

THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER;

A GENERAL
DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE,
WITH A SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION DOWN TO THE LATEST DATE.

EDITED BY

W. G. BLACKIE, PH.D., F.R.G.S.

EDITOR OF THE "IMPERIAL YEAR."



The Work comprises comprehensive Accounts of the Countries, Cities, Principal Towns, Villages, Seas, Lakes, Rivers, Islands, Mountains, Valleys, &c., in the World. Compiled from the latest and best Authorities.

ILLUSTRATED BY ABOUT 800 ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

SINCE the time that the publication of the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER was completed, very extensive additions have been made to our knowledge of various parts of the world. Africa—Southern, Central, and Eastern—has been opened up greatly by Livingstone, Barth, Richardson, Speke, Vogel, Baker, Anderson, Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, and other travellers. The journeys of the Gregories, Macdonell Stuart, Landsborough, the unfortunate Burke and Wills, McKinlay and others, have changed our ideas regarding the interior of Australia, which was supposed to be covered with salt scrub, hard baked mud, or burning sands, and to be a barren waste; but immense tracts are suited for the abode of the hardy settler, and capable of supporting countless flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. In Eastern Asia the Russians have augmented our knowledge of the lands bordering the mighty river Amoen; the British and French expeditions to China, and the researches of intrepid travellers, have increased our information regarding the features, the products, and the people of the Middle Kingdom, while in the Arctic regions, new islands, straits, and seas have been added to our maps by the numerous daring explorers who endeavoured to track the course and solve the fate of the lamented Franklin. Much has been done likewise to increase our knowledge of the less known parts of North and South America, and short but sanguinary continental wars have brought about extensive changes in the political geography of Central and Southern Europe.

In compiling the SUPPLEMENT, thus rendered necessary by the progress of discovery, all the valuable works of travel, home and foreign, that have appeared in recent years have been consulted, and also the more important geographical and other periodicals published in this country, and in France, Germany, and America, and considerable additions of new matter have been obtained through the kindness of private correspondents.

It is a pleasure to place much thanks to us for the assistance through which the work has been brought to its present state, and to the many gentlemen who have

in many cases been made to those on places already noticed in the body of the Work and sometimes new ones have been substituted in their stead, where the amount and value of recently acquired information seemed to demand such a course, and articles on many places formerly omitted—whether accidentally or by design—have been now inserted. At the end is given a full abstract of the Census of the United Kingdom of 1861 presenting the latest returns of the population of all its counties, towns, villages, parishes, and islands.

In addition to preparing the SUPPLEMENT the text of the original Work has been dealt with to some extent. A number of important articles have been renewed or improved, statistics in many instances have been modernized, and numerous alterations rendered necessary by recent political changes in Europe have been introduced. The population given in the articles on places in Great Britain and Ireland is uniformly that of the Census of 1851 and the populations according to the more recent returns of 1861 are shown in an abstract of that Census given at the end of each volume.

Extensive and rapid as have been the additions made to our knowledge of the earth's surface in recent years it is believed that the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER as now completed may fairly claim to exhibit a satisfactory view of the present state of geographical information.

The following extracts from the Prospectus is used on the first publication of the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER describe its general plan and scope—

In compiling this Work the most recent and authentic sources—home and foreign—from which anything new and interesting can be obtained will be consulted, and particular attention will be paid to the Trade and Resources of the various places described and to the Social Condition Manners Customs, &c. of the Inhabitants. Great care will also be bestowed on the Physical Geography of Countries in the various departments of Geology Hydrography Climatology Botany Zoology &c. and much pains will be taken to attain accuracy in laying down geographical positions and relative positions by consulting the best and most recent maps or by inducing them from good written authorities. It will thus be understood that the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER will not be compiled by merely rewording old materials, but will be an entirely new and carefully drawn up Work adapted in every respect, to the wants of the present day by the information being brought down to the latest possible period.

Hitherto, most works of this kind have been compiled on one or other of two different and to a certain extent, opposite plans—the one being to give the greatest possible number of places with brief accounts of each the other to give lengthier articles, with a more limited selection of subjects. Both plans appear to be defective—the one from the meagreness of its details the other from the scantiness of its list of places many localities of interest, and not a few of importance, being in the latter case necessarily omitted. In the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER an attempt will be made to avoid both these defects by terse writing judicious compression and a rigid exclusion of irrelevant detail and by dwelling only on the more prominent and interesting features of the localities described. It is consequently not intended to present the reader with lengthy wearisome treatises, but with concise readable articles, occupying a position between the scientific and the popular retaining the precision of the one without its abstruseness, and the interest of the other without its vagueness.

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THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.



THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER;

A GENERAL

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE

WITH A

SUPPLEMENT,

BRINGING THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION DOWN TO THE LATEST DATES.

EDITED BY

W G BLACKIE, PH D, FRGS,

EDITOR OF THE IMPERIAL ATLAS

ILLUSTRATED BY ABOUT 800 ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD

VOLUME I



LONDON

BLACKIE AND SON PATERNOSTER ROW,
GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH

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W. S. BLANCH AND CO. PRINTER,
WILKINSON.

PREFACE

TO THE ORIGINAL EDITION WITH SOME UNIMPORTANT OMISSIONS.

IN concluding this undertaking, * * * * little more remains than to indicate the plan upon which the GAZETTEER has been written, and to note some particulars respecting its production

A leading aim throughout has been to maintain a proper medium between those works which give lengthy and elaborate articles, and consequently treat of a comparatively small number of places, and those which, by giving very short meagre articles often little better than registers of positions, are enabled to include an immense number of places. While in the number of articles the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER greatly exceeds works of the former, it does not fall much short of works of the latter class, for, by a rigid exclusion of irrelevant matter, by carefully avoiding the repetition of information in articles relating to the same subjects, though necessarily arranged under different heads, and by adopting a concise style of writing, space has been found, generally speaking, to notice all known towns having not less than 1000 inhabitants, and many even of a smaller population, besides including the needful articles on countries, seas, lakes, rivers mountain ranges, &c.

To facilitate the labour of consultation the Editor has endeavoured to construct all the articles upon a uniform plan. In those on TOWNS, first the position is given then a description and enumeration of the principal buildings and institutions, followed by an account of the manufactures and trade and closed, where needful, with succinct historical notices, the population being always at the end. In the articles on COUNTRIES, first the position boundaries, and general features are noticed then in suitable detail the mountains and valleys, lakes, rivers, climate natural products, manufactures, trade, people, manners and customs language and literature, government army and navy &c, and, at the end, the chief facts in their history. All these subjects, however, are not treated of under *separate headings* in the articles on *every* country, but, where they are, they will be found generally to follow in the order above indicated, and where they are not, the *subjects* at least will usually be found adverted to pretty much in the same sequence.

In fulfilment of the promise made in the Prospectus to consult in the compilation, the most recent and authentic works, both home and foreign reference may with confidence be made to the authorities quoted at the end of the articles. That these authorities have not been more uniformly appended as the Work advanced, was owing wholly to the urgent demands upon the allotted space by the accumulation of materials, and the fear of still further increasing the extent of the book. Besides the use that has been made of several public libraries, a private library, extending to nearly 2500 volumes, has been collected exclusively for the compilation of the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER, including works in French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, German, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish.

In countries whose languages are written in the Roman or Gothic character, the spelling adopted of the names of places is, generally speaking, that used by the natives themselves. To this rule, however, there are numerous and notable exceptions thus, for instance, while

there has been no hesitation in writing Nurnberg for Nuremberg Wartemberg for Wirtemberg, Nijmegen for Nymwegen, Leipzig and Danzig for Leipzue and Dantsie, it was deemed inexpedient to write Lavourno for Leghorn, Torino for Turin, Firenze for Florence &c., though in cases like these, where an English name is used as the leading word in the article the true native name is usually appended in brackets. In countries, the languages of which are not written in the Roman or Gothic character, the attainment of uniformity of spelling is impracticable. Linguists of the same country are not at one as to the orthography of sounds, and those of different countries spell them according to the canon of pronunciation of their native language thus the sound of *sk* in the English word *shall* would, by a Frenchman be written *sch* by a German *sch* by an Italian *sci* by a Swede, *sk* or *sj* &c, rendering a strict inquiry into the nationality of the writer necessary when interpreting his orthography.

The Editor has much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance he has received from William Desborough Cooley, Esq, F.R.G.S. author of *Inner Africa Land Open*, &c. &c, G. S. Brent, Esq F.R.G.S, Henry Beveridge Esq Advocate Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, author of *Reisen in Guinea und am Orinoko*, &c British Consul in Santo Domingo and with out further particularizing his best thanks are cordially returned to those gentlemen both in this country and in foreign countries, who kindly revised the articles on the places of their residence or their nativity including many of the most important towns both at home and abroad and to those very numerous correspondents, in all parts of Scotland, England, and Ireland, who, by obligingly furnishing replies to the Schedule of Queries submitted to them respecting the place of their residence, supplied an amount of accurate information that has greatly enhanced the value of the GAZETTEER.

The PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS 567 in number were selected by and executed under the superintendence of Mr Robert Blackie one of the Publishers. They are derived partly from original drawings, but principally from engravings and expensive illustrated works, the authorities from which they are taken are given under the titles of the subjects. While these authorities serve to authenticate the drawings, they also indicate where further illustrations of the same localities are likely to be found, and by thus showing the great variety of sources from which the views have been derived give a slight idea of the extensive research undertaken in collecting them the entire series forming only a small selection from the large mass of materials and authorities which have been accumulated and consulted for the purposes of illustration. Preference having been given to views published in the countries to which they relate as likely to be the most authentic works published in France, Switzerland, Spain, Italy Germany, Holland, Belgium Norway Russia, Hungary the United States, India, and the British Colonies, have thus been laid under contribution. The small MAPS and PLANS, 172 in number, were drawn and engraved by William Hughes, F.R.G.S. and reproduced for surface printing by glytophography, of which art they furnish very successful specimens.

* * * * *

In conclusion, the Editor indulges the hope that the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER will be deemed no unimportant contribution to the collected geographical knowledge of the present day, and that the efforts made to render it a Standard Work of Reference have not been altogether without success.

W G BLACKIE.

GLASGOW February, 1855

PREFACE

TO THE SUPPLEMENT AND REVISED EDITION

SINCE the time that the publication of the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER was completed, very extensive additions have been made to our knowledge of various parts of the world. Africa—Southern Central, and Eastern—has been opened up greatly by Livingstone, Barth, Richardson, Overweg, Vogel, Baikie, Andersson, Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, and other travellers. The journeys of the Gregories, Macdonall Stuart, Landborough, the unfortunate Burke and Wills, M Kinlay, and others, have changed our ideas regarding the interior of Australia, hitherto supposed to be covered with salt scrub, hard baked mud or burning sands and have shown that immense tracts are suited for the abode of the hardy settler and capable of grazing countless flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. In Eastern Asia the Russians have augmented our knowledge of the lands bordering the mighty river Amoor, the British and French expeditions to China, and the researches of intrepid travellers have increased our information regarding the features, the products and the people of the Middle Kingdom, while in the Arctic regions, new islands, straits, and seas have been added to our maps by the numerous daring explorers who endeavoured to track the course and solve the fate of the lamented Franklin. Much has been done likewise to increase our knowledge of the less known parts of North and South America and short but sanguinary continental wars have brought about extensive changes in the political geography of Central and Southern Europe.

In compiling the SUPPLEMENT, thus rendered necessary by the progress of discovery all the valuable works of travel, home and foreign that have appeared in recent years have been consulted, and also the more important geographical and other periodicals published in this country, and in France, Germany and America, and considerable additions of noteworthy facts have been obtained through the kindness of private correspondents.

Besides articles on places made known to us for the first time through recent discoveries, or which have risen into importance through war or commerce, additions have in many cases been made to those on places already noticed in the body of the Work, and sometimes new ones have been substituted in their stead where the amount and value of recently acquired information seemed to demand such a course and articles on many places formerly omitted—whether accidentally or by design—have been now inserted. At the end is given a full abstract of the Census of the United Kingdom of 1861, presenting the latest returns of the population of all its counties, towns, villages, parishes, and islands.

The plan adopted in the SUPPLEMENT is identical with that of the GAZETTEER. The descriptions and accounts have been taken almost solely from original authorities, and confined as far as possible to statements of fact, opinions and suppositions, as such, being studiously and uniformly excluded. Indeed, geographical conjectures are so frequently found in experience to require subsequent modification, that it would be contrary to the design of such a work as the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER to record matters which a few months or years after may prove to be really non-existent. The object has been simply to collect ascertained and tested facts, and to arrange them in such a manner as to give the substance

of all that is known respecting the places treated of. And in compassing this object, no labour, or time, or expense has been spared.

In addition to preparing the SUPPLEMENT the text of the original Work has been dealt with to some extent. A number of important articles have been renewed or improved, statistics in many instances have been modernised and numerous alterations rendered necessary by recent political changes in Europe have been introduced. The population given in the articles on places in Great Britain and Ireland is uniformly that of the Census of 1851 and the populations according to the more recent returns of 1861 are shown in an abstract of that Census given at the end of each volume.

Extensive and rapid as have been the additions made to our knowledge of the earth's surface in recent years, it is believed that the IMPERIAL CAZETTEER as now completed may fairly claim to exhibit a satisfactory view of the present state of geographical information.

The Editor desires to express his deep obligations to several gentlemen who have rendered valuable assistance in the compilation of the SUPPLEMENT—more especially to the Rev W. R. FINDLAY M.A., Rector of Fetherley, who besides writing many articles, scrutinized the MS. with the eye of an accomplished geographer and greatly facilitated the work of revision—to the late HENRY BRIDGER, Author of the 'Comprehensive History of India,' who supplied a large number of important articles—to SAMUEL MOSSEMAN, late editor of the China Mail and author of China, "Our Australian Colonies," &c who contributed most of the articles on Chinese and Japanese localities—to WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S. for contributions on African and Australian geography—and to friends at home and abroad who have sent information respecting the localities in which they reside, or with which they are intimately acquainted.

W. G. BLACKIE.

GLASGOW April 1863.

HINTS

TO FACILITATE THE CONSULTATION OF THE GAZETTEER.

A VIBRATING ZONE

[illegible]

MARKED LETTER

The subjoined marked letters, used in the names of various foreign places, should be sounded as follows —

z in German Swedish, and Danish names as z in *fat*
 z in German Swedish, and Danish names as z in the
 French word *sex*.

There is no equivalent for this sound in English. It is common, however, in Scotch, and is the same as *sp* in *asper* or *u* in *mar gar*.

It in German, Swedish, and Danish names, similar to the French *u*.

The same remark applies to this as to c. The sound is a sort of combined between that of s and z. It is not.

A in Swedish names nearly like *oa* in boat

It is in Spanish names, as French *gn* or resembling *n-y*
as *Bello*, pronounced *Bon-noré*.

ç is French Spanish, and Portuguese names, as o soft
in Portuguese, something resembling some

DISTANCE, MEASURED, HEIGHTS, ROUTES, &c.

Distances are given in British statute miles, and are to be understood as direct unless otherwise expressed.

The area of countries, islands &c. is given in square statute miles, unless expressly stated to be in geographical miles. In smaller tracts, as counties, the area is given in hundredal acres.

1 steeple male	+	1780 yds.
1 gen. male	+	2024 yds
1 sq. male	+	840 acres.
1 gen. sq. w.	+	1 244 sq. steeple w. alien
10 gen. sq. alien	+	12-240 or 124 nearly

Foreign money, weights, and measures, are reduced to British standards.

Degrees of heat are expressed according to Fahrenheit's thermometer
Vol. I.

Soundings in the small maps of ports and roadsteads are in fathoms.

Longitudes are always E. or W. from Greenwich.

For latitude and longitude, three special authorities have been consulted, besides maps, namely—
Tables of Maritime Positions, in The Practice of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy by Henry Raper
Lieut R N London 1849

Verzeichnis Geographischer Ortsbestimmungen nach den neuesten Quellen, mit Angabe derselben von C. L. v. Lattrow Leipzig 1844 Wien 1845

Tables des principales positions Géographiques du Globe
&c. par Ph. J. Coulier Paris. 1828

Generally speaking a preference has been given to the tables of Raper and Lutwac but wherever a portion has been taken from any of the three works it is indicated by the letter (A.) (L.) or (O) following the longitude. Very many positions, however have no distinctive letter attached to them. These are either not to be found in any of the Tables above referred to, or for some special reason it has been deemed better to give them on the authority of the traveller or navigator from whom the information on the locality has been derived. Unless, indeed, which is frequently the case, the only authority for them be the map

ORTHOGRAPHY

The orthography of foreign names, as printed in English is proverbially irregular. In the case of European countries having languages written in Roman or Gothic characters, this irregularity arises from two causes either from adopting the name of a locality in one country through the medium of the language of another (for instance, Mayence the French form, in place of Meintz, the usual English form or Mainz, the correct German form, of the well-known town of that name on the Rhine or from the writer not being acquainted with the language of the country in which the locality indicated is situated. As regards countries whose languages are not written in Roman or Gothic characters the difference of orthography has in a great measure arisen from the arbitrary methods adopted to produce the desiderated sounds—a point on which even distinguished linguists are at variance. Here also as in the former case, still further irregularity is produced, by adopting the names of localities in such countries through the medium of some foreign continental language for instance Jidda is frequently written according to the French form, Djidda Jéba, in the same way becomes Djebel and the sound represented in English by *ge* in Mecca or *in* *self*, invariably becomes *se* in names adopted from French authorities.

[illegible]

HINTS TO FACILITATE THE CONSULTATION OF THE GAZETTEER.

Fukien	Hindoo	town.	Szechuan	Siamese	village, place of meeting, post.
Fu	Chinese	village.	Sze	Siamese	town.
Fuen	Spanish	public square or place.	Su, or Suo	Turkish	lake, river.
Fu, Fui	{ Greek, Roman }	town.	Sunt	Siamese	crust.
Fuen, Fuen,	Siamese	town.	Ta	Chinese	great.
Fu			Tai, or Taih	Turkish	mountain.
Fukien	Malay	island.	Taijeng	Malay	cape, point.
Guaranda	Spanish	river, gorge.	Taihi	Turkish	stone.
Guah	Siamese	prison, royal.	Taihi	Turkish & Persian	river.
Gu	Arabic	cape, promontory.	Taijeng	Chinese	middle.
Guah	German	kingdom.	Taijeng	Siamese	black.
Gu	Portuguese	river.	Taijeng	Chinese	town.
Guah	German	val.	Taijeng	Arabic	place.
Guah, Minkai	Japanese	cape.	Tai	Arabic	hill.
Guah	Spanish	salt lakes or ponds.	Tai	{ Portuguese and }	earth, land.
Guah	German	salt.	Tai	{ Chinese }	valley.
Guah	Spanish	salt.	Tai	Siamese	earth, land.
Guah, or	Portuguese and	mint.	Tai	German	under.
Guah	Italian		Tai	Italian	valley.
Guah	German	snow.	Tai	{ Spanish, Italian }	valley.
Guah	German	black.	Tai	{ and Portuguese }	valley.
Guah	German	hill.	Tai	Siamese	forest.
Guah, Guah	Turkish	palace.	Tai	Arabic	hill.
Guah	Portuguese	mountain, or mountain-ridge.	Tai	Siamese	great.
Guah	Chinese	road.	Tai	Siamese	upper.
Guah	Chinese	mountain.	Tai	French	town.
Guah	{ Turkish and }	city house.	Tai	Arabic	valley a valley with a river in it.
Guah	Chinese	crust, east.	Tai	Siamese	forest.
Guah	Spanish	mountain or mountain-ridge.	Tai	German	village.
Guah	Japanese	road.	Tai	Siamese	village.
Guah, Guah, Guah	Siamese	town.	Tai	Japanese	meadow.
Guah	Siamese	road.	Tai	Turkish	new.
Guah	Dutch	road.	Tai	Chinese	country.
Guah	German	town.	Tai	Arabic	sea.
Guah	Siamese	country.	Tai	Arabic	road.

THE

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER;

A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,

ETC. ETC

AA

AALSBUND

AA a contraction for the old German Ahha, and the name as Ah Aha, Aha, Aah and Aah, and meaning flowing water.

As a final syllable, it appears in the name of many places as, Bodeck, Willich, &c. As is the name of numerous streams in different countries.—In Prussia there are five, none of them important. 1. An affluent of the old Rhine, which it joins below Anholt, within the Dutch territory. 2. An affluent of the Vechte, into which it falls at Neuenhaus in the Hanoverian province of Bentheim. 3. An affluent of the Ems, into which it falls at Münster. 4. An affluent of the Weser, which it joins at Herford 15 m. S.W. Minden. 5. A small stream near Densen, in the vicinity of Jülich, called also Aha and Agerbach.—In SWITZERLAND there are four. 1. An affluent of the Aar, rising in the canton Lucerne, in lake Baldeg, flowing through the Hallwyler lake the canton Aargau, and falling into the Aar near Wildguy. 2 and 3 Affluents of lake Lucerne and both in the canton Unterwalden. The one rises in lake Langens flows through lake Berner and falls into lake Lucerne at Alpnach. The other rises in mount Sarrenen, flows past Stanz and falls into lake Lucerne near Buochs. 4. In canton Uri, a stream connecting lake Pfäfers with lake Gröden. After it leaves the latter lake, it is also sometimes called the Aa, but more usually the Glatt.—In HOLLAND streams with the name Aa are very numerous, having generally however a distinguishing prefix by which they are best known as, the Almsche Aa, the Fivel Aa, &c. Two streams may however be named, that are usually known by the name Aa simply. 1. In N. Brabant, rising near Mierde, and flowing N till it joins the Ley below Oosterwyk. 2. In prov. Drenthe, rising near Wousterup taking a N course, and falling into the Hunze at Groningen.—In BELGIUM one in prov. Antwerp, rising N.E. from Turnhout, flowing S.E. and joining the Lette (Petit or Klein Nethe) below Grobbendonck.—In FRANCE, one in dep. Fin de Calais rising near the village of Bourches. It takes a N.E. course and falls into the strait of Dover at Gravignes, through the St. Omer Canal.—In SPAIN there are two. 1. The Boidier-Aa, prov. Languedoc or Languedoc. It flows past Volmar and Vanden, to which town it is navigable from its mouth, in the gulf of Rugs. 2. The Trinder-Aa, prov. Overland. It is formed by the junction of the Menal and the Ales, and falls into the gulf of Rugs, close by the mouth of the Dura.—(Ritter's Geog. Zee. Van der Aa's Nederlanden. Des. de la France. Des. de la Suisse.)

AACH, two villages.—1. In Baden, 8 m W from the N end of lake Constance, on a steep hill and partly surrounded by a wall. It has paper mill and oil-mills, tan works, and dyeworks. Its inhabitants, who are R. catholics, are much occupied in rearing cattle. Pop. 800. 2. In English Prussia, near Trèves. It has a church, and in the 17th c.

vicinity are quarries of gypsum and lime. Pop. 200.—AACH river. See Aa.

AACHFEN a city Prussia. See AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

AACHHAUS. See AACH.

AACHIRKEBY or AACHIRKEBY a town Denmark on the N. end of Bornholm, about 4 m from its S. coast. It is the only town on the island not upon the sea-coast. Its neat church is built of black marble, quarried in the vicinity. The inhabitants are mainly devoted to agriculture. Pop. 620.—(Bagger.)

AAL, a town in Norway prov. Buskerud on the Litledal 120 m N.W. Bergen. Pop. 4500.—2. AAL, or EL-AAL is also the name of two small villages in Syria, parishes of Damascus.

AALBORG (Aal-borg) an ancient seaport, Denmark in Jutland cap. hant Aalborg, on the E. side of the Limfjord and about 16 m. W. the Kattegat. lat. 57° 42' N. lon. 9° 55' E. It is intersected by two streams, is surrounded with a fosse and contains a cathedral, a college, naval school, a bishopric library and various other public buildings and institutions including a richly-endowed hospital. It has a dockyard, and is a great place of trade. Its manufactures of sugar soap stuff, shoelaces, leather and hardware are considerable, and its herring fishing is extensive. Herring, corn, wool, hides, tar, tallow and wax figures, are exported. The first and second to a considerable extent. Vessels drawing more than 10 ft. are obliged in consequence of the filling up of the harbour to lighten before entering. About 600 annually visit this seaport, and 74 belong to it, including steamers. It has direct steamboat and sailing-boat communication with Copenhagen. Formerly Aalborg was the most considerable place for trade in Jutland, now however it is rivalled, and in some respects excelled by Aarhus and Randers. It is of high antiquity being mentioned as a famous seaport in 1070. It was fortified as early as 1618. Pop. 10,000.—The head of Aalborg is bounded N. by hant Høring S. by the Kattegat, S. by hant, W. by Randers, and W. by the Limfjord. Area. 838 sq. m. Pop. 66,300.—(Bagger.)

AALLEN a town Württemberg, on the Jaxt, formerly a free imperial city in an agreeable well-cultivated valley on the Koeber 45 m E. Stuttgart. It is surrounded with turreted walls and has two gates, a fine church and manufactures of woollen and linen goods, and ribbons, spinning mills, tanneries, and breweries. In the neighbourhood are immense forests, and extensive iron mines. Pop. 4972. All Lutheraan. AALENND a small seaport, Norway. lat. 62° 24' N. lon. 6° 5' E. hant, Ronneby, picturesque situated within view to the S.E. of the peaked Lang Field mountains. It has a well-sheltered harbour, a considerable number of boats engaged in the cod fishery by means of nets, and carries on a good trade principally in cod-fish, with Italy and Spain. The

summit between Christened and Trondhjem calls here. Pop. in 1848, 85.

AALMEER [Belgen]. a vil. Holland, prov N. Holland, on the E. shore of the sea of Haarlem. 9 m. S. E. Amsterdam. It has a townhouse, and a Calvinistic church, close to the sea, in a churchyard which is raised some feet in order to preserve the graves dry. A K. catholic church as hospital for orphans and aged men and women, and a well-attended school. Fishing, especially of eels, is carried on to some extent, and in the vicinity are numerous and fruit gardens, in which large quantities of strawberries are raised for the Amsterdam market. Pop. about 3000.—(Van der Aa's *Hedelanden*.)

AALST two vil. Holland.—1. In prov Gelderland, 6 m. S.W. Bommel on the right bank of the Maas. It has a Calvinistic church, the remains of an old castle, and 400 inhabitants. 2. In prov N. Brabant, 4 m. S. Eindhoven, on the road between Hertenbosch (Bois de dol) and Maastricht, on the streamlet Tonguevree. It is a long narrow village, whose inhabitants are employed in linen weaving and in agriculture.—*ALST* in Belgium. See *ALST*.

AALTEEN a vil. Holland, prov Gelderland near the Friesian frontier 18 m. S.E. Donsburg and 1 m. W. Bredevoort, on the left bank of the Eltingerbeek. It is agreeably situated on an incline, and has a comfortable prosperous appearance. It has a Calvinistic and a K. catholic church, a school, a spinning and a weaving factory and manufactures of bombazine, distaff and linen goods, a brick and tile factory, stills, breweries, brandy distilleries and breweries. *Aalten* has weekly well-frequented markets. Pop. 2000.

AALTEEN, a m. Belgian. See *ALTEEN*.

AAMADT or **AAMURT**, a small town, Norway, bail Hedemarken, on the right bank of the Glomsen, about 80 m. N. Christiania. Pop. 3000.

AAR [meaning Eagle and the root of many German and Swiss names] the name of several rivers.—1. In Switzerland, the principal river after the Rhine and the Rhoda. It gives its name to the canton of Aargau or Aar country. It rises in the Bernese Alps, and has its source in three glaciers, the Obere, Mittere and Untere. The Aar forms the southern valley of Basel between the lake of Constance and the Bernese Alps. It supplies the lakes of Bière and Thun and then becomes navigable. It flows past, or rather round Bern at the confluence of the Saane, changes its course from E.W. to N. and at the junction of the Thiele to S.E. touches upon Solothurn, Aargau, Aarau, and Brugg and falls into the Rhine, opposite Walden. At the village of Coblenz, after a course of about 160 miles. From the right side it receives as tributaries, the Emmen, the Reuss, and the Linth, and numerous other streams from the left, the Glomsen, the Saane, and the Thiele.—2. A small stream, principality of Waldeck, W. Germany. It rises N. of Lorbach, and, after a course of 20 to 30 miles, falls into the Diemel at Warburg, in Westphalia.—3. A small stream in the duchy of Nassau, which rises near the village of W. when flows N. for about 20 miles, and falls into the Lahn at Diers.—4. A river of Holland, an affluent of one of the numerous branches of the Rhine which it leaves in N. Holland, below Aankersdijk, under the name of the Korte Aar takes a N. course, is called the Kromme Aar and ultimately as the Aar proper, falls into the Amstel.

AARAU or **AARU** [Aar mow], a town, Switzerland, cap. canton Aargau, situated at the height of 1140 ft. above the sea, on the right bank of the Aar. It has various public buildings and useful institutions. Among the former are a council house and a church and among the latter a cantonal school and other seminaries on orphan asylum, and a public library. Aarau has a thriving trade and manufactures of silk, cotton, vitrol, leather cutlery and ordnance. In the numerous are mines of coal and iron. The civil war which raged for several years in Switzerland in the beginning of the last century was terminated by the peace of Aarau in 1737. Pop. chiefly 18000, upwards of 4000.

AARBERG or **AKWANG**, a small town, Switzerland, canton Bern, cap. of district of same name, about 12 m. N.W. Bern, on the right bank of the Aar on a rocky eminence, which during high floods, is surrounded by the river. It consists of one wide street lined by well built houses, has two bridges, one of which is defended by fortifications. It has little trade,

the inhabitants being chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits. Pop. about 1000.

AARBUERG or **AAWANG**, a small town, Switzerland, canton Aargau, at the confluence of the Aar and the Wigger about 10 m. S.W. Aarau. It has manufactures of cotton and wool, with a copper foundry. The inhabitants navigate the Aar and carry on a small trade in wine and other articles. On a high rock above the town is a fortified castle, built by the Bernese in 1660, and for some time used as a state prison, but now employed as the arsenal of the canton of Aargau. Pop. 1200.

AARDENBURG, a small frontier town, Holland, prov Zealand, 4 m. S.E. Sluis, and 10 m. N.E. Brugge, in Belgium. It has a townhouse, an old and handsome Calvinistic church, a small K. catholic church, a school orphan hospital two cornmills, and some manufactures of tobacco and leather. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and are generally in comfortable circumstances. Pop. 1274. Aardenburg in older times had 74 streets, five market places, and two large public squares, and as early as A.D. 1338, it was famed for its commerce. Though now 16 m. from the sea, it formerly had a port and haven in which 600 vessels could lie, and was esteemed one of the finest towns in Flanders, and the capital of the seaport. War inundations, and the rise in the level of the land seaward, have reduced it to its present dimensions.—(Van der Aa.)

AARGAU or **AROWIA**, a northern canton of Switzerland, the 16th in the Confederation bounded E. by the Rhine, which separates it from the grand duchy of Baden, N. by canton Zurich and Zug, S. by Lucerne and by Bern, Solothurn, and Basel, greatest length 35 m. greatest breadth 28 m., area about 400 sq. m. It is hilly being composed chiefly of spurs of the Alps and Jura, but has no mountains more than 5000 ft. high and it is well wooded, has numerous verdant fertile valleys, abundantly watered by the Aar and its many tributaries from the right. The climate is moist, moist, and variable and the soil in the left of the Aar clay compact, and difficult to work, and to the right light sandy and fertile. Agriculture is in an advanced state, and more grain is raised than the consumption of the canton demands. Hemp and flax are extensively raised, fruit and vegetables abound, and vineyards are numerous but the wines are of inferior quality. The grazing is excellent, but cattle rearing is less extensively pursued than agriculture. Aargau is one of the principal seats in Switzerland for the manufacture of cotton and silk and for the construction of machines. Cotton goods, white and coloured, silks, ribbons, linens, stockings and other hosiery are made. A considerable number of people find employment in fishing in the Aar and the Rhine, in the best traffic on these rivers, and in the transit trade which is carried on actively both by land and by water. Education is good and plentiful and the head school in Aarau is quite a model of its kind. Aargau formed part of the canton Bern till the year 1798 when its independence for which it had long struggled was secured by the French Government. Practically formerly belonging to Austria, was added to it in 1803. Its constitution was first fixed by the congress of Vienna, in 1817. It was then rather aristocratic, but has been more popular since the revolution which took place, Dec. 1830. In 1841 the constitution was again revised, and settled in its present form. The legislative power is vested in the great council one-half of which is renewed every three years. All citizens who have attained the age of 24 have a vote, and each 180 voters send a representative to the great council. The executive power is vested in the small council of nine members (of whom at least four must be Protestants and four K. catholic), elected by and from the great council. Pop. 183,600 of whom 100,400 are Protestants, 79,800 K. catholic, and 3100 Jews.—(Real *Encyclopædic Ritters Lex*.)

AARHUUS, a seaport, Denmark, cap. bail of same name, E. coast of island, of which it is now the most important town lat. (north) 56° 9' 30" N. lon. 10° 18' 30" E. It is situated at the mouth of the Aue, which flows through the town. It is surrounded by a single wall with seven gates, and contains a college, an hospital, and a cathedral of Gothic architecture, one of the largest and handsomest in the kingdom. Aarhuus carries on a considerable trade, and has manufactures of wool and flax, sugar houses, starch mills, saw mills, distilleries and fisheries, also a large establishment for

curding woolen rags technically called shoddy. The round-bottomed boats good anchorage in 5 to 6 fathoms, and is safe, excepting with S.E. winds, when the sea is tremendous. There are two lights in the harbour one on the pilot-house and one on the mole visible 4 or 5 m. distance. The chief exports are grain, cattle, spirits, and mail. There are 49 vessels belonging to the port, whose tonnage altogether amounts to 2318. Steamers and packet-boats regularly ply between it and Kallandborg and Copenhagen. The town was twice almost wholly destroyed by fire first in 1541 and again in 1555. In 1678 2300 of its inhabitants were swept off by the plague. Pop. 8000.—The bail of Arhus is bounded N. by bail, Wiborg and Randers, E. by the Ketogast, S. by bail, Walle, and W. by bail, Kingklipping area, 286 ges. sq. m. Pop. 40,000. It is the most densely populated of the bailwicks of N. Jutland.—(Buggesen.)

AARLANDERVEEN (Aar turf lands) a vil. Holland prov. S. Holland, 13 m. N.E. Leyden 5 m. S.E. Waulbrugge. It forms a double row of houses round the Calvinistic church which is an old structure. It has also a R. cathed. church, a Jewish synagogue, a neat school with teacher's house attached and a cornmill. In the vicinity are several water mills, and many cornhouses for cheese and the land is rich and well cultivated. Pop. about 1500.

AARLE, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 8 m. N.E. Lindebeek and 18 m. S.E. Hergenboord on the right bank of the Aa. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in bringing in waste lands and in rearing poultry sending some hundreds of young chickens every Thursday to Hergenboord. There is here also a bull foundry. Pop. 450 and of the combined par. of Aarle and Rixtel, 1200.

AAROP a small Danish isl. duchy of Schleswig N. portion of the Little Belt, 1 m. from the coast about lat. 56° 15' N., lon. 9° 45' E. It is about 24 m. long, by rather more than 1 broad. Some of its few inhabitants are good pilots. This island is sometimes mistaken for the much larger one at the S. end of the Little Belt named Langeland.

AARON a small peninsula on the W. coast of France, dep. Ille et Vilaine, Bretagne on which the town of St. Malo is built. A narrow causeway connects it with the mainland. See MALO [Fr].

AAREVANGEN a small in Switzerland cap. circle of same name on the right bank of the Aar canon of, and about 20 m. N. E. Bern. It is built partly on a rising ground, and partly on a plain. It has important cable fairs. In the vicinity is a mine of pit coal. Pop. 2163.

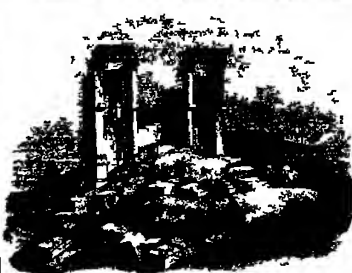
AAS, a vil. France, See BASSE NORMANDE.

AAS-FAARST RAND a small port, Norway bail Jarlsberg and Læsvig, on the W. shore of Christiansk Gulf 10 m. S.E. E. Holmestrand. Wood is shipped here. 1 op. in 1845, 484.

AASZY, AASH or AASH-EL-AAY [the ancient *Aashu* or *Owasu*] a river Myrie rising on the E. side of the Anti-Libanus, near the village of El-Ras 27 m. N. E. Baalbek, in a triangular-formed natural basin in the rock, measuring about 50 paces round, and nearly encircled by trees and bushes, of which chestnut, willow and dwarf oak are most plentiful. It takes a N. course towards the fertile plain of Hamah and the valley of El-Ghaz towards the lake of Antioch or Ash-Dun gha, whose waters it receives, and thence flows S. W. to the Mediterranean into which it falls after a course of about 200 m. It forms some lakes, receives the waters of various rivers, and by its overflows greatly fertilizes the land upon its banks, rendering it capable of supporting a much greater extent of population than at present inhabit it. The river abounds in fish particularly a species of eel much in demand by the Greeks, for whose consumption, during Easter feasts, large quantities are annually salted and exported. The Aashy is not navigable, being encumbered at its mouth by a sandbank, on which, in winter there is only 54 ft. to 9 ft. of water but according to Col. Chesley, this bar might easily be removed, and the river rendered navigable, at least for boats, as far up as Mand Frash, 27 m. above Antioch. The fall of the river from the last named city to the sea, is not above 54 ft. in the whole.—(Parr. Geog. Soc.)

AATYL, or ATYL, once an important city now a small vil. Syria, in the great plain called the Hamau or Hamour, 24 m. S.E. E. Damascus, and 48 m. E. lake Taurus. It was in a wood and is about 1 m. in circuit, though the inhabitants

consist only of from 200 to 400 Druses, who dwell in huts among the ruined edifices. There are here the remains of two handsome temples that on the N. side, called El Kasr



EL-KASR, AATYL. From Lelouche. Voyage en Syrie.

is in complete ruins. It consisted of a square building with a high arch across its roof two minarets on each side of the gate, and in front a portico of columns, the number of which it is now impossible to determine. On the S.E. side of Atyl stands the other temple which is of small dimensions but of elegant construction. It has a portico of two Corinthian columns, and two pilasters, each of which has a projecting base for a statue. The gate is covered with sculpture. On both temples are numerous inscriptions in Greek. The tobacco of Atyl is preferred to that of any other part of the Hamour.—(Barckhardt.)

ABABDEH or BABEL ANANAH a vil. Middle Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile 8 m. S. Ben Hassan lat. 27° 43' N. lon. 30° 57' E. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Achnou, or Antiochopolis a city built by the emperor Adrian and named from his favourite Antioch, who was drowned in the Nile. These remains, which are entirely Roman, are supposed to occupy the site of a still more ancient city named Bana, famed for its oracle, and mentioned by Abulfeda under the name of Achnou, or Antioch, which the place is still sometimes designated. In the time of Roman dominion, Antioch was the capital of a province, named the Antiochia and under the Christian emperors, the metropolis of an episcopal see. Little of it now remains except its theatre, the substructure of various buildings, and the hypocauste without the walls. The circuit is said to have been 8 or 4 m. the present dimensions being 6000 ft. by 8400. The direction of the principal streets, which were broad and spacious, with a colonnade on each side, may still be traced. Other existing monuments are the remains of various temples, and four monumental columns bearing an inscription to Good Fortune and the date of the 14th year of Marcus Aurelius. All that consisted of Antioch has been burnt for mortar by the Turks, or employed by them in the construction of modern buildings. Without the walls numerous relics of antiquity are to be met with the most remarkable of which is a ruinous edifice on the summit of a hill said to have been used as a convent by the Christians, and named, from the circumstance, Dayr e Dook or 'Convent of the Cock'—(Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt*. Voy. Duc de Ragusa.)

ABABDEH, the name of an extensive desert, Upper Egypt, and of a number of tribes by which it is inhabited. The Ababdeh desert, or desert of the Thebaid, lies between the Red Sea and the valley of the Nile and extends from the Kasser and Copthos road, lat. 27° N., into Nubia beyond the tropic of Cancer and borders with the Blega or country of the Bahari tribes. It is traversed in various directions by roads, both ancient and modern, contains numerous towns and villages, is of some note in point of geological and mineral productions and is remarkable for its architectural remains and for the number of hieroglyphical inscriptions found upon the rocks. The principal and most interesting road is that called the Darb e Hamau, about 248 m. long, which runs diagonally across the desert from Copthos to Berenice and passes through eight Roman

students, much supplied with large wells and aqueducts, for the use of the inhabitants and travellers. The most noted goat-skin production of this tract of country is the *brodia verde*, or green brodia, made by the ancients into many useful and ornamental articles, of which the macrophagite of Alexander in the British Museum is a specimen. Emeralds and gold have been found in various parts. Bernards, or Lydian stone was formerly quarried in the mountains now known by the name Om Kerredah. The Ababshis who inhabit this desert are the nomadic tribes, the principal of which are the Gervahs, the Somadis, the Abodis, and the Ababshis. They are supposed to be the aborigines of the country to have come from Blyad or Belyad, and to be Arabs only in habit. Though speaking the Arabic language, their peculiar pronunciation, dark complexion, and the difference of their whole outward appearance, readily distinguished them from the genuine Arabs. They have long hair like the Nubians, whom in many other respects, they resemble. Their arms, also, are the same as those used in Nubia, consisting of sword, spear, small knife and target which they prefer to firearms, and with which they fight, from the backs of camels, almost in a state of nudity. They live in mud huts, chiefly on the borders of the great valley of the Nile. They are well known for the excellency of their camels and chronometers, and though scarcely deemed of a trustworthy character are employed in securing the caravans which cross the desert from Sennar. (Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt*.)

ABACAXIS, a river *Paraná* prov. Para, rising about lat. 5° 30' S. long. 38° 35' W. takes a N. course, passes through lake Guaraní, and falls into the Furo or Marañon, an affluent of the Amazon lat. 4° 8' S. lon. 50° 30' W.

ABAGO (SHRAT AND LITTLE), two of the Bahama Islands the larger 86 m. long and about 15 broad the smaller 48 m. long and 4 to 5 broad. They lie between lon. 77° and 78° W. and lat. 25° 50' and 26° 55' N. Area 225 sq. m. of which 135 075 acres are waste. Three schools have been established here by the Board of Education, appointed under the Act to establish a system of popular education and industry in the Bahama Islands. These schools were started in 1847 by 236 pupils, composed of an equal number of boys and girls. Pop. 1900.

ABAD —1. A vil. Belochistan on the right bank of the Naror, or Nari, —2 m. S.E. by E. Gundava, lat. 29° 17' N. lon. 67° 45' E. —2. A vil. Hindu between Shikarpur and Shikhar lat. 27° 45' N. lon. 66° 56' E. —3. A vil. Persia prov. Farsistan, E.S.E. Shiraz.

ABADFEH a vil. in Persia, prov. Fars, 118 m. N. Shiraz, and 115 S.S.E. Isfahan. It is indolent by dissipated walks, and defended by a square fortress, containing almost all the population.

It suffered much during the wars of the succession to the Persian throne in the 18th century and was the residence of the last prince of the house of Safavids, murdered to assist there by Murcem Khan, who died in 1779. The gardens around Abadfeh supply Shiraz with delicious fruit. Pop. about 5000.

ABADES a to. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 8 m. from Segovia. It stands on a beautiful and open plain consists of a triangular plain and several paved streets; is regularly built, though most of the houses have only one story and has a parish church a school house a primary school, and a small innkeeper's room. The rearing of sheep and cattle are the chief employments. Pop. 800. (Madox.)

ABADIN a vil. and port *Manila*, prov. and about 19 m. from Lago. Its monthly cattle-fairs are important. Pop. (1897) 3387. (Madox.)

ABADIUTTES, a tribe in the island of Candia, about 4000 in number and occupying about 20 small villages. They are the descendants of the Saracens, who took possession of Candia in 823. They are a superstitious and revengeful race, and much inclined to a predatory life, to which they are also forced by the oppression of the Turks and Greeks.

ABANTE, a vil. *Brazil* prov. of 40 m. S.W. Para. on the right bank of the estuary of the Rio Itara, and on the island formed by the mouth of the Rio Tocantins, and the rivers Moço and Igara. The soil in the vicinity is excellent, but it is badly cultivated. (See *Geo. Imp. Brazil*.)

ABAGATU a station in the Asiatie Russia Trans-Baikal territory lat. 49° 35' N. lon. 116° E. It stands on a bank Argus, a little below the point where that river issues

from lake Kalon or Dalai Nor on the S.E. frontier of the Abakang plateau, in a region so unproductive and barren, that, on that account alone, and without reference to its topographical features, it may be considered the extreme N.E. end of the Gobi desert. (See *Geo. Soc.*)

ABAI or **ABAY** the Nile of Bruce principal tributary of the Bahar-el-Azrak, or Blue River one of the head-streams of the Nile. Its sources are in a swampy meadow near Mekele, in the district of Baharda, from whence it takes a circuitous direction round the peninsula of Gijama passing through lake Dambos, and falling into the Bahar-el-Azrak in about 11 N. lat. See *ABER* (BAHR-EL) and *NILE*.

ABAI, a small outpost near the N.W. point of Borneo about lat. 5° 31' N. lon. 116° 30' E. The depth of the harbour is not at high water admit vessels drawing more than 12 ft.

ABAINVILLE, a vil. France, dep. Meuse, beautifully situated on the Orne and celebrated for its iron works, and for the excellency of its manufactures in that metal. There are altogether between 600 and 700 individuals employed in these works, and from 3000 to 4000 tons of iron are manufactured annually.

ABAITA, a considerable river Brazil, prov. Minas Gerais, rising in the Serra da Mata da Corda, and flowing into the San Francisco after a course of about 185 m. from S.W. to N.E. In this river was accidentally discovered, in 196 the largest diamond ever found in Brazil weighing 1 of an ounce try. It was found by three men, who were afterwards persecuted by the government, while searching for gold. On presenting this valuable gem to the town viceroys they were pardoned and rewarded. The river was afterwards worked at different periods by the government but with indifferent success. The works were ultimately abandoned to private adventurers.

ABAJO a vil. in Central Africa Yoruba, about lat. 7° 50' N. lon. 4° 50' E. It stands on the top of a granite hill, inaccessible for horses except by a secret path. Its houses are rudely constructed, but owing to the natural strength of its position it appears to have enjoyed much. It not only freedom from attack. It is subject to malaria, which rules it by an epidemic, or dysentery. The plateau on which Abajo stands is about 2000 ft. above sea level. (See *Geo. Soc.* xxx.)

ABAKANSEK a large river R. Siberia, having its sources in the Altai mountains, prov. Tomsk. It is formed by the junction of two streams called, respectively the great and Little Abakan, which rising from 20 to 30 m. apart, unite at lat. 53° 33' N. lon. 88° 45' E. whence the river flows in a N.E. direction 60 li. thence the Yenisei at Mordok about 5 m. W. by N. Minousinsk, lat. 53° 04' N. lon. 91° 18' E. The length of the stream from the confluence of the Great and Little Abakan, until it joins the Yenisei is about 14 m. For about 86 m. of the latter part of this course it has an average breadth of about 1 m. and is throughout dotted with islands, which increase in number towards its junction with the Yenisei. The whole length of the river from its sources, taking the Great Abakan as the original stream is according to Tchikatcheff, who calls it a beautiful river 211 m. The sources of this branch are two small lakes; its earlier career is described by the writer just named as extremely impetuous, its channel narrow and rocky, and the scenery around wild and picturesque. Tchikatcheff made an attempt to explore the sources of the Little Abakan also but was compelled to abandon the enterprise, in consequence of the vast and dangerous accumulations of snow which every moment threatened himself and his party with destruction. Having, however subsequently obtained an audience which commanded a view of the sources of the stream, he found that those as in the case of the Great Abakan, were a number of small lakes situated in a sandy plateau in the midst of a labyrinth of mountains. (Tchikatcheff's *Report* *des. l'Asie Orientale*.)

ABAKANSEK a Cosack military station Siberia, prov. Tomsk, on the right bank of the Abakan, at a bend of that river 94 m. S.W. Minousinsk lat. 52° 55' N. lon. 89° 40' E. It consists of about 60 houses of wood, inhabited by Cosacks and a number of sergeants, or hussars, occupied by a colony of Begal, a distant race from the Kalmaucks, who, however are now beginning to construct habitations after the Russian fashion. It is surrounded by several wooden stockades, and is flanked on the W. by a range of trees.

ool mountains. The country round is very beautiful but the soil is unproductive to agriculture, although the climate is comparatively mild. During three days that Tbilichoff remained here in the month of July the temperature rose to 110° Fah. and in the shade to 78° the former being 80° higher than is usually experienced in England. In the vicinity of this station as throughout the whole of S Siberia, there are numerous tunnels, called by the Tatars the tombs of the Gati system. At Katal, in which a mountain of gold and other metals have been found. Organic human skeletons from 7 to 8 ft. high covered with hieroglyphics are also met with here. There is another station of the same name on a sandy flat on the right bank of the Yenisei 33 m. N from Minousmak where numerous relics of antiquity are also found, consisting of ancient tombs and Mongolian inscriptions. It is reported to be the mildest locality in Siberia, the summer being sufficiently warm to ripen water melons and tobacco.

ADAMIA a vil and par Spain, Asturias prov and 23 m. E Oviedo with an ancient parish church said to be anterior to the invasion of the Moors. The chief occupations are agriculture and domestic weaving. Pop. 1062.

ADANATOK, ADANAKA, one of the Alutian or Fox islands, Russian America about 16 m. long; with little vegetation but filled with forest of all colours, by the catching of the few inhabitants gain their subsistence.

ADANCAY a in Peru, cap. dist. or prov. of same name. It is situated in a spacious valley on the right bank of the river Abancay here crossed by one of the largest bridges in the kingdom about 70 m. W by R. Cuzco and 800 m. E.E.E. Lima, lat. 13° 27' S. lon. 78° W. It has a convent of the order of St. Dominic and several sugar works and refineries. The district is about 60 m. in length from E. to W. and 40 m. breadth from N. to S. The temperature is mild and the soil fertile, producing wheat, maize and other grain in abundance but sugar is the staple production and is here so well refined as to equal in whiteness the finest sugars of Europe. Hemp is also cultivated and considerable numbers of horned cattle are reared. The pop. of the town estimated at 5000.

ADANILLA a in Spain, prov. of, and 16 m. N.N.E. Murcia, on an island at the foot of some rocky hills. It is divided into an upper and a lower town, the former chiefly consisting of ruins, and including the old parish church and the ruins of a castle, the latter comprising a number of good streets, and a square in which are situated a fountain, granary, spacious courtyards, the school and the new prison. There are, besides, an old prison a second church, several chapels, a cemetery and some flour and oil mills. In the vicinity barley, maize, olives, vines, figs, almonds, and pines are cultivated and a few sheep and goats are reared. The inhabitants, besides agriculture, are chiefly employed in manufacturing charcoal, export maize, and home-made linen. Pop. 4636.—(Madrid.)

ADANO a in Venetian Lombardy district of, and 5 m. S.W. Padua, famous for its sulphureous waters and mud-baths much resorted to in chronic catarrhes, diseases, gout, &c. As sulphureous waters they are the hottest in Europe, having a temperature of 167–187° Fah. and contain common salt, sulphuric acid, sodium and magnesium. Adano was known to the Romans under the name of Aquæ Apollinis or Aquæ Patavina, and some remains of Roman baths were discovered at it the end of last century. It is the birthplace of Tiberius Vivianus and of the celebrated physician Pietro d'Adano, professor in the university of Padua, who was condemned to death for sorcery but died before the sentence was put into execution. A.D. 1819 Pop. 3000.

ADARAN or ALMANI a in Spain, prov. of and 22 m. N.W. Murcia at the foot of a mountain on the left bank of the Segura. It has a square, in which are the courtyards the dirty unhealthy prison two schools, and the parish church. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and as muleteers they manufacture esparto mats and home-made linen and have some oilmills. Pop. 2455.—(Madrid.)

ADARAN, a small tn. Russian America, on the S slope of the Alaskan mountain, about 80 m. N.W. Eriwan. It lies near the left bank of a considerable stream of the same name which rises in Alaskan mountains, and flows towards the Arct, but which it, in summer time, never reaches, all its waters being drawn off by the Americans for the purposes of irrigation.

ADATZKAYA or ADATSKA, a tn. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, on the left bank of the Ishim, and 40 m. E. from the town of that name. Pop. about 3000.

ADAUJAR, a co. or district, Upper Hungary W the Theiss, cap. Kaschau on the Hernad area, 633 sq. m. It is a fertile grain and grazing district, producing likewise, excellent fruit and grapes, from the latter of which the celebrated Tokay wine is made. Adaujar also yields metals, and precious stones, mineral waters, and salt. Pop. 133,938.—(Bathföszeg.)

ABB a in Arabia, in the Djebel, or mountainous district of Yeznan 77 m. N.E. Mecca, and 104 m. N.W. Aden, lat. 19° 59' N. lon. 44° 35' E. It is isolated by a strong wall and has several mosques, paved streets, and about 800 houses built of stone. Water is supplied to it, by means of an aqueduct, from the high mountain of Baidan in the neighbourhood. The surrounding country is well watered and fertile. Pop. supposed to be between 4000 and 5000.

ABB HEAD (Br.) a lofty promontory or headland having the appearance of an island on the E. coast of Scotland co. Berwick, 11 m. N.W. by air of that name, and 15 m. S.E. Dunbar lat. 55° 55' N. lon. 2° 8' W. (a) There is deep water close by the point, and a little way from it 80 and 40 fathoms. The adjacent shore is rocky. The E. extremity of the height was occupied by a Roman station and the W. half a mile distant by a British stronghold.

ABBADIA, a small tn. Brazil prov. Bahia 50 m. S.W. Sergipe upon the Ariguita 15 m. from the sea. It has a school and a harbour accessible to coasters, and exports sugar, cotton, tobacco, and mandarin flour. Pop. of town and neighbourhood 1300.

ABBADIA SAN SALVADORE a tn. and commune, Italy in Tuscan prov. Grosseto, diocese of, and 17 m. S.W. Chiusi, on an elevated plain at the side of the isolated trachyte mount, Amata, which rises to the height of 5300 ft. above the sea level. The town is surrounded by a wall entered by gates, and comprises a small square, four principal parallel streets and an Episcopal church. On the N. without the walls is the abbey of San Salvatore, from which the town derives its name. The vicinity is fertile, being watered by the river Paglia, and the rivulet Iquillo and Altinate, all of which take their rise in mount Amata. Pop. in 1845 including the commune 4295.—(Dante Trav. Italia.)

ABBA-SEEN See ASU BIR

ABBA-ABAD the name of two villages Persia.—1 A vil and fort, prov. Khorasan 885 m. N.E. Ispahan and 170 m. W. Mashed, lat. 36° 28' N. lon. 56° 32' E. on the highroad from the latter city to Teheran situated in a dreary desert. The village and caravanserai were erected by Shah Abbas the Great, for the benefit of caravans crossing the desert. There being only one spring here no means of irrigation exist, and the inhabitants are often forced to traverse the desert to obtain a supply of provisions for themselves and the caravans. Besides being exempted from taxes, they derive considerable profit from selling provisions to travellers and are more clean and comfortable, both in their houses and dress than the generality of the subjects of Persia.—2 A small tn. and fort in the frontier prov. of Azerbaidjan situated upon the river Aras. It contains an old Armenian church now used as a powder magazine. This Abbasabad was treacherously surrendered to the Russians in the war of 1827.

ABBAZACCA a tn. Western Africa, on the left bank of the Quorra about 48 m. below the junction of the Chadda with that river and about 276 m. from the sea lat. 7° 10' N. lon. 8° 15' E. The banks of the Quorra are very low for upwards of 30 m. before reaching Abbaazacca, and are destitute of towns and villages but both are numerous below it. For the first time, say the Landers, on reaching Abbaazacca, since leaving Zaria, in Yarbith (about 845 m. W.) we beheld the graceful cocoa nut tree and heard the mellow whistling of grey parrots.

ABBEKUTA. See Supplement.

ABBELEY a par England co. Worcester area,

2666 ac. 6 m. S.W. Bewdley. Pop. in 1851 695.

ABBERTON a par England, co. Essex; area, 1087 ac.

Pop. in 1851 279.—There is another par of this name,

co. Worcester area, 1001 ac. on a branch of the Avon.

Pop. in 1861, 80.

ABBEVILLE, a large fortified tn. and river port,

France, dep. Somme, cap. arrond. of same name. 120 m. by rail, N N W Paris, situated in an agreeable and fertile valley on the river Somme, which divides the town into three parts, the central and most important one being on an island. The houses are mostly built of brick, a few are stone, interspersed with some picturesque old structures of wood. Some of the streets are broad, but the most of them are narrow



IN VETERAN ABBEVILLE. From *Peopling from L'Espresso* Press.

crooked, dirty and badly paved, rendering the pleasant wooded promenade on the transports all the more acceptable. The principal buildings are the Tour de Beffroi, the barracks, the forwarding hospital and the church of St. Valtrien. The magnificent W front, and part of the nave of this last-named edifice were built during the reign of Louis XII., under the care of Cardinal George d'Amboise, but the original design was never completed; the facade is in the flamboyant style, covered with the richest tracery and the niches filled with statues of saints attired in anglican costumes. Abbeville is the seat of courts of primary jurisdiction, and of a court of commerce and it has a chamber of commerce, a royal society of sciences and belles-lettres, a commercial college and a public library of 15 000 volumes. The manufactures of the town are considerable, employing 13,000 workers, and amounting annually to £250 000. They consist chiefly of cloth, serge, (French velvets, calicoes, muslins, laces and woollen thread, particularly, which is flax, malleable, cordage, soap, lamp-black, &c. Bleaching dyestuffs, tanning, paper making and book-binding are carried on. Abbeville, from its advantageous position on the Somme has a wide river is a place of some commerce, produce, from a considerable distance inland, being brought to it for export. At high water vessels of 100 to 150 tons can reach the harbour and the number which annually frequent the port is about 3-4. The principal articles of traffic, besides the manufactures already alluded to, are grain, oil, seeds, lard, wine, brandy, cider, &c. Abbeville, anciently Abbeville Villa, or Abbe Villa, was formerly cap. of the old county of Ponthieu and was frequently an object of contention during the wars between France and England Pop. in 1846, 17,035.—(*Des de la France*.)

ABBEVILLE.—A well watered and fertile district of the U. States, in the W part of S. Carolina, between the rivers Savannah and Saluda, area about 1000 sq. m. Wheat, rice, oats, Indian corn, and tobacco are grown, and sheep, cattle, pigs, and silkworms are reared. The district also possesses

several distilleries, tanneries, and flour and sawmills. Pop. in 1840, 23,851 composed of whites, 13 880; slaves, 10 143; free coloureds, 828. A post-village, cap. of Abbeville district, 37 m. W by N Columbia, on a branch of Little river. It has a courthouse, jail, arsenal, and magazine. A post-village in Alabama, cap. of Henry co. 311 m. S. E. Tuscaloosa.

ABBEY the name, with and without suffixes of a number of small towns, townships, villages, hamlets, parishes, and other places, in England Scotland and Ireland.

Those in ENGLAND are—1 *Abbey Dore* or *Dore Abbey* par Hereford 5590 ac. Pop. 668—3 *par Whitby* ac. Pop. 181.—2, *Abbey Holm*, township, par Holm Cultram Cumberland named from an abbey founded there in 1150 by Henry prince of Cumberland son of David I. king of Scotland.—3, *Abbey Milton*, or *Mildilton*, township, Dorset.—4 *Abbey Park*, hamlet, Bucks.—5 *Abbey Norton*, vil Stafford.—7 *Abbey Street* chapel, Cumberland, St. Mary's par Carlisle. In SCOTLAND—1 A small vil co. of and about 1 m. E. Haddington, and 18 m. E. Edinburgh. It is remarkable only for its historical associations. Here, in 1178, Godwinus Arch. of Northumberland mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, king of Scotland, founded and richly endowed a convent or priory of Cistercian nuns and here, on July 7 1549 the Parliament of Scotland was convened and gave consent to the marriage of Queen Mary to the Dauphin of France.—2 A vil. co. Stirling about 1/2 m. N. E. Stirling. It derives its name from Cambuskenneth Abbey which is close by. It is prettily situated, and is chiefly inhabited by weavers.—3, *Abbey St. Balthas*, par co. Berwick 4 part area, 5000 ac. contains the ruins of a nunnery dedicated to St. Balthas. 1 op. in 1851, 138.

In IRELAND—1 *Abbey or Crossmore Abbey* a par and vil. co. Clare on the shores of the harbour of Barren, bay of Galway and directly opposite the town of the latter name, 115 m. S. W. Dublin and 40 m. W. Limerick. The ruins of the abbey are extensive and form an interesting feature in the landscape. Pop. of par in 1851 1009.—2 *Abbey or Inishmoneagh*, a par partly in the co. Waterford and partly in that of Tipperary 65 6 ac. Pop. in 1851 3819.—3 *Abbey Knockmay* co. Galway 12 986 ac. contains ruins of old abbey in which are various fresco illustrations of ancient Irish customs. Pop. in 1851 3247.—4 *Abbey*, par malva in Limerick 16,150 ac. Pop. in 1851 4264.—5 *Abbeymore*, par co. Galway 11 57 ac. 1 op. in 1851 2047.—6, *Abbey-Jerpoint* par co. Kilkenny 1006 ac. contains ruins of an ancient abbey founded in 1180. Pop. in 1851 306.—7 *Abbeylara*, par and vil co. Longford, 5563 ac. Pop. in 1851 1861.—8, *Abbeylara*, par, co. Cork 4422 ac. contains ruins of an ancient abbey of same name, founded by Bernardine monks. Pop. in 1851 1915.—9 *Abbeylara*, par and vil co. Longford 3246 ac. Pop. in 1851 699.—10 *Abbeylara*, par co. Cork 9314 ac. contains ruins of an ancient abbey in which are some interesting monuments. Pop. in 1851 6900.—11 *Abbeylara*, vil co. Longford.—12 *Abbeylara*, vil co. Kerry on the W of Brick, 5 m. E. by 7 Tralee 1 op. 418.—13 *Abbeylara*, market town and par Queen's co. near the left bank of the river 9 m. S. S. W. Maryborough and 23 m. S. W. Dublin. It has a very handsome church, R. Catholic chapel three schools, almshouses, market and session-house, prison and infirmary with two woollen manufactures, a large worsted mill and a hosiery mill. It has its annual fair. Pop. of par in 1851 6997 of which the town comprises 1341.—14 *Abbeylara*, a vil and suburb of the borough of Downpatrick, co. Waterford. It extends along the N. E. side of Dungarvan harbour and derives its name from the remains of an ancient Augustinian abbey founded in the 13th century.

ABBATE-GRASSO (sometimes DIAGRAMMA) a considerable town and commune, Venetia Lombardy cap. district of same name, prov. of, and 30 m. N. W. Paris, on the grand canal di Burcardo, which runs from that city to Sesto, and near the left bank of the Ticino. It is well built and clean, surrounded by a wall, and comprises three churches, two chapels, two infirmaries, seven convents, and municipal buildings. The manufacture of silks, cloth, silk, bristles, candles, &c. is carried on, and an annual cattle fair is held in July. Pop. 6503.—The district, situated in a remarkably fertile and well-irrigated plain, contains twenty-two communes, and produces grain, grapes, madder, and other fruits;

vegetables of every kind, and of the best quality abound on the rich pasture lands bordering the Teuton, numerous cattle are reared. Excellent butter is made, and much acre is bestowed on the cultivation of silkworms. Pop. 35,338

ABBITBEE, a lake of Upper Canada, 40 m. long, greatest breadth 16 m. The Hudson's Bay Company have a trading post at its S.E. extremity for the purchase of furs and peltries; lat. 49° N. lon. 78° 59' W. It contains a number of small islands, and gives name to a tribe of Indians who chiefly reside near it. Abbitbee is also the name of a river issuing from the lake, which, after a course of about 240 m. S.E. to N.W. unites with the Moose river, and falls into James Bay in the S. part of Hudson's Bay. In the eastern line Moose fort.

ABBO a name by itself, and, with prefixes, of four small towns in Abyssinia, Kingdom Amhara, districts Matheba and Goutte S.W. from lake Dembea all situated near the sources of the Abba, and within a few miles of each other. The most S. Abbo being about 25 m. from the most N. Borkon Abbo, and the two intermediate towns Abbo, and Walled Abbo, being only 7 or 8 m. apart.

ABBOT'S LANGLEY a vil. and par. England, co. Hertford. The vil. lies about 21 m. N. London, a little to the W. of the main road to St. Albans. It is situated on a high level and consists of one principal street. The houses are small, and most of them old. The church is an ancient building in the Elizabethan style of architecture and contains some curious antique monuments. There are also two small dissenting chapels, and a boys' girls and infants school. The village is not lighted but is well supplied with water. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits. There has been recently established here an interesting institution called the Bookellers Retreat, consisting of seven commodious cottages belonging to the Bookellers Provident Society and appropriated to their decayed members. There are some large paper mills in the parish. Near the centre of the parish is the King's Landing station. Area of par. 5,100 acres. Pop. of vil. and par. including Hymerly 7,894.

ABBOTS, this name with various suffixes, of so great prevalence in England—1 *Abbot's Aune* a par. co. Hants area 3,100 ac. 2 m. W. Andover Pop. in 1851 500—2 *Abbot's Dackington* or *Dickington* Abbot's a par. co. Devon area, 1510 ac. quarries of blue building-stone, limestone, and marble. Pop. in 1871 80—3 *Abbotbury* a par. co. Dorset, area, 4050 ac., ruins of Benedictine abbey large ancient sheep-fair Pop. in 1851 1077—4 *Abbot's Kerswell*, a par. co. Devon area, 1670 ac. 11 m. S. Newton Abbot monastery of Cistercian monks. Pop. in 1851 460—5 *Abbotsham* a par. co. Devon area, 2080 ac. 2 m. W. Budford Pop. in 1851 341—6, *Abbot's Leigh*, a par. co. Somerset area, 2120 ac. Pop. in 1851 448—7 *Abbotley* or *Abbot's Leigh*, a par. co. Huntingdon area 3,110 ac. Pop. in 1851 43—8, *Abbot's Marston* a par. co. Worcester area, 1420 ac. on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway 1 op. in 1851 235—9 *Abbotston*, a par. co. Hants 2½ m. N.W. New Alresford Pop. in 1851 348

ABBOYSHALL, a par. and vil. Scotland co. Fife on the coast of the Firth of Forth area, 4020 ac. Pop. in 1851 4080

ABCHERON a peculiar district of Runda, Trans-Caspian, prov. Daghestan, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea. See *ABCHERON*

ABCOUDE, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 15 m. N.W. Utrecht, on the left bank of the Vecht. It has a large beautiful Calvinistic church, a R. catholic church and a school. The horse market, held here the last Thursday of August, is celebrated. Pop. about 1000—(Van der Aa.)

ABIDA a prov. Morocco, bounded N. by the prov. of Tenguia, E. by that of Morocco, S. by that of Rheima, and W. by the Atlantic. We have hardly any knowledge of the interior further than that its N. portion consists of a series of extensive steppes or plains. On the coast, Cape Cassin, the N. limit of the province, rises precipitously 211 f. above the sea. About one half of the coast lies S. of Cape Cassin consists of white cliffs rising above a sandy beach, the remainder is composed of sand hills 150 to 200 ft. high. Inland from this portion of the coast, extends a ridge of sandy-looking hills covered with brushwood the whole coast being sandy barren, and nearly destitute of good water

but portions of the interior are said to be fertile and well cultivated.—(Four Geog. Soc. vol. vi.)

ABD-AL-KUBIA, or **ABD-UL-KOORY** properly *Abdu* or *Kuru*, a small rugged isl., coast of Somalia in E. Africa, between Cape Guardafui (Ras Amer) and the isl. of Soofra, in lat. 11° 55' N. lon. 52° 30' E. It is about 18 m. long E. to W. but very narrow and near its centre are two hills, which give it the appearance of two islands when seen from a distance. Wood and water are scarce, and the inhabitants few.

ABDASTON or **ABDASTON** a par. and township England, co. Stafford area, 5330 ac. 2 m. N. from the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal Pop. in 1851 591

ABDER or *Aburru* the ruins of an ancient city, supposed to be those of Eborac, in Aralia Petras, 70 m. S.W. by 8 Jerusalem, and 210 m. E.N.E. Cairo lat. 30° 55' N. lon. 34° 35' E. The ruins consist of the remains of numerous houses the walls of a large Greek church, and an extensive fortress, both situated on a long hill or ridge, overlooking a wide plain. Connected with the fortress are cisterns, and deep wells walled up with good masonry. The ruins are surrounded by traces of ancient cultivation.

ABD-EL-GEDRY, an isl. in the river Nile, in Upper Egypt, to the S.E. of Girgeh, about 6 m. long.

ABDIE, a par. Scotland, co. Fife N.W. part of the co. on the Firth of Tay area, about 7034 ac. contains several lakes the largest, Linneth is surrounded with beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1851 1458.

ABDON a par. England co. Salop area 710 ac. Pop. in 1851 179

ABD-UL-KOORY See *ABD-AL-KUBIA*

ABDU L-KURI, or *PAIKURUN BODAL*, is the name of a dangerous reef of rock and coral, lying off the S. coast of Arabia, in lat. 12° 12' 30" N. and lon. 52° 11' E. (A.) discovered by Capt. Haines on July 1830. It extends 1850 yds. from N. E. to S. W. with a breadth of 800 to 600 yds. Its highest part at the time of its discovery being a pointed rock, which was only 17 ft. below the surface. It is 2½ m. distant from the nearest land, bearing N. by W. the soundings in its neighbourhood vary suddenly and are not to be relied on. Between the shoal and the shore there is a depth of 120 fathoms. But the safest navigation is to seaward.

—(Four Geog. Soc.)

ABELA See *AMILA*.

ABERNBERG a small in. Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 15 m. S.W. Nuremberg. It has two churches and a poorhouse, and its inhabitants are engaged in needle making and in oil draving boys. Pop. 1133.

ABERNBERG a tn. Lower Bavaria, 15 m. S.W. Nuremberg, cap. of district of same name on the right bank of the Abens, here crossed by a bridge. It is the seat of a court of justice (Landgericht) and has two churches and a castle, the former residence of the counts of Abenberg. It has manufactures of cloth and other woollen fabrics, and of earthenware. Hops are cultivated in the vicinity and there are several breweries in the town. There is a mineral well in the neighbourhood the waters of which containing iron salt and sulphur are used both internally and externally for numerous diseases, gout, &c. The Austrians, under the Archduke Louis and General Illier were defeated here by Napoleon, who took 18,000 prisoners on April 20, 1809. Pop. 1210.—The district has an area of 112 sq. m. and a pop. of 37,000.—(Hahn.)

ABER, the name with various suffixes, of several parishes and villages in Scotland and Wales, and of a parish and township in England.

Those in Scotland are—1 *Aberarder* a vil. and par. Marazion co. Banff 9 m. S.W. Banff Pop. in 1851 1066—2 *Abercrombie*, a par. and vil. co. Linlithgow on the shore of the Firth of Forth area, 4490 ac. There are some of the ruins of Roman forts in this par. The vil. is beautifully situated 10 m. W. N.W. Edinburgh Pop. in 1851 of par. and vil. 977—3 *Abercrombie*, a par. co. Fife (See *MONAGHAN*, Str.)—4 *Aberdeenshire*, a par. co. Perth area 3800 ac. bounds in freestone, proprietor Earl of Kinnoull Battle of Duplin fought in this par., Aug. 12 1553. Pop. in 1851 248—5 *Aberdeenshire* a vil. par. and bay co. Haddington N.W. coast. The par. contains about 4000 ac. Pop. in 1851 1099—6 *Aberdeenshire* a par. and vil., co. Forfar; 2 m.

In the N W parts of Aberdeenshire there are some extensive forests, including the celebrated forest of Mar in which are many magnificent specimens of the Scotch fir some of these supposed to be from 300 to 400 years old. The largest measure 18 and 14 ft. in girth 6 ft. from the ground, and are about 80 ft. in height. These forests are plentifully stocked with red and roe deer and all sorts of game.

The soil of the county varies greatly. The finest arable land lies chiefly between the Don and the Ythan. In the lower parts round the coast clay is prevalent in the upper arable districts, there is a considerable extent of light, sharp sandy loam. Sand moor and moss prevail on the hills and higher grounds, occupying with the mountainous tracts and other waste lands, nearly two-thirds of the entire county. The climate is, on the whole, mild but the summer short, and somewhat cold. An improved system of cultivation is extending over the county chiefly from the example of experienced farmers from the southern districts of Scotland, many of whom have settled in it. All the crops usual in other parts of the country with the exception of wheat, for which neither the soil nor climate are suitable, succeed well, here especially oats, of which about 10 000 acres are grown annually—barley potatoes and turnips. But the most important object now with the tenantry is the rearing of cattle immense numbers of which are exported annually. The native breed, which is said to have greatly increased in size since the introduction of turnip feeding, is preferred by the best judges. Dairy husbandry has also made great progress but sheep-farming has not increased in proportion.

The old domestic stocking knitting, for which Aberdeenshire was once famous, is now nearly extinct; but there are extensive manufactures of cotton, linen, flax, and of woollen and sail cloth in the city of Aberdeen and neighbourhood.

The scenery in the mountainous parts of the county is of the most magnificent description and attracts numerous visitors in the summer season. Much pleasing scenery occurs also along nearly the whole course of the Don.

In the county is situated Balmoral the summer residence of Queen Victoria. It occupies a natural platform at the foot of a hill called Craig-an-gowan in the par of Crahan on the N bank of the Don, 52 m. by road W S W Aberdeen and 75 m. N Edinburgh. The original building a picturesque and antique structure, after undergoing many modifications



BALMORAL CASTLE—From a Photograph.

and being frequently enlarged was pulled down and a larger and more commodious mansion, better suited to accommodate the royal household was erected from the designs of Wm. Rankin, architect. Aberdeen. The present castle exhibits the characteristic features of the Scottish baronial architecture and though not uniformly correct in detail is a pile of much beauty of aspect and harmony of proportion. It is built of granite, smoothly dressed in ashlar work and the interior is fitted up with singular taste and splendour. The grounds are of considerable extent and richly varied while the surrounding scenery comprises nearly all the elements of the beautiful and romantic in landscape, a singular charm being

derived from the finely wooded hills and bold rocky heights that spring abruptly from either bank of the Don.

The annual value of real property assessed in Aberdeenshire, in 1863, was £218 000 exclusive of railways. A large proportion of the working population is employed in agricultural pursuits, and the coast fisheries which are extensive and prosperous. The county returns one member to parliament constituency in 1865 4219 County town Aberdeen. Pop in 1861 212 083

ABERDEEN (NEW) a royal burgh and seaport, Scotland co. Aberdeen, of which it is the cap. situated mostly on rising ground, at the mouth of the river Don on its N bank 84 m. direct distance N E Edinburgh, and 130 m. by rail lat 57° 5' 54" N lon 2° 5' 7" W. The town is large and handsome, the streets, in general are spacious and regular and the houses wholly built of fine grayish white



THE MARKET CROSS, ABERDEEN—From an Original Drawing.

granite from quarries in the neighbourhood. The principal street in the city is Union Street in the line of which a splendid granite bridge, of one arch 133 ft. span and 55 ft. from the base of the pier to the top of the parapet, is thrown over the ravine of the Don burn which intersects the city and falls into the harbor. Among the principal public buildings may be mentioned the county rooms, founded in 1820 the surgeons hall advocates hall Marzaball College the trades hall the public market the barracks, erected on the Castle-hill, a military hospital on the Head- ing-hill the nearest place of education now connected with the Coast hill by an elegant cast-iron bridge, the Bridewell on the west side of the town and the old market cross in Castle Street a fine specimen of the ornamental architecture of the 17th century. It is of a hexagonal form and is adorned with a series of well-executed quarter length effigies of Scotch and British sovereigns from James I to James V. It was erected in 1685 on the site of an older cross which was then demolished. In 1899 the present structure was removed to the spot it now occupies a distance of about 100 yards from its former position. On 15th October 1863 a bronze statue by Macintosh in honour of Prince Albert, was inaugurated by her Majesty.

The churches in Aberdeen are numerous, those belonging to the Free Church forming a considerable majority over any other denomination. Many of the structures are handsome, and that of the East and West Churches, combined in one edifice is imposing. It is situated in Union Street, from which it is separated by a facade of the Ionic order.

The charitable and benevolent institutions are numerous. The principal establishment of this class is Gordon's Hospital which is similar to George Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh and maintains and educates 120 boys. This hospital was endowed by a citizen who acquired a large fortune in Dundee and left the property under deed of mortification dated Dec 13, 1759 in charge of the magistrates, for the education of the sons of decayed burgesses and relatives of the name of Gordon and Mannes. In 1816, another benevolent

gentleman left considerable property for the education of boys under similar conditions, which was conjoined with Gordon's Hospital, and by the economical investment of the whole funds, after defraying the cost of the building, the trustees are enabled to command an annual revenue of £3000. Among the other charitable institutions of the city, we may commend a house of refuge, founded and endowed by Mr James Watt, surgeon. Four industrial schools for the deaf and dumb institution, an orphan girls school and an asylum for the blind.

The most valuable of the benevolent institutions of the city is the Royal Infirmary which was established by the magistrates in 139 and which by numerous bequests and liberal subscriptions has become so extended as to afford accommodation for the treatment of 300 poor patients, and at the same time constitutes a valuable adjunct to the Aberdeen medical school. Under the same management as the infirmary the constituency of which are the subscribers above £5 there is a lunatic asylum, which was chiefly built by a legacy of £10,000 left by Mr John Forbes, of Nova. The average number of patients is 90.

New Aberdeen is the seat of a college, called Marischal College founded and endowed by George Earl Marischal in 1595. The original building having been found inconvenient, a new structure was erected in 1837 at a cost of £50,000 when several new chairs were erected and endowed. There were 114 bursaries connected with this college and university of the annual value of £1150 70 of which were open to competition. By ordinances of the Scotch Universities Commission dated 9th and 10th Jan 1860 Marischal College, New Aberdeen, and King's College Old Aberdeen, were united into one university entitled the University of Aberdeen, from and after 15th Sept. of that year. Six new chairs were endowed, and eight professors provided with residences. The united university now contains a medical and twenty-one professors—seven in the faculty of arts. Four in divinity one in law and nine in medicine. There are also numerous bursaries attached to the university—about one-half open to competition, and the rest presented to by their respective patrons.

Besides the public schools which are under the charge of the magistrates, and to which the children of pauper poor may be admitted free of charge, there are five endowed schools, 36 national and voluntary schools, and free schools of industry. From statistical returns recently obtained by an educational society it is found that there were about 6500 children at school within the city when the parliamentary census was taken in 1851 which is equal to nearly one-twelfth part of the population.

The manufactures of Aberdeen date from a very early period of history. So early as the year 1200 it is reported to the Netherlands woolfiks, and in the 15th century there were exports of plaiden, fagras, stiffs, serge and stockings; in return for which the burgesses received wine, brandy, sugar, rice, iron, grain, flax, and fruit. Stocking weaving was the staple manufacture of the city for many years. In 1749 a manufactory for preparing linen thread was established, and afterwards two flaxmills were erected, then followed the establishment of four cotton manufactories, only one of which continues in operation. The flaxmills employ between 2000 and 3000 hands, the cotton works about 1500 and the woollen manufactures 2000 hands. Woollen are also woven to the extent of £100,000 annually.

Besides these there are three manufactories for combing one of them the largest of the kind in the kingdom. Granite was first polished in this city, and now there are large establishments for preparing that stone for all sorts of useful and ornamental work. Paper making is carried on to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood, and, in connection with the paper works there is the largest envelope manufactory. It is supposed in the world. There are various ironworks, chiefly new, to be employed in iron ship-building, and six ship-building yards, where some of the largest and finest vessels for the China and Australian trades have been built.

The harbour of Aberdeen is spacious, and is rendered safe by a pier of granite on the E side of the Dee, which extends into the German ocean. The harbour and docks, the latter including a surface of 34 acres, are the property of the corporation of Aberdeen, and the business is virtually

managed by a committee annually elected by a general assemblage. The ordinary revenue is about £20,000, and the expenditure between £17,000 and £18,000. The foreign commerce is chiefly with N and S America, the E. Indies, the Mediterranean and the Baltic. The principal imports are wheat, flour, coal, salt, flax, lime, guano, timber and iron. Exports—linen, cotton, and woollen goods; oats, barley, and bere; cattle, sheep, pigs, butter, eggs, pork, salmon and granite of which last £46,000 worth is sent annually to London. The trade in cattle, sent to London and other southern markets, is extensive and lucrative, yielding, it is calculated, a return of a million sterling annually. There were 13 ships formerly employed in the whale fishing but these are now reduced to two or three. The shipping trade of the port has greatly increased of late years. In 1855, the number of vessels belonging to Aberdeen was 530, tonnage 82,018 while, in 1855, the number was only 13, tonnage 25,063. Regular communication by steam is maintained between Aberdeen and London, Leith, Caithness, Orkney and Rhéland. On Grindice point a little S of the entrance into the harbour there stands a lighthouse first used in 1833. It is a double light, exhibiting two fixed lights, one over the other and may be seen at the distance of 13 to 16 miles; lat 58° 8' N lon 3° W. There are also several smaller lights for the harbour. A bar light is at the mouth of the harbour on which there are 14 ft masts, and 21 ft spring tides.

The mercantile institution of Aberdeen comprises a gallery, two native banks, viz the Town and County Banking Company and the North of Scotland Banking Company; and seven branch banks, viz a branch of the Union Bank of Scotland, the National Bank of Scotland, the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial Bank of Scotland, the British Locomotive Bank, the City of Glasgow Banking Company and Royal Bank of Scotland. There are also a National Savings Bank and two native Insurance Companies. The gallery which was at one time the great commercial league of the city being now stripped of its exclusive privileges, exists only as a charitable or benevolent institution. There are seven in corporate trades, possessed of property to a great extent, and it is worthy of remark that the trades and the city treasury are the principal feudatories of Aberdeen.

The municipal affairs of the town are conducted by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild and 12 councillors. The washing, cleaning and lighting are under the control of a board of commissioners, of which the provost the dean of guild, the city treasurer and the convener of the trades are ex officio members, other 16 commissioners being chosen by rate-payers paying £5 of yearly rent.

Aberdeen was originally called *Denniska* but during the Scots-Saxon period it became known by the name of *Aberdeen* or *Aberdon*, and in subsequent ages by *Aberdeen* or *Aberdon*. The etymology of this designation is generally allowed to be false, and from some manuscripts published by the Spalding Club it would appear that for the first 12 centuries the Celtic was the only language spoken and written in this city and the north of Scotland.

During the reign of David I., and probably about the year 1130, Aberdeen was constituted a royal burgh and the inhabitants burgesses, as holding their burgessdom immediately of the crown. In 1140 the city was ranked under the Laws of Burrows, and provision made that the provost, bailies, and council shall be chosen annually by the common suffrages of all the honest men of the burgh. About the year 1179 William the Lion confirmed the privileges and immunities enjoyed in the name of his grandfather and created the city into a corporation by royal charter, which appears to have been the first instrument of the kind executed in Scotland. Thus enfranchised, the magistrates became entitled to send representatives to the national parliament or Scottish Estates. In 1198, additional privileges were conferred on the city. In 1222-23, Alexander II. permitted the holding of a weekly market, and authorised the institution of a merchant guild, or Mercantile confraternity. In 1242 David II. summoned a general council to meet in the city at which former charters were enlarged; local improvements were directed, the streets paved, and many of the houses, formerly built of wood, rebuilt of stone. From these circumstances, the town thenceforward became distinguished by the name

of New Aberdeen. The last charter granted to the city was by Charles I. and is dated Outlands Sept. 9 1638. By the act of Union Aberdeen became entitled to send a representative to the parliament of the United Kingdom conjointly with Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, and Bervie; but by the Reform Bill of 1832 it was again erected into an independent constituency which includes both New and Old Aberdeen.

Among the eminent men born in Aberdeen were John Barbour the poet, George Jameson the painter James Gregory inventor of the reflecting telescope, and the late eminent physician Dr Abercrombie of Edinburgh.

According to the census of 1851 the pop. of Aberdeen, including the par of St Nicholas and Old Machar was 71 978; (1861) 73,805 Parliamentary constituency 8704.

ABERDEEN (OLD) a small but ancient city in Scotland, on Aberdeen pleasantly situated on the S bank of the Don about 1 m N New Aberdeen of which it may now be considered a suburb. It consists of but one principal street running N and S and some diverging lanes or alleys, several of which are very old. It is surrounded by many land some villas and is, altogether an agreeable place of residence. The more remarkable buildings are the college (King's College) the remains of the cathedral the town house and the old bridge of Don. The townhouse is a neat structure and is provided with a handsome public clock. The bridge celebrated in Scottish tradition by the name of the Brig o' Balgownie, is one of the oldest edifices of the kind in Scotland, having been erected by king Robert Bruce in the 14th century. It consists of one large Gothic arch of 67 ft span. The nave of the cathedral now used as the parish church of Old Machar and two fine spires at the west end, are all that remains of the original structure a magnificent building constructed in the 14th century and dedicated to St. Machar. It has still an imposing appearance and is kept in high preservation its large western window and oak ceiling painted with armorial bearings, being much admired. The college buildings occupy the sides of a



KING'S COLLEGE, OLD ABERDEEN.—From Local Print.

large quadrangle. These buildings are finely set off by a noble tower surmounted by an imperial crown of open stone work. The college was founded by Bishop Elphinstoun in 1494 and was subsequently patronized by James IV. It is now incorporated in the University of Aberdeen. There are also a grammar school in the town, and various other schools. Old Aberdeen has neither trade nor manufactures, but is wholly dependent on its connection with the university. Hector Boscawen, a well known Scottish historian, was principal of King's College. Pop 1945.

ABERDEEN is an U States, Mississippi r bank Tom-highes, 26 m. N Columbus. It stands in a fertile district, is visited regularly by steam boats from Mobile and ships annually about 30 000 bales of cotton. Pop 8900.

ABERDOUR, the name of a village and two parishes, situated within about 2 m. of the sea and much resorted to in the summer season, as sea bathing quarters, by the citizens of Edinburgh, being distant from that city only about 8 m

and having daily communication with it by steamer.—The parish lies on the shores of the Firth of Forth abounds in coal lime and freestone, and is well wooded. There are here the remains of the old castle of Aberdour built by the Regent Morton. Area about 5000 acres. Pop. 1845—2 A par co. Aberdeen, on the N coast 8 m. W Fraserburgh from 10 to 11 m. long and about 7 broad. The whole sea coast of this par is bold, rocky and picturesque; and contains some remarkable caverns in one of which Lord Fitzgibbon lay concealed after the battle of Culloden, till his retreat was discovered by the footprints in the snow of the young girl who carried him his supplies of food and other necessaries. Pop 1857

ABERDOVY a harbour on the W coast of Wales, co. Merioneth, 10 m. N Aberystwith lat. 52° 36' N lon. 4° 7' W. This harbour is safe and convenient for vessels drawing not more than 15 ft. but as the bar and channel leading into it frequently shift a pilot is necessary.

ABERFILDY a vil. Scotland on 1 arth 22 m. N W the city of Perth, and 63 N W Edinburgh. It lies in a picturesque locality near the right bank of the Tay and consists chiefly of one long street, with another leading off about the centre, and a small square at their junction. It has a parish and a free church, a bank, and some good schools. In the vicinity are the Birks of Aberfeldy the wooded uplands round the fine falls of the Moness, which are celebrated in Scottish song. Pop. in 1851 823.

ABERFRAW a small tn. seaport, and par Wales, on the W coast of the isl. of Anglesea, on a slope rising from the E and S. E. at the mouth of the river Ffrw about 7 m. S E Holyhead and 15 S. W Bangor. It consists of two narrow streets. The houses are all of stone and many of them thatched. It is not lighted and is but indifferently supplied with water. The church is a very ancient building and contains one of the most perfect Anglo-Saxon arches in the principality. There are, besides, two Methodist chapels and a free school. In summer a few large boats carry corn and potatoes to Carnarvon and Llan, which form nearly the whole trade of the place. Husbandry and fishing form the chief employment of the inhabitants. There are six cattle fairs held during the year. Aberfraw was one of the three royal residences of Wales and a seat of the principal courts of justice. In moderate weather a vessel may stop a tide in the bay in 4 or 5 fathoms, clean sea 1 above 2 cables from the N. side of the bay. Small vessels go further in and lie aground. Area of par 6254 ac. Pop 1338.

ABERFOLIO or **ABERFOLKE** a small par and romantic seat in the Highlands of Scotland, co. Perth, on the S. boundary 2½ m. N Glasgow and 16 m. W by N Skirling. The clachan (duglass, hamlet) of Aberfollie, is the scene of some amusing incidents in Scott's novel Rob Roy. The scenery around is varied and picturesque. Pop. 514.

ABERFORD a tn. England, co. York W Riding 9 m. N E Leeds, and 14 m. S S York, is a valley on the river Gosh, which is here crossed by a substantial stone bridge of three arches. It consists of one long street, a mile in length the houses are of stone and generally well built. The town is not lighted, but is amply supplied with water from springs. The only buildings of any note are the church—an ancient structure of mixed architecture, and the Aberford almshouse, built in 1844-5. The latter is a handsome building and contains eight inmates, four male and four female. There are here a Methodist chapel a R. catholic chapel a national and other schools. There are no manufactures, the inhabitants being mostly engaged in agricultural labour and a portion in collecting and lime quarries in the vicinity. Petty sessions are held here every fortnight, and Justice of the Peace courts daily. Aberford is a polling place for the W Riding of York. Its population has greatly increased within the last 10 years. Area of par. 4129 ac. Pop 996.

ABERGAVENNY a tn. and par England co. Monmouth the former 14 m. S W from the town of Monmouth, and 18½ m. by railway from London, pleasantly situated on rising ground at the confluence of the Uik and Gaverenny over the former of which there is a handsome stone bridge of 15 arches. The town is long and straggling and some of the streets are narrow but great improvements have taken place of late years. It is now lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water by pipes from springs in the vicinity. There are

two churches, one of which, recently rebuilt, is a handsome structure, and contains several ancient monuments. There are, besides, several Dissenters meeting-houses, a R. catholic chapel, a free grammar school founded by Henry VIII., a national school, and several daily and Sunday schools. The benevolent institutions comprise a dispensary, a lying-in hospital, and some minor charities. A thriving reading society or association was established here in 1845. Abergavenny was at one time famous for the manufacture of flannels and periwigs, but both trades are now extinct. Its former importance is the consequence of the introduction of machinery and the latter through the caprices of fashion. The wigs made here were composed of goats hair and were remarkable for their extreme whiteness the quality which constituted their chief value. The principal trade now remaining is in wool, but a pretty extensive general retail trade has arisen from the establishment of several iron works in the vicinity. There is here, also, a large boot and shoe-making concern, a coach manufactory several tanneries, tallow-chandlers, saddlers, cabinet makers, wood-turners, and between 500 and 600 ft. The prosperity of the place is further promoted by the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal, which passes near it. Petty sessions are held here every Wednesday. Market days, Tuesday and Saturday the latter principally for grain. There are three fairs annually for cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and flannel. The scenery in the vicinity is singularly beautiful and picturesque, particularly when seen from the terrace of the ancient castle of Abergavenny which is situated on an eminence near the R. extremity of the town and is open to the public. Area of par. 4 59 ac. Pop. of town and par. 5500.

ABERGYLE, or **ABERYSTWYTH** a small market tn. and par., N Wales co. of, and 10 m N by W Denbigh, and 6 m S.W. St. Asaph. The town is about half a mile from the sea, although called a seaport in several gazetteers. Being surrounded with beautiful scenery and having a salubrious air it is much frequented by its sick, while its fine beach attracts numerous sea-bathers during the summer season. It is also much resorted to on account of its cattle fairs, of which there are three annually. There are churches and several dissenting chapels here, and a national and British school. None of the churches have any architectural pretensions. The town consists of three streets one of which, the main street, is straight. The houses generally are built of limestone with which the neighbourhood abounds the rest of brick. There is no trade in the town, the inhabitants consisting of shopkeepers, tradesmen, mechanics, and a few farmers. At the distance of about 1½ in there are some remarkable caverns. Area of par. including St. George 4053 ac. Pop. 3507.

ABERQUILLY, a small vil. and par., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, hms. Elvst the former on a beautiful plain in the vale of Towy 3 m. N.E. the town of Carmarthen. It consists of one straight street, generally well kept. The houses have been well built, principally of stone, but are falling into decay. The village is well supplied with water but is not lighted. The church is in the Gothic style. There are, also, a very handsome Independent chapel, built about five years ago, of dressed limestone, and one national school. Near the village is Abergilly palace, the residence of the bishop of St. David a handsome structure, surrounded with finely ornamented grounds. Pop. of par. and vil. in 1851 5250.

ABERNETHY a village and two parishes, Scotland — 1 A vil. and par., co. Perth the former 7 m. S.E. town of Perth, and 27 m. S.W. Edinburgh. It is irregularly built, and is composed chiefly of thatched houses. Abernethy is supposed to have been the capital of the Picts. A religious house, dedicated to St. Brigid, was endowed here during the Pictish period, and long flourished under the patronage of the Scottish kings and here the Calixtus continued, till they were suppressed in the 15th century. There is, likewise, at this place, a round tower of great antiquity 74 ft. in height, and 45 ft. in circumference at the base. In the floor of this tower three skeletons were found in 1841 indicating apparently that these mysterious structures were used as places of sepulchre. Numerous other interesting relics of remote times have been found in this neighbourhood, proving, in connection with its historical associations, that it had been at a former period a place of great note. Area of par. a small portion of which is in co. Fife, about 7030 acres. Pop. in 1851 3026, of vil. 577.—2 A par. partly in the co. of Elgin, and partly in

that of Inverness, being united with the par. of Kinrosshire. Pop. in 1851 1871.

ABERSEKE, or **ST WOLFOATE**, a small lake, Upper Austria, circle Traun, 6 m. W. Ischl. It is about 6 m. long by 3 m. broad has a depth of from 500 to 600 ft., and yields pike, salmon, and large trout in great quantity. Near the E. end is the vil. of St. Wolfgang whence the lake derives one of its names.

ABERYSTWYTH, a small market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 19 m. N.N.E. Ebnoburg. It lies on the Wistritz, at the foot of the Fiesberg and has a church. In the neighbouring hills are mines of silver tin and cobalt, in which the majority of the inhabitants are occupied. Pop. 1700.

ABERYSTWYTH a seaport in Wales, co. Cardigan, pleasantly situated on an acclivity on the bay of the latter name at the confluence of the rivers Ystwith and Rheidol 83 m. N.E. the town of Cardigan and 180 W.N.W. London. It was at one time strongly fortified with walls a portion of which still remains on the shore. Abergystwith has become of late years, one of the most fashionable watering places on the Welsh coast, and has consequently been much extended and improved. The streets are steep and uneven but some of them are spacious, and they are in general regular well paved and well lighted with gas. The houses are for the most part, neat and substantial and many of them large and handsome, and all amply supplied with excellent water brought by pipes from the neighbouring hills. The principal public buildings, and other objects of interest, are the two churches, one of which is a handsome new structure in the Gothic style, the custom house, assembly rooms, town hall and theatre. The Marine Parade, an elegant crescent, is situated on the margin of the sea, and close by is the Marine Terrace, a handsome range of modern buildings, commanding a fine view of the bay. At the north end are the marine baths, in which every requisite accommodation is to be met with. There are also a market place, and a handsome general mart lately erected an infirmary and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. There are four dissenting schools and one national, an institution for the deaf and dumb for the propagation, and an infirmary. Besides sea-bathing, for which the beach is admirably adapted, having a gentle slope with water of the utmost purity there is a chalybeate spring within a few hundred yards of the east end of the town, the waters of which resemble those of Tunbridge. There are four public walks, the principal of which, called the Castle Walks, are much admired for the extensive views they command. Races are held every August, on race ground about 2 m. from the town. Archery and cricket clubs have also been established. A little west of the town, on a bold eminence projecting into the sea, are the picturesque ruins of an ancient castle, founded in 1109. There are no particular manufactures carried on, the people being chiefly employed in seafaring, mining and agriculture. Their condition appears to be favourable. The harbour which was formerly in a very bad condition has been of late considerably improved. It has now an average depth of 16 ft. water at spring tides. A substantial stone pier has been erected on the S. side of the entrance into the harbour which protects it from the W. gales. The pier extends 350 yds. in a S.E. direction. The principal exports are lead ore from Cardiganshire, pig lead oak bark, corn, and butter. The imports, coal, oil, lime, American timber and general merchandise. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels registered at the port on December 31st, 1852 was 379; ton. 84,029. The number of vessels that entered the harbour during the year ending 31st December 1852 was 690 ton. 51,058 the number that cleared during the same period, 435 ton. 27,534. The government of the town is vested in a mayor recorder chamberlain, and common burgesses. Abergystwith is one of the contributory boroughs of Cardiganshire. Pop. 5641.

ABERYSTWYTH or **ABERYSTWYTH**, par. Wales, co. Monmouth, hms. and 8 m. S.W. Abergavenny. It abounds with valuable iron-mines and contains the Ebbw-valle, Man-y-glo, Caerbuck-vale, Blaine and other ironworks, and also yields coal and roofing stone. Pop. 18,055.

ABHA a large vil. Ahyndale, state or kingdom of Taged about 60 m. N.E. Axum; the residence of a chief who rules over the territory of Massawa, and the seat of a considerable trade in cattle, horses, iron, slaves, and cotton.

ABIAID (RABAH-EL) a large river of Africa, supposed to be the true Nile, this river being formed by the junction of the Bah-el-Abiad (White Nile) and the Bah-el-Azrak, or Blue Nile at Khartoum lat. 15° 40' N lon. 35° E (See *ALGERIA, BAIR EL*). It is believed to rise under the name of Tshadi, at a comparatively small distance from the sea, in the country of Mine Mout, a continuation of the high plateau of Abyssinia, situated to the N. of the great lake Zambéze, or Nyassid. It was succeeded by M. Armand d'Abbadie, in 1842 to 4 42° 45' N lat. (See *NILE*).

ABILA, ARI, or ABALA (Hebrew *Abel*, a grassy spot). The name of several ancient places in Syria, of which the most noted was Abila of Lysanias, esp. of the Roman prov. of Abilene, on the river Barada; 18 m. N.W. Damascus, on the site of the modern village of Bak Wady Barada. A few broken pillars, and other fragments, are all that now remain to indicate its former rank.

ABILENE, a small district, or Roman prov. Syria, whose precise extent is now unknown. It lay N.W. Damascus, and was named from its chief town, Abila.

ABINGDON a bur and market tn. England co. Berks, 50 m N.W. London r bank of the Thames at the junction of the Ock. Its streets are spacious, and well paved and lighted. In the centre of the town is the market place and market house the latter a large and handsome building of freestone. The other public edifices are the two parish churches, one which is Henry, is a large Gothic structure, with a fine spire; the chapel of the Dissenters, of which there are four or five, including Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends and Wesleyan Methodists; the guildhall and the county jail. The educational institutions comprise a free grammar school a national, and a British school. There are a number of almshouses in the town, and various minor charities. The principal manufactures are canvas sacking and sailcloth the latter however has much fallen off late years owing to the competition of establishments in the N. of England and in Scotland. Hailing carpet weaving and hemp dressing are also carried on to a considerable extent. The municipal corporation consists of a mayor four aldermen and 12 councilors. Abingdon returns one member to the House of Commons registered electors, 515. Seven fairs are held annually chiefly for horses and horned cattle. Races are held in September. The branch railway of the Great Western line, leading to Oxford, passes by Abingdon, where there is a station. Abingdon is a very old town its original foundation being ascribed to the Saxons. In former times, it was called Sæverhamton and is spoken of in ancient records as a wealthy city and royal residence. Pop. 6984.

ABINGDON a par. England co. Surrey area 6547 ac 44 m S.W. Dorking 1 pop. 8,0.

ABINGHAIL a par. England co. Gloucester area 751 ac Pop. 342.

ABINGTON the name of several parishes, England—1 *Abington*, a par., co. Northampton area, 1113 ac. It has two small churches. Pop. 164.—2 *Abington* (Great) a par. co. Cambridge area, 1500 ac 2½ m N.W. by W. Luton Pop. 321.—3 *Abington* (Little) a par. co. Cambridge area, 1150 ac. Pop. 807.—4 *Abington* (St. Giles, or Giles) a par. co. Cambridge area, 1237 ac. Pop. 238.—*Abington* is also the name of a par. and vil. Ireland co. Limerick and Tipperary area 30,400 ac. 1 pop. 6145.

ABIPONES, or ARIPONAS, a warlike tribe of aborigines, B. America, republic of El Plata, located in El Gran Chaco, on the right bank of the Yernépo. The men are tall, robust well featured and excel in swimming. Their leader in war is their judge in peace. They subsist by fishing and hunting and hold the flesh of the tiger in the highest estimation. They are much given to war and their weapons are long lances and arrows, with iron points. Their numbers once amounted 100,000, but now their number amount to 5000, and are daily decreasing.—(See *English-Spanish*).

ABISCUM or ABOSKUM a small tn. Persia, prov. of 45 m N.E. from Astrabad, upon the river Gurgan lat. 37 17 N lon. 55° E. It has a small but well frequented port upon the Caspian Sea. The fishery near Abiscum is leased to the Russians, who send seven or eight vessels here annually.

AB-IS TADA [standing water], a lake, Afghanistan (called *see*).

ABKABIA, ABASIA, or ABCHASIA a trans-Caucasian

prov. Russia, gov. Imzereth, bounded N and W by the Caucasus which separates it from Circassia, E. by Mingrelia, and S. by the Black Sea. The country is composed wholly of the S. side of the Caucasian mountains—some of whose snow covered peaks are here 13,000 ft. to 13,000 ft. high—and of the low plains intervening between these mountains and the sea. The prevailing geological formations are greenstone, porphyry black slate and Jura limestone. Immense forests of the finest trees—oak, alder, chestnut, &c. divide the mountain sides stretching down to the plains, whose Italian climate, ripening maize, figs, pomegranates, the fruits of central Europe, grain, and excellent grapes, lentils to profitable cultivation but the country is waste its numerous ruins alone proclaiming its former flourishing condition. Nor do the Abkases excel in cattle rearing or commerce—a little of the latter in felt mantles, fox and polecat skins, honey wax, and honeywood, being carried on—any more than in agriculture. On the contrary with much indifference are these branches of industry pursued that by their means they do not obtain a sufficient subsistence which, therefore, they seek out in the manner most congenial to their tastes by plunder and robbery—occupations which, in them have become a second nature. The slave-trade with Turkey formerly constituted one of the chief employments and tended greatly to reduce the population. Notwithstanding the wealthlessness of the Abkases slaves are still secretly exported. The Abkases belong to the Circassian race, and distinguish among themselves five tribes—Abkases proper, Bakhies, Tschabekies, Ashabives, and Entsochabives. Abkasia, under the Byzantine emperors formed an independent state, separate from Georgia. In the 11th century by berrahip, it fell to the kings of Georgia, under whom it decayed and in 1457 it fell under the supremacy of the Turks. In 171 the Abkases asserted their independence and after various fortunes, about 1823 the reigning prince, Michael Bel called on the Russians to occupy the country which they did by stationing troops at Sokum, Tambov, Mitsund, and Lagra, the chief towns of Abkasia. Area about 3538 sq. m. Pop. about 25,000.—(See *English-Spanish*).

ABKASIA LITTLE, a district, Circassia (called *see*).

ABKEPTLEBY a par. and township, England, co. Lancashire area, 2920 ac. Pop. 54.

ABKHANIA See *ABCHASIA*.

ABKURLEN a river, LITHUANIA See *KARUS*.

ABLA, a tn. Spain in Andalucía prov. of and 34 m. N.W. Almería, on the highroad between that town and Granada, situated on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada, close and built with houses raised on cascares 25 ft. above the carriage road. It has three squares a parish church chapter house, public storehouse, and prison. Its inhabitants are engaged in distilling brandy and in making bricks, tiles and earthenware. Pop. 210.—(Called *see*).

ABLAIKIT (Great and Little) two small rivers, E. Siberia, affluents of the Irtysh, into which they fall, after having united a few miles above Ust-Kamenogorsk in about lat. 49° N lon. 82° E. On the right bank of the most westerly of these rivers, is the small decayed town of Abilaik, 50 m S.W. Ust-Kamenogorsk in which are the remains of a temple, surrounded by a wall 16 ft. high, said to have been built previous to 1071 and to have been dedicated to the native deity, by Abia chief of the Kalmaus.

In the valley of Abilaik are the ruins of an ancient Tartar castle which has been dignified by the name of the palace of Abilaik, although it would seem to have had little other claim than extent to such title. Its materials having been carried away for building purposes, hardly anything more than the foundations now remain.

ABO a seaport tn. and dist. of Russian Finland. The tn. was at one time the cap. of Finland, as it now is of the dist. of its own name to the river Aareyoki, between the gulfs of Bothnia and Fö land lat. 60° 27' N lon. 23° 17' E. It was at one time a flourishing place, but had fallen into decay when a tremendous conflagration, which occurred in Nov. 1847, completed its ruin. On that occasion, nearly the whole city was destroyed, including the university and its valuable library and other public buildings together with 768 houses out of 1100. The university which is now removed to Helsingfors, the Russian cap. of Finland, had previous to its destruction, 40 professors and several hundred students, a library containing many thousand volumes a collection of

philosophical instruments, a cabinet of natural history and an observatory. The town has also been in part rebuilt; but the houses and public edifices being placed at considerable distances from each other it covers a great deal more ground than formerly. Notwithstanding the disaster above mentioned, Abo still has some manufactures, and a considerable trade, particularly in the weaving of which employs many of the people. Shipbuilding also is carried on to a considerable extent. The cathedral, though a heavy ungenial building is remarkable for its antiquity and interesting from its associations, having been the cradle of Christianity in Finland. It was greatly injured by the fire in 1837 but has since been restored. The harbour is shallow at the town, but there is depth enough for large vessels 3 m. below in consequence of the rising of the land along the whole of this coast, & is gradually receding from the sea.—The district of Abo has an area of 7480 sq. m. Grain, flax, hemp, and tobacco, are cultivated, and cattle are reared. Building timber is abundant, as are also limestone, slate, and iron. Pop. of town (1841) 13,080 of district 100,000.

ABOHI, a tn. W. Africa, cap. of the two Eboe kingdoms as the upper end of a creek of the Niger lat. 5° 40' N lon. 0° 25' E. Numerous little creeks lead to the dwellings of the principal men, surrounded by the huts of their dependants, and here their canoes are laid up. There is no regularity observed in the position of the huts, except that they are built on either side of these creeks, and about 20 to 30 yards apart having a few palms or banana trees to afford shelter from the burning sun. Each family has one or more canoes. The huts are of a square form most of which are built at right angles, usually built of mud and roofed with a compact matting of dried palm leaves and reeds the floor is raised a foot and a half. The entrance is square, and serves for the threefold purpose of door chimney and window. The houses of wealthier persons are larger and have many compartments, with a quadrangular court, in which many of the household and cooking operations are carried on. The king's residence is here, and is the largest in the town. Abohi is very unhealthy particularly on the subsidence of the periodical floods, when the muddy deposits are exposed to the sun. The people cultivate rice, indigo, cotton, bananas, oranges, coconuts, ground nuts, yam, pineapples, Guinea peppers, &c. Domestic slaves are numerous, but they are invariably well treated and many of them become free. The natives are tall, well made, and muscular but the hands and feet are large.—(Allen's *Niger Expedition*.)

ABOMLEY, a tn., W. Africa, cap. of the kingdom of Dahomey on the coast of Guinea lat. 7° 40' N lon. 4° 5' E situated in an indifferently watered plain of rich red loam. There being almost no stone to be found nearer than the Kong mountains, distant upwards of 60 m. like other Dahomean towns, it is built of clay. The town is walled and the houses seldom exceed one floor in height. Mr. Duncan, who visited it in 1845, thus describes one of the king's palaces, which may probably be taken as a favourable type of Dahomean houses in general.—After passing through two quadrangles of about 60 yards by 30 we entered the principal square. This square is formed of three sides of houses or long sheds and on the opposite side to the principal part stands, at a high wall of clay with human skulls placed at short intervals on the top. This palace, for the king has many is divided into different apartments, all on the ground floor for though the ridge of the roof is of sufficient height for two stories, yet the slat is brought down so low as to reach to within 4 ft. of the ground. Along the front is a low piazza, extending the whole length of the building. The main entrance is in the centre of the side of the square. At stated intervals, the ceremonies called *exodos* are held when large numbers of human beings are sacrificed. After the death of a king as many it is stated as two thousand human beings have been sacrificed to his manna. A court of appeal, in which the king usually presides, has been established, which has greatly contributed to put down the oppression frequently exercised upon the people by the local government (caboors). Native from all parts of Central Africa are to be met with in Abomey which is much resorted to for traffic in slaves, and to a less extent for traffic in palm oil and ivory all of which are shipped at Whydah distant about 90 m. S. Pop. about 34,000.—(Dunstan's *Travels in Western Africa*.)

ABOYI ABAYI or **BOYORABOYI** a market tn. Hungary district of and 50 m. S.E. from the Zagyrva. It lies in a plain, between Tapolcsa and Török St. Miklos, on the road from Gyungy to Debrecen, near Baskok. It has a R. Catholic and a Protestant church. Pop. 3000.

ABOLAIR.—1 A bay on the N coast of Egypt, of a semicircular form, and spacious, stretching from Abokir E. out on the W to the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, on the E. a distance of about 28 m. It is chiefly remarkable as the scene of the decisive Battle of the Nile, in which Rear-Admiral Nelson, on August 1 1798, with 14 ships of the line, destroyed the French fleet under Boscawen.—2 A small town and castle on a point of land stretching into the Mediterranean and forming the western boundary of the bay lat. (coast) 31° 20' N lon 30° 5' E. (N.) It lies near the site of the ancient Canopus where the god Socrates was worshipped and to which the inhabitants of Alexandria resorted for the purposes of divination and divination. The castle was strongly fortified by Mahomet Ali and used by him as a state prison, substituting confinement therein for the punishment of death. On March 8 1901 the British army under Sir Ralph Abercromby effected a landing at Abokir in the face of a tremendous fire from the French and on the 13th, succeeded in driving them from a strong position on the adjacent heights, towards Alexandria.—(Wilkinson's *Moslem Egypt*).—3 An inlet in the bay of Abokir called also Nekros's Island, 3 m. E. from the town and connected with the shore by a narrow reef. It contains some remarkable antiquities, part of which are now under water. Among these have been noticed several floors of buildings, arched chambers lined with stucco, &c. and a singular subterranean passage open towards the N., leading to apartments which have an aperture at top, level with the highest part of the island. The whole surface is described as covered with various plants, especially a species of hly and the sands of the shore contain those beautiful shells used as earrings by the Maltese sailors.

ABOYNE, a par Scotland, co. Aberdeen 4 m. long by 3 broad. Pop. 1108

ABRAHAZ, a tn. Brazil, prov. of and 28 m. N.E. Bahia distant about 4 from the sea. It has a church and schools and the inhabitants—for the most part Indians—cultivate mandioc, and occupy themselves in fishing and the chase. The soil in the vicinity is fertile. Pop. 2500.

ABRANTES (Lalin, *Abraunus*) a fortified tn. Portugal, prov. Lower Beira, on the right bank of the Tagus 78 m. N.E. Lisbon. It is situated upon a rising ground, surrounded by gardens, vineyards, and olive plantations. It is the entrepot for part of the productions of the provinces of Alentejo and Beira, and carries on an active traffic with Lisbon in which it sends considerable quantities of wine and oil with molasses, peaches, olives, and other fruits and vegetables. In which trade more than 100 houses are constantly employed. It contains an old castle, four parish churches, and four convents—two of which, that of San Vincente, is the largest and finest in Portugal—an hospital, and an old almshouse. Abrantes gave the title of duke to Junot, one of Napoleon's generals. At the capitulation of Cister, it was surrendered to the British. Pop. 6447

ABRACHYWILLER a coen and vil France, dep. Moselle 8 m. from Sarrebourg. Saw paper and meal mills &c. Pop. 2997

ABRIOLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 2 m. S. E. Potenza on a steep rock in a healthy and fertile district. Pop. 3000

ABROBANYA, or **ABROBANTA** [in German, Grossschitten] a market in Transylvania, 28 m. N.W. Karlsburg, with a German (reformed) a Wallachian a Greek, and a R. Catholic church. The most of the inhabitants—who are composed of Hungarians, Germans, and Wallachians—are employed in the neighboring gold and silver mines, supposed to have been wrought by the Romans, and to have produced for the place the name of *auraria Magna*. In the town, there is a board of directors for the management of the mines. The ore, after being separated from the earth with which it is mixed is sent to the furnace at Kalina. Pop. 4000.

ABROLHOS.—1 A cape on the coast of Brazil, prov. Porto Seguro, between the rivers Parahipe and Camuelina lat. 17° 58' S. lon. 38° 42' W. Off this point, in the

Atletia, about 50 m from the shore, like the four small but dangerous rocky islands, or shoals, of Santa Barbara, commonly called the Anzoles. They are projections from a bank of rocks, which exhibits itself occasionally between 17 and 20° S. lat. at a distance from 6 to 30 m. from the mainland. They are fringed by Cape Viscery as rather low but covered with grass with a little scattered brushwood the highest rising about 100 ft above the sea, and the second in their vicinity so very irregular that little dependence can be placed on the lead. The centre island of this shoal is laid down in lat. 17° 51' S., lon. 88° 41' 30" W. — 2 There is another reef of the same name (Houtman's Anzoles) off the W coast of Australia lat. 28° 30' S. 113° 30' E. In some of the islands forming this group Capt. Stokes found traces of guano. — (See Sec. 1. 315)

ABRUZZO-BANYA. See ABRUZZO

ABRUZZO a territory kingdom of Naples of which it forms the N extremity; bounded on the N and W by the Papal States N.E. by the Adriatic E. and S.E. by the prov. of Salerno, and S by Salerno. It is divided into three districts or provinces—Abruzzo Ulteriore I. Abruzzo Ulteriore II. and Abruzzo Citeriore, so called from their respective relative positions to Naples and when spoken of in the plural number called collectively the Abruzzi. The first comprises 1143 sq. m. with upwards of 175,000 inhabitants the second, 2220 sq. m., with about 300,000 inhabitants and the third, or Abruzzo Citeriore, 1700 sq. m. with about 260,000 inhabitants also. The entire territory is traversed by the Apennines, and is throughout extremely rugged and mountainous. Abruzzo Citeriore so much so, as to present the most serious obstacles to internal communication. The sea-coast of the Abruzzi on the Adriatic is about 80 m. in length and is without a single harbour. Most of its rivers, which are numerous, fall into the sea just named. The celebrated Lago Celano the Lacus Fucinus of the ancients, is in Abruzzo Ulteriore II. it is about 15 m. in length, with a breadth of 5 or 6, and is chiefly remarkable for its size and fills, the causes of which are unknown and for its association with the name of the emperor Claudius, who cut a canal in order to prevent the lake overflowing—a work in which 30,000 men were employed for 11 years. Both the soil and climate of the Abruzzi are various the latter differing with the elevation of the former being cold on the mountains and hot on the low grounds. Though the highlands are sufficiently barren the plains and valleys are fertile, producing large quantities of corn, wine, oil, figs, peaches, almonds, &c. The mountains are covered with numerous flocks of sheep, the rearing and tending of which and other domestic animals, forms the chief employment of the inhabitants whose coarse habits, natural indolence and want of education cause them to neglect the cultivation of the soil and to prefer sloth and poverty to exertion and competence. They are tall and robust in person fond of pleasure, but sullen and revengeful in disposition and were formerly much noted for their predatory propensities. Manufactures are almost unknown in the Abruzzi nothing being produced but some woollen silks, and a little embroidery—their only commerce is in the export of wool and cattle.

ABTHORPE a par and vil England, co Northampton area, 1915 ac. Pop. 500.

ABU or ABOO.—1 A remarkable mountain, N Hindustan prov Ajmer or Rajpootana, principality of Marwar or Leod-poor 55 m W by N Odeypoor lat 24° 45' N lon. 73° 50' E It is the highest peak in the Aravalli range, and is stated to be 5000 ft. in height, as indicated by the barometer. The temperature on the summit is said to be so mild, that European fruits and shrubs grow on it readily. A Hindu tradition alleges that the hill was brought by the sage Vedabha, from the Himalayas, a distance of somewhere about 700 m that he might continue his devotions on the spot he had been accustomed to.—2, A volcano, on the E. side of the island of Sangre in the Indian Archipelago. It is the loftiest mountain on the island, lies near the coast, and is visible from a considerable distance. It is continually smoking and has, on several occasions, caused great destruction by its eruptions.

ABU ARISH, a petty state, Arabia, cap. same name, on the Red Sea, between lat. 15° 50' and 17° 40' N. and forming a part of Yaman. It is bounded, N by Hejaz, E by Asyr

S. by Yaman, and W by the Red Sea. It is about four days journey long, by about two broad, and consists chiefly of a sandy plain, nearly sterile on the coast and towards the centre but more fruitful in the direction of the mountains, which form its E boundary. Winter is dry but in the warm season, which is almost insupportable to Europeans, there are daily rains, frequently accompanied by storms of wind. The country has no streams, and few wells, yet the rain water is not collected into tanks, but allowed to spread over the land without any attempt at systematic irrigation. Durra, or Indian millet, is here as elsewhere throughout Arabia, the principal cereal cultivated. The Indian cotton plant is also grown. The Meson balsam is plentiful and in the gardens, sesam, colocynth bananas, &c., are raised. The country is covered by small groups of trees of from 50 to 150 so overgrown with parasitical plants as to present almost impenetrable thickets. By heating the twigs of a tree called musmak, the Bedouins form a pencil with which they lay on their tongues and rub on their teeth a kind of finely powdered tobacco, named Borjag which is enjoyed both by males and females in Abu Arish with a similar relish to that which, in other parts of the world attaches to smoking eating opium, and chewing betel. Gazelles and hares are numerous, wild cats and mice plentiful, and scorpions are not uncommon. Sheep, a beautiful breed of goats, splendid horses, zebras, camels and dromedaries, constitute the principal native riches. The chief lakes the title of Sherik.—(Hittler, *Reichsland*.)

ABU ARISH a tn Arabia, cap. of state of same name, about 20 m E. the Red Sea lat. 17° 40' N lon. 41° 25' E 90 m. N Lohela. It is walled and lies in the middle of an extensive plain, covered with the mesquit tree and jassam bushes. Its castle Deir-el-har is high, well built, and strong but the palace of the Sherik is merely a large hut, externally decorated with mother-of-pearl. The town has some miserable-looking mosques, an hammam, and some deep wells. The inhabitants, who are poorly clad, carry on a little trade as in the bazaar and the narrow street leading to it, are dirty. Pop. 7000 to 8000.—(Hittler.)

ABU GIRGEH, or ABOO GIRO a large F lake in of Middle Egypt, about 2 m W the Nile, 40 m S Beni Suef lat. 28° 30' N lon. 30° 50' E. It is situated in a rich plain, as a spot where several extensive mounds point out the site of an ancient city the name of which is unknown.

ABULLIONTE, a tn Anatolia Turkey on an is. in lake of same name, 15 m. S. the Sea of Marmara lat. 40° 8' N lon. 28° 31' E. It is said to consist of 300 Greek and 100 Turkish houses and entirely covers the island on which it is built. It is defended by a wall, and contains a ruined castle apparently Byzantine, chiefly constructed with large blocks of marble, derived from more ancient buildings. The island on which the town stands, is connected with the mainland by a wooden bridge of simple and slight construction. Abullionte occupies, according to Mr Hamilton, the site of Apollonia ad Rhodacum. The lake 16 m. long by 11 broad, is celebrated for its carp, which are taken in great quantities and sent as far as Constantinople. Pop. 2000.—(Hamilton's *Asia Minor*.)

ABU MARIKH, a vil Upper Egypt, the discovery of a hill about 8 m. E. from the Nile, and 80 S E Girgeh. ABU MANDUR, a vil. and convent on the left bank of the Bolbitine branch of the Nile, about 2 m. above Rosetta. The convent—which is prettily situated close by the river and adorned with palm trees—is supposed by Demm, to indicate the site of the ancient city of Bolbitum. It was from its tower where he happened accidentally to be, that the French general saw Napoleon's fleet approaching to fight the battle of the Nile. The scenery around this locality is singularly beautiful.

ABURY a par and vil England. See AVRECHY

ABULCANBUL, See IRAMBU

ABUSHIR a vil. Arabia, prov Oman 17 m. S.W Muscat. It lies at the foot of a picturesque range of hills exhibiting red, gray yellow and black brown pebbles destitute of soil and vegetation. To the N.E. the ground slopes to a sandy flat, extending to the sea, about 6 m. distant. The village is a miserable place, consisting of mud houses, and destitute of any water, with a few mud towers, looked for defence. The only water here is a warm spring, rising in a cavern in the calcareous rock behind the village, and of a temperature of 113° F. It is used for irrigation for cooking and for medicine,

superstition attributing to it many virtues that it does not possess.—(Fraser)

ABU SIN or **ABBA-KEEN** an affluent of the Upper Indus, from the right. It rises in the mountains of Hindu Kush, about lat. $35^{\circ} 20' N$ lon. $75^{\circ} E$. It takes a S. course between 4 hr mountains and falls into the Indus near Mullal lat. $34^{\circ} 40' N$ lon. $73^{\circ} E$. It is a considerable stream bringing down drift wood and is not fordable. The hills and valleys are mud and gold dust. The Afghans erroneously consider at the head streams of the Indus.—(Latter)

ABU-YIL, **ABULISA**, or **ABOOWEEN**, the name of several lakes in E. W. E. of which the most remarkable are a vil in the Delta, and a fortified tower on the coast of the Mediterranean. The former $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. the great promontory and about 60 h Cairo, lies on the left bank of the Theban branch of the Nile near the site of the ancient *Thaues*, where are various mounds and other relics of antiquity but none meriting particular notice. The latter called also the Arab Tower is situated near the S.W. extremity of the lake Marouti, probably not far from the ancient *Taposiris* and is the first elevated object seen by mariners in approaching Egypt from the W.

ABU TICP, **ABOOWEEN** or **ABOOWEEN** (the *Abbas* of Latin writers, and *Abouk* or *T. p. k. u. k.* of the Copal in consequence of the Upper Egypt on the left bank of the Nile lat. $2^{\circ} 2' N$ lon. $31^{\circ} 5' E$. So early as the time of Abulfeda, the people was much cultivated in the vicinity and is still grown there. The place is noted for the quality of the opium it produces.

ABU a jar England I India an 1440 ac I p. 734

ABYDOS or **ABYDOS** an anc. city Anatolia which once stood on the E. shore of the Dardanelles, at the narrowest part of the strait, opposite *Nesos*. Originally it belonged to the Trojans, and subsequently was inhabited by the Thracians and Milesians. Xerxes here built his bridge to boats for the invasion of Greece, and here Alexander and his army crossed from Europe to Asia. Lander says ancient writers, aware slightly from Abydos to Mentes to see his loved Ilia, a feat in swimming once successfully accomplished after a long day on, at the expense of a severe attack of ague, a few fragments of walls are all that now remain of this city whose site is partly occupied by the Turkish fort *Avalon*, the only stronghold on the E. Cardian side capable of defence on the land side.

ABYDOS, or **ABYDOS**, the modern *Abd-el-Matrou* and *Fish* of the Coptic an ancient city Upper Egypt, about 6 m. W. the Nile lat. $27^{\circ} 15' N$ lon. $32^{\circ} E$. In the great canal called the *Bahr* *Yusuf*. Even in the time of Strabo Abydos was reduced to a mere village, yet its ruins still testify its former grandeur. It was a residence of the Egyptian monarchs and the reputed burying-place of the god Osiris in consequence of which belief the bodies of many Egyptians were brought from a great distance, in order to be interred within its sacred precincts. The Memnonium, or palace of Memnon, and the temple of Osiris constitute the chief remains of this once magnificent city. In the former of these in 1819 W. J. Landis discovered the famous Abydos tablet now in the British Museum, on which are engraved a genealogical list of the Pharaohs. In a cemetery to the N. of Abydos, are various antique sepulchral monuments and on the W. are immense quarries.—(Wilkinson's *Monuments of Egypt*)

ABYLA, or **ABYLA**, the N. termination on the E. side of the strait of Gibraltar, near Ceuta, of a range of mountains in Morocco, and forming one of the pillars of Hercules.

ABYSSINIA or **ABYSSINIA**, an ancient kingdom of E. Africa, between being now broken up into several independent states has no longer any political existence. Its limits have been variously defined by different authorities, hardly in two agreeing as to what these limits precisely are, but they may be generally stated as extending between lat. $7^{\circ} 2' N$ and $16^{\circ} 40' N$ and lon. $43^{\circ} 20' E$ having Nubia N. and W. the Red Sea and strait of Bab-el-Mandeb E. and to the S. the Indian Ocean, stretching to the Indian Ocean. The entire length of the kingdom from N. to S. is about 670 m. its breadth from E. to W. at the broadest part, about 640. The principal divisions of Abyssinia are

called respectively *Dankal*, *Adal*, *Tigre*, *Amhara*, and *Shoa* (all of which see). The last of these, Shoa, is rapidly becoming a great and important kingdom. Some extensive but little-known tracts on the S. and S.W. inhabited by the Galla tribes, and comprehending the province of Mena, and a great forest on the N. abounding in elephants, complete the occupation of the whole space embraced by the limits generally assigned to Abyssinia. The more marked physical features of the country may be described generally as consisting of a vast series of table lands of various, and often of great elevations, and of numerous ranges of high and rugged mountains, some of them of very singular forms, dispersed over the surface in apparently the wildest confusion. Enclosed in these mountains are prodigious and inexhaustible natural repositories of water which pouring down by the deep and tremendous ravines that everywhere intersect them impart an extraordinary fertility to the plains and valleys below. The country thus presents the sterner features of mountain scenery combined with the luxuriance of tropical vegetation. The chasms or ravines that occur in the plateaux are often of appalling depth and are rendered more hideous by their impenetrable gloom; their summits frequently not being more than 300 or 400 yards asunder. Harza describing one of these fearful ravines says: "Masses of debris of a dark but brown colour are piled perpendicularly on either side the walls, and rising from a very narrow channel strewn with blocks of stone and huge fallen fragments of rock, tower overhead to the height of 500 or 100 ft. One perilous path affording barely sufficient width for a camel's tread leads twisting away into the gloomy depths below. On emerging from these tremendous chasms the traveller is surprised to find a level plain spread out on either side, instead of the lofty mountains or steep ascents that usually overlook the deep ravines on either bank. This singularity forms one of the peculiar physical features of Abyssinia, and imparts to its great water courses the appearance rather of cascades than of natural depressions. It must be observed however that these apparent plains are not in the level usually unperceived by that term, but lofty table lands, many thousand feet above the sea. The mountain scenery of Abyssinia is thus, as might be expected on the most stupendous scale including waterfalls of prodigious height. In the dry season these falls from their great elevation descend in mere spray but, during the rains, present a magnificent spectacle. Notwithstanding, however, the wild and rugged appearance of this country generally, it contains numerous valleys and plains of unequalled beauty and fertility rich in all the most valued productions of the earth. Many of these favoured districts are spoken of with rapture by travellers, both as regards the luxuriance of their vegetation and the salubrity of their climates. The most extensive is the plain of the Dambala, emphatically called the granary of the country where it reigns a perpetual spring.

Geology—The geological structure of Abyssinia presents a granite base, with a superstructure of sandstone, and occasionally limestone strata, and breccia. The granite lies in the surface in the lower parts of the country, but sandstone predominates in the upper and assumes a tabular form often lying on the tops of the mountains in enormous flat masses. Large tracts are of an ancient volcanic rocks. Of this character is a great portion of the country lying between Tajura and Ankerbe in the S.E. part of Abyssinia, and extending over a space of about 700 m. in length from N. to S.W. Throughout nearly the whole of this tract, volcanic ridges are everywhere present. Small cones, each showing a distinct crater, are numerous, and the surface of the sheets of lava which the plains below are everywhere still retains a fresh and glossy appearance although there has been no volcanic action in this part of the world for unnumbered centuries.

Mountains and Table Lands—The most remarkable and loftiest summits occur in the centre of the N. part of the kingdom in the prov. of *Harren* immediately to the W. of the river Teazze. The highest of these called *Amha Hai* is supposed from the circumference of its summit being covered with perpetual snow to have an elevation of at least 16,000 ft. About 10 m. N.E. of this mountain is mount *Hoyed* whose summit is also covered with perpetual snow, and whose height, though not positively ascertained cannot be much less than that of the former. On the N.E. part of the king-

dom, a long range of barren hills runs parallel with, and at a distance of about 40 m. from the shores of the Red Sea forming the W boundary of Dancalia. It does not attain any great altitude, the highest peaks not exceeding 1000 ft., while the general elevation is not more than 500. In Shoa, the mountain chains run chiefly N and S and reach generally an elevation of from 8000 to 9000 ft. but many of their single summits greatly exceed that height. They are abrupt, difficult of access, and intersected by numerous deep chasms. These mountains consist of a structure of basalt, wacke, and trachyte the latter in all its varieties. The table lands of Abyssinia form one of its most remarkable physical characteristics, and are distinguished from all other elevated table lands by the great depression of their water-channels. They consist of a succession of elevated, undulating plains, many of which are 7000 and 8000 ft. above the level of the sea and are intersected by narrow valleys, or water-courses, 3000 and 4000 ft. deep. The elevated country has taken swamps, verdant meadows and cultivated land producing various grains, and occasionally coffee, but the higher plains, from their great elevation, yield barley only. The most remarkable of these table lands occur in the provinces Amhara, Tigre, and Shoa.

Lakes and Rivers.—The principal river of Abyssinia is the Bah-el-Azrek or Blue River (see AZREK BAH-EL). It is one of the great branches of the Nile, and rises under the name of the Dedhena, in the Galla country S of Abyssinia, about 73° W N. Hakkia, the cap of Koonra, and joins the Bah-el-Azrek at White River (see ABAB) BAH-EL. The chief branch of the Nile at Khartoum lat 14° 40' N lon 33° 39' E. The next considerable stream is the Tseana or Tschana which has its rise in the mountains of Larra about lat 11° 30' N lon 39° 30' E. It pursues a N W course and finally joins the Nile, under the name of the Athara, at Adarcor in lat 17° 40' N. Its bottom is extremely narrow compared with the size of the river. Hence describes it as being shaded with fine lofty trees, the water remarkably clear and the banks adorned with the most fragrant flowers. It takes its name Tseana—The Terrible, from its impetuosity. The Hawash (black sea) the third or according to Harria the second largest river of Ab. rises near the N. E. of the Chakia mountains, the largest branch proceeding from Lake Fawja, about lat 8° 40' N lon 33° E. at an elevation of 9000 ft. above the sea. Shunting the S. L. limits of the kingdom of Shoa, it pursues a N and E direction to about lat 42° E. where it is lost in the sands, or led off in canals by the natives after running a course of about 240 m. in length. The banks are beautifully wooded along the whole length of the stream which may be traced by the luxuriant vegetation that marks its route through a treeless and barren land. This river is the recipient of the waters which come from the E. desirability of the table land of Abyssinia. The Aba or Abay (black sea) is also a large stream, being the principal tributary of the Bah-el-Azrek or Blue River. The Anasto likewise a considerable river rises on the confines of Tigre crosses the country on an E direction towards the Sea of Bah-el-Mandeb, which however it never reaches, making like the Hawash, into the sand when within about 20 m. of the coast its entire length is about 200 m. In the earlier part of their course, while flowing over the level surfaces of the table lands, the rivers of Abyssinia are little better than muddy brooks which in the dry season nearly disappear altogether but, during the rains, overflow their banks and inundate the plains for miles. Where they begin to break from the level, which they do by descent in the rocky strata, at first only a few yards in width but gradually opening to the extent of several miles they at once form torrents of 80 or 100 ft. in height, and in some cases much more, and then continue down a succession of falls and rapids, so as to descend several thousand feet in the course of a few miles.—The principal lakes of Abyssinia are the Tana, Zana, or Dembea (black sea) in the territory of Amhara, a large and beautiful sheet of water at a height of upwards of 6000 ft. above the sea. According to Arrowsmith's map, it is about 60 m. in length from N W to S E and about 40 in breadth. Hence makes it only 45 m long and 35 broad. During the rains, it overflows its banks, and lays the low country around it under water to the distance of 3 m. It contains a number of pretty large islands, most of which are inhabited, abounds with fish of various kinds, and is much frequented

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by hippopotami. The next most important lake is Halk, in the province of Amhara on the N. confines of Shoa. It is about 40 m. in circumference, has several bays, and contains an island called Debra Noyadged, almost square in form, with a monastery on it, called St. Stephen's, and 100 houses, and distant from the mainland about 250 yards. On the S. and E. there are steep mountains, but on the N and W the shores are low. The other lakes of considerable extent are, Ashangoo, in Tigre about 30 m. long by 15 broad. Fawja, near the S. boundary of the kingdom. Lagha a Summa, about 100 m. N W from the former and the remarkable salt lake, Asael (black sea).

Mineralogy.—Abyssinia, so far as known, is not remarkable for its minerals neither precious metals nor precious stones having yet been discovered in it the gold which is brought through it being all from the barbarous and unknown countries to the S and W. Among the useful mineral products are iron sulphur coal, and salt. The iron is found chiefly in the high lakes, the sulphur in the hills of Ballala, where the pits are described as being exceedingly deep. Coal beds appear to extend along the whole of the E. frontier of Shoa, but the combustible nature of that is scarcely known in the country. Salt is obtained in great abundance from a salt plain on the S. E. border of Tigre and from Lake Asael. The former is said to be four days journey in length. The salt near the surface is pure and hard but beneath it is coarser and requires some exposure to the air before it hardens. In some parts the incrustation is 3 ft. deep but, in general at the depth of 2 ft. it is too much mixed with earth to be fit for use in its native state. It is not used long past pieces by the Abyssinians and is used as a medium of exchange. A few hot mineral springs are known and made use of in Keki and Giddam.

Climate.—The climate of Abyssinia is as various as its surface. In the valleys it is delightful but on the mountains exceedingly cold. Heat from being met with on many of their summits in the latter end of the year and the country around presenting the bleak and barren appearance and sometimes of vegetation of extreme northern regions. In other places the heat is intense, especially on the borders of the Red Sea, and in the S. parts of it a kingdom where the feeling of oppression, occasioned by the excessive heat, is frequently succeeded by hot sunstrokes, which raise it a third (the Abyssinians) to 196 the annual height being about 110°. The mean temperature at Ankobar the capital of Shoa, in June 1842 was, according to Major Harris 69° 1 and in January of the same year 53°. In the lower districts the intensity of the heat gives rise to various exanthemas, which occasion numerous fatal diseases. The rains, always accompanied by tremendous tempests begin in June, and continue till September during which period they are so violent as to put a stop to agricultural labour and all other out-door operations. But after they have ceased, pastures and meadows are clothed in cheerful green the hills and dunes are adorned with myriads of beautiful and sweet-scented flowers, and the sides of the mountain ranges become one sheet of the most luxuriant vegetation. —(Harria, vol. II p. 272.) The finest months of the year are those of December and January.

Vegetable Productions.—Although situated within the tropics, the vegetable productions of Abyssinia are nearly those of the temperate zone. The principal grains are millet, barley, wheat, maize, and tef. The wheat is of the finest description, and the bread made from it has been praised by all travellers who have visited the country. Tef (the Abyssinians) a very small seed, is a favourite with all Abyssinians. The bread made from it is soft and spongy with a coriander taste, and is said to be wholesome though not pleasant to the taste. There are four varieties of this grain, two brown and two white the latter is the finest and the most esteemed. Great trouble is taken to improve the cultivated sorts of grain, by changing the seed-corn at every season, and sometimes by sowing promiscuously different sorts to produce new varieties. The result is a prodigious diversity. There being no fewer than 24 varieties of wheat, and 16 of barley. Two crops are obtained yearly the seed being sown in one field while the crop is being gathered in the next. In some places there are three harvests within the year. Large quantities of a plant called *awee*, resembling the banana, are raised and used as bread. It is said to be extremely agreeable. The leguminous

however cannot certainly be extended either to the Danakil or Galla tribes, both of which are notorious for ferocity and cruelty. The Abyssinians are irritable, but easily conciliated. The religion of Abyssinia is Christianity—which became the national religion in the fourth century—Islandia and Judaism. The Christians are divided into three hostile parties all deeply sunk in superstition. They baptize their male children after 40 days, and their female after 60. They attach great importance to fasting and have preserved many Jewish customs. The Mahometans entertain little zeal for the religion they profess, few of them having the least knowledge of the Koran though fond of quoting its marked expressions. They live on good terms with the Christians, but are greatly inferior to them in morality. The Jews live chiefly in the neighbourhood of Gondar and Shalga and in the N.W. of Lake Dembea. They are extremely ignorant, but are much more laborious than the other Abyssinians. They never carry arms, either for attack or defence, and maintain their own poor none of whom they will allow to beg. In nearly all the provinces and districts, marriages are performed with great simplicity and are as easily dissolved but after a third divorce men can neither contract another regular marriage nor receive the sacrament unless they become monks of whom there are two classes. In some places, matrimony is solemnized by the church the contracting parties agreeing to abide by each other for life but this is of rare occurrence while the fidelity with which the vows are kept may be doubted. The servants of Abyssina, says M. Gobat, are generally more faithful than in Europe while children are more severely punished by their parents for theft than for any other offence.

The barbarous practice of eating raw flesh at their feasts while it is yet warm and quivering is one of the most extraordinary manifestations of their uncivilized condition and brutal propensities. The cannibals however which Bruce describes as forming a feature of these feasts, have been denied by both Gobat and Dubouche.

The administration of justice in Abyssinia, is sufficiently simple and almost always extremely corrupt. There are no lawyers. If any one has a complaint against another he will sue before daybreak in order to go and cry before the house of the governor of his district, till he hears him. Then the accused person is summoned when the accuser and accused put questions to each other alternately in the presence of the judge. The sub-governors being easily corrupted by bribes all important cases are presented to the governor-general, or Dergam who usually gives himself much trouble to discover the truth.—(Gobat). The judge has the power to execute the fate of a murderer thus long left to the will of the relations of the deceased, unless the latter have been a stranger when the Dergam acts the part of prosecutor. The price of a man is 250 dollars.

Language.—The Gera language was anciently that of Abyssinia, and remained so till the 14th century of the Christian era, when it was supplanted by the Amharic, which is now the prevailing language of the country and though spoken in a great variety of dialects is the only one which has assumed a written form. Its literature however is very scanty there being only according to Harris, 110 volumes extant in the whole of Abyssinia, and these are nearly all of a theological nature. The ignorance of the nation generally is deplorable, these children only receiving the rudiments of education who are designed for the service of the church. Writing is a work of great labour in Abyssinia, even to the practised scribe. The dilatory management of his awkward implement is attended with gestures and attitudes the most ludicrous. Under many convulsive twitches of the elbow they style a carded fart to the mouth, and the end being snared between the teeth is manifested in a sort of nasal twaver. Throughout the duration of the necessary preliminary the narrow strip of dirty vellum is held at arm's length, and viewed sidelong on every side with looks of utter horror and dismay and when at last the stick descends to dig its furrow upon the surface so terrified schoolboy with the breath of the pedagogue hanging over him ever took such pains in penning his potboilers, as does the Abyssinian professor of the art of writing in dabbling his strange hieroglyphics upon the scroll.—(Harris, vol. ii. pp. 180-181). After reading this description it will not surprise the reader to

learn that 17 years have been employed in transcribing a single MS. The ink used in writing is a mixture of gum-arabic, mixed with lampblack which acquires the consistency of graining ink, and retains its intense colour for ages. The pen is the reed used in the East, having no nib and the inkstead the sharp end of a cow's horn stuck in the ground, the writer squinting beside it.

History.—The Abyssinians were converted to Christianity in the time of the emperor Constantine, by some missionaries sent from Alexandria. In the sixth century the power of the sovereigns of their kingdom had attained its height, but before another had expired the Arabs had invaded the country and obtained a footing in Adel though they were unable to extend their conquests further. For several centuries subsequently the kingdom continued in a distracted state, being now torn by internal dissensions, and now invaded by external enemies. To protect himself from the last the emperor of Abyssinia applied, about the middle of the 15th century, to the king of Portugal for assistance promising at the same time, implicit submission to the pope. The solicited aid was sent, and the empire saved. The E. catholic priests having now ingratiated themselves with the emperor and his family endeavored to induce them to renounce the tenets and rites of the Coptic church and to adopt those of Rome. This attempt however was resisted by the ecclesiastics and the people and finally ended after a long struggle, in the expulsion of the E. catholic priests in 1632. The kingdom however maintained its integrity and independence till the 18th century when it was overrun by the Moors and Gallas, and finally dismembered. It now consists, as elsewhere mentioned, of a number of petty independent states, the principal of which are enumerated and referred to at the beginning of this article. The princes of the blood-royal now wander over the country unheeded and unprotected attending themselves to any chief who may be willing to acknowledge and support them. The form however is still retained of placing the crown upon the brows of a descendant of the ancient line of Solomon who is content to be a mere puppet in the hands of the temporary ruler, enjoying a stipend of 800 dollars per annum, with some paltry revenues.—(Harris, vol. ii. p. 10). Some account of the commerce of Abyssinia will be found in the notices of the different provinces particularly Shoa. Pop. estimated at from 4 000 000 to 5 000 000.—(Harris *Highlands of Ethiopia* Johnston's *Travels in S. Abyssinia* D'Herbier, *Second Voyage dans le pays des Adels et le Royaume de Shoa* *Journal of the Rev. Messrs Isambard and Knapf* *Explor. Reses in Abyssinia* Balbi *Sommerfelt's Physical Geography*).

AGAPULCO, or AGOPONETA, a tn. Mexico prov. Guadalupe, between the rivers St. Pedro and de Coahuila about 40 m from where these united streams fall into the Pacific Ocean. It is the chief place of the district and is about 450 m N by W Mexico lat. 22° 23' N lon 100° 40' W. It is partly built of mud, with a spacious rural-like square shaded by fine trees, a quaint old church and a convent of the Order of St. Francis. From an account given of it by Lorez Wiles, of the U. States navy, it seems to be a gay and somewhat profligate little place. The country around it fertile and yields the means of subsistence almost spontaneously—a circumstance which goes far to account for the idleness and entire exemption from care, which seems to be here so general. Cacao, bananas, guavas melons, and many kinds of fruit, are produced in the vicinity in great abundance.

AGAPULCO or Los Reyes a seaport to Mexico, prov. of that name 180 m S. by W from the city of Mexico lat. 16° 50' 49" N lon 99° 52' W (a). The greater part of the town is on the sea-shore. The houses in consequence of the frequency of earthquakes are never built above the ground floor those of the lower orders are of cane thatched. Those of the better class are formed of mud and straw generally from 3 to 4 ft. in thickness in the walls. The latter are generally tiled, to afford ventilation and avoid insects, which are numerous and troublesome. The market is indifferently supplied but fowls fruit, and vegetables are readily obtained. Human life is held here in little estimation and a proneness to violence so general, that the inhabitants seldom leave home unarmed. The peasantry also are disarmed before entering the town and receive their passes and receipts for arms, which are retained on re-passing the boundary. At a short distance

from the town, on a promontory running into the sea, is situated the castle and fort of San Diego, capable of mounting 60 guns, but little more than half this number are actually mounted.



The garrison is stated at 500. The fort, though constructed by the best engineers of the day is unfortunately situated, being commanded by every accessible height in its neighbourhood. The trade of Acapulco was formerly considerable, but is now almost wholly confined to San Blas, (prov. Guadalupe, 740 m. to the N. W.) It has still however a little coasting trade with Luna Grayaguai and Callao. The chief exports are cochineal, indigo oil and a few skins. The imports are cotton, jewels raw and prepared silk, and spices. When under Spanish dominion, Acapulco was famous for its trade with the Philipinas, and for being the resort of the celebrated Manila galleons. It was then a place of great note, and remarkable for the high tone of its society which can attest principally wealthy Spaniards who acted as agents for houses in Mexico. All this, however, together with the general prosperity of the place, was annihilated by the edict of 1808 which required all old Spaniards to quit the territory—an edict which was enforced with merciless rigour. The ruin of the town has been further promoted by natural visitations—earthquakes and inundations of the sea, no fewer than nine of the former having occurred within little more than a century, namely between 1522 and 1853. Several of these were so violent as to destroy the town entirely. The last which occurred in 1853 demolished all the churches, and did not leave a single house undamaged. Some of these visitations were accompanied by violent influxes of the sea, which on more than one occasion, covered the Plaza to the depth of 10 ft. The town itself is extremely unhealthy the air being moist, still, and intolerably hot, but at a little distance, a refreshing breeze constantly blows. An attempt was made to procure an admission of fresh air into the town, by making an artificial opening in the rocks by which it is shut in, but with no perceptible effect. The bay or harbour of Acapulco is esteemed one of the finest in the world for its size. It is of easy access, has sufficient depth of water, excellent anchorage, and is perfectly secure, being so completely land-locked that it resembles a mountain lake. On the N. and E. sides, it is shut in by mountains ranging from 2000 to 2500 ft. high, on the W. by heights varying from 300 to 500 ft., and at its entrance, it is protected from the heavy seas of the Pacific, by an island of oblong figure, which forms two inlets, or outside the principal of which is the S. side. This fine harbour is capable of accommodating 100 vessels of the line, with moorings of half a cable range or one cable number. Pop. consisting chiefly of missionaries and fishermen, 3000.—(Baker's *Voyage round the World*, Commercial Traveller, *States of Mexico*, &c.)

ACALA a river Brazil prov. Para. It rises in about lat. 5° S. flows nearly due N. and after a course of about 150 m., falls into the estuary of the Para about 10 m. above the town of that name. lat. 1° 40' S.

ACALU a In Peru, on the river Rio San Juan 20 m. from the shores of the Pacific, about lat. 1° N. lon. 76° W. It is built on a fine plain. Its port is Port Luis, an open roadstead, with good anchorage, but the landing difficult. Pop. 6000.

ACARNANIA, a district, now Greece, and, along with Eolia, forming a nome or dep. in the N.W. part of the country as now divided, having the Gulf of Arta on the N., and the Mediterranean on the W. It contains sulphur and coal, is naturally fertile but indifferently cultivated. It is well wooded, and has several beautiful lakes, the largest of which are Lakes Ambrakia and Ozero, the one about 7 m. in length, the other about 5, both having an average breadth of between 2 and 3 m. The chief town is Molossini.

ACASTH-MALBIS a par. England, co. York E. Riding area, 1730 ac. Here is a college founded by H. Bailiignon. 1 op. 321

ACATEL a, a tn. Mexico, prov. Puebla, 12 m. S.W. Tehuacan. The valley in which the town is situated contains a considerable number of Indian families, and several cultivated estates. Various other small Indian settlements, in S. America, bear the same or a similar name.

ACATEL a tn. Mexico, prov. of and 60 m. S. from Puebla 123 m. N.E. Mexico, on the left bank of the Yopoc lat. 17° 59' N. lon. 98° 11' W. Its principal trade is in salt procured from the salt marshes in its neighbourhood. The majority of the inhabitants are Indians or of Indian extraction.—**ACATL** is also the name of six different Indian settlements in New Mexico.

ACADIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanato district of, and 6 m. S. from Bovino. It has a parish church, and a *monte-dipendente*. Agricultural produce of all kinds, fruits, &c. are abundant here and the pastures in the neighbourhood are extensive. 1 op. 3415

ACATELURA a tn. Naples prov. Juvenata 18 m. N.W. Montepeloso. It has a parish church and a *monte-dipendente*. The district produces wine, grain, fruits, chestnuts, flax and hemp, and abounds in good pastures. 1 op. 3140

ACLIANO a tn. Naples prov. Abruzzo II. It is situated at 10 m. N.E. from Aquila, and 14 m. N.W. Sulmona in a valley between two hills, having an agricultural pop. of 3.

ACCONBLEY or **ACCONBY** a par. England co. Herefordshire, area, 1001 ac. 1 op. 141

ACCUAH or **ACCUA** a tn. and British settlement in W. Africa, on the Gold Coast territory of Ashantee 75 m. N. Cape Coast Castle lat. 5° 31' N. lon. 0° 11' W. (N.) It is situated on very low ground, and is intersected by deep water-courses. The native dwellings are miserable enough, but some of the English houses are large and commodious and well adapted for the climate. The principal occupation of the natives is search for gold and manufacturing it into trinkets. Their implements are few and extremely rude, but they contrive to make very beautiful chains, the value of which is enhanced by the parity of the metal scarcely any alloy being admitted. The exports from Accra are gold dust, ivory, gums, palm oil, coffee, and the great *monte-dipendente*. The imports are chiefly cotton goods, earthenware, muskoka, knives, gunpowder, beads, ornaments, tobacco, &c. Accra is under the jurisdiction of Cape Coast, and is the most eastern of the British factories on the Gold Coast. The Dutch have each a factory here—that of the former is called Christiansburg the latter is unimportant.—(Allen's *Voyage to Accra*.)

ACCRINGTON (New), a tn. England co. Lancashire, lon. and 4 m. E. from Blackburn. It has a handsome new church three dissenting chapels, and a national school. The inhabitants are mostly employed in cotton factories weaving and calico printing: there being here some large establishments for these purposes. Near it is Old Accrington, having 2166 inhabitants. Pop. 8106

ACUMORI a tn. Italy Naples prov. Abruzzo II. It is situated on the left bank of the Tronto, having a large church three convents, and about 8700 inhabitants.

ACUERO a vil. Spain, Extremadura, prov. of and 48 m. N. from Cáceres, and 34 m. N.N.E. Alentejo, on the S.E. slope of a steep hill. It is tolerably well built, and has two squares several steep streets, an ancient parish church, chapel of ease, town hall, hospital, prison, two schools, a cemetery and several fountains of excellent water. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving duffel running cattle, and in making oil and wine. In the vicinity is a forest of remarkably fine chestnut trees. Game is plentiful. Pop. 2366.

Acorno is also the name of several other small villages in Spain.

ACHERENZA [anc. *Acherenza*] an anc. archi-episcopal city Naples, prov. Basilicata, about 14 m. N. E. Potenza. It was formerly the principal city of the province, but has now fallen into decay. It has a cathedral, a castle, two convents, a grammar school, and an hospital. Pop. 5480.

ACHERNO a town Naples prov. Principato Citra, in a valley surrounded 17 m. N. E. E. Salerno. It has a cathedral and parish church, and is the seat of a bishop, suffragan of Salerno. There are here a *mont-de-geld*, a paper manufactory and a forge. Pop. 3500.

ACERFA, a city Naples prov. Terra di Lavoro 9 m. N. E. Naples the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Naples. It has a cathedral seminary and *mont-de-geld*. Its situation is extremely unhealthy but the country around is fertile. Pop. 7781.

ACILIA a district, anc. Greece, in the Morea, now included in the modern zone, or district, of Achaea and Elis, which extends along the shores of the Gulf of Patras and Lepanto and the Ionian Sea, from the river Alphion, on the W. to the small stream, Styra, on the E. The esp. Patras (anc. *Patras*) of the 12 ancient cities, is the only one now of importance, even the sites of some being doubtful or unknown.

ACILIA *ACHEN*, or *ACHERN* a small kingdom, and of the isle of *Patras*, stretching along the E. coast as far as Diamond Cape, and along the W. coast to Haros bounded southwards by the Bætic country and having an area of about 1500 sq. m. The country is sandy, but fertile and has several rivers, one of which flows in an other part of the island and it is traversed by a ridge of hills from Achen Head, towards the S. E. till it joins with the Kimpang mountains. Its three principal streams are the Sinala the An. nababo, and the Achen. Among its vegetable products are cotton, rice, and many kinds of fruits and some attention is paid to the rearing of cattle and horses, which latter though small are spirited, and much sought after for the Malacca market. Of other animals it are goats, birds abundance of game and fish and hawks as elephants, which latter frequently do considerable damage to the rice crops. And also gold and copper mines and manufactory of gold and silver thread silk cotton, firearms, and gunpowder. It has a considerable trade exports gold, precious stones, betel leaves, camphor pepper sulphur &c. and imports cotton goods cloth, salt, iron, opium, glass, and European manufactures.

The inhabitants are partly Battas, and partly Malays and more laborious, heavier cleaver possessed of more information regarding foreign countries, and as a whole more accountable in their dealings than the other inhabitants of Sumatra who rank sufficiently low in the scale of honesty though little dependence must be placed on the good faith of merchants of the capital. In religion, they are idolaters, excepting the worst people who are Mahometans, and possess many mosques. When a young man wishes to marry he pays a certain sum to the father of the bride but previously to doing so, he must be perfectly satisfied that his intended has no personal defects otherwise the match is broken off. The wife and children become the property of the husband who may pledge or sell them at his pleasure Polygamy is permitted and, by the rich, it is practiced. The king who is called *Tasikin* or *master* receives his revenues in kind. The government is hereditary and despotic, and the laws are severe.

Achen was visited by the Portuguese as early as 1506. The Dutch arrived in 1593, and, in course of the next century overran it more than once. Ultimately however it was settled as an independency in alliance with Holland. Its prosperity has decreased considerably since it was first conquered. The extent of its population is uncertain but it is estimated at 300,000. — (Van der Aa's *Nederlandsche*).

ACHEN a town Saxony, on the above state on a river of the same name, a branch of which flows through the town, and about 14 m. from the sea lat. 5° 23' N. lon. 95° 23' E. (c.) It stands on a plain surrounded by a thick wood of palms and bamboos that runs along the coast. The houses are built of bamboo and rough timbers, and stand apart from each other. They are mostly raised on piles some feet above the ground, in order to guard against the effects of inundation.

There is here a palace belonging to the Sultan an ancient structure, surrounded by a moat and strong walls. Near the gate are several large places of ordnance two of which are old English guns, having been presented by James I to the first reigning monarch of Achen. The roadstead in which the shipping lies, is off the mouth of the river where there is a bar with not more than 4 ft. water on it at low water spring-tides and which can be passed by the vessels of the country only. The roadstead, which is gradually getting sanded up, was sheltered by several islands but is now during the S.W. monsoon and the rainy season, very much exposed. Achen was at one period a place of greater note than it is now its trade having fallen off. It was the port to which the earliest voyages to the East were almost exclusively directed and was the point first touched by an East India Company's ship. Its trade however in the commodities enumerated in the preceding article, is still considerable, particularly with Singapore, Batavia, and Bengal. Rice, bullocks poultry vegetables, and fruit, may generally be obtained here in abundance, and plenty of fresh water. The natives are said to be frugal and trading vessels are warned against placing too much confidence in them. The country about the town is highly cultivated and abounds with small villages, groups of houses, and mosques. Pop. 35,000. — (Van der Aa's *Nederlandsche* Hoorburgh's *East India Directory*).

ACHEN the name of two small rivers, Bavaria, both of which rise in the Tyrolean Alps. The one after forming *Lake Achen* falls into the Isar about 3 m. within the Bavarian frontier its total course being about 20 m. The other, called *Gross Achen*, flows in a level thal through the Tyrol into the valley of Isar, and falls into the Bavarian lake Chiem after a course of about 30 m.

ACHERN an ancient princely duchy of Baden, Middle Rhine circle, 14 m. S.W. Baden lat. 49° 14' N. lon. 8° 14' E. on the left bank of the Rhine and on the railway from Karlsruhe to Rureberg in a picturesque and fertile district of the Black Forest. The inhabitants are principally occupied in agriculture and cattle breeding plow making and beer brewing, and have some trade, for which there is a considerable weekly market. In the neighbourhood is the vast limestone asylum of Illenau. At Salsbach, not far from Achen stands an obelisk of granite erected by the French in 1819 to mark the spot where their great general, Turenne, was killed by a cannon ball while reconnoitering the Austrian army July 2, 1675. Pop. almost all R. catholic. 1938.

ACHILL an isl. and par. Ireland co. Mayo. The former—sometimes called *Eagle Island* from its being the resort of eagles—is separated from the mainland of Connemara by a narrow sound, favorable at low water and the most westerly point of the island called Achill Head 2259 ft. high, is a well-known headland lat. 53° 58' N. lon. 10° 18' W. (p.) The island itself which is the largest off the Irish coast, is 17 m. long and about 5 broad comprises 36,283 statute ac. and is very mountainous especially on the N. and W. sides, with large uncultivated intervening bogs. The inhabitants of Achill live chiefly in miserable hovels, clustered along the sea-shore. Their occupation is fishing and tilling the small patches of reclaimed land around their huts. The lake of Achillbeg which lies about 2 m. from the mainland is about 1 m. long and 1/2 m. broad. Some fine pink crystals or amethysts, called Achill diamonds have been found on the slope of a hill near the village of Keem on this island and among the cliffs on the sea-shore there was discovered about seven years ago a fine bed of limestone. At Kildurmet and Slieveamore, there are remains of old churches, with burial grounds attached at Kildurmet, also are the ruins of an ancient castle. The parish contains 51,372 ac. Pop. of island and parish 4960. — (Fraser's *Handbook for Ireland* O'ney's *Statistics*).

ACHMIN *ACHMIN* [anc. *Chasme* or *Penopolis*] a town Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, in a fertile valley at the foot of the Mahabian mountains, 250 m. S. Cairo lat. 26° 23' N. lon. 31° 45' E. It is a place of great antiquity and was formerly one of the most considerable cities of the Thebaid but was reduced to ruins by the Arabs. The streets are spacious and straight, and are adorned by some mosques, and a bazaar. The inhabitants carry on a considerable manufacture of coarse cotton cloth, near great numbers of poultry

and cultivate the date and sugar cane but depend chiefly on the culture of wheat, which is produced in abundance, and of excellent quality. The remains of Memphis, or City of Pto., lie E. of the present town. Pop. counting of Mahomet, E. cathedral, and Coptic churches, is variously stated at 4000 to 10 000.—(Wilkinson's *N. W. Egypt*.)

ACHMUNEIN or **FAHOM** is the name of a modern village, Central Egypt, occupying the site of the ancient Hieropolis Magna, between the Nile and the river Tounaf lat. 27° 45' N. lon. 30° 45' E. The beautiful portico of the temple of Thoth formed in 1322 almost the only relic of the ancient architecture of Hieropolis but being composed of limestone, it has since been removed, and burned by the Turks for mortar.—(Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt*. Russell's *Papae*, 864.)

ACHUR a par and hamlet, Ireland, co. Sligo Pop. 718 ac. contains several villages and some fine ruins Pop. 13345

ACHRAY (Loch) a small but picturesque lake, Scotland, co. Perth, celebrated as Scott's *Lake of the Lake*. It lies between Loch Cairn and Loch Venachur

ACHTIFAD a prom. rect. headland on the W. coast of Ireland, co. Galway district Connemara lat. 55° 53' N. lon. 10° 10' W.

ACIL LEAT a hamlet in E. coast of Sicily 7 m. N. E. Catania. It is built on a large mass of basaltic lava at the foot of Mount Etna and stands about 800 ft. above the level of the sea, the port being below at the mouth of the A. is riv. It was formerly defended by a fort which is now converted into a stone pier. The houses are built of lava the streets are wide, regular and clean, and the town altogether presents an appearance of prosperity. Corn, wine, fruit and wax and sugar form the principal articles of trade, and in these a considerable business is done. The environs are fertile, and produce large quantities of hay. There is a mineral spring. The port is small with a mole built with lava. It has several commodious warehouses. Pop. 15 000

ACHEN a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony 22 m. S. W. Magdeburg on the left bank of the Elbe, and on three sides enclosed by the duchy of Anhalt. It is walled and has four gates, two Lutheran churches and an hospital. Some trade is done in cattle grain wool mercury and wood and in shipping on the Elbe. The manufacture of clock leather tobacco and mathematical and optical instruments, is carried on. A good trade in trade cattle, and there are some breweries in the place. Pop. 4100

ACHLAM, the name of two parishes in England both in the co. York.—1. *Johnston East E. Riding* 29 0 ac. Within the par. are some Roman remains. Pop. 763.—2. *A. Ham West E. Riding* 14 6 ac. on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. Pop. 110

ACKWORTH a par. England co. York. W. Riding 4 6 m. Friends school. Pop. 1075

ACKLE a par and vil. England co. Norfolk 3209 ac. Large fair on W. summer day. Pop. 720

AC-MFCHET See *CHIFFRHOUL*

ACQUANIMO a tn. N. W. Africa, on the left bank of Old (Ghazal) river lat. 6° 40' N. The banks of the stream which is here about 40 yards wide are well cultivated (Capt. Beccoff, who explored the river in 1846 says, that the inhabitants seemed alarmed at the appearance of the vessel and hastened to arm themselves but were easily prevailed upon to believe that their visitation was friendly not hostile. On being satisfied of this, they immediately became quiet and peaceable. Several women were observed employed in boiling palm oil in native earthen pots, in the open air.

ACOMB, or **AKKUM** a par. England, co. York Assize 2 74 ac. on the Great North of England Railway. Pop. 319

ACONACACI a prov. Chili S. America, bounded E. by the central ridge of the Cordillera of the Andes, W. by the prov. of Quilva and the Pacific Ocean N. by the prov. of Copiapo, and S. by that of Santiago, extending from E. to W. about 40 m. and from N. to S. about 110 m. It possesses a considerable portion of cultivated ground, and is watered by two principal rivers flowing from the Andes, namely the Putaendo from the N. E. and the Aconcagua from the S. E. The valley of Aconcagua is a tract of level ground of an oval form about 2500 ft. above the level of the sea varying in

width from 1 to 8 m. and extending W. to the ocean about 20 m. It is watered by pure streams, and covered with shrubs and hamlets, surrounded by orchards and vineyards. In this province contains the loftiest summit of the Andes, the peak of Aconcagua rising 23 910 ft. above the sea situated in lat. 32° 38' 30" S. lon. 70° 30' 30" W. It has been called a volcano, but erroneously there being no evidence of volcanic action at any part of the mountain. The height of the peak here given, is from Mrs. Somerville's *Physical Geography* other authorities make it several hundred feet less. In Johnston's *Physical Atlas* it is stated to be 23 200 ft. only. But, even at the lowest estimate, it would still remain the loftiest summit of the Andes. The province is divided into four districts—Putendo, San Felipe, Santa Rosa, and Concomar. The whole is parcelled out, with few exceptions, into small farms, separated by colonnades of rammed earthen walls, and irrigated by numerous well-directed channels. Vegetation proceeds rapidly. The principal produce is grain, maize, beans, pumpkins, grapes, melons, olives and other fruit and garden produce, with a great quantity of wild marjoram. Orchards and vineyards are numerous and barrenness of lucerne, for the fattening of cattle are abundant. The climate here is hotter in summer and more rigorous in winter than in any other latitude of the coast. The capital is San Felipe. 1 op. of prov. 90 000

ACUACAGUA (also *San Fila Vepu*) now called *San Felipe*, a city and chief place of above prov. about 60 m. N. E. Valparaiso 15 m. W. from the base of the Andes and about the same distance from the W. end of San Isidro or Villa Nueva. It is laid out with great regularity in the form of a square surrounded by extensive *alameda* or public walks, planted with Lombardy poplars. In the centre of the town is a large open square, one side of which is occupied by the townhall and municipal offices opposite are the church and barracks and the remaining side consists of shops and private dwellings. The houses are all of one story and are in a good style of building. Buses and postmans are seen in every courtyard, and the gardens are well filled with various fruits. The houses on all other parts of hill have no fireplaces instead of which *brassers* or pans of live coal are used when heat is required. The streets are tolerably well lighted and watched at night. Pop. 12 000.—[*Notes of a Tour Exploring Expeditions*, vol. 1 p. 192.]

ACQUA-NUOVA a river in Sicily, co. Agrigento, co. of Agrigento, on the F. bank of Old (Ghazal) river between lat. 7° and 8° N. and lon. 15° and 16° W. about 70 m. E. from Idalia, on the Nigru. It is in the form of a crescent, and about 3/4 of a mile in length, but the houses are of the poorest and meanest description. Captain Beccoff, who explored the river in 1842 describes the inhabitants as a fine-looking and intelligent race. Both sexes, he adds, wear around the middle the usual cloth of European or native manufacture, with strings of beads round the neck, wrists, and ankles. None but children go naked; the females wear laceless and legless, made of cow resin. The principal use of their finger rings is to grow with each other which is considered best, as in many places on the Nigru a mark of greatness. Pop. about 4000

ACQUA a vil. Tuscany prov. Livorno 16 m. E. Liphorn celebrated for its mineral springs and baths which have much frequented and have been resorted to since the 13th century

ACQUAPENDENTE (anc. *Acquapendente*, or *Agua Terna*) a small tn. Papal States, delegation of, and 1 m. W. by N. from Orvieto, and 55 N. W. Rome, situated on the summit of a rock over which several cascades are prompt whence its name. It is ill built and derives its only interest from its singular position. Previously to the 17th century it had few inhabitants but Pope Innocent X. having removed the episcopal seat to St. Peter's, in 1647 it became a place of some importance. It is the birthplace of the epaunant Fabrons ac Acquapendente, under whom Harvey studied at Padua. In the last century Acquapendente was visited by a disastrous earthquake. Pop. 3000.

ACQUAVIVA, a tn. Naples prov. Terra di Bari district of, and 18 m. S. from Bari in a healthy situation at the foot of the Apennines. It is surrounded with walls and ditches; has a handsome parish church several convents, two hospitals, and a most *degrate*. Pop. 5500

ACQUI a tn. Savoy, co. prov. of same name, on the left bank of the river Bormida 18 m. S. W. Alessandria

It is the seat of a bishop suffragan to the archbishop of Turin. It contains a synagogue, a theological seminary and a royal college. There are here, also, warm sulphurous baths, which draw a great many visitors. The manufacture of silk is carried on to a considerable extent. Some ruins still remain of the *Akropolis* of the Romans. Pop. 7000 of whom 479 are Jews.—The province of Acre forming part of the government of Alexandria, comprehends an area of about 534 sq. m. It contains large tracts of fertile land, and some considerable mines of iron and other minerals. The principal employment of the inhabitants is winding and throwing silk. Pop. 91 000.

ACRE *St. Jean d'Acre*, or *ACCOR* an ancient fortified town and seaport, Syria, on the E. coast of the Mediterranean lat. 33° 57' N. lon. 35° 30' E. (n) on a low point of land stretching into the sea, forming the N. E. side of the Bay of Acre, the promontory of Mount Carmel being on the S. W. Previous to its destruction in 1819 by Ibrahim Pasha, the city although it had often before been reduced to a state of decay presented a very beautiful and imposing appearance, from its lofty walls and mosques, overtopped by trees from the mound, and surrounded on the outside by orange lemon, and palm trees but like all oriental towns its streets were narrow and filthy



ACRE. ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF THE PASHA. From Fortin. Voyage dans le Levant.

The houses were solidly built with stone, with flat roofs the basins mean but tolerably well supplied. The principal objects were the mosque of Dymcar Pasha, the seraglio, the granary and the arsenal. It had in former times a considerable trade its exports with France, Venice, England, and Holland—whence oil, cotton, skins, and other goods were brought hither—have consisted chiefly of grain and cotton its imports of rice, coffee, and sugar from Damascus. All this has been long since changed and this bulwark of Syria is now little better than a heap of ruins. In 1859 it was besieged for nearly six months by Ibrahim Pasha, during which 35 000 shells were thrown into it, and nearly all its buildings, public and private, destroyed. Before it had recovered from this calamity it was bombarded (November 2 1840) by an English fleet, consisting of seven line-of-battle ships, four war steamers, four throwing shells, and some smaller vessels, aided by two Austrian frigates, the whole being commanded by Admiral Sir Robert Stopford. After two hours heavy firing a magazine blew up with a tremendous explosion, destroying two entire regiments of Egyptian infantry and every living creature within an area of 60 000 square feet. On the following day the town was taken possession of by the English and Austrians. But these more recent calamities by no means comprise the

entire history of its misfortunes. In 1104, it was captured by the first crusaders in 1110 it was taken by Baldwin king of Jerusalem 77 years afterwards it was recovered by Saladin, and in 1191 it was retaken by the Christians under Richard Cœur de Lion and Philip Augustus, and given to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem from whom it received the name St. Jean d'Acre. The Christians retained possession of it for a century but, in 1291 it was retaken by the Saracens, an event which terminated the Latin domination in the Holy Land. From that period till the end of the 18th century the town fell to decay although partially repaired, and, for short intervals, occupied by various contending parties. It was later improved and fortified by Ahmed Dymcar the Turkish Pasha of Sidon whose residence it then became. In 1799 it was for 61 days besieged by the French under Bonaparte, who, by the brave resistance of the Dymcar aided by Sir Sidney Smith, were at length compelled to abandon the siege. The last event of importance in its history took place in 1840 as recorded above. The state of the present town was at one time occupied by a Phœnician city called *Archo* which was subsequently changed by the Greek conquerors of Egypt to Ptolemais. Pop. about 12 000 of which one-third are Turks.

ACRI a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, district of and 13 m N. E. from Cosenza, in a fine salubrious situation and fertile country. It has six parish churches and an hospital. Pop. 7651.

ACRIEF a par. England co. Kent 1084 ac. 5 m N. N. W. Folkestone. Pop. 198.

ACRO-CORINTHUS a preceptory and somewhat conical rock, near the city of Corinth in Greece, on which stood the ancient acropolis or citadel of the place and a temple of Venus. It is about 2000 ft. above the level of the sea, and is the site of a modern fortification, which is considered one of the strongest in Greece.

ACRO, or *Arca*, a vil. Lower Hungary co. of and 8 m S. S. W. from Komorn, with a castle and park, a R. catholic and a Calvinistic church, a vineyard, and four mills. Pop. 3400. *Arca* was the scene of a sanguinary and unequal battle between the Austro-Russian army and the Hungarians, on July 16 1848.

ACRA. See *AK HOMAN*.

ACTEON INLAND and **REEF** situated at the S. entrance into D'Entrecasteaux Channel Van Diemen's Land. lat. 41° 34' S. lon. 148° 59' E. (n) The rocky shoals forming this reef are depressed over a space 8 m in length by 1 m in breadth, and are extremely dangerous, having been the cause of several disastrous shipwrecks including that of the *Acteon* from which they derive their name. Some of these unfortunate occurrences were attended with fearful loss of life, the vessels having been, in several instances, convulsed and emigrant ships.

ACTIUM a promontory and tn. anc. Greece situated near the entrance to the Gulf of Arts (*Ambracian Gulf*) on the N. coast of Acarnania. Two exiles claim to be identical with the former Actium—One at the entrance of the gulf the other at Cape Madonna, a few miles to the eastward. From the descriptions of ancient geographers the former appears to be the true Actium. The town—which received its name from the Greek *actos*, a promontory—contained a temple dedicated to Apollo but the place owes its fame entirely to the naval battle fought in its vicinity between Augustus and Antony Sept. 2 B.C. in which the latter was defeated Augustus in commemoration of his victory enlarged and beautified the temple of Apollo inscribed quinquagennial games called *Actia*, and built the city of Neopola, on the opposite coast, near the modern Preveza.

ACTON alone, and with various suffixes, is the name of a small tn. and of several parishes and townships in England—1 *Acton*, par. co. Chesh. and union Nantwich from which it lies 2 m S. W. It has a church, two Dissenting chapels a free grammar school and two national schools. Pop. of the par. which includes 16 townships, and comprises 15,542 acres. 1815 in 1851—2 *Acton* a township, Cheshire, 29 m by rail from Liverpool. Pop. in 1851 424—3 *Acton*, or *Acton*, a par. co. Suffolk annual fair July 6. Area of par. 2511 ac. Pop. in 1851 639—4 *Acton-Benchington* a par. co. Worcester 1859 ac. great quantity of hops. Pop. in 1851 208—5, *Acton-Greave* a township, Cheshire 1004

so. on the Birmingham Railway 1 op in 1851 173 —6, *Acton-Round*, a par. co. Selop 2126 so. Pop. in 1851 168. —7 *Acton-South*, a par. co. Selop 1889 so. near a branch of the Tems. Pop. in 1851 215

ACTON, a vil. and par. Englad. co. Middlesex, hum. Onelestone, about 3 m. W. London, on the road to Oxford pleasantly situated on a slight inclination. It consists almost entirely of one long street, and has nothing very attractive in its appearance although there are many handsome villas in its vicinity. There are here, besides the parish church, an Independent chapel and a R. catholic place of worship, several charity schools, and a set of almshouses for 12 poor men, and the like number of poor women. In the vicinity is a mutual spring formerly held in great repute. The village of East Acton is at the distance of about 1½ m. Area of par. 228½ ac. Pop. 2509

ACTON BURNELL, (vna. *Exborne*, or *Out-town*) a li and par. Englad. co. Salop. hum. Condover 7½ m. S. Shrewsbury picturesque situated on a slight acclivity near the Stratton Hills, and remarkable for containing some buildings illustrative of the ecclesiastical and domestic architecture of the 13th and 16th centuries, and for having been the scene of the proceedings of a parliament held here in the 13th year of the reign of Edward I. in which was passed the Statute Merchant Act, appointing the mode by which a statute merchant is to be made and the various procedures to be observed by creditors in recovering debts, &c., &c. There is here a beautiful transfarm church, built by Bishop Burnell in the early part of the 14th century and one school not included partially on the national principle. Area of par. 214½ ac. Pop. 416

ACTOPAN, a town and district, Mexico the former 65 m. S. N. E. the city of Mexico lat. 20° 17' 28" N. lon. 98° 43' 52" W. (1) It contains an ancient convent of the order of St. Augustin. Its population consists chiefly of Ochooms Indians, of whom it there are between 2000 and 3000 families with a small proportion of Spaniards, mestizos and mestizas. The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the district is raising goods and sheep which are raised, particularly for those about and for. The land is fertile, especially in the vicinity of the town, but is much encumbered with prickly plants, thorns &c. The climate is mild. Raining birds, including the nightingale, are numerous all over the district

ACTU, a small seaport town. N. coast, Hayti or St. Domingo lat. 19° 47' 40" N. lon. 72° 27' 15" W. (L.) 70 m. E. Cape St. Nicholas —**ACTU**, is also the name of a small river in the same island, which falls into the sea at the neck of Point Abaco.

ACTUO or **ACTUO**, a lake, Chili prov. of, and 38 m. S. S. W. from Santiago is about 9 m. in length, and 3 in breadth and discharges itself into the river Maypin by a small stream, leaving a course of about 15 m. The scenery around it is remarkable for its beauty. It abounds in fish and aquatic fowls, including swans and flamingoes. In a mountainous ridge close by are the gold mines of Alsua.

ADAFUOLIA a large tree. Palaetes country W. Africa lat. 15° 6' N. lon. 1° 42' E. It is situated in a dry healthy plain, bearing a such red soil and is enclosed by a thick clay wall 18 ft. high. There is here an extensive market for slaves, and for other less objectionable wares, such as Horns, armlets, bracelets, and anklets, native razors and beads, cloths of different kinds, and carved wooden bowls, bows, arrows, carterware, porcelains, &c. It is said to be as large as Abomey (pop. 24 000), and its trade in native merchandise nearly equal. Adafuolia was the extreme limit of Mr. Dummer's travels towards the interior and there he obtained, from an eye-witness, an interesting and minute account of the death of Mungo Park. — (*Travels in Travels in Western Africa*).

ADAJA, a river Spain, Old Castile, rising near Plasencia in the Sierra de Atocha. It passes on the Z. direction for about 20 m., when it turns abruptly to the N., and, passing the city of Avila, falls into the Duero about 15 m. S. Valladolid after a course of between 80 and 90 m.

ADALIA, **BATALIA** or **BATALIA** (vna. *Adalia*), a seaport, Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey at the head of the gulf of the same name lat. 36° 52' 12" N. lon. 30° 45' E. (L.) pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill rising to a height of 75 ft. above the level of the sea. The houses being

built circularly round the harbour the streets appear to rise behind each other like the seats of a theatre. There is a bazaar or collection of shops, where various articles of European manufacture are displayed. The neighbourhood abounds with orange, lemon, fig and mulberry trees with vine, sugar cane, &c. and the view from the higher houses is said to be very fine, the country being fertile, and the mountains poetically beautiful. In the town are fragments of ancient buildings, columns, inscriptions, and statues, which are generally built into the walls of the town with care and some taste. Adalia is begirt with a double wall. Scarcely a ship rides in the seaport harbour a few boats occupying a port which, in early ages contained its fleet. A stream in the neighbourhood is supposed to have been the ancient *Cyrenoides*. The Gulf of Adalia, at the head of which the town is situated, is a deep and broad indentation, being about 100 ft. in width at its entrance and 50 in length. Cape Kholdonia forms its W. and Cape Anamor its E. entrance. Pop. of town, 8000

ADAM BAY Australia, N. W. coast lat. 12° 10' S. lon. 131° 45' E. 70 m. N. W. Victoria, Port Essington. It stretches 6 m. inland, and is 10 m. in breadth at the entrance with 9 fathoms water. The river Adelaide falls into this bay. It was named by Stokes the discoverer after Sir Charles Adam.

ADAMS BRIDGE a remarkable sand-bank between Falk's Strait and the Gulf of Mansar stretching from the island of the latter name on the N. W. coast of Ceylon to the island of Ramasorum off the S. E. coast of the Ceylon. The bank is about 80 m. in length, and ½ m. in breadth and consists entirely of sand partly above and partly below water collected apparently by the surf and currents, and so far as known, unsupported by rock. It is said that throughout the whole extent of the bridge there is not above 3 or 4 ft. water at high tide in any part. There are three principal channels through the bank: one near the island of Mansar called the Tai Mansar passage a long narrow and very winding channel, having about 6 ft. water in the shallow parts with the exception of a bar opposite its N. end on which there is not more than 3 or 4 ft. water. The second passage is about 6 m. further to the W. and is called the Tunny Goodly channel is narrow in the centre, and 80 ft. deep with broad curved bars opposite its two ends, on which there is not more than 5 or 6 ft. water. — (*Major Sir's Report Hordburgh's India Directory*)

ADAMS PEAK, a lofty mountain in the S. part of the Is. of Ceylon 45 m. E. S. E. Colombo lat. 6° 52' N. lon. 79° 20' E. (L.) It is of a conical form, about 7000 ft. high, and can be seen at sea, in clear weather from a distance of nearly 150 m. It is considered sacred by the followers of Buddha, as well as by the Mussulmans of Hindoostan, and crowds of both Buddhists and Mahomedan pilgrims, annually ascend the mountain in the months of January February and March, being the dry season on the W. side of the island. The summit is surrounded by a wall about 5 ft. high, in which are two distinct openings to admit pilgrims. By the side of this wall a level path has been formed encircling the rocks, which rise to a height of about 8 ft. in the centre and are surrounded by a small wooden temple. On the top is an impression of the foot-print, and a lock of the hair of the king of Kian. The Mahomedans, however, assert that the footprint was left by Adam our first parent, who here landed his exiled son from Paradise—supposed to have been in the island of Ceylon hence the name of Adam's Peak. The impression itself appears to be a superficial hollow nearly 5½ ft. long, by about 2½ ft. broad having a border of gilded copper studded with a few grains of little value. The offerings of the devotees, consisting of copper wire, rice, coconuts, cotton cloth, handkerchiefs, betel leaves, flowers, incense, ornaments for the cover of the footprint, and a lock of the hair of the head, or a portion of the beard are forwarded at the end of the season to the chief priest at Candy. The average annual amount is about £2.0 sterling. The view from the summit is singularly magnificent. — (*Knighton's Hist. of Ceylon*).

ADAMS, the names of several towns, counties, and districts, United States.—1 A town, Berkshire Massachusetts.—2 A co. in state Mississippi.—3, A district, New Hampshire.—4 A district, New York.—5, A co. Ohio.—6, A co. and in Pennsylvania.

ADAMSON'S HARBOUR, or **PORT ESPERANCE**, a small arm of the sea on the E coast of Van Diemen's Land, d'Entrecasteaux Channel, between the estuary of the Huon and S. 101° E. is 2 m. wide at the entrance, and runs about 10 m. inland lat. 43° 30' S. lon. 147° 15' E.

ADAMSTOWN a par. Ireland, co. Wexford area, 8124 ac. contains several interesting ruins and a lofty mountain called Carrockbar said to be 8000 ft high Pop. in 1851 1846.

ADAMUZ, a to Spala, Andalusia, prov. of, and 91 m. N.E. from Cordova, situated on the ancient Murcia, about 14 m. N. of the Guadalquivir. consists of solidly constructed houses, forming about a dozen ill built streets and has four churches, an enclosed school, prison and barracks with 2040 inhabit. ants engaged partly in tillage partly in making white soap and olive oil, and in weaving coarse linens. Considerable quantities of the oil and soap are sent to Castile. (Madox.)

ADANA, an anc. m. Asiatic Turkey district of same name, on the Euxine about 21 m. from its embouchure in the Mediterranean lat. 37° N. lon. 35° E. is situated on a gentle declivity and surrounded by groves of mulberry, peach, apricot, fig and olive trees and vineyards. It is large and gloomy but well built, and contains some good bazars. It was formerly enclosed by walls, of which parts only now remain together with a Roman archway and bridge. The inhabitants consist chiefly of Turks and Armenians 10 p. 10000.

ADANAD or **ADENYRA** a m. Hindoostan prov. Malabar division Shimoga, 25 m. S.W. of Calicut, the residence of the Alwarthi Tamburac or chief of the local muns of Malabar who are styled Nambiar.

ADARKE, a vil. or small town and par. Ireland co. Limerick prov. Munster the former 8 m. S.W. Limerick and 102 m. N.W. by W. Dublin, on the W. bank of the small river Magne. It is crossed by an ancient, but excellent stone bridge of 14 arches. The houses are for the most part old and ill built, but great improvements have been effected of late years by Lord Duncannon, who is proprietor of the village. Adarke, however, is remarkable only for some extensive and interesting ruins in the town and vicinity. These consist of the remains of a monastery founded by the first Earl of Kildare in 1279 of which the tower nave and part of the choir only now exist. Of those of an Augustinian abbey on the bank of the river and of a Franciscan abbey on the S. side. The cloisters of both the latter are nearly in a perfect state. The par. is comprised in an area of 11,843 acres Pop. of town in 1851 801.

ADASTON or **ADASTON** a par. England, co. Stafford area, 510 ac. 43 m. W. by S. E. of Lichfield near the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal Pop. in 1851 911.

ADDA **ADDDA** or **ADDDA** a river in eastern Lombardy formed by several rivulets which descend from the Rhodan Alps, and unite at Bormio at the N. entrance of the Valtellina valley which it crosses throughout its whole length passing Sondrio and subsequently fall on into the Lake of Como about 6 or 7 m. from its extremity. It issues south from the S. end of the Lago di Como and flows nearly due S. to Lecco, whence it takes a S.E. direction, so ultimately joins the Po about 4 m. W. of Monza. Its entire course, exclusive of its passage through the Lake of Como is 45 m. 150 m.

ADDA KUNDU an old m. in W. Africa on the right bank of the Niger about 200 m. from its embouchure. lat. 7° 44' N. lon. 6° 35' E. It is now deserted and to ruins. A model farm was established a few miles above the town in 1841 by the Niger Expedition, under the command of Capt. Prutter and at the expense of the African Agricultural Society but the death of the superintendent, the mismanagement of the settlement, and the pernicious climate, caused it to be abandoned next year.

ADDERBURY a par. England co. Oxford area, 6380 ac. on the Oxford Canal with a church and school Pop. in 1851 2310.

ADDERLEY a small m. Abyssinia kingdom of Tigre prov. Senen cap. of its district on the N.W. slope of the Sannan mountains, near the pass of Lalamed and on the route followed by Bruce, in the journey from Axum to Gondar lat. 13° 35' N. lon. 38° 3' E.

ADDEIGHOGH two par. Ireland—1 co. Mayo area, 36430 ac. Pop. 5068—2 Galway 8442 ac. Pop. 2161.

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ADDERLEY a par. England, co. Salop area, 2850 ac., on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal Pop. 1333.

ADDINGHAM two parishes in England.—1 **Addingham** a par. co. Cumberland area, 9520 ac. two small churches Roman road, called the "Maiden way" and Druidical monumts on the river Eden Pop. 7 8—2 **Addingham** a par. co. York W. Riding area 5478 ac. 6 m. E. by S. Ripon worsted and cotton mills Pop. 1623.

ADDINGTON the name of five parishes in England.—1 **Addington** (Great) a par. co. Northampton 34 m. S.W. Thrapston area 1230 ac. on the Northampton Canal Pop. in 1851 270—2 **Addington** (Little) a par. same co. S. of Thrapston 1170 ac. 10 p. in 1851 270—3 **Addington**, a par. and town p. co. Kent 943 ac. Druidical monumt and land spring 1 p. in 1851 220—4 **Addington**, a par. co. Surrey 9900 ac. mayor of Addington Archbishop of Canterbury's seat, 1 eld by 11 singular tenures of making and presenting to the sovereign a mass of postage at his or her coronation. It is near W. Wickham K. at and has a narrow bar of low marsh on the beach-covered 1 m. 10 p. in 1851 815—5 **Addington**, a p. co. Dorset 1320 ac. 11 m. W. N.W. Walslop fund for apprenticing poor boys 1 p. in 1851 71.

ADDIT a par. England, co. York W. Riding area 6306 ac. one Norman church several charities a farm of 1000 ac. of a Roman town and many antiquities discovered in 182 and 1840 Pop. 1160.

ADDLITHORPE a par. England co. Lincoln area 2006 ac. 74 m. F.S.E. A. 10 p. 258.

ADDOO or **ADDOO** one of the Addive Islands 10 m. in length N. to W. and 7 m. in breadth N. to S. of a crescent form convex towards the S. and concave towards the N. lat. 2° 7' N. lon. 73° 35' E. N.)

ADEI, or **ADAPTI**, formerly a prov. Abyssinia, now a separate kingdom but neither its precise position nor its limits would appear to be ascertained, unless hardly any two authorities agree as to either some making Adal and Dan each synonymous, and others including Bonanai to it a exclusion of Dardel. As usually understood, however, it would appear to be that district stretching along the F. confines of Abyssinia between lat. 10° 30' and about 12° 30' N. having the Sea of Bah-el-Mandeb on the E. for half its length and the territory of the Bonanai throughout the other half. Its entire length from N.E. to W. is thus about 160 m. It is bounded on the W. by the country of the Galla tribe but its precise limits in this direction are utterly unknown. A. indeed, is the kingdom generally it being nearly an entire blank on our maps. So far as the country has been yet explored—still a very small extent in comparison to the whole—it presents a curious formation many ex. not entirely being visible, but found in a state of activity. Herds of Java of great thickness, are also met with. The country is generally m. and barren but presents occasional patches of good soil in which various grains are produced including wheat, barley and millet. Tracts also occur covered with light green grass, on which numerous flocks and herds are reared. The climate is singularly variable, and generally very unwholesome. Both the animal and vegetable productions of A. are the same as those common to the other provinces of Abyssinia, as is also its zoology. The people of the country are of nomadic habits and would appear generally to resemble in most respects those of Dardel, with A. and are indeed spoken of as the same race by any travellers. The term Dardel being indiscriminately applied to the inhabitants of both countries. The principal towns are Tigayon and Moos.—(Giles Isenberg and Knapp.)

ADELFI ISLAND of the N.W. coast of Australia, and about 5 m. from it a small island. Its centre is in lat. 13° 28' S. lon. 121° 15' E. N.) There are several small islets near it.

ADELAIDE, a to. N. Australia, co. Adelaide, of which it is the chief place on the S. shore of St. Vincent's Gulf about 6 m. from the coast lat. 34° 50' S. lon. 138° 28' E. (N.) It is intersected by the river Torrens, which divides it into S. and N. Adelaide. The former is on flat ground and twice the size of the northern part of the town. It has also been more extensively built upon, and is the established commercial division of the city. The government house and all the public buildings and offices are in S. Adelaide. The former is a handsome building resembling a country gentleman's house in England with well kept gardens around it. Several of the

streets would do no discredit to any secondary towns in England. They are all spacious, varying from 60 to 130 ft. wide, and run at right angles with each other. The public offices and jail are on the right of the public buildings in the town with noisome. There are, however, several excellent edifices for sale, including the R. Australian Bank, which stands in a prominent position on the N. Terrace. There are two Episcopalian churches in Adelaide, each calculated to hold about 1000 persons, and having in average attendance about 300. Another church has been recently erected in N. Adelaide. There are, besides, many dissenting places of worship, all respectable-looking buildings, the average attendance at which is about 200. There is also a R. Catholic church, with an excellent school attached. It is, however, planned on too large a scale, the town continues to have a struggling appearance and will probably not see us for several years to come. At present it is pretty studded with large gum trees. Nearly every article of European produce can be had here, and often if not always, at a very little advance on home prices.

Fort Adelaide—lat 34° 48' S. lon 138° 38' E. (R. — is about 6 or 8 m. from the town, with which it is connected by an excellent macadamized road, carried, in some places, on a causeway over a swamp. It is situated on the E. bank of a large creek, penetrating the Mangrove Swamp by which the shore of the gulf is here fringed. The creek, which is from 10 to 11 m. in length, proceeds first in a N. E. direction, this portion being called the north arm, then suddenly bends round, and runs for about 10 m. to the S. Measure are now being taken for removing the port to the north arm, where there is broader and deeper water and from which vessels can yet more readily to sea than from the present port which is 3 or 4 m. further up. Fort Adelaide is a large harbour. When the colony was first established, there were, at no time even at spring tides, 10 ft. water on the bar, but having been deepened, vessels draw up to 17 or 18 ft. may be brought in during the winter months. It is a considerable safe harbour, and is loaded deeper than 1 or 10 ft. Fort Adelaide is a free port, and since it was declared so, it trade has greatly increased, though for several years it has not presented in the way of our surprise from Great Britain, consisting of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and also of the United States, and the exports to Great Britain to the value of three quarters of a million, the latter being a result of the wool which increased from 400,000 in 1834 to 1,270,000 in 1836. In 1837 Adelaide was laid out in 1837. Pop. 1840, 20,000.

(See also *Exp. into the Cause of the Adelaide*)
ADELAIDE ISLAND, in the Antarctic Ocean, lat 67° 15' S. lon 116° 15' W. (R. — discovered by Capt. Biscoe in 1831-2, who describes it as having a singularly attractive appearance with one lofty peak in the middle, shooting up to a great height and a lower range of mountains, extending about 4 m. from N. to S. The upper summits merely sprinkled with snow, but deeply covered towards their base which slopes down to the water and terminates in a cliff of 10 or 12 ft. high in the middle and in every direction to an extent of 200 or 300 yards from the edge. At a distance of 8 m. no bottom could be found with 250 fathoms line. Adelaide is the westernmost of a chain of islands lying E. N. E. and W. S. W. now called Beccia's Range, after the discoverer. These islands form a high mountainous land to which the name of Graham's Land has been given.

ADELAIDE (QUEEN) ISLANDS, a group of islands on the S. W. coast of Patagonia, at the W. entrance to the Strait of Magellan.

ADELAIDE RIVER, in W. Australia. It falls into Adam Bay (which see) and is navigable 60 m. for vessels drawing 11 ft. water, bamboo and rich alluvial flats on each side, at a distance plains openly wooded with gum trees, soil light, not sandy. It abounds with alligators. The mouth of the river is fringed with alluvial flats, extend 5 m. It was discovered by Capt. Wilkes of the *Beagle*, on Aug. 31, 1839.

ADELSBERG or ADLERBERG, a village in Hanover, prov. of 7 m. in W. of Göttingen on the right bank of the Selk River. It was church and a synagogue and the ruins of two castles, with some trade in cloth and stone linen weaving. The inhabitants cultivate tobacco and flax. Pop. 1460.

ADELSBERG, a village in Asiatic Turkey, prov. Van, 16 to 18 m. from Aklat on the N. W. shore of the Lake Van.

Though small, and many of the houses in ruins, it is a pretty and pleasant place, the approach to it being skirted by meadows and orchards. The greater part of the inhabitants live in detached houses among the gardens, while the whole village in which it is situated is occupied. The rocks are limestone and pure water runs in great abundance through the lanes, serving to irrigate the gardens. There are here great plenty of common fruits and water melons and grapes also thrive well. Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured there being about 20 looms in the town employed in the production of these fabrics. Adelsberg contains about 250 Mohammedan and 30 Armenian families. — (*Drake, London Geo. Jour.* vol. x. p. 406).

ADEL NAW, a town in Prussia, cap. of circle of same name, prov. of and 68 m. S. E. from Posen and 40 m. N. E. Breslau, in Sillesia. It lies in a flat, swampy country on the left bank of the Bartisch and has a Lutheran and two R. Catholic churches. Tanning is carried on to a small extent, and some trade is done in cattle and mercury. In the vicinity is much wood and horse breeding is successfully pursued. Pop. 1680.

ADELPHI III or FAYU III, two small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, about 40 m. N. E. Scarpanto in lat 39° 2' 45' N. lon 28° 59' 15' E. (R. —)

ADELSBERG, a market in Austria, prov. Illyria, 23 m. N. E. Trieste. It lies in an elevated situation in a dreary barren country among limestone hills, on the great road between Vienna and Trieste. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged as carriers. Pop. 1500. Adelsberg is only remarkable for the numerous and extensive stalactite caves that exist in the limestone rock in its vicinity, as it is the largest hitherto discovered in Europe. The first cave is about half a mile distant from the village, its entrance is in the face of a cliff surmounted by a round castle. It has been explored to a distance of between 2 and 3 m. from its mouth and is found to terminate in a lake. The river Peller disappears in a vast cavern 60 ft. below the entrance to the grotto, reappears at about 180 yards within the cave and is then lost under the mountains issuing to light again at Pannos, about 8 m. off where it is called the Lura, being planks and pieces of wood it is not apparent for twelve hours after issuing thence into the stream in the cavern. Having proceeded about 300 yards into the grotto a vast gloomy space is entered called the Dome, being a hall more than 300 ft. long and 100 ft. high the river is heard rushing below. Crossing the latter by a wooden bridge and scaling the opposite side by a flight of steps cut in the rock a range of fairy like halls and chambers, of various size, present themselves. It is impossible to describe all the beauties and wonders of the gigantic stalactite caverns, and lofty halls supported as it were by Gothic columns, and apparently filled with statues of exquisite delicacy and wisdom. There is, however, one part of the cave which is grander and of sublimity so far exceeds all the rest, that it must allow to be more especially. It is called Mount Calvary and is situated near the extremity of the grotto about 1½ m. from the entrance. Here we suddenly found ourselves in an open space, of which we could neither see the limits nor distinguish the height of the roof. In the centre, the ground rises considerably forming a steep and rugged hill, over which our path led, the roof rising in proportion as we ascended, with a deep and gloomy-looking ravine on either side. The hill which consists of the blocks and fragments fallen from the roof was almost everywhere covered with a thick crustation of white stalactites, which having assumed every possible variety of form appeared in the murky gloom like wandering spectres, or beautiful marble statues. At each step as we advanced fresh figures were seen arranged with apparent taste along the terraces of a rising ground. It is almost fanciful ourselves walking in an enchanted garden adorned with a rich profusion of statues, columns and vases, while the darkness made the speckled hall appear still more extensive. In short, our expectations great as they had been, were not disappointed. — (*Hamilton's Asia Minor* vol. 1.)

About 3 m. from the village is the cave of Maddalena, or the *Maddalena Grotto* which is not so extensive as the one just described, but, in some respects, is more striking. That of Adelsberg is almost level the whole way, but the Maddalena is one continual descent at an angle of nearly 40 degrees, of great breadth and supported by a greater number of massive stalactite columns. In the cave is found that

remarkable animal, *Protes angustus*, one of the four true amphibians known to exist, being supplied with both lungs and gills for breathing. This cave is also a favourite resort of robbers, who infest the neighbouring forests.—(Hamilton.)

ADENHEIM a small in. grand duchy of Baden circle of the Lower Rhine. It lies to a vale, in the Odenwald, 32 m. E. Homburg. The inhabitants are principally occupied in agriculture, wine growing and raising cattle. Adenheims came under the sovereignty of the Grand Duke of Baden in 1806. Pop. principally Protestants 1476.

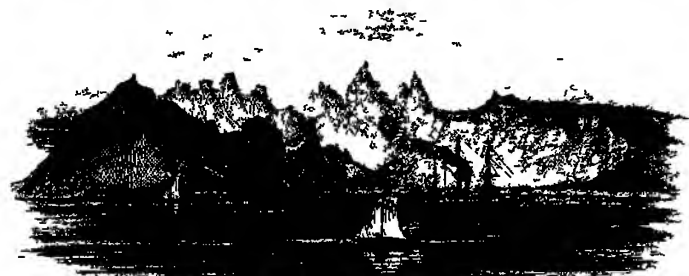
ADENAU a town in prov. of, and 64 m. N.W. from Valenau on the slope of a hill on the right bank of the Oueda river. Its houses are of a regular height but the streets are crooked and badly paved. It has two spacious squares, a church, with a tower 144 ft. high, two chapels, three schools, two of which are endowed, a townhall and several flour-mills. The inhabitants are employed in weaving cotton and linen for home consumption, in distilling brandy and in making wax, hempen shoes, and earthenware. Pop. 4080.—(Madox.)

ADEN an ancient, and once celebrated city and seaport of Arabia on its coast about 100 m. E. the Strait of Bab-el Mandeb and 120 m. E.S.E. Muscat (Arab. Islet 1. 4 point 12 40, 12 N. 100 40 5 E. (2)) situated on the N. side of a lofty promontory composed chiefly of masses of dark-coloured volcanic rock, wholly destitute of vegetation. The city itself is situated in an amphitheatre of rocky mountains literally in the crater of a volcano, being closely surrounded with lofty walls and battlements of naked rock. The houses or rather huts are in rows traversing a small valley very slight in their construction and limited in their accommodation many of them are entirely of wicker work, having waggan roofs with interwoven leaves of the date palm for a covering. In some instances the roofs are flat. The buildings are generally of an untraced stone, compacted with layers and pillars of wood instead of mortar. No glass windows are to be seen and the apparatus for admitting the light are exceedingly small. The houses in the Jews quarter are the most respectable but even of these, little that is favourable can be said. One of the most conspicuous objects in Aden is the tomb of the Mahometan saint Idris ibn Abdallah. Few towers and minarets are visible. On the N. and W. sides of the town, there is a steep and lofty mountain called Jebel Shamsah which rises to the height of 176 ft. on the highest summits of which are some old towers erected by the Turks. Numerous wells, and the remains of basins for the reception of water of great magnitudes, are found in various directions and, in the valley of Tanha, a succession of hanging caverns, formed by excavations in the limestone rock. These are lined with flags of stone, and supported by lofty buttresses of impenetrable masonry forming deep reservoirs of a semi-elliptical form.—(Wilson's *Lands of the Bible*) The

(tanks are now in ruins and the supply of water wholly obtained from wells of which according to Mr. Malcolmson C. V. and Staff surgeon—who resided at Aden for six years—there are no fewer than 550 situated mostly though not invariably at the foot of the hills, cut through the solid rock to an average depth of 40 ft. not more in many instances than 4 ft. in diameter and built from the rock with a circular rubble wall. The water in many of the wells is brackish and in all has a saline taste, in pleasant to strangers on whom it acts for a time as a slight aperient—an effect, however which ceases after a brief period. The water notwithstanding this peculiar character is said to be of very superior quality though stigmatized as bad by several visitors to the place. The accounts of its supply are equally conflicting as those of its quality. Mr. Malcolmson represents the former as abundant while Commander Brown of the *Agincourt*, who visited Aden in 1845 asserts that it is scarce, in excess, and says that his assertion by a very strong argument, that he paid for very brackish water three rupees per 100 gallons and for the best (being only one well) six rupees for a similar quantity which in the latter case would be nearly equal to 12d. per gallon. The same authority represents it a supply of provisions generally including vegetables, as being scanty and charges high—again quoting prices while Mr. Malcolmson says that such are abundant. With regard to these discrepancies it can only be remarked that Commander Brown's previous statement of charges doubles has its effect in determining the belief of the reader.

The climate of Aden may be divided into two seasons—the hot and sultry of the N.E. and S.W. monsoons the former commencing at the end of April and continuing till the beginning of October the latter prevailing during the remainder of the year. During the continuance of the S.W. monsoon the wind is prevailingly from the thermometer to 104 in the shade. In the cold months from October till March it falls as low as 64 at night and at mid-day rises only to 80. Rain occasionally falls with tropical violence in the months of November, January and February. The climate however does not on the whole, appear to be positively unhealthy. Mr. Malcolmson says, that for seven months in the year it may be considered equal if not superior to that of most stations in India.

The harbours of Aden, two in number are considered the best in Arabia. The eastward or outer harbour is divided into two small bays by the rocky islet of Sirah which was formerly fortified. Extending from this islet seaward, is a short projecting point which breaks the swell of the sea, and formerly rendered the space between it and the town wall adapted for an inner harbour. Of this harbour all that at present remains is a narrow channel of deep water close under the reef only sufficiently capacious for sea or eight native boats. The rest is entirely choked up with sand.



ADEN THE ANCHORAGE, FROM THE NORTH.—From a Drawing by Lieut. B. Lewis, R.N.

The other or W. harbour called Aden Back Bay affords a convenient and secure haven accessible at all seasons and ships may anchor in any part of it. In this harbour called Bander Tawayyi by the Arabs, is the anchorage for the

Oriental mail steamers. It lies within the small islands seen on the map, and S.W. from the Tank, opposite the coaling station. The scenery of this bay is of a very wild and awaking character as will be seen from the accompanying view looking

towards the coaling station, from which a road, through a deep chasm, leads to the town of Aden, about a mile and a half distant. On the E. side of its entrance, a mass of rocks, black and rugged, called *Jabal Hoss*, rises 193 ft. above the level of the sea. The high land which forms *Cape Aden*, when approached from the E. is seen from the sea at a distance of between 40 and 60 m.

In 1859 the town, and the peninsula on which it stands, were purchased by the East India Company from the Sheikh

ings or the wretched huts of the inhabitants. Two of the minarets were then in a dilapidated condition and the several mosques were in ruins. The fortifications surrounding the town were constructed by Sultan Bolman. A battery formerly extended along the whole length of the shore and here, mounted on rads carriages, are still seen three enormous brass guns supposed to have been brought there by the Turkish fleet in 1530. In the 17th century Aden contained 30,000 inhabitants. When Louis Wallstedt was there, in 1835, its population did not exceed 800—the descendants of Arabs and Somalis and the offspring of slaves.

Not a Turk remained in the town and only about 20 families were engaged in mercantile pursuits; the remainder gaining a miserable subsistence by supplying the Hagg (pilgrimage) boats with wood and water or by fishing. A few Banians monopolized the greater part of the trade; and about 350 or 400 Jews, with their wives and families occupied a separate quarter—(Nisabur's *Arabia Felix*, *Almagest*, Wallstedt's *Travels in Arabia*, vol. II. Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt*, vol. II. pp. 45, 46. *Account of Aden* by J. P. Macdonald, Esq. Civil and Staff Surgeon in *Four Voy. Arctic Soc.* vol. VII. p. 979. Brown's *Remains on Aden* in *Natural History* vol. I. p. 244.)

ADEN (Cape) is the name now generally given to the tract of sea lying between the N. coast of Somalia terminating E. with J. us Jeridif (Cape Guardafui) and the S. coast of Arabia, between Ras Arrah and Ras Agh, the town or in lat. 1° 40' N. lon. 44° E. the latter in lat. 15° 15' N. lon. 51° 30' E. its length from E. to W. is thus about 480 m. its breadth from N. to S. varies from 160 to 200 m. The

principal bays, harbours and inlets on the Arabian side, are Khore An erra, a basin like mist, of 3 or 4 m. in extent, about 20 m. E. Ras Arrah, Aden Bay and Maibon the former called *Bander Tuway* by the natives. Maibon or Mukallah Bay, one of the best harbours on the coast. In about lat. 14° 30' N. lon. 48° 12' E. and Shanna Bay in about lat. 14° 40' N. lon. 49° E. On the African side of the gulf there are only two bays or harbours of any note, these are Seyla, in lat. 11° 1' N. lon. 43° 14' E. and in lat. 10° 22' N. lon. 45° 10' E. The latter is one of the most considerable bays on this coast and though little known to Europeans, is much frequented by trading vessels from the coast of Arabia and the adjacent parts. During the months of January, February and March E. and N. E. breezes prevail in the gulf. In April and May the winds are generally light, varying from E. N. E. to S. E. with clear weather. In the former month the mercury rises to 80° and 88° in the latter from 84 to 95. In June, July and August, the weather is generally very hot from September to December both inclusive, the winds are principally from E. to E. N. E. with pleasant weather and a temperature ranging between 76° and 84°. The Gulf of Aden is known also by the names of Sea of Babel-mandeb and Gulf of Arabia. (Hassler's *Memor. of the Sea* and J. *Coast of Arabia* Homburg's *East India Directory* &c.)

ADENKALA, or ADANKARA an island (its cap. is the Indian Archipelago) belonging to the Dutch. The island lies E. of Flores, from which it is separated by the strait of the same name lat. 8° 1' S. lon. 123° 14' E. (n.) about 35 m. long by about 1 m. broad. It is mountainous and well wooded, with a river on its E. coast. Besides the cap. Adankara, which is a haven there are the villages of Carme, Labetan, Laman, Lamebule, and Trony. This island belonged formerly to the Portuguese who have still a possession on it, named *Woer* which carries on a little trade with Coepang.

ADENKALA, a town, Franks, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. of and 30 m. W. W. from Coblenz, on one of the tributaries of the Ahr 2484 ft. above the sea. It has a church and diurnal manufactures, on a small scale of woollen and linen fabrics. Three corn-mills, some tanneries and six annual markets. In the vicinity are iron and lead mines. Pop. 1480.

ADERNÖ (anc. *Adernum* or *Hadernum*) a small town, prov. of and 18 m. W. from Catania, and about 10 m. W. W. Mount Etna. It is surrounded by walls and has several churches and monastic establishments. The principal



to whom they belonged to be made a depot for coals and a coaling station for the mail steamers between India and Suez and the result is, that not less than 4,000 tons of shipping visit the port annually to supply the depots with coals. The son of the Sheikh who had sold the town refusing to deliver it up, a naval and military force was sent out, in 1840 to take possession of it which was done. The place was afterwards attacked repeatedly by the Arabs, who, being repulsed with loss on every occasion, finally left the town in quiet possession of the English. Hence then its improvement has been rapid. Capt. Haimes of the Indian navy the governor writing from Aden, June 2, 1843 says, "The city now rises to increase and supplies of all kinds are plentiful. The pop. is now about 20,000 instead of 600 as in former times. It is a busy lively place. We have as many as four steamers a month and trees and gardens are sprouting up on all sides. The pop. now (1850) is estimated at about 40,000. Coffee of the best quality and all the other commodities which enter into the commerce of the Red Sea, are procured here including the gum, myrrh, frankincense, and balsam, imported from the E. coast of Africa."

The station is thus important to Britain both in a commercial and political point of view. The peninsula of Aden resembles the rock of Gibraltar and could be rendered as formidable. The town is now in a fair way of becoming the entrepôt and point of transit for the commerce of Arabia and Abyssinia, to the detriment of Mecca. Aden, says a French geographer, is unique as a military position. As a Roman commercial colony in the time of Constantine, it was famous for its impregnable fortifications, its great trade and its excellent ports, which received vessels from all parts of the known world. In the hands of England it is sure to recover its prosperity and supremacy over all the surrounding countries, more particularly over Yemen and to be a stumbling-block in the way of the future commercial relations between France and Abyssinia. —*L'Espresso*, *Annuaire des Voyages et de la Géographie* for 1844.

In the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, Aden maintained an extensive trade with India and China, and was then the entrepôt of the riches of the East. Its decay dates from the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. In 1855, according to Wallstedt all that remained of the former city were four minarets, about 100 houses, and some dispersed remnants of its walls, the rest being occupied by tombs, mounds, and heaps of rubbish, roofless walls of olden dwell-

church is in a handsome square the columns of its facade are of lava. The river Sineto, in the vicinity of the town, forms some remarkable cascades. Pop. 6623

ADDERIG a par Ireland co. Dublin Area 769 ac. Pop. 100

ADAMIAN [*After Memoir of Türal*] a small in Asiatic Turkey push. Darbel 75 m. W by S from the center of the name, and 152 m. N.E. by N Aleppo; lat. 37° 45' N lon. 38° 22' E It is of a circular form, with a mound in the centre and is surrounded by gardens and groves. It contains 1100 houses, several mosques, three famous khans and a bath. Of the houses, 800 belong to Mahometans and 300 to Christians. Mr. Amaworth describes the country around as consisting of nearly level grassy plains, well watered by rivulets.

ADICE [*anc. Adasice or Adasice German, Etelc*] a large river N Italy it rises in the Rhodian Alps about lat. 46° 30' N and, after a winding course of about 180 m. chiefly S and W falls into the Adriatic at lat. 45° 10' N lon. 12° 20' E. In its course through Italy it passes Verona and Lagnago and is from 300 to 500 ft. wide below the former to which point it is navigable. Being confined like many other Italian rivers, between high artificial embankments it is deep and rapid and of difficult navigation especially in the spring when it is liable to sudden floods from the melting of the snow. The Adige and Po now enter the sea by one common delta, two branches of the former being connected with arms of the latter. The junction of the two streams at this point has had the effect of accelerating the encroachment here of the new sea upon the Adriatic. The principal affluents of the Adige are the Musack the Noce and the Avisio.

ADINIA, a small in As at Turkey, on the S shore of the Sea of Marmora, from which it is distant about 1½ m. lat. 40° 20' N lon. 27° 50' E. It is situated on high ground is composed of from 400 to 500 houses, chiefly Turkish and contains six mosques. It is a wretched looking place but is surrounded with numerous relics of antiquity.

ADISHAM a par England co Kent area 1815 ac. handsome church the latter charity. Pop. 401

ADJYGHUR a tn and fortress Hindoostan prov Alle Jabad, situated between Calcutta and a small lat. 24° 50' N lon. 86° 8' E. The fortress, enclosing a space of about 800 yards in breadth, is placed on a steep hill and is inaccessible except by well-defined paths leading to the gates. It was besieged and, after a resolute defence, taken by the British, in 1809.

ADLINGFLEET a par England co York W 1 ding area, 5235 ac. 0 m S.E. Howden 1 up 487

ADMIRALTY GULF Antarctica, N.W. coast, about 70 m. S.W. Cape Londonderry lat. 14° 38' S lon. 126° 58' E. All this part of the coast extending from N.W. Cape to Cape Londonderry is subject to light winds during the E monsoon and occasionally to strong winds and gales from the N.W. during the W monsoon.

ADMIRALTY INLET a bay S side of Barrow Strait, N America lat. 73° 40' N lon. 83° W. The shores of the inlet or bay and adjoining country present a beautiful appearance from the sea the latter consisting of verdant meadows, adorned with clumps of trees, on which deer are seen depasturing in great numbers.—The name, *Admiralty Inlet*, has been given also to a deep indentation in the land recently discovered in the Antarctic sea, by Capt Ross about lat. 14° 15' S and lon. 68° W. This arm of the sea is terminated at about 20 m. from its entrance, by a glacier. The S.W. head of the inlet, for about 10 m. is formed of deep brown-coloured lava, and the W coast of perpendicular cliffs of basaltic rock.—(Ross's *Antarctic Expedition*, 1839-43.)

ADMIRALTY ISLAND a large isl. on the W coast of N America, between the continent and George III's Archipelago 80 to 90 m. long and 25 broad, its centre is at lat. 67° 30' N lon. 134° 40' W. The shores are in some parts bold and rocky in others low. It has some commodious bays well supplied with fresh water. Although the soil is sandy being but a thin layer on a bottom of rock, it is covered with fine trees mostly pine, measuring, some of them 28 ft. in girth. The sea has made large encroachments on the island, as well as on the neighbouring continent. The

native are fierce and warlike, and well acquainted with the use of firearms.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a group of isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean to the N of New Guinea between lat. 2 and 5 S. The largest—Great Admiralty Island—is between 50 and 60 m. in length. They were discovered, in 1616, by two Dutch ships fitted out by a company of merchants of Alkmaar and commanded by an experienced navigator named Cornelius Schouten, who was accompanied by James la Maire the son of a merchant of Elmont, as commissioner or supercargo and to whom the discovery of the islands has been attributed though on what ground is not evident. They have been called with apparently more propriety Schouten's Islands. They were visited in 1761 by Capt. Carteret by Monello, the Spanish navigator in 1781 and by d'Entrecasteaux when in search of La Perouse, in 1791. They are little above the level of the sea, but present a beautiful appearance being covered with a luxuriant vegetation and with dense groves of coconut trees—the nut forming the principal food of the natives. The soil and climate are good but common custom with their shores is rendered difficult by the formidable reefs and breakers with which they are surrounded. The islands are black, but not of the deepest shade of large stature well formed and agreeable countenances differing but little from Europeans. They go nearly naked, the only covering, of the men being a shell and of the women a girdle of a rat's tail. Their hair is black and crisp and their whole bodies bedecked with a composition of red ochre and coconut oil. Both sexes adorn themselves with shells. Accoutrements as to their dispositions some navigators representing them as docile and friendly others as the reverse. Their war weapons are pointed with flint and their knives are made of the same material. Their canoes formed of the trunk of a tree hollowed out, having the sides raised with boards are skilfully constructed and many of them of great length reaching to 50 ft. though only 2 or 3 ft. wide. In the canoes which carry large sails of matting, they glide along with amazing rapidity. The chewing of betel is general among them.

ADMIRALTY SOUND Terra del Fuego. It extends inland 48 m. S.E. having a width of 7 m. at the entrance, which gradually diminishes to 4 m. On the N side, the shore is straight, but the S side has two deep inlets. It terminates in a bay extending onwards for from 10 to 15 fathoms but is very much exposed to N winds.

ADMISTON or **ATHELHAMPTON** a par England co Dorset area, 471 ac. on the river Middle. Pop. 71

ADNITH a par Ireland co Tipperary area 855 ac. Pop. 142

ADONI or **ADAVANT** a district and to N Hindoostan, Balaghat territories, bounded on the N by the Icombra river. It was ceded, with the country to the S of the Icombra and the Kachina, in 1800 to the British Government. Its principal towns are Adoni, Chagor and Gonor.—**ADONI** cap. of the district, is 30 m. W S.W. Kurnool lat. 16° 40' N lon. 77° 30' E. In 1787 it was taken and destroyed by Tippos Bah and added, along with the district, to 1800 to Great Britain. It is now a place of little importance.

ADONY a market in Hungary circle of and 24 m. S.E. from Stuhl Eisenburg and 28 m. S. Buda. situated in a fertile country on the right bank of the Danube. It has a Greek church some Roman antiquities and carries on a brisk trade. Pop. 3150

ADOK a m. extreme S of Saxony circle of, and 28 m. S. from Zwickau, 15 m. E.N.E. Ilf, in Saxony and within 4 m. of the Bavarian and of the Bohemian frontier. It lies in a rugged picturesque valley on the Elster near its source has two churches and a public reading room and carries on an active frontier trade. The inhabitants are busily engaged in weaving paper making cane grinding brewing dyeing vinegar making tanning in the manufacture of musical instruments and strings, and in cattle rearing which has been carried on extensively. Pop. 2450.

ADOUÉ a river France has its source in the mountain ridge of the Tournalet, dep. Haute Pyrenees. Its course is first N then W and S.W. and S.S.W., passing St. Leger and Dax to the former of which it is navigable, and falls into the sea a little below Bayonne. Its whole length is estimated at about 170 m. The current is rapid and sometimes so violent

Adria (separated from the Roman emperor Adrian, who rebuilt it in the second century and constituted it capital of the province of *Moesia Asenaria*). In August 1859 it was taken and occupied by the Russians, who remained it till the 14th of September, when they there signed a treaty of peace with the Porte. *Adriana* is subject to the plague occasionally the least severe visitations were those of 1856 and 1867. The surrounding territory is fertile. On rocky stands on the N side of a large bay, a few wheat hills, on one of which it is partially built. It is crossed by several bridges, over which strings of camels are usually passing. Pop. of city, near 100,000; and Port, 2000.

very shallow (10-20 m) (Levin, *op. cit.*, 1961).
The Adriatic (S.E.E.), or Gulf of Venice (*Mare Adriaticum* or *Adriaticum*) is a large body of water, extending in a W direction from Italy 40° to 45° 50' N, bounded N and N.E. by Austria, E. by Turkey and W and S.W. by Italy. It is about 500 m in length, with an average breadth of about 100 nautical miles at the Strait of Otranto where it does not exceed 46 m in width. Its depth, between Dalmatia and the mouths of the Po, is 23 fathoms, but a large part of the Gulf of Trieste, and the Adriatic, opposite Venice, is less than 15 fathoms deep. Further to the S. where it is less than 10 fathoms deep, the bottom is covered with mud, deposited considerably. It has little or no perceptible tide, except at Venice, where there is a rise of a few feet. Notwithstanding the present shallowness of the Adriatic, there can be little doubt that its original depth was much greater than it is now as was also its extent: the former being affected by the deposits of sand, silt and calcareous concretions - strictly analogous to the strata of which the subapennine and other hills of the Italian peninsula are composed - and which rapidly accumulate along the bottom and the latter, by the low alluvial plains, formed along its shores. The numerous accretions of these accretions of land occurs on the W coast where a series of lagoons, formed by long lines of sand bars are rapidly filling up and being converted into meadows by newly deposited mud brought down by the streams. Between the N point of the Gulf of Trieste down to the N. of Ravenna there is an uninterrupted series of recent accretions of land, more than 100 m. in length which within the last 2000 years, have increased from 2 to 20 m in breadth. It is well collected the recent rate of advance of the delta of the Isonzo into the Adriatic, which is about 100 m. a year was also calculated for a year whereas the mean annual gain from 1600 to 1704 was 74 years (—0 yoll's *Geology*). During summer the navigation at the Adriatic is safe, but the S.E. gales in winter render it dangerous vessels failing to make some of the bays on the E side, running the risk of being stranded on the shoals on the W. The Italian and Venetian shores are low and sandy without good ports and bordered by dangerous shoals. The E coast is high and rocky and indented by numerous bays and gulfs affording good anchorages. The principal ports are Trieste, the Gulf of Trieste, the Gulf of Venice, the Gulf of Cattaro, Trieste, and Trieste in Austria and the Gulf of Manfredonia, in Italy. The chief trading ports are Vienna, Trieste, Trieste, Venice, Ancona, and Otranto.

ADEO a Venetian Lombardy cap of district of same name prov. of and 10 m WNW from Brescia, and 10 m. N Chiavenna. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied with agriculture, raising grain, fruits, and vegetables, grapes and olives and in rearing silkworms. Pop. of to 2214 of district. 14568—(*Dress. (New Italia)*.)

ADSTOCK 8 par England, co Buckingham area, 1190
sq. 3 m. N Winslow Pop 393

ADULIS, ADULU, or ZULLA the ruins of an ancient in Abyssinia, territory of the Dinkal, near the head of Anseley Bay on the W coast of the Red Sea, 80 m. S.S.E. Arkokeo lat. 15° 15' N. lon. 89° 55' E. The ruins are situated at a distance of 3 m. from the sea, and consist merely of a few square columns and capitals, without other inscriptions or sculptures. Adulis however was a place of note at a very early period. In the sixth century it was the port of Axum and was the seat of an extensive traffic in ivory and slaves and the medium of a large general commercial intercourse with Arabia and India. An inscription, on a tablet of white marble, found near the ruins, mentions the Emperor Theodosius, the Emperor Probus, and the Emperor Diocletian, king of Egypt under whom the expedition to Adulis, from which port he pushed his expedition along both shores of the Red Sea, and, on the

African side, subjugated the seaport states as far as Freetown and the countries inland as far as Bho-

ADVENTURE RAY - a large semicircular bay in Bruma Island off the S.E. coast of Van Dorman's Land. Its entrance, which is 8 m. in width is formed by Cape Canele or Fluted Cape, on the S. and Cape Frederick Henry on the N. It was discovered in 1773, by Captain Furneaux who gave it the name of his ship the *Adventure*. It was again visited by Captain Cook in 1777 and by Captain Bligh in 1788 and 1822. The bay is well sheltered, the anchorage good and abundance of wood and water is to be found on its shores.

ADVENTURE ISLAND a small isl. R. Pacific Ocean
lat. 17° 4' N. lon 144 14' W (a.)

ADVENTURE SOUND and HARBOUR. *S. Falk land Island.* The former is a bay 20 m in length and from 8 to 4 m in breadth, containing some good harbours, and several islands, clothed with tussac grass: the ovals are fringed with kelp. Adventure Harbour is in the S. part of the sound, and is one of the best in it.

ADWELL, a par England co O ford area, 439 ac. In the vicinity is *Adwell-Cop* an ancient Danish entrenchment: Pop. 75

ADWICKIE STRLEF a par England co. York
W Riding area. 3084 ac 4 m N W Doncaster Hodge
charing. Pon. 480

ADWICK L POND ARVE, a parochial chapelry co York W Riding, area, 1107 ac near the spot where the North Midland Railway crosses the Dearne and Dove Canal
Pop. 241

POPGADEEN ISLANDS. A group of islands lying off the W end of the Isl. of Slieve between lat. 55° 55' and 58° 5 N and lon. 12° and 12° 20' E. They are five in number namely Martinto, Favignano, Levanzo, and the two For Michele. Martinto the most westerly rises to the height of 237 ft. and is about 7 m. in circumference. It contains 50 or 60 inhabitants who subsist by cultivating the ground, collecting honey and exporting figs. Favignano, the largest island, is 14 m. in circumference. It derives a considerable amount of its produce from Italy and Sicily, and grows wheat, barley, and many other crops. It is also famous for its stews, mussels, and from the sale of sheep, goats, and poultry. The island abounds in game and hares and rabbits are plentiful fish also is abundant. Levanzo, 3 m. N. E. by E. Favignano, is about 6 m. in circumference it is high of rugged appearance, and accessible only at two or three spots. Its chief produce is figs but the few residents who are on the island cultivate a little grain and rent and rear a small number of sheep and goats. There is excellent fishing all round the island but particularly on its S. side. The For Michele are two small islands lying N. E. of Favignano, they are separated from each other by a channel 1 m. wide.

islands group, only by the *Archipelago* (so the former is named) given by the Greeks and Romans to that part of the Mediterranean lying between Asia Minor on the E. Greece and part of Turkey on the W. and the shores of Hœponia, i.e. the latter country on the N. Its length from N. to S. is about 400 m.; its breadth generally upwards of 200 excepting at Capo Dure at the S. extremity of the island of Negropont, where it narrows to 80 m. but afterwards expands to nearly its former width. Its depth is very great, there being no bottom with 200 fathoms line, at less than a mile from the shore. It contains numerous islands, many of which are of volcanic origin; others are composed of a white or white-grey limestone, and are distinguished by the name of *marino* into two chief groups called, respectively, the *Cyclades*, from their supposed circular arrangement, and the *Sporades*, or *Scattered Islands*, the former comprising those lying to the W. and now considered part of Europe, the latter those dispersed along the Asiatic coast. Some of the islands have an exceedingly picturesque appearance, and are very fertile, producing wine, oil, grain, mastic wax, rhubarb, figs, silk, honey, olives, lemons, and oranges. The climate is more equal and temperate than that of the adjoining continents. Several of the larger islands contain sulphur, alumina, iron, and other minerals. Most of the islands are now cultivated, and have an average height of 1500 to 1800 ft. All the islands are thinly peopled, but the men are a shrewd, shrewd race, and from their lowland position, make excellent sailors. The religion of the inhabitants is that of the eastern

Island Greek church. Professor E. Forbes, in dredging the Ægean Sea, has ascertained that there are eight well-marked regions of depth each characterized by its peculiar zoological fauna. The first of these, called the *Hydroid* zone, extends to a depth of 3 fathoms only, but this narrow belt is inhabited by more than 100 species; the second region is almost equally populous and in the eighth, no less than 65 species of tuffaceous have been taken. The majority of the shells in this lowest zone are white, or transparent. Only two species of molluscs are common to all the eight regions, namely *Atrina lineata*, and *Cyrtium lineata*.

Among the principal islands of the Ægean Sea, are Santorin, Thessalon, Chios, Kalamos, Amorgos, Milo, Paros, Naxos, Syros, Mikonos, Andros, Nifkaria, Paros, Jaho, Sikyo, Mitilini, Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, and Thasos (all of which see, under their respective names).

ÆGINA ÆGIA or ÆGIA an Isl Greece, with cap. of same name. The Isl lies in the Gulf of Ægæa (see *Saronicus Sinus*), 16 m. S. by W. Athens lat. (Mount Elia on the S. part) 37° 41' N. lon. 23° 30' E. (N.) It is 8 m. in length and about the same breadth. It is in general fertile particularly in the N. part, where it is level and enjoys a delightful climate, the atmosphere here pure, that epidemic fevers the scourge of the Mæotis, are unknown in it. The principal agricultural productions are corn, cotton, wine, olives, figs, almonds, &c. Ægina was anciently celebrated for the splendour of its buildings, but since the only remains consist of some tomba vestiges of walls, a mosaic pavement, and a few of the columns of the famous temple of Jupiter Pantheon, or the Pantheonium of Ægina, one of the most ancient in Greece. These ruins stand on an eminence of considerable height, called *Mount the El*. It was of the Doric order and had a portico of six columns at each end, and ranges of 12 columns along each side the columns on the angles being coated both in flank and in front internally it was divided into what may be termed nave and aisles by two ranges of columns the space between which was uncovered. The extreme length of the temple is 90 ft. measured at the base of the columns, by 45 in breadth. The columns, of which there were originally 36 now 25, are nearly 23 m. in height. The sculpture of the Ægina was of a character so peculiar, as to constitute a distinct style of art, frequently alluded to by ancient writers. Specimens of these sculptures were discovered in 1811 among the ruins of the Pantheonium by a party of English and German travellers. In recent times, the island (Ægina has again begun to rise into prosperity and importance. On a ridge, which is separated by a narrow valley from the hill of the Pantheonium are the ruins of a town, built for some time occupied, by Venetians. To facilitate their commerce, real enterprise, this situation was abandoned, and the inhabitants removed to the site of the ancient city on which now stands the modern Ægina. This comparatively recent town is regularly built, and has some good houses, an orphan asylum museum library and law office. For some time it was the residence of the Greek senate and governor and its various institutions were in a fair way of prospering, but the removal of the court to Athens, along with the liberal and other stores of Ægina, have caused the latter greatly to decline. The pop. of the town is about 10,000.

Ægina was, at an early period, occupied by colonies from various parts of Greece, and in the sixth century B.C. the Æginetians had attained to great wealth and importance. They sent 30 ships of war to the battle of Salamis, where the valour of those who manned them contributed much to the success of the day. After the war with Persia, there arose between Athens and Ægina dissensions, which terminated in the former taking possession of the island and expelling its inhabitants. Their capital Ægina, which, in the reign of Tibertius, was destroyed by an earthquake, stood upon the W. coast. Its only remains are the fragments of a temple, the moles of its harbour and some traces of its walls on the landward side. Pop. of the island exclusive of the town, 6000.—(Gifford's *Islands of the Ægean*, &c.)

ÆLITHIA, or **ÆLITHIA**, a commune and vil. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, situated near the canal about 14 m. W. Ghent. It is a station on the railway between that city and Brugha. Here are sawmills, breweries, and distilleries. It has some trade in linen. Pop. of commune, 364.

ÆNG a trib. Arakan on the left bank of a river of same name, 80 m. S.E. of Arakan lat. 19° 59' N. lon. 94° 10' E. It was formerly an importantemporium for goods but has now much fallen off. The river is not navigable except during floods, and then only for the boats of the country. The situation of Æng is tolerably dry and healthy, and in the environs, are grown tobacco, cotton, ginger and peppers, of good quality but agriculture is much restricted on account of the destruction caused by the troops of elephants that infest the country.

ÆROË, or **ÆROË**, an Isl Denmark, in the Little Belt about 8 m. E. from the Isl of Ålesø lat. 54° 50' N. lon. 10° 20' E. about 15 m. long and 5 m. broad at the broadest part. It is hilly but fertile, and is now destitute of wood although at one period covered with it. Its N.E. coast is beset with shallows. Products the same with those of the island of Fünen, to which province it belongs and from which it is but 7½ m. distant. It contains several towns and 10 villages, and is, in proportion to its extent, the most populous district in the kingdom. The principal town Århus is situated on the S.E. side of the island has a pop. of about 1000, serves on a considerable trade in corn, &c. and owns about 50 boats and vessels of different sizes with a tonnage amounting, altogether to about 1260 tons. Pop. of the isl. 10,300.—(Bægesen *Der danske stat*.)

ÆRSCHOT or **ÆRSCHOT** (Latin *Arachotum*) a town Belgium, on the Deiser prov. S. Brabant, district of and 8 m. N.E. from Iouan, and 29 m. N. L. Brussels. It is a place of some antiquity and in the 12th century was the capital of a county of the same name. It was celebrated in the wars of the United Provinces and was taken by the French in 1466 and 1793. The ruined tower of Arachot is all that remains of its ancient fortifications. The parish church is an antique edifice. There are here some gun distilleries leec is much factured and there are some trade in wood and grain. Pop. 3895.

ÆERBEELF a vil and commune, Belgium prov. W. Flanders, district of and 14 m. N. E. from Courtrai. It has some trade in fax thread and been 1 op of commune, 3505.

ÆERTVEKE a vil and commune Belgium prov. W. Flanders district of and 1 m. S.W. from Brugha. It has a considerable trade in fax, linen and wool. Pop. of commune, 3185.

ÆTOLIA a division of ancient Greece, which may be said generally to lie between the Gulf of Patras and the Pinus montana. The ancient inhabitants—a mixed race from various parts of Greece—had a warlike and predatory character. Their servility was at one time esteemed superior to any other in Greece and, for a long period, they successfully resisted the power of Macedonia. Their government was originally a monarchy which in a short time, was succeeded by a sort of republic, composed of a number of independent states. On the establishment of Roman dominion in Greece Ætolia became a part of the great Roman province of Achaia. In later times, the country was alternately subject to the Greeks and Turks and now consists, with Acarnania one of the principal divisions of modern Greece.

ÆZCOA, a valley Spain, Navarre, on the S. slope of the Pyrénées having 3100 inhabitants partly employed in tillage, but mostly in smuggling contraband goods across the French frontier.

ÆFFANE, a par and vil Ireland, co. Waterford area 7775 ac. Noted for its fine charries introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh. Pop. 1537.

ÆFFOGADO, a vil. Brazil prov. Pernambuco, near the sea, on the left bank of one of the mouths of the Cayo bacão, and 3½ m. S. of Pernambuco. It has three churches and a harbour suitable for large vessels and carries on some trade in cotton and sugar. Pop. 1000.—(Die *Geo. Imp. Brasil*.)

ÆFFPUDDLE, a par England on Dorset area, 3818 ac. on the river Piddle 8 m. F by N Dorchester. Pop. 468.

AFFRIQUE (Str.) (Latin, *Sancus Africannus*) a trib. France dep. Arroyon cap. around. 80 m. S.E. Rhodan situated in a fine valley between two mountains, in the Gorge, surrounded by meadows, orchards, and vineyards. The straits are, in general, broad but the houses are, for the most part, old fashioned and ill built. The principal public edifices are

an hospital courthouse lately erected, the parish church, and a beautiful fountain place in the centre of the principal street. It is the seat of a tribunal of justice, and of commerce also of a communal college, and a society of agriculture. It is now the third town in the department for commerce and has manufactures of woollen cloths, serges, coverlets, cotton yarn, and honey as well as works for tanning and dressing leather. A good deal of business is done here in Raghoutshida and here the manufacturers of Cashmere and Cascarina obtain their supplies of wool. The town was formerly well fortified. Pop. in 1846, 8760.

AFGHANISTAN the land of the Afghans, an extensive but imperfectly known territory of Central Asia. It is by some writers called Cabool, or Caboolistan, though this would seem to have been the name of an empire much more extensive than what is now recognized as Afghanistan. It is likewise at times called Kandahar and also, though very improperly *in Persia*. What is now generally understood by Afghanistan is that territory lying between lat. 34° 30' and 36° 25' N. and lon. 69° 10' and 71° E. bounded N by Khiva Bokhara, and Bulakhan S. by Beloochistan and part of Sindh E. by Damana (its limits in this direction, however being sometimes extended to the Indus) and W by Persia. Its extreme length from N to S, is about 615 m. its breadth about 600. The N.E. portion of the territory is crowded with lofty mountains and is called, on this account Kohistan, or Land of Mountains. These belong to the central Hindoo Kooh or Indian Caucasus—a continuation of the Himalaya range, and rise to a stupendous height. The magnitude and variety of their lofty summits, says Mr. Eppinington, and the awful and undisturbed solitude which reigns amid their eternal snows, fill the mind with an admiration and astonishment that no language can express. The ascertained heights of the most elevated summits, vary from 18 000 to considerably upwards of 20 000 ft. The loftiest peak is about 42 m N W of Cabool. This mountainous region is traversed by numerous passes the greatest number and most remarkable of which are between the 68° and 69° E. lon. the highest are those of Hajekruk and Kaleo respectively above 15 000 ft. Five other passes, within the limits mentioned are those of Ooma, 11,000 ft. Karkootal and Akrohet, each about 9000 ft. and Shikun, 8040 ft. In the defiles of these mountains, the road frequently passes the base of a mural precipice rising perpendicularly to the height of 2000 and 3000 ft. and exhibits monuments of solemn grandeur which it is difficult to describe.—(Lieut. Burrows.) It was in the defiles of the Kurukh mountains E from Cabool between Tugan and Jagulind, that the British army was exterminated in 1842. The whole of the passes are free from snow about the end of June but the most elevated peaks continue covered throughout the year. Notwithstanding the great elevation of these regions, the heat of the sun, at mid-day in summer is intense, and vegetation extremely rapid. Lieut. Burrows found the inhabitants plunging in the snow left the ground at a height of 10 000 ft. the chief crop being a kind of barley without husk. The loftiest peaks of the Hindoo Kooh are entirely destitute of wood, and in many places of verdure, but aromatic plants abound, and afford a pasture peculiarly favourable to sheep. The mountains also flourish here in great luxuriance, and is eaten with avidity by the natives, though having the same offensive odour in the fresh as in the preserved state. The valleys, in this elevated region, present a striking contrast to the sterility of the mountains being strewed with the finest fruit trees, and clothed with a rich verdure the sides of the lower hills, also are covered with forests of pine oak, and wild olive. The other ranges of mountains that traverse Afghanistan are the W Hindoo Kooh, or Ghooz Mountains (see *Persepolis*) a continuation of the central Hindoo Kooh, and the Soliman Mountains. The former skirt the N boundary of the territory extending for about 350 m. from E. to W. They attain no great height, but are rugged and barren, of difficult access, and little known. The latter traverses the country from N to S, parallel with, and close to, its E limit. They are connected with the central Hindoo Kooh by the Khyber and Salt Hills and their height, though much inferior to the former is still considerable. Mount Soliman on which the ark is said to have rested, attaining an elevation of 12 000 ft.

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Their whole length is also about 350 m., lying between the 29th and 34th parallels of N lat. There are numerous minor hills scattered over the various parts of the country. In the most extensive system will be found between the 30th and 32d parallels of N lat. and the 66° and 68° E. lon. covering a space of about 100 m. in length, by about 190 in breadth, having the Kurukh hills on the S and the Gambia hills on the N. In the extension of the former into the adjoining territory of Beloochistan, is situated the famous Kolan Pass, so important in a military point of view and through which the Bengal army marched in 1839.

Although by far the greater portion of Afghanistan is a land of rocks, mountains, and desert and some of the former of the most inhospitable character there are yet a number of fertile valleys, well watered covered with clover thyme violets, and many odoriferous plants, and remarkable for their picturesque beauty. In these favoured spots grain is grown in abundance and, as elsewhere mentioned fruits of all kinds, including oranges citron grapes pomegranates, apricots apples, quince peaches pears, plums, almonds, and walnuts. The most extensive of these valleys or plains are those of Cabool and Peshawar but there is also an exceedingly rich level tract in the vicinity of Herat. A great part of Sistan is more desert, as is likewise a large portion of the S and S.W. part of the country extending over a space of about 400 m. in length, by 100 in breadth.

There are few large rivers in Afghanistan and none that is not fordable throughout its course for the greater part of the year. The principal are the Cabool Helmand, Farrah-Koot, Lora, Gomal, Kishnah, Shabrud, and Urigshan besides several minor streams. Most of these rivers are found flowing through the centre of the kingdom but, with the exception of the Helmand, which is said to be 400 m. in length their courses are comparatively short, many of them being lost in swamps and deserts in the interior. There are no lakes in Afghanistan, if we except two sheets of water which are rather morasses or lagoons than lakes one of these is called Ab-Istade and is situated about 50 m. S. by W Chaman, the water is salt, and the banks are densely incumbered with that mineral. Authors differ as to its extent, this depending on the quantity of rain that falls, as in times of inundation its dimensions are doubled being sometimes about 12 m. in diameter at others less than the half it is yet thought to be more than 3 or 4 ft. deep horses having been ridden into it, to the distance of 1 m. from the shore without the water rising higher than their bellies. The other morass, or lake, is called Hamoon, a Persian word signifying a plain, and Zerrah by which last it is distinguished in some maps. It is called, besides, by various other names both by Persians and natives. It is situated in Sistan, on the W. border of Afghanistan and is about 50 m. in length from N. E. to S. W. and about 25 m. in breadth. It has rarely a depth of more than from 8 to 4 ft. and is almost entirely covered with reeds and rushes. The water of this lake, or swamp, is salt also or at least brackish the degree of saltness depending on its depth, and the nature of the bottom. The rivers Helmand Farrah-Koot, and other streams flow into the lake, from which there is no outlet, the masses of the water being checked by evaporation merely.

Minerals—These consist of gold silver copper iron lead tin, antimony zinc, rock salt &c. Gold so far as yet known is chiefly confined to the streams that flow from the Hindoo Kooh, but is believed to exist in some of the other ranges also although it has not hitherto been obtained in any great quantities. Silver has been found in small quantities in some of the valleys and it is said that there are several mines of this metal in the Hindu Kush mountains but at present worked. Copper abounds in many places, in the Kurukh range in the vicinity of Tugan and to the S.E. of the city of Cabool where it is believed the richest deposits are to be found. Lead and antimony are met with in the Ghobund valley and in the lower part of the Hindoo Kooh; the latter exists also in the Khyber range, and in such quantity as to render the waters deleterious. Iron ore occurs in great abundance throughout the entire range of the Hindoo Kooh. Coal is found in the Kila range also at Debandina, in the N. of the plains of Peshawar and in the Hindu Kush country.

Climate—The climate of Afghanistan is various, depending more on the difference of elevation than on that of latitude.

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the cold being very severe in the higher regions and the heat intense in the lower. These extremes are strikingly illustrated by the circumference of the summits of the mountains below often covered with snow while the heat of the plains is being all but intolerable. Sewee situated in Swatistan the territory forming the S.E. portion of Afghanistan, and is lat. 32° 30' N. and lon. 67° 58' E., is reckoned the hottest place in the territory. It is also extremely hot at Kandahar the thermometer in summer being frequently above 110° in the shade, while in winter the inhabitants suffer from cold fairs being extremely scarce. At Cabool the snow lies for several months, either during which the people remain in their houses, and sleep, like the Russians, close to stoves, the thermometer falling to 3° or 6° below zero. An illamane says Mr. Elphinstone the cold is spoken of as excessive, even by the inhabitants of the cold countries in the neighbourhood and traditions prevail of the city having been twice destroyed by falls of snow in which all the inhabitants were buried. But when the vernal equinox is past, the snow suddenly disappears, the country is covered with young grass, the buds burst forth and are soon followed by a profusion of flowers the inhabitants then throw aside their winter raiment for a thin dress of cotton or cotton and often sleep at night under trees, or in the open air. The prevailing winds are from the west, and are in general cold while the easterly winds are hot. The climate on the whole, however is favourable to the human constitution, and in some parts highly salubrious diseases are few the principal are fevers agues, smallpox and ophthalmia.

Vegetable Productions.—Our knowledge of the vegetable productions of Afghanistan is humbled. The most common trees in the mountains are gums of various kinds, a species of oak called *balook*, and the wild olive all these are found at high elevations—the first at a height of 10,000 ft. Inter mingled with these are the cypresses, which attain a great size, walnut, hirc, and holly. On the lower slopes of the Hindoo Koosh, the small leguminous plants from whose leaves and twigs the true *zaidjo* dye is extracted, grow spontaneously On the plains are found the mulberry *tamarak* acacia date palm, willow, plane, and poplar. Besides these, many of the finest fruits of Europe grow, including grapes and also several kinds of bushy bearing edible berries. The rose yamsooline, poppy *marisians* *lyscanth*, tobacco, &c. are found in gardens but some of them grow wild. Excellent vegetables are in general of inferior quality. Those cultivated are cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, lettuce, onions, garlic, beetroot, &c. But it is in the production of fruits that Afghanistan excels few places supplying such a variety and abundance.

Animals.—The wild animals of Afghanistan are neither very numerous nor very formidable, with the exception of the wolves. Lions are few small in size and weak and are chiefly confined to the hilly country about Cabool. But they differ so widely in their characteristics from the true, or African lion, that Mr. Elphinstone doubts whether they are lions. Tigers are found in most of the countries east of the range of Soliman but they also are of a weakly and timid nature. Leopards are numerous in Kolistan, but they do not attack man wolves, hyenas, jackals, and foxes are common everywhere. The wolves are particularly formidable during the winter, in the cold countries, when they move about in bands, destroying cattle, and frequently mauling persons who come in their way. Bears are numerous in the woody mountains. Monkeys are found in the N.E. parts of the country and wild sheep and goats are common in the mountain tracts in the north. In the wilds of the Soliman, and of some other mountains, a quadruped, called the *markhor* is found. It is of considerable size, resembles an elk, and has very large horns. The other wild animals are the wild ass or gorkhor, the wild boar, the porcupine, various kinds of deer and goats, the wild dog, the fox, and the hare. There are no elephants in a wild state, and no rhinoceroses, although these were formerly numerous. Of birds, the number and variety are considerable, including several kinds of eagles, and many kinds of hawks, amongst which are the falcon and gohawk. Herons cranes, storks, wild ducks, geese, swans, partridges, and quails abound. Ostriches and magpies, both unknown in India, are numerous in the colder regions of Afghanistan. The reptiles requiring special notice are snakes and scorpions the former however are mostly inno-

uous the latter are large and venomous, though their bite is rarely fatal. Turtles and tortoises are common. There are no crocodiles. Variations of locusts are of rare occurrence and their devastations have caused several famines. Bees are common. Mosquitoes are less troublesome than in India, except in Scania where they are very formidable. The domestic animals are the horse, camel, dromedary, mule, ass, ox, sheep, goat, dog and cat. The horses of Afghanistan are not much esteemed excepting those bred about Herat, which are of a superior description but a hardy race of ponies, called *yaboo*, is reared in the Herat country. The mules and asses are much employed, the former in carrying the baggage of armies, and the latter in conveying produce to the fields, &c. But the camel and dromedary are the usual beasts of burden, especially the latter. The ox is used for the plough where horses are not to be had they are also used amongst the pastoral tribes for carrying their tents. The sheep, which form the great dependence of these tribes, are like those of the Cape of Good Hope, remarkable for the size of their tails, which are about a foot broad, and of 10 or 12 lbs weight, composed entirely of fat, their fleeces are large and fine. Dogs are kept in great numbers, and are generally of good breeds; the greyhounds are excellent and are much used by the pastoral tribes in hunting. Amongst the cat kind, is a long-haired species called *boorak*, which is much esteemed and exported in great numbers, under the name of Persian cats, though nearly all from Afghanistan.

Agriculture.—Afghanistan is, on the whole, a poor and barren country vast tracts being covered with stones, so that the tillable part of the soil bears no proportion to the untillable. The cultivators of the soil consist of five classes—freeholders, tenants, bargains or metayers who labour the land for a certain portion of the returns, hired labourers and vassals, who cultivate their master's land for a mere subsistence. Land is divided into irrigated and not irrigated, called *abse* and *halah* and its value is stated to be from 12 to 19 years purchase. The rent varies according to situation and fertility from one-tenth to two-thirds the latter being the usual rate around the town of Cabool. The common term for a lease is one or two years the longest five. The ordinary means of the nation of labourers is, for the nation of some months, 30 respect, with food and clothing. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of the country one, sown in the end of autumn, and reaped in summer consists of wheat, barley, peas, and beans the other sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn consists of rice, Indian corn and mung. The first harvest is generally the most important. Besides these crops, there is another comprehending maul melons, water melons, the scented melon, and various sorts of cucumbers, pumpkins and gourds which is looked upon as a distinct harvest. Wheat is the food of the people throughout the greatest part of the kingdom the barley being given to the horses. Turnips are cultivated in great abundance in some parts of the country and are used to feed the cattle. Ginger and turnip are grown in the eastern countries sugar cane to a small extent, on the rich plains and a little cotton in the hot climates. Madder is raised in great quantities in the colder regions. To these productions may be added saffron, the plant of which, as elsewhere mentioned, is found wild on the hills. The prepared drug is exported to India, where it is a favourite ingredient in the cookery both of Hindoos and Mahomedans. Tobacco is also produced in many parts of the country. The most general mode of irrigation is from streams directed into the desired channels by various contrivances and expedients. The land is always watered, where water can be obtained, before being ploughed it is ploughed deeper than in India, and with a heavier plough all the sowing is broadcast. The place of a harrow is supplied by a plough, on which the conductor stands to guide the cattle and increase its effect by his weight. The crop is reaped with the sickle the grain is generally trodden out by oxen, and winnowed by being thrown up to the wind with a shovel. The grain is kept in large round hampers, supported by wooden feet, and plastered with mud or in tubular earthen vessels, and coarse ear-cloth bags. It is ground by windmills, water mills and handmills the first is in general use in the west only the handmill being the most common particularly in the ruler parts of the country and among the nomadic population. Both the wind and water mills differ

from those in general use in this country the former having the sails within the building the wind reaching them through an aperture and the wheels of the latter being horizontal, with the fasteners depressed obliquely. The plough is generally drawn by oxen, but in some parts by camels.

Trade and Manufactures.—There being no navigable rivers in Afghanistan and the country but ill adapted for wheel carriages, commerce is generally carried on by boats of hides, chiefly camels formed into caravans. The principal foreign trade is with India, Persia, and Turkistan. The exports to India consist principally of horses, furs, shawls, Chinese madder saffron, tobacco almonds, pistachio nuts, walnuts hand silks, and trunks. The imports from India are coarse cotton cloths, muslins silks, indigo, ivory shells, bamboo, wax, tin, sandal wood, sugar and spices. The exports to Turkistan consist chiefly of articles imported from India, such as white cloths, shawls Indian turbans, camels, and indigo. The principal imports are horses gold, and silver. From Bokhara, cochineal, broad cloth, paper tinsel cast-iron pots, cutlery and other hardware are imported, being brought there from Russia. To Persia are exported shawls and shawl goods indigo carpets Chinese Indian brocades, muslins, and other cotton cloths. The imports are raw silk, silken stuffs, and a sort of strong cotton manufacture of various colours called kudduk. The exports to Chinese Turkistan are nearly the same as those to Bokhara. The imports are woolens, Chinese silk and satin, tea, porcelain raw silk cochineal crystal, gold dust golden ingots, &c. The trade with Caucasia is trifling consisting of wine, vinegar cheese, clarified butter and slaves. Slaves are also imported from Arabia and Abyssinia. The internal trade of the country is also considerable. The principal marts are Cabool, Herat, Kandahar and Herat. The commerce and carrying trade of Afghanistan are prosecuted chiefly by the Solomani, a pastoral tribe of Afghans who occupy the country eastward from Herat to the Indus. Many of these are men of great opulence. They amount to 100,000 persons, and take with them 24,000 camels. The manufactures of the kingdom are very unimportant. At Cabool and Kandahar woollen goods are manufactured chiefly shawls but they are inferior to those of Cashmere being stiff and harsh to the touch. The woollen fabrics of the country are rarely exported, as, from the scarcity of art flour, the want of machinery and the great demand, there are not enough produced to supply the home market. At Peshawar a coarse kind of cotton lincense is manufactured which is exported through Tartary. The unsettled state of the country and the want of perfect security to property and to person interfere sadly with trade and commerce.

People.—The population of Afghanistan is composed of a great number of different races and tribes, the principal of which are the Doodanimes the Berkozanties, the Ghiljies,

of state belong to them. They inhabit the tract of country occupying the central portion of W Afghanistan, and are partly pastoral and partly agricultural. They lead a happy and industrious life, having no feuds amongst themselves, and rarely any with their neighbours. They are fond of social enjoyments, and delight in entertaining and being entertained. Their appearance is prepossessing they are stout with good complexions, and fine heads, of which they take great care. Their demeanour is at once modest and manly. They never go armed except on journeys when they frequently carry a matchlock, with a long bayonet of peculiar construction fixed to it. The Berkozanties occupy the N E part of Afghanistan and like the other races are composed of various tribes, of which the most remarkable are the Raudays, who are supposed to amount in number to about 700,000. Those of this race who inhabit the upper countries, are remarkably sober and free from vices but those dwelling on the plains are notorious for every kind of debauchery and are, in all respects, the worst of the Afghans. They are generally stout men with fair complexions, gray eyes and red beards, and affect a military carriage, with an insolent and haughty demeanour. They are extremely quarrelsome, and of a savage disposition but are, social brave and hospitable active, gentle, and industrious. Their arms are a spear matchlock, long dagger and sabre. The Ghiljies are after the Doodanimes the most eminent of the tribes. They are divided into two families, Torani and Boorizani of which the first is divided into two, the second into six clans. The Chakri tribe inhabits the S. part of the Khakas country N W from Swatzen about the Tobe and Khafiz Anzen mountains and amounts altogether to about 200,000 in number. The total population is estimated but from uncertain data at rather more than 2,000,000.

Religion.—The Afghans are mostly Mahomedan Soomeres, but all the Persians in the country are Shoebis and between these two sects the interest animosity prevails more indulgence being shown by the former to Christians than to the latter. The Persians are more bigoted than the Soomeres. Besides these, there are numerous other sects such as Soofies, Zuckees, Hoshameeas, &c. The first says Mr Elphinstone, are rather a class of philosophers than religious men their belief being that the world was created but God will yet bring an Illusee. No people can be more regular in performing their devotions than the Afghans. Their prayers begin before day and are repeated five times the last of which falls a little after the close of the evening twilight. The hour of prayer is always announced from the tops of the minarets and has a solemn and pleasing effect. The mollahs, or priests are numerous. Their character and names are conferred by an assembly of members of the order on candidates who have undergone a regular course of study and examination the ecclesiastical ceremony consisting in placing on the new member the turban of a mollah, which is white, very large and of a peculiar shape. They are an influential body and being composed mostly of active and intelligent men have acquired an almost unlimited power and authority in the country. The education of youth the practice of the law and the administration of justice are entirely intrusted to them. Their means of subsistence are, in the country grants of land and a tax similar to tithes in towns fees on marriages burials &c. and the gifts of their congregations.

Government, Public Revenue, Military Force, &c.—Afghanistan was formerly a monarchy the crown being hereditary in a branch of the house of Buddayee. It is now divided into three chiefships—Herat Cabool, and Kandahar. The revenue of the first is about £200,000 the one half in money the other in produce. Cabool is believed to have yielded, under a system of grading taxation about £240,000 and Kandahar about £80,000. The whole of the Afghan force, which is chiefly cavalry amounts to about 16,000 men, they are but imperfectly disciplined and are embarrassed by the multitudes of their arms, which consists of a long heavy matchlock, a bayonet, a sabre a blunderbuss and three long pistols a couple of djaas, a dagger and four or five knives, besides a shield. The Kurumbanahs are the most numerous and best portion of the Afghan army. The police of the country is very bad. In many parts of the kingdom, travellers can be secured from being attacked and plundered only by engaging an escort of the tribe, or by paying customs to the chief. In cases of robbery the inhabitants of the district where it was



DOODANIME AND AKADODANIME, From Afghanistan's Capital.

and the Caukas tribe, all of which are again subdivided into numerous smaller families, or clans. Of these four principal races, the Doodanimes, who are divided into two great branches, Zeeruk and Panyan, and these again into nine lesser tribes, are the most influential on account of the extent of territory they occupy and because the royal family and high ministers

committed are liable for the amount stolen in the event of the thief not being forthcoming. The police does not interfere in cases of murder perpetrated by way of retaliation except in towns and their vicinity. Justice is administered in cases by a *caimom*, or *cadi*, assisted by inferior officers.

Towns.—These are few in proportion to the extent of the country. The principal ones are Cabool, Kandahar, Herat, Peshawar, Dehra Ghazee Khan, Dehra Ismail Khan (Ghuznee), Isafah, Charkhar, Jellalabad, Kala Bakh Khat, Cishakh, Farah, Balahvar and Mirtankote (which see).

History.—Of the early history of Afghanistan little is known—a circumstance the less to be regretted that its interest commences only with modern times. In 1713 Nadir Shah conquered the country. Ten years afterwards, he was murdered by the Persians, and was succeeded by Ahmad Shah the founder of the Durranee dynasty who was crowned at Kandahar in 1747. His reign which continued 30 years, was occupied with wars, external and internal. On his death, he was succeeded by his son Timur Shah who was again succeeded by Zaman Shah, a younger son of the deceased prince. The latter was in turn, displaced by his elder brother Mahmood by whom he was imprisoned and deprived of sight. Mahmood was, subsequently dethroned by another brother Shooab-ool-moolk who imprisoned him in the course of the intrigues and convulsions which succeeded. Mahmood obtained his freedom, reappeared in arms and recovered the throne—his son having fled and found a retreat in the Herat territory. In the year 1837 the British Government thought it advisable to establish a friendly alliance with the ruling powers in Afghanistan, restored Shooab to the throne by means of a large armed force but though engaged in maintaining the rights of a legitimate prince, the British troops were ultimately driven (April 1840) from the country under circumstances of the most atrocious barbarity and treachery which however were amply avenged in the same year by another British army under General Pollock, which, advancing through the Khyber Pass recaptured Cabool and re-established British supremacy in this quarter of the world.

AFIUM KARA HISAR or **AFIUM** or **AFIUM KARA HISAR** [Optim black castle a large city Asiatic Turkey] is a town, cap of the sanjak of Karahissar 196 m E. Smyrna, and 170 m S.E. by E. Constantinople lat 38° 42' to 40° 10' N lon 30° 50' E. Its situation as will be seen from the accompanying woodcut, is sufficiently striking and picturesque. It stands partly on level ground, and partly on the lower declivities of a series of rocky heights, rising from the former to the latter by a gradual ascent.



AFIUM KARA-HISSAR.—From Constantinople, Viewed on Ocean

The remarkable isolated rock which is seen towering loftily above the town, is from 300 to 400 ft. in nearly perpendicular height; and consists of red trachyte, containing large crystals of glassy felspar. It can be ascended only by a steep and difficult path winding up a narrow crevice. On the summit,

from which a commanding view is obtained are the ruins of a Byzantine or Turkish fort, a deep well and several receptacles for water partly of stone, and partly hewn out of the living rock. The entire circumference of the town is nearly 3 m. Most of the houses are of stone and well built but the streets are extremely narrow and in some places very steep. It contains 10 mosques, one of which is a noble building and several lofty minarets, which add much to its picturesque appearance. There are also two or three Armenian chapels, numerous khans and public baths, and an extensive range of substantial barracks of recent erection. The streets and bazars present a lively and bustling aspect, being always crowded with people—a result of the advantageous position of the town, which is on the road from Smyrna to the East, towards Armenia, Georgia, Persia, and the countries bordering on the Euxine, all the caravans to and from these places passing through it, as well as those proceeding to Constantinople and from Syria. The shops and markets are thus amply stocked with European manufactures and Eastern productions. Fabrics of wool and tapestry are amongst the staple articles of industry but firearms and sabres are also an important branch of manufacture. The town had formerly a considerable trade in red leather but it has now fallen off as has also the demand for its saddle leather which was at one time in great request throughout all parts of the Turkish empire. The manufacture of carpets—which is carried on amongst its staple products—is chiefly carried on in the country between Afium-Kara-Hissar and Smyrna, and only to a comparatively small extent in the town itself. The principal trade of the place, however is in opium (Afium from which the town has derived its name). The quantity of this drug manufactured here annually has been variously stated and is not perhaps accurately known. Niebuhr who visited the town in 1787 states that he saw opium to be 130 mule loads, or about 20 tons. The poppy from which it is made, is cultivated in the neighbourhood of the town, and chiefly in the fields, which is preferred on account of its capricious and the useful bland oil obtained from its seeds. The best description of the opium manufactured here and in other parts of Turkey yields nearly three times the quantity of an opium afforded by the Indian opium. Afium is the residence of a pasha, and the seat of a bishop of Armenian Christians. It is between 50 000 and 60 000.

AFRAGOLA a small in Naples 5 m N.E. city of Naples, district of Caserta, situated on a plain with a humid atmosphere. It has several churches and several straw-hat manufactories.

AFRICA one of the great divisions of the globe, and the third in point of extent. In form, it somewhat resembles an imperfect triangle, with its base N. and its apex S. Its entire length from N. to S. or from Cape Bianco on the Mediterranean to Cape Agulhas, 100 m S. from the Cape of Good Hope, is 5000 m and its greatest breadth from E. to W. or from Bas Jorjafout (Cape Guardafui) on the Indian Ocean, to Capet Verde on the Atlantic is about 4800 m but in consequence of its irregular form its area is only 12 000 000 sq m.

It has the Mediterranean on the N. the Atlantic on the W. the Southern Ocean on the S., and the Indian Ocean and Red Sea on the E. and N.E. It is thus wholly surrounded by sea, excepting where the narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Suez, connects it with Arabia. Its nearest approaches to the neighbouring continents occur at the Gulf of Suez, head of the Red Sea at the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and at the Strait of Gibraltar a few miles only separating it from the opposite shores at these points. Its coast line, which is considerably indented by bays or gulfs, is nowhere very deeply indented with bays or gulfs, except the Gulf of Genoa, on its W. coast. The other principal indentations are the Gulf of Sidra, on the N. coast, the Bay of Benne and Biafra, on the W. coast and Delagoa and Sofala Bays, on the E. coast. Its more remarkable pro-

jections are Capes Blanco and Spartal, on its N. shores; Cape Verde, on the N.W. Cape Agulhas on the S. and Ras Jeredion on Cape Guardafui, on the E. coast. There are but few islands off its coast so close to its shores as to warrant their being considered as specially pertaining to it. Amongst these few are the Bassage of the mouth of the Rio Grande, in Seneambia Fernando Po in the Bight of Biafra, Prisco's Island and the islands of St. Thomas and Annobon, all in the Gulf of Guinea. On the E. coast are the Basaruta and Quarimba Islands, and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. At greater distances are the Canary and Cape de Verde Islands, off the N.W. coast. Madagascar the Comoro Islands and Socotra, off the E. coast. Madagascar being separated from the continent by the Mozambique Channel, which has a width, at its narrowest part, of about 250 m.

Table Lands, Mountains and Deserts.—From what is known of the physical conformation of Africa, it has been inferred that it is very generally composed of a vast series of table lands rising in successive terraces from the coasts to the interior. This is known to be the case in S. Africa in Abyssinia, where they present the grandest features, and at various other points and where not positively ascertained, has been presumed from the fall in the beds of rivers. A definite lower level is known of the surface of these table lands in the interior which yet remains unexplored. The most extensive range of African mountains with which we are acquainted is that generally known by the name of the Mountains of the Moon, which commences at Kila Kila about 200 m. S.E. Sierra Leone; lat. 0° N. lon. 9° 20' W. runs in a S.E. direction nearly parallel with the coast, and at a distance from it varying from 80 to about 150 m. to lon. 26° E. when it suddenly takes a N.E. course, crosses the entire continent, and terminates at Ras Jeredion (Cape Guardafui) on the E. coast at a distance of upwards of 4000 m. The W. portion of this range, or that which runs parallel to the coast of Guinea, obtains the name of the Kong mountains, and in some parts, the Snowy mountains. About lon. 12° E. an offshoot of this vast chain called the Cameroon mountains, apparently of volcanic formation stretches down, in a S.W. direction, to the Bight of Biafra, and near the sea, assumes an elevation of 13 000 ft. North of the Kong mountains are various lofty mountain ranges, running in a N. direction. Amongst these, are the mountains of Hombori and Ilakala. Between the mountains of 7 and 11 W., and the parallels of 11 and 14 N. another chain of rocky heights rising to an elevation of from 2000 to 5000 ft. and clothed by tremendous ravines, skirts the Joliba or Niger. The next more remarkable mountains of Africa are those comprising the Mount Atlas range (which see) beginning at Cape Goer or Ghir 10° W. lon. and extending E. as far as 50° W. lon. where it approaches 32° N. lat. The distance from one side to the other of this range has been estimated at from 30 to 40 m., and the height of its highest summit, Mitlail, 27 m. S.E. the town of Morocco at 11 400 ft. above the level of the sea. The higher regions of these mountains are seldom entirely free from snow. A mountain of great height has lately been discovered in E. Africa, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Robinson places this mountain, which he calls Kilimanjaro, or Kilima dja ero, Mountain of Greatness in lat. 3° 40' S., and lon. 36° E., and represents it as being covered with perpetual snow which being so near the equator would indicate a height of at least 20 000 ft. The mountain is described as having two summits rising to the limit of snow of which the eastern is the lower it terminates in several peaks, covered during the rainy season far down with snow but which in the dry season sometimes melts entirely away. The western summit is the proper perpetual snow mountain, which, rising considerably above its neighbour affords also much more room for snow being formed like an immense dome. The two summits are 10 or 12 m. apart. If the position of Kilimanjaro be correctly laid down by Mr. Robinson it will be about 800 m. due W. Mombasa on the coast of Zanzibar and just so far into a hitherto unexplored country of which nothing was previously known in the provinces of Shoa, the mountains attain a considerable elevation that portion of it called Bilha being entirely surrounded by lofty and craggy hills.

The great deserts of Africa are the Sahara, and those of Nubia and Libya, the two latter however being nearly con-

tinuations of the former which is the largest desert in the world. The Sahara thus extends from the Atlantic Ocean nearly to the Red Sea, a distance of upwards of 8500 m. having an average breadth until it reaches Nubia, where it is intersected by the rich valley of the Nile, of from 500 to 1000 m. Its entire area has been estimated at 750,000 m. a space equal to the superficies of the Mediterranean. (See SAHARA.)

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal rivers in E.W. Africa, beginning at its N. limit and proceeding S., are the Senegal, Gambra, Camanna, Cadeo, the Joliba or Gambia, the Rio Grande, the Niger, the Sierra Leone River, the Aduri or Volta, the Quorra or Joliba (and Niger) the Zaire or Congo, the Conza, and the Gariep or Orange River. In E. Africa there are few large rivers, the most considerable are the Kambel or Quillimane, and the Juba or Tumbo. The former rises in the table lands in the interior, and enters the Mozambique Channel by several mouths, at lat. 18° S. lon. 37° 30' E. It is said to have a course of 900 m. and to be navigable, during the rains, for 200 or 300 m. from the sea. The Juba, which is said to rise in Abyssinia, falls into the Indian Ocean at the town of Juba, on the coast of Zanzibar in lat. 0° lon. 45° 30' E.

It is said to be navigable for boats to a great distance from the sea. The other principal rivers of E. and N.E. Africa are the Hawash, in Abyssinia, the Atbara, the two principal branches of the Nile—the Bah-el Abiad or White Nile, and the Bah-el Azrek, or Blue Nile—and the Nile itself. With the exception of the latter there are no rivers of any magnitude so far as known in N or N.W. Africa. The known lakes of Africa are few in number. The largest of which there is any certain account is Lake Tchad. It is situated in the territory of Horum, and nearly in the centre of the continent, approaching the 15th degree of N. lat. and under the 15th degree of E. lon. It is about 230 m. long, and at the widest part about 140 m. broad. The other known lakes of Africa are the Doba, in Soudan in the same latitude with the Tchad and, under the 5th degree of W. lon. traversed by the Niger the Lake of Demben, in Abyssinia, traversed by the Bah-el Azrek or E. branch of the Nile and the Joliba, in E. Africa, about which little is known. Neither of these, however are of nearly such extent as the Tchad. Lakes are also met with within the ranges of Mount Atlas, the largest of which is called Lowdayah. To the lakes above enumerated has now to be added a large one, recently discovered (July 1849) in E. Africa, by the Rev. David Livingstone who places its N.E. extremity though doubtfully in lat. 20° 20' S. lon. 24° E. It is reported to be about 70 m. in length and is at once the source and recipient of several fine streams. The largest of these is the Zonga, which flows from the lake, first in a N.E. and latterly in a S.E. direction. It is described by Mr. Livingstone as a beautiful stream, the banks are covered with gum trees including a variety of the Baobab, some individuals of which measured from 70 to 76 ft. in circumference. The water of the river is soft, cold, and remarkably clear. It rises and falls periodically but the cause of this phenomenon is unknown. The natives say Mr. Livingstone, paddles along the rivers and lakes, in canoes hollowed out of the trunks of single trees, take fish in nets made of a weed which abounds on the banks and kill hippopotami with harpoons attached to ropes. We greatly admired the frank, kindly bearing of these inland savages, and I greatly enjoyed following the windings of the river in one of these primitive craft, and visiting their little villages among the reeds. The name of the newly discovered lake is Ngami, the Great Water. It is pronounced Mr. Livingstone adds, as if written with the Spanish N the g being inserted to show that the ringing sound is required.

Minerals.—Gold, gold dust, and iron are amongst the best known of the mineral riches of Africa, and are the most generally diffused throughout that continent. In the country of Bambook, S. of the Senegal, where most of the gold that finds its way to the coast is obtained the mines are open to all and are worked by the natives of the adjoining villages. The richest gold mine known in Africa is that of Natoko—a small round isolated hill situated on a plain about 800 ft. high, and 8000 paces in circumference at the base. This eminence is of alluvial formation being composed of a tenuous argillaceous earth. The gold here is found in the various forms of lumps, grains, and spangles every

cable foot being loaded it is said with the precious metal. In searching for gold, the natives have perforated the hills, in all directions, with pits, or holes 5 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. deep. The surface earth is first met with about 4 ft. below the surface, becoming more abundant with increase of depth. At a depth of about 20 ft. lumps of pure gold weighing from 2 to 10 grains are found. Forty m. N. of Nataloo, are the gold mines of beanyale. The source whence the gold is obtained here, is of a wholly different nature from that of the former. It has instead of being of soft argillaceous earth is composed of rock and sandstone, and has to be pounded in a mortar to get at the gold. Gold is found also, in the beds of the rivers in this neighbourhood. The most recent gold mine in this part of Africa, is that of Namibia situated at the back of the western chain of the Tabaas mountains. It is found in a hill similar to that of Nataloo, but is of a paler colour and is on this account, preferred being more ductile and malleable. In a valley E. of the Rio d'Uro, is the mine of Kombayra—an isolated mound of argillaceous earth as in the former two cases.

Here, too, the beds of the adjacent streams contain gold, which, in this part of W. Africa, is found dark but over a surface of 1900 sq. m. Bitter being employed as an article of commerce, the gold is lifted down and formed into earrings or other trinkets never being offered for sale excepting in a manufactured shape. This operation is performed by the blacksmiths of the country who, with no oil or implements than an earthen chaffing dish, a pair of bellows, and a large and small hammer manufacture trinkets of various kinds. These are ultimately formed with the small hammer the gold being in a cold state. Large quantities of gold dust are also found on the banks of the Rivers in the W. coast where it is said 10,000 slaves are employed for two months every year collecting it. The gold dust procured here is higher coloured, cleaner and better than that found anywhere else. The principal part of it is conveyed in the interior where it is manufactured into trinkets previously to being brought into market. Iron is found in Morocco, Abyssinia, Algeria, and in various mountainous districts of Central and S. Africa. Salt is also found in great abundance throughout the greater part of Africa, both as a residuum and as a fossil, the former on the banks of salt lakes, the latter by mining. The sea water is infused, however, there are many lakes and extensive districts without it and there it is considered a luxury and brings high prices. Mangrove is also common. An important discovery has recently been made of extensive deposits of nitrate of potash and soda, in the neighbourhood of Agura l'equine, on the W. coast of S. Africa, which are likely to be turned to good account. Copper ore of the richest description, is to be found at a short distance beyond the Orange river and lead of a superior kind, has long been known to exist near the mouth of the Yon blades river in the district of Istenage Cape Colony.

Climate.—The great space which Africa occupies on the globe, extending to the 30th parallel on either side of the equator, subject to other influencing causes, so diversifies its climate, that no general account could give a correct idea of it. Although the greater part of this continent lies within the torrid zone, and might be expected to possess a certain uniformity of climate corresponding to such a position, this is not the case. Extensive arid plains, swamps, marshes and the exhalations of a rank vegetation give it a fatal variety. The S. and N. extremities being beyond the tropics, and, of course, within the temperate zones, are sufficiently healthy and so also is the E. coast generally although in some places it is far otherwise. It is on the W. coast that the climate of Africa is most disastrous to Europeans, and where the heat of the sun is most intense. Benagambie, between lat. 10° and 11° N. being perhaps, the hottest place on the globe. The whole of the Gold Coast is also extremely unhealthy owing to it has been alleged, to the sudden extremes of heat by day and cold by night and to the thick sulphurous exhalations which rise from the valleys every morning and diffuse themselves far over the surface of the land, spreading death and disease amongst the white population. In the midst of the most beautiful scenery where trees and rocks and still waters, and a delightful verdure give assurance of an earthly paradise, the angel of death lurks unseen, and strikes down

his victims without warning and while yet in the pride of their strength.

The appalling number of deaths that have occurred in the various expeditions that have gone to the coasts and interior of W. Africa, bear fearful evidence of the fatal nature of the climate. Upwards of a third of all the Europeans who have endeavoured to ascend the Senegal river have perished in the attempt and nearly a half of those comprising the expedition sent out by Government in 1816, to explore the river Kaize, shared a similar fate. On that occasion the commander Capt. Tuckey his lieutenant the purser ten of the crew and four scientific gentlemen, all died within three months, and in the case of the Niger expedition in 1841 no fewer than 41 Europeans out of 145 including several officers and surgeons, died in less than two months. On this expedition, numerous experiments were made to test both the air and the river water for the purpose of ascertaining whether they contained as had by many been alleged that they must, an extra quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, supposed to be the agent of death in these regions, and to be due to the quantity of decomposing vegetable matter abounding in the rivers. But though conducted with the greatest care, from none of the experiments did it appear that the gas in question existed in excess, either in the air or the water.

In Sierra Leone, perhaps the most unhealthy spot in these unhealthy regions, the mortality amongst Europeans is very great few ships returning without losing some of their crew and not infrequently so many that they are unable to leave the port until others have been obtained. The number of governors that have perished here from the effects of the climate one after the other, is another striking evidence of the singular malariality of its atmosphere. The agent of death in nearly all these cases is fever generally violent, and of the remittent type. Besides the known and alleged causes for this fatality there are other and mysterious influences in operation for in the case of the expedition commanded by Capt. Tuckey the journal of that lamented officer bore that no climate could be finer than that they were enjoying that the thermometer was never below 60 during the night, and seldom exceeding 70 during the day, an rare and the sun seldom visible. The seasons of Africa consist but of two—the dry and rainy the latter including May, June, July, August, September and October the former the remaining months. The wet season, gloomy and obscure, is always ushered in and terminated by tornadoes. During its continuance the mountains are wrapt in perpetual fog and disease, though not peculiar in any season becomes more general and more fatal. The tornadoes however which are always accompanied by tremendous storms of thunder and lightning have a beneficial effect on the atmosphere rendering it cool clear and invigorating. Sir James Alexander speaking of the W. coast of Africa, says that the mornings were beautiful from half past five till eight; that, during that time the atmosphere was cool and the foliage and verdure around fresh and smiling but at the last hour named the scene suddenly changed the sun burst forth with inconceivable fierceness, all sounds were hushed, and all nature drooped men retired into their huts or tents, and the wild animals sought the depth of the forest or the jungle. With us, a typicality of climate is the stillness of midnight in those regions it is the stillness of midday. Along the Gold Coast, land and sea breezes prevail the former generally from N. N. W. the latter N. W. and W. S. W. The land breeze continues from nine a. m. till seven p. m. but in the rainy season is irregular. Though many of the coasts of Africa are deluged by rains there are vast tracts in which hardly any ever falls. These are the deserts and this is supposed to be one of the causes of the high temperature of this continent, which is much hotter than either Asia or America, although the heat is not generally so intense as to admit of its being considered the sole cause of disease. The range of the thermometer on the W. coast in 1819 was at the highest only 95 mean 76° while the average heat at Sierra Leone is only 82 at Cape Coast Castle, from 85° to 90° at the Cape, it is never below 50°. These places, therefore are free from those vicissitudes, or extremes of heat and cold which are so fatal in other parts of Africa. The greatest height the thermometer was ever observed to stain at the Cape was 102, but the general range of the warm season is between 80° and 90°.

Races of People.—Our information on this interesting branch of knowledge, like that on most other subjects connected with Africa, is imperfect. Generally speaking however Africa, N. of the Senegal, and E. to Egypt, may be said to be inhabited by Arab races, known to us as Moors, Berbers, Kabyles, &c. (See ALGERIA, BARBARY MOROCCO) Egypt (which is inhabited by Copts and Abyssinians and Somalis by tribes described in the articles on those countries. The original inhabitants of Cape Colony were Hottentots, who are now however confined to the territory N. of the colony washed by the Atlantic, and stretching N. to about lat. 24° S. They are of a yellowish colour with high cheek bones, wide apart lower portion of the face narrow nose flat and broad eyes small and distant from each other hair not diffused over the head, but in separate tufts. General stature of the men 4 ft 6 inches; women 4 ft. the latter distinguished by a large accumulation of fat over the gluteal muscles. Their language is full of guttural sounds, many words being ended by a peculiar click, disagreeable to the ear and difficult to imitate. They are a mild and inoffensive race but have yet made little progress towards civilization. Those living in the immediate vicinity of the Cape have, of course, become subject to European influence but a few tribes in the interior still retain their independence, wearing the old sheep-skin dress, observing old customs, and living in dirty kraals, or huts, composed of mats stretched on a frame of sticks. They migrate from place to place, leading an idle and wandering life, and living chiefly on the milk of their cattle. To the E. of Cape Colony as far as lat. 24° S. the coast—and how far inland is not known—is inhabited by Kafirs (see KAFFRANIA) Central Africa, from the Senegal S. to the country of the Hottentots and Kafirs and E. to the Indian Ocean is wholly inhabited in all probability by negro races but too little is known of this vast district to enable us to speak with precision. The physical characteristics of the negro are well known—skin and eyes black hair black and woolly forehead low cheek bones prominent nose broad thick and flat lips thick corners of the mouth and sides of the feet flat. In strength and stature they are equal to Europeans. Various opinions are entertained of their intellectual capacity—some claiming for them an equality in this respect with the whites others denying them the ordinary intelligence of human beings. Without instituting comparisons it may be safely asserted, that they possess capabilities of a much higher order than has been generally allowed them, the proof of which it would not be difficult to adduce. Though the natives of the extensive regions marked out above are designated by the general term *Africans*, there are a great variety of nations, distinguished from each other by both moral and physical differences. The peculiarities of the various subdivisions of the Negro race will be noticed in the articles on the countries which they inhabit.

Animals.—With the zoology of Africa we are yet but imperfectly acquainted enough however is known to form a very interesting chapter in natural history. Of the 300 different species of mammals that inhabit Africa, 242 are peculiar to the continent. Of the Quadrupeds apes, monkeys, &c. it possesses 55 species, of which 48 are peculiar. Of the Chiroptera (bats) 30, of which 26 are peculiar. Of the Carnivora, 66 peculiar 52 Rodentia (gnawing mammals) 46 peculiar 25 Edentata (sloths, nut eaters, &c.) 8 all peculiar Psyllodermata (hog, horse, elephant, &c.) 15 peculiar 12 Ruminantia, 73 peculiar 63 Cetacea (whales) 10 peculiar 8. The quadrupeds of burden are the camel (Arabian) and the horses and asses of Barbary. Of horned cattle there are many different varieties. The oxen of Abyssinia and Bechuanaland both having horns of immense size—the former 4 ft. in length, and the latter measuring upwards of 3 ft. in circumference at the base, but so light, that they hardly weigh 25 each the broad-tailed sheep of Barbary the Cape of Good Hope and other parts of Africa and the long-legged, small-tailed sheep of Egypt Senegal and Nubia. Of goats there are a great abundance and variety being in many places more numerous than sheep. The domestic cat is rare in Africa, but dogs are numerous. In the large towns of Egypt and Barbary troops of these animals are maintained by the public to act as scavengers the duties of which they perform with entire efficiency. Domestic poultry are abundant in every part of Africa, though not indigenous as the

country. Amongst the wild animals, is that extraordinary species of the ape called the chimpanzee or *Simia troglodytes* of naturalists. It attains the ordinary stature of man, and inhabits the countries from Sierra Leone to the S. confines of Angola. The baboons among the inferior tribes of the Quadrupeds, inhabit the mountains and rocky heights. They sometimes attain a great size, and, from their strength and mischievous disposition, are held in much dread by the natives. The stoekys, properly so called, inhabit the woods, and swarms over the whole continent.

The carnivorous and ferocious animals of Africa are numerous and formidable. At the head of these stands the lion, of which there are three varieties—the Barbary Senegal and Cape lions. The fur of the first is of a deep yellowish brown, and the mane of the male much developed. The fur of the second is of a more yellow tint mane less thick and hair nearly wanting on breasts and inside of legs. Of the Cape lion there are two kinds, one yellowish and the other brown the latter being considered the more ferocious and formidable. It is a belief amongst the S. African tribes, that the lion prefers human prey to any other. Next to the lion ranks the leopard and another there being no tigers in Africa. Though not generally dangerous, nor much dreaded, they are so numerous in some parts, that the natives will not venture to travel through the woods unless well armed and in large parties. In other places their increasing numbers have compelled the inhabitants of many villages and towns to remove to other provinces. There are some of these marked differences between the leopards and panthers of Asia and Africa that distinguish the lions of these two countries. The hyena is found in great numbers in S. Africa, especially in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope and, it has been asserted as high as Barbary. In the former region there are two species—the spotted hyena, or tiger wolf and the strand or coon wolf—the former being the more ferocious. The civet is found in most parts of Africa, and is kept in great numbers by the natives, on account of the perfume. Insectivorous are also numerous. Of the Rodent mammals our knowledge is very limited. So far as known there are three varieties of hares common rabbits sugar or tree shrews species of jerboas squirrels, rats, and mice—the two latter being so numerous in southern countries. Of the dentate mammals, there are two species found in Africa, the aardvark, or ground hog (*Oryzomys capensis*) and the long-tailed pangolin (*Araia tetradactyla*). In the first rank of the Polydactyls, it will be ranked quadrupeds of Africa namely the elephant which it has been said though the point seems by no means established attains a greater size here than in Asia. It seems more certain that the tusks of the African elephant are larger and heavier than those of Asia. The difference in physical structure between the Asiatic and African elephants are—the head of the latter more rounded front convex instead of concave ears much larger and the general number of nails on the hind foot, three, instead of four. The magnitude of the Asiatic elephant is said to surpass that of the African, but on no good authority. The utility of the race generally has been good deal overrated. Cuvier is not disposed to estimate it higher than that of the dog. Elephants are dispersed all over Africa S. of the Sahara. They live in herds of from 100 to 300 and are so numerous, that their tusks (ivory) form a principal and one of the most valuable exports of Africa. These are found in great numbers in the woods, broken off by accident but the greater portion is procured by destroying the animal which is effected by the natives in various ways. The flesh is held in much esteem in various parts of Africa. The foot is used to be a delicacy. The rhinoceros is found in the middle and S. parts of Africa, frequenting the same haunts as the elephant. The natives hunt this animal with great sagacity for the sake of the hide and horns—the only parts of which any use can be made, the flesh being unpleasant to the taste, having a resemblance to pork, but being much coarser. Of the hides, shields harness &c. are made; the horn derives its value from its real or supposed medicinal virtues. The African rhinoceros is distinguished from the Asiatic by having no front or corner teeth. Hippopotami are found in great numbers in the large rivers and lakes of Africa, amongst the former particularly the Senegal, Gambia, Niger and Zaire or Congo. It is peculiar to Africa and is divided into two species—the hippopotamus

of the Cape (*H. Capensis*) and the hippopotamus of the Senegal (*H. Senegalensis*). The distinction between these two species, however, is not very marked, consisting merely of some difference in the formation of the skull. The natives take them as trophies or prey, but the colonists pour the Cape deer-skins upon them with the rifle. The flesh is much esteemed as a article of food. The *Ham Capensis* the name given to the fat which has immediately under the skin, when salted and dried, is in great demand with the Europeans of Cape Town. The most valuable part of the animal however is its great canine teeth which consist of the tusks ivory and is in much request by dentists, for making artificial teeth no other ivory keeping its colour so well.

The engulo or wild boar is also found in Africa but is distinct from that of Europe, its smaller teeth resembling in form and structure, those of the elephant. The zebra and quagga are found all over S and Central Africa. The symmetry and brilliant coloring of these animals, added to the extraordinary regularity of the stripes with which they are adorned, rank them amongst the most beautiful of quadrupeds. The quagga is less than the zebra, with the hinder parts higher and the ears shorter. Both the zebra and quagga are found in greatest numbers near the Cape, but the former seems to be more widely dispersed than the latter. A third species, between the S African quagga and the zebra, is found in large herds N of the Orange River.

The antelope is the most numerous of the ruminating animals of Africa, there being no fewer than 50 species proper to Africa, 22 of which are found within the colony of the Cape.

The giraffe or camelopard inhabits the interior parts of Africa as high as the Senegal but is not found in Gambia or any of the W part.

In the interior of Africa, several species of wild buffalo are met with, but little is known regarding them, further than that they are large and fierce, particularly those near the Cape of Good Hope.

Among the catenous mammals that inhabit the seas and coasts of Africa, the most remarkable is that species of whale called *Manatus* (*Manatus Senegalensis*) an herbivorous animal, supposed to be the creature of the fabulous marmot. The rivers and coasts of Africa abound with various kinds of fish some of the most splendid colours. Shell fish are also abundant.

Of the ornithology of Africa little more is known than that it comprehends a great number of birds, of the richest and gayest plumage. Amongst the most beautiful of these is the sun bird (*Amazilia*). The ostrich is now almost exclusively confined to Africa. Its flesh when young is good, and the eggs are considered a delicacy both by Europeans and natives.

The *Hottentots* abstract the eggs from the nest with a long stick, that the hen may not be driven from it, but continue to lay. The plumes are much in request in Europe for ladies' head dresses, and are therefore an important article of commerce. The best however are not taken from the wild birds but from domesticated individuals, reared by the Arabs, who provide them with clean and soft beds, in order to preserve the feathers from injury. Vultures are found amongst the lofty mountains of Central Africa, and in the most inaccessible places towards the Red Sea. They are also found in the N of Africa, and in the Cape colony. The two principal species of African vultures are the *Vultur Kalla* (Kalla a vulture) and the *V. aegyptiaca*, or screech vulture, the *Oreos* of the French. The latter which is of gigantic size, is extremely useful in consuming the carcases of dead animals, which might otherwise pollute the air and engender disease. It prevails most in the Namagana country where it was first observed by Le Vallant. It is gregarious, lives together in numerous companies. The *Gigantes* has the only palmaceous fowl adapted to the country that Africa possesses.

The crocodile inhabits all the large rivers in the tropical countries of Africa, and abounds in the Nile below the first cataract, never being seen above it. Lizards, serpents, and various species of voracious reptiles, abound in all parts of Africa. Amongst the insect tribes of which there are many thousands, the locusts are the most remarkable, having been, from time immemorial the scourge of the country. Hardly less formidable or destructive are the ants, which swarm in countless myriads in tropical Africa in many

places, their habitations, seen from a short distance, present the appearance of a native village. They move in vast columns, consuming every animal and vegetable substance that comes in their way.

Feasible Productions.—The greater portion of Africa lying between the tropics, its vegetation is of course, much suited by that circumstance. With exception of its S. extremity it may be said to be wholly a plant region one species or other of that useful plant being met with throughout nearly its whole extent, as far as yet explored. The N. of Africa, along the Med. terrace, presents a vegetation similar to that of many parts of the S of Europe, but much more luxuriant. Wheat and maize are here cultivated, the olive, the orange, the castor-oil plant, the fig tree and the dwarf and the date palms are plentiful and the *Zingiber* lotus or lotus bane, is so abundant, that its fruit—which is still partially eaten—constituted formerly an important article of food to some ancient tribes from which they were named by the Greeks *Lotosophages*—lotus eaters. South of the Atlas mountains lies a tract, called the Land of Duhia from the great profusion in which the *Zingiber decalophyllum*, or fat palm is diffused over its surface. Bk, maize, plantains, yams, manioc, yams, and such like (*Zingiber* *hypogaeum*) are cultivated along the whole W tropical coast. In Senegambia, Adanson first discovered the enormous Baobab tree—a plant also common in Malindi and found as far S. as Lake Ngami—whose stem is sometimes 50 ft. in diameter though not more than 10 or 15 ft. high, but having a very large, bushy head and whose fruit, under the name of monkey's bread, forms an important article of native food. In the same region it unites the nut, from which gum Senegal is obtained. Along the W coast, likewise, but in greatest abundance on the Guinea coast, are found the Elaeis Guineensis from which palm oil and wine are obtained the cabbage palm the wax palm, the Elaeis butter tree, all yielding products important to man. To these may be added the African oak, and that plant characteristic of river mouths the mangrove. Of fruits the best are the banana, pawaw, custard apple, lemon orange, and tamarind. At the Cape of Good Hope, wheat and other cereals are cultivated but the most characteristic vegetation of this district is the baobab, which grows in vast profusion, in great variety and of surpassing beauty. Gossamers, and various bulbous and orchaceous plants, are also prevalent rendering this district a complete flower garden. The E. coast may generally speaking be said to be characterized by the same vegetation as the W. Here however the cultivation of rice is more general than of maize, less. Tamarinds, figs, and plantains, grow on this coast and the cotton plant is found in great abundance. The N. E. part of Africa, in vicinity of the Sudd, is rich in frankincense, myrrh, casamane, and numerous other species. The highlands of Kalla are the native place of the coffee plant, which gives its name to the province of Kalla. In many tropical localities, but more especially along the E. coast, this plant forms thick woods. Towards the end of the 16th century it was introduced from Africa into Arabia. Abyssinia, though within the tropics can scarcely be said to possess a tropical vegetation. The country generally is so much raised above the level of the sea that its characteristic plants are more those of the temperate than of the torrid zone. part of it, however, is included in the equatorial region. Kalla, though further from the equator than Abyssinia, as it lies on a lower level, possesses a vegetation much more tropical. The Baobab, Elaeis Guineensis or palm oil tree, and Bontax pentadactylus, or Indian cotton are among its more prominent plants. Egypt has long been celebrated for its wheat, which is there extensively grown, rice, beans, peas, waxman, and cotton are also cultivated. Beans and other cereals are found in Upper Egypt, and form a considerable article of commerce. The dwarf and the date palm are plentiful and the down palm (*Phoenix Thebaica*) is not uncommon. Further information respecting the vegetation of Africa will be given in the articles on its various countries. What has been said here is merely intended as a rapid sketch of a very extensive subject, of which within our limits, merely a few select points can be noticed.

Religion.—Mahometanism and Feticism (the latter from the Portuguese word *fetico*—something sacred) are the prevailing religions of Africa, especially in Abyssinia, where a debased sort of Christianity exists. A *fetico* may be any

places, their habitations, seen from a short distance, present the appearance of a native village. They move in vast columns, consuming every animal and vegetable substance that comes in their way.

sort of substance—a stick, a stone, a horn, or any other casual object—which, being chosen by an individual, is set apart, invested with a supernatural influence and worshipped as a divinity. It is from that moment believed to be endowed with a power of doing good or evil, and is feared and courted accordingly. Several of the African nations have a *nyam*, or *nkanda*, some having a serpent, others a cock, others a lizard, and other animals, besides those presiding over the destinies of families and individuals. At Cape Coast, the public *nyam* is a rock that projects into the sea, close by the castle. Sacrifices are yearly made to this rock by the priests with extraordinary gestures and invocations. Others of the negro tribes worship the sun, the moon, the stars and other, idols of human form. Human sacrifices are common amongst these nations, although, it is said, only on the occasion of the accession of a sovereign or during the prevalence of an epidemic. The victims, on these occasions, must be brought from a distance and his fate carefully concealed from him till the fatal blow is struck, which it is, in the presence of the assembled people and great men of the nation.

Languages, Social Condition, &c.—The languages of Africa are the most numerous to admit of any attempt being made even to enumerate them. The most widely diffused are the Arabic, the Berber and the Mandingo languages—the last prevailing over nearly the whole W coast and the former two over all the E and N.E. parts of the continent. In S. Africa, the Hottentot and Kaffir languages are those best known. The number of languages spoken throughout Africa has been estimated at upwards of 150—of which 83 it is said, are spoken between the W Ocean and Red Sea.

A sketch of the various countries of Africa presents a peculiar social picture of its own and as these, with numerous other details, will fall naturally to be noticed in the respective articles on those several countries, we shall here confine our notice to W Africa alone that is, from about lat. 17° S to lat. 17° N—one of the most interesting portions of that continent. The social condition, generally of this part of Africa, is, as might be expected, extremely low yet, important facilities for improving this condition, and for the successful introduction of civilisation are not wanting. The black population are natives of kum, aboos, and numerous dispositions and where these may not exist as in the case of a few tribes, there is an intelligence and general aptness, which would readily appreciate and appropriate the advantages of civilised life. The African black has none of the rosy ferocious temper of the savages of the Pacific and South Sea Islands, nor any of the proud reserve and ruthless nature of the American Indians while his love of music and song prove him to have feelings and tendencies amenable to social refinement. M. Quen describes the character of the population about Cape Lachen as excellent and adds, that they exhibit traits of feeling and paternal affection that would do honour to a civilised people. Of the population in the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas, he speaks in equally favourable terms calling them a docile and peaceable race. Lieut. Christopher's account of the native population on the coast, is no less pleasing. He found them, he says, a hospitable, cheerful, and happy people living in the midst of plenty. Amongst the Follahs, who are perhaps one of the most advanced of the different nations of W Africa, there exist many of the usages and customs of civilised life. It is matter of regret, that there should be exceptions to this general good character of the African tribes but so it is, there being several nations remarkable for their savageness and barbarity. Amongst these the Ashantee stand conspicuous, proving—and it is no solitary instance—the singular fact, that the cleverest and most intelligent races of Africa are the most cruel and ferocious. There seems little doubt that the cannibalism prevailed, and probably still prevails, to a considerable extent, amongst some of the tribes of W Africa. In the industrial arts, the W Africans have made little progress, although some of the tribes, particularly the Ashantees, Jollofs, Dahomans, and Moors, possess considerable skill in working in metals, in tanning leather and in the manufacture of cotton cloths. Although, in this last, few of them being acquainted with the shuttle, they will take a couple of months to work what a European would despatch in a few hours. In all matters connected with agriculture, they are also miserably backward. There is as usual, some

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of the indifference, as well as the venality, to be found everywhere of the moral darkness and low social condition of Africa. The most curious instance of this is presented in the form of a mysterious personage, called Mumbo Jumbo, whose business it is to punish refractory ladies, on the seditions and castigations of their husbands have failed in having the desired effect. In such cases, Mumbo Jumbo arrays himself in a fantastic coat which always hangs ready for his use on some convenient tree, in or near the village puts a crown of straw on his head, and, after dark, marches into the market place, where he summons the offending fair one into his presence. Mumbo's power being absolute he dares not disobey but presently makes her appearance, with a sword at her heels. She is now strangled, and Mumbo Jumbo commences a vigorous squallum accompanied by the applause of the surrounding mob. He is then held in great dread by the African ladies, who will yield much rather than expose themselves to a call to appear in his presence. Mumbo Jumbo is no other than the husband of the fair culprit dressed for the occasion, or some friend deputed by him to perform this piece of conjugal duty.

Commerce and Slave Trade.—The commerce of W Africa bears no proportion to its extent. The objects for which it is to be found in the barbarous state of its inhabitants and in part, in the unhealthiness of its climate, which prevents Europeans developing its utmost capabilities and resources. Its principal articles of export are palm oil, gold, gold dust, ivory, gums, timber wax, hides, feathers &c. The gum Senegal is exported in large quantities by the Moorish tribes who possess the gum forests of the Sahara. They collect it in December and pack it into sacks made of tanned ox hides. The annual produce of these forests amount to 1,800,000 lbs. The Moors take blue Indian calicoes in exchange for their gum. During their absence on their trading expeditions, they live on the gum, consuming about six ounces every 24 hours. Those who can afford it, dissolve it in milk those who cannot, use it as it is, or dissolve it in water. Gold and gold dust, the former fashioned into trinkets form a considerable branch of African trade. The native dealers in gold carry a pair of small scales about with them in which they weigh the precious metal making no difference in price between the wrought gold and the gold dust. Salt is another important article of internal trade. The demand for this necessary of life is very great, and the price proportionately high. A slab of salt, 2½ ft. long 14 inches in breadth, and 2 inches thick, will often bring a price equal to £1 10s while £1 15s to £2 is the usual value of a piece of these dimensions. The slave trade forms a conspicuous feature in African commerce, and continues to do so notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to put it down. It has been calculated that about 110,000 slaves are yearly exported from the S. parts of the W coast, besides those shipped at other places. Cuba and Brazil are great markets for slaves the trade being encouraged in the former by the Spanish authorities who derive a profit from their importation, the captain-general receiving an ounce of gold for every negro landed on the island, and the inferior officers proportionate allowances. Besides the external trade a very extensive internal trade in slaves is carried on in Africa, and markets are established in their disposal. They are moved from place to place in caravans of from 100 to 2000, of all ages, but chiefly boys and girls. Slavery in W Africa, however exhibits a much milder character than in any other part of the world. The slave is there treated with consideration and kindness and rarely subjected to corporal punishment. Amongst the Malabars, the children of slaves are never sold, so that no separation between parent and child ever takes place. Slaves, on falling into the hands of the trader, are well treated and in being marched from place to place, are unfettered well fed, and carefully looked after, though surrounded by guards on horseback, armed with whips are rarely if ever touched with the thong. The cowrie, a small shell imported from the Maldiva Islands by British traders, is the principal circulating medium of S. and Interior Africa. but of so low a value is it, that it requires between 4000 and 5000 to make the equivalent of £1 sterling. Amongst the exports to W Africa in 1844, there were haberdashery &c. between £11,000 and £18,000 brass and copper manufactures £18,850 cotton manufactures £220,564 books, 2382 arms and ammunitions, £26,000.

Progress of Discovery—There seems reason to believe that the discovery of Africa had been accomplished by the Phœnicians long prior to the earliest historical records. It is, at any rate, certain that an idea of its peculiar form was familiar in the days of Herodotus—an evidence that the fact had been ascertained, notwithstanding it is uncertain by whom although this merit has been ascribed to Necho, king of Egypt, who, according to the historian just named, fitted out an expedition for that purpose. Scætopus a Persian nobleman, was the next who made the attempt. He sailed from the W., and proceeded E. along the W. coast for several months, but was obliged finally to abandon the enterprise as impracticable. Scætopus was succeeded in African adventures by Endorus, a native of Cyrene, who made several attempts to explore the unknown regions of that continent but the results of his efforts have not been handed down to us, and, it may be supposed were not very satisfactory. An expedition to the W. shores of Africa was fitted out by the Carthaginians, about 570 years B.C. with the view of establishing colonies at such points as might be found suitable for such purpose. Thirty thousand persons, of both sexes were embarked on this occasion, on board of 60 ships, of 50 oars each, and several colonies established but the entire history of this expedition is so brief and indistinct, that no clear idea of either its progress or results can be obtained. At a later period, the Romans made some equally unsatisfactory efforts to explore the unknown coasts of Africa, Polybius, the celebrated historian, having been sent thither by Rome, on a voyage of discovery. It is not, indeed, until history brings us to the expeditions of the Portuguese, those once famous and enterprising navigators, that the progress of African discovery becomes interesting, and from this point it will be found indicated in the following table—the form, it is believed, best adapted for giving at once a clear and rapid view of the subject. It must be premised, however, that the list contains but a selection from the better known travellers in Africa, that a host of others, the names of whom, probably of equal degree, whose names have been omitted, as it has not been intended to attempt more than a mere outline of the progress of discovery in that continent. Influenced by a similar motive, we have refrained from detailing the extensive researches of the French in Algeria—an omission, however which will be found supplied, to some extent, in the article under that name.—

- 1433 — A Portuguese expedition reached Cape Bojador but did not land.
1482 — The Portuguese first led Cape Bojador.
1487 — The Cape of Good Hope discovered by Bartholomew Dias, a Portuguese navigator.
1490 — Columbus, Portuguese, visited E. Africa and Aden.
1497 — Vasco da Gama reached the Cape of Good Hope.
1500 — Alvarez, a Portuguese visited, Guinea, Senegal, and Kait.
1500 — Queen Elizabeth granted a patent to some merchants of Bristol to carry on the trade of the Senegal and Gambia.
1518 — An African Company formed in London—sent out an expedition, which succeeded the Gambia as far as Timb.
1518 — Piaz, a Portuguese, visited the sources of the Niger-d-Azrek.
1520 — Capt. James succeeded the Gambia to the same height, namely to Timb.
1560 — The Dutch formed a colony at the Cape of Good Hope.
1567-5 — Henry Rieu, a Frenchman, performed several voyages up the Niger.
1714 — M. Compton traversed the kingdom of Benue.
1728 — Rieu travelled through Senegal and N. Egypt, &c.
1768-69 — Adams travelled on the Niger.
1781 — Capt. Henry King a Dutchman, traversed the country of the Senegambia.
1785-6 — Brown travelled through various parts of Senegal.
1789-70 — Brown travelled through various parts of Senegal.
1776-65 — Spang and Vallent travelled through various parts of S. Africa.
1796 — Park explored the source of the Niger.
1796-6 — Brown travelled in Central Africa, visiting Defoor and Bornu.
1797 — Rieu travelled as far as the Snow Mountains in S. Africa.
1801 — In the same year and during several subsequent years, Hinnenmann travelled in various parts of N. Africa, and in France.
1801 — Trotter and Beaumont penetrated to Letitia, the capital of the Senegal, and were followed in the same track some years afterwards by Hildebrandt, Burckell, and Campbell the missionary.
1808 — Rieu travelled in Egypt and Abyssinia.
1808 — First expedition to reach the Niger but never returned, having been killed, with nearly all its attendants, by the natives.
1808-9 — Rieu travelled in Egypt and Nubia, visiting the lower Nile.
1808 — Rieu visited Egypt, and made numerous interesting discoveries and interesting acquisitions.
1819 — M. Mohr made a journey to the Senegal and Gambia.

- 1820 — Duncan, Outrey and Clapperton, crossed the Sahara, and explored the S. and W. shores of Lake Chad, and travelled through Senegal and the Fula country.
1820 — Major Leing penetrated to Timbuctoo. Murdered on his return by his guides.
1820 — Leander explored the Niger and proved that the numerous subterranean in the Gulf of Benue are the delta of the Niger. Gambia penetrated to Gambia in Abyssinia.
1821 — Bissell made two journeys to Abyssinia.
1820 — Leander and Kraft travelled in Egypt and Abyssinia.
1820-3 — Dr. Baid travelled through various parts of Abyssinia.
1821 — Trotter and Allan survey the Niger and other parts of the W. coast.
1823-3 — Sir W. G. Harris travelled in Abyssinia on his mission to Senegal. Rieu travelled up the Senegal, and explored parts of the Fula country.
1823-4 — M. Rochet d'Edelmont travelled to Aden and Senegal.
1824 — Duncan penetrated into the interior of Africa, from Whidah in the Gulf of Benue, to lat. 11° 45' N., lon. 1° 15' E.
1824-5 — Richardson traversed great part of the desert between the River Mr. Rieu discovered a lofty mountain covered with perpetual snow in E. Africa, about 300 m. W. from Timbuctoo.
1828 — The Rev. David Livingston discovered a large lake called Ngami in S. Africa.

Settlements—The principal settlements of the British in Africa are Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle and the Cape of Good Hope with several subordinate establishments on the Gold and Slave Coasts. The possessions of the Dutch are Elmina, and Axim on the Gulf Coast the former 9 m. W. of Cape Coast Castle, is a well built fort, garrisoned by 100 men. The latter have also a few considerable ports on the Gold and Slave Coasts the chief of which is Freetown, the residence of the governor-general. The Portuguese have several possessions on both the W. and E. coasts and the French on the Senegal and Gambia. To these has to be added the Native Republic of Liberia, near Cape Mesurado, founded by the American Colonization Society for the reception of free negroes from the United States.

Population—There being no means of ascertaining the population of Africa with any approach to certainty we must be content to take the guesses of the most credible authorities on the point. Baild estimates it at 20,000,000. Maltus at 27,000,000, and the W. African Almanac at 101,000,000. —(Harris's *Highlands of Ethiopia*. Martin's *Columbian Library*. —*Queen's Geo. Society of Africa*. Capt. Turkey's *Expedition to the River Zaire*. Capt. Alexander's *Colonies of Western Africa*. Beaman's *Wanderings and Adventures in the Interior of Southern Africa*. Lieut. Christopher on the East Coast of Africa. *Athenæum Foreign Quarterly Review*. Burckhardt, Ledyard, Belson, Pearce, Bruce, Harris, Duncan, Allen's *Niger Expedition*. Johnston's *Physical Atlas*.)

AFRICAN ISLANDS, two islands in the Indian Ocean between Africantia and Seychelle Islands N. Madagascar the most northerly is lat. 4° 55' S. lon 53° 30' E. (N.) They are connected by a sand bank, and are so low that they are almost overflown at high spring tides. They are destitute of fresh water but abound with turtle and aquatic birds. They were discovered by a French vessel in 1766.

AFRICA, one of the wandering tribes of Persia, of foreign descent, of which description of people one-fourth of the population of that country consist, forming distinct classes, apart from the original Persians, by their habits and modes of subsisting. The Afghans, who had themselves originally of the Turanian tribes, are divided into two principal branches, Shamsis and Kirikis. They are a numerous tribe consisting altogether about 20,000 houses. They principally reside in towns and are to be found in greatest numbers at Aherud and Kelat.

AFVSTADT or AVSTRA, a Sw. Sweden district Vester, on the right bank of the Dal, and about 80 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 55 m. W. N. W. Upsala lat. 60° 7' N. lon. 18° 9' E. They are here extensive iron and copper works, the produce of the mines in the vicinity being manufactured here for exportation. Pop. 800.

AFZILGHUR, a N. Hindustan prov. Delhi, presidency of Bengal, near the Kumaon mountains lat. 29° 25' N. lon 75° 40' E.

AGABLY a Sw. N. W. Africa, one of the coast of Senegal lat. 28° 30' N. lon 10° 10' E. Caravan routes from Morocco and Tripoli meet here, and afterwards diverge to Maccotene, and Timbuctoo from the latter of which Agably is distant 8 S. W. about 700 m.

AGADAS. See AGADAS.

AGADEZ a town, N Africa, Sahara, kingdom of Aur or Anber, about 800 m S.S.W. Mowrouk; lat. 15° 30' N lon. 7° 30' E. It is situated on a *hamada* or tableland at about 8 m in circuit; land has almost a ruined appearance, consisting of about 700 houses, built of mud, occasionally white-washed and flat-roofed. A tower 92 ft. to 95 ft. high is the principal defence. The manufacture of limited extent, consists of mats and leather work particularly saddles, and the saddles used in riding the *maheurs* or swift camels. The trade is chiefly in millet which is almost the only food. The inhabitants, now only about 8000 though they formerly numbered from 50,000 to 60,000 speak a peculiar language called Emghadesi, which is also spoken at Timbuktoo, and have five or six schools in which the boys are taught to read the Koran and to write. (Richards, *Barth, etc. Exped. in Central Africa.*)

AGADJIL, **AGADEKKA**, or **SANTA CRUZ**, a seaport in Morocco, prov. Suse, 18 m S. Cape de Gaer or Ghir lat. 36° 25' N lon. 5° 32' W (a) on the summit of a hill 600 ft. in height and surrounded by dilapidated walls once an important place, but now in a state of decay. Half way down the hill on which the town stands, and between it and the sea, there is a battery which was intended to command the anchorage, and to prevent a running of water near the beach, but it is now likewise in ruins. The Bay of Agadez is one of the best roadsteads on the coast of Morocco, having a moderate depth of water and being completely sheltered from the strong N.E. winds, although exposed to those from the W. It abounds with fish of various kinds of which great numbers are caught, dried and sent to Mogador and the interior and now form the sole article of trade in this once flourishing place. Provisions are good and plentiful and water easily procured. Pop. about 800.

AGALEOS, or **GALISA**, a small isl. Indian Ocean, about 485 m N.W. of the N. extremity of Madagascar. The N. end of the island is lat. 10° 21' 30' S. lon. 56° 28' E. (a) It is 11 m in length, and little more than 1 m in breadth all low land, with a gap in the middle, where the sea breaks through on high tides, giving it the appearance of two islands when seen from a distance. It produces maize, wheat, &c.

AGAME, a prov. Tigris, in Abyssinia, in the N.E. part of that territory and W. from the great salt plain in which the country terminates N.E. The ground is high but fertile and well cultivated and the air cool and salubrious. The principal towns of the province are Genet and Senaro.

AGANA (SAN JUAN DE LOS RIOS) a town in Guahua or Guahua the largest, and one of the most southern of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands, on the W. coast, 12 m N.E. harbour of Apra lat. 18° 30' N lon. 144° 08' E. situated in a fertile district, at the base of a range of low hills. It is the principal town of the island and is the residence of the governor of the Archipelago. It is well fortified and is surrounded with beautiful gardens. The streets are regular, the houses chiefly of wood erected on posts and standing about 3 ft. clear of the ground, roofed with tile and palm leaves. Agana was built by the Spaniards, when they founded the colony about the middle of the 17th century. Pop. 2118.

AGATA DE GON (SANTA) a town in Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, district of Caserta, and 12 m N.E. Capua. It has a cathedral, seven parish churches, and an abbey and is the chief place of one of the dioceses forming the archbishopric of Santa Agata and Terra. Pop. 5500. — There are several other towns and villages of the same name in Naples, the principal of which are Agata Santa prov. Capitanata, district of, and 7 m S.E. from Bovino. Pop. 4648. — Another in the prov. Terra di Lavoro, district Gaeta, built on the ruins of the ancient *Minturnae* of the Romans. — **SANTA AGATA VECOGIA**, prov. Calabria Ultra I 3 m S.E. Reggio. Pop. 1200. — **SANTA AGATA NUOVA**, at a short distance from the latter has a cotton manufactory and a pop. of 608.

AGATHO or **AGATHA**. See **GAZAGH**. — **AGATHO**, or **AGATHA**, a small isl. of the Aloutian group, whose centre is in lat. 52° 43' N lon. 173° 37' W (a). It is covered with low hills, and is thinly peopled.

AGDASS, a town in interior of N.W. Africa, near the S.E. border of the Sahara, and N. confines of Gerdau lat. 16° N lon. 6° 32' E. on the route from Tripoli and Fezzan to the town of Kachia, in the country of Houma, from which it is about 210 m distant, nearly due N. Agdass is about 590 m W N.W. Lake Tchad.

AGDE (anc. *Agatha*) a maritime city France, dep. Hérault, about 12 m S.E. Beziers, on the left bank of the Hérault, here crossed by a suspension bridge, and 2 m. from its embouchure, in the Gulf of Lyons lat. (harbour) 45 16 42" N lon. 3° 26' 43" E (a). Agde is sometimes locally called *Ville Rose*, from the black volcanic basalt of which it is built. It is a military place of the fourth class and has a tribunal of commerce, an exchange, and a cathedral the latter a remarkable structure, of great antiquity in the Gothic style, built of black basalt, with a strong square tower 114 ft. high, which forms a useful landmark to mariners. The town is separated from its suburb by the river on which there is a small port, capable of accommodating about 450 vessels of from 60 to 200 tons burden. Most of the smaller vessels are engaged in fishing, supplying the whole department, and part of that of Gard, with fresh fish. Being advantageously situated, it carries on an active coasting trade, there being about 120 vessels, of from 100 to 300 tons burden, belonging to the port. It has manufactories of verdigris and soap, shipbuilding and distilleries; exports large quantities of corn and flour and imports olive oil, dried fruits, woollen goods, leather and perfumery and soap from Marseilles, with which port it has a regular communication by steamers. Pop. in 1845 8984.

AGEN (Latin, *Agenum*, *Agenensis*) an ancient town, France, cap. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 74 m S.E. Bordeaux on the right bank of the Garonne crossed here by a beautiful stone bridge of 11 arches and also by a suspension bridge, between which and the town is the fine promenade called *Les Grèves*. The town itself is a place of little interest, being in general ill built, with old, narrow and dirty streets and the exhalations from the marshes of Brax render the air somewhat insalubrious. Among the public buildings are the old church of St. Capran, the hospital of St. James and the prefecture originally the Episcopal palace, which is a handsome edifice. The site of the cathedral of St. Adrien, destroyed at the Revolution, is now a cattle market. Agen forms the entrepot of the commerce between Bordeaux and Toulouse. It is the seat of a bishopric suffragan to Bordeaux, and of a *Cour Royale* for the departments of Lot, Lot-et-Garonne and Gers. It has a college, several libraries and a noble library, and a public library with more than 15,000 volumes also a library, and a house of correction. An extensive sailcloth factory is carried on here, for the supply of the French navy. There are also manufactories of serge, printed cloths, cottons, camlets, pottery, candles, and soap and some brandy distilleries and tanneries. Its scarlet and deep red dyes are much esteemed and the celebrated *grapes of Agen*, from the plum orchards in the neighbourhood form an article of export to the value of 234,000 annually. Large flocks of geese are reared in the vicinity and fattened on maize. In ancient times, Agen was the capital of the Nitiorum a people of Gaul afterwards a *prætorian city* under the Roman emperors. Pop. in 1846, 16,517. (Guibert, *Dec. Cou. et Stat. French Official Papers*.)

AGNOIS, an anc. district France, in Guernsey. It constituted part of the old kingdom of Aquitaine, and is now comprised in the department of Lot-et-Garonne.

AGER, a town in Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 85 m N.E. from Lerida, in a valley. It is surrounded by walls and fortifications, in a good state of preservation, but its streets are crooked, dirty and unpaved. It contains a square, cape close townhall an endowed school and two churches. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, olives being the principal article of produce and in breeding sheep, goats, and pigs, all of which animals, but the last in greatest numbers, are sold at the annual fair held in December. Pop. 5300.

AGEROLA a small town in Naples prov. Principato Citra, district of, and 11 m S.W. from Salerno. It stands on a hill, and enjoys a salubrious climate. Pop. 2470.

AGGERSHUUS, **AGGERSHUUS**, or **AGGERSHUUS** the most populous and important of the five administrative provinces into which Norway is divided, and co-extensive with the diocese of the same name. It lies between lat. 58° 56' and 62° 58' N., and is bounded, E. by Sweden, S. by the Skagerrack, S.W. by prov. Christendom, W. by Bergen, and N. by Trondhjem, or Trondhjem; area, 10,911 sq. m. Pop. in 1845, 552,833. It is a mountainous romantic country, and, like other parts of Norway the unutilized portion bears

a large proportion to that under tillage. The soil in the small valleys is tolerably fertile, and yields grain, though not in sufficient quantity for home consumption. Cattle and horses rearing are extensively and successfully carried on. The mountains yield an unlimited supply of fine timber, and iron, copper and silver are wrought. The province is watered by the rivers Drammen, Glumum, Loxum, Lougen, Kira, Nid etc., and of the numerous lakes that diversify its surface, the most noted are the Milson, Fimund, and Tyra. It is divided into six hallwicks Aggerhus, Smaleshus, Buekerod, Jarlsberg and Laurvig, Christian and Hede- nassen. The principal towns are Christians, the capital of the province and of the country. Drammen, Kongsberg, Laurvig and Tysberg. The town of Aggerhus in which is the cap. Christians, has an area of about 717 sq m. and a pop of 88,755. AGGERHUS is also the name of an ancient fortress forming the diadem of the capital. (Capt. Roosen in *Bulletin de la Soc. Geo. Forsell, Statist. von Schweden*).

AGGERSE, a small isl. Denmark S.W. coast of Sealand from which it is distant about 3 m. lat. 55° 35' N lon. 11° 10' E. It is about 15 m. long and 1 or 1½ broad at the E. extremity of the island is a lighthouse, elevated to a height of 24 ft. above the level of the sea, as a substitute for a lighthouse.

AGHA or ANAKA a par Ireland co. Carlow area, 4184 ac. on the river Barrow 1 op 1516.

AGHABOE, a par Ireland Queen's co. 18,703 ac. abounds in excellent limestone. Pop. 4510

AGHABON a par Ireland co. Monaghan 11,544 ac. contains several small lakes people miserably poor Pop. 4874

AGHABOLOCUE, a par Ireland co. Cork 18,733 ac. a sacred wall and stone, in the churchyard, the latter called St. Olan's Cap. Pop. 8567

AGHACKRW a par Ireland, co. Tipperary 1230 ac. Pop. 322.

AGHACROSS a par Ireland co. Cork 255 ac. two annual fairs. Pop. 75

AGHADA a par Ireland co. Cork 2458 ac. on the E. shore of Cork harbor Pop. 2484

AGHADE a par Ireland co. Carlow 1696 ac. P. 480

AGHADEIRG a par Ireland, co. Down 13,920 ac. Pop. 7242

AGHADOE, a par Ireland co. Kerry It was anciently a bishopric but, being merged in that of Ardfert, is now annexed with it to the see of Limerick. Its ruins of its cathedral are still extant, and near them are those of an ancient round tower called The Pulpit, by the peasantry and a round castle, called The Bishop's Chair. In 1281 there was an almy here, in which the son of the O'Donoghue, its founder was killed. The village of Aghadoe is distant about 2 m. from Killarney. The parish includes a portion of that town and comprehends within its limits the beautiful island of Inishfallen, and part of the lakes of Killarney. Area of par. 16,92 ac. Pop. 2861

AGHADOWN a par Ireland co. Cork 8982 ac. contains several islands Pop. 8273

AGHADOWY a par Ireland co. Londonderry 16,304 ac. Pop. 6315

AGHALALION a par Ireland, co. Antrim 5470 ac. Pop. 8314

AGHAOWFR, par Irel Mayo 55,048 ac. P. 6511

AGHALEE a par and vil Ireland co. Antrim 2400 ac. Pop. 1280

AGHALUCHEER a par Ireland co. Tyrone and Fermanagh 45,471 ac. extends along Lough Erne abounds in limestone and sandstone and contains several small lakes, and old castles. Pop. 18,323

AGHAMORL a par Ireland, co. Mayo 22,510 ac. contains several small lakes and much bog. Pop. 6097

AGHAMOON a par Ireland King's co. 5544 ac. contains a mineral spring and the ruins of Ballybrist Castle. Pop. 856

AGHANLOO a par Ireland co. Londonderry 8251 ac. contains a mountain called Bannaveagh which rises from the margin of Lough Foyle to a height of 1260 or 1280 ft. Pop. 3514

AGHARA See ANARA

AGHARUN or KWARRA (Hoo) a vil Turkey in Asia

paah. Diarbekir, finely situated in a gorge of the mountains of Diarbekir Dag, and surrounded by magnificent walnut trees. It commands a splendid view of the plain on which the gorge in which it is situated opens.

AGHAYALLEN a par and vil. Ireland, co. Kerry 16,748 ac. lies along the Shannon, and includes the island of Corrie-a-felle contains an old castle. Pop. 5100

AGHER, a par Ireland, co. Meath 2063 ac. Pop. 347

AGHERN a par Ireland, co. Cork; 2458 ac. Pop. 219

AGHEERTON or BALLYAGHEERTON a par Ireland, co. Londonderry 8697 ac. lies along the coast of the N Channel contains iron ore, and an old church, and castle. Pop. 2034

AGHIART or BALLYAGHIART, a par Ireland co. Galway 5231 ac. lies along the shore of Ballyquin Bay Pop. 780

AGHMA ART a par Ireland Queen's co. 9601 ac. Pop. 2483

AGHMAT or AGHMET a vil Morocco, on the W slope of Mount Atlas, on the vicinity of some of its loftiest summits, the left bank of the Wadi Edda a tributary of the Toudra, 30 m. S. Morocco. lat. 31° 30' N lon. 7° 30' W. It is said to have been at one time the residence of the Moorish emperor and to have contained 6000 houses but it is now an insignificant village.

AGHNAMHEADLE, a par Ireland co. Tipperary 10,323 ac. Pop. 2194

AGHOID a par Ireland co. Wicklow 8140 ac. Pop. 1734

AGHOR, river Balochistan, forming the S.E. boundary of prov. Belkhan. It rises in the district of Jina takes a S. course for about 50 m. and falls into the Indian Ocean about lat. 20° 25' N lon. 65° 50' E.

AGHORE, or FAKHREDDIN a par Ireland co. Kilkenny 911 ac. Pop. 1721

AGHERIM or AGHERIM a decayed vil. Ireland, co. Galway 68 m. W. Dublin, and 56 E. town of Glenties, remarkable for the signal and decisive victory obtained in its neighborhood, July 12 1691 by the forces of King William, commanded by General de Ginkell afterwards Earl of Athlone over those of James II. under the French general St. Ruth who was killed early in the action. Swords, spear heads, and cannon balls, have frequently been dug up on the site of the battle. In the village are a church, a chapel and a small Methodist meeting house. Area of par. 7203 ac. Pop. 1355.—There is a village of the same name in co. Wicklow on the left bank of the Derry 34 m. S. Dublin

AGINCOURT now AGINCOURT a vil France dep. Calais, 20 m. S.E. W. St. Omer and 30 m. N.N.E. Abbeville celebrated as the scene of the great victory, gained on St. Crispin's day Oct. 25 1415, by the English, over a French army more than six times their number. The village of Agincourt, a dirty insignificant place contains only a pop. of 401 Of the castle mentioned by Shakespeare as standing hard by only the foundations remain. A wood still exists supposed to be that in which Henry V. posted his archers.—(History of England, Murray's Handbooks for France)

AGIO ST. RATTI (anc. Aeg.) an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, 30 m. S. Lemnos, and 46 m. W.W.N. Mytilini lat. 39° 31' N lon. 26° 14' 42" E. (n) There is a small village on the W. side of the island.

AGLIE or ANAKA a s. fardalun Eskos, in Piedmont, 30 m. N. Turin, and 10 m. W. Ivrea. It has a collegiate church and a superb royal residence which contains a small but very choice collection of Roman antiquities, and a library Pop. 5490.

AGLISK the name, with and without affixes, of a number of parishes, Ireland.—1 A par co. Cork 6771 ac. Pop. to 1851 1717.—2 A par, co. Kerry 4857 ac. Pop. in 1851 1848.—3 A par co. Waterford 6856 ac. Pop. in 1861 3769.—4 A par, co. Wicklow 1844 ac. Pop. in 1861 458.—5 A par, co. Tipperary 6698 ac. Pop. in 1851 1218.—6 A par, co. Londonderry 1716 ac. Pop. in 1851 479.—7 A par, co. Londonderry 1716 ac. Pop. in 1851 479.—8 A par, co. Londonderry 1716 ac. Pop. in 1851 479.

AGLY a small river France, which has its source in the dep. of Aude, near Quissac, from which it flows S.E. enters the dep. of the Pyrenees Orientales; turns nearly due E.

and finally falls into the Gulf of Lyons 8 m N N E Pieris
on the whole coast between 50 and 60 m.

AGMONDESHAM. See AGMONT.

AGNADELLO a vil Venetian Lombardy prov of and
10 m N E Lodi, district Pannino. Here, in 1609, Louis
XII, King of France gained a complete victory over the
Austrians and here, in 1705 Prince Eugene was defeated by
the Duke of Vendôme. Pop. 1600.

AGNANO a lake, Italy about 4 m S.W. Naples. The
circular hollow in which it lies, is supposed to be an ancient
crater but some have ascribed its origin to an excavation
made by Lucullus, to serve as a fish pond. It is from 1½ to
2 m in circumference, and derives its greatest beauty from
the verdure on its margin and from the fine hills around it.
In summer the air is unhealthy. Near the lake is the cele-
brated *Grotto del Case*, or *Grotto of Doga*, a small aperture
in the side of the mountain, remarkable for emitting a deadly
vapour to whose noxious effects it is a common practice to
expose dogs, which are thus quickly deprived of all appearance
of life, but are as quickly restored on being brought into the
fresh air. This grotto is alluded to by the elder Pliny. Close
by the lake are also the sulphurous vapour baths of San Ger-
mano, the *Aguas Thermales de la Rousa*.—(Bastace's *Classical
Tour* vol. II. p. 882)

AGNES (Str.) a small market to and par England on
Cornwall. The former is built on a small rocky harbour near
the Bristol Channel about 8 m N W Truro. It contains a
free school a British school and several dissenting places of
worship. The harbour is accessible at high water only and
even then, is capable of receiving but a few small vessels.
There is, however some trade in coal lime, and slate.
Market day Thursday. This market, which is for all sorts
of wares and provisions except corn has been held from time
immemorial. The inhabitants are chiefly miners. The
coasts of the parish are exceedingly wild rocky and precl-
ious. About St. Agnes Head the cliffs are tremendous, and
have often been the scene of the most disastrous shipwrecks.
A pilchard fishery was established here about the year 1802
Upon the painter was a native of St. Agnes, having been born
there in 1761. Area of par 8504 ac. Pop. 6074

AGNES (Str.) the most southerly of the Bailly Islands,
on the coast, and included in the county of Cornwall. Lat.
49° 55' 36" N. lon. 6° 20' 42" W. (N.) It is of an irregular
form with an area of about 800 ac. The soil is fertile and
intensely cultivated, but there is a great deficiency of water.
On one of the lowest hills a lighthouse was erected in 1880.
The light, which is revolving is elevated 188 ft. above high
water mark. 1 sp. 204

AGNO—1. A river Lombardy an affluent of the Adige
from the left. It rises about 21 m N Verona takes a
S.E. and somewhat winding course, passes Legnago, Cologne
and Este, and falls into the Adige at Rotta Sabazia, 8 m
N W Rovigo. Length, exclusive of windings, about 46 m.
—2. Market in Switzerland with stream and valley of the same name,
Switzerland in canton Tesau, of which it is one of the most
important places. The town is in the district of Lugano, and
lies at the N end of the Lago d'Agno, the W arm of the
Lago Lugano. It is beautifully situated and has two hand-
some churches. The inhabitants are Catholics and speak
Italian. Pop. 726

AGNONE, a tn. Naples prov Salerno, district of, and
18 m N. E. from Salerno pleasantly situated on a hill, and
said to be built on the site of the ancient *Agonion* of the
Samnites. It has 18 churches, an hospital, and five monas-
teries, which advance loans of seed corn to the poor agri-
cultivists in the neighbourhood. It is celebrated for the
excellence of its copper manufactures, of which it has several.
Pop. 7480

AGNUR or **AGNUR**, a tn. Punjab, on the right bank of
the Chenab 85 m above where it is joined by the Tuni or
Makht river 66 m N N W Lahore lat. 32° 53' N. lon.
74° 58' E. It is a place of no importance, situated at the
base of the most southern range of the Himalayas, where it
first rises above the plain of the Punjab. The river is here
protected by a steep bank probably more picturesque than
useful, but early in the present century by Alun Singh,
and subsequently plundered by Ranjit Singh. The old
palace is in ruins and imparts a picturesque appearance to
the place. Near Agnur rises the mountain Trikuta and

about half way up its N side is a place of pilgrimage with a
temple much celebrated for its beauty and sanctity. The
river Chenab is here a strong clear stream with water of icy
coldness. It becomes navigable a little way above Agnur and
continues so to the sea.—(Hedges's *Travels* Thomson's *Gaz.*)

AGO a small isl. Sweden Gulf of Bothnia, 110 or 12
m Gadeberg, about 6 m from the mainland lat. 61° 32' N.
lon. 17° 23' E.

AGOA DE PAO a seaport tn. St. Michael, one of the
Azores, on the E. coast of the island 12 m N. E. Ponta del
Gada, the cap. Pop. 3000.

AGON a small seaport tn. France dep. Manche, about
7 m W Coutances. Vessels are fitted out here for the New
foundland cod fishery. It has also some trade in timber and
slates, and was formerly celebrated for its fair. Pop. 1006

AGOONA a small state W Africa, Gold Coast, territory
of Ashantes between lat. 5° 20' and 5° 40' N. lon. 10° 10' and
40° W. It is about 30 m. from K. to W. and about 20
from N to S. There are one Danish, one Dutch, and one
British settlement on the coast of this district, named, respec-
tively Christiansborg, Cyrensebor and Fort James. Win-
nebush was formerly the most important place in Agoona, but
it is now abandoned.

AGOEDO a small tn. Austrian Italy on the left bank
of the Cordevole, 13 m N W Belluno lat. 46° 16' N. lon.
12° 6' E. It lies in a mountainous district containing rich
mines of sulphuretted copper. Pop. 8500

AGORTA or **AGORTA** a seaport to S.E. coast Sicily
prov. of and 12 m N N W from Syracuse lat. 37° 13' N.
lon. 15° 14' E. It stands on the S. side of a peninsula that
terminates in Capo Santa Croce and is fortified. It was a place
of some importance before the earthquake of 1693, which
buried more than a third of its inhabitants under the ruins of
their houses. To deepen the calamity the entel was blown
up, the powder magazines having been ignited as was sup-
posed by the sulphurous vapours that issued from the ground.
The houses are near and the inhabitants have a general and
poverty-stricken look. The port is spacious, though of rather
difficult access, and liable to heavy swells when the wind is
from the E. or S. It exports a little wine, oil and audine,
and has a considerable trade in salt, which is the chief article
of export. Pop. 10,000

AGOWES, a people of Abyssinia, divided into three dis-
tinct tribes one of which inhabits the fertile country lying
immediately W from the source of the Blue Nile, in the
territory of Amhar; another called the Gusha Agow, in
hills in a district on the E. bank of the Tseana in Tigre
the third occupies a tract on the N. bank of the same
river also in Tigre.

AGRA, a gov. prov. and district, Hindoostan.—The
government includes the N.W. provinces Delhi Meerut,
Rohtak, Agra, Allahabad, and Benares (which are) contain-
ing an area of 51,881 sq m and a pop. of 13,738,744 ———
The prov. of Agra, same name, is situated chiefly between
lat. 25° and 28° N. bounded S. by Oude and Allahabad S.
by Malwa, W. by Ameer and N. by Delhi. It is about
250 m long and 180 broad and is subdivided into five dis-
tricts, which, with their area, population, &c., are exhibited
in the following table —

	Number of Square Miles	Area in sq. m.	Area in Acres.	Land Revenue in Rs. &c.	Total Pop.	Mean Pop. per sq. m.
Muzaffarnagar	948	1168	384,970	100,033	460,773	417.7
Agra	1267	1454	1,086,414	180,082	697,123	469.4
Farrukhabad	934	1246	1,025,530	135,649	777,559	497.6
Mysorepur	1697	1710	1,480,688	118,673	921,761	540.0
Etawah	1618	1806	1,071,837	130,120	648,610	358.5
Total	7444	8548	8,797,595	708,005	4,281,834	416.0

The average rate of the land tax on the total cultivation,
according to the table by Mr. Thornton in the *Journal of the
Statistical Society* from which the preceding is an extract, is
Rs. 64. per acre. The province is watered by the Ganges, the
Jumna, the Chambal and various smaller streams. It is generally
flat, and destitute of wood, but the S. and W. are hilly and
abound in jungles, which swarm with peacocks. In many parts
there is a great deficiency of water the smaller streams being
either absorbed by the heat, or turned aside by the cultivators of

the soil, for purposes of agriculture, before they reach the larger; with are, therefore, the only other resources of the inhabitants. The climate, except during the prevalence of the hot winds, is temperate and healthy and, in winter nights, cool but, on the whole, unfavourable to European constitutions. The soil is well adapted for the cultivation of indigo, cotton, tobacco, and sugar. Various kinds of grain and pulse, including millet, barley wheat, &c., are also raised. Wheat and barley, however, form the principal crops; rice and oats being hardly known. Owing to the scarcity of water rice is little cultivated except in the vicinity of rivers. Cotton is the staple product. Agra has the common breeds of cattle and sheep, with horses of a good description. There are some marble and sandstone quarries and copper has been found, but not in a situation favourable to mining. Silks and muslins were formerly manufactured, but the principal article of manufacture is coarse cotton cloth, the exportation of which has lately much declined. This province, which was marked out by the Emperor Akbar in now entirely either in possession, or under the control, of Great Britain. The natives, who are principally Hindoos and Mahomedans are handsome and robust, and much superior to the natives of the more E. provinces. The Hindoos speak the colloquial and the Persian or English the official language.—The *annexation of Agra* extends in a S.E. direction along both banks of the Jumna, to the junction with the Chambal. The portion of the district within these two rivers is a table land, about 60 ft. above the beds of these streams, and is composed of a light soil. In the dry season, the tanks and rivers are without water. The entire area of the district is 1,788,414 ac. The quantity of cultivated land is 818,655 ac. and of cultivable land 92,981. The natives of Agra, and of many of the contiguous territories, have long been notorious for their predatory habits, which, previously to British ascendancy were committed to, and encouraged by the Zemindars, or landholders, who shared in the plunder thus obtained. The total population amounts to 657,193 of which 588,256 are Hindoos, and 70,936 Mahomedans and others, not Hindoos.—(Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer* Historical and Descriptive Account of British India Journal of the Statistical Society of London, 1847.)

AGRA or AKRAMARAD, a city of Hindoos and esp. of prov. of same name, on the right bank of the river Jumna 116 m. S.E.E. Delhi; 740 m. W.W. Calcutta. 62° N. E. 100 m. by rail and 1000 m. N. by W. Madras lat. 27° 11' N. lon. 78° E. A great part of the city is now in a ruinous state, but it still maintains much of its original splendour. The houses, generally are lofty consisting of several stories, and the streets extremely narrow. It contains no modern buildings

the most to the left of the river. This superb edifice the Mughal Mahal, probably in the world stands on the banks of the Jumna, is enclosed on three sides by a high red stone wall, and forms a quadrangle of 190 square yards, with a lofty dome of 70 ft. diameter in the centre, and tall minarets rising from the angles of the terrace. It is built of white marble, and the great central hall, in which are the tombs of the Emperor and his queen is paved with alternate squares of variegated coloured marbles while the walls, tombs, and screens, are ornamented with the most exquisite mosaic work, chiefly of agate, lapis lazuli, and jasper. The chambers and corridors, which surround the hall are finished with similar elegance. The whole cost of the building is said to have been £3,174,802 sterling. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, adorned with fountains of white marble and containing a profusion of fine trees and flowering shrubs. It is now in charge of the British Government, and is kept in the highest order. The imperial palace built by the Emperor Akbar the Mughal Musjid, or pearl mosque, both now used as offices, warehouses, and lodgings; the mosque named the Jumna Musjid, and the tomb of Edinabad-Dowla, are all remarkable structures. In the neighbourhood are likewise numerous splendid remains of Indian art. The fort of Agra is large, and strongly built of red sandstone with a ditch a double rampart, and bastions. It has been repaired, and much improved, for the accommodation of the British garrison. The trade of Agra, carried on partly by land and partly by water consists chiefly in the exportation of indigo silk and sugar, and the importation of horses, camels, gram, fish and dried fruits and manufactured silk and cotton. Agra was at various periods the seat of the Mogul Government, and is intimately connected with the whole modern history of India. Previously to the 16th century it was an inconsiderable village, but, early in that century it seems to have been first made an imperial residence by the Afghan Emperor Sher Shah. It was further enlarged by Akbar about 50 years afterwards, and by him named Akbarabad. It continued to be the occasional seat of Government till the final decay of the Mogul dynasty about the middle of the 18th century. In 1784, it was taken by the Marhatta chief, Madhrajee Kinde, who retained possession of it till 1808, when it was besieged and captured by the British under Lord Lake. Soon after it was made the headquarters of a civil establishment for the administration of justice, and collection of revenue, and subsequently became the seat of the British Lieutenant-governor of the N.W. provinces. This city is the birthplace of the celebrated Abul Fazel viizer or prime minister to Akbar whom he assisted in the preparation of a work entitled the *Agon Library* containing an account of everything connected with the domestic government, and occupations of that emperor. Agra is still regarded with great veneration by the Hindoos, as the birthplace of the sixth Avatar, or incarnation of the god Vishnu, named Parasurama, whose conquests extended to the island of Ceylon. 1 op. in 1837 98,597.—(Historical and Descriptive Account of British India Haber's *Indian Journal* Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer* Joo quonson's *Letters from India* Mart in a *British Traveller in the East Indies*.)

AGRAM, or AGRAMAR (Latin, *Agropolis*) a city of Hungary, esp. Croatia, on the left bank of the Sava, from which it is about 2 m. distant 106 m. E. by N Trieste lat. 46° 48' 54" N lon 15° 59' 5" E (L.) finely situated on a wooded slope, overlooking the fertile plain of the Sava. It is the seat of various local courts, and of a bishopric. It is divided into three parts—the free, or upper town the lower or chapter town and the bishop's town. The first crown a hill called *Medved*, or *The Bear* and is the most fashionable of the three, being inhabited exclusively by the higher classes. The streets here are regular and well built; many of the houses are in the Italian style, with flat roofs; and the whole is surrounded with palisaded walks, planted with poplars, forming an agreeable



TAJ MAHAL, AGRA.—From High Ground, View to South.

of any note, but some of its more ancient structures are on a scale of great magnificence. Of these the most celebrated is the *Taj*, or *Taj Mahal*, a mausoleum, built in the 17th century, by the Emperor Shah Jehan in commemoration of

his favourite queen. This superb edifice the Mughal Mahal, probably in the world stands on the banks of the Jumna, is enclosed on three sides by a high red stone wall, and forms a quadrangle of 190 square yards, with a lofty dome of 70 ft. diameter in the centre, and tall minarets rising from the angles of the terrace. It is built of white marble, and the great central hall, in which are the tombs of the Emperor and his queen is paved with alternate squares of variegated coloured marbles while the walls, tombs, and screens, are ornamented with the most exquisite mosaic work, chiefly of agate, lapis lazuli, and jasper. The chambers and corridors, which surround the hall are finished with similar elegance. The whole cost of the building is said to have been £3,174,802 sterling. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, adorned with fountains of white marble and containing a profusion of fine trees and flowering shrubs. It is now in charge of the British Government, and is kept in the highest order. The imperial palace built by the Emperor Akbar the Mughal Musjid, or pearl mosque, both now used as offices, warehouses, and lodgings; the mosque named the Jumna Musjid, and the tomb of Edinabad-Dowla, are all remarkable structures. In the neighbourhood are likewise numerous splendid remains of Indian art. The fort of Agra is large, and strongly built of red sandstone with a ditch a double rampart, and bastions. It has been repaired, and much improved, for the accommodation of the British garrison. The trade of Agra, carried on partly by land and partly by water consists chiefly in the exportation of indigo silk and sugar, and the importation of horses, camels, gram, fish and dried fruits and manufactured silk and cotton. Agra was at various periods the seat of the Mogul Government, and is intimately connected with the whole modern history of India. Previously to the 16th century it was an inconsiderable village, but, early in that century it seems to have been first made an imperial residence by the Afghan Emperor Sher Shah. It was further enlarged by Akbar about 50 years afterwards, and by him named Akbarabad. It continued to be the occasional seat of Government till the final decay of the Mogul dynasty about the middle of the 18th century. In 1784, it was taken by the Marhatta chief, Madhrajee Kinde, who retained possession of it till 1808, when it was besieged and captured by the British under Lord Lake. Soon after it was made the headquarters of a civil establishment for the administration of justice, and collection of revenue, and subsequently became the seat of the British Lieutenant-governor of the N.W. provinces. This city is the birthplace of the celebrated Abul Fazel viizer or prime minister to Akbar whom he assisted in the preparation of a work entitled the *Agon Library* containing an account of everything connected with the domestic government, and occupations of that emperor. Agra is still regarded with great veneration by the Hindoos, as the birthplace of the sixth Avatar, or incarnation of the god Vishnu, named Parasurama, whose conquests extended to the island of Ceylon. 1 op. in 1837 98,597.—(Historical and Descriptive Account of British India Haber's *Indian Journal* Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer* Joo quonson's *Letters from India* Mart in a *British Traveller in the East Indies*.)

promenade. In the lower town, the houses are old and mean and the streets and squares ill paved. The principal buildings are the cathedral, episcopal palace, the Narbonne Domo, the national casino, or club-house, and the Government house. The cathedral is a lofty and spacious building, in a mixed style, the front being Byzantine of the 11th century and the body Gothic. The great eastern window which has been recently renewed with painted glass is a magnificent specimen of this beautiful art. The episcopal palace still has the castellated round towers of the Middle Age but the most is now replaced by a garden and the curtain has been pierced with modern windows. The income of the bishop is little short of £20,000 a year. Both these buildings, the cathedral and palace adjoin the lower town. The Government house, in which the diets are held, is situated in the upper town. The Narbonne Domo is an elegant new structure, in the Palladian style of architecture, containing a museum, and the rooms of the Agricultural Society. There has been lately founded here an institution for sisters of charity, to which the bishop contributed £15,000. The building occupies a prominent position in the lower town and includes within its walls an hospital for poor women, and a school for poor female children, as well as the dormitories and church of the motherhood. There are also a civil and military hospital an orphan institution, and a German and Italian theatre which, however are open only in winter. Two journals are published in the town both conducted with considerable talent and there are two libraries—a public library and the cathedral library. The educational institutions comprise a royal academy, a primary and preparatory schools, and a theological seminary. There are manufactures of silk and porcelain, and a considerable trade in tobacco and honey. Within a few miles of the town is the bishop's English park, a favourite resort of the inhabitants in the summer season. It is of several miles extent ornamented with oaks, and intersected by numerous beautiful drives. The Sava is not navigable for steamers as far up as Agramunt but from Sams at the confluence of the Culpa a weekly steamer descends to Semlin opposite Balgrade, except during the winter months. Pop. 14,900.—(Paton's Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic, vol. ii. p. 185. Ruffelspinger Lex. Oesterreich. Bantien.)

AGREDADA, a tn. Spain in Catalonia, prov of, and 25 m. N. E. from Lerida, at the foot of a hill on the right bank of the Rio. The houses are regularly built, but the streets are tortuous and unpaved. It has a square in which is an arched fountain, and it likewise possesses three churches, a townhall, hospital, Latin and other schools, and a public storehouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in raising corn and fruit for the markets of Barcelona in weaving dimities, and in manufacturing hempen sandals. Pop. 2680.—(Madon.)

AGRAPHIA, or AGRAPHIA a part of the Pinus range of mountains in Greece between Theasaly and Epirus, which gives its name to a district of the Turkish path. of Triclasia.—There is likewise a vill. named AGRAPHIA in the isl. of Corfu.

AGREDA, a tn. Spain, in Old Castile prov of, and 98 m. E. N. E. from Burgos, on the N. slope of the sierra Moncayo. It stands on the Queylos, which divides the town into two parts, and is entered underground having a fountain and the townhall situated over it, on a fine stone bridge of one arch. The streets are irregular but the houses are well built, and there is a somewhat handsome square, lined with good houses. In this town are likewise three churches, an hospital, two schools, and an abbot's. The manufacture of the place, once much more important than they now are, consist of pottery, wax, wax, sweetmeats, chocolate, and shoes. Agreda is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Gracchoris*, or *Gracchoris*, which was built by the praetorian Sempertius Gracchoris in commemoration of his conquest over the Celtiberi, and it contains some Roman remains. Pop. 3847.—(Madon.)

AGREDA, or NEW MALAGA, a small tn. Colombia, S. America, republic Ecuador district of, and 90 m. S. W. from Popoyan 108 m. N. N. E. Quilo founded in 1641. There are several gold mines in the neighbourhood.

AGREVE (St.) a small tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 40 m. N. W. Viviers, on the Rhone. It contains a Calvinistic consistorial church, and has an active trade in grain, wine, fruit, butter, cheese, and cattle. For wine, oil, soap,

cheese, and other articles, it forms the entrepot of the neighbouring districts. Pop. 2435.

AGRIB, AGRIB, or GRABIS (Mouss) a remarkable mountain of Central Egypt about 16 m. inland from the coast of the Gulf of Suez lat. 28° 7' N. lon. 32° 52' E. (N.) It is of a conical form, and of so great a height that it can be seen from a distance of 100 m.

AGRI DAGH, *See* AMARAT.

AGUA an active volcano Guatemala, close by the old m. of that name lat. 14° 33' 30" N. lon. 91° 40' W. It rises to the height of 15,000 ft. forming a beautiful and perfect cone, verdant to the summit. It occasionally spouts forth torrents of boiling water and stones, and has twice destroyed the old city of Guatemala. Agria is one of three volcanoes lying close together and presenting a scene of great magnificence the others are Panay and Fuego.

AGUACHAI, a. tn. Guatemala, prov. San Salvador about 3 m. S. from the lake of the same name. It lies about 20 m. from the Pacific, on the road between the city of Guatemala and Sonsonate. lat. 14° N. lon. 89° 42' W. It is a place of considerable trade and has extensive manufactures of sugar. Pop. about 5000.

AGUADILLA, a small coast tn. and haven, N. W. side of Porto Rico lat. at the N. end of a large sandy bay of the same name lat. 18° 24' 54" N. lon. 67° 8' W. (N.) The inhabitants, originally from the Canaries cultivate tobacco and coffee, and carry on some trade. In the haven is good anchorage in 14 or 15 fathoms, and the only danger when approaching it is a reef running off ½ m. from Point Diana. Water good, and fresh provisions cheap. Pop. 2500.—(West India Directory.)

AGUAPEHI a river Brazil prov. Matto-Grosso. It rises in the mountains from which it takes its name, on the confines of Bolivia, about lat. 16° 10' S. and after a course first N. and then E. for about 100 m. falls into the Jauru an affluent of the Paraguay. From the same mountains rise the rivers Negro, and some other streams which fall into the Guayra, one of the head streams of the Amazon. These two rivers, the Aguarapehi and the Negro, the waters of both of which ultimately reach the Atlantic—the former by the La Plata, and the latter by the Amazon—approach at Villa Bella so near to each other that between them there is only a portage of 3 m.

AGUARY RIVER. *See* ARAGUARY.

AGUAS CALIENTES, a tn. Mexico prov. Guadalupe, or Jalisco 270 m. N. W. the city of Mexico and 70 m. S. Zacatecas. By some it is said to be cap. of a district of the same name, in prov. Zacatecas. It lies in lat. 22° N. lon. 101° 40' W. on a level plain upwards of 6000 ft. above the sea level and is very favourably situated for trade, the great road from Zacatecas to Sonora and Durango, crossing here the highway from San Luis Potosi to Guadalupe. It has some handsome houses numerous churches, three convents and an hospital and is surrounded by rich gardens with olives, vines, figs, peaches, &c. Manufactures of cotton fabrics carried on to some extent. An annual market is held for 14 days. The climate is mild and delightful. The N. wind never affecting the town in consequence of its position on the W. slopes of the Cordillera. In the vicinity are two warm mineral springs from which the town takes its name, lying about ten yards apart from each other and having a temperature varying from 80° to 120°. The water is impregnated with copper remarkably clear and of an agreeable temperature. Pop. supposed to be 30,000.—(West's Mexico Gregg's Commerce of the Present Ritter's States Lex.)

AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA, a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. of, and 22 m. S. by E. from Cordova, on the left bank of the Chica on the summits and acclivities of four low hills. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The former is named *La villa*, from having formerly contained the principal buildings. Many of the houses are of three stories, one of which is always occupied as a granary. Some of the buildings—as the chapter house, the prison, the fish market, and the abbot's—are of good modern construction, and the whole town is remarkable for the whiteness of its houses, and the cleanliness of its streets. Frontiers has, besides, three elegant public squares an old and a new townhall, both well built; a murky unhealthy intermediate place of security for the accused, a church, and several chapels; a dismantled, but

strongly-built Moorish caste, several well-attended schools, both endowed and private, as hospital for the wandering poor; and an infirmary. The inhabitants are employed as agriculturists, carvers, and sheep, cattle, horse, and mule breeders; in manufacturing soap, cloth for local consumption, earthenware, tiles, and bricks, and in quarrying lime, gypsum and freestone. A fair for the produce of the district, is held in September. Pop. 11,850. —(Macle.)

AGUILAS (SAN JUAN DE LAS) a small town and port, Spain prov Murcia, 3 1/2 S E Lorta, 89 m. S.W Cartagena, on the Mediterranean lat. 37° 25' N lon 1° 57' W (a). The port, in which resides consuls of England, France, and Portugal, is neither large nor secure at all seasons, and it is defended by a circular fort in rather a dilapidated condition. The town, which consists of well-built houses forming broad streets, has a spacious square, an elegant custom house, a public granary, an abbey, a church, and a school. In the vicinity the rich lead and silver mines, on the sierras Abnagera and Lomo de las, occupy a considerable number of the inhabitants, and others are employed in agriculture, and in folding bonitos, sardines, &c. The exports consist of grain, mules, barrels, lead, silver &c. to the average extent annually of £135,000. Pop. 4839. —(Macle.)

AGUIQUES, a town in Canaries, isl of Gran Canaria, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, and about 1100 ft. above the sea level. Its houses, chiefly of one floor and built with little taste, form three irregular streets, and as many irregularly shaped squares, both of which are, however well paved. It has a church, a badly-attended school, and, outside the town, a cemetery. The trade of Aguiques consists in sending to the Palmas market the produce of the vicinity consisting of grain, grass, honey, poultry and oil of excellent quality. Pop. 3078. —(Macle.)

AGUILHAS (Cape and Bank) The former is about 95 to 100 m. S.E. the Cape of Good Hope, and is the most E. land of Africa lat. 34° 51' S lon 20° 5' E. (a). Its highest part is 450 ft. above the level of the sea and its true meridional distance from the shore is nearly 1 m. From this point the descent E. is rather gradual; W., the descent is at first steep, then slightly undulating. S. it is steep then undulates to within 300 yards of the shore, where the ground becomes flat. A lighthouse has been recently erected on the Cape, the light of which was exhibited for the first time on March 1. 1845. The structure stands on an elevation of 52 ft. above high water and bears N 20° (magnetic) distant about 520 yards from the extreme point of the Cape. The tower is about 70 ft. high and the light being 128 ft. above high water mark, may be seen from the deck of a vessel, in clear weather at the distance of 15 m. Its lat. is 34° 49' 46" S. lon 20° 0' 40" E. —The Bank of Aguilhas extends from the Cape of Good Hope, along the E. coast of Africa, to Great Fish River a distance of about 560 m. Its breadth generally is about 100 m. but opposite Cape Aguilhas, it stretches out in a triangular form to upwards of 200 m. The Cape current—apparently the cause of its formation—passes clear of it throughout its whole length, defiling accurately its seaward edge or limit. Grassgroves, or what, are frequently seen floating with their heads a little above water more particularly in moderate weather with E. winds, when the water is smooth on the bank at such times a ship may be liable to run aground one of the rocks before it are aware of—an accident which has frequently happened to the great alarm of all on board. Large seals and polar geese also frequent the Bank. Fish larvae abound Sir E. Belcher relating, in his *Voyage of the Beagle*, that in two hours he caught on the Bank 42 fine fish, varying from 6 to 36 lbs. and adding, that immediately after taking the first fish, he found that the lead ceased to descend, in consequence of the dense shoal that swarmed below. Some of these were caught at the depth of 78 fathoms. Aguilhas is Portuguese for needles. It is a quite improper to write the name Laguilhas, or Laguilhas, as is sometimes done. —(North's *East India Directory*, *Voyage of the Beagle*, *Natural Magazine* for 1845 and 1850.)

AHADEKOL, a vil Turkey in Asia, pers. Anadolli, a few hours journey E. from Latak, or Haleb, which is situated lat. 35° 58' N lon 29° 50' E. Ahadekol is itself an insignificant village, but is remarkable for the extent and magnificence of the ruins in its vicinity. On the summit of a hill, says Mr W J Hamilton, we saw the remains of a theatre, with

half the scene and proscenium standing built of very large blocks of stone. All the seats of the arena are gone, but the hollow clearly remaining. The ruins of another theatre, and of several temples, were also found by Mr Hamilton, who adds, that architectural ornamented sculpture was lying about in every direction and many inscriptions, but chiefly repudiated These ruins, Mr H. believes to be the remains of *Trigleopolis*.

AHAQUAY a slave port on the coast of Guinea, about lat. 6° 15' N; lon 1° 45' E. Besides the numerous slaves shipped at this port, there is some traffic in palm oil and ivory. The natives are of a degraded character and given to every kind of vice, in which, however they only follow the example of the numerous Spanish and Portuguese residents. Cotton is cultivated, spun and woven into cloth, by the natives, who also cultivate indigo and manufacture it in a rude manner. There are two markets daily which are well supplied with Brazilian tobacco, yams, manioc root, plantains, bananas, ginger, pepper, cotton, grass bags, and mats of various colours, &c. Fish are caught in great abundance, chiefly in the Lagoon river which is here about 70 yards wide in the dry season, and 8 1/2 ft. deep, and flows immediately below the town. The vicinity of the town abounds in luxuriant tropical vegetation. —(Duncan's *Travels in Western Africa*.)

AHAMIZIRI a par Ireland, co. Sligo area, 16,414 ac. Lord Follinham is proprietor and owns the whole par. Pop. in 1851 6429.

AHANTA or **AKANTY** a maritime district of Ashantee (which see.)

AHALI, a small town Persia, prov Azarbijan 30 m. N.E. Tabreez lat. 38° 25' N lon 47° 10' E upon a river of the same name, and formerly surrounded by a wall, now in ruins. It contains about 100 houses, and the tomb of a saint held in reverence by the Mussulmans. The district around is well cultivated and much wheat and barley are grown. —Ahar river runs in the mountains N. of Tabreez and flows at first to the E., then to the N. and after a course of nearly 120 m. falls into the Arax, about 70 m. from the Caspian Sea.

AHARA or **AGHAKARA** a par Ireland, co. Longford area, 2590 ac. Pop. 529.

AHARVEY a par Ireland Queen's and Wicklow co.; 6889 ac. Pop. 1812.

AHASCRAIGH a par Ireland, co. Galway 17,348 ac. There is here a holy well surrounded with fir-trees, believed to possess great virtues. Pop. 3644.

AHAUS, a small town Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov. of, and 27 m. W.N.W. from Münster on the right bank of the Aa. It is the cap. of a circle of the same name and the seat of some local courts of justice, and has manufactures of linens, tiles, and tobacco. Dyeing and hose burning are carried on and seven annual markets for mercury and cattle are held. It has a castle, built by Bishop Ferdinand of Fletsteden, but now the property of the Princes of Salm-Kyrburg into whose possession the town came in 1802. Pop. 1760. —(Hübner's *Lex. Deutschland*.)

AHF a stream, Prussia prov Westphalia, dist Arnsberg, which after a course of about 2 m., disappears under the earth near St. Brillon and appears again near Alme in a second bed.

AHII or **PRACOCK** ISLAND a small uninhabited isl in the Low Archipelago, or Pamooi group S. Pacific Ocean lat. 14° 20' S; lon. 146° 27' W. (a). It is well wooded, and is surrounded by a coral belt of from 200 to 500 ft. in breadth. Its lagoon, which is on the W. side, and to which there is only a small boat entrance, contains a favourite fish of the natives of the adjoining islands, who repair thither at certain seasons to take them.

AHILOLO **AHILOLO** or **AKILO**, a small town European Turkey prov Roumelia on the W. shore of the Black Sea, on a promontory at the entrance of the Gulf of Saros, lat. 40° 51' N lon. 27° 52' E. In the neighbourhood are salt springs, and marbles, from which salt of inferior quality is made, the profits being the property of the Sultan.

AHLEN a small town Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov. of, and 17 m. S.E. from Münster on the right bank of the Weser. It is the seat of a local court, and has two E. Catholic churches; oil-making and distilling are carried on, and three cattle markets are held annually. Pop. 2750.

AHMAR El-Kow, or El-Ahmar [The red mound] marks the site of *Hieracopolis*, a very ancient city of Upper Egypt, which stood on the W bank of the Nile, about lat. 25° 10' N lon. 32° 40' E, nearly opposite El Kah.—The word *Ahmar* occurs in the names of various other places in Egypt, one of which is a well, or stream, styled El Ahmar about 80 m. S.W. Komeh where caravans rest on their way through the great desert of the Thebaid.

AHMEHABAD an anc. city of Hindoozan esp. district of same name, prov. Guzerat on the left bank of the Boomburmit, 3.5 m. S. Bombay lat. 23° 0' N lon. 73° 40' E. It was formerly one of the most opulent and commercial cities in the East and was celebrated for its buildings and handsome streets, but has now fallen into utter decay having been ruined by the exactions of the Mahabatas. It was stormed by the British, under General Goddard, in 1780, but continued in the possession of the Mahabatas till 1818, when it was ceded to the British Government by the ruling Puthra, or chief civil minister of the Rajah. A great part of the city and some of its most remarkable edifices, were destroyed by the great earthquake of 1819; among these was the great mosque, erected by Sultan Ahmed nearly 450 years before. The excessive unimpeded duties levied by the Mahabata chiefs were abolished by the British Government, and a better system of taxation introduced. The pop. is supposed to amount to 300,000. Pop. of district in 1891, 838,078.—*Hindoozan and Desayevs Account of British India* Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer* Martin's *East India*.

AHMEDNUGGER a city and fortress Hindoozan, esp. district of same name presidency Bombay prov. Arrangabad, on the S. 130 m. E. Bombay and 70 m. N.E. by R. Poona lat. 19° 10' N lon. 74° 50' E. It is walled and contains some well built streets and a good market place. The fort which is about 1/2 m. from the city is built entirely of stone, is of an oval form with round towers, ditch and glacis and is about 1 m. in circumference. It was taken by the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley) in 1803. In the vicinity of Ahmednugger are the mausoleum of Saleb Jung situated on the summit of a mountain and the ancient palace of the sultans a massive pile, surrounded by a broad and deep moat, faced with solid masonry. In 1820 the pop. exclusive of the garrison, was estimated at 20,000. Area of district 9910 sq. m. pop. about 670,000.—There is another town of the same name in the prov. of Cooper on the left bank of the Boomburmit lat. 23° 43' N lon. 73° 10' E.

AHMEDPOOR a city, Western India state Bulawalpoor on the route from the city of that name to Khenpoor 50 m. S.W. the former and 46 m. N.E. by N the latter lat. 23° 20' N lon. 71° 30' E. The houses are, in general built of mud. It contains a large mosque, with four tall minarets and has manufactures of matchlocks gunpowder cotton, silk and tongsies a fabric of rich coloured silks interwoven with cotton of the brightest colours about 4 yards in length and 2 in breadth worn round the waist. The pop. has been variously estimated from 8000 to 30,000 but may probably be about 20,000.

AHMOOD AMOUD or AMON a tn and pergunnah, Hindoozan, prov. Guzerat, the former 50 m. S.W. Baroda and 60 m. N. Surat lat. 22° 8' N lon. 73° 10' E. The pergunnah, or district of villages, comprehends 2114 sq. m. and lies along the E. shore of the Gulf of Cambay for a distance of 80 m. A great part of it is unproductive; but more than a half is under cultivation and suitable for the production of cotton rice wheat, and various Indian grains. It is the property of the East India Company to whom it was ceded in 1817 by Dowlat Ror Shieha. The pop. in 1882 amounted to 16,547 of whom 18,144 were Hindoos, and 8962 Mahometans.

AHOUGHILL, a par and vil. Ireland co. Antrim area, 35 268 ac. Contains a Moravian settlement called Grasshill. Pop. 8093.

AHR, or AAR, a river France prov. Lower Rhine, rising in the Elffberg mountains, S.W. from Hildebelsm. It flows N.W. changing to N.E. and passing through the valley of the AER falls into the Rhine near Simsig and opposite the town of Lins, after a course of about 80 m. The scenery on its banks is considered equal to that of the Rhine. In the valley of the Ahr some good wine is made.

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AHRWEILER, a small tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. col. and 28 m. W. N.W. from Coblenz lat. 50 m. S. Cologne, on the left bank of the Ahr chief place of drets of same name, and seat of local courts. It is agreeably situated, and surrounded with a fosse and walls in which are four gates. It has two churches and a chapel. One of the churches, a beautiful Gothic structure was erected in the 13th century. Ahrweiler is the centre of the wine trade of the Ahr valley the slopes of which are covered with vineyards. The average annual produce in wine is 688,250 gals. There are here some manufactures of cloth, and some tanneries and dye-works. Pop. 8000.

AHUX (anc. *A. Colomer*) a tn France, dep. Creuse on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Creuse, 11 m. S.E. Guers. It has manufactures of cloth, a good trade in cattle, and more fairs in the year. In the neighbourhood are extensive coal pits, and the remains of a celebrated abbey of the order of Cluny founded a 997. Pop. 2113.

AHUS, or AHUCA, a vil. Sweden, about 10 m. S. Chrutunast at the mouth of the Helge-A. It was at one time a considerable place, but is decayed; it is still, however the outer port of Chrutunast and contains a mission house.

AHWA, or AHWC, *anc. Aphis* a small tn 1 cen. prov. Khuzestan 48 m. S. Shuster on the left bank of the Karoon (*Karun*) (عكاش كوه) lat. 31° 22' N lon. 49° E in a flat unenclosed country. It occupies a portion of the site of the old city and is built with the material. It has a mean appearance and the only respectable building it contains is a mosque, apparently of modern date. The remains of the ancient city are numerous, and cover a great extent of ground showing that it had once been a great and flourishing place. Amongst the more remarkable of these ruins are those of a boud, or stone dyke, which was thrown across the river to form a store of water for the purposes of irrigation it is upwards of 100 ft. in length, as in several places, 10 ft. high about the same in breadth and contains many single blocks measuring from 8 to 10 ft. There are also the remains of a fine bridge and of a spacious palace. On the S. side of the town there are several singular cavities, and some neglected water mills. Pop. about 1500 mostly Arabs.

AI a river Russia in Europe, prov. Orenburg. It rises in the W. slopes of the Ural mountains flows generally N.W. and falls into the river Ouk, about 100 m. N.E. the town of that name, after a course of about 10 m.

AI, or AY a tn. France. See AY.

AI US ATAS, or *Azamas* (anc. *Azga*) a seaport of Asia

Turkey on the Bay of Iskanderpoor past Adana 8 m. S.E. the town of that name and 37 m. N.W. Iskanderpoor lat. 36° 40' N lon. 35° 47' E. It was once a considerable place and there are still some remains of its ancient prosperity but its trade has been long since transferred to Jaken deroon.—There is a small village of the same name in the provinces of Asia, about 25 m. W. Angora, situated among hills to which it gives its name.

AIALALUK, or *AIALILUK* a vil. Anauk Turkey 38 m. S.E. by R. Smyrna, on a hill of the same name. The latter is a picturesque insulated eminence, crowned with a ruined castle, and covered lower down, with the remains of the Turkish town which rose into existence when Ephesus was destroyed and from the materials of which it was built. At the foot of the hill is a beautiful aqueduct, constructed chiefly of ancient fragments and on the western side is a marble mosque of Saracenic construction. At a short distance S.W. from the town are the ruins of Ephesus. The village of Aialuk now consists of a few miserable huts only.—(Hamilton's *Asia Minor*).

AIASH or *AYASH* a ruined seaport, Turkey in Asia, with some remains of antiquity. It lies on the coast of the Mediterranean, prov. Ichil (Ailela) lat. 36° 30' N lon. 34° 12' E.

AIGHACH a small tn Bavaria, prov. Upper Bavaria [Ober Baiern] 13 m. N.E. Augsburg, on the right bank of the Paar, here crossed by three bridges. It is the seat of the local court, and has a castle, church, and three chapels, town-hall, orphan hospital and general hospital; breweries, distilleries, bleaching, sawmills &c., and some trade in flax. Aighach was taken and burnt by the Swedes during the Thirty Years war and, in 1704, by the Spaniards. Pop. 1860.

AIDAB, or *ADIB*, a seaport tn. Russia, on the Red

Sea, 171 m. N.W. Berceles lat 23° 3' N; lon. 37° 10' E. During the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries it was the entrepot of commerce between E. Africa and Arabia, and the point of embarkation for the caravans proceeding to Jidda, the port of Mecca. It is nearly surrounded with desert, and is now of little importance.

AIDIN Inver or **CHERLHUR** [anc. *Traflet*] a tn. Asiatic Turkey push Anatolia, on the frontier about 80 m. S.E. Smyrna. It is 4 m. in circuit, and is the residence of a pasha, and a place of great trade, being next in commercial rank to Smyrna. Bazaars shaded by trees, form the streets. It contains many fine mosques, churches, and synagogues. Of the old city there only remains enough to show that it occupied an elevation overlooking the modern town. On a height stand conspicuously the ruins of an ancient palace, which is visible from a distance of many miles. The bazaars present a very animated sight, from the variety of objects exhibited, and the picturesque costumes of the natives. The heat of the sun, and the dazzling whiteness of the houses are greatly relieved by the foliage of the trees and plants growing in and near the streets. The environs are no less beautiful: the town being surrounded with gardens and orchards, commanding a fine view of the plain. Pop. including Turks Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, about 80,000.

AIDON a small in Sicily prov. of 23 m. F.S.E. from Caltanissetta and 5 m. N.E. Piazza, in the Val-di-noto Pop. 8700

AIDOR a tn. European Turkey Bulgaria, at the foot of Mount Haimura, about 40 m. S. Shumla, and 85 m. N.E. Adrianople. It is a place of some antiquity and was besieged and taken by Amurat, in 1394. It is noted for some hot springs in its vicinity and for a large annual fair.

AIGASH or **AIGAS**, a small but beautiful (al) in Inverness-shire, Scotland, formed by the river Beaulieu which here parting in two, again unites and thus insulates the spot to which the above name [*Oeshic, Elenus Aiga*] has been given. It is a high rounded hill covered with oak and larch and is noted for having been the place of retreat selected by Lord Lovat, when letters of fire and sword were issued against him by King William, in 1697. It is 4 m. from the embouchure of the river 4½ m. S.W. Beaulieu and about 14 m. S.W. Inverness.

AIGNF the name of numerous localities in Austria, Bavaria, and Wurttemberg, none of which are of any importance.

AIGHTON a town in England co. Lancaster area, 8 80 ac. Here are an almshouse R. Catholic college of Stonyhurst, and cotton factories Pop. 1169

AIGLE, a small in Switzerland Pays de Vaud cap. of a district to which it gives its name situated on the torrent called La Grande Eau, in the Val d'Ormond, about 1 m. E. from the Rhone, and 21 m. S.E. Lausanne, on the high road to Martigny. The houses, built of black marble quarried in the vicinity and unpolluted give the town a somber appearance. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, and the cultivation of vines the produce of which is much esteemed. Pop. 1653.

AIGLE (L.) a France dep. Orne, 80 m. S.W. Paris, agreeably situated on the sides of two hills on the river Huis, which divides it into three parts. It is well built, but has few architectural objects of any note. There are three churches, one of which, St. Martin's is very large, but none of them are otherwise remarkable. In the centre of the town is a castle, or chateau built of brick, and surrounded by lime trees of extraordinary size and beauty. L'Aigle is noted for its industry and has manufactures of linen, cotton, paper, leather cutlery, and hardware, and a good trade in corn, wool and cider. Large quantities of needles and pins are made here which are held in high repute. In the neighborhood are the mineral waters of St. Euzen. Pop. 5084.

AIGLE (L.) a small in Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, formed by the confluence of that river with the *riviere des prairies* which forms the S. boundary of the Island of Montreal.

AIGNAN (Sy) a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Cher 50 m. S.W. Orleans, on the left bank of the Cher. It is a very industrious place, and noted for its manufacture of gun flints, of which the only quarries worked in France—those of Menes and Conchy—are in the vicinity. The quantity annually pro-

duced is estimated to amount to about 85 or 40 millions. Cloth, earthenware, and saltpetre are also made here, and there is some trade in wine and wool. Pop. 3145.

AIGRE, a tn. France, dep. Charante, 20 m. N.W. Angoulême, agreeably situated on an all. formed by Lempes, an affluent of the Charente. Here are numerous brandy distilleries and a good trade is carried on in grain, hemp, flax &c. but particularly in brandy. It has also some trade in hemp, onions, and wine. Pop. 1653.

AIGREVEUILLE, the name of two villages, France, the one in the dep. Cherbourg Inferieure and the other in Loire Inferieure. Pop. of the former 1083 of the latter 1215.

AIGUERELLE **AQUANELLA** or **AQUE BELLE** [anc. *Carbourselle*] a tn. and commune, Gardman States Navy near the French frontier 6 m. W. Chamberry 564 ft. above the level of the sea. It was destroyed by the Burgundians about the 15th century rebuilt under the name of Aquabella sacked by the Saracens in 835 and rebuilt by Berold King of Saxony in 998. In the neighboring mountains are mines of copper and iron. Pop. 1286.

AIGUES-DEE [*Latin Aquas Sparas*] a tn. France, dep. Eux de Drome, 10 m. N.E. Clermont, and 100 m. S.E. E. Laria. It consists of a single street lined with handsome houses, and has manufactures of cloth felt hats, and candles. In the neighborhood is a mineral spring which exhales carburetted acid so pure that animals are often suffocated with its waters hence called by the people of the district *Les Fontaines asphyxiantes*. Pop. 2361.—There is another town of the same name or Aiguesperouse, sometimes spelt, with a pop. of 1001 in the district of Villafraiche, dep. of the Alpes.

AIGUES-MORTES [*Latin Aquas Mortuas*] a decayed in France, dep. Gard, 20 m. S.W. Nismes near the mouth of the Rhone on the Grand du Rol at the junction of the Canal de Beaucaire with that of Bezangs. It is a fortified place, and, from its position forms an important military post for the defence of that part of the coast. The exhalations from the salt marshes by which it is surrounded, render it very unhealthy. A good deal of prunella is made here, and some trade is carried on in iron and steel principal articles of export, salt and wines of import from some colonial produce, and wool. The town was founded in 1248, by St. Louis of France, who embarked here in that year for the crusades. The walls and gates are still entire but the houses have been filled up. Before entering the town to the north is a single round tower 90 ft. high, called the Tower of Constance built by St. Louis, and surmounted by an old lighthouse turret of 34 ft., which was used as a prison for Protestant chiefly females, who adhered to their religion after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It was long supposed that, since the 13th century the sea had retired about 5 m. from the town. It seems now to be ascertained, however that the sea never came so far up as this wall but that close to the town there was a small port, connected with a canal, now filled with sand extending thence to the harbour of Grand du Rol on the Medi. terranean. Not far from Aigues-Mortes are the celebrated salt lakes of Porcelet, protected by the fort of that name, which yield salt of fine quality to the extent of value of £200 yearly. Pop. 3068.—[Murray's Handbook for France. Babel Abroad, &c.]

AIGUILLÉ (L.) [The needle] a mountain of France formerly reckoned one of the seven wonders of Dauphiné dep. Isere, eastern Vesille situated between the hamlet of Bouchons and the town of Corps, nearly 4 m. from the latter on the left of the great road from Grenoble to Gap 5663 ft. above the level of the sea. The lower part resembles a truncated cone, while the upper portion is of a conical form, as if a second mountain had been placed above the first. It is also called *Monte Saccarum* having been long supposed inaccessible, but in 1422 Charles VIII., passing Grenoble on his expedition to Naples sent the captain of his Mamelukes to try to gain the summit, in which he succeeded.

AIGUILLON an ancient in France dep. Lot-et-Garonne in a fertile vale, on the left bank of the Lot, about 1 m. above its influx into the Garonne, 16 m. N.W. Agen. It is still surrounded by a ditch the remains of its ancient fortification. It has two castles, both situated on an eminence one old and remarkable for its extent, and the great variety of styles of which it is composed the other modern, in the Italian style, and a

fine structure. There are here a communal college, and many factories of serge and drapery. It has also some trade in corn, hemp, wine, and brandy. A bridge of seven arches here crosses the river Lot. Pop. 8994.

AIGURANDE, a small tn. in France, dep. Indre, partly on a hill and partly on a plain 26 m. E. Chateauroux, surrounded with walls and ditches. An extensive trade is carried on here in cattle, and furs are frequently held. 1 op 2087.

AIKTOB, a par England on Cumberland, area 1157 sq. Pop. 856.

AILAH or **ELAWA** a decayed to Amble, in the Hejaz, at the N. extremity of the Gulf of Akabah; about 2 m. N. the village and fort of that name, and 190 m. E. Suva. A few scanty ruins are all that remain of it and even the site is now a subject of dispute, being often confounded with Akabah. Anciently called *Ailoh*, or *Elah*, it gave its name to the E. or Elamite branch of the Red Sea. It is mentioned by Moses in his account of the journeyings of the Israelites, and Solomon used it as a naval station for his ships. It is also mentioned by several Arab writers.

AITSA CRAIG a remarkable rocky conical (el Frith of Clyde, Scotland) on Ayr lat 55° 10' 12" N lon 4° 1' W (a) 10 m distant W from the coast of Ayrshire at Girvan and boulder that balances E. from the coast of Ayrshire, near the Malt of Gentry. It has an elliptical base of 3800 ft. in the



AITSA FROM THE SOUTH.—From sketch by R. Shanks.

major axis by 2200 in the minor and rises sharply from the sea to the height of 1088 ft. It consists of columnar trap, approaching in some parts to basalt and is precipitous on all sides except the N.E. on which it slopes towards the shore, and where alone it is accessible. At a considerable elevation are the ruins of an old tower or castle. The vegetation on various parts of the surface is described as luxuriant though there is little pasture on it. It is a breeding place for innumerable sea fowl, gulls, kittiwakes, puffins, solan geese, &c. A few rabbits and goats inhabit the rock. It is chiefly from the feathers of the birds that the rent of the island is derived, and it is only during the season when the birds are sought for that any one resides on the island. It is surrounded with banks well stocked with fish.

AILU, a small ill in the N. Pacific Ocean a little S. from the Redank strait lat 10° 27' N lon 170° 0' E. (a).

AIMARAZ, a district, in Esp. Lina, at the foot of the Cordillera de Huambo, extending about 150 m. from N to S, and 25 from E to W., and comprising 50 villages. The climate is generally cold, except in some of the valleys, which produce sugar and grain, and afford pasturage for cattle. Three rivers pass through the district, but, on account of the height and steepness of their banks, are unavailable for any purpose, till their united streams in lat. 14° S. lon. 78° W form the Pachicheco, which ultimately falls into the Amazon, being previously crossed by a number of suspension bridges. The numerous veins of gold and silver with which the district abounds, are neglected. Pop. 15,000.

AIMARQUES, a small tn. and commune, France, dep. Gard, 15 m. S.W. Nîmes in the middle of a marsh, between the rivers Tarn and Vidourle. It has some trade in brandy. It was here that St. Louis and his brother the Count of Thoulouse, assembled their troops, previous to their departure for the crusades. Pop. 2011.

AIN a river France, which rises among the slopes of the

Jura, about 8 m. N.E. from Neuvy and, after pursuing a S.E.W. course for more than 90 m. flows into the Rhone opposite the village of Anthon about 20 m. above Lyons. It gives its name to a department in the former province of Burgundy. Large quantities of planks and timber are floated down this stream.

AIN a frontier dep. France, in the ancient province of Burgundy separated into two nearly equal parts by the river from which it takes its name bounded N. by the departments of Saône-et-Loire and Jura E. by Switzerland and Savoy from which the Rhone divides it, as it does also from the department of Isère on the S. and W. by the Saône, which separates it from the departments of Saône-et-Loire and Rhone. Its length from E. to W. is about 52 m. its breadth about 43 at the broadest parts. The E. portion is very mountainous, containing a prolongation of the Jura chain. Pastures afford good pasturage it yields asphalt, pyrites, potter's clay, marl, iron, freestone, and limestone as d the best lithographic stones in France are produced near Billely. The W. division, or district on the right bank of the Ain, though in parts somewhat marshy has extensive tracts of cultivated land. About the middle of the department, in the mountains, is the Lake of Nantua about 1500 ft. above the level of the sea. Numerous pools and small lakes are found in the S.W. which are alternately drained for cultivation, and used for breeding fish. The whole number of lakes in the department—the largest not above 2 m. long—exceeds 1800 and the humidity occasioned by them is stated to be very prejudicial to the health. The tillage is chiefly effected by oxen, and the produce of the harvest is sufficient for the consumption of the department. The chief products are rye, maize, corn, wheat, salt, oil and wine. Great numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep, are also raised. The greater portion of the wines are exported those of Beysse, as good as ordinary being the most esteemed. The manufactures consist chiefly of cloth at Bourg the capital of the department and at Mornand, near the Rhone, linen, and paper at Nantua, Châtillon and other places straw hats at Lagnieu and wambles at Bourg and at Perny celebrated as the residence of Voltaire. — See these towns. A good trade is also carried on in leather, poultry wood, and cheeses, of which those made in Gex are highly esteemed. The geographical position of this department makes it the passage for the commerce between the N. and the S. of France from Strasbourg to Marseilles. The transit is most easy during the period of the importation of grain from Barbary received at Marseilles and intended for Switzerland. The department is subdivided into five arrondissements 25 cantons, and 443 communes, and contains 28 m. 404 market towns and villages and 1467 hamlets. It forms the diocese of Billely. Pop. in 1846 367,362. Except in the arrondissement of Gex, where the greater portion are Protestants, the inhabitants generally are R. Catholics.

—*French Official Papers* *Dir. de la France*.

AINAD or **ADAN** a tn. and district, Arabia, prov. Hadramaut. The town lies on the right bank of the Wady Hagger about 207 m. N.E. Aden; about lat. 15° 12' N lon. 47° 10' E. About one day's journey from it is the tomb of Kahtan, a celebrated place of devotion, at which a great fair is also held. — (*Chumey's Zeyher's Expedition*).

AINAJA or **AINA** a small tn. European Turkey prov. Roonia on the W. coast of the Black Sea, near a small bay and cape of the same name, about 74 m. N. Adriaupole. It is surrounded by marshes and is extremely unhealthy. — The Cape of Amula is the *Thapsus promontorium* of the ancients lat. 41 52 N. lon. 28 5 E.

AIN AMER, a vil. Algeria, Sahara desert, 10 m. S.E. Ourgla, and 895 m. S. Algiers lat. 31° N lon. 8° E. It consists of about 100 houses, surrounded by date trees and by gardens, watered by numerous fountains. In the vicinity is the salt lake called *Sakla* and *Malah*, which every season yields 400 to 500 camel loads of salt, without any apparent diminution of the quantity.

AINDERBY-BEEFLE, a par. England, co. York N. Riding area, 4660 ac. near Great North of England Railway. Pop. 845.

AIN MADI a tn., N. Africa, Algeria, built on a hill about 40 m. W. El-Arou, in an acid plain lat. 35° 53' N; lon. 3° 48' W. It is of a semi-elliptical form, and is surrounded with defences, and large walled gardens; it is sur-

are irrigated by a stream rising at the foot of Mount El Marhab. The houses, of which there are about 150 to 200, are only of one story and have terraced roofs. They are built of baked earth, small stones &c. and are formed into streets so narrow as to be impassable by carriages. The town contains one large mosque, or more. The house of the *Fekry* or governor is the only one which is well built, all the others have a mean shabby appearance. The place was attacked by Abdel-Kader in 1830 and was besieged by him for eight months without success. He got possession of it, however, by stratagem, but it was soon retaken. It is now a dependancy of Algeria. Pop. about 1500.—*Sahara Algerien.*

AIN-BEFTILIA, or simply *Beravaria* a vil. Algeria, 161 m. S.S.W. Oran lat. 33° 25' N. lon. 1° 10' W. on a small stream of the same name and on the S. slope of the *Moud hills*. The houses, according to our authority about 250 and according to another about 350 in number are built of dry stone, none of them in a state of dilapidation that plainly indicates the circumstances of the people and besides the chalky sandy nature of the surrounding country contributes to impart to this village a miserable aspect. In the centre of the village is a sort of square, used as a caravansary for strangers the streets are from 3 to 6 ft. wide and the tolerably large mosque is supplied with a minaret. In the vicinity are a number of badly kept gardens protected by two towers. Wheat, barley and several kinds of fruit, including grapes, are grown.—(*Bulletin Geo. Soc.* 1848.)

AIN-BEFTILIA a vil. Algeria is 151 m. S.S.W. Oran lat. 33° 30' N. lon. 1° W. on the S. side of some extensive sand dunes, which stretch about 5 m. N.E. to S.W. Its size is variously stated, from 107 to 250 houses, of tolerably solid construction. It has a mosque and a school and extensive and well-cultivated gardens, watered by a stream of the same name as the village and surrounded by a general wall defended by 14 towers. Barley and wheat are chiefly cultivated, and peaches, almonds, and grapes are plentiful.—(*Bulletin Geo. Soc.* *Sahara Algerien.*)

AINBIABLE a par. England co. Cumberland, 11 m. N. E. Carlisle area, 4178 ac. Here was formerly a famous Benedictine monastery founded by William Rufus. Pop. 624.

AINSTY a large district En. land co. York W. Riding, W. the city of York, to which it is annexed under the name of the *Amity* of the city of York. It contains 49,420 ac. and had, in 1841 a pop. of 94,9.

AIN TAB or *AERTAN* an anc. tr. Syria, cap. district of same name 55 m. N. Aleppo lat. 37° 3' N. lon. 37° 23' E. It lies on the Euphrates is tolerably well built, and contains 6000 Turkish, and 500 Armenian houses, principally of stone, five fine mosques several baths, an Armenian church and good barracks its citadel or castle, on the N. side is built on a mound resting upon rock, and has a very striking appearance. On the opposite, or S. side, is a spacious cemetery having the appearance of a large suburb. The town is well supplied with water by a stream of which, it is said, flow constantly through the streets. The inhabitants are a tall but hardly independent race.—The district produces cotton, wool (sheep and goats) bees wax, &c. The cotton is coarse and the sheep wool mostly used in home manufactures but the goats are excellent, and the small quantities produced eagerly bought for exportation. The other articles of produce in the district are oil, grain and rice. Manufactures—yellow and morocco leather and calico. Much pine wood is cut in the mountains and sent to Aleppo, with which and Oran, Aleppo, and the port of Alexandretta, it has commercial communications, and is on the whole a place of considerable importance. Vineyards are numerous in the territory. Pop. of district, about 80,000 of the town, 3500 about one-fourth of the whole are Christians or Jews.

AIN TECAZZE, a small lake in Abyssinia, E. part of the prov. Tigra, from which flows the river Taccana, one of the largest streams in Abyssinia. The lake lies in lat. 11° 35' N. lon. 39° 15' E.

AINUNAY, or *AMUNAY*, a haven, Arabia, on the Red Sea, E. from the entrance to the Gulf of Akabah lat. 28° 8' N. lon. 35° 13' E. It is formed by the Bay of Amnun, which is enclosed by the islands of Okman-ur Maymun, and several coral reefs and small islets, some of which are covered with mangroves. The entrance to this haven is near Okman-ur

Island, and is only practicable for small vessels. The interior of the haven is about 12 m. long, by about 6 broad with a depth of 12 to 13 fathoms, and is the only secure place of shelter in the N. end of the Red Sea. The coast is very stony but not unfruitful being overgrown with many wild plants flowers, and numerous trees. The bay or haven, takes its name from the ruins of the town of Amnun which are hard by and both have obtained their name from a rivulet which here disappears in the sands, the Ain Unay that is the streamlet Unay. At this streamlet, the pilgrims from Cairo to Mecca pass on the twelfth or thirteenth day of their journey.—(*Butcher's Arabian.*)

AILOU or FOWL ISLANDS, a circular group of small low isles, Asiatic Archipelago about 500 N. Island of Waypoo and about 100 m. N. by N. the N.W. extremity of Papua, or New Guinea. They are about 20 m. number and are fortified by an extensive reef which projects around them to a distance of 3 or 5 m. The southernmost island, extending nearly E and W about 15 m. are five in number and the largest called Ailou Baba, is about 8 m. long, having a considerable number of huts on its W. end and is the fourth island from the E. It lies in lat. 0° 21' N. lon. 131° E. (a.) The south-westernmost island of the group is detached a considerable distance from the others. The central and southernmost islands are uneven and a little higher than the N.E. ones, which are low and flat. Several of them are inhabited, and they abound with excellent turtle. The N.W. island is in lat. 0° 58' N. lon. 131° 8' E.

All (Point or N. Wales co. Flint, W. entrance of the river Dee. 19 m. E. Great Orme's Head lat. 53° 21' 26' N. lon. 3° 19' 14' W. There is here a round tower striped red and white horizontally having two fixed lights.

ALLAINES, a tr. France, dep. Somme, Picardy 16 m. W. N. W. Amiens. It is well built, and agreeably situated. The church Notre Dame is a somewhat remarkable structure. At one end of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle. Manufactures—silk-hosiery, sack, soap, pressed oil for which there are 20 mills cloth, thread, fax, leather &c. Pop. 2060.

AIRARA, a small river kingdom of Bho. Abyssinia. After being joined by the Umptoo, and other streams, it runs into the Cassim, which falls into the Hawak.

AIRASCA [anc. Iru] a tr. Ireland, Sardinian States, 6 m. E. Pigorini Pop. 1900.

AIRDLE, or *AMULE*, a small river Scotland co. Perth having a course of about 12 m. it issues through a narrow valley of the same name, anciently famous as a resort of the wild boar.

AIRDRIE, a large and thriving in Scotland co. Lanark Middle Ward partly on a gentle acclivity having a W. exposure and partly on the slope and summit of a more abrupt elevation, 11 m. E. Glasgow and 33 W. Edinburgh the highroad between these two cities intersecting it from E. to W. and forming its principal street. The other streets, many of which are spacious, mostly run at right angles and are all well paved and lighted. The houses generally without having much external pretensions have a respectable and comfortable appearance and the shops, though not particularly gay or ostentatious, are well stocked and exhibit plenty of the more substantial manifestations of prosperity. The town is now amply supplied with water by a recently formed water company. The principal public buildings are the townhall a handsome edifice, surmounted by a fine spire the National Bank, and Bank of Scotland. There are a number of churches, including two belonging to the Establishment three to the Free church two United Presbyterian; one Reformed Presbyterian one Baptist one Methodist one Independent and one R. Catholic, besides one or two others. Many of these churches are very handsome structures. A mechanics institute and library have existed in the town for several years and a commodious academy has recently been built. There are here a large cotton-spinning and weaving factory several extensive foundries and machine shops a distillery a brewery and a tan work, all in active operation; handloom weaving is also carried on to a great extent. But Airdrie owes its prosperity chiefly to the extensive operations connected with the coal and iron trade in its vicinity being situated in the centre of the richest mining district in Scotland. Its progress was in consequence almost unprecedented. In 1811 its population amounted only to 5594. In 1841 it had increased to 12,996.

and, in 1851 it was 14 485. In consequence of the exhaustion of certain mines the population has decreased since 1851, and in 1861 numbered only 12 922. The civic affairs of the town are administered by a provost three bailiffs, a treasurer and seven councillors. Courts for criminal cases are held by the magistrates every Monday and weekly courts are held by the sheriff substitute on Fridays and by the justices on Thursdays. Airdrie unites with Hamilton, Falkirk, Lanark, and Leithgow in returning a member to Parliament.

AIRE, a river England, rises in the moors near Malham, W. Riding Yorkshire. It runs about 1 m. underground pursues a S.E. course to Leeds from which town it is navigable. At Castleford it is joined by the Calder and finally falls into the Ouse 3 m. S.W. Howden, in the E. Riding. It derives its chief importance from the number of canals with which it is connected.

AIRE, or **AXIS** (Point of) Isle of Man the most northerly point of the island lat. 54° 25' N. lon. 4° 22' W. There is a handsome lighthouse on this point, with a single revolving light, bright and red alternately 100 ft. above the level of the sea.

AIRIS-SUR-LA-DOULE, an anc. in France, dep. Landes situated in an agreeable and fertile country on the slope of a hill on the left bank of the Adour 16 m. S.E. St. Sever. It is well built and the streets are regular. It contains a college and cathedral, and has tanneries, and a hat manufactory. Pop. 4697.

AIRE-SUR-LA-YS a tn. France, dep. Pas de Calais on the Ys at its junction with the Laquette, about 10 m. S.E. St. Omer with which it communicates. The town is neat, and well paved adorned with several beautiful fountains, but situated in a low marshy soil. The church of St. Land is a handsome Gothic edifice. There is here an extensive barracks capable of containing 6000 men. Trade in linens, flannels, hats, thread, starch, other work, grain, &c. Duties and soap are also made here. Pop. 8691.

AIRLIE par Scotland on Forth lying in the great Strathmore valley and giving the title of Earl to the Ogilvies, whose ancient seat, the Donal House of Airlie was destroyed by Argyle in 1640. Pop. 840.

AIRLOIA, a tn. Naples prov. Terra di Lavoro district of, and 9 m. N. from Nola and 18 m. S.E. Capua in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, and enjoying a salubrious climate. It has six churches, and several convents. Pop. 4634.

AIROIO [German, *Erzthal*] a vil. Switzerland, canton of, and near the left bank of the river Tessin on the S. slope of Mount St. Gothard, about 8000 ft. above the sea, on the great route into Italy. 24 m. N.N.W. Locarno, and 28 m. N. Airoio. It has some good slated stone houses an hospital, and a church. Garnets are found in the neighbouring valleys. The union of various lines of road here, renders it a place of considerable transit trade. The language of the inhabitants, both of town and district, is Italian. Near this village the French were defeated by the Russians after a sanguinary battle, fought Sept. 12 1799. Pop. 1880.

AIRTH a vil. and par Scotland on Stirling shire, 16 400 sq. ac. extends along the Firth of Forth 6 m. from above St. M. 1 (1841), 1498 of which the vil. contained 583 (1851) 1418.

AIRTHREY or **AIRTHREY** See **REIDFORD AILLY**.

AIRVAULT [Latin *Aurea Vallis*] a tn. France dep. Doubs Savoy, 39 m. N. Potemur upon the right bank of the Thonet. It is well built, with a fountain in the centre of the principal street and a beautiful Gothic church. Here are the ruins of an old castle and of a monastery destroyed during the religious wars of the 17th century. The inhabitants have a trade in wine, grain, flax, hemp, cloaks, brandy and wool manufactures of cloth and serge, tanneries, &c. Pop. 1867.

AISNE [anc. *Armenia*] a considerable river of France, which gives its name to a department. It rises near the vil. of Heslens, in the basin of the Meuse, and, after a course of above 150 m. first to the N. by W. and then to the W. by S. falls into the Oise, about 1 m. above Compiègne. It becomes navigable from Chateau Porcien.

AISNE, a dep., N. M. France, so called from the river of the same name cap. Laon. It is formed of portions of the ancient provs of Picardy and the Isle of France bounded N. by the dep. du Nord, and the Belgium prov. of Hainaut N. by the dep. de l'Ardenne and Marne; S. by that of the

Haine-et-Marne and W. by those of Oise and Somme, area, 1,486,124 ac., or 2322 sq. m.

Under cultivation	898,000
Woods and	204,148
Vineyards	25,418
Heath and Moorland	26,277
Barren	355,285

The surface, in general consists of undulating plains, intersected in the N. by low hills and valleys. In the central and S. parts, the summits of the hills seldom rise to more than 500 ft. above the level of the sea. The soil is for the most part calcareous, except in the N. districts, where it is clayey and in some parts stony. In the S. chalk is found and in other parts, freestone, slate, &c. The elevated table lands are the most fertile. Wheat, rye, maslin, potatoes, hemp, flax, hemp, and beetroot are among the chief agricultural produce. Two-thirds of the harvest are exported, and compared with its extent more oxen, horses, and sheep, are reared, than in most of the other departments. The breeding of mornons is carefully attended to and the annual amount of wool is calculated at more than two millions of pounds. The cheese made in this district is of excellent quality. Beetroot, sugar, and leeches, are also exported. These last are got in the lakes, of which there are 80 covering more than 2470 sq. of land. The oil made from the beechmast yields in some years, as much as £20 000. The vine is not cultivated to any great extent except in the arrondissements of Laon, Soissons, and Chateau Thierry. The manufactures of this department are very important. They consist of cotton at Guse on the Oise flannels, cottons, lace, lawns, cashmere imitation shawls, soap and violet at St. Quentin glass at Nou. on champagne bottles and mirrors. The department is subdivided into 7 civil and 7 electoral, arrondissements, 3 cantons, and 840 communes. Besides the up. the principal towns are Soissons, Chateau Thierry, Verrieres and La Ferté Milon, the birthplace of Racine. The river Oise in the N. the Aisne in the centre and the Marne in the S. with their tributaries, water the department. Several canals traverse it, and the great roads from Paris to Lille, and from Paris to Metz, with other public routes, pass through it. Pop. of dep. 667 432 — French Official Table.

AISTHORPE or **EAST THORPE** a par. England, co. of and 6½ m. N.W. from Lincoln. Area of par. 806 ac. P. 96. **AITETAKI** or **WYTHOTAKI** an isl. in the Pacific Ocean, one of Cook's group lat. 18° 54' 4; lon. 159° 22' W. (n.) It is about 9 m. in length and rises to the height of 360 ft.

AIVALI or **KIDORIA** [anc. *Herodone*] a tn. of Anatolia Turkey sanjak Karasi on the promontory forming the W. side of the Gulf of Adramytti, 60 m. N. by V. Smyrna lat. 39° 18' N. lon. 28° 42' E. In the beginning of the present century it was a place of considerable note possessing a college and library two hospitals and extensive manufactures of soap numerous oilmills and tanneries. But, in June 1821 during a contest between the Greeks and Turks it was set on fire by the latter and reduced to ashes. It is said to be reviving.

AIVALLI [anc. *Agave Socius*] an anc. city of France dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, chief place of a round agnally situated near the river Arc, in a plain surrounded by fertile hills, 18 m. N. Marseilles. The town was greatly embellished by Louis XIV. most of the modern streets are broad and well paved, but those of the old town are narrow and dirty. The houses in general, are well built and the public buildings handsome. A principal street, called the *Cours*, or promenade of Orbellie, is bordered with elegant houses, planted with avenues of trees, and adorned with public fountains, one of which has a statue, by David, of *le Roi Roi*. In the centre of the market place is another public fountain and near it a curious clock tower erected in the Middle Ages, the internal machinery of which puts in motion some antique figures when the clock strikes. In the old town, the feudal walls and gates of which are still standing as the ancient cathedral of St. Sauveur. Amongst the chief ornaments of Aix are the baptistery constructed with the remains of a Roman temple, and the carved wooden doors, executed in 1503, which are curious specimens of the state of art at the commencement of the 16th century. The townhall situated in a narrow street is an elegant edifice and contains a large collection of anti-

quities. The Palais, a very old building, which occupies one side of a fine square, called The Place des Froidvaux, has several large halls in one of which the parliaments of Flanders formerly assembled. Before the first French Revolution, this city had a university founded in 1404, by Pope Alexander V and several richly-endowed ecclesiastical establishments. It is the seat of an archbishop, a royal court of appeals for the departments of the Basses-Alpes, the Var and the Bouches-du-Rhône, a school of commerce, a school of theology and jurisprudence, a royal academy, a library having not less than 100,000 volumes and a museum. Its literary and scientific institutions, with its facilities for study have acquired for it the title of the Athens of the S. of France. There are two public hospitals, and one lunatic asylum in Aix also a theatre. There are in the town several manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs also of hard ware, in printed calicoes, and woollen cloth. On the hills around are almond groves, and plantations of olives which furnish the much-esteemed sweet oil of Aix, the best produced in France the trade in which, however, began to decline after the destruction of a large portion of the olive trees in 1788 and has greatly fallen off since 1890 when an unusually severe frost killed many more. Among the articles in which the commerce has much increased within the present century are grain, almonds, plants, raisins, figs, brandy wine, vermicelli and fish. The celebrated tepid mineral springs of Aix were known to the Romans, but they were for a long time disused. In 1704 they were again discovered and identified by the medals and inscriptions dug up, but they are in less repute than formerly. The water is clear light in heat, is just warm, without much taste or smell. The bath-house belongs to the hospital. Aix is the birthplace of Tournet, a noted artist. Aix. Pop. 1846 21,280.

AIX or AIX-LEZ-BAINS, a town in the Savoy Province, 8 m. N. Chambery near the Lake Bourget in a fertile valley through which a long avenue of poplars leads to the lake. Aix is celebrated for its hot alumineous and sulphurous springs, which annually attract a number of strangers. The waters were in repute with the ancients, by whom they were called *Aque Grœcæ*, because the present Romans acquired them in the reign of the Emperor Gratian. There still remain some ruins of a triumphal arch, and of a temple of Diana. Pop. 238.

AIX (L'Isle) or L'Isle d'Orléans, a small island on the coast of France, dep. Charante-Inférieure, in the Bay of Biscay lying between the islands of Oleron and Rochefort on the mainland about 5 m. off the shore, opposite the mouth of the Charente, and separated from Rochelle and Rezon by the Basque roads lat. 46° 0' 50" N. lon 1° 10' 30" W. It has a strong military fort and batteries, to defend the entrance of the roads, and a village containing 250 inhabitants, the greater part soldiers. There is a lighthouse on the island. Pop. about 400 to 500. — Aix is also the name of a small river in France dep. Loire Inférieure, which after joining the Sèvre falls into the Loire.

AIX D'ANGILOU, a town in France, dep. Cher 12 m. N.E. Bourges, formerly known under the name of the fortress of Gilon. It has two fairs in the year at which a great number of cattle and horses asses and swine are sold. Pop. 1426.

AIXE a small town in France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 7 m. S.W. Limoges on the Vienne river. There are here manufactures of bonnet-boxes, nails, bricks, and tiles. Pop. 2631.

AIXENOTHE, a small town in France, dep. Aube, 15 m. W.S.W. Troyes has a cotton factory a tannery and hat and tile works, and some trade in grain, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1697.

AIX-LEZ-CHAPPELLE (The waters of the chapel German Aachen, Latin, *Aquisgranum*) an ancient and celebrated city of W. Germany, prov. Lower Rhine, dep. district of same name 48 m. W. by S. Cologne, 80 m. E.E. Brussels, and 185 m. N. Paris lat. 50° 40' 44" N. lon 6° 4' 40" E. (L). It is pleasantly situated about 500 ft. above the sea level, in a rich valley watered by the Wurm, and surrounded by the Venn hills. The city enclosed within ramparts, which serve as promenades, is divided into the inner and the outer towns the streets are well built, particularly that called *Flower Street*. It contains three monasteries and 18 churches a handsome theatre a public library of 10,000 volumes a

gymnasium or higher grammar school three hospitals and other charitable institutions. In the townhall, in the market place, is the coronation room, adorned with the portraits of the German Emperors, and many precious relics of old German art together with half-size portraits of Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, painted by David and presented by the Emperor to the town. The market place itself is adorned with a beautiful fountain, surmounted by a bronze statue of Charlemagne.

As the chief station of the Belgio-Batavia Railway connecting with Antwerp, Ostend, and Cologne, Aix-le-Chapelle affords an extensive mart to the commerce of Prussia, and is, besides the seat of commercial and factory courts. It was formerly eminent as a manufacturing city especially of cloth and needles and its prosperity in this respect seems of late to be reviving. Its woollen cloths are highly esteemed on the continent of Europe. In 1844, there were 2362 looms, and eight power looms employed in this manufacture 62 spinning factories, with 62,659 spindles for wool, and seven mills, with 65,000 spindles, for rougher work. It is estimated that about 3000 of the inhabitants are engaged in making the cloth, while more than 19,000 in the town and neighbourhood are occupied in preparing the wool. Carpets, needles, wax-cloth, leather watches soap, and sal-ammonia, are also manufactured to a considerable extent. There is, likewise, a pretty large wine trade. Although, however, pre-eminently, for its numerous chimney stalks, an appearance of being an extensive seat of manufactures and having considerable commercial relations with France and Belgium Aix-le-Chapelle derives its celebrity chiefly from its historical associations and its importance and prosperity principally from the influx of visitors to its baths, of the former of whom there are annually from 7000 to 8000. There are, in all eight mineral springs here six of them warm. The most famous is the Imperial spring or *Source de l'Empereur* which has a temperature of 143° Fahr. and the vapour of which, when confined deposits sulphur. For the accommodation of strangers, there are eight bathing houses. The rooms for bathing are excellently fitted up, with baths from 4 to 5 ft. deep, built in massive stone, and in the old Roman style. Outside the walls in Leunberg, rising nearly 300 ft. higher than the city. It is a favourite summer resort of the families of Aix-le-Chapelle where they can repel their eyes with a magnificent view of the surrounding country their ears with fine music, and their stomachs cravings with all luxurious delights.

During the Middle Ages, it was a free imperial city and its citizens, throughout the empire were exempt from feudal service, from attachment of their goods and persons and from all tolls and taxes. Charlemagne raised it to the rank of second city in his empire and made it the capital of all his domains N. of the Alps. It became his favourite residence after 768, and he spared no expense in beautifying it. Till the dissolution of the Germanic empire, the coronation of the Emperors of Germany by right, was celebrated here though in some instances, this ceremony was performed at Frankfurt. The imperial insignia were preserved here till 1793 when they were carried to Vienna. In the cathedral a large flat slab of marble marks the tomb of Charlemagne. In 997 Otto III. ordered it to be opened, when the body of the Emperor was found in good preservation. The church of the Franciscans contains a splendid Descent from the Cross by Balens which was carried to Paris, but brought back on the fall of Napoleon.

By the treaty of Lunéville, concluded Feb. 9 1801 which separated the left bank of the Rhine from Germany the city was transferred to France, and remained the chief town of the French department of the Roer till 1814 when it was restored to Prussia.

A peculiar historical interest attaches to this city as the place where several important congresses have been held. Two famous treaties of peace have been concluded here, the one May 2 1668 between France and Spain putting an end to the war of disunion, carried on by Louis XIV. for the possession of a great portion of the Spanish Netherlands, which he claimed in right of his Queen and the other October 2 1748 between the principal sovereigns of Europe, terminating the war of the Austrian succession. Here, too, was held the celebrated congress of 1818, its object and result being the withdrawal of the allied troops from France. The

also celebrated for its gardens and vineyards, the grapes produced being the largest and best in India. Pop about 25,000.—(Hamilton's East India Gazetteer Heber a Journal Historial and Descriptive Account of British India Martin's East India)

AJOFEIN is a Spain New Castle prov. of and 9 m. S. from Toledo. It stands on a plain, and comprises about 30 well-built streets, three squares, with a church, chapter house, courthouse two hospitals, five schools and a decayed old prison. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, in weaving coarse cloth and carpets and also in ropework, and matting factories. Some sheep and oxen are pastured in the barren district country 1 up 2808.

AJURUKA, a in Brazil prov Minas Gerais on the Ajurucá river here crossed by a bridge, 173 m. S.W. Ouro Preto, and 177 m. E. Rio de Janeiro. It lies in a fertile country at the foot of the Mantiqueira ridge of hills, and has a church, prison, and townhouse. The soil of its environs, once auriferous has long been exhausted of the precious metals, and the inhabitants have consequently turned their attention to the more profitable pursuits of agriculture, and rearing swine for the Rio de Janeiro market. The district is rich in tobacco, millet, manioc, sugar cane, and coffee, and with the town, contains a pop. of 12,000.—(The Geo. Imp. Brazil)

AKABAH (AKABA CASTLE, and VILLAGE) is in Arabia, an arm of the Red Sea, on the E. side of the peninsula of Mount Sinai, which separates it from the Gulf of Suez. It extends nearly 100 m. in a straight direction N.E., being in general about 9 or 10 m. wide, and, where broadest, 10 or 1 m. It has the appearance of a deep narrow bay, the surrounding hills rising in some places 2000 to 2500 ft. perpendicularly from the shore. The varied hues of the granite rocks bared in sunlight presenting a spectacle of wild magnificence. The soil has in some places a depth of 200 fathoms, and, in some parts is unfavourable the flow of its water is gentle and equable, though at times strong from the violence of the winds. At its S. extremity it communicates with the Red Sea, by channels on each side of the island of Tiran. One of which, that between the latter and Ras Farah, being about 1 m. wide at its narrowest part. From Ras Mohammed, further to the S. than the Strait of Tiran to Akabah the gulf consists of a succession of bays bounded by rocky headlands. It is subject to hot terous winds and dangerous and sudden swells and is, in many parts, traversed with hidden shoals and coral reefs which render the navigation peculiarly unsafe. By the accidents it was styled *Sinai Eleusina* from the port of Eleusis at its N. extremity. (See Atlas).—On the E. side of the gulf is the CASTLE of AKABAH from which the former takes its name lat. 29° 30' 50" N. lon. 35° 0' 55" E. (N.). It is an oblong quadrangle of high thick walls, with a tower or

over by a Turkish governor and garrisoned by some 30 or 40 Egyptian soldiers. It is said to be infested with scorpions, for the destruction of which a numerous stock of rats is maintained. The fortress, like some others, was built for the protection of the pilgrims enroute on their way from Cairo to Mecca. Government stores are here kept for their supply.—The VILLAGE of Akabah is situated at the N. extremity of the gulf and is supposed to be the *Emmaphra* of the Old Testament. It is now remarkable only for its date groves some of which are 1 m. in length. Water is plentiful and good fruits and vegetables abound. The name Akabah, signifying a mountain pass, or steep declivity is derived from a long and difficult descent of the pilgrim route, from the mountains in the neighbourhood of the village called by Edrisi *Akabal Ailah*.—There is another Akabah, a day's distance from the above, called Akabah Khaleem, or the Syrian Akabah. It lies in the great pilgrim route from Damascus to Mecca, and, like the Egyptian Akabah, appears to take its name from a steep declivity.

AKALZIK, AKHAKIR or AKIKHA is a Russian Armenia, district of same name 110 m. W. Tiflis, 125 m. N.E. Erzeroum lat. 41° 25' N. lon. 42° 45' E. on the left bank of the Delta 10 m. NW from its junction with the Kar. It is without walls, but defended by a strong citadel, built on a rock, which, when it belonged to Turkey baffled all the attempts of the Russians to reduce it. Akalzik is the seat of a Greek archbishop and contains two Christian churches, a Jewish synagogue and several mosques one of which, that of Sultan Ahmed, is built on the model of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and has a college and library attached to it. The latter was accounted one of the most curious in the East but the Russians have removed about 800 of the most valuable works to St. Petersburg. The neighbourhood produces silk, honey and wax with excellent fruits, raisins, peaches apricots and figs. Some manufactures are carried on, and the inhabitants prosecute an active trade with various places on the Black Sea. Formerly a large slave market was held here but it has been suppressed by the Russians, since they acquired possession of the country. In the vicinity are some alkaline springs. Population (1856), 12,080 which includes Armenian, Georgian, Persians, Turks, Russians, and Jews.

The former Turkish pashalik of *Akhalzik* or *Tcheldir* as named by the Turks, forms now a political and administrative subdivision of Russian Armenia. It is a mountainous country watered by the Kar. From the elevation of the country the winters are long and rigorous while the heat in summer is equally intense. The climate however is healthy the air pure, and the soil fertile but the sudden changes of the seasons are unfavourable to cultivation maize, barley tobacco, flax, and cotton are among the ordinary produce, while excellent fruits grow without much culture. The inhabitants raise cattle and sheep in considerable numbers, particularly the latter and pay great attention to the breeding of bees and silkworms. Grain is abundant. Some woollen cotton, and silk stuffs are fabricated and the exports consist chiefly of cattle, hides, tallow honey and wax. The territory is one of the last conquests of Russia from Turkey. Pop. estimated at 70,000.—Georgians, Turks, Armenians, and Jews.

AKARAO a harbour or inlet in the Isl. of New Munster New Zealand, in Banks Peninsula, having Hercules Head on the N.E. and Iron Head on the S. lat. 43° 54' S.; lon. 178° 1' E. (N.). The harbour stretches N. into the land for about 10 m. with an average breadth of about 2 m. A settlement was formed here by the French in 1840 and a French frigate was, in 1844 constantly on the station for the protection of the settlers, who are few in number not amounting to 100. They live peaceably under British laws, and employ themselves wholly in agriculture, and in cultivating gardens for their own support. The harbour of Akarao is said to be a very fine one.

AKASSA, a town or vil., W. Africa, on the banks, and near the mouth of the Rio Nua. The huts of which it is composed are of a quadrangular form, and are built of bamboo, and roofed with palm leaves. They are mostly of two compartments, communicating with each other. The high places are flat narrow boards raised about 18 inches on four stones. The native males are well made and active, and occupy themselves in fishing, and the culture of small plantations of cas-



AKABAH ENTRANCE TO THE FORTRESS
From London, Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée.

bation at each of the four corners. All around the walls, on the inside is a row of chambers or magazines, one story high, with a solid flat roof forming a platform round the interior of the castle. On this platform are erected in several parts, temporary huts, or chambers, covered with the stalks of palm leaves, and occupied by the garrison apparently as a dwelling.—(Robinson). It is a place of no strength, provided

ma, Indian corn and bananas. They barter palm oil for tobacco and spirituous liquor of which they are excessively fond. Pop. about 300. **AKAMA** is also the name of a river of N.W. Africa, which flows along part of the N. border of the Sahara, and S. boundary of Morocco, and falls into the Atlantic about 30 m. S.W. from Cape Non. lat. 28 15' N.—(Allen's *Niger Expedition*.)

AKELY or **AKLEY-COCK-BROCKWOLD** a par. England, co. Bucks. area, 1690 ac. 2½ m. N.W. Buckingham 7 ac of this parish are divided between poor families and widows. Pop. 378

AKENHAM a par. England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N. by W Ipswich; area, 998 ac. Pop. 181

AKEREH a large vil. in Kurdistan 20 m. N.E. by E. Mosul lat. 36° 40' N. lon. 43° 40' E. It consists of about 500 houses surrounded by gardens, and is protected by a strong castle, situated on the summit of a rock which overlooks the village.—(Col. Bland's *Journey through Kurdistan*, and accompanying Map. London Geo. Jour. vol. viii.)

AKERMAN [anc. Tyre] a seaport in Russian Europe, prov. Bessarabia, near the mouth of the Danube in the Black Sea. lat. 45° 11' N. lon. 30° 21' E. It is ill built and dirty. It contains some mosques and Greek churches. The port is good, and is commanded by an old dilapidated citadel which, when the town was under Ottoman sway contained a strong garrison. Some defences still remain. The vicinity produces fine grapes, from which excellent wine is made. Large quantities of salt are made from extensive saline lakes in the neighbourhood. The site of Akerman is believed to have been included in the Roman colony of *Julia Alia*. A treaty was signed here, Oct. 6, 1828 between Russia and the Porte, by which Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia were made dependencies of Russia, and passed from under the protection of Turkey. l.p. (1849) 16,076 chiefly Greeks, Jews, and Armenians.

AKHALKHALAK or **AKHALKALAKI** is in Armenia, belonging to Russia, on the W. border of Georgia, district of and 35 m. S.E. by E. from Akatsk and 80 m. S.W. Tiflis on an affluent of the Kour or Cyrus lat. 41 30' N. lon. 43° 20' E. In the Middle Ages, this was one of the most considerable cities of Armenia.—There is another town of the same name in Georgia, 10 m. S.E. of Gori and 80 m. N.W. Tiflis lat. 41 52' N. lon. 44 22' E.

AKHALTSEKH is in Asiatic Russia. See **AKALSK**. **AKHISAR** [White castle] or **AKA** is in Asia Minor, Turkey pass. Anadolu, 6 m. N. of Smyrna, on the Kodos, in the valley of the Hyllis lat. 38 55' N. lon. 27 56' E. It consists of about 2000 houses, and several hundred huts for the poorer population and contains nice mosques and one Greek church. About 800 of the houses are inhabited by Greeks, 80 by Armenians and the rest by Turks. This town has been long noted for the skill of its dyers, and still maintains its reputation in that art. Large quantities of scarlet cloth being sent weekly to Smyrna. Ak-Hissar teems with relics of a former city although there is no trace of the site of any ruin or early building. These relics comprise fragments of carved stone as abundant, that, in many places, the streets of the modern town are paved with them. Within a distance of 3 m. the walls are formed of Corinthian pillars, the bucket being drawn through holes cut in the centre. Here stood the ancient Thyabara, the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia. Pop. about 8000 of which nearly one-sixth are Greeks.

AKHLAT a tn. Asiatic Turkey on the N. shore of Lake Van, at the foot of the Nurad Tagh mountains, 80 m. N. E. of Bitlis or Behlis. The environs abound in grapes and other fruits. It is, however, a poor place, though formerly the residence of the ancient Kings of Armenia. The ruins of the old city with numerous other remains of antiquity are at some distance from the present town, in a ravine Akhlai is surrounded with a double wall and ditch; it is further protected by towers and a citadel. The houses are built of square stones cemented by clay similar to those of Bitlis. Number of households, about 1000. Probable pop. from 8000 to 4000.

AKHMIN, or **AKMIN**, a tn. Upper Egypt, 15 m. N.W. Gizeh, on the right bank of the Nile, from which it is about 2 m. distant. It has a bazaar and a market every Wednesday. Akhmin stands on the site of Chemmis, or Vot. 1.

AKHTEKA, or **AKTEKA**, a tn. Russia gov. of and about 60 m. N.W. from Kharkoff, or Kharkov chief place of a district, and situated on a small river of the same name lat. 50° 17' 56" N. lon. 34 57' E. (N.) It is surrounded with ditches, and contains eight churches. One of which is held in great veneration, from its containing an image of the Virgin There is here a manufactory of light textile stuffs, and, on the 6th of every May, a great market, or fair is held. The environs are fertile and the orchards produce excellent plums and cherries. Akhterka was founded by the Poles in 1641. Pop. 13,500.

AKI a principality Japan in the W. portion of the ul. of Nippon opposite that of Sikoku. It is divided into eight provinces is mountainous and woody; the soil is poor producing only some rice of an inferior quality and a little grain. There are salt works on the coast and sponges are found upon the rocks which border it.

AKIR, a vil. Syria on the right bank of and 3 m. N. from the Wes Bara lat. 31 30' N. lon. 34 50' E. There is a river of the same name in the S. part of Syria lat. 23 54' N. lon. 33° 40' E.

AKIRKA See **AKALSK**. **AKKA**, a tn. Morocco, prov. Socos, on the border of the Great Desert, on the caravan route from Morocco to Timbuctoo lat. 30° 4' N. lon. 8 30' W. It lies on the midst of a well watered and well-cultivated territory and forms a convenient halting place for caravans. It contains only about 200 houses, of which 50 are inhabited by Jews.

AKKREUM a vil. Holland prov. Friesland, 8 m. N.W. Heerenveen and 7 m. E. Huisk. It is a beautiful and prosperous place lying on the left bank of the Nooro on the highway between Heerenveen and Leeuwarden. It possesses a large Calvinistic and a Baptist church, a school, boat-building yards, anchor smiths and a sawmill. The inhabitants are employed in the rearing of cattle in river traffic and trading, chiefly in butter and cheese. l.p. 1100.—Van der Aa's *Nederlands*.

AKLANSEK, a tn. and territory Siberia, gov. Okhotsk on the left bank of the Aldan near the head of the Gulf of Penzinsk lat. 61 45' N. lon. 102 30' E. It was founded in 1678 has some fortifications constructed of wood, to protect it from the incursions of the Tschuktschi and Koréaks, and is guarded by a post of Cossacks. It is the place of barter with the nomadic tribes. The adjacent country is little cultivated. Pop. 2000.

AKNUR See **AGNER**. **AKORA**, or **AKARA** a tn. in Afghanistan, on the right bank of, and 3 m. from the Cabool river and 27 m. E. by S. Peshawar lat. 34 3' N. lon. 72 10' E. It was formerly a place of considerable importance with a neat mosque and handsome beazar built of stone, but has been nearly laid in ruins by the Sikhs.

AKOOSCHIA, a territory and tn. Russia, prov. Daghestan. The former occupies the E. slope of the Caucasus and is inhabited by a people called Lezgians, who speak a peculiar dialect. They consist of about 18,000 families, distributed through 34 villages and are governed by a kind of federative republic composed of 13 cantons. Each village has a chief of its own, who is always the oldest man in it. The people are employed partly in agriculture, and partly in rearing sheep. But in the latter much more extensively than the former. The town, capital of the district, is situated on a high point of the Caucasus near the source of the Lenkai, 55 m. W.W. Derbent. Pop. (1849) 8000.

AKOWAAY a tn. and independent settlement on the Guinea coast, situated on the N. side of a lake-like expanse of a lagoon which extends parallel with the sea, along the right of Basin from the E. of Whydah to the river Volta. Akoway lies on a rising ground shaded with fine trees, and is well built for a town in this part of Africa. Large cotton trees grow in the neighbourhood, and the soil is good and well suited for growing corn, manioc, ground, and all sorts of vegetables. Pop. 7000 to 8000.—(Duméril's *Stroels in Western Africa*.)

AKRAHI a small tribe, inhabiting a district of about 20 m. m. on the coast of Arabia near Aden. They are described, by Captain Haines, as a fine body of men, but addicted to war and rapine. The women are pretty of a slight, elastic, beautiful form with great cheerfulness of manner. The chief produce of the territory occupied by the Akrahi is millet, of which they export great quantities. They also raise large flocks of sheep and goats.

AKRON a city, best flourishing in U. States, Ohio, on the Ohio Canal 30 m. from its junction with Lake Erie, and 105 m. E. Columbus. It carries on an active and extensive trade and contains a courthouse, a jail built of stone, five churches belonging to various dissenting bodies, an academy and six schools. Its manufactures comprise four fulling mills five woolen factories, four sawmills, a powder mill a grist and oilmill. There are two printing offices and three weekly papers. Pop. 1665.

AKRAI—A river Circassia, rising in the N. E. slopes of the Caucasus, about lat. 42° 20' N. lon. 43° 52' E. It flows N. N. E. and falls into the Terek about 46 m. from where the latter joins the Caspian Sea, after a course of about 130 m.—A vil. on the right bank of the above river 35 m. S. S. W. Kizlar said to be frequented by slave-dealing Jews and Armenians.

AK-SERAI (White palace) a tn. Asiatic Turkey cap. of a sanjak of same name, prov. Khairi about 90 m. N. E. Konia lat. 38° 35' N. lon. 34° 5' E. It lies in an open and well-cultivated valley, on the left bank of the S. W. Kizil Irmak. Ak-serai under the Arabs was a considerable and open town, and now derives its chief interest from its numerous baronial remains, some of which are of great beauty. It contains 810 houses, a few of which are occupied by Armenians, the rest by Mahomedans. The sanjak of Ak-serai occupies a large plain inhabited chiefly by wandering Kurds and Turcomans, the former of predatory habits, the latter leading a quiet and pastoral life. The head of the valley of the Beyas-ai is composed of level uplands, terminating in abrupt cliffs overhanging deep ravines, with shingly and sandy declivities, strewn with rocky detritus.

AK-SHEHR (White town) a tn. Asiatic Turkey pash. Khairi, sanjak Alekhar 70 m. N. W. Konia lat. 38° 23' N., lon. 31° 25' E. on an E. slope of the Salmas Dagh mountains, at the entrance into an extensive valley watered by the river Kama, which flows into the sea lake of Ain Ghul between 2 and 3 m. from the town. The houses rise in terraces one above the other or are disposed amidst groves and gardens. There is a carpet manufactory here and a considerable trade. Antiquaries have hazarded the opinion though unsupported by evidence, that more than one ancient city had occupied the site of Ak-shehr or its immediate vicinity. Pop. 8500.

AKSU a small tn. Asiatic Turkey pash. Andoliz, sanjak Khodavendur 18 m. E. by S. Brusa and about the same distance E. Mount Olympus. The high road from Kutaya to Brusa and Mondiana—the latter on the gulf of that name—passes through it.

AKSHINSK, a fortress, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, right bank of the Onon, near the Chinese frontier and 70 m. S. W. Dornomak. It has some trade in muscovy and siberian skins.

AKSOU Aksu or Oksu a district and large commercial and manufacturing in Little Bokhara, a prov. of China, in the N. W. part of that empire. The town is 810 m. N. E. by E. Kashgar lat. 41° N. lon. 79° E. and is situated in the valley of the Aksou at the termination of a road leading across the Tian Shan mountains to the province or district of Ili, with which it carries on an extensive trade. It is a flourishing place, being much resorted to by caravans from all parts, and being a convenient place of exchange for the merchandise of Russia, China, and Turkey. It is celebrated for its manufactures of cotton cloth and saddlery. The former is a peculiar fabric, called *kasu*, and is esteemed the latter is manufactured from deer skin, and is highly esteemed. The saddles and bridles, in particular are elaborately and beautifully embroidered, and otherwise ornamented, and are exported in great numbers to distant countries. The artisans of the place also work skillfully in precious stones, and execute superb vases with much taste. On market days, the town is crowded with buyers and sellers, and presents a very lively

and stirring appearance. There are here a Chinese custom house, and garrison of about 8000 men the officers of which, however are accountable to those at Ouché, a large town about 70 m. W. Aksou.

Aksou was formerly the residence of the kings of Kashgar and Yarkand. In 1716, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and, in the beginning of the present century suffered severely from an inundation, by which 8000 persons perished. The district is well watered by several mountain streams and is very fertile, producing grain, fruits, vegetables and cotton in abundance, and pasturing great numbers of cattle and sheep. The inhabitants are industrious, generally in comfortable circumstances, and ever remarkable for their generosity and hospitality often ridiculing the ungratefulness of the other Mahomedans. A Chinese writer thus marvelously characterizes them: Their manners are simple they are neither covetous nor rogues, like the other Mahomedans they are fond of smoking drinking, and dancing like those of Kaché. They are said however to be, with all their good qualities, extremely irascible and, when excited, apt to have recourse to violence. There is said to be a mine of rubies near Aksou but not worked. Pop. of town, 20,000 of the entire district, considerably upwards of 100,000.

AKSTAPA a river and valley Georgia. The river is an affluent of the Kur from the right, into which it falls, about 23 m. S. S. E. Tiflis. It rises about 15 m. N. W. the N. point of Lake Okchaba, or Sévan and runs a generally N. E. course of about 50 m. The valley through which it flows is volcanic, and the villages in the valley are nearly all Armenian. Several of them have vineyards, and plantations of mulberries, but of no great extent.—(Dubou de Montperoux's *Voy. Asiatique de Caucase*.)

AKTEBOLDI a small haven of European Turkey sanjak Kirkkuch on the S. W. coast of the Black Sea lat. 42° 4' N. lon. 37° 50' E.

AKUN an ul and active volcano, of the Aleutian series lat. 54° 17' N. lon. 165° 22' W.

AKURKA. See AKETIKKA.

AKUTAN an ul and active volcano, of the Aleutian series lat. 54° 22' N. lon. 165° 40' W. (n) The volcano is 3333 ft. in height.

AKYAB, a seaport, India beyond the Ganges, prov. Aracan of which it is the cap. as well as of a district of its own name. It lies on an island at the mouth of the Mayu or Aracan river lat. 20° 8' 24" N. lon. 92° 54' 54" E. (n). The town, which was commenced in 1826 is composed of houses built chiefly of bamboo. They are, however spacious and airy and are elevated a few feet above the ground to guard against damp. The harbour though its entrance be rather intricate for strangers, has good and safe anchorage in 84 to 84 fathoms water. This port has been rapidly rising in importance, more especially as respects its shipments of rice to various ports in the East to Europe, and even to America. When cleared in the U. States, it is sometimes re-exported with the Carolina brand upon it, being little, if at all inferior to the rice of that State. Akyah is a free port and all commodities upon exception, are exempt from duty. The imports are unimportant, there being no market for any quantity of one article. There is a civil judge here, who tries all suits for sums not exceeding 500 rupees (£50) the language used in this court is Burmese. Pop. about 6000.—The seaport of Akyah is the largest of the three into which the prov. of Aracan is divided. It is much intersected with rivers and salt-water creeks or natural canals, with water sufficient to admit a vessel of 800 to 600 tons, proceeding 20 to 25 m. beyond Akyah. Rice is the principal crop, and the only grain exported. The natives are deficient in the method of cleaning it, so that it is often shipped in the husk. Other articles of produce exported are sundewy tobacco, bees wax, honey, cotton, hides, horse, wood oil, shark fin, fish maw, shrimp, ginger, coars, ballocks, pomegranate and salt, which last is next in importance to grain. At the port, and in the district of Akyah, there are generally loading at the same time, from 100 and 200 vessels, chiefly small craft from the Coromandel coast, where partly is cleared for the Mauritius and Bourbon markets. During 11 years, ending 1845, the grain exported from the port and district amounted to the average of 82 435 tons and the number of vessels to 625.—(Jour. Geo. Soc., *Nautical Magazine*, 1845.)

ALA a n. Austrian Tyrol circle of 9 m. S. from Rovereto, on the left bank of the Adige. It is the last station on a Tyrolse ground when travelling towards Italy and has on a picturesque slope, its well built houses in scattered groups, forming a kind of crescent half encircling the mountains which rise above it. Ala has a gymnasium and elementary school manufactures of velvet and silk, more important formerly than at present and its inhabitants are also engaged in raising grapes, grain, fruit and in meadow culture. It occupies the site of the *Moenes* ed *polonium* of the Romans and, during the Middle Ages, it was named *Bala*. Pop. 2800

ALABAMA one of the S. United States, America, bounded N by Tennessee, E by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico and W by Mississippi. Greatest length, from N to S, 817 m.; greatest breadth, about 186 m. superficial extent, 66,000 sq. m. or 25,160,000 acres between lat. 30° 10' and 35° 0' N. and between lon. 85° W. and 88° 30' W. The S. part of the State, which borders on the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, over a space of 50 or 60 m. in width, is low and level and wooded with pine, cypress, and loblolly the middle is hilly with some tracts of level sand or prairie the N is broken and mountainous. The district is intersected by the rivers Alabama, Tombigbee, Mobile, Black Warrior, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Tennessee, Chatahoochee, Perdido, and Cahawbe, some of which are navigable by steamers for several hundred miles. The soil is various being in some places, particularly in the S. sandy and barren. In others fertile. On the margin of the rivers there is some rich land beyond, the ground is low wet and interspersed with stagnant pools. Next to this river swamp, and elevated 10 or 15 ft. above it, there lies an extensive tract of level land, composed of a black rich mould, and covered with wood. To this succeed the *prairie*—wide-spreading plants or grassy undulating land without timber and dotted with gums, herbage, and flowers. The climate in the S. of the bottom land, during the winter and of the country bordering on the mountain peaks of the Tennessee, is unhealthy. In the more elevated parts, it is more salubrious, the winters being mild, and the summers tempered by breezes from the Gulf of Mexico. Its staple production is cotton but it also produces wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, potatoes, hay, tobacco, rice and sugar. Iron ore is found in several places, and coal abundance on the Black Warrior and Cahawbe. Marble, also is found, and gold ore in small quantity. Live stock—Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry. Principal manufactures—Cotton, iron, leather hardware, bricks, and carriages.

The legislative power of Alabama is vested in a senate consisting of 38 members elected for four years, one half going out every two years, and a house of representatives, consisting of 100 members elected for two years, chosen by universal suffrage, and, together forming the *General Assembly* of the State. The governor in whom the executive power is vested, is elected for two years. The State sends five representatives to Congress. It is divided into 49 counties. Its praiseworthy towns are—Montgomery, now the seat of government, Mobile, the chief port, Cahawbe, St. Stephens, Tuscaloosa, Wetumpka, Florence, and Huntsville. In 1848 the exports amounted to about £2380,549; the imports to £23 879. In the present year (1850) the national debt is £2 077 187 on which an interest is payable annually of £108,516. Pop. in 1846 674,327 of which 253,532 were slaves in 1840 and 3039 free people of colour.—(*U States Geo. Department's American Geo. Times*—*Geological and Railroad of the U States Ministry*) *U States*

ALABASTER, *FLINTSTONE*, or *YFERRA* one of the Bahamas. See *BAHAMAS*.

ALABAT one of the smaller of the Philippines, on the E. coast of the island of Luzon prov. Tayabas, near the head of the extensive inlet at the S. end of the island, which terminates in the Gulf or Bay of Lamon or Lamon. The N. point of the island is in lat. 14° N. lon. 121° 55' E. (A). It is about 10 m. in length and from 4 to 5 m. in breadth. The inhabitants are described as a savage race.—(*Malat's Philippines*)

ALACRAN or **ALACRANES** (CRA) a reef, or shoal Gulf of Mexico, off the N. coast of the peninsula of Yucatan, from which it is distant about 80 m. On the S. side is a harbour called Port Alacran, in lat. 22° 38' 30" N. lon. 89° 42' W. (A). It is secure, and well sheltered by dry reefs, which protect it as

effectually as land. On February 12 1847 the mail steam packet *Forest* was lost on the reef when 12 persons perished.

ALADAN *ALADA*, or *ALADIVA* ISLAND, a cluster of small islands Bay of Bengal off the coast of Sum. forming part of the *Mergel Archipelago* lat. 9° 35' N. lon. 9° 58' E. **ALADJAHIBBAR**, or **KARUKATTA**, a n. European Turkey esp. *manjak* Karukatta, prov. Serrie, on the right bank of the Morava, about 96 m. S. *Scemedia* lat. 49° 19' N. lon. 21° 28' E. The *manjak* is traversed by cliffs from the Balkan range, and is watered by the Morava and some smaller streams, all of them discharging their waters into the Danube, to which the district gradually slopes. It contains some towns and vineyards.

AL ALJOS, a n. Span. town, prov. of, and 30 m. S.W. from Valladolid, near the left bank of the Trabacosa. It is agreeably situated and its regular paved, and clean streets are lined with dry elegant vaults for storing wine, the preparation of which constitutes one of the chief occupations in the town. It has a square, in which are the townhall the prison and one of the two churches possessed by the town, both of these spacious Doric buildings. There are, likewise, in Alajos four schools, an hospital for wayfaring poor and several other benevolent institutions. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in raising wheat, barley, rye, and peas, of which considerable quantities are exported to Madrid and Portugal. In growing wine, part of which is also exported in weaving domestic linens for local consumption, and in tanning leather. Pop. 3245. Madrid.

ALAGHELZ, a volcanic mountain and mountain range, bordering the N. side of the basin of Armenia. It lies on the N. side of the great plain of the Araxes, and on the E. touches on Lake Gokcha, or Sevan, and on the N. it is connected with offshoot mountain ranges of the Caucasus. On some parts of its slopes large quantities of sulphur are obtained its highest peak rises 15 688 ft. above the sea level.

ALAGOAS, a maritime prov. of Brazil, deriving its name from various mispronouncing of *Alago* for which it is noted. It lies between lat. 9° and 10° 30' S. and is bounded N and W by the prov. of Pernambuco, E. by the prov. of Sergipe del Rey and F. by the Atlantic length about 140 m. by a breadth of about 90 m. This province has several lakes, none of them of great extent, frequented by a great variety of birds and several ridges of hills, none of them of great elevation but generally well wooded and inhabited by abundance of game, oysters, manioc, &c. which constitute a grateful sustenance to various tribes of nomadic Indians that frequent these wilds. From the extent of surface covered by lakes and by forests, the climate of Alagoas is on the whole moist. The plates near the sea are generally sandy and not very fertile. But inland, the soil is good, producing besides tobacco cotton and sugar which are exported to Bahia and Pernambuco mangoes, oranges, jack fruit and abundance of fine timber used for shipbuilding in the above-named ports, and in Maceio. Cattle are reared but not in numbers sufficient to supply the demands of the coast towns. Limestone, granite, and various kinds of clay abound in the prov. Pop. 140 000.—(*Enc. Geo. Imp. Brazil*)

ALAGOAS, a city and seaport in the above prov. on the coast of the Atlantic, S. side of an arm of the sea named Mundaú, which runs inland about 40 m. and about 20 m. distant from Maceio lat. 9° 40' S. lon. 35° 59' W. It is built on an elevated situation, and being adorned with lofty mango trees has an extremely picturesque appearance when viewed from a distance but does not improve on a nearer inspection.

The houses are mostly of stone, and generally more than one story in height many of them, however, are falling into decay while the streets have altogether a desolate appearance—a consequence, chiefly of the expulsion of the Portuguese by the Brazilians. There are eight churches and two convents in the town all handsome buildings. The market is well supplied with fresh and salt-water fish, and with the fruits of the district. This town has fallen off since the seat of local government was transferred to Maceio which is the chief place of trade. The principal productions of the country around are sugar cotton, manioc, hides, Brazil wood, and rosewood. Pop. of town and district, 13,000.

ALAGON a river Spain, formed by the union of several small streams which take rise in the Sierra Franca, prov. Salamanca. Flowing in a S. direction, it traverses and

brings a considerable portion of the province of Cáceres, changes, at Badajoz, its course to S. W., and, receiving several affluents, falls into the Tagus, about 2 m. N.E. Alentejo. The Alagón is about 120 m. in length, and noted for the mass and flavor of its trout and other fish.—(Nadon.)

ALAGON a. to Spain Aragon prov of, and 15 m NW from Barcelona, near the junction of the Jalón, or Xalón, with the Ebro, and close upon the Aragon Canal. It is a well built, well-serviced, little town, with clean and paved streets. It possesses two churches, four schools, and an hospital. The inhabitants are principally occupied with agriculture; producing grain, olives, grapes, &c. and in manufacturing a small quantity of salt-petre. Pop 1932—(Madoz).

ALAGLASH or **ALLAGASH** a river in Maine, U States, America. It is the outlet of the waters of numerous lakes.

among which the most considerable are *Aphnoegonegamoock*, *Algoos-qagamoock*, and *Potegues-qegamoockook*, from which it takes a crooked N course, interspersed with numerous rapids round the Allegash mountains, over a considerable fall, called the Great Fall, to the river St John, which it enters lat $4^{\circ} 4' N$ lon. $62^{\circ} 5' W$

ALAIS, a flourishing manufacturing town, France, dep. Gard, upon the Gardon d'Alais, at the foot of the Cevennes mountains, and formerly cap. of the district of Cevennes 86 m N W Avignon 23 m N W Nismes, to which there is a railway. Although pretty well built there is nothing remarkable about its public buildings. In the town there are a Protestant cathedral for a tribe of 15 commerce and coal the primary jurisdiction of the town and a well equipped chemical laboratory for the engineers employed at the mines, a theatre, and a public library containing about 4000 volumes. Alais owns its prosperous condition to the richness of the surrounding country in coal, iron, lead, zinc, and manganese, all of which are wrought, but more especially the first two, with great assiduity. The coal of the District was not wrought until 1809 and from that period may be said to date the rise of Alais manufactures. The principal manufactures are of iron, tin, and glass, silk gloves, stockings, and thread ribbons, seals, beads, glass to a considerable extent porcelain and pottery ware. The Grain—Grain, wine, sulphate of iron, coal, and the various articles manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. In the vicinity are several alabaster springs, which during the autumn months, are visited to some extent for their medicinal properties. Pop in 1819 8000 in 1846, 17,888 —(*Enc. de*

LA PAZ, JULIA, a In Central America state, Costa Rica, 25 N 85 W Carageo lat 9 40' N lon 85 40' W. Some of the better houses have a landscaped appearance; they are long and low with broad piazzas and large windows having wooden balconies. The plaza is beautifully situated. Mr Stephens, describing the town as it appeared on a Sunday says, The inhabitants, who were cleanly dressed, were sitting on the piazzas, or with doors wide open, reclining in hammocks, or on high-backed wooden *setees* under shade. The women were dressed like ladies and some were handsome, and all white. As we passed along the street, we were welcomed in the most friendly manner by all we met. The road for two or three miles before entering the town is lined with houses, the fronts of 400 yards square, and the houses are of the most sumptuous and are decorated with paintings. Rows of trees, bearing beautiful flowers, and which, in some places, are planted between the houses, run on either side of the road. In the fields, the growing of sugar cane is the chief culture; every house has attached a small sugar mill. Pop. about 19 000.

ALAKANANDA, a river, Himalayas, rising in the Himalayas mountains about lat. 81 N°; lon. 79° 55' E. and flowing S.W. through the prov. of Gurwal. At Devarayaga, a small town 12 m. W. Garunagar lat. 80° 10' N°; lon. 78° 40' E. it unites with the Bhagirathi in forming the river Ganges. It is one of the sacred rivers of the Hindoos, and abounds with a species of fish named roher (*Cyprinus dentatus*) which the Brahmans daily feed, and some of which become so tame, as to be tamed from the hand. Another species, named roher beautifully coloured and of fine flavour is found in the river. — Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*

ALAK-DAQH [Beautiful mound] a lofty mountain, Turkish Armenia, prov Erzeroum about 50 m. W Mount Ararat, with which it is connected by several lofty chains. Its

height has not been accurately ascertained, but is stated at 9000 or 10 000 ft. above the sea. On the N faces of the highest peaks, Mr. Brant saw large masses of snow lying in the month of September. —The name ALAN-DAG is applied also to a portion of the Altair mountains, and to a range of mountains in Anatolia, 85 m. N. W. ANKARA.

ΔΙ & ΚΟΙ [Beautiful village] a vill. Asiatic Turkey
push. Yan on the E. side of the lake of the latter name. It
contains a church and, on a hill overlooking the village, are
the ruins of another of ancient date, while at the bottom there
is a third of smaller dimensions. There are extensive vineyards
in the vicinity and a considerable quantity of *wine kists*,
which is sent to, and disposed of in the city of Yan. The
Lakes of Yan is not visible from the village, being shut out from
view by an intervening range of low hills.

ALAMEDA [A row of trees] the name of several towns and villages, Spain.—1. A *viñal* Old Castle *pro* Santa, whose inhabitants are employed in agriculture, in rearing of sheep and goats, and in weaving domestics. Pop. 372.—2. A *viñal* in *Andalusia*, *pro* of *San* N. W. from *Malaga*, on thirteenth from *Sevilla* to *Granada*. It has a church and grocery sold in the vicinity is of good quality producing grain olives, and sugar cane. Pop. 3690.—3. A *viñal* New Castle, *pro* of, and *San* Madrid, noted for the *Caperca*, the fine place and a pleasure ground of the *Dukes* of *Oseña*. Pop. 1192.—4. A *viñal* Leon, *pro* *Salamanca*, about 18 m. from *Candido* *Rodrigo* It has irregular streets, a church and *crudo* *montañas*. Pop. 714.—5. *San* *Mari* de *la* *Alameda*, a *viñal* Old Castle, *pro* of and 98 m. W. from *Madrid* on the confines of the two Castiles. It has a cold unhealthy climate, and contains a church and school. Pop. 500.—6. *Alameda* de *la* *Reyna* a *viñal* Old Castle *pro* *Valencia*, 8 m. from *Illes* it has regular streets, a townhouse, granary and a church. Pop. 107.—7. *Alameda* del *Valle* a *viñal* Old Castle *pro* *Madrid* 10 m. from *Butrago* in a valley of the same name. Pop. 244.—8. *San* *de* *la* *Alameda*.

ALAMOS (Los) is a Mexico pop. Sonora, 140m. N.W. Sonora, between the Rio del Norte, and the Rio Mayo. It is situated in a barren plain, in a district celebrated for its silver mines, which are a few miles distant from the town. The merchants of Alamos are generally wealthy and the town is of entirely handsome. It contains some good and well paved streets. The houses are generally built of stone or brick, and laid over with stucco. Those that surround the square are of modern architecture, and belong to the principal miners and merchants. A new church of stone, finished in 1826 is a very elegant building. The Alameda is a pleasant promenade formed of avenues of poplars with stone seats at intervals. Fresh meat is dear being brought from a great distance. The water used in the town is drawn from deep wells, and is very bad and scarce. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and stock raising, and are generally as poor as usual, and unsuitable, even amongst themselves. They have no amusement except gambling which they carry on to excess. Pop. about 6000 and from 3000 to 4000 more are employed daily in the mines.—There are four other towns of the same name in S. America.—(Ward's Mexico, vol. II App.)

ALAMUT or ALANMOT a district of Persia, a little to the W. of Tehran, between lat. 56° 4' and 51° 0' E. and intersected by the 34th parallel. It is bounded N. by a high range of mountains, which separate it from the provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran and is about 80 m. in length by 20 in breadth. In this district is situated the ancient stronghold of the chiefs of the Assassins (*See* ASSASSIN). It stood upon a high naked and exceedingly steep rock and was deemed impregnable before gunpowder became a munition of war. A few dilapidated walls and cisterns are all that now remain of the ruins of a nest in this stern retreat was sometimes called. The vicinity of the rock, says Col Sibbel is a most dreary solitude, excepting eagles and hawks, not a living thing to be seen nor even a single tree, but the view from the summit is not so desolate.

ÅLAND or **ÖLAND ISLANDS** a large group of 80 inhabited and 200 uninhabited islands, situated between the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea and near the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, between lat. 58° 50' and 60° 40' N. lon. 19° 30' and 21° E., and occupying a space of about 352 sq. mi. They formerly belonged to Sweden, but are now included in the government of Finland having been ceded

to Russia in 1809. The navigation amongst them is rendered difficult by the narrowness and shallowness of the channels. The principal islands are Aland, which gives name to the group, Lomland, Lompsland, Kleron, Fogles Kumlings, Bredon, Verdon, and Hanneo. The whole group is composed mainly of red granite, with here and there strata of red marl and limestone. The foundation is covered with clay flint, and immense and along the coasts are large masses of fossiliferous flint. Aland, distant about 80 m. from the Swedish coast is the largest of the whole, being 25 m. long and about 22 broad. It is hilly, deeply indented by numerous bays, and contains forests of pine and birch. It has also some good pasture and arable land and is watered by several small streams. Wheat, barley and rye are raised here, as in some of the other islands in sufficient quantities for the supply of the inhabitants, who rear also a number of horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. In this island there is a harbour capable of containing the whole Russian fleet, and a cistern in which, it is said, 90,000 men might be quartered. Besides other occupations, the inhabitants employ themselves in shooting wild fowl and other game, in quarrying and burning limestone, but principally in fishing and catching seals, which abound on their coasts. The produce of the country consisting of butter, salted meat and fish, cheese, hides, charcoal, timber lime, and gum, is conveyed in small vessels to the neighbouring ports upon the Baltic. The whole archipelago of Aland is divided into eight parishes, of which five are in the principal island. There are various good ports and several villages, or hamlets, of which Gustafshamn, in Aland where there is an old castle, is the chief place. The inhabitants are entirely of Swedish extraction. The first victory of the Russians over the Swedes was gained in the neighbourhood of these islands, by Peter I. in 1714. The principal ports are now generally occupied by detachments of the Baltic fleet and one of the smaller islands on which a telegraph is established, is inhabited by the pilots who are employed by the Russian Government for conducting the mails and travellers. Pop. 14,000, of which 9000 are in Aland and 5000 in Kumlings.—(Gilbert, *The Sea of Swed.*)

AL-ARABISH

ALABAMA, a N. E. river, belonging to Spain, situated on the slope of a high mountain in the interior 11 m. N. E. of Palmas. It is tolerably well built, and has two municipal offices, a church, and two endowed schools, some water and several windmills, brandy distilleries, and manufactures of soap and coarse cloth. Pop. 4000.

ALABAMA or ALABAMA an important river N. E. Siberia between the Indigirka and the Kolyma it rises in lat. 67° N. in the Alaskan hills, and flowing nearly parallel with the former river falls into the Arctic Ocean, about 100 m. to the N. E. of the embouchure of that river.

ALA-SHEH (anc. Philadelphus) a city Turkey in Asia, pers. Anadolus, 82 m. E. Smyrna, stands on part of Mount Taurus near the river Cogamne famous as the seat of one of the first Christian churches. It is of great extent but the houses are mean, and the streets narrow and dirty. A vast number of interesting remains of antiquity are scattered about the town, consisting of fragments of beautiful columns, sarcophagi, fountains, &c. Ala-Sheh was built by Attalus Philadelphus king of Pergamos, and is still a place of some importance, being much resorted to by caravans going to and from Smyrna. Pop. 16,000.

ALASKA

ALASKA a seaport in Barrenia State, prov. of and 5 m. E. W. from Albenga lat. 44° 2' N. lon. 9° 11' E. The port is excellent, and carries on a considerable trade 1 op 6000.

ALASSONA a N. European town, of and 35 m. N. E. from Tricela, or Tricelina, and 25 m. N. W. Larissa. It has a Greek convent, a considerable summer market, and a population of about 3000.

ALATA, a small river Ahyraile, a tributary of the Bah-el-Arak, near its confluence with which occurs the celebrated cemetery of Alata, first described by Bruce. The cemetery on the Bah-el-Arak is locally known by the name of *Tu Emt*, or *Spoke of fire* and is situated about 20 m. S. Lake Thana, about 5000 ft. above the level of the sea; lat. 11° 30' N. lon. 37° 40' E. (See *ALARA*, *BAH-EL*.)—There

is a vil. named ALATA in the Isl. of Corsea, about 6 m. N. Ajaccio.

ALATA CASTRA, a Roman fortress, Scotland, co. Moray par. Duffus. See *EDINBURGH*.

ALATAMAH, or ALATAMA a river Georgia, U. States, America, formed by the union of the Ocmulgee and the Oconee, from the sources of which, in the Alleghany mountains, its course is about 500 m. It is a large but gentle stream flowing through forests and plains, and falling, by several outlets into Alabama Sound, 60 m. S. W. Savannah. Its average breadth is 600 yards, its depth 3 ft. and the bar at its mouth has 14 ft. at low water. On both branches, it is navigable by vessels of small tonnage 500 m. from the sea.

ALATRI a N. Papal State, delegation of and 5 m. N. from Frosinone. It has some trade in wine, oil and common cloth. The bishop holds immediately from the Pope. Pop. 9000.

ALATYR, a N. Russia, gov. of and 90 m. W. W. from Simbirsk, at the confluence of the Alaty with the Sura lat. 54° 45' N. lon. 48° 15' E. The houses are constructed of wood, and it has a considerable trade in corn. Pop. (1850) 7247. The river Alaty rises in the gov. of Simbirsk E. through part of Novgorod as it in Simbirsk falls into the Sura at the town from which it derives its name, after a course of upwards of 125 m.

ALAUJI a N. Frontier dep. Assam cap. of a district of some extent, 140 m. S. Quila on the road from that city to Guenay lat. 23° 22' S. lon. 79° 17' W. It has an altitude of 7950 ft. above the sea, in the valley of Alauji on a small river of its own name an affluent of the Gulf of Guayayuti. It has a church, a Franciscan convent, and a school and in the neighbourhood are warm medicinal springs whose waters are used to some extent. Manufactures.—Cloth both woollen and cotton, in which, also some trade is done. The valley to which Alauji gives its name is one of the highest and richest in the Andes. It grows rice, sugar cane, some grain and fruits of every kind.—(Gutierrez Alcala Gilbert *The Sea of Swed.*)

ALAVA a hilly prov. in the N. of Spain, cap. Vitoria, one of the three Basque provinces, between lat. 42° 23' 40" and 43° 8' 5" N. lon. 3° 11' and 3° 6' W. bounded N. by Biscay N. E. by Guipuzcoa E. by Navarre S. by Old Castile and W. by Santander area 2069 sq. m. The general features of this province are very rugged, branches of the great Pyrenean chain ramifying throughout its length and breadth, and forming a natural boundary between Alava and the other two Basque provinces—Biscay and Guipuzcoa. The mountains yield iron, copper lead and antimony marble freestone, white limestone and granite most of which are wrought to some extent they are clothed with oak, chestnut, holly pine, an other hardy timber and abound in ferruginous, calcareous, and sulphurous springs. The principal streams are the Zadorra and Ayala both affluents of the Ebro, which forms the boundary between Alava and Old Castile. In the N. part of the province are salt lakes or salt pools. The valleys are fertile, but the system of agriculture is very defective and the implements used in husbandry of the most homely and primitive description. Grain especially wheat, the staple food of the inhabitants, vegetables, fish, hemp and abundance of fruits of excellent quality are produced and wine is plentiful but inferior. Sheep goats, pigs, horned cattle, and mules for agricultural labour and carrying, are reared, and deer and game of all kinds abound. The chief occupation of the people is husbandry but many are also employed in tanning in grinding corn expressing oil, and manufacturing cloth, felt hats, harness, hardware, and glass and some are engaged as carriers. Alava exports fruits, iron, copper and manufactured goods and imports sugar, chocolate, tobacco, and implements for mechanical purposes. Education is little attended to partly from the children being too early sent to labour and partly owing to the peculiar prejudices of the people, who both in language costume, and manners, are entirely different from those of the other portions of the peninsula; and who priding themselves on nobility of birth, resent, as an insult any attempt to correct their moral deficiencies. It is worthy of remark, that, though much addicted to smuggling yet theft and murder is much less frequent amongst them than in most other districts of Spain.

and the hospitality of the peasantry according to their humble means, is proverbial. For costume, and other particulars respecting the Biscayans, see *Baiona Provincas*. Pop. 81,897. —(Madrid, *Dic. de España*.)

ALAYA (also *Corcoran*), a seaport in Turkey in Asia, *pash. Isthik*, cap. *mukah* of the same name. Lat. 30° 31' 30" N. lon. 32° 1' E. (a) situated on the face of a rocky promontory from 500 to 600 ft. in height, and surrounded with old walls now falling to ruins. The town and adjacent cliffs of compact white limestone, have a picturesque appearance from the sea. But from its being built on an acclivity the streets are so steep, that one only is practicable for horses. The houses are wretched, and the mosques small and mean. There is here neither pier nor harbour. There is, however, good anchorage in the roads, from two to four cables length from the shore. About 9 m. N. E. from the town is seen the peak of a *moor* nearly 5000 ft. high, which forms a good landmark to seamen. Pop. 3000.

ALAYOR, or ALAYON, a *tu* in *Almorca*, belonging to Spain, situated in the interior about 10 m. W. N. W. Fort Mahon. It is a close-built and uneven town, having a town-house, two churches, an hospital, endowed school, some wind mills, handy distilleries, linen weaving, cheese making, and a small trade in wine and potatoes. Pop. 4723. —(Madrid.)

ALP, or *Alr* called also the *BRANAR ALPS*, a chain of mountains separating almost exclusively to Wittenberg extending S. W. to N. E. from the source of the Neckar by which river it is separated from the mountains of the Schwarzwald, or Black forest, to that of the Jura, a total length of 84 m. and having a breadth varying from 15 to 20 m. It forms the water shed between the Neckar and Danube and in different parts, takes the names of *Monte Alb*, or *rough Alps*, by which, indeed, the whole chain is designated, though properly restricted to the district between Leuchter and Zaunmug. Hochstetter applied to the district round Blaubeurg, and Aulbach to the elevated plains between Aalen, Heidenheim and Weissenheim on the right bank of the Brenz. It slopes gently towards the Danube and shows its greatest escarpment towards the valley of the Neckar seen from which it appears very much like the Jura when viewed from the basin of the Aar that is to say it exhibits a line of heights uninterrupted and almost of the same level above which a few points are elevated. Its geological structure is the same as the Jura, of which, indeed, it seems to be an E. continuation. Though, like the Jura, it is deficient in water yet from its slopes rise the Kocher, Vils, Rems, Lauter, Enns, Ebnath, Leuchter, Brunn, Brenz, &c. In three most important summits are the Hohenberg 3569 ft. the Dudenberg 3321 ft. and the Schaffberg 3334 ft. above the sea level. —(*Oberpreuss. de P. Europa*.)

ALBA (the *Alba Pompeia* of the Romans) an episcopal city Sicilian states, cap. prov. of same name, 30 m. S. F. Turin, and 10 m. S. W. Add on the right bank of the Tanaro, which is crossed by a bridge of boats. The country round it is called *Albania*. The town, which at the sea of a bishop, suffragan to Turin contains a cathedral, several churches, and a college. It has an extensive trade in cattle. Pop. 7690. —The river is watered by the rivers *Benaco*, *Belbo*, and *Bormida*, and produces in abundance grain, maize, wine, and fruit, and the milk is considered to be the best in Piedmont. Amongst the products are marble, rock salt, and sulphate of magnesia. Pop. 105,737.

ALBACETE, a prov. S. E. of Spain partly in Murcia and partly in New Castile, between lat. 38 and 39° 45' N. and lon. 0° 57' and 5° 9' W. It is bounded, N. by the prov. Cuenca, E. by Valencia and Albacete, S. by Murcia, and W. by Ciudad Real and Jaen; area, 3545 sq. m. The surface of this province is considerably varied presenting, in some parts, lofty *sierras*, peaks of which attain a height, above the sea level, of 5000 ft. and, in other parts, rich plains and arable land. As a whole, it is hilly but its valleys every where are fertile. The hills produce wheat, for several purposes; abundance of oak also juniper, tamarisk, and various other interesting plants. The province is well watered by the *Júcar*, the *Guadalequivir*, the *Segura*, the *Murdo*, and numerous smaller streams, all of which empty themselves into the Mediterranean and it possesses several salt lakes, or *salinas*, and numerous medicinal springs—hot and cold, saline, sulphurous, ferruginous, sulphureous, and calcareous. Agriculture is in

an advanced state for Spain; and cereals, hemp, tobacco, grapes, almonds, nuts, oranges, lemons, lemons, olives, aloe, saffron and rich honey are produced; the grapes and saffron in large quantities. The annual produce of the latter amounting to 12 000 lbs. The pasture lands are rich and large numbers of sheep and goats, and a considerable number of cows, horses, mules, and asses are reared. The mineral riches of Albacete consist of building stones, millstones, gypsum from copper shale, antimony sulphur and coal but none of them are wrought to any great extent, some not at all. The main occupation of the people is agriculture and cattle rearing; some are employed as carters, and others in various trades and manufactures in weaving sundry kinds of coarse cloths, chiefly for local consumption, making earthenware, hardware, and soap distilling brandy &c. The trade of the province consists in exporting agricultural produce and some iron, zinc, and sulphur. The state of education is miserably low and crimes against the person are numerous. Pop. 195,531. —(Madrid, *Dic. de España*.)

ALBACETE, a *tu* in Spain, in Murcia, cap. prov. of same name, on the highway between Madrid and Cartagena, and 110 m. N. N. W. the latter place. It lies in a fertile but treeless plain is richly supplied with water which is, also, of very indifferent quality. The streets mostly cross each other at right angles they are commodious, and generally clean. Many of the houses are decorated with green painted balconies. The town has, likewise, six squares in which are to be found the courthouses, barracks, and hospital civil and military and the most noteworthy buildings are the parish church, of the 16th century the chapter houses the palace de *Paseo Hermoso* and the bull ring. Besides these there are a chapel, an hospital for wayfarers poor a normal seminary and numerous public and private schools. Albacete, from its position, is a place of considerable business and carries on trade, both direct and transit, with Murcia, Alicante, Valencia, and Madrid exporting grain, saffron, and cattle and importing wool, fish, medicines, rice, sugar, wine, iron, cloths &c. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the carrying on trade in making a sort of clasp-dagger knives, called *puñales* and *casacas*, in quality said to be second only to those of Toledo, but far inferior to Sheffield goods in making shoes, soap, earthenware, and other articles to a smaller extent. A great fair is held in September. Pop. 12,143. —(Madrid, *Dic. de España*.)

ALBA DE TORRES, a *tu* in Spain in Leon prov. of and 17 m. S. E. from Salamanca on a slope on the right bank of the *Tormes*. It has two squares, in the larger of which are the parish church, and the townhall and it likewise possesses a public granary an endowed hospital, and three superior and well-attended schools. Its inhabitants are chiefly devoted to agriculture. At Alba de Torres, Oct. 19 1805 Marshal Kellerman gained a victory over the Spanish Duke del Parque. Pop. 2176.

ALBALA, a small *tu* in Spain, in Extremadura, prov. of and 20 m. S. E. from Caceres, at the extreme E. of the *sierra de Montanechos*. It has a church, townhall, school and several fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in tillage, feeding cattle, manufacturing gray plush and expressing oil. The produce of the vicinity is grain, fruits, and vegetables, is abundant and black sheep, cattle, and pigs, are reared. Pop. 2135.

ALBALATE DEL ARZOBISPO a *tu* in Spain, in Aragón prov. Teruel, 46 m. S. E. Huesca, on the left bank of the *Martin*, an affluent of the *Ebro*, situated on a slope, and pretty regularly built having a church, a Latin and two other schools, an hospital, and cemetery. The inhabitants manufacture linen, coarse cloth, and baize cultivate grain, wine, oil, silk, and wool and rear sheep and goats. Pop. 3746. —(Albatala is likewise the name of various other villages in different parts of Spain. —(Madrid.)

ALBAN (8c) a *tu* in France, dep. Loire, 18 m. N. Mende. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, and an hospital for insane families. Pop. 2155. —There are several small towns and villages in France of this name amongst them is a hamlet, dep. Loire, remarkable for its mineral waters, which are much frequented.

ALBANCHEZ, a *tu* in Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 28 m. N. E. from Almería, on a hill in the midst of lofty *sierras*. It contains a large square a parish church chapter house,

prison, two endowed schools, and a cemetery. Manufactures—Linen fabrics, quilts, and blankets, oil, and large quantities of tiles and bricks. Grain grapes, olives, and fruits are cultivated and a few sheep and mules for farming labour reared. Pop. 2190.—There is another **ATRAMONTE**, about

In Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. E from Jerez. It has a church and school but, as a whole, has a very run-down aspect, the houses being ill built and in a state of decay. Pop. 1198.

ALBANIA (called *Skopje*, by themselves from *Skopje*, a Servian *Armatshko*, by the Turks *Armatshko* and *Armatshko*, by the Balkans and *Albania*, by the Greeks) a mountainous country, by the Adriatic, 38° 30' N. 19° 45' E. 100 m. long and 31 25' W. It is about 280 m. in extreme length and in breadth, varying from about 90 m. in the N. and centre to about 40 m. in the S. near the Gulf of Arta, bounded by S. and E. W. by the Adriatic and Ionian seas. It by Montenegro from which it is separated by the river Moraca, and by Bosnia. P. by Servia, and that part of Romenia, namely *okolina* of Monastir and Macedonia, and by Thessaly or Trakia, and S. by Greece. The N. and E. boundary from Bosnia to the Gulf of Arta, is formed by a ridge of mountains which generally speaking also constitutes the water shed. It is called *Prokletie* or Dugie by the Roman frontier. S. *Daghi* Vird, Grammos, &c., on the frontier towards Romenia, and Thessaly. The country is divided into 1 *Upper Albania*, as far S. as El Bassan, on the river Scutari comprising the pashaliks of Ipik, Prizren and Scutari and several *kryezines*. 2 *Central Albania*, from El Bassan S. to the mountains of Tomor and Skrapari and the mouth of the Vojuzda, governed by the *kryez* of El Bassan. Tirane, Gavatja, and Durazzo, and 3 *Lower Albania*, or Epirus, S. to the Greek frontier wholly governed by the pashas of Janina, and exclude Epirus. In the *tenogori* or mountainous parts of Albania, and exclude Epirus. In the *tenogori* are laid down in this article we have followed their elaborate and thoroughly scientific work, *La Tyrénie* and *Épire*, par MM. Bong.

Upper Albania is composed of at least nine tringles of hills of which six are in Epirus, and three or four in Central and Upper Albania all having a descent N.W. to S.W. excepting the hills along the N. and S. slope of the Dittira, of Lake Ochrida and the Staradagh which last has a low descent N.E. to S.W. In the S. of Epirus the hills are less destitute of wood near the sea, and composed of a series of valleys and ridges, but more to the N. they attain a considerable elevation. In Central Albania the hills are more widely low, and the country is the hottest in the country. In the latter district and Epirus, having snow on them nearly nine months of the year. The following are a few of the principal heads:—

		Dist.
Lower Albania	Mount Perister	7100
or Epirus	Corradina	5895
	Jocumaria	4495
Central Albania	Mtwards of the G.F.	9054
	Flangha near Vologosht	1970
	Flangha E. of the Pass N of Berat	1573 to 1386
	Peak of Kollitina	787
Upper Albania	Peak E. of Kollitina	5315 to 5653
	Peak of Isartolina	6810

Besides those specified there are many other peaks, both in Epirus and in Upper Albania, above 4000 ft. high

Drains.—Altogether has no great rivers, in consequence of their course being so short, and the inclination so great, causing many of them in summer to have scarcely any water, and some of them even to be completely dry. The upper and lower courses of the Rio Grande, the Rio Colorado, the Rio General Alianza, and the N. of Ephra, the general course of the streams is E. to W. though the White and the Black Drin, before their junction run respectively N. and N. and the Vojatas and its affluents run E. to N.W. In S. Ephra however the streams generally run from N.E. to E.W., or from N. to S., and only here and there from N.W. to S.E. The Drin, or Drino, is the largest Albanian river. It is formed by the White Drin rising on the mountains of the S. of the Black Drin, and the Black Drin, issuing from the mountains of the N. of the S. flows S., and the latter N., to their junction, about 15 m. S.W. of Prizren, where the course of the river is W. It is formed by the Drin, which is about 14 m. S. Scutari, and its white affluents, from either source, is about 150 or 160 m. It is navigable for large vessels as far as the Bole, and for boats of 40 to 60 tons above Scutari. The Bole, which empties

Lake Skutari with the Adriatic, is navigable for coasters to Obod, a short distance below the town of Skutari. Excepting the Arta and Loran which are navigable near their mouth, none of the other rivers of Albania can be navigated being, at most, useful for the purposes of flotation and irrigation. In this class may be named the Scambi Ergent, Vojziz, Kalunas, Mattia, Mavro-potamos &c.

Lakea—Albino, like Greece being a combination of the mountains that constitute Hessegravia, and having a similar composition, partakes of the peculiar system of subterranean streams that characterizes the waters of that country. In this respect, Eurus is especially remarkable for its circular basins, and the manner in which its waters are collected, and that disappear at certain points, and reappear at others in subterranean rivers. The finest example of this last is found in the Lake of Janina, formed of two basins, united by a channel so narrow and filled up by plants and sedges, that in process of time, probably there may be two lakes in place of one. The upper is 20 to 30 fms long, and 10 to 15 m broad. The lower is 8 m and smaller lake, and is 10 to 15 m long, and 5 to 8 ft. wide. The waters of the upper lake, when they re-appear in the lower lake, and form the Velohatna, an affluent of the Kalmaros. The waters of the lower lake escape by subterranean courses, and near Vostovo form the sources of the St. George, an affluent of the Vardar. The Lake of Janina thus sends its waters both to the Adriatic and the Aegean Seas. The highest and most beautiful lake in Albania and south of Greece is the Lake of Obidria, which has 2147 ft above the sea level. It is 10 to 12 m long by about 8 m broad at its widest part. The Lake of Scutari in Upper Albania, which would seem to have been at one time even larger than now is the largest Lake in the country being somewhat longer though not quite so broad. It is 15 to 20 m long, and has some islands near its W. shore and abounds with fish. There are several smaller lakes, but none of these important.

Geology — Geologically Albazur belongs to the Cretaceous system of the Alps, and is composed chiefly of ammonititic limestone, with here and there upheaved schist and serpentine. Along the courses of the rivers, but more especially at their mouth are alluvial deposits and sometimes tertiary clay. It is not certainly known that the country contains any metals though some authorities contend that argentiferous lead and copper are to be found in Epirous.

Vegetation.—In consequence of its lofty mountains and northern position, Albania possesses an extremely rare vegetation. Alpine and subalpine, the forms are similar to those found on the Alps of Switzerland, and on the mountains of Scotland many being identical, though of course not a few are different. *Barbarea media* well known on the Pyrenees, is here found in abundance, though wanting in the Alps, which in their turn possess the rhododendrons, which are wanting in Albania. Though by no means a thickly wooded country it possesses many of the same trees and shrubs as the Alps, and cypresses, and laurels. Vines are rare, especially in Epirus, and the orange, almond, fig, mulberry, citron, likewise maize, wheat, and barley, either grow naturally or are cultivated.

Zoology.—There were very few mammals, and deer are found on the mountains; sheep and goats, but more especially the latter are numerous. Cows are kept to some extent; the horses are excellent and sure-footed, and mules and asses are plentiful. The lakes abound in water fowl and a kind of aloupe, or heron, ascends the Boyana to Lake Sentaur, where it is taken in considerable quantities. Various other kinds of fish but particularly refs, inhabit the lakes and streams and with such rapidity do many of these latter diminish in the summer that large quantities of eels are frequently left dry in the beds of the rivers or of the various courses made for the purposes of irrigation. Eagles, various kinds of hawks, and numerous other kinds of birds are plentiful and hawking is a frequent amusement of the water sportsmen; the parents of birds with young are doggedly helped and the parents of birds with young are doggedly helped and the parents of birds with young are doggedly helped in Ephra the conchoidal snail (charvaceus) beds are packed everywhere; and, in the marshes in the basin of the Arts and near Lake Sentaur, leeches are found in considerable numbers.

Climate.—The heat of summer is almost insupportable in the maritime valleys of Albania. There are in the country numerous circular cavities, whose waters being absorbed, the air in summer is stagnant and heavy giving rise to

these dangerous intermittent fevers that regularly visit the country especially from July to November. The temperature in July and August reaches, in the shade to 97 and even to 101. The winter or cold season lasts from November to April snow on the coast is rare, though on the mountains plentiful. October and December are the rainy months in which the rivers overflow their banks.

Trade, Commerce, and Tourism.—In the import and export trade of this province vessels under the British and French flags, the Greek and Ottoman flags, are almost the only ones engaged. A few Austrian trading companies, and a few Italian trading companies, while French and Russian are still more rare. The exports are shipped chiefly at Preveza or Prevaia, at the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, and consist principally of grain, timber oil, salt fish, cheese, tobacco, cotton, wool, and capotes—a large white woollen outer garment manufactured in the country. The cotton is received through Thessaly and is exported to the German and Italian ports of the Adriatic. The chief imports, most of which come also by the way of Preveza, are sugar, coffee, gunpowder, arsenals, ironmongery, common cloths, linen, and valvets. The principal connections of the coast are with Greek houses at Smyrna, and Maltese houses, through which they receive the manufactures of Great Britain. In the year ending December 31 1849 61 ships arrived at Preveza 330 British and Italian vessels, and 533 departed and probably about 150 more from various other ports. The internal trade of the country is carried on by means of pack horses, four or five of which are attached to each other by cords and guided by one man. Other ports besides Preveza, are Parga, Arona or Valona, Durazzo, Dalgian, &c. and of principal towns, may be named Arta, Janina, Scutari, &c.

Governments.—Albania is under the government of the different Turkish pashas in whose territories it lies, but the power of the former is a web limited by the bold and warlike tendencies of the inhabitants who will not brook a despotic control. The local authorities are constituted differently in different places and although all the tribes are nominally subject to the Turkish Government a great part of them are virtually independent.

People, Manners, Customs, &c.—The Albanians are of rather short stature, muscular active and of a warlike spirit. The women are tall and strong but not beautiful, having generally an air of coarseness, the result of the laborious work they are compelled to perform, and of the harsh treatment they meet with from their husbands. The dress of the men consists of a shirt of white cotton, worn often till it becomes black, drawers of the same material, a mantle of white woollen, a large great coat or capote with loose open sleeves and a waist girdle, formed of a coarse shawl drawn tight by a belt that contains their pistols. The habits of the Albanians are filthy, many of them wearing their garments till they are falling to shreds and are covered with vermin. Their food is simple and nourishing, and their occupations neat. The distinguishing features of their character is a strong feeling of nationality. They are all trained to arms, and make brave and hardy soldiers, but their discipline is very imperfect. Their usual arms are two pistols in the sash or girdle, a yatagan or cut-throat slightly bent forward a sabre bent backward, hung to a belt, and a long musket. They are numerous in the Turkish army of which they constitute the best soldiers. In agricultural operations, their industry is remarkable. The families who are regarded as an inferior sort of beings, are compelled to do the most laborious work. The Albanians are fond of ornament, and much addicted to dancing. Their native language appears to be founded on the ancient Illyrian but hitherto no good grammar or dictionary of it has been published. Most of the natives acquire also the Greek tongue. They are divided into Greek Christians, K. Catholics, and Mahomedans. Pop. estimated at 1,600,000.

History.—Though Albania has frequently changed its name, its limits, and its boundaries, its people have been embosomed in its mountains from the earliest records of history, whose language and habits have retained unusual traces of nationality. The earliest geographer who mentions the Alban of this district is Ptolemy and they appear in his time to have been a small tribe of Illyrians. In the 9th and 10th centuries, Albania was included in the great Bulgarian kingdom established south of the Danube but it was not till the year 1079 that the

Albanians began to act an important part in history. From this period, they exercised important influence in the perpetual wars of their neighbours but, in 1383, they were defeated for the first time, by the Turks, and again in 1478—their last struggle—where Albania became a province of the Turkish dominions, still maintaining however a certain degree of stubborn independence, which the Porte has hitherto found it impossible to overcome. (*See Turkey, &c.*)

ALBANO (BART-) a town in the Papal States, comarca of, and 14 m. S.E. from Rome, on a hill about 900 ft. above the sea level and on the S. side of the lake of the same name (*see next article*) celebrated for its beautiful scenery and pure air. The modern town occupies part of the grounds of the two villas of Pompey and Domitian. The most remarkable remains at Albano however are those of the amphitheatre of Domitian, mentioned by Suetonius and Juvenal as the scene of the most revolting equality of that tyrant. Near the gate of the town, on the side of the road rises an ancient tomb, said, by some, to be that of Ascanius, the son of Aeneas but, by others the sepulchre of Cloelia, slain by Milo. The wine of Albano, the produce of the vineyards around the lake, still retains the reputation it had in the days of Horace. The neighbourhood of this town was studded with the villas of the Roman patricians, many of which are still traceable. It is yet much resorted to, in summer by wealthy Roman families, who have their country seats there. Albano has been the seat of a bishop since A.D. 400. Adrian IV. (Nicholas Break spear) the only Englishman who ever filled the papal chair was Bishop of Albano for some years previous to his elevation to the pontificate. Pop. 5600. (*Murray's Handbook for Central Italy* pp. 503, 504. *Encyclopædia Britannica* 1877 through Italy vol. 31. p. 306.)

ALBANO (Latin, Lacus Albanus) a lake Papal States, near the town of Albano and 15 m. S.E. Rome, of an elliptical shape, spreading 12 m. in length, and about 1 m. in circumference, supposed to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano. Its situation is picturesque being surrounded with steep crags, mantled with copse, while its high banks are covered with tastefully laid out gardens and orchards. But the most remarkable circumstances connected with it, was the formation of the emulsion (*emulsio*) by which the Romans, while engaged in their contest with the Venetians A.D. 359 (A.D. 394) succeeded in lowering the waters, which, they feared might burst their banks, and destroy the adjacent country. This emulsion, or tunnel is cut nearly through solid rock, at a depth of about 450 ft. beneath the summit of the cliff. Its length is fully 14 m. its width, everywhere, at least 4 ft. and its height from 7½ to 10 ft. It is carefully built round with solid masonry and altogether discovers an extraordinary degree of skill and perseverance. Its upper end is nearly on a level with the surface of the lake or 919 ft. above the sea. It runs under the hill and town of Castel Gandolfo 3 from the staircase of Lary and from indications on the banks of the lake itself it appears that its waters stood, at one time about 200 ft. higher than their present level and discharged themselves by a gully artificially widened into a broad canal.

ALBANO or M. M. CAVO (Latin Mons Albanus) Papal States, the highest point of the chain of mountains which bound the Campagna di Roma on the K. and S. nearly 3000 ft. above the level of the sea. On the summit stood the celebrated temple of Jupiter Latinus, built by Tarquin the Proud; memorable in Roman history as the scene of the *Fides Latina*, the solemn assembly of the 47 cities forming the Latin confederation. The sides of the mountain are covered with fine woods, consisting principally of chestnut trees. The view from the peak is exceedingly beautiful, extending over an immense tract of country. The ascent to it is by the ancient *Via Trionfalis* the road by which the Roman generals, who were allowed the honours of the lesser triumph, or ovation, ascended on foot to the temple of the Latin Jupiter. (*Murray's Handbook for Central Italy*.)

ALBANO (BART-) a vil. Sardinian States, in Savoy 2 m. from Chianeri on the Aissa. Several antiquities have been found near an old Roman way which passed through it. Pop. 1250.—Also the name of a vil., prov. of, and 7 m. W. from Vercelli.

ALBANY (Sr) an anc. bor. and market in England, co. Bedford. **Albany** 31 m N W London, and 64 m N E Watford station, on the London and Birmingham Railway. It is situated on the summit and declivity of a small hill, and consists of ten principal and several smaller streets, many of which are very deep, but all clean and well kept, excepting in the lower parts of the town, where drainage is much neglected. In the older quarters the lanes and alleys are narrow and many of the houses ancient; but in the newer portions the openings are more spacious, and the houses, which are all of brick, are well built. The town is well paved and lighted with gas, and amply supplied with good water. The chief public buildings are the Abbey church, the churches of St. Michael and St. Peter the tall clock house, an old Roman watch tower and the townhall, a large substantial building. There are also several dissenting meeting houses and a small R. catholic chapel. The charities comprise a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. a blue-coat school, in which between 30 and 40 boys are clothed and educated a girls school, and several almshouses the principal of which was established by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. There are, besides the schools above enumerated three daily and Sunday national schools. The principal object of interest in St. Albany is the Abbey Church, part of a celebrated monastery founded in 703 by Otho, King of Mercia, one of the Saxon kings. It stands on an elevated site, and, being a very large and beautiful structure in the form of a cross, has an imposing appearance. Its architecture is of various styles, comprising that of every age from the time of the Normans to that of Edward IV. while the materials of which it is composed are equally heterogeneous. The oldest parts of the building are towards the centre. Its entire length is upwards of 600 ft. from E. to W. including a chapel at the E. end, and its extreme breadth about 900 ft. It contains the ashes of King Otho, and those of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester youngest son of Henry IV. The remains of the celebrated Lord Bacon lie in the church of St. Michael. St. Albany has little or no trade, and its only manufacture is straw plaiting and straw bonnet making both of which, however are carried on to a considerable extent. There are also silk mills for winding and throwing silk, which employ a considerable number of hands. The town is governed by a mayor four aldermen, and 12 commoners and the usual corporate officers. It returns two members to Parliament, and gives the title of Duke to the family of Beaufort. St. Albany is situated close to the ruins of the ancient *Verulamium* (Verulam) parts of the walls of which are still standing. Registered electors, 541. Pop. of bor. 7000. —(Correspondent on St. Albany.)

ALBANY H.E.A.D. (Sr) a headland, or promontory English Channel, on the coast of Dorsetshire, 441 ft. above the sea. On the cliff near the top are the ruins of a chapel supposed to have been erected in the 12th century. lat. 50° 55' N. lon. 2° 2' W. (v)

ALBANY a city U. States, America, on Albany cap. of the state of New York, and the second in pop. wealth and commerce on the right bank of the Hudson 132 m N the city of New York, and 312 m N E Washington. lat. 42° 39' 30" N. lon. 73° 44' 49" W. It was founded by the Dutch early in the 17th century received its present name from the English, to whom it capitulated in 1664 and next to Jamestown, in Virginia, is the oldest town in the U. States. The site on which it is built is very uneven, rising from a flat alluvial tract on the margin of the river to a height of 230 ft. above its level. The city has been greatly improved of late years, and now contains many handsome buildings. The principal public edifices are the capitol, or state house, the seat of the Senate and House of Assembly the Albany academy a spacious and elegant structure of freestone, accommodating 400 students; the Albany female academy with 800 pupils the city hall the state hall, for the public offices; the state arsenal the medical college, and about 40 places of worship, belonging to various denominations. Its literary institutions comprise a public library containing 27,000 volumes a young men's association for mutual improvement, consisting of 1500 members who have a reading-room and library containing 6000 volumes. Amongst the principal charities are the Albany orphan asylum which maintains from 80 to 90 children male and female the poorhouse, and St. Joseph's orphan asylum—a R. Catholic institution, but for

females only the number of inmates being generally about 40. Albany has near the head of this water the Hudson being navigable as far as the city for vessels of 60 tons and when the navigation is not obstructed by ice, steamers ply daily between it and the city of New York. In 1855 the total tonnage that arrived at the port was 87,998. The Erie and Champlain Canals unite about 9 m. N. of the city where they are connected with a basin covering 32 acres. By these canals, plus from Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Canada, and oak, cherry and poplar timber from Ohio is brought, rendering Albany one of the largest lumber markets in the world. In 1852 the total imports by canal were 25,487,386 of which the amount for lumber was 21,284,248. Other important articles received the same year were—flour 1,551,789 barrels; wool, 4,145,970 lbs. oats, 2,981,938 bushels wheat 1,495,714 bushels barley 1,396,618 bushels. The New York and Albany Railway and several other railways connecting Albany with Boston and many places to the E. terminate on the opposite side of the river. On the W. the Mohawk and Hudson Railway connects it with several other important lines. Though chiefly noted as a place of trade and of thoroughfare the manufactures of Albany are various and some of them extensive. They include carriages, hats and cane maces leather ropes soap and candles, musical instruments, copper tin, and sheet-iron, oldclothes stores, and carpets a number of breweries, and some making houses. Numerous steamers and low boats ply between Albany and New York, besides other vessels navigating the Hudson. Pop. (1860) 50,763.

ALBANY a small maritime division, E. frontier colony of Cape of Good Hope, about 550 m E Cape Town bounded, N. W. by the division of Somerset, W. by Uitenhage, E. and N. E. by the division of Victoria annexed to the colony of the Cape in 1847 and by the river Knysna and S. by the Indian Ocean. Its coast line, stretching from Great Fish River on the N. E. to Emsbrouk River on the S. W. is about 85 m. in length. The whole length of the district, from N. W. to S. E., is about 65 m. its breadth from 30 to 40. The N. portion of the division is intersected by Great Fish River. The other streams of any note are the Karooe and the Knysna. The prevailing formation is sandstone and gray wacke quartz and gray slate are common. The surface is agreeably diversified, presenting in some parts the rugged features of African scenery. In others, the influence of the champagne districts of England, or continent of Europe, is manifest, as, extremely healthy. Dividing the district nearly through the middle, the lower part, or that nearest the sea, is best suited for agricultural purposes being free from obstruction of every kind, and having a soil well adapted for the production of grain of all descriptions. This portion of the country is thickly worked and is stamped in every part with the distinctive marks of an English colony, having a park-like appearance, and being studded with beautiful shrubs and trees, while numerous comfortable-looking farm houses, with neat enclosures, dot the surface of the land. The upper or N. portion again, is better suited for sheep rearing and is considered on this account at present as by far the most valuable. In this part of the country there are some mountains of considerable height the chief of which are R. the Knif R. the Fish river and S. W. the Afsigat Mountains. The indigenous trees and bushes of the district are various, and many of them extremely beautiful and as but few of them are deciduous, they retain their beauty during the whole year. At midsummer, which is there the month of January the plains and valleys are covered with flowers and shrubs of the gayest colours, and the most fragrant odour. Useful kinds of timber are abundant and both the soil and climate appear favourable to many of the forest trees of Europe, and also to the fruit both of warm and cold latitudes. The oak and fir are common, and grow rapidly and luxuriantly, standing often to large size but their timber is more soft and porous than that of colder climates. Orange trees thrive well in most situations, and produce fruit of fine quality. Peaches, nectarines, apricots, mulberries, apples and pears, are abundant. Plums are in great variety, but less plentiful. The vine is common and prolific, but no good wine has been yet produced here. Melons and many other plants of a similar class, thrive exuberantly, and are very productive. Cucumbers and cabbages are not uncommon, but their fruit is scanty and rather insipid. The cotton tree, though not culti-

veted to any extent, meadows well, and produce cotton of good quality. The most productive of the cereals is maize. Wheat is successfully cultivated, but is subject to rust near the coast and is not of such good quality either in respect to colour or weight, as that which is produced more in the interior or in the W. districts. Barley and oats are abundant and kitchen vegetables, of every variety may be produced in suitable situations. Wine though of very indifferent quality was formerly the staple produce and export of the district. Wool is now the great object of attention, particularly in the E. districts, where great solitudes is obtained for the improvement of the live stock. The stock of sheep amounts to about 311,000 goats, 84,963 horned cattle, 48,429 horses 3014.

The trade of the district is considerable extending itself far into the interior to the N. and also along the E. coast. The exports amount to about £100,000 annually and the imports, of which a considerable portion consists of hides, skins, and tallow to upwards of £168,000. The quantity of raw wool produced yearly is upwards of 868,000 lbs. Manufactures have made little progress, but there are several tanneries soap works and tile kilns. Hats, also are made to some extent, and are much esteemed for their durability. The cap. is Graham's Town (which see) situated nearly in the centre of the division. There are also the towns of Bathurst, Beaufort, and Port Franks, at the mouth of the river Keiskamma, which is much frequented at its entrance by sail. Pop. of division 14,723, of which 6183 are coloured. (Cape of Good Hope Almanac).

ALBANY a river Upper Canada, district of same name, which has its source in Lake St. Joseph about lat 51° N lon 80° W and, after an N. E. course of about 300 m falls into James Bay (the S. part of Hudson's Bay) by a large estuary containing many small islands, on one of which is situated Albany fort and factory. Other three trading houses have been erected on its banks. By affluents from the right, and numerous small lakes, this river gives water communication with it a great Lake Superior and, likewise, by affluents and lakes to the W. and N. it communicates with Lake Winnipeg. In the estuary is a considerable cataraict, called the Great Fall there being a smaller one about 40 m. further up the river.

ALBANY ISLES, Australia, N.E. coast they are six in number but one only is of considerable size. In Port Albany in the S.W. of the great island, there is a harbour suitable for large vessels, where drinking water may be obtained. The S.E. peak of this island is in lat 10° 45' S. lon 142° 39' E. (c.)

ALBANY or **ALBANATY** called by the Chinese Yalou, meaning the embouchure of a river a locality still given on our maps, in the Chinese prov. of Manchouria, on the left bank of the Amour lat. 53° N lon 122° 30' E. It was formerly a Russian fort, occupied during the boundary war with the Chinese, and appears subsequently to have been disfigured with the application of gun. Along with the surrounding country Albany was abandoned by the Russians to the Chinese, at the treaty of Nerchinsk, 1858. Its fort was razed, and we possess no account of it being at present an inhabited locality.

ALBATROSS ISLAND a small isl. Bass's Strait, Australia lat. 40° 22' S. lon. 144° 38' E. (n.) It is about 1 m. long, and 130 ft. high and has obtained its name from the great number of albatross by which it is frequented. It abounds also with seals.

ALBAY a prov. in, and bay island of Luzon one of the Philippines. The prov. Albay forms the S. portion of the island, and is bounded W. by prov. Camarines, and on the other three sides by the sea, its S. coast forming the N. side of Bernardino Passage, or Strait. This province is fertile and rich, the soil is cool and the roads generally are so good as to be suitable for carriages. The mountains which traverse Albay are a continuation of the Luzon Cordillera. They are inhabited by two native tribes, Igorotes and Negritos, and present two remarkable peaks both volcanoes. That of Bulusan, in the S. being nearly silent, and, from its isolated position and central shape, serving as a landmark to mariners; and that of Albay formerly called Mayon, being always active, and subjecting the province to frequent earthquakes. The coasts are irregular and in general, but there are

two excellent harbours, the Bay of Albay on the E. and that of Sumang on the W. The province is divided into 37 pueblos, or parishes, and has a pop. of 123,866. — **ALBAY** the cap. is hard by the volcano and about 8 m. from the bay of the same name lat. 15° 23' N lon. 123° 52' E. It is a large regularly built town, having some stone houses and a new road, a church, a convent, and an adulteration of tobacco and wine and it carries on an active commerce. Pop. 18,116. — **ALBAY BAY** or **GUZU W.** coast of the prov. is large and secure and almost land locked. North it is protected by the islands of Davao and Maraput, between the latter of which and Point Malalabon, on the coast of Iloilo, is the entrance to the bay 4 to 6 m. wide. From Point Malalabon to opposite the town of Albay is 19 m. and the greatest breadth is about 12 m. (Malat's Philippines).

ALBAYDA a town Spain, prov. Valencia, 9 m. S. by W San Felipe pleasantly situated, thickly well built, and having two squares, two parish churches, a Latin and two primary schools, an hospital prison, cemetery and an extensive old palace of the Marquis of Albayda. The inhabitants are engaged in linen weaving, brandy distilling, and soap boiling and cultivate grain grapes, oil, and vegetables. An annual fair is held in July. Pop. 8130. — (Madrid).

ALBEGNA (Abruzzo) a river Italy Tuscany. It takes its rise on Mount Aniene, about 5 m. S. Castiglione, 3000 ft. above the sea level and pursuing a S.W. course for about 36 m. falls into the Mediterranean after having been augmented by several tributaries.

ALBEMARLE SOUND a large inlet, E. coast of N. Carolina, U. States, America, from 6 to 15 m. in width and penetrating into the land for about 70 m., 20 of which, and the narrowest part, running nearly due N. It receives the Roanoke and some other rivers, and communicates with Pamlico Sound by two narrow channels, and with Chesapeake Bay by a canal cut through the Great Dismal Swamp. — **ALBEMARLE** is also the name of a co., Virg. U. States.

ALBENDORF a vil. Prussia, prov. Schlesien, of 50 m. S.W. from Breslau, and 7 m. N.W. Glatz near the Bohemian frontier. It is chiefly remarkable as a Catholic place of pilgrimage. There are here a fine church numerous chapels, statues, &c. all contributing to a representation of the city of Jerusalem, and history of our Saviour. All the ramp grounds in the neighbourhood of the village are made use of, as Calvary Gulgatha Bon &c. In order to complete the picture. In 1822 85,000 pilgrims visited this place. Pop. 1300. — (Huhn's Lex. Deutschland).

ALBENGA a small maritime town, Sardian States, cap. prov. of same name, 44 m. S.W. Genoa, at the mouth of the Centa, residence of a bishop suffragan to Genoa, and having a theological seminary. The environs produce oil and hemp in abundance but the place is considered unhealthy. It is the *Albena* *Impugnata* of the Romans and some ruins of a rotunda, and an ancient bridge, are still to be seen. Pop. 5000. — The prov. comprises the seven districts of Alessio, Albenga, Calizzano, Andora, Leco, and Finale Bepa. Pop. 57,594.

ALBENQUE (L.) See LALBENQUE.

ALBENS, a small town Sardian States, in Savoy prov. Geneveve, 6 m. N. N. E. Ann. where numerous Roman antiquities have been excavated. Pop. 1300.

ALBERBURY or **ALBERBURY** a par. England co. Montgomery and Salop area, 9669 ac. 8 m. W. by N. Shrewsbury. Ruins of New Abbey Glyn, a hamlet in this par. Mithropage of old Part. Pop. 1748.

ALBERCA, a town Spain, prov. of, and 4 m. S. from Murcia, having a parish church two schools, and a bishop's palace. The inhabitants are exclusively devoted to agriculture and cattle raising. Pop. 2406. — The name *Alberca* is also given to a river in Almorcia, a mountain in Avila, a town in New Castile, and a village in Leon. — (Madrid).

ALBERCHE, a river Spain which, rising in Old Castile, in the Sierra de Avila, about 2 m. S. Villanueva, flows E. by S. traversing the province Avila, where New Castile, and flows S.E. to within 6 m. of Navalcarnero, when, changing to S.W. after a course of about 148 m., and being augmented by numerous tributaries, it falls into the Tago, about 8 m. E. of Talavera. — (Madrid).

ALBERES MOUNTAINS, the name of the E. portion of the Pyrenees (which see).

ALBEEQUE, a tn. Spain, Valencia, 11 m. N. San Felipe, on the high road to Madrid. It is surrounded by a wall and fence has irregular streets a principal and four smaller squares two parish churches; an old palace, once the residence of the Duques del Infantado a prison two hospitals and several schools. The inhabitants trade in silks, rice, and fruits. A fair is held at midwinter when large quantities of silk are sold. Pop. 3101.—(Madrid.)

ALBERONA, a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, district of, and 21 m. W. from Foggia situated in a valley. Pop. 3300.

ALBERT [formerly *Ancre Lata, Ancre*] a small tn. France, dep. Somme, 14 m. N. W. Péronne, and 18 m. N. E. Amiens on the river Miraumont, an affluent of the Somme. It has cotton and paper mills, printworks and bleachfields, with a considerable trade in corn and cattle. There is a cave or quarry in the neighbourhood, discovered in 1732 where within a space of 1100 ft long by 6 broad a great variety of petrifications (chiefly of marsh plants) are found. Pop. 2826.

ALBERT (Lake) a light of Lake Alexandrina, or Victoria, S. Australia, connected with the former by a narrow channel. See AUSTRALIA.

ALBERT RIVER, N. Australia, falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria lat. 17° 30' S. lon. 140° E. See AUSTRALIA—Bacon.

ALBERTON a tn. N. Australia, prov. Gipp's Land, on the banks of the Albert river. It is a post town and petty sessions are held in it.

ALBIN See ALBY.

ALBIANO a vil. and commune, Italy in Tuscany prov. Pisa, 16 m. S. by E. Pontremoli on the slope of a small hill which forms the S. projection of Mount Bolano whose E. base is reached by the river Magra, which joins the Verso to the S. W. It contains a parish church and a castle, surrounded by old towers walls once the property of the Marquises of Madonna, and only approachable by one narrow and steep path. Pop. of vil. and commune, 1213.—(Della One Italia.)

ALBIGEOIS, formerly a district of France in the anc. prov. Ruteni now in Languedoc dep. Tarn.

ALBIVEN a vil. in Switzerland and canton Valais, on the N. side of the Rhone, from which it is between 4 and 5 m. distant lat. 46° 23' N. lon. 7° 38' E. It stands on the summit of a precipice, and is accessible only from the valley below by ladders placed perpendicularly against the face of the rock. These are ascended and descended by the inhabitants, including women and children, during night as well as day and often with heavy burdens, without the slightest hesitation although the ladders are frequently awry and unsteady and many of their roads loose and broken.

ALBINO a tn. Austrian Lombardy, delegation of, and 7 m. N. E. from Bergamo, upon the Suro. It is well built, and remarkable for the palace and beautiful gardens of Count Spal. The parish church is old. It has a normal school, with extensive silk spinning mills lime and tile kilns, and manufactures of agricultural implements. The district contains quarries of black marble, and whetstones, of great repute. In Mount Forcetta in the neighbourhood, alabaster is found of surpassing beauty. Pop. 9600.

ALBINO, the name given to a variety of the human species distinguished by the physical peculiarities an unusual whiteness of skin, the more remarkable that it occurs most frequently amongst blacks, and tribes generally of a dark complexion white and silky hair eyes weak and mostly red, but sometimes also blue constitution feeble. They are to be met with in various parts of the world, but are perhaps most numerous in Africa.

ALBION the anc. name of Great Britain said to have been given to it on account of the lofty white cliffs on the S. shores of the island.

ALBION, the name of several post townships, townships, and post villages in the U. States.—1 Post township so. Kamebo, Maine. Pop. 1694.—2 Post township, so. Orleans, of which it is the cap. state of New York, contains a courthouse, jail, clerk's office, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, an academy and female seminary. Pop. 1400.—3, Post vil. co. Calhoun Michigan.—4, Post vil. co. Edwards, Illinois; it occupies a high and healthy situation

and is settled chiefly by English emigrants.—5, Post vil., N. Carolina.—6, Township, on Oswego, Albany. Pop. 1508.—7 Township, co. Calhoun Michigan. Pop. 932.

ALBION (New) an extensive tract of land on the N. W. coast of N. America, discovered by Cook, March 7 1778. This name was originally applied by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578, to Calicut, and part of the coast to the N. but recent geographers limit the designation to that part of the coast of the Pacific Ocean which extends between 43 and 48° N. lat. It is wholly included in the U. States territory of Oregon which see.

ALBIS, a mountain range in Switzerland, often Zug running nearly parallel with the S. part of the Lake of Zurich, from which it is distant between 3 and 4 m. The highest summit, called Hiltberg attains an elevation of 2722 ft above the sea level and commands an extensive view. There are two roads across these mountains, both leading from Zurich to Lucerne, one of which the most northern and the longer passes under the Hiltberg the other the one now most commonly taken, crosses the high Albis, and is available to carriages, unless very heavily laden. The views commanded by this line of route are exceedingly beautiful.

ALBISOLA-MARINA a vil. Sardinian States prov. of, and 8 m. N. W. from Savona, on the Mediterranean. It is surrounded by a fertile country covered with a luxuriant vegetation and producing fruit in great abundance.

ALBLASSERDAM a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 10 m. S. E. Rotterdam and 3 m. N. Dordrecht, on the right bank of the Albis which is here crossed by a dam hence the name. It is a well-built village, has a Calvinistic church a good harbour and a yearly horse market. Pop. about 1200.—(Van der Aa's Nederlanden.)

ALBOACER, a tn. Spain in Valencia, prov. of, and 22 m. N. W. by N. Castellon de la Plana, on the S. declivity of the Sierra Espinosa. It is excellently built, with steep and irregular though wide streets, and possesses a large and handsome parish church, several chapels, a townhall, prison hospital, two schools, a public storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—Linen and woollen fabrics, hardware and earthenware. Produce of vintner:—Grape wine, oil, fruits, vegetables, silk wax and honey; sheep goats, horned cattle, and pigs. Iron is found here, but not wrought, and several valuable marble quarries exist in the neighbouring mountains, on which likewise, in many places oak, beech, pine, and other hardy trees are plentiful. Pop. 1834.—(Mulea.)

ALBOI ODREY a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. N. W. from Almería on the left bank of the river Almería. It is built on hilly ground but still regular having three squares a church some schools a townhall prison, and the ruins of an old fortress. The inhabitants are engaged principally in tillage, cattle rearing, and as carriers and occasionally a portion are employed in the lead mines of the Sierra de Gader. Pop. 2067.—(Madrid.)

ALBONA, a small tn. Austria prov. Illyria near the Gulf of, and about 23 m. S. W. from the tn. of Fiume. It lies in the midst of a rocky district, unsuited for the cultivation of grain, but abounding in excellent fruit, especially grapes, olives and chestnuts. Pop. 1650.

ALBOR, one of the Bahama Islands, between the islands Yucayo and St. Salvador.

ALBORAN a small tn. Spain, Mediterranean prov. of, and 66 m. S. W. from Almería lat. 30° 58' N. lon. 3° 17' W. (n.) It is about 2 m. long 1 m. broad low flat unincultivated, and inhabited by a few fishermen only. On the S. side is a roadstead resorted to by smuggling privateers and fishing vessels.

ALBOURNE a par. England, co. Sussex 2½ m. N. W. Harst Pierpoint rect. 1740. Ac. Pop. 837.

ALBOX, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N. E. from Almería, agreeably situated on the banks of the rivulet called Rambla de Orta, which divides the tn. into the two quarters of San Francisco, and La Lema, the latter of which is chiefly inhabited by mechanics. It has several good streets, a fine square (the Plaza de la Constitución) and a smaller one, with a central fountain. The principal public buildings are two noble handsome churches; some schools a well-endowed hospital for indigent poor and foundlings, founded in 1764; a fine townhall and a small prison. It also has

several Cornishmen, and two Cornishmen. The manufactures are blackens, coarse linen and hempen fabrics, earthenware jars, dishes, and plates and connected with the town there are several corn and oilmills. The exports are considerable quantities of oil and corn and the imports, wine and brandy. A fair lasts from November 1 to 15 and there are yearly markets. Pop. 7421.—(Madox.)

ALBRIGHTON, a par. England co. Salop. area, 8424 ac. Here are several churches and two annual cattle fairs. Pop. 1151.

ALBUERA, a river Spain, prov. Badajoz, rising in the mountains about 6 m. W. de Pavia and flowing N., emptying itself into the Guadiana, 9 m. S. Badajoz, after a course of about 50 m.—(Madox.)

ALBUERA, a vil. Spain, in Extremadura, on a river of the same name as the Guadiana, 15 m. E. by E. de Badajoz, having only 450 inhabitants but celebrated in military history as having been the scene of a sanguinary conflict, May 16, 1811 between the French under Soult, and the Anglo-Spanish army under Lord Beresford, in which the former was defeated. In this battle the French lost 8000 men, and the allies 7000 all within the short space of four hours.

ALBUFEIRA, or ALBOFEIRA, a small seaport and in Portugal, on the S. coast of prov. Algarve, 15 m. E.S.E. Silves, and 29 m. E. Lagos at the head of a bay of its own name. Built on the edge of a high rock on the shore, enclosed with a curved wall and defended by a battery on the beach. It lies between two hills, on very uneven ground in a mountainous and has a church, hospital and about 3000 inhabitants, chiefly fishermen.—(Willkomm's *Zoon Jahre in Portugal*.)

ALBUFEIRA, a lagoon Spain, prov. of, and 10 m. E. from Valencia, about 10 m. long, and 25 in circuit, separated from the sea only by a narrow strip of land. It swells in winter and is then a complete preserve for fish and wild fowl, of which last, no less than 70 varieties frequent it. Its banks are thickly studded with rice plantations, the cultivation of which is very destructive to life. This lake and domain valued in 1835 at £200,000, was conferred on Marshal Suchet, by Napoleon, together with the dukedom of Albufera, as a reward for his capture of Valencia. The property however was soon afterwards restored to the Valencians, by the Duke of Wellington.

ALBULA, a mountain and river in Switzerland both in the Grisons, the former occurring in that portion of the Rhaetian Alps, by which the E. part of the canton is intersected lat. 46° 5' N. lon. 9° 53' E. It presents two lofty peaks one of which, Crap Alu or White Peak, is 7560 ft. in height, the other on the S.E. called Pix Eire is 8770 ft. high. There is a pass over this mountain, the culminating point of which marked by a cross, is 6080 ft. above the sea level. Some parts of this pass are dangerous, fragments of broken rocks often hanging down from the heights above, and in spring avalanches are to be apprehended, while nearly the whole pass is one scene of complete desolation.—The river Albula proceeds from a small lake near the foot of the mountain and after flowing for about 25 m. in a N.W. direction, falls into the Rhaetian, 2 m. N. from Tams.

ALBUROL, a vil. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Granada, 35 m. W. by S. Almeria, near the coast of the Mediterranean. It is well built, has clean paved streets, a good square, church three schools, a storehouse, two prisons, and several convents. The inhabitants are engaged in preparing wine, raisins, figs, and almonds in husbandry cattle rearing carrying and fishing and in distilling. They export fruits, wine, and spirit of wine and import grain wood, and colonial produce. Pop. 8764.

ALBUQUERQUE, a vil. of the Mexican Republic, prov. New Mexico, situated to the W. of the Sierra Oscura, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte 50 m. S.W. Santa Fé. It is famed for the beauty of its women. Pop. 6000.

ALBUQUERQUE, a vil. Spain Extremadura, 28 m. E. by E. Badajoz, and close on the frontier of Portugal. It is a miserable decaying place, with three or four squares, two parish churches, two schools, two hospitals, a prison, and several public buildings. The manufactures are lace, earthenware, hats, potteryware, soap, and chocolate. In the vicinity, grain, wine, oil, honey fruits vegetables, and fax,

are raised in abundance. An annual fair is held in September. Pop. 5470.—(Madox.)

ALBURY or ALBURY a par. England co. Norfolk area 1512 ac 4 m. E. by N. Harleston Pop. 576.

ALBURY or ALBURY a par. England co. Oxford area 1110 ac. 8 m. N.W. Tinsworth Pop. 254.

ALBURY or ALBURY a par. England, co. Surrey; area 4503 ac. 5 m. S. E. Guildford fund for apprenticing poor children. Pop. 976.

ALBY a par. England co. Norfolk area, 811 ac. 4 m. N. by E. Aylsham. Pop. 273.

ALBY or ALBI [Latin *Albys Alba Augusta*] an anc. city France cap. dep. Tarn, on the left bank of the Tarn river on a hill in the midst of the plain of Langueadoc, 358 m. N. Paris and 42 m. N.E. Toulouse. It is the seat of an archbishop as very ill built, the streets being narrow irregular and dirty, and the houses all of brick. Its squares are few and not remarkable, excepting that in the new quarter of Vigan, which is large and regular not to any fine. The promenades and avenues which terminate in this square are charming and are designated the *Lois of Albi*. They were formerly separated from the ramparts of the city by a broad ditch; and in them used to assemble, during the times of chivalry the knights of all the surrounding country to take part in the tournaments of the times. The ditch is now filled up, and the ramparts thrown down so that the suburbs are from part of the town, and tend much to beautify it. In all quarters of Albi there are numerous fountains of excellent water. The principal building is the cathedral of St. Cecilia, a Gothic brick edifice, begun in 1282 and not completed till 1512. Other important edifices are, the church of St. Salvé, the courthouses and the general hospital which last is united a very fine structure. Besides a tribunal of commerce, and a communal college, there are in the town a museum of natural history a society of rural economy trade, and statistics and a public library of more than 12,000 volumes; also a theatre and barracks. The manufactures are of coarse linen cloth, seeking cottons table cloths, handkerchiefs, hats, cord, tools, Sies, scythes, and wax candles. Wood (partly) has been made here from a very early period. In the neighbourhood are copper glass, and paper works and a foundry for casting bullets. The town suffered much in the religious wars of France and from it the Protestant reformers of the 12th and 13th centuries, called the Albigenses took their name. Pop. in 1846, 14,211.

ALCÁZAR DO-SAL [Salt castle] a vil. Portugal prov. Setúbal, on the right bank of the Sado. 50 m. E.S.E. Lisbon, in the midst of an extensive plain enclosed by walls, and defended by a fortress on a steep rock. It has some churches, an hospital, two schools, and a prison and, on the banks of the river are numerous salt pans. Considerable quantities also of sedgemoats and rushrooms are made here, chiefly for the Lisbon market, and much corn is sent hence down the river for Setúbal and Lisbon. During the war of succession in Portugal the town and castle were taken early lately by the contending parties. Pop. 1909.

ALCALÁ DE CHIVERT, a vil. Spain, Alcala, prov. of, and 30 m. N.E. from Castellón de la Plana in a pleasant valley on the road from Barcelona to Valencia. The streets are narrow and tortuous the public buildings comprise a church of modern architecture, three schools, an hospital asylum workhouse, and jail. There are two tobacco factories five brandy distilleries, and some oilmills, in the town. The vicinity produces grain wine, oil, honey wax fruits, and vegetables and game is plentiful. Pop. 4959.—(Madox.)

ALCALÁ DE GUADAIRA or DE LOS PANDEKOS [anc. *Hispalis*—a place of many springs] a vil. Spain in Andalusia, prov. of and 6 m. E.S.E. from Seville on the Guadaira, crossed here by a stone bridge of seven arches. It stands near the river and is overlooked by the ruins of an ancient fortress, crowning the summit of an adjacent eminence, the site of an old Moorish town once surrounded by walls, with a deep and wide fosse. It comprises four squares and several tolerably constructed, though steep streets two parish churches, with cemeteries attached; municipal offices two general hospitals; a lying-in hospital, and house of refuge; three primary schools a prison abattoir and several public storehouses. The manufactures are earthenware, brick,

seap, and coarse cloth, and, connected with the town, are flourmills, but the place is chiefly noted for its bread, reputed the best in Spain, being remarkably white and fine flavoured, and so much esteemed, that 130 mules are daily employed in conveying it to Seville. There are at least, 50 bakeries in the town. The vicinity produces grain, wine, oil, fruits, vegetables, honey and silk. Sheep, horned cattle, and a few goats and pigs, are reared and, in the neighbouring hills, are several quantities of granite and freestone, and numerous tunnels, some two leagues in length, whence flows the purest water which is conveyed to Seville, first in a brick calderia, and subsequently by an aqueduct of 400 arches, called the *Calle de Carmona*, from its contiguity to the highroad to that city. Pop. 6700.—(Madrid, *Diccionario de España*.)

ALCALA DE HENARES, or **DA SAN JUBRO** (anc. *Complutensis*) a city Spain, in New Castle, prov. of and 16 m. S.W. from Madrid, and about 1 m. from the right bank of the Henares. It has an imposing appearance when



THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, ALCALA DE HENARES, &c.
From Villanueva's Engraving.

viewed from a distance but on nearer inspection, is found to be in a state of decay. It is enclosed by crumbling walls and the houses are mean, and in a ruinous condition. It contains three pretty large squares, one of which the Plaza de Cervantes, is ornamented with trees, and a fountain; another the Plaza de Torres, comprises a respectable town hall, and some large storehouses, and two pretty alamedas. The other public buildings include the magnificent Gothic church El Magistral with three others a theatre hospital barracks and riding school with a handsome palace, belonging to the Archbishop of Toledo. The largest however and in some respects, the finest edifice in the place is the Colegio Mayor de San Ildefonso founded in 1510 and richly endowed by Cardinal Ximenes. A university was established here once, second only to Salamanca having 19 colleges and 10,000 students reduced to about 400 previous to its removal to Madrid. The College has three squares, and a magnificent chapel containing the tomb of the founder with his effigy—the masterpieces of Dominico el Ffornicino the building however like many others in Spain, was never finished. Here was printed, at the expense and under the direction of the Cardinal, the far-famed Complutensian Polyglot, 8 vols. folio, 1502-1517. It was not published till 1522, the expense exceeded the then enormous sum of 52,000 ducats (£11,112) and only 500 copies were printed, of which three only were in vellum, and one of which subsequently sold for 2221. Alcala has very little industrial activity; it supplies the capital with much of its bread, and has also taneries, soap works, chocolate mills, and manufactures of coarse linen and woollen fabrics with two well-attended fairs, in August and November. Alcala numbers among the distinguished individuals to whom it has given birth, Cervantes, the celebrated author of Don Quixote, the Emperor Ferdinand brother of Charles V. the poet Figueroa and Antonio de Solis, the historian of the conquest of Mexico. Pop. in 1793 estimated by Estrada at 22,000, now diminished to 1932.—(Madrid *Diccionario de España*.)

ALCALA DEL JUJAR, a town Spain in Murcia, in a rocky locality on the left bank of the Júcar 19 m. N. by W. Albacete a gloomy dirty and unhealthy place, with narrow steep, and tortuous streets; having a parish church, two endowed schools, and a prison. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage and domestic weaving. The vicinity produces grain, oil, vegetables, and some fruits mules and asses are numerous. Pop. 2382.—(Madrid.)

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, a town Spain in Andalusia, on the slope of the Ronda mountains, prov. of and 87 m. E. by S. from Cadix. It is situated at a height of 2550 ft. above the sea, and comprises an old and new town, the former of which is partly enclosed by a ruined wall a few wide well-built streets, with others narrow and tortuous three spacious squares a parish church chapel of ease, three schools two hospitals barracks, storehouse, and several handsome fountains. Close to the town also are the remains of an old castle. The surrounding country is rugged and bleak suitable only for pastures. The inhabitants exhibit but little industry or activity. Pop. 6120.—(Madrid.)

ALCALA DEL RIO a town Spain in Andalusia, prov. of and 8 m. N. from Seville, on the Guadalquivir having a parish church and chapel two endowed schools, a townhall, a prison, and storehouse. The inhabitants are employed in tillage and pasturage the produce of the vicinity being grain fruits and vegetables sheep goats and horned cattle. Pop. 3820.—(Madrid.)

ALCALA LA REAL a city Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of and 30 m. S.W. from Jaen, in a glen on the N. side of the Granada mountains at a height of above 2700 ft. above the sea level. It is irregularly built, with steep and narrow streets but has a large square, ornamented with a fountain. The chief public buildings are two parish churches a chapel of ease a town and courthouse a Latin and six primary schools a civil hospital, formerly a fine abbey storehouse, prison, several convents and a tower containing the first clock made in Spain. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture and in the city there are three soap factories, and two brandy distilleries. The vicinity produces grain fruits, and vegetables of the finest quality and in great abundance. Sheep goats, pigs and horned cattle are reared though in too limited numbers for the consumption of the people. Fruits and grain are exported and wearing apparel cloth, cotton fabrics iron hardware rice and oil are imported. Pop. 11,521.—(Madrid.)

ALCAMO a town Sicily prov. Trapani situated in the val di Marsara, on the high road between Palermo and Trapani, from which latter town it is distant 25 m. E. Its situation on a height is pleasant and commanding, and it is surrounded with entire forests of olive trees. The streets are dirty and ill paved. Near Alcamo are the ruins of the ancient *Segesta* including the remains of a magnificent theatre, and temple.

The district of Alcamo is divided into four cantons Alcamo, Castel a Mare, Palafiumi and Gibellina. Pop. 15,834.

ALCANADRE a river Spain Aragon, which rises in the Sierra de Cuara, near Voltana, prov. Huesca, flows N. and N.E. and after receiving several affluent joins the Cinca at Yellovar 17 m. W. by S. Lerida, after a course of about 60 m.

ALCANAR a town Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, 10 m. S. Tortosa. It has a church endowed school and seminary. The inhabitants are employed in domestic weaving expressing oil, and cultivating the grain fruits, and vegetables which abound in the vicinity; wheat is exported, implements of husbandry are imported. Pop. 3022.—(Madrid.)

ALCANADE a town Portugal prov. Extremadura, comarca of, and 13 m. N. from Santarém with a strong castle on a rock. Pop. 1540.

ALCANTE, a city Spain, Aragon, prov. of and 66 m. N.E. from Teruel, and about the same distance S.E. Saragossa on a rising ground on the right bank of the Guadalquivir, here crossed by a substantial stone bridge of seven arches. It comprises nine squares and numerous well constructed paved, and spaciuous streets, lined with edifices, several of which have

considerable architectural merit. The public buildings are a magnificent catholic church with many fine tombs and pictures; three parish churches, a townhouse, a large Gothic guildhall, ecclesiastical convents, police office, college; Latin, and four other schools; hospital, several well-ventilated prison cavalry barracks, storehouses several convents, one of which is used as an infirmary barracks and theatre. A public promenade, 1 m. in length, ornamented with trees and shrubs, and having a fountain of good water affords scope to the citizens for recreation. The manufactures are all worsted coarse linen, hats, gypsum and soap; there are also flour and oilseeds. The exports consist of grain, silk, wool and oil; and the imports of wine, hardware, cotton fabrics, and leather. The vicinity produces abundance of wax, fruits, and vegetables, silk, wool, honey and grain. Sheep and a few goats are reared, but there are few cattle fed. Two annual fairs are held in June and August for grain, cattle, and general merchandises. Pop. 5100.—(Madox.)

ALCANTARA, a river in the E. part of Sicily having its rise in the Neptunian mountains, and its embouchure 5 m. S.S.W. from Tauromina, on the S.E. coast of the island. Its whole course is about 30 m. in length.

ALCANTARA *anc. Aleris Caceres* a fortified town in Spain Extremadura, prov. of and 35 m. W. W. from Caceres, on the summit of a rocky acclivity on the left bank of the Tago, surrounded by old walls mounted with cannon and having five gates. On the E. side is the castle, containing a tower of fortification and having a subterranean communication with the Tago, whence an abundant supply of water is obtained. The town comprises two principal and several smaller squares, and numerous narrow streets, and for the most part, ill-built streets. It has two parish churches, one of which is a large Gothic pile; a townhall several schools, a custom house, hospital prison some convents the hereditary mansions of the Marquis de Torre Orgaz, Count de Camilleiros, and the Viscount de la Torre, and a barracks for veterans. Since the last war with Portugal, the manufacturing industry of the town has been reduced to a little weaving; tanning and the mechanical productions requisite for the population. Its commerce consists in exporting wheat and barley to Zarza and Leclatru of rye and wool to Portugal and of oil to the interior of the peninsula and in importing wearing apparel, linen and colonial produce. The vicinity abounds in grain, wine, oil, fruits, vegetables, honey and wax and possesses considerable numbers of sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, and mules.

Alcantara was, in 1214, taken from the Moors by Alonso VIII. of Castile, and given to the Knights of Calatrava to whom were subsequently joined the military order of monks called de San Juan de Perreyro, founded by Sancho Rodriguez Barrientes, in 1106; their noble convent, San Benito, built of granite, still remains though ruinous and in its church are some pictures by Morales. The Portuguese general, Lapeze, in 1809, occupied the town one night which was employed in the continuation of the most wanton barbarities since then its dilapidated convents and process houses, alone indicate its former grandeur. The town is in the vicinity built for Tagus, A.D. 105 is worthy its founder and has survived the violence of wars and elements for 17 centuries at its entrance is a chapel dedicated to Tragan, with some verses inscribed which in one couplet record the name of its architect, Cernus Julius Lacer.

*Portus perpetua, mansorum in aereis munit
Fides domus solida arte Lacer*

The bridge was partly blown up in 1803, by Col. Mayne but repaired, in 1812 by Col. Sturgeon. Pop. 4374.—(Madox.)

ALCANTARA a seaport, Brazil prov. of and 20 m. N.W. from Maranhão, across the Bay of St. Marcos, on a semicircular hill, on the W. side of which the town is situated lat. 2° 23' 33" S. lon. 44° 22' 59" W. (i) It is defended by a fort, and many of the houses are built of stone and are two stories high, though for the most part they have only a ground floor. It has five churches, two convents, a townhall, a prison, and a quay; but, as a whole, the town is in a very dilapidated state, and the streets are overgrown with weeds, while its general aspect indicates decay. The more wealthy residents are the proprietors of cotton plantations the poorer classes gain a livelihood by fishing, and making hammocks; some of which are

so finely wrought as to sell for 25 or 28 each. There are some salt pits within a few miles of the town which were once profitably worked by the Jesuits, to whom they belonged, but are now much neglected. In former times, Alcantara was the capital of the empire of Guama.

ALCANTARILLA, a town, Spain, prov. of and 5 m. S.W. from Merula, on a rising ground, about 1 m. from the right bank of the river Segura, having a parish church, two endowed schools, and a hospital. The people manufacture soap, and cultivate grain, fruits, vegetables, and flax. A few domestic cattle are reared. Pop. 3461.—(Madox.)

ALCARAZ a city Spain, in New Castile prov. of and 48 m. S.W. from Alacete, on the E. slope of an isolated hill on the left of the river Guadarmena, overlooked by a ruinous castle, which crowns the summit, and commanded on the N. E. and E. by mountains of greater altitude, called the Sierra de Alcaraz. The city has seven approaches, leading into four principal streets, which converge in the Plaza mayor or central square and it has a second square some very steep streets and lanes, three parish churches an endowed school, substantial townhouse, hospital and numerous convents, with churches attached, one of which is used as a jail. The inhabitants are employed in weaving and spinning flax and cattle feeding. They export fruit, and the produce of their looms and import oil, wine, and other requisites, by mules. The vicinity produces grain, fruits, vegetables, hyacinth, and flax, and affords good pasturage for sheep, goats, pigs, and horned cattle in the neighbouring sierra, mule, rams, and ewes are kept but they are not wrought. Pop. 7325.—(Madox.)

ALCASSAR, or **AL-KARR** a town, Morocco, prov. Fes, on the W. side of Khos, 25 m. S.E. El-Arishi lat. 35° 1' N. lon. 4° 49' W. It lies so low as to be entirely flooded in winter and it is described as still a considerable place but dirty straggling and dilapidated containing 10 or 15 mosques, of which two only are fit for use. The arkans are Jews, and the majority Moors. A number of streets enclosed sacred by the Mussulmans, are allowed the Jews of the town, parish without mutation on the roofs of the houses and mosques. Alcasar is surrounded by gardens and orchards, and by a flat tract of rich meadow land. About 6 m. N. Alcasar, near the Wad Elmaghar, or Elmaghar was fought in 1578 a memorable battle between Don Sebastian King of Portugal and the Moors, in which the former and the flower of his army were slain.

ALCASSAR GEGI ER. a small fortified town Morocco prov. Fes, on the Strait of Gibraltar at its narrowest part between Ceuta and Tangier. Built in the 12th century by Jacob Almansor. It was taken in 1468, by Alphonso King of Portugal but abandoned soon after by the Portuguese, and re-occupied by the Moors.

ALCÁTRAZ, or **ALCATRÁZ**, a small rocky island on the W. coast of Africa, about 50 m. W. N.W. the embouchure of the river Niger lat. 10° 27' N. lon. 15° 21' W. (i) It is of volcanic origin about 40 ft. in height, deeply rent with fissures, and is entirely destitute of vegetation but is covered with bushes (*Adesmia* *salva*), which maintain a desolating clamour in the night. Turbidity alone is numerous but are not easily caught. The sea around is crowded with sharks, as fierce, says Capt. Boleker that they attack the cars, and frequently leave the marks of their teeth in them.

ALCÁTRAZ, or **ALCATRÁZ** a group of barren rocks, F coast S. America, 20 m. from the mainland lat. 24° 6' S. lon. 46° 40' W. (i) 30 m. S.W. the island of St. Sebastian and 190 S.W. Rio Janeiro. It is recommended that vessels should not approach nearer to these rocks than 4 or 5 m. and then only with a fair wind.

ALCAUDETE *(anc. Trevelman)* a town in Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 24 m. S.W. from Cordova, on a declivity at the junction of three hills, which nearly enclose the town it occupies overlooked by the ruins of an ancient castle, and comprising a large polygonal Plaza, and numerous tolerably built streets, the most of which are paved, two churches, town and courthouse, four schools, a prison, two hospitals, an orphan asylum public storehouse, baths, fountains, and several convents with churches attached, in some of which are preserved the pictures, and other works of art. The inhabitants are occupied in making oil, working basanets, and rearing in domestic weaving and in agriculture. They

export grain and oil and import silk, cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics, and hardware. In the vicinity grain, fruit, and vegetables are grown, and silk is produced considerable numbers of sheep, goats, pigs, horned cattle, mules and asses, are reared, for which and other mercantile purposes, an annual fair is held in August. Pop. 6240.—(Madrid.)

ALCAZAR DE SAN JUAN a tn. Spain, in New Castile, prov. *La Mancha*, 45 m. N. E. Ciudad Real regularly built, and having two good squares with three churches, some ruined convents, several schools, a hospital, two prisons, barracks, and a distillery. Manufactures—Soap, salt-petre, and shoemakers of which some is exported. The imports consist of wine, oil, hardware, and weaving apparel. The vicinity produces grain and fruits. Some sheep and mules are reared, and a fair is held in September. Pop. 7540.—(Madrid.)

ALCESTE ISLAND a small is. in the Yellow Sea, off the N shore of the promontory of Shan-tung and near its E. extremity lat. 37° 29' N. lon. 123° 43' E. (n.) A reef stretches round it for about half a mile some parts of which appear above water.—There is another is. of the same name in the Korean Archipelago, about 110 m. N.W. from Quel-pert lat. 34° 7' N. lon. 125° 21' E. (n.)—**ALCERES** is also the name of a rock in Oeget Strait, in which H. M. S. *Alceste* struck and was wrecked Feb. 15, 1817 when returning from China with Lord Amherst and suite. No lives were lost on the occasion. The rock is in lat. 3° 49' S. lon. 107° 2' E. (n.)

ALCESTER, or ALCESTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Warwick, the former in a fertile vale, at the confluence of the Alue with the Arrow from the former of which it derives its name. 13 m. W. K.W. Warwick. It consists of one principal street and several smaller and contains many old houses, a fine church, and a handsome townhouse. The manufacture of needles is carried on to a considerable extent and it has a good trade in corn and malt. A free grammar school was founded here in 1594. The principal charities are an endowed school for 12 boys and six young girls, and several almshouses. The town is supposed to have been a Roman station having been built on the site of the old Roman way called Ikenild Street now known as Ickle Street. Various coins, urns and other remains of antiquity have been found in the neighbourhood. 1 op. 1862) 2123

ALCIRA, a tn. Spain prov. of and 25 m. S. by W from Valencia, on an is. formed by two arms of the river Júcar here crossed by two stone bridges one of two and the other of four arches. It is surrounded by old walls flanked by strong towers with several gates, and has some squares, and numerous wide, though ill built streets, a Gothic parish church, conventual churches, townhouse and guildhall, with jail attached a Latin and four other schools, an hospital cemetery promenade, and many public gardens, adorned with fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers. The occupation of the inhabitants is confined chiefly to the manufacture of earthenware, the production of silk, and the cultivation of their fertile soil which yields grain, wine, oil, fruits and vegetables. In great abundance are raised the fruit articles especially silk, their trade consists. Two annual fairs are held in July and December for cattle and general traffic. Pop. 13,000.—(Madrid.)

ALDISTON a par. England co. Sussex area, 2079 ac. 47 m. N.E. Seaford. Pop. 257

ALCOBA (Serra de) a chain of mountains in Portugal, prov. Beira, and extending 8 m. into the comarca of Coimbra and Viseu, between the Mondego and Vouga rivers.

ALCOBAÇA a small market tn. Portugal and cap. of comarca, prov. *Estremadura* 58 m. N. Lisbon 15 m. N.W. Leiria not far from the sea, and near the junction of the small rivers Alva and Baga, whence its name. It has five churches, and is celebrated for its magnificent Clisterian monastery the richest in Portugal, founded in 1148 by Don Alphonse I and containing the tombs of several kings and, among others, of Don Pedro and his ill-fated wife, Infanta Castro whose graves has been sung by Camoes. The kitchen is nearly 100 ft. long and 63 ft. high and its fireplace is 28 ft. long and 11 ft. broad. Alcobaca is the seat of several manufactures, namely, muslins, flannels, and wool. The Marquis de Pombal, also, when prime minister established 250 cotton looms in the monastery. Pop. 1858.

ALCOENTRIS, a small tn. Portugal, prov. *Estremadura*, comarca of and 30 m. S.W. from Santarém. It is within the lines of Torres Vedras, and was occupied by the English troops during the peninsular war.

ALCOLEA the name of several towns and villages in Spain.—1. *Alcolea de calatrava*, a tn. New Castile, prov. of and 14 m. W. by N from Ciudad Real having a square parish church, townhall prison two schools a storehouse and cemetery with an agricultural pop. of 1400.—2. *Alcolea de ocaña*, a tn. Aragon prov. of and 30 m. from Huesca, in a plain on the right bank of the river Gúria, well built and paved, with two squares, a parish church, townhouse two schools, prison granary and cemetery. Weaving tillage, and carrying, employ the inhabitants who support wine, hardware and weaving apparel and export fruits, &c. An annual cattle fair is held in October. Pop. 1200.—3. *Alcolea de las pozas*, a tn. New Castile, prov. *Guadalajara*, 10 m. N. by W from Sigüenza. Ill built, with a church, school townhouse, prison and an agricultural pop. of 180.—4. *Alcolea del río*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of and 35 m. W. by W from Seville tolerably built, and having a church, two schools, and a prison, with a farming pop. of 1,077.—5. *Alcolea del-Topo*, a tn. New Castile, prov. *Ávila*, 17 m. S.W. by W from Talavera de la Reyna well built, comprising a church school prison and townhall. Pop. 160. There are several other inconsiderable villages called ALCOLEA.—(Madrid.)

ALCONBLERY or ALCONBURY a par. England, co. Huntingdon area, 5700 ac. an annual fair for pedlars ware, June 24 intersected by Alconbury brook a branch of the Ouse. 1 op. 967

ALCONBURY WITH WESTON a par. England co. Huntingdon area 1040 ac. 6 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Pop. 510.

ALCONCEIL a tn. Spain in *Estremadura*, prov. of and 25 m. N. E. from Badajoz, on the slope of a hill. It is mainly built, and is overlooked by an old castle. It contains a church, some schools, a townhall, and small prison. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in treading cattle, raising corn and weaving coarse linen and woollen cloth. The agricultural produce of the neighbourhood is very abundant, and the fruits well-flavoured. An annual fair is held in May. Pop. 3070

ALCOBA a tn. Spain, in Valencia prov. of and 10 m. N.W. by W from Castellón de la Plana. It is on the whole, well built, and has a church four chapels, several schools two hospitals, an asylum, and municipal house. The inhabitants are much engaged in potteries and brandy distilleries. In the neighbourhood are found considerable quantities of chamber and sulphur and silk is cultivated. The agricultural productions are grain, fruits, vegetables hemp, oil, and grapes, which are exported. An annual on the fair is held in October. Pop. 6500.—(Madrid.)

ALCOTIM, or ALCO TRIA a tn. Portugal prov. *Algarve*, comarca of and 23 m. S.E. from Tavira, upon a height on the right bank of the Guadiana. It is enclosed within old walls, and prettily situated on the margin of the river at the foot of a mountain, on which is a castle in ruins. Pop. 1561

ALCOVILA, a tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. of, and 10 m. N. from Tarragona, on the Angrau, comprising two churches, two schools, an hospital, and several fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in making earthenware and soap, distilling brandy and cultivating the grain, wine, oil, fruits, and vegetables of the vicinity. Some cattle are reared, and an annual fair held in October. Pop. 2612.—(Madrid.)

ALCOY a large tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. of and 24 m. N. by W from Alicante, near the source of a river of its own name, crossed here by a Roman bridge. It lies in a hollow formed by the slopes of the surrounding hills, and is remarkable for its antique picturesque-looking houses, overhanging the tarred gardens and ravines. It is enclosed by clay walls, which were much damaged by shot during the last civil war and is entered by numerous gates, four stone bridges serving as means of communication between the different quarters. It contains many modern buildings, a rare case in the towns of Spain and the Plaza de la Constitución was raised with some squares out of the first class of Spanish cities. The streets are regular well paved, and some of them even provided with drains. The public edifices comprise a large parish church, of bastard classic architecture, built in 1740 and some smaller churches, some good and well attended schools, a

townhall and cemetery a poor seymon, public granary and a prison, formed out of a former convent. It is a busy commercial place, and contains many coarse woollen and paper manufactures, especially of paper de hilo or books of home paper for making papillos, or paper cigars. Madon states that 200,000 reams of paper are annually made here, of which 10,000 are used for writing 10,000 for packing and other purposes, and 180,000 for making the papillos. The *pelotillos* of Alcoy or almond sugar planes, are held in high estimation. As respects the people, Mr. Yari describes them as having an air of misery wearing shabby round hats, that give them a poverty stricken appearance and as unacquainted with the courtesies and salutations of high-bred Spain. The agricultural produce of the neighbourhood is grain, wine, oil, fruits, including excellent figs and vegetables. Sheep, goats, pigs, horned cattle, mules, and a few horses, are reared. Two fairs are held annually one in April and the other in October. Pop. 27,000.—(Madon.)—ALCOY is also the name of a small river of Valencia, rising S.W. of the above town and flowing N.E. about 42 m. into the Mediterranean.

ALCUDIA, the names of several towns in Spain.—1. A city and port in the N.E. of Majorca. Lat. 39° 54' 45" N. Lon. 8° 9' 6" E. (L.) at the N.E. extremity of the island, between the large bay of its own name and that of Pollensa. It is surrounded by old walls, and defended by two strong castles and a deep and wide fosse. It is tolerably built, but owing to the great number of runcos and uninhabited houses has a desolate appearance. It has a parish church, townhouse, two schools, a hospital and a cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, fishing, and agriculture. As a port, its trade is considerable. Pop. 1116.—2. *Alcudia de la Cruz*, a town, Andalusia, prov. of and 34 m. N.E. from Almeria on the summit of the *sierra de Píbaros* having a church, cemetery, storehouse, and fountain, with an agricultural pop. of 532.—3. *Alcudia de Cortés*, a town, prov. of and 20 m. S. by W. from Valencia, on the right bank of the river Magro well built, with a church, three schools, townhouse, and prison. Weaving, distilling, husbandry, making of hardware and agriculture, are the chief employments of the people. Pop. 1753.—4. *Alcudia de Guadalupe*, a town, Andalusia, prov. of and 23 m. W. by N. from Granada, and 4 m. E. Guadix comprising a square with a central fountain, church, townhall, prison, and two schools, with an agricultural pop. of 722.—5. *Alcudia de Crespas*, a town, prov. of and 52 m. S. by W. from Valencia having a church, a palace of the Counts of Orgaz, and an agricultural pop. of 620.—6. *Alcudia* is also the name of a valley in New Castle, prov. Ciudad Real, and of several other villages not worthy of notice.—(Madon.)

ALCUDIA, A. L. a town, Spain, Extremadura, prov. of and about 20 m. S.E. from Cáceres, on the W. slope of the *sierra Leon* a prolongation of the Toledo range. It is mean, ill built, and confined, but has a parish church, some schools, a court house, granary and prison. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tillage, rearing hogs, expressing oil and domestic weaving. The vicinity yields grain and abundance of fruits. Pop. 3560.—(Madon.)

ALDABRA ISLANDS three islands situated at the N. entrance into the Mozambique Channel called, respectively East, Middle, and West Islands, but so connected by reefs and rocks, as to appear one island. Lat. (N. W. point) 9° 25' S. lon. 45° 50' E. (L.) East Island is of moderate height, and is here and there interspersed with a few trees, has a fine white sandy beach, and is covered with brushwood and verdure the whole combining gives it a very beautiful appearance. Middle Island is the highest, and is in part, covered with lofty trees, it has also a beautiful beach, and is clothed with verdure. West Island is lowest, and has few trees or bushes, but resembles the two former in other respects.

ALDAN MOUNTAINS AND RIVER, in Russian Siberia. The former are a branch of the Stanovoi mountains, running N.W. to about lat. 67° 30' N. from lat. 61° 20' N., their total length being upwards of 900 m. Their geological composition is chiefly limestone, clay slate, and graywacke. vast forests of larch (*Picea larix*) clothe their sides; and, in the lat. of 61° N., grow at an elevation of 2240 ft., single trees from that to a height of 2600 ft. The greatest heights of these mountains are so surrounded are from 2000 to upwards of 4000 ft. Mount Kiprian, the most elevated summit of the range, attains an elevation of 4235 ft.

The Alden River a tributary of the Lena, flows parallel with the summit range till it falls into the Lena, in lat. 57° 30' N., about 90 m. below Yakutat. It rises in the Yaloum range, under the 66th N. parallel, thence running N.E. past Nankah to lat. 57° 30' where it turns abruptly W. and joins the Lena about 80 m. below Yakutat, after a course of about 800 m. The great road from Yakutat to Ootek crosses it at Aldamaka, which lies 760 ft. above the Sea of Okhotsk.—(Ramus's Siberia.)

ALDABA, a town, Spain, prov. of and about 5 m. W. from Valencia, on the left bank of the river Furiol. It is ill built, and has a church two endowed schools a townhouse, and public granary. The inhabitants are engaged in tillage and distilling brandy. The vicinity produces grain, wine, oil, vegetables, and fruits, especially melons. Pop. 3000.—(Madon.)

ALDBOROUGH, or **ALDBOROUGH** a small seaport in and par England, co. Suffolk lat. 53° 52' N. lon. 1° 86' E. (L.) 20 m. E.N.E. Ipswich, and 82 m. N.E. London pleasantly situated between the river Alde and the sea, and running nearly parallel with the beach of the latter. It formerly consisted of three principal streets but one of these was swept away by the sea, the encroachments of which have long been doing serious damage to the town. These, however, have been temporarily checked by two sand banks which have been recently thrown up for that purpose. The old borough was situated 2 m. E. of the present shore and on the spot where it stood, there are now 24 ft. of water. The older houses of the town are of a mean description, but a number of handsome new houses and villas have been built of late years, in consequence of the place having become a favourite resort for sea bathing, for which its beach is well adapted, while its climate is reckoned eminently salubrious. The parish church, a large and ancient structure, is situated conspicuously on the summit of a hill and forms a convenient landmark for mariners. It is of a mixed perpendicular and decorated style, and has been much disfigured by unseasonable repairs but is now (1850) in course of restoration, a new and magnificent window having been recently put up. There are besides places of worship for various denominations of dissenters, and a flourishing national daily school, supported by subscription several benevolent associations, and a mechanics institute. The town is well supplied with water. The harbour is safe and commodious. The trade of the port consists principally in the export of corn and wool the import of coal and timber and in fish curing. A great proportion of the inhabitants are employed in fishing and sea-faring. Crabbe, the poet, was born here on Christmas eve 1764 and an elegant boat and pinnace have recently been erected in the parish church to his memory. Aldborough formerly returned two members to Parliament but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. Market days Wednesday and Saturday. Two fairs annually. Area of par 1835 ac. Pop. of town and par 1637.—(Correspondent in Aldborough.)

ALDBOROUGH a market town and par England, co. York. W. Riding on a plain on the river Ire about 16 m. N.W. York. It is small and irregularly built, and remarkable only for its great antiquity as it is supposed to have been the capital of the Brigantes. Under the Romans it was called *Eborac*, and was then surrounded by walls and to have been about 14 m. in extent. Many Roman antiquities have been found here, including colina, urns, the remains of aqueducts and some beautiful tessellated pavements a rare specimen of which was discovered in September 1848 on the property of Andrew Lawson, Esq. Aldborough formerly sent two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Act. It has one church. It is governed by a bailiff. Petty sessions are held at Market day Wednesday. An annual fair in September. Area of par 2823 ac. Pop. 2488.—**ALDBOROUGH** is also the name of a parish in Suffolk has Eppington area 718 ac. Pop. 330.

ALDBOLENE, or **ALDBOLENE**, a par England co. Wilts; area, 8496 ac. 6 m. N.E. Marlborough; ancient church and vicarage. Pop. 1622.

ALDBOROUGH a par England, co. York, E. Riding area, 6519 ac. Pop. 1113.

ALDBURY a par England, co. Hertford area, 2071 ac. on the London and Birmingham Railway ancient church Pop. 830.

ALDEA (Village) the name, with various affixes, of numerous small places in Spain, Portugal, and Brazil.

In Brazil the chief are—*Aldea-do-este do Duero* in Leon prov. of and 33 m. N by W from Salamanca, on the Duero having 1500 inhabitants—*Aldea del Oso*, in Extremadura, prov. of and 15 m. S by E. from Cáceres having 1800 inhabitants—*Aldea del Rey* in New Castile, prov. of and 18 m. S by E. from Ciudad Real having 1700 inhabitants, much employed in lace-making—*Aldea-nueva de Caceres*, in Extremadura, prov. Cáceres, 18 m. N. E. Truxillo with 1550 inhabitants—*Aldea-nueva de Ebro* in Old Castile, prov. Logroño and 55 m. N. W. Alhara with 1800 inhabitants—*Aldea-nueva de la vera*, in Extremadura, prov. Cáceres, 23 m. S. W. Plasencia; having a large church town hall hospital prison and 3400 inhabitants, chiefly agricultural—There are 40 or 50 more but none worth notice.

In Portugal, two only deserve notice—*Aldea Galega*, prov. Setúbal, on the Bay of Montego, which forms a part of the left shore in the Tagus estuary about 10 m. E by S Lisbon and one of the chief ferry stations to that city having 3800 inhabitants, chiefly fishermen (fishermen) and fishermen—*Aldea Galega de Marvão*, same prov. on the left bank of the Tagus, 9 m. W. N. W. Alentejo. Pop. 1458—There are many other ALDEAS—all unimportant.

In Brazil are the following—*Aldea-de-Pedras* prov. Goiás, on the road from Mico-1 onto St. Paul 130 m. S. St. Cruz—*Aldea do Campo* prov. Espírito-Santo 8 m. of the River Doce 115 inhabitants male and export linen—*Aldea Gontaga*, prov. Espírito-Santo, at the head-waters of the Rio-Maga The naturalist St. Hilary, calls this village *Pegúli* and *Aldea Velha*, prov. Espírito-Santo, about 6 m. N. Almeida The Indians of the district construct canoes and the women spin cotton manufacture a kind of coarse cloth and thread which is sold in Rio de Janeiro and Bahia for lamp and candle wicks—*Aldea Velha*, prov. Rio de Janeiro in the district of Cabo Frio—(Madox, *Diário de Espetáculo*, Rio de Janeiro, 1851).

ALDEBY or **ALDEBURY** a par England, co. Norfolk area 3058 ac. 23 m. N. E. Beccles Pop. 564.

ALDENHAM a par England co. Hertford area, 5840 ac. 23 m. from Watford, on the London and Birmingham Railway end Church Pop. 1056.

ALDEBURY a par England co. Wiltshire area, 9950 ac. 8 m. S. Salisbury on the South-Western Railway 1 op. 1438.

ALDERFORD a par England co. Norfolk area, 432 ac. 2 m. N. E. by 8 Rayham Pop. 41.

ALDEKLEY a vil. and par England co. Gloucester area, 598 ac. handsome church with monument to Sir Matthew Hale, who was born here Nov. 1 1608. Curious fossils are sometimes found Pop. 145.

ALDERMASTON a par England, co. Berks area, 8609 ac., 8 m. E. Newbury on the navigable river Kennet. 1 op. 783.

ALDERMAN ISLANDS a small group of islets off the E. coast of the most N. of the New Zealand Islands, New Ulster and about 13 m. from the shore lat. (S. point) 37° E. lon. 176° 4 E.

ALDRIMSTON a par England co. Worcester 8167 ac. on the Moreton and Stratford Railway 1 op. in 1851 522.

ALDERNEY the most N. of the islands in the English Channel known by the name of the Channel Islands, 10 m. due W. from Cape La Hague in France lat. 49° 42' 2" N. lon. 2° 13' 12" W. (u.) It is between 2 and 4 m. long and about 1½ broad. The coast is bold and rocky the cliffs in many places rising from 100 to 200 ft. in height. In the interior the soil is fertile, producing excellent crops of corn and potatoes but round the coast it is sandy and sterile. About a third of the island is occupied by grass lands. The climate is mild and healthy. The Alderney cows, a small, straight-backed breed have long been celebrated for the quality of their milk, which is exceedingly rich but not great in quantity. The cows are not handsome, and are in no great request anywhere but in the islands in which ever they are so much esteemed, that the importation of any other description of cattle is prohibited under the severest penalties. The town, as it is simply called is situated in a beautiful valley near the centre of the island it is partly

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paved but presents nothing worthy of particular notice. The civil power is vested in six jurats who are chosen by the people and hold their offices for life, unless removed for misbehaviour. These with 12 *domaniers*, representatives of the people, form a sort of local legislature. Alderney is a dependency of Guernsey. French manners and the French language, prevail amongst the inhabitants; but all understand, and many speak English. They are about equally divided between the Established church and Wesleyan Methodists. The strait which separates the island from the mainland is called the Race of Alderney from the velocity with which the current runs through it; being at the rate of 8 m. an hour. It is a deep and generally safe channel but when wind and tide meet, is extremely dangerous. There is but one harbour in the island Crasby and there small vessels only can be accommodated. At the distance of about 6 m. N. W. from the island are a cluster of rocks, called the Caskets, on the largest of which there are three lighthouses an alarm bell has recently been added to be used in foggy weather when the lights become invisible. 1 op. of the lat. 5338.

ALDERSHOTT a par England co. Hants; 4144 ac. 2 m. N. E. by N. Farnham 1 op. 875.

ALDETON the name of several parishes England—1 A par. co. Wilts 1587 ac. 3 m. S. W. Malmesbury 1 op. in 1851 182—2 A par. co. Northampton 910 ac. 3 m. N. E. Towcester 1 op. in 1851 139—3, A par. co. Gloucester 1750 ac. near Tewkesbury Bacon encampment Pop. in 1851 486—4 A par. co. Suffolk 743 ac. 7 m. S. E. Woodbridge. Pop. in 1851 600.

ALDFORD a par England, co. Cheshire 9338 ac. on the river Dea ancient castle and townhouse Pop. in 1851 883.

ALDHAM a par England, co. Suffolk 144 ac. on the Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's Railway Pop. 307.

ALDINGBOURN a par England co. Sussex 3060 ac. 4 m. E. Chichester Pop. 44.

ALDINGHAM (UPPER and LOWER) two united parishes, England, co. Lancaster 4094 ac. 5 m. S. E. Alverton. Owing to the progress of the enclosure of the soil of the church, once in the centre of the parish is row with in row of the high dale. 1 op. 908.

ALDINGTON a par England co. Kent 2076 ac. near the South Eastern Railway. The town of Aldington was once held by Erasmus of Rotterdam. 1 op. 41.

ALDIS PEAK a prominent mountain N. E. Australia lat. 24° 50' S. lon. 149° 31' E. It is an excellent landmark and can be seen at a great distance from the N. E. It was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt in 1846.

ALDRIDGE a par England, co. Stafford area, 7732 ac. near Walsall Here is a curious pool Druids use (literally Druid Sea) an extensive pottery and a manufactory of earthenware and tiles. Pop. 2174.

ALDRINGHAM a par England co. Suffolk area 1738 ac. Fair on St. Andrew's day Pop. 467.

ALDETONE or **ALDETOWN** a market town and par England co. Cumberland on the declivity of a steep hill near the confluence of the New River and R. Tyne 17 m. E. N. 1 m. W. The town consists of one main street and two smaller

neither of them regular. The new houses are chiefly of stone roofed with slate, and are generally substantial and well built being much superior in all respects to the older dwellings. There is abundance of excellent water brought from a neighbouring hill and collected in tanks. The town contains a church, and meeting houses belonging to various religious denominations a grammar school and Lancasterian schools. There is also a mechanics institute, having a library of 500 volumes and a museum and a savings bank, a useful institution which is well supported by the working-classes of the district. The only manufactory in the town is a worsted spinning mill employing about 70 hands. The country around is a dreary waste of naked hills but rich in minerals. The lead mines in the parish are extensive and very productive, giving employment to upwards of 1000 people. Copper ore and iron have also been found and beautiful specimens of spar and, in the lead mines, are numerous large caverns, exhibiting magnificent grotto work, and resplendent with crystals. Most of these mines belonged to the Earl of Derwentwater, but fell to the crown on the attainder of that

unfortunate noblemen in 1715. They were afterwards transferred, by Act of Parliament, to Greenwich hospital, to which they still belong. They are let by the governors of that institution on working leases to the London Lead Company and others, on condition of payment of one-seventh of the ore raised. Upwards of 17,000 tons of lead, each being weighing 8 cwt., were obtained from these mines in 1849 worth, on an average, about 24 p. per ling. The moral character of the people of this district is singularly good out of a population of upwards of 600, there have only been 11 convicts in 25 years, and of these seven only were natives, with a few minor cases determined summarily by the magistrature. Area of par 83,000 ac 1 op. 6818.—(Correspondent in *Alb. obs.*)

ALDSWORTH a par England, co. Gloucester area. 6480 ac on the Cheltenham, Oxford and London United Railway Pop. 379.

ALDWIN (W. F. F. F. F.) a par England co. Northampton 4 m. N.E. Thrapston Pop. in 1861 23 — ALDWIN (A. L. S. S. S. S.) a par adjoining the former united area. *450 ac here are six oral charities. Pop. in 1851 508.

ALDWORTH a par England co. Berks area 1960 ac. 4 m. S. East Haly Pop. 31

AI EGRETE, a fortified in Portugal prov. Alentejo, comarca of and 6 m. S.E. from Portalegre near the Spanish frontier. In the neighbourhood are chestnut forests. Pop. 1180.

ALFTI a river Siberia, an affluent of the Obi, gov. Tomsk. It rises from two head streams, about lat. 50 43 N. lon. 80° 25' E. in that part of the Altai mountains called Tig. herakli Bjelki, and of granite formation. It takes a N.W. course, very winding and irregular partly through a plain about 1000 ft. above the sea level, and covered with poplars and willows and partly through a deep valley composed of clay alluvium, till it reaches the Obi, about lat. 51 15' N. lon. 81 2' E., where it is 939 ft. above the sea level and where its S. bank, being composed of porphyry mountains, the river turns to the N.E. which general direction it maintains, chiefly through a level country partly covered with grass, till it reaches the Obi, 20 m. S.W. Bar near lat. 53° 1' N. On various points of the banks of the Altai are mines of copper the ore from which is conveyed down the river which is navigable, especially in spring, and for country boats, for a great part of its course. The steppe through which the Altai flows in the N. part of its course, is often set fire to, for the purpose of burning up the hard stems that prevent the mowing of the young grass.—(Hittor's *Asia*.)

ALEXANDRIA, a tn. Russia. See ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA a tn. Caucasus 10 m. S. Gheorghievsk lat. 44 19' N. lon. 43° 10' E.

ALEXANDROV a tn and district, gov. Caucasus, Russia, the former 43 m. W. Gheorghievsk lat. 44 25' N. lon. 42° 42' E. The S. boundary of the district is formed by the Caucasus mountains, the S.W. by the Kizilman, and the N. by the river Kaban. Summa forest wood is found in the S. but it is only used for fuel. The soil is generally fertile, and suited to the culture of grain and vines. The Kalinkas establish their winter quarters on the banks of the N. and numerous bands of Nogays pasture their flocks in the valleys of the R.

ALEXANDROV a small tn. European Russia, gov. of, and 69 m. W. W. from Vladimir and 58 m. N.E. Moscow on the banks of the river Sema, which falls into the Kizilman. The Czar Ivan Vasilievich sometimes passed the summer here and it was in this little town that he established the first printing press introduced into Russia. It has two churches and a monastery. The splendid acres, or breeding stand for horses, which is here supported at the expense of the crown, is renowned for the variety of its breeds, and for the extent and character of its buildings. This establishment was commenced by the Empress Elizabeth in 1761 and 20 years elapsed before it was completed. Pop. 3000.

ALEXANDROVKA the name of a great number of small towns in Russia, there being no fewer than four in the prov. of Kherson alone, and all within about 50 m. of each other, and in almost every other province there is one or more. The name is sometimes spelled ALEXANDROVA.

ALEXANDROVKA, a tn. European Russia, gov. of, and 45 m. S. from Ekaterinodar, or Jekaterinodar; on district of same name, on the left bank of the Dnieper, at the mouth of the Moscovka. It is fortified and has a considerable trade with the interior of the empire; goods from thence coming here for shipment by the Dnieper for the Black Sea. Pop. (1842) 5192.—The E. part of the district of Alexandrovsk is watered by the Ruma, the R. by the Kouskara, which separates it, throughout a large extent, from the province of the Caucasus. The greater part of the surface is barren heath; there are very few villages, and cultivated land is rare.

ALEKSEIN or ALEKSEIN a tn. European Russia, prov. Tula, on the right bank of the river Oka, about 100 m. S. Moscow and 53 from Tula. It has some trade in hemp, hides, tallow honey and salt meat. Two great fairs are held here annually. Pop. 2000.—The district of Aleksein contains some iron works, and a manufacture of linen, and 246 villages with a pop. of 50,000.

ALEMOUTH. See ALMOUTS.

ALEMQUER or ALEQUER, a small tn. Portugal, and cap. of comarca, in prov. Estremadura on a small river of the same name 14 m. N.W. Lisbon and about 8 m. W. the Tagus. It has five churches three convents, an hospital and paper mill once the largest in Portugal the environs produce good wheat and grapes. Pop. 2485.

ALEMTEJO or ALENTAJO (from *Alen*, beyond and *Tejo*, the Tagus) the largest but least populous prov. of Portugal bounded N. by Estremadura and Beira Baixa, E. by Spain & by prov. Algarve and W. by Estremadura and the Atlantic length, N. & S. 150 m. average breadth, E. to W. about 70 m. area, about 7728 geo. sq. m. The greater part of the surface of this province is undulating broken up only by low hills running N.N.E. to S.W. To the E. rises, in unconnected groups, the low serras de Mamed de Portalegre de Ossa de Évora, and Mont. Mirro, rendered picturesque by steep cliffs, and by the numerous ruins and fortifications with which they are indented. To the W. the hills sink into broad plains (campes) which, before reaching the sandy coast, are traversed by isolated ridges of rock to the S., towards Algarve, they attain the height of 4000 ft. The hills are composed mostly of sands and graywacke schist, and give rise to no streams of importance the principal rivers of the prov. rising in Spain, as the Guadiana in the S. and the Tagus in the N. Of the streams that are purely Portuguese may be named the Sado or Saldão, and the Zêzê, and their affluents. The climate in the S. and W. is hot and dry and the country is composed of plains covered with heath, without trees or bush but here and there varied by marshy tracts. Agriculture, in these localities is little attended to the herds serving chiefly to feed sheep and goats. In the N. the valleys are very fruitful, and the hills grow fine wood. The principal cereals cultivated are wheat and barley, and next to them, rice and maize; of all of which a considerable quantity is exported to Lisbon and elsewhere. For the abundance of grain the inhabitants of Alentejo are in no way indebted to their own agricultural industry or skill both of which are in a very low state, but wholly to the richness of the productive part of the province. Grapes, olives, citrons lemon figs, and other southern fruits, are plentiful and in the woods are found the evergreen oak, the cork oak, chestnuts, pines, &c. The rearing of sheep goats and pigs, and the culture of bees, are extensively carried on, cattle, and mule rearing is less attended to. Good oil, tolerable wine, wool and honey are produced. Game is plentiful. In some localities cloth is woven, and potteryware made; but the manufactures of the province, as a whole, are of little account. Salt is exported. The principal towns are Évora the capital, Portalegre, Elvas, Beja, Faro, and Mertola. Pop. in 1848 276,569.—(Reis's *Encyclopædia* Hassel's *Portugal* Nelson's *Geographical Dictionary*.)

ALENÇON (anc. *Alenconium*) a tn. France, chief place of dep. of the Orne, formerly cap. of the duchy of Alençon, standing on an extensive plain, on the right bank of the Sarthe, near its junction with the Braye, 55 m. S.E. Caen, and 105 m. W. by S. Paris. Of the walls and former fortifications of the town, four gates are all that remain. The streets are in general broad, well paved and clean. Among the principal buildings are the cathedral, the pretecture, the corn

market, the collages, and the townhouses, the towers of which last are the remains of the old castle of the Duke of Aleppo. The town contains a communal collage, with an observatory; a *Shed* of *Shed* two hospitals, one of them for the lame; a public library of about 8000 volumes, a museum of natural history, and a theatre. Aleppo is the seat of considerable manufactures, and of an extended commerce. It was long famed for the manufacture of point lace called *pointe d'Alep* but this branch of industry as well as the making of straw hats, for which it was also known, is now much fallen off. The principal manufactures now are cotton spinning, silk spinning weaving of cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, tanning, glass making, distilling and brewing. A kind of hamper and linen cloths made here, styled *tabies d'Alep*, are held in high estimation, and nearly 22 000 pieces are sold annually. There are some bleacheries in the environs and the embroidery of muslin occupies a considerable number of hands. Perry and cider are manufactured in considerable quantities, the latter being the common drink of the country and down and quills form staple articles of trade. The district produces abundance of cattle, poultry and a good breed of horses. Amongst its minerals are iron, granite, and freestone. The species of fine rock crystal called *Alamand* d'Alep formerly found in the neighbouring granite quarries, is now nearly exhausted. Pop. in 1846, 14,888.

ALEPOTES. See ALAUTIAN ISLANDS.

ALEPE, or ALAP, a tn and fortress, Malabar prov Travancore, Hindustan, 50 m S Cochin lat 9° 30' N lon. 78° 25' E. It is populous, and is the chief depot from which the Travancore Government exports its pepper grain, and timber.

ALEPPO or HALLES-DE-SHARRA [anc. Chalchoe and Berwa] a city N Syria, push. of the same name on the small river Koks, 80 m S E Iskenderoon which is its port, and the nearest point of the Mediterranean shore, 190 m N N E Damascus lat. 36° 11' 25" N lon. 37° 5' 23" E. It is encompassed at the distance of a few m's, by a circle of low rocky hills, destitute of trees and scantily watered, but affording good pasture for sheep and goats. It occupies eight small hills, of unequal height, with their intermediate valleys, and is surrounded by walls 30 ft. high and 20 broad on which there are seven gates. Its circumference within the walls is about 3½ m. without, and including the suburbs about 7 m. In appearance, on approaching it, is striking and picturesque. Numerous mosques, ospitals, and minarets, the last of dazzling whiteness, crowd on the

of the city particularly in that called *Diyar*, the streets are well paved and, in general better kept than those of any other town in Syria. An ample supply of water is brought into the city by an ancient aqueduct, from two springs 8 m distant. On an oval hill in the N E corner of the city stands the castle of Aleppo a conspicuous object, surrounded by a broad and deep fosse, 3 m. in circumference, now filled up with gardens and plantations. A large square tower beautifully inlaid with a dark-coloured stone, forms the entrance; but the interior is in ruins, many walls only being now habitable. The only other public buildings of any interest are the ancient seraglio, or palace of the pasha, and the mosque of *Dammeh Adabek*. The former now also in ruins, was of great extent and magnificence but the only portion of its splendour now remaining is a gateway of admirable workmanship the arch of which is composed of blocks of polished white and black marble. The seraglio was destroyed, in 1819-20 during the siege of the city by Kourahid Ahmed Pasha. The mosque of *Djani al-Adabek* is reckoned one of the most graceful structures of the kind in Syria. It is surrounded by a magnificent dome and by a tall and elegant minaret. A spiral staircase conducts to the top of the latter from which a splendid view of the city and surrounding country is obtained. The beautiful portico of the mosque was much injured by the earthquakes of 1822. There are two libraries in the city one attached to the Omani mosque, the other in a college called the *Almadhi*; the latter though sufficiently meagre is reckoned the best in Syria. Such institutions however meet with little encouragement in Aleppo, the taste for literature being extremely limited, neither is education in a better condition.

Previous to the earthquake of 1822 Aleppo carried on a considerable trade with England importing thence large quantities of red cloth &c. and re-exporting the Indian manufactures brought overland from Bagdad. Its manufactures were then also very valuable consisting of shawls, cottons, silks, gold and silver lace, &c. in which it is said, 12 000 artisans were engaged. But, on the occasion of the calamity alluded to, the town was nearly deserted by its surviving inhabitants and its trade ruined. Both it and former however have considerably improved since and Aleppo still retains, with less reputation and amount of the excellence of its silk stuffs, with gold and silver thread and its flowered and striped cottons in the manufacture of which about 4000 looms and nearly 5000 persons, adults and children are employed. There are, besides numerous soap, dyeing and print works. Its trade with England has also revived 5000 bales of British manufactures being yearly imported while its caravan trade with the interior as likewise rapidly improving the merchants finding they can now be supplied in Aleppo with all they want. Considerable quantities of wool and silk are exported to France and Italy of the former 2508 bales were exported in one year lately and 179 of the latter. The retail or shop trade however does not seem to be very vigorous, owing in part perhaps to the smallness of capital employed in it the aggregate amount of which, according to Dr Howding does not exceed £30 000 sterling.

The celebrated gardens of Aleppo, nearly 12 m. in length are situated to the S E. of the city but, though much prized by the natives, they have a few straggles for Europeans; being subdivided and enclosed by low stone walls, and exhibiting little of either taste or skill in management or arrangement. The trees are, for the most part, crowded close together with little regard to symmetry while the kitchen and flower gardens, of which the whole is a compound, are undistinguished by the intervention of parterres or grass plots. Close to the city are many extensive quarries, from which is obtained a white gritty stone, easily cut at first, but becoming indurated after exposure for some time to the air. Of this stone all the houses are built. The climate of Aleppo is beautiful but is in summer excessively hot, though considerably moderated by the W winds which then prevail. In winter the air is considerable falls of snow. The earthquakes already alluded



ALEPPO.—From *Phot. Cultural Observatory's Expedition*.

eye the flat roofs of the houses on the hills, rise one behind another in a succession of hanging terraces; while a profusion of cypresses and poplar trees imparts beauty and animation to the whole. But, on entering the gates, much of this pleasing illusion is dispelled. The streets are found to be gloomy and silent the shops mean-looking and the baths and fountains heavy unadorned structures. The houses, however are well and substantially built of stone, two or three stories in height; mostly in the Islamic style with meadow apartments, large windows, and richly ornamented walls and ceilings the latter being often beautifully painted and gilded. In some quarters

to, by which Aleppo was nearly destroyed, occurred on August 18, 1832. It lasted only 10 or 12 seconds; but, in that short space of time, not only Aleppo, but a number of other towns in Syria, were converted into heaps of stones and rubbish and 50,000 human beings destroyed. Aleppo was a place of considerable importance in very remote times, having risen on the destruction of Palmyra. From that period its prosperity continued to increase until the discovery of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, when it began to decline. Its pop. in 1795 was, it is said 250,000 while it is not now more than 60,000 or 65,000; of which 16,000 to 18,000 are Christians. Col. Chesney gives a somewhat different account of the population. He says that it was formerly 150,000 and that it is now reduced to 100,000 of which 66,500 are Turks, 8000 Armenians, 19,000 Greeks, 4500 Jews, 5000 Maronites, 2000 Syrians and Alapiques. The language usually spoken here is Arabic. —The PASHALIC of Aleppo occupies the N. extremity of Syria, and extends southward from the borders of Asia Minor to the foot of the Taurus, to Damascus, Tripoli (in Syria) and the confines of Arabia Deserta. The Mediterranean Sea and the Bays of the Orontes and Iskenderoon being to the W. limit, and the Euphrates to the E. Its surface contains about 7877 sq. m. The W. side is mountainous on the E. the hills are lower and more undulating. The soil is generally excellent, and the climate good. —(Dr. Dornier's *Report on Syria* *Travels in Modern Syria* *See Ray Geo. Soc. Survey of the Euphrates and Tigris* by Lieut.-Col. Chesney &c &c.)

ALGERIA a small decayed v.l. Corsica once a considerable city and the seat of a bishop. It is now remarkable only for the ruins of the Roman colony of Aleria

ALESSANDRIA

ALESSANDRIA DELLA PAGLIA or ALEXANDRIA a in. Pashanlian States chief town of the gov. of the prov., and

of the military division of the same name seat of a council of justice under the jurisdiction of the senate of Tunis 48 m. E. R. R. Tunis on the right bank of the Tamaro a little above where it is joined by the Bormada. The town is fortified has a citadel and is the seat of a bishop, suffragan to Vercelli and the residences of a chief rabbi. It has a royal college and theological seminary a cathedral, 12 parish churches, three hospitals an orphan asylum a gymnasium, very extensive barracks, and a theatre. Manufactures—Linen silks, cloths, and wax candles. Alessandria is considered to be one of the strongest towns in Europe both from its citadel its enter works and from the nucleus of the Tamaro by which the surrounding country can be inundated. It is the hub of Piedmont and was founded in the 19th century under the auspices of Pope Alexander III. the patron of the Guelphs for the purpose of defending Italy against the Emperor Frederick I. and the Ghibellines. In the year 1707 it was ceded, by the Emperor Joseph I. to the Duke of Savoy was taken by the French during the war of the Spanish succession, and retaken by Prince Eugene in 1796, it capitulated to Bonaparte on June 25, 1799 it fell into the hands of the allied Russian and Austrian army and, after the battle of Marengo was restored to the French, who kept possession of it till 1814, when it was restored to the King of Sardinia. The battle of Marengo was fought a little to the E. of the town, on June 14, 1800 Pop. 84,000 of whom 650 are Jews. —The prov. is rich in pastures, and produces large numbers of cattle. The fields, in general are surrounded by ditches of water on whose banks grow mulberry poplar, and walnut trees. The climate is temperate; but the stream is occasionally felt. Wheat maize, wine, silk, fruit of fine quality madder wood and the finest fax of Piedmont, are produced in the province. Wood is very scarce. Pop. 93,556.

The gov. is composed of the provinces of Alessandria, Asti

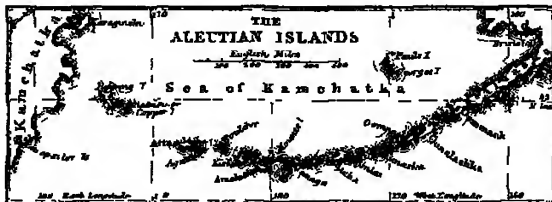
Casale Acul, Voghera, and Tortona; whose united pop. is 547,662

ALESSANO [Alessanum] a tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, district of, and 21 m. S.E. from Gallipoli; built on the ruins of the ancient Lesos. Residences of a bishop. It has an hospital and some manufactures of machine and cotton stuff. Pop. 1746.

ALESSIO [enn. Lesos of the Romans; Abolusina of the Greeks] a tn. Turkey in Europe prov. Albana, district of, and 21 m. S.E. from Gallipoli; built on the ruins of the ancient Lesos. Residences of a bishop. It has an hospital and some manufactures of machine and cotton stuff. Pop. 1746. It contains a bazaar and a fortress the latter small, and in bad condition and containing only the barracks a few Christian families, and a mosque, in which is buried Scander-beg, or Iskander-beg, a celebrated Albanian prince and warrior who flourished in the 15th century. Beyond the fortress is an extensive suburb, called Vercelli a thriving place inhabited by Turks. Alessio is the seat of a bishop dependent upon that of Durazzo from which it is 25 m. N. Some traces of the ancient Lesos are still visible. —(*See Ray Geo. Soc.*, vol. xii. Gilbert, *Dic. Geo. et Stat.*)

ALBT or ALBERT [Latin, Albus] a small tn. France, dep. Aude, 8 m. S.E. Limoux and 57 m. N.W. Perpignan upon the right bank of the Aude, in a beautiful valley abounding in fruit at the foot of the Pyrenees. It has four mineral springs, three of them cold, and its baths are celebrated. In the environs are tile works, and copper and iron mines. Pop. 1370.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS (from the Russian word *Alut* a bold rock) an extensive range of small islands belonging to Russia, in the N. Pacific ocean between Cape Alaska and the right bank of the Aude, in a beautiful valley abounding in fruit at the foot of the Pyrenees. It has four mineral springs, three of them cold, and its baths are celebrated. In the environs are tile works, and copper and iron mines. Pop. 1370.



They were formerly divided into three groups—the Aleutian Andreanofian and Fox Islands but are now all comprehended under the name Aleutian. The first known of these islands was discovered in 1741 by Behring, whose name it bears, and who died there the others were discovered at different periods afterwards, by various Russian adventurers, who sought these regions in quest of fur particularly that of the sea otter. They were subsequently visited by Captain Cook in 1788 who determined their exact positions. These names Kamchatka are Behring's and Mishel, or Copper Islands the first islands in lat. 55° N. lon. 160° E. South east of the latter are the small islands of Atka, Sanikil, and Agatko, between lat. 54 and 55° N. The Andreanofian group, or central part of the chain lies between lat. 52 and 54 N., and comprehends the islands of Kiska, Amchika, Tanaga, Kanaga, Adagh, Atshe, and Amha, with a number of smaller islands. Of the group nearest Cape Alaska, called by the Russians *Syene Oskova*, or Fox Islands, the principal are Oumak, Oumashina, and Oumashok. Beyond these, to the N. E. lies the large island of Kodiak, generally considered as belonging to the group called Schumagin's Islands, on which there is a village of about 400 inhabitants. The largest of the whole chain are Behring's island and the island of Cone-lashka.

The Aleutian islands are of volcanic formation and, in a number of them, there are volcanoes still in active operation. At present, there are upwards of 34 in this chain, varying from 8000 to 9000 ft. in height. In 1798, a volcano island, now called Semna Pogorobova, rose in the middle of the line, or

chain of islands. It was first observed after a storm at a point in the sea from which a column of smoke had been seen to rise. Flashes afterwards issued from the new island, accompanied by a frightful earthquake. Night years after its emergence, it was found, in some places, to be so hot that it could not be walked upon. It is now several thousand feet high and 3 or 3 m in circumference and is still increasing in size. Earthquakes, also of the most terrific description, are of frequent occurrence in this region agitating and altering the bed of the sea and surface of the land throughout the whole tract.

The appearance of the islands is singularly dismal and barren. Jeffy walls of black lava rise perpendicularly from the sea, and beyond, steep mountains of rock shoot up to the clouds while the rocks are so encompassed with reefs and breakers as to render navigation amongst them exceedingly dangerous. The soil is, in general, very poor, but, in some particular spots, excellent vegetables thrive well, and some of the most E. of the islands produce potatoes and main. Considerable numbers of domestic cattle, although the latter do not generally thrive on these islands. Springs of water are numerous and valleys clothed with a rich herbage, and republic of supporting herds of cattle throughout the year are to be met with in some of the islands, especially Oonalaska. Bears, wolves, beavers, ermmes, and other otters, are plentiful while the Fox Islands, as their name implies, abound in furs—black, red, gray and brown. The kinds of fish most usually caught are salmon and halibut the latter frequently of immense size. Seals and whales are abundant on the coasts.

The inhabitants—who seem to be a mixed race between the Mongolian Tartars and the North American Indians—are below the average stature, but stout and well proportioned. They have a round face, small eyes, a brownish complexion, a flat nose, and black hair. In the females, the complexion is of a lighter shade, and the hair approaches to brown. The dress which is common to both sexes, consists of a frock of seal skin, fastened round the neck and descending below the knees. This simple dress is often ingeniously sewed and adorned with glass beads white goats hair and small red feathers. In their native state, they paraded the lower lip, the nose, and the ears to suspend in them bones or crystal rings. The women wear around the neck, as well as the hands and feet, chaplets of variegated stones, and most especially when they could procure it, amber. They also adorned the body adorning it with various figures and, when the female belonged to a family of distinction depicting on her person a symbolical representation of the deeds by which they had acquired renown—the number of enemies slain, or bursts of prey destroyed. The most striking feature in the constitutional temper of the Aleutians is a kind of passive quiescence and patient endurance, amounting almost to insensibility. Left to themselves, they will pass whole days in absolute idleness, scarcely opening their lips to give utterance to a single syllable, or making the least exertion to satisfy the cravings of appetite and on the other hand, when placed under a master they will toil on at any task which may be appointed them, slowly indeed, but without interruption, until it is accomplished. Instances are even given in which they have carried this implicit obedience so far as to sacrifice their lives in endeavouring to perform impossible tasks which senseless or tyrannical masters had imposed upon them. In the ordinary relations of life, the Aleutians exhibit much that is amiable. Parents are treated with great respect and deference, and children are the objects of the fondest affection. The husband is addressed by the wife as *father*, and he applies to her the name of *mother*. The whole family appear to cling to each other and take a deep interest in whatever affects their common honour and welfare. To this happy state of domestic life there must, however be numerous exceptions. The existence of polygamy, and the still more notorious practice of polyandry seem almost inconsistent with the very idea of what is usually understood by a family. As might be anticipated, from the passive qualities of the Aleutians, they are not remarkable for their courage. Provided the destruction of their enemy can be accomplished, it seems absolutely indifferent to them whether it be by force or stratagem. The chief employments are hunting and fishing and in both they show great dexterity. They will face the bear simply armed with a gun or a bow; and have even been known when these

weapons had failed, to encounter and overcome him with a knife. But the sea seems to be their proper element. In the pursuit of the whale and the seal, they are equally skilful and intrepid. The boat which they employ is a kind of canoe, called a *ladder* consisting of a frame of wood or bone, covered with seal skin. It is long and narrow in general holding only a single person, whose head rises out of a circular hole cut in the skin which stretches from gunwale to gunwale, like a deck and is so light that a man can easily carry it. Floes consisting perhaps of a 100 of these *ladders* each manned by double paddles about 8 ft. long will venture 50 or 60 m to sea, and encounter all the perils of a stormy ocean in quest of the sea otter. While the men are thus employed the women occupy themselves in covering canoes, and making mats, beshains, and other articles of straw which display much neatness and dexterity. The food in common use is of the coarsest description—whale's flesh, almost in a putrid state, and fish often of similar quality. Could anything add to the filthiness which the very idea of such a meal inspires, it would be the filthy manner in which it is cooked, both the place and the utensils being allowed to remain in the dirtiest state imaginable. Notwithstanding the grange and almost degrading manners of the Aleutians, they are not strangers to amusements, and even theatrical representations. They have both songs and dances, and a kind of drama, in which some striking incident connected with their history is exhibited. The popularity of these is so great, as to have more than once collected crowds, which caused a famine.

The religion of the Aleutians was a ramification of Shamanism—a superstition prevalent throughout the N of Asia. They acknowledged a higher Deity or Creator but paid no worship to him, under the idea that he had left the charge of the world to certain good and evil spirits, called *Kupada*, and *Aphidichik*. They worshipped the elements and the heavenly bodies, particularly the sun and the moon, which were supposed to have great power in human affairs, the sun, when blasphemed striking the blasphemer blind by its rays, the moon killing him by the stones which she throws down upon him and the stars compelling him to commit them—a task, the performance of which cost him his reason. They had neither temples nor idols but near every village, on a rock or other eminence, was a supposed holy place, which was dedicated to the sun, the moon, the planets, or shamanic deity. On these with mysterious ceremonies, they deposited offerings, consisting usually of the skins of wild beasts, or the feathers of aquatic birds. Amulets, or charms, were also in general use, some of them being supposed to secure their fortunate possessor against all accidents and bring him off scatheless and victorious from every combat. The most effectual of these talismans was a grail, composed of cords or grass, with a particular arrangement of knots. In regard to the immortality of the soul, and the origin of the human race, the views of the Aleutians must have been originally derived from a Divine source. The strongest proof of their belief of the former is derived from one of the most horrid of their practices. On the death of a chief, his slaves were sacrificed on his tomb, that they might go and continue their services to him in the other world. The general idea was that the disembodied spirit returned invisible to its family whom it accompanied for good or evil in all their exertions. It is even said to have been invoked by them, particularly when engaging in war to avenge some harm that had been offered to the family. The original form of government was patriarchal. Every village, which, from the frequency of intermarriage, in fact formed only one family was governed by its *solde*, or chief, and a union of villages, under some superior *solde*, on whose valour or wisdom conferred the dignity formed a kind of state. Under the dominion of Russia, all the primitive institutions and habits of the Aleutians have been greatly modified and many of them have rapidly disappeared. Unquestionably, the best virtues of savage life have thus been lost, and one of its first effects of civilization was the introduction of its worst vices and one of its most disgusting diseases. But these are partly compensated by numerous blessings. The Aleutians have already acquired some skill in mechanical arts. Many of them have learned to read, and actually peruse the Scriptures in their own tongue. Their abandonment of Shamanism for the religion of the Greek church and the deep interest which

they seem to take in its ritual, is probably much less the effect of conviction than of deference to the authority of their masters but the fact that there are already four churches in the islands, thronged by native worshippers, that the visitation spirit which at one time prevailed, and made family feuds impassable, has in a great measure disappeared, gives reason to hope that the Aleutians, instead of being regarded as savages, will at no distant period be entitled to claim a place among civilized men.—(Kerman.)

ALEXANDER ISLAND a small isl. in the Antarctic Ocean, in about lat. (N point) 88° 51' E. lon. 78° 10' W. discovered by Bellingshausen in 1881, but not approached nearer than 25 to 30 m., on account of the surrounding ice.

ALEXANDERSBRAD mineral springs and baths. Thaurus, prov. Upper Fraxinea, 17 m. N.E. Baymouth on the E. side of the Pichtelgebirge, near the village of Sichenwuth upwards of 1900 ft. above the sea level. From its mountainous situation, the climate is somewhat rude. The water springs from granite, limestone, and mica schist is clear has a pleasant chalybeate and somewhat sharp taste, and has a temperature of about 49° Fah. It is an earthy saline, chalybeate spring, containing a considerable quantity of carbonic acid gas, and is esteemed a good restorative and tonic. The water is used both externally and internally and the baths are a good deal frequented.

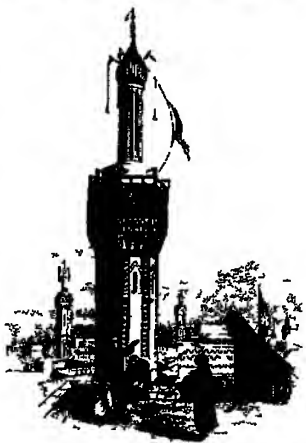
ALEXANDRETTA ISKEEDROOK, or SCANDROOK a small desert in Syria district Alexandretta, S.E. coast of the Gulf of Beanderoun lat. 36° 35' 18" N. lon. 36° 9' E. (n.) The houses are in general extremely mean looking, but some recent ones have given a rather more respectable appearance to the town. These include the residence of the English vice-consul and some granaries built by Ibrahim Pasha. The town is surrounded by marshes, which render it very unhealthy but it is now less so than formerly in consequence of one of the largest having been thoroughly drained some years ago. "The others being all above the level of the sea might be very easily drained, to the great advantage of the port. The latter consists of a fine bay running in S.E. from the gulf, protected from all winds, and capable of containing in security from 80 to 35 sail. Being the natural point of Aleppo, and of all N Syria, the greater portion of both British and foreign imports and exports pass through it. The direct importations consist principally of grain, rice and salt. The staple articles of export are galls, silk cotton, and dyes, or henna, made from grapes into a coarseness resembling honey and which forms a great article of food among the natives of the country. The inhabitants of Alexandretta are about half Greeks and half Turks and Fellahs.

ALEXANDRIA, an ancient city and seaport, Egypt, about 14 m. W. of the most W. mouth of the Nile, on the ridge of land between the sea and the bed of the old Lake Mareotis lat. (Point Ennesote) 31° 11' 30" N. lon. 29° 51' 51" E. (n.) The ancient city of Alexandria was founded 332 years B.C., on the site of a small town called Racoitis, by Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. As the site of a great commercial city the situation was well chosen, presenting a probably afterwards fully realized, of uniting the traffic of Europe, Asia, and India. Of the ancient city the plan of which was drawn out by Diocletian, a celebrated architect of antiquity little else than a wide sweep of ruins now remains. It stood a little to the S. of the present town, and was of great extent, having a circumference of 15 m., with a pop. of 300,000 free inhabitants, besides, at least, an equal number of slaves. Its magnificence was so remarkable, that the Romans ranked it next to their own capital and Amer general of the caliph Omar in his letter to the letter after the capture of the city A.D. 640, thus speaks of it:— "I have taken the great city of the West. It is impossible for me to enumerate the variety of its riches and beauty and I shall content myself with observing, that it contains 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 400 theatres, or places of amusement, 15,000 shops for the sale of vegetables, and 40,000 tributary Jews.—(Gibbon.) The city was regularly built, and traversed by two principal streets, each 100 ft. wide, and one of them 4 m. long. One-fourth of the entire area on which it was built, was covered with temples, palaces, and public buildings. Under the Camer it stimated an extraordinary degree of prosperity, large fleets of merchant vessels loaded with India and Ethiopia, and returned laden with tin

most valuable productions of those countries, to be afterwards distributed through Egypt and other lands. As industries population improved the general welfare. The inhabitants have been accused of an extraordinary irascibility which led, on the slightest occasions to disturbances of the most serious character but it is more than probable that this propensity to tumult and riot had its origin with, if it was not confined to, the idle mercenary troops, of whom great numbers were always quartered in the city and who were ever says Wilkinson more ready to govern than obey.

The weaving of linen and the manufacture of glass and papyrus, were the chief occupations of the industrial population of the ancient city. The most remarkable remains of the Alexandria of former times are the famous obelisks, known by the name of Cleopatra's Needles. These obelisks, of which there are two, are of red granite, and about 70 ft. high with a diameter at the base of about 7½ ft. One only is now standing the other lying prostrate at the foot of it, partly buried in the sand—a present from Memnon All to the British nation, not worth its freight to England. Pompey's, or more properly Diocletian's Pillar stands on an eminence about 1800 ft. to the S. of the present walls. Its total height is 98 ft. 9 in. circumference, 29 ft. 8 in. diameter at the top of the capital, 16 ft. 6 in. In 1865 the base of the column was raised in and restored when it was found to rest on a cube, the capital of a pillar of the time of Ptolemy. In a hollow space, to the S.W. of this column is the site of an ancient circus. About a mile W. of the pillar and without the walls of the ancient city are the tombs, now in a ruinous state, but at all sufficiently impressive. They are of great extent and present some beautiful specimens of architecture. Fragments of columns, and other ruins, scattered over a wide space, with traces of walls vestiges of public halls and noble edifices of various descriptions, all bear evidence of the grandeur and magnificence which had characterized this great city of the East.

The modern city though it is scarce of much bustle and gaiety has no pretensions to any of the splendour of its predecessor if we except, perhaps that picturesque and distinguishing feature of Eastern cities—the minaret some of those of Alexandria being of great elegance and beauty as



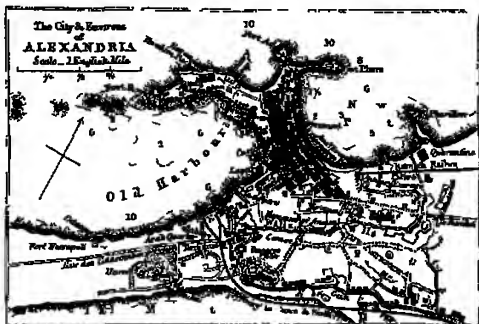
MINARET AT ALEXANDRIA.—From Kerman, Province de l'Egypte.

will be seen from the accompanying woodcut. The streets in the Turkish quarter are narrow dirty and irregular the houses are, in general from three to four stories in height, and are substantially built, but have a dull monotonous ap-

pearance, from want of windows to the streets. These inferior habitations have been gradually disappearing, and better houses erected in their place, since 1860 when a revival of commercial prosperity took place in consequence of the establishment in that year of the overland route to India. The value of land has increased in proportion with this progress, so that large warehouses and shops occupy the sites of the old Turkish houses and Arab hovels while the city has extended in the same quarter over an area of half its dimensions towards the sea in that period. In the foreign quarter situated at the base of the peninsula, a European town has risen which is daily extending inland, and will soon cover an area half as large as the Moslem city. Here the streets are laid out with the same regularity and width as in the modern quarters of European cities and the houses are built after a similar fashion, chiefly in the European style, and of white stone. The chief place of business and public resort is the Grande Place, a quarter of a mile in length, and about 150 ft. wide, paved on each side, with a raised-in-garden between planted with lime-trees, having two fountains, one at each end and a wide path between the whole forming an agreeable promenade when the heat of the day is over. High stone steps line the place on both sides, besides the principal hotels, the English consulate and church, and several banks and offices of companies. Altogether this locality presents the aspect of a modern European city where the inhabitants seen in the streets are dressed in western costume. Not only is this the case, but many streets in the Turkish quarter present similar innovations where ordinary shops of an inferior character are seen filled with European merchandise of every description with beer-shops, wine-shops, coffee, and smoking-houses at intervals. The only quarter of the city that retains its Moslem aspect is where the Arab bazaars are located which have not yet yielded to western civilization but it is doubtful if it will remain so long as the land in that neighbourhood is daily becoming more valuable from its vicinity to the Grande Place, and even proverbially stolid Mohammedans cannot resist the golden temptations of the Franks to part with their property.

The governmental establishments, however, have progressed with equal rapidity in an easterly direction. Fortifications have been erected on all the points jutting into the Mediterranean, surrounded the landward approaches on the most improved European system, with an arsenal and barracks comfortably quartering from 8000 to 10 000 drilled troops. It is noticeable that one of the forts commanding the centre of the old harbour is named Fort Napoleon having the military arsenal around it. This will indicate the active European power that has sent its engineers and military officers to aid the Egyptian government in the transformation of Alexandria, which is chiefly after the French model. Not only is this the case but the French language is that used by the victory and his ministers in their transactions with foreigners; it is taught at all the public schools and private seminaries, and where the streets are named, or where any notification is posted up there are in French. To Frenchmen Alexandria is indeed for the inestimable comfort of efficient water-works in that arid country. These are upon a large scale, and situated outside the fortifications, upon a height, about 100 ft. above the level of the chimney of the engine rising some 60 ft. higher forming a prominent object in the landscape, while the buildings are substantial and elegant, surrounded by a garden. At this level there is a reservoir into which the water from the west branch of the Nile is pumped by a powerful engine, so that the highest house in Alexandria can be supplied with water. It is from this source that the public fountains in the Grande Place are enabled to throw up jets of water as high as 40 ft.

While these modern improvements are fast changing the oriental aspect of the city others outside the walls and in the suburbs are rapidly obliterating the landmarks of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. The site of Cleopatra's palace is now that of a railway station for the suburban line to Ramlah 7 m. distant, overlooking the Bay of Aboukir celebrated for Nelson's victory over the French fleet in 1798. Here are some pretty villas built chiefly in the Italian style many of them occupied by British residents and their families. A very handsome Roman Catholic church stands near the bay built at the expense of a Belgian consul who had amassed



a large fortune as an Egyptian merchant. In like manner the terminus of the Cairo and Suez railway with its extensive warehouses and sheds is encroaching on the land of the ancient city. The railway sweeps round the ancient canal leading to the Nile where the upper end of the harbor enters the river and the station is situated a few hundred yards from the old harbour with a short line for goods trains to load and discharge at a jetty. The terminus is a large stone building, with much pretension to spacious accommodation, but it is comfortable and stands in the dustiest locality of the dustiest of cities. Within the walls of the city the dust is bad enough but outside it covers the ground like snow from 4 to 6 in. deep. It is from this cause added to the intense glare of the sun in that almost cloudless climate, that ophthalmia is so common especially among the Arab population some of whom present most disgusting objects. Moreover there is no proper system of drainage in Alexandria, so that what otherwise would be a salubrious site is subject to malarious diseases and the plague.

Alexandria has two ports, one on the E. side called the New or Assiut harbour & the other on the W. called the Old port (ana. *Ennesos*). The entrance to the latter is difficult there being many shoals on which there is not sufficient water to float vessels of large size, and first-rate line-of-battle ships are obliged to take out their guns to enable them to enter with safety. Once in however they have good anchorage with ample depth of water. The deepest part, due W and due N of the outer mole, is from 10 to 11 fathoms; within 200 ft. of the shore it is from 4 to 6 fathoms; and immediately under the town, a cable's length off 8 and 4 fathoms. The Old port might be made one of the finest in the world and if the improvements which have been going on since 1840 be continued it is probable it will become so. The New harbour is greatly inferior to the latter being much smaller with a foul and rocky bottom besides being exposed to the N winds.

The trade of Alexandria is considerable. The principal articles of export are cotton, beans, peas, rice, wheat, barley, gum, flax, hides, lentils, linseed, mother-of-pearl, sea-murex, ostrich feathers, &c. The chief imports from Great Britain are manufactured goods, coal, iron goods, olive oil, indigo, earthenware, hardware, sugar, cloth, drugs, machines, liquors, pitch, &c.

The following are the quantities of the principal imports from and exports to Britain in the years 1860-1882—

Principal Imports		Quantities			
		1860.	1869.	1881.	1882.
Coffee	lbs	418,777	400,820	807,716	271,056
Wheat	Qrs.	277,109	197,785	236,811	139,036
Barley	do.	22, 16	19,846	27,838	12, 869
Beans	do.	186,716	221,805	274,510	242,184
Maise	do.	75,013	28,130	62,078	54,986
Cotton, Raw	Cwts.	355,313	302,34	340,180	256,297
Flax, Dyed	do.	1,467	999	2,647	2,836
do. Undyed	do.	12,091	10,574	14,841	19,217
Gum Arabic	do.	45,005	3 063	33,253	60,928
Wool, of Wool	Fines &	294,015	466,516	237,105	260,267
Gross Manufactures	do.	10,908	6,984	10,043	14,357
Opium	Qrs.	24,10	11,800	2,554	6,581
Wool, Lanette	Qrs.	190,546	22,125	154,461	310,655
do. Lined and Flanned	Qrs.	5,074	4,419	10,967	30,126
For export along with	do.	75,360	94,793	5,967	1,790
Beans	do.	150,823	60,887	638,335	230, 325
Silk, Raw (from China)	do.	3,625,258	6,843,881	4,960,527	6,494,785
Silk of India	do.	115, 41	68,573	67,087	62,006
Teeth, Egyptian	Qrs.	2,258	2,873	1,049	2,469
Turkish Silk, Unmanufactured	lbs.	6,405	5,005	1,977	858
Wool, Sheep and Lanth	do.	1,623,486	1,098,650	1,423,988	2,030,416

Principal Exports		Quantities			
		1860.	1869.	1881.	1882.
Apparel and Haberdashery	Fines &	202,876	229,116	240,772	296,700
Flour, Wheat, &c.	do.	340	1,012	1,015	190
Gum powder	lbs.	11, 20	12,646	23,501	149,600
Beans, Printed	Qrs.	5,594	6 95	6,964	4,429
Cashmere, Cloves, and Cuts	do.	122,551	110,600	118,422	126,034
Copper wrought and unwrought	Fines &	8,004	12,850	15,144	1,458
Cotton Yarn	Qrs.	944,84	83,610,000	268,707,551	651,465
Drugs, Chemical and Pharmaceutical	Fines &	12,000	11,000	10,465	11,721
Handwoven and Cutlery	Qrs.	07,516	1,854,916	1,001,239	964,357
Iron, wrought and unwrought	Fines &	1 01	11 30	737	15,838
Machinery	Qrs.	500	4,737	5,362	8 68
Stannous and other metals	Fines &	15	461	7 66	11,837
Wool, Lanette	Qrs.	307,778	607,477	618,300	465,301
Wool, Lanette	Qrs.	38 070	0 508	69,640	69,640
Wool, Lanette	Qrs.	64,225	69,457	62,302	74,854
Jewellery and Watches	Qrs.	1 1 668	1 9 907	2 6 669	217,165
Wool, Lanette	Qrs.	359	155,825	1,647	274,330
Wool, Lanette	Qrs.	21,111	24, 06	2 666	17,208

The number of vessels that left the port of Alexandria with cargoes in 1860 was 1203 of which 163 were British.

In 1838 a treaty was entered into by Great Britain with Mehemet Ali, wherein a great many impositions and exactions, affecting the trade between the two countries, were removed or modified, and the right of selling trading privileges resigned. But, in practice, matters remained much as they were, the Franks evading or misconstruing every clause except those favourable to himself. Since the death of Mehemet Ali, a more liberal and enlightened policy has been pursued. Alexandria possesses a considerable transit trade in consequence of being the principal station on the overland route from Europe to India. Steamers sail to and from England, Marseilles, Trieste, and Constantinople, regularly and goods, passengers, and mail pass thence to Cairo, then across the desert to Fezz, and thence by the Red Sea and Arabian Sea to Bombay, Calcutta, China, &c.

The population is mixed, consisting of native Turks and Arabs, of Armenians, Greeks, Egyptians, Syrians, Maghrebins, Maltese, Jews, and Europeans, the foreigners greatly outnumbering the natives. There is little social intercourse between the natives and the Franks, in consequence of each adhering to their peculiar habits and customs, these being irreconcilable, have the effect of keeping them almost entirely

apart. The women are described, by a modern author, as being generally not merely ugly, but hideous.

The municipal government of the city at the head of which is a governor is good in itself, and well conducted, securing the most perfect order and freedom from riot and crime among the native population, but the accession of foreign adventurers from all parts of Europe, who fall to obtain a living by honesty has increased the criminal class to such an extent that the police have little control over them. This has been further complicated by the system of consular jurisdiction where criminals claim the protection of their consuls, and too frequently escape just punishment. The military are as police, having orders to take all riotous and disorderly persons into custody and have them conveyed to one of the numerous guard-houses distributed all over the city. If the offender be a native he is immediately punished if a Frank he must be sent to his consul to be dealt with according to the laws of his own country.

Ancient History.—The first inhabitants of Alexandria were a mixture of Egyptians and Greeks, to whom must be added numerous colonies of Jews transplanted thither in 535, 820 and 312 B.C. to increase the population of the city and country who, becoming familiar with the Greek language and learning were called Hellenes. It was they who by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, made the well known Greek translation of the Old Testament under the name of the Septuagint. Under the liberal sway of the Ptolemies, kings of Egypt, Alexandria attained to great eminence as a seat of learning, becoming not more famous for the extent of her commerce and wealth than for her philosophy and literature. The first authority that befell the city was inflicted by the tyrant Ptolemy Physcon who without provocation, let his guards loose on the inhabitants with permission to them to rob and murder at pleasure the consequence was the almost entire depopulation of the city 117 years (180 B.C.) had afterwards influence sufficient to induce strangers from the neighbouring countries to take up their abode in Alexandria and it was thus soon again repopulated, but on the new inhabitants making some complaints of his tyranny Physcon repeated his former atrocity ordering that all the young men in the city should be put to death, which order was carried into effect. The next event of importance was the capture of the city by Julius Caesar after an obstinate resistance by the Alexandrians. The city seems after this (48 B.C.) to have fallen into decay. It was restored by Adrian A.D. 141 but was again depopulated A.D. 215 by Caracalla who having been made the subject of some satirical effusions, ordered a general massacre of the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex. Caracalla having been murdered shortly after the city soon recovered its former splendour. On the 29th of December A.D. 640 Amrus, a general of the Caliph Omar took Alexandria by storm after a siege of 14 months and with a loss of 23,000 men. From this period it fell into decay till its ruin was completed by the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope.

The most remarkable objects in ancient Alexandria were the Pharos and the Library. The former—which was used as a lighthouse, was a square building of white marble, built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus—is no longer in existence. Its site is occupied by an old lighthouse. The first of the famous libraries of Alexandria was established by Ptolemy Soter as was also the Museum a sort of academy in which men of learning and science pursued their inquiries. At the time of the second Ptolemy's death the library contained 100,000 volumes afterwards increased to 700,000; of which number 400,000 were in the library of the museum in the quarter of the city called the Bruchion the remaining 300,000 were in a library attached to the temple of Serapis, a structure of surpassing beauty. The former was accidentally destroyed by fire during the war with Julius Caesar and the latter by command of the Caliph Omar (A.D. 642).

No census has yet been taken of the total present population in 1864 was computed at 145,000, shared as follows:—Turks and Arabs, 60,000—mixed population, 25,000; Greeks, 20,000; Italians, 8,000; Austrians, 4,500; French, 2,500; other nationalities, 25,000. This does not include the garrison, which varies from 5000 to 10,000 men.—Private M.C. Notes.

ALEXANDRIA, a town and district of Russia in Europe; the former on the left bank of the Ingouga, gov. Kherson, 175 m. N. N. E. from the town of that name. It is the cap. of the district, and contains a pop. of 2500.—The district is extensive, but healthy and fertile, excepting the banks of the rivers, which are more sterile. Pop. about 21,000.

ALEXANDRIA, the name of various townships and other places in U. States, America, the principal of which is Alexandria, a seaport, and cap. of Alexandria co. a district of Columbia, 7 m. S. Washington. It is finely situated on the right bank of the Potomac; is regularly held out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. It has considerable shipping, there being sufficient depth of water to admit vessels of the largest class to its wharves. The tonnage, in 1840 amounting to 14,470; the principal exports being wheat, flour, maize, and tobacco. It enjoys inland communication by a canal, which joins the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Georgetown. Pop. in 1840 8469.

ALEXANDRIA, a pleasantly-situated vil. Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the W. bank of the Leven, 4 m. N. Dumfries. The inhabitants are nearly all employed in the extensive cotton printing works in the vicinity. There is a spacious church here, and an Independent chapel. Pop. 2039.

ALEXANDRINA LAKE. See AUSTRALIA.

ALEXANDROVKA. See ALEXANDROVKA.

ALEXANDROVSK, a town in Russia in Europe, gov. of and 5 m. S. E. St. Petersburg on the river Neva. There is a royal villa here, with a magnificent garden; a sugar refinery; a large tannery; and at short distance from the town the imperial manufactory of porcelain.

ALEXISBAD, a resort for mineral waters in Anhalt-Hernburg 3 m. W. Harnburg, in the valley and on the left bank of the Salka. There are here three wells named, respectively Belkumbrun, Alexabrun, and Emalbrun—all of which are chalybeate, the first being by far the strongest and only used externally the other two are used internally.

ALSYBEE, a vil. W. Africa, near the left bank of the Senegal, lat. 16° 50' N. lon. 16° 4' W. It is a large and populous place. The people are a spirited race, and often at war with the Moors and negro warring tribes—(Raffin's *Afrique Occidentale*).

ALAYOR. See ALAYOR.

ALFAQUES PUERTO DE LOS a small port, Spain, prov. Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, and belonging to Turis, with which it is connected by a navigable canal from 15 to 20 ft. in depth, lat. 40° 37' 42" N. lon. 0° 55' W. (N.) The bay in which it lies affords good and safe anchorage, in 5 to 6 fathoms depth, and yields large quantities of salt which constitutes the principal article of export. There is no good water in Alfiques. The needful supply of this necessary of life is obtained from the neighbouring town of San Carlos de la Rupta, where, moreover the custom house is situated.

ALFARO a tiny Spain Old Castle prov. of, and 34 m. E. E. from Logroño on the right bank of the Ebro, having six capacious squares, and several wide streets and well paved streets, two handsome churches, and a chapel, a large hospital, three endowments, schools, a small theatre, a castle, fine barracks, theatre, and extensive warehouses. Manufactures—Cloth, hats, saltpetre, brandy and leather and there are several corn and oil mills at work. The vicinity produces grain, wine, oil, flax, hemp, silk, and abundance of fine fruits. Sheep, goats, mules, horses, and horned cattle, are reared for the sale of which and other merchandises, a fair is held in August. Pop. 4084.—(Madox).

ALFELD a town in Hanover prov. of and 12 m. S. W. from Hildesheim, at the confluence of the Werra with the Söse which is here crossed by three bridges. It is walled and has four gates, a massive townhouse, a Lutheran Gothic church, a normal school and two small hospitals. Some trade is done in linen and yarn and till making lime burning beer brewing, and tanning are carried on. In the vicinity flax and hops are cultivated and there are corn oil paper and saw mills. Pop. 2709.—(Huhn's *Land Deutschland*).

ALFOLD or **AWFOLD** a par. England co. Surrey, area, 2898 ac. on Arun and Wey Junction Canal. Pop. in 1801 499.

ALFORD a district and par. Scotland co. Aberdeen the former comprising 14 parishes, with a pop. altogether 1000.

of 12,001. It is nearly surrounded by hills and mountains, is watered by the Don, and has a good climate. The parish contains 8000 Scottish acres, and a pop. of 891. In this parish, a battle was fought on July 2, 1644, between the covenanting army under General Baillie, and the royalists under Montrose, when the former was defeated. About the middle of the last century the body of a man in complete armour on horseback, supposed to have perished in the above engagement, was dug out of a moor in this parish.

ALFORD—1. A par. and township, England co. Lincoln, area, 1410 ac.; 24 m. N. N. E. Boston. It has a handsome church, several churches, and two small farms for cattle and sheep. A troutlet and a canal traverse this parish. Pop. 2262.—2. A par. co. Somerset, area, 728 ac. 1 m. S. W. Castlebury on the river Brue. Pop. 94.

ALFORJA, a town, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 15 m. W. by N. from Tarragona, built on rising ground surrounded by old walls, with four gates. It is well and openly built has some spacious squares, a parish church, some schools, an hospital, a poor asylum and an excellent fountain. The inhabitants are employed in distilling brandy and in cultivating corn, wine, oil, fruits, and vegetables. Pop. 1230.

ALFORS, a hamlet, France, dep. Seine about 5 m. S. E. Paris, upon the left bank of the Marne which separates it from Charenton celebrated for its royal veterinary school, the largest establishment of the kind in the kingdom, instituted in 1786 having a special library a cabinet of comparative anatomy and one of pathology with hospitals for the sick horses a botanic garden chemical laboratory &c. Pop. 104.

ALFINGTON, a small market town, England, co. Derby 15 m. N. N. E. Derby supposed to have derived its name from Alfred the Great. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings and brown earthenware, and in the neighbouring collieries and iron works. The town is irregularly built and many of the houses are very old. A mile and a half to the W. of the town, the North Midland Railway passes. Area of par. 4,500 ac. Pop. 8326.

ALFISTON a par. England, co. Somerset, area 2495 ac. 1 pop. 4389.—(Madox.)

ALGARINEJO a town, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 26 m. W. from Granada, extremely well built, with broad streets and good houses, a handsome square, two churches, several schools, a public granary, numerous fountains, a theatre, and a prison. The inhabitants are employed in weaving, distilling brandy, making soap, expressing oil, and cultivating grain, fruits, and vegetables. Sheep, goats, pigs, mules, and asses, are reared and game is plentiful in the vicinity. Pop. 4389.—(Madox.)

ALGARKIRK, a par. England, co. Lincoln, area, 6050 ac. 8 m. N. N. E. Spalding, seat of Edgar Earl of Mar, who obtained a victory over the Danes here in 870 but was slain next day. 1 pop. 843.

ALGARROBO a town, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 18 m. E. by N. from Málaga, on rising ground near the coast of the Mediterranean. It is ill built, mean and irregular but has a square, a church with a clock tower, a chapel, and an elementary school. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, mule driving, cotton weaving and manufacturing earthenware. Pop. 3884.—(Madox.)

ALGARVE, or **ALGARVIA**, a maritime prov., once a kingdom, Portugal the smallest and most S. of the Portuguese provinces, bounded, N. by Alemtejo E. by Spain and S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean 90 m. in length, about 30 m. in breadth, divided into three comarcas or districts, and containing four cities, 12 towns, 60 villages and 87 parishes, cap. Faro. Its N. boundary is composed of the high escarpments of whose summits are higher than 2500 ft. above the sea level, those with the Fogo, Caldeirão, and Ponta hills (the last the highest in the province some of the summits being nearly 4000 ft. high) belong to the system of the Morena, the most S. branch of the Pyrenean range. They yield oak, and pasture for goats. On the S. coast are many excellent bays and harbours, as Lagos, Faro, Tavira, and Castro Marim. The surface of the province is monotonous but the soil of the valleys is fertile though shallow and little cultivated, and not bearing corn sufficient for its own population. Excellent oil, wine, figs, almonds and olives are produced and exported. The fisheries, chiefly of tunny and sardines, are very productive, but the coral fishery has long been ban-

abandoned. At the S.W. extremity of the province lies Cape St. Vincent, memorable for the victory won over a Spanish fleet, by Admiral Sir John Jervis, afterwards Lord St. Vincent. Feb. 14, 1797. The coast people are considered the best sailors in Portugal, and most of the Lisbon boatmen are natives of Algiers. Pop. of prov. in 1835, 135,260.

ALGATOCIN is a town in Spain in Andalusia, prov. of and 40 m. W. by S. from Malaga, on a skirt of the Sierra Tajo de la Cruz. It has a small square, and several narrow streets, and unpaved streets. A parish church towards prison, school, and a fine fountain. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and feeding cattle, and in manufacturing soap, brandy and oil. Pop. 1848—(Madrid).

ALGAYADA, in Spain, Isl. Majorca, 13 m. E. by S. Palma, on a rising ground, irregularly built and ill paved. It has a parish church, two schools, a customary public prison, and a custom-house. Manufactures—Brandy flour and iron. The neighbourhood is extremely fertile, producing corn wine, figs, and other fruit which are sent to the markets of Palma. Pop. 2680.

ALGERIRAS, or **ALGERIAH** [The Island] is a town and seaport Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cadix, on the W. side of Bay of Gibraltar 7 m. N.W. Point Europa, and 54 m. S.E. Cadix in lat. (moh.) 36° 5' N. and lon. 6° 4' W. (m.) The modern town occupies an acclivity rising pretty rapidly from the sea, opposite the Isla Verde on which stood the older town once so strong as to be considered the key of Spain, but now little but or than a mere ruin. Algiers has no walls, but is detached by a fort on a neighbouring hill. It is well built with wide, broad, and clean streets and has three squares, one of which, at the top of the town is elevated 250 ft. above the sea and is very handsome planted with trees and, in the centre, it has a large ornamental fountain plentifully supplied with water. Another of the squares is used as a market place, and occasionally also as a bull ring. The public buildings and establishments comprise two churches, one of which is handsome, and of modern construction. There is a well-endowed charity school, which breeds as well as educates upwards of 10-12 children a town and countess, a military hospital with 150 beds, a civil hospital and foundling asylum in the same building, cavalry and infantry barracks, a theatre, large prison, and an agreeable almshouse, bull ring, and company or burial ground outside the town. The public fountains are supplied by means of a fine modern aqueduct, which conveys the water from springs on the neighbouring hills, over a double series of arches, about 6 furlongs in length, rising 45 ft. above the small river Mel. The town is well supplied with meat coffee and hotels, and the warehouses are elegant. A recent German traveller says the people are venal and licentious their character being much deteriorated by the excessive amassing transactions carried on from this port. The employment of the inhabitants is divided between navigation and trade. Algiers has considerable manufactures of coarse linen cloth and cotton fabrics, sombreros hats, gloves brown and stained paper and playing cards copper utensils, earthenware and tiles with four corners richly employed in preparing Morocco leather or its supports of coarse charcoal leather rough and prepared cork, tiles, and sweet potatoes, principally to Cadix and Malaga, and provisions to Ceuta, averaging as yearly value about £60,449 while it receives, chiefly for its own consumption, corn wine oil cloth colonial produce, and other articles, including brandy obtained by barter from the rural inhabitants of the interior the whole annually valued at £40,256. The average number of vessels, mostly engaged in the coasting trade, that annually leave the port is 504, on aggregate tonnage of 11,238 tons and of those that enter 572 of an aggregate tonnage of 16,378 tons. The port is not approachable by vessels drawing more than 12 ft. water. The mole is situated about ½ m. N.W. the Isla Verde, and runs out seaward; the small river Mel debouching southward, and capable of receiving small vessels at high water. Shoals and rocks render the navigation difficult in making Algiers. There is also a small dock-yard. Algiers, which was built by the Moors, and taken from them by Alonso X. in 1344 after a 10 months siege, is memorable in British naval history as the scene of a gallant victory achieved, June 8 1801 by Admiral Gantheaume, over the combined French and Spanish fleet. It is thought by some to have been the Carthage of Roman geography and the

Alcivara of the Phoenicians, celebrated for its long-lived king Argemone but this is a mistake, as an amphitheatre and other ruins of the Carthage, sacked by Scipio Africanus, A.C. 171 are still to be seen at El Romullo, between Algiers and Gibraltar. Pop. 11,000.—(Madox; Ford's *Spain—Scenic Directions*, Wilkinson's *Spain* & *Spain*).

ALGEMESI is a town, prov. of and 30 m. S. by W. from Valencia, on the W. bank of the Júcar, having spacious and regular streets, with four wall-built squares, a handsome church, and some chapels, three schools, a small townhall, several convents, and an hospital. The people are employed chiefly in grinding oil wheat, and rice, in distilling brandy and in rearing the silkworms, which are fed on the leaves of the mulberry trees grown in the vicinity. Pop. 4,000.

ALGERIA or **ALGERIE**, a territory of N. Africa, once the Turkish regency or pash. of Algiers, but, since 1830 a French colonial prov. Bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea, E. by the regency of Tunis, S. by the great Sahara desert, and W. by the empire of Morocco. It is separated from the latter by the straits of Gibraltar, and is bounded by the sea on the N. and W. and 40 E. and between 37° N. lat. seaward, and an irregular line is a stretch as far as the 32° 22' N. parallel its greatest length from E. to W. is about 600 m. its greatest breadth about 350 m. and its superficial area has been vaguely estimated at 40,000 sq. m. much of which however is only nominally under the dominion of the French. The country under the Turks, was divided into the four provinces of Algiers, Oran, Constantine, and Tunis; but since 1843 S. of French has completed it within the three of the first named. Algeria is subdivided into six departments, the chief towns in which are Algiers, Oran, Médéah, Annaba, Mila, and Orléansville, Oran into five the chief towns being Oran, Mascara, Montegem, Nid-el-Ahles, and Tlemcen, and Constantine into four the chief places of which are Constantine, Bona, Retif, and Batna. The zone or stripe of cold water land lying between the mountains and the sea is called the Tell. It is 150 m. in breadth from N. to S. the western end of Oran and Tlemcen, to 120 m. in the province of Constantine.

Mountains *Plateau*, &c.—The Algerian territory is mountainous, consisting principally of the ridges or slopes of Mount Atlas, which runs throughout Algeria, enclosing several plains and valleys, sloping towards the Mediterranean Sea. The principal of these are the W. mountains, in the province of Oran, and the Jura, S. E. of Algiers, both of which are capped with snow in winter the chain of the lesser Atlas, which terminates W. of Bone, being the extreme slope of the last longitudinal terrace of the N. Atlas. A few peaks of the greater Atlas rise between 9000 and 10,000 ft. whereas the highest peak in the lesser Atlas, Mount Gensera, is only 6900 ft. Several low plains lie between the lesser Atlas and the coast, the longest being that of Blida, or Bledja, S. of Algiers, it is nearly 44 m. long and 16 broad and rises towards the Atlas range from a sandy flat covered with grass and brushwood, to the beautiful green slopes of the mountain diversified by meadows, fields, and woods, closely resembling the scenery of Europe. S. W. of Oran is a sandy plain, which becomes a kind of salt marsh in winter. In the S. province are some rich and fertile tracts watered by the Illima, or Hachema, the coast line which is about 600 m. in length consists nearly of an uninterrupted succession of cliffs.

Rivers *Lake* *Marshes*—None of the rivers of Algeria, most of which flow into the Mediterranean, are navigable for any great distance above their embouchure. The country is everywhere intersected by water courses, which, although dry for a part of the year being down, during the rains a quantity of water which floods and fertilizes the plains. These streams are divided by the Atlas range into those which flow N. to the Mediterranean, and those that run S. and are lost to the lakes, swamps, or sands of the Sahara. One of the principal rivers is the Shelif which rises on the S. of the Jebel Wanshera from a number of sources, called The 70 fountains, and, flowing first E. and then N., in the course of which it forms the lake and swamp of Tixerit, falls into the Mediterranean 80 m. N. E. Oran. Another considerable stream is the Adas, which receives during its course various other appellations, past N. E. along the S. base of the Jebel Jura, and, after being joined by a pretty large affluent, called the Abjaly about 16 m. from the sea, falls into the latter a little to the E. of Cape Carthage. The eastern streams, worth naming that fall into the Mediterranean are the Seba, the

Kible, the Liser and the Wedjer. There are besides, various small rivers that discharge their waters into the swamp of Al-Rhoth and the large united streams of the Aghed and the Abiad are lost in the salt marsh of Molgey.

Geological Features.—The primary formations which are found chiefly on the ranges of Mount Atlas, comprise gneiss, and aneasites solid with smaller patches of granite. The secondary rocks consist of bas and calcareous beds, containing few organic remains; and those of the tertiary period are chiefly of a yellow gray limestone, or sand and tertiary clay enclosing beds of gypsum, iron and salt. It had long been supposed that Algeria had no volcanic rocks but trachytes is found at Oran; and at Calla, as well as elsewhere, are distinct traces of ancient volcanoes. As regards mineral products, iron is met abundant especially in the province of Oran. Copper is found also in considerable quantities and there are rich lead mines in the Jebel Wanezkere and near Mascara, which are said to yield 80 per cent of pure metal. Cobalt also, is wrought in small quantities and there are extensive quarries of nitre, salt, talc and potter's clay. Salt and thermal springs are numerous.

Climate.—The climate of Algeria, on the table lands of the lesser Atlas is salubrious and temperate, being unhealthy only near the marshy plains or on the coasts at the outlets of flooded valleys. The average annual temperature may be stated at 50° or 55° Fahr. but, during the hot season it frequently rises to 100°; and during the cool season, it falls as low as 30°. The barometer varies but little amidst all the changes of the weather and the annual average fall of rain at Algiers may amount to 28 inches. The prevailing winds are N varying from due N to N E, and N W which materially temper the character of the climate. At certain seasons the khamsin or hot wind of the Sahara, blows for a few days in succession, considerably increasing the temperature, and even blighting vegetation. It also injures the human constitution, the dust with which it is charged producing ophthalmia. The Tell of Algeria, however, is greatly sheltered by the elevated ridge of the greater Atlas and even the sandy Sahara contains many verdant spots refreshed by the winter rains and well protected from the scorching blast of the desert. The mild season begins in March and ends in June the heats lasting from July to November and the rains from December to February. At the base of the Atlas chain the trees are evergreen, except in December, and by February vegetation is in full vigor; the harvest being ripe in May.

Vegetable Productions and Cultivation.—When duly irrigated, the soil of Algeria is as fertile as in the S. territories of Europe. Many of the hills are clothed with wood to the summit, the forests forming indeed, a chief portion of the natural wealth of the country. Down to the year 1841 the French authorities were but imperfectly aware of their extent or value since which, nearly 200,000 square acres have been appropriated for the benefit of the state besides what had been previously ascertained and turned to account and, in 1845, a head inspector and 67 officers, were employed in the Algerian woods. The custom of firing undergrowth, in order to enrich the pasture grounds, has denuded many hitherto thickly wooded tracts of their finest timber. The fig tree, of which there are numerous varieties, is a native of the country and in some districts is cultivated to a great extent. The pomegranates are abundant, and when covered with its scarlet flowers, is a most beautiful object. From the fruit of the jujube tree, which is very common an agreeable kind of cider is made. The orange and lemon groves are very extensive and have a splendid appearance, particularly in April when they are covered with both flowers and fruit. The tree is generally about 30 ft. in height. The carob or locust tree, is found wild on the hills; its wood is considered unpalatable, and the fruit is sold in the shops. Cherry trees are also met with in the wild state. The date palm is cultivated in the interior of the country only. The black mulberry and wild olive trees are the largest in the country and the latter is amongst the most common, especially in the vicinity of Algiers. Vines are grown in several places, from the produce of which good wines are made but the culture of the grape is not extending, the French colonists being unwilling to run the risk of planting, as the vine does not yield fruit for three years. The principal cereal crops are barley and red wheat the former cut in May and the latter in June.

A little rye is also cultivated by the French colonists. In reaping the corn, the ear only is cut off, the straw being left for the cattle. There is no preparatory tillage of the ground before sowing the grain is thrown on the ground and ploughed in by a very simple plough, drawn by oxen or horses, and sometimes by a horse and a cow yoked together. The furrows run in all directions, and, by their frequently crossing one another leave numerous small triangular spaces unploughed. The sowing season has been tried, but without success, owing to the winter frost. With indigo and cochineal the result has been more favourable. Tobacco has been tried and with such success as to lead to the hope that it may become a staple article of produce. But one of the most useful vegetable productions of the country is the dwarf palm, which covers large districts. Its leaves are made into baskets, cords, fans, mats, sleeping mats &c and the tender foot stalks of the leaves, and the young flowers, form a principal article of food for the Arabs. The culinary vegetables comprise peas, beans, potatoes, artichokes, onions, scarlet lettuce, gourd, cucumbers, parley, leek, sweet savory, chervil, fennel, mint, marjoram, &c. all of which are in great demand. The flora of Algeria is nearly identical with that of the N. of Spain and of Andalusia in particular (*Mag. Nat. Hist.* No. 24.) The French Government has done much to improve the agriculture of the country and early established a model garden, orchard, and nursery at Algiers, which has now several dependent establishments in other parts.

Zoology.—Besides the animals common to the opposite S. regions of Europe, the lion, leopard jackal and hyena, are occasionally seen in the fastnesses of the upper Atlas. There are also antelopes, jerboas, &c and a few man k. w near the Sahara, vultures and ostriches are met with. There are some chameleons and a few scorpions and serpents, but most of the latter are harmless. Locusts occasionally visit the country and are sometimes destructive to the harvests. The coasts abound with fish including fine tunny.

Notes (population).—The indigenous population comprises Kabyles, Moors, Arabs, Turks, Kolongas, and Jews. The Kabyles (called also Berbers) form nearly a half of the whole they inhabit the mountainous lying towards the desert of Sahara where they live in small villages. They are still free, well formed, and possessed of great powers of endurance but they are mostly robbers, cruel and faithless, yet practising hospitality. And are a tenacious adherents to their customs, though much in hunting in which they exhibit much boldness and dexterity. The mountain shepherds dwell in caves, like the ancient Tru-Jodytes. The Berbers however are the most ancient inhabitants of N Africa. The Moors are a barbarous race, formed by the intermixture of various races, the majority of their ancestors being invaders or immigrants from Morocco or other parts of the W. Indeed, men even of Arab blood are sometimes called Moors, if dwelling in towns whilst pure Arabs, on the other hand who live in tents, are called Bedouins. The latter are tall and muscular with spirited handsome countenances, large piercing black eyes, aquiline noses, regular white teeth, full strong beards, and black hair. The complexion of the people northward is light brown darkening southward till at last it is black though without the negro physiognomy which first shows itself in Soudan. The Arabs are a more or less nomadic race dwelling in tents or in bodies of from 10 or 12 to 100 families, every family under a sheikh, who is at once priest, legislator and judge. They constantly war and in the most savage manner either with the Berbers, each other or the French, that being their regular business, and most of their income plunder. They universally hate Christians, but are not less dissembling than the Moors and Berbers, their hospitality being never available to Christians, except within their little encampments. The Arabs are originally Asiatics, and have preserved their distinctive habits for perhaps 80 centuries; but it is probable that, at one period they have greatly intermixed with the Berbers. The Turks, contrary to three centuries masters in the land have dwindled to a handful since the French conquest. The Kolongas, or children of soldiers are a mixed race, from Turkish men and Moorish women. There are likewise many Jews, especially in Algiers and Oran, and carrying on a considerable foreign trade. Although treated with contempt by the Moors previous to the French occupation without protection for property or even life, and obliged to live in

separate quarter apart from the other inhabitants, they were the organs of nearly all the business of the country. Their treatment by the French, however, has been much ameliorated, and their habits and creed are held in respect. The nature of the religion of the Kabyles is nearly unknown. But Islamism is the creed of all the other native races, except the Jews. The general language of the country is Arabic, substituted by foreign words and others from the Berber or Kabyle dialect.

Population.—The population amounted in 1863 to 3,067,124, of whom 194,542 were Europeans and of these 106,820 were natives of France. The native population of the three provinces was taken in 1861 as follows:—

Provinces.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Algiers.	223,885	223,416	571,867	969,168
Oran.	26,68	26,766	124,911	188,365
Constantine.	24,650	24,697	4,9704	1,039,071
Total.	715,261	714,130	865,402	2,844,800

The population of Algeria, the capital in 1861 was 46,678 of Constantine, 30,339, and of Oran 37,918.

The rate of increase of the European population may be gathered from the following figures:—

Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.
1831	2,329	1861	121,822
1846	14,561	1860	149,110
1861	25,72	1861	192,748
1866	100,400	1866	204,678

Religion and Education.—In 1845 there were 12,000 K. each in Algeria having 4 churches and 28 chapels with a bishop and 50 priests performing religious duty not only in churches and chapels but also in the hospitals and prisons. The Protestants, also have consistory at Algiers and Oran. By the census of 1861 the 2 religions of the population according to religious profession were these:—

Roman Catholics.	2,652,100	Jews.	8,007
Protestants.	6,361	Muslims.	2,841

The public education is under an inspector appointed by the French Minister. Colleges at Algiers has 15 professors, who give instruction in Arabic and French as well as mathematical and practical sciences, to about 160 students. Oran, Bona, Philippeville and Bougie, have also their respective schools, attended by about 16,000 pupils, of whom three-fourths are European, and one-sixth Jews and in all the leading towns are communal and primary schools. The ignorance of the natives, however, is deplorable and hitherto, owing partly to idol, now, partly to religious prejudice, they have rejected all attempts at their mental improvement. Algeria has likewise a theol. school and a college for Arabs of high rank. Bona, also, of an oral orders, have formed schools for the natives in various districts.

Trade, Manufactures, &c.—The trade of Algeria continued for many years in a very backward state, and the exports though increasing in amount and value, are still far below the imports. From 1830 to 1840 the value of the exports to France amounted to £20,000 to £125,000 annually. In 1850 they nearly reached £300,000; but by 1855 they had increased fivefold. In 1860 they amounted to £2,000,000 to France alone, and upwards of £3,000,000 to all countries. The principal articles of export are corn, tobacco, oil, cattle, fruit, vegetables, and minerals.

The value of the imports amounted in 1855 to £4,218,080 in 1858 to £4,390,278, and in 1861 to £8,758,638.

Tobacco, grown in the country is an important article of export, and in 1858 there were in the provinces of Algiers, Constantine, and Oran 3777 plantations of this vegetable. The produce of this article in 1855 was valued at £ 866,000 lbs. In the first half of this year 8,464,037 lbs. were exported to Marseilles alone. The Algerian tobacco excels that of Egypt, Macedonia, and Greece and approaches in flavour that of Hungary and Maryland.

The produce of silk has likewise increased greatly. In the province of Algiers in 1850 there were only 89 cultivators of the silk worm, but in 1853 they had increased to 836 producing a total of 31,000 lbs. cocoons of excellent quality. Algerian mulberry also, in much esteemed, being reckoned equal to that produced in Cyprus.

The cultivation of cotton, long only attempted in limited

experiments, increased tenfold in 1853, and produces important results and the dwarf palm (*Chamaerops humilis*) once almost a scourge to the agriculturists, is now likely to become a most important vegetable product, in consequence of recent researches having shown its fibre to be suited for various economical purposes.

The exports of wool a staple Algerian product, rose from 1737 760 lbs. in 1853 to 9,570,878 lbs. in 1858. In the same year argemone seed to the value of £28,714, was exported and the produce of the white mulberry in increased considerably. The coral fisheries employ 166 vessels, obtaining on the average 586 lbs. coral each—value about 28s. per lb.

The principal imports are cotton, woolen and silk goods and refined sugar. A ready sale is always found among the natives for calicoes of all descriptions ordinary manufactured stuffs, common cloths muslin turbans, silk and woolen girdles cotton thread coral for chaplets and necklaces, anti-mony for dyeing the eyebrows English dyewoods, apices spectacles, hardware goods arms, carbines, tea, mirrors, glass ware (including beads and rings) and Spanish pastries, the latter exchangeable in the Soudan for their weight in gold. The manufactures of Algeria are exceedingly backward owing alike to the indolence and ignorance of the natives. They take the higher branches of handicraft, as jewellery watch-making, tailoring &c. the Arabs are employed principally as carpenters and masons. A negroes act as masons bricklayers &c. and the Kabyles manufacture gunpowder and work in the iron, lead and copper mines. The chief manufactures comprise linen woolen and silk fabrics saddlery carpets firearms hardware goods coarse pottery and gunpowder.

Means of Communication.—The roads are poor and the coast, were exceedingly defective. Indeed, there was not a regularly fixed road in the whole territory. It appeared however by the documents accompanying the French general budget of 1843 that the Government engineers had completed up to the close of the 15th year of occupation, 4000 m. of substantial roadway much of which was effected by the enforced labour of soldiers under penalty for infractions of law and discipline. Since the above date, many new lines have been formed with several posts in outlying districts, at medium intervals of 50 miles.

Government.—Algeria which is divided into the three provinces of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine, was before 1830 under a Turkish dey or pasha of absolute authority elected by and ruling over the army but it is now under the supreme power of a governor general appointed by the French Government and under him are a secretary and intendant, the latter of whom is termed the director of Arabian affairs. The governor occupies also the post of commander-in-chief. There is likewise a council of management composed of three members, the director of the Interior, the naval commandant, military intendant, attorney-general and director of finances nominated by the Government who advise upon and confirm the acts of the governor-general. There is also a council (*conseil des contentieux*), formed of a president and four other members who take cognizance of minor criminal and civil offences. Each province has its own governor and military commander and is further subdivided with a separate civil and military official for each subdivision. The native tribes possess an organization of their own, at the head of which are the respective chiefs, with their several subordinate officers, all being at the same time subject to the supreme authority of the imperial Government, administered by a special department of the central administration under the governor-general. All the civil provinces, besides, have their mayors, justices of peace, and commissioners of police. In Algiers, also, there is a tribunal of commerce. The pecuniary cost to France of Algeria as a dependency has been very diversely estimated. By a reference to the French budgets for recent years we find a total average average expenditure on account of this important possession of fully £1,200,000 annually. In 1858 the sum allocated for public works (civil) alone was £242,800 being an augmentation in that item for the previous year of about £24,000. On the other hand while the value of Algerian produce exported to France in 1853 was but £250,000 in 1853 it amounted in value to £440,000—an increase of 206 per cent. Much of the money spent in the treasury is necessarily placed at the disposition of the

military authorities, the army of occupation being so numerous, and is entered under various heads in the special budget of the French war department.

Military Force.—Under the Turks the day maintained a force of 10,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry, which latter consisted chiefly of Arabs and Kabyles. The military force kept up by the French comprises about 70,000 men, one-third of whom are natives and the principal military posts are at Algiers, Bona, Calla, Guelma, Mers-el-Kharir and Mascara, besides which there are garrisons of French troops, to oversee the natives, in all the larger towns.

History.—The country now called Algeria, says the *Cheriff de Tapis* in his excellent work, *Statistique Morale de la France et de l'Angleterre*, after having reached an extraordinary degree of prosperity and greatness under the Carthaginians for 700 years and again under the Romans for 600 fell afterwards into the power of the Vandals and after these came the Arabs. These last, newly converted to Mahometanism, and commanded by skilful leaders had formed, in 1038 a vast empire which in the sequel, was broken up into petty monarchies, and then the province of Algeria made part of the kingdom of Tunis and of Tlemcen.

In after days, the brothers Moody and Kaid-ed-din noted corsairs who were the terror of mariners, aided by a band of Turkish pirates established themselves as sovereign masters of the city of Algiers and, from that time (a. n. 1506) it became the seat of Barbary piracy and so continued for more than three centuries to the disgrace of all Christian nations.

The Turkish military at no time exceeded a total of from 13,000 to 18,000 in the region of Algiers at all times they dwelt apart, as an alien caste, disdaining to intermarry among the people of the country. It is collective body above a people, who in his turn appointed six subordinates, called *beys*, who administered the affairs of the provinces. In his name all natives were excluded from superior military, political and administrative functions. Finally an auxiliary corps of Arabians, about 6,000 strong, completed this system of armed compression, organised by the successors of the pirate brothers.

In the city of Algiers alone, in the year 1776 it was ascertained that there were 25,000 Christian slaves held in rigorous bondage. Several powers of Christendom had in vain endeavored to extirpate these pirates for no sooner were the hostile squadrons sent to chastise them drawn off than they recommenced their depredations. Finally it was in an attempt to subdue them by force of arms, the Christian powers gradually adopted the less troublesome expedient of paying a regular tribute to the pasha (now called *dey*) of Algiers, to enable their subjects to traverse the European seas in peace.

Matters remained in this state till 1666 when Admiral Blake, by a well-administered assault taught the Algerines for the first time to entertain a due respect for the British flag and he was followed about half a century later by Admiral Matthews, who compelled them to submit to humiliating terms and to pay a heavy fine. These people, however, continued to a much later period to be the terror of the Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Italians, and even Russians hundreds of whose sailors these pirates captured and sold into slavery. In 1815 the Americans captured an Algerine frigate, and compelled the *dey* to renounce all extortion and to pay an indemnity of \$60,000. But to Lord Exmouth and the British fleet was reserved the honour of effecting the entire abolition of Christian slavery in the Barbary states. This was accomplished, July 26, 1816, by the capture of the town and port of Algiers, with 13 English and 8 Dutch ships, when the fleet and arsenal of the Algerines was utterly annihilated and the liberation of 1,000 captives effected together with the repayment of ransom to Sicily and Sardinia amounting to \$337,500. Besides this the *dey* was compelled to sign a treaty by which the practice of enslaving Christians was abolished. Five years after this period an treaty offered by Hussein Pasha, the last *dey* to the French consul, whom he struck in a moment of irritation, induced the Government of France to send an expedition against Algiers. This armament consisted of 103 vessels of war great and small with 500 transports in which were embarked 24,184 soldiers. The vessels contained a vast amount of materiel, and abundance of stores for the troops, and fodder for their horses. General Bournonville was chosen to command the army. Admiral Duperrey the fleet, Capt. Haguenot the navy

All set sail from London May 26 1830, they shortly afterwards touched at Palma, in Majorca, where they remained a few days, and arrived June 18 on the coast of the Algerian territory. On the 14th the troops landed at St. Eustache, 15 m. W. from the city of Algiers. After some fighting which the French had always the advantage, Algiers opened its gates July 12, when the *dey* gave up his city government and treasure the latter estimated at 45,000,000 francs, nearly 22,000,000 sterling—exclusive, it may be added of what was taken away privately or hidden from the French.

The following statement of the spoil taken from the Algerines at the conquest is from the *Statistique Française Universelle*—

	Francs.	£
In coined money and precious metals	45,000,000	1,814,400
Other stored, paid property including wool	1,000,000	120,000
Brown cannon, artillery &c	4,000,000	160,000
	50,000,000	2,094,400

The war expenses of the 1 year on January 1831 had amounted to 25,000,000 francs (\$395,000) not including those of the subsequent 6 months, which amounted to about 23,000,000 francs (\$310,000) making a total outlay of about 48,000,000 francs or £1,914,000. A few years after the nominal conquest of Algeria—for it was little else, in reality for many years subsequent to that event—a formidable enemy to the French arose in the person of Abd-el Kader the Bey of Mascara who placing himself at the head of all the *tribes* of the W. part of the country kept the French at bay for upwards of 14 years—now defeating them, and now himself discomfited—but still keeping the field & appearing after each defeat but the more vigorous for the reverse.

In 1845 and during this protracted warfare between Abd-el Kader and the French the latter barbarously destroyed 400 or 600 Moors, by suffocating them with smoke in the cavern of Dahra in which they had taken refuge. In retaliation of this dreadful atrocity Abd-el Kader in the following year sent to death 300 French prisoners. Latterly the war in Algeria had been carried on by the French against the person of Abd-el Kader alone who now resided entirely in the mountainous tracts of Morocco. Here, hemmed in by the French and by the forces of the Emperor of Morocco who was in the French interest, and exhausted by numerous reverses Abd-el Kader at length surrendered (Dec 22 1847) to the French General Lamoriciere, and thus terminated the war leaving the conquerors in quiet possession of their conquest, and at full liberty and leisure to follow out those plans for the civilization and general improvement of the country which they seem to have earnestly entertained. An extraordinary rising, however, among the Kabyle tribes in 1854 obliged the rulers to have recourse again to armed force after a struggle of some months duration the movement was suppressed and order or the appearance of it restored. In the spring of 1855 the province was visited by the Emperor Napoleon, with the purpose of establishing the pacification of the tribes and devising such measures for the development of its resources as a personal inspection of the country should suggest. One important proceeding in this direction is manifested in the form of geographical inquiry in which the French have been at once extremely zealous and successful. Through the exertions and ability of their engineers, we are every day becoming better and better acquainted with Algeria—a territory of which comparatively little was known before. Since their acquisition of the country the French have published a map of it remarkable for its accuracy they have also surveyed the Bay of Algiers and Bona, and the entire coast line from the former to Cape Spinal a distance of about 500 m. Other maps are now in progress, based on a triangulation made by French officers, so that there can be little doubt that our geographical knowledge of the portion of Africa will soon be very complete, and greatly surpassing that of any other part of that continent. Hitherto, if a investigation of the French have been far the most part, limited to the territory of Algeria, and to the more northern parts of the Sahara, but it is probable that the latter will ultimately attract a large share of their attention and lead to disclosures regarding that unknown region of great interest and importance.—(*Hist. Pictorial de l'Afrique Française*, pp. 143-195. *Voyages Nouveaux en Afrique* vol. i. pp. 131-160. *Quelques Grands des Voyages en Algérie*, passim, &c.)

ALGEZARES, a to Spain prov of and 4 m. S. from *Madrid*, on the side of a ridge 6 m. S.W. *Monte Cabeco Gordo* tolerably built, and having a parish church, chapel, and endowed school. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and raise grain, fruits and vegetables, which they export to *Gibraltar*. Pop. including the families of *Garcos* and *Raga*, added in 1886 to this town 2117 (Malaga).

ALGEZIRAH or **AL-GEZIRAH**, a district, Asiatic Turkey comprehending the N.W. and greater portion of the ancient *Myrcenopolis*—the country between the rivers, with which the modern appellation nearly corresponds in meaning. This district is slightly elevated above the sea, traversed by chains of hills, well watered and fertile and possesses mines of precious metals.

AL-GEZIRAH, or **AL-GEZIRAH**, a small in Portugal, W coast, prov. *Algarve*, at the mouth of the small river of same name 28 m. N.N.E. *Cape St. Vincent*. It has a church, and an ancient castle, represented in the arms of Portugal. Pop. 1785.

ALGHA or **ATONA**, one of the *Aleutian Islands*, nearly in the centre of that chain; lat. 51° 30' N. lon. 174° W.

ALGHERO or **ALGHERI**, a town and seaport on the W. side of the *Is. of Sardinia*, gov. of and 15 m. S.W. from *Rosario*. Its cathedral 40° 55' 30" N. lon. 8° 15' E. (A.) It is well fortified, especially towards the sea, but is commanded by two eminences in the vicinity. The port is insignificant, and capable of admitting very small craft only, but at the distance of 7 m. a P. to *Genoa* the best, safest, and most commodious harbour in the island. The town is the seat of a *biel up*, suffragan to the *Archbishop of Sassari*, and possesses a handsome cathedral, several convents, and a college. The air is salubrious, and the neighbouring lands fertile. In 1804 the cultivation of indigo was introduced with tolerable success. *Alghero* has a considerable trade in grain, wine, oil, grapes, skins, better olives, tobacco and coral. The town is supposed to have been founded by a colony of *Barcelonians*. Pop. 7000.

ALGIERES (Arabic, *Al Djazaïr*—The islands) a seaport and city N.W. Africa, on the W. side of a bay of the same name, on the *Mediterranean Sea*, lat. 36° 47' 18" N. lon. 3° 4' 30" E. (A.) It was once the capital of the regency or *paish* of the same name, long exclusively dependent on the *Ottoman empire*, but, since 1831, has been the capital of the French colonial prov. of *Algeria*. It is built on the N. slope of *Mont Bouzar*, which rises about 500 ft. above the bay, and the houses are arranged amphitheatrically, terminating in the most elevated part at the *Alcazar* or old citadel.



A STREET IN ALGIERES.—From Bouzar, Algeria.

It is wholly enclosed by an embattled wall 12 ft. thick and 30 ft. high, the strength of which is vainly increased by four castles, and numerous batteries, and it is entered by five gates, two of which are seaward two landward, and one leading to the citadel. The external aspect of the city is exceedingly imposing, owing not only to its form and position

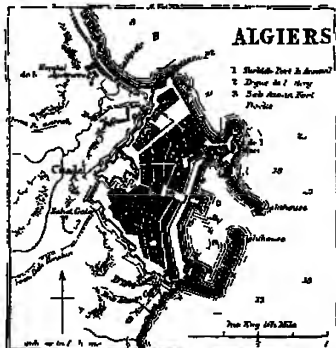
but also to the dazzling whiteness of its houses, which are visible at a great distance. A terrace, named the *Boulevard de l'Impératrice*, and raised upon lofty arches, extends along the sea-front of the city from the entrance of the naval port to the *Rab-Asoun* fort, in the southern part of the city and has a very fine appearance. It has been erected by an English



ALGIERES, THE GRAND MOSQUE.—From Bouzar, Algeria.

firm under very favourable terms with the Imperial government. The streets of the city are mostly narrow tortuous, and extremely dirty as in all Moorish towns, but there have been recently constructed to connect the principal quarters of the town, three long thoroughfares, which are tolerably wide, and comprise the principal bazars and markets. These improve means are constantly progressing, and *Algers*, which has already three well-built open squares, bids fair to have its character wholly changed and to be one of the handsomest cities on the *Mediterranean*. The houses, whether of stone or brick, are annually whitewashed, and are seldom built of more than one story above the basement, each tenement being flat roofed and provided with a tank at the top, to catch the rain-water, besides which there are numerous fountains, supplying an abundance of water from the aqueducts and reservoirs above the town. In the *Rab-Asoun*, which is a broad street leading from the *Rab-Asoun* suburb to that of *Rab-el-Orad*, some of the modern houses have been built with five stories, an ill-judged arrangement in a country liable to earthquakes, one of which in 1817 overthrew a great part of the town. Among the public buildings and establishments, are 10 large mosques, a handsome cathedral, several R. Catholic churches, a Protestant chapel and some Jewish synagogues, six colleges and some convents used as girls' schools, a Government house, exchange, bank, four courts of justice, a *Ministry*'s palace, public library and museum, observatory, several hospitals, and most extensive barracks for cavalry and infantry. The palace of the French governor, a Moorish building stands in the centre of the city in the *Place Malakoff*, and adjoins the cathedral of St. Philip, and near it are the residences of the civil and military officials of the government. There are likewise several handsome hotels, bazars, and shops. Indeed, *Riv. Grenville Temple's* description is true as well as striking—*Algers* is daily assuming a more European aspect—baths are as often seen as *Arabian* cypresses have replaced the *Argemone* and the Moorish bazars give way to the glazed windows of French shops. Mechanics and tradesmen, including of course, a full proportion of tailors, modistes and *parapluier*, are thickly scattered about. Grand cafés, with billiard tables, large hotels, restaurants and eating-houses, *cafés à la mode*, a circus, *cafés*, *cafés*, &c. have been established and omnibuses and cabriolets fly through the town, and run to and from the suburbs. The *Alcazar* or citadel, now occupied as barracks for the French troops, is a little town of itself, consisting with several other houses and gardens, the late day a palace, which however has suffered much from the French soldiery who, on first occupying it, pulled up the pavement, tore down the glazed ceiling of the rooms, and otherwise committed great injury in their eager search after treasure. The marble flooring the arched galleries supported by graceful marble

pillars, which surrounded the open courts the elegant fountain, which scattered coolness around and the latticed shah-shahs still, however remain to repay the fatigue and trouble of the visitor a scent. The *corps de garde*, with the gate and the *apartments*, banana trees, and vines surrounding it, together with the mixture of French uniforms and Moorish costumes, formed altogether a beautiful little picture. Civilization, likewise, is rapidly extending wide streets, lined with pretty houses and villas, are gradually stretching into the surrounding country; good roads have been constructed in various directions and railways are now in operation, or in course of construction. The country in the neighbourhood is generally highly extremely fertile and beautifully diversified with hills, valleys, groves and villas occupied by opulent residents and many of the higher officers of the government. The houses of the European women in particular and those of others generally stand in grounds adorned with fruit-trees and evergreens of great beauty. The soil produces the choicest fruits, melons ripen in summer and in winter and vines and grapes are of unusual size. Corn also is produced in abundance. The effect of these handsome residences and luxuriant country is to give the place an appearance in the distance of great commercial prosperity and opulence. The Moslem or upper part of the town however has still its narrow dark streets, with square-shaped houses jutting out betraying few signs of internal civilization while the lower town near the water abounds with its alleys, and end-de-see—fit receptacles of filth, disease, profligacy and crime.



The harbour of Algiers a work of immense labour was first formed by Barbarossa in 1530 having a mole 590 ft. in length by 140 in width extending from the mainland to an islet, on which are a strong castle with batteries, and a lighthouse, exhibiting a revolving light. The outer and more recently constructed harbour is formed by a jetty running S. and then S. E. for 766 yards from the S. and of the islet, and by another jetty starting from the Hab-Asson fort, and taking a S. E. by E. direction, and 500 yards, and then S. W. E. for 600 yards more towards the head of the other jetty leaving an entrance 380 yards wide, and inclosing an area of 235 acres; the land is high with a quarantine office upon it is immediately in front of the entrance. A red light is shown from the end of the S. mole and a green light from the E. one.

The commerce of Algiers, which was wholly insignificant in the time of the regency has risen to great importance and it has become the entrepot of four fifths of the trade with France and other European countries as well as with Eubah, Mizenah and other towns of the province. For the imports and exports of the port which are included in those of the province, see ALGERIA. The city comprised according to an account by Quatin 2055 licensed traders (*marchands patentés*) about 800 of whom are bankers and merchants, having well-organized establishments, and doing an extensive business both with the interior and foreign countries. There

were also about 50 official brokers, who divided among them the functions of money shapers, ship-brokers, and sworn interpreters. A discount banking company and insurance company also, have been established and a chamber and tribunal of commerce, formed of 11 members hold audiences three every week to settle commercial disputes, and regulate the proceedings of trade. Intercourse with the interior of the country is also greatly facilitated by the railway which has been opened to Eubah about 25 m. S. W. of Algiers. Steamers ply regularly to Marseilles, Rouen, Cote, Antwerp, and Bremen, and a coasting trade is carried on with Tenez, Dellys, Cherchell, Mostaganem, Mare-el-Kebir, Bougie, and Arzew: so that the range of transactions extends more to the west than to the east. The principal articles of this trade are grain, legumes, oil, wine, wood, tobacco, skins, &c.

The trade turned on by the natives would be quite insignificant but for their connection with the French. The Jews however are pretty actively concerned in retail trade, and carry on some of the higher branches of handicraft. The native manufactures are inconsiderable comprising a few silk and woollen stuffs, hanks, burruses, fuzes, saddlery, trinkets, &c.

In 1862 the total population amounted to 68,315—of whom 47,145 were Europeans, and the remainder natives. The garrison usually amounts to about 9,000 men. [The population of Algiers is now officially estimated 1866 at about 100,000—one half Europeans, the other natives.]

Algiers is thought to occupy the site of the ancient *Icosium*. To its Roman occupants succeeded the Vandals; and to them the Moslem Arab invaders of the 8th century the town itself dating from the 10th century. In 1,010 A.D. Ferdinand the Catholic, the conqueror of the Moors in Spain sent an expedition to seize the island in front of Algiers then held by the Moors, and built a fort upon it. The Moors, thus unmolested called to their aid the pirate Barbarossa, who drove out the Spaniards, but kept both fort and town of which he then became the lord and tyrant off g. at the same time, for his security in this usurpation to become tributary with his fellow corsairs to the Porte of Constantinople. The locality thus secured in impunity became an organ seat of piracy on such a scale as to be an object of terror to all European nations which were either obliged to wage open war with the Algerians or else content to ransom their tributaries. As early as 1541 the emperor Charles V. failed in the first attempt against Algiers. In 1683-4 it was bombarded by the French admiral Duquesne. In 1,775 the Spaniards under O'Reilly were repulsed in an attack upon it. In 1815 the Americans humbled the Algerians as did the British, under Lord Exmouth, the year after. For details of this and more recent portions of its history see ALGERIA.

ALGUA BAY S. Africa, 410 in E by N Cape of Good Hope, dist lat Uitenhage. It is of great extent, but it is only in the W and N E parts of the bay that ships may anchor and find shelter. The points forming the entrance into it are Cape Woody on the N E, and Cape Recife on the S W; the distance between them being 38½ m. The centre of the bay is in lat. 33° 55' S. lon 25° 45' E. It is the only place of resort where a distressed ship could find shelter from the violent N W gales which prevail on the Agulhas Bank. The common anchorage off the landing place is in 6½ or 7 fathoms sandy bottom at the mouth of the Barkana r. or Port Alumbeth (which see). The usual landing-place is on a small beach close to the N of the river just named the mouth of which is generally closed with a dry sandy bar. Water is abundant. Bullocks and sheep good and plentiful and fish may be caught in great quantities. Oysters are also to be had at low water.

ALGONQUALES, a Span Andalusian prov Cadiz 14 m. N W Iznaga, on a slope of the Sierra mountains, and prettily built among groves, having a fine church two endowed schools, several fine fountains, a monastery and a small prison. The people are engaged on olive in tillage, but also in grinding corn and the manufacture of linen soap and capotes where they export oil and fruits, and import weaving apparel and other requisites. Pop 3,340.—(Madoz.)

ALGONQUINA a nation of Canadian Indians who on the first settlement of the Europeans, possessed an extensive

descent along the N bank of the St. Lawrence about 200 m. above Trois Rivières. They were once a powerful tribe, and are of mild aspect and gentle manners. They subsisted naturally by hunting, considering the cultivation of the soil beneath the dignity of man. They were attacked by the Iroquois, and would have been eventually exterminated but for the intervention of the French. The principal tribe of the Algonquian nation at present is the Chippewas, who chiefly reside on the Amnobiab or Kaley Lake, and Prairie du Portage. There is a R. cathol. church in their territory but the exertions of the priests have hitherto had little effect on their morals. They are in the general practice of polygamy and much given to the use of intoxicating liquors. Small patches of land here and there are cultivated in an inefficient way by their women, the men being occupied in fishing and hunting. Like most of the other Indian tribes, the Algonquins are rapidly disappearing, their number now not exceeding 600.

ALBUQUERQUE or **ALBUQUERQUE** in the coast of Mexico forming the N extremity of Gox Bay lat. 16° 29' N. lon. 78° 50' E. It is a level headland of moderate height, with an old lighthouse on it, and a small fort, but the principal fort is situated close to the sea, on the S E side of the headland where is a well of excellent water. The common anchorage is abreast of the fort, in 4½ or 4¾ fathoms at low water. On a bluff headland, between 2 and 3 m. to the S E. of Albuquer, is a large, white monastery which forms an excellent landmark for vessels at night for Gox Bay.

AL-HADHR, an anc. city Asiatic Turkey prov. or pash. Baidar, 100 m. N W by S the city of Haidar and 40 m. S W by S. Mosul lat. 35° 47' N. lon. 43° 35' E. Al Hadhr was the *Hatra* of the Romans and seems to have been deserted after their fall. Laterally even its site was unknown to any excepting the wandering Arabs who frequent the surrounding deserts. In 1836 and 1837 the remains of this city were visited by Mr. Ross, surgeon to the British residency at Bagdad, and subsequently by Mr. Amsewerth Mr. Rassam, and others. It seems to have formed nearly a perfect circle, upwards of 3 m. in circumference, and is completely surrounded by a strong wall now in ruins but still exhibiting the remains of 22 square bastions with portions of the intervening curtains. It had, apparently four gates but of these, the E. alone can be distinctly traced. Exactly in the centre of the town are the remains of the principal building, either a temple or a palace, which consisted of a series of vaulted chambers or halls, of different sizes, all opening to the E. and placed in regular succession from N to S. The whole was enclosed by a wall with bastions like those of the city wall, and forming a square 1380 yards in extent the sides facing the city gates, and apparently connected with them by paved roads. To the E. a canal intersects the city from N to S, and the remainder of the space, on all sides of the central edifice is occupied by the ruins of tombs and other buildings, now chiefly a heap of long mounds and hillocks. Al Hadhr is entirely built of a coarse gray granular limestone abounding with marine shells, and said to have been procured from the Sirhan hills. The stones are well hewn and adjusted, but present no appearance of cement, and such is marked with a character generally a Chaldean letter or numeral.

ALHAMA, a city Spain, Andalusia prov. of, and 26 m. S W from Granada on a promontory of limestone which forms an inclined plane from N to S. The old town is bounded by and E. by a cleft in the rock, at the bottom of which runs the stream Maraban, or as Alhama and is inaccessible except from the S and W on which side are the ruins of an old wall and castle, entered by two gates called Granada and Malaga. The new town stretches to the W. in continuation of the old and, with it, comprises two squares and numerous irregular and mostly steep streets few of which are paved a parish church, three conventual churches, town and court houses, a large prison, three schools, a friendly society an hospital a theatre and the ruins of a Roman theatre of gray and earthenware, distilling brandy manufacturing oil, and weaving grain, fruit, and vegetables. Sheep, goats, pigs, and a few mules, are reared in the vicinity and game abounds. The name Alhama is derived from the

ancient mineral baths, about 3 m. from the town. The principal bath is a Moorish edifice, and is easily to be seen. The smaller is a Roman edifice. The waters among other abundant constituents, contain a large proportion of nitrogen gas; the existence of which was first ascertained by Dr. Deubeny in 1843. They are esteemed useful in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsy and catarrhs affections and are resorted to in the season by the inhabitants of the surrounding towns. The town was taken by the French on February 2 1810; when, in consequence of the resistance offered, a great many of the inhabitants were put to death. Pop. 6384.—(Madox-Widdington's Spain, &c.)

ALHAMBRA, a small river Spain Aragon; which taking its rise in the heights of the sierra de Gular prov. Teruel flows in a N W direction for about 20 m., when it runs S W by S. and unites with the Guadalquivir at Teruel, after a course of about 50 m.—A small rd. of some name is situated on the right bank of the above, 12 m. N Teruel. Pop. 564.—(Madox.)

ALHAMBRA, the name of a celebrated palace in the city of Granada, Spain, erected early in the 13th century by the Moors. See GRANADA.

ALHAMBILLA (SIERRA DE) a chain of hills Spain, in Andalusia prov. of, and about 18 m. N E. from Almería extending from the sierra de Filahne E. to the sierra Segura and S. about 20 m. to Cape Gata, with an elevation at the culminating point, of 1800 ft. above the sea level. Parts of the sierra contain marble, limestone, and granite and some of small veins of copper and oxides of iron. The medicinal baths of Alhambilla are situated on the S. side of the sierra, near the promontory of Cape Gata, facing the sea, within an edifice in the form of a parallelogram and of solid construction. The water contains carbonic acid, oxygen, and nitrogen, carbonate and hydrochlorate of magnesium, lime, and soda. The baths are esteemed efficacious in paralytic epilepsy asthma, and St. Vitus dance, and are much visited in the season.—(Madox.)

ALHAMBRA, a small m. Portugal prov. Estremadura on the right bank of the Tagus, with a safe anchorage, and a ferry 18 m. N E. Lisbon lat. 38° 57' N. lon. 9° 2' W. It has a manufacture of cloth with a number of brick and tile works. Pop. 1080.

ALHABURIN DE LA TORRE, a tn. Spain Andalusia prov. of and 8 m. W from Malaga in a plain N. of the sierra de Mijas. It comprises two squares, and several clean and mostly paved streets a townhouse, prison endowed school and two alcazars. The inhabitants are engaged in sowing the fertile soil of the vicinity and expressing oil, but many are likewise employed in the mines of antimony and lead, and in the quarries of gray and white marble which exist hard by. Pop. 3717.—(Madox.)

ALHABURIN LL GRAND a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 20 m. W from Malaga on the N side of the sierra de Mijas, between the river Baidar and the brook Gonzalez. The streets are spacious, well built, and paved. There are four squares, two churches, a townhouse, public store, hospital, prison two schools numerous fountains a cemetery and some remains of an Arab fortification and of a Roman aqueduct. The people are chiefly employed in working the marble, free-stone, and granite quarries, in the vicinity; in agriculture and mule driving. Some are also employed in the lead and antimony mines situated in the adjacent hills. In the neighbourhood, grain fruits, and vegetables, are grown and sheep, goats, pigs, and black cattle reared in all of which a little trade is done. Pop. 5514.

ALHENDIN or **ALHENDIN** a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. of, and 6 m. S from Granada on the left bank of the Dilar. It has a church townhouse, two schools, a palace, a public store, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are employed in tillage and cattle feeding. In the vicinity grain vegetables, and a little fruit, are grown sheep, goats and cows are fed and game is plentiful. Pop. 3275.

ALI, a small in Sicily prov. of and 15 m. S S W from Mesurina. It has two mineral springs. Pop. 1800.

ALI A a tn. Spain, New Castile prov. Caceres 18 m. S W Logroño, on a gentle slope. It has a parish church town-hall hospital, prison endowed school and public granary. The inhabitants manufacture hemp and linen fabrics and are

much engaged in agriculture, and rearing sheep, goats, and cattle. The productions of the vicinity are grain, fruits, vegetables, honey, wine, and oil. The last three articles are largely exported. Pop. 3122.

ALASKA ALASKA or ALABORA a peninsula on the N.W. coast of America, in the Russian territory between lat. 54 and 56° N. It stretches in a S.W. direction, and is about 700 m. in length. At the N.E. extremity of this peninsula, in about lat. 60° there is an active volcano of 14,000 ft. in height, and at the S.W. end are several cones of great elevation, which have been seen in eruption and which are covered, for two-thirds of their height downwards with perpetual snow. The summit of the loftiest peak is truncated, having fallen in during an eruption in 1786.

ALICANTE (anc. *Lucania*) a city and seaport, Spain, Valencia, cap. prov. of same name, at the head of an extensive bay having Cape St. Vincent at its N.E. extremity and Cape St. Pola on the S. 12 m. apart. It lies in lat. 38° 30' 49" N. lon. 0° 28' W. (a.) at the base of a rocky eminence 400 ft. high, surrounded by a strong castle which overlooks it and commands the bay. It is surrounded by walls entered by four gates in well built but almost all well paved streets, and lofty and substantial stone houses provided with terraces and verandahs at comprises four handsome and spacious squares, with several of smaller extent. The promenade, named the *Paseo de la Reina*, or named with trees and a central fountain and without the gates are two delightful alamedas.

The public edifices consist of two parish churches, one college, etc., of Doric architecture a chapel of ease, large townhouse and public hall, with prison attached, three general hospitals, a military hospital, lyceum in hospital, orphan asylum and house of mercy, a college having a small library, a museum and gallery of pictures by the best Spanish masters. Alicante likewise possesses schools of navigation, agriculture, and botany, economic library and artistic societies and numerous elementary schools, a theatre, several extensive storehouses, public baths and eight fountains, but the water is not good, being impregnated with the salts of magnesia. Manufactures—comparatively insignificant consisting chiefly of export cordage, and making much refined however of late years, owing to the manufactured rushes exported, being sent back in a manufactured state. Government has been a cigar manufactory which employs more than 2200 women and a British company has established, in the neighborhood at the foot of Mount Molinet, works for smelting and refining the ores from the mines of Murcia. Though this city is considered the chief commercial port of Valencia and has many French and English resident merchants its trade has greatly declined of late, in consequence of the high import duties which have given rise to an extensive system of smuggling, committed at even by the authorities. The exports are wine, brandy, oil, soap, salt, wool, silk, linen, esparto, raisins, almonds, figs, and herrings, etc. to the amount of £1,958,838. The imports, linen, cotton, salt, fish, corn, timber and other requisites, to the amount of £3,906,870. The harbor of Alicante, in which there is no perceptible tide, is only a roadstead in a deep bay small vessels alone being able to approach the quay; the mole has been greatly extended, and a fixed light was placed on the mole built in 1844, visible at 15 m. distance. To the S. of this light vessels may anchor in six or eight fathoms. Pop. 19,021—(Madon, *Dictionnaire de Géographie*.)

ALICANTE, a prov. Spain cap. Alicante in the S. of Valencia, and extending a small distance into the E. side of Murcia, bounded, N. by prov. Valencia, N. and N.W. by

Murcia and Alicante, and S. and S.E. by Murcia and the Mediterranean. It is about 73 m. long and 68 m. broad, with an area of 2911 sq. m. The surface of this province is much varied to the N. it is rugged and sterile and chiefly of limestone formation in the S. it is nearly level with rich and fertile valleys, and enjoying a mild and salubrious climate the winters being without severity and the summer heats being tempered by refreshing sea breezes. The mountains are in some parts clothed with pine, cork, roses and holly though generally barren. Along the coast, southward there are many salt marshes the masses arising from which is extremely injurious to health. There are also mineral springs, containing sulphurous ferruginous, and calcareous constituents, in various parts of the province that are much esteemed for their sanatory qualities. The plains and valleys are abundantly fruitful and are well watered, partly by numerous natural streams, and partly by artificial irrigation; the inhabitants being extremely industrious and careful

agriculturists. Wheat, maize, barley, lentils, rice, oats, rye, and sugar cane grapes, olive hemp flax, esparto, bay-lilla, oranges, almonds, dates, and various other tropical fruits and vegetables are extensively cultivated, bees and silk-worms are reared, and carob trees are abundant. The quantity of wines made is considerable, the best are the Tentand, Alouque, Esteun, ed through Spanish the influence made are sent to France to be mixed with thin claret and Medoc wines for the British markets. Cattle-rearing is not much attended to.



ALICANTE—From L. by L. Espagna.

The mineral wealth of Alicante comprises six mines of lead 17 of copper, three of iron and 15 of coal, and several marble quarries on Mount Rolle. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of silk, linen, woolen and cotton fabrics, esparto cordage and mats, hats, earthenware, soap, etc., and in brandy distillation, tanneries, oil and corn mills and many are also employed as cartmen. On the coast are productive fisheries of the tunny anchovy and other fish. Alicante exports agricultural produce, wine, oil, esparto, bay-lilla, brandy, soap, salt, silk and wool and imports linen, cotton, stuffs, tobacco, salt fish, and timber. The state of education is far from satisfactory and owing in great measure, to the extensive smuggling carried on, theft and even murder is frequent. Pop. 803,318—(Madon, *Dictionnaire de Géographie*.)

ALICATA, or **ICATA**, a seaport in Sicily at the mouth of the Salvo river, of lat. 34 m. S. E. from Gela, lon. 87° 4' N. lon. 13° 55' E. (a.) situated on the slope of a rocky hill, and defended by two forts. Its port is shallow and cannot be entered by large vessels, which generally anchor about 1 m. S.W. of the town, where they load. It has, however, a considerable trade in grain, macaroni, pistachio, almonds, sulphur and soda. On Mount Serrata in the vicinity may be seen the ruins of Gela. Pop. 19,480.

ALICE, a lately erected and rising in the extreme E. of Cape Colony division or district Victoria on the left bank of a small affluent of the Orange 41 m. N. E. Graham's Town; about lat. 32° 48' S. lon. 28° 59' E. It is in a fertile district, the population of which is rapidly increasing and has a Free church capable of accommodating a congregation of 3000 opened the end of 1842. About 6 m. N. from Alice lies the missionary station of Tynnes and 4 m. E. that of Lovedale and about 1 m. E. the Lovedale Free Church Educational Seminary.

ALICUDI one of the Luperi Islands off the N. coast of Sicily, lat. 38° 32' 43" N. lon. 14° 18' 30" E. (a.) It is of a conical form, and rises abruptly from the sea. The surface is extremely rugged and barren, and presents many marked indications of its volcanic origin, the traces of the lava streams

which, in former ages, descended from its crater still retaining their sterile and repulsive appearance, although the subterranean fires of the mountains have been so long extinguished that there is no record of any eruption. Every spot capable of producing anything is carefully cultivated, and barley, flax, capes, pulses, and wheat of a peculiar fine quality are produced. The coasts are so rugged that there are only two landing places on the island, and both are a fearful scene in rough weather. The climate is remarkably healthy, hardly any disease being known amongst its inhabitants. Alclud was called *Arconus* and *Erconis* by the Greeks, from the heath which grows on it. Pop. about 260 to 300.

ALIFE (anc. *Alife*) a tn. Naples prov. Terra di Lavoro, 16 m. N. E. Capua, remarkable for its marshy fertility. It is the chief town of a *housa*, united to that of *Cosentino*. Teleso, the bishop of which resides at Piedimonte. It is a place of great antiquity having been a military colony of the Romans. On the fall of the Roman empire, it was burnt by Count Celano, a general of the Emperor Frederick II. It is still surrounded by walls and has a cathedral, three churches, and a *monastery*. Pop. 1645.

ALIGHIERI a district and tn. N. Hindustan prov. Meerut, between the Ganges and Gomti. The N. portion of the district is extremely barren consisting wholly of low dark jungle, with scarcely a single tree, but the S. is fertile, and in good cultivation. The whole superficies is estimated at 135,640 ac. of which 901,400 ac. are under cultivation. The principal towns are Alighur (the capital) Coel Harza, Meerut, and Aunohor. Alighur is situated on the lat. 28° N. and lon. 77° 45' E. about 53 m. N. from the lat. 27° 45' N. and 77° 45' E. Calcutta. More correctly, Alighur is a fortress, the town being Coel distant about 2 m. and connected with Alighur by a beautiful avenue. It was anciently a place of importance, being mentioned as such by Abul Fazel in the *Ayees* *Alberny* and was more recently one of Duple's Fort Minda's principal depôts for military stores. The fort is square, with round bastions at the N. E. and S. E. and a single entrance protected by a strong wall. It was taken, in 1803, by the British forces under Lord Lake, when it was destroyed as added to the British possessions. Since that time the fort has been much improved and the town made the station of a civil and judicial establishment. Pop. of dist. 786,161 — Hamilton's *First India Gaz.* Jan. Stat. Soc. 1847.

ALIKE ISLANDS three small islands in the Strait of Malacca lat. 2° 41' S. lon. 116° 54' E.

ALIMENA, a small tn. Sicily prov. Palermo, district of 23 m. S. from Cefalù. Pop. 386.

ALIMUNAJD a fort. Khyber Pass, Afghanistan, about 5 m. from its E. entrance and so called from a small ruined mosque in its neighborhood. The width of the pass here is about 100 yds. the elevation above the sea 2433 ft. The fort is built on a rock about 600 ft. high, nearly isolated and with almost perpendicular sides. It was the scene of some rather remarkable exploits during the Afghan war. It was taken by the British in July 1859, and, in 1841, was unsuccessfully assailed by the Afghans. In January following, it was evacuated by the British, with a loss of 32 men killed, and 148 wounded, and, in 1842, it was again garrisoned by General Pollock, and on the final evacuation of the country in November of the same year it was entirely destroyed by General Nott.

ALINT LOCH a small arm of the sea, Argyleshire Sound of Mull district of Morven Scotland about 2½ m. long, and ½ m. broad. The sides being steep and covered with wood, give a singularly picturesque appearance to this beautiful inlet. The entrance is narrow and at certain periods of the tide, which runs there with great rapidity somewhat shallow, but it is a well-sheltered harbour and the ground good. There is a kind of bar at the entrance having 12 ft. water and towards the S. only 6 ft. at low water spring tides.

ALINGMAN, or **ALINGMANA**, a small tn. Sweden, län or district of Elingsborg or Wenersborg, pleasantly situated upon the small rivers *Sätra* and *Lidån* near their junction with the Lake *Mjörn* about 30 m. S. W. of Wenersborg. Founded in 1619, it was for some time a place of considerable manufactures in wool, cotton, &c. Some little is still done in the manufacture of cloth and stockings, and in dyeing. Altingman

the father of Swedish manufactures, was a native of Alingman. Pop. 1821 — (Tumald's *Geograph. after Swedia*).

ALIO AMBA, a market tn. Abyssinia kingdom of Shoa, 5271 ft. above the level of the sea, 5 m. E. Ankohe, upon the crest of a steep mountain. It is much frequented by the inhabitants of the adjacent villages who resort to it on stated days to purchase their weekly supplies of necessaries. On these occasions, it is crowded by traders from all quarters, offering their various commodities for sale, provisions, horses, cattle, cloths of all descriptions are exposed, with gay assortments of beads, metals, coloured thread, and glass ware. Every month during the fair season caravans arrive here from Hoosea and Tugora.

ALIL LE, or **ALLARAT**, a small seaport in Hindustan state of Travancore lat. 9° 50' N. lon. 76° 24' E. (*Horsburgh*) 80 m. S. by E. Cochin. It carries on a considerable trade in tank timber, betel nut, nut, and pepper. The land has encroached considerably on the sea here during the last 20 years. Pop. about 12,000.

ALINE, or **BAJNAT-NAKE** (anc. *Alina* a vi France, dep. Côte d'Or 7 m. N. E. Hamus situated at the foot of Mount *Auxois*, near the site of its ancient *Alina*, which was taken and destroyed by Caesar as described in his *Commentaries* (vi. 667). Vestiges of walls, aqueducts, broken tiles, coins, and the like, prove the former existence of the city. At the foot of the ancient citadel (now Mount *Auxois*) stands the modern village of Aline, which has some trade in grain, wheat, &c. In the neighborhood are several iron mines and two coal shafts, the latter of which is worked in a hospital containing 40 beds for patients, was founded in 1778, by three wealthy citizens of Paris. Pop. 776.

ALIWAI, or **ALIYUWAI**, a vi. in the Punjab on the left bank of the Sutlej about 30 m. W. by N. Ludhiana. Formerly a place of no note, it has become celebrated by its name having been given to a great battle fought in its vicinity Jan. 28 1846 between the Sikhs and a British army the former commanded by Sirdhar Runjeet Singh, and the latter by Sir Harry Smith. The Sikh force amounted to 24,000 men and a park of artillery of 68 guns, the British to 12,000 men and 32 guns. The battle, which lasted three hours or from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., ended in the total defeat of the Sikhs, who lost between 5000 and 6000 men, together with their whole park of artillery.

ALJFZLE **SE** **ALAZERUS**

ALJUBAKROTA, a tn. Portugal prov. Setúbal 15 m. S. W. Lissabon, on the summit of a mountain. It has manufactures of stone ware. In the neighbourhood John I. of Portugal surrounded the Great obtained a signal victory over John I. King of Castile, August 14 1485, when 12,000 Castilians were slain. Camoens, in the fourth canto of the *Lusiad*, minutely describes this battle which, with that of Campo de Ourique established the independence of Portugal. In memory of this victory John the Great founded the church and monastery of Batalha, at some distance from the field of battle and the anniversary of the day is still celebrated by a religious feast. Pop. 1034.

ALJUSTICE, a tn. Portugal prov. Alentejo, 54 m. S. W. Evora, and 77 m. S. E. Lisbon. It is really built, and in the vicinity there is a mineral spring. Pop. 1804.

AL KAHSEKIA, a tn. N. W. part of Morocco, not far from Al Ksar. It is a dull and decaying place, but presents appearances of having been formerly more populous and flourishing than now. It contains a few mean shops, and its only commerce consists in a little trade in salt, procured from the neighbouring hills. Pop. about 8000, of which 500 are Jews.

ALKEKTON, or **ALKEKTON**, a vi. England co. Oxford area, 650 ac. Lydiat, the mathematician, born and buried here. Pop. 190.

AL KHAM a par. England co. Kent area, 3200 ac. 4 m. W. by N. Dover ancient church. Pop. 494.

ALKMAAR (Lat. *Almarum*) an old and important in Holland prov. N. Holland cap. of the arrond. and seat of the same name 20 m. N. N. W. Amsterdam, and about the same distance N. N. E. Haarlem 5 m. from the sea, on the great Amsterdam Canal, by which it communicates with the capital with Friesland, the Haller and the N. sea. lat. 52° 37' 54" N. lon. 4° 45' 18" E. (N.) Alkmaar is a clean well and regularly built town, intersected by various *grachten*, or small canals, the banks of which are planted with trees, in front of

the straight lines of houses on either side. It is of an oval shape, and was formerly fortified, and still has seven gates, but its ramparts have been converted to the nurseries and agreeable purpose of elegant public walks. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and of a tribunal of commerce and possesses a highly decorated Gothic townhouse, founded 1509; a weigh house, which is an elegant structure an arsenal, excise office, *mon-dépôt* a beautiful fish market, abundantly supplied with sea fish, a linen and yarn market, and a meet theatre. Its churches are two Calvinistic, one Lutheran one Romanist, one Monastic, one St. Nicholas, and one Jewish synagogue. It is only one of which worthy of special notice is the Calvinistic church of St. Lawrence. A large handsome building of the 16th century Alkmaar has an hospital for old men and women, a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic orphan hospital, an infirmary house of correction society for relieving necessitous trades-women, and various other institutions of less note. It is also well supplied with educational and scientific institutions, having besides common schools, a Latin school, a drawing school, a school of civil medicine, a natural history and literary society, a society of science and art, &c. Alkmaar possesses a roomy haven suitable for vessels wintering in and carries on a considerable export trade in butter and cheese. It is, indeed for cheese, the greatest mart in Holland or even in the world the quantity sold annually in the town being upwards of 4000 tons nearly equal to the half of the whole quantity made in the kingdom. This cheese is exported to all parts of Europe, to the W. Indies, and S. America. The manufactures of Alkmaar consist of silk, some of which, in the refined state, is exported such, vinegar earthenware, leather parchment and it has four saw and 6 rice corn mills. It has a roomy market place and weekly markets for grain, in which a very considerable amount of business is done for fine seeds, such as mustard and canary seed and for fine flowers and plants cultivated extensively in the vicinity of it is a principal market. It has also leather markets twice each year an extensive cattle and pig market in autumn and an annual horse fair.

Alkmaar appears to signify *all-mear* that is all lake and was so named from the number of lakes in former times in its vicinity from which much of its strength as a fortified place was derived but which are now lowerer converted into arable land. It is often honorably mentioned in Dutch history and notices of it are to be met with as early as A.D. 124. It frequently suffered from the floods to which Holland is subject, and also from the wars which have been waged in the country. Perhaps the most remarkable fact in its history is its successful defence against the Spaniards in 1578 which as being the first check they received gave rise to the saying, Victory begins at Alkmaar. Various eminent men were natives of this town of whom may be named Cornelius Drebbel the inventor of the thermometer he died in 1634 in 1595 damask weaving was invented here by Isaacus Lammerstein. Pop about 8000. — (Van der Aa's *Indescriptien*.)

AL-KOSH, or El-Kosh, a walled fortified market in Turkey in Asia, near Bagdad, on the Tigris, about 30 m. N. Mosul. Its vaulted one-story houses are built on the slope of a hill of the E. side. It has a large church and library rich in Hebrew MSS. and is the seat of the Khatun patriarch, who, however resides in Mosul. On a rock above the town, to the N.E. is a very imposing position is the convent of Bahban Morimta. The inhabitants are firmly built supposed to be a Kurdish race, but resembling somewhat Jews or Arabs, and are very independent. Al-Kosh is supposed to be the birthplace of the prophet Nazim and his grave is likewise pointed out. Pop. about 8000.

AL-KSAR, a town, Morocco, about 60 m. S. Tangier and 91 m. S.E. El Arish lat 34 58' N. lon 5 55' W. on the N. bank of the river El Khos, or El Ksa, a rapid yellow stream. It is surrounded by orchards, and gardens of orange, pomegranate and palm and is encircled by an old ruinous brick wall of about 1½ m. in length, having bastions, hospitals, and small square towers, 50 paces apart. The streets are narrow and at intervals arched across. The houses have ridged roofs of tile. It contains a great number of spacious mosques. Al-Ksar was founded about the end of the 12th century and is connected in history with the wars of Oranah.

ALLAGNA DI EPSIA a small town, Sardinian States

prov Valence, 15 m. W N W Varallo and 56 m. N N E. Turin. It has productive copper mines. Pop 3000

ALLAHABAD one of the N.W. provinces, and also a district, Hindoostan, gov Agra. The town lies between Agra on the W and Benares on the E. and is divided into five districts, the names of which with their area, population &c., will be seen from the following table.—

	No. of villages	Area sq. m.	Area sq. m.	Land cultivated sq. m.	Total Pop.	No. of peasants
City poor	2,279	1 56	1,490,301	8,008,354	4,150	313 4
Patil poor	1,614	1188	1,010,880	143,999	30,000	316 6
Muzaffarpur	1,088	1701	1,430,982	147,111	816,565	189 1
Benares	1,369	21 8	1,845,461	124,784	490,608	820 8
All India	4,004	2118	5,101,443	511,216	719,111	310 4
Total	10,352	3693	7,871,487	808,197	5,414,088	924 7

According to another column of the same table from which the above has been extracted and which was read by Colonel Sykes before the Statistical Society in 1847 it would appear that the land tax on the total cultivation is about 4s. 6d. per acre. The N. part of the province is low and chiefly composed of a flat sandy loam. The S. part is an elevated table land, diversified with hills of considerable height. The climate of the flat region is sultry and subject to hot winds. The elevated portions are more temperate and healthy. The province is watered by the Ganges, Ghaghara, Gomti, and other rivers and their affluents and of late years considerable streams. It is reckoned one of the richest and most productive provinces of Hindoostan. It exports diamonds, sugar, cut and uncut, cotton cloths, opium and saltgates and a variety of salt, and various other articles. The diamonds now become scarce, and remarkable for their smoothness and purity are found in the mines of Panna in theilly region. In the time of the Emperor Akbar it was valued roughly at the extent of £100,000 sterling of annual value. In 1774 the British Government acquired a part of it is provision, by treaty from a Nabob of Oude and in 1801 the city of Allahabad and the adjacent districts were ceded to the same power. In 1803 the remainder of the province was exchanged with the British by the Peshwa of the Marathas, for an equivalent tract in Gujarat and the Carnatic. — The river at the area and 1/2 of which will be seen from the foregoing table is chiefly composed of the environs of the city of Allahabad. It is intersected by the Ganges and Gomti, a remarkably fertile much of its soil being composed of a rich sandy loam, and yields good crops of wheat, barley, jowar, and oil seeds. Irrigation has to be resorted to during the dry season. A few small sheep with coarse black wool or rather hair are reared and in the towns, cotton cloth of various kinds is manufactured to a limited extent. — (Hamilton's *East India Com Jour Nat Soc.*)

ALLAHABAD an ancient city Hindoostan cap of the above prov situated near the junction of the Ganges at Jumna lat 26 25 26 N lon 81 51 1 E h. 400 m. N. by W Calcutta and 70 m. W Benares. In 1765 it was taken by the British under Sir R. Fletcher was subsequently restored to the Nabob of Oude and it again reverted to the East India Company in 1808. The town was originally built of brick, but now consists principally of mud houses raised on the foundations of the old buildings. It is a square and former extent are attested by the fact, that for several acres around the fort, the soil is covered with broken pottery and brick dust. The only remarkable buildings are the fort the Jumna Masjid or principal mosque to the west of the Sultan Khano and the Imperial tomb, or mausoleum. The fort or *Chalera Bazar*, so named from a dome and cupolas supported by forty pillars is a triangular lofty and extensive structure, situated on the point of land formed by the junction of the rivers and washed by the waters of the Jumna. It completely commands the navigation and, on account of its favorable site, has been selected as the chief military depot for the upper provinces. The Government house and barracks within the fort are spacious and handsome and connected with the fort there are military establishments, amongst the most beautiful and picturesque in India, and a gunpowder manufactory. The Jumna Masjid, a stately but not an ornamental building on the banks of the Jumna

their W slope is considered one of the finest countries in the U. States. The character of the scenery is at once picturesque and peaceful. The vegetation is different on the two sides the locust tree, Canadian poplar, Hibernian and Hydrangea, are most common on the W side, the American chestnut and Kalmia are so numerous on the Atlantic side as to give a distinctive character to the flora.

ALLEGHANZA, one of the smallest of the Canary Islands, and the most northerly of the group; lat. 29° 51' N. lon. 15° 35' W. 20 m. E. the Island of Lanzarote. It has the appearance of being an extinct volcano the edge of the crater which is two-thirds of a mile in diameter being well defined. The island rises to a height of 989 ft. above the sea, and is so precipitous as to present only one landing place, which is on the E. side, where a tavern ruins for about 500 paces, descending from the sea, and terminates in a little sandy bay open above. On the W side, the cliffs rise perpendicularly to a height of 700 ft. The inhabitants—a mere handful—are chiefly employed in collecting seashell which, like that gathered in the other Canary Islands is reckoned of the best quality.

ALLIGRE, a. m. France, dep. Haute Loire (Auvergne) 15 m. N.W. Le Puy lat. 45° 12' N. lon. 8° 50' E. It stands on the S. slope of a lofty hill, which is overtopped by the far loftier dome of Mont—A remarkable volcanic mountain, of a conical shape, standing isolated, and terminating in a magnificent crater 500 yards in diameter and 40 yards in depth. The inhabitants traffic in grain wool, and cattle. Pop. 2045.

ALLMOND-BEN-OYSAN, a vil. France, dep. Isère (Dauphiné) in a beautiful valley on the right bank of the Romanche, about 13 m. S.E. Grenoble. In its neighbourhood are found cobalt, nickel copper and zinc. Pop. 1466.

ALLEN the name of two small rivers, and of several streams, in England.—1. A river in Cornwall which joining the Tavy at the quay of Truro forms the creek of that name.—2. A small stream in Dorsetshire, which unites with the Stour 10 m. below Blandford.—3. Two streams respectively named L. and W. Allen which take their course in the S. parts of Northumberland at a place called Battle House, 1400 ft. above the level of the sea they unite near Whitfield and subsequently fall into the Tyne at Bellingham 4 m. E. Whitfield.

ALLEN the name of several counties and townships U. States, America.

ALLEN (Boe or) the general name applied to a numerous series of bogs in Ireland, and not, as very generally supposed to one continuous mass of great extent. They are separated, often widely apart with extensive tracts of dry cultivated soil between, over a broad belt of land stretching across the centre of the country from Wicklow Head to Galway on the S. and from Howth Head to Sligo on the N. having thus a breadth of about 27 m. at the E. end and of 80 at the W. extremity. The bogs, however all lie on the E. side of the Shannon, and are, for the most part, of that kind called red bogs.

ALLEN, str. a par. England no Cornwall area 3.01 m. 45 m. N. by W. Luro. Pop. 190.

ALLENDALE a. m. and par. England co. Northumberland. The town is 58 m. E. Carlisle, on an alluvial right bank of the E. Allen. It is irregularly built, but contains some good houses, and a spacious market place. The inhabitants are employed principally in the lead mines in the vicinity. Market day Friday. Pop. 1217.—The **FAHNE** comprises 57 287 ac. and contains several clumps of oak, and places of worship for Methodists, and the Society of Friends, to nearly all of which schools are attached. The parish is hilly and sterile, but rich in minerals. Pop. 6361.

ALLINDOI F—1. A m. Hesse-Cassel in a pretty valley on the right bank of the Werra, where it receives the Althausbach 24 m. E. Cassel lat. 51° 16' N. lon. 10° 5' E. It is encircled with a double wall with three gates and has a hospital and a handsome church. The neighbourhood is covered with orchards and woods, and there is good fishing in the Werra. Some wine and silk are produced, and a good deal of tobacco is raised and manufactured. On a strong salt spring in the vicinity are saltworks. Pop. 2200.—2. A m. Hesse-Darmstadt, 9 m. N.E. Gießen, has meal and oil mills, linen cloth and carpet weaving. Pop. 1150.—3. **ALLINDOU**

is likewise the name of four vills in Hesse-Cassel, of three vills in Hesse-Darmstadt, and of 10 others in Prussian Hanover, Nassau, &c.

ALLEN LOUGH a lake, Ireland, co. Leitrim, about 7 m. long and varying from 1 to 4 m. in breadth. The river Shannon flows through it. A few small islands are scattered over its surface, upon one of which the ruins of a small monastic structure are still visible.

ALLEN'S ISLE a small isl. at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in N. Australia lat. 17° 5' S. lon. 138° 25' E. It is spoken of in Stokes' *Discoveries in Australia* (vol. II. p. 277) as being more fertile than any other part visited; the soil being clothed with rich grass, and with small trees and shrubs of a very green appearance.

ALLENMOOR a par. England co. Hereford area 2007 ac. 4 m. S.W. Illeford. Pop. 617.

ALLENSTEIN a m. E. Prussia gov. of and 65 m. N. from Königsberg at the junction of the New Puck with the Alle; lat. 53° 45' N. lon. 20° 27' E. It is the cap. of a circle of same name; and has a castle three churches, two chapels, and an almshouse with manufacture of haberdashery, linen, fur, earthenware, and pottery; and 12 markets. Of these four fairs. Pop. 8550.—The **CIRCLE** has an area of 5800 sq. m. It is well wooded and watered being not only traversed by the Alle and Passarge, but possessed of numerous lakes. The soil is not well adapted for agriculture, but grazes large numbers of sheep and cattle. A good deal of attention is paid to the rearing of bees. In 36 000 of whom only 2000 are Protestants.

ALLENSTON or **ALLINTON** a par. and township, England co. Northumberland area, 31 340 ac. on the N. of Coquet. Pop. 341.

ALLER a vil. and par. England co. Somerset. The vil. lies at the foot of a hill 64 m. W. by W. from Taunton and 1 m. N.W. Langport. It consists but of one irregularly differently kept street, though the supply of water is ample. It contains a church an Independent chapel, and a day school. The par. comprises 2651 ac. Gull runs to the Danes chief was applied at this place under the sponsorship of Alfred the Great, after the battle of Etandun in which the Danes were defeated by the latter. After Moor was also the scene of a battle between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians in 1644. Pop. of vil. and par. 33.

ALLER, a river Germany rising about 20 m. W. Magedeburg in Prussian Saxony. Flowing N.W. it enters Hanover and after receiving several important tributaries, among which may be named the Oker the Fuße, and the Leine, it becomes navigable at Celle where, still proceeding N.W. it receives the Lüne, not far to the E. of Hudemünden it falls into the Weser near Vrielen. It is 115 m. exclusive of windings, at its mouth.

ALLERDALE the name of two of the five wards into which the co. of Cumberland, England is divided and called respectively Allerdale-above Derwent, and Allerdale-below Derwent. Together they form the 5th Division of the co. and, as such return two members to the House of Commons. Allerdale-above Derwent comprises 31,070 ac. with a pop. in 1841 of 41 621. Allerdale-below Derwent 170 400 ac. pop. 23 826.

ALLERSTON a par. England co. York, N. Riding area 10013 ac. 4 m. E. by S. Pickering. Pop. 450.

ALL FRIKHORP a par. England co. York, E. R. Riding area 2805 ac. 1 m. N.E. Wakefield. Pop. 309.

ALLERTON CLIFF a par. England co. Somerset area, 1169 ac. 4½ m. S.W. by S. Axminster. Pop. in 1841 294.

ALLERTON MALEFRIKIP a par. England co. York, N. Riding 5 m. by S. Knaresborough. Area of par. 2200 ac. Pop. 644.

ALL FRIKIP a par. England co. Warwick area 422½ ac. 2 m. N. Goretory. Pop. 916.

ALLISTAIR or **ALLISTAIR** a p. palace to princesses of Malacca kingdom of Quenda or Kedah four hours pull up the Quenda i. r. It was at one time the residence of the king. The inhabitants consist of Chinese, Malays and Chinese, the latter having a temple. In 1823 it contained 2000 houses.

ALLISTREB, or **ALLISTREB** a parochial chapelry England co. of and 2 m. N.W. from Derby area 990 ac. Pop. 537.

AT L'YVARD a la France, dep. Isere (Dauphiné) 23 m. N E Grenoble upon the Odele, a fertile and well watered valley which, at its little more than 8 m. from the town of L'YVARD, is more than 900 m. above it. In this valley are numerous iron mines, which supply several local furnaces, yielding about 4400 tons of iron yearly. A good deal of it is melted in foundries on the spot: part is used at the famous foundry of St Germain, and part is converted into steel, for which it is said to be well adapted. Sulphur is found in the neighbouring mountain of La Tuille; and in the vale below are two mineral springs, which, though lying near each other are of a totally different nature. At the distance of some from the town are the ruins of the Chateau. Beyond the first place of the celebrated chivalier of that name. I ordered

111 FXTON of ALLIXTON a par England en of and
14 m KF from Leicester area 1000 sq. 1 op. 78

ALLHALLOW⁴—1 A par E gland co Cumberland area, 1860 ac 2 m 8 Maryport and Carlisle Railway Intersected by the river Ellen freestone quarry lime k has and coilleries. Pop 955—2 A par England co Kent area 3165 ac 74 m C k Chester Pou. 61

ALLIER (*la a. Flaver*) a river Franco, which gives its name to a department. It is the most important tributary of the Loire. It rises in the forest of Mercœur at the foot of Mont Teizac, below the chain of the Cevennes. After a course in the main $\text{N} \frac{1}{2} \text{W}$ watering the departments *Lozère*, *Upper Loire*, *Puy-de-Dôme* and *Allier* and separating the departments *Cher* and *Nievre*, it joins the Loire on its left bank, about 4 $\text{N} \frac{1}{2} \text{W}$ Nereis. Its whole length is about 200 m. for a third of which it is navigable.

ALLIER R., a central dept. 1, rance, so called from the river of that name which traverses it from N. to S. comprehending the greater portion of the old province of Bourbonnais bounded N. by the departments of Nièvre and Cher E. by those of Saône et Loire and Loire, S. by that of Puy-de-Dôme, and W. by those of Creuse and Cher. Besides the Allier, the department is watered also by the Cher and other streams. The surface is undulating and the soil in general fertile, producing more grain than is consumed. Agriculture, however, is in a backward state, and the peasants are generally very unwilling to abandon the old customs for modern improvements. Small properties are here, as well as throughout France, have much increased since the first Revolution. In 1844 the number in this department rated to the *Contribution Foncière*, amounted to 68,829 the properties being divided into 2,759,992 parcels. The cultivation of the vine is not so much attended to though some esteemed white wine is made at Saint Pourçain and one or two other places the greater part of which is exported. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared, and there is a strong breed of the wools, principally of oak, furnishing a good supply of timber for shipbuilding. The ponds and lakes are numerous covering nearly 14,826 ac. and, as well as the different streams and rivers abound in fish which with the beech found in the former form a considerable article of trade with Paris. Various mines of coal iron and antimony marble and granite quarries, and porcelain clay pits are worked in the department. There are mineral springs at Vichy, Bourbon L'Archambault, and Neris. Cutlery is made at Moulins the capital porcelain and earthenware at Luray Levy and sodas and glass at Commeny and Souvigny. The department is traversed by six great roads, and the Lyons and Clermont by two roads, and is within the jurisdiction of the Orleans Court of Rom. Pop. in 1845, 359,540. — St. Pergeon *Des de la France*. Gibert. *Des. des Anc. Prov. Franç.*

AFRICAN LIVES (South and East) two rivers of N. Australia, both of which flow into Van Diemen's Gulf at a distance from each other of about 20 m. The scenery on the banks of the latter is said by Dr. Leichhardt to be extremely picturesque.

ALLIGATOR SWAMP a marsh in N Carolina, U States between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds or between lat 35° 20' and 35° 52' N. It comprises 75 000 ac., and was included in an extensive project for draining such

marshes, entertained some years ago by the U States Government. The lands of this swamp are said to be naturally very fertile.

ALLIGNY a market tn. France, dep. Nièvre, arrond. of, and 12 m. N. E. from Chateau-Chinon. It has five pretty large cattle fairs. Pop. 284.

ALLINCE a vil with a small haven, Denmark, on the N.E. coast of the isl of Bornholm. Its inhabitants are engaged chiefly in agriculture and fishing. Pop. about 600.

ALLINGTON a par England co. Down area, 934 ac
 $\frac{1}{2}$ m N W W Bridport Pop 1748 — ALLINGTON (ILAW)
 a par co. Down area 8646 ac $8\frac{1}{2}$ m N E by N Kings-
 bridge. Pop. 640 — ALLINGTON (Went) a par area
 4110 ac. Pop 1008.

ALLOA, a river-port in burgh of barony and par. Scotland, co. Clackmannan. The tn. lies on the N bank of

The Forth 6 m. E. Stirling and 25 m. N.W. Edinburgh lat. 56° 7' N lon 8 40' W and is irregularly built particularly the most ancient parts but in the principal streets, most of the old houses have been replaced by handsome new buildings. They contain also many elegant shops. The streets are well paved well lighted with gas, and kept in excellent order. The most spacious is John Street, leading to the harbour. It is 80 ft. wide, and terminates in a beautiful gravel walk, beyond a view of fine boats, trees, and such. The church is

having a row of nine films trees at each side. The entrance is a handsome street one. In the Gothic style, with a spire 207 ft. high. There are, besides three meeting houses of Presby- terian dissenters, an Independent meeting house, and an Epis- copal chapel, the two last are most structures, the latter being in the Gothic style. There are several branch banks in the town, an assembly room large and commodious, a select subscription library, a number of schools including the All a academy—a celebrated seminary, a grammar school, two public madrasahs, and a school of medicine.

reading rooms, a mechanics institute, and several grandly
benefic and religious societies. The manufactures comprise
several breweries and distilleries, the produce of the former
being much esteemed glass works, bricks, tiles, and other
earthenware. There are also woollen manufactures, an iron
foundry and some pretty extensive establishments for ship
building and rope making. Alloa has a very considerable
foreign and coasting trade, the imports, through the former
consist chiefly of timber, bottoms deals, hamp oak bark, and

bones for agricultural purposes through the latter of corn
 wool, fuller's earth and groecium wines, teas &c The ex-
 ports consist of coals, pig iron, woollen manufactures, glass,
 ale, wilikey leather fire bricks tiles, and common bricks.
 The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1847 was
 111—tonn 15,918 The number that entered inward in
 the same year was 215—tonn 10,964 onwards 648—tonn
 85,267 The harbour and quays are not commodious the
 depth of water 16 ft. at neap tides and from 22 to 24 ft.

at spring tides. The latter are here attended by a singular phenomenon, called *dunbles* or *leaky tides*, chiefly observed at high and low water which consists in a second ebb and flowing to an extent of from 12 to 14 inches after the tide has apparently reached its utmost height and lowest ebb. There is a dry dock a little above the harbour. Close by the town there is a remarkable antique tower called *Alais Tower* built towards the end of the 13th century. It is square, 89 ft. high with walls 11 ft. thick. It was the place of residence

David Allan the celebrated painter was born in Allan, 1744. Pop 6678 Area of par, 2 sq m pop ex clusive of the town. 2617

church of St. Peter, 1812.
 The town is famous for its fishing, and especially England
 or Albion, on the Solway Frith, 20 m. S.W. (see table).
 There is a Quakers meeting house in the town, a free school,
 and two other schools. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied
 in the herring fishery, when herrings are on the coast; but
 their valuations are uncertain, sometimes years intervening
 between the periods of their appearance. Cod are also taken
 in considerable quantities during the winter. Albion is
 much frequented in the summer season for sea bathing. Pop.
 of chapelry 749.

ALORIC, a large tn. W Africa Guinea, territory of Yarbba E. of the Kang Mountains, 40 m S S W Katunga, and 180 m. N F Laroa lat. 8 15' N lon 5° 48' E

ALLOWAY a par Scotland so Ayr now united to Ayr parish. It contains the house in which Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, was born, and his old residence church, named under the name of Kirk Alloway the imaginary scene of the incidents described in his poem of *Tam o' Shanter*. In the neighbourhood of Kirk Alloway a monument has been erected to the memory of Burns somewhat similar to that on the Linton Hill Edinburgh it contains several interesting relics of the poet, and the statues of Tam o' Shanter and Roderick Jekyll by Thoms.

ALL SAINTS—1 a par England Doncaster 11.00 ac Pop. 224.—2 a par England, Doncaster 9694 ac. Pop. 1261 **ALL SAINTS BAY** (Portuguese *Baía de todos os Santos*) a bay on the coast of Brazil, prov Bahia lat. 12 10' S. lon 38° 50' W. It has two entrances, the principal of which, 8 or 9 m wide is formed on the E. by the promontory of St. Antonio, on which is situated the town of São Salvador or Bahia and on the W. by the island of Itaparica. The least breadth of the channel here is little less than 4½ m but the half of this space only that nearest to the E. side, is navigable by large ships. The other entrance called *Barragem* (false bay) is less than 3 m in width. The bay takes in its whole extent, forms a very deep gulf which bears the name of *Bacaxosa*, and is from 60 to 100 m in extent. The largest fleet may ride in it in safety having excellent holding ground and security from the winds. Several considerable rivers fall into the bay.

ALLSTADT or **ALLSTEDT** an old tn Germany duchy of Saxe Weimar on the Rhine 42 m. W N W Leipzig lat. 51° 20' N lon 11° 22' E It has an ancient church, and a castle occupying a height which commands the town. It is a manufacture of cloth and potash several mills, numerous orchards and four yearly markets, chiefly for horses and cattle Pop. 2026.—The **BALE WICK**—area, 46 sq. m.—is generally fertile with exception of a moorish district called the desert. Agriculture is the principal employment. Pop. 7160

ALMACHAR a tn in Spain, in Granada, prov of and 18 m N by W from Malaga, on the site of a steep hill between two others, called *Carmacha* and *Forceducla*. The town is composed of several miserable, crooked and very steep streets, and has a parish church, a school, three convents, and a cemetery. Manufactures—Linen and woollen fabrics. In the environs, grapes, olives, figs, and pulse are cultivated. Pop. 3081

ALMADA a tn, Portugal prov Fátima, on the left bank of the estuary of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. It is built upon a height, in a well-cultivated country and has long been celebrated for its figs. It has a strong castle on a rock, an hospital for British seamen, a Latin school, several depots of wine, and a mineral spring. Near it is the fort of San Sebastian, which defends the entrance to the Tagus. Pop. 4638.

ALMADAGH (anc. *Almaden*) a range of mountains in Asia Minor a branch of the Mount Taurus system forming the N. boundary of Syria. The direction of the range, generally is S. E. W. till its termination a little to the S. E. of Cape Khyrnyar on the E. side of the Bay of Iskenderoon. Its whole length is about 160 m. width, 30 m. The mountains composing the range are very precipitous, and can only be traversed by beasts of burden in a few places. The most frequented road runs from Aleppo down N. to Amish, and thence over the Almada to Hama and Angora. They are well wooded being covered in many parts with large cedars, fir, and juniper trees.

ALMAIDEN a mining tn, Spain, in New Castile, prov of, and 66 m. S. W. from Ciudad Real on an elevation in the Sierra Morena. It is, on the whole, well built, and consists chiefly of one long regular paved and clean street, the houses of which are smaller than are usually to be met with in Spain occupying the summit of a ridge with the sides steeped away into rather deep ravines. It has several squares, in one of which, *la plaza de la Concepción*, are the townhall and municipal offices and in another named *la Nueva*, the market is held. The finest building in the town is the prison after which comes the mining academy in which is kept a collection of minerals and other objects useful to the students. There are likewise in the town five ordinary and two Latin schools, an hospital for miners, one for wandering houseless poor and one for foundlings and destitute women. In the

middle of the town is a rising ground, surrounded by the ruins of a Moorish castle and the only other noteworthy building is the large stonehouse connected with the mines. Almalden has no parish church, it having been despoiled during the war of independence, but in several large chapels Divine service is performed. The country around is barren, being fertile, and little attention is paid to agriculture, the main occupation of the people being in connection with the mines. Pop. 6545

The quicksilver mines of Almalden which are a Government monopoly are among the most important of the kind in the world and fix it on as supplied a large quantity of the metal used in the American and Austrian mines for separating gold and silver from their ores by amalgamation. The mines are in three sections, the principal one being just outside the town to the E. the next a little further on in the same line, and the third at Almalden, still further on and about 5 m. from Almalden. The great mine the adit of which is hard by the town consists of three nearly parallel veins, called respectively *San Nicolas*, *San Francisco* and *San Diego*. They are wrought in a perpendicular direction and have attained a depth of about 300 ft. the metal contained in quantity and improving in quality the deeper down it is obtained. The supporting arches inside the mine and other permanent walls, are all of stone, and executed in a truly royal manner. The storehouses and magazines, chiefly cut in the solid rock are in a corresponding scale of magnificence. The furnaces for sublimation being heated with aromatic herbs, send forth a delicious smell. About 4000 men are employed in and about the mines, and these who work below are on an occupied six hours each day. The least of many staves, but perhaps less than might be, in the circumstances have been expected. No work is done during the summer months from want of ventilation in the mines, and during these seasons the men recruit their strength. The great vein is in a bed of fine quartz one of the numerous beds which pervade the great slate formation of this part of the country. Associated with the veins are gray conglomerate, chiefly of fragments of slate of a light blue or gray colour. Though the principal vein apparently runs ago, yet it does not seem to run into the vein, the beds of which are, in general, hardly more than a nearly vertical. The average amount of quicksilver produced from these mines of late years has been 2,027 168 lbs.—(*Madrid Decree de España* Wildington's Spain)

ALMAIDEN DE LA PLATA a tn Spain in Andalusia, prov of, and 26 m. N. by W from Seville, near the left bank of the river Cala. In the vicinity are traces of a river now abandoned and marble is quarried to some extent. Pop. 486.

ALMADIA ISL FTS, a ledge of black rocks running out from the extreme point of Cape Yorda, some of which rise 8 or 10 ft. above the sea. The watermen has the form of a diamond stands in lat. 44 40' N lon 17° 25' W (n) It is said that there are one or two openings through the ledge.

ALMAGRERA [SIERRA DE] a dry barren, elevated mountain range of Spain in the E. of Andalusia, bounding with Murcia, celebrated for its mines of silver and lead. It lies in the prov of Almería, 6 m. E. from Yema, runs in a N. E. direction and on its S. side is washed by the Mediterranean Sea. The mineral wealth of the locality was first discovered by a goat herder, so late as 1830 and now the whole mountain range, and its valleys are filled with busy labourers extracting the various minerals silver lead copper zinc, alum, &c. The hills being very dry the miners are not in their operations hindered by water; and as the strata do not require to be deep, the mining is easily managed. The mines and their proprietors are very numerous. Of the former nearly 100 in number those of *Yema*, *Carmacha* and *Observacion* are the most productive the value of their annual output being in lead £33 174 and in silver £254 014.—(*Wülkemann's Sees Jahre in Spanien* Madrid, Decree de España.)

AL MAGRO a city Spain in New Castile, prov of, and 12 m. E. S. E. from Ciudad Real. It is situated on a high arid and exposed plain is extremely well built has spacious, well-paved streets, and a fine square and public walk, planted with trees called the *Glorieta* two parish churches, and a dismantled church of beautiful architecture decorated with columns and balustrades of alabaster and Jasper formerly

belonging to the monks of St. Bernard, St. Francis, and St. Dominick. Almagro has also a townhall, two hospitals, a barracks, formerly the palace of the grand masters of Castile, Latin, normal and primary schools, a large storehouse, abattoir and cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in distilling brandy, manufacturing soap, pyram and earthenware and in making lace for the markets of Madrid and Paris. This last trade occupying no less than 8000 families in this and the neighboring towns and villages. The country around is celebrated for its mules, which are reckoned the best in Spain and are sold in great numbers at the annual fairs in April and August, which last is also a great fair for lace. Pop. 12,500. —(Major J. J. de P. p. 106.)

ALMAGUER, a *c*. New Granada prov. Los Pastos, 40 m. S.W. of Iquitos, on a height in the middle of a beautiful plain about 7000 ft. above the sea level. Lat. 1° 04' 29" N. lon. 78° 04' 38" W. (L.). It enjoys a mild, pleasant climate the vicinity yields wheat and barley plentifully and contains some gold mines. It was founded in 1645 by Alonso de Fuen Mayar.

ALMAHADIA, MARRAHOUS, MERRIDIA, or AFRICA in Tunis. E. coast, on a cape or promontory of the same name about 110 m. S.W. the city of Tunis. Lat. 35° 32' N. lon. 11° 51' E. (L.). said to have been founded so early as the 10th century by one of the Fatimite Khalifs. It seems to have been a place of great importance during the Middle Ages and in 1550 sustained a long and rigorous siege from the forces of Charles V. All however that now remains to attest its former greatness are a few defaced fragments of ancient masonry. Its harbour formerly good, is now sanded up. Lat. 35° 32' N.

ALWALIK, or **ALMALIK** a large town, Asiatic Turkey, pass. Amudarya, near Moxa, on the right bank of the small river or Myn, 25 m. from its junction with the sea and 57 m. W.S.W. Adala. Lat. 37° 41' N. lon. 29° 50' E. It is beautifully situated in a little valley, or natural amphitheatre



ALMAZARRON.—From Sahar. Lybia, Oria, and Lybia.

of the Mamayus mountains, at the N.E. end of an extensive plain, elevated 5000 ft. above the sea. The mountain peaks that rise above the town attain great heights the highest summit of the range to which they belong reaching 10,000 feet. The whole appearance of the town is exceedingly pleasing and picturesque, being at once finely set off and relieved by numerous tall poplars and lofty minarets and further adorned by gardens, with which it is surrounded. The houses are built of unbaked bricks and roofed with thin slabs of cedar wood obtained from the forests on the neighbouring mountains which also supplies the odoriferous fuel used by the inhabitants. The town contains altogether about 1500 houses and has several mosques, a bazaar and a market on Thursdays. It is well supplied with water having sufficient not only for domestic purposes, but for the propulsion of numerous mills and the accommodation of several ten yards, dye works and factories. Many Frank merchants resort to this city to make purchases, which they generally forward to Makry 40 miles W. for exportation. A number of the inhabitants of Almazarron are employed in cultivating the extensive and fertile plains which stretch away from the town, and which are inhabited by an industrious and thriving people, as

is sufficiently evident from the superior neatness and comfort exhibited in their houses and apparel and from the excellent condition in which their fences, roads, and bridges are kept. There are no traces of antiquity here. Pop. about 20,000. —(Four Geo. Soc.)

ALMANSA a city of Spain, in Murcia, prov. of, and 87 m. E. from Albacete. It is a flourishing place, situated on a large and exposed plain and is ill built, unpaved and without any spacious squares—so common all over Spain. It has a parish church and chapel several schools a chapter house, an hospital, a capacious prison, and a cemetery outside the town. Manufactures—Linen, cotton, and lampas fabrics which are supplied to the neighbouring provinces brandy, leather and soap. The Vega, or plain near the town, is irrigated by the *Pantano* (reservoir) of Alfara, which is an element of incredible fertility under the almost African sun of this place. Almanza has obtained an historical celebrity from the fact of its having been the scene of an inglorious victory gained April 25, 1707 by 80,000 French under the English Duke of Berwick, over a much inferior force of British and Spanish troops, and it is the command of Henri de Ravigny Earl of Galloway. Pop. 8736.

ALMANZOR a river Portugal prov. Alentejo, an affluent of the Tagus, which it joins 34 m. N.E. of Lisbon, on the left bank after a course of 34 m.

ALMANZORA a river Spain in the E. of Andalusia, prov. Almorá. It rises in the sierra Nevada near the town of Carmona takes an E. & E. course for about 40 m. when it falls into the Mediterranean 5 m. N.E. from Vera. During summer it is an insignificant stream.

ALMARAZ, a small town Spain in Extremadura, prov. Cáceres, on the N. bank of the Tagus crossed here by a fine bridge 126 ft. in span 29 m. N.W. Truxillo mean and ill built, having a small parish church town hall prison and 500 inhabitants and only worthy of mention as having been the scene of a successful surprise of the French, on May 17 1812 by the British under General Hill. The towers and other works, set up by the former were destroyed their stores ammunition provisions, all boats burned and more than 800 prisoners captured including 17 officers. The British lost only about 180 men and two officers. The rapidity with which the whole was done formed the chief element of Hill's success. —(Napier's Peninsular War vol. v. p. 19.)

ALMAR,—1 A vil. Brazil prov. (noia) 60 m. E. city of Natividade. It is situated in a hollow and consists of a few irregular streets. The houses are built of large unburnt bricks made of clay mixed with chopped grass, and dried in the sun they are low and have a mean appearance. It has a church in a ruinous condition. The country around is well adapted for plantations, but the extreme boldness of the inhabitants prevents it being turned to any account. The latter are mostly blacks and mulattoes, and amount to about 800. —(Lardner's Brazil).—2 A river of the same name in the S. of the same prov. falls into the Maranhão, about lat. 14° 22' S. after a course of about 90 m. —(Enc. Geo. Soc. Brazil).

ALMAS, a large market in Hungary co. Bács, about 22 m. N. of the Danube lat. 46° 7' N. lon. 19° 23' E. Pop. chiefly R. catholics 400. —ALMAA, either singly or with various prefixes, is the name of not fewer than 39 places in Hungary and of numerous places in Siebenbürgen or Transylvania.

ALMAZAN a walled town Spain in Old Castile, prov. of and 30 m. S. from Boria, on the Duero here crossed by a stone bridge. The streets are generally well built, and paved with pebbles, though uneven. The square contains the townhall session house, prison, hospital and a spacious palace belonging to the Counts of Almazan. Almazan has six parish churches three chapels, three convents, and a fine cemetery. The walls are of great solidity and have six gates subterranean passages, well armed communiations with the river and with the extramural convent of San Francisco. Manufactures—Earthenware, hair, and woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. 2400.

ALMAZARRON or **MARRAZON** a town and port, Spain, prov. of, and 30 m. S. by W. from Murcia, and 30 m. W. Cartagena. It is well built, with wide though crooked and steep streets, and comprises two parish churches, a convent, school, town and session house, prison, several store houses,

and a cemetery. The people are employed in mining, fishing, the preparation of carbanets of wool, salt-petre, alum, and ochre; in smelting metals, preserving capers, the manufacture of asparto cordage, in tillage, and as muleteers. Grain, fruits, especially figs and vegetables, are raised in the vicinity sheep, goats, and mules, are reared; and mines of iron, copper, argentiferous lead and zinc are wrought. As a port, the trade of Almazora is small, being chiefly coasting; the average number of vessels that entered and sailed from in the years 1844-5 was 556 of which 517 were coasting agents, tonnage, 61,999 Pop. 6814.—(Madoz, *Diccionario de España*.)

ALMAZORA, a town in Valencia, prov. of, and 4 m. S. from Castellón de la Plana, in a plain on the left bank of the Mijares in lat. 39° 56' N. lon. 0° 5' W. 4 m. from the sea. The town comprises several spacious and well paved squares and streets, and contains an ancient parish church a respectable courthouse, an endowed school hospital, and prison. Manufactures—Linen and woollen fabrics, base masts, and paper. The country around is fertile and produces wheat, barley, maize wine oil figs, oranges, with many other fruits and vegetables, especially squashes, of unusual size and weight sheep, goats, and cattle are reared and some fishing carried on Pop. 3638.—(Madoz.)

ALMEIDA, a town, Brazil prov. Espirito-Santo agreeably situated on a height fronting the sea, at the mouth of the Rio Magos about 20 m. N. of the town of Victoria of Espirito-Santo. It possesses a church an extensive market place and a large edifice erected by the Jesuits, who founded the town in 1580 and which is now used as the townhall, the jail and the courts a dwelling house. The inhabitants chiefly Indians and half breeds, are on the increase and employ themselves in fishing in raising the necessaries of life in tilling building timber for export, and in manufacturing earthenware. The women cultivate and spin cotton. Some export trade is carried on in these products of industry with Victoria and Rio de Janeiro Pop. 4000.—(See *Geo. Mag. Nov. 2*.)

ALMEIDA, a fortified town, Portugal, prov. Beira-alta, 66 m. S.E. Lamego, on an elevated plain on the right bank of the Coe within 8 m. of the Spanish frontier lat. 40° 43' N; lon. 6° 52' W. and containing an hospital, monastery church and poor's house. It is one of the strongest, and from its position near the Spanish frontier one of the most important fortresses in Portugal. After the convention of Chisne, in 1808, Almeida was surrendered by the French and the garrison marched to Oporto. For a while after it remained in possession of the British but, on the night of Aug. 27 1810 it again fell into the hands of the French under Massena, being retaken by the English in May 1811 and restored to Portugal. Pop. 1150.—(Napier's *Penninsular War* v. 1 p. 17 *Tubon Geographical Dictionary*.)

ALMEIRIM or **ALMEIRIM**, a town, Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 5 m. S.E. Santarem. The town, built by John I. in 1411 has a royal castle, church, hospital, and workhouse. Pop. 1362.

ALMELO, a town, Holland prov. Overijssel, cap. of arrond. and canton of same name, 55 m. S.E. Zwolle, and 23 m. N.E. Deventer on the Almeloche Aa, on an affluence of the Regge, by means of which it has water communication for truck boats with Zwolle. It is a comfortable trading town, and possesses a handsome townhall a Calvinistic and a Baptist church, a Jewish synagogue, two ordinary schools and one for Latin and modern languages. Formerly a considerable business was done here in weaving and bleaching linen, which has however decreased in consequence of the more general use of cotton. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in preparing yarn and cotton goods and they carry on a good trade in corn. The town has likewise a steam cotton spinning a gun distillery a brewery sawmill, three cornmills, smithies, soapboilers, calenders, &c. Pop. 8000.—(Van der Aa's *Nederlanden*.)

ALMELY or **ALMELY**, a par. England, co. Hereford ares, 8552 ac 54 m. W. Woolly Pop. 698.

ALMENDRALEJO, a town, Spain in Extremadura, prov. of, and 28 m. S. from Badajoz, on a gentle slope in the midst of a fertile plain. It comprises one grand square, with numerous, generally well-constructed, paved, and clean streets, ornamented with arcades and water courses. In the square is a handsome promenade lined with acacias, and adorned with

a fountain of excellent water. The parish church, townhouse, five schools, a spacious prison, an extensive bull ring, and a theatre, are the chief public edifices of the town. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, weaving, expressing oil, and distilling brandy on no extensive scale. The commerce is confined to the importation of colonial regulations, and the export of considerable quantities of wheat, barley, oats, and a small quantity of beans and peas. A considerable number of sheep, horses, and mules, and a few goats, are reared in the vicinity. Pop. 6810.

ALMENO SAN SAI VATORE, a town, Vaud, cant. of, district of same name, prov. of, and 7 m. N.W. from Bergamo, on an eminence near the foot of Mount St. Bernard, on the right bank of the river Brembo, formerly crossed by a handsome stone bridge with eight arches, of which the piles only now remain. The town is well built, and comprises several churches; a noble townhouse, adorned with numerous fine paintings, an hospital, and a castle. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of grain and fruits especially grapes, raising sheep, cattle, &c. An annual fair is held in February. Pop. of town 1772 of district 14,802.—(Droz, *Trav. Italia*.)

ALMER, a par. England, co. Dorset area, 1161 ac. 6 m. S.E. Blandford 10 p. 183.

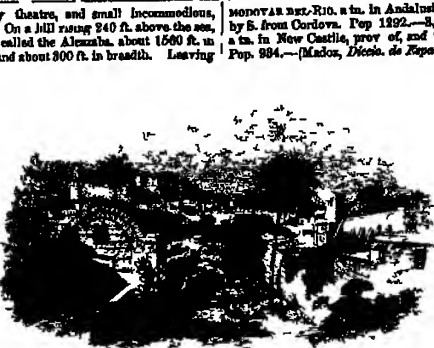
ALMERIA, a maritime prov. Spain in Andalucía, and forming a part of what once was the kingdom of Granada. It is bounded N. by Jaén and Murcia. E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, from San Juan de los Rios to the river Adra; in N.W. by the prov. of Granada and Málaga area, 3904 sq. m. Its whole surface is covered with mountains of greater or less elevation, but it presents also numerous, and sometimes extensive, valleys, spreading out into open plains which are as fertile as the mountains are barren. The principal rivers are in the W. some of them of the sierra Nevada among which may be named the sierra Fador whose culminating peak, 6575 ft. high, is covered with snow three quarters of the year. In the N. the limestone cliffs, and various ranges, forming the boundary between Almería and Granada, and its offshoots, sierra de María sierra de Orta, and sierra de la Estanosa. S. of the last named sierra lies the group of the sierra de Filahra, whose culminating point, Cumbre de María, is 6270 ft. high. S. from this chain lies the limestone range of sierra Aljamillo, terminating at the sea in the trachyte and basaltic cliffs of Cape Gata. The province is rich in mines of silver, lead, iron, copper and antimony nitre, jasper and marble are also obtained and large quantities of salt are procured from salines or salt ponds. The soil of the valleys, as already alluded to is good and produces maize sugar grapes and southern fruits abundantly and delectable fruits, which are somewhat famed. Besides agriculture, the principal occupation is connected with the extensive mining operations carried on (See *ALMAGRELLA*.) Exports cordage, matting, and baskets, white lead, soap, mules, and earthenware, are manufactured the products of the soil and of the mines, separate, barrels, and soap, are exported and manufactured cloths of various kinds imported. Education in this province is in a low state, and crimes are numerous though in this respect it compares favourably with Almería and Ciudad Real. Pop. 292,834.—(Madoz, *Diccionario de España*.)

ALMÉRÍA [also *Aferip*] a city and port of Spain, in Andalucía, on the Mediterranean, cap. of a prov. of its own name, near the mouth of the river Almería, and on the gulf of the same name, 104 m. E. Málaga lat. 36° 50' N. lon. 2° 32' W. [a.] It stands E. of the sierra de Baza in an extensive and fertile plain. It is in great part surrounded by Moorish battlement walls about 5 m. in circuit and is defended seaward by the two forts of *Trinidad* and *Tiro*. The streets are narrow tortuous, and ill built, but tolerably well paved and clean lined chiefly with houses erected round small internal squares, forming court yards. It has five squares, one of which the *Plaza de la Constitución*, contains the town and provincial halls, and some Government offices, and likewise serves as a market place. The other public establishments are a Gothic cathedral, founded in 1584, and four parish churches; a theological college attended by 80 students; a college for deaf and dumb and other literature (*colegio de humanidades*) attended by about 50 students; a ladies college, and seven primary and five advanced schools, under a provincial junta, or patriotic society of the *Amigos del país*; a charitable hospital, one

from home on the quay theatre, and small incommensurate, and unsuitable places. On a hill rising 240 ft. above the sea, is an old Moorish fort called the Alcazara, about 1500 ft. in length from E. to W. and about 800 ft. in breadth. Leaving the town N.E. is a prettily-planted alameda, 240 yds long and in the suburb of las Ilustras is another 500 yards long. The port of Almeria is without a mole, though it is proposed to erect one. In the bay however there is good and safe anchorage in 13 and 14 fathoms. The port is one of the second class. About 180 Spanish, and about 300 foreign vessels of aggregation, of about 130,000 tons, enter and leave the port annually besides which, the port has between 100 and 500 coasters. The export trade consists principally in lead, exports and barilla large quantities of which are raised on the plain adjoining the town. The average value of the exports amounts to £248,298. Its imports comprise coal, fire bricks, woollen cotton, and silk fabrics, &c. to an annual average value of £247,946. The internal industry of the town which at present is quite inconsiderable, comprises the preparation of hemp with manufactures of coarse linen and woollen fabrics, sumbrero hats earthenware, brooks, saltpetre, and esparto mats and cordage. Pop. 17,800.—Madr. Diccionario de España.

ALMERIA (GULF OF) Spain, in Granada's bay—Cape Gata on the E. and Front Leone on the W. about 2 m. in width at the entrance, and in depth inland about 10 to 12. 36° 51' N. lon. 2° 53' W.

ALMERODE (GROES) in Hesse-Cassel 23 m. W. Cassel lat. 51. 17' N. lon. 9° 45' E. has considerable manufactures of the well known Hessian crumblers, pipes, billiard balls, china and earthenware with alum and vitriol refineries, and some cottonworks. Pop. 2107.



ALMERIA FROM THE SEA WALL.—From Clapham, & Stephens.

MONVAREZ-RIO, a town in Andalusia prov. of and 15 m. W. by S. from Cordova. Pop. 1392.—3, ALMONDVAR-DEL-PIEDRA, a town in Nov. Castle, prov. of, and 23 m. S.E. from Ocaña. Pop. 894.—(Madr., Diccionario de España.)

ALMOGLA,

a town Spain, in Granada, prov. of and 15 m. N. by W. from Málaga, at the base of a mountain, about 2 m. to the right of the river Campaniles. The town comprises about 445 houses, and contains a parish church tower bell ruinous castle, two schools, a stonemason, and a prison. Manufactures—Hard ware, wax, soft soap, woollen fabrics, oil, and brandy. Grains, wine, oil, fruits,

work at home having most of them one or more looms in their houses. Of the former there are, altogether about 2000 in the township. Almondsbury is a place of great antiquity and is said to have been the residence of some of the Saxon kings. It is also supposed to be the Gwentolodunum of the Romans. The inhabitants of both the village and parish are chiefly employed in cotton, woollen and silk mills, of which there are several in the parish. Area of par. 28 082 ac. Pop. 41,804.

ALMONDSBURY a par England co Gloucester area, 6927 ac. 6 in N. E. Bristol Pop. 1880

ALMONTE a river Spain, in Extremadura, formed by the union of three streams rising in the sierra de Guadalupe, in the neighbourhood of Zorogren prov. Caseres. It takes a N. W. and somewhat zigzag course, and falls into the Tago, after receiving the Megates and numerous other affluents. Its entire length is about 75 m.

ALMONTE a, to Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 22 m. E. from Huelva, on the side of a gentle slope surrounded by plantations of olives and pines. It consists of a square, and several inconvenient and dirty streets, rendered yet more filthy by the impurities conveyed into them by pipes from the houses, most of which are mean and confined. The town contains few churches, a municipal house, supported by arches and thick masonry columns, an endowed school, a wretched prison, and a cemetery. In the vicinity are four windmills, one water mill, and eight oilmills. Oil wine and live stock are exported. Grain though in insufficient quantity for local use, and abundance of oil and wine are produced. 2000 or 8000 mutton ewes, and 500 brood mares, are kept and considerable numbers of sheep, goats, and pigs, reared. Pop. 3779

ALMORA a tn. and fortress, Hlodostan cap. district of Kusanow 170 m. E. N. E. Delhi lat. 30° 25' 30" N. lon. 79° 38' 38" E. (c) on a hill or ridge 5400 ft. above the sea. In 1790 it was taken by the Goorkhas, who were expelled in 1810 by the British to whom the whole province was at that time ceded. The town is compactly built and consists chiefly of a single street, 5 furlongs in length and 50 ft. wide having a natural pavement of rock, with a gateway at each end. The houses are of stone the lowest stories open in front, with square pillars, are raised as steps and the upper projecting stories are fluted and arched. The sloping roofs are slated and neat, but the piles of straw or hay with which they are covered by the inhabitants for winter provision to their cattle, greatly disfigure the appearance of the town. In airy situations around there are a number of bungalows, or low stone cottages, built by Government for civil and military invalids. On the E. extremity of the ridge of Almora stands the old Goorkha fort, built of stone, and to the E. of it are several marble towers. The new citadel named Fort Mura, erected on the W. extremity by the British, is a parallelogram with six bastions, but from its situation, is incapable of a lengthened defence and, being composed of the fragile material of the hill as fast going to decay. The natives of Almora are described as honest and peaceful, but little advanced in civilisation; the surrounding country is bleak, and subject to frequent earthquakes; the climate temperate, and by no means unhealthy. — (Hamilton's East India Ges. Heber's Journal.)

ALMORADI a tn Spain, in Valencia, prov. of, and 28 m. S. E. W. from Alicante on the left bank of the Segura having a square, and several tolerable streets, a parish church, an endowed school, and a small hospital. Brandy distilling soap making dyeing, oil expressing and flour grinding, are carried on. Wheat, maize, barley, and various fruits and vegetables are raised. Pop. 8095 — (Madox.)

ALMORITIA, or BALANMORAN a par Ireland co. Westmeath area 2205 ac. Pop. 627

ALMSFORD a par England co. Somerset area, 844 ac. near Wells Pop. 196

ALMUREGAR a small city and seaport, Spain in Andalusia, on the Maderomera, prov. of, and 88 m. S. from Granada; lat. 36° 47' 50" N. lon. 5° 22' 10" W. (c) The town, formerly Moorish, is in general well built, and has clean streets. Its public buildings comprise a parish church, chapel of ease, townhall, prison, three schools, public storehouse, and the remains of a citadel. The inhabitants are occupied in agriculture, and in the manufacture of sugar straw, and cotton fabrics, their trade, once flourishing

is now magnificient, and is solely in fruits and colonial requests. The port is only adapted for small vessels, being much exposed to dangerous E. winds. The vicinity produces grain, fruits, vegetables, and wine of superior quality; and all kinds of domestic cattle are reared. Pop. 8000 — (Madox.)

ALMURIA DE DOÑA GODINA (La) a tn Spain, in Aragón, prov. of, and 24 m. S. W. from Saragosa, pleasantly situated on a plain near the small river Giron. It is surrounded by decayed walls, in which are three gates, and is tolerably well built. It contains a spacious central square parish church and church of the Knights of St. John some schools, a handsomely built consistory storeroom, asylum, and theatre. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in preparing soap and distilling brandy. Pop. 2560

ALN a par England co York N. Ridg. g area 9947 ac. 4 in E. W. by S. Zeangewold Pop. 1509

ALNEMOUTH or ALNEMOUTH a small seaport, England co. Northumberland, partly on the slope of a low hill at the mouth of the river Alne, 4 m. E. S. E. Alnwick. The houses are part stone and part brick, and but indifferently built the streets crooked, and not very well kept. There is some trade in exporting corn and other farm produce and in import, timber and general merchandise, from the Netherlands. There is also a considerable fishery. Pop. m. 1841 480

ALNESS, a par Scotland co. Ross acreage length, about 90 m. average breadth 5 m. Pop. 1240

ALNBY (n. s. o.) a small tn. in the river Severn England, about 1 m. W. the town of Gloucester John Olney a charterhouse monk in the reign of Edward III, the author of a few of the old Miracle Plays, was born here.

ALNHAM a par England, co Northumberland area 12 589 ac. Pop. 211

ALN a small tn. 19 m. long, by 4 m. broad, in the Gulf of Bothnia, S. of Harowood on the coast of Sweden. lat. 60° 25' N. lon. 17° 20' E. with iron mines, chalk quarries and herring fisheries.

ALNWICK, a market tn. and par England co Northumberland, Consett ward, E. division. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill sloping down to the river Alne, from which it derives its name 2 m. S. E. Berwick, and 34 m. N. Newcastle. It is connected by a short branch, of about 5 m. in length, with the Berwick and Newcastle Railway. The streets are in general handsome well paved and lighted with gas, and the town throughout abundantly supplied with water. The houses are mostly of freestone, many of them handsome, and nearly all of modern erection few of the ancient buildings now remaining. The market place a large area or square, occupies the centre of the town. On one side is the townhall, an extensive building surmounted with a square tower erected in 1731 containing, with other conveniences a large and elegant hall, in which fashionable assemblies were occasionally held in former times. On another side of the square stands a beautiful modern structure, erected in 1827 by the Duke of Northumberland, the lower part of which is occupied as markets, the upper by a handsome assembly room and reading room. The parish church is a large Gothic structure with a neat tower. The R. catholic chapel is also a handsome edifice. There are besides, several meeting houses for dissenters, a number of excellent schools, a dispensary and several charities; a mechanics institute, with library and philosophical instruments attached. But the object of greatest interest in Alnwick is its ancient castle, one of the seats of the Dukes of Northumberland. This magnificent specimen of the old baronial residence—for many centuries a fortress of great strength, and as such celebrated in Border history—stands on an eminence which rises from the S. side of the river Alne, opposite to the town. It is believed to have been founded by the Romans at any rate, it has been ascertained that the site was previously occupied by Roman buildings. About the year 1890 the castle was repaired and restored at an expense of nearly £500,000, and is now in appearance precisely what it was in the days of border chivalry ingeniously combined with modern elegance and convenience. The avenue forming the approach to the mansion is superb while the grounds, which are 5 m. long, and through which flows the Alne, exhibit every species of natural and artificial beauty. A cross, called Malcolm's Cross, marks the spot where Malcolm III. is said to have been killed by a soldier who, on pretence of

delivering him the keys of the castle, which he presented on the point of a spear thrust the weapon into his body.

Altwick possesses but few facilities for other trade or manufactures. There are, however, several tanneries, breweries, and brick and tile works in the town, and a considerable business is done in the produce of the fertile country around chiefly corn, pork, and eggs, which are sent to Alismouth or Alismouth, the port of the town, at the mouth of the river where they are shipped for the London market. The corporation consists of a bailiff, nominated by the Duke of Northumberland 24 common councillors, including four chamberlains. The quarterly sessions for the county are held here, in turn with Newcastle, Hexham, and Morpeth and there is a county court monthly for the recovery of small debts. Area of par., 16,750 ac. Pop. 7819.—(Correspondence in *Altwick*)

ALONIA, or LUKAN PARIA (anc. *Alonia*) a small isl. Asia Minor in the Bos of Marmora, whose inhabitants are employed in wine growing and rearing silkworms. It has a capital of the same name, the residence of a Greek metropolitan bishop.

ALONIA, a city Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 24 m. N.W. from Malaga, occupying a mountainous and exposed site near the foot of the Sierra del Macho. It has two squares with the two principal streets, are wall built and paved the remaining part of the town is very irregular and hilly. The grand square contains the parish church parts of which are good specimens of Islamic architecture. The other public buildings consist of an hospital, prison, several schools, almshouses, three convents, with churches attached and the remains of an ancient Gothic castle. Agriculture expressing oil and the manufacture of soap and sulphate of soda, are the chief employments. Grain fruit vegetables, and superior wine are raised in the vicinity and some sheep and cattle are reared for the sale of which a fair is held in August. Pop. 6793.

ALOST a town Belgium prov. E. Flanders, near the confluence of the Scheldt 15 m. N.W. Brussels, and 8 m. S. the Antwerp station on the railroad and Brussels railway. It is surrounded with walls, which have five gates and is traversed by the Dender which has been converted into a canal, from Alost to its junction with the Scheldt at Termonde or Dendermonde, 8 m. below. The finest building in the town is the church of St. Martin, said to be by the architect of the cathedral of Amiens. It is either unfinished, or has been partially destroyed but the part existing forms one of the largest and finest churches in Belgium and is adorned by a celebrated picture by Rubens—St. Roch beseeching our Saviour to stay the plague of Alost. Within the church is the mausoleum of Thierry Martens, a native of the town who introduced the art of printing into Belgium A.D. 1475. The inscription states, with some ambiguity and without much regard to accuracy that he was the first printer of Germany, France, and the Netherlands. The only other buildings worthy of notice are the townhouse, which was founded A.D. 1500, and has been recently rebuilt and the college, which is a handsome structure. The chief public institutions, beside the college, are the hospital, the academy of design, the chamber of commerce, and the horticultural society. Both the trade and manufactures of Alost are of considerable importance. The former is in corn, oil, and particularly hops, which are extensively grown in the neighborhood. The latter are chiefly lace cotton goods, hats, leather glue, oldory tobacco, and the various products of numerous breweries, distilleries, salt refineries, wax and cotton mills, bleachfields, printfields, dyeworks, copper and iron foundries. Alost, of which the earliest mention in history is A.D. 870 was anciently the capital of what was called *superior Flanders*. The French under Turmeo, took it in 1667 but was obliged to abandon it after their signal defeat by Marlborough, at Ramillies, in 1706. Several Roman camps have been found in the neighborhood. Pop. 10,000.—(Meert, *Dictionnaire de la Belgique*.)

ALONIA, see ALONIA.

ALOZAYNA a town Spain in Andalusia, prov. of and 26 m. N.W. from Malaga, on the N. side of a ridge of rock. It is, on the whole, remarkably built, though inconvenient from the steepness of the hill, and has a good central square, a parish church, and some schools; a secondary hospital, prison, and several public fountains. The inhabitants are principally employed in husbandry on grinding corn and oil and in making hardware, earthenware, and tiles. Pop. 3920.

ALPERA a town Spain, in Murcia, prov. of, and 28 m. S.E. from Albacete, situated on rough, uneven ground, in an exposed mountainous situation. It is clean, and has three good squares, a parish church and some schools a townhall old ruined palace, storerooms, and prisons. The inhabitants carry on some trade in cattle, but are chiefly agricultural. Pop. 2430.

ALPES (Baanes) [Lower Alps], a frontier dep. in the S.E. of France, on the W. slope of the Alps mountains, forming part of ancient Provence with the addition of the rich valley of Barcelonnette, formerly in the *departement* of Embrun, Pichemont, W. by the dep. Vaucluse and Drome S. by that of the Var and N. by that of the Hautes Alpes; area, 1,696,127 ac. only about a fourth part of which is arable land, while nearly one-half is covered with heather and moor, and about a sixth with wood. The whole department is of a decidedly mountainous character being traversed and intersected almost throughout by a ramifications of the Alps several of whose summits attain elevations from 7000 to 9000 ft., and are never free of snow. The slopes of the mountains are generally covered with wood but not infrequently yield a rich pasture, on which numerous flocks of sheep brought hither in spring after having been wintered at Arles, are said to thrive remarkably. Between the mountains, numerous valleys, some of them of considerable extent, intervene. They are generally very fertile yielding on the higher levels rich herbage, and in the plains good crops of grain, and large quantities of fruit. The inhabitants of the more sheltered districts cultivate the olive, the mulberry, the plum, the fig and the almond. In several countries the vine also is carefully cultivated, and yields a wine of tolerable quality for home consumption. Bees are reared in considerable numbers; and among the articles exported are honey dried fruits, &c. The horses are small in size, and few in number mules and asses being preferred to them. Goats are tame, and wild animals are numerous. The chamois is occasionally seen on the mountain slopes and the wolf not infrequently makes its appearance. Lead, silver, copper, and iron, with some coal, are among the numerous products of the department. The manufactures, not important, consist principally of hats, coarse woollen stuffs, some silks, leather paper earthenware, and brandy. During a part of the year many of the poorer inhabitants emigrate into other provinces in quest of employment. Salt springs are found near Castellane and mineral waters at Grignon. Pop. in 1846, 156,675.—(*Dictionnaire de la France* French Official Papers)

ALPES (Hautes) [Upper Alps] a dep. France, forming part of the S.E. of Dauphiné, and a small part of Provence, lying on the W. slope of the Alps bounded E. by the Savoyard States W. by the dep. Drome, N.W. by that of the Isère, and S. by that of the Basses Alpes; area, 1,666,561 ac. of which nearly one-half is occupied by moor, heath, and waste lands, while not a fourth part consists of arable land meadows, and vineyards. Like the department of the Basses Alpes, it is covered almost throughout by enormous masses of mountains several of which are among the loftiest of the Alps range. Mont Pelvoux the highest mountain in France, is in this department, and its culminating point, called the *Mont de l'Arceve*, or *des Evénements*, is 12,442 ft. above the level of the sea. The height of Mont Genevre is 11,788 ft. The scenery is described as being wild and savage, but imposing. The mountains, on their S. side are almost arid and bare but on the N. side, are covered with forests, which extend almost to the limits of vegetation. The climate presents all the vicissitudes and sudden changes of a mountain region—violent hurricanes, storms of hail, heavy falls of rain and snow. In general however the air is clear and not much subject to the malarious fogs with which districts of the same description are frequently visited. Winter in the higher valleys, prevails for eight months, during which the inhabitants are shut out from all communication with their neighbours. The department contains several lakes. The chief streams are the Durance, the Gail, the Beane, the Alpe, and the Draz. Though nearly half the surface is unproductive land and barren rocks, the principal occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture and the rearing of cattle. In the narrow valleys the snow lies long yet the crops are seldom abundant for local consumption. Potatoes, fax, and hemp are grown in considerable quantities, and among the fruit trees cultivated are the chestnut, the walnut, and the mulberry. The vines

produce annually about 1,540,000 gallons of wine, some of which is much esteemed. The slopes supply excellent pasture for sheep and goats. A great number of aromatic and medicinal herbs and plants grow here. All sorts of game abound, and birds of prey are numerous particularly the great eagle. In the mountains are found granite, marble, Rhinoglyphic stone, copper lead zinc, iron, anthracite coal, &c. and among the manufactures are culinary woolen and cotton goods, nut oil, hats, agricultural implements, brandy leather nails tiles, &c. The exports include most of these articles, with cattle wool to a large extent. Wooden shoes, wood chisels and chestnuts. More than 4000 of the inhabitants yearly emigrate to other parts of France in search of employment. Gap is the capital, and other principal towns are Briançon and Embray. Pop. in 1846 188,100. — (*Dict. de la France*)

ALPHAMSTONE, a par England, co. Essex area, 1567 ac. 6 m N E by E. Halstead Pop. 824

ALPHEV, the name of three villages in Holland. — 1 A vil prov B Holland 7 m S.E. Leyden, and 20 m S.W. Amsterdam on the left bank of the old Rhine, over which there is here a drawbridge. It is a comfortable and prosperous village, and one of the largest in Holland having always a considerable air in it, from the numerous boats which pass it, plying up and down the Rhine. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church three schools, an orphan hospital and a royal posting establishment. Pop. about 2700. — 2 A vil prov Gelderland arond. of and 18 m. S.W. from Nijmegen on the right bank of the Maas. It has a Calvinistic and R. Catholic church, and a school. Its inhabitants, 800 in number are employed in agriculture and raising cattle. — 3, A vil, prov N Brabant, arond. of and 12 m. S. E. from Brda, about 3 m. from the Belgian frontier. It is mentioned in history as early as A.D. 711 and has a R. Catholic church and 350 inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture.

ALPHETON a par England, co. Suffolk area 1202 ac 6 m N E by S. Bury Pop. 370

ALPHETON, a river Greece, See Rousina

ALPHINGTON a par England, co. Devon area, 2471 ac. 10 m N E by E. Exeter Pop. 1498

ALPHONSE an isl in the Indian Ocean the N point of which is 12 m lat 6 59 40 S lon 52 41 E. but the mean of four other (alps) observations places it in lat. 7 4 S. lon 52 40 E. It is low of considerable extent, and exhibits some small trees or shrubs. It is surrounded with reefs, which are fast rising into an island of greater extent than Alphonse. About 12 m. S. from the latter lies a sandy shoal or bank called Mont Alphonse, a little above water with a reef of high breakers surrounding it, and extending N. E. and S. W. five or six miles. There are no soundings within a mile of the sand. Dangerous reefs nearly unite the N. and S. islands there is a passage through them, but it is intricate and perilous, and the currents are strong and uncertain. — (*Hornborough's East Indian Directory*)

ALPINGTON a par England co. Norfolk area, 840 ac 6 m S.E. Norwich. Pop. 804.

ALPINE or ALPACANT a vil Switzerland canton Unterwalden about 13 m. from that part of the Lake of Lucerne called Lake Alpstein at the foot of Mount Pilatus 8 m. S. Lucerne, and 54 W. by S. Stans. It is chiefly remarkable for its famous *alpe*, a kind of wooden trough by which the spruce firs of Mount Pilatus were at one time conveyed to the lake from a height of 3000 ft. to a distance of nearly 8 m. which was accomplished in six minutes from the time the tree was launched. A stream of water kept the trough continually moist, to prevent friction and thus facilitate the descent of the timber. It is not now in use, the timber being brought down by railways drawn by horses and oxen. Alpstein has a fine church the steeple of which is the highest in the canton. Pop. 1600

ALPS (*Celtic, Alp*)—White Mountains a name, with various affixes given to many mountain ranges. It is however, more particularly employed to designate that great group of heights containing the highest peaks of Europe, culminating in Mont Blanc, and covering the greater part of Switzerland, and part of France, N. Italy, Bavaria, Austria, and Turkey, forming the central portion of the great mountain system of S. Europe, which in a manner more or less connected, extends from Cape Finisterre on the Atlantic to the Black Sea. Descriptively the Alps may be said to originate

on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, between Lyons and Nice, whence, separating the basin of the Rhone from the affluents of the Po, the chain stretches across Switzerland and the Tyrol to the sources of the Drava and the Salsach where it bifurcates. The N. branch covers the country round Salzburg, Styria, and Austria, and proceeds N. E. to Italy in Galicia whilst the S. branch after having separated Carinthia from the Venetian territory subdivides on the frontiers of Illyria into two branches, including the basin of the Sava and appears to terminate at the head of the Gulf of Quarnero and the banks of the Kalpa. From this river however, a chain stretches S.E. through Dalmatia and Bosnia, lowering down as the river Neretva (an affluent of the Adriatic) which is now conventionally assumed as the S.E. boundary of the Alps. This great complex of mountains may be said to be included between lat. 44 to 45° N. and lon. 5° and 18° E. The culminating peak of the whole system is Mont Blanc, 15,782 ft. high though the true centre is St. Othard or rather the mountain between the sources of the Rhone and the Inn, and the Swiss cantons Valais, Bern, Uri, and Uriens, on the N. and eastern Pisan and Lombardy and Savoy, on the S. It is a curious fact that its great central mass is nearly equidistant from the pole and from the equator. From its slopes flow either directly or by affluents, the great rivers of central Europe, the Danube, Rhine, Rhose and Po. From the Jura mountains the Alps are separated by the narrow gorge through which the Rhone passes below Geneva, the point of separation from the Apennines as assumed to be the valley of Savona, E. from the Col de Tenda.

Divisions.—According to their altitude the Alps are sometimes divided into Low Middle and High. In the first of these divisions are included all from 2000 to 4500 ft. high in the second those from 5,000 ft. to 8000 ft. where the snow line commences and in the third, those from 8000 ft. to 15,000 ft. whose summits are covered with perpetual snow. A better known, as a more precise division is that adopted by geographers into 10 great ranges

1. The Maritime Alps [*Latin Alpes Maritimae*] consisting of 14 branches, commencing at the valley of Aosta, the junction of the Alps and the Apennines, running N.W. to the valley of Barcelonnette, thence N. and N.E. to Mont Vano separating Piedmont from Provence, a total distance of about 100 m. The culminating peak is the Col de Lardet, 9,845 ft. high and the principal rivers rising in the chain are the Durance, Sava, Var and Verdon.

2. The Cottian Alps [*Latin Alpes Cottiae*] from Cotinus, a prince who resided at Nice] consisting of nine branches, from Mont Vano to Mont Cenis having a general direction, first, of S. to N. then to N.W. and latterly to N.E. Their total length is about 60 m. their highest peak, Mont Olan, 13,819 ft. and the principal rivers rising in them are the Po and the Durance.

3. The Graian, or Graecian Alps [*Latin Alpes Graiae*, so named by the Romans, from the supposition that Hercules crossed them when returning from Spain] comprising six branches, between Mont Cenis and the Col de Bonhomme about 60 m. They include a great part of the mountains of Savoy which provides they separate from Piedmont. Their direction is N.E. and E. as far as the Rocca Melana, then N. to Mont Isère from which point they run N.W. to the Alpes Blanches. Their highest peak is Mont Isère, 13,273 ft. The Little St. Bernard forms part of the range and the principal river rising in it is the Isère.

4. The Pennine Alps [*Latin Alpes Penninae*] from Celine, a prince, an elevated object] including 12 branches, and having a direction S.W. to E. N. E. from the Col de Bonhomme to Monte Rosa, about 60 m. Their highest peaks, as well as of the whole Alps, are Mont Blanc, 15,782 ft. Monte Rosa, 15,102 ft. and Mont Corvin or Matarhorn 14,837 ft. In this range are found the greatest glaciers of Europe still so large streams has its source in the Pennine Alps, their waters mingling with those of the Rhone and the Po, before acquiring any considerable volume.

5. The Helvetic, or Lepontine Alps [*Latin Alpes Helveticæ*, or *Lepontinae*, the latter name being derived from *Lepontini*, the name of the ancient inhabitants of the country in which rise the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Tislin or Ticino] comprising 11 branches, include the heights between Monte Rosa and Monte St. Bernardino a distance of about 50 m. They

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Follow a general direction of S.W. to N.E. but E. of the Landsmanner to the mountains that surround the Val Biagno and the E. towards the mountains S. Bernardino. This is the most considerable range of the whole system, with glaciers in extent only second to those of the Pennine range. Its branches cover all Switzerland W. of the Rhone the principal one being the Bernese Alps, forming the N wall of the canton of Valais, and equal in height to the main chain. Its highest peak is the Finsteraar-Horn 14111 ft. besides which it includes the Jungfrau, Mönch, and other lofty mountains.

6 The *Elthian Alps* (Latin *Alpes Rhaetiae*) with 144 branches, forming 1) a Alps of the Grosse part of the Alps of Tyrol and covering a portion of ancient Rhaetia. They extend from Monte St. Bernardino, generally E.N.E. to the Dreghynophoria, or Pie de zone Soeveraigne, about 146 in N.W. to the base of the mountains of the source of the Inn, from there to its mouth. In its W part M. of Bludenz, from there to the source of the Danube, and an offset from these mountains covering the country between the Leck and Lake Constance is called the Alps of Aargau. This range has numerous glaciers the outcropping peak is Monte Cristallo 10611 high, and the highest peaks are the Iller, the Iller, the Inn, and the Adige tributaries of the Danube, and the Adla, Osa, and Atruba.

7 The *Aorae Alps* [Latin *Alps Aoricae*, from *Norica* = a Roman province] having 10 branches and extending from the Dreybachstetten 1° towards Hungary culminating in the Gross-Glockner 1° + 6 f. high. The loftiest branches tend N. E. to Vienna which may be said to be the termination of their range, a distance of about 200 m. E. and N. how-
ever it is further continued by the mountains of Gahnen.
The *Aorae Alps* are composed of the following ranges:
The *Aurige Alps* (the *Alps of the Aurige*), Mur from that of the Drave, and forming part of the Styrian Alps the N. following the left bank of the Enns as its course from N. to E. Below this river are the Cattle Gehrige, which join on to the Wesserswald, which terminates at Vienna as woodlands here named, on account of their herbage, Kahlenberg. All the streams flowing from the *Aorae Alps* fall into the Danube or the Danube itself by the Schotten, Vienna, and Krems down to the Danube by the Leitha and the Leith and those of the S. by the Drave.

6. The eastern Gail [Ladin, *Alpea Corruca*, from the secondary to the present Gail S. of the Norce Alps, comprising all branches, lying S. from the α and Rhenian Alps and extending from sources of the Drave to the Col de Tarva, about 108 m. between Carmine and Vasezion Lombardy. Their highest peak is the Marmolata 11 510 ft. high from their N. slope from the Aviso, an affluent of the Adige, and the Gail, a small affluent of the Drave, and from their S. slope the Brenta, Isave, and Tagliamento, to the Gulf of Venice.

8 The Julian Alps [Latin, *Alpes Iuliae*, from the name of the ancient town *Forum Juliae*] comprising eight branches and extending from the Col de Tarvis S.E. to Mont Cenis near Zengy in Croatia, a distance of about 149 m. They lie chiefly in Carniola, E. of Tarvis the main range separating into two branches, bounding ^W and ^E the basin of the Save. From the Schneegau near Lake Zirklitz the S.W. branch subdivides into two effects, of which the one proceeds ^W towards Plimne, and the other E. to the river Isère. The Julian Alps are the most numerous of their category in the Alps, and among the celebrated ranges at Adelsberg (which are) The highest peak of the Julian Alps is Mont Terglois, 10,866 ft. high, and their principal stream is the Save.

10. The *Duenno Alps* [Latin *Alpes Duennoe*] extending from Mont Kleck to the river hachma, a distance of about 161 m. They are chiefly in Croatia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina their culminating peak is Mont Dimsa, 7456 ft high and their general direction NW to S.E. and in different parts of their course they receive the names of Kleck, Estoral and Wellabitz, or Vellebitch, which last is the Maritime branch, bordering the Carada della Morcena.

The following is a list of the principal heights of all the 10 divisions of the Alps, arranged according to their altitude —

Name.	Species	N. lat.	E. lon.	Feet.
Mont. Blau.	Fennine	48° 50'	8° 40'	18 750
Monts. Roux.	Fennine	45 40	7 58	18 160
Mont Cervin, x Metrichorn.	Fennine	—	7 42	18 800

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Names.	Range	N. lat.	E. lon.	Yrd.
Mont Graham	Peabody	44° 50'	7° 10'	14,156
Indian-Juan H.R.	Holbrook	—	—	14,311
Mont Olan H.E. the Valley of Godsmans	Cottian	46 50	—	13,619
Le Geant	Peabody	—	—	13,600
Argentine (The Virgo).	Holbrook	46 33	7 10	13,575
The Virgin	Holbrook	46 33	7 10	13,575
Mont Pelicou de Valentes	Cottian	—	—	13,668
Schroeder	Hill skin	46 56	8 5	14,048
Gravelle-Vercher-Elleber	Hill skin	46 56	8 5	14,048
Mont Liden (later)	El scum	46 31	7 10	15,078
Peak W. of Mount	Cottian	46 30	64	14,937
Mont Liden	Cottian	46 30	64	14,937
Order the highest point of the	El scum	46 18	10 38	13,968
Tyrol	—	—	—	—
Weichen	Holbrook	46 38	8 8	14,068
Cross-Elleber	Norle	46 7	7 13 46	11,775
Mount Bruck Millans	Cottian	45 6	—	18,737
Aguil de la Yandee	Greenon	45 54	—	18,674
Robinson	—	—	—	13,943
Aguil de la Sautree	Peccan	45 38	6 59	18,816
The Sabor, or Kangas-pitz	Hill skin	—	—	18,078
Mont de la Dignite	El scum	—	—	12,638
Fuschberg	Norle	—	—	13,673
La Marmolite	Cornian	46 38	11 66	11,613
Mont de la Dignite	Norle	—	—	11,408
Mont Tere	Julian	45 29	38 31	14,043
Mont de la Dignite	Monte	44 36	6 53	10,965
Mont de la Dignite	Martime	44 36	6 53	10,965
Cot de Martin	Martime	44 36	6 53	10,965
Cot de Robert	Martime	44 36	7 6	9,730
Mont Thura	Dunro	—	—	7,668

Geology and Mineralogy.—Cadastral generally the Alps will be found to belong to the granitic schists and calcareous formations; that the main chain or centre, is granitic that on the S. and N. slopes the primitive rocks descend to the plain of Italy while to the W and N the mountains are almost all calcareous, as well in Provence and Dauphine as in Switzerland the Tyrol, and Austria. The great mass N of eastern Valais, in eastern Bern is granitic, from the St. Gothard to the Lofschenthal but W of that valley the chain which is prolonged from N. to S. between the Wetterhorn and the Dent de Morcles is composed of a light grey granite, and the granitic rocks of which most of the Jura, Geneva, and Grimsa are formed. The S. flank of the Rhätian and Noria Alps exhibit only schistuous and calcareous rocks and of this last formation along with new red, or variegated sandstone is constituted almost the whole mass of the Caennan and Juliers Alps. The German Alps likewise present to some extent rocks of igneous origin and basaltic mountains are to be met with in S. Tyrol and at near Verona. In two small ranges of the hills called Monti Rarus and Monti Eggenberg lying S. of Vienna. The mountain tops of Lower Friesland, in the N. of the Alps, are of igneous origin, and are carried on to an extent proportionate to the magnitude of the mountain ranges. Iron and lead, however are found in considerable abundance Styria, Carinthia, and Cariola, yield annually about 30 000 tons of iron. The mines of Passau and Masel in Savoy yield likewise a considerable quantity and is of Bleyberg (lead mountain) mine, in Carinthia, furnishes the parent lead in Europe. Rock salt is abundant towards the N. of the chain and the salines of Bex in eastern de Vaud of Hall in Tyrol and Berchtesgaden in Bavaria, in the vicinity of which are one of the largest and most extensive salt works in part the Hol of the Hallen and Berchtesgaden. In the N. W. of Trieste, is well known. Besides these principal products, gold, silver copper, zinc, alum, and coal are wrought to some extent.

On the main, Rhine, and coal are situated to generally the south. The great valleys of the Alps generally run in the direction of the ranges of the Rhenish Massif. Transverse to it, the most remarkable of which is the valley of the Aa, running SSW from the Brenner and having a total length of 96 km, the other transverse valleys are much shorter. Among the longitudinal valleys none can compare with that of the Drave, which, supposing it to terminate to the E. of Warasdin, has a length of 193 km. The valley of the Inn, from Lake Hall to Kapfenberg, is 183 km. long and the Swiss longitudinal valleys, such as those of the Upper Rhine, the Valais, and Val de, have a length of 48 m to 60 m. In their most direct line.

Lakes.—Small lakes frequently occur in the Alps, at great altitudes and of considerable depth. They are to be met with near the summit of many of the cols or passes, at the top of the water sheds, and form the natural sources of streams and sometimes send their waters in opposite directions. Such

are the lakes on Mont Gembre, Cenis, Great St. Bernard, St. Gothard, Bernadina, &c.

Climate.—As might be expected the climate of the Alps is exceedingly various. In the lower valleys of its S. slopes we meet with Italian warmth; in elevated regions, such as the eastern Bern, the temperature assimilates to that of Britain while higher up, on the Alpine heights, the climate assumes an arctic character. In the lower valleys, the mean temperature ranges from 60° to 80°. Half way up the Alps it averages about 55°—a height which, in the snowy regions, it never reaches. But even where the temperature is lowest, the solar radiation produced by the rocks and snow is often so great as to raise the thermometer to 120° and even higher. The exhilarating and invigorating nature of the climate in the upper regions of the Alps, during summer, have been acknowledged by all who have perambulated those romantic scenes. The freshness of the breeze as it comes from the snowy peaks, tempered by the rays of a southern sun enables the traveller without weariness, to perform distances on foot that at home he would have shrunk from attempting. Notwithstanding however the invigorating nature of the climate, the inhabitants of the higher valleys are afflicted with two grievous diseases—goitre and cretinism and so strongly is taste directed by external circumstances, that, in some localities, the former is reckoned a point of beauty in females and appreciated in proportion to its excess.

Botany and Zoology.—In a climate so varied the vegetable productions are in like manner necessarily equally so. In the same region, though of course at different altitudes, we meet the vine, the walnut, and chestnut and the *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, the *Campanula trachelium*, the *Silene acaulis*, and *Salix herbacea*. But the varied vegetation of this region will be more clearly apprehended from the following list of heights attained in the Alps by different plants:

Name.	Height feet	Zone	Height above sea
Orange, Oh e, and Fig	569 ft.	Alpine Zone	4474 ft.
Vine	1698	Wood	4760
Chestnut, Walnut	2577	Scrubby Pine	5108
Cherry	3069	Maple	5418
Hazel	3615	Willow	5613
Oak	3816	Siberian Cedar	599
Elm, Ash	4185	(century)	

At this height cereals may be cultivated.

To these trees succeed heaths and rich pastures, called *alpe*, which extend to the snow line 8000 ft. above the sea level. But this is not the upper limit of vegetation for lichens are found on the highest rocks and Saxaurea at the height of 11 889 ft. on Mont Blanc and 11 609 ft. on Mont Cervin or Matterhorn gathered *Arctia halvetica*, *Golum montanum*, and *Saxifraga hypnoides*. At this great elevation are found two species of quadrupeds, the bouquetin or wild goat and the chamois, which delight in heights inaccessible to man. The bouquetin which has become very rare, scales the most elevated peaks while the chamois is generally found rather lower but is never seen in the plains. In summer the high mountain pastures are covered with large flocks of cattle, sheep, and goats, which are in winter removed to a lower and warmer level. The marmot, and white, or Alpine hare inhabit both the snowy and the woody regions. Lower down are found the mule, the wild cat, the fox, the lynx, the bear, and the wolf, but the last two are now extremely rare. The vulture, eagle, and other birds of prey frequent the rugged Alpine rocks and the snowy ptarmigan seeks food and shelter among the diminutive plants that border upon the snow line. Other kinds of game, including the moorowl, woodcock, and partridge abound in their usual localities, from the upper limit of the wood to the more level and habitable parts below. Several kinds of water fowl frequent the higher lakes, where excellent trout and other fish are found but those situated at the greatest elevation are, from their low temperature, entirely destitute of fish.

Passes.—The passes of the Alps called by the French *cols*, that is, depressions are the roads by which communication is effected between districts on opposite sides of the mountains and in no countries are these essential requisites to profitable industry so supremely important as in Alpine regions. The passes of the Alps may be divided into three classes:—1. Those practicable for wheeled carriages. 2. Those practicable for horses or mules. 3. Those mixed only for foot passengers.

Of the first class, by far the most frequented is the Mont Cenis forming the principal route from France to Italy; the Simplon, from Yverdon into Piedmont and the Splügen and Bernardino, from the Grisons into Lombardy. The Simplon and Stelvio passes—the latter in the Rhaetian Alps, leading from Tyrol into Lombardy—are among the greatest triumphs of modern engineering. The former which was constructed by command of Napoleon (1800-1806) at the joint expense of France and the then existing kingdom of Italy is about 88 m. long, and averages 9 yards in width, the rise being only 1½ inches per yard. It runs mostly between bold and almost perpendicular rocks, which have been tunneled at different places bridges having been also thrown across where chasms and precipitous interrupt the continuity of passages. To give a notion of the colossal nature of the undertaking, it may be mentioned that the number of bridges, great and small constructed for the passage of the road between Brag and Susa, amounts to 611 in addition to the far more vast and costly constructions at terraces of massive masonry miles in length of 10 galleries either cut out of the living rock, or built of solid stone and of 20 houses of refuge to shelter travellers and lodge the labourers constantly employed in taking care of the road.—(Murray's Handbook.) While some of these galleries are of great extent, and as that of Gozdo present to the traveller pictures of savage wildness and sublime grandeur others are little more than simple arch ways of rock forming highly picturesque features in the route. Of this class is the gallery of Isella, the last but one on the Italian



THE GALLERY OF ISELLA.—From Susa, looking N. to Brianza.

side near the village of the same name, 8 m. N.W. Donau d'Ornola. The Stelvio, which is a military road constructed by the Austrian Government, and completed in 1824 is the highest pass in Europe practicable for carriages, being 9174 ft. above the sea, and is a very remarkable specimen of human industry and skill. The galleries, cut for many miles through the solid rock, along the margin of the Lake of Como show higher up, built of massive masonry strong enough to resist the fall of avalanches, the long causeways carried over enormous bridges thrown across roaring torrents, the long succession of masonry terraces, carried up with the most gentle slope, but which nevertheless, surmount one of the highest ridges in the Alps; these are works which, without exaggeration, deserve to be called stupendous.—(Murray's Handbook.) This road on which so much skill, labour and treasure have been expended is seldom passable except from June to October owing to the fearful ravages committed by storms and aval-

avalanches, which causes a large annual outlay for repairs. Of the second class, which is very numerous, may be named the Little and Great St. Bernard, the Col de Balme, the Grimsel, the Gemini, etc. Some of these are set along ledges of rock having enormous cliffs above, and yawning gulfs beneath, or they are in the form of rough stairs, as part of that of the Gemini to the unpracticed eye apparently more suitable to be climbed by numbers, than by four-footed animals. Such passes are always picturesque, and seldom dangerous, though these misconstrued to them are at times apt to have their nerves severely tried when wending their way along the giddy brink of a huge precipice. Of this class of pass, the accompanying cut conveys a good idea. It is that over the Grimsel in eastern Bern, and one of the grandest and most



THE GRIMSEL PASS. From Hermann's Sketches in Switzerland.

interesting passes over the Alps. Its summit is 8400 ft. above the sea.

The third class, those that can be traversed only on foot, is still more numerous than either of the foregoing. Many of them are known only to the natives of the localities in which they exist, are favor to be traversed excepting in the summer season, and some are not practicable for years in succession. These least frequented and most difficult of access appear to have been used principally by contraband traders, and by persons flying from danger. Some of them rise far above the line of perpetual congelation, ascending the valleys of torrents, crossing dangerous ravines and snow-covered glaciers, reveal orol dangerous by frequent crevasses, that is, large rents, sometimes of considerable width and hundreds of feet in depth. Of these, the highest are the Col de Géant, at the head of the Mer de Glace, 11 172 ft. and Mont Curon, 11 096 ft. The following table exhibits the heights of the principal passes of the Alps. These varied are practicable for wheeled carriages, and those marked * are practicable for pedestrians only.

Passes.	Feet.	Passes.	Feet.
*Col de Tende.	8100	*Simplon.	8678
Mont Genève.	8100	Helvetia.	8514
Col de Fenestre.	8014	*Sallanches.	8608
Mont Cenis.	8000	Helvetia.	8400
Grimsel.	7719	Helvetia.	7400
Little St. Bernard.	7719	Helvetia.	7115
Col de Porcel.	7641	Helvetia.	7115
Col de Balme.	7600	Helvetia.	7115
Col de Gênes.	7500	Helvetia.	7115
Great St. Bernard.	7500	Helvetia.	7115
Mont Curon.	7106	Helvetia.	7115
Col de la Seigne.	7078	Helvetia.	7115

Avalanches.—The traveller in the Alps is frequently exposed to dangers of no ordinary description. The electric currents, attracted and moved in every direction by the warm aerial lofty peaks, which render the winds at once fierce and violent, the melting of the snow or its accumulation upon declivities, or on the edges of precipices which do not allow of its resting, all contribute to the perils that beset him besides which his progress is often interrupted by the tempests called snowstorms by the French and passed by the Germans, and the still more destructive avalanches. The former arises suddenly and with great violence, often accompanied by thunder and lightning, and tossing the snow in eddying clouds around the

traveller blinding his eyes, irritating his skin, and compelling him to seek shelter. The avalanches (French) sometimes accompany the snowstorms, to which in that case, they owe their formation, but they occur also at different seasons, unaccompanied by tempests. They are in general described as enormous masses of snow which, detached by various causes from their original position, roll with tremendous noise and force over rock and precipice, down to the plains below overwhelming man and beast, forest and dwelling, in one common destruction. A touch of the foot, or the slightest motion of the air even that produced by the sound of a small bell, or other instrument, is often sufficient to set the avalanche in motion; or sometimes used to ascertain the distance or nearness of such danger. The most destructive are those which are composed of hardened snow and which rolling or sliding down from the mountains carry all before them. From the frequent occurrence of avalanches, some parts of the Alps are entirely uninhabited and in others, large patches of the tallest and strongest trees are left standing in order to arrest their progress. Houses are built under the shelter of rocks, and all other available means adopted to avoid the effects of these destructive visitants.

Glaciers.—These are to be met with in various Alpine regions, but those of the Alps have been more minutely investigated than any others. They consist of masses of snow formed in valleys above the line of perpetual congelation, whose prolongations extend to these lower down, reaching frequently to the borders of cultivation. They present the appearance of a frozen forest frequently several miles in length traversed by deep rents called crevasses, and are composed of snow melted by solar heat, and frozen into granular ice, constituting a compound of ice and water more or less yielding, according to the state of wetness or infiltration. The upper part of the glacier where the snow is in a transition state from a loose and powdery consistency to ice, is called *névé* in French, and *firn* in German. Professor Forbes says, a glacier is an imperfect fluid, or viscous body which is urged down slopes of a certain inclination by the mutual pressure of its parts. Glaciers are consequently subject to the laws of fluids, and, therefore, by no means stationary except probably during winter but continually moving, their rate of progression during summer as has been ascertained by observation on the Mer de Glace being 18-24 inches in 24 hours though possibly their rate of advance may vary some of these repeating on almost horizontal surfaces while others are inclined at a very considerable angle. On their surface they bear large quantities of stones, some of them of enormous size, brought down from the mountain recesses where the glaciers originate. These heaps are ultimately deposited at the foot of the glacier and form terminal moraines, presenting the geologist with excellent materials for studying the structure of the mountains whence they have been derived. The term moraine is likewise applied to the lines of stones and mud found on the surface, caused by the union of two or more glaciers, which frequently happens from several glacier-filled valleys converging into one. In such cases they are called lateral or central moraines, according to their position. In flood seasons, glaciers vary from a few feet to several hundreds. In mild seasons their bulk is much reduced in size, and in cold seasons they are much enlarged. In the winter of 1818-19 some Swiss glaciers increased so greatly and came so far down into the lower valleys as to sweep away whole villages. During the heat of summer their upper surface is melted, and the waters tumble down the crevasses and mingle with waters below formed by the melting of the under-surface glacier in consequence of the higher temperature of the earth on which it rests. These accumulated waters flow down to the lower end of the glacier and issue from a natural arch frequently of considerable height, formed in the ice, in a muddy stream as if colored with pipeclay arising from the quantity of pounded granite or limestone held in mechanical solution; for as the enormous mass of ice rubs its way down the valley it grinds to powder stones beneath it and, at its sides, and thus discolors the waters that flow from it. Such an arch, varying in size according to the season of the year may be seen in the Glacier des Bois, the termination of the Mer de Glace in the valley of Chamouni, from which arch flows the Arveiron the source of the Arve whose muddy stream pollutes the

impel blue waters of the Rhone, into which it falls below Geneva. Of the numerous glaciers interspersed throughout the Alpine valleys, the Mer de Glace is at once the most extensive, picturesque, and easily accessible. It terminates in the Glacier des Bois, in the valley of Chamouni, a little way E. of the Frenche and of Mont Blanc. This great ice river has near its origin two divided streams derived from different sources. The W branch, denominated the Glacier du Géant or de Tacul, has its rise in a vast basin immediately to the E of Mont Blanc, connected between the upper ridge of the Alps, extending to the Col de Géant on the S. and the chain of Aiguilles de Chamouni on the N and terminating with that of the Charbon, round whose E foot the Mer de Glace sweeps. The other branch, called the Glacier de Léchard, has its origin at the foot of la Grande Jorasse, one of the highest mountains of the chain which separates the Val Forret from that of Chamouni. This glacier is smaller than its neighbor although it is swelled, before their junction, by the tributary ice of the Glacier du Taillard, which falls in upon its right bank from a detached basin, encircled by inaccessible pinnacles of rock in whose centre is the spot called the Jardin, now so frequently visited. (Forbes Alps) This glacier is 730 in length, direct distance, and seldom exceeds two-thirds of a mile in breadth, but is generally less. Its last slope, into the valley of Chamouni has a vertical height of 1800 ft. and, in appearance, it is as if an enormous torrent or rapid had suddenly been congealed. To a accompanying view will serve to convey a distinct idea of the grandeur and barren magnificence of the scene presented by this glacier. The combination

place, and utterly demolished its old walls; they however subsequently restored part of its foundations, though very slightly. Pop. 2356.

ALPUJARRAS, a mountain district, Spain in Andalusia, extending about 50 m. W to E nearly parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean. From Morón to Almería the mountains run N to S. about 85 m from the great chain of the Sierra Nevada to the coast, and form the subordinate ranges of the Sierra Bermeja, de Gudar &c., whose highest peaks, about 6575 ft. high, are covered with snow three-fourths of the year. These mountains in general are rugged and bare, and, excepting some valleys, such as that of Andarax, little susceptible of cultivation though in some parts abounding with vines, olives, and other fruits and in others, clothed with forests of oak, beech, pine, and other hardy trees. The district is watered by the Almería, Alira, and numerous smaller streams. Some wheat, barley, rye, hemp, &c. are grown and a few horned cattle, sheep, goats, and mules, are reared. Here also are mines of various metals, now little wrought, except the lead mines of the Sierra de Ador and the quarries yielding alabaster which is of the finest quality—(Macle, Diccionario de España.)

ALREDFORD a market tr. and name also of two parishes in England co. Hants (Southampton). The town is situated on the main road between London and Winchester 55 m S.W. the former and 7 m. N.E. the latter. The river Itchen passes at a short distance to the W and close by in the same direction is a fine sheet of water called Alrexford Pond covering about 200 ac., fenced in the reign of King John, with the view of improving the navigation of the river. The trade of the town has much fallen off from what it was formerly the only manufactures now remaining being that of lace. Alrexford has been a borough and market town from a very remote period and at one time sent a member to the House of Commons its population being then much greater than it is now. The town is governed by a bailiff and eight burgesses and petty sessions are held here by the county magistrates. Three fairs annually chiefly for sheep. The town was nearly destroyed by fire three times first in 1690, again in 1710 and a third time in 1786. The parishes are called, respectively Old Alrexford and New Alrexford. The former is in the par. of Fawley and contains 983 ac. and 1816 of a pop. the latter in which the town is situated is in Alton division and contains 2608 ac. pop. 598 Total pop. of the two parishes and town 2141

ALREDFORD is also the name of a par. in co. Essex but containing area, 1838 ac. Pop. 458.—Correspondent in Alrexford.

ALREWAS, a par. England co. Stafford area 4329 ac. 5 m N.E. by N Litchfield Pop. 1649

ALROE, an al. Denmark, at the mouth of Helsingørsk fiord lat. 55° 50' N. lon. 10° 5' E. It is separated from the mainland by a fordable channel, and is 2½ m. long and ¾ broad. It contains a village called Alro-Bj which, with the district around, forms the Danish parish of the same name. Pop. 800.

ALSDNO a small tn. and com. Italy dioc. of Parma, 12 m E.R.E. Piacenza. The inhabitants are agriculturists the productions grain hay and timber wine and oil. Pop. 4175

ALSACE [German, *Elsass* Latin, *Alsatia*, *Alsacia*, or *Elaseth*] a former prov. of France, now forming the dept. of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

AL-SALIH, a small tn. on the S. coast of Arabia, 40 m N.E. by E Aden, and about 2 m from the sea. lat. 13° 18' N. lon. 45° 30' E. It consists of about 200 houses, some of which are of stone. The country around is well watered and cultivated. Pop. about 500



LA MER DE GLACE, VALLEY OF CHAMOUNI as seen from La Chapelle.—From La Chapelle at Lausanne

of ice plus upper plain, as it rises up the valley green pastures become flower plains, lofty snowy peaks and enormous bare mountains with perpendicular sides many thousand ft. high form one of the most striking natural pictures the eye can rest upon. The cavern of the chaupin from which the view is taken is near the lower end of the Glacier des Bois, which is the part of the glacier here shown. In the valleys above the glaciers, deep lakes are sometimes formed which at times bursting their barriers, rush down the gorges and lower valleys with destructive fury. For an account of a bursting or débâcle, of this kind see BARNES (VAL DS).—(Orographie de l'Europe Forbes Travels through the Alps of Savoy Murray's Himalayan Private Notes)

ALPS (SWITZERLAND) See ALP.

ALPUENTE, a tn. Spain, prov. of and 48 m N.W. from Valencia, between the mountains del Castillo and San Cristobal. It is very irregular from the inequality of the ground on which it stands but the streets are for the most part well constructed paved, and clean. It has a small plaza, a townhall, prison, and an endowed school a parish church, hospital, cemetery and the ruins of an old Roman castle. The troops of Don Carlos burnt a considerable part of the

ALSEN, an isl. Denmark, duchy of Schleswig situated on the Little Belt, and separated from the coast by a narrow channel named *Ålbog* length, 20 m. breadth from 5 to 7 m. lat. 54° 56' N lon 9° 55' E. It contains several villages, and two considerable towns, Sonderborg and Nørby the former of which has a good harbour with a pop. of 8000. It is one of the finest islands in the Baltic being diversified with forests, lakes, well-cultivated fields and orchards. Flax is abundant in the lakes, some of which, particularly the Nørbyer Sø, the Brød Sø and the Water Sø, are of considerable extent. The produce of the soil consists of wheat, rye, potatoes, rape, flax, and some seed the last of which is much used in Denmark as seedling. A great part of Alsen belongs to the Duke of Augustenborg whose seat, a castellated building, in modern style, stands near the centre of the island, on the wooded bank of a small arm of the Augustenborg-fjord. Sonderborg has the remains of an old castle. In one of the towers of which Christian II. of Denmark and Norway was confined from 1533 to 1549. Pop. of isl. 22,500.—(Raguenet's *Danische Staat*.)

ALSFELD a town in Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, on the left bank of the Schwab 25 m. N.W. Fulda, 31 m. N.E. Gießen lat. 50° 45' N lon 9° 18' E. It is one of the oldest towns in Hesse; is walled and has five churches, and a grammar school. Linen is manufactured to a trifling extent, but the staple manufacture is woollen. There are also six dye works, three tobacco factories, several bleachfields and a large distillery. Pop. 3700.—The district of Alsfeld, lying along the chain of the Vogt, has rich cultivated soils. It contains 28 parishes, and has a pop. of 100,100 chiefly employed in weaving linen and other fabrics.

ALSH LOCH an arm of the sea in co. Ross, Scotland lat. 57° 17' N lon 5° 54' W. It forms the common entrance to Loch Duich and Loch Long the former is well sheltered, and capable of holding a great number of vessels. Loch Long is a long narrow river inlet, the entrance to which is shallow with about 6 ft. at low water.

ALSBEBEN a walled town Prussian Saxony gov. Marburg, on the left bank of the Saal 15 m. N.W. Eisenach lat. 51° 44' N lon 11° 48' E. The inhabitants live by agriculture, the rearing of cattle, and commerce. A good deal of sawing is done in gardens. It has an hospital a church and a castle, belonging to the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau. Pop. 1850.

ALSTADLOUG a vill Norway prov. Nordland on the S. shore of the island of Alsen, 186 m. N.W. Trondheim. It is the seat of the Bishop of Nordland and Sørmarken.

ALSTEN an isl. Norway prov. Nordland The N. central point is in lat. 60° 7' N lon. 13° 13' E. The island is mountainous its most remarkable peaks being the Seven Sisters one of which attains an elevation of 4378 ft. On this island is the village of Alstaden.

ALSTER, a river Denmark prov. Holstein rising in a marshy country about 20 m. S. Hamburg. It takes a S. course, passes through the city of Hamburg, after forming the head of the Binnen Alster and falls through dock gates into the Elbe.

ALSTON or **ALSTON MOOR**. See **ALSTON**.
ALSTONEFIELD a par. England, co. Stafford area, 31,860 ac. on the river Dove. It has several churches, lead, copper and coal mines. Pop. in 1841 4701.

ALTAI [more correctly *Altai-yin-ula*, golden mountain] is the name of a group of mountains projecting into the plains of Siberia, from the N.W. angle of the elevated table land of Central Asia, and lying between the sources of the Irtysh on the W. and the Yenisei on the E. The literal signification of the name borne by a group of mountains so distinguished at the present day by its mineral riches, is probably but accidental. The country in question was formerly the seat of the Mongolian tribe called the Golden Horde (*oruk*, a tent) and it is consequent with their usage to suppose that they dignified with the title of golden, the residence of their chief; or the locality in which he fixed his camp and that the name *Altai-yin-ula*, or golden mountain (*Altai* signifies gold in Mongolian) which denoted, at first, only the court or royal residence, came at length to be applied to the whole territory of the tribe. At the present day the name Altai is given, exclusively both by natives and Russian settlers, to the country actually occupied by the Kalmaiks and is thus con-

finued in its application within comparatively narrow bounds. European geographers, on the other hand have hitherto used it as a general denomination for a supposed chain of mountains extending continuously from the upper waters of the Irtysh W. to Lake Baikal; and some have even carried the generalization so far as to include, under the same name, the several mountain chains—the Stanovoi Khatan, Altai, &c., which stretch N.E. from Lake Baikal to the Sea of Okhotsk. But, in reality the broad belt of mountainous country interpolated between the table land of Central Asia and the low plains of Siberia, is broken into numerous ranges of mountains, bearing different names, forming independent groups, and rarely striking from W. to E.

The Altai mountains, taken according to the widest acceptation of the name at the present day extend through 64 degrees of latitude viz., from the vicinity of Tomsk at the N. foot of the Altai or from lat. 56° 5' N to the neighbourhood of Bukharminsk, at the confluence of the Bukharmian and Irtysh in lat. 49° 30' N and through 7 degrees of longitude, from the mountains of Kolyvan in the W., lon. 82° E. to the Sayan chain in the E. The several ranges embraced within these limits are, proceeding from N. to S. and from W. to E. as follows.—The Altai, winding very irregularly from N.W. to S.E. and sending down opposite streams both to the Ob and the Yenisei the chain of Balair separated from the Altai by the valleys of the Tura and the Irtys to the S. and W. of these mountains lies the wide valley of the Ob. Beyond which, S., we find the following Alpine range, viz. the Babeluk, Chachilina, Tuguruk, and Kolyvan mountains all striking nearly W. and E. The Alps of Korgona, Kokon, Ulhuk Turgusuna, Ulhuk and bordering on the left bank of the Katsunya, the Alps of Urdai and Terakhtuk on the right bank, the chains of Kholone, Katsunya, and Archytia S. of these, the Shibebertha chain above the right bank of the Bukharmian, presents, to the N. a concave outline prolonged towards N.W. and this direction of the mountain chain becomes more frequent on the E. of the Katsunya the Balair Kura, and Tobolsk Alps still stretch from N.W. to S.E. but the Kamsa, and Mingin-taiga chains, and part of the Sayan extend in a S.W. to N.E. direction.

The mountainous region thus described occupies an area of about 40,000 sq. m. which is nearly equal to that of England is all comprised in the government of Tomsk, with the exception of the valley of the Abakan, towards the N.E. which belongs to the government of Yemskinsk. The S.W. slopes of the Ulhuk, Ulhuk and Turgusuna ranges, pour some streams into the Irtysh while the N.E. face of the Altai range contributes to swell the Yenisei; but, with these few exceptions, the waters of this extensive region the rivers of which are large as well as numerous, all flow into the main branch of the Ob. The line of demarcation between the Russian and Chinese empire crosses the Irtysh about 7 m. N. of the 49th parallel of lat. runs in an E.N.E. direction along the Yanyin, which joins that river and then passes to the Bukharmian, which it follows to its source; it runs N.E. and N.W. through the heights of Kargad and Mingin-taiga and follows the Sayan chain N.W. and N.E., till it reaches the mountains named Shibebertha. In the remainder of its course E. this boundary line passes for the most part along the N. side of the mountainous region so that in Altai mountains are broadly distinguished from the other mountainous groups which follow them on the E., by the circumstance that, while the former are well known the latter form a *terra incognita* to European geographers.

The Altai group has been described by a geological writer of great authority as a vast preconcipitous connected on the S. with the mainland of primitive rocks, and surrounded on the other three sides by an ocean of diluvial deposits. This opinion requires some modification, perhaps, as far as regards the E. district of the Altai of which only the N. portion presents to view diluvial formations. The Neptunian rocks being chiefly to the classes which lie furthest apart in the preconcipitous series, namely palaeozoic and diluvial. The earliest rocks, which, from the absence of fossil remains, cannot be easily classified from the large portion of the Altai. Clay slate, and chlorite slate, passing, in the neighbourhood of granite, into mica slate, are the prevailing rocks in the elevated districts. Through these the plutonian rocks, gran-

luc, gneiss, syenite, &c., have forced their way heaving up the clay slate in many instances, so that its strata stand in a vertical position. Among these eruptive rocks must be mentioned porphyry and gneiss. Limestone holds the next rank in respect to extent; though, like the clay slate, it is seldom found unaltered by the influence of plutonic rocks but, from its appearance in some places where it has undergone least metamorphism, and is characterized by containing *Calymene polymorpha*, geologists think it likely that the limestone of this region altered as they now are by fire, were originally of the devonian system. The rocks belonging to this system are easily recognized by their organic remains. In the Altai they lie in three districts, or zones, namely Smayak (an abridged form of Smolnogorsk) Tunka, and the Yundak. The carboniferous limestones, also, are widely distributed in the Altai though the coal formation itself has not yet been discovered within the mountains. The sandstones accompanying them are particularly rich in paleontologic treasures, containing among other things the tracks of *Araneosites* apparently of the same species as the *Araneosites* which now flourish in New Zealand and Norfolk Island. The glacial formation encompasses the Altai, as has been already stated nearly on three sides. In this formation, and in the rocks of the devonian and miocene systems lies nearly all the mineral wealth of this favoured region.

The physiognomy of the Altai mountains in their W and

E. divisions, is generally grand and interesting. The rivers, which are very numerous, flow rapidly with full streams, and the various forms of the stratified and metamorphosed rocks of the limestones, porphyry and granite, with the fields (solids or snowy mountains) in the distance, lend to the scene the charm of perpetual novelty. The banks of the Katanga, in the heart of the mountains, present a landscape of the most impressive character: an immense wall of rock extending from W to E supports fields of perpetual snow and glaciers, from the midst of which rise numerous rocky points, pyramids, and truncated cones while in the distance are seen the two towering peaks named the Pillars of the Katanga. These peaks, which are supposed to be the highest summits of the Altai mountains, stand on a wide and elevated table land, lying between the sources of the Katanga, the Mishaya (falling into the Chuya) and the Burell, which joins the Ishkurtas Glaciers, spreading from the base of the Bielukha, or snowy cones, supply the fountains of these three rivers. The absolute height of the Pillars has been estimated, by Dr. Goble at 11 725 ft., or by Teichbühner at 12 700 ft. To the E. of these pillars, the peaks of Chomun-sonom and Arshits increase in number and present forms still more deeply serrated. In the course of all my long wanderings, I do not remember ever to have admired a scene more grand or more magnificent. — (Teichbühner). The accompanying view of these mountains is taken from the N summit of the plateau of



VIEW OF OCHUKUF-CHURUM, KATUNGA AND ARSHITS — from Teichbühner's, *Voyage de* Altaï Oriental.

Saldjar a branch of the chain of the same name. In the E. part of the Altai where the clay slate predominates, the aspect of the country is more monotonous: the mountains lose all variety of form, and assume the character of long ridges. It is on these mountains of slaty structure that the most disagreeable characteristic of the Altai is chiefly developed, namely the great extent of deep bog and morass, through which a horse crawling the hills must wade belly-deep even in the middle of summer and not without the danger of breaking his legs, if he gets entangled in the boughs of the trees which lie buried beneath. The principal heights of the Altai are situated, as might be supposed at the points of intersection of the ranges which strike in different directions. Few of them have, however been as yet measured, and the following list of peaks, the elevation of which has been determined by barometrical observation may be presumed to contain the most accessible summits, rather than the highest:—

The Kroulberg (cross mountain in the Ulduz range) at 7045
the foot of the cross. — — — — — 6940

Great of the Katanga Alps. — — — — — 6940

Sources of the Little Koloban	8048
Crat between the valleys of the Little Koloban and Tarkits	6778
Summit above the source of the Chertys	7638
Source of the river Kungai	6884
Point of the Korgun, between the sources of the Irga and Kauritka	7130
Shokhobek, 10 m. from Pykalka	8050
Ivanovskaya, near Rydnitski	7131
Kholov, near the source of the Black T'ia	8208
Peak of Akushk	7784
Picco of Karel, above the Chuya	1808
Chugan Alps (1500 ft. higher, below the summit).	8068

The area covered by perpetual snow in the Altai is very considerable but the height of the snow line, which is very irregular does not appear to have been yet ascertained for any locality by exact observation. It is supposed to be relatively high, owing, probably to the great mass of the high land and the congenity of the mountains, as well as to the peculiar condition of the atmosphere and, in the E. and more elevated portion of the Altai its general elevation does not perhaps fall much short of 8000 ft. The glaciers of the same region occupy a large extent, but they never descend

far below the snow line and it is a remarkable fact, that though in the granitic districts of the Altai valleys are to be found strewn over with blocks of granite, which in some places occur in great numbers, even on the crests of the mountains, yet being properly so called—the distribution of which is generally never led to the agency of glaciers—are never met with either in the Alpine regions of the Altai or the plains surrounding them. This fact strikes forcibly the traveller from the Russian shores of the Baidar, where so wide an area is overgrown with boulders of Finnish or Scandinavian granite. The limited extent and physical agency of glaciers in the Altai may be assigned, with much probability to two causes—1. The relative dryness of the air for the climate of Baidar on the river Ob (lat. 52 27 N.) be compared with that of St. Gothard on the Swiss Alps, it will be found that snow falls at the former place but 66 days in the year and at the latter 116. 2. The winter is in the Altai the dry season most of the snow falls during the summer months, and little after November. These climatic conditions explain why the line of perpetual snow lies high and why there is so little accumulation of glacier ice. The storm winter of the high lands is kept effectively within bounds by the heat of a short summer. The frost does not disappear till the middle of May and sledge travelling, on the newly fallen snow frequently begins in the middle of September. In the mountains the ice of the lakes may be crossed on horseback in the middle of June. But the prevalence of cold indicated by these circumstances is counterbalanced by a general security of the atmosphere and the town of Pykalka, on the S. slope of the Sherebekhka range, near the Balkhama, standing at a height of 4300 ft. above the sea, is yet uninhabited all the year round, say the fields adjacent to and even above it, are cultivated with success, yielding barley, rye, oats, millet, and summer wheat, besides grain vegetables.

The vegetation of the Altai is varied and abundant, and often vigorous. The local Flora, in which ample justice has been done by the labours of Drs. Ledebour and Bunge, assumes the Asiatic character, the European type prevailing from the Ural mountains to the banks of the Irkisk. The mountain forests are composed of birch, alder, aspen, scotch willow, larch, fir, and the Siberian stone pine (*Pinus sibirica*). This last tree flourishes at an absolute height of nearly 7000 ft. and at an elevation of 6000 ft. where the snow rarely disappears before the end of May it attains a great size, often measuring 14 ft. in circumference. The highest limit of the birch is about 4800 ft. the dwarf willows, and other under-wood, come totally about 1000 ft. higher.

The Altai mountains, and the adjoining ranges to the E., are the native home of the wild sheep (*Ovis argali*) which occupies the crags and most inaccessible rocky heights, leaving the hill sides and elevated valleys to several kinds of deer (*Cervus elaphus*, *C. alpinus*, *C. pygmaeus* &c.). A marmot, peculiar to these regions, abounds in the vicinity of the snow. These animals are preyed on by the gibbon and the bear. The royal tiger prowls through the steppes on the E. and haunts particularly the reedy shores of Lake Balkhama. It is not unlikely therefore, that his predatory incursions sometimes extend into the Altai.

It is related by Tshikhatcheff in the interesting and instructive account of his journey through the Altai, in 1841 that he found near the sources of the Chirya, and in some other elevated districts, extensive tracts covered with the skulls, horns, or antlers, and other remains of the argali elk, and deer of various kinds. Sometimes whole skeletons lay exposed, but more generally they were at least partially buried, only the skull and antlers rising above ground and frequently the latter bones protruded slowly gathering little mounds about them, by ascending the loose drift. Here, then, was to be seen in course of formation, the growing monuments of future paleontology. The Kalmuks when questioned respecting these appearances, ascribed them to the increasing severity of the winter: the destructive effects of which, they said, had been felt by the deer and argali for some years. In like manner Dr. Ledebour states that he often saw in the Altai above the present limits of arborescent vegetation, withered trunks and other inextinguishable proofs that trees had once flourished higher up. But notwithstanding all this how are we to believe that a considerable change is taking place in the climate of the Altai mountains, destroying life and narrowing

the limits of vegetation without being perceptible in the adjoining inhabited towns or depressing the thermometer or manifesting itself otherwise than by merely local effects? As to the limit of arborescent vegetation, may it not be liable to periodical changes, owing to the exhaustion of the ground? In thick woods, when trees die, they are soon replaced by other trees of a different species but on the borders of vegetation where few species will grow the chance of a rapid succession is proportionally diminished. With respect to the destruction of the deer it appears to us that an adequate and very probable explanation of it may be found in the increase of pest dogs, and that inviolate extension of mooses and quagmires, which all travellers in that region describe as its most annoying feature. Nearly all the destroyed deer seen by Tshikhatcheff were smelt, their heads excepted in a morose. These animals are confined by their habits to certain regions. If they venture into the low lands they are attacked by flies and mosquitoes, and driven back to their haunts in the neighbourhood of the snows. But there they find cold, inhospitable sloughs, continually encroaching on their domains depriving them of pasture, and at last engulfing them. It is obvious that the growth of pest makes a change in the surface of the ground which is capable also of destroying trees.

The Altai mountains owe their reputation and importance chiefly to their mineral treasures—such silver copper and iron ores—to which gold has been recently added. It was in 1700 that Nikit Demidoff first opened a silver mine in this region, at Kolyvan. A few years later the Government took the business off his hands, and Schlangenberg (in Russian *Schlangenberg*)—a mine now shrouded into *Serpy*—became the centre of operations. This branch of industry has wonderfully developed in the Altai but we cannot, in this place, do more than indicate the towns in which the metallurgical operations are chiefly carried on these are Karkoul, Serey, Salarek, Ustkhamskoye, Semipalatinsk, Riddersk, and Byrdynovsk, which last possesses, at present, the richest silver mines of the Altai. The valuable ores are all found in the Devonian system, or in the carboniferous limestones, and always in the vicinity of porphyry or greenstones. The gold occurs less down in the glacial strata, associated with remains of the mammoth and rhinoceros, and generally in the vicinity of dioritic rocks taken collectively it belongs to the plains yet, in consequence of the investigations of Tshikhatcheff an expedition was sent, in 1843 to look for gold in the granitic district in the heart of the Altai, near the sources of the Sema, which joins the Kattunya and gold was indeed found in some of the places indicated but not in sufficient quantity to encourage the prosecution of the search. A variety of porphyry commonly styled Jasper which is formed in the late size handsome veins, and takes a fine polish, may be mentioned among the valuable minerals of the Altai.

The Kalmuks inhabiting the Altai are extremely weak poor and inefficient. They are distinguished by the Russians into obedient (i.e., Russian subjects) and double-taxed or paying tribute to China as well as to Russia, though living beyond the Chinese frontier. They are governed by their Zaisans, or native chiefs the Russians never interfering with them, except to collect the yakak, or tribute of furs—Tshikhatcheff, *Poyezd dnu Altai Oriental*, Ledebour *Altai Reise*, Rose *Reise in Altai*, Humboldt, *Asie Centrale*.

ALTAMURA is a Mexican state Tzauapala, on the N. bank of a lake formed at the mouth of the Tampico or Panuco river 10 m. N.W. Tampico. The town consists of a few tolerable houses in a square, a church and a number of thatched cottages. Its vicinity to swamps and lagoons renders it unhealthy, miasms being very prevalent. ALTAMURA is a N. Naples, prov. Terra di Bari, at the foot of the Apennines 113 m. E. Naples, and 20 m. S.W. Bari. It is one of the most beautiful towns in the province, surrounded by walls, and adorned by several elegant structures the principal of which is its cathedral a magnificent building founded by Frederick II. It contains, besides, an hospital and a college, both founded by King Charles of Bourbon. It was sacked by the royalists in 1799. A number of ancient Grecian vases, of exquisite workmanship, and other antiquities, have been dug up in the neighbourhood, corroborative of the opinion that it is built on, or near the site of the ancient Lepanto. It is the residence of a royal governor. The country around is fertile, and abounds in rich pastures. The

rice and olive are the chief productions of the soil. Pop. 14949

ALTAVILLA—1 A. in Naples, prov. Principato Ultra district of and 9 m. E. from Capri, situated on a hill in a healthy locality. It was founded by the Normans. Receding afterwards a sanctuary for the insurgent subjects of Frederick II. that monarch caused it to be destroyed. It was subsequently rebuilt by the inhabitants. Pop. 3584.
—2 A. in prov. Principato Ultra, district of and 7 m. N. from Avellino. Pop. 2106

ALTAR a river England co. Lancaster area 4284 sq. m. It is the largest of the Alt. 1 op. 501

ALTDAMM, or **DAMM** a fortified city Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of and 4 m. E.S.E. from Stettin situated at the point where the river Elbe flows into the Lake Dam. lat. 55° 24' N. lon. 14° 41' E. It has two suburbs a church two schools an hospital a poor's house, and manufactures of cloth and cotton stuffs; but agriculture, the rearing of cattle and fishing, form the chief employments. Pop. 2419

ALTIORF or **ALTORF** (Old village) the name of several towns and villages.—1 A. in Switzerland, cap. em. Uri near the Lake of Lucerne and 21 m. S.E. from the town of that name. It is beautifully situated in the midst of gardens and orchards, at the termination of the great route over the St. Gotthard, on a plain intersected by the mountain streams Schellenbach and Rens 1485 ft. above the sea level and is well built and clean has a townhouse, church, gymnasium and school and in the middle of the town an ornamental fountain erected 1566. It derives its chief interest from its association with the Swiss patriot William Tell, whose men, on the exploit of splitting an apple on his son's head with an arrow said to have been performed here. An old tower ornamented with rude paintings of Tell and the Austrian tyrant Gessler stands near the spot. Tell is alleged to have been born in the neighbouring village of Rüschli, which is regarded as the cradle of Swiss liberty. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1790. Pop. 1903.—2 A. small in Bavaria on the Schwarbach in a beautiful and fertile country 13 m. E.S.E. Nuremberg. It has an old palace, several breweries, and a considerable manufacture of wooden toys of all kinds exported in large quantities and wood charcoal. Aldorf was of some importance as early as the 13th century was once the seat of a university which however merged in that of Erlangen in 1806 and has still a normal seminary for Protestant teachers. Pop. 3700.—3 A. in Württemberg circle Danneb, 2 m. N.N.E. Ravensburg having manufactures of straw chairs. At a short distance is the castle of Wengenstein formerly a celebrated abbey of Benedictines. Pop. 2407 (R. catholics).—4. A vil. grand duchy of Baden in a fertile district, on the high road from Offenburg to Freiburg. It has a fine palace, with a good library possessing a collection of coins and valuable MSS. It has also two breweries a distillery and a vinegar work. A good many cattle are reared, and in the neighborhood some wine is made, and a great deal of chicory grown. Pop. chiefly R. catholics 1478.—**ALTDORF** is likewise the name of numerous other localities, all unimportant.

ALTÉE, or **ALTE**, a vil. Portugal, prov. Algarve, N. from Loulé, in a basin like valley on the border of a mountain ridge. Its inhabitants are very poor and subsist chiefly by milking making charcoal, and gathering and manufacturing sparso. Its only importance is derived from the rich copper mines, about 2 m. S.W. from it. These have only recently been opened they do not require to be wrought to any great depth, and the water which accumulates in the diggings is easily carried off. The ore is rich plentiful and easily obtained.—(Willkinson's *Steel Works in Spain and Portugal*.)

ALTEA, a maritime town, Spain, in Valencia prov. of, and 30 m. N.E. from Alicante, on the Mediterranean Sea. lat. 38° 37' N. lon. 0° 8' W. at the head of a bay and built on a rising ground, on the E. bank of the Alga, overlooked by an old fortress. It is cheerful-looking has spacious but steep streets a church Lethu and other schools and a town-hall. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage but also in manufacturing soap, linen fabrics ropes, and gypsum. In the vicinity grain, fruits and vegetables are grown and pigs, sheep, goats, and mules are reared. About 500 of the inhabitants are engaged in seafaring. Pop. 5502.—(Males.)

ALTEN a river Norway prov. Finnmark rising in two sources S. from Karasjok in the mountains that separate Finnmark from Lapland. It flows N. and falls into the Altenfjord at Altemgaard, after a course of about 40 m.

ALTEN or **ALTENGAARD**, a small town Norway prov. Finnmark, on the river Alten, at its embouchure into the Altenfjord lat. 69° 56' N. lon. 23° 42' E. (L.) It is said to be the most N. point of the globe where cultivation is attempted the produce is potatoes and barley. Two distinct lines of upraised ancient sea coast, one above the other are distinguishable here. They are not parallel and both of them imply that within a distance of 50 m. a considerable slope can be detected, in such a direction as to show that the ancient shores have undergone a greater amount of upheaval in proportion as we advance inland.—(Quar Jour Geol. Soc. No. IV. p. 534.)

ALTENA a town Prussia, cap. circle of same name gov. Arnheim in a deep valley on the E. bank of the Lema, where it is joined by the Netze 40 m. N.N.E. Orlowen lat. 51° 18' N. lon. 7° 38' E. It has an old palace, three churches, several courts of justice, and a warehouse in a building which once formed the residence of the Counts of Mark. On a tongue of land stand large manufacturing works driven by water power and containing machines for making needle pins thimbles and smaller articles of iron ware. The value of the articles annually produced exceeds £75 000 sterling. Altens has also numerous common weaving and stocking looms.—The circle has an extent of about 200 sq. m. It is hilly and not well adapted for agriculture, but a good many cattle are reared. The hills, one of which (the Nordbühl) is above 2000 and another near Alena (the Holsbühl) is 1500 R. high furnish the supply of numerous streams. In particular the Wupper has its rise within the circle. 1 op. of the circle 23 000 who with the exception of 150 Jews and 650 R. catholics are all Protestants.

ALTENAU a small town Hanover mining dist. of and 4 m. N. from Klauenstahl, in a narrow valley on the E. bank of the Hara mountains, and at a height of nearly 1500 ft. above the level of the sea. Its mines produce annually 7500 marks silver nearly £2000 sterling about 5000 tons lead and three tons copper. Iron is likewise produced to the extent of 6000 tons. A good many of the inhabitants are employed in making lace. Pop. 176.—**ALTENAU** is also the name of three vills in Prussia, and one in Bavaria.

ALTENBERG (Old hill) the name of numerous towns, villages, and districts throughout Germany of which the only one worthy of being named is in Saxony circle of and 20 m. S. from Dresden cap. head of same name. It is the seat of a court of justice has a royal stables for the an hospital several mills propelled by water power and in its vicinity are the most extensive tin mines on the Continent 1 op. 1950.—The **RAILWAY** has an area of 40 geo. sq. m. The chief employments are mining of tin, cattle rearing and straw plaiting. Pop. 3740

ALTENBURG or **RAKE ALTENBURG** [German *Rothenburg*] a duchy of W. Germany consisting of two divisions, which are separated from each other by the migration of the Rhine. The E. division formed by the districts of Altenburg and Ronneburg is enclosed on the N.E. and E. by the kingdom of Saxony and has Prussia Saxony on the N. and Rhenus-Gera on the W. The W. division consists of the circle of Saal-Eisenberg and has Rhenus and Gera on the N. Prussia Saxony on the N., Weimar on the N.W. the district of Rudol. on the S.W. and Meiningen and Weimar on the S. The area of the divisions is nearly equal. That of Altenburg containing about 180 and that of Saal-Eisenberg nearly 200 geo. sq. m. but the population of the former far exceeds that of the latter the one being 81 000 and the other only 45 000. The difference of population is accounted for by the different characters of the surface of the countries. Altenburg is one of the most fertile and best-cultivated districts in Germany while Saal-Eisenberg, particularly in the S.E., is covered with mountains and forests. In the E. of Altenburg, however towards the frontier the first slopes of the Erzgebirge begin to rise. They are composed chiefly of a reddish claystone and porphyry and contain considerable seams of brown coal, or lignite. The chief employment of the inhabitants of both divisions, exclusive of those engaged in agriculture, is spinning and weaving. In the towns the woollen manufacture has

the pre-eminence. Among the products may be mentioned woollen textiles, potteries, roofing slates, lignite glass, liquors, porcelain, and excellent stoneware. In the W division there is a considerable traffic in corn and timber. The inhabitants, originally a branch of the Slavonic family have lost the language but still in dress, and several other respects, retain many of the old customs handed down by their forefathers. By the constitution given to Altenburg in 1851 it is a limited monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of 12 delegates, elected every five years, and a president named by the Duke. As a member of the German confederation, it is united with the other Saxon duchies, and has the 15th vote. Its military quota consists of a battalion of infantry numbering 992 men. In 1873 the larger portion of Altenburg was vested by succession in the family of Saxe-Coburg and in 1825, by virtue of an exchange with the Duke of Meiningen Altenburg, with the exception of a few small districts, fell to the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen. Pop. 126,000. —(Hübner's *Land. Deutschland. Reis. Handb.*)

ALTENBURG (Old castle) — A city Germany cap. duchy Saxe-Altenburg, and of circle of its name about 8 m. W. from the 1st bank of the Pleisse, 36 m. S. Leipzig, with which it is connected by a railway opened in 1842 now connected with the Bavarian lines lat 50° 55' N lon 12° 37' E. It is walled, and though irregularly built upon several hills has some fine streets, and many handsome edifices, besides five considerable suburbs, named after the former city gates. It is the seat of the higher courts and Government offices, and contains seven churches a gymnasium, a considerable library a foundation for educating Protestant young ladies of rank a normal school, with a deaf and dumb institute attached and several other educational establishments also, a house of correction, three hospitals, one of them for epileptics, and other two charities an association for promoting trade and industry a philosophical society a horticultural society a historical and antiquarian society a drawing academy a theatre, &c. The palace, which is surrounded by extensive gardens, lies N.E. of the town, on a hill of porphyry from which a fine view is obtained. The Magdalena, or Lutheran female endowment, which stands in a garden E. of the town, is a handsome turreted building. The principal manufactures are of linen, ribbons, gloves, worsteds, brushes, vinegar, brandy and liquors starch, sealing wax, playing cards, paint, porcelain, stoves, tobacco and snuff, optical instruments, &c. A considerable trade is carried on in cattle, corn, wool, and wool. Carriage building is also prosecuted to some extent. Pop. 18,697.

—2 **ALTENBURG** (Hungarian, *Magyar Övár*) a market in Hungary 30 m. S.E. E. Preburg, and 47 m. E. Vienna. It is a naval, on an island of the Leitha, at the point where it unites with the river of the Danube. It is surrounded with deep ditches, and finely-walled gardens has wide streets, and a number of handsome buildings among others a gymnasium, a parish college, an agricultural institution, and an old castle, now used as a corn magazine. The inhabitants, Germans and Hungarians, trade in black cattle, grain, and fruit. In 1605, and again in 1683, the Turks in their progress towards Vienna, burnt this town to the ground. Pop. 8400. —At least 48 places in Germany have the common name of **ALTENBURG**.

ALTENDORF (Old village) the names of numerous villages in Germany in Bavaria, Hesse, Hanover Holstein, Austria, Prussia, and Saxony. They are all small. The largest is a v. in Moravia, on the Felskybach, near Olmitz. It has a church school paper mill lead and iron and two wire-drawing works. In its vicinity are lead and silver mines. Pop. 2020.

ALTENGAARD See **ALTEX**.
ALTENHEIM a vil. grand duchy of Baden situated in a rich champagne country on the road from Kehl to Freiburg 1 m. from the Rhine. It is a very old place, mentioned as early as a. d. 883. The inhabitants, mostly Protestants, are engaged in agriculture and cattle breeding. Pop. 1600.

ALTENKIRCHEN (Old church) a small fortified town, cap. circle of same name, Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. of, and 16 m. N. from Coblenz on the Wied lat. 50° 27' N lon. 7° 56' E. Agriculture, the rearing of cattle, linen manufactures, and the production of various articles of iron ware,

form the chief employment of the population amounting to 1100. An obstinate battle took place here between the Austrians, under Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, and the French under General Kleber in 1796. —The crania of Altenkirchen has an area of about 180 sq. m. and is rugged and mountainous. Some of the hills are of basalt and the cup-shaped summits of some of them have all the appearance of old castles. Not much grain is produced but a great number of cattle, sheep goats and swine are reared. The cows, amounting to 9400 prove that the dairy is not neglected. Within the circle, at Hamm, are a furnace for making rough steel, another for smelting copper and a powder mill. In other parts of the circle, various mining operations are carried on, and there are several iron furnaces. Pop. 34,000 nearly divided between R. Catholics and Protestants.

—There are several other places in Germany named **ALTENMARKT**.

ALTENMARKT (Old market) the name of numerous unimportant places in Germany.
ALTENSTADT (Old town) the name of seven unimportant places in Bavaria, two in Hesse, one in Wirtemberg and one in Austria.

ALTENSTEG or **ALTENSTEG** a in Wirtemberg, circle Blank Forest, on the slope of a steep hill near the Nagold, 29 m. S.W. Stuttgart. It has tanneries, with woollen and linen manufactures, and a work for making salt of soda. Pop. 2000.

ALTER-DO-CHÃO a in Portugal prov. Alentejo, 15 m. S.W. Portalegre, on the river Aviz. It is enclosed within old walls, and has a poor's house, and the ruins of a castle. Pop. 2000.

ALTFRON a par. England, co. Cornwall area, 15 014 ac. 72 m. W. N. W. Lannission 100. 1893.

ALTHERKE, a par. in glauc, co. Essex. 2260 ac. Pop. 420.

ALTHORPE a par. England co. Lincoln 5460 ac. 100. 1347.

ALTIN a lake, Siberia, gov. of, and 830 m. S.E. E. from Tomsk 77 m. long and 53 m. broad. It has a rocky bottom, and gives rise to the Bys river which after its union with the Katun, receives the name of Obi. In winter the N. part is sometimes frozen so as to be passable on sledges, but the S. part is never covered with ice. The Russians call Altin Lake, *Altyn-Öz*, from the Tatar, a Tartar tribe, who inhabit its borders, and who give it the name of *Altyn-Öz*. By the Kalenks it is called *Altyn-Öz*. The water in the lake, as well as in the rivers which run through the adjacent country is increased during summer by melted snow hence it appears of greater or smaller extent, according to the period of the year at which it is seen by different travellers. —A neighbouring branch of the Altai mountains is also called **ALTIN**.

ALTIRCH (Old church) a small manufacturing in France dep. Haut Rhin (Alsace) 17 m. W. Basel. It is situated upon a height, at the foot of which flows the Ill near the forest of Hart and is divided into the upper and lower town, between which are the ruins of an old castle, the residence of the Archbishops of Austria, when they visited Alsace. It is the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction and of a communal college. The manufactures are principally of earthenware, cotton, and various kinds of implements. There are also breweries and tanneries in the town, and in the neighborhood, excellent quarries of stone and gypsum. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, wine, and hemp and a cattle market is held once a month. Pop. in 1846 3218.

ALTUHL (Lat. *Altenburg, Altonia*) a river Bavaria, an affluent of the Danube, from the left, rising 16 m. N.W. Anspach and 8 m. N.E. Rothenburg about lat. 49° 36' N lon. 10° 18' E. whence it runs S.E. past Puppenheim and Reichardt, about 183 m., to Kellheim, where it joins the Danube, 12 m. E.W. Regensburg. The Ludwig or Mayn Danube Canal, from Hamburg on the Regnitz to Dietfurt on the Altmühl unites the German Ocean with the Black Sea by the centre of Europe.

ALT-ÖFFEN a municipal town in Hungary forming about a suburb of Ofen, or Buda, from which it is separated merely by a barrier. It is supposed to occupy the site of *Altonia* of the Romans. Pop. 9160.

ALTMONTE, or **ALZAMONT** a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra 13 m. S.W. Cassano, situated on an eminence. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold silver and iron and a salt spring. Pop 4600.

ALTON—1 A market town and par. England, co. Hants. The town is about 16 m. N.E. Winchester and 40 m. S.W. London, on the main road from the latter to the former, and near the river Wye. It consists of one principal street, about half a mile long, three small streets, and a spacious market place, all clean and well kept. The houses are respectable, and many of them well built mostly of brick, although there are quarries of good building stone in the neighbourhood. It is amply supplied with excellent water and lighted with gas. The church is a handsome building with a square embattled tower and spire. There are besides several dissenting places of worship a number of schools, including a free school, and a British school several benevolent and charitable institutions and a mechanic's institute, having a library containing 1000 volumes. Bombazines were formerly manufactured here to a considerable extent, but the trade is now entirely extinct. Backing and bag begging—both to a small amount—are the only manufactures now carried on here but there is a considerable retail trade in domestic necessaries. There are also some large breweries, the ale from which is much esteemed. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates and the petty sessions for the division of N. Alton are held here. It is one of the polling places for the county has weekly corn and cattle markets and two fairs annually one in April for sheep and lambs the other in September for cattle and toys. Area of par. 8896 ac. pop. of tn. and par. 2638.—(Correspondence in *Altou*)—2 **ALTON** is also the name of a tn. near co. Hants. and of a hamlet, co. W. Worcester.—3 A to U States, in Illinois on the E. bank of the Mississippi, near the junction of the Illinois with that river and 180 m. W. Washington. Its streets are spacious, and regularly laid out. There are five squares, and six churches belonging to various religious bodies some of the latter are large and handsome buildings. It is favourably situated for commercial purposes, and has the best landing for steam vessels on the E. bank of the Mississippi. There are here three printing offices, and two weekly newspapers. Pop. 890.

ALTONA the second city in the kingdom of Denmark and though the most recent, yet the largest and most populous in the duchy of Holstein. It is a river port, on the R. bank of the Elbe, a little below Hamburg with whose suburb of St. Pauli its E. side is almost in immediate proximity while, on the W., it is joined by the populous villages of Ottensen and Nienstedt lat. (observatory) 53° 42' 42" N. lon. 9° 58' 42" E. (s.) It stands higher and is hence said to be more healthy than Hamburg. It is in general well built, but does not possess many objects of interest. Its finest street is the Palmstrøm which is long and broad, is lined with good houses, and has a fine shady walk in the centre, formed by a double row of lime trees. Of its six churches, the only one deserving of notice is the high church, which has two towers, and is considered the finest in the duchy. Among the other buildings may be mentioned a gymnasium, with a library of 12 000 volumes an orphan hospital and large infirmary. In the cemetery beyond the town, are the tomb of Klopstock, who died in Hamburg in 1804 at the age of 80 and a monument to the Hamburgers who fell during the siege of 1813-1814. The trade and manufactures of Altona are extensive, and have been carefully fostered by the Danish Government, which has endeavoured by special privileges and immunities, to attract to it part of the extensive commerce previously monopolized by Hamburg. The success has been comparatively limited. Notwithstanding of the rapid, and, for an European continental town, almost unprecedented rise of Altona, Hamburg maintains its pre-eminence and has even converted the former into a kind of suburb, where the merchants of the latter reside, not to carry on, but to retire from business thus almost justifying the vulgar proverb which, playing upon the name of Altona, derives it from the Low German words, *alt-to-nach* (all too night) as indicating its unhappy proximity to Hamburg. Perhaps the most important manufacture of Altona is that of tobacco. One single factory employs 120 persons, and works up 600 000 lbs. In 1844, of 1 100,000 lbs. of raw tobacco used 110 000 were made

into snuff, 84 000 into cheroots, and 84 000 into cigars. The other public works are soap and oil works, dyeworks, dyewoolen goods, a chemical works, a vinegar work a type foundry an extensive linen and cotton printfield, ropewalk, tanneries, and breweries, famous for their beer. The railways recently completed in the neighbourhood have added greatly to the importance of Altona, both in a commercial and military point of view in the former by the railway to Kiel which connects it with the Baltic and in the latter by a branch of the same railway which connects it with the important fortress of Rendsburg. Altona has four dockyards. Its harbour is only a winter haven of the third class, having a depth of water from 7½ to 14½ ft. but the largest merchant vessels once over the bar of Blankenese, can unload at the warehouses on the bank of the Elbe, especially at the W. end of the town where the ordinary depth of water in the river is from 15 to 25 ft. The number of vessels belonging to Altona is 238 and that of the vessels of all kinds, including fishing-boats by which its port was visited in 1858 was 2826 tonns. 156 680. Pop. of Altona proper in 1840, 32 300 but, including Ottensen and Nienstedt, which ought to be regarded as its suburbs 37 000.—Other three places in Holstein, and 11 in different parts of Germany have the name of ALTOW.—(See also *Edinburg* *St. John* *St. Louis* *St. Petersburg*.)

ALTON BARNES, a par. England co. Wilt. area, 1063 ac. 4½ m. W. by N. Pewsey. Pop. 176.

ALTON LANGRASS a par. England co. Dorset 2248 ac. 3 m. E. Cerne Abbas. Pop. 282.

ALTSTADT a vil. Prussian Saxony gov. of and 9 m. E. from Merseburg. In its ancient charters, the treaty of peace was concluded between Charles XII. King of Sweden and Augustus elector of Saxony September 24, 1700.

ALL-RINGHAM or **ALRINGHAM** a small tn. and chapelry England, co. Chester. The town lies 6 m. S.W. Manchester and 25 m. E. Liverpool is remarkably neat and clean on which account and the salubrity of its air it is much resorted to by invalids from Manchester. There are, besides the parish church, several dissenting places of worship, some schools and a few small chapels. Thread and woollen yarns are manufactured to some extent, but the chief employment of the labouring classes is agriculture and gardening. The fruit and vegetable markets of Manchester being chiefly supplied from this neighbourhood. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes near the town and contributes largely to its prosperity. Fairs for cattle and drapery in April, August, and November. Pop. 1861 of tn. and chapelry 4488.

ALTBOL, or **ZOLU** an old imperial free tn. Hungary 72 m. N. Pesth. on the bank of the Tura where it is joined by the Sissava. On a rocky height are the remains of a castle, supposed to have been built in 1487, once the favourite hunting seat of King Mathias I. called by the Hungarian peasants the good king Mathias now principally used as a prison.

In the neighbourhood is an secluded spring of some celebrity and hemp is cultivated to some extent. Pop. 2000.

ALTSTETTEN—1 A small tn. and par. Switzerland, cant. of, and 9 m. S.E. from the town of St. Gallen situated on the slope of a mountain in the midst of a fertile and well-cultivated district. It has a fine church, a town-hall, narrow streets, and mostly high stone houses some of which are handsome. The houses of the suburbs are of wood. It sustained a siege of three weeks from the Austrians in 1410, and suffered at various times from fire. In the beginning of the Reformation, Carlsfeld was some time a preacher here. In the vicinity is a Franciscan monastery and an elegant bathhouse attached to the cold sulphurous spring on the R. side of the town. Pop. of tn. and par. 6429.—2 A vil. and par. cant. of, and 6 m. W. N. from the town of Zurich. Pop. 899.

ALTSTREITZ, a vil. and par. Mecklenburg schles. Star. gov. in a plain near the Mühlentbach, which here forms a lake, 58 m. N. N.W. Berlin lat. 53° 19' N. lon. 18° 6' E. It has three gates and as many squares but the houses are for the most part paltry. In the environs are numerous gardens, and a promenade called the *Pomerische phantasie* much frequented. Altstretitz was at one time famed for its horse markets, but the chief employments of the inhabitants now are agriculture and cattle raising. There are also carried on manufactures of leather. Hens sew, hats, mats and wax-tapers. Pop. of whom 880 are Jews, 2948.

ALTON KUPRI (Golden Kupri) a small in Anatolia Turkey in Kordistan, pass. Begdad, on an island in the Akkadian, or Little Zab river which is here crossed by two bridges of the work. 62 m. S. E. Mosul, and 36 m. S. E. Arbil or Erbil. Colonel Baidi says, about 40 m. but, being much fatigued, he may have over-estimated it, and the probability of his having done so is the greater that he states the distance to Kirkook, which is further away at 25 m. The pop. was formerly about 8000, but has since been much reduced by plague and famine.

ALTURA, a town in Valencia, prov. of sud 23 m. W. W. from Castell de la Plana, near the r. bank of the Palancia, tolerably built, with a church, chapel and two schools. The inhabitants are principally occupied with agriculture, making wine and oil, and rearing domestic cattle and silkworms. Pop. 1905—(Mladov).

ALTWASSER, a vil. Prussia, prov. of, and 55 m. W. from Breslau, on a slope of the Vogel koppe, belonging to the chain of the Mittelgebirge, 1200 ft. above the level of the sea, and overlooking an extensive valley of great beauty. There are several saltworks and chalybeate springs here, and the baths which have been established at them are much resorted to. Pop., exclusive of bathers 1890.

ALLUMPOOR, a town in Hindostan in the Deccan, 1. bank of the Krishna lat. 15 54 N. lon. 8 10 E.

ALUSHTA, a town in Russia, on the E. coast of the Crimea, beautifully situated on an isolated volcanic hill, form a spur from the Tauric chain, backed on the E. by the Tauric range, and on the W. by the Uls. E. in S. E. Simferopol. It appears to have been anciently a place of considerable importance. The first mention made of it is in the 6th century when its castle, which bore the name of Aluston, was repaired by the Emperor Justinian. The ruins of the castle still crown the rock on which the town is built, and old legends have been taken of them by the inhabitants who, in many cases, have built their houses against them. These houses are of a very peculiar construction. They are half sunk in the ground, and by means of roughly hewn stones cemented by a kind of grey earth, rise a short way above the surface, and support a flat roof which serves as a terrace walk, and occasionally as the platform from which the next house in the ascent is entered. Alushta still contains the remains of several Greek churches and one of them, from bearing some resemblance to a cathedral church, seems to indicate that the town was once the seat of a bishop.—(Montenegro, Voy. Asie du Sud.)

ALUTA, also, or **ALOUTA** a rapid river Transylvania is rises in the W. Carpathian mountains, on the Moldavian frontier about lat. 46 38 N. lon. 25° 45' E. flows S. to Hlyefatze, thence N. to lat. 46° whence S. W. and S. Crossing the E. Carpathian by the pass of Rothenthurm, it enters and crosses Wallachia, and falls into the Danube at Nicolae after a course of about 270 m. It is said to contain some gold.

ALVA a vil. and par Scotland, co. Stirling. The vil. is 7 m. S. E. Stirling, pleasantly situated on nearly level ground at the base of a hill called Grangehill. It consists of two principal streets running nearly parallel to each other, but straight and well kept. The houses are generally built of the native whinstone, but a few are of red sandstone obtained from an adjoining coal field. On an eminence a little to the E. of the village, stands the parish church built in 1682. There are also a Free church, and a United Presbyterian church. The parish school house, situated in the centre of the village, is a neat building, and capable of accommodating upwards of 100 scholars. There are, besides, a subscription school, an infant school and a seminary for education of female children supported chiefly by private benevolence. Woolen goods, particularly shawls and plaids, are manufactured here to a very considerable extent, and have been so for upwards of a century and a half. Spinning and throwing of woollen yarns is also carried on largely the whole employing about 1800 hands. Glasgow is the principal market for these manufactures, although quantities are sent also to Stirling, Perth, and Edinburgh. Pop. of vil. in 1841 2058 par 124. Total (1851) 2204. There has been an increase of the population since 1831 of nearly 2000 attributed to the success of the woollen manufactures.

ALVAH, a par Scotland co. Banff. area, 16,366 ac. Pop. 1402.

ALVAR, Alvor, or **ALVURA**, a municipality Upper Hindostan, chiefly in prov. Aggra, between lat. 27 and 28° N. W. the dist. of Aggra, and S. W. that of Delhi area, 8000 sq. m. In Mahometan histories it is sometimes called *Mewat* and its inhabitants *Mewatis*. The greater part of the country is hilly and covered with wood; but it contains also well cultivated valleys and plains. The natives are singularly savage and brutal, and are noted for predatory incursions on the surrounding territories. Previously to 1750 it was subject to the rajah of Jeypoor but is now governed by the rajah of Macherrey with whom a treaty was in 1808 concluded by Lord Lake taking him under the protection of the British Government since which every kind of treatment has so far ameliorated the character of the natives, that the name of the *Mewatis* is now seldom heard of. The principal towns are Alvar the cap. Macherrey from which the rajah derives his title and Baghour.—(Hamilton's East India Gen. Walker's Map of India)

ALVAR, or ALVURA, a town Hindostan, in Aggra, cap. principally of same name, 85 m. S. E. W. Delhi lat. 27° 30' N. lon. 78° 0' E. It is strongly fortified, and lies at the base of a steep hill, on the summit of which there is another fort well supplied with water. Alvar is the usual residence of the rajah of Macherrey.—Hamilton's East India Gen. Walker's Map of India, 1840.

ALVARADO—1 A small town and port, Mexico, state of and 40 m. S. E. from Vera Cruz lat. 18° 45' N. lon. 95° 45' W. The town stands in an unhealthy situation on the point of a small promontory which forms the N. W. entrance into the harbour or lagoon. The latter is a large harbour capable of admitting vessels of 12 and 18 ft. draught which, within the bar on which there is 9 ft. depth at low water lie sheltered from every wind. There is a look-out at Alvarado.—2 A river formed by the union of several streams, rising in the mountains of the state of Oaxaca. It flows S. E. through the state of Vera Cruz, forms a lake of its own name, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico, through the lagoon or harbour of Alvarado, after forming a direct distance of 130 m. from the junction of the head stream.

ALVAYAZBIRE, a town Portugal prov. Beira, 81 m. S. Coimbra. Pop. 1943.

ALVECHUECH a par England co. Worcester area, 6747 ac. Pop. 1600

ALVELEY a par and township England co. Salop. 6788 ac. on the E. bank of the Severn. Pop. 1041

ALVERCA—1 A small town Portugal prov. Estremadura, 32 m. N. N. E. Lisbon, upon a height near the r. bank of the Tagus with a small fishing port. The neighbouring hills are covered with olive trees. A well frequented annual fair is held. Pop. 1275.—2 A town in prov. Beira area, 81 m. S. E. Coimbra. Some tanning is carried on. Pop. 780

ALVERDISCOTT a par England, co. Devon area 2278 ac. 5 m. S. E. Bideford. Pop. 840

ALVERNIA a vil. Tuscan on a mountain of its own name, 3 m. N. Chiusi. Its monastery founded A.D. 1218 by St. Francis of Assisi was the cradle of the Franciscan order.

ALVERSTOCK, a par England co. Hants 5222 ac. Pop. 1098

ALVESH a par Scotland, co. Elgin on the Moray Frith Pop. 419

ALVESCOTT a par England co. Oxford 2600 ac. 5 m. E. Bedford. Pop. 376

ALVESDISTON a par England co. Wilts 2531 ac. Pop. 278

ALVESTON two parishes, England.—1 Co. Gloucestershire, 2018 ac. 9 m. N. by E. Bristol. Pop. 84.—2 Co. Warwick area, 4300 ac. 3 m. N. E. Stratford-on-Avon. Pop. 769

ALVETON or ALVON a par England co. Stafford 7379 ac. Pop. 2326

ALVIL a par Scotland co. Inverness area, 41 660 ac. Pop. 914

ALVIGNANO or AVIGNANO a town Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. of Iridmont, 11 m. N. E. Capua pleasantly situated on the declivity of the Capratan hills. Pop. 2092

ALVINCE, or **ALVINCE**, also called **ALVINCE**, VINCEA, BUNYON, WICKHAMPTON a town Austria in Transylvania, W. bank of the Maros, 7 m. S. W. Karlsburg with a R. Catholic, a Protestant and a Greek church, and a Franciscan convent. Pop. almost entirely Magyars and Bulgarians 3500

ALVINGHAM, a par England, co Lincoln area, 1940 sq. m. N.E. Louth on the Navigation Canal. Pop 317
ALVINGTON par England co Monmouth 2553 sq. Pop. 270.

ALVITO 1 A small tn, Naples, prov Terra di Lavoro dist. of, and 5 m. S.E. from Sorra on the declivity of a hill. It has an hospital and several *spaccio-deposito* for the marriage of poor young women. P. 2540.—2 A small tn, Portugal prov Alentejo, 19 m N.W. Beja with an old castle, on the small river of the same name an affluent of the Beja. Pop. 1570

ALVOR, a tn Portugal prov Algarve, on a streamlet of the same name, 8 m. N.E. by R. Lagos, about 3 m. from the S coast of the province. It is well built and exports excellent salt. Pop. 1260

ALVORNINHA a tn Portugal prov Estremadura, 54 m N. Lisbon. Pop. 1630

ALWALTON a par England co Huntingdon area 1040 sq. Pop. 332

ALWINGTON a par England co Devon 2655 sq. 4 m. S.W. Budeford. Pop. 574.

ALYTH, a vil and par Scotland, coes Perth and Forfar. The vil is pleasantly situated on the rising ground on the N side of the valley of Strathmore, 17 m. N Dundee, and is intersected by the streamlet Alyth. It consists of four principal streets, all rather narrow and crooked, but tolerably well kept. The houses are of red sandstone, roofed with blue slate, and substantially built. Excellent water brought in pipes from a distance, is abundant and the town is well lighted with gas. The parish church which was erected about 10 years since, at a cost of about £7000 is a handsome building with a very elegant spire. The ruins of the old parish church, consisting of three arches, which stand conspicuously on an eminence in the centre of the town and are said to have been built by a bishop of Dunkeld, are still entire, and in good preservation. There are also a Free church a United Presbyterian church an Episcopal chapel, the parish school the Free church school two female schools, and a private school. The manufacture of coarse linens, chiefly for exportation, affords employment to the majority of the population. There is also a small factory for carding and spinning wool. Considerable quantities of shoes are likewise made here. Alyth is the market town for an extensive agricultural district. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1489 by James III. and is governed by a baron ballie, who holds a court on the first Tuesday of every month. The par is about 12 m. in length by 3 in breadth. The scenery in the vicinity is exceedingly beautiful. Pop of vil (1841) 1846 of par (1851) 2152.—(Correspondent in Alyth)

ALZANO MAGGIORE a tn Venetian Lombardy co. dist. of same name, prov of, and 4 m. N.E. from Bassano on the bank of the Sile. It is handsomely built, with wide clean streets and has a magnificent church, adorned with rare paintings and sculpture. Manufactures—Linen, woollen, cotton and silk fabrics, paper and lace. Pop. 2154.—The narrower comprising the S extremity of the Val Serena and its adjacent hills is extremely picturesque and productive. Grain, wine, oil, fruits, and vegetables are raised in vast quantities, and of superior quality. The mulberry tree is also much cultivated and the hill sides covered with forests of oak, pine, and chestnut. Pop. 13,082.—(Dress. For. Italia)

ALZENAU a market tn Bavaria, on the Kitzbühel, 10 m. N. Aachenbach and 30 m. E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It is the seat of a local court, and has a royal castle some mills, and manufactures of hats. Pop. 1041

ALZEY [anc. Alzeu], a tn, Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. hill of same name, on the Salza, in the centre of a valley encircled by hills, 18 m. S.W. Mainz. It is walled; has three churches, two Protestant, and one R. Catholic a handsome market place, brick works and manufactures of leather, linen, and stockings. Its common and castle ruins are of considerable importance. The ancient Alzeu destroyed by the French in 1699 Pop. 4890.—The R. Alzeu produces corn and rye, chiefly the latter and some excellent wine. Pop. 20,000

AMACUSA, or AMAKUSA, an isl. in the Japanese empire, off the W coast of the Island of Kionosiro or Kionosiro. The centre of Amakusa is about lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 150° 10' E. Its extreme N.W. point is 18 m. S.E. Cape Nooka.

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AMADIYAH a tn Asiatic Turkey in Kurdistan co. cap. of an independent principality of the same name, 76 m. N.W. Mosul. It stands on a rocky terrace of limestone and is of considerable size but is now nearly in ruins not more than a third of the houses being habitable, while a fourth part only of the bazaar can be made use of the remainder being in a state of decay. It is entered by two gates, and is defended at various points by guard houses, towers and irregularly-constructed bastions, and by a castle, in which a garrison is maintained. The town contains a solitary minaret, and the residence of a pasha, the lower part of which is built of stone the upper mud. The Jews, who are the most numerous body in the town, occupy 70 dwellings and have three synagogues.—(Ainsworth's Visit to the Chaldeans)

AMAGER, sometimes erroneously called AMAX, an isl. Denmark, separated from the ist. of Seeland and city of Copenhagen merely by the harbour of the latter part of which is 6000 and the suburb of Christianshavn, are built on it area, about 20 sq. m. It is flat, well cultivated, and may be regarded as the kitchen garden of the capital, with which it is connected by means of bridges across the harbour. Its inhabitants exclusive of Christianshavn, about 6500 are descended chiefly from 24 Dutch families, who settled down here from N. H. land in 1616. Lime burning and the manufacturing of wire and candles, soap, and printed manure, are carried on.

AMAL, a tn Sweden 114 of, and 49 m. N.E. from Wenersborg in Dalarna advantageously but not beautifully situated on the N.W. shore of Lake Wenner lat. 59° 58' 39" N. lon. 12° 41' 56" E. (L.) It is intersected by a small stream, is built with tolerable regularity and has a rather handsome church. The harbour is convenient and the inhabitants, 1457 in number are chiefly occupied in boat traffic on the lake, in retail trade, and agriculture.

AMALFI a city and seaport, Naples, prov. Principato Citra, on the Gulf and 9 m. W.S.W. from Salerno lat. 40° 48' N. lon. 14° 37' 10" E. (C) The city whose position is extremely picturesque, extends over the summits of a series of lofty rocks still crowded with embattled walls and ruined towers—memorials of its former greatness. The public buildings are now a remarkable. Amongst them a large cathedral,



THE CATHEDRAL, AMALFI.—From Hotel Metropole in Florence.

of Byzantine architecture, dedicated to St. Andrew whose body was deposited here in 1308. The city has an arsenal, some paper mills, several manufactures of serge, and an iron work. Its trade, which, at one time comprehended that of all the Levant, has now almost entirely disappeared; and with it, the greater proportion of the population, which has fallen from 50,000 to less than 4000. Amalfi rose early into importance, having attained the height of its prosperity during the 11th century at which time it was the great mart for all kinds of Eastern merchandise. It assumed the form of an independent republic, and continued to retain its rank as a commercial and maritime city for several centuries, when it fell into a decay.

from which it never afterwards recovered. Amalfi took an active part in the crusades and, for its zeal on that occasion was rewarded with the title of *Defender of the Faith*, by Leo IV. At this period the Amalfitans founded, in Palestine, the hospital of St John of Jerusalem; from which arose the famous military order of Malta. Amalfi was twice captured and plundered: first, by Robert Guiscard, the Norman conqueror, in 1073, and again, in 1190, by the Fieschi, on which occasion the latter found a copy of the Pandects of Justinian. It is the birthplace of Flavio Gioia, to whom the invention of the mariner's compass has been assigned, though his merit is limited to that of having greatly improved it: and of Masaniello, the fabricator of Naples. Pop. 8439.

AMALLAPOORAM a tn. Hindostan, in the Circars, on one of the mouths of the Godavary 65 m. E.N.E. Masulipatam. Its inhabitants, who exceed 5000 are engaged in weaving cotton fabrics.

AMAMBAHI of AMANABAY a mountain range and river S. America. The mountain range stretches from the serris Galbanon Thrill, in the S. of prov. Matto-Grosso, in a S. direction into Paraguay till it meets with the Cordillera de Maracay running S. and W. It is about 700 m. long, forms the watershed between the Parana and the Paraguay rivers, and from its E. slope flows the river of the same name, E. to the Parana, where it joins about lat. 28° 15' S. lon. 54° 30' W. after a total course of about 140 m. direct distance.

AMANA—1 A river, Venezuela, prov. Cumana, rises a little W. of lat. 9° 40' N. lon. 64° 18' W. from wh. it flows, first in a E.E. direction then N.E. and falls into the Gulf of Paria, lat. 10° N. Its entire course being about 140 m.—2 A lake, Brazil, formed by a deflection of the Tijuca, itself a stream flowing out of the Japara an affluent of the Amazon from the N. 11 leagues in lat. 2° 35' S. lon. 64° 58' W., and is about 30 m. long by 10 m. broad. About 8 m. N. from the lake is a vil. of the same name.

AMANAPOOR, a military station in the 1st Ceylon standing partly on the top, and partly at the foot, of a steep mountain 2000 ft. high in lat. 7° 15' N. lon. 80° 45' E.

AMANCE, several places France.—1 [unc. *Amance*.] A tn. and com. dep. Haute-Rhine, 10 m. N.W. Vesoul has potteries. The wicks, and pile of white mud used in glass making. Pop. 1032.—2 A vil. and com. dep. Aube, 13 m. from Bar-sur-Aube manufactures good pottery. Pop. 550.—3, [unc. *Amance*.] A vil. and com. dep. Meurthe 37 m. N.W. Nancy formerly a fortified place. Pop. 549.—4, A small river dep. Aube, rising a short way above the village of Amance, and falling into the Aube below Basse-Fontaine.

AMAND (fr.) several villages and communes, France.—1 A vil. and com. dep. Manche, 9 m. from St. Lo. Pop. 1407.—2 A vil. and com. dep. Maine, 6 m. from Vitry le François. Pop. 1820.—3, *St. Amand-de-Coly* a vil. and com., dep. Dordogne 15 m. from Salnt. Pop. 1071.—4, *St. Amand-le-Mans*, a tn. and com., dep. Nièvre, cap. com. manufactures of pottery. Pop. 1845.—5, *St. Amand-Magnennes*, a vil. and com., dep. Haute-Vienne, 17 m. from Bellac. Pop. 1802.—6, *St. Amand-sur-Sèvre*, a tn. and com., dep. Deux-Sèvres, 15 m. from Breteuil. Pop. 1491.—Besides these there are several others all small.

AMAND (fr.) or *St. AMAND-MOURET*, a tn. France, dep. Cher on the Marmande, a tributary of the Cher near the junction of those streams cap. com. and arrond. of same name; 24 m. E.S.E. Bourges. It is newly built; the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, and of a communal college. There are here manufactures of wooden clogs, and of oaks and other kinds of leather and in the neighbourhood are iron forges cannon foundries, and porcelain works. A lively trade in grain, wine, chestnuts, timber iron, slaves, hemp leather goat skins, and the cattle of the district, is also carried on. A branch of the Grand Canal crosses St. Amand with a Montignon, and the old mines of Commeny. At no great distance are the ruins of the Castle of Montbrun originally fortified by the Duke of Sully the celebrated minister of Henry IV. and formerly regarded as one of the strongest places in the kingdom. Pop. 6947.—The arrond. contains 17 cnes and 125 coms. Pop. in 1846 103,732.

AMAND-LES-BAUX (fr.) an eme. tn. France, dep. du Nord 1 m. S. of the Scarpe, cap. com., 7 m. N.W. Valenciennes. It has a communal college, and is the centre of the flax-growing district and possesses manufactures of porce-

lain lace thread, leather soap flannel oil, woollen stockings, cotton covarets, and shawls with several distilleries and tanneries and some boatbuilding yards. A considerable trade is carried on in oil, wine, linen, soap, thread, cotton and woollen goods, lace, &c. About 8 m. from the town are mineral waters and mud baths, which have been celebrated for two centuries and still continue to be well frequented. The water is clear and not very unpleasant, but has a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. It is said to be very efficacious in paralytic and nervous affections. The walks in the vicinity are finely wooded. A Benedictine abbey founded here, in 834, by St. Amand, was destroyed at the Revolution and all that now remains of it is the chapel, which was built in 1638, and has a height of 900 ft. Pop. 5812.

AMAND ROCHE SAVIRE (fr.) a tn. and com. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. com., 9 m. S. Clermont. In the vicinity are chalybeate springs and lead mines. Pop. 2376.

AMANS (fr.) several towns, villages, and communes, France.—1 A vil. and com., dep. Aveyron, cap. com., 14 m. from Epoufex. Pop. 1331.—2 *St. Amans-Beauregard*, a tn. and com., dep. Tarn, cap. com., on the Thoré, which separates it from the town of St. Amans Valroze. Manufactures are cloth, bonnets, wool, and chess ware, and brick. It has a Protestant church, and is the birthplace of Marshal Soult. 1 op. 2686.—3 *St. Amans Valroze*, a vil. and com., dep. Tarn, on the Thoré, 1 m. from Castres. Pop. 1826.—Besides these there are several others, all small.

AMANTEA, a seaport in Naples, on the Mediterranean prov. Calabria Citra, dist. Paola, 14 m. S.W. Cosenza lat. 39° 15' N. lon. 16° 20' E. It is surrounded with walls, has an old castle, four parish churches, several convents, and a high school founded by Ferdinand IV. There are some hot springs in the vicinity. The town is believed to be built on the site of the ancient Syzaca. Pop. 2814.

AMARANTE, an eme. tn. Portugal prov. Entre Douro e Minho on the Tamega crossed here by a handsome stone bridge, 84 m. N.E. Oporto pleasantly situated in a fine district, and forming the residence of several noble families. It is well built, and has two churches, a Latin school, an hospital and poor's house but is a dull decayed place. Pop. 1809.

AMARAPURA, or *AMARAPURA*, a city Burmah formerly cap. of the empire on the l. bank of the Irrawaddy 10 m. N.E. Ava; lat. 22° 0' N. lon. 95° 18' E. founded in 1783 by the Burmese monarch, Mindonpra Pwa and made the capital instead of Ava—the ancient, and recently again the capital. The city lies about three-fourths of a mile from the Irrawaddy and consists of a large fortress, with extensive suburbs, stretching for about 4 m. along the river. The houses are generally of wood, with tiled roofs but some have mats and bamboos covered with shingles, or thatch and a few chiefly belonging to the royal family are of brick and mortar. Those of the chief persons are surrounded by a wooden enclosure, and along the ridges of every house are ranged earthen pots, filled with water to be used in case of fire. The fortifications are, the sides of which are about 2400 yards, having large bastions at the angles and along each side 11 smaller ones, and three gates. The whole is of brick, surrounded by a ditch 50 ft. wide, and 15 deep, crossed by causeways leading to the gates. It is almost impregnable by the natives, but would soon yield to the force of artillery. In the N.W. angle is placed the royal library, the books being kept in about 100 wooden closets, curiously ornamented. Throughout the city there is a great number of temples and pagodas, which, from the expensive gliding of their roofs, have a very splendid appearance. In 1800 its population amounted to 175,000, but the seat of government having been removed back to Ava in 1819 it has greatly fallen off, and does not now exceed 80,000.—*Crawford's Embassy to Ava Hamilton's East India Co. Asiatic Journal*.

AMABGURA an isl. and volcano, S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Friendly Islands lat. 17° 56' S. lon. 174° 16' W. (n.) The volcano, which is 1600 ft. in height, has only recently become active.

AMARIBO or *MANA*, a river in French Guayana, rises about lat. 2° 55' N. and after a course, nearly due N. of 145 m. falls into the Atlantic 20 m. E. the embouchure of the river Marony or Marawina.

AMASREE *AMASREEH*, or *AMASTRA* [anc. *Amastri*], a town in Asiatic Turkey on a rocky peninsula on the Black Sea 188 m. E. N. E. Constantinople; lat. 41° 48' N.; lon. 33° 20' E. Here are Grecian, Roman, Byzantine and Genoese remains. The town overlooks the sea to the N., but its greatest exterior fronts E. Pop. nearly 1000.

AMASIA [anc. *Amaseia*] a town in Asiatic Turkey 60 m. N. from the city of the Irons [anc. *Arslan*] cap. from its embouchure at Cape Tekeshchik, on the Black Sea, 51 m. N. W. Tokat; lat. 40° 58' N. lon. 36° 15' E. It is picturesquely situated in a deep valley overhung by lofty precipitous rocks, through which flows the Irons, crossed within the limits of the city by four bridges, one of which is very old and apparently of Roman construction. The streets, like all those of eastern towns, are narrow and tortuous; the principal are lined with Saracenic buildings, either in ruin, or used as mosques. Many of the houses are built of stone, but nearly all of them have a mean appearance. The houses are small and ill supplied. One of the most disagreeable and yet striking sights frequent in this town, is presented by the number and horrid tameness of the large white vultures, which perform, with alacrity and zeal the disgusting office of street sweepers and scavengers. (Hamilton) The castle and Acropolis are situated on the summit of a lofty rock on the opposite side of the river the banks of which are fringed with gardens, wherever its waters could be raised for the purposes of irrigation. Of the Acropolis

Greek geographer was born in this city of which he gives a very lively and graphic account, much of it applicable to its present condition. The number of houses in the town are about 4000 of which 350 are inhabited by Armenians. (Hamilton's *Asia Minor*).

AMATACA. See YORK ISLAND.

AMATITLAN or *AMATITZAN* a town and lake Central America, state Guatemala. The town, about 15 m. S. the city of Guatemala, lat. 14° 30' N. lon. 90° 17' W. is irregularly built and none of the houses have more than the ground story and are principally constructed of mud, beaten hard with a wooden mallet, after being put into a wooden box of the dimensions of the walls, which box is moved from place to place till the desired height, length, and breadth are attained. Each house has a large yard and a plantation of cactus attached to it, the leaves of which are cut and ranged in long narrow sheds to preserve the cochineal insect in the winter season. The walls in the town are all brickish and most of those in the vicinity particularly in low situations, being hot, but perfectly clear and free from impurities. Amatitlan is a place of some antiquity having been one of the principal seats of the Jesuits, who had large sugar estates in the vicinity. The inhabitants nearly all mulattoes and mestizos, are active, industrious and enterprising. Pop. from 10 000 to 12 000. — The LAKE is close by the town to the S. E. It is about 11 or 12 m. in length, between 2 and 3 m. in breadth and is of great depth. Immense quantities of pumice stone may generally be found floating on its waters, and lying on its shores. In many places around springs of boiling water gush out, some of them emitting large volumes of steam. Two streams enter the lake, and one larger than both united, runs out of it. It contains a great abundance and variety of fish including a species of small size of exquisite flavour. — (Dunlop's *Central America* Hissel's *Guatemala*).

AMATITZAN a town, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II 91 m. N. W. Aversa, on a hill close by the sea of the Tronto. It has five parish churches, two *monte-di-pietà*, a high school, and manufactures of blankets. Pop. 5000.

AMAXICHI or *AMAKHCHIKI* a town, cap. Santa Marta one of the Ionian Isles, on its N. coast lat. 38° 50' N. lon. 20° 40' E. It stands on a sandy Arctian plain in the neighbourhood of unwholesome salt marshes, and is subject to frequent earthquakes. It has one wide street, houses generally of wood and a square, in which is the governor's house, and an ancient marble statue. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, and has numerous churches, two harbours for small vessels, manufactures of cotton and leather and a considerable trade. At the distance of about 1½ m. from the town on a low sandy peninsula, is the castle of Santa Marta, which was taken by the British in 1810 and is now generally occupied by a British garrison. A few miles from the town are still to be seen some remains of the ancient *Leucas*. Pop. 5000. — (Murray's *Handbook* Balbi, *Abregé de Géographie*).

AMAXICHI a river Florida, U. States, having its source in the Seminole swamps lat. 28° 15' N. lon. 81° 57' W. It flows first in a N. W. direction, then S. W. and W till it falls into the Gulf of Florida, about 4 m. S. from Green Island lat. 28° 30' N. Its whole course is about 80 m.

AMAY a rural cant. Belgium prov. Liège on the road from Liège to Namur traversed E. to W. by the Meuse. The inhabitants are principally brickmakers and in spring leave their houses in hundreds to ply their trade in distant quarters returning in winter. The soil is low, some works, and some trade in wood and dried fruits. Pop. 3848.

AMAZON *AMAZON* *ORIELANA*, or *SOLIMOS*, the various names given to a large river in S. America, but better and more generally known by the first. It rises in the Andes on the W. coast of S. America, traverses the entire breadth of that vast continent from W. to E. and falls into the N. Atlantic Ocean, about 100 m. S. W. distance, including the windings of the stream, of 4000 m. It drains an area, according to some authorities of two millions and a half and according to others of one million and a half of square miles is navigable for 2200 m. from the sea, and is 96 m. wide at its mouth. It is thus the largest river on the globe as regards the volume of its waters, which is so powerful as to force its way into the ocean, without meeting with the latter to a distance of 800 m. but according to Berghaus, it is inferior to the Missouri-Mississippi in the length of its course, which



AMASIA.—From W. J. Hamilton Asia Min.

nothing now remains but a portion of the walls and towers, and an ancient subterranean passage of 500 ft. in depth at the bottom of which is a well of clear cold water. In remote times, a flight of steps led to this subterranean fountain but these are now either entirely worn away or filled up with mud. On the highest point of the rock on which the Acropolis stands, are some remains of two Hellenic towers of beautiful construction. The other objects of greatest interest in this ancient city are the tombs of the kings, described by Strabo who was born here. They are five in number and consist of excavations in the steep face of the rock on which the castle is built, about 100 ft. above its base. Three of these caverns face W. and E. the former are very accessible being approachable by an open gallery scooped out of the perpendicular face of the cliff and protected by a low parapet of rock which has been left. The import trade of Amasia is insignificant, but a considerable traffic is carried on in wine, grain, madder cotton, and particularly silk, the quantity of which, produced in 1841 was 132 000 lbs. European agents exported about 14 000 lbs. the same year. The raw silk of Amasia was long badly prepared, and thought unfit for the English market, the quality has lately much improved. Nothing is known of the early history or foundation of Amasia, beyond the information imparted by its ancient coins, that after the conquest of Asia Minor by the Romans, and during the whole continuance of the empire, it bore the title of Metropolis of Pontus. On the earlier coins, the name is spelled *Amaseia*, and on those struck under the early Roman emperors, *Amasia*. As already mentioned Strabo the ancient

taken by the windings, although greater when taken in a direct line. The numbers given by him are—Amazon, direct course, 1781 m. winding, 3548 m. Muscum-Mississippi, direct, 1881 m.; winding, 4096 m. Some geographers assume that the sources of the Amazon to be the Tanguara and Uçayali and others, the Uçayali and Aguarica, the former originating in the Lake Lencachaca, Peru lat. 10° 30' S. lon. 76° 25' W; the Aguarica, the principal head stream of the Uçayali, rising in lat. 15° 35' S. lon. 75° 0' W about 80 m. W the Lake of Titicaca. From the junction of the Tanguara and Uçayali, which takes place near St. Joaquim de Omeana, after their having been increased by numerous large tributaries about lat. 4° 35' S. lon. 72° 30' W to the junction of the Rio Negro, the river is frequently called the Solimões; and from the junction of the latter stream to the ocean, it bears the name Amazon or Amazonas. The course of the river may be described generally as W to E from the junction of the Uçayali and Tanguara, though not without occasional and sometimes wide deviations. During its course, it is joined by various tributaries from both the N. and S., some of them very large streams. Of this class is the Rio Negro, which flows from the N. and falls into the Amazon in lon. 69° W after a course of 1400 or 1500 m., and the Madeira not greatly inferior in size to the Amazon, which from the S. which joins the latter in about lon. 58° 30' W., after a course of about 1800 m. The head stream of this affluent, the Rio Grande, or Guapari, which unites with the Beni in forming the Madeira, rises S. of the Andes of Cochabamba, in the same plateau from which flows the Pichumayo, an affluent of the Paraguay, and the sources of the Guapari, on E. branch of the Madeira, flow within 3 m. of the waters of the Aguarica, one of the head streams of the Paraguay, by so narrow a watershed are the waters of the Amazon and La Plata at these localities parted. Two other large tributaries are the Coquiza or Japura, which flowing from the N. falls into the Amazon in lon. 65° W and the Napo which proceeding also from the N. joins it at 71° 30' W. At this point, which is about 125 m. from the junction of the Tanguara with the Uçayali its breadth is 900 fathoms, and its depth more than 100 fms. Between the confluence of the Negro, lon. 69° W, and the Madeira, lon. 58° 30' W, its breadth is about 5 m. extending occasionally to twice that breadth where islands are numerous, as they are indeed, throughout the whole course of the river. The width of the river gradually increases towards its embouchure, until its opposite banks can hardly be discerned. Its general depth from the sea to

subject to great floods being, on an average, about 2½ m. per hour in some places it is 4 m. per hour in others less than the lowest velocity named. In the last 700 m. of its course it falls but 12 ft. or one-fifth of an inch per mile. In the dry season, its rapidity is greatly diminished. The river is perceptibly affected by the tides as far up as the town of Orléans, or about 400 m. from its mouth. The singular phenomenon, known by the name of the bore, occurs at the mouth of the Amazon two days before, and two days after the full moon. This is the rushing of the waters of the ocean into the river in the form of huge waves, of from 10 to 15 ft. perpendicular height, three or four of which follow each other in succession, with irresistible force. The great river traverses a region thickly covered with dense and lofty forests, inhabited by wild animals and numerous small tribes of savages. It abounds in fish and in turpentine, and large alligators are frequently seen lying motionless on its muddy banks. The Amazon being navigable, as already remarked for 3200 m. from the sea, and having a communication with the Orinoco by the Casiquiare, the S. arm of its bifurcation, which falls into the Rio Negro, presents in conjunction with its principal tributaries all of them also navigable for great distances from their junction with the main stream—a system of inland water communication more extensive than is to be found on any other part of the globe.

Tributaries.—The known tributaries of the Amazon worth noticing, besides those already named, are the Hyabary or Juary which joins the Amazon at lon. 68° 30' W the Jutay at lon. 67° W; the Jurua, at lon. 65° 30' W the Telle, at lon. 65° W the Cuvary, at lon. 64° W the Mama, at lon. 63° W the Turu or Furu at lon. 62° 30' W the Tapaya, at lon. 55° W and the Xingú the last of the large tributaries, at lon. 52° W all proceeding from the S. From the N. the only river of note that joins the Amazon, so far as is known besides those mentioned elsewhere namely the Napo the Japura, the Negro, the Putumayo, which falls into it at lon. 68° W after a course of about 1000 m. All these rivers unite with the Amazon below the junction of the Uçayali with the Tanguara.

The mouth of the Amazon was discovered in the year 1600, by Vincent Fares Pinzon but the first European who descended its stream was Francis Orellana, a Spaniard who, in 1539 sailed from the Rio Napo to the embouchure of the Amazon. It was this adventurer who first reported the existence of a community of female warriors on the banks

of the river who were without the right breast, which they had removed while young, in order to permit of a free use of the bow and hence the name Amazon, which signifies, 'wanting a breast, now the popular name of the stream. The name Orellana, by which it is also known, was derived from the Spanish adventurer above spoken of. The origin of its third name Marañon, is uncertain, but is believed to be derived from that of an Indian name

by which some parts of its banks was inhabited.—(Bonville's *Physical Geography* Lyell's *Geology* Lieut. Bayly's *Account of the Rivers Amazon and Japura*; E. Parry's *Travels in Asia, Persia, and on the Russian River*, Humboldt's *Aspects of Nature* &c.)

AMAZUMA, a large cr. W Africa, E. bank of the Niger about lat. 5° 10' N; lon. 6° 18' E. It is beautifully situated,



the Rio Negro, or from lon. 50° to 60° W about 50 m. in a straight line, as now is less than 20 fathoms higher up, it varies from 10 to 12 and is navigable by the largest vessels up to the junction of the Tanguara and Uçayali. Beyond this point some drawing more than 50 ft. water can proceed with safety the Uçayali, which flows through the Pompa del Sacramento, is so obstructed by rapids and cataracts, as to render navigation far

above its junction with the Tanguara quite impossible. The navigation of the Amazon is in many places not without danger from numerous shoals, from the narrowness of its channels, and, in the lower part of its course, from floating trees brought down by the Madeira. In 1848, a steamer succeeded the river as far as the Rio Negro. The rapidity of the stream is considerable, especially during the rainy season, when it is

and has a cheerful and cleanly appearance.—(Allen's *5000* Expedition.)

AMBABICOOI, a vil Lower Egypt, 66 m N W Cairo lat. 30° 17' N lon. 30° 21' E in the Natron valley

AMBALEGA, a to. Isl. Madura, Indian Archipelago It lies near the centre of the island, is surrounded by fine wood, has a temple, and 4000 inhabitants

AMBATIKI an Isl. S. Pacific, one of the Feejee group, of some shape, and rising to a height of 750 ft. lat. 17° 49' S lon. 179° 11' W (s). It has little wood, but produces yams, and other edible vegetable productions in abundance. Pigs are also numerous but the natives do not willingly part with them. When visited by Commander Wilkes of the U States Exploring Expedition, there were 500 inhabitants on the island whom that officer represents as being civil, letting them have tere and yams in plenty

AMBATO or **HAMATO** (ARUNTO D. a to. Ecuador 100 m. S E Quito It was destroyed in 1808 by an eruption of the volcano of Cotacachi. It was rebuilt shortly afterwards, and soon became more flourishing than before. It has some good buildings, and an active trade in grain, sugar and cochineal; the latter being produced in the vicinity in abund and, and of excellent quality

AMBAU or **AMBOU** a small Isl., S. Pacific, one of the Feejee group, connected with a larger island by a coral reef fordable at high water lat 16° 30' S; lon. 178° E It is only 1 m. in length, and about half a mile in breadth, but is of importance from having a large town of the same name, from its being the seat of a kind of sovereign authority and from its chiefs having obtained a political ascendancy over the neighbouring islands. The town entirely covers the island. The inhabitants, like those of the Feejee Islands generally are savage and treacherous and have, on more than one occasion, murdered the captains and crews of vessels visiting the island previously throwing them off their guard by professions of friendship

AMBLELAKIA or **AMBLAKIA** a to. European Turkey prov. Thessaly or Trikala on the S. slope of Mount Ossa, above the pass of Tempe, 15 m N E Larissa. Amblelakis was at one time famous for its cotton yarn spinning, and dyeing but the former has been nearly annihilated by the cheaper productions of England. The trade was, at the time above alluded to, carried on upon joint-stock principles the work people sharing in the profits but misunderstandings amongst themselves, allowed abroad, and the successful rivalry of Britain put an end to the prosperity of the town. The town is still, from its romantic site, and the fine scenery around, a place of interest to the traveller. The heights in the vicinity are covered with vineyards, from the produce of which an excellent wine, resembling claret, is produced. The pop. in 1788 was 4000 it rose to 8000; and has now sunk below 8000 Many of the inhabitants are said to be Germans, though all wear the Eastern dress

AMBER, or **AMBERICA**, a to. Hindostan, the one cap. of the Jeypor territories in Ammer lat. 26° 27' N lon. 75° 40' E about 5 m N by E. Jeypor now the capital. The town has on the bank of a small lake surrounded by steep mountains. It is now in ruins, and nearly depopulated, but its former grandeur is attested by its lofty pagodas, large reservoir and numerous arches and pavilions through which a narrow winding street leads to a second steep ascent, paved with granite, and conducting through several Gothic gateways to the summit palaces of the rajah, still in good preservation. The stone and marble sculpture, and other ornaments of the interior of this edifice, are surpassed only by those of the celebrated Tapa Mahal, at Agræ. Higher up the hill stands a grim-looking edifice, formerly used as the public treasury but now as a state prison. The royal gardens occupy a small island in the lake, and part of its E. bank.—(Hamilton's *East India Soc. Hobbs's Journal*.)

AMBERL, Ammer, or Ammo (CARE) Madagascar of which it forms the N extremity lat. 11° 57' 30" S lon. 49° 19' E. (s). It is a low point of land, consisting of a ledge of rocky islets, having 15 islets close to them and 20 or 25 Atoms about half a mile distant. The currents set generally strong to the W all the year from this point.

AMBERG a to. Bavaria, formerly cap. of Upper Palatinate, on both sides of the Vils, which divides it into the upper and lower town; 35 m. E Nuremberg. It is enclosed

within a double wall, now used as a public walk, is well built, and has broad and clean streets; it contains a lyceum, gymnasium, theological seminary normal school, public library, several well-endowed hospitals, 10 churches, convent for noble ladies, theatre, and houses of correction. Among the principal buildings are the palace royal arsenal salt magazine, church of St. Martin, and the guildhall. It has a royal manufactory of arms, which produces yearly from 10 000 to 20 000 muskets of the best quality, and also manufactures of cotton stuffs, hats, playing cards, tobacco, and stoneware with a considerable trade in salt. The principal glassworks of Bavaria are here but the town is chiefly indebted for its prosperity to its iron mines, which annually produce about 8000 tons of ore. In the vicinity there is a seam of coal and both porcelain clay and fuller's earth are found. Here, on August 24 1796, the Archduke Charles defeated the rearguard of the French army under General Jourdan 10 p. 11 000

AMBERGIBIS ISLAND an Isl. off the coast of Honduras and in the bay of that name 30 m. N N E Dulles. The E or Reef point is lat. 18° 8' N and lon. 87° 50' W (s), the N and admitting a passage for boats between that and the main. It is about 20 m. in length and 3 broad running N N E and S S W

AMBERLEY a par England co. Sussex 2900 ac Pop 671

AMBERT a to. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme (Auvergne) on the Dore, cap. arrond. 36 m. S E Clermont. It is, in general well built, but the streets are narrow and crooked, and have rather a dull and gloomy appearance. Ambert is rather a stirring place. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and one of commerce, and has a communal college, a chamber of manufactures, and an agricultural society. Manufactures.—Woolen stuffs flag bonnets for ships, blankets, serges, ribbons lace, hosiery, pins and a laying cards. Above 60 factories are employed in making fine printing paper. Ambert is the principal mart for Auvergne goods, which are much consumed in France. In the neighbourhood are the cold mineral waters of Thiers. The arrond.—area about 170 sq m.—contains eight cans. Pop. arrond. 92 940 in. 36 8.

AMBLANGODDE a large vil Ceylon, about 33 m S. Calcutta, and 19 N Galle. The houses are mostly covered with tiles. The inhabitants are employed in fishing and in the coasting trade between Ceylon and the coast of Coromandel. There is a school here belonging to the Wesleyan missionaries.—(Ceylon Soc.)

AMBLAU a small Isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, 12 m. S E Boero, and 45 m. S W Ambona lat. (N E point) 4° 49' S lon. 137° 10' E (s). It is egg-shaped hilly intersected by various streamlets and is the most fruitful island in the Dutch government of Ambona. On its shores and coasts, shell fish and various kinds of sea fish are found but the poor inhabitants derive the principal part of their food from the neighbouring island of Boero. It was at one time populous but now contains only about 2000 inhabitants.—(Van der Aa.)

AMBLESIDE, a market tn. and chapelry England, co. Westmorland. The town is 11 m. N W Kendal picturesque situated on the steep declivity of a hill near the head or N extremity of Lake Windermere. It is very old and is irregularly built; but in the immediate vicinity there are many handsome houses and villas with beautiful gardens attached and in the town are a church rebuilt in 1813 and a free school, founded in 1721. Woolen cloth is manufactured here to a considerable extent and petty sessions are held in it. It is also one of the polling places for the county. Market day Wednesday two fairs annually for horned cattle and sheep. A number of Roman remains have been found here at various times. Pop 1592

AMBLESTON a par S Wales, co. Pembroke area, 3906 ac. 8 m N by E H. strifordwest. Pop 598.

AMBLETEUSE, a small seaport in France formerly of some importance, but now much decayed dep. Pas de Calais, 5 m N Boulogne-sur-mer. In 1804, Napoleon, during his threatened invasion of England, made much use of Ambleteuse for his flat-bottomed boats and he gave orders for the improvement of the harbour but the accumulations of the sand rendered the attempt fruitless. James II on his flight from England in 1690, landed here. Pop 573.

AMBLEVE, a river which rises in the Prussian prov. of the Lower Rhine 30 m. E.B.E. Biezenbach, flows W., and enters Belgium by Prov. Liege, and falls into the Ourthe at Dinant, 11 m. S. Liege. It has a course of about 50 m., of which the last 7 are navigable.

AMBOINA, or **AMONTA** (Malay *Jabon*—Gow) an isl. Indian Archipelago the most important, though not the largest, of the Moluccas, esp. of same name, lying S. of Ceram, and E. of Boeroo isl. (Allypourt) 8° 48' S. lon. 127° 59' E. (N.). It is the seat of the Dutch governor of the residence or government of Ambona, which includes, besides the island of Ambona, Boeroo, Amilang, Sammpa, Kilang, Esusa, Haroko, Hoo men or Saparoon, Moos-lant or Hils, m. all of which are under governors, and military posts. The island of Ambona is composed of two sections, the N.W. and larger Hiton, and the S.E. Letimur united by the narrow isthmus of Bagovola, not more than half an hour's walk across. Between these two peninsulas is a deep bay forming the roadstead of the capital Ambona. The island is about 30 m. long, by 10 m. in breadth, at its broadest part, though generally it is not above 5 or 6 m. area, 332 sq. m. It is



subject to earthquakes, and of primitive formation grants in some localities rising even to the summits of the mountains while in others it underlies serpentine and recent calcareous deposits. In the valleys the soil is a reddish clay mixed with sand. The island is rocky and hilly, some of its heights are rounded and covered with a rich verdure, some of medium altitude, have the tops bare of vegetation and others are only covered with ferns. But the dark valleys and the shore tracts, have a rich and vigorous vegetation. The size of the island does not admit of large rivers, but there are numerous brooks and torrents, and good water for culinary purposes is plentiful. Still the island is not very fully cultivated in fact, when compared with Java, the cultivated tracts may be said to be as rare as in that fertile island are those that are uncultivated. This state of things probably arises from several causes. Though the valleys of Ambona are rich and capable of growing almost all tropical plants, yet a great part of the island is arid and rocky unsuited for general agriculture, though admirably adapted for raising the clove tree to the cultivation of which the small surplus of the native population have been in a great measure exclusively directed by the Dutch Government, at one time even by compulsion. Cloves, consequently are the staple produce of the island, the annual quantity produced being about 500,000 to 600,000 lbs. The tree (*Chromolaena odorata*) from which this valuable spice is obtained, is about 30 to 40 ft. high, branches not much spread, leaves small, oblong, bark dirty white and does not yield the clove until 15 years old. The average annual produce of a tree is variously stated at 3 to 6 lbs. gathered in October and November. Another reason for Ambona not being more extensively cultivated is the ease with which the people obtain sugar, the favourite food from the palm which grows plentifully in the woods. The pepper plant grows on the island and coffee cotton, indigo, and cinnamon, are cultivated with success, rice has been neglected, and is imported from Celebes. Among the trees of Ambona are ebony, rosewood, casuarina, sugar palm, cocoa nut, sago, yut building timber is

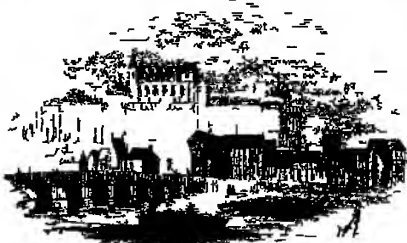
scarce and has to be imported from Java. The fauna of the island is poor. It has no sacrovervian animals, the rodents are only the Mus domesticus and one allied species, rodents there are none, pachyderms, only the wild hog and the horse the deer represents the ruminants, the dugong the antelope and sperm whale, the cetaceans; and there are no monotremata. Birds are more abundant than mammiferous animals, though by no means numerous in species. The most remarkable is the megapodidae, a small gallinaceous fowl found also plentifully in Australia. Insects are numerous, the class lepidoptera being more especially rich in species, of the most brilliant hues. The sea around the island teems with molluscs, in the shells of some species of which a considerable trade is carried on.

The animal world of Ambona has been supposed to be much more varied than it really is, from specimens in European collections having that island ascribed to them as their habitat while in reality obtained from other localities—they have merely been brought to Ambona, and shipped there. The climate of this island is healthier and more agreeable, than the generally of intertropical localities. The natives, of Malay race are of medium stature, mild, though very proud easily led, though quarrelous and generally very sober capital crimes are rare. They make good soldiers and are fond of military life. In costume, they resemble the Malays of Java. Many of the natives have been converted to Christianity under the care of the Dutch and are distinguished from the Mahometan population by a peculiarity in their dress. Considerable attention is paid to education, of which Ambona is the head quarters for all the surrounding islands. Native indolence and apathy, however, present strong barriers to rapid progress either in religion or education. The Mahometan religion was established in Ambona in 1615, the year in which the island was discovered by the Portuguese, who took possession of it in 1664 and introduced the Catholic faith. In 1605 the Dutch coveted the island, and expelled the Portuguese, and introduced Protestantism. In 1798 it was captured by the British, and was restored to the Dutch in 1801, at the peace of Amiens, but the island taken in 1810 and finally restored to Holland in 1814, at the treaty of Paris. Besides Ambona the capital there are several villages and two or three forts on the island. Pop. in 1841 29,569.—(Tomlinson, *Coup d'oeil sur l'Inde Néerlandaise* Van der Aa's *Nederlandsche Monument des Indes* Crawford's *Indien Archipelago*.)

AMBOINA or **AMONTA**, cap. ul. above named and of the Dutch residence or government of Ambona, Moluccas; lat. (Fort Victoria) 3° 41' S. lon. 127° 10' E. (N.) on this part of the island called Letimur, 3 E. side of the Bay of Ambona. It is of a triangular form and is clean, neat and regularly built, with straight and wide streets, intersected by numerous streams, planted on either side with shrubbery. The houses, built in the Dutch fashion, are generally of one story on account of the frequency of earthquakes. It has a governor's palace, townhouse, two Protestant churches, one for European the other for native Christians, an orphan hospital, theatre, and a large covered market place. A public garden is attached to the town, and a range of houses adorned by a double row of matting trees, and occupied by the principal inhabitants, terminates in a long esplanade, leading to the citadel of Fort Victoria, an irregular bastion built by the Portuguese, which, besides the usual appointments of such strongholds has stores for the annual produce of the clove plantations. The population of Ambona is composed of Malays, Europeans, and Chinese. The latter reside principally on the W. quarter where there is a large and well-stocked market, supplied with most of the luxuries and necessities of the climate. The bay of Ambona is about 20 m. long, by 2 to 7 broad, the route secure and commodious, and the anchorage good vessels may move close to the wooden jetty on which goods are discharged, in from 20 to 45 fathoms. The outer bay has neither shallows nor reefs dangerous to vessels, and everywhere it has a depth of about 50 fathoms. Pop. of it (which seems to be decreasing) in 1841, 8966.—(Montener des Indes Van der Aa. &c.)

AMBOISE [anc. Ambona] a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 13 m. E. Tours on the railway between that tn. and Orleans, 1. bank of the Loire, whose bed is here divided by a long narrow island, connected with the opposite banks by two bridges, one of them a handsome wooden structure, with stone

place. The town, though picturesque situated at the foot of a considerable acclivity crowned with an antique castle (the site, it is said, of a fort built by Julius Caesar) is not well built, and has rather a dull appearance. The castle, already mentioned which is the most remarkable building near Ambouse, was the residence of several successive kings at stands in a terraced garden, about 90 ft. above the level of the town and is flanked by two enormous towers. It was in



AMBOUSE.—From the observatory, in Saint Hippolyte at Philippeville.

this castle that the unhappy Huguenots, engaged in what is known as the Conspiracy of Ambouse met their doom. So great was the carnage that the stench of the dead bodies, which hung as headless trunks on the castle walls or lay scattered along the river drove away the court. In a cliff a little above the castle, near the old Convent des Minimes, are two caverns, called Caesar's granaries, hewn out of the rock. They have such fine stories access to which is obtained by means of a stone stair and are all regularly paved and vaulted with stone, and carefully plastered over with fine cement. The belief is, that Caesar having fortified a camp on the cliff above, employed these caverns as storehouses. Within the town, the only building worthy of notice is the parish church of St. Dennis, which was built by St. Martin and in the cemetery of which there is a very singular allegorical group, consisting of seven standing figures, in eastern costume apparently representing the solemn scenes of our Saviour's burial but said to be exact likenesses of some of the worst courtiers, male and female, that figured in the licentious court of Francis I. The manufactures of Ambouse are drabs, drug get, and bombazine also files rasps, and blunted steel which last bears a high name. The chief commerce is in wine, brandy and vinegar. It was in this town, in 1660 that the Calvinists first were called Huguenots a word of German origin, and intended as an epithet of contempt and disgrace, but which merely signifies *confraternities*. Pop. 4869.

AMBOISES BAY and ISLANDS, on the S.W. coast Africa north of Mozambique. The bay is about 17 m. N.W. the mouth of the Cameroons river and directly opposite the N.E. extremity of the island of Fernando Po lat. 4° 0' N. lon. 9° 12' E. The district in which it is situated is extremely mountainous, its isolated peak near the bay rising to a height of about 5000 ft. while the highest summit of a range a little further N. attains an elevation of 13,760 ft. The peak of this mountain says Capt. Allen, which the natives call Munga-mu-Lobah, or God's Mountain, from its great height and from its having been seen, as they assert, to emit fire was often lighted up most brilliantly by the morning sun, while the dark shadows thrown across its base involved all the lower part in gloom, hiding the deep ravines which furrow its rugged sides. The hills are clothed to within a third of their summit with beautiful forest trees, and are intersected by valleys covered with the richest soil. The entire region around the bay is evidently of volcanic origin, although it appears to have been in a state of repose for ages. The salubrity of this particular part of the African coast is spoken of by Capt. Allen in strong terms of commendation.—THE MOUNTAINS in the bay are all small, but the appearance of some of them is exceedingly picturesque. The largest and most

beautiful Mendoloh is about half a mile in length; it rises abruptly from the sea to a height of about 200 ft. and is steep on all sides. It is covered with a rich soil of decomposed basalt, and with very little labour yields yams, plantains, cocoa nuts, &c. magnificent trees of bombax, African oak, camwood, ironwood &c., also abound in it. There are likewise several springs of water. Notwithstanding these advantages, the island is but thinly peopled. Abobbi or Pirate Island is a mere accumulation of huge fragments of rock piled upon each other in the wildest confusion; but numerous clusters of native huts nestling in the crevices, or perched on open spaces, overlooking by cliffs crowned with beautiful foliage, give it a singularly picturesque appearance. Capt. Allen's account of his landing on this wild rocky islet is amusing. Having previously propitiated the chief with a bottle of rum the captain, accompanied by two officers, landed on a small pebbly bay. Here, in consequence, we looked in vain for a path leading to the summit or inhabited part, which was already covered with black holes, maliciously watching our progress. Two lugs met us, and showed a narrow ledge, which seemed to be perfectly inaccessible, except to goats. They were desired to lead the way and we followed up what appeared to be the edge of a basaltic dyke, where hands were so much in requisition as feet. We scrambled up, however, as fast as their more practiced *Montagnes* to the great

admiration of the crowd on the summit. It was rather a nervous feat, as one false step would have dashed us to atoms. The congested huts were found to be swarming with children goats dogs, pigs &c. The people are robust and healthy looking having, apparently abundance of the necessities of life they chiefly subsist by fishing exchanging the produce of the sea for vegetables, bananas, yams, &c. with their neighbours on the mainland. The other principal island is called Damoh. The habitations of the people here are superior to those of Abobbi or Pirata's Island. They occupy the centre and highest part of the island the sloping sides afford good browsing to numerous goats. There is no cultivation, and but a poor supply of water. The inhabitants are civil and industrious, and live also chiefly by fishing. Previous to 1853 no European intercourse existed with these islands.—(Allen's *Yeger Expedition*.)

AMBOLO or AMBULU, a rich and beautiful valley with a tn. and stream of the same name in Malagascia prov Anony. The valley produces in great abundance, rice, manioc, sugar cane, coffee, citrons cloves, and other spices, besides grazing numerous herds of cattle. It contains also lot springs, of a high temperature, and medicinal quality and mines of iron. The town lies in lat. 24° 15' S. lon. 47° 0' E.

AMBOLON one of the smaller Thulemye Islands, S.W. Mindoro, lat. 13° 9' N. lon. 121° 14' E. (p.)

AMBRIERES, a small in France, dep Mayenne, and 21 m. N.E. Laval well built, and pleasantly situated on the Mayenne. It has some manufactures of calicoes and possesses excellent market halls, formed out of the buildings of an old castle which itself is not without interest. Pop. 1221.

AMBRIZ (Cala and Bay) Africa, W. coast. The cape is in lat. 8° 2' S. lon. 13° 10' E. The bay lies to the N. of the cape it is difficult of entrance, but affords good anchorage within.

AMERBROOK ISLAND a small isl. Russia, prov I. vovle, in the gulf of that name on the Baltic, about 21 m. N.E. Donames Point.

AMERBROOKEN a par England on Oxford, area 4866 sq. m. P.N. by R. Beoster. Pop. 387.

AMERBROOK (Br.) an isl. R. Pacific Ocean, about 500 m. W. from Chili, and 12 or 14 m. E. the Island of St. Felix lat. 28° 21' S. lon. 80° 30' W. (p.) At a distance it appears like two small islands, but on a nearer view the two parts are found to be connected by a reef. About 4 m. to the N. is a large rock called, from its appearance, the Bell Rock. Seals, crabs and crew fish, abound on the island, on which traces of volcanic eruptions are visible.

AMBROSETOWN a par Island, co Wexford area, 1187 sq. Pop. 773.

AMBREY or **AMBRIN** an Isl New Hebrides, S Pacific, about 35 to 40 m. E. the Island of Mallicolo or Maré, lat. 16° 14' S.; lon. 168° 54' E. (n.) This island is the seat of an active volcano, forming one of the Australian volcanic series. It is fertile, and contains a fair proportion of inhabitants.

AMBUKOLA and **AMBIA**, I bank Nile lat. 18 4 31 N lon 31 54' 46" E. (n.) about 6 m. W from which is a waste named Haagarlat, the superficial stratum of which is coarse sandstone, containing many siliceous fossil trees parts of which are splintered off by the papyrus and used as gun flint. The trees appear to be the down palm *Ocoteva* *Thaetoid*.

AMED AMID, EMIR, of KARA AMID, that is, Black Amid a name sometimes given to Diarbekr (which see).

AMELAND an isl. Holland, prov Friesland, from the N shore of which it is about 6 m distant, and 3 m. E the Island of Schelling lat. (heaven) 58° 37' N lon 5° 45' E. (n.); length 13 m.; greatest breadth 3 m. It is a flat island, subject to inundations, that of 1825 carrying away 140 head of cattle. It is not well cultivated, though rye, barley, wheat, beans, peas, and potatoes are grown, rye affording the best return. It has good pasture land, on which cattle and horses for export are reared, but the major part of the population subsists chiefly by fishing and sea-faring. Ameland has three Calvinists and one E. catholic church, and five places of meeting for Baptists, who constitute nearly the half of the whole population. It has also four schools, an hospital three storehouses for stranded goods a royal breeding stand, and two cornmills. The inhabitants are a healthy stout, affable race, and the females are famed for their beauty by some being reputed the best looking in Holland. Most of the young women, when they attain the age of 16, proceed to the mainland as domestic servants and return after a few years their wear dress alm figures, and blooming countenances, insure their ready employment. The island has three villages, Holijm, Balhus, and hse. Pop about 2100

AMELIA or **AMERICA** a small in Papal States detachment of, and 12 m. S.W. from Spolito, upon a small hill the seat of a bishopric, erected in 841 erected a cathedral, three churches, and some convents. It was the most ancient, one of the oldest cities of Umbria, and the birthplace of Rhaecus, the celebrated Roman actor so frequently mentioned and so much admired by Cicero. In the neighbourhood are grown the best grapes in Italy known by the name of *pascolio* Pop. 3500.

AMELIA an isl in the Atlantic Ocean, E. coast of U States, Florida, co Nassau, at the mouth of St Mary's River lat. 30° 42' N lon. 81° 38' W (n.) It is 15 m. long and 4 broad. The capital is Pensacola, formerly also the capital of the country. The soil is fertile.

AMÉLIE-LES-BAINS, or **AMÉLIE-LES-BAINS**, a vil. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 8 m. W Ouel, L bank of the Moudon, famous for well-frequented thermal springs, of a high temperature, strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. Pop. 467

AMENI, or **AMERY** one of the Læonides Islands lat. 11 57' N lon. 74° 41' E (n.) It is of a circular form, 1 or 1½ m. in diameter and surrounded by rocks to a small distance, close to which, on the W side, there are soundings.

AMERICA, one of the great divisions of the globe, and with exception of Asia, the largest. It stretches from Point Barrow lat. 71° 24' N (n.) to Cape Horn, the most S. point of the continent, on the Straits of Magellan, lat. 53° 58' 7" S. (n.) Horn Island on which Cape Horn is situated and the other islands forming the Archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, and which are considered as forming part of S. America, stretch between 5 and 18 degrees farther S. It consists of two vast peninsulas, called respectively North and South America, connected by the isthmus of Panama or Darien, which, at its narrowest part is only 23 m. in breadth its general width being about 40 m. The near approach to entire separation between the two peninsulas is effected by the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea, which appear like vast excavations in the centre of the continent. The whole length of the American continent, in a straight line, is about 9000 m. Its greatest breadth, S. of the equator is between

Cape St. Roque in Brazil and Cape Parica in Peru, between lat. 4 and 7 S. where it is more than 8250 m. wide. N of the equator the greatest breadth is near the parallel of 45° between Cape Corno in Nova Scotia, and Cape Lockhart, where it is more than 8100 m. in width. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, N and S, which separates it from Europe and Africa, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean N and S, which divides it from Asia and Australia. From Asia, however it is separated by a narrow channel only called Behring's Straits not more than 43 m. in width at the narrowest part. The physical features of this great division of the globe are on the most gigantic scale. Here are the largest rivers and lakes in the world, the largest valley and the loftiest mountains, with exception of the Himalayas which however they greatly exceed in length the most extensive forests, and the tallest trees. Here, also, is exhibited the greatest development of volcanic phenomena, the chain of the Andes furnishing the most magnificent example of linear volcanoes of any region in the world. Out of 270 active volcanoes, the estimated number of all in that state on the surface of the globe, 190 are on the shores and islands of America, being upwards of two-thirds of the whole. The climate of America is said to be colder than that of the opposite continents of Europe and Africa, the difference, it is alleged, being equivalent to about 8 or 10 degrees of latitude. In bodily conformation, the aboriginal tribes of America present remarkable similarities but their languages, though presenting many points in common are exceedingly various, amounting in number to no fewer than 600. Though differing considerably in general contour the two great peninsulas present some remarkable points of resemblance. Both taper towards the E. extremities, and the form of both seems to have been in a great measure determined by a range and by a system of mountains on the W by the Andes, and their continuations the Rocky or Oregon Mountain, stretching from Tierra del Fuego to near the Arctic Ocean and on the E. by the mountains of Brazil and the Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains the former in S., the latter in N. America. Both also are to a great extent composed of three great river basins N. America by those of the Mississippi-Missouri the St. Lawrence, and the Mackenzie S. America by those of the Rio Plata-Parana, Amazon, the Orinoco. Many other points of resemblance between the two peninsulas could be named, but it is thought unnecessary to do so, here, as both their corresponding and distinctive features will be noticed under their respective heads.

Besides the two grand divisions of America above spoken of, namely N and S a third called Central America, is recognised, comprehending those countries which lie between the 8th and 18th parallel of N lat. and between 82° 30' and 94° W lon. To avoid perplexity this division will be found treated of as a subhead, following N America, to which it properly belongs.

NORTH AMERICA has between the 20th degree of N lat. and the Arctic Ocean. It is of more irregular form than S. America, but of greater and more uniform breadth and, consequently of larger area. It is also more deeply indented with gulfs, bays, and islets. Two extensive mountain chains run near and parallel the one to its E., the other to its W. coast. Between these lies a vast plain, the largest in the world stretching N and S, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. In this plain are situated the great lakes of N. America, and over its level surface flow its majestic rivers, including the Mississippi, the Mackenzie, and the St. Lawrence the one forming a S. the other a N. and the third an E. outlet for its superfluous waters. The more remarkable of its coast indentations and islets are Baffin's Bay Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the E. coast the Gulf of Mexico, on the S. and the Gulfs of California, Georgia, and Cook's Inlet, on the W. Owing to its irregular form, the coast of N. America is very extensive its length from Hudson's Straits to the Florida Channel, being about 4800 m. and from the latter along the inland sea to Panama, about 4600. The whole length on the Pacific side to Behring's Straits, including the Gulf of California, has been computed at 10,600 m. Of the extent of the N. and N.E. shores no conjecture has yet been heard, but it cannot, probably be less than 3000 m. The entire extent will thus be, perhaps, about 22,800 m. Amongst the more remarkable physical characteristics of N

America are its sandy deserts, treeless steppes, marshes, and prairies, the first stretch along the base of the Rocky Mountains to the 41st degree of N lat. having an average breadth of 400 to 800 m. The steppes form another cheerless and extensive region in the N parts of the continent, being perished in summer by scorching heat, and frozen in winter by intensely cold winds from the Rocky Mountains. The marches of N America occupy a large space, those towards the mouth of the Mississippi extending over 35 000 sq m. The prairies or savannahs peculiar character of N America, occur chiefly in the Mississippi valley. They consist of extensive, elevated, and generally irregular tracts, without trees though sometimes capable of producing them, covered in the spring with long grass, intermingled with fragrant flowers. They are often however entirely barren, and may be traversed for many days without a shrub being met with, except on the banks of streams. Wet tracts are also occupied by forests, comprising probably not less than from 600 000 to 800 000 sq m. Notwithstanding these large desolations millions of acres of rich and fertile soil remain for the subsistence of man.

Mountains—Of these there are four principal systems in N America. The Oregon or Rocky Mountains—a continuation of the Andes, the *Ses Alps* of California, the *Ses Alps* of the N W coast and the Alleghenies or Appalachian Mountains on the E coast. The Oregon Mountains stretch along the W coast at a distance varying from 50 to 300 m. from the sea. The highest part is between lat. 42 and 52 N where several peaks rise far above the snow line. Of these, Mount Hooker attains an elevation of 15 700 ft. and Mount Brown 15 900 ft. Further N they decrease to 4000 and 5000 ft. The *Ses Alps* of California, and those of the N W coast run parallel to the Oregon, but nearer to the sea, and are connected with the latter by transverse ridges the principal of which are the Snowy Mountains said to equal the highest part of the Rocky Mountains in elevation. The Alleghenies or Appalachian Mountains stretch along the E coast. They consist chiefly of four separate groups crossing the country in the same general direction from N E to S W. Their mean elevation does not exceed 2000 ft. To this chain belongs the group of the White Mountains in which is situated Mount Washington, 6020 ft. high, the culminating point of the entire system. Their whole area is computed at 2 000 000 sq m.

Rivers and Lakes—The principal rivers are the Missouri, Mississippi, and the St. Lawrence. The first is the largest river in N America, and one of the greatest in the world, comprising with its tributaries, the whole of the S. portion of the great central basin of this continent. It has its origin in the junction of streams from the Lakes Itasca and Umbagog, on the declivity of the Rocky Mountains between lat. 43° and 45° N and falls into the sea in the Gulf of Mexico N lat. 27° N. Its whole course which is from N to S, reckoning the Missouri as the principal branch, is estimated to exceed 4400 m. It has obtained its double name from the Missouri forming about two-thirds of its earlier course. The St. Lawrence runs under the name of the St. Louis, in lat. 47° 45' N Jan. 23° N flows N.E. by N and falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Gaspe's Point, by a month more than 100 m wide. The other rivers ranking next in point of magnitude are the Arkansas, Red River, Ohio, and Mac kenzie, all excepting the last, tributaries of the Mississippi and having their sources in the Rocky Mountains. The Mackenzie issues from the Great Slave Lake, from which it flows nearly due N., and falls into the Arctic Sea about lat. 69° 10' N. In the number and magnitude of its lakes, N America is unequalled by any other quarter of the globe. They form one of its grandest natural features and, in conjunction with its rivers, present a medium of commercial intercourse which no other country enjoys. The principal lakes are Lake Superior, Michigan, Huron, Ontario, and Erie, which together cover an area of 90 700 sq m. The largest of these is Lake Superior the mean length of which is 400 m. mean breadth, 80 m. The deepest are Lakes Michigan and Huron the mean depth of which is 1000 ft. or about 187 fathoms. Following the chain of lakes which crosses the country in a N W direction, there occur Lakes Winnipeg, Woolston, Deer Lake, Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake. There are, besides these, many smaller yet consider-

able lakes, such as St. Clair midway between Lakes Huron and Erie, and the Lake of the Woods, between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg.

Islands—In the Atlantic Ocean the principal are Newfoundland, Anticosti, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton, all at the mouth of the St. Lawrence; the Bahama Islands off the peninsula of Florida and the Gulf Stream and the W India Islands, Cuba, Hayti or St. Domingo, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Santa Cruz, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, and several others. On the N W coast, the principal islands are Vancouver's Island, with an area of 80 000 sq m.; further N Queen Charlotte's Island then King George III (4 Archipelago, which contains, besides a number of small islands, Prince of Wales Island, Sitka Island, and Admiralty Island. Next follow the Aleutian Islands stretching W from the peninsula of Alaska. In Behring's Straits are the group of Pribyloff and Vonnorok, belonging to Russia. In the Arctic Ocean, there are a vast number of islands of which little or nothing is yet known. Besides these, there is a multitude of small islands and rocks scattered along the W coast particularly between Port San Francisco and Cape St. Lucas.

Geology *Mineralogy* &c.—A remarkable analogy exists in the structure of the land in N America and Central and N Europe. Gneiss, mica schist and granite prevail over wide areas in the Alleghenies on the Atlantic slope, and the N latitudes of the American continent and in the high and middle latitudes, the siliceous strata extend over 2000 m. Crystalline and alluvial rocks form the substratum of Mexico for the most part covered with plutonic and volcanic formations and secondary limestone. The Rocky Mountains are mostly alluvial, except the E ridge which is of stratified crystalline rocks, amygdaloid and ancient volcanic productions. The coast chain has the same character with immense tracts of volcanic rocks both ancient and modern, especially abundant. In N America volcanic action is entirely confined to the coast and high land along the Pacific. The principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and coal. The first three are found in greatest abundance in Mexico where there are nearly 9000 mines of gold and silver alone. Since 1848, however the great field for gold panning has been California, where large quantities have been obtained with little trouble and both silver and quicksilver have in the same quarter been found to abound. The silver applied by the Mexicans value is extracted from a great variety of minerals, pure or native, a few being of compound, very rare occurrences. Previous to the revolution of 1810 the annual average produce of the American mines amounted to 25 100,000 after the revolution the amount fell to 23 237,500 the exports of species falling of course, in proportion. The principal deposits of gold in the U States, besides in California occur in the primary rocks between the river Mississippi and Virginia, and the Coosa in Alabama, but it has also been found as far N as Bancroft in Vermont. The gravel is washed by negroes who collect each about five pennyweights a day. The gold sent from this district to the mint of the U States, between 1825 and 1838, amounted to \$4,377,500 but the actual produce was estimated at twice this amount. The coal fields of N America are of prodigious extent the Appalachian stretching without interruption 770 m. with a maximum breadth of 234, and occupying an area of 63 000 sq m. The Pittsburgh seam 10 ft. thick, exposed on the banks of the Monongahela, averages however only 235 m. in length, and 100 m. breadth and covers an area of 14 000 sq m. The coal is generally bituminous, similar to British but anthracite is also met with. Besides the coal fields named there are various others of great extent in different parts of N America, including New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Vancouver's Island. Iron also is worked in many parts of the States from Connecticut to S. Carolina. Salt is likewise widely diffused throughout great part of this continent.

Climate—The predominating character of the climate of N America is intense cold although in some parts, an oppressive heat prevails during a portion of the summer. In British America the thermometer rises, in July 20 degrees higher than in London. Again, above the 50th degree of lat., the cold is so severe as to render the country all but uninhabitable; while frosts occasionally occur as low down

as the 30th degree of lat. In winter a keen and piercing N W wind prevails throughout all N America, adding greatly to the natural rigour of the N climate, and carrying its chilling influence into the more southerly regions. The transitions from cold to hot, or from winter to summer are very sudden, especially in Canada, where there is little or none of the intermediate season of spring. The principal causes assigned for the greater degree of cold prevailing in N America than in corresponding latitudes in other countries, are its immense chains of mountains with their coverings of perpetual snow. Its prodigious forests which prevent the solar rays from reaching the earth, and to the great breadth of it at portion of it that lies within the Arctic circle. The sudden and extreme transitions from hot to cold, for which the climate of N America, generally is remarkable, is not perhaps, so easily accounted for. These transitions, however are said to be less frequent in the Lower Canada, where the contrasts are greater, it is more healthy than Upper Canada, and the latter than the U States, where they are least, though still sufficiently marked. In the S. portions of N America, some of which are within the tropics, the heat is occasionally excessive, but even there the chilling influence of the N regions are manifest, keen frosts being often experienced between 15° and 2° N lat. As having, probably some connection with climate, the singular fact may be mentioned that all over America the teeth are subject to early decay.

Vegetation.—The forests of N America are of vast extent, and the individual trees of the most magnificent dimensions some of the former covering an area of 60 000 sq. m. and many of the latter attaining a height of 300 and 300 ft. with a circumference of 80. The forests of Canada consist chiefly of pines, oak, ash, hickory red beech, birch, and the lofty Canadian poplar. Those of the U States, of spruce, chestnut, black walnut, hickory maple, white cedar wild cherry red birch, locust tree, oak, ash, etc. and the tulip tree the pride of the American forest. The arctic flora of America has much the same character with that of Europe and Asia.

Maize, or Indian corn the only important farinaceous plant peculiar to the new world, has a very extensive range in N America although a strong heat, of considerable duration, is necessary to its successful cultivation. Millet, oats, pimento, vanilla, copaliba, onchobana, yalap, maceira, nut vomica tobacco, and the cochineal plant (*Dactylis coccinifera*) etc., are also indigenous. So likewise is the potato, now so widely diffused throughout Europe. Wheat, barley oats, peas, and rice abound well throughout large portions of the continent. So also do various kinds of fruit trees, such as oranges, peaches, lemons and apples but the native fruits are mostly of the nut kind. Sugar coffee, and cotton are amongst its staple vegetable productions. The vine and tea plant have been tried, but hitherto without success.

Zoology.—The largest and most powerful of N American beasts of prey are bears of which it possesses, besides those common to Europe, a species peculiar to itself called the grizzly bear (*Ursus ferocis*). This is the most formidable animal of the N American continent, and is so far from being that it can drag, with ease, the carcass of a buffalo of 1000 lbs. weight. It is of a fierce and vindictive disposition and will readily attack any one who comes in its way. When irritated, it rears itself on its hind legs, emitting a loud, harsh and rapid sound. It is said to extend as far S. as Mexico, and is known to inhabit the Rocky Mountains and their eastern plains, at least as far as lat. 61° N. The white, or polar bear though not peculiar to America, is found in great numbers on its northern coast, attaining a higher latitude than any other known quadruped. It is usually seen at any distance from the ice, and seldom or never further S. than about the 55th parallel. The black or American buffalo (*Bos Americanus*) the largest native quadruped of the new world, is distributed over a great portion of the temperate regions of America. Its chief haunts, however are the prairie lands of the Rocky Mountains, where they have been seen in herds of 10,000. They are, on the whole, unoffensive animals though dangerous when roused. The bull has sometimes attained a weight of 3000 lbs. but the average weight is from 15 to 16 cwt. It measures about 84 ft. in length, and above 6 ft. high at the fore quarter. The flesh is juicy and well flavoured, and the tongue and hump considered delicious. The musk ox (*Ovibos moschatus*) is a

small sized animal, weighing only about 800 lbs. exclusive of offal. It inhabits a great extent of barren land N of the 60th parallel. The flesh is well flavoured, resembling that of rein deer but coarser in the grain, and smelling strongly of musk. The hair or wool is remarkably fine. Several species of the deer tribe are found in N America. Of these, some inhabit marshy forests some the wooded borders of rivers or the sea, and others the bleak sides and barren valleys of mountain districts. The most remarkable are the moose deer or elk (*Cervus alces*) a gigantic animal when full grown 6 ft. in height, with broad solid antlers, a single one of which has been known to weigh 50 lbs. and the rein deer, the most northerly of all the ruminating animals. On the Rocky Mountains are found a race of sheep, and another of goats, peculiar to those elevated regions. The former the Rocky Mountain sheep, is much larger than the largest varieties of the domestic breeds, but short, fine, and flexible; and flesh said greatly to exceed in favour the finest English mutton. It dwells amongst the most elevated and craggy ridges. The Rocky Mountain goat also inhabits the highest and least accessible summits. Its flesh is hard and dry and rendered unwholesome by a strong musky flavor. It is covered with long hair but beneath that there is a coating of wool of the finest quality. The wolves and dogs of America are numerous, and some of them peculiar. The former are there, as everywhere else, savage and ferocious, especially when pressed by hunger. They will run down and devour deer and foxes and have been known to break into huts, and to kill and carry off the dogs they found there. The prairie wolf (*Canis latrans*) hunts in packs and is an animal of great swiftness. It occurs on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, but is most numerous in the plains of the Missouri and Saskatchewan. On the banks of the latter river great numbers of the prairie wolves are seen to start from holes in the earth on hearing the report of a gun, being on the look-out for the offal of the slaughtered animals. The ferocious tribes of the canine race there are several remarkable varieties in the northern regions of America. Amongst these are the well-known Newfoundland dog, and the Mackenzie river dog, a small, slight animal of a playful and affectionate disposition. All the others are large and fierce. *Foxes* are also numerous, and of a great variety of species. The most worthy of notice are the American red fox (*Canis fulvus*) which inhabits the woody districts of the fur countries, and from which about 8000 skins are annually imported into England the kit fox, and the Arctic fox. Beavers otters, raccoons, opossums, hares, musk rats, marmots, squirrels, and porcupines, are amongst the smaller quadrupeds of N America. The elephant and camel are unknown here and monkeys are confined to the southern regions. Beasts of prey are few and, with exception of bears, far from being formidable. Reptiles however are numerous, especially in the U States, and some of them dangerous. The most noted of this class is the rattlesnake (*Crotalus*). The longest attain a length of 6 ft. their bite is fatal to the largest animals, and to man also unless a remedy is immediately applied, and even in this case the bad effects of the wound are said to be terrible. The one animal secured against them is the hog which feeds upon them. The pike-muzzled cayan (*Procyon lotor*) is a native of the southern States and is found in the Mississippi. It grows to the length of 14 to 15 ft. Frogs and toads are also numerous; the former include the bull frog from 6 to 8 inches long and so voracious that it will swallow young ducks and geese whole the latter the *Pseudoeurycea* genus, or gigantic salamander measuring from 15 to 18 inches long. Turkeys also abound in various parts of the U States and sea turtles are found on the warmer parts of the coast.

The birds of this continent are very numerous there being 471 species in N America, of which number 371 are peculiar to that country. The list includes a variety of the eagle tribe, vultures, hawks, and owls. Wild turkeys are found in vast flocks in the woods of both America. Fish also abound in the N American rivers, but none of them are sufficiently remarkable to require any special notice here. They include the well-known kinds, sturgeon, salmon, trout, pike, and other *Rose of Sea*.—The origin of the American race is wholly unknown although there has been no want of conjectures on the subject, most of it more plausible than satisfactory. This, however is certain, that America was inhabited by a people

who lived long antecedent to the present race or tribes by which the soil is occupied, and regarding whom neither history nor tradition have preserved any record; although many evidences remain (see *Aztécatlan* in *Artides MEXICO* and *Yucatan*) not only to prove the fact of their having existed, but to show that they had attained a degree of civilization altogether unimagined by the present native inhabitants. Amongst these evidences are stone walls, of regular masonry and made of brick, found in digging the Louisville Canal; medals of copper and silver, swords, and implements of iron. The Indian tribes of America, with exception perhaps, of the more westerly Esquimaux, have all so strong a resemblance to each other in physical formation, and also though in a less obvious degree, in intellectual character, as to leave no doubt of their being of one family and their having a common origin. They are, with the exception just made, of large size robust, and well proportioned; of a bronzed or reddish complexion—hence the name *red man*, which they have bestowed on themselves—black hair long coarse and shining thin beard, low forehead, high eyebrows, prominent cheek bones, nose a little flattened but well marked. Head of a square shape face broad, and tapering towards the chin features viewed in profile prominent, and deeply sculptured. Their moral character has been variously represented, sometimes better and sometimes worse, than it really is. Excepting extraordinary powers of endurance, they seem to possess precisely the virtues and vices common to all savages, along with some good qualities, more rare, perhaps, amongst uncivilized tribes. They are grateful, hospitable, and capable, sometimes of a savage magnanimity but they are also vindictive, cruel and treacherous. Amongst their vices, of a more venal nature, is an unquenchable passion for spirituous liquors. An idea very generally prevails that they are singularly grave and taciturn. Washington Irving gives them a very different character as will be found in the following quotation from his *Year in the Forest*: "The interest and novelty of which will be a sufficient apology for its length:—They (the N. American Indians) are taciturn only when in company with white men, whose good will they distrust, and whose language they do not understand and that, when among themselves there cannot be greater gossip. Half their time, he goes on to say is taken up in talking over their adventures in war and hunting, and in telling humorous stories. They are great runners and buffoons also and entertain themselves incessantly at the expense of the whites with whom they have associated and who have supposed them impressed with profound respect for their grandeur and dignity. They are curious observers, noting everything in an allusion, but with a keen and watchful eye occasionally exchanging a glance or a grunt with each other when anything particularly strikes them but reserving all comments till they are alone. Then it is that they give full scope to criticism, satire, mimicry and mirth. In the course of my journey along the Ozouler I have had repeated opportunities of noting their excitability and monstrous merriment at their games and have occasionally noticed a group of Osage sitting round a fire, until a late hour of the night, engaged in the most animated and lively conversation and at times making the woods resound with peals of laughter. During the war in which we were engaged with the French in Canada, about the middle of last century and during the contest of the Anglo-American colonies for their independence, Britain adopted the policy of securing the Indian tribes as allies and, with this view created a department called the Indian department, the duties of which were to maintain the friendly relations between Great Britain and the former by distributing presents rewarding services, and providing for the disabled and for the widows and children of the slain. Previous to 1816, \$160 000 a year had been distributed in this way amongst them, chiefly in articles of personal comfort and utility such as blankets the most useful of all articles to an Indian dwelling &c. The sum is now reduced to about £20,000 a year; the number of elements, some of whom come from a distance of 1600 m. to receive these pledges of our friendship being between 18,000 and 19 000. Not is the gratification of female vanity overlooked in the selection of these gifts. In a list of articles, contained in a Report to Parliament regarding our connection with the N. American Indians, are 5898 pairs of silver 'ear-bells, 1185 silver brooches, 88 dozen looking glasses 9123 horn ivory and box combs, 709 silk

handkerchiefs, 5384 yards of ribbon, and 3887 ounces of vermilion.

The Indians of N. America have been considered as inferior race, intellectually and they have not, perhaps, made advances in general civilization, or in the arts, commensurate with their opportunities but to change the habits and modes of life of an unenlightened people, not from one stage of refinement to another but from an original state, or state of nature, with its freedom and its excitement, to a factitious one, with its constraints, its monotony and, to the Indian incomprehensible motives of action is not the work of a day nor of a century. Yet manifestations of advancement are not wanting. A portion of the Mohawks, who separated from their tribe many years ago, have become tolerable farmers, and some of them have assumed the dress of Europeans. The Chippewas and Mississaugas have also evinced a strong desire to adopt the habits of civilized life. In Upper Canada, the Mohawks and Six Nations have retained 350,000 acres of good land, on which they raise Indian corn, beans and potatoes, and some of the more industrious several kinds of English grain. They have, besides considerable numbers of horses, cows, oxen, sheep, and swine, and in some of their villages there are schools in which their children are taught reading and writing. The Cherokees, a numerous nation are making still more satisfactory advances in the right direction. In 1851 about 200 of that nation had attained a very complete English education, and 500 children were in progress learning English. About the same time the Gospel of Matthew and a collection of hymns had been printed in Cherokee, and a newspaper published in the same language, of which the characters had been invented by a native named Giese.

A large portion of N. America is still in possession of the aboriginal tribes comprising the N. parts of Spanish America the W. parts of the U. States, and the N. W. parts of British America. Their entire numbers are supposed to amount to rather more than half a million, of which 813,000 are in the territory of the U. States. The language of the Chippewas is the most prevalent among the Indian tribes and is spoken in most of their general councils and negotiations.

Political Division.—The great political divisions of N. America, exclusive of Central America, are the U. States British America, Russian America, and Mexico, which lie in about between lat. 15° 30' and 54° 0' N. bounded W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Gulf of Mexico. The territory of the U. States extends from the British possessions to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The S. boundary line of the U. States territory now includes the whole of Upper California, the line coming as far S. as lat. 32° 30' N.

British America comprises Upper Canada and Lower Canada, New Brunswick Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island Newfoundland Hudson's Bay Territory and the island of Anticosti.

The boundary of Russian America, as settled by treaty in 1825 commences at the S. extremity of Prince of Wales Island, in lat. 54° 40' N. and about lon 152° W. All the American coast lying N. of this point, and all the islands off that coast, are recognised to be Russian territory.

Discovery of N. America.—In the department of discovery N. America has a history of its own wholly distinct, in all its circumstances, from that of S. America, the scene of the discoveries of Columbus, and to which, so far as regards this continent, they were entirely confined. The first discoverer of N. America was John Cabot, a native of Venice who resided in England in the reign of Henry VII. as a letter patent granted by that monarch, and which included Labrador three times Sebastian, then in the 19th year of his age, Louis and Sanchez. John Cabot, the father accompanied by his son Sebastian sailed from Bristol and about five o'clock on the morning of the 24th of June 1497 came in sight of N. America the coast, it has been conjectured of Labrador. This was a year before the discovery of S. America by Columbus which took place in May 1498. In the summer of 1498, Sebastian Cabot sailed from England with two ships, fitted out at his own and his father's expense, and directing his course by Iceland, reached Newfoundland which he called Terra de Baccharos, from the great quantities of fish so named by the natives, by which the surrounding seas were filled quantities so immense, says the old historian, Peter Martyr

that they actually impeded the sailing of the ships. The next adventurer who touched the N. American shores was Gaspar de Cortesal, a Portuguese nobleman who sailed for and subsequently surveyed between 600 and 700 m. of the coast of Labrador in the year 1500. He returned to America shortly after but having excited the enmity of the people, by having carried off on his first voyage, a number of natives as slaves, it is supposed that he and his ship's crew were destroyed as they were a greater slave lord of a similar fate befell his brother who sailed in search of him in the following year. And in 1603 another expedition fitted out by the king of Portugal to ascertain the fate of the brothers, shared the like destiny. Cortesal who was a bold and determined man, eager to distinguish himself, had been incited to his enterprise by the achievements of Cabot. He sailed on his expedition from Lisbon with two ships, touched at the Azores, and, as already related, arrived on the coast of Labrador which was subsequently called Terra Coterale, afterwards changed by the Portuguese slave merchants to Terra de Labrador in consequence as has been conjectured, of the superior qualities of the natives as laborers, and of whom they expected to make large profits by selling them as slaves. The Portuguese affected to consider the Cortesals as the first discoverers of Newfoundland and the adjacent coasts of N. America, and attempted to establish a claim to these territories on that ground, but the evidence of their having been anticipated by the Cabots was sufficient to cause to render the attempt unavailing.

In 1512 Melancton Cabot sailed again for America, with a small squadron under the command of Sir Thomas Port, fitted out by Henry VIII. but a mutiny on board his vessels, together with a want of resolution on the part of the commander compelled him to return before more had been accomplished than a visit to Hudson's Bay. In the same year Florida was discovered by Ponce de Leon. The next name that occurs in the history of American discovery is that of Giovanni Verrazano, a Florentine navigator of great skill and celebrity who was sent out by Francis I. of France, in the year 1494, and who sailed upwards of 2000 m. of coast, completing the whole of that of the U. States, with a large portion of that of British America. Verrazano gave the name of New France to U. a region he had discovered. In a subsequent voyage, he and his party were surrounded by the savages and put to death. Ten years afterwards Jacques Cartier an enterprising seaman of St. Malo sailed from the latter place for Newfoundland, the N. coast of which he surveyed and minutely described. He performed several voyages afterwards, in one of which he entered the St. Lawrence, being the first European who had done so, and ascended the river as high as Montreal. An attempt was afterwards made by the Seigneur de Roberval a nobleman of Picardy to form a settlement in America, but the attempt was unsuccessful the only result being a fort which the French erected near the present site of Quebec, and named Charlesbourg. This fort however was the first European settlement formed in that part of America. Roberval and his brother sailed on another voyage of discovery some time after and perished neither they nor their ships, having ever been again heard of. Previous to this, the Spaniards had conquered Mexico, and a desire to extend their dominion in N. America led to further discoveries in N. America. The coast of California was discovered by Jimenez, a pilot who, with Mendana, a captain whom the former murdered during the voyage, had been despatched by Cortes on a voyage of discovery. In 1539 the Gulf of California was first entered by Francisco de Ulloa, another adventurer also sent out by Cortes, who spent a year in examining its coasts and harbors. The Spaniards performed several voyages afterwards, but they were unattended by any results worthy of notice till the years 1596 and 1602 when Sebastian Vizcaino proceeded along the coast as far as the river Columbia. These discoveries were followed by those of Davis in 1585, Weymouth in 1605, Knight in 1616, Hudson in 1610, Button in 1612, Bylot and Hall in 1616 from the latter of whom Hall's Bay has been named. The first in point of time among the more modern voyagers to the shores of N. America were Capt. Behring and Tshirikoff his lieutenant, both natives of Russia who were sent out in 1725 by the Empress Catherine to survey the N. coasts. They made several important dis-

coveries, besides settling at rest the disputed point whether Asia and America were two separate continents. The claims of Russia to the American coast N. of lat. 55° N. is founded on the voyages of these two enterprising seamen. In 1770, Capt. Cook, accompanied by Capt. Clarke surveyed the N.W. bound area of America, tracing the coast from lat. 50° N. till he came to Cape Prince of Wales, when he steered a N. E. course till arrested by ice islands in about lat. 70° N. The remaining names associated with American maritime discovery are, Henry Vancouver, Kotzebue and, more recently, B. de Parry, Franklin, and Bechey Indian travellers and discoverers Hearne, M. Kossel, Deek, Rae, and Simpson most of whom have published accounts of their discoveries.

CENTRAL AMERICA is the narrow tortuous strip of land which unites the continents of N. and S. America, extending from about lat. 7 to 18° N. but as different limits are assigned to it by various authorities, these cannot be said to be exactly determined. Its entire length may be about 800 or 900 m. with a breadth varying from between 50 and 80 m. to 800 or 400. Taking the limits above stated, Central America will be found to comprise the Isthmus of Panama, Guatemala, British Honduras, and parts of Mexico some an isthmus include also Yucatan. It is bounded E. and N.E. by the Caribbean Sea, and W. and N.W. by the N. Pacific Ocean. It is traversed throughout its whole length by a chain of mountains, which connects the Andes of S. America with the mountain ranges of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains of the U. States. This chain is divided into three groups the Costa Rica group, the Honduras and Nicaragua group, and the group of Guatemala. The Costa Rica group traverses the Isthmus of Panama. Some parts of this range towards the S. attain an elevation of 9000 ft. and the volcano of Irazu rises to 11,478 ft. but there are others said to be of still greater height. The more general elevations however are from 3000 to 6000 ft. The Honduras and Nicaragua group is separated from the former by the Lake of Nicaragua, and the river San Juan. On the S. side of the lake, the border of the plateau forming the W. limit rises suddenly to a height of 8200 ft. The Guatemala group is remarkable for containing with exception of the island of Java, the greater number of active volcanoes, known to exist within similar limits, on the surface of the globe. The highest in Central America is Agua, which is said to attain an elevation of 15,000 ft. The others vary from 1000 to 11,000 ft. but a few only of these heights have been ascertained. The volcano of Agua has obtained its name from its smoking torrents of steam and stones, instead of fire. The mountains of Central America do not generally attain an elevation equal to those of the two adjoining continents with exception of the volcanoes. The coasts are generally narrow and in some places the mountains and high lands come close down to the water's edge. The rivers of this territory are small and have necessarily from the narrowness of the land, short courses, the longest not exceeding from 200 to 300 m. while many of them are not more than 50. Of the latter are those that fall into the Pacific of the former those that the Atlantic, both having their sources in the mountainous regions of the country the one flowing N. E. the other S. W. The largest river is the Caucazuca, which falls into the Gulf of Campanche. There are about 50 other rivers worth noting, many of which are navigable for several miles into the interior. The principal lake is that of Nicaragua, which is upwards of 100 m. in length, and about 50 m. in breadth. The other considerable lakes are those of Managua or Leon, Gaito Dolio, Golifere, Pocon, Atitlan, Amatlan Gulf, and Ocotingo. Climate.—The climate is exceedingly various, owing to the inequality of its surface. The plain on the coast of the Caribbean Sea are exposed to violent tropical heats, and are very unhealthy but on the table lands any temperature according to altitude, may be obtained all the year round with a salubrious climate. The dry season lasts from October to May the rest of the year is called the wet season although the rain falls during the night only the days being fair and cloudless, and the air pure and refreshing. In March and April, the thermometer sometimes rises to 90° but usually ranges between 74° and 82° in the middle of the day.

Vegetable Productions.—These are as various as the climate. On the higher parts of the table land, the grains, fruits, and vegetables of Europe are raised. There are here, likewise,

plantations of a kind of ale, called *negassy* from which a spiritlike liquor named *polque*, is extracted. The lower and warmer districts produce, in great abundance, Indian corn, sugar cane, bananas, mandiocas, all sorts of tropical fruits including the chermoya, and the most exquisite of fruits and sweet potatoes, indigo, cochineal, tobacco and cotton. The mountains are covered with a variety of mahogany, pineapples, watermelons, yams, and the black banana commonly called a *craven* banana, from having been brought to Europe by way of *Para*, together with various other drugs, gums, and valuable woods, including logwood and lignum vitae. The forests of *Panamá* contain at least 97 different kinds of trees, and grow luxuriantly in moist hot climates, and are not subject to frost.

Zoology.—The zoology of Central America differs little from that of the other countries of America. The only animals peculiar to it are the manate found at the mouth of the Rio Juan; the winged squirrel, and various kinds of quail and rumsu. Amongst the birds, the most remarkable are the toucan bird, the quetzal whose feathers are of a bright emerald green, the great macaw and several others of the most splendid plumage. Serpents are numerous, some of them dangerous, especially on the thickly-wooded coast of the Pacific. Two species of locusts are known here, a brown and a green; the former is particularly destructive. The rivers, lakes and seas abound with fish.

Geology. *Museums.* The geology of Central American little known. Granite, gneiss and schists, form the substrata of the country, but the abundance of igneous rocks bear witness to strong volcanic action, both in ancient and in modern times. Gold alluvial from lead, and mercury are found but the first three only are worked. Jasper and marble are worked in Honduras and brimstone is collected near the volcano of Quetzaltenango. There are also many salt springs and salt is procured in large quantities on the shores of the Pacific.

INHABITANTS—The population of Central America consists of three classes—whites and creoles, mestizos, or the offspring of whites and Indians and aboriginal natives. The proportions of this population have been estimated at one-twelfth whites, four-twelfths mixed races, and seven-twelfths Indians. Mortality is at the lowest ebb among all classes, especially the whites and creoles. While ignorance, vice, and superstition prevail to an extent unsurpassed in any other part of the world.

Alonso — In 1503 Columbus visited the island of Hispaniola, and the Intercontinental Assembling along the shores of Honduras, the Mosquito territory, Costa Rica, and Veragua, when the clamorous demands of his crew, the Costa resistance of the natives, and the decay of his ships, compelled him to return. In 1503, two or three years after the conquest of Mexico, Cortes despatched a lieutenant, Pedro Alvarado one of his most distinguished officers to subjugate Central America, which he effected in two years. From that period it remained subject to Spain till 1821, when it was transformed into a federal republic, and became independent. The confederacy comprised the states of Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. Dissolved July 1839, and reorganized as a "divisor."

The commerce of Central America is very trifling, and the value of its exports has declined since the revolution. Trade, however, is perfectly free in all the states, and foreigners possess all the privileges enjoyed by natives. The ordinary revenue in the different states is derived from duties on imports, a duty of 5 per cent on the transfer of real property and a monopoly of the sale of spirits and tobacco.

and hydrology of its lake or spring was unique.

The second of the three rivers flowing from the Llanos de Moxos into the Amazon basin is the Beni River of Panama, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and thereby avoiding a dangerous and circuitous navigation around Cape Horn, as it excites no surprise to learn that it has been entrained for upwards of three centuries! During all that time however no attempt was made to accomplish this desirable object. But there is now every probability of its being effected. Already a railway is being laid across the isthmus from Chagres on the E. coast, to Panama on the W. and three lines of water communication are at present (1895) under consideration across the isthmus, one through the mountains of Panama; another through the lowlands of the Gulf of Panama; and a third through the lowlands of the Caribbean Sea, across the Lake of Nicaragua to Rualgo on the Pacific and a third from the mouth of the dry Cuzco-Canoas to Tabasco-Verac.

SOUTH AMERICA is a vast peninsula of a triangular form, with its apex extending in length about 12, 13° N. to Cape Horn, and lat. 55° S. (p. 1). Its greatest length, from N. to S. is 4,800 m. its breadth, from E. to W. is 2,400 m. About three-fourths of it lies between the tropics the remainder in the temperate zone. Its coast lines particularly the W are comparatively little broken or interrupted by indentations excepting towards the S. extremity where considerable inequalities occur on both E. and W. shores. Here, also is a group of mountainous islands forming the archipelago of the *Mal de Fuego*. There are no rivers of great extension but a few of moderate size, of sea, or fresh, ending often in placers formed from the snow on the summits of snow-tops 6,000 ft. high. I see mosses cover the higher declivities of these mountains, and dense forests their flanks. The mountains are elevated. Tracts of this continent are chiefly limited to the borders of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans the intervening spaces being occupied by a wide, low, and level plain or rather series of plains, which are rugged and broken in some places, so low and flat that at a rise of 100 ft. the Atlantic Ocean would submerge the greater part of the entire no highest

The first part of the Andean orogenic belt extends from S America, the most remarkable of which is the Andes that stretch along the W coast from S to N in one continued chain of 4190 m in length in a straight line and 4870' when measured along the highest part of the system commencing at the Straits of Magellan or Magalhães the latitudes of Pata gona. They are of immeasurable width but attain great elevations ranking in this respect next to the Himalaya mountains the highest of the former Acacigna, 23,310 ft. the highest of the latter Kumbhak grange, being 28,178 ft. The second system is that of Parí or Pirama also called the Ligneas de Guayana, consisting of numerous irregular groups of mountains scattered over a wide land not more than 2000 ft. above the sea, which extend to the N, E and S, separating the basins of the Rio Orinoco from those of the Rio Negro and the Amazon. The principal group ex tends from the parallels of lat. S to 8° N and from the meridians of lon 68° to 63° W. The main direction of the ranges is N. 85° W and the separate chains generally more or less direct N. The culminating points of this system are the Maricao, about 10,500 ft. high, and the Duida, 7149 ft high. The third system is known under the general name of the Coast Cordillera of Venezuela the N chain of which contains the culminating; Imitate the Illa de Guanay—which attains an elevation of 8160 ft. The fourth is that of Brazil which consists of two great ranges running parallel to the coast at various distances from the sea, and of numerous smaller stretches lying far to the interior and crossing the country in different directions. The principal range runs from N. to S, exactly like the Andes from S to N, those of the interior form ridges, whose chief direction is from E to W. The culminating point of the highest chain of a mountain in Brazil is Imbué 9990 ft. high.

There are altogether upwards of 80 volcanoes in 8 lines on a state of activity. They all belong to the Andes, a few east of three separate and distinct series, the series of Chile of Peru and Bolivia, and of Quito. The loftiest of these burning mountains in Guatemala or Sakama, one of the Peruvian Bolivian series lat. 50° 13' S. lon 86° 1' W; height, 22 000 ft. The heights of the others vary from 13 000 to 18 000 ft. The latest eruptions occurred in 1871 with the volcano Pinchinot, one of the Quito series lat. 0° 13' S. lon. 78. 50° 30' W.

Plains.—The plains of E. America are, as elsewhere, more timbered, of vast extent stretching for many hundreds of miles without exhibiting the slight surface perceptible inequalities in the rainy season they display a surface of beautiful green but in the dry season assume the appearance of a desert. Then the grass crumbles into dust the surface of the soil is rent the crocodiles and large serpents remain imbedded in the dried up mud till the first showers of spring restore them to their torpidity. When, says Humboldt, on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, the sun is in the tropic of Cancer, the average annual temperature is 70° Fahrenheit, the wind blows of moment then with a violent noise, like the outbreak of a small river, so that it is heard on earth in each inch into the air.

the air and forth issues a glistening water-sprinkle or a gently breeze. The great plains of S. America are variously designated the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, the *Sierras* of the Amazon, and the *Llanos* of the Orinoco and the *Yacumayo*. The Pampas of Buenos Ayres are about 300 m. in breadth occupy a surface of 315,000 sq. m. and is about 1000 ft. above the sea. Marked by its vegetation and other characteristics, from E. to W. it has four distinct regions. The first, which extends 180 m. W. from Buenos Ayres, is covered with *thistles* and *lucerne* of the most vivid green, so long as the moisture from the rain lasts the second extending 450 m. is covered with long grass, intermixed with *grassy* flowers the third is a tract of *savanna* and *hops* the fourth a border of *thorny* bushes and *dwarf* trees reaching to the Andes. The grassy plains of this level territory are occupied by thousands of wild cattle and horses, who find there inexhaustible supplies of food. The *thistles* of this region attain an extraordinary size shooting up to a height of 10 and 11 ft. with stems so strong and armed with prickles so formidable, as to form an impenetrable barrier. The *Sierra* of the river of the Amazon lying in the centre of the continent, forms the second division of the S. American lowlands. They are covered with wood forests their name and so densely that the country can be penetrated only by sailing up the river or its tributaries. They extend 1500 m. along the Amazon varying in breadth from 350 to 800 m. The heat is suffocating in the deep and dark recesses of these primeval forests where not a breath of air penetrates while a death-like stillness prevails from sunset to sunset, when the forest suddenly resounds with the loud and wild roar of the animals by which it is inhabited. At midnight a profound silence again prevails, and continues till dawn, when the discordant uproar recommences. The *Llanos* of the Orinoco and the *Yacumayo* form the third division of S. American lowlands. They occupy 153,000 sq. m. between the deltas of the Orinoco and the river Coqueta and are so perfectly flat that frequently there is not an eminence a foot high in 200 sq. m. They are nearly destitute of trees, excepting the banks of the Orinoco, which are thickly wooded. The *Llanos* present various aspects at different seasons of the year. Soon after the termination of the rainy season in October and the subsidence of the swollen rivers, they are clothed with fine grass affording abundant pasture to the countless herds with which they are covered. But in the dry season, namely between November and February they are converted into desolate wastes all vegetation is destroyed the waters are dried up, and the earth is rent in deep and wide cracks—a result, however, of procedure, rather than the absence of moisture from exposure to heat which, although very intense, is not so great as during the wet season.

Besides these three great tracts of level country there is the desert of Patagonia, occupying 1,620,000 sq. m., the most barren of all the plains of S. America being for the most part, composed of sandy sterile dunes intermixed with stones and gravel occasionally diversified by huge boulders of lava of brown glass, low bushes armed with spines, bruce lakes, incrustations of salt white as snow and by black basaltic plateaus. The climate of these plains is very cold especially in winter. The country is subject to great and sudden changes of temperature.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of S. America are the Amazon, the Orinoco, and the Plata. The first is the largest river on the globe. It rises on the table land of Paezo, in Lake Lauricocha, and after a course of 4000 m. falls into the Atlantic at the equator in about lat. 51° W. and is 96 m. wide at its mouth. It is navigable for about 2200 m. from the sea. The Orinoco rises nearly in the centre of the Parana Mountains, but its source has not yet been visited by any European although Humboldt has explored the greater part of its course. Its length is estimated at 1800 m. The affluents of the Orinoco are numerous, and some of them very large streams. The latter river is connected with the former through one of its affluents, the Rio Negro, by a natural canal called the Casiquiare presenting in this connection one of the most remarkable phenomena of physical geography. The Plata (Rio de la Plata) is not so much a river as an estuary formed by the confluence of the rivers Parana and Uruguay. It is about 185 m. in length and is in junction with the sea, between Punta del Este and Cape San Antonio, its width is about 180 m. Its navigation is difficult, owing to its

shoals and strong irregular currents. Its waters are so turbid that they lagoon the sea visibly for 300 m. from the embouchure. There are a number of other rivers in S. America, which though not so large as any of those above named are equal if not superior in size to most of the greatest rivers of Europe. Amongst these are the San Francisco, the Rio Negro Colorado, Zaquebala, &c. The water in some of the rivers in equatorial America is white in others it is of a deep coffee colour or dark green, when seen in this shade and when ruffled by a breeze, of a vivid green.

Lakes.—The lakes of S. America, of any considerable size, are few and with exception of the Lake Titicaca are rather vast morasses than lakes the large mixed water in Colombia, called the Lake of Maracaybo, being a mere inlet from the Caribbean Sea and not a true lake. The Lake Titicaca is situated near the N.W. frontier of Bolivia or Upper Peru; it covers an area of about 4000 sq. m. is elevated 12,796 ft. above the sea, and is said to be 120 fathoms deep in many places. Some of the temporary lakes, alternately inundated and dry or in a marshy state even when flooded vast tracts of country, that of Xarayes on both sides of the Paranaqui and nearly in the centre of the continent, extending over 36,000 sq. m. In the elevated mountain valleys and table lands of the Andes, there are many small lakes, of the purest blue and green colours, and some of them intensely cold being near the base of perpetual congelation.

Climate.—There are no parts of S. America so hot as we should be led to expect from its geographical position—a result produced by the operation of the trade winds atmospheric influences of the huge chain of the Andes and other physical causes. The burning heats of the plains of Arabia are unknown on the new continent. In the stupor of the Caracacas, the hottest region of S. America, the temperature of the air during the day is only 98° in the shade while it rises to 111° in the sandy deserts around the Mad Nea. Throughout the whole basin of the Amazon which comprehends between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 sq. m. the climate is neither very hot nor unhealthful though under the equator. This arises from its being shaded by lofty woods and from the prevalence of a cool easterly breeze, a branch of the trade wind, which ascends the channel of the Amazon following all its windings nearly to the foot of the Andes. Brazil and the country extending westward from it, enjoys also an equable and temperate climate. At Rio Janeiro, the mean temperature is only about 74°. At Lima, the temperature varies from 51° to 82° but the mean for the whole year is only 72°. At Buenos Ayres, the mean annual heat is 68° and in the Straits of Magellan the temperature of the warmest month does not exceed 48° or 49° while snow falls almost daily. The narrowness of the continent towards the S. the immense tracts of ocean which lie on either side of it, and its exposure to the rigours of the polar regions, sufficiently account for this intemperance. On the W. coast, there is a rainless district of nearly 10,000 m. in length from N.W. to S.E. It lies between lat. 7° and 22° S. and lon. 65° and 68° W. The various climates, which so large a continent must necessarily possess, will be treated of more in detail in the articles on the various countries of which it is composed.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Granite forms the base of the whole continent, having gneiss here and there associated with it, but mica schist is the most common of the crystalline rocks. Quartz rock is much developed, generally mixed with mica, and rich in gold and specular iron. The Pampas of Buenos Ayres are entirely alluvial, the deposit of the Plata Parana. Granite prevails, to the extent of 3000 m. along the coast of Brazil and with syenite forms the base of the table land. The superstructure of the latter consists of metamorphic and old igneous rocks, sandstone, clay slate, limestone, in which are large caverns, with bones of extinct animals and alluvial soil. Porphyry and red sandstone abound all over the Andes. As Mexico is the principal seat of the mineral wealth of N. America, so Peru that of the S. continent. Chilt, of which the former is but a continuation, is also famous for its mines of gold, silver and copper. The provinces of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, is likewise, as its name implies, exceedingly rich in mines. Several of the most valuable gold mines here are wrought by an English mining company organized in 1825. Besides the mines there are some valuable gold and silver washings in Brazil and other parts of S. America. The last

returns, of any authority which have been given of the produce of the American mines are nearly half a century old, and are, therefore, no longer to be depended upon particularly as they precede the revolutionary struggles of 1810 which totally altered the state of the mining interests of the country. The entire produce of the gold and silver mines of S. America has been recently estimated at between \$8,000,000 and \$4,000,000 sterling but it is impossible to say how correctly Brazil produces more diamonds than any other country.

Vegetation.—Extending through so large a space and possessing in consequence, so great a variety of climate, no special character can be given to the vegetation of S. America. As in the case of N. America, the most distinguishing feature of the former is its prodigious forests, which cover about two-thirds of the whole continent; a large portion of them so dense, and so choked up by twines, shrubs, and sharp-edged grasses, that a hatchet is necessary at every step to clear the way. These forests are, in several remarkable particulars, wholly different from those of the Old World. The trees are much more various more graceful and have more distinctive characters and many of them, even the largest, are adorned with the most brilliant flowers—scarlet, purple, blue, rose-colored, and golden yellow are blended with every possible shade of green. Throughout the whole of tropical America, vegetation is on the grandest scale, combined with great beauty and fruitfulness. In those regions where there are due proportions of heat and moisture the magnitude of the trees and the splendour of the flowers are extraordinary.

Individual plants, says Humboldt, languishing in our hot houses can give but a very faint idea of the majestic vegetation of the tropical zone. Fruits also abound including oranges, lemons, guavas, pine apples, mangoes, bananas, pomarines, mammoons, pyramidal jumbas, aracas, muskates, and many others. Southward of the line are found the quassia bitter the fragrant tanga bean the beauteous rosewood, and the cachauba tree the rind of which is what is called Jesuit bark and Indigo, coffee, sugar cane, maize and the cacao tree, from whose seeds chocolate is prepared, are amongst the products of S. America. The culti-ation of tea also has been attempted in Brazil though hitherto without success. The capitalists seem still to hope that they shall be able ultimately to compete with China, even in foreign markets. Further S. in I. America, vegetation gradually loses its tropical character and finally assumes the aspect of northern vegetation.

Zoology.—The most formidable beast of prey peculiar to S. America is the *Felis onca* or jaguar. It is larger and stronger than the panther but inferior in size and ferocity to the Bengal tiger. The yuma or American lion is found in both N. and S. America. Apes and monkeys abound in the tropical forests of the latter but are an inferior race to those of the Old World. Amongst the winged mammals is the vampire, an enormous bat, which lives on blood attacking the largest animals, and even man when asleep. These dangerous creatures are, fortunately, not numerous and are almost wholly confined to Guayana, Colombia, and Brazil. In the marshes and swamps of tropical America, the low contributor is found of enormous size. Immense centipedes, scorpions, and spiders also abound in these regions. Azis, tarantulas, and locusts also swarm the latter to a frightful extent, especially in Buenos Ayres, and some of the neighbouring provinces sometimes covering the ground for a distance of 200 m devouring every green thing, even the grass, to the very roots. During a visitation of these destructive insects, all the gardens, says Miers, consisting of extensive plantations of maize, pumpkins, melons, and water melons, beans, and other vegetables had been completely swept off the surface of the earth. They enter the houses, and devour every edible thing they contain; even curtains, clothes and furniture are attacked by them and much injured, if not rendered wholly useless, and, in one night, gardens, on which much pains and expense have been bestowed are utterly destroyed by these rapacious creatures. The mosquito is also a grievous infliction in many parts of S. America, especially in Venezuela and along the banks of the Orinoco. The chigoe, another much dreaded insect, abounds in the same localities. Of the birds of S. America, the most remarkable, for size, is the condor a species of vulture. The largest specimen yet met with measured somewhat less than 14 ft. between the

extremities of the wings, though they rarely exceed 11. The body of the largest individuals is generally from 8 to 14 ft in length, from the tip of the beak to the extremity of the tail. They inhabit the most inaccessible parts of the Andes. Indulgently exaggerated accounts of the size and power of these birds were current, until their fleshhood was detected and exposed by Humboldt and Bonpland. S. America possesses, in common with other countries, eagles, vultures, falcons, and other birds of prey. It also possesses many birds of argl, its plumage amongst these, the tiny humming bird, and the graceful couroucou (Trogon pascuensis) with its splendid robe of green.

The seas, lakes, and rivers of S. America abound with fish of various kinds and many of the latter in the tropical regions, with enormous llards and alligators. The electric eel is found in the lakes of the Caracacas.

Amongst the domesticated native animals of S. America are the llamas and pacos both used as beasts of burden. The horses, asses, oxen, sheep, goat, and pig were all conveyed from the Old to the New World, none of them being indigenous to the latter. Horses and cattle however have now increased in all parts of America, that of horses may be bought for from \$4 to \$25 each, and the latter are valued principally for their hides and tallow the most being comparatively of little account. The slaughter of oxen for the hide alone, is a principal business of many extensive provinces, more especially in La Plata, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil.

Races of Men.—As elsewhere remarked there exists a very striking general physical resemblance between the native inhabitants of America throughout the whole of both continents from Cape Horn to Behring's Straits. They are almost all of a reddish brown or copper colour with long black hair deep-set black eyes aquiline nose and often of handsome slender forms. In S. America many are half civilized but a greater number are still in a state of utter barbarism. The original population of Indian L. is known generally by the name of Americans, more advanced in civilization than the Indians of the Pampas. They associate in small communities, have fixed residences, cultivate the ground, and subsist chiefly on the produce of their husbandry. They save the art of weaving and produce a well-learned cloth says Dr Lefebvre which, for fineness of thread, evenness of weaving, durability, brilliancy of colours and elegance of pattern is superior to anything of the kind I have ever seen. The arts of spinning, weaving, and dyeing are practised solely by the women. Both men and women are hard workers, but the latter are by far the more industrious. They are a well-disposed people have few of the vices of other savages and possess firmness and courage in a remarkable degree. They are, however, fond of spirituous liquors, and manufacture a kind of spirit called chicha, by fermenting different fruits but chiefly apples. They possess no written language, nor any other means of putting ideas on record, their language itself is poor harsh & difficult to pronounce and inexpressive. I see all the other Indians throughout S. America, they have been long acquainted with the art of working in metals especially gold and silver.

The *Tempe Indians* are of a very dark complexion with long, thick, coarse black hair which generally hangs loose over their shoulders. Their eyes are black sunken and owl-like and are placed widely apart; foreheads low and broad, faces flatish, high cheek bones and large jaws they have no beard, are of rather low stature, and ill made, but muscular and athletic. They are expert horsemen and can slip round and suspend themselves under their horses' belly when at full speed merely clinging by their hands and feet, and can regulate their seat at pleasure, without shaking the animal's speed. They are still in a very savage state, subsisting on raw animal flesh, and leading the roving life of hunters. They do not cultivate the ground, nor apply themselves to any sort of labour. In manner they are boisterous, and in disposition cruel and ferocious, settling their disputes with the knife, in the use of which they are singularly expert.

Of the Indians that inhabited the province of Brazil, there are said to have been no fewer than 200 distinct tribes. A few of these may be named, and the principal physical and moral characteristics alluded to. The *Tupac* robust, well made and copper coloured long, sleek, black hair paint themselves, and pierce the under lip for the purpose of intro-

among a ring of other ornaments the greater part of them sold to have been cominals. The Tupis or Tupinambas inhabit chiefly the coast from the river Camana to that of San Francisco. They also paint their bodies. The Cafusos, a mixture of Indians and negroes, remarkable for an extraordinary peculiarity in the hair of the head, which rises perpendicularly from the forehead to the tip of a foot or a foot and a half, giving them a very strange and disagreeable appearance. The Paris the most voracious and rapacious of all the Indians of Brazil. The Botocodas, another cruel and savage race, inhabiting the territory lying between the Rio Doce and the Rio Ardo. The Indians of Brazil are generally of a short or middle stature and mostly of a robust build. They all paint complexion darker or lighter copper skin fine, soft and shining.

South of lat. 38° S. we have the huge Patagonians. The stature and bulk of the race, however though still remarkable, have been much exaggerated. Their average height is about 6 ft. heads and features large, hands and feet small colour dark copper brown hair black thick and coarse. They lead a nomadic life living in tents formed of poles and skins, and subsisting on the animals they kill.

Political Divisions.—S. America comprises the following states:—Columbia, now divided into the republics of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Guyana—British French, and Dutch republics of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili. The united provinces of La Plata, the empire of Brazil Paraguay, Banda Oriental or Uruguay, Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands. Of these states, Paraguay is the smallest, comprising only 74,000 sq. m. and a pop. of 200,000; and Brazil the largest, its area being 443,380 m. with a pop. of 1,170,000.

Discovery.—The first discoverer of the continent of S. America was Christopher Columbus a native of the city of Genoa, where he was born in the year 1451. On August 3 1492 he sailed from Spain with an expedition fitted out at the expense of Isabella the Queen of that country on the first of those voyages of discovery which have rendered his name immortal. On the 12th of October following, Columbus reached an island in the New World, one of the Bahamas, on which he bestowed the name of San Salvador and of which he took formal possession in the name of the Castilian sovereigns. Having explored this island and taken in a supply of wood and water he sailed in quest of further discovery, and soon after found himself amongst a number of beautiful islands three of which he named—Santa Maria de la Concepcion, Fernandino, and Isabella, with the scenery of all of which he was enraptured. Prosecuting his adventurous voyage, he came in sight of the island of Cuba, on the 28th of October. Of this island he also took formal possession giving it the name of Juana, in honour of Prince Juan. From Cuba, he proceeded to Hayti or St. Domingo, to which he gave the name of Española, from an idea that the features of the country resembled those of Spain. Having left several of his crew here at their own request, Columbus set sail for Spain on January 4 1493. The illustrious navigator was received by Ferdinand and Isabella with every mark of honour and respect. A second voyage was proposed and eagerly seconded by the court of Spain. An expedition composed of 17 sail, large and small of which Columbus had chief command, left the Bay of Cadiz on September 25, 1493. In this voyage, the principal discovery was the island of Jamaica. On May 30 1494 Columbus set sail from Spain with a fleet of six vessels, on his third voyage, and now added the island of Trinidad to his former discoveries. From thence he proceeded to the mouth of the Orinoco, where he landed, and thus achieved the honour of being the first discoverer of the continent of S. America. With a mind singularly susceptible of the liveliest impressions from a contemplation of the beauties of nature, Columbus expresses his admiration of that which the New World revealed to him in the following beautiful and simple language—“The beauty of this new land far surpasses the *Campanie de Cordoue*. The trees are bright with an ever verdant foliage, and are always laden with fruit. The plants on the ground are high and flowering. The air is warm as that of April in Castile, and the nightingale sings

more melodiously than words can describe. At night the song of other smaller birds resounds sweetly and I have also heard our grasshoppers and frogs. Once I came to a deeply-enclosed harbour and saw a high mountain that had never been seen by any mortal eye, and from whence gentle waters (*fuente aquea*) flowed down. The mountain was covered with fire and variously-formed trees adorned with beautiful blossoms. On sailing up the stream which supplies itself into the bay, I was astonished at the cool shade, the clear crystal-like water, and the number of the singing birds. I felt as if I could never leave so charming a spot, as if a thousand tongues would fail to describe all these things, and as if my hand were spell-bound and refused to write. In 1503 he undertook a fourth voyage, but it was unattended by any remarkable results. He reached the coast of Honduras, and, subsequently the Gulf of Darien from which he returned to Spain where he died four years afterwards, namely in 1506. The adventurer who followed next in the track of Columbus was Alonso de Hojeda, a young, bold and enterprising Spanish cavalier who, inspired by a similar spirit with that which animated the great navigator and partaking in some degree, of his genius, fitted out, at his own expense, an expedition of four ships, with which he pursued the course taken by Columbus. Having reached the continent of S. America, near the equator he passed the mouths of the Essequibo and Orinoco, examined the whole coast of Venezuela, as far as Cape Vela, and thus ascertained that the land along which he sailed was part of a continent. Hojeda was accompanied in this voyage by Amerigo Vesputi, a native of Florence, an experienced mariner and a man of considerable talents and acquisitions.

(In the return of the latter to Spain in the year 1500, he published an account of his voyage, and, it is said, claimed the merit of being the first discoverer of the continent of S. America.) His book was read with all the interest and avidity which its extraordinary disclosures were so well calculated to excite, and the author's name silently but indubitably affixed to the New World—an allusion to the memory of Columbus which it would have been gratifying to have seen repeated but which it is now too late to attempt.

Brazil was discovered in 1500 by Vincent Yanes Pinzon who had accompanied Columbus in his first voyage. Steering N. he explored the mouth of the Amazon and noting with amazement the immense body of water which it poured into the ocean, correctly inferred that so mighty a stream could be found only in a continent of great extent. Towards the close of the year above named Rodriguez de Bastidas explored the coast from Cape Vela, the point at which Hojeda's progress terminated, to Puerto del Natario, where that of Columbus closed, and thus connected the intervening continent. In 1507 Pinzon and Juan Diaz de Solis, an able navigator were sent out by the Spanish Government to explore the W coast of S. America. Arriving on the shores of Brazil beyond which discovery had extended but a little way they followed the coast towards the S as far as the 40th degree of S. lat., landing at various points and taking possession of the country for the crown of Castile. Several adventures of smaller note than those named sought to earn wealth and reputation by making discoveries in the New World, but without success.

The pop. of America, North, Central and South, and including the islands, has been estimated at between 44,000,000 and 46,000,000.—(Murray's *Historical and Descriptive Account of British America* Nicol's *History of the U. States* Tylor and Wilson's *N. Coast of America* Humboldt's *Treasures and Resources in America* Ritter's *Sketches of Brazil* Mart's *Treasures in Cuba and La Plata* Washington Irving's *Tour to the Tropics* Do. *Life and Voyages of Columbus* Norman's *Romance in Yucatan* Caillet's *N. American Indians* Penny Magazine Penny Cyclopædia Bell's *Geography* Geography of America London Geographical Journal, vol. 9 Bonmarville's *Physical Geography* I yoll's *Geology* Humboldt's *Aspects of Nature* Do. *Cosmos*.)

† Humboldt repels this supposition on the ground of Vesputi, and says, that after a careful study of certain documentary evidence bearing on the question, he has concluded that the charge is devoid of foundation; and that the name of America has originated in a distinct region (as, for instance, in France or Germany) owing to many concurrent circumstances which appear to remove all suspicion from Vesputi.—(Humboldt's *Cosmos* vol. 2. p. 400, note.)

These recent languages have transferred the honour of having been the first land made by Columbus to the New World, from San Salvador to Cuba's island, 330 m. to the S. E. of the latter.

AMERKOTE, or **ORERKOTZ**, a tn. and fort India, in Sindh, 90 m. E. Hyderabad lat. 26° 18' N. lon. 69° 47' E. in the E. desert. It was at one time one of the independent principalities of Dhat, and in 1818 was taken by the Amers, from the rajah of Jodhpur. It is celebrated as the birthplace of the Emperor Akbar. The fort is about half a mile from the town. It is a square of 500 ft. with a mud wall 40 ft. high, defended by four round and six square towers, and has but one gate.

AMERONGEN a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 91 m. S. E. from Utrecht. It is a nice-looking village, which has at various times suffered much from war. Its inhabitants are employed chiefly in cultivating tobacco and corn, and in rearing cattle. Pop. about 1500.

AMERSFOORT [Lat. 52° 16' N. lon. 5° 10' E.] a tn. Holland cap. of a prov. and one of same name, prov. of and 12 m. N. E. from Utrecht on the Rhen, which are famed by the confluence of several small streams and is navigable throughout to the Zuider Zee. Amersfoort is the seat of a court of first resort and of commerce. It was once fortified, and still has several gates, called *poorte*, but its fortifications have been converted into public promenades. It is of an oval shape and has one long street running from end to end and its houses, though good, are more remarkable for their size and projecting gables than for their beauty. It has a large quadrangular open market place called the great market approached by seven streets and a fish, vegetable, and a pig market. Outside the Koppelpoort is the harbour. The town possesses a Calvinistic church built in the great market, one Lutheran one Remonstrant two R. orthodox, and two Jesuit churches and a Jewish synagogue an orphan hospital and a cavalry barracks. It has also a Jesuit secondary school of industry for carpenters smiths, architects, &c. a Latin school, and 10 common schools. It formerly had also the Potboone, a benevolent institution, where a pot of warm food was kept always in readiness for distribution among the necessitous. A principal branch of business in Amersfoort is the trade in grain, for which there is a weekly market, more especially hawthorn grown extensively in the neighbourhood. Tobacco also extensively cultivated in the vicinity is manufactured here, and exported to France and Italy from which last country a considerable quantity is re-exported to Holland in the form of snuff. The manufacture of woollen goods, such as dimity bombazine, &c. is carried on to some extent there is likewise a soapboiling establishment, and a good trade in dunn and red herrings, which are rather famed. Besides the markets at ready referred to an annual fair is held in October for horses, cattle, &c. Amersfoort has suffered frequently from both fire and water and is the birthplace of the celebrated statesman Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, commonly called Barneveldt, grand pensionary of Holland who, to gratify popular clamour was beheaded in 1619 at the age of 73 and of Pieter Both, the first governor general of Dutch East India. Pop. 12,000. —[Van der Aa's *Reisgids*.]

AMERSHAM a market tn. and par. England co. Buckingham, 37 m. S. E. by town of Buckingham, and 25 m. N. by W. London pleasantly situated in a valley traversed by a stream called the Musburne, an affluent of the Calne. It consists principally of one spacious, well-paved street, crossed by a smaller. The church, erected in the 16th century is a spacious building of brick coated with stucco and contains some handsome and interesting monuments. The only other buildings worthy of notice are the town-hall surrounded by a lantern and clock, and the Union workhouse, in the Elizabethan style. There are places of worship for Baptists and Quakers a grammar school, with writing school attached a Sunday school national, British and infant schools and an almshouse for six poor widows. Manufactures:—Silk crapes, black lace, cotton straw plant, and wooden chairs. Amersham was a Parliamentary borough by prescription but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. The par. contains 10,544 ac. and is in general till. Pop. 8692.

AMESBURY a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. huns. Amersbury. The town lies in a narrow valley on the Avon 78 m. W. S. W. London, and 8 m. N. Salisbury. It is built, and consists of two streets only. Near it are the remains of an ancient encampment, called Vespasian's Camp, although evidently not of Roman origin. At the paragon house of Milston, in the vicinity Addison was born in 1672.

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The rudiments of his education were acquired in Amersbury Area of par. 5690 ac. Pop. 1173.

AMGA a river Siberia, gov. Yakutsk. It rises in the foothills of the Yakutsk Khibits mountains about lat. 59° 0' N. lon. 128° 30' E. flows N. E. and falls into the Aldan in lon. 125° E., after a course of about 466 m. At Amginsk, where it flows between steep rocks 30 ft. in height, it is 8000 ft. broad. In winter it is frozen over the ice forming a bridge even for heavily-laden vehicles. —[Erman's *Travels*.]

AMGINSK, a vil. Siberia, gov. Yakutsk lat. 58° 10' N. lon. 137° E. on the bank of the Amga, which is here about 8000 ft. wide. It is a posting station and ferry on the way between Yakutsk and Okhotsk. The dwellings are yurts or huts, of the Yakutian model but the inhabitants are Russians, and have built here a Greek church. —[Erman's *Travels*.]

AMHARA (Kisimodok ov) formerly a prov. of Abyssinia (which see) now an independent kingdom. Its boundaries do not seem to be well defined but it may be said generally to lie between lat. 10° and 14° N. and lon. 35° 10' and 38° 30' E., having part of the country of the Gallas on the S. the country of the Riangalla negroes on the N. Tigre on the E. and Abu Hamla and other little-known territories on the W. Nearly in the centre of the kingdom is the great lake of Tzana or Dombae, and along its S. limit flows the Blue Nile. The plains in this province, as of several others in Abyssinia, contain a large portion of good soil which yields abundant crops of barley and rich pasturage. The principal plains are those of Dombae, Biengulder and Mischo. The first which lies around the lake of the same name has been called so elsewhere mentioned the granary of the country on account of its fertility and the blandness of its climate. In the vicinity of the lake the land is wholly in pasture and is covered with numerous herds of cattle. The plain of Biengulder lies on the E. side of the Lake Tzana, and is also in great part, under pasture but excellent grapes are grown on the declivities of the mountains. The plain of Mischo stretches to the W. of Lake Tzana. The botany, zoology, &c. is the same as mentioned in the general article, *ABYSSINIA*. The capital of the kingdom is Gondar (which see).

AMHERST, a seaport in India beyond the Ganges prov. same name, the most N. of the Tenasserim provinces (which see) lat. 16° 5' N. lon. 97° 38' E. s) on a triangular peninsula, on the E. side of the Gulf of Martaban, 81 m. S. Moulmein. When the town of Amherst was raised to the Burmese, agreeably to treaty at the conclusion of the war the spot on which Amherst is built, and which was then covered with jungle and fruit trees was chosen by the British April 5, 1825, as a military and commercial station and also as an asylum for intending native emigrants. On the higher grounds are the fortifications, governor's house, and other public buildings, and the houses of the Europeans and Chinese, the lower being assigned to the natives. The harbour within is spacious and secure, though it has a dangerous bar with only 6 ft. of water at neap tide is described as being perfectly calm for two hours both before and after high water and well suited for wet docks having at no time a less depth than 5 fathoms, while vessels may safely anchor within 100 yards of the shore. The town and vicinity are well supplied with good water which is readily procured within 6 ft. of the surface. Pop. in 1838 6000.

AMHERST a tn., U States, Hampshire, Massachusetts, 83 m. W. Boston. It is the seat of Amherst college, a flourishing institution, founded in 1821, and incorporated in 1825. It has a president and 10 professors, or other instructors. The whole number of students is 613. It has 15,000 volumes in its libraries a very complete set of philosophical apparatus, and a cabinet of natural history including mineralogy. There are, besides, in the town, an academy with 87 students, and eight schools with 538 scholars. Pop. 2550. —[AMHERST is the name of a society a township, and of several post towns ships in the U States.]

AMHERST ISLES a group lying W. of the S. W. ex. trinity of the Korean Peninsula, and distant from it about 80 m. lat. 34° 25' N. lon. 126° 0' E. —There is another island of the same name off the S. W. coast of Arracan between the island of Cheduba and the mainland lat. 18° 45' N. lon. 94° 0' E. —In the Tong Hai or Eastern Sea, off the coast of the Chinese province of Kiang, there is a dangerous ledge called Amherst Rocks in lat. 31° 10' N.

AMHERSTBURGH a garrison in Upper Canada, W. Ont., near the N. bank, Detroit, 5 m. above its junction with Lake Erie, 225 m. W. of W. Toronto lat. 42° 7' N. lon. 82° 9' W. The streets are generally narrow and the town contains a courthouse, five places of worship, Episcopalian R. cathedral, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist; a reading room, and a market place. Two annual fairs are held in virtue of a charter obtained in 1815. It has a good harbor with 54 fathoms water. Sumo ore steamer; touch here. Pop. (1858) 1890—Smith's *Canadian Geo.*

AMICIU or **ASRUCU** a lake in America, in Venezuela, prov. Cumana situated in a level tract, between the rivers Marumayo and Yocota. It is of small extent in the dry season, being scarcely three m. in length, and almost covered with reeds but after the rains, it inundates the adjacent low districts. The country in which this lake is situated was the E.1. theatre of the days of Queen Elizabeth and was then known as the Great Lake with golden banks and within a few miles of it was supposed to stand the fabled Imperial and golden city of Manoa, the object of the unfortunate expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh.

AMIEHS (anc. *Amiens*) a town in France, cap. dep. Somme on the railway from Boulogne to Paris, in the centre of a pleasing and fertile district, and covered by the Somme which, within the town, is subdivided into 11 canals, and affords great facilities for its numerous manufactures. It was once a place of strength and still possesses a regular citadel but as other fortifications have been dismantled and the ramparts have been replaced by boulevards, lined with trees, which, encircling the town, have a circumference of about 3 m., and form not the least important of its decorations. Amiens is divided into the upper and the lower town. The former has wide and regular streets lined with houses with few exceptions built on an uniform plan and generally of two stories. The latter has narrow streets, houses ill, without being properly ancient, and is throughout so intersected by the ramifications of the Somme and the numerous bridges over them as to have made Louis XI give it the name of his little Venice. The most magnificent edifice of Amiens is its cathedral of European fame. It was founded in 1220 and not completed till 1288. Its N. front, which is said not to be a been finished till a century later, is flanked by two quadrangular towers, and is decorated in the richest Gothic style. The spire or light and airy form is 420 ft. high. The entrance is by three magnificent porches covered

with marble. The entire length of the edifice from E to W is 415 ft. length of the transept from N to S, 122 ft.; breadth of the nave, with its aisles, 78 ft. 9 inches; breadth of the transept, 42 ft. 9 inches. Among the other buildings of note are the Hotel de Ville, with the painted screens which line its hall, and the large covered hall, adorned with statues of the kings, the royal college, formerly the abbey of St. John; the Hotel Dieu or general hospital, in the Rue St. Les; the grand anniversary with its magnificent stair and columned chapel the *Chateau d'Em. Mahomed*, occupied by the exchange and school of design; the theatre and the Bibliothèque Communale, a handsome edifice, with a peristyle of Doric columns, containing 40,000 printed, and 400 M.B. volumes. Amiens having an opening to the sea by the Somme, which is navigable for vessels of 40 or 50 tons, is well situated for trade, and has numerous important manufactures. From 70 000 to 80 000 pieces of cotton velvets—the particular species of it called velvets of Utrecht alone employing 400 looms—and 130,000 pieces of fine tulle, with considerable quantities of serge, plush drapery, cambric, tapestry and other cotton, linen and woollen stuffs, in great variety are annually produced. The spinning of flax and worsted also is one of the great staples of Amiens. The former employs 8000 looms, while the wool worked up by the latter amounts to 450 million kilograms, equal nearly to 1000 millions English lbs. or 40 million packs. Among the miscellaneous works, in which numerous hands are employed may be mentioned dye, soap and beet-root sugar works, bleachfields, and paper mills. One peculiar product for which Amiens has long been famous is duck paste, known by the name of *Paté de Canard* and largely exported to all quarters. Among historical recollections may be mentioned that here St. Louis gave judgment, as arbiter in the quarrel between Henry III. of England and his barons, relative to the statutes of Oxford and that here, during the struggles to repulse the Holy Land, the kings of England France, Aragon Navarre, and Bohemia, met to concert a new crusade. Here, too, to come down to more recent times, was signed, in 1803 between Great Britain and France the short-lived peace which bears the name of Amiens. Pop. 47 000

AMIRANTES a group of small islands Indian Ocean S.W. from the Seychelles between lat. 4 and 6° S. and lon. 164 and 166° E. about 800 m. N.W. the ad. of Malagascor. They differ little from each other being generally from 13 to 24 m. in length situated on coral banks, and seldom exceed 20 or 25 ft. in height but they are crowded with trees. They are thinly inhabited and manifestly cultivated but the coasts abound with fish, and the islands furnish vessels in passing with water coconuts, buffaloes, sheep, and turtles. By digging 12 or 14 ft. water very generally be obtained. Calms, and uncertain currents, with the want of good anchorage, make it desirable not to approach these islands with large ships. The group has belonged to Great Britain since 1814.

AMISUR, an anc. seaport, Asia Minor on the Black Sea lat. 41 18' N lon 26° 20' E. Few vestiges of it now exist. The principal are the remains of its ancient city composed of large blocks of a volcanic conglomerate, some of which measure 18 ft. by 6 or 8 inches in thickness.

AMJEKAH a town Hindoostan prov. Malwa, 56 m. S.W. Oojein, and 12 m. W. Dhar lat. 23° 28' N lon 75° 18' E.; situated in a large valley 1800 ft. above the sea. It has good houses, plentifully supplied.

AMLAJ or **AMILA** one of the Aleutian Islands Fox group lat. (25. poln) 58° 6' N lon 172° 50' W (n.).

AMLWCH (pronounced *Amloch*) a bay seaport, and per N Wales, N coast of Anglesey. The town lies on a rising ground on the sea-shore, 14 m. W. by N Bangor about 14 m. N.P. by F. Holyhead and 50 m. W. by N Liverpool lat.



VIEW OF LEU AND HOTEL DES AMIENS—From Place Neuveville at Paris.

with numerous bas-reliefs on which scriptural and allegorical subjects are admirably represented. This magnificent structure, of once light and bold in design, is in the form of a cross, composed of a nave and choir in the one direction, and a transept in the other. The broad and lofty windows are ranged in two tiers, and so closely that hardly any wall is

58° 54' N. lon. 4° 19' W. It consists of one main street, about a mile in length, and of several branching lanes and alleys. The houses are generally well built of stone, which abounds in the vicinity. The principal buildings are the church, the national school and the scientific hall, all plain edifices, without any pretensions to architectural elegance. There are, besides the church two Calvinistic chapels one Independent, one Baptist, and two Wesleyan. The most important school is the national school, in which (March 1860) about 900 children are educated. There are also three day-schools, and an excellent literary and scientific institution with a library and museum attached. The staple article of commerce is copper ore, obtained in the neighbouring Parys mountains, the working of which gives employment to about 1000 persons though not so flourishing at present as formerly. The shipping interest of the place is in a more thriving condition. At the head of the pier which is of stone there are 90 ft. at spring and 18 ft. at low tide within there is a dock capable of holding several vessels. A small white lighthouse stands at the end of the N. point, exhibiting a fixed light, which may be seen in clear weather 4 m. off. Amman is united with the Beaumaris district in returning a member to the House of Commons. Area of pop. 9221 sq. Pop. of in. (1841) 1948 pop. (1851) 4818. —(Correspondent in Amman).

AMMAN or **AMMON** (the *Tabach* of Scripture, and *Phoenicia* of the Greeks) a ruined and deserted city, Syria, near Damascus, 16 m. E. of Hama, and 53 m. N.E. of Jerusalem lat. 33° 6' N. lon. 36° 20' E. Its ruins are scattered along the N. bank, and near the source of a small stream called Mous Amman, a tributary of the Taurus or Taurus (as *Tabach*) and sufficiently attest its former grandeur. There are the remains of a spacious church, several temples and columns a high bridge over the river on each side of which there are walls like quays, and whose channel is paved and a castle on a hill N. of the city. South of the river stood a large theatre, 804 ft. in diameter with forty two tiers of seats, built on the declivity of a hill, and partly excavated in the solid rock. The whole plain on which the city stood 1 m. long by 14 m. broad, is covered with the remains of all kinds of edifices exhibiting traces of different ages and composed of a calcareous stone, ill suited to resist the action of the elements. —(Bartholomaeus *Travels in Syria* Kito's *Physical Geography of Palestine* &c.)

AMMER, a river Bavaria it rises at the head of Gravening valley on the frontier of Tyrol flows in a crooked course N. E. forms about 22 m. N. W. Munich, the Ammersee (Lake Ammer) 10 m. long by 24 broad, and falls into the Isar near Moosburg after receiving the waters of several affluents. Total length, about 100 m.

AMMERSCHEWITZ, or **AMMERWATER** a small in France, dep. Haut-Rhin about 5 m. from Colmar. Both red and white wines, of excellent quality are made in the vicinity. Pop. 8169.

AMMITOK, an isl. N.E. coast of Labrador between 70 and 80 m. S.E. the entrance into Hudson's Straits lat. 59° 28' N. lon. 68° 0' W.

AMMOO a river Persia. See *Oxus*.
AMMOAR, or **AMWAR** [anc. *Amman* and *Nicopolis*] a small town or vil. Palestine, on a conical hill, about 10 m. N.W. Jerusalem. It was at one time a bishop's seat. Both this and Al Kibnab, a village about half the distance of Amman from Jerusalem, have been confounded with the *Furnaces of Scripture*, the site of which is now unknown. There is another village of Palestine named Amman or El Hamman beside the lake, and near the town of Tiberias, celebrated, from remote antiquity for its hot springs which are of a high temperature, and possess medicinal qualities. This place, and its vicinity, exhibit the remains of many ancient *becks* from which it has received its name. Over the springs has been more recently erected, by Ibrahim Pasha, a large circular bathing house, with a dome, similar to the one of Constantinople. —(Robinson's *Biblical Researches* Kito's *Palestine* &c.)

AMOL, a town Persia the third in importance in prov. Mazandaran, 27 m. W. W. Balfoord lat. 36° 30' N. lon. 52° 33' E. on the Haraz, a full and rapid stream, about 15 m. above its embouchure in the Caspian Sea. Amol, which is without walls or defences was formerly a flourishing place, as extensive ruins in the neighbourhood testify among which is the once splendid mausoleum of Seyid Qasim a

Deen, once Sovereign of Seres and Amol, who died in 1878 erected by Shah Abbas, one of his descendants. In the suburbs are a grand palace, which belonged to Shah Abbas and three towers and to have been temples of the ancient Guebres, or fire worshippers. The number of houses altogether is between 4000 and 5000. The bazaars are large, and well supplied but beyond mere local traffic, there is little or no trade. The inhabitants cultivate rice and cotton, or are employed in the iron forges and cannon foundries of the district. In summer they retire to their *yahtals* or summer houses, in the mountains, which approach to 5 or 6 m. of the town on the S. In winter, when it is fallow Amol is supposed to contain a population of from 35,000 to 40,000.

AMONEBLRG a town. Heese-Cassel 11 m. E. N. E. Marburg on a basalt hill in which are numerous springs. It is partly surrounded by a wall with towers and by a ditch irregularly and badly built, and has a church and a spacious market place. Pop. 1143.

AMOR, **AMOR** or **AMORHAI** a large river Asia in the Chinese prov. Manchuria. It is formed of the rivers Shikha and Argun which unite in lat. 53° 30' N. lon. 120° E. on the frontiers of Russia and China. The former of these is formed by the Ingoda and the Oor; the latter being the main stream, and rising about lat. 43° 50' N. lon. 110° E. in the Kienlai Khan, a branch of the mountains S. E. Lake Dalai called Khing-Khan-ooli by the Chinese, and Yablonoi Krolui by the Russians. Its sources are in the Russian gov. Irkutsk but it crosses the Chinese frontier and again returns to Siberia, in which it continues with a N. E. course till it joins the Argun on the frontier under the name of the Shikha, as already stated. The Argun—in the early part of its course named the Kerulen Kerlon or Lu Khia—rises about 30 m. S.E. from the sources of the Onon and in the same mountain range that gives rise to that stream follows a N. E. course, about lat. 43° N. lon. 110° E. forms Lake Kelen, and from 25 m. N. E. of that lake, till it unites with the Shikha in forming the Amor constitutes for 300 m. the boundary between Russia and China. The Amor from the junction of these two streams, flows S. E. to Telen where, from the S. it receives the Bongzar lat. 47° 45' N. lon. 171° 40' E. thence it flows N. E. to its embouchure in the Gulf of Segul or Baghulien opposite the N. W. end of the island of the same name, lat. 52° 2' N. lon. 140° 0' E. Besides the Bongzar, the Amor receives from the S. the Ousari, lat. 48° 30' N. lon. 134° 20' E. and from the N. the united waters of the Fushien and Silimpi near Segul-ooli, lat. 50° N. lon. 156° 30' E. It has likewise numerous smaller affluents. The whole course of the Amor including its windings is estimated at 2380 geo. m. and the area of its basin, 552,880 geo. sq. m. It is a rapid stream, navigable from the junction of its two head streams and is annually frozen over its navigation, long kept strictly by the Chinese to themselves, was in 1847 opened up to Russia, to whom was then conceded the right to trade in its waters.

AMORANG or **AMORASO** a bay and vil. same name, Isl. Celebes. The bay is on the N. W. coast lat. 1° 11' S. lon. 124° 86' E. it is about 14 geo. m. long inland, and about 6 geo. m. broad, shaped something like an open-mouthed bag, and having anchorage for large vessels.—The vil. lies at the head of the bay 25 geo. m. S. W. Menado.

AMORRACH, a town Bavaria, circle Lower Main, at the confluence of the Main and Elbach, 44 m. S. E. of Frankfurt-on-the-Main lat. 49° 58' N. lon. 9° 11' E. It has a palace, in which the Prince of Loungeburg resides, and which was once a richly-endowed abbey of Benedictines two churches, a school of design, infirmary and almshouse. Manufactures—Linen, paper gunpowder flour and oil. It has two saw and two tilling mills. Pop. 2900.

AMORGO (anc. *Amorgos*) an Isl. Greece Archipelago between Naxos and Stampsalia, about 44 m. long by 5 m. broad lat. 36° 50' 42" N. lon. 26° 55' 42" E. It is mountainous and rocky, but its valleys are fertile, producing grapes and olives. It has a town of the same name, with a castle and a large harbour called Santa Anna. Near it is a Greek convent, built on a steep rock overhanging the sea, and accessible only by ladders. Amorgo was formerly a populous island, with some considerable towns, and was the birthplace of the poet Simonides. Its present population, of whom a considerable proportion are French and English amounts to 2500.

AMSTELVEEN, a vil. Holland prov N Holland 8 m. S. Amsterdam in a moorish country betwixt the Amstel and the Lake of Haarlem. It consists of one long street, and has a neat church, a school a poor's house, and an annual horse market. Pop. about 2500.—(Van der Aa.)

AMSTERDAM, formerly **AMSTELDAMUM**, or **AMSTERSDAMMUM**, and also **AMSTOR** [The dike or dam of the Amstel; Latin *Amstelredamum*] an important commercial city cap. kingdom and prov Holland at the confluence of the Amstel with the Y or IJ [pronounced Eyn] an arm of the Zander Zee connecting with the Lake of Haarlem lat. (middle) 52° 22' 30" N lon. 4° 53' 15" E (N.) It is the largest and most important town in Holland, constitutionally its capital, and in it the ceremony of coronation is performed but the seat of government and residence of the sovereign is at the Hague. Amsterdam lies on soft wet mossy ground under which, at a depth of 50 ft. is a bed of sand into this sand the piles are driven on which buildings are reared. Below the sand is a stratum of hard clay. The sea front of the city forms nearly a direct line along the Y flanked at either end by extensive docks and near the centre intersected by the Dam Rak, the principal water of the Amstel, which entering the city on the S.E. takes a winding course through it, dividing it into the old and new side (*Oude en Nieuwe Zijde*) and falls into the Y by the two numerous other courses. Towards the land, the walls of the city form a semicircle, surrounded by a ditch 90 yards wide, bordered by a row of trees. The ramparts have been pulled down, and on the eight and twenty bastions have been erected so many windmills, for grinding corn and other purposes. In the walls are eight handsome stone gates, named from the towns to which they lead, I. trecht gate, Haarlem gate, &c. Outside the walls, the city is surrounded by grassy meadows, and to the W. are spreads of 500 acres. Towards the sea, and on both sides of the Amstel, the streets are narrow and irregular, but behind this portion there are five main lines of streets following the direction of the walls, and thus describing a semicircle. Of these the principal three, *Haarlem Kaai* and *Prinsengracht* for length, breadth and general elegance, may vie with the streets of any capital in Europe. In the centre of each as in most of the streets in Amsterdam is a canal, either side of which is lined with broad brick paved quays, planted with trees, the minor streets run at right angles across these like the radii of a wheel, and many of them are very narrow—those in which are the houses of some of the first merchants not being over 17 ft wide all are paved well lighted, and kept very clean. The houses are mostly constructed of brick, almost all approached by flights of steps many are six and seven stories high, pointed at the top with the gable toward the street, and decorated above with a forked chimney stalk and their curious appearance is further heightened by the numbers that, more especially in the business streets are painted in a garish and tasteless style and by many being awayed from the perpendicular partly by the sinking of the foundation, and partly from the peculiar method of construction adopted many being narrower at the bottom than at the top. The city is cut up into 90 islands by the canals, over which there are 450 bridges mostly of stone, generally provided with a drawbridge at the centre. The vessels to be seen in all parts of the city loading and unloading, and passing to and fro along the canals, the lifting and lowering of draw bridges, the transit of merchandise on sledges, and the general air of business give the streets of Amsterdam an exceedingly lively and cheerful appearance.

Amsterdam has no free public squares, though it has 18 open places and notwithstanding that, as a whole, it is well built, it cannot be said to have any pretensions to architectural beauty even its public buildings will not bear comparison with those of many other European capitals—a fact scarcely to be wondered at, considering the physical difficulties the Dutch have to encounter in the erection of extensive fabrics, from the sinking of the piled foundations under the superincumbent load. In 1822, an event of this description occurred the corn storehouses built originally for the Dutch E. India Company having entirely sunk in the mud and disappeared from the foundation giving way. At the time they sank, they were loaded with upwards of 70,000 cwt. of corn.

Public Buildings—The more remarkable buildings in Amsterdam is the palace, formerly the townhall. It stands in an open square, called *den Dam*, at the head of the Dam-Rak, and is a stone edifice, in form of a parallelogram 263 ft. long 206 ft. broad, and 108 ft. high (roof inclining) resting on 12,659 piles driven 70 ft. into the ground. It was erected by Jakob van Campen and Daniel Stalpart; begun in 1646 and completed in 1655 nearly destroyed by fire in 1782 and again in jeopardy from the same element in 1806. At first

it was occupied by the magistracy of the city for local courts but in 1806 it became a royal palace for which indeed it was originally constructed. It is chiefly remarkable for the great hall, 111 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high lined with white Italian marble, an apartment of great splendour. From the tower which rises 60 ft. above the roof a fine view of the city is obtained. In the vaults below the palace were formerly kept the treasures of the Amsterdam bank. The present townhall (*stadhuys*) formerly the Admiralty is a large and commodious building, said to have been founded in the 14th century. The Justice Hall next to the palace, is the finest building in the city. It is a modern structure, in imitation of a Greek temple, and was opened in 1839. Other public buildings are the exchange, a plain but stately tile covered building of freestone, capable of containing 4,000 persons the poor's house, house of correction, the warehouses the general storehouse formerly the Admiralty magazine the Orange-Nassau barracks, capable of accommodating 3000 men the city theatre, &c. Besides these, may be noticed the post office, colonial office, houses of the E. and W. India companies, and various offices and storehouses for public and private purposes, and the three towers named, respectively *Regententoren* founded 1372 as a watch tower, *Rekerijertoren*, or *Moorner's tower* so named from the women coming here to wait for their husbands as they passed by to go on shipboard to the wars, and now used as the office of the dock master and *Mont-Albanentoren*, founded it is supposed as early as 1630. Of the numerous bridges in the city the most important is the Amstel Bridge, 600 ft. long and 30 ft. broad. It had originally 85 arches but in 1822 the two centre ones were taken down, and the space supplied with a drawbridge so that masted vessels might be allowed to pass.



THE DAM-RAK, AND DAM RAK PALACE, AMSTERDAM.
From Dany's View of the Kingdom of Europe.

The churches of Amsterdam are generally characterized by plainness and simplicity of structure. The finest in the city and, according to the Dutch one of the finest in Europe, is the New church (*Nieuwe Kerk*) N. of the palace, founded 1408. It is 350 ft. long, by 210 ft. wide across the transepts the upper part rests on 52 stone pillars, and the church is lighted by 76 large windows, some of which are finely painted. It contains the tombs of *Adriaen de Balter* who sailed up the *Meuse* and burned the English fleet at Chatham of the famous Dutch poet *Vondel*, and of various other notable individuals. In this church the constitution was taken, March 29 1814, and the following day the king was crowned as a sovereign prince. The Old church (*Oude Kerk*) founded in the 14th century is only remarkable for three finely painted windows, and for containing the tombs of several Dutch admirals, and an organ, said to be second only to that of Haar-

lem. Besides these two, the Calvinistic, recognized as the State church, possesses eight other chapels and churches. The Evangelical Lutherans, numbering about 28,000 have two churches. The Scotch Presbyterians, Free Church of Scotland, and the English Episcopalians, the Moravians, Baptists, Friends and Greeks, have each places of worship. The R. Catholics, numbering about 45,000 have 16 churches and the Jews, numbering in all 21,500 have two principal, and seven subsidiary synagogues. Of these, one belongs to the Portuguese Jews, about 2500 in number and the remainder to the Dutch Jews.

Within the city there are eight churchyards (*kerk-hof*) of which one, St. Peter's, is chiefly used for the poor, more especially for those who die in the poor's house. The mode of sepulture being somewhat remarkable, we extract the following description of it. The churchyard usually adjoining the church, is surrounded by a wall to the height of 12 or 14 ft. The coffins are placed in rows, one above another till they are nearly level with the top of the wall, a little more is then spread over them and the *kerk* is closed till the bodies are sufficiently decayed to be removed. The process is hastened by exposure to the atmosphere but the nuisance to the neighbourhood is intolerable. When Holland was in possession of the French an attempt was made to do away with some of these disgusting ceremonies, and to provide more suitable places for the reception of the dead but the burgh-masters yielded the expense as the soil being so marshy it would require immense quantities of sand to make it solid enough for the purposes of interment, and strong embankments to protect it from the floods, and ultimately succeeded in maintaining the old method. When the *kerk* has remained closed several years, while another has been filling it is again opened the coffins are broken up, and the fragments tied up and sold as firewood the furniture is collected and sold to dealers in old iron the remaining bones are wheeled away in barrows, and thrown into a vault beneath the church and the rest is left to the farmers for manure. The *kerk* is then swept out, and ready to receive new inmates. — (*Saturday Mag.*)

Charitable and Benevolent Institutions, &c.—Amsterdam is remarkable for the number and excellence of its benevolent and charitable institutions. There are above forty of them many possessing buildings of considerable elegance. Among these are hospitals for the poor the infirm, the aged of both sexes, orphans, widows, foundlings, the insane &c. and institutions for the blind and for deaf-mutes. Many of these being devoted to the members of one religious community the result is several hospitals of the same description thus the Calvinists, Lutherans and Baptists, have each their hospital for old men and women the R. Catholics have various similar institutions for their own members and the Jews, in like manner have hospitals for the sons of Israel. Other benevolent institutions are the humane society for saving drowning people, founded by Jakob de Lierou in 1767 and the first of its kind in Europe the N and S. Holland society for saving shipwrecked people the society for the moral improvement of prisoners the cowpock inoculation, &c. Besides these, there are a Bible and two tract societies a society for furthering religious education among foundlings and orphans, and one for the promotion of religious education among the slaves and people of colour in the colonies the Magdalene asylum, and the sphinx or workhouse, a department of which was formerly appropriated to the reformation of domestic offenders. Extravagant wives were sent here by their alarmed husbands, to receive more sober and thrifty habits ill-conducted handmaids by their indignant wives, to learn better manners and dutiful daughters, to be taught obedience to parental authority some of the latter it is said, being often of high families.

Educational, Literary Scientific, and Artistic Institutions—Amsterdam possesses numerous and excellent primary schools and other educational institutions, both of a general and special kind. Like the benevolent institutions, some of these are for particular religious denominations. Among the most important may be named the *Algemeene School*, with library, botanic garden, and school of anatomy and chairs of art, law, medicine, and theology the city Latin school the universities for educating preachers belonging to the Remonstrants, Evangelical Lutherans, Baptists and Dutch Israelites

and the medical and classical school. Of institutions of literature, science, and art there are the royal academy of the fine arts, founded 1830, and having 450 pupils the music school founded 1784; the naval school the royal Dutch institution for science, literature, and the fine arts; the society of literature and fine arts, called *Felix Merito* from the first words of a Latin inscription upon the front of the building. This last society has 400 members, all merchants and citizens and is divided into four sections: 1. Literature commerce, navigation, agriculture, and architecture. 2. Natural history; 3. Drawing and design. 4. Music. Besides these, there are several other societies of a smaller kind, but the most important one of the whole is the society for the promotion of the public good (*de Maatschappij Tot Het aan v. d. Gemeen*) established, in 1784 by J. Nieuwenhuisen a Baptist minister at Monnikendam, and having 18,000 members and branch societies in almost every town in Holland. It has for its object the moral and religious improvement of the working classes, and their instruction in such branches of education &c. as seem necessary for enabling them to play the part of good citizens the improvement of school schools, the establishment of Sabbath schools savings banks public lectures, &c. Last, but not least must be named the museum of pictures, founded 1798, by a person named Trip from whom the building is called *Trippenhuis*. It contains a fine collection of the works of the Dutch masters and one of the most remarkable collections of prints in Europe occupying 300 portfolios.

Amusements—For in-door amusements there are three theatres, and various other places of entertainment and for out-door recreation there are the Plantage, or Plantation, in the E. end of the city not far from the dockyards the banks of the Amstel outside the Utrecht gate and the dike round the docks all of which are very resorted to in good weather. A favourite amusement likewise, is boating on the Amstel and the I.

Fishes and Water—Amsterdam has three fish markets the greatest are the river fish and the Jews market. In the first, as its name imports sea fish are sold, in the second the produce of the Amstel and other streams brought there by the peasants (*Boeren*) and hence called sometimes the *Boeren* vishmarkt while the third or *Jodenmarkt* is for the supply of the Jews quarter. There are likewise in the city a cattle and sheep market, a pig a butcher and various other markets called by special names. A marketable article of great importance in this city is fresh water which is very scarce. From the nature of the soil, none can be obtained from wells. The inhabitants are therefore, supplied either by rain water collected in cisterns or by water carriers, whose heads lie in the canals, at who fetch it from the river Veesh, or from springs at Utrecht. Arising from this state of water, the quantity of Seltzer water mixed with Rhineish or Bordeaux wine consumed is very great.

Manufactures and Commerce—Amsterdam has long been and still is famous for its banking establishments and for its insurance companies the amount of business done in both branches being very considerable. Its manufactures, though not very extensive are still important. They consist chiefly of linen, woollen cloth and cotton in a limited extent thread calico printing, dyeing, bookbinding, soap, oil, canvas, cordage the refining of salt, sugar and other substances glass blowing brewing distilling gas, commenced in 1846 steam engines and machinery and tools of various kinds boilers iron steamers and other kinds of iron vessels and shipbuilding. Amsterdam, however ranks much higher as a trading than as a manufacturing town.

The quantities of the chief articles imported in 1851-52 are shown in the following table—

	1851	1852	1853
Sugar	151,410,000	158,100,000	168,000,000
Indigo	1,168	2,178	2,308
Cochineal	567	588	518
Tobacco	5,621	9,080	4,168
Wine American, &c.	12,300	14,000	16,000
Wine	10,284		
Other goods	9,080	9,184	998
Wool—Crawfish	758,168	851,000	1,000,000
Java, Aracan &c.	1,006		
Palm-oil	8,500	4,513	1,000,000
Paper			

	1880	1900	1910
Nutmegs, barrels	22	881	404
Almonds, barrels	200	180	400
Cloves, bags			2,884
Tea, chests	8,000	7,800	11,100
Tea, chests	63,843	70,972	61,100
Coffee, barrels	10,000	11,175	1,300
Silks, 10 major	172,000	46,500	85,700
Wool, 10 major	710	4,400	2,000
Wool, 10 major	1,000	3,700,000	2,400,000
Copper, 10 major	848,000	2,674,000	2,130,000
Yarn, 10 major	2,100	5,000	10,000
Yarn, 10 major	1,100	5,000	10,000
Grains of all kinds, quarters	514,000	6,000	6,000
Grains of all kinds, quarters	6,000		7,000
Grains of all kinds, quarters	407,800	84,000	448,173
Grains of all kinds, quarters	8,700	15,818	15,818
Grains of all kinds, quarters	10,000	157,000	157,000
Grains of all kinds, quarters	23,000	177,000	177,000
Grains of all kinds, quarters	8,700	10,000	10,000
Grains of all kinds, quarters	10,000	11,000	11,000
Grains of all kinds, quarters	6,000	7,100	8,000

The exports consist of refined sugar (in 1885) 35,038,958 lbs. raw sugar (in 1885) 35,038,912 lbs., coffee, spices, thread, cheese, butter oil, dyes, colours, corn, and meal. The countries chiefly traded with are Britain, the Hanse towns, U. States, Italy, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Hannover, France, Dutch India, E. and W. The largest exports are to Germany and along the Rhine amounting to nearly one-third of the whole, but from these localities the imports are very limited. The following table gives a condensed return of the shipping clearedwards and onwards, by the customs authorities of the port, in four recent years—

A ship in	Tonnage	Revenue	A ship in	Tonnage	Revenue
In 1880	1028	\$14,084	In 1890	1846	\$26,795
1881	1381	\$24,201	1891	3146	\$69,218
1882	2354	\$74,413	1892	3246	\$69,004
1883	1846	\$30,412	1893	1947	\$39,478

The port of Amsterdam is about a mile and a half long and is



defined from the encroachments of the Y by a double row of piles driven into the ground, and connected by horizontal beams. At either end are the E and W docks, capable of holding 1000 vessels. The approach to the port by the Zuider Zee being impeded with shoals, a canal, called the Nieuwe Drog, was completed in 1825, leading from Ballehoek, on the opposite side of the Y to the N Sea at the Helder, a distance of 50 m. This immense canal is 125 ft. broad at its surface, 36 ft. at the bottom, with a depth of 20 ft. 9 inches. It is on the level of the high tides of the sea, from which it derives its supplies of water.

Means of Communication.—By the Amstel, the Zuider Zee, and various canals Amsterdam has water communication with all parts of Holland, and by railway it communicates on the one side with Haarlem, the Hague, and Rotterdam, and on the other side with Utrecht, Arnhem, and France.

Health.—The canals by which the city is intersected in all directions, however convenient as highways of business, and however picturesque in general appearance, exhale damp vapours, making the atmosphere very malarial. These canals are the receptacles of all kinds of filth. The water in these is stagnant, and generally of an olive-green colour. It is

generally 8 or 9 ft. deep, and below it are 5 or 6 ft. of mud, which, being stirred up by every vessel that passes, exhales mephitic odours. Great care is taken to cleanse these canals and the town generally. The water at them is, as far as possible, discharged into the Y and supplied anew from the Amstel as frequently as possible, but the level of the latter being only 1½ ft. above the level of the former, the tide of the latter this mode of cleansing must necessarily be imperfect. In some of the canals, to prevent stagnation, the water is kept in motion by mills that, at the same time, draw off large quantities of mud, which is sold for manure. With all these disadvantages, few towns possess more healthy and robust inhabitants than Amsterdam. Whatever effect, therefore, the damp and stid vapours may have upon strangers, they do not appear to act in a prejudicial manner on the health of the natives.

Government.—The government is vested in a senate or council of 86 members, and 19 burgomasters. The members of the council act during life, and fill up the vacancies that occur in their own number by their own suffrages. The burgomasters, who are chosen by the citizens, out of a double number first nominated by the council, maintain the active magistracy of the city in rotation the government of each lasting only three months and the four who are to preside during the year being annually appointed. Incompetent magistrates have the keys of the back deposited with them. There is also a court of burgomasters which decides all criminal causes, but in civil cases there is an appeal to the provincial council. The police is under excellent regulations, and street robberies and house breaking are seldom heard of. Very few beggars are seen in the streets, and these are generally the aged and infirm.

History.—Early in the 16th century Amsterdam was a mere fishing village, with a small castle, the residence of the lords of Amstel. Towards the middle of that century it was constituted a town, and in 1598 was wrested by William III. Count of Holland, from the lords of Amstel. In 1240, William IV. bestowed on it a municipal constitution, and 40 years afterwards it became a place of some importance. In 1489 it was walled and fortified. It was subsequently attacked by the Goldenleaguers, who burned the suburbs, and a number of vessels in the port. A party of Anabaptists, headed by a shoemaker called John of Leyden, attempted, in 1575, to surprise and take possession of the town during a siege, but they were repulsed. Its career of real prosperity commenced about the year 1578 when it became a part of the United Provinces, although previously to that period it had nearly monopolized the trade of the Baltic. Additional privileges were granted it by the Prince of Orange in 1601 while the siege and consequent decline of Antwerp in 1585, and the shutting of the navigation of the Scheldt in 1648, were the means of raising Amsterdam to the rank of the first commercial city in Europe. Although its prosperity was checked by the ravages of a pestilence, which in 1602 cut off about 60,000 of its population by the wars of Cromwell in 1653, and by other disasters, it continued to flourish till the stormy period of the first French revolution. During its time of prosperity the burgomasters had acquired such authority in the assembly of the States, as to rival that of the stadtholder himself; the reputation of its merchants for honesty and frugality had greatly contributed to the establishment and increase of its trade; its harbours were always filled with ships; laden with the productions of the E. and W. and the city had become the wealthiest in Europe. But the French Revolution, and the temporary alliance and complete incorporation of Holland with France, had almost annihilated the commerce of Amsterdam both foreign and domestic. After the changes which took place in 1813, it began to revive, and has since steadily improved. Among the numerous famous individuals to whom Amsterdam has given birth, may be named the philosopher Spinoza, the naturalist Swammerdam, the painter Adriaen and Willem Van de Walle, and John and Michael Van Huisum, and Admiral de Ruiter. Pop. (1850) 224,785; of which above 30,000 are Jews.—(Van der Aa's *Nederlandsche Overzigt van den handel van Amsterdam*, in 1847 *ingeleit by de leden der Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken van Haven, Burgomaster en Welvonderder der Stad Amsterdam*. *Stadly Tour through S. Holland*. *Diat. Geo. et Stat.* Murray's *Handbook* *Saturday Map*.)

AMSTERDAM—1 A small volcano id. Indian Ocean, lat. 37° 52' S lon. 77° 35' E. (a.) discovered by Van Ynaming a Dutchman, in 1693. It is 3780 ft high about 4½ m. long, and 2½ broad but a great portion of its area is occupied by a basin, about 2 m. in circumference, formed by the sea in the extinct crater of a volcano. The sides of the basin rise at an angle of 65° to the height of 700 ft above the water which, in the centre, is 174 ft. in depth. The only access to the island is through the opening made by the sea, about 300 ft. wide. From the sloping sides of the basin issue several hot springs, of a temperature from 160° to boiling heat. The soil of the island is entirely volcanic its only vegetation moss and a few grasses and its only inhabitants several species of aquatic birds. The surface, in various parts, contains swamps and pools of a temperature from 80° to 180°. The sea around abounds with fish, and numerous seals resort to the coast.

—2 A small id. India, in Falk's Strait, off the N.W. extremity of Ceylon about 5 m. long and 2 broad lat. 9° 40' N lon. 80° 0' E.—3 A small id. Arctic Ocean, W. coast, Spitzbergen, lat. 79° 30' N lon. 10° E.—4 Several places in the Dutch foreign possessions.—A small id. Indian Archipelago, N. coast Java, out from the roads of Batavia inhabited only by a few fishermen.—A fort, id. Ambona.—A fort, id. Celebes.—A fort, Surinam lat. 5° 48' N lon. 55° 9' W (a.)—A fort W. Indian id. Curacao; lat. 12° 6' 18" N lon. 69° 54' W (a.) near which is anchorage for large vessels.—A fort, W. Indian id. St. Esprit, near the town of Orange.—A fort, Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, E. part, kingdom of the Fante.—(Van der Aal.)

AMSTERDAM (New) a tn. and port, British Guiana near the mouth of the Berbice river along the E. bank of which it extends about 1½ m. immediately above the junction of the Cayne lat. 6° 15' 30" N lon. 57° 21' W (a.) cap of the colony of Berbice. It was begun in 1798 and is built in the Dutch style and intersected by numerous canals, which communicate with the sea. Each house, mostly of wood or bamboo, has an allotment of ½ ac. which contains a garden and is completely separated from the neighbouring houses by a trench or ditch, filled and emptied with the tide which preventing the accumulation of impurities, tends much to the preservation of the public health. The town has English Scotch, and Dutch churches R. Catholic and Wesleyan chapels a free school, established in 1829; eight private schools, a courthouse and barracks with many commodious wharfs and warehouses and two commercial banks. The entrance to the river is defended by three strong batteries and the passage to the harbour is obstructed by a sand bar across its mouth, over which there is only 7 ft. water at low tides. Though intricate in its access, the harbour is good. Pop. about 8000.

AMTSCHEITKA one of the most western of the Aloutian Islands (which see); lat. 51° 43' N lon. 178° 45' E. (a.)

AMUCITTA or **AMOUKITA** one of the Aloutian Islands, Fox group lat. (centre) 52° 28' N lon. 170° 45' W (a.) It contains an extinct volcano.

AMUTAGWEIN a small tn. and harbour Arabia, W. coast of the promontory of Maada or Maadon, at the entrance into the Persian Gulf; lat. 25° 30' N lon. 65° 42' E. The town was at one time a place of some importance, but is now deserted. About 2½ m. N.E. from the town, is a large quadrangular tower in ruins, surrounded with straggling date trees.

AMWELL (GREAT) a par. England on Herby 2487 ac. 1½ m. E. by W. Ware. Pop. 1652

AMYUN a tn. Syria, south of and 10 m. S.E. from Tripoli lat. 34° 30' N lon. 35° 50' E.

ANABARA a river Siberia gov. Tobolsk it rises in about lat. 68° 30' N lon. 107° E. and falls into the Arctic Ocean lat. 73° 40' N lon. 113° 30' E. The Anabara is joined, at its embouchure, by the Olca or Oba, which runs nearly parallel with it for between 200 and 300 m. The entire course of the former is about 400 m.

ANACAPPI a tn. Naples, id. Capri, Gulf of Naples dist. Capri a Mare on the N. side of Mount Solaro the highest of the two lofty masses of calcareous rock into which the island is divided, and standing nearly 3000 ft. above the level of the sea. The town can only be reached by a flight of 553 steps, cut into the living rock, called *la scalinata*. It contains a church and convent. In the neighbourhood are
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the remains of several ancient structures, some of them said to have been built by the Emperor Theodosius. It is affirmed that the inhabitants are so much attached to their beautiful place of residence, that many of them have never descended the steps that lead to it. Pop. 1459

ANACHUANA, a vil. and bay on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama lat. 6° 41' N lon. 77° 38' W.

ANACLACHE, a narrow or snowy peak of the Bolivian Andes, supposed to be upwards of 18,000 ft. high. It forms a rugged ridge of considerable length, in the direction of the axis of the cordillera, and is in lat. 18° 18' S lon. 69° 30' W.

ANACLOAN a par. Ireland, on Down 5644 ac. Pop. 2658

ANADIA, a small tn. Brazil prov. Alagoas, 46 m. E. the city of that name. It has a church, townhall and prison and carries on an active trade in cotton, brought from the interior. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cultivation of the necessities of life, and of cotton, which is exchanged for European goods, &c. Pop. 1800

ANADIR, or **ANADIR**, a navigable river Siberia, rising in Lake Irtyska runs W. and then E. traverses the country of the Tchukchik tribe, and falls into the Gulf of Anadir 8 of Behring's Straits its whole course being about 540 m.

ANADIR (GULF) on N. Asia, S. of Behring's Straits having Cape Tchukotski to the W. and Cape St. Thaddeus to the E. Width, at the entrance, about 200 m. lat. 6° N lon. 177° 0' E. The upper part of the gulf is called the Bay of St. Croix.

ANADOLIA, or **ASIA MINOR** See **ASIA MINOR**

ANAGNI [lat. *Anagnini*] a walled town in Papal States, delegation of, and 12 m. N.W. from Frosinone on a hill near Mount Cassa n. the hillside of Bonifacio VIII. and the seat of a bishopric created in 487. Pop. 5600

ANAGOUNDY a tn. Malacca, Nizam territory prov. Beangpur 1. bank, Toongabedra, a branch of the Kinta, 128 m. W.R.W. Kurnool lat. 15° 24' N lon. 76° 32' E. opposite the fine ruins of Ilamgar or Vidyamangar, once the capital of a large kingdom embracing a large portion of the Deccan. A ruined bridge still connects these towns.

ANAH a tn. Asiatic Turkey pass Bagdad r. bank Euphrates 180 m. W. W. the city of Bagdad on a fringe of soil between a low ridge of rock and the r. or the site of the ancient city of Anath is upon the opposite bank a little below the present town. Situated in a district fertile in rice, corn, fruit, wine, and cotton Anah forms a convenient trading place for the caravans which traverse the great desert of Mesopotamia. It is however exposed to the desert winds, locally termed *fak* (whirlwind) which blow with great violence. During the Euphrates expedition in 1856 the ship Tigress was lost in one of these hurricanes. In 1807 Anah was sacked and burned by the Wahabites. The pop. chiefly a branch of the Ommeades or Beni-Ommayah is estimated at 8000 or 4000.—(*Four Voy. Ges. Soc.*, vol. vii. &c.)

ANAHILT a par. Ireland on Down 6777 ac. Pop. 3210

ANAJAZ a river Brazil, id. of Joazeiro or Marajo between the mouths of the Rio Para and Amazon. It rises a little E. from Sigardo, and after a W. course of about 80 m., falls into the estuary of the Amazon, in lat. 0° 52' S lon. 01° 30' W.

ANAKIA or **ANAKIA** a fortified tn. and port, Muscat, in Muscat, E. coast of the Black Sea, 1 bank Fingura, and near its embouchure lat. 42° 22' N lon. 41° 38' E. It contains a custom house and carries on some trade with Turkey.

ANAK-SOONGI a small state, W. coast, id. Sumatra, between the rivers Marjokta and Urei! Its cap is Moco-moco.

ANALATIVOL, a small id. W. of Jafna, Ceylon, formerly known by the name Donna Clara, having belonged to a lady of that name in the time of the Portuguese. Its soil is sandy but productive in palm trees, plantains, and cotton the latter of which is largely cultivated. Pop. about 1000 formerly considerably more.—(*Ceylon Ges.*)

ANAM or **AS-SAM** (Siam) a country of S.E. Asia, occupying the E. portion of a great promontory N. E. the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Siam, between lat. 0° 40' and 2° 22' N and lon. 102° and 109° 30' E. It is 965 m. in length, N to S. breadth irregular being at the narrowest part, which is in the centre, only 25

about 85 to expanding N to upwards of 400 m. and S. to about 270 m. It comprises three distinct territories, and a part of a fourth. These are Tonquin, which occupies the whole N part of the empire, Cochinchina Proper, Champa, and the E. portion of Cambodia, together occupying the entire and its extremity. It is bounded W by Laos or Siam, and S by China, and on all other sides by the sea. The whole of the coast is considerably indented especially at the mouths of the rivers, where it affords many safe and commodious harbours and the view which the country presents from the sea is that of a varied landscape, composed of bold headlands, picturesque valleys, well-cultivated slopes extensive downs, and low plains frequently terminating in sand hills, with a background of rather lofty mountains in the distance. Along the coast there are numerous groups of islands.

TONQUIN is mountainous on the N but in the E. is nearly level, terminating towards the sea in an alluvial plain. It is generally fertile, yielding good crops of rice, cotton, fruit, ginger and spices, with a great variety of variegated trees, acacias, &c. The principal river is the Song-cou, which flows from the interior in a S.E. direction, and falls into the Gulf of Tonquin by several outlets. It has numerous tributaries, and several branches are joined together by canals both for irrigation and commerce. Its periodical overflows fertilize the rice fields within the reach of its waters. The other principal streams are the Kou-ko or Tonquin, and the Kok-hok, the former N from the Song-cou, and the latter S. The climate resembles that of Bengal but participates in the oppressive heat and very disagreeable cold of China. It is peculiarly subject also to typhoons, which sweep the land with irresistible violence. The inhabitants of Tonquin are a short, stout, ill-favoured people, but extremely industrious and good tempered. Those living on the coast are chiefly employed in fishing and hunting the alligator which is used as food, the flesh being sold in the bambines. It is by no means uncommon, says Dr. Gurditch, to see five or six of these monsters in the courtyard of a fisherman's hut with their mouths gagged. The fishermen are a sturdy hard-working race, and though exposed to all sorts of hardships and sufferings, are always cheerful. Their customary diet is the refuse of the fish which they catch with a little rice and salt. Their females are ugly and of filthy habits. Tonquin is the only part of the empire that is rich in metals producing large quantities of gold, silver copper and iron. A great deal of gold is found also in the sands of the rivers, thousands of people being employed in collecting it. The principal town or capital is Kachou, on the E. bank of the Song-cou, about 100 m. N.W. from the Gulf of Tonquin.

COCHINCHINA PROPER, lying between lat. 12° and 18° 30' N. and averaging about 50 m. in breadth, is bounded on the W by a range of lofty barren mountains hitherto unexplored by any European. The country is, for 10 to inland a complete desert, and is generally sterile, but contains many fertile spots its sandy soil also bears productions peculiar to this region including the eagle wood, which attains greater perfection here than anywhere else. In the more favoured districts grain leguminous plants, and all the articles of sustenance used by men, are produced in great abundance, including sugar and cinnamon the latter of superior quality. The coast is beautiful and grand being indented with numerous bays backed by mountains which rise to a height of several thousand feet, and are broken into innumerable valleys and ravines. There are a number of rivers, but none at all considerable. Cash in China is destitute of metals, so far as yet known. Its principal foreign trade is with the Chinese. The people of this territory are of small stature, not very dark, and of agile frame. The women are well formed, have fine eyes, and beautiful jet black hair. The dress of both sexes consists of trousers and a coat, which reaches to the ankles with women, and with workmen to the knees. The men rarely shave or cut their hair. Their principal food is fish and rice milk, better and cheese, they hold in abhorrence. They are cheerful open, and kind hearted. Their dwellings consist of mud or bamboo huts, with straw roofs, low uncomfortable, and filthy. The cap of the Prov. is Hae, on the E. bank of a river called by the natives Fua-thu-thien by foreigners, Hae or Sun-Hae. It is well fortified both most of the houses are mud. In the neighbourhood which is romantic and beautiful there are several palaces summer residences, and

royal retreats. The pop. of the city including the military is estimated at 50,000.

CAMBODJA, or KAMPONG, about one-half only of this territory is within the limits of the empire of Anam, the other portion being in Siam. The former is a cultivated flat of rich alluvial soil full of navigable rivers, one of which, the Mekong (which see) is amongst the largest in S. Asia. Agriculture is much behind here yet such is the fertility of the land, that Cambodia is considered the granary of Cochinchina. It produces vast quantities of rice, betel nuts, aniseed, and cardamoms, all esteemed of the best quality. The araca palm, teak tree, and various dyed and hard woods, also grow here some of the latter susceptible of a beautiful polish. Cassia, and a variety of sweet-smelling resins are peculiar to this country. Sticklac, a substance used in dyeing red, is also amongst the products of Cambodia. The mulberry tree is in some regions extensively cultivated, to furnish food for the silkworm, the manufacture of which is well understood by the natives. The climate is in general temperate, excepting during the rainy season—May and September—when it is often very sultry. From October to January the weather is extremely hot, and typhoons occasionally occur but are neither so frequent nor so violent as in Tonquin. The inhabitants of Cambodia are below their neighbours, the Siamese, in point of civilization their features are coarse, and their complexion dark. The men go half naked, and the women also dress very sparingly they are moderate in their diet, and capable of enduring much fatigue, though inclined to indolence. They are patient under oppression, and have a slavish veneration for their superiors. They are persevering agriculturists, but have no manufacturing skill. The animals of this territory are the buffalo, bullock, horse, both of the latter small the rhinoceros, elephant, a formidable species of tiger the leopard, monkeys innumerable, and pigs.

CHAMPA occupies the southern extremity of the empire. It is extremely fertile, consisting in great part, of sand hills without any vegetation peaks, with attenuated shaggy granite formations of every description and a reddish disintegrated mass of stones its coast, however abundant in excellent harbours and it yields at least one valuable production—the eagle wood (*Albizia albizzioides*)—which is much esteemed all over Asia for its pungent fragrance, and in this account, in constant use in burning incense to drive N.W. of Champa, and between Cochinchina and Cambodia, is a bleak and wild mountainous tract, inhabited by the Mof, a savage race, who live chiefly on wild fruits and roots, and mostly sleep in trees some, however construct rude huts, and live in small communities, but there are no large villages. They are a hardy and warlike race and are on this account often captured by their neighbours, and sold as slaves.

Geology.—The geology of Anam presents little variety its prevailing formations being primitive, and consisting mainly of granite or sienite, with the occasional occurrence of quartz, marble limestone, and hornblende. As elsewhere mentioned iron, gold, and silver are found in considerable abundance in Tonquin, but in no other part of the empire. There, also, great masses of beautiful white marble, with blue streaks, are found. The singular mountain at Cape Vauille, in Cochinchina, one of whose peaks has the appearance of a huge broken and falling column, is supposed to contain some veins of silver and at about half its height there is a thermal spring of very high temperature. The alluvial soil of the country consists of clay, loam or sand which alternates or is mixed with gypsum and ferruginous matter and the sand, in many parts, accumulates extensively upon the coast, and forms large lagoons and dangerous shoals.

Manufactures.—The principal branches of industry practised by the natives are spinning of cotton and silk the weaving of these into coarse fabrics, the preparation of varnish the manufacture of lacquered ware, the smelting of iron, the manufacture of firearms, and the construction of ships or junks.

Commerce.—The internal trade is conducted chiefly on the rivers of Tonquin and Cambodia, along the sea coast, or by the lagoons skirting the latter, which form a kind of natural canals, and furnish a means of communication for about 200 m. Goods are conveyed in junks, which are well constructed and managed, and average 40 or 50 tons burden. The trade between Hae and Tonquin, as well as a great portion of the

foreign trade is in the hands of the Chinese. The latter is chiefly with China, and the British settlement in the Straits of Malacca, from the ports of Keng-Kao and Saigon in Cambodia, Keoh in Tonquin, and Y-trang or Ahe-trang Phayen, Quinhon, Faifo, and Hoi in Cochinchina. The exports to China consist chiefly of cardamoms, areca nuts, coco-nut oil, sugar, fancy woods, eagle wood, ebony cotton, silk, rice, sticklac, ivory, palmyr hides, horns, deer antlers, feathers, cinnamon, swallows nests, dried fish, yam, gold and silver bullion; the imports—wrought silk, tea, opium, cloth, porcelain, dried fruits, confectories and toys. Exports to British settlements—rice, salt, sugar and raw silk; imports—opium, gambier, catechu, iron, fire arms, wools, and cottons. Exports to Siam—gambier, cardamoms, ivory, hides, horns, dried venison, salt fish, nuts, and silk, raw and wrought imports—Chinese, European, and Indian goods, iron, wrought and unwrought tobacco, and opium. The importation of opium, and the exportation of coin, bullion, copper, eagle wood, rice, salt, wax, and waxes, are prohibited by law. The prohibition is in most cases evaded by the dexterity of the Chinese merchants and rice may be exported by special license. There remains every year for exportation more than 100,000 piculs (19,047 cwt.) of rice, 83,838 cwt. of sugar, a great portion of which finds its way to the Y ports of China. 71,438 cwt. of cotton, 47,033 cwt. of cinnamon, 5,571 cwt. of betel nuts, and 1,190 cwt. cardamoms. There are, besides large exportations of coco-nut oil, sticklac, gambier, and eagle wood, the last of which is a royal monopoly. Fish also, to the amount of about 231,068 lbs. are exported.

Coin and Measures.—The coin is made in imitation of the Chinese but of baser metal. The gold and silver pieces are mostly of an oblong form, like Chinese ink, and bear the name of the reign in which they were cast. The measures of length and capacity are nearly the same as in China.

Government, Military.—Although nominally patriarchal the government of Anam is actually despotic, even the nobility deriving their name and power from the sovereign. There are two classes of mandarins, civil and military, divided into 10 orders, two of which compose the king's council. The general administration is conducted by that council as supreme, and six ministers of state, namely the minister of ceremonies and religion, the keeper of the records, the minister of war, the treasurer, the minister of justice and the minister of woods and forests. There are, besides, three superior officers called *Kao*, one being the viceroy of Tonquin, another viceroy of Cambodia and the third termed minister of elephants, acting both as prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. Each province is governed by a military mandarin and two civil mandarins as deputy and sub-governor and is divided into three departments termed *zuyen*, each of which is subdivided into several districts named *soe*, and comprehends an indefinite number of villages. The system of jurisprudence is that of China, but not so well or so judiciously administered as in that country. Every superior whether natural or official, has the power of inflicting corporal punishment on his inferiors. The most usual weapons being with the bamboo and the assegai or wooden roller. Fathers and mothers punish their children; husbands their wives; superior officers their inferiors and these the soldiers. Capital punishment, besides being the penalty of higher offences is inflicted for robbery, adultery and sometimes for malversation and corruption. In military affairs the Government claims the service of every male inhabitant from 18 to 60 years of age. The guards consist of 86,000 men divided into 40 regiments, of 10 companies of 80 men each, classed in five brigades. There are, besides, 25 regiments which, with the former constitute the actual force of the service. As the horses are insufficient, there are no cavalry but 800 elephants are substituted, some being attached to every regiment. The entire army consists of about 60,000 men but has occasionally amounted to more than double that number. The soldiers all wear uniforms—a red tunic but the officers wear the ordinary dress. The former are well armed, and perform their manoeuvres with great regularity and precision. They are badly paid, receiving only about 2s. 2d. a month. A lieutenant gets only double, and so on in proportion to the higher grades, and the soldier, however above a bare subsistence. For the protection of the coast marine regiments are formed, to act as sailors and soldiers on board the men-of-war. These

consist of sailing boats, which sail with great rapidity and are chiefly worked with 40 to 100 oars. They have also galleys that sail and row, carrying from 4 to 16 cannon, vessels half junk and half ship, from 10 to 24 cannon and sloops of war according to our model. The discipline of the navy as well as army is according to European principles. The revenue is principally derived, as in China from the land. There is also a poll tax of a little more than 2s. 2d. for each adult male subject not employed in the king's service with sundry other contributions from the industry or consumption of the inhabitants. The land tax is partly paid in kind, and the produce hoarded up in the granaries of the capital.

Religion, Ceremonies, Language, Literature, &c.—The mass of the people do not care for supernatural worship, and are subject to the most ancient superstition. The doctrines of Buddha are professed by a few but they have hardly either any temples or priests. Veneration for the departed dead is general and the temples containing their tablets are the most sacred spots of worship. This reverence for the dead is manifested by an interminable series of solemnities and obsequies, and a reckless expenditure. A remarkable instance of this propensity occurred on occasion of the death of the late king Thiệu Tri, who died on November 8, 1847. The funeral ceremonies on that occasion were of the most sumptuous description. When the body was deposited in the coffin into which quantities of gold and silver and other precious articles together with provisions had been previously placed it was carried to a nobly ornamented house, canopied expressly for the purpose and there lay in state for seven months the coffin being hermetically closed to prevent the exhalation of offensive smells. During this period, numerous sacrifices were made of buffaloes, swine and other animals, and the king's son came every day clothed in mourning to prostrate himself before the body of his father. Every day also, wax candles were lighted, or incense burned. The road along which the body was conveyed to the river by which it was to pass to the place of interment, was covered with mats, carpets, and Indian tapestry of silk. The banks of the river also, were adorned with silks and lined with soldiers and, at frequent points of the progress, there were large altars, on which were burned wax tapers and perfumes. The bark in which the coffin was deposited was of the most magnificent description and, when the latter was placed in the tomb large quantities of gold and silver as offerings to the spirits, were shut up along with it. After the interment the royal barge, a splendid vessel and which a train of valuables had been previously placed, was burnt as were also two superb palaces of wood with rich furnishings and in all things similar to the palace which the deceased monarch had inhabited. So solemn and slow was the progress of the funeral procession and so encumbered was it with tedious ceremonial that it was three days in reaching the place of interment though only 8 m. distant from the city. The language resembles the Chinese, from whom, as they have no national literature they receive all their books. It is with considerable inflexion and allows a great mass of monosyllabic words. It is by no means mellifluous, and is spoken with extraordinary rapidity by the natives. In writing they use the Chinese character with considerable difference, however in some of their combinations. A complete dictionary of the Anamite language was composed by the Bishop of Adran with explanations in French. Marriage is a matter of traffic the price of a wife being usually from 28 lbs to £10 16s but sometimes, among the lower classes, 28 Rs to 24, 6s and among the higher 231 12s. to 243 4s. Among the former the usual age for marriage is, with males, 20 or sometimes 30 and with females 17 to 20 but the rich often marry as early as 15. Polygamy is allowed, but the first espoused is considered the wife. Although adultery is punishable with death, and marriages are indissoluble except by mutual consent, breaches of chastity or conjugal fidelity are not considered as crimes and both before and after marriage women have more liberty than in other E. countries. They are, however, in many respects, the more slaves of man, performing all kinds of household and outdoor work, and acting as shopkeepers, brokers, &c. and are generally treated with rigour and neglect. Men are, in a great measure supported by female labour and such is the anomalous state of

the marriage relation, that women are said to prefer strangers, especially Chinese, as husbands.

History.—According to the historical records of China—the only sources of information on the subject, Anam was conquered and colonized by the Chinese in 314 A.D. After a series of revolts against their conquerors, the Coshin Chinese, in A.D. 883, regained their independence, but remained tributaries to China. In 1290, the Tartar Khans of the latter in effectually attempted again to possess themselves of the Coshin Chinese territory. In 1406, the Chinese occupied Tonquin, but abandoned it in 1438 and in 1471 the Tonquinese made the conquest of Coshin China. In 1640 Tonquin became a tributary lordship of the celestial empire and in 1553, Coshin China threw off the yoke of the former, and again became independent. From that time till 1748 Tonquin was nominally under a sovereignty of its own, termed a *Dona* or *Dona*, but was actually ruled by the Chinese or prime minister. In 1748 the sovereign recovered his authority but a period of anarchy succeeded, and was terminated only by an intervention which broke out in 1747, and completely revolutionized the kingdom. The great agents in this revolution were three brothers called *Tepone* (mountain) of the name of Quachoh who, having been driven to a robber's life by the oppression of the Government officials, and having soon collected numerous adherents in a country already ripe for revolt, defeated the armies both of Anam and of China, yet to defeat their king and his eldest son, and made themselves masters of the whole country with exception of some of the S. provinces. Gu-long the king's second son placed himself under the protection and guidance of Pigneux de Behaux, Bishop of Aden, a French Franciscan missionary at that time stationed in the country. In 1781 he attempted to regain possession of the throne, but being defeated by his rebel countrymen, and deceived by the King of Siam he took refuge in the island of Quadirol and in 1787 sent his son to France along with Pigneux, to ask the assistance of Louis XVI. The latter sent over some French officers, whose experience enabled the king to organize an army construct fort, and finally re-enters himself in all his dominions. The succession to the throne was lately disputed by two rival claimants, but was settled in 1843 by the installation of the rightful heir. The population of Anam is supposed to be between 13 000 000 and 15 000 000.—(Crawford's *Annals of Anam and Coshin China* Hamilton's *East India Gaz.* Gaillard, *Diet. Geo. et Stat.* Dr Gustaf in *Four Voy. Geo. Soc.* vol. xix. *Four Ind. Archip.*)

ANAMRAS, a group of 10 islands, China Sea, off the E. coast of the Malay peninsula, and belonging to the kingdom of Johore. They lie between lat. 2° 30' and 3° 30' N. lon. 104° and 110° E. and are usually divided into E. Middle, and S. Anamras names unknown to the Malays, who call them *Suntan*, *Jumrah*, *Sarawan*, &c. Sarawan is that which lies nearest Borneo, in lat. 2° 30' N. and is sometimes called S. Natuna. The largest island is Dumar in the middle group lat. 2° 44' N. lon. 105° 20' E. (n.) All the islands are illidly and appear sterile. They are inhabited by pure and poor Malays, who support themselves by the cultivation of rice, sugar, sago, coconuts and fishing trading. The larger islands abound with tropical fruits and vegetables. The natives are said to be treacherous. Pop. about 1500.—(Ritter's *Asiatische*, Harburg's *East India Directory*)

ANAMIRAPCCU a river Brazil prov. Para. It is formed by the junction of the rivers Wahoai and Amanas the latter leaving its sources in the mountains forming the S. boundary of French Guiana, the former in the Serra Velha. The junction of these streams takes place in lat. 1° 8' N. lon. 64° 18' W. from which point the Anamirapccu flows in a S. E. direction, and falls into the estuary of the Amazon, its lat. 0° 15' S. lon. 60° 55' W. Its whole course is about 200 m.

ANAMUOL, or **ANAMUOL** (Cape) the most S. point Anatolia coast of Karamania, opposite Cyprus lat. 36° 45' the Black Sea lat. 44° 54' 6" N. lon. 37° 18' 30" E. (n.) being on one side quite inaccessible, while the other is fortified by a castle and outworks, extending from the summit of the cape to the level of the sea. Near it are the remains of a town, supposed to be the ancient *Anamurum*, remarkable for the number of its splendid tombs. The modern castle of Anamur the residence of a Turkish Aga, is on a small rocky eminence, close to the sea, about 5 or 6 m. E. of the cape.

ANAPA, a seaport and fortified town. Russian Cherson, on the Black Sea lat. 44° 54' 1" N.; lon. 37° 18' 30" E. (n.) The port is tolerably good for small vessels, but the outer road is unsheltered and is safely accessible only in the fine season. The fort was constructed in 1784 by the Turks, when the Russians took possession of the Crimea and island of Tuman. In 1791 the Russians carried it by storm. It was afterwards restored to the Turks who strengthened the fortifications. By a subsequent treaty the Russians again acquired possession of it, and have retained it till now (1860).—The exports are grain tallow hides, honey and wax. The inhabitants Chircassians Tartars, Greeks, Turks, Jews, Armenians, Russians, &c. and the pop. exclusive of the garrison, about 8000.

ANATHI or **NAUPHIO**, an Isl. Grecian Archipelago lat. 36° 22' N. lon. 25° 47' E. (n.) It is about 7 m. long and from 1 to 2 broad. It is composed chiefly of rocky barren mountains, and it has no port. There are some level tracts, but they are far from being fertile, a little wheat and oil being their sole productions. Wax and honey are, however, obtained in considerable quantities. Pasturage abounds and it has some springs of excellent water. The inhabitants who are miserably poor amount to about 1500, the greater part of whom reside in a village on the N. coast. A few miles S. of Anaphi is the island of Anaphi Psulo, surrounded by a group of barren rocks.

ANAPLI, correctly **NAUPHIA** (which see)
ANARAJAPURA, **ANARAJAPURA**, or **ANORADINDRA** (see ANARAJAPURA).

ANASTASIA.—1 An Isl. U. States, F. coast, Florida lat. (light, N. point, 29° 52' N. lon. 81° 45' W. (n.) It is about 18 m. long by 14 m. broad.—2 **ANASTASIA** (SANTA) a vd Naples dist. of, and 6 m. E. from Naples. Pop. 6451.

ANATOLIA, or **AKADOLIA** a pass. Turkey in Asia, forming the W. portion of the peninsula called Anatolia or Asia Minor. Like other Turkish passelike, its extent is indefinite varying with the caprice of the sultan or the energy and cupidity of the governing pasha. Generally speaking it may be described as comprehending the tract from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, bounded, W. by the Greekian Archipelago and E. by an irregular narrow line drawn from the Black Sea, about lon. 38° E. to the Mediterranean, about lon. 31° 30' E. It thus extends over about a half of Anatolia or Asia Minor in the description of which the physical features, products &c. of the passelike are included (see the following article). It is the largest and richest province in the empire, and the most populous in Asia. Its valleys are fertile, but all cultivated its mountains produce excellent timber in large quantities, and its climate in the low countries, is mild and genial. The capital is Kütaya. Anatolia comprehends the old provinces of Bithynia, Phrygia, Galatia, Phrygia Epictetia, Mysia, Phrygia Minor Aolia Lydia, Ionia, Lycia, Caria, Pamphilia, and parts of Phrygia Major and Pisidia.

ANATOLIA **ANADOLIA** or **NATOLIA** (Greek, *Anatolē*—the East, or Levant) the pentagonal-shaped W. extremity of Asia, identical with Asia Minor—an inappropriate term, of uncertain but comparatively modern date, and unknown both to the Greeks and Romans. It comprehends the Turkish passelike of Anatolia, including Karamania, Manak, Syria or Roum, and Trublad. Anatolia is included between the 26th and 41st N. parallels, and between the 26th and 41st E. meridians, being bounded, N. by the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles W. by the Grecian Archipelago and S. by the Mediterranean Sea while its E. boundary which is more arbitrary, is usually defined by a line connecting the Akon-dagh near the Bay of Iskenderoon, with the Epictetia, and thence up to its source, whence it runs down the Taurus to the Black Sea. Its greatest length, from the Gulf of Adramyde E. to the Epictetia, somewhat exceeds 700 m. and its greatest breadth, from C. Anconoor, in Karamania, to C. Kermak, in Anatolia, is about 420 m. supposed area, about 270,000 sq. m. The N. coast facing the Black Sea, which presents few striking irregularities, is bold and steep, with very deep water close to the shore seaward, but gradually falls as it approaches the Bosphorus. The W. coast, from the Bosphorus downwards, presents an outline as jagged and irregular with cliffs nearly as high and precipitous, as almost any coast in the world including the Gulfs of Adramyde, Fongos, Beyma, Sula-mora,

Mandalyah, and Koe within which, however there are low alluvial shores. While the S. coast presents a bold irregular outline, with steep and lofty rocks closely approaching the shore, no chief bays or indentations being the Gulfs of Maelid, Phazeka, Adha, and Iskenderoon. The principal headlands N are Capes Dajeli and Kerampu. W Capes Baba, Karabournon, St. Mary Antara, Aricivalla and Cua and St. Capes Aleppo, Ghilnal Seven apas, Toogh-bournou, Khelidima, Anaseoor Cavallera, and Karabash.

Mountain Chains and Plateaus.—The surface of Anatolia, which is extremely irregular may be termed an elevated plateau, supporting still higher elevations, dotted with salt lakes, and subdued by two ranges or offshoots of the Armenian mountain system, the Taurus and Anti-Taurus, running E. and W., not far from the shores of the Levant and Black Sea, respectively. The S. range, or Taurus, commences close to the Euphrates, about lat. 38° N. lon. 39° E., where Akjah-dagh reaches an elevation of about 10,000 ft. and running W. with a very irregular course through Karamania and the S. part of the peninsula of Anatolia, generally speaking, parallel to the Levant, terminates in the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. It has numerous offshoots both N. and S., which, as well as various portions of the main range, are known by special names, as Allah-dagh, Bulghar-dagh, Jebel-kurin, &c. The N. or Anti-Taurus range stretches from the Tchorak W. parallel to the Black Sea, and at no great distance from the shores, and terminates at the Bosphorus, an offshoot tending S.W. comprising Mount Olympus (8500 ft.) and terminating in Mount Ida (9400 ft.) at the Gulf of Adramytti. Between these two main ranges there are many smaller ones, some of which attain a great elevation and indeed everywhere lofty mountain masses more or less connected so as to meet with. Of the loftier summits may be named the volcanic peak of Erylsch-dagh (18,000 ft.) the highest in Anatolia situated about 12 m. S. Kasserah or Kassar. Besides which there are various others attaining an elevation of 7000 to 10,000 ft. The centre of this peninsula is an extensive plateau uniformly elevated of the mountains on it, averaging about 5000 ft. In height, about 30 m. in length from N.E. to S.W. and about 100 m. in breadth, partly drained by the rivers flowing into the Black Sea, but covered also with salt lakes, marshes, and rivers having no visible outlet.

Lakes and Rivers.—The great number of salt and fresh water lakes is the most remarkable feature in the geography of Anatolia. The largest of these is the Tons-Giluel (anc. *Tartessus*) about 70 m. N. E. Konieh, and, according to Hamilton, about 65 m. long and from 3 to 15 m. in breadth. It is shallow and much reduced in summer by evaporation. Its waters are briny and the incrustations on its shores supply the surrounding districts with salt. The other principal lakes are, the Kara-bisler Ak Shehr Egerdir Bey-Shehr Boghla Chardak, and Buldur all between 37°–39° N. lat. and 30°–35° E. lon. Besides these, there are the Lakes Manyas and Abullente, near the shores of the Sea of Marmara, and a few others of smaller extent. The largest rivers of Anatolia flow into the Black Sea, but their courses have been very imperfectly explored. The largest is the Kizil Irmak (anc. *Halyk*) which is supposed to rise about 40 m. E. N. E. Swan, and, after a most tortuous course, first W. and then N. E., entering the Black Sea at lat. 41° 45' N. lon. 36° 0' E. total length at least 600 m. E is the Jeshil Irmak (anc. *Iris*) a much smaller river flowing W. N. W. and entering the sea about 18 m. E. Samsoom. In the N. W. of Anatolia is the Sakaria (anc. *Sagorasis*), rising in the table land not far from Angora, flowing S. as far as Singhit, and thence N. into the Black Sea, which it enters after a supposed course of about 300 m. about 80 m. E. the Bosphorus. The only important rivers flowing towards the Grecian Archipelago are the Bakir-chal (anc. *Caucas*), the Gedik-chal (anc. *Horvus*), once a famed auriferous stream, flowing into the Gulf of Smyrna, after a course, W. by S. of about 200 m. and the Boguk Mender-chal (anc. *Meander*) after a most tortuous course S.W. by W. of more than 800 m. forming the sea close to the ruins of the once famous Miletus. On the S. along the Levant, and proceeding E., are the Doloman-chal (anc. *Gablos*) Kodje-chal (anc. *Zamblos*) Ak-Ba Kapru-Su (anc. *Zeygurech*) the Ghil-Ba (anc. *Cylochorus*), the Taurus-chal (anc. *Cydus*) but now a mere torrent, the Rhoom-chal (anc. *Horos*) and the Jychoon-chal (anc. *Pyramus*); though

none of them are of any considerable size except the last two, which have a length, respectively of 200 and 180 m.

Geology. *Horizontal*—It may be said generally that granite, serpentine, and schist form the substance of the upper and lower regions of the lower regions of Anatolia, trachyte trachyte being also found E., which are succeeded W. and partly overlaid by black volcanic breccia, interspersed with angular blocks of trachyte while the extreme W. parts of the peninsula, and its S. coasts, consist almost wholly of calcareous rocks belonging to the chalk formation. The most curious feature, however in the geology of this country is the volcanic region of *Calceopontus* (*Calceopontus* [anc. *Calceopontus*] between lat. 38°–38° 40' N. and lon. 29° 30'–30° 10' E.), which is thus described by Mr. Hamilton:—"West of us, a black dome-shaped hill of scoria and ashes, the Karadaviz or black mound; the volcano of Konla, rose about 500 ft. above the plain, and was so steep, that to ascend its slope of clinders seemed wholly impossible. In front, a black and rugged stream of lava extended from right to left the surface of which, broken up into a thousand forms, looked like the breakers of a sea converted into stone and the fury of a gale, and forming, as it issued from the base of the cone, a striking contrast with the rich plain through which it seemed to flow."

(*Researches on Asia Minor* vol. I. p. 186.) These volcanic cones, and other unquestionable traces of igneous action, extend over a considerable space and earthquakes still occasionally occur such as those that destroyed Laodicea, Apamea Cibotus, Sardis, and other cities of antiquity. Anatolia contains also numerous thermal and sulphurous springs, those near Erzik in lat. 37° 40' N. and lon. 34° 2' E. are found on a long ridge of calcareous hills, on the summit of which are narrow cracks or fissures, whence the springs issue. In many places, little conical hills have been raised by the gradual deposit of the earthy matter held in suspension by the water but speedily solidified by evaporation. The expansive power of the confined water and gases is indicated by its bubbling underground where there is any obstruction to its escape. Some of these springs deposit pure salt round their orifices, others pure plaster and others sulphate of lime &c. &c. There is also much difference in the heat of the springs, some being quite cool, and others nearly 160° (Hamilton's *Researches* vol. II. p. 308). Mining is not carried on to any great extent. Copper mines, however are wrought at Bakir-Kurash Tiraboli, Tokat, and a few other places. Iron and rock alum are wrought near Unlek and lead, with silver at Denick, a little E. of the Kizil-Irmak. Nitre is got at Karaburnu about 60 m. E. Konieh, and rock salt, everywhere plentiful, is especially so in the tract near Angora. Marble exists in great abundance, an advantage which the sculptors and builders among the early Greek colonists turned largely to account. Coal also has been found lately along the coast of the Black Sea but has not hitherto been worked to advantage, owing in part to the unskilfulness of the Turkish miners.

Climate.—The climate of Anatolia, so much lauded by the ancients, admits of no general description owing to the diversity in the elevations of its surface, which presents winter and summer within one day's journey. The W. shores have been celebrated in all ages for their genial warmth; the thermometer in summer ranges from 84 to 100° F. rain falls but rarely but this defect is in some measure supplied by heavy dews. The coast along the Black Sea is almost equally favoured as to temperature, and enjoys the additional advantage of frequent rains. The elevated plains of the interior which rise about 3000 ft. above the sea, exclusively of mountains towering some thousands feet yet higher are extremely cold in winter but salubrious. Summer here is of short duration, and the snow lies pretty deep for about four months in the year. The climate of Karamania, unlike that of the N. part, is oppressively hot in summer very little rain falls and hence, from April to November the inhabitants have little water except what is preserved in tanks and cisterns. The cold, in the passes of the Taurus, is intense.

Vegetable Productions.—The N. slope of the central plateau so abundant with forests of oak, beech, plane, ash, and almost all other building timber that the Turks have called one of its forests the *Ayedik-Daglar* or Sea of trees. It is 120 m. long by 40 m. in breadth, and is the chief and all but inexhaustible source of supply to the Turkish navy. The trees here are of larger growth than in most other countries

under the same parallel especially in the sheltered valleys of the S W. On the coast there are entire woods of walnut, cherry, mulberry, pomegranate, peach, apricot, plum and quince trees, especially the last in the celebrity of which the ancient *Coccyzus*, now *Koccosun* owed its name. The plains bordering the Kizil-irmak, Sakarya, and Menderes, afford a similar vegetation with the coast of Syria and rich game excels from the trees, among which is the styx, yielding the stork. The Taurus mountains comprises numerous kinds of forest trees, including a great variety of pines, amongst which is the stone pine. Thousands of fine trees, of the pine tribe, are annually destroyed by having fire applied to them, to quicken the flow of sapwood. In the more elevated districts pine splinters have been long used in boxes of lamps and candles. Sugar canes grow in Pamphylia, but do not ripen to crystallization a portion of them being used as a vegetable, and the pith as a sweetener and wine, olives, and figs, are abundantly raised in the S. valleys especially throughout Lycia, which plentifully supplies the markets of Smyrna with figs, olives, and raisins. The poppy also is grown in very large quantities, a variety in the opium trade, which however is strictly a government concern, the preparation of the opium requires great care and is chiefly conducted by females. The flora of W and S Anatolia, in all the valleys, is extremely beautiful, and will bear comparison with that of Sicily and Spain. Shrubs and evergreens are abundant the latter including the myrtle—which here attains an immense size—bay, laurel and a variety of holly. In strong contrast with all these countries, are the vast and frigid plains of the interior which produce only stunted shrubs, saline plants, wormwood, sage, and some of the ferns. There are other tracts, the only vegetation on which is two species of broom. The wheat of Anatolia is of the bearded kind. Oats are seldom seen, the grain supplied to horses and other animals is usually barley. Maize is raised to some extent.

Animals—Anatolia has few large beasts of prey except a species of panther called *bigliar* by the Turks. Jackals are very common in the less frequented regions and there are a few bears, wolves and wild dogs. Bees are used for draught, especially in Cilicia and the fowls supplies the place of the cow which is scarce, in furnishing milk. The horses are strong and well shaped, and the asses faster and larger than usual but in the transport trade of this, as of other Eastern countries the camel is mostly employed. The long-haired or shawl goat was once peculiar to this country but it has travelled east, and is known equally in Persia and Upper India. The sheep are usually of the broad-tailed species. Among the more common birds are the eagle, hawk, hooded crow, bustard, stork and heron, quail, partridge and others known to Europeans. Land tortoises, lizards, frogs (including the *Bana arborea* or tree frog) are more or less common in various parts and locusts are so plentiful that they form an important article of the export trade to France and Italy through Smyrna. The coast abounds with many varieties of fish especially the cattle fish. Butterflies of innumerable varieties, and of uncommon and very gaudy colors, are to be seen in great numbers.

Ethnography—The Ottoman Turks, who form about nine-tenths of the population, are not only the original branch of the Turkish family but also the largest and most civilized nor have they for many centuries, varied to any considerable extent from their primitive type. There are many thousands, however of so-called Turks, who are not so really but descended from Greek ancestors. About one-twentieth part are Greeks, an unprincipled, dishonest race and the remainder comprises Jews, Armenians, Kurds, and Yirukhs, but an almost wholly pastoral life and are found, for the most part, in the hilly districts. I gypsies are found, and the women occasionally wear their hair in spreading wigs and working it and combs hair into carpets, shawls, etc. In the rural districts they throw off the veil, which is always

worn in towns. The Anatolian Turks are personally handsome, well-sansered and scrupulously clean, the latter habit being induced, perhaps, by their religious professions. As respects character all show them the virtues of hospitality and generosity; and Sir O Fellows gives them additional credit for downright honesty, singleness of heart, and constancy of disposition. But the vices of avarice and avarice, with which they are almost universally charged, would seem hardly compatible with these virtues. Their carelessness, too, has become proverbial. Unlike the Turks of other countries, however they are a social people, fond of gossiping, dancing, and singing, with less of religious prejudice than prevails in European Turkey.

Agriculture, as a practical art, is wholly unknown. Irrigation, manuring, and cropping, are little practiced, and all the implements of husbandry are in the most rude and primitive state. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however nature has been so bountiful to the lower lands in Asia Minor that with exception of the cereal products, its agricultural returns may vie with those of Greece and European Turkey. Grazing forms a staple employment, and large flocks of sheep and goats are to be found on the lofty plains of the interior, whose wool and hair form an important article of commerce between Smyrna and Angora.

Manufactures and Trade—The principal industry of Anatolia consists in growing wine and oil, and in weaving carpets, shawls, and making fur caps, etc. The trade will be best discussed in the articles *SMYRNA* and *TRABZOND*.

Roads and Caravan Routes—Asia Minor was so well known to the Romans, that it was traversed by them in almost every direction. Of these roads however, by far the most important were the two that led into Syria—1. By *Amyra* (Amara) and Tarsus to Antioch and 2. That through *Assara* (Mamre) to Commagene of Cappadocia, and Samosata to Zeugma on the Euphrates. There was a well-frequented road, likewise, by *Nicomedia* (Iznik) and past *Heli* to *Knepo*, *Trebizond*, and *Sivas*, to *Bagdad* and another led S. near the shore of the Propontis, and across the Troad to *Smyrna*, *Ephesus* &c. In all these lines there are ruins, bridges, &c. clearly marking their former existence and use. As respects the present times, roads, as understood in Europe, are wholly unknown but relays of horses are maintained, as in the days of *Xerxes*, at distant intervals, and are stationed at the large towns of the leading routes. The most frequented road is that from Smyrna to Constantinople which passes by way of *Magnesia*, *Al-hisar* (anc. *Thyatira*) and *Moukalech* another goes by *Mediasch* *Braia*, the *Olympus* range, *Kutaya*, *Afrin*, *Kara-Hisar* *Kimesh* *Karman*, and *Guhar* and a third route, extending in the same direction from the *Bosphorus*, takes at *Eski* (anc. *Thyatira*) exactly due E. to *Angora* and thence to *Oncoz* and *Kiliseh*. Besides the above routes, a pilgrim road leads from Constantinople S E through the peninsula and there are two principal caravan routes—one through *Ala-Shehr* *Afrin*, *Kara-Hisar* and *Koush* the other by the *Al-dagh* or *White Mountains* to *Adana*, and the other S. provinces.

The principal cities of Anatolia are *Smyrna*, *Trebizond*, *Iskenderson*, *Adramytil*, *Angora*, *Sivas*, *Vanse*, *Samosata*, *Koush*, *Kiliseh*, and *Afrin* *Kara-Hisar*.

Anatolia or Asia Minor was the seat of the Seven churches which are in *Asia*—*Ephesus*, *Smyrna*, *Pergamos*, *Thyatira*, *Erdi*, *Philadelphia*, and *Laudicea*. These were all places of great note in apostolic times, though only some of them are so now and that only in a modified sense—1. *Ephesus* was long the metropolitan see of *Asia* its ruins lie two short days' journey S.E. *Smyrna* and still holds some magnificent Greek and Roman remains—2. *Smyrna*, a city of *Ionia*, is situated upon the shore of the *Zeygan* Sea, as the mouth of the *Meha*, 50 m. N. *Ephesus*. The modern city called *Esmer* by the Turks, contains scarcely any traces of the ancient—3. *Pergamos* was an important city of the *Greater Mysia*, on the river *Caicus*, about 50 m. from the sea. The modern *Bergama* is built on or near the site of *Pergamos* it is a large place, and has some antique remains—4. *Thyatira* is completely obliterated though many architectural fragments are strewn around. The modern Turkish town of *Al-hisar* built east or near its site, is a large place,—5. *Erdi* was the once flourishing capital of ancient *Lycia*, situated at the foot of *Mount Tmolus*, in a fertile plain, watered by the

golden-sanded Ptoleus. It is now a heap of ruins. A miserable Turkish village called *Sart*, partially preserved in its name, and actively in its walls recall the splendor of ancient Bards.—6. *Philadelphus* stood about 25 m. S.E. Sardis, in the valley formed by the *Kodas*. Hard by its site is the Turkish *Ala-Shehr*.—7. *Laodicea* was the capital of the Greater Phrygia. Its site, now deserted, was near the rivers *Lycus*, *Asopus*, and *Cepus*, tributaries of the *Mesander*. No trace of it remains.—8. *Satala*, *Asia Minor*. See C. Fellows' *Excavations* (1893-40). *Aluworth's Papers to the Four East Sea-Land*. *Dictionnaire des Dates*, *Harmadire de Hall's Survey of the Black Sea*. *Beaumont's Survey of the S.W. Coast of Hamalton's Researches in Asia Minor*.

ANATOLICO a tn. Greece, in *Attolia*, Bay of Anatolico, off the Gulf of Patras, 8 m. N.W. Mesolonghi. lat. 38° 24' N. lon. 21° 13' E. built on piles on a low island. The surrounding water of the bay or rather lagoon, is extremely shallow rarely exceeding 9 or 4 ft. in depth.

ANAVA, or **GUANAJAU** a river Brazil, Portuguese Guiana, a tributary of the Branco or Pacima. It rises in the Serra Arlona or Anacy the S.W. boundary of British Guiana, about lat. 2° 0' N. lon. 59° 20' W. whence it flows W.S.W. till it falls into the Branco at lat. 0° 50' N. lon. 51° 50' W. Its whole length is about 200 m.

ANAVELHANA a river Brazil Portuguese Guiana, an affluent of the Rio Negro. It rises in about lat. 0° 10' N. lon. 59° 50' W. flows nearly due S. and falls into that river near Porcena lat. 5° 0' S. lon. 60° 15' W. The length of its course is about 220 m.

ANAZO a considerable river Abyssinia, formed by the junction of the Molee and the united streams of Ancova and Balakale. The junction occurs in about lat. 12° 0' N. lon. 40° 00' E. from which point the Anazo flows nearly due E. taking the name of the Yasso, latterly till it comes within 10 m. of the Sea of Bah-el Mandeb, when it sinks into the sand.

ANÇÁ a to and par Portugal prov Douro dist. of, and about 8 m. from Coimbra. It possesses a spring remarkable for its copiousness and valuable qualities of a fine stone, partly pure white, and partly bluish which admits of being saved, and has, for a long period, been extensively exported. Pop. 1036.

ANCASTER, a par England, co. Lincoln area, 2800 ac. 5 m. N.E. Grantham. Pop. 589.

ANCEMBIS (anc. *Andesomus*) a tn. France, dep. Loire Inférieure, r. bank, Loire, here spanned by an elegant suspension bridge 20 m. N.E. Nantes, cap. can and around of same name. It stands on a flat, subject to the inundations of the Loire, surrounded by vine-clad hills and overlooked by a Gothic castle, which commands the river. Principal buildings—the handsome college and the barracks, formed out of a convent of Ursuline nuns. Manufactures—Salt of tartar. Its port, which in the 15th and 16th century is said to have been reached by the tide, and to have had depth of water sufficient to allow ships of war to be built at it, is now chiefly used as an entrepot and station for the boats plying on the river. Its trade is in corn, wine, vinegar, coal, iron timber and cattle. During the revolutionary war in La Vendée, Ancenis was the theatre of some severe and exterminating combats. Pop. 2296.—The arrond. is divided into 5 cans. and 27 cosses. Pop. 47,397.

ANCEVILLE—1. A small tn. France dep. Meuse, 13 m. S.W. Bar-le-Duc. The chief trade is in *Kirsch-wasser* a spirit distilled from cherries, of which a considerable quantity is made here. Pop. 2108.—2. A vil., dep. Moselle, 12 m. from Metz. Manufactures—Hardsol. Pop. 566.

ANCHOLME (anc. or) See *ANCHOLME*.

ANCHOR ISLAND—1. A small isl. New Zealand N side of the entrance into Dusky Bay S.W. extremity of New Zealand lat. 45° 46' S. lon. 166° 13' E.—2. Two islands off the E. coast of Brazil prov Rio Janeiro, 3 m. E. Cape Frio.

ANCHORITES, a group of small islands S. Pacific Ocean, about 280 m. N. New Guinea. The central is at lat. 0° 50' S. lon. 145° 50' E.

ANGIAENE, a tn. Portugal, prov Trás-os-Montes, 73 m. N.E. E. Oporto de Moncorvo. It is walled, and has a castle and sulphurous mineral waters. Pop. 1900.

ANGIAO a small tn and par Portugal prov Douro, dist. of, and 13 m. N.E. from Coimbra, on a hill near the river of the same name. Pop. 1340.

ANCOLAN ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, off the N.W. coast of the S. end of Sumatra, one of the Philippine Islands. They lie close together about 13 m. from the shore in about lat. 14° 20' N.; lon. 123° 20' E.

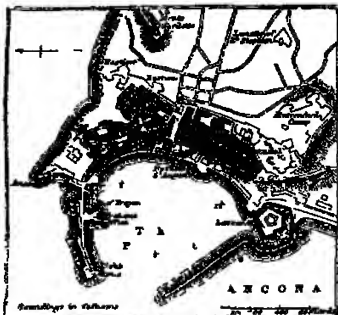
ANCOVA, one of the most important maritime cities of the Papal States, on the Adriatic 132 m. N.Y. Rome lat. 43° 57' 42" N. lon. 18° 30' 30" E. [a.] cap. delegation of same name, built on the slope of a hill in the form of an amphitheatre, between two hills, on one of which stands the cathedral, and on the other the cathedral. It is divided into two parts—the *Città Vecchia*, and the *Città Nuova*. The former occupies the higher ground and is inhabited by the poorer classes, the latter is situated along the shores of the Gulf. The streets, with one exception, are narrow dirty and irregular. Ancova is the seat of a civil tribunal, of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, of a court of appeal and of a bishop, and is governed



ANCOVA FROM THE BARRACKWATER.—After Th. A. Smith.

by a delegate who is a prelate of the Roman church. It has a college, two hospitals, 10 churches, 16 convents and a lazaretto. Among the most remarkable buildings are the government palace, the townhouse, the merchants' hall, the cathedral, built on the site of an ancient temple of Venus the exchange, a stately building in the Gothic style and on the mole the triumphal Corinthian arch of Trajan, built of Parian marble. In 1732 Ancova was declared a free port, and with exception of Venice, it has a larger trade than any other port on the same coast. In 1845, its exports consisting of wool, skins, silk, salted raw grain, alum, sulphur, fruit, and Venetian soap, amounted to £438,919. The imports of the same year amounted to £1,020,770 consisting of manufactured goods, hardware, porcelain, stoneware, glass, yarn, cloths, tobacco, wax, spirituous liquors, timber, coal, metal goods, hides, leather, meal, and berries. Of these, imports to the value of £271,473 were from Britain and of the exports £28,065, mostly oak for shipbuilding. The number of vessels that sailed from Ancova, in 1843, was 1249 in tonnage 84,740; the number that arrived 1284; tonnage 139,783. In 1846, the number of vessels that arrived at Ancova was 1456 tonnage 103,970; value of total imports, £990,586 exports £447,808. Of the imports, £255,306 were from Britain, and £281,806 from Austria. Of the exports £29,163 were to Britain and £116,941 to Austria. Considerable quantities of British manufactures which compose about one-half of the imports from this country find their way into Austria through Ancova. Ancova is an entrepot for European goods for the Levant, and the chief point for

the steam communication between the latter and the Adriatic. The port, which is the only good one on this side the Adriatic, between Venice and Manfredonia, is formed by a mole and a breakwater. A former run out from the N. west of the city nearly 2000 ft.; it is 68 ft. high, and 100 ft. broad; on its extremity there are a battery and a lighthouse; the latter runs out from the lazaretto about 2100 ft., and the total space enclosed measures about 8000 ft. by 2700 ft.



Three or four frigates may lie well sheltered from all winds, inside the lighthouse, moored head and stern but nowhere can large vessels swing at their anchors. A new bosoon was erected, in 1842 on the Volpe, or Wolf Rock, near the entrance to the harbour. Wood provisions, vegetables &c. are plentiful, cheap and good.

Ancona is supposed to have been founded by a Doric colony or by a band of Etruscan patriots, who fled from the tyranny of Diomedes, about 400 B.C. It subsequently fell into the hands of the Romans, being taken possession of by Caesar. The Emperor Trajan and (tempest XII) improved and beautified the harbour. In 1798 it was taken by the French and in the following year it surrendered to the allied Russian, Turkish and Austrian army after a long resistance. In 1832 it was again taken possession of by the French, who did not evacuate it until 1848. All religious sects enjoy here complete toleration. Pop. 36,000.

ANCEKE. See ALBERT.

ANCEKE M a par and vill Scotland co Roxburgh area, 8316 ac. In this parish was fought the battle of Anceken Moor in 1544 between the Scotch and English, in which the latter were defeated. Pop. 1654.

ANCEKE. See ANCONA.

ANCEKE KHA V or ANCONA a considerable town in dependent Tartary territory of Kokan, on the bank of the Salween lat 41° 30' N. lon. 71° 27' E. 60 m. E.S.E. the city of Kokan, situated in the midst of gardens.

ANCEKE. See ANCONA.

ANDALUSIA [Spanish *Andalucía*] a dist. in the S of Spain, celebrated for its fertility and picturesque beauty between lat. 36° 0' and 39° 40' N. and between lon. 1° 40' and 7° 35' W. bounded, N. by Extremadura and New Castile E. by Murcia, S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and W. by Portugal. Length from E. to W., 330 m. average breadth 140 m. estimated area, 27,221 sq. m. It comprehends the ancient Moorish kingdoms of Cordova, Seville, Granada, and Jaen, and the modern provinces of Seville, Huelva, Cadiz, Jaen, Cordova, Granada, Almeria, and Malaga. It is of very uneven surface, being traversed through its whole extent by mountain ranges. The Sierra Morena runs along the N. coast and in the S E. runs the mountains of Granada and Cordova, including numerous ranges which run E. to the mouth of the Guadalquivir. Many summits of the latter ranges are covered with perpetual snow the Mulhacén rising 11,483 ft. and the Pico de Veleta 11,385 ft. above the sea on the summit of these is the Lake of Caldera, 10,112

ft. above the sea. The great road from Madrid to Seville and Granada cuts the Sierra Morena at the pass called the Desfiladero, 7660 ft. high. The geological features of Andalusia exhibit a great prevalence of mass slate, gneiss, and other primary and transition rocks on the elevated tracts, both in the N. and S., with tertiary and more recent formations in the large intervening river valley. All the mountains abound with mineral wealth, yielding silver and lead, antimony, copper, iron, vitriol, sulphur, coal, and marble. The principal river of Andalusia is the Guadalquivir which rises in the E part of prov Jaen near Cazoria, and thence flows S.W. by W., and below Seville, S.E.W. for about 330 m. entering the Mediterranean at San Lucar. Its principal affluents being the Guadalquivir, Guadalquivir, and Guadalquivir and the whole basin covering an area of 15,040 sq. m. or considerably more than half Andalusia. The rivers S. of the Sierra Nevada are quite insignificant. The vegetation is of the character peculiar to the extreme S. of Europe and the N. districts of Africa the *maestro* (*Pinus leucodermis*) myrtle, olive, palm banana, &c. grow abundantly in the valley of the Guadalquivir which are replaced S. of the Sierra Nevada by saffron cotton, and the sugar cane. Wheat, maize, barley many varieties of fruit, and different kinds of grapes, grow here, almost spontaneously besides which honey silk and colonial form important articles of culture but the arts of husbandry are in the most backward state, and the metayer system of letting land combines with the people's natural indolence to prevent any improvement. The accompanying view of a farmstead near

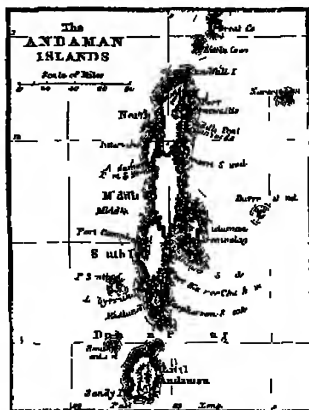


ARABIAN FARMSTEAD
From *Donat Dufour* *Voyage Photographique* *Espagne*.

Puerto Santa Maria, 6 m. N.E. Cadiz, will convey an idea of the appearance of buildings of this kind in Andalusia, and the S. of Spain generally. Situated, as it is, amidst a scene covered with a strong defence of prickly aloes, the features it presents are more likely to attract the eye of the painter than to please that of the skilful agriculturist. By far the largest portion of the soil is left for pasture land or abandoned unimprovable wastes. The horses are the best breed in the peninsula, partaking very much of the Arabian character the bulls of Andalusia are sought after over all bull fighting Spain sheep (*trasmontanos*) are reared in vast numbers, and bear an abundance of good, but not fine, wool and the hogs reared on the acorns of the mountain forest furnish hams and bacon unsurpassed in any part of Europe. Wolves and bears are only now and then found and there are no venomous reptiles. Game, including deer, hares, rabbits, partridges, bustards, and plovers, is abundant. The chief manufactures of this extensive tract, which depends almost exclusively on the soil for its wealth are woollens, silk, and leather which are by no means extensive. The Andalusians are descended in part from the Moors, of whom they still preserve the leading types, being dark in complexion black eyed, of exquisitely rounded shape and stalwart figures, with quick wit, ready repartee, and love of exaggeration. They are eminently superstitious and imaginative—gossaming, fawning, cowardly and cruel and their intellect and energy wither under the perpetual slapping on patterned skirts and on to their work for them. The dress, both of males and females, is gaudy and picturesque. Education is in a low state, and smugglers and robbers

about. Pop. 1745 858. (Widdington's *Spoken Ford's Headbook for Spain*, 1861.)

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, or **ANDAMAR**, a chain of islands on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, consisting of four principal islands, and a number of smaller, the former called, respectively North Andaman, Middle Andaman, South Andaman and Little Andaman; the latter separated from the others by a channel of about 45 m. in width called Duncan's Passage. The three first-named islands are separated by straits so narrow that they are often considered as one. The whole chain extends from $10^{\circ} 25'$ to $14^{\circ} 05'$ N; lon $92^{\circ} 23'$ to $94^{\circ} 15'$ E. In this extent, N and S. are included the island of Probaris, uninhabited, except by sea fowl, squirrels and apes, and the islands of the Cow and Calf, which, by some, are excluded from this group. The largest island Middle Andaman, is from 55 to 60 m. in length, and from 15 to 20 in breadth; N Andaman 48 m. in length and 15 in breadth; S. Andaman, 60 m. in length and varying from 10 to 30 in breadth; these three forming an all but continuous island of upwards of 150 m. in length. Little Andaman is about 30 m. in length, by about 18 to 20 m. in breadth. In the centre of the largest island there is a mountain, called Saddle Peak, about 3400 ft. high. These islands are mountainous, and form the continuation of the volcanic line from Sumatra. The only active volcano, however in the group, is on Barren Island which is uninhabited, and sparingly covered with shrubby vegetation. It is 1700 ft. high and its last recorded eruption took place in 1792.



There are no rivers in any of the islands, but only brooks, which in the rainy season are swollen into torrents and in the summer season are quite dry. Wells, however, are numerous. The chief riches of the group consists in wood, with which about nine-tenths of their surface is covered. Teak, sambar red wood, iron wood, ebony, the turpentine tree, casahuate, cotton, melons, also bamboo, cane, and vast quantities of coconuts, whereas two of the islands are named, constitute the most important vegetable productions. There are few wild animals, the principal are the rat, the snake, the gaur, or lizard, and a number of diminutive swine. Birds are neither numerous nor in great variety. The Hirundo aculeata builds in the sea cliffs its edible nests. Fish are very abundant, more especially during the N.E. monsoons and constitute along with shell fish the principal food of the inhabitants, who are true ichthyophagi, resorting to wild fruits, roots, rats, snakes, and lizards, only when fish are scarce. The natives do not eat their animal food raw, but roast it on the coals. They are of the Papuan race, generally about 5 ft. in height, of a deep black complexion with woolly hair.

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flat noses, thick lips, small red eyes, and protuberant bellies. They are no covering. Live in the modest huts composed of four poles intertwined with rattans, their bed a heap of dried leaves; they have no implements of iron their spears and arrows being pointed with fish bones, or wood hardened in the fire. They carry bows 4 or 5 ft. long, and to protect themselves from insects, smear their bodies daily with mud which added to the red ochre with which they besmear their hair gives them a most hideous appearance. The canoes with which they fish and which they manage with dexterity are made of bamboo, but when visiting the islands they use small rafts. In 1791 the English effected a settlement near the S. extremity of the Great Andaman but in 1798 removed it to Port Cornwallis, on the E. side, and near the N. extremity. The object of the undertaking was the procuring of a good harbour to shelter ships during the N.E. monsoons and to receive convicts from Bengal, but in 1796, the situation was abandoned as unhealthy. All the sites fit them or subsequently made to establish any kind of intercourse with the natives proved ineffectual as on every occasion, they manifested the most hostile disposition. The poj of the entire group does not exceed 8000.

ANDAY, or **ANDALIA**, a river. See an affluents of the Francisco, prov Minas Geraes runs in the Serra Mata Gorda, about lat $19^{\circ} 10'$ S. flows N.E. by N and falls into the Francisco at lat 18 $10'$ S. its whole course being about 120 m.

ANDAYE, or **HENDAYS** a small seaport in France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées 12 m. N.W. Bayonne on r bank, 11 d'arcua a little above its embouchure. It has a small fort and several distilleries, in which excellent brandy is produced. It was near this place that the Duke of Wellington crossed the Bidassoa in 1814, and gained the first victory footing in the French territory. Pop. 470.

ANDEER a m. Switzerland can Grisons, 1 bank Rhine 14 m. S.E. V. Corra. It stands about 3400 ft. above the level of the sea. has a pretty situated wetish climate and mineral springs, at which a bathing establishment has been created. The springs are very copious but not much frequented. A very large landslide or *bergsturz* occurred above Andeer in 1895. Pop. 549.

ANDEJAN See **ANDAD KHAN**.

ANDELFINGEN a vil Switzerland can. of and 16 m. N from Zürich esp. hall of same name 1 bank, Thur over which is a covered bridge. It is the seat of a civil court. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agricultural pursuits. Several engagements took place in the vicinity 1799 between the Austrians, Russians, and French. Pop. including that of some adjacent hamlets 2400. — The **RAIL**, which has on both sides the Thur and borders on Solothurn and the Rhine, is well cultivated, fruitful and produces good grapes, grain and hemp. Pop. 14,480.

ANDREJ a small river France, dep. Seine Inférieure It rises near Farges and falls into the Seine a few miles below Pont-de-l'Arche, after a course, from N to S of about 30 m.

ANDELYE (Lam) two tes. France, called Le Grand and Le Petit Andely distant half a mile from each other dep. Eure, r bank Seine 19 m. S.E. Rouen, and 4 m. from the Paris and Rouen Railway cap. arrond. of same name. Grand Andely was formerly fortified, and part of its defenses still exist. Its houses are ill built, and its streets narrow, but its church is one of the finest in the department. Petit Andely which lies nearest the Seine here spanned by a suspension bridge, owes its origin to Richard Cœur de Lion which, in 1194, built here, on his return from Palestine the chateau Gaillard, in its time one of the strongest fortresses in France, and in which David II. King of Scotland, found an asylum in 1334. This interesting building is now wholly a ruin, it having for a considerable time been used as a quarry whence to obtain stones for building convents. Manufactures—Flax cloth, cambric, cotton net linen, cardenware, woollen and cotton thread. Trade in grain wool cattle, linen, &c. Pop. 3406.

ANDENNE a m. Belgium cap. can. of same name prov. of and 15 m. E. Namur r bank, Meuse. It has a church five chapels, and a townhouse, but none of them buildings of note. The great staples are silk wares, porcelain, and tobacco pipes, for all of which Andenne is famous. It has also a paper mill and a cotton mill, both driven by steam. a

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principle, several blacksmiths, tile works a work for making stoneware (red lead or varnish) and a blast furnace. In the neighbourhood are beds of pipe clay, quarries of marble, and mines of lead iron, and a kind of coarse coal called *serpentine*. The railway from Namur to Longe passes near *Anderab*. Pop. 4285.

ANDERAB or **ANDERAB**, a Territory in Batakoban, about 55 m. N. E. of Sabah, lat. 5° 45' N. lon. 114° 55' E. (L.) It lies at the junction of the rivers *Anderab* and *Kiaman* at the foot of a hill, and surrounded by fine gardens, fruit trees, and vineyards. It is a populous place and contains the storerooms in which are kept the silver brought from *Harau* and *Bendjehar* supposed to be a mine, or mines. (Ritter's *Erdbesch.*)

ANDERABIA or **ANDERABIA**, a small isl. Persian Gulf lat. 20° 41' N. lon. 55° 39' E. (L.) It is 4 m. long level and narrow; separated from the mainland by a strait 1½ m. broad, the navigation of which is very dangerous. Vessels are supplied here with fresh water.

ANDERBY a par. England to Lincoln 1846 ac. J. W. E. Allen. Pop. 250.

ANDERMAT or **ANDERMAT** a val. Switzerland ca. 171, 50 m. E. *Altair*, on an elevated plain, 540 ft. above the sea level, on the great route over the St. Gothard into Italy. It has a pretty church, two chapels, a convent of Capuchins, and a townhall. Cattle raising and the transit trade are the chief occupations. The cheese produced here is highly esteemed but from its softness is unsuitable for transportation. Though a mere village, *Andermat* is much visited by strangers, on account of the interesting scenery of the valley. But the principal object of attention is the celebrated *Devil's Bridge* which spans a fearful chasm at the bottom of which the Rhine rushes downwards with great violence. The old narrow arch and to be a construction of the 12th century rises 76 ft. above the stream. This rugged pass was in 1789 the scene of some desperate skirmishes between the Austrians, Russians, and French. Pop. 563.

ANDERNACH (anc. *Andernachum* or *Aufhausen*) a tu. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. of 10 m. W. from Coblenz, in a plain, Rhine. It is surrounded by a strong wall, with bastions, which give it an air of great antiquity but its streets are narrow and dirty. It is of Roman origin, *Dromas* Caesar having encamped on the spot before the *Germani* era, and built a bridge over the Rhine. In 355, it was pillaged by the *Alamanni*, and, four years after was restored by the Emperor *Julian*. The building most deserving of notice in *Andernach* is the Dom, or parish church of the 15th century highly ornamented with bas-reliefs, and interesting specimens of sculpture. In the interior is a Roman tomb. The *Coblenz* gate is an elegant Gothic structure. Near it, on the *Coblenz* road are the ruins of the castellated palace of the *Archbishops* of Cologne, and not far off close to the river stands an old gateway supposed to have been built by the Romans. *Andernach* has long been famous for the production of two peculiar articles—*millstones* and *brass* or *brass*. The former were used by the Romans and are still exported to all parts of the world. They are composed of a species of basaltic lava, which is easily cut into large slabs, and used as door posts, etc. The iron is a species of *tafe*, which is chiefly found in the neighbourhood of *Brühl*, and is supposed to have been formed either by a torrent of volcanic sand, or showers of pumice and ashes which, falling into a lake, have then mixed with the materials deposited by it, and been converted into stone. To prepare it for use, it is ground to powder by mills, and then possesses the property of hardening under water. The ancient used it in the solid mass for armorial plates, and in the quarries of *Brühl*, where slabs, with Roman inscriptions, have been discovered. In addition to the millstones and iron, *Andernach* has a variety of products—paper, leather, potash, earthen pipes, wood charcoal, and mineral water resembling saltwater but still more effervescent, obtained from a spring in the neighbourhood. Near *Andernach*, various reefs of timber which descend the Rhine are collected into one great float, 1000 ft. long and 90 ft. wide, destined for Dordrecht in Holland. Pop. 3300.

ANDERLEIGH a suburb of Newcastle (which see)

ANDEROT *See* *Umanor*

ANDERSON a par. England, co. Dorset; 570 ac. 7 m. S. W. Blandford. Pop. 59.

ANDERSON the name of several places U. States:—1. A dist. and vil. S. Carolina.—2. A co. Kentucky.—3. A co. Tennessee.—4. A township, Ohio.—5. A township, Iowa.

ANDERSON (Clare) the E. point of the island of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of *Belknap's Strait* lat. 55° 0' N. lon. 158° 30' W.

ANDERSON'S INLET Australia, S. coast. A strait between *Cape Lupton* and *Patterson*. It is full of mud banks, and available for boats only.

ANDES (Tire) a range of mountains, of such vast extent and altitude, as to render them one of the most remarkable physical features of the globe. It commences at a point about 50 m. N. of the Straits of *Magalhães*, and about the same distance E. from the shores of the Pacific. From this point it proceeds in a continued line along the W. coast of S. America, at a distance from the sea varying from 20 to 160 m. the former occurring in *Bolivia*, about lat. 18° S., the latter in *Chili*, between lat. 35 and 40° S. Passing through *Peru*, it enters *Columbia*, where, about lat. 2° 28' N. lon. 76° 31' W. near *Papaya*, it throws off two branches, taking a N. E. direction towards the *Caribbean* sea. The main range, continuing its N. course, and then presenting much lower altitudes, traverses the isthmus of *Panama* or *Darien*, the state of *Nicaragua*, *Guatemala*, *Mexico*, and passing throughout the entire length of N. America from S. to N. under the names of the *Oregon* or *Rocky Mountains*, terminates at *Point Barrow* on the *Arctic Ocean* about 100 m. N. W. from the mouth of the *Mackenzie* river their whole length, thus considered amounting, to about 10,000 m. The name *Andes* is, however, usually restricted to that part of the chain belonging to S. America. It does not, however, consist of a single ridge, but of a series of ridges, narrow, more or less parallel to each other between which are several elevated plains or table lands. These mountains are known, also, in several places in S. America, by the name of the *Cordilleras* but a strict and well-defined appropriation of these names has not yet been made, they being called indifferently by the one and the other and hence a good deal of confusion and inaccuracy. A late intelligent traveller J. J. von *Tschudi* suggests that the name *Andes* should be restricted to the E. end, and that of *Cordillera* to the W. or that passing through the Pacific.

The *Andes* extend through so great a space, and present such a variety of aspects and conditions that in order to describe its ranges with more accuracy it has been customary to divide this immense chain into four portions—the *Patagonian*, *Chilian*, *Peruvian* and *Bolivian* and the *Columbian* *Andes* from the names of the countries through which they pass.

1. The *Patagonian Andes*, which extend about 800 m. are generally considered to commence in *Tierra del Fuego*, on the involved *Cape Horn* (3000 ft.) to lat. 55° 59' S. and lon. 67° 21' W. The mountains of this matter group, however seem to be distinct from the continental chain, which accordingly we reckon as extending from lat. 48 to 43° S. The range presses close on the Pacific Ocean and the average elevation scarcely exceeds 3000 ft., though several summits rise some thousands of feet higher notably *Monte Melimayo* (7400 ft.), *Tayaltas* (8090 ft.) and the volcanoes of *Coronado* (7510 ft.) and *Mitumadum* (8000 ft.). The lower portions of the W. slope are clothed with dense forests. Of the other side we have no knowledge, although the width of the chain scarcely reaches 40 m.

2. The *Chilian Andes* commence opposite the S. end of the island of *Chile*, and extend N. about 1750 m. to lat. 24° S. with an average width of about 180 m. They form a simple chain as far as the 35th S. parallel N. of which at the volcano of *Potocera*, a double range may be traced, a portion of which is called the *Parramilla* range, running parallel to the main chain and separated therefrom by the longitudinal valley of *Aspineta*, a barren district only 15 m. wide, but extending about 150 m. N. as far as the river *San Juan*. This chain seems to be connected, further N. with the *Pennine* range, E. of which is the *sierra Vilana*, province of *Boyle*, in *La Plata* and also in the province of *Catamarca* and *Bata* there are numerous offshoots and parallel ranges. The principal peaks, proceeding N., are the volcanoes of *Antuco* (16,000 ft.), *Mayra* (15,000 ft.) and *Tupungabo* (15,000 ft.), but the culminating point, not only of this portion, but of the entire range of the *Andes*, is the giant porphyritic *Sierra de Aconcagua*, which rises, according to *Capt. Flinck* and

Deeply 23,910 ft. above the sea, and is distinctly visible from Yalparaiso, 100 m. distant. The line of perpetual snow in these latitudes, is about 14,000 ft. above the sea. The Chilian Andes, under the 85th E parallel are about 150 m. from the Pacific but this distance decreases to about 80 m. in the latitude of Yalparaiso. Between the Andes and the shore are extensive plains, elevated from 1000 to 1500 ft. above the sea, and these are mostly clothed with forest trees and a rich vegetation, but the more elevated mountain regions are rocky and almost wholly without plants.

8. The *Purman* and *Bolivia* Andes comprise that portion of the range which, from the 24th to the 6th S parallels, include a length of 12-0 m. From its S. end to the Cerro Chiriquito, in lat. 21° 7' N. on 85° 40' W. which is about 95 m. S. by W. Potosi the Andes form one grand and continuous chain, but N. of this point the range bifurcates intercepting a lofty table land or longitudinal valley of the Desaguadero and Lake Titicaca. Both these parallel cordilleras—the W. or coast ranges which is called the cordillera of the coast, the other or E. the cordillera of Bolivia or Aconcagua—are of very great elevation and were once thought to comprise the highest summits of the whole range. But Mr. Peckham's observations in his second survey (1858-59) have proved this conclusion erroneous.

The following list comprises some of the principal summits on each side of the range, together with their position and altitude as given by that gentleman:

	Name.	E. lat.	W. long.	Alt.
1. Cordillera of the Coast.	Pelumbuco	18° 17'	69° 37'	23,250
	Parimacocha	18° 10'	69° 17'	22,000
	Umbelito	18° 13'	69° 17'	22,000
	Desaguadero	18° 13'	69° 3'	21,700
	Volcano of Arica	18° 10'	71° 23'	20,400
	Copacabana	17° 45'	69° 45'	18,400
	Chimbo (alt. snow)	18° 30'	67° 48' N. peak	21,100
2. Cordillera of Bolivia or Aconcagua.	Do	—	—	—
	Aconcagua	1° 52'	69° 33' N. peak	21,043
	Chimborazo	1° 52'	69° 33' N. peak	20,944
	Desaguadero or Illimani	18° 10'	69° 10'	20,400
	San Pedro de Atacama	18° 30'	67° 58'	19,200
	Monte Nevada	18° 10'	68° 14'	19,000
	Copacabana	18° 30'	69° 10'	18,100
	Chimbo	14° 57'	69° 10'	1,800

Hence it will be seen that, even in this district, the highest are W. not E. of the Desaguadero and Lake Titicaca, as was long thought by the most eminent geographers and, among others, by Humboldt, and by Peckham himself. (See his paper on the Bolivian Andes, *Ann. Jour.* vol. v. pp. 70-89). These parallel cordilleras, however, the widest breadth of which nowhere exceeds 120 m. are united in various points by enormous transverse groups or mountain knots, or else by single ranges crossing between them like dikes. The descent to the Pacific is exceedingly steep, the dip is also very rapid to the E. whence effects diverge to the level plains. The table land of the Desaguadero, thus enclosed, has itself an absolute altitude of 12,000 ft., a length of 400 m. and an area of 150,000 sq. m. A large E. offset, the sierra de Cochabamba, leaves the E. cordillera under the 17th parallel bounding the rich plain of Cochabamba N., and ending nearly under the 63d W. meridian at Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The two main cordilleras once more unite in the group of Vilcabamba, in lat. 16° S., about 120 m. S.E. of Cuzco, which is itself 8,300 ft. above the sea, and the united range then runs about 280 m. N.W. to the town of Huancayo whence it runs N.W. in two ridges, enclosing a plain 11,000 ft. high named Pisco or Huancayo, in lat. 10° 40' S. where the Andes separate into three nearly parallel chains—the E. Central and W. cordilleras, which enclose between them the rivers Huallaga and Upper Marañon. The W. or coast cordillera running N. as far as the group of Liza, near the S. extremity of Ecuador.

4. The *Columbian Andes* or *Andes of Quito*.—This portion of the range may be considered as commencing 6° lat. S., opposite the Point Agaña, where it takes a course nearly S. forming as in Chile, a double series of highly-elevated summits, enclosing longitudinal valleys, one of which, that of Cuzco, in the group of Aconson is 15,530 ft. high or nearly within the region of perpetual snow. N. of this point the chain again divides, the W. range comprising Monte Chimborazo (21,424 ft.), Illimani (17,890 ft.) and Pichincha (15,924

ft.) while on the E. range are the volcanoes Sangay (16,138 ft.), Tungurahua (16,434 ft.), Cotopaxi (16,875 ft.), Antisana (19,137 ft.) and Mount Cayambe (19,535 ft.) Shortly after entering New Granada, crossing the equator the chain, in lat. 1° 5' N., again meets in the knot or plateau of Los Pastos, on which are the volcanoes Cumbal (15,020 ft.) and Chiles but a little N. of the city of Pasto it once more bifurcates, enclosing the mountain plain of Abasco comprising the volcano of Parí (17,094 ft.) on its E. branch, and finally somewhat N. the town of Popayan. The Andes separate into three distinct ridges—the sierra de Chocó, running N. to the Isthmus of Panama, the sierra de Quindío, running E. of the river Cauca, and the sierra de Boma, extending E. of the Magdalena to Lake Maracaybo and the city of Valencia in Venezuela. N. of the 5th N. parallel, the only summits within the snow line on these cordilleras belong to the E. chain, which also is very precipitous on its S. slope. The plain of Bogotá lies at an elevation of 8,900 ft. On the Quindío or central chain is the volcano of Tolima (16,030 ft.) in lat. 4° 46' N. 75° 27' W. The Chocó or coast chain is of comparatively small elevation, its highest point not exceeding 9,000 ft. The mountains of Panama, which join the Andes N.W. may be considered as a continuation of the sierra de Chocó.

Passes and Roads of the Andes.—This gigantic mountain chain is traversed in its different parts by numerous roads or passes at heights almost equal to those of the extreme summits of the European ranges. Most of them are narrow rugged steep, and sometimes all rocky and dangerous, passing through gorges, across yawning chasms and up nearly perpendicular rocks. nor can they be attempted with success, except by the active and well practised native, or the enterprising, courageous and well-proved traveller. It is worthy of remark, however, that nearly all these roads cross the ridge, run transversely and direct, not as is sometimes the case in the Alps by a circuitous course through the longitudinal valleys. Subjoined is a list of some of the known mountain passes, with their position, exact localities, and highest elevation commencing with the Andes of Chili those of Patagonia being as yet quite unknown—

	Name.	Port
1. Chilean Andes.	Porfillo, lat. 23° 40' S., from Santiago to Retacada.	14,810
	Panguenza, do. do. do.	14,510
	Cumbal, lat. 23° 10' S., from Yumbal to Molino.	14,510
	Pass of Tropicana, from Potosi to Oruro.	14,100
2. Bolivian Andes.	Pass of Condor Pacheta, do. do.	14,040
	Pass of Pucallpa, do. do.	14,040
	Pass of Guallanca, lat. 17° 40' S., from Africa to La Paz.	14,750
	Pass of Chilio, do. do. do.	16,160
3. Peruvian Andes.	Pass of Alto de Toluca, lat. 12° 29' S., from Arequipa to Pisco.	16,600
	Pass of San Mateo, lat. 12° 40' S., from Tarma to Tarma.	16,700
	Pass of Tarma, lat. 12° 40' S., from Tarma to Tarma.	16,700
	Pass of Tarma, lat. 12° 40' S., from Tarma to Tarma.	16,700
4. Colombian Andes.	Pass of Tarma, lat. 12° 40' S., from Tarma to Tarma.	16,700
	Pass of Tarma, lat. 12° 40' S., from Tarma to Tarma.	16,700
	Pass of Tarma, lat. 12° 40' S., from Tarma to Tarma.	16,700
	Pass of Tarma, lat. 12° 40' S., from Tarma to Tarma.	16,700

Headen the routes just mentioned a great commercial road runs longitudinally along the Andes the whole distance from Truxillo, lat. 8° 5' S. to Popayan, lat. 2° 30' N., in the valley of the Cauca, not much less than 1,000 m. It runs by Loja (8,770 ft.) and by a pass over the Páramo de Aguayo to Cuzco (11,500 ft.) whence it proceeds by the Páramo de Bolina (15,500 ft.) to Pisco and Amargura (7,440 ft.) and Popayan (7,720 ft.). Six roads are reported to cross the sierra de Chocó, but they are difficult and steep, practicable only by carriages on the backs of the natives. These most used are from Cali on the Cauca to Port Buenaventura, from Cariego to Novita, and from Antioquia to the Rio Atrato. Many of these roads are exceedingly difficult to traverse, not only from the great height to which they ascend, but likewise from their roughness, unevenness, and narrowness, so that they often do along trunks of enormous precipices, and presenting so limited a pathway that frequently it becomes necessary to re-adjust the burdens on the mules' backs, lat, being left an inch or so too broad the poor animal may be driven over into the gulf below. Subjoined is a view of the pass near Tarma, a village in the Bolivian Andes, on the road between Arica and La Paz, and situated 15,600 ft. above the sea level. The pass itself is understood to be 14,400 ft. above

the sea though *Llano Alto* made it by the boiling point of water 18 000 ft. The nearest truncated peak is the volcano of Chiriquí, 19 740 ft high. These paths lead across quebradas or ravines, bridged sometimes by frozen snow on which



TAQURA PASS.—From *Quito*. Sketch by *John A. Smith*.

the mules cross. At times also progress is completely impeded by the large masses of rock that fall down and block up the path, frequently preventing for a time the passage of mules. In such cases or where the road has been swept away or where the path is inaccessible to four-footed animals, mules are borne by the *cargueros* or *curriers*, who not only transport baggage from one valley to another but also, in a chair strapped to their back, carry the traveller. I know of no easy mode of locomotion and not dangerous, though if a *carguero* generally takes the steepest declivities, when, were the traveller not to lie back in his chair both he and his bearer might be precipitated to the bottom. The accompanying view is of a remarkable pass between *Tacora* and *Lake Titicaca*. It is about 10 m. long, and the river which has formed it lies at the same time, cut the rocks into curious castellated forms. The pathway is blocked up by a fallen mass of rock. The difficulty of traveling in these



ALMORAR PASS.—From *Quito*. Sketch by *John A. Smith*.

regions presents a serious obstacle to the progress of commerce and of general improvement, and tends much to preserve the primitive habits of the people, by shutting them out in a great measure from intercourse with the external world.

Rivers and Lakes.—From the Andes rise two of the largest water systems of the world—the Amazon and its affluents, and the *La Plata* and its affluents. Besides which, in the N. from its slopes flow the Magdalena to the Caribbean

Sea, and some tributaries to the Orinoco and in the S. the rivers Colorado Negro, and some smaller streams. All these rivers flow towards the Atlantic Ocean. The mountain chains cross flow from the W. slopes. The number of lakes interspersed through this vast mountain system is not great. In this respect presenting a striking contrast to the *Sierra Alpa*. The largest and most important, and only one worthy of notice is that of *Titicaca*, on the Bolivian plateau. It is 12 850 ft above the sea level, about 115 m. long, by 35 broad surrounded by lofty mountains. On its banks are some considerable towns, and its waters are navigated.

Geology.—In considering the geology of the Andes the first fact that strikes the observer is the vast development of volcanic force along the whole length of the chain, and even continued N. through Guatemala and Mexico. These volcanic vents seem to occur in linear groups, the most S. of which is that of Chili, extending from the 42d to the 33d parallel and comprising besides, more than a dozen extinct volcanoes. It still is a state of *Ignition* the more remarkable of which are *Tupungato* (15 100 ft.) *Antuco* (18 000 ft.) and *Minchinmadon* (8000 ft.) From the 30th to the 27th parallels, no volcanic action is to be found but in the Bolivian Andes, and principally W. of *Lake Titicaca*, are eight active craters, among be mentioned *Gualatieri* (22 000 ft.) *Atacama* (19 740 ft.) and *Arequipa* (18 400 ft.) as far as the 24 S. parallel there are no active but here we arrive at a cluster of highly volcanic character comprising eight lofty summits now in an *igneous state*—*Bangay Tungaragua*, *Colapaz*, *Anahuta*, *Imbabura*, *Cumbal*, *Pasto*, and *Parícuta*. As respects the geological formations of this gigantic range granite, which is abundant in *Tierra del Fuego* and *Patagonia*, seems to be the base of the whole but it comes so rarely to the surface in the N. parts of the chain that, according to *Humboldt*, a person might travel for years in the Andes of Peru without meeting this species of rock and he never saw any at a greater absolute elevation than 11 500 ft. Granite is sometimes found in connection with the granite but mica schist is by far the commonest of all the crystalline rocks. Quartz is likewise extremely abundant, generally mixed with mica, and rich in gold and specular iron. Vast tracts of red sand stone, with gypsiferous and siliceous marls, occur near *Quito* and not only on various parts of the main range, but in E. Colombia and Venezuela they spread over immense tracts here and there associated with coal, as in the Andes of *Parícuta* in Peru. Porphyry and gneiss occur about all over the range at every elevation, both on the slopes and extreme ridges and trachyte is almost as abundant as porphyry both in Peru and Chili great masses of it, from 14 000 to 16 000 ft. thick being visible on *Chimborazo* and *Pichincha*. Basalt, of columnar structure, enclosing olivine, and overlaid by thick beds of clay is found on the table land of *Quito*, near *Popayan* and on the W. bank of the *Cañon*. As respects volcanic products, the W. face of the Andes presents immense quantities of lava, tufa, and obsidian none of which are found on the E. side this remark applies especially to that part of the chain lying between Chili and the equator. Fossil remains are by no means common but in the *limestone* strata of the coast, towards the N. extremity of the range, *Humboldt* found many marine shells, of the latter others of the same era, at a height of 17 500 ft. on *Mount Ambato*, in Bolivia, as well as in several other parts.

Earthquakes.—Many of the volcanoes, as before observed are in a state either of constant or occasional action; it cannot, therefore be matter of surprise that there should be frequent and violent earthquakes. All the districts of the Andes system, but Chili especially have suffered more severely from these oscillations than any other part of the world and among

an period about 80 m. from the coast) and *Pastland* observed others of the same era, at a height of 17 500 ft. on *Mount Ambato*, in Bolivia, as well as in several other parts.

the towns either destroyed or greatly injured by these visitations may be mentioned Bogota, Quito, Riobamba, Lima, Callao, Valparaiso, and Concepcion. In 1819, Copacabana was entirely overthrown not a house being left standing. Concepcion was twice destroyed—in 1780 and 1781. And on Nov 21 1822 an earthquake was felt on the same day not only there in lat. 37° N. but at Lima, in lat. 12° N. more than 1700 m. distant. It was on this occasion that Valparaiso, Malpalla, and Quilima, were all but completely annihilated. This earthquake, too, had the remarkable effect of upheaving the land on the coast, upwards of 100 m. in extent, to the height of 8 or 4 ft. and elevating a portion of the shore above high water mark. These shocks continued at brief intervals till the autumn of 1823 and since that time the volcanoes of Maypú until then for many years quiescent, have had frequent eruptions. In fact, earthquakes, slight or more serious, are of yearly occurrence, and faint oscillations of the soil are regarded with scarcely more attention than a bad storm in the temperate zone. When they assume a serious and destructive character however they strike natives, as well as travellers, with impressions of awe and dread, which no familiarity with their occurrences can at all weaken. The natives, when aroused from sleep by the shock, rush forth in terror into the open air and the traveller although he may before have treated the matter with levity and mocked at the fears of those around him is in turn panic-stricken and involuntarily seeks safety in flight (*Revue des Proux*, pp. 169-172).

Mineral Products.—The Andes are rich in the precious metals than any country in the world excepting the plateau of Mexico, and the rivers of California but, however great the supplies that have been obtained from them, there can be no question that the produce of the mines would be immensely increased, if a rational and scientific method of operation were substituted for the present rude and clumsy mode of working. In Chili, the largest gold diggings are in the districts of Potosí, Copacabana, and Copalpo; the richest in Peru are in the provinces of Potosí and Huancabamba, and on the banks of the Tizayasu of the Lake Titicaca, and in New Granada, the most productive lavaderos or washings are in the provinces of Antioquia and Cauca, on the valley of the river Cauca, and on the Pacific in the district of Barrocas. The largest piece of gold ever found in New Granada weighed 25 lbs. but near La Pasca, one has been found of nearly double that weight. As respects the annual produce of this metal no very exact estimate can be formed, but it probably somewhat exceeds in value £2,000,000 sterling. Silver occurs in Chili, on the Cerro de Uspallata 34 m. N. by W. Mendoza, where the ore yields about 50 per cent. of pure silver. The Peruvian Andes have numerous silver mines scattered over their whole extent, from the province of Cajamarca S. to the confines of Chili but incomparably the richest are the mines of Llanos de Chila, in the Cerro de Potosí which have been worked upwards of two centuries. The returns fluctuate exceedingly but they may average annually about £500,000 oz. which, at 4s. 6d. per oz., are valued at £2513 500. The mines of Chota likewise, which are situated on Mount Huancayo (15,800 ft.) are productive. The ore, which is richer even than that of Pasco lies either on or very near the surface and the returns may average annually about £70,800 oz. of the value of £184,800 sterling. Close to the Pacific, at Huancabamba, in the district of Arica, are several mines celebrated for the quantity of virgin silver found therein, sometimes in masses of great weight. But of all the mines of S. America, the most famed are those of the Cerro de Potosí lat. 19° 35' S. which is perforated, in all directions, by thousands of openings, some of which are within 100 ft. of the summit (15,000 ft.). In order to drain the lower mines of Potosí an adit has been constructed 1½ m. long, and 14 ft. in height and width. In New Granada, likewise, there are rich veins of silver; but no mines have as yet been opened whose products pay the expense of working. As respects the entire amount of silver in all the districts of the Andes, it is not possible to arrive at any exact statement but it will not probably be far from the truth to estimate it as equal to 2,900,000 sterling less than one-half of its amount half a century ago! If this be correct, the grand total value, annually of the precious metals, gold and silver produced in the Andes, S. of the Isthmus of Panama, may amount to £2,140,000 nearly one-third less than it was, as estimated by Humboldt, in 1804. Subjoined is a statement of the estimated produce

of all the gold and silver mines in 1840 and probably these numbers are not far from being correct as regards the present time:—

	Dols.	£
Peruvian mines	4,370,000	1,046,000
Bolivian mines	2,000,000	500,000
Chilian mines	5,500,000	600,000
	12,870,000	2,146,000

It must be recollected, however that a very considerable quantity of gold and silver is exported by contraband traders, without being sent to the mint to be coined, this may amount to one-fifth more, making the total equal to £2,570,000.

Quicksilver is found in several parts of the Andes, but impure in combination with sulphur forming the red sulphuret of mercury commonly known as cinabar. Near Asogod 15 m. N. by E. Copacabana, the ore is found in an immensely thick bed of quartzite sandstone containing fossil wood and asphaltum. Formerly the quicksilver mines of Mount Ismael Barba (12,800 ft. high) near Huancabamba, were in high repute for their amazing productiveness they were situated in a compact sandstone resting on a bed of magnesian limestone and were said to yield, on an average 800,000 lbs. of the metal annually. In 1789 however the mine was destroyed through the ignorance of a stupid manager who ordered its pillars of support to be dug away and the roof consequently fell in, and closed it. Copper is found both in the E. and W. cordilleras of Peru but the E. chain is too far from the coast to admit of mines being profitably worked. The mines of Chili are the most valuable. They are situated chiefly in the N. provinces of Coquimbo and Copacabana but also in the district of Araucano, and the total produce may average, annually about 14,000,000 lbs. which are exported to the U. States, China, and many parts of Europe. Tin also wrought in Chili forms an article of export but lead and iron though plentiful are not wrought.

Climate and Meteorology.—Snow of course is a fall between the tropics except on the tops of very high mountains. In the Andes, near Quilo the lowest level of perpetual snow is 15,795 ft. above the sea, and from this it varies very irregularly both N. and S. Under the 18th N. parallel, in Mexico it descends to 14,772 ft., while on the S. it rises to 18,000 ft. In some of the N. cordilleras of Bolivia, owing to the intense solar radiation from the plains and valleys beneath. Rod Pentland and Phipps however found the snow line generally between 11 and 17 ft. to be at an elevation of about 17,000 ft. It sinks to 13,800 ft. at Copacabana to 12,780 ft. near Yalparaiso it is only 8300 ft. at the S. extremity of the Chilean Andes and finally as low as a height of 5400 ft. in the Straits of Magellan (*Bonnaville's Phys. Geog. vol. i. p. 80 81*). Notwithstanding, however the great number of snow and snow-mountain glaciers are of rare occurrence in the Andes, being found only and then of but small extent, in the narrow ravines which furrow the sides of some of its giant summits. It is worthy of observation also that Mr. Darwin on crossing the Furells in the Chilean Andes, found the *Proteozoa muscosa* or red snow so well known from the account of Arctic navigators (*Advent. and Beagle vol. II. p. 304*). On the W. side of the range, little or no rain falls, except at the S. extremity and scanty vegetation appears only on spots, or in small valleys, watered by streams from the mountains while, on the opposite slope, excessive heat and moisture combine to give the range a thick covering of tangled forest trees and dense brushwood. Currents of cold W. and N. winds blow nearly all the year from the wet-topped cordilleras, on the plateau beneath, daily accompanied, during four months, by blinding lightning, and more storms. The thermometer during the cold season (here called summer) ranges from 58° at midday to 31 during the night whereas, in winter the mercury rarely falls, even in the night, below freezing point, and ascends at noon only to 48°. The mean temperature, however cannot be precisely determined for the heat, within a few hours, will often vary from 40° to 45° and the cold is the more sensibly felt from being usually accompanied by distasteful biting winds, so keen as to cut the skin on the face and hands. Currents of warm air are also occasionally found on the crest of the Andes they usually occur two hours after sunset, being both loud and roaring like the hot blasts in the Alps not exceeding a few fathoms in width they run parallel to each other and so closely that five or

als of them may be passed in a few hours. They blow chiefly from S. W. to N. N. E. and are especially frequent in August and September (Viehard's Peru, p. 803). Dr. Pöppig, on crossing the Chillan and Peruvian Andes twice observed a curious kind of earth light, an indescribable reddish light, not seen in winter or on sunny days, and ascribed by him to the dryness of the air which is, from the same cause, singularly transparent and highly charged with electricity. My flannel waistcoat, says Mr. Evering, when rubbed in the dark, appeared as if it had been wet with phosphorus every hair on a dog's back crackled, and even the linen of coats and trousers straggled of the saddle when handled, emitted sparks. — (Vol. I, p. 598.)

Vegetation.—In the low burning places that flank the bases of the Andes ridge the banana, cyano, plantain, *Theobroma cacao* *jatropha*, producing the cacao and manioc whence comes sapota, the cotton tree indigo and coffee plant, and sugar cane, all of which are extensively and profitably grown below the altitude of 4000 ft. Maize is likewise plentiful and may be said to form the bread of the Peruvians. It is of three different kinds and, according to Humboldt, is cultivated 100 ft. above the sea. Within the same limits also are found either wild or cultivated, the pine apple, pomaragon, shaddock, orange, lime, lemon, peach, apricot, the delicious cherimoya, butter-like pella, the granadilla, tamar, and paeony together with olives, fig or pepper plants, tomatoes, and sweet potatoes, and gum opal copaliba balsam carana, dragon's blood casapilla and vanilla. To these groups succeed in the humid and shaded clefts on the slopes of the cordillera, the tree fern, and cumbous or masticella, from which we derive a feather bark and quinine. Between the heights of 6000 and 9000 ft. is the climate best suited for the European cereals. Wheat, on the Peruvian and Colombian Andes, will seldom form the ear lower than 4500 ft. or ripen higher than 10,000 ft. of absolute height, but barley and rye being more able to bear the cold rise 2000 ft. higher. The agriculture of the sierra is wholly consigned to the natives, who either labour on their own account or on very low wages for the half castes or mestizos, the ground is ploughed and sown in September and October the crop is reaped in April or May. The barley however grows as fodder grass, even higher than lucerne, which is not found above 11,200 ft. To this may be added the guano (*Caesopodia guano*) a most useful production for domestic use. In this region also and a little above it grow the potato indigenous to Chili, and the ones introduced into Europe; and its tuberoses congeners, the manio, yuca, and manio, all of which are pretty extensively used as food and here likewise grow the chick pea, broad bean, cabbage, and other European vegetables. Within the cereal limits are found the oak elm ash, and beech, which never descend lower than 5500 ft. and seldom rise higher than 9200 ft. above the sea. Above this level the larger forest trees, except the pine, begin to disappear and on the Andes of Quito the acacia form the highest limit of trees at a level of 11,600 ft. The highest of shrubs, terminate at 15,400 ft. above the sea, above which, in cold and barometrical verdure, rises the zone of the grasses, one vast savanna, extending over the immense mountain plateau, and reflecting a yellow almost golden tinge to the slopes of the cordillera. Where the naked trachyte rocks pierce the grassy turf and penetrate into those higher strata of air which are supposed to be less charged with carbonic acid we meet only with plants of an inferior organization as Heliconia, Ilex, and the brightly coloured, daisy-like *Lepanthes*, scattered around in circular patches. Traces of fresh ferns more varying in form and extent, across the last fertile traces of vegetable development, and to these succeeds the region of perpetual snow. — (Humboldt's Cosmos, vol. I, p. 14.)

Zoology.—The fauna of the Andes is still very imperfectly known. Among the mammiferous animals, the principal are the jaguar puma, ounce, ocelot, and wild cat. There are also bears, tigers, racoons, wild dogs, foxes, and others, with both red and rose deer. The characteristic animals of the Andes, however are the llama and its different congeners—the guanaco, vicuña, and guanaco. They are the chief basis of burden on the Andes and especially in the sierra where they are of the most important service, as they frequently carry the metal from the mines, in places where the declivities are so steep that neither mules nor mules can keep their footing. The burden carried by them should not exceed 125 lbs. for

otherwise they will lie down and refuse to carry it, and their daily journey must not be more than eight or nine miles. The alpaca is smaller than the llama, and of more elegant shape, but differs little in habits and nature. Its fleece is peculiarly soft, and very long, sometimes exceeding four inches; and of this wool the Indians make blankets and ponchos. It is also largely exported to Europe, and is now in great use as a material of dress. The guanaco is the largest of the American camellids, but has coarse wool and is with difficulty tamed as a beast of burden. Few more beautiful however than any other of the family as the vicuña, which, unlike the rest, has a beautifully soft, short, and curly wool it runs wild in the mountains and is regularly hunted by the Indians. The forests of the warmer regions abound with marmosets, monkeys, and rabbits. Many varieties of serpents are found lurking in the grass, or beneath the dead leaves several of which are more or less poisonous, but the most deadly of all is a small viper found in Peru whose bite will destroy human life in two or three minutes. Bats are likewise exceedingly numerous, and of large size, some measuring nearly two feet across the extended wings. The vampire (*Desmodus*, D'Orbigny) seeks its food in houses and stables and is frequently a source of great annoyance to the horses and mules, the injury being generally not so much owing to the loss of blood, as to the inflammation afterwards ensuing. The condor a kind of large vulture, soars over the highest summits of the Andes, and makes its nest among the highest and least accessible rocks. The turkey vulture, and gallinazo are also frequently met with wild mountainous turkey parrots, and parrots are common in the woods, and there are many varieties of smaller birds. — (Viehard's Peru *Voyage of the Beagle* Humboldt's Cosmos and *Humboldt's Pamphlet of La Laguna de Titicaca* *Somerville's Physical Geography* *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

ANDEYORI RANTE, or ANDEYORISTO, a large vill or town, 11 miles, Madagascar. L. bank, and near the entrance of a river of the same name lat. 19° 0' S. lon. 49° 0' E. The town consists of about 500 houses and the pop about 2000. The inhabitants both male and female, are of a lively and active disposition neat and clean in their persons, and well clothed. Their houses also are more commodious than those in most other parts of the island. This property they owe chiefly to the fertility of their soil which produces rice in great abundance, and to an extensive intercourse with Europeans, who come there to purchase rice.

ANDIARY the name of two vill, W. Africa Bonde country lat. 14° 0' N. lon. 13° 0' W. One of them is a large and thriving place, with neat houses. The people possess large flocks. In the environs palm trees abound.

ANDKHOO ANDKHU or ANDKH a small Independent Tur territory cap of a small Khanat of the same name, N. slope of the Hindu Kush mountains about 70 m. W. Balkh lat. 36° 54' N. lon. 66° 22' E. The Khanat of Andkhoo consists of a small territory 80 m. square, ruled by a petty chieftain who is generally dependent on Cabool. The capital lies on the banks of a considerable stream which rises among the Hindu Kush, and is lost in the plains of Bokhara. It is advantageously situated on one of the great commercial routes between Bokhara and Afghanistan, but the district is scantily supplied with water. The number of houses is about 4000. Pop. composed of Soones Mahometans, 25,000 to 30,000.

ANDLAU ANDLAU, a town in France, dep. Ha-Rhin 10 m. N. N. W. Rohrbach on the Andlan foot of the Vosges mountains, at the entrance of a narrow valley enclosed between hills plain level with rivers. Potash is made here. There are also flour and bark mills, and a mill for spinning worsted. Pop. 1486.

ANDO or ANDOR one of the Lofoden Islands, off the N. W. coast of Norway 35 m. in length from S. E. to N. W. and about 10 m. breadth (N. point) 89° 20' N. lon. 16° 5' E. (s.)

ANDOAIN a small town, Spain, prov. Biscaya, 6 m. San Sebastian on the Orta, and near the point where the road from San Sebastian falls into the great line of road from Biscaya to Madrid. It is one of the stopping places of the French mail. The church is spacious, and constructed chiefly of paper with curious painted staves of alamo wood. There is an iron foundry in the town. Pop. 1480. — (Hughes *Spain and Portugal*.)

ANDORA, or **MARINA D'ANDORA**, a tn. Sardinian State, territory Genoa, cap. dist. Albenga, on a hill near the sea, on the W coast of the Gulf of Genoa lat. 43 57 N lon. 8 19 E. 8 m. S. S.W. Alamo. Olives and vines are cultivated in the vicinity.

ANDORRA LA VELLA, a tn. Sardinian State, prov. Biella, 18 m. N.E. Ivrea on the Cervo. It lies in a valley which contains 10 villages and 12 000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are engaged in the iron copper and lead mines of the neighbouring mountains. It is the birthplace of the painter Gagliati.

ANDORRA LA VELLA, the cap. of the neutral state of Andorra, 36 m. S. Fox in France, and 11 m. N. Urgel in Spain. It lies at the confluence of the torrents Enladré and Ordino affluents of the Segre. Pop. 2500.

ANDORRE or **ANDORRA** [*Andorra*, *Andorra* A place thick with trees] a small independent neutral state, comprised in three mountain valleys, in the N of Catalonia in Spain, on the S side of the Pyrenees, and N. of dep. Arriège in France, extending from N. to S. about 80 m. and somewhat less from E. to W. with an area of about 191 sq m. This district, which is among the wildest in the Pyrenees, is watered by the Enladré, Ordino and Os, affluents of the Segre, which is itself tributary to the Ebro. It comprises very little arable land, but extensive pastures and the mountain sides are well clothed with building timber which is floated down the Segre and Ebro to Llorca at Cades, also there are thermal springs. Andorra is governed by its own civil and criminal codes and has its own courts of justice, the legislative power being vested in a council of 24 representatives, elected by the six communes into which this state is divided, and presided over by a syndic or procurator-general who holds his office for life. The laws are administered by two *sucers* or judges one of whom is chosen by the republic of France, the other by the Bishop of Urgel in Spain and both of whom act on occasion as supreme military commanders. All the male inhabitants are liable to military service, and provided with firearms, each parish company being commanded by a captain and two subalterns.

The commerce which is wholly free from import, is confined to a few necessary articles and the Andorrans enjoy the additional privilege of annually receiving from France duty free, a certain quantity of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules, salt, fish, corn and cloth. Iron is wrought in several mines its manufacture into tools and implements being also conducted to some extent but this, and every other branch of industry is carried on in the rudest and most primitive manner. The inhabitants, all of whom are strict Catholics are extremely simple and austere in their manners ignorant and indifferent to the luxuries of cities their wealth consisting either of cattle and sheep, or a share in the iron mines and in very few being owners of any land beyond a small plot adjacent to their cottages. Their clothing too is equally simple and rough, composed of coarse brown woollen cloth of home manufacture. Each family has a chief determined by primogeniture and these always choose their wives from families of equal rank with their own. The young men always reside with their parents until they marry and, unless married, they are allowed no share in the management of public affairs. Education is at a low ebb but in each parish there is a school, in which the children are taught gratuitously. The common language of the people is a dialect of the Catalan. In person, the Andorrans are strong and well proportioned almost unacquainted with disease and nearly equally so with crime. The total pop. of the state is estimated at 18,000. This remarkable little republic owes its independence to Charlesmartin, who gave the people the privilege of governing themselves with their own laws and these rights were further confirmed by his son Louis le Delfinnaire, who, nevertheless, ceded the spiritual superintendence to the Bishop of Urgel. These rights have ever since been respected by the French whom they accordingly hold in high esteem.

ANDOVER, a par. bor. market tn. and par. England co. Hants. The town is beautifully situated near the Anton 11½ m. N. by W Winchester and 6½ m. S. W. by W London, on the great road from the latter city to Salisbury. It contains three principal streets, is completely built with paved, lighted with gas and amply supplied with water. The church, which was recently completed at a cost of nearly £30,000 is

a spacious edifice in the early English style. There are, besides, four Dissenting chapels a free grammar-school national and British schools for boys and girls, an infant school and almshouses for a certain number of poor people of both sexes. The townhall is a large handsome building, with a Grecian front supported by arches under which a considerable corn market is held every Saturday. The chief business of the town consists in the manufacture of silk, which has superseded shalloon, its former staple and the timber trade which was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, has for some time been discontinued. The town is governed by a mayor four aldermen and 12 councillors. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Neglected alms-houses (1650) 352 there fairs annually chiefly for horses, sheep cheese and leather. Near the town are several ancient castles and some beautiful specimens of Roman pavement have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Andover gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Suffolk. Area of par. 7070 ac. 1 sq (1641) 4941.

ANDOVER, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts co. Essex 23 m. N. W. Boston beautifully situated on the river, Merrimack. Its manufactures are considerable but it is chiefly remarkable for two educational institutions—Phillips Academy founded in 1788 and the Andover Theological Seminary founded in 1807. Each institution has about 130 students. The Theological Seminary is conducted by a president and four professors, and the library contains about 18,000 volumes. A normal seminary for the training of teachers was founded at Andover in 1830. A railway from Woburn to Haverhill passes through the town which is about 7½ m. from the former 10½ in 1840 5207—(C. States Genl.)

ANDRAIX or **ANDRACH** a tn. Spain, al. Mayence, W side 14 m. W. by S. Palma. The squares and streets are generally well constructed clean and spacious. In the town are a parish church chapel endowed school, and a town house of the fourth class. The male inhabitants are chiefly occupied in fishing and agriculture the women in spinning wool and flax. Pop. 4609.

ANDRAKILL a tn. Sweden prov. of a 144 m. S. W. from Christianstad, 9 m. W. from the shores of S. of Ballo. The manufacture of alum is carried on here to a considerable extent, the annual product being about 4167 barrels.

ANDRATA HAY Madagascar E coast, about 60 m. S.E. Cape Amber lat. (1 very head) 12 58' 48" S lon. 48° 56' 30" E. It is about 1½ m. in extent, of circular form with an island in its middle of the circumference, level ground of from 4 to 6 or 8 fathoms on either side, but reefs project from the N and E extremities of these islands. The bay is open to N and N. E winds but there a year or so ago good shelter from E. winds, in 4 or 5 fathoms at the N. extremity of the bay.

ANDRE (St.) with or without an affix, the name of numerous places in France, of which may be named—1. *André-d'Arles* (St.) a tn. dep. Charente, 12 m. N. N. W. of the sea near the r. bank of the Dordogne. It has an ancient church, and some trade in grain four horses, poultry and cattle. Pop. 1554—2. A tn. dep. Hérault, 13 m. N. W. Montpellier. It has a considerable trade in fruits and rough grain. Pop. 9079—3. A tn. and com., dep. Gard, 13 m. N. E. of Nîmes among the mountains, on one of the branches of the Garonne d'Anduze. Pop. 1820—(Murray's Handbook for France.)

ANDRE or **ENDRE** (St.)—1. A market in Hungary co. Pesth r. bank Danube, 11 m. N. Buda. It has a R. cathedral and seven Greek churches, although the members of the latter do not exceed 1000. This originated in the immigration of the Serbians under Leopold I. when each found its own place of worship. The inhabitants are principally occupied in the cultivation of the vine, from which they produce excellent wines. Pop. 8000—2. A tn. in the Danube, opposite to the town, 14 m. in length, and 1 in breadth remarkable for its great fertility.

ANDREA (St.) a vil. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 5 m. S. E. Capua. Pop. 2500.

ANDREAS a par. England, Isle of Man, 3 m. N. W. Ramsey. Pop. 2165.

ANDREASBERG a tn. Hannover, in the mining dist. of, and 16 m. N. E. from Klausthal 18 m. S. W. Elbergrunde on

the declivity of the Andrefberg, at the S. foot of the Brocken, 1636 ft. above the sea. It is the second in importance of the mountain towns of the Upper Harz, and owes its origin to the valuable mines of iron, silver lead, copper cobalt, and arsenic, which exist in the neighbourhood, and was first placed at the commencement of the 16th century. The silver furnace, which stands about 1½ m. S.W. Andrefburg, on the Spess-Lutter and at the foot of Mount Andrefburg, produces annually 5273 silver marks nearly £2500 sterling; 80 tons lead and 2 tons copper. In 1294 a piece of silver ore, weighing 80 lbs. was found in one of the mines near the town, and was preserved in the cabinet of natural history at Göttingen, till 185, when it was stolen. The town is divided by the market place into the upper and lower towns, and has been much improved since 1795, when, after a great fire it was rebuilt, with much wider and more regular streets. Still most of the houses are of wood, and have shingle roofs. The best buildings are the church the townhouse, the poor's house, and a school for boys and girls. Among the employments of the place may be mentioned the roasting of canary birds, by the miners, while their wives spin yarn, and wool lace. The climate of Andrefburg is severe. In winter the snow lies long and deep. Considerable numbers of cattle are raised in the district and though agriculture is not in an advanced state, crops of oats barley summer rye and potatoes, are obtained. Pop. 4300.

ANDREFVA or ENDEMI in a Russia, gov. Circassia, principality of Koonkue 40 m. S. Azhar. It is the chief place of a Tharar district formerly governed by chiefs really or nominally subject to Russia. There is some trade in the place including a traffic in slaves. There are here some Muslim seminaries for Circassian youths. Pop. of the about 12000.

ANDRENOVIAN ISLANDS, a group of the Aleutian Islands (which see).

ANDRELO (Sax) a tn. Canary Islands, in a beautiful and healthy little valley in the E. of the island of Palma. A few of its houses are grouped together in the centre, but the remainder are scattered. It has a church, four lemniscates, a school and a *monasterio* and in the vicinity wheat, barley maize, sweet potatoes, lemons, arch, grapes, and other fruits are raised. Pop. 2630.

ANDELITA a small tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, dist. of 5 m. E. from San Angelo de Lombardi pretty situated on a hill. Pop. 4699.

ANDREVA (Pr) — A par., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan 5 m. S.W. Cardiff 5149 ac. 1 sp. 498 — *Andres* (St) A par. S. Wales Glamorgan new Glamore 1 sp. 10 — 3 A par. S. Wales 4012 ac. 1 sp. 2543 — 4 *Andres* (St) Hereford, a par. England co. Suffolk 3 m. S.E. Bungay 1694 ac. Pop. 505.

ANDREWS (St) an ancient city and seaport, Scotland, co. Fife on the German Ocean between the mouths of the Forth and Tay lat. 56° 21' N. lon. 2° 45' W. about 43 m. N.E. Edinburgh by sea, and about 31 m. direct. The city is agreeably situated on a flat table land, about 60 ft. above the level of the sea, and, though presenting many unobtrusive indications of decay, has a handsome appearance, the houses being all stone, generally well built, and of considerable height. It contains three principal streets, diverging from the cathedral one of which, called South Street, is spacious, well paved, and about three-fourths of a mile long. It is well lighted with gas and is amply supplied with water which, however though of good quality requires, or at least is the better to be filtered after rain. From the number of its spires, pinnacles, and large public buildings, and the numerous gardens and shrubberies that surround and intersperse with the ancient walls and edifices, it presents, when viewed from a little distance, a singularly pleasing and picturesque aspect. It contains a number of interesting remains of antiquity the principal of which are the ruins of the cathedral situated at the E. end of the town. This once magnificent structure, founded in 1160 was destroyed at the Reformation. When entire, it was 370 ft. long, 65 ft. broad, with a nave or transept 180 ft. long. Its style was a mixture of Roman and Gothic. The roof was covered with sheets of copper. A lofty square tower, and a portion of a chapel standing alone by the ruins, are believed to be the most ancient remains of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. The castle

or Episcopal palace, situated on an eminence overhanging the sea, was founded by Bishop Roger about 1300, and was originally a place of great strength. There are a number of



ST. ANDREWS CASTLE.—From sketch by D. G. H. H. S. S.

other ruins, of less note, in various parts of the town and many ancient edifices, no longer in existence, are spoken of by historians and topographers. The University of St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, was established by Bishop Wardlaw in 1413. It consisted at one time of three colleges instituted at different periods—St. Salvador's, in 1405 St. Leonard's in 1512 and St. Mary's, in 1537 but in 1748 the first two were united, and the buildings of St. Leonard's converted into dwellings. It has 84 bursars, whose aggregate value is about £1000 a year divided among 84 students. The principal of St. Mary's College must be in the case of Edinburgh University be a clergyman as his lectures in systematic theology. This institution is appropriated exclusively to the study of theology and has seven bursaries aggregate value, £2000 enjoyed by 17 individuals. The United College, which stands in a different part of the town and is, excepting as regards a few cases an entirely separate and distinct establishment is appropriated to the study of languages, philosophy and science. There is a library containing 45 000 volumes, common to both colleges. The two institutions have, together 13 professors. Next in importance to the older colleges, as an educational institution, is the Madras School founded and endowed by Dr. Bell of Madras, a native of the town, who bequeathed the sum of £46,000 for the noble purpose of affording gratuitous instruction to the poor which is the principal object of the establishment, although small fees are taken from those who can afford to pay them. This school is attended (March, 1850) by upwards of 800 young persons of both sexes. There are also two boarding or day schools for ladies, an Episcopal chapel, Free church Burgher Independent, and Baptist places of worship, a subscription library and two reading rooms. The harbour, which is on the E. side of the town is a very indifferent one, being difficult of access and dry at low water. Some attempts have been made lately to improve it, but with no good result. There is no trade in the town, and no manufactures worthy of notice. It is the place of residence, however both permanently and temporarily of a number of genteel families of limited means who have been induced to resort to it on account of the cheapness of living, and of education. Its society is thus, in general, more refined than is usually to be met with in other towns of similar size. St. Andrews has been long famous for the practice of the old Scottish game of golf, for which its downs are well adapted. Between 8000 and 9000 golf balls are manufactured in the city yearly, about half of which are exported, the other half being used on the spot. St. Andrews is of great antiquity and its history from a remote period, is blended with the civil and ecclesiastical annals of the kingdom. Its origin is uncertain but it was constituted a royal burgh by David I. in 1140 having however been a place of religious celebrity long prior to that period. From the beginning of the 13th

century till the Reformation, it gradually increased in social, political dignity and importance, and finally became the metropolis of Scotland. Previous to the Reformation, which arrested the career of prosperity it was one of the most populous towns in Scotland. After that event it rapidly decayed, the revenues of its religious establishments being alienated to different purposes. This ancient city has born the same, at various periods, of many remarkable events, and is connected with the history, more or less intimately of a long series of the most remarkable men of their respective times. It was here that the Scottish Parliament met to swear allegiance to Edward I. after the subjugation of Scotland and here the same body assembled a few years afterwards to support the claims of Robert Bruce to the Scottish throne. It was here that the earlier martyrs to the reformed religion, including Patrick Hamilton and George Wishart, suffered death; a fate which the celebrated George Buchanan barely avoided by escaping from the castle of St. Andrews, in which he was confined, and in which the notorious Cardinal Beaton was shortly afterwards murdered. St. Andrews was the principal place in Scotland to which the first printed English New Testaments were secretly sent, in 1526 from Cologne, whither Tyndale, the translator had fled. In 1645 the Scottish Parliament held its meetings here and amongst other proceedings, condemned to death the Robert Spotswood, son of the archbishop of that name, and three other gentlemen who had been taken prisoners at the battle of Philiphaugh and who were afterwards executed in the principal street of the city. Four years afterwards, namely in 1679 James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was murdered on Magus Moor near the W. extremity of the parish by a party of Covenanters. Amongst the earlier persons of celebrity connected with St. Andrews by residence or otherwise were Andrew Winton, author of a historical chronicle of Scotland and John Major author of a history of Scotland, and of various theological works which attained in their time. The more distinguished names between the Reformation and Revolution are those of Spottiswood, George Buchanan, Andrew Melville, Samuel Rutherford, Robert Blair and James Gregory. Since the era of the Revolution, the more celebrated names are those of Thomas Hayburn, Principal Madox, Principal Tulloch, Professor Wilkie, Principal Watson, Professor Dorn, Dr. Wilson, Dr. James Playfair, Dr. George Hill, Dr. Adam Ferguson, Dr. Andrew Bell, and the late Dr. Chalmers. With few exceptions all these eminent persons were connected with the university and all distinguished by their literary attainments. St. Andrews unites with the two Anstruther, Orkney, Cupar, Kilmory and Pittenweem in returning a member to the House of Commons.—The PARISH is about 10 m. in length, with an average breadth of about 3 m. the area comprehending a space of between 17 and 18 m. It has about 6 m. of sea coast. The ground nowhere rises to any great elevation nor does it present any features of particular interest. Pop. of the burgh in 1851 4218 of the parish 6740.

ANDREWS (Sr).—1. A seaport in New Brunswick, cap. Charlotte co. at the N.E. extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay on a narrow strip of low land facing sea, 60 m. N.W. by St. John, and 3 m. from the shore of the U. States lat. (S. point, high) 45° 4' 15" N. lon. 67° 8' W. (n.) It contains two principal streets, which run parallel to each other and of several smaller crossing them at right angles. The houses are all of a substantial and respectable appearance. There are several churches a courthouse, a jail a grammar school, a chamber of commerce, an agricultural and emigrant society's savings bank, a Bible society a barracks, and many handsome private buildings. It is conveniently situated for commerce, and especially for the fishing trade, which is carried on here to a large extent. The lumber trade and shipbuilding are also actively prosecuted. It is abundantly supplied with provisions of every description. The harbour is commodious, but rather difficult of access. Pop. about 7000.—2. A vill. Prince Edward's Island, British N. America 8 E. part of the island, at the mouth of the little river Montserrat. The inhabitants of this and the neighbouring settlements chiefly emigrants from the W. of Scotland and the Highlands, are principally employed in shipbuilding and in the exportation of timber. The soil around is good, and yields large crops of wheat, barley &c.

ANDRIA, a town Naples prov Terra di Bari, 50 m. W. N.W. Bari. It is built on a plain, is noted for its bishopric and has a fine cathedral founded 1048 by Peter Norman, count of France. It possesses also a college and three monks' *de-petit* its supply of water is very deficient and it has a good trade in almonds. Pop. in 1842 31 825.

ANDRO (anc. Andros) an island Grecian Archipelago, cap same name, about 25 m. long and 6 or 7 m. in breadth lat. (Mount Korvati, W side) 37° 50' N. lon. 24° 50' E. (n.) It is in general mountainous, rising in the centre to the height of 3200 ft. but it has many fruitful valleys. It is well watered, and altogether one of the richest and most productive islands of the Archipelago. The inhabitants rear cattle, horses, and silkworms and cultivate wheat, barley, vines, olives, oranges, citrons and pomegranates the produce of most of these forming the materials of a pretty extensive traffic. In Andros or Castro, the capital, situated on a hill on the E. coast there are manufactures of silk and carpets the former constituting the staple commodity of an active commerce. The town which is situated by a strong cove, has a large port suited, however only for small vessels, an inferior to that of Gattuso (anc. Gassano) on the W. coast. It was for a considerable period subject to the Turks; but since the revolution, has formed, once more a part of the kingdom of Greece. Pop. of the island in 1800—5000 (Gaimbert, Dict. Geo. et Stat.)

ANDROM ISLANDS, a group of islands belonging to the Bahamas lying between lat 23° 41' and 25° 10' N. lon. 77° 30' and 78° 32' W. The passages between these islands are intricate and dangerous. The principal island, Andros, which gave its name to the others, is about 70 m. long by 10 broad at its broadest part. The interior of the largest of these islands is composed of extensive salt marshes and fringed water swamps, in which are islands valuable for their timber consisting mostly of cedar of superior quality. The sea board only is habitable during the summer months owing to the myriads of mosquitoes and other insects that infest the low ground. The total amount of water land in the Andros Islands amounts to 1 046,506 ac. In Andros Island there is a school which was attended in 1847 by 52 pupils 27 boys, and 25 girls. The progress of the scholars is said to be slow. There is a teacher of needlework attached to the school. The soil is infertile but when carefully cultivated yields fair crops of cotton and coffee which are exported to Europe. It sends a member to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas 1 op. 709 nearly all coloured.

ANDROY a territory Madagascar comprising the S. extremity of that island. It consists of two countries called respectively the country of the Amphitres and that of the Caromboulas. The former is flat and covered with wood, presenting, however extensive intervals of excellent pasture, on which great numbers of wild cattle of a small size feed. The Amphitres produce large quantities of milk and cotton, and make articles of commerce of the more valuable kinds of trees, and of apples. Water is so extremely scarce in this district, as to be considered one of the most precious commodities and when obtained is treasured up accordingly. Malava, however has in this respect the superiority of this necessary life, by furnishing it to natives with a kind of root, the internal parts of which somewhat resemble a water molen. But not being in sufficient abundance to supply both the people and their cattle the latter suffer severely being always on a stated and very stinted allowance of water. The principal village called Fanglea, consists of about 100 houses or more, with a pop. of about 600 and is well fortified. The country altogether has a desolate appearance, there being few villages, and all of them small. The country of the Caromboulas is much less fertile than the other portion of the district, and the inhabitants are little better than savages.—(Desrochers, Hist. et Geo. de Madagascar.)

ANDRYCHOW ANDRYCHOW or ANDRZEWOW a town Austria, prov Galicia, 200 m. W. Lemberg. It has considerable manufactures of damasks and other drapery and important mines of sulphur yielding annually about 9122 cwt. Pop. 8000.

ANDUJAR, or ANDOLAN a town Spain, in Andalusia prov of and 20 m. N.W. from Jaen, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, in a wooded plain, a bank, Guadalquivir which is here crossed by an old dilapidated bridge. Its tolerably regular and cheerful looking houses form irregular streets.

and squares, paved with stones in fragments of which are to be seen various medals, marble of different kinds, and some confusion and rock crystal evidencing the proximity of a district rich in such productions. The finest building in the town is the municipal chambers though the abbate and the stonemasons are not wanting in elegance. Anduze likewise possesses six churches, several convents, a Jesuit theological seminary and six primary schools on satisfactory foundations. A fine road lined with trees leads to the river and in the vicinity are several almshouses. The manufactures of earthenware, soap, leather tiles, and bricks, and various sorts of coarse woollens, is carried on to a limited extent but agriculture is the principal occupation of the people who raise wheat, barley, legumes, sunn hemp, and a few fruits produce exquisite oil, and rear cattle and bees. Some export trade is done in grain, fruit, and cattle and in numerous numbers of porous stoneware, bottles, and jars, for the purpose of cooling water. It is an unhealthy town experiencing great extremes of heat and cold. Pop. 9363. (Madon.)

ANDUZE (Latin *Andusia*) a town in France dep Gard 20 m. N.W. Nîmes. A bank garden from the violent overflow of which it is protected by a strong dike forming a fine quay as well as an agreeable terrace and promenade near the middle of which the river is crossed by a stone bridge. The town lies at the foot of the Cevennes, steep mountain, looking rocks on the one side and hills planted with vines and olives on the other. It is on the whole ill built, its environs, which are cultivated like a garden are delightful. The chief articles produced are silk thread hats, bonnets, and stockings, all of silk, serge draps, shawls, earthenware, leather and glass. In the vicinity there is a beautiful grotto with stalactites. The majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 4412.

ANEGÁ one of the Virgin Islands W. Indies belonging to Spain, 90 m. N. E. Porto Rico. Lat. (W. point) 18° 45' N. lon. 64° 21' W. (n) Its greatest length is 10 m. greatest breadth, 4½ m. The surface is for the most part a dead level but on the E.E. side the ground rises gradually to the height of about 60 ft. The whole N. side is exposed to an inclement sea. The island contains numerous large salt ponds, which, when undergoing evaporation during a long course of dry weather yield an exceedingly offensive effluvia. Great quantities of salt are subsequently obtained from the ponds. The island produces various crops and some cotton and has great abundance of fresh water in almost every part even in the immediate vicinity of the sea, and surrounded by salt ponds. On the N. side of the island there is a range of shell holes, varying from 3 to 6 fathoms in depth and from 10 to 25 inches wide, called the Wells, filled with fresh water (Schomburgk's *Narrative on Anegáda*, in *London Geo. Jour.* vol. ii. p. 165). There is a considerable trade besides, in underwood rendered valuable by the great quantity of rum at command. But the chief dependence of the inhabitants is on the wreck of vessels, for which the island has an unhappy celebrity. The scene of these disasters is a reef extending from 10 to 12 m. in a S.E. and S. direction from the E. extremity of the island. The total number of vessels lost on this fatal reef, since 1811 is 67 of which 21 were American 1 W. Indian 15 Spanish 9 British, 2 French, 2 Swedish and 1 Portuguese.

ANET (German, *das Lat. Inseln*)—1 A vil. Switzerland, cant. of and 16 m. by N. from Bern. It is built upon an extensive 4 m. N. Lake Mont. 8 m. N.E. Lake Neuchâtel, and 2 m. S. of that of Blonay whence the name *Insel* (the island) from its position between the lakes the whole surrounding district was formerly called *Inselgauen* (the island district or meadow). Anet commands a fine view of the surrounding scenery and also of the distant Alps. The inhabitants cultivate the vine and have a considerable trade in wine and corn. Pop. 1150.—3 A town and com. France, dep. Eure-et-Loir 8 m. N.E. Dreux. It is situated in a highly picturesque valley watered by the Eure, and contains the ruins of the superb castle built, in 1559, by Henry II for Diana of Poitiers and demolished in 1792 during the fury of the French Revolution when part of the facade was removed to Paris, and re-erected at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Anet has some trade in grain, wine, and fodder; and in the neighbourhood are iron works and paper mills. Pop. 1409.

ANET a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Limerick 9248 ac. contains some interesting ruins. Pop. 3450.

ANGAR. See **ANGAUM**.

ANGARA, a large river Siberia, which issues from Lake Balkal at lat. 51° 30' N. lon. 107° 45' E. and, passing the N. of Irkutsk, pursues a N. and W. course for about 750 m., when it is joined by the river Tchikobets in lat. 57° 30' N. lon. 97° 0' E. at which point its name is changed to the Tunguska, by which it is known for about 320 m. when it falls into the Yenisei at lat. 67° 10' N. lon. 93° 0' E. It is navigable, but much obstructed by rapids. The scenery on its banks, particularly on the left is described as extremely picturesque the latter being adorned by magnificent forests of cedar and other trees.—Another small stream of the same name falls into Lake Balkal at its E. extremity.

ANGARABÉ, a prov. Peru. See **HUANGAYACA**.

ANGAUM or **ANGAR**, an isl. at the entrance of the Persian Gulf lat. 26° 37' N. lon. 65° 54' E. (n). It is from 5 to 8 m. long, and contains several fresh water wells, although formerly believed to have none. Extensive garden ground and ruins of houses in different parts of the island would indicate its having once been a more important and more flourishing place than it is now. At the N. part of the island are the remains of a considerable town with 18 tanks or reservoirs for holding water, about half of them are still arched over and lined with brick, but filled with clay and sand. Wild goats are numerous.

ANGAZIJA the native name of the isl. of Camero. See **COMOHO INLAND**.

ANGEJA a town and par. Portugal prov. Douro, dist. Estarreja 23 m. S. Oporto on the Cumma at the extremity of an extensive fertile plain. It has a large church with stables; and a monthly corn and cattle market. Pop. 1860.

ANGELES LOS, a town, Chih. prov. Coahuila, 90 m. N. of the town of that name, and about 15 m. N. the Rio Rio F. lat. 33° 1' 54' S. lon. 71° 41' 30' W. Streets wide and regular.

ANGLIN or **ANGLEN** (Latin *Angli*) part of the duchy of Schleswig, Denmark, included between the river Eider and the Gulf of Flensburg. The district is named from the ancient Angli or Angles, a German nation and tribe of the heathen, who at a very early period migrated to Denmark. It is said that their assistance having been asked by the Britons against the Scots and Picts a number of them passed over and, in course of time, gave the name of Angles (*Engli*) to the inhabitants, and of Anglenland (*England*) to the country. The present inhabitants are distinguished among the Danes for bodily strength independence of spirit in industry and morality. Anglen is partly under good cultivation but its roads are bad. Pop. about 30 000.

ANGELO (San) the name of several towns and villages, Italy.—1 A town Austrian Lombardy on the river Lambro m. S.W. Leoni. Pop. 6000.—2 A vil. Austrian Lombardy 14 m. N.E. Padua. Pop. 2200.—3 San Angelo in Fado a vil. Roman States on the Metaura 13 m. S.W. Urbino the seat of a bishop. It has some woollen manufactures. Pop. 2,000.—4 San Angelo de' Lombardi, a town, Naples, prov. Principato Ultra 22 m. E. Avellino the seat of a bishop. It has two churches and a college. In 1664 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. 6400.—5 San Angelo Panella, a town, Naples, prov. Principato Citra 20 m. S.W. Capua. Pop. 2698.—6 San Angelo di Brolo, a town, Sicily 5 m. W. Patù. Pop. 3641.

ANGERA, or **ANGELINA** (Latin *Angleria*) an iso. in Venetian Lombardy cap. dist. of same name, S. shore of Lago Maggiore prov. of and 25 m. W. from Como. It is tolerably built, with a castle, church, and townhouse. Pop. of the 1965 of dist. 7,691.

ANGERBURG a town, Prussia, cap. of its circle, prov. E. Prussia, on the Angerap, 80 m. S.E. Königsberg. It has a handsome church, good schools, linen and woollen manufactures, a considerable traffic in wood and fish, and four annual fairs and cattle markets. The extensive Lake Angerburg or Masur famous for its fish, is in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8160.

ANGERMANNLAND an iso. prov. Sweden, divided into N. and S. Angermannland, comprehending 45 parishes, and now forming part of the lan. or district of Wester-Norland (which see).

ANGERMANN A or **ANGERMANN R** a river Sweden which rises in Lappmarken, not far from the borders of Norway, and at first consists of two branches, which unite in lat. 64 50' N. Thereafter proceeding in a S.E. direction, it becomes the principal river and gives its name to the district of Angermannland, and forming a considerable estuary falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, N. of Harboresund. Its chief tributaries are the Fellejo and the Södra Adala both of which it receives on its right bank. It has a course of about 160 m. and is navigable for 60.

ANGELMÜNDE, a tn. Prussia prov. Brandenburg esp. circle of same name, on the Lake Münde, 42 m. N.E. Berlin. It contains three churches and has manufactures of hats, cloth, woollen stuffs, and tobacco. Pop. 3607.

ANGERS, a large anc. and important city France, cap. dep. Main-et-Loire in the former prov. of Anjou of which it was the capital situated in a fertile plain on both sides the Mayenne, a little below its junction with the Sarthe, and about 5 m. above its embouchure into the Loire. 150 m. N.W. Paris. It stands

in the form of an amphitheatre, on the summit and declivity of a steep hill and is divided by the Mayenne into the higher and lower town the city proper being on the left bank of the river while a considerable suburb, termed the Droue, occupies the right bank. In the old quarters of the town, the streets are narrow and crooked and many of them so steep as to be inaccessible to carriages. The houses generally are of wood covered with slate. Many of them also are either faced with or built of slate a circumstance which gives the town so dark and sombre a hue, as to have obtained for it the surname of Black Angers. The two principal edifices are the castle and the cathedral. The former the ancient residence of the Dukes of Anjou stands on a steep rock the base of which is washed by the Mayenne. It consists of an immense parallelogram, surrounded by high walls flanked with 16 large round towers, which bulged toward the top and bottom and narrowed in the middle and built of black slate, intersected horizontally by stripes of white, have a very singular appearance. It is now used as a prison barrack and powder magazine. The cathedral, finished in 1240 stands on an eminence in the centre of the town and is in the form of a Latin cross. Its portal which is richly decorated in the Romanesque style, is surmounted by two lofty spires, which have each a height of 225 ft. The exterior consists of a single nave without aisles, and two transepts. The former one of the largest in France, is, including the choir 800 ft. long 53 ft. wide, and 110 ft. high the latter have each a length of 40 ft. and nearly the same width. The windows—of painted glass of the richest colours, and as ancient as the building itself—form one of its principal ornaments. Among the objects worthy of notice in Angers may be mentioned the picture gallery recently furnished by the modern French school the museum the tower of St. Aubin now converted into a shot tower and the extensive boulevards, planted with trees, and lined with elegant houses occupying the site of the old walls of the town, and communicating with the *Champ de Mars* which forms a spacious promenade.

The manufactures of Angers are numerous, and consist chiefly of sailcloth, canvas, serge, handkerchiefs, hosiery, hats, leather worsted and cotton twist, leather goods, wools, &c., besides establishments for bleaching wax, and sugar refineries. A considerable trade is carried on in corn, wine, brandy, flax, honey wax, honey flour and dried fruits. In the neighbourhood are extensive slate quarries, from which

slates are exported to the value of £38 500 annually. The principal pit, called *Le grand carreau*, about 4 m. from the town, is nearly 400 ft. deep, and occupies an area of more than 4000 yards. Angers is surrounded by numerous and extensive nursery gardens and vineyards, and in the neighbourhood are mines both of coal and iron. The markets are well stocked with provisions, but there is a great deficiency of good water.

Angers is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tours and the seat of a *Cour royale*, for the departments of Main-et-Loire, Sarthe, and Mayenne of a prefecture and of several important law courts. It has an *Académie d'agriculture*, a royal college or high school, an asylum for the deaf and dumb a diocesan theological seminary a secondary school of medicine, and a public library of 28,000 volumes, with some curious old MSS. a botanic garden and an agricultural society. It has also five hospitals one of which the hospital of St. John, on the Droue side of the river is said to have been built by Henry II of England. There was formerly a military college here at which Lord Clive and the Dukes of Wellington received part of their education but, about the end of last century it was removed to banner and the building was converted into cavalry barracks. The university of Angers, which was founded in 1248 and long continued to be one of the most renowned universities in Europe, was destroyed at the Revolution, as was also a royal academy of belles lettres, established by Louis XIV. in 1685. The castle was surprised by the Huguenots in 1666 and in 1793 the city was

attacked by the Vendean army 90 000 strong when it became the scene of several sanguinary conflicts. In the siege that followed the inhabitants endured many privations. An appalling accident happened here on April 14, 1850. While a regiment of French infantry were passing along the suspension bridge across the Saine Maine, the bridge suddenly gave way when the greater portion of the men were precipitated into the river and between 200 and 300 drowned. A rail way connecting Paris with Angers, has been completed. The population was in 1870 about 50 000. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes it gradually declined and, in 1789, before the Revolution, was only 7596. Since 1815 its prosperity has revived. Pop. in 1848, 35,592.

ANGERSLEIGH or **LEZARD MOUNTAIN**, a par. England, co. Somerset 4 m. S.W. Taunton 408 ac. Pop. 41.

ANGHIARI (anc. *Centurus Angulani*) a tn. and com. Italy in Tuscany prov. of and 8 m. S. by N. from Arezzo on the slope of a hill in a well watered fertile district near the left bank of the Arno. It has a church and municipal offices. Pop. tn. and com. 6358.—(*Dizionario* Lodi, Italia).

ANGIHIARI a tn. Austrian Lombardy prov. Verona r. bank, Adige, 5 m. N.W. Legnago. Pop. 1460.

ANGHOCOS, a tn. Brazil prov. Rio Grande do Norte, near the Concha, about 80 m. from its mouth. It has a church, an industrial school a townhall and a prison. Its inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation of cotton, rice, French beans, and manioc and in carrying on a little commerce in the first of these products. Pop. tn. and dist. 2000.

ANGISTRI a small isl. Gulf of Aegina 5 m. S.W. the island of that name lat. 37° 42' N. lon. 23° 30' E.; about 3 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.

ANGLE, a par. and vil., R. Wales, Pembrokeshire, near the entrance to Milford Haven 4581 ac. Pop. 437.

ANGLESEY an isl. and co. England N. Wales in the Irish Sea, separated from the mainland by the Menai Strait. It is 20 m. long and 1 m. broad and contains 74 parishes.



ANGERS. — From Paris. View on the Loire.

area, 271 sq. m. or 173 440 ac. It is divided into three cantons, and each of these into two *cunhais* equivalent to the English hundreds. The surface of the island is comparatively flat and the climate, though milder than that of the adjoining coast, is unfavourable to the growth of trees. There are no streams of any importance, but the coast affords some natural harbours, the principal of which are at Beasmaria and Holyhead. The soil is almost everywhere fertile, and the principal crops are sugar, wheat, rice, potatoes and turnips, are also grown. Cattle and sheep are the staple productions of the island about 8000 of the former and 5000 to 7000 of the latter being annually exported. Of minerals, Anglessey contains copper lead, and silver ore, limestone, marble, coal, and granite. The copper mines at Pwys and Mona (see *ANGLWEN*) once so celebrated and productive, have now nearly decreased in value. The inhabitants carry on no manufactures but those of coarse cloths, &c. sufficient for their own use. The principal road through the island commences at the Mona Strait, which is crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge 660 ft. between the piers and 100 ft. above high water mark, allowing the largest vessels which navigate the Strait to sail under it. The great Britannia Tubular Bridge for the conveyance of railway trains across the Mona Strait, was opened for the first time, with great ceremony on March 5 1849 (For a more full account of this extraordinary work of art, see *MIRAL BRILLANT*). The chief towns are Beasmaria, Holyhead, Llangwyl, and Amwlch, which unite in returning a member to Parliament, while the county also returns a member Beasmaria is the returning station for both. On the coast are several smaller islands, the chief of which are Holyhead and Penrhyn or Puffin Island Anglessey (see *Mona*) was successively under the domination of the Britons, Romans, Welsh Saxons, Normans, and English. Its traditional relics, which are almost its only antiquities, sufficiently indicate the religion of its original inhabitants. Pop. 17,300.

ANGWERING a par England co "unex" area 3140 ac. 3 m E N E Little Hampton Pop 1012

ANGOLA, a Portuguese colonial prov W coast, Africa cap. Luanda. This province comprehends all the Portuguese commercial empires Angola, Benguela, Namibia and Congo Pop. estimated at 400 000 of whom 12 000 are whites

ANGOLA, formerly Domo, or *Angolox* a country on the W coast of Africa, commencing about lat. 8 20' S. and extending to the river Congo, in lat 9 20' S. lon. 14 to 19° E. Along the coast, the country is flat and sterile, but mountainous in the interior though nowhere attaining any great elevation. It is copiously watered by various rivers, with their numerous tributaries amongst the former are the Congo, the Bengo, and the Dande. Situated near the equator the heat is very great, but not so oppressive as in other places of the same latitude, being tempered by the trade winds. It is on this account considered more healthy than any other part of tropical W Africa. The dry and rainy seasons, into which the year is usually divided in these regions, do not seem to maintain the same regularity in Angola, neither the periods of their recurrence nor their duration being correctly ascertained. The nights are cool and the dews sufficiently copious to promote vegetation. The soil of the plains on the seashore is, as already stated poor and meagre, and incapable of cultivation, but in the interior it is extremely fertile, yielding an extraordinary abundance, and almost spontaneously rice, millet, sugar cane, manioc, yams, potatoes, and nearly every kind of tropical fruit known. In various parts of the country iron is found in others, gold and copper but the produce has hitherto been trifling. Here are met with specimens of nearly all the known wild animals of Africa, including lions, tigers, hyenas, elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, &c. The birds and reptiles are also the same with those found in other tropical regions, including several exceedingly venomous kinds of serpents. The waters on its coasts and in its rivers also teem with animal life, the former with whales, sharks, dolphins, &c. and the latter with formidable crocodiles, and numbers of other creatures little known to Europeans. Amongst the useful animals are horses, rabbits, antelopes, stags, goats, and hogs the larger domestic animals, the cow, horse, and man, have been imported from Europe.

Angola has long possessed an infamous notoriety for the extent of its slave trade which still appears to be active as

ever notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made for its suppression many thousands of slaves being shipped annually to Brazil. In 1840, no fewer than 70 to 75 vessels, each capable of carrying from 500 to 600 slaves, traded to this part of the coast, each vessel performing four or five voyages in the year. The natives, though black, are distinguished from the other negro races by their superior physical conformation being well limbed and regular featured with a marked general resemblance to the Portuguese, of whom great numbers are settled here. Besides the slave trade with Brazil Angola carries on a large traffic with Luanda in ivory and other native products the imports from the latter in return are chiefly wine, brandy, oil, pork, and other provisions, with silks, linens, cottons, woollens, earthenware, hardware, &c. The central or principal town of Angola is the Portuguese town of St. Paul de Luanda, on the coast lat. 8 43' S lon 13 8' E in which the Portuguese have a garrison, consisting of about 800 men, mostly convicts with a corps of cavalry. At one time the force maintained at Luanda consisted of a regiment of the line, 1000 strong 800 cavalry and 200 artillery.

The coast of Angola was first discovered in 1485, by the Portuguese, who soon after began to form settlements on the Zaire, and at various points E of that river. They still occupy the country having a number of forts and commercial establishments at different places in some instances extending many hundred miles into the interior where the Portuguese colonists and natives meet for the purpose of trading. The religion is Feticheism Pop. estimated at 8 000 000

ANGOLIOI A, a tn Abyssinia, kingdom of Shoa. 24 m N W Ankobar lat. 9° 40' N lon 39° 37' E. It lies at the confluence of two rivers flowing N W one of which is named Choa-Chia, is a considerable stream. Linethow Abyssinian towns, it resembles a large village and consists of circular huts arranged on two eminences, one of them being reserved by the king for his own use on it has been erected for himself and his officers about 500 huts, surrounded and defended by six rows of palisades. Angoliola is a new town commenced in 1834 by King Sahle-Ballasi—(Harris's *High Lands of Ethiopia* Harleout *Poy dans le Roy de Shoa*)

ANGORA or *Angora* (see *Angora*) a in Anatolia Turkey 215 m S.E. Constantinople lat. 40° 28' N lon. 33° 20' E () It is surrounded with ramparts, and contains an old dilapidated castle. It is divided into 24 districts, each having its mosque or *jamé*. There are 17 or 18 *khanes* three *hamams*, and a market place, once handsome but now in ruins considerable remains of Hymettian architecture belonging to the ancient city and a few relics of earlier times, both Greek and Roman. Some of the latter have been thought to be remnants of the *Monasterium Angorensem*, raised in honour of the Emperor Augustus who much embellished the ancient city. Angora is celebrated for the long-haired goats bred in its vicinity called by the Arabs the *chamo* or camel goat, meaning silky or soft. The hair is about 8 inches long, and is shorn twice a year. All the animals of this region are long haired especially the dogs, cats, and rabbits and it appears that all degenerate, and lose this peculiarity when removed to a distance. The quantity of skins wool exported was estimated, by Mr Anstruther at 1 250 000 lbs. of the only 600 000 lbs. worth of the first quality. More recent accounts give much lower returns. The trade of export next in importance are muslin, wax, and goat hides. *Goats* stuffs, principally madder and the yellow berries of the *Eleonora casbahensis* muslin, brags, and other gums also honey and wax. British manufactures are imported to some extent but there are few or no European houses here, the trade with the West, formerly more considerable than it is now being mostly in the hands of the Armenians who form an important section of the population. Angora is the seat of a Greek bishop. The pop. has been variously estimated but is probably about 35 000 of whom nearly 10,000 are Greeks and Armenians.

ANGORNOW or *Angorox* a large and populous tn W W Africa, kingdom or territory of Bornoe on the S.W. shore of Lake Chad, 20 m S.S.E. Kouka; lat. 12° 56' N lon. 14 50' E. Various overland routes pass through it from the N. S. and E.

ANGOSTA, or *Angorox*, a dist. and three islands, S W Africa, Mossambiqua Channel. The district is extremely fertile, and is watered by a river of the same name. The islands

lie a short distance off and parallel to the coast; they are all of coral, more or less wooded and abound in fish and turtle, as well as the most beautiful shells and corals. The most W. is called *Caldera*, lat. $15^{\circ} 58' 48''$ S. lon. $88^{\circ} 46' E$ (N.). The most E. named *Macanilla*, is lat. $16^{\circ} 20' 30''$ S. lon. $40^{\circ} 4' E$ (N.). Like the other islands, it consists wholly of coral with a thin covering of sand and is not more than 8 ft. above the level of the sea, yet it is covered with a grove of stately casahuate trees, some measuring about 10 ft. in circumference, most of them perfectly straight, without a branch the 80 or 40 ft. above the ground and many 150 ft. high rendering them visible from the main head from a distance of 15 or 18 m. All the Angosta Islands are small none of them exceeding 2 or 3 m. in extent and usually surrounded by reefs.—(Capt. Owen Horsburgh)

ANGOSTURA, or BARRIO TOMAS DE LA NUEVA GRANADA, a city Venezuela, S. America, cap. prov. of Guayana at a narrow pass or strait (Angostura) bet. bank Orinoco about 240 m. from the sea. lat. $8^{\circ} 8' N$. lon. $68^{\circ} 55' W$. The streets are regular and well paved and the houses in general good being built for the most part of stone, with terraces on the tops. There is here a college, an hospital and a magnificent hall in which the second congress commonly called the congress of Angostura was installed, Feb. 15 1819 the ninth year of the independence of Venezuela. The pass in which Angostura lies is defended by fort San Rafael situated on a hill across the river from the town. From the mouth of the Orinoco to this city the voyage occupies 30 to 35 days back again, 5 to 15 days. Angostura exports cotton, indigo tobacco coffee, &c. The average value of exports, 1840-43, amounted to £100,208 in 1844 it was £298,854. The imports 1840-43 averaged £294,160 but in 1844, they fell off to £227,793. British goods are much in demand, and the exportation of cattle to British colonies is increasing. The climate is warm but healthy. Pop. in 1840, 5500.

ANGOLLEME, a city France, cap. dep. Charente, and formerly of the department 1. bank, Charente, 60 m. N. E. Bordeaux, and 925 S. S. W. Paris. It stands on the summit of an isolated rocky hill, at the foot of which is the suburb Hommes, through which passes the high road from Paris to Bordeaux. The town, though 321 ft. above the river is now well supplied with fresh water pumped up by machinery. The air is pure and healthy and the views from the fine terrace walks, formed on the site of the old ramparts, and nearly encircling the city are extensive and beautiful. The old part of the town is all built, and the streets are narrow and crooked but in the new quarters the houses, of white stone are well constructed and the streets straight and spacious. In the market place, in the centre of the town, stands the old castle, once the residence of the ancient Counts of Angoulême but what remains of it is now converted into a prison. Queen Marguerite of Navarre, sister of Francis I. the most accomplished princess of her day and no mean writer was born within its walls and there, too, Marie de Medici found a shelter after the assassination of her husband. The cathedral dedicated to St. Peter a curious old building restored in 1190, suffered much at the Revolution. Among the modern structures worthy of notice are the Palais de Justice, the bridge over the Charente and the columns erected, in 1816, to the Duchess d'Angoulême but since, in 1830 re-dedicated to Liberty (*la liberte*).

Angoulême is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the Archbishop of Bordeaux and contains a court of assizes, a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, a royal college, a society of agriculture and commerce, two hospitals, a *depot des mendicants*, a library with 16,000 volumes, and a museum of natural history. The royal naval school, established here in 1816, and suppressed in 1830, has been transferred to Brest. The buildings which are very extensive, are now occupied by the royal college.

The staple manufacture is paper made in numerous mills in the neighbouring valleys. In all about 85 mills are at work, producing annually on an average about 100,000 cases of paper, called papers d'Angoulême, and esteemed among the best made in France. There are also manufactures of woollen stuffs, linen, and earthenware; brassy distilleries, sugar works, tanneries, tallowworks, and iron forges. A considerable trade is carried on in wine, brandy and fruits and particularly in cherries, saffron, and salt. The port of

Angoulême, on the Charente, is the entrepot of the commerce of Bordeaux, and most of the S. departments. One article for which Angoulême is celebrated in its *pays de perdrix aux truffes*—partridge pies with truffles. Pop. in 1846, 17,337.

ANGOUMOIS, a former prov. France, cap. Angoulême, comprehending the three districts, Angoumois proper, Aunis, and Saintonge, now comprised principally in depts. Charente and Charente Inférieure.

ANGOZHA or ANGOZA. See ANGOZA.

ANGRA, a seaport in belonging to Portugal, S. side of Terceira, one of the Azores of which it is the cap. lat. (mean house) $38^{\circ} 55' 54'' N$. lon. $27^{\circ} 18' 45'' W$ (N.). It is well built and regular and its situation beautiful. The streets are broad, and have flagged footways, but are much infested with pigs, every house having several of these animals. The houses are mostly three stories in height. There are here magazines of arms for the use of the royal navy, and for merchant vessels stores for the trade of the island, and the maritime affairs of the island are under the inspection of an officer who has a number of subordinates, including pilots to conduct vessels into the harbour and to execute the other duties connected therewith. Angra is the seat of the local government of a bishop's court, which extends its jurisdiction over all the Azores and is the residence of English, French, and Dutch consuls and may therefore be considered the cap. and only of Terceira, but of all the Azores. The harbour to which it is situated the only good one in the island, indeed of the whole group, is of the form of a crescent and commanded at either extremity where the passage is very narrow by a strong battery. It is however safe only in the fine season in the stormy months being exposed to furious tempests, which render it so dangerous that vessels on the least appearance of a gale run out to sea, there being no safety for them otherwise. Its chief exports are wine and grain. Pop. 10,000.

ANGRAB a river Abyssinia, taking its rise in Dumbon, a little N. from Gondar, whence it flows in a N. W. direction and falls into the Taccaze at lat. $14^{\circ} 30' N$. Its whole course is about 120 m. in length.

ANGRA DE CINTIA BAY Africa, N. W. coast. The S. point of the bay is lat. $23^{\circ} 58' N$. lon. $16^{\circ} 30' W$. The opening into it is about 7 m. wide and from 7 to 9 fathoms deep its extent inland, about 4 m. It abounds with fish which are taken in great quantities by vessels from the Canary Islands.

ANGRA DOS REIS, a seaport, Brazil, on a bay of the same name, prov. of and 70 m. W. from Rio de Janeiro lat. $23^{\circ} 4' S$. lon. $44^{\circ} 30' E$. It lies facing the sea at the foot of a kind of promontory which, rising up behind it, limits in some degree its facilities for increasing in size. All its streets with one exception, are narrow crooked, and badly paved some, indeed, are not paved at all. It has three churches, a townhall an hospital a convent of Carmelites and another of Capuchins, and a public fountain at the end of the only straight street in the town. The inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from springs in the hills behind. The port in front of the town forms a semicircle, the extremities of which are defended by forts and the roadstead, which is shut in from the Atlantic by the Ilha Grande affords anchorages for the largest vessels. Angra dos Reis carries on an active trade with Rio de Janeiro principally in coffee. Pop. rather above 8000.—(Dra. Geo. Jap. Dresel).

ANGRA DOS REIS, a bay Brazil prov. Rio de Janeiro in that part of it called Ilha Grande, from the island of that name, which shelters the bay from the Atlantic. It extends to W. about 75 m., and has along its shores a number of small, cultivated, and partially inhabited islands. The bay is well sheltered from all winds, but more particularly from the S. and S. W. winds, which are especially dangerous on the coasts of Brazil. It affords anchorage for the largest vessels.—(Dra. Geo. Jap. Dresel).

ANGRA PEQUENA [Little Bay] or SANTA CROIX, on the S. W. coast of Africa, 150 m. E. by W. from the embouchure of the Gariep or Orange River. lat. $28^{\circ} 24' S$. lon. $15^{\circ} 8' E$ (N.). It has from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms water the best and deepest anchorage on the S. side of the inlet at its entrance, in 4 or 4½ fathoms, sheltered from all winds. About 70 m. to the N. E., on the E. bank of the Fish River is the missionary station Boteti.

ANGUILLA, or **SNAKE ISLAND**, the most N of the Caribbean Islands, belonging to the British, lies N. E. Martin, from which it is distant about 5 m. lat. (eastern base) 18° 15' 12" N. lon. 65° 4' 12" W. (n.) It is about 20 m. long, and 5 broad, but is so low and flat that it cannot be seen from a greater distance than 10 or 12 m. The soil is calcareous, and not very productive. A little sugar cotton tobacco, and some are grown on it, but it is deficient both in wood and water. In the centre of the island is a saline lake, which yields a large quantity of salt the greater part of which is exported to America. The climate is healthy. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are breeding cattle and gathering salt. The town is situated on the E. side and near the N. E. end of the island. It is a small place, with little trade. Anguilla was first settled by the English, in 1650 and has since continued in their possession. It is governed by a magistrate elected by the colonists, but subject to the approval of the governor of Antigua. The pop. is about 2181 of which 880 are whites 320 coloured, and 2461 African.

ANGUILLARA a tn. Austrian Italy on the Adige, 23 m. S. Padua. Pop. 2800.—This is also the name of a tn. in the Papal States on the Lake Bracciano, 16 m. N. W. Rome. Pop. 700.

ANGUS a co. Scotland. *See* FORBES.
ANHALT a country of N. Germany forming the three duchies of Anhalt-Bernburg Anhalt-Köthen, and Anhalt-Desau. It lies partly in the plain of the middle Elbe, and partly in the alluvia and uplands of the E. lower Harz, and is bounded N. by the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg E. and S. by Prussian Saxony S. W. by the Lordship of Mansfeldt and N. W. by the territories of Brunswick and the Prussian circle of Magdeburg, area, 1918 sq. m. greatest length, 80 m. breadth varying from 13 to 16 m. The soil throughout is fertile and well cultivated. All sorts of grain wheat especially are grown in abundance also flax rape, potatoes, tobacco, and hops. Some madder is also produced. Garden fruit abounds, and in the valley of the Saale the vine is cultivated. The inhabitants are principally occupied in agricultural pursuits, and in rearing cattle and sheep. In the vicinity of Bernburg are several mines and ironworks, the products of which are not very great. The manufactures, which are not important include worsteds, flannels, broad cloth linen cloth yarn, leather tobacco, sugar wax soap, candles, stoneware, &c. The trade in raw materials and objects of art has much increased since the opening of the two railways passing through Köthen—the one from Berlin, the other from Leipzig. The three duchies furnish a contingent of 1024 men to the army of the Confederation, and of that number Anhalt-Bernburg supplies 270. The total revenues of the triple principality amount to £149,600 and their public debt to £292,000. Pop. 149,085 of which it is computed that Anhalt-Desau has 61,793 Anhalt-Bernburg 46,302 and Anhalt-Köthen 41,090.

ANHANDURY MIRIM & **ANHANDURY-GUAZU** the names of two rivers in Brazil prov. Mato-Grosso. Both rise in the Serra Galheira within 27 m. of each other and flow E. Both fall into the Rio Vermelho the former about lat. 20° 30' S. the latter in lat. 21° 20' S. or at a distance of about 60 m. the course of the one being about 150 m. in length, the other about 300 m.

ANIID a par Ireland co. Limerick area, 861 sq. Pop. 360.

ANHOLT—1 A small isl. Denmark, in the Kattegat, about 7 m. long by 4½ broad, generally unfertile, and surrounded by sandbanks and dangerous reefs. One of these reefs stretches from the E. corner of the island, in an E. direction for 7 m. and a lighthouse, erected so early as 1562 stands on that corner in lat. 56° 44' 16" N. lon. 11° 39' 15" E. (n.) As an additional security a floating light has anchored in 15 fathoms water about 1 mile E. of the reef, and continues there from the beginning of March to the end of December. The inhabitants, amounting to 200 live chiefly in the little village of Anholt-by on the W. side of the island and depend for their subsistence on fishing and the picking up of stranded goods. In 1800, the British took possession of the island, fortified the tower of the lighthouse, and erected casemates for a garrison of about 300 men. An attempt to dislodge them proved unsuccessful, and they maintained possession, employing the place as a head station till the peace.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov.

Westphalia, gov. Münster 18 m. W. Bielefeld, upon the Old Yssel esp. of the herony of Salin, and the residences of the Prince de Salin-Salm. Pop. 800.

ANIANE, a tn. France, dep. Harault, 16 m. W. W. Montpelier in a lovely and fertile plain watered by the Herault. The first nucleus of the town was a monastery which was founded by St. Benedict in 780, and finally endowed. The church of the monastery is now the parish church, and the other part of the building has been converted into a cotton mill. Beside the cotton twist thus produced, Aniane has manufactures of leather crems of tartar verdigris, black soap, perfumes, and other chemical products. It has also limestone quarries and glass kilns, and an annual fair for cattle, leather and goats skin. Pop. 2615.

ANIBA, a small river Brazil Portugues Guayana. It runs in the territory Araguai, about lat. 1° 37' S.; lon. 58° 40' W. and, after a course of about 100 m. forms, with other small affluents of the Amazon, the island of Namoc, in lat. 2° 36' S.

ANICHE, a tn. France dep. Nord, about 9 m. from Douai lies in the principal coal field which France possesses, and in this circumstance owes all its importance. The mines in the neighbourhood employ about 500 persons. The manufactures are best sugar and window and bottle glass. The chief export is coal. Aniche men enjoyed the singular privilege of levying from every stranger who came to live within its bounds, the best article among his luggage. Pop. 1818.

ANICURS, a small river Brazil, prov. Goias, rises in the Serra Escalvada, about lat. 16° 22' S. lon. 51° 40' W. and after a course of nearly 200 m. in a S. and S. W. direction falls into the Gurupa, lat. 15° 51' S. having been previously joined by the Passadão.

ANIEL *See* ANXEN.
ANILORE, a small river Brazil prov. Para, rises in lat. 6° 51' S. lon. 60° 10' W. falls into the Madaria, lat. 5° 10' S. lon. 60° 40' W. after a N. N. W. course of about 130 m.

ANITU or **AKUTU** (CHAKRA and LESSER) two rivers, N. E. Siberia country of the Tchukotka the former rises in lat. 67° 10' N. and, after a W. course of 2 m. falls into the Kolima by the outlet, at lat. 68° 10' N. The latter rises in lat. 66° 30' N. and, after a N. W. course of about 250 m. also joins the Kolima, at nearly the same point with the Greater Anny; the two rivers gradually converging till they meet at their embouchure. The banks of the larger stream present a dreary appearance for a considerable way from its outlet, but latterly begin to improve, the pastures presenting a more verdant appearance. The right bank is higher than the left, and consists of steep sand hills, 80 or more fathoms high and held together only by the perpetual frosts which the summer is too short to dissolve. The current is in some places very rapid and the bottom is strewn with rough and sharp-pointed stones very dangerous to craft navigating the stream. The Lesser Anny being a mountain stream, is subject to violent and sudden overflows, carrying away islands and forming new ones, and sometimes altering its course for many miles. Its fisheries are of little importance.

ANIVA (BAY or LAKE) an isl. Saphem E. coast, Assam lat. 48° 2' N. lon. 145° 8' 10" E. (n.) It is enclosed by two projecting tongues of land Cape Cullion and Cape Aniva, distant from each other 60 m. There is good anchorage at the N. extremity of the bay.

ANIZER a tn. Arabia, prov. Nedjd Proper lat. 26° 34' N. lon. 35° 25' E. beautifully situated in a valley. It is extensive, amply supplied with water and well built. Being situated in the heart of Arabia, and at the junction of many principal caravan routes including those of Bagdad, Damascus, Bussrah, &c., towards the Persian Gulf—and Medina Mecca, &c. towards the Red Sea—it is a place of great commercial importance. Merchants, chiefly from the Gulf of Persia, assemble at this place, bringing Indian rice and goods to the bazaars. It is the birthplace of Abd-ul Wahab, founder of the sect of the Wahabites.

ANJAR, a small dist. and tn. Hindoostan, prov. Cutch. The district was ceded to the British in 1816, and is governed by a commissioner deputed by the Bombay Government. It is a dry sandy tract, irrigated by wells or tanks. Anjar the capital, is situated on a slope, 10 m. from the Gulf of Cutch lat. 25° 8' N.; lon. 70° 11' E. The fortifications

form a polygon, and are 6 ft. in thickness, but have no ditch or outworks. In 1816, the town surrendered to the British under Col. East, and, in 1819 it suffered severely from an earthquake the first with its towers and guns, having been hurled to the ground in one common mass of ruin, together with 3000 houses. 160 lives also were lost on this occasion. In 1820 the pop. was estimated at 10,000.—(Hamilton's East India Co.)

ANJE-DIVA, or **ANJONKA**, an isl. on the Malabar coast, Hindoostan lat. 14° 45' N lon 74° 5' E. (v.) It is about 2 m from the shore, and is about 1 m. in length; it appears on the outside barren and rocky but has an attractive aspect on the side next the land, where it is fortified by a wall and some towers. Close to it, on the outside, the depths are 10 and 11 fathoms.

ANJEH. See **ANJON**.

ANJENGA or **ANJONKA**, a small seaport, S Hindoostan, prov. Travancore, about 70 m. N by W Cape Comorin lat. 8° 59' 54" N lon 76° 45' 12" E. (v.) In 1684, the East India Company obtained permission from the reigning prince to fortify Anjenga, and establish a factory but, having been found an unprofitable possession it was abandoned in 1813. Its principal exports are coral cables made of the fibres of the Laccative cocco nut pepper coarse piece goods, corals and a few drugs.

ANJER, **ANJERIN**, or **ANJER**, a well known maritime town, Java, in Sumatra Strait lat 6° 8' 12" S lon 106° 57' E. (v.) being the westernmost part on the island. It is populous, and well fortified. The natives of this town, and other places on this part of the coast of Java, drive an extensive trade in natural curiosities among the passengers of homeward bound Indian ships. At Anjer especially says Capt. Belcher a fair of the most remarkable character is held under the shade of a magnificent banyan tree, where for a few dollars, may be purchased long-armed apes, hideous baboons, pigmy monkeys, Java fowls, doves, parrots, quacks, and lovely birds, and splendid peacocks. Ships may be conveniently supplied here with water and other refreshments, such as buffaloes, poultry, turtle, fruit, vegetables, &c. In the canoes that venture also g side the ship with these supplies says the authority above quoted "amusing monkeys may be seen sitting among heaps of fruit and vegetables, chattering and making grimaces and huge turtles lying bound at the bottom of the boats. The canoes are occupied chiefly by women, who present a very singular appearance, their heads being protected from the sun by large hemispherical bamboo hats, and their long black shining hair streaming down their backs. The country around is extremely fertile but too thinly peopled to do it justice. Col. Cadzant, who died on his way to China as ambassador in 1780, is interred here.—(Sir E. Belcher's *Voyage of the Samarang*.)

ANJOS, a vil. Brazil prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, beautifully situated on the Buzinaqui, an affluent of the Jacay. It has a church and some schools the inhabitants live by fishing and agriculture. Pop. 2659.

ANJOU [Latin *Andegavorum*] an ant. prov. France, now forming dep. Maine-et-Loire and parts of Mayenne, Sarthe, and Indre-et-Loire.

ANKAILLY, a tn. Hindoostan N. Cochin, 24 m. W by S, Yagapuzam lat. 1. 41' N lon. 68° 11' E. It is a large place, nearly 1 m. in length, and wide in proportion, with a good bazaar and thickly interspersed with trees.

ANKARA a country or kingdom N. end, isl. of Madagascar extending on the E. side of the island, from Cape Amber to lat. 14° 26' S and on the W side to the river Samborau. The country is generally elevated formed by small hills and plateaus, disposed like an amphitheatre, and cut up by deep ravines. A chain of mountains runs nearly equidistant from either coast, and terminates in the high mountain Amboulitch a little way S British Sound or Dugbo Bourne Bay. The sides of this chain and its offshoots are covered with fine wood, among which are several species suitable for ship building and some which yield turpentine and gums. From both slopes flow numerous, mostly rapid streamlets, in courses generally much inclined. On the W coast are the little rivers Ankara, Mahavavy and Samborau. The whole coast is deeply indented with extensive well-sheltered bays. Those on the E are Yokamere, Andraya, Mangavari or Leven, Lookerlingvato or da Elgny and Antombank those on the W are

Aspenbank or Jamkinson Ambavau-Bé or Fort Liverpool, Anstet, Ampague-Ara or Fort Chancelier and a great number of smaller inlets and creeks. On the W coast are also several groups of islands, of which may be named Nosel Ara, Nosel-Lava, Nosel-Mitaton, Nosel-Fall Nosel-Comba, and Nosel-Bé Rice manure, maize, and betanias are cultivated, but not in sufficient quantity to admit of any being exported. From the sugar cane, which is also grown to some extent, a kind of agreeable fermented liquor named bane-bane, is obtained, by infusing the juice with certain bitter herbs several kinds of palm wine, including the cabbage palm, abound. Cattle are abundant, but about 80 000 are exported annually to Bourbon and Mauritius, either alive or salted.

In Ankara polygamy is practised the most petty chief having three wives the first being the wife proper to whom is committed the charge of the house the second is a kind of concubine, generally pretty and liable to be dismissed when her beauty begins to fade the third is commonly a slave, who recovers her liberty as soon as she becomes a mother. The men build houses and canoes, fish and make wax. The women till the fields, and perform all other kinds of labour. During leisure hours, they make palm-leaf mats weave a kind of cloth suitable for clothing and for making canoe sails, and make earthenware. The religion of the inhabitants of Ankara (called Antankara) is a mixture of 1.olythiam and Fetichism the belief in two principles called Zanahar and Angahat predominating. They pay great respect to their dead and believe in the transmigration of souls. The country is now subject to the Hovas, and is almost depopulated the shores and the banks of the streams being almost the only parts inhabited. The decrease in the number of the people has arisen partly from numerous intestine wars and partly from emigration many having left and settled in Nosel-Bé, an island on the W coast taken possession of by the French.—(Guillem *Documens sur l'histoire, la géographie et le commerce de Madagascar*.)

ANKARSGERRY or **ANKORSGERRY** a tn. Hindoostan N. W. territories, 40 m. S E Bangalore lat. 12° 59' N lon. 78° 6' E.

ANKLAM, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 49 m NW from Stettin cap. circle of same name. It is a town, which is here navigable. It is surrounded by an old wall with three gates, leading to three suburbs, and has three churches, three hospitals, and a college. The manufactures are woollen clothes, cotton stuffs homely leather soap tobacco and snuff boxes. It has, besides several breweries some distilling and a brick trade in corn, wood and glass. In 1819 Anklam was admitted into the Hans League and it still possesses some important privileges but never has a town been more frequently subjected to the greatest calamities—fire, pestilence, and war which make its history a succession of the most fearful disasters. From 1384 to 1896, fires seven times laid great part of it in ashes. It was five times visited with pestilence. From 1626 to 1611 it was besieged sacked, and plundered by all parties successively—Danes, Imperialists, Swedes and Russians. In 1702 on the peace which concluded the seven years war its fortifications were dismantled, and from this period its greatest prosperity may be dated. Its ships many of them built within its own port, have rapidly increased. 1 op. 78000. The climate has an extent of about 190 geo. sq. m. and a pop. of 25 000. It is watered by the Pénne, and contains numerous lakes. The surface is generally flat, and is in some places sandy stony and unproductive. It, however produces all the ordinary grain and pulses crops also flax, potatoes, and good pasture.

ANKORAE, or **ANKORAE**, a tn. Abyssinia, cap. Kingdom of shoo, built chiefly on the acclivities of a steep conical hill 8200 ft. high, in lat. 9° 34' N lon. 39° 30' E. The houses are constructed chiefly of wood with tapering thatched roofs and are generally surrounded by a garden. The upper part of the town is hedged to with long stakes interwoven with boughs as palisades, and on the summit is the king's palace an extensive structure built of stone and mortar, with a thatched roof. The whole appearance of the town is singular the conical thatched roofs of the houses making them resemble so many horns and hay cocks. The rich vegetation, however with which it is surrounded, together with the coolness and purity of the atmosphere, render it an exceedingly agreeable place. A market is held every Saturday when

ANNAGELIFFE a par Ireland, co Cavan; 6800 ac. Pop. 4061

ANNAGH the name of two small islands three parishes a village, and small lake, in Ireland—1 **Annal W** coast, between the island of Achill and the mainland of this co Mayo lat. 53° 38' N lon. 8° 38' W It is about 4 m in circumference, and though rugged, has good pasturage for sheep.—2 A small ill. Lough Conn co Mayo—3 A par co Kerry partly in the barony of Carraigunilly and partly in that of Trillickanagh 13,756 ac. Pop. 6173.—4, A par co Cavan partly in barony Longlough Lower and partly in that of Tullygarvey 190,817 ac which includes 837 ac of water.—5 A par co Mayo 20,810 ac Pop. 6105.—6, A small vil co Cork, between Charleville and Lissacrol.—7 A small lake on the confines of King's and Queen's counties

ANNAGHLONE or **ANACLOAN** a par Ireland 1 co Down 5644 ac Pop. 2546

ANNAGHDOWN a par Ireland co Galway 19,050 ac Pop. 4041

ANNAGHONY a small dist. and in Hindoostan prov Bengal the former lying along the bank of the Teesta river, on which the town also stands. The surface of the country is wild and hilly interspersed with much wood. For some miles round the town, the soil is encumbered with vast piles of granite rock. The town is 110 m. W.S.W. Kurnool

ANNAH a tn. Asiatic Turkey esp. sanjak r bank Lepusates where the river makes a slight bend to the N.E. lat. 34° 10' N lon. 41° 50' E. It is on the caravan route from Bagdad to Aleppo and is distant from the former about 160 m. N.W. and from the latter 14 or 16 days journey. It consists of a long narrow winding street on the bank of the river and at the base of the hills which here line the E. phazies. There are two mosques in the town, and a beautiful minaret 80 ft high a manufactory of coarse cloth, and some flourmills. The number of houses is about 1800

ANNALAND (8r) or **ANZELAND** a vil Holland pro Zealand on the ist. and about 9 m. N.W. the tn of Tholen It is the prettiest village on the island and has a church and good haven used at times by passing vessels as a place of refuge in stormy weather. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1634

ANNALONG a vil and fishing harbour Ireland N. coast, co. Down between Duntrium Bay and Carlingford Bay. It affords convenient shelter for small fishing vessels, and is, on this account, much frequented by them

ANNAMABOLE, a seaport tn. with a fort, Gold Coast, W. Africa lat. 5° 10' N lon. 1° 7' W 10 m. E. from Cape Coast Castle. The town consists of houses irregularly buddled together generally built round a court seven yards square some having clay benches, in the form of sofas running round the wall inside the court. It was at one time a principal market for slaves in trafficking in which many of its inhabitants became wealthy. A considerable trade in gold is now carried on here. The country around is thickly wooded, and the soil is excellent, but little cultivated the natives depending for their subsistence upon yams, vegetables, &c. brought from the interior and bought in exchange for fish which are very plentiful on the coast at certain seasons. In 1808, the town was burnt by the Ashantis on which occasion nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants were slain. The fort, however, which was garrisoned by some 30 or 40 soldiers only resisted the efforts of the entire Ashanti force, consisting of 30,000 men, for several days, and, after receiving a small reinforcement by sea, compelled them eventually to retire. Pop. about 8000.—(Duncan's Travels in W. Africa.)

ANNAMALLAY or **ANNAMALAY**, a tn Hindoostan, Malabar coast, 20 m. S.E. by E. Trichoor and 70 m. S.E. Calicut, 25 m. from the coast. lat. 10° 25' N lon. 76° 55' E. 1. bank, Alima, amidst extensive forests of valuable timber opposite the wide passage between the Ghauts of the Carnatic and the hills to the S. It derives its name, *Annamallay* 'Elephant Hill' from the great number of these animals that inhabit the vicinity

ANNAMOOKA *ANMOCKA*, or **ROTHENDAM** one of the Friendly Islands, Pacific Ocean about the centre of the group lat. 20° 15' S lon. 175° 2' W (s.) It is of a somewhat triangular form, from 12 to 20 m. in circumference, and

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rounded by islets, shoals, and sunken rocks, which extend to a considerable distance from its shores. It exhibits some traces of volcanic action and has at its E. side a large lagoon about 1 m. in circumference. The island is well watered and produces abundance of yams, yams, apples, bananas, coconuts, and bread-fruit. Its cultivation and artificial decorations display a tastelessness rarely found among savage tribes. Even when discovered in the 17th century there were observed in the interior several pieces of cultivated ground or gardens, in which the beds were regularly laid out into squares, and planted with different kinds of trees and shrubs arranged in straight lines. Private property is exactly ascertained, and sacred possession is neatly fenced with a beautiful Chinese railing. Highways and roads leading to public places are bounded by suitable walls and hedges and many of the houses have a handsome approach in the form of a gravel walk lined with shrubbery tastefully planted. The inhabitants however who resemble those of Tonga, are described as ignorant, superstitious, thievish and almost destitute of any kind of worship but regarding with reverence snakes, flies and other animals. They have a king or chief but his power seems to be very limited. Theft is punished in various ways; but the most effective is shaving the delinquent's head which causes him to ridicule. Annamooka was discovered by Tansan in 1648, and by him named Rotterdam. The memory of the Dutch navigator who supplied the natives with dogs and hogs is still preserved by oral tradition. The island was visited in 1773 and 1777 by Capt. Cook. In 1791 Annamooka was reached by Capt. Edwards in the ship *Pandora*. Since 1829 the inhabitants have been partly christianized by the efforts of British missionaries. Pop. about 2000

ANNAN a river Scotland formed by the union of the Moffat water which flows from Loch Skene, S.W. and the Fyvie water which rises in the upper part of Lamack lrs, and flows N.E. These streams unite 3 m. S. of Moffat, and intersecting Dumfriesshire in a S. course fall into the Solway Firth about 1 m. S. Annan. Total direct course from the junction of the Moffat and Fyvie, about 21 m.

ANNAN a borough seaport in and par Scotland co. Dumfriesshire. The town lies on the bank of the river of same name, near its confluence with the Solway Firth, 23 E. Dumfries. It is well cleared and well built, and contains many good houses and handsome shops. The streets are spacious and well paved and the whole town presents a cheerful and thriving appearance. The public buildings are the parish church and townhouse each of which has a handsome square the academy a remarkably fine structure and a bridge over the river of three arches erected in 1824 at a cost of about 28,000. Amongst the more conspicuous edifices are also some dissenting meeting-houses. There is a subscription library in the town and several benevolent and religious societies. The manufacture of cotton, rope-making, and ship-building are carried on here the first and last to a very considerable extent. There is also a pretty large trade in the curing of bacon and hams, for the Newcastle and London markets and an extensive export of corn, fat cattle, and sheep. The harbour a natural one has been much improved by the construction of an embankment, extending about 13 m. down the river from the lower extremity of the town. At its lower termination, this embankment is 19 ft. high and 130 ft. broad at the base. At the lowest tides there are 14 ft. water in the harbour and in the lowest spring tides 23 ft. at high water but the depths are often much greater particularly when a westerly wind has prevailed for a day or two. Vessels of 60 tons can proceed up as far as the bridge. Annan is governed by a provost three bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild and 16 councillors. It joins with Dumfries Lechnaburn, Sanquhar and Kirkcubright, in sending a member to Parliament constituency 173. Pop. 4570.—Area of burgh (1841) 174 sq. m., or 11,100 imperial acres Pop. (1851) exclusive of the town 1278

ANNANDALE a dist. Scotland Dumfriesshire through which the Annan flows, and which gave the now extinct title of Marquis to the family of the Johnstones.

ANNA PAROCHE (8r) **St ANNAEKE** or **St ANNA** a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland 7 m. N.W. Lelwarden and 5 m. N.E. Franeker. It consists of two double rows of houses, intersecting at right angles in the church, a handsome octagonal building, and has a large school with school-

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master's house attached. The vicinity consists of well-cultivated clay land. Pop. 1900. — (See for Ann.)

ANNAPOLIS (Pop. 1900) — A seaport in 1 bank river of same name, Nova Scotia, 92 m W Halifax lat. 44° 40' N. lon. 65° 30' W. The harbor is commodious and safe, but the entrance is through a difficult strait, called the Gut of Annapolis; lat (Point Prim) 44° 41' N. lon. 65° 45' W. (A) The shores on both sides of the strait are iron bound for several miles, and rise to a great height, causing violent currents and gusts of wind. On entering the harbor, much beautiful scenery is presented, and many thriving and extensive farms appear. Of late years, the herring fishery of Annapolis has risen to such consequence, that the merchants of Halifax and St. John give them a decided preference for foreign markets. There is a regular packet established from hence across the Bay of Fundy to St. John in New Brunswick. This is one of the oldest European settlements in N. America, having been founded by the French, in 1604 under the name of Port-Royal, changed to Annapolis in compliance to Queen Anne the province having been added to England during the reign of that princess. It was the capital of the province till the foundation of Halifax in 1759 when the seat of the provincial government was removed to that town. It is now a mere village of not more than 60 houses. Pop. of township including a part of Dalhousie settlement, in 1877 2578 — 2 The county of Annapolis extends along nearly the whole coast of the bay of Fundy. The soil is chiefly marsh and upland, the former composed of fertile alluvial tracts on the rivers and bays, protected from inundation by dikes, the latter long ridges of small hills called by the natives mountains, the summits of which, when cleared of wood and cultivated, are very productive. Pop. of county in 1851 14,285 — 3 The river of the same name rises in the township of Cornwallis, King's County about 60 m. W. Halifax and flows from the N.E. parallel with the Bay of Fundy, expands into a wide estuary and falls into the sea at Annapolis, after a course of about 70 m. It is navigable 20 m. above its mouth for ships of 100 tons, and for about 10 m. for vessels of any burden. The tide flows between 30 and 40 m. up — 4 A city and port of entry. U. States cap. of the state of Maryland, 2 m. from the mouth of the Severn, on its R. bank, and 31 m. N.E. Washington with which and Baltimore it is connected by railroad lat. 38° 55' N. lon. 76° 40' W. In the streets, which diverge from the state-house, and the episcopal church, are regularly laid out. The town contains several public buildings deserving notice amongst these is the state-house, in which the American Congress held some of its sittings during the revolutionary war. It contains also a state library county buildings an episcopal and a Methodist church a market-house bank and theatre several schools and academies including a United States naval academy established in 1845 at John's College, a branch of the university of Maryland was established here in 1845 The trade of Annapolis has been injured by that of Baltimore. Pop. (1850) 3011.

ANNATOM an isl. in Pacific Ocean one of the New Hebrides; lat. 20° 11' S. lon. 161° 45' E. (N.) about 240 m. E. N. E. Queen Charlotte's Point, New Caledonia. It presents undulating hills, but no remarkable peaks or striking features. Productions — yams bread fruit, and cocoa nuts.

ANNB (B?) — A. tra. and bay lat. Nakabwah or Kooa beval, one of the Marquesas S. Pacific Ocean lat. 9° 55' S. lon. 140° 6' W. (A) — A small isl. near to, and on the E. side of the isl. of Mahé, one of the Seychelles Archipelago lat. 4° 36' S. lon. 55° 33' 45" E. (A) — 3. A river and in Lower Canada the former joins the St. Lawrence about 50 m. W. S. Quebec the latter is situated on the S. bank of that river lat. 49° 8' N. lon. 66° 25' W. — There are several other rivers of the same name in this territory — 4 Mountains Lower Canada, the N.E. one lat. 46° 52' N. lon. 65° 49' W. (A) 3073 ft high. A mountain, France, dept. Orne, 8 m. from Alençon on which is a chapel, frequented by great numbers of pilgrims.

ANNEX a. to. Sardinia in Savoy dep. of the former prov. of Geneva, pleasantly situated at the N. end of Lake Annecy 1473 ft. above the sea level, 31 m. S. Geneva. It has a cathedral, a church, 10 convents and monasteries, a library and a college, a handsome episcopal palace, and hospital. Manufactures — cotton, silk straw hats, earthenware,

glass, hardware, sculpture of copper (tinned iron, and steel. Four fairs are held annually. Annecy is overlooked by an old castle in a ruinous state, which was formerly the residence of the Counts of Genevois. Anciently occupied by the Romans, the name is said to have been derived from *Andevio* one of the Roman governors of the province. It was once destroyed by the Goths and twice by fire, the last time in 1659.

Pop. 5700.

ANNELI (LAKY) kingdom of Savoy between 8 and 10 m. in length, from 1 to 2½ m. in breadth, and about 1400 ft. above the level of the sea. It is 20 m. S. Geneva, and is surrounded by mountain scenery of the finest description and at its lower extremity there is a beautiful promenade where fairs and public amusements are held.

ANNELAND See ANNALAND.

ANNESLEY a par England, on Notis 3360 ne Pop. 380.

ANNERTOWN a vil and seaport, Ireland co. Waterford Pop. 182.

ANNET one of the Scilly Islands, E.W. coast, England, off the Land's End, about 2 m. from the N.W. extremity of the isl. of St. Agnes. It is now uninhabited but the foundations of ancient houses which may be traced at low water and other evidences show that it formerly contained a pretty large population. Encroachments of the sea are supposed to have been the cause of its desertion. It now supplies the other islands with furs and turf for fuel and grasses a considerable number of sheep, but the latter are small, and in very indifferent condition.

ANNI AKI or **ANNI** an ancient and deserted in Turkish Armenia, about 20 m. E.S.E. Kars lat. 40° 23' N. lon. 43° 5' E. It was built in a triangular form on a rocky peninsula overhanging the Arpa-dial and was fortified by strong and massive walls in some places 40 and 50 ft. high, defended by numerous round towers, the whole beautifully built and carefully variegated with ornaments in black stone. The entire side of the town is covered with the ruins of private houses and public edifices the latter chiefly churches and chapels. One of the former a large Christian church, built in the form of a Latin cross, is still in good preservation. There are also the remains of an extensive building, which Mr. Hamilton supposes to have been the palace of the Kings of Anni. It is of excellent masonry and the gateway is in rich Sassanian style, while the walls are adorned with elaborate mosaic patterns, in various coloured stones. The history of this ancient city is imperfectly known, but situated on the frontiers of Armenia and Georgia it became in the fifth or sixth century the capital of the Pakradian branch of Armenian kings. In the 11th century it was taken pillaged and its inhabitants massacred by the Tartars. Soon after it was altogether abandoned, and has never since been occupied by a civilized people. — (Hamilton's *Ass Minor* &c.

ANNIMALLAY See ANNAMALLAY.

ANNIVIESE (A. L. V. S.) (German, *Engelried*) a valley Switzerland can Valais formed by two ranges of mountains branching off N.W. and N.E. from the Weisshorn and shutting on the Upper Rhone, opposite the village of Elferd. The valley is watered by the Lœza, a wild mountain-stream it is about 12 m. long presents wild and varied scenery and its upper end is terminated by the snow-capped Weisshorn. The inhabitants from 4000 to 5000 in number and to be described as a troop of Titans, are of powerful make, simple habits, hospitable, and laborious they cultivate the soil, which in some parts is fertile, but the chief source of support is cattle-rearing and the making of butter and cheese.

ANNOBON or **ANRO BOM** a small but beautiful isl. belonging to the Spanish on the W. coast of Africa, S. of the Right of Buata, and about 100 m. W. Cape Lopez lat. (N.W. point) 1° 34' 18" S. lon. 5° 25' 42" E. (A) It is about 4 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, and rises abruptly from an unfathomable depth to a height of 8000 ft. One lofty peak, about 4000 ft. above the sea, the ascent to which is difficult and dangerous from its extreme steepness, and the summits of the slopes with which the slope is covered. The lake is about 8 ft. deep in the deepest part, and the water

sweet. Capt. Allen speaks in the warmest terms of this little island. "We coasted," he says, "along this bright Isle, opening a mosaic of little valleys, with fine outlines of steep mountains, richly clothed with wood, while every ledge and cranny gave nourishment to a rich luxuriance of vegetation and other foliage, and the precipitous surfaces were tinged with every variety of colour. Little villages appeared nestled in fertile spots, but these were few and sometimes only gazed at by the gracefully-curling smoke. At another place he says, "At our last rest-place in the lower part of the valley, we enjoyed a deliciously cool hill, under the shade of palm trees, the cooling and intersecting ribs of which formed a more exact representation of the Gothic arch than any of the types that have been imagined by architects to be the original of that excellent style. Vessels touch at Annobon for refreshments, of which the supply is abundant, including pork, cotton (which is small, but well-favoured), goats, pigs, fowls, bananas, plantains, cassava, sweet potatoes, peas, and tamarinds. Guinea-fowl are particularly plentiful and afford excellent amusement to the sportsman. The plumage of these fowls here is richer, the birds larger and the flesh of a much finer flavour than that of English game. Cassava, cotton, sugar-cane &c. are cultivated with care and success by the natives the grounds appropriated to these productions being carefully enclosed and neatly fenced off. All articles are procured much more readily by barter than for money. Cheap laundry handkerchiefs old clothes, muskets, fish-hooks, cutlery, trinkets, rum and tobacco being the objects chiefly coveted. Water is abundant, but in some places not easily procured by digging on account of the heavy surf on the shores. At others it is obtained more readily. The wood in most abundances on the island resembles in appearance the cotton tree but is unfit for fuel on account of its spongy nature. Near the N.E. point of the island is a considerable town composed of several irregular streets or lanes of detached huts, the latter rudely constructed of rough withered boards, of grass, mud, &c. The principal street, however is tolerably straight and leads through the town to the church having crosses planted at intervals. Here is the only safe roadstead for shipping round the island. The bottom is rocky and the bank of soundings is about one-third of a mile in breadth, and sheltered from all the prevailing winds except during the tornadoes, against which the chief precaution is to ride with a chain to prevent the cable being cut. In taking up a position, the rule is not to anchor in less depth than 17 fathoms with the highest summit of the island bearing S.W. & W. (magnetic) when the distance from the shore will be little more than half a mile giving room to wear to the strength of a tornado. The government, according to Capt. Allen is an oligarchy vested in 5 persons who manage office by turns, strangely enough assuming its tenure by the arrival of ships, the chief magistrate holding his during the period of the arrival of them. The natives are a harmless indolent people, extremely poor of which they are in the habit of making the most pathetic complaints to their visitors. The climate is represented by Capt. Allen to be extremely healthy but a less favourable account has been given by others. The regular winds are from the S.W. excepting during the rainy season. The rainy season is confined to April, May, October and November. Besides the town already adverted to, there are a few villages at other parts of the island. Annobon was discovered by the Portuguese in 1478 and was named from the new year. Pop. estimated at 8000—(Allen's *Niger Expedition* London *Geo. Jour.*, vol. II p. 270, et seq.)

ANNUELIN a to. France, dep. Nord, arrond. of, and about 11 m. from Lille. A good deal of flax is hand-spun in the town, which has also manufactures of leather and hat-making; paper, brick works, an oil and a corn-mill. Pop. 8040.

ANNONAY (Lyon, *Annecy*, *Annecy*), a to. France, dep. Ardèche, in the Vivarais (Langedoc) 20 m. S.W. Lyons. Its site at the confluence of the Giron and Douze, which join the Rhone about 8 m. below is pleasing and picturesque. The best view of it is obtained from the top of St. Denis, a steep rock in the vicinity. The town, which is of a straggling and irregular form lies immediately below occupying the tops, sides, and intervening valleys of seven small hills. The most prominent object is the Gothic church of Trachet, with a fine lofty spire. Near it stands the

extensive and massy structure of the Ursuline monastery. In another part is seen an old castle in ruins, once the residence of the Princes of Soissons. Behind, the Douze pursues a rapid and noisy course along its rocky bed and further off in the same direction, the view is commanded by a mountain range. Within the town the most interesting object is a monumental obelisk to the celebrated astronomer, Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier natives who made their first ascent here, in 1783 and have a still stronger claim on the gratitude of their townsmen for their celebrated paper-mills, which have made the paper of Annecy famous over Europe. The other buildings worthy of notice are the college, the town-house, containing valuable busts of the Montgolfiers, the public library of 10,000 volumes and the museum. Besides the paper which it produces annually to the value of £120,000 and of which about a third is exported to foreign countries Annecy can boast of numerous other manufactures: woollen cloth, worsted caps, retinas, wax silk and cotton thread and particularly tanned leather made chiefly from the skins of unwashed kids, and partly also of lambs. These skins are imported from all quarters of the world. A large part is from the S. of France, and the skins of the last also from Spain and Italy though the best of these two countries is said to make the quality inferior. No important is this branch of manufacture, that it employs 1200 workmen, and yields a produce little short of £700,000 annually. The chief markets for the leather which is used for the finer sorts of gloves are Grenoble, Paris, and different towns in England. The surrounding district is covered with mulberry plantations and produces large quantities of silk. Indeed, the greatest part of the very fine white silk which is employed exclusively in making blouses comes from Annecy. Pop. 5995.

ANAWIHLER a to. Bavaria, cap. of its dist. circle of the Rhine, in a beautiful valley of the same name, on the banks of the Queich 8 m. W. Lander. It has a Catholic and two Reformed churches, an hospital and grammar school. Its public works are tanneries, colour-works, brush making, factories, paper-mills, and distilleries of *Kirschwasser*. On the top of a remarkable hill of sandstone, which overhangs the town and is 1422 ft. above the level of the sea, stands the ruined castle of Trüben, which was once one of the places of great strength and importance, Frederick Barbarossa, and indeed many Emperors both before and after him holding their court in it, and making it the depository of the *regalia* of the empire, and which still possesses a deep interest from containing the subterranean dungeon to which Richard Coeur de Lion was treacherously confined in 1192. The sandstone rocks in the vicinity of Annweiler possess, in their fantastic shapes and remarkable fissures a peculiar attraction for the geol. student.

ANAWIHLER, or **ANAWIHLER**, a to. Hindostan, prov. Agra, 1 m. S. of Agra, 72 m. S.E. Delhi lat. 28° 28' N. lon. 78° 10' E. In 1800 it was a populous town, consisting of a mixture of brick and mud buildings, and surrounded by a mud wall 20 to 30 ft. thick.

ANUTTA BAY N. coast, Jamaica, co. Surrey about 30 m. from the N.E. end of the island. There is good hold ing-round in 7 fathoms water about a quarter of a mile from the shore.

ANSE—1 A to. [Ann. *Ann. Foulon*] France, dep. Rhone, in a lovely valley near the junction of the Aaregne with the Saône 15 m. N.W. Lyons. Under the Romans, in the time of Augustus, it had a garrison of four cohorts (about 2400 men). The ruins of a palace of that Emperor and traces of the Roman fort, still remain. In the 11th and 12th centuries not fewer than six comtels were held here. Anne possesses five fountains, four of them flow constantly and the remarkable circumstance is, that the fifth is dry in wet, and begins to flow only in very dry seasons—a fact, it is said, which enables the inhabitants accurately to predict the nature of the coming vintage. The country between Anne and Yllembrun is so rich and beautiful as to have made a proverb of the dog's tail—

De Yllembrun à Anne,
De plus belle terre de France.

Anse has some trade in cattle, corn, hemp, and wine. Pop. 1750—3 A to. N. coast, Martinique, in a dangerous bay. Pop. 4500—3, *Les Isles d'Arlet*, a vil. Martinique, S. of Fort Noye.

ANS-ET-GLAIN a tn. and com. Belgian prov. Liège, on the railway between Waremme and Liège, and rather more than 2 m. N. W. the latter town. The com. has an area of 1864 sq. km. and is watered by the Liège, richly called *Ri de Coq Fontaine*, and possesses two wind-mills, and several flower mills. Pop. 401.

ANSLEY a tn. Engla. Lincs. W. with 2800 ac. 1 sp. 700

ANSON BAY—1 A bay Australia, N. W. coast, having Cape Ford on the N. and Channel Point on the N. width of entrance 30 m. It is about 220 m. N. E. Cape Lombard and 90 m. W. Clarence Strait—2 A bay W. coast, Korea lat. 32° 25' N. lon. 122° 50' E. N. 1—3 A bay in Tishin Lala Ladrones lat. 14° 50' N. lon. 135° 37' E. (N.) In this bay water and refreshments for ships are to be had but the anchorage is bad, and only for small vessels.

ANONIS ISLAND (LORON) an isl. S. Pacific Ocean, called by the natives Bonka lat. (most N. point, 5° 0' S. lon. 154° 34' E. separated from Bongalaville Island by a narrow strait. Shores rocky and free pinnas, crowned with cocoa trees, dense groves of which extend to the centre of the island.

ANSPACH or **ANSBACH** (originally *Onolbach*) a tn. Bavaria, cap. circle of same name, and of gov. of Middle Franconia, prettily situated at the junction of the Holtsbach with the Lower Main, 24 m. W. N. W. Nürnberg. It owes its origin to the monastery of St. Gumbert which was founded in the eighth century and in the church of which it is the burial-place of the margraves of Anspach. It has one R. cathedral and two Reformed churches, a Jewish synagogue, several important educational and charitable institutions, a picture-gallery and a public library of 15,000 v. lames. The building perhaps most worthy of notice is its old deserted palace of the margraves of Anspach surrounded by gardens, which form an agreeable promenade, and to which is a monument to the poet Us who died here in 196. Its principal manufactures are of woollen, cotton, and silk stuffs having hardware including all kinds of cutlery but particularly surgical instruments, cutlery, white lead, tobacco, orange parchment, and playing-cards. There is also a considerable trade in wool, flax, and grain. Pop. 13,500.—**ANSBACH** got its name to an ancient principality or margravate, which had an extent of nearly 1000 sq. m. and in 1806, contained a pop. of 800,000. Charles Frederick the last margrave, sold his possessions in 1791 to Prussia, and, marrying Lady Craven, took up his residence at Brunstun House, near London where he died in 1850. In 1806, Napoleon transferred the principality to Bavaria.

ANSTET the name of five parishes in Engla. 1.—1 (u) Herts 2170 ac. S. m. B. Barkway 1 p. in 1801 465.—2 Co. Warwick 990 ac. Pop. in 1801 208.—3 Co. Wills 840 ac. Pop. in 1801 357.—4 *Anstet* (East) Co. Devon 2170 ac. 3 n. W. Dalverton 1 p. in 1801 295.—5 *Anstet* (West) Co. Devon 3008 ac. 1 p. in 1801 302.

ASTON a par. and township Engla. co. York W. Riding 4450 ac. 12 m. S. E. Sheffield 1 sp. 1216.

ANSTRUTHER (ANSTRUTHER and WESTON) two small burghs and par. Scotland on the coast to E. of mouth of the Frith of Forth. They unite with St. Andrews Crail Cupar Kilsreay and Pittenweem, in returning a member to Parliament. Anstruther Easter the larger of the two has a custom-house, a good harbour and some trade in tanning, fish-curing, brewing, rope and sail making. It is the birth-place of Dr. Thomas Chalmers. Pop. of 1851—Anstruther West has little trade. It is lighted, well paved and drained. Pop. of par. 442, including 23 inhabitants of 11 islands of May which is claimed also by the parish of Crail. The two burghs are connected by a handsome bridge over the small stream called the Dreal-burn, which forms the boundary between them.

ANTA—1 A tn. Peru prov. of and 25 m. N. W. from Cusco lat. 13° 45' S. lon. 70° 35' W.—2 A small lake, Beni prov. Rio de Janeiro near Cabo Frio.

ANTA, or **AMANTIA**, a small kingdom on the Gold Coast, Africa about 25 to 30 m. in length, and about 25 m. in breadth lat. 5° 0' N. lon. 2° 0' W. On its coast are Axim, Cape Three Points, Akwida, Soccoodoo, Discoo, and Bouri, and many commodious havens and creeks. The

country is in general woody well-peopled, and well-watered, and the soil is considered to be the most fertile on the Gold Coast, yielding rice, sugar cane, and all the tropical plants of that region. Its climate is thought to be less fatal to Europeans than that of any other part of Guinea. Since the abolition of the slave-trade the English have withdrawn the garrisons formerly stationed at Axim, Discoo, and Soccoodoo, and the intercourse with that country has very much diminished.

ANTAKIA (anc. *Antioch*) a celebrated city Syria, 180 m. Axar (anc. *Ovank*) 30 m. from its anchorage in the Mediterranean 2 m. S. E. Iskenderon and 50 m. E. Aleppo lat. 36° 12' N. lon. 36° 5' E. (N.) It stands close upon the river which is here from 100 to 150 ft. wide and is crossed by a substantial stone bridge of four arches. Behind, and bordering close on it, is the N. termination of the mountain called *Jebel Akra* or *Arna*. The houses are built as to plan, but of inferior construction, usually of stone though frequently consisting of a wooden frame filled up with sun-dried bricks, and having a pent roof covered with mud tiles. The streets are narrow with a paved pavement on each side for foot-passengers. The city contains 14 mostly insignificant mosques, with low minarets. A considerable portion of the walls of ancient Antioch still remain with some remnants of a Roman aqueduct and a few catacombs. In the modern town the only objects worthy of notice are the chief bazaar a few mosques, and a new palace, built for Ibrahim Pasha, but which he afterwards converted into an hospital and a large barracks, capable of containing 8000 men. The manufactures of the place are trifling: they comprise silk and cotton stuffs, leather and coarse pottery. There is also some trade in silk tissues, goats wool, bees wax and Turkey leather and in the large cells caught in the Axar which are salted and exported in considerable quantities to various places.

Modern Antakia occupies but a small portion of the site of the ancient Antioch, which was 4 m. in circumference, and was considered one of the most flourishing cities in the world. The inhabitants being at the same time celebrated for their luxury, efficiency and honest senses. Here it was that the disciples of our Saviour were first called Christians. Few places have undergone so many calamsities as Antioch. In A.D. 65 on the breaking up of the kingdom of Syria, it was captured by Pompey and in A.D. 115 it was almost utterly destroyed by an earthquake and in 540 and again in 574 it was captured by Choroas. In 638, it fell into the hands of the Saracens and remained in their possession till 968, when it was recovered by the Umayyad Emperor but it was in 970 again taken by the Saracens, and remained with them till 1098 when it was captured by the Crusaders, who established there a principality which long survived their kingdom of Jerusalem. In 1208 it was wrested from them by Balak the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt when 40,000 Christians were put to the sword and twice that number made captives. Since that period it has remained in the hands of the Mamelukes (*Biographical Cyclopaedia*). In August 1822 Antakia was visited by a destructive earthquake, when walls, houses and houses were thrown down in every direction the streets filled with ruins and between 4000 and 5000 persons destroyed.

Ancient Antioch was the capital of the Syro-Macedonian empire. It was composed of four distinct towns built at different periods and was founded by Seleucus Nicator and greatly enlarged by Seleucus Callinicus, and by Antiochus Epiphanes. For several hundred years it was the residence of the Macedonian Kings of Syria, and afterwards of the Roman procurators of this province. The valley in which the city stands abounds in olive, fig and mulberry trees, and in vines. The rich alluvial lands on the borders of the Axar are however but indifferently cultivated. Pop. in 1835, exclusive of military 6000.—(*Bowring's Report* Paton's *Modern Syria* Chenevix's *Epigraphical Expedition*).

ANTALO or **ANTALOW** a tn. Abyssinia cap. prov. Fodera, in Tigre lat. 30° 20' N. lon. 39° 50' E. on the declivity of a hill, and commanding an extensive view of the country. It contains about 1000 houses or huts of the usual Abyssinian form, and the palace of the sovereign of Tigre who, in order to check the incursions of the Galla tribes, has his residence occasionally here. The inhabitants manufacture spears, and have some trade in cattle hides, butter and milk.

ANTANG a vil. and dist. E end, Isl Java, prov Kediri. The village lies in lat. 7° 45' S.; lon. 110° 0' E about 9000 ft. above the sea. In its vicinity are numerous Hinduo and Buddhist temples, and a large number of small shrines consisting of figures of Brahma, Ganesha, etc. The district is a well watered upland valley surrounded with mountain slopes clothed with dense forests, the lower borders planted with coffee, which is extensively cultivated. Rice is also grown. Pop variously stated at 7627 and 10,000.—(J. P. Indian Archipelago)

ANTARCTIC OCEAN the name given to the expanse of sea at and around the S. pole, within the limit of the antarctic circle, but frequently used in a more extensive sense, to designate the cold oceanic regions round the S. pole without any very positive regard to the limits of the antarctic circle. The mystery in which these all but wholly unknown latitudes were shrouded had invested them with an interest which prompted many a daring adventure, but until recently, without any good result. It is now otherwise, although there is yet much to learn a space equal to double the area of Europe being still unexplored. The expedition, composed of two ships, the *Zwarte* and *Terror*, fitted out by Government in 1839 for purposes of discovery and commanded by Captain, now Sir James Ross, has contributed a large amount of new and interesting information regarding these high S. latitudes. The highest point previously attained was in lat. 74° 15' S. that reached by Sir James Ross was in lat. 78° 4' S. or within little more than 100 m. of the magnetic pole. Several islands had already been discovered by various navigators within the antarctic circle but it was reserved for Sir James to add to these an extensive continent, which he named S. Victoria, a discovery which confirms, in a remarkable manner the sagacious conjecture of Cook—that the greater cold of the antarctic than the arctic regions, is attributable to the existence of a large tract of land between lat. 70° S. and the pole. The interest attached to the discovery and description of Victoria Land which had never before been looked on by human eye nor trod by human foot, will be best maintained by giving the language of the discoverer himself. On the morning of the 11th January 1841, says Sir James, when in lat. 70° 41' S. and lon. 172° 58' E. land was discovered at the distance of nearly 100 m. directly in the course we were steering and, therefore directly between us and the pole. Continuing our course towards this land for many hours, we seemed scarcely to approach it. It rose in lofty mountain peaks of from 9000 to 12,000 ft. in height, perfectly covered with eternal snow, the glaciers that descended from near the mountain summits projected many miles into the ocean and presented a perpendicular face of lofty cliffs. Having taken formal possession of this land in the name of Queen Victoria, Sir James proceeded to trace its coast line. Still ascertaining to be the early the next

Sir James traced Victoria Land from lat. 71° to nearly lat. 78° S. when his further progress was interrupted by a barrier of ice, presenting a perpendicular face of 150 ft. in height, and far overtopping the ships' masts. This apparently end less and unbroken line of icy wall is described as one of the most imposing objects imaginable. Although the further progress of the ships was thus arrested, it was not until they had approached the pole more nearly by several hundred miles than any preceding navigator. Sir James is of opinion that no vegetation exists in these high S. latitudes so traces of it having been visible on Franklin's land, 12 m. long, and 6 broad, situated in lat. 75° S. lon. 168° 12' W. It would appear also that the seas are comparatively shallow in these regions, the soundings of the Erebus and Terror rarely exceeding 400 fathoms and being more frequently about from 200 to 300. Amongst the more remarkable discoveries made by this expedition is that of a permanently low barometric pressure in high S. latitudes over the whole Antarctic Ocean—a pressure inferior by more than an inch of mercury to what is found between the tropics. Another and one of its most important objects was to ascertain the position of the S. magnetic pole, which Sir James has placed in Victoria Land in lat. 75° 5' S. lon. 154° 8' E. It was the opinion of Capt. Cook and is now ascertained beyond doubt that the ice of the antarctic predominates greatly over that of the arctic region, that encircling the S. pole coming nearer to the equator by 10° than the ice around the N. pole. The most distinguished explorers of these high S. latitudes are Capt. Cook, Beilingshausen, who discovered Alexander and Peter's Islands within the antarctic circle, Capt. Weddell, Capt. John Biscoe, the discoverer of Enderby's Land, Capt. Charles Wilkes, Commander of the U. S. States exploring a pole ice who wanted these regions in 1840 and Ross and d'Urville, in 1841.

The extreme points which have been reached by these navigators in their attempts to penetrate to the S. pole are as follows—

	S. lat.	lon.
Niobe, 1831 February 1 —	79° 31' S.	12° 0' E.
Halligby, sep. 1831 J. 3	79° 0' S.	28° 0' W.
Cook, 1774, January 30.	1° 40' S.	1° 40' W.
Weddell, 1843, January	4° 18' S.	31° 0' W.
Niobe 1840 February 2	4° 10' S.	151° 27' W.

—(Ross's Antarctic Expedition Lyell's Geology)

ANTAREE a small vil. S.E. Africa, 1 bank Zambesi which here becomes very narrow not exceeding 20 or 30 yds.

ANTAR, two small rivers, Brazil.—1 In prov São Paulo do Rio Grande an affluent of the Yaguarú. It flows N.E. to S.W. and has a course of about 40 m.—2 In prov Goiaz, an affluent of the Araguaia, and flowing S.E. to N.W.

ANTAY, a town in Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N.W. from Almería, in a plain. It has crooked, unpaved streets; a square, in which are the court-house and prison and also a parish church chapel endowed school and a cemetery. The pop almost exclusively agricultural, is 2300.

ANTEQUERA (anc. Antioch) an important city Spain in Andalusia, prov. of, and 29 m. N.W. from Málaga, on the N. slope of the Sierra de Cazorla. The city which is clean and well built, has eight squares of various sizes and degrees of elegance. In two of which, named Constantino and San Sebastian are situated the municipal buildings. Antequera has, moreover six churches of which that of Santa Maria, a domed edifice, is the finest; an infirmary, poorhouse, lunatic hospital, a general hospital, two collegiate schools, in which all branches of education are taught, a theological seminary, numerous convents, several hermitages, and an extra mural cemetery. In the old town, which lies higher up the hill than the modern city there is a Moorish castle built on Roman



DEADLY MOUNTAIN AND MOUNT EREBUS.—From Sir James Ross's Antarctic Expedition.

morning, the 28th, a mountain of 12,400 ft. above the level of the sea was seen emitting flame and smoke in splendid profusion. This magnificent volcano (1500 ft. higher than Mount Etna) was called Mount Erebus, after one of the ships of the expedition. It is in lat. 77° 55' S. and lon. 167° 0' E. A little further E. another but extinct volcano was seen, 10,900 ft. high and named after the other ship, Mount Terror.

In the Cape of Good Hope Shipping Gazette, of July 28, 1840, it is stated that the barque *Topaze*, hired by the Colonial Government for a scientific expedition, and commanded by Lieut. Moore, had returned to Simon's Bay after having penetrated further to the S. than any other vessel had yet done, completing the whole series of magnetic observations left uncompleted by Sir James Ross. Lieut. Moore confirms the existence of the antarctic continent discovered, and called, by Sir James, South Victoria.

foundations. It is a quadrangular structure, which has been repaired and remodelled at various times and presents few attractions of beauty. The city is well supplied with good



CALLE DE PATIA, ANTIGUA
From Museo Taylor, Tegucigalpa, Tegucigalpa, Tegucigalpa

water from numerous public fountains. The woollen trade is carried on here to a extent there being eight water-mills for spinning wool and weaving; woollen fabrics chiefly being, in the manufacture of which no superior handloom weavers are also employed. There are besides, in Antigua, 10 tanneries, an equal number of earthenware factories, several dyers and silk hats, &c. are manufactured to some extent. The larger number of the inhabitants, however, are agricultural. They wear the moco dress, and are very fond of green valvets, and gilt filigranes. They raise wheat and barley some of which is exported, oil-cake, and grapes, and rear a considerable number of sheep, goats, and pigs of horses, mules, asses, and horned cattle. In the neighborhood plain is a salt lake whence salt is obtained. In 1510 the town was taken from the Moors by the Regent Fernando who was hence called *El Infante de Antigua*. Pop. 11,081 (Malaga).

ANTHEME (Sr) a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme (Auvergne) 9 m. E. Ambert, and 44 m. S.E. Clermont on the line. Pop. 1003.

ANTHONY (Cape St) a capn. R.W. coast, Arabia, prov. Yemen, near the Strait of Bab-el Mandeb lat. 12° 41' N lon. 44° 10' E. Its summit is 2773 ft. above the sea.

ANTHONY (Falls of Sr) a cataract and rapids in the Mississippi l. States America, about 2000 m. above the mouth of this river. It is 627 yards wide above the falls, and 209 yards below it. The perpendicular fall is 17 ft. high, with a rapid below of 58 ft. An island divides the river into two parts. The entire descent of the stream for three quarters of a mile is 65 ft. The falls and surrounding country especially during the spring floods are exceedingly picturesque.

ANTHONY (Sr) the name of three parishes, England, co. Cornwall.—1 (*In Mesage*) 1410 ac. S. by W. Valmouth. Pop. in 1811 315.—2 (*In Roseland*) 710 ac. S.W. Truro Pop. in 1841 144.—3 (*St. Jacob*) 2860 ac. S.E. St. Germans. Pop. in 1841 2394.

ANTIBES, or AVENTIN (anc. Antipolis) a flourishing port, France, on a bay in the Mediterranean, dep. Var (Provence) near the Piedmontese frontier and 11 m. S.W. Nice, on the opposite side of the bay. It ranked as a military place of the third class its fortifications erected under Francis I. and Henry IV. and improved by Vanban under Louis XIV.

being of considerable strength. The harbour though of small extent, and encompassed by a sandbank formed by the bay, has about three fathoms water and is safe and of easy access. It is of a semicircular form, and along the quay is a range of circular arcades. It is defended by a square fort, with four bastions, on a rocky islet at its mouth and has two lights to guide the entrance one small on the E. extremity of the mole, and one of the first order on the adjacent promontory of the Calompa. The only buildings deserving of notice are the parish church which stands on a lofty rock overhanging the town, and occupies the site of an ancient temple of Diana, near which are two towers, which date two centuries ago, and the town-house, a handsome edifice. The environs are covered with gardens, vineyards and orchards. The olive trees are very fine, and the oil which they produce is of superior quality. The figs are delicious and in high repute. Good tobacco also is raised while orange trees Spanish jessamines, various kinds of tuberose-rooted plants, and a profusion of roses and other odoriferous flowers, furnish materials for numerous factories of perfumery and scented waters. The salery in the bay occupies about 42 vessels belonging to the port, and great numbers of the inhabitants find employment in curing sardines and anchovies. The chief exports are earthenware and pottery, clay perfumery salt fish, olive oil, wine, oranges, figs and citrons. The dried fruits are famous. Antibes was founded 240 years ago by Greek colonists from Marseilles as a barrier against the incursions of the Alpine tribes. The Romans enlarged it, and built numerous public buildings, a fine aqueduct, which conducted the water of a neighbouring spring to the circus, is still in good preservation. Pop. 4615.

ANTICOSTI a large isl. at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, 125 m. long and 30 m. broad at its broadest part. It lies between lat. 49° 0' and 49° 50' N. and lon. 61° 54' and 64° 30' W. The original Indian name was *Natascoti* which, by a simple but not a very felicitous transposition of letters, has been converted into its present and far less euphonious name. It has an extremely sterile and unimproving appearance, being low and swampy on the S. side and high, rocky, and barren on the N. It is mostly covered with woods of stunted growth, haunted by bears, foam hares, and skunks. Partridges, plovers, curlews and snipes also abound. It has no harbours, but there are a few coves in which ships find tolerable shelter when the wind blows off the land. The island was uninhabited till 1809 when after some disastrous wrecks had taken place, the governor of Newfoundland created residences for two families at opposite ends of the island, for the purpose of affording relief to those who might be shipwrecked on its shores. A light-house also was erected on its S.W. point in 1821 and another afterwards at its N. extremity. The ship channel between the island and Lower Canada is 40 m. broad, but the navigation is rendered dangerous by numerous shoals and reefs. Provision posts have been established on the island by the government of Lower Canada, for the relief of the crews of vessels wrecked upon the island, and direction boards have been placed at different parts near the beach to intimate where these posts are. The island was first discovered in 1505 by Jacques Cartier.

ANTIGUA one of the N. Caribbean, Leeward or W. Indian Islands, 50 m. E. St. Kitts, and the same distance N. Guadalupe, about 28 m. long and 20 m. broad at its broadest part first settled in 1632. Its shores are high and rocky giving but little promise of the beauty to be found within consisting of hill and dale, green fields, gorgeous flowers, and cliffs festooned with elegant heterotropical plants. The shores are indented on all sides by harbours, bays, and creeks, and lined on the N. and E. coasts with a number of small rocky islets. The only elevated land in the island is a range of hills, called the Shoberley Mountains, with no great prospect as their greatest height does not exceed 1,000 ft. Several of the harbours are good but the best is English Harbour on the S. coast lat. (dockyard) 17° N. lon. 61° 45' W. (A) the entrance to it is narrow but it is capacious and safe, being surrounded with hills. It is a naval station in time of war and has a well-arranged dockyard. The crystal, St. John, the residence of the governor of the Leeward Islands is built on the shore of a deep and well-sheltered harbour of the same name, in the N.W. part of the island and is of considerable extent, being about three quarters of a mile in length,

and half a mile in breadth the houses are of stone, and well built. Pop. about 16 000 The island is divided into six



parishes, each of which has a town or village. It contains six churches, as many chapels, and a number of other places of worship belonging to Methodists and other dissenters. The cathedral and parish church of St. John's a new structure, opened for Divine services in October 1847 cost upwards of £25,000. The climate is healthy although remarkable for its want of humidity the drought being sometimes so protracted as to ruin the crops, and reduce the inhabitants to great distress, there being no river in the island, and the few springs it contains being all brackish. On these accounts it is more dependent on the seasons as regards its produce, than any other of the W Indian Islands. It is subject also to violent



ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA, from the foreground of the Church—Pencil Drawing by E. P. F. S. S.

hurricanes. One of the most destructive with which it was ever visited occurred on Aug 21 1843, when, besides the injury done to property many lives were lost. The principal exportable products are sugar molasses, rum, clove, arrow root, and tobacco of the last two articles however the quantities exported are small. The entire exports of the island for 1851 amounted to £198,435 and the exports to £219,829 showing a considerable decrease since 1847 when the imports amounted to £217,998 and the exports to £269,590. The revenue of the island for 1851 was £218,98 8s 6d. and the expenditure £21,193 17s. 10d. The legislature not having yet made any grant for the support of schools and parents being unable to do so from the extreme lowness of wages, reduced in 1848, to 6d. per day for field-work, education has hitherto made but little progress in the island. The school

returns for 1847 show that there were 6495 children under instruction of some kind or other in that year. A teaching school was opened by the Moravian mission in 1847 into which children are admitted as boarders, and where it is intended they shall remain until their education is completed, the object being to qualify them for the duties of teachers. The experiment of introducing European agricultural labourers into the island has been an entire failure, a great portion of them having died or left the island for America. The legislature is composed of a governor a council of 12 and an assembly of 25 members. The courts of equity and law are the same as in Great Britain. The legislature totally abolished slavery within the island, Aug 1 1834 dispensing with the intermediate stage of apprenticeship. The compensation allowed for the freedom of the slaves, including those of Anguilla, was £428,047 being £14 12s. 3d. per head. Pop. 1851 including Barbuda, 37 757.

ANTILLES. See WEST INDIES.
ANTILMO (St.) a tn. Naples 7 m N the city of Naples, having two churches some convents, a seminary Government pawn-office, several important fairs, and 7100 inhabitants.

ANTINGHAM a par C gland co. Norfolk 1.09 ac S.W. from N Walsham Pop 251

ANTINOË. See ANAKIA.

ANTIOCH. See ANTAKIA.
ANTIOCHÉ (Pérouse) a strait, W coast, France, breadth about 7 m. between Rochelle and Rochefort separating the Isle of Oléron from that of Ré. It was here that July 15 1816 Napoleon went on board the *Bellerophon*.

ANTIOCO (Island) or ANICO (SAN) an isl. Sardinian States S.W. the isl. Sardinia, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Palmas, and a narrow shallow channel, not navigable for shipping lat. (S. point) 38 58 N lon 8 25 E (N. point) 38 58 N lon 8 25 E. It is about 7 m. in circumference 9 m. long, and 3 to 4 m. broad, and fertile. It was extremely populous in the time of the Romans, who called it *Enona*. A great number of medals, statues vases, marble columns, and other monuments of antiquity have been discovered here. It was once famous for its wild horses but the race has long been extinct. The chief town, San Antico on the E coast, on the Gulf of Palmas, is a military place with a small fort. At Olampone and Calatras are some salt marshes. Total pop. 2210.

ANTIOQUIA a prov and tn New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca. The prov lies between lat 5 40' and 8 N lon. 75 and 76 50' W. It is watered by the Cauca. Is mountainous and extensively wooded, a very small portion being in grass, or under tillage. Gold and silver are the principal products but iron, copper tin, and lead are also found though either not worked at all or only to a very limited extent. The negroes and Zaibos were formerly numerous in the mining districts of this province, but both races have been much reduced by the war of independence. The river properly named *Santa Fé de Antioquia* has on the Cauca, in a deep burning-hot valley 1790 ft. above the sea lat. 6° 38' N lon. 75 W. The houses and churches are pretty well built, and the inhabitants are lively active, and naturally given to handicrafts making good watch-makers, carpenters, and look-smiths. The town is surrounded by maize and sugar plantations and though the heat is great, yet the air is dry and healthy and the plague of tropical insects is not felt. Pop. in 1807 18,680; now stated at 4000.

ANTIPAROS (anc. *Paros*) a rocky isl., Grecian Archipelago about 16 m. in circumference, W of Paros, from which it is separated by a strait 1 to 2 m. wide lat. (S. point) 36 56 N lon. 25° 5' E. (N. point) 36 56 N lon. 25° 5' E. The island is in general flat, containing only a few eminences of no great elevation. It is fertile, and in good cultivation, producing cotton, barley and grapes. It has one small village inhabited by about

100 families with a harbour used only for small craft was suddenly peopled by a colony of Midonians and was the birth place of Phidias and Praxiteles. The wonderful grotto, which has rendered the island famous in modern times, is situated in a high hill about 3 m. from the sea, and 500 ft. from the surface of the sea. The entrance is by a large natural arch of rugged rock overhanging with a variety of trailing plants. The descent into the grotto is effected by the aid of ladders, ropes and torches. The principal cavern is 10 yards long by 11 ft. broad with an average height of 60 yards. It is an immense marble arch the roof and sides of which are covered with stalactites, and innumerable crystallizations assuming the various figures of columns, screens, ramifications of trees, and festoons of flowers, the magnificence of which dazzles the eye and seems almost to realize the idea of the enchanted halls of fable. The stalactite and stalagmite pillars are of great length and thickness. The former dependent from the roof, some meet with the latter rising from the floor and thus form a continuous pillar apparently giving support to the arch. One stalagmite is stated to be of the great thickness of 30 ft.

ANTI PAXO one of the smallest of the Ionian Isles lat. 39° 42' N. lon. 20° 5' 40" E. (a) about 14 or 2 m. S.S.E. Paxo. It is 2 m. in length and half a mile in breadth produces the olive, grape, and other fruits

ANTIPELLOU, now ANTIPELLO a small seaport is Anatolia Turkey territory of Lycia on the Mediterranean 39 m. S.E. Telmessus or Makra lat. 38 1/2° N. lon. 40° 40' E. It has an act. e. trade in firewood and contains the houses of several official persons. The ancient town of Antipellis stood at a short distance on a finely situated promontory which still presents a theatre, tombs, foundations of temples and other buildings. Many of the tombs have remained unopened during the 3000 years they have existed others have been pillaged. Many of them are highly ornamented with architectural designs. The norm of the sarcophagus found here is peculiar to the district of Lycia.—Follows *A. Minor*

ANTIPODES ISLAND a small is. in the S. Pacific Ocean about 740 m. S.E. of the middle island of New Zealand, and so called from its being nearly antipodal to Green which, the latter being in lat. 51° 23' S. lon. 0° 0' 0" the former or Antipodes Island, in lat. 49° 33' S. lon. 179° 31' E.

ANTISANA, a volcano in the Andes of Quito 25 m. S.E. by E. the city of that name, and 80 m. N. N.E. Chimborazo lat. 0° 39' 45" S. lon. 78° 24' 30" W. Its height is estimated at 19,137 ft. Antisana is not known to have had any considerable eruption for the last 200 years. When visited by Humboldt, in 1809 much snow was seen issuing from several passages and an appearance resembling a current of lava was observed by that illustrious person near the summit while on the slope of the mountain pure red-stone and scoria were noticed. There is a village or hamlet of the same name on the mountain 3900 ft. above the plain of Quito and 13,454 ft. above the sea, being, with exception of the village of Tacu in Peru and that of (Alamara in Bolivia, the highest congregation of houses known on the face of the globe, although there are several post stations in Peru at a much greater elevation

ANTI VARI, a N. European port in Albania, on the Adriatic, 17 m. W. Berat lat. (W. point) 42° 2' 18" N. lon. 19° 6' 30" E. (a) It is built on a rocky eminence about 2 m. from the sea, on the banks of the small river Rishiana is the seat of a R. catholic archbishop contains nearly 1000 houses, a bazaar with 100 shops, and is defended by a castle. At the mouth of the river is a harbour for light vessels, by which a considerable trade in exporting oil and leather is carried on. Pop. composed of Turks and Christians 4000

ANTOINE (St.) the common name of at least 16 villages in France, but the only one worthy of notice is a tn. and com. dep. Jéze (Dauphiné) on the Furest, among mountains, about 27 m. W. Grenoble. The only object of importance is the celebrated abbey of the same name, belonging to the Augustine order. It was founded in the 13th century and its church, an interesting and fine edifice, is in good preservation. Some silk stuffs are manufactured here. Pop. 3007

ANTOING a N. Belgian near the French frontier cap. of same name, prov. Hainaut, rather more than 7 m. W. N.W. Tournay on an eminence which overhangs the r. bank of the Scheldt, and commands a view of the battle-field

of F. tenay The only buildings of note are the church of St. Peter the hospital and the old castle of the Princes of Ligne, with a very lofty tower. The high road from Mons to Tournay passes through the commune, and the canal of Antwerp enables Mons to communicate with the Scheldt without entering the French territory. The manufactures are cutlery and salt. Lensed and repeated are crushed for oil, and a good deal of linseed is prepared 1 op. 2104.

ANTONGIL BAY Madagascar E. coast, 290 m. S. Cape Amber or Ambro 50 m. in length E. to N., and about 20 m. in width at the entrance. The depth of water in the bay decreases, as the head is approached to 30 25 10 and 15 fathoms. The common submergence is to the N. or W. of Isle Morone, a small island at the head of the bay Wood and water are readily procured here. There is an excellent harbour also, called by the French Port Choiseul where ships may anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms.

ANTONIE (St.) a vii Holland prov. N. Brabant, 25 m. E.S.E. Hertenbosch (Rois le Duc) on the F. edge of the Peel. It has a R. catholic church and 500 inhabitants

ANTONIN (St.) the name of several places in France but the only one of any note, is a dep. Turn-et-Garonne, in a spacious valley at the junction of the small stream Bonnette with the Aveyron. The town is in general ill built, but the E. portion contains large buildings dedicated to St. Genesvieve, occupied by the civic authorities and the gendarmery. In the vicinity on a lofty precipice above the Aveyron, stand the picturesque ruins of the castle of Adelay. The main store of leather paper woollens, and serges, is carried on 1 op. 2601

ANTONINA a small port Brazil prov. Rio-Paulo, on the Itapema creek S. side the Bay of Paranaigua, from the city of which name it is distant N.W. about 10 m. lat. 23° 09' S. lon. 47° 40' W. It has a church and a school, and is favourably situated as to salubrity in comparison with some neighbouring places. A road across the hills connects Antina with the town of Curitiba whence goods are brought on mules to a river along which they are transported in boats to Antina. The trade of the town consists in rice, manioc flour dried beef hides building timber and cordage. The port which is protected from the winds, and may be entered at all times, has 212 ft. of water 1 op. of town and district above 6000 —(Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil)

ANTONIO (Pt. ar.) Jamaica 6 m. W. from the N.E. end lat. 18° 18' N. lon. 76° 27' W. (a) It has 30 m. N.E. Kingston and is composed of the E. and the W. harbour divided by a peninsula on which stands the town of Trenchfield, N. of which is Navy Island. The E. harbour has good holding ground for anchorage in 9 to 11 fathoms water but is not so secure as the W. harbour being more exposed to the N. winds, but its channel is broader and not so difficult to take. The W. harbour has good anchorage in 5 to 7 fathoms

ANTONIO (Bar)—1 A cape Spain, in Valencia, one of the most E. points of prov. Alicante and forming the N. extremity of the Bay of Jaban. It is high naked, and precipitous. On the table land at its summit are several wind mills, a small convent, and a watch-tower lat. 38° 48' N. lon. 0° 10' E. (a)—2 A cape, in Cuba W. end. It is low and covered with wood lat. 21° 51' 50" N. lon. 84° 57' 3" W. (a)—3 A cape Brazil at the entrance to the Bay of Bahia lat. 13° 0' 42" S. lon. 38° 31' 45" W. (a) There is a light on this point 140 ft. high —4 A cape, Baenos Ayres, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata S. side. It is high and steep, and rises almost perpendicularly from the sea lat. 35° 13' S. lon. 55° 45' W. (a)—5 A peak, and N.E. cape on the Kurile Is. Kamishir.—6 A port, lat. 14° 15' N. lon. N.W. side lat. 59° 0' 24" N. lon. 1° 14' E. (a) It has anchorage for large vessels.—7 A large port or bay Tsingoma, with anchorage for large vessels lat. 40° 49' S. lon. 64° 54' W. (a)

ANTONIO (Bar) the most N. and one of the largest of the Cape de Verde Islands lat. (N. point) 17° 18' N. lon. 23° 0' 7" W. It is of great height, its loftiest summit attaining an elevation of 7400 ft. above the surface of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather from a distance of nearly 90 m. This, however, is rarely the case as it is almost always covered by a dense atmosphere. It is extremely fertile, producing large quantities of corn, arch, and cotton. The coast

all around is clear and although there are no ports in the island, there are several anchorages, one of which is Texel Bay, on the W side, where excellent fresh water may be obtained. The best anchorage here is in 85 to 89 fathoms, about one-third of a mile off shore, soft bottom. Pop. about 4000.

ANTONIO DE BEKAR (San) frequently called simply Bekar by the inhabitants, a principal city and once one of Texas, on the river of the same name which runs through the town, and is here upwards of 60 ft. wide, and 12 ft. deep 90 m. S.W. Austin. The town is said to be the most pleasant and interesting in Texas laid out and built with some attention to regularity. The houses are of stone, of one story in height, have thick walls, and but few windows. The climate is pure, dry and healthy and as little rain falls here, the rich and fertile river-margins are intersected by numerous irrigating canals, so that even in the driest season a good crop is obtained. Peach, melons and other fruits are cultivated with success. Although it has suffered severely from revolutionary commotions, and from the incursions of the Indians, it is still a place of considerable trade. Pop. at one period 12 000, now about 8000.—The San Antonio River abounds in fish and is navigable for canoes to its source, and for small steamboats to within 10 m. of La Baha del Espíritu Santo, now called Ciudad.

ANTRIM a maritime co. Ireland prov Ulster bounded E. by the N. Channel, W. by co. Londonderry and Lough Neagh, N. by the Atlantic, and S. by co. Down and Belfast Lough. It extends about 45 m. N. to S., and in general breadth from L. to W. about 28 m. It comprises 722 458 ac. of which 176 325 are mountains and bog 508 288 arable, and 53 288 water the remainder is in plantations, and occupied by towns. One-third of the co. is mountainous, but nowhere rises more than 1810 ft. above high sea level. Estates here are generally large, but the farms except in the hilly districts, are small. Improved implements and practices have been extensively introduced. The principal agricultural productions are potatoes, barley and oats. Wheat, peas, beans, and flax, are also cultivated, but to a comparatively small extent the last in particular has much fallen off.

EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN 1861

	Acres.
Wheat	9 300
Oats	86 000
Barley	1 000
Peas and Beans	4 016
Potatoes	41 018
Turneps	13 000
M. liquid-marrow, Carrots, Parsnips and Cabbages	801
Flax	11 918
Meadow and Clover &c.	14 197

Total under Crops

206,197

The cattle are of small size, but the breed has been much improved by crossing with Dutch, Leicester and Ayrshire stock. Not much attention is paid to sheep, but in the mountain pastures are fed numerous herds of goats. Pigs are reared in great numbers and on these the small farmers and cottagers, who also employ themselves in domestic linen-weaving chiefly depend for the payment of their rents. During the milking season, from September to May the number of swine brought to market is immense and the bacon and pork of many thousands are annually exported from Belfast. The staple manufactures of the county are the spinning of flax and cotton yarn, and linen and cotton weaving, in which the great bulk of the population are engaged. The fishery districts are Ballyvaughan and Carrickfergus comprising 121 m. of extensive boundaries, which in 1849 had 686 registered vessels, employing 2061 men and boys. Coals have been found in the former district but the most remarkable feature in the geological structure of this county is the stupendous range of basaltic columnar strata, forming at one part, the celebrated Giant's Causeway about 8 m. N.E. Coleraine, and extending almost the whole length of the N coast. (See GIANT'S CAUSEWAY) Of these perpendicular basaltic columns, magnificent specimens are also seen at the promontories of Bangor and Fairhead. The latter consists of a range of tremendous rocks and precipices, extending in some places an elevation of 586 ft. The lower portion is a inclined plane, strewn with huge masses of rock, thrown together in the wildest confusion above this rises a natural precipice of columnar granitophane 320 ft. in height, the whole presenting a scene of surpassing

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grandeur and sublimity. The sea coast is diversified by a succession of projecting precipitous cliffs, here and there



THE FAIRHEAD ANTRIM.—From the Carrickfergus Arsenal

broken by bays and creeks. The county is divided into 14 baronies, and comprehends 77 parishes, and parts of parishes and returns six members to Parliament, two for the county at large (consequently January 1 1849 1814) two for Belfast borough, and one for each of the boroughs of Carrickfergus and Larburn. No county of Ireland includes a larger proportion of Presbyterian Protestants than Antrim many of whom are descended from natives of Scotland and the people of this part of the county have the character of being the most quiet, industrious and orderly of the whole population of Ireland. The principal towns are Belfast, Carrickfergus (formerly Larne Randalstown, Ballymena, and Ballymoney). —ANTRIM is also the name of two baronies, Upper Antrim and Lower Antrim and of a par. all in co. Antrim. Upper Antrim contains 36 438 ac. pop. 14 444. Lower Antrim contains 80 828 ac. pop. 28 608. Area of par. E301 ac. pop. 6074. Pop. of co. 82 264.

ANTRIM a market in Ireland, cap. co. Antrim, pleasantly situated on the Six Mile-Water at the N.E. extremity of Lough Neagh, 15 m. N. by W. Belfast and 18 m. W. Carrickfergus. It consists of two principal streets with several smaller diverging. The houses are mostly of stone, and well built. The supply of water is abundant. The parish church is a modern Gothic structure with a lofty square embattled tower surmounted by an elegant octagonal spire. There are besides, several places of worship for dissenters, a meeting house for the Society of Friends, a R. catholic chapel, and several schools of different descriptions. A machinery society a branch savings bank and a union workhouse. Antrim carries on a considerable trade in bleaching and in the weaving of linen, cotton, and hosiery. In the neighbourhood are two paper-mills, where the first machinery used in the N. of Ireland for making paper was introduced also several flour and meal mills, and malt kilns, as well as a brewery about half a mile from the town is the celebrated round tower of Antrim. It is 95 ft. in height and in good preservation. The doorway is placed at an elevation of about 12 ft. from the ground is but four ft. four inches in height, and is constructed of large blocks of coarse-grained basalt, found in the neighbourhood. This doorway is remarkable in having a paved area within a circle sculptured in relief on the stone immediately over the lintel, in evidence it has been presumed, that these towers were regarded as sanctuaries. Pop. 3722.

ANTRODOCO a tn Naples, prov Abbenze Ultra II, dist. of, and 8 m. E. from Città Ducale 17 m. N.W. Aquila,

25

having a church, and two convents. It is the centre of a considerable agricultural district, and has four important annual fairs. Pop. 8460.

ANTROVA an Alpine valley Italy in Savina, traversed by the Gresson with a market town of same name also villages and iron mines.

ANTROVA a small str or rock, W coast, France, at the mouth of the Gironde, on which is the well known lighthouse called the Tower of Cordouan, one of the most important structures of the kind in Europe. It exhibits a revolving light of the first class, the elevation of which, above the level of the sea, is 90 ft. It may be seen, in clear weather at the distance of 24 m. lat. 45° 35' 2" N lon 1° 10' 0" W (u.).

ANTLCO a volcano and valley Chilian Andes, 140 m. F C neepon lat. 36° 50' S. lon 70° 40' W. The volcano, according to Lyell and Mrs. Hemmerville, is 18,000 ft. high. Immense currents of lava have at various periods issued from the mountain, the last discharge occurring in 1828. This event is said to be an exception to the general rule, few volcanoes in the Andes, and some of those in Quito having been seen in modern times to pour out lava but having merely ejected vapour or smoke. (Yall's *Geology* p. 332). The valley is remarkable for the mildness of its climate, and the beauty of its plants and flowers.

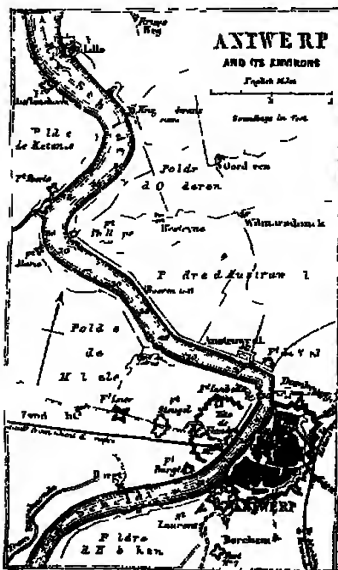
ANTULLY a vil France dep. Rhone-et-Loire arrond. and near Autun. Inhabitants engaged in vine culture. Pop. 1528.

ANTILIA a vil Syria, 180 m. S. N. E. from Acre about 5 m. from the sea. lat. 3° 55' N lon 35° 5' E. It contains a convent and a church.

ANTLERI or **ANTROVERLE** a vil Hunsdon prov. a dist. Candham 10 m. S. W. Boxford formerly surrounded by a mud wall with brick bastions.

ANTWEILL P. a vil I. uen, gov. Goblent in the Elbe mountains with vine culture and mining. Pop. 330.

ANTWERP (German, *Antwerpen*, French *Anvers*) a city and port Belgium cap. 170 and arrond. 170000 n. n. s.



r bank Scheldt, 73 m. by rail N Brussels, and 82 m. E N. E. Ghent lat. (Antwerp) 51° 13' 15" N lon. 4° 24' 15" E. (s) about 12 m. above the estuary of the Scheldt, and about 60 from the open sea. It is situated at an abrupt bend in the river which here is about a quarter of a mile wide with an average depth of 90 ft. Its limits landward, as marked by its fortifications form the segment of a circle, of which the Scheldt is the chord. It is strongly fortified its walls and other defences completely encompassing the city on the land side from the river on the N. to the dike on the S. a distance, following the line of fortification and including the citadel of about 23 m. The latter one of the finest and most complete defences of the kind anywhere existing was built by the Duke of Alva, in 1567. It is a regular pentagon surrounded by a wet ditch 90 ft. broad and has three bastions, each containing a casemate capable of holding 400 men. The other works were erected partly by Philip II. in 1567, and partly by Philip V., King of Spain in 1701. Outworks and forts extend along both sides the river to near the Dutch frontier. The general appearance of the city is exceedingly picturesque—an effect produced by its numerous churches, convents, magnificent public buildings, its elaborate and extensive fortifications the profusion of beautiful trees with which it is adorned and in no small degree, also, by the stately antique-looking houses which line its older thoroughfares. The entire breadth of the city at the widest part, which is between the walls and the river or from E. to W. is about three quarters of a mile its greatest length between the citadel on the W. and the fortifications on the E. is about 13 m. including the esplanade or Place d'Armes on the one hand and the great and small bazars on the other. Nearly all the streets of which there are altogether about 200 are exceedingly tortuous and irregular so much so that a stranger has much difficulty in finding his way. Still many of them from the elegance of their buildings, are imposing. The principal one called Place de Mer will bear comparison with any street in Europe. The squares of which there are several are also fine. At the head of the numerous public buildings with which the city is adorned stands the cathedral one of



ANTWERP CATHEDRAL, FROM THE BOLD MARKET
Photo Francis & Taylor in France and Germany.

the largest and most beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture in Belgium. It is believed to have been commenced in the middle of the 12th century and to have taken 84 years to finish. It was burnt in 1583, but the tower and choir were preserved. The exterior is distinguished by the delicate and elaborate beauty of the workmanship, and the interior by an

imposing simplicity. The height of the spire has been variously stated from 865 ft. up to 468 ft. The entire length of the building is said to be 500 ft. and the breadth 250. The object of greatest interest and attraction in this church is the celebrated masterpiece of Rubens, the Descent from the Cross. The other churches of note are St. James's, St. Andrew's, and St. Paul's. The first is a very handsome structure, surpassing even the cathedral in its internal decorations. Behind the high altar is the tomb of Rubens who resided in Antwerp from his 10th year till his death, in 1640. It is covered by a slab of white marble on which is a long inscription, laid into the pavement. St. Andrew's contains a carved pulpit, of exquisite workmanship. All these three churches are enriched with paintings by Rubens, Van Dyck, Tulpers, and other masters. The churches of St. Michael, of the Carmelites Augustines, and Jesuits, may also be named as fine edifices. Amongst the other public buildings are the Exchange, built in 1683 and said to have been a model for the old London Exchange, and for that of Amsterdam, neither of which, however, equalled it; the Hotel de Ville, a splendid edifice of marble, rebuilt in 1581; the Maison Anseele or Hall of the Hansas Towns, a large and magnificent structure and the palace, intended for the King and royal family when they reside at Antwerp. Its medallions comprise academies of painting of the fine arts, and of the sciences, a gallery of sculpture, a picture-gallery with 200 pictures, many of them the finest works of the first masters of the Flemish school, a public library with 15,000 volumes, a botanical garden and numerous learned societies and schools and several hospitals, asylums, and workhouses. The quay along the Scheldt forms a pleasant promenade, broad, spacious, and finely shaded by elms. Of the docks, dockyards, and basins, constructed by Bonaparte, at an expense of £1,544, of £2,000,000 the last only remain, the former having been demolished after his downfall. The area of the great basin is 17 a., and that of the small ones 7. They are now converted into commercial docks, and are lined with spacious warehouses. The harbour thus formed is one of the finest in the world. It admits vessels of any size, and can easily hold a thousand. The principal manufactures of the city are blank silks and velvets for which it is particularly famed. Cotton laces, lace carpets, hats, and umbrellas are also manufactured to a considerable extent. There are also sugar refineries, and a good deal of shipbuilding. The trade and commerce of Antwerp are extensive and for centuries it is one of the most important markets in Europe. The number of foreign vessels that arrived there in 1846 was 1970 tons, 286,474. Of these 959 were English, 704 German, 875 Danish, and the remainder other foreigners. Besides these, there arrived Belgian ships 243 tons, 82,815. Total, 2215 tons, 829,287. In 1853 the number of ships that entered the port was only 1,182 of which 937 were English, and the whole ton, 992,035. The exports chiefly consist of laces, lace cottons and linen manufactured goods, glass, wine, oak bark, grain and seeds, lace, refined sugar (in 1847 187,692 cwt.), caudled sugar (in 1847 23,652 cwt.). The principal imports are hides, coffee, sugar, cotton stuffs, and other manufactured goods, corn, raw cotton, leather (timber, tobacco, wool, rice, dyestuffs, salt, wine, fruits, &c.). The following list exhibits the quantities imported, in 1846 and 1847 of a few of the principal articles—

ARTICLES.	1847	1846.
Wine	675,000	841,400
Coffee	970,000 lbs.	822,000 lbs.
Cotton	80,000	30,960
Cashmere	1,611 bales	
Alum	25,000	
M. Iron	11,160	
Rice	26,888	
Foodstuffs	165,794	
Wool	250 tons	
Wool	2,650 bags	
Dyestuffs	1,254 tons	
	151,680 cwt.	60,000 cwt.
Sugar (Raw)	40,000 bags	31,620 bags
	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
	1,076	11,208
	1,000 bales	2,791 bales
Tobacco	800 cwt.	415 cwt.

A large proportion of the imports are by transit, and are forwarded with the utmost facility by means of canals and railways. The passenger traffic of Antwerp is also very considerable, between 4000 and 5000 arriving annually, from

England by the steam-packets, of which there are nine plying between Antwerp, Hull and London. It has, moreover, become an important point of embarkation for emigrants, 2961 having sailed from this port in 1844, 5275 in 1845, and 10,170 in 1846. Ships of the largest burden come up to the town, there being from 22 to 40 ft. water in the river at ebb tide, with a rise at springs of from 18 to 14 ft.

Antwerp is a very ancient city and had a much larger population, and a much more extensive foreign trade in the 15th and 16th centuries, than now. Its inhabitants then numbered 200,000 and 2000 vessels entered the port annually. Its first reverse occurred in 1576, when it was pillaged for three entire days by the Spaniards; nine years afterwards, it was besieged for 14 months by the Prince of Parma, and in 1648 the navigation of the Scheldt was closed in accordance with the terms of the peace of Westphalia, which added to other calamities, completed the ruin of a city. In 1794 it fell into the hands of the French, and was surrendered by them to the allies in 1814. On the revolt of the Belgian provinces in 1830 the Dutch garrison, consisting of 4500 men, commanded by General Chassé, refused to evacuate the citadel and continued to hold it for the King of the Netherlands. To compel the evacuation, the fortress was invested in 1831 by the French, under Marshal Gérard, and after 24 days after the breach was opened. Pop. about 79,000. —(Moor's *Belgium*, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, *Moniteur des Indes*.)

ANTWERP a prov. Belgium, bounded N by Holland, E by prov. Limburg, S by S. Brabant, and W by E. Flanders length, about 40 m. breadth about 20 a., about 520,000 a. It is divided into three arrondissements, Antwerp, Mechlin and Turnhout and these are subdivided into 22 cantons, containing 145 communes, among which are the four principal towns or cities, Antwerp, Mechlin, Louvain, and Turnhout. Since 1830 it has formed one of the nine provinces into which the kingdom of Belgium then created has been divided, sending four members to the Senate, and nine to the Representative Assembly. The province is almost an unintercepted flat, composed chiefly of fertile soil but partly also of an extensive tract, called Campine, consisting of loam and barren moor with some woods of fir. It is bordered by the Scheldt, and numerous by the Great Nete, the Mole-Nete, the Little Nete, the Nyele, the Ruppel, the Senne, and several smaller streams. The soil is in general light and sandy with a wet clay subsoil, but is by no means infertile. Good crops of wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, pulse, rape, flax, hemp, hops, madder, alfalfa, beet potatoes, sunflower, and lucerne, are raised and fruit also of every kind, a fine good deal of tobacco. In 1841 the number of acres under cultivation was about 394,000. Cattle, sheep, and horses, are reared in considerable numbers, fish abundant in the streams, and honey of excellent quality is produced throughout the district. The trade, both internal and external, is very important. The principal manufactures are lace, silk, cotton linen, woollen and silk stuffs, soap, spirits, ale and beer, tobacco, refined sugar and malt, leather and oil. Numerous printfields produce goods which vie with those of Switzerland, Germany, France, and England. The agriculture and many features of the province have been considerably improved, by several establishments for the employment of prisoners and mendicants, and by the formation of what is called the free colony of Werelt occupying an extensive moorland tract between Antwerp and Turnhout. Still more important improvements have been effected by the increased facilities of transport, both by land and water. The canal of Willembroek carries its produce to the capital while more recently the railway from Antwerp to Mechlin or Malines, has brought it into immediate connection with all the great towns and mineral and manufacturing districts in the S., E., and W. Pop. in 1826, 530,125. In 1844, 886,173. —(Moor's *Belgium*.)

ANURADHAPURA, or ANARADHAPURA, the same as Ceylon, but now a mass of ruins. It lies about 45 m. S. E. of Trincomalee and 48 m. N. of Batticaloa, on the road between these two places, about lat. 8° 20' N. lon. 79° 57' E. A few ruins are left, but no inhabitants of this once densely populated city and it is questionable if even these would long remain in the place, were not Anuradhapura the seat of a district court, and a Government agency. The country around is desolate unhealthy and naturally uninteresting, and the

ruins are surrounded by dense masses of jungle. The walls of Anuradhapura were built about the year A.D. 60 and their remains still exist. They enclose a space of 16 m. sq. or an area of 256 sq. m. and are built in N and S, E and W. In this vast space, besides the buildings of the city, there were of course included extensive gardens, water-courses, &c. The ruins are characterized by an immense number of stupa pillars, generally square, which meet the eye on every side. These pillars in great multitudes some in the form of balustrades, and of lava heads and portions of sculptured columns lie scattered about in all directions, evidencing the state of refinement to which the inhabitants of this once populous city had attained. The main streets appear to have been as broad as the widest streets in London at the present day. One of the earliest existing buildings, which is in an excellent state of preservation is the Thuparamaya Dagoba,* erected A.C. 307. It consists of a dome-shaped mass



DAGOBA OF THUPARAMAYA.—From Major Fortes's Ceylon.

of brickwork surmounted by a tapering spire, and stand on a square-bazged platform. The entire structure is about 40 ft. high. It is surrounded by long, slender wall proper topped columns each consisting of two blocks of granite, the one forming a square base and octagonal shaft, both together about 22 ft. long the other forming the capital, a cylinder decorated with small human figures standing round the lower part of the projecting ornament and adding about 2 ft. to the height of the pillars. There were originally 108 of these pillars, standing in four rows, on the platform round the dagoba. This day-bah though by no means the largest, is the most elegant structure of the kind in the city and is, besides, one of the finest extant remains of Singhalese art. Probably the most remarkable ruin in this ancient capital, are the remains of the numerous pillars which formerly supported the Loma Maha Paya, a house placed for the purpose of the one of the largest buildings that ever existed in the East, and built 150 years before our era, by Dasinganona. It was 25 ft. square, and of the same height supported by 1600 stone pillars, forming a square, with 40 on each side. The pillars are nearly all standing, though in very various states of preservation. Time, and the wants of some of the later monarchs having made great havoc among them. They are generally about 12 ft. high. Those in the centre being twice as thick as those outside. From the small interspace it is evident they were intended to be built upon and history informs us, that, when first erected, the Loma Maha Paya consisted of nine stories in height each containing 100 apartments. In the centre of this palace stood an ivory throne, having a representation of the sun, in gold on the one side a similar emblem of the moon in silver on the other and above, the stars in pearl. It was called the brazen palace, from being

From *Dagoba-geha*, the word is cognate of a relic. Dagobas are monumental relics of the relics of Buddha. Their characteristic form is bell-shaped, surmounted by a small spire and a small cell or hollow space in the centre, they contain fragments or emblems of Buddha's very few, as pearls, precious stones, figures of Buddha, &c.—(Langdon's *History of Ceylon*.)

roofed with metal in place of tiles. To particularise all the interesting remains of this city would greatly exceed our limits. We must, however, pass over its domes the Dagoba, originally 270 ft. high, and standing on a platform paved with granite, 800 ft. square; nor the granite fount, said to have been made for Dasinganona, for the purpose of holding his elephants' food, and at which six of these animals might feed without accommodating each other composed of a single block of stone, and having an excavation 9 ft. long by 4 ft. broad, and 2 ft. deep. It is to be remarked, that in all these interesting remains of Singhalese art and evidences of Singhalese refinement and power the more ancient structures are decidedly superior to those of a more modern date. Anuradhapura appears to have been founded about A.C. 540, by Anuradha, a follower of Wijaya, who had shortly before invaded the island. It was greatly enlarged and improved by the usurper Pandukabhaya, who, in A.C. 437 made it the capital of the island. He appointed 500 chandala or people of low caste, to be scavengers in the city 200 to be night men, 150 to be carriers of corpses, and an equal number to be engaged at the cemetery. In the year A.C. 307 in the reign of Tissa, the sacred Bo-tree of Gotama was transported from the banks of the Ganges to this place. From this period to the Christian era and for three centuries thereafter the city seems to have been in its most flourishing condition. The first blow to its prosperity appears to have come from the wavering monarch Mahasen who reigned in the third century. He became attached to the heterodox Buddhistic sect and employed his power in the destruction of the great buildings occupied by the more numerous and more orthodox community. Subsequently his opinion changed, and he endeavored to restore what he had formerly destroyed. Its prosperity received a further check in the fifth century from a 24 years struggle between several Malabar invaders and the royal race. It was finally deserted by the royal line in the year A.D. 69. An unsuccessful attempt was made to restore it by a Singhalese monarch, in the 11th century—(W. Knighton in *Jour. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 1847.)

ANWICK, a par. England co. Lincoln 1820 see L.N.E. Standard. Pop. 807.

ANWOTH, a par. Scotland co. Kirkcubright 1903 ac. contains two ancient structures. It is a castle of Carolines and tower of Racer. Pop. 900.

ANZIOLE BAY S. Australia, having Cape Radstock, lat. 32° 12' S. lon. 134° 15' E. (N) on the N.W. and Waldegrave Point on the E.E. 125 in N.W. from the entrance into Spencer's Gulf.

ANZA, a river, Sardinia, Piedmont, having its source in the glaciers, on the E. side of Monte Rosa. It traverses the beautiful though narrow vale of Anzasca, in a direction E. by N. and falls into the Toca near Ynguna after a course of about 20 m. The scenery along its banks is exceedingly picturesque. There are several mills on it for crushing the ore obtained from the gold mines in the vicinity. The inhabitants of the valley of Anzasca are remarkable for cleanliness and industry, and the females especially for the beauty and symmetry of their persons.

ANZARCA, VAL. See Anzasca.

ANZI, a tn. Naples prov. Basilicata, dist. of 12 m. E. from Potenza, on a high mountain. It had its name of Anzi or Anza from the Romans and was famous for its impregnable position. It has a parish church and a convent. Pop. 3397.

ANZIN a tn. France dep. Creuse (Flanders) about 1 m. N.W. Valenciennes, in the centre of the most valuable coal mines of France. The coal field of the surrounding district is a very extensive tract but what is properly called the Consommation of Anzin includes about 118 L. (518 sq. m.) and is worked by 11 coal pits giving employment to 3000 persons, of whom nearly two thirds are miners, and raising annually about 2,261,462 bushels of coal. Some of the pits at Anzin are 150 fathoms deep. The seams are very numerous. About 50 have been counted, with a thickness varying from 8 ft. to 20. The coal is of a rich caking quality in general tolerably free from sulphur well adapted for the smelting. The ample supply of fuel has led to the establishment of numerous public works at Anzin—one blast furnace, several forges, with apparatus for making steam and iron plates, glassworks, breweries, distilleries, salt-refineries, and works for firebricks. A good deal of sherry also, is prepared. Pop. 3193.

ANZO, or **ANNO** (anc. *Andros*) a small seaport in Italy. Papal States, 31 m S S E Rome. It is beautifully situated, and enjoys a mild agreeable climate. The ancient port, built by Nere, still exists, but has decreased in depth from sanding up still having, however, 3½ to 5 fathoms. A second port, formed by a jetty built by Innocent XII. is so shallow as to admit only of small boats. Its commerce is small and inhabitants few. It was a favorite Roman watering-place, and the birthplace of Nero and Caligula. In and around Anzo are many fine ancient architectural remains.

ANZUAN or **BRUNIAN** a lat Mozambique Channel.

See JOLEMAN

AOR, or **AUA** (Palo) a small is. in the China Sea, off the coast of the Malay peninsula, from which it is about 47 m distant and from Singapore 116 m. lat. 2° 59' N lon. 104° 34' E. (n.) It is double-peaked, and has the appearance, when viewed from a distance, of being two islands. The highest of these peaks is 1806 ft. the other 1280 ft. The island is only about 3 m. in length and little more than 1½ m. in breadth. Its formation is granitic, and the soil red. It is covered with coconuts trees which fringe its bays and cluster amongst the crevices of the rocks to a height of 1000 ft. above the level of the sea. There are here and there, also, fine fruit groves, in which the durian and mangrove abound. The natives generally are of small stature, and puny appearance. Their principal settlements are on the S W N W and N E sides. Although shy of strangers, they are generally found to be inoffensive, yet it is not considered prudent to venture far into the country without due precautions. On the S W side of the island there is a commodious bay which affords shelter in the N E monsoon and in which vessels frequently anchor in bad weather to await a favorable change for entering Singapore Strait. The island is generally adopted as a point of departure by ships bound to China, which also steer for it on their return. Passing vessels also are supplied here with firewood coconuts and water. Pop. 1400.—(Horsburgh's *Indian Directory Jour Ind Archip.*)

AOSTA (anc. *Augusta*), a cit. in the Savoy States cap. dist. of same name, 50 m N N W Turin. It bank Dora-baleto, in the middle of the Val d'Aosta. It is the seat of a council of judges, under the jurisdiction of Turin, and of a bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Chambéry, and possesses a collegiate and three parish churches, two colleges and two hospitals. Amongst its antiquities are a triumphal arch a gate with three arches, and the remains of an amphitheatre. It has some trade in wine, cheese, hemp, and leather. Pop. 7000.—The province, which has the title of a duchy and is intersected by the Dora-baleto, forms one of the great valleys of the S E. slopes of the Alps and is surrounded by the highest peaks of the Pennine and Graian Alps, 1244 geo. sq. m. The thick pine forests of the mountains the rich pastures of the Alpine slopes, the wooded and vine plantations on the steeply cut terraces, and the mines of silver copper and iron, employ the inhabitants in woodcutting the manufacture of turpentine pitch, and the Alpine husbandry vine culture and mining but not in sufficient numbers, there being a scarcity of ground fit for grain growing. The poor people many of whom suffer greatly from goitre, leave their homes in considerable numbers, and wander about as sweeps masons, and suttle returning after a time to their native place to spend their earnings. Pop. 1000.

APAE, or **APAE**, a small is., Pacific Ocean one of the New Hebrides lat. 16° 55' S lon. 168° 10' E. (n.) about 85 m S.S.E. the island of Mallicolo or Malicolo, and 350 m N E. the nearest point of New Caledonia.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. See **ALLEGHANY**

APAM a native cit., N W Africa, Gold Coast, kingdom Ashantee, 40 m E N E Cape Coast Castle; lat. 5° 16' N lon. 0° 30' W. It is situated on a small eminence, and contains the ruins of an old Dutch fort, the walls of which have been kept in a habitable state by a person appointed for that purpose, who has also charge of the fort. The town, with a great number of its inhabitants, was destroyed by the Ashantees in 1811; and shortly afterwards, the fort was pillaged by a native chief the gun-carriages burnt, and the whole building laid in ruins.

APAMAMA, an is. in Pacific Ocean one of the Gilbert Isles, or Kingman group, in lat. 0° 30' S lon. 178° 54' W according to Baper; and in lat. 0° 27' S lon. 178° 57' 30'

W according to Wilkes, Commander of the U States exploring expedition. It is about 5 ft. above the surface of the water and is 10 m. long by 5 m. in breadth. There is anchorage on the S side, the soundings varying from 2 to 5 fathoms, with a broken coral and coral sand bottom. It has a large population, but yields little more than supplies their wants. A small quantity of fresh water may be had by digging on the beaches, but neither wood nor refreshments are procurable for shipping. Apamama is also known by the names of Shumpson and Hopper Island.

APAVORMIA or **APAVORMIA**, a to N W coast of Santorin Grecean Archipelago 7 m N W Somo lat. 36° 38' N lon. 25° 26' E. The only landing place in the Bay of Santorin which is land with lofty precipices, is at this point, and at Thera. (See **APAVORMIA**.)

APATI or **JAM-APATI** a to Hungary dist. Jaig 11 m E Jam-Berdy and 50 m E I. south. It lies in a fertile plain, and has an elegant church. Pop. 7007.

APATIN, a to Hungary near its S. borders in Slavonia, 7 bank, Danube, 13 m S E Borden, and 127 m S. Poth lat. 46° 40' N lon. 16° 5' E. It has a church, some manufactory of woollen cloth and spinning-mills. Silkworms are reared and mulberry produced in the vicinity where there is also some good meadow land. Pop. 7100.

APCHRON See **APCHRON**

APELDOORN a vil and par Holland prov. Gelderland 17 m N Arnhem, and 11 m N W Zutphen on the Grift Canal. From its position on this canal and on the high road from Arnhem and Utrecht to Deventer and Zutphen, it is a considerable thoroughfare. It has a church, school orphan hospital for girls and manufactory of Morocco leather copper plate for brewery and distillery boilers, and for shoemaking ships and of chloride of lime. Pop. of vil 700 of par 5904.

APENNINES (Italian *Appennini*) an Alpine chain of mountains, S. Europe, being the continuation of the Alps into Italy which the chain traverses in its whole extent. It commences in the Basilidian States at the valley of Savona, near the town of that name. W. side of the Gulf of Genoa proceeds N E to near Genoa, then in an irregular line S E E lat. it enters the Papal States after which it runs S. E. in a branching irregular manner till it reaches the boundary between Calabria Citra and Calabria Ultra, where it changes its direction to S W and terminates at the Straits of Messina throwing off some spurs W into what has been called the heel of the boot. The ridge of mountains that traverses Sicily may be regarded as a continuation of the Apennines; the connection being merely interrupted by the Strait of Messina. The total length of the chain from the valley of Savona to Cape Armi on the Strait of Messina, is about 220 m. or following the sinuosities about 287 m. Its broadest part, between Mount Macinao, S. W. of Sinagaglia on the Adriatic, and the mountains of Lombardy in Tuscany is 121 m. but in Liguria and the Calabria it is not more than 18 to 24 m. The average height of the Apennines has been estimated at 4380 ft. and in no part do they reach the limits of perpetual snow though some summits rise upwards of 9000 ft. above the sea. Numerous valleys advance to the coasts of the two seas that wash the shores of the peninsula, dividing Sicily more especially on the N slopes of the Apennines, into a multitude of narrow valleys running perpendicularly to the chain. On the S. slopes, the valleys of the Tiber Arno Garigliano, and Volturno, are the only ones of the chain any of great extent and the rivers that flow through them are the largest that rise in the Apennines, and, indeed, the only ones of importance.

Division.—The mountain chain is usually divided into three great sections, the N Central and S Apennines and three minor sections, called respectively the Tuscan, Roman and Venetian sub-Apennines. The N Apennines extend from the valley of Savona to the source of the Tiber at Monte Corvino lat. 43° 47' N lon. 13° 6' E a total length in a direct line of about 75 to 129 m. passing through the Basilidian States, the duchies of Parma, Lucca, Modena, and the grand duchy of Tuscany. The Central Apennines run from Monte Corvino to Monte Vulture, N of Lake Celano in Naples lat. 42° 9' N lon. 13° 58' 30' E a length without deviation, of 65 to 135 m. and passing from Tuscany through the Papal States, and entering the kingdom of Naples. The S. Apennines extend from Monte Vulture to the termination of the chain at Cape Armi Strait of Messina, a total

length of 56 to 183 m. wholly within the Neapolitan dominion. The Tuscan sub-Apenines are composed of a branch stretching S. from Monte Carmo towards Perugia, surrounding the lake of the same name, and a road as its ramifications over the whole space between the Arno and the Tiber. The Roman sub-Apenines cover the S. portion of the Papal States stretching out from Mount Vulture they come rise all the heights between the Tiber, the Tiber the Liri, and the Gulf of Naples. The Tuscan sub-Apenines run parallel to the principal chain from which they are separated by the upper course of the Colore and Valturco. Vesuvius, however, an isolated mountain, is properly connected with this chain but merely surrounded by it.

The following are the highest summits in each of the three great divisions—

		N. lat.	E. lon.	Height
N. Ap.	Monte de San Teodoro	41° 11' 40"	10° 21' 0"	5180
	—Andria	43 1 15	11 41 13	5794
	—Grano	44 12 0	10 46 0	597
E. Ap.	—Corso, the highest summit of the Apenines	43 27 0	10 28 0	9719
	—Vetico	43 49 0	13 13 0	8188
	—Vetico, N. point	4 13 0	32 0	8188
	—Vetico, S. point	—	—	808
S. Ap.	—Arno, summit of the	4 13 0	—	9251
	—Majella	41 46 0	16 10 27	4670
	—Granito	—	—	5875

Geology.—The S. slopes of the Apenines include several volcanic masses and the only active volcano on the continent of Europe. Vesuvius belongs to one of these masses, that of the environs of Naples. The others are those of Santa-Piera and Viterbo, Roma, Santa Agata and Rocca Mondina. In the same section are numerous springs of warm water and of gas and vapours. The only volcano in the N. slope is Mount Vesuvius, near Naples. The environs of Modena are known for their mud volcanoes. The whole chain is a calcareous granite only appearing towards the S. extremity in Calabria. It is poor in metals though iron is wrought in small quantities and there are some coal seams, but of little importance. Vast mineral deposits exist in the vicinity of Coenza, but the true wealth of the Apenines lies in their building materials, but more especially the celebrated marbles of Carrara, Egoli, Sorrento, and Pietra. The sub-Apenine hills, in many cases are of tertiary formation.

Vegetation.—Under a belt of 3250 ft. the S. flanks of the main chain are covered with varied vegetation, of which oranges, citrons, olives, and palms form the lower zone but pine forests are rare in the Apenines, though they produce pines, bosches, pyramides, laurels, chestnut trees. Above 3250 ft. the mountains are in general dry their summits naked and bare.

Passes.—The principal chain is crossed by numerous passes, of which the most important are the pass of Bochetta (2549 ft.) the Col di Gioia (1589 ft.) on the roads from Genoa to Milan, and from Genoa to Novi; the Col de Canto, between the valley of the Taro and that of the A; that of Monte Carelli or Pietra nuda (5233 ft.) on the road from Florence to Bologna; the Col d'Averno (4669 ft.) on the road from Aversa to Aquila; the passage of Nicastro (1064 ft.) on the way from Nicastro to Caltanissetta and many others, which need not be particularized.

General aspect.—The Apenines do not present the pyramidal peaks of the Alps, the cloudy tops of the Pyrenees, or the steep walls and horizontal lines of the Jura. The forms presented by them are, however, agreeable to the eye, the sub-Apenines are undulating and rounded in their contour while the main chain is distinguished by features much more marked and irregular notwithstanding the beauty of their forms, they do not present the attractions of mountains of the first order. From their limited elevation they have in places the slopes are rarely covered with pines, and their summits exhibit only bare naked rocks. Their valleys are narrow presenting more the aspect of large rugged ridges than of plains.—(Oreographie de l'Europe, Gilbert, Dict. Geo et Stat.)

APENRADE [Danish name] a seaport Denmark dusky Schlegel cap. but of same name on the Little Belt and in the Bay of Apenrade lat 55° 23' 36" N. lon. 9° 25' 15" E. (a). It is beautifully situated in a deep valley surrounded by woody heights and a fertile country. Its streets

are crooked. It has only one church which is a collegiate church and in the vicinity is an old Gothic castle. Apenrade carries on a considerable seafaring trade, and in respect of shipping and commerce, ranks as a Danish port next to Mienburg. The harbour though secure, has only 11 ft. water and the whole town, belonging to the port is about 5077. It has extensive docks for shipbuilding, employs a good many hands in fishing, and since 1819 when baths were established, has been much resorted to for bathing quarters. Pop. 4100.—The RAILWAY has an area of 112 sq. m. Pop. 8200.

APIA a city and harbour lat 12° 10' N. lon. 171° 41' 13" W. (a). The village stands in a grove of bread fruit and coconut trees. It is paved with large black boulder stones, and contains a church in the European style, having boarded floors and glazed windows a store built of stone, and a remarkable native building used for public meetings. The latter is 102 ft. long 22 wide, 21 high and neatly paved with small pebbles. The harbour is small and will not contain more than six moderately sized vessels in fine weather but it is safe. Water and firewood are abundant and easily obtained so also are pigs poultry and yams. It is much resorted to by whalers. (See L'Espresso.)

APICHA, a town Naples prov. Principato Ultra, dist. of about 9 m. N.W. from Arzano on a hill. Pop. 9420.

APPLY a river in Spain to Laredo 1668 at S.W. Wreathy 101 100.

ARU or ARRO—A small island about 12 miles from the Indian Archipelago, both situated between the island of Mindoro and that of Luzon, the N. point of the former being in lat 12° 35' N. lon 120° 25' E. and that of the latter or about in lat. 19° 45' N. lon. 119° 33' E. (Horsburgh). The island is about half a mile in diameter is covered with trees, and lined with white beaches on its N. and S. sides. A reef which projects half a mile, surrounds it. The shoal is 10 m. in length from N. to S. and about 9 m. in breadth. A small reef off the S. extremity of Negros Island, one of the Philippines, in lat. 9° 0' N. lon. 125° 0' W.

APOLAHAMBA a dist. Bolivia, between the river Beni and the S.E. corner of prov. Puno in Peru, intersected by its course by the 15th S. parallel. It is mountainous and is intersected, besides, by numerous rocky heights and ranges of precipitous and is traversed by several considerable streams. The productions are rice maize yam, cotton, cacao, &c. the latter raised with little trouble. Wood also abounds throughout the country and monkeys swarm in the forests.

APOLDA a town grand duchy Saxo-Weimar-Muehlend. circle Weimar-Jena, 9 m. N.E. Weimar on the Werthe. It is the seat of a superintendent or Lutheran bishop, and has a castle, with manufactures of woollen, kerseymeres, and stockings. It has also several distilleries, and an extensive bell foundry which furnished Schiller with the subject of his song Die Glocke. 1 op. 8293.

APOLIMA one of the smallest of the Navigator's Islands, situated between the islands of Upolu and Savaii the Orochew and Orochew respectively of Arrowsmith lat. 13° 46' S. lon. 172° 8' W. (a). Apolima is apparently the crater of an extinct volcano, and is accessible at one particular point being with this exception filled all round with perpendicular cliffs. Its highest summit, which is the S. side, is 473 ft. above the sea. The soil in the interior is extremely fertile, producing in great abundance, coconuts, bread fruit, taro, yams, &c. In the centre of the island is a village of about 20 houses having a permanent population of about 75 persons.—(Wilkes).

APOLLONIA or AMANANEA a dist. cape and fort in N. Africa, Gold Coast, Ashantee country. The town which is tributary to the King of Ashantee, lies between the rivers Anobra and Anobra, the one forming the E. the other the W. boundary. It is about 50 m. in length from E. to W. and 10 to 15 m. in breadth. Its coast line consists of a straight sandy beach, behind which is an undulating range of high land. A great portion of the country is covered with dense forests, and is but thinly peopled but for 80 m. along the coast villages are numerous. The soil is naturally fertile and produces in abundance rice, millet, sugar-cane, and yams.

islands while the woods furnish excellent timber for ship building.—**CARACAROTONA**, which is formed of four hills or hummocks, presenting the appearance of a long projecting point, is in lat. $4^{\circ} 40' N$ lon $8^{\circ} 30' W$ (N).—**PORT AROTONA**, a British settlement, and the first European fort, met with after leaving Sierra Leone stands on the beach about 4 m from the cape. It was at one time an important trading station, but is now abandoned, and going rapidly to decay.

APOSTLES ISLANDS, Straits of Magellan where it joins the Pacific Ocean, near Cape Desseada lat. $52^{\circ} 34' S$, lon $75^{\circ} 6' W$. They are twelve in number a circumstance from which they have obtained their name and are all small and barren. Their shores abound with shell fish but are unappealing with dangerous reefs.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. See ALLEGHANY. **APPALACHICOLA** a river and bay U States. The town which is a port of entry and cap. of Franklin Co. Florida, is situated on a peninsula, at the mouth of the river of the same name. It is regularly laid out, has an Episcopal church two banks and several stores and warehouses. It has a considerable trade in cotton and an admirably jurisdiction. The River Appalachicola is formed by the union of the Ochsatchee and the Flint in Georgia and flows thence through Florida, for a distance of 70 m. into the Gulf of Mexico. It forms at its mouth a broad estuary named Appalachicola Bay and is navigable throughout for small vessels. There were 20 steamers plying on the river in 1844.

APPALACHIE BAY Mann of Florida lat. $30^{\circ} 40' N$ lon $84^{\circ} 20' W$.

APPENZEL I., a can. in the N. E. of Switzerland the 18th in order of the confederation, comprehending the two independent republics of Auser-Rhodod or Outer Rhodes, and Inner-Rhodod or Inner Rhodes length 23 m. breadth at the widest part, 16 m. which suddenly diminishes N. W. to between 4 and 5 m. superficially, about 160 sq. m. wholly enclosed by the territory of St. Gall. It is an elevated district, the lowest part being at least 1400 ft. above the sea while it is traversed in various directions by the outer and lower branches of the Alps of which Mount Rente, in the S. of the canton, is about 8000 ft. high. It has large tracts of rich pasture land extensive forests of pine and is watered by the Rhodod and by several smaller affluents of the Rhine. The prevailing rock is a limestone, besides which, occur whetstone, grit and a species of marble. Salt is found in some localities and there are a few mineral springs. Glaciers occupy the higher valleys. The climate is cold, but healthy. The chief productions of the soil being flax, hemp, and several kinds of fruit, particularly apples, pears, cherries, and grapes, from which are produced either Kirchwasser and some wine, but the wealth of Inner Rhodod which is the more elevated division of the canton lies in its herds and flocks, which are numerous that of Outer Rhodes in its manufactures, consisting of embroidered muslins, gazzos, umbrellas, fells, and other cotton stuffs. Bleaching, dyeing, paper-making, letterpress and cloth printing are also carried on to a considerable extent. Very little machinery has been yet introduced into the canton. Most of the weavers are proprietors of land, and from the great proportion of voters the public assemblies. The more constant objects of the various manufactured articles and of cattle, hinds, cheese, butter, honey and wax. The imports are corn, fruit, wine, brandy, tobacco, salt, raw cotton, colonial produce, dyeing materials, leather, soap, cast iron, steel, pewter tin, hardware, pottery &c. The working classes are divided into four different sections, namely, manufacturers, weavers, winders, and embroiderers. The first are of every grade from the individual who manufactures the quantity only which himself and his family can weave, to those that employ 100 weavers or embroiderers. All the weavers here, as throughout Switzerland, make use of coffee, milk, oatmeal and potatoes which compose their principal food. A few indulge themselves with meat and half a pot of cider on Sundays. They work from 12 to 14 hours a day but do not constantly weave, devoting a portion of their time to cultivating their farms and taking care of their cattle. Schools are numerous, particularly in Outer Rhodes, in which all children above six years of age are obliged to attend, no person being admitted to the sacrament who cannot read. Writing, arithmetic,

grammar singing and drawing form the chief branches of instruction. After children have left the public schools at the age of 13 they continue to receive, every eight days, and afterwards once a month, until the age of 17 lessons of repetition. At the age of 17 they receive the religious instruction necessary to the holy sacrament, after which they are declared of age, assist at the popular assemblies and perform their part of military duties. For the richer classes, and those in easy circumstances there are here as in all the other cantons, public schools, where, independently of the dead languages, German, French, Italian, English, geography, mathematics and geometry, natural history and drawing form the basis of instruction. There are several orphan institutions in the canton and savings banks have been established in almost every parish, but they are little used by the working classes who prefer buying furniture, servants, artists, and children through their parents, however deposit their savings in those banks. Each parish is bound by law to take care of its respective poor but each has at the same time, its own particular regulations and customs as to the extent and manner of affording relief. The people are, in general, moral and well behaved. Those of Inner Rhodes are Catholics, those of Outer Rhodes Protestants. The separation between them took place in 1597. The two however count but as one canton of the Swiss confederation, and have only a single vote in the federal diet, to which they send deputies each in its turn. Both governments are pure democracies. The supreme or legislative power is established by a general assembly of all the male natives above 17 years of age called the Landsgemeinde, which meets once a year. The manner of voting is by raising the hand. Every individual comes armed to this assembly the right to bear arms being the test of citizenship. All handicrafts, purveyors, &c. are excluded from its assembly. The principal towns are Appenzel, Trugon, Hunsryd, Herms, and d. Gals. Appenzel is next to Geneva, the most densely-peopled canton of Switzerland, in proportion to its extent. Pop 51,400.

APPENZEL I., a Swiss canton, cap. of Inner Rhodes, the R. catholic division, can Appenzel 7 m. W. S. W. Trugon about the same distance S. E. by E. St. Gall and 105 m. N. by N. Berne. Beautifully situated in a rich and populous



APPENZEL.—The town Trugon, Canton of the interior.

valley it bank Sitter about 2500 ft. above the sea. Its houses chiefly of wood are ill built, and it contains a town-house, several capuchin convent, and a nunnery. It is the residence of the principal magistrates of the canton and the place in which the Landsgemeinde, or supreme council of the Inner Rhodes, annually meets. The inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, but principally in weaving and shoeing, and have a considerable trade in linen, cotton, silpica, wheat, mineral springs and baths of Wusthal, and N. the villages of Gals both noted resorts of invalids. Pop 1450.

APPIANO a town Venetian Lombardy cap. dist. of same name, prov. of S. and S. W. from Como and 20 m. N. W. Milan. It is tolerably built, has three churches, and carries on a considerable trade in silk, which is here manufactured of superior quality. The vicinity produces grain, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables, cattle and sheep are also reared. Pop of the town, 3117 of the district, 22,085.—(Ditch. Des. Italia.)

APPIN—a large dist. Scotland, co. Argyll, lying chiefly along the N. side of Loch Linnhe. In that district is the valley of Glencoe, which derives a melancholy interest from having been the scene of an atrocious massacre in the reign of William III.

APPINGEDAM a market in Holland, prov. of, and 14 m. N.E. from Groningen on the Dansterdiep, which passes through the town. It is the seat of a court for the around, and sea. of Appingedam, and has a townhall, a vicarage, and a R. catholic church. 1 Jewish synagogue, three schools and a Bible society. Important horse markets are held here in July and August, a salt market in September and cattle markets weekly during summer. Pop. 900.

APPLEBY—1 A bor and market in par Appleby St. Michael or Bonigate, Rutland, co. Westmorland. The town is sep of the co., and lies on the slope of a hill 1. bank Eden 28 m. S.E. Carlisle, and 21 m. N.N.E. Keston. It is compactly built, and consists of one principal street and several smaller the former terminated at the upper end by the castle, at the lower by the church of St. Lawrence. On the opposite side of the river is a suburb called Bonigate connected with the town by an ancient stone bridge of two arches. It is well lighted and abundantly supplied with good water. Near the church is the market-house, rebuilt in 1811 in the Gothic style. The town all situated in the main street is spacious and commodious, close by is the jail. There are here a chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists an excellent free grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth and an hospital or almshouse for 13 poor widows founded by the Countess of Pembroke. The town has very little trade, and no particular kind of manufacture and cannot be said to be in a thriving condition, nor to be in any way improving. The corporation consists of a mayor 12 aldermen 16 common councilmen and other officers. Both the Lent and summer fairs are held here, and poetry recitations every Saturday. The borough returned two members to the House of Commons up to the passing of the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised. Three fairs annually chiefly for linen, cattle sheep and horses. Area of par. 14,500 ac. 1 op in 1851 1256.—Local Corr. correspondent.—2 Appleby St. Lawrence a par. co. Westmorland E. Ward area 535 ac. 1 op in 1851 1458.—3 A par. co. Lincoln wapentake Manley parts of Lindsey area, 614 ac. 1 op in 1851 461.—4 A par. counties Derby and L. Leicester area 258 ac. 1 op in 1851 1181.

APPLECROFT (anc. *Camarach*) a par and 11 Scotland co. Ross 900 ac. Pop. 2709.

APPLEDORE—1 A small sea-coast in England co. Devon near the mouths of the rivers Taw and Torridge, 7 m. S.W. the town of Barnstaple. It stands on the side of a hill and contains a chapel of ease, and an independent chapel. It has of late years become a favorite bathing-place for which the beauty of its scenery and the great extent and excellence of the beach peculiarly adapted it.—2 A m. and par. co. Kent. The town on the banks of the river Rother is a clean and neat little place and though now nearly 8 m. from the sea, it once was an important maritime town of the Anglo-Saxons. Area of par., 3901 ac. Pop. 621.

APPLEDRAM a par England, co. Sussex 119 ac. Pop. 150.

APPLEGARTH a par Scotland co. Dumfriesshire 11,500 ac. Pop. 918.

APPLESHAW a par and vil England co. Hants 697 ac. E.S.E. Ludgershall. 1 op. 818.

APLETON—1 A par and township, England co. Berks 1991 ac. N.W. Abingdon. Pop. in 1851 540.—2 Appleton-le-street a par co. York N. Riding 4715 ac. W.N.W. New Malton. Pop. in 1851 942.—3 Appleton upon Wharfe a chap co. York N. Riding 1827 ac. S.W. W. Yarm. 1 op. in 1851 506.

APULIA a river Brazil prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte it rises in lat. 5° 35' S. above N.E. and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 4° 37' S. after a course of 150 m. It receives several affluents, among which the most important is the Upanema which joins it 20 m. above its mouth.—(Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.)

APPONG or **PADANG** one of three large islands, N.E. coast, Sumatra, in the Straits of Malacca, about 90 m. N. by E. Singapore, separated from Sumatra by Brouwer's

Strait, or Salat Pandang which is from 1 to 5 m. in width, and navigable for large vessels. The coast line of the island is low and swampy as are those of the others. Appong is celebrated for its sago, which is reckoned of superior quality. It is made by a people who inhabit the woods, called Orang Utan, the well-known name also of a large species of ape, common in Sumatra and Borneo. There are 350 persons employed in the cultivation and preparation of the sago for which they could produce, it is believed, about 400,000 lbs. annually. According to Carpent's map of Sumatra, the island lies between lat. 1° 0' and 1° 30' N. and lon. 102° 10' and 102° 34' E.

APRICEVA, a tn. Naples prov. Capitanata, dist. of, and 7 m. N.N.E. from San Severo. Pop. 4080.

APRIGLIANO a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra dist. of, and 5 m. S.E. from Cosentino on a steep hill. Pop. 1012.

APHERON (*TRINIDADA* and *CARRA*) on the Caprian Sea, W. coast, formed by the most E. branch of the Caranense. Its heights and cliffs are composed of shaly rocks, upon which here and there repose masses of a sort of brown fire stone. The shaly rock exhibits, in great numbers, petrifications of the same kinds of fish that still exist in the Caprian Sea. About 26,000 lbs. of prepared saffron are annually exported from Apheron. There are 10 salt lakes on the peninsula, from several of which considerable quantities of salt are taken, but much more might be obtained. There are also a number of sulphur pits, black and white, which are wrought by the Russian Government. The peninsula of Apheron has been celebrated for many centuries in all the E. countries as a sacred soil and the fire-worshippers still make pilgrimages to adore the fires which there issue from the earth, arising from the ignition of the naturally-formed sulphur. The cape is in lat. 60° 39' N. lon. 60° 30' E.

APSELEY RIVER, Australia, New S. Wales dist. New England, a branch of the river Murrumbidgee. It flows through a ravine in the upper edge of from 2 to 3 m. apart, while the width at the bottom does not appear to exceed 300 ft. This tremendous gulf is upwards of 3000 ft. in perpendicular depth.

APSELEY STRAIT a narrow channel between Melville and Bathurst Islands, N. coast, Australia. It is about 40 m. in length with a breadth varying from 2 to 6 m. The land is low on either side, and the shores from one end of the strait to the other bordered by a broad belt of impenetrable mangroves, and indented by numerous salt water creeks, which present the appearance of rivers. Alligators of enormous size abound in the strait, many of these measuring from 14 to 17 ft. in length. A settlement was formed in 1824 on the Melville Island side of the channel about 8 or 10 m. from its N. entrance but was subsequently abandoned.

APT (anc. *Aples Juba*) a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse (Provence) 80 m. E. Avignon 1. bank Calavon, in a fruitful and beautiful valley. The river is spanned by a remarkable Roman bridge of a single arch, which stands unruined by the floods and storms of 19 centuries and the valley is hemmed in on all sides by hills clothed to their summits with vines and olive trees. The town is surrounded by old walls, of massive structure. The houses in general are well built, and the streets, though in the older quarters narrow and crooked are, in the more modern parts, wide, clean and adorned with fountains. The most remarkable building is an ancient Gothic cathedral. The leading manufactures of Apt are woollen and cotton stuffs, wax tapers of superior quality and cutlery. Excellent porcelain, and common earthenware, are also made and a good deal of silk is spun. There are also several wax refineries, tanneries, and distilleries. Before the introduction of petroleum-lamps, the gasworks of Apt were in great demand. 1 op. 4377.

APULIA **APUGLIA** or **PUGLIA** an anc. prov. S. Italy kingdom of Naples now comprehended in the provinces of Capitanata, Terra di Bari and Terra di Otranto. To the whole or a part of this district, the name La Puglia is still given. Originally it was called *Terra Japygia*, *Japygia*, *Pontolia*, and *Messapia*, and formed part of Magna Græcia or Great Greece. Here is the vast plain lying between the Apennines and the sea, called La Tavoliere di Puglia, composed nearly wholly of pasture lands, all belonging to the crown, and on which upwards of 1,000,000 sheep are fed.

APURE a river Venezuela, formed by the junction of several streams which issue from the Sierra de Merida, a part of the E. chain of the Andes of New Granada; and, after an E. course of about 800 m. falls into the Orinoco at Capachina lat. $7^{\circ} 40' N$ lon. $66^{\circ} 47' W$. It is one of the principal tributaries of the Orinoco into which it rushes with such violence as to agitate the current for nearly 8 m. below its junction. The Apure is navigable for nearly the whole length of its course, and furnishes to the provinces of Caracas, and the neighboring provinces of Venezuela, a ready way for carrying to Guiana, for the coffee, cotton, and indigo which they produce. The river is infested by crocodiles, and its banks abound with manes wild horses, and cattle immense numbers of which, particularly the wild horses perish by its inundations, being swept away before they have time to reach the rising ground of the llanos or plains.

APURIMAC a river S. America, which rises from a lake in the Andes of Peru in lat. $15^{\circ} 38' S$ lon. $76^{\circ} 30' W$ among the savannahs of the plain of Condorcan, N from Arequipa, and W from the Lake of Titicaca. It flows through a mountainous country in a N direction and joining the Yacay or Vilcanota at lat. $9^{\circ} 15' S$ lon. $72^{\circ} 30' W$ forms the Ucayali, one of the principal tributaries of the Amazon. Numerous streams flow into the Apurimac, the most considerable of which are the Pachachaca, Pampas Manturo, Puncacurto, and the Uribambas. Its whole course, till it meets the Yacay is between 600 and 600 m.

AQUAMBE or **AKAMBE**, a petty state in the interior of the Gold Coast of Africa, formerly independent now subject to Dahomey. It lies on the E. bank of the Volta.

AQUARA a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, dist. of and 16 m. S.E. from Campagna. Pop. 2897

AQUILA, a tn. Naples, cap. prov. Abruzzo Ultra II dist. Aquila, on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Aterno 27 m. S.W. Teramo and 110 m. N.W. Naples. It is fortified, has a cathedral, 24 churches, several convents, a royal college, founded by Ferdinand IV and transferred from Sulmona in 1816 an academy an hospital, two charitable institutions, and an elegant theatre. It is the seat of a court of justice and of a bishopric contains several paper-mills, and manufactures of linen and wax, and carries on an extensive trade in saffron grown in the neighbourhood. Aquila was founded by Frederick II. King of Sicily in 1240 and was for a long time one of the most populous as well as one of the wealthiest towns in the kingdom. Its walls are 8 m. in extent with 12 gates, nearly all of which are now blocked up. It could then boast of above 100 churches with numerous monasteries and nunneries. It is still the residence of many noble families. It suffered considerably from earth quakes in the years 1708 and 1709. Of all its ancient fortifications only one small fort remains which was taken by the French in December 1798 after a feeble resistance. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the fortress of the Romans, the native place of Sallust the historian. Pop. between 7000 and 9000.

AQUILEIA, or **AQUILIA** a small tn. Austrian States, Illyria, 21 m. N.W. Trieste, near the shore of the Adriatic. It is encompassed by a wall and ditch, and has a good church. The inhabitants, 1460 in number support themselves chiefly by fishing. In the times of the Roman Emperors, it was a flourishing commercial town, and, on account of its wealth named Roma Secunda. In 452 it was destroyed by Attila when a portion of the inhabitants fled to sea and founded the future Venice.

AQUINO [anc. *Aquino*], a tn. Naples, prov. Terra li Lavoro, dist. of and 16 m. S. from Benevento the see of a bishop who resides at Rocca Secca. The town, which was a Roman colony is now little else than a series of ruins however it still preserves its cathedral. The town was destroyed by it's Lombards in the sixth century and has long been in a state of decay. It is the native place of Juvenal the satirist and of Thomas Aquinas. Pop. 800.

AQUIRAB, a small, poor vll. Brazil, but the oldest in prov. Ceara. It has on the Pacific, between Lake Aguaras and the ocean has a church, and brandy distillery and sugar factory. Its district is sandy dry and badly watered. Pop. of dist. about 5000.

AQUITAINNE [Lat. *Aquitania*] one of the four great divisions of Gaul or France by the Romans. It subsequently

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took the name of Galliena, and at present forms the departments Gironde and Lot-et-Garonne.

ARA, a small river Spain in Aragon rising on the S. side of the Pyrenees, prov. Huesca, near the boundary of the kingdom of France and, flowing in a S.E. direction, it unites with the Cinca, 2 m. S. Ansa, after a course of about 45 m.

ARADAT a tn. Russia, in a Crimean, gov. Simferopol on the shore of the Sea of Azov 70 m. N.E. Akmesar or Simferopol on a narrow peninsula, which separates the Sea of Azov from the Black Sea. lat. (E. station) $46^{\circ} 17' 9'' N$ lon. $35^{\circ} 29' 5'' E$ (u.) It contains principally of one long street, is fortified and contains a mosque.

ARADAT EL MATFOON See ARADAT.

ARABGIR, ARABKIR, or ARABKUM [anc. *Arabis*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey east of and 102 m. S.E. from Silvas lat. $39^{\circ} 5' N$ lon. $38^{\circ} 56' E$. Originally a small town, with a fortress, it owed its enlargement and prosperity to the Armenians, and is said to be well built of soapstone. It is especially noted for its manufacture of goods from English cotton yarn conducted by the Armenian inhabitants and can employ about 1000 looms. It contains 6000 houses, of which 4800 are occupied by Turks, and 1200 by Armenians. The district around is rough and hilly but intersected by well watered valleys inhabited by Turcomans.

ARABIA, the south westmost part of Asia, is called by the natives Jazirat el Arab that is the peninsula of the Arabs and by the Turks and Persians, Arabistan. In early times it was called by the Hebrews simply Kedar or the East, and its inhabitants Duni Kedar or people of the East. The name Arabia, as it first occurs in the Scriptures (as in Gen. xxvii. Arabians and the prince of Kedar) is evidently applied not to the whole peninsula, but only to the territory of some pastoral tribes. Ptolemy's Arabia is compassed on three sides by the sea, namely on the N.E. by the Persian Gulf on the S.E. by the Indian Ocean, and on the S.W. by the Red Sea. Its most S. point, Ras el Arab (the Cape St. Anthony of some maps) stands in lat. $12^{\circ} 55' N$ lon. $48^{\circ} 56' E$ (u.) The shoals and patches of rock stretching E. from this cape render its vicinity dangerous to mariners. Thirty miles to the W. of it are the Straits of Bab el Mandeb. The most E. point of Arabia, Ras el Had, stands in lat. $23^{\circ} 25' N$ lon. $59^{\circ} 05' E$ (u.) A line drawn from the head of the Gulf of Suez to that of the Persian Gulf and marking the limits of the Arabian peninsula on the E. will be found to run nearly in the 80th parallel of λ true. But beyond, or W. of this line, extends a vast and desert region, which, being now occupied chiefly by Arab tribes, is also called Arabia. It is bounded on the E. by the valley of the Euphrates on the W. by the depressed tract in which the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, while towards the N. it gradually contracts till it terminates in the vicinity of Tadmor or Palmyra, in about lat. $34^{\circ} N$ so that Arabia extends in length from N to S. through 21 degrees of lat. or nearly 1400 geo. m. while its average breadth may be assumed to be about 600 m. It includes also the peninsula of Sinai between the Gulf of Suez and that of Akabah. The whole area of the vast country thus described does not, probably fall much short of 750 000 geo. sq. m. or about eight times that of the British Islands.

Notwithstanding the early reputation of Arabia and the interest attaching to a country the inhabitants of which has so early and so important a part in the early commerce and general history of mankind, we still remain very imperfectly acquainted with it. European travellers have hitherto penetrated but partially and to a short distance only from its coasts. Nor are the difficulties opposed to its complete exploration likely to be soon surmounted or overcome. Immense tracts of unexplored stony desert the risk of meeting with bands of predatory and merciless Bedawins; the rapacity of guides and the exorbitant demands of petty officials when they have once got the stranger in their power; the jealousies perpetually reigning among the small communities into which the interior of Arabia is divided with the bigotry and fanaticism of the people these together with the heat of the climate, and the forbidding aspect of the desert, are enough to deter the most courageous and indefatigable traveller. The only European who has as yet traversed Arabia quite across from sea to sea, is Capt. Sadlier who was sent, in 1819 by

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the Government of Bombay to congratulate Ibrahim Pasha on his victory over the Wahabys. He proceeded from Katif, on the shores of the Persian Gulf, to Derrayah the ruined capital of the subdued fanatics, and so forth, that the conquerors had withdrawn, continued his journey to Yanbu on the Red Sea. We know however that Arabia, taken collectively as an arid sun-burnt wilderness, the hills, naked rock, the plains, rough stones or a few scattered trees, in this dreary waste may be traced, here and there, particularly near the mountains in the S half of the peninsula, some green spots which receive the beft of the annual rains, and the wadis or valleys, descending from the rain-collecting heights, figure only as so many green lines more or less strongly marked in this dazzling sun-burnt prospect. But it is seldom that the tracts of cultivated land even in the plains, attain a width of 20 m. so that all the irrigated Teldmas or lowlands, and all the green wadies of Arabia taken together bear but a small proportion to the whole peninsula.

Deserts.—There is much discrepancy in the accounts of native writers respecting the territorial divisions of peninsular Arabia and the limits of those divisions which they concur in establishing appear to have fluctuated much at different periods, if indeed, they were ever ascertained with precision. The first of the divisions met with in proceeding down the Red Sea is *El Hija*, which, as it includes the desert cities Mecca and Medinet is always set forth conspicuously by Arab geographers. It extends a short way within the mountain barrier and terminates S in about lat. 20° N. Next comes Yemen which according to some writers, embraces the whole of S Arabia but the name is now generally used in a confined sense Yemen proper occupying the S W part of the peninsula, and comprising a Teldmas or maritime lowland on the shores of the Red Sea, with an elevated inland district of considerable breadth. As pertaining to Yemen in Aden saw a free port in the hands of the British. Next to Yemen E, and separated from it by a short five days' journey to width, is Hadramaut, which commences on the coast at Makallah. The E limits of this province are variously assigned by authors, some extending the name nearly as far as Oman while others confine it to a district only 100 m. in length. Beyond it, along the coast, lies Mahrah but across this tract and apparently included at one time in Hadramaut extends the principally of Shehr or Shahr at the E termination of which near the coast is the royal seat of Dhakr which has occasionally figured as an independent state. At the E angle of the peninsula is situated Oman, the chief port of which, Maskat now carries on a considerable trade with British India. On the S. shores of the Persian Gulf is Bahrain from which, towards its head of the gulf extends the maritime district of Hajaz while at a short distance S W in the interior lies the fertile district of El Ahsa erroneously written Lahes or Lachis. The interior of Arabia from Hijaz and Yemen across to the vicinity of the Persian Gulf is comprised, by Arab geographers, under the simple name of Nejd Towards the N W and N are the deserts of Buzul and those of Sham, Jizrah and Irak (Syria Mesopotamia and Babylonia).

Mountains.—The cultivated tracts of Arabia are generally in the vicinity of the mountains the torrents from which in the rainy season collect soil, and endow it with fertility. The proximity of the green fields however to the rocky heights, depends on the rapidity of the streams, and the configuration of the country. There are also some arid or productive spots in the interior surrounded by deserts, and which seem to indicate that the waters of streams lost in the sands higher up are here again collected and brought towards the surface. The mountains exceeding this beneficent influence on the land, rise, as far as we have any knowledge of them at no great distance from the sea-shore, and form, with their ridges, a kind of elevated frame, which encloses the greater part of the peninsula. On the W along the shores of the Red Sea, from the Gulf of Akabah to the Straits of Bab-el Mandeb a distance of 1000 m., the Arabian mountains are conspicuous throughout, presenting peaked summits of naked rock, from 5000 to 8000 ft. in height, and varying from 15 to 60 m. in distance from the coast. This range falls so abruptly to the W., that it may be said to present towards the sea a series of inaccessible cliffs. The only two passes at present known through it are, respectively at Tayf in lat.

21 12° N and above Reda, in lat 16° N and consequently 800 m. asunder. Elsewhere there are only steep and narrow paths, readily climbed by the mountaineers on foot, but utterly impracticable for beasts of burden. Jebel Mofrah near the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah, rises to a height of 7000 ft., thus matching in elevation the group of Sina on the opposite side of the gulf, and both exhibit the same mineral formations, gneiss and porphyry in vertical strata, rising above hills of sandstone and gypsaceous rock. Jebel Kora, near Tayf attains an elevation of perhaps 5500 ft. while Gurned or Sef yda, about 80 m. S E. of the former has an estimated height of 6000 ft. Again Schar the highest point of the elevated ridge which rises on the N E above the Straits of Bab-el Mandeb and commands a fine view of the Abyssinian coast, is supposed from its vegetation to attain a height of 7000 or 8000 ft. Further to the N E the maritime chain of mountains between Aden and Shahr have a height varying from 3000 to 5000 ft. the highest points being above Shidra and Magadall. In Oman where the coast between Ras-el Had and Cape Musandam runs from S E to N W towards the Straits of Ormuz, the maritime chain extending close to the shore, seldom rises above 3000 ft. but the Jebel Alkhdar or Green Mountains behind these, striking from W to E, attain in double that height. Other mountains in the interior of the peninsula as Jebel Shamr, on the route from Bagdad to Mecca, are described by Arab writers, but without any indications of height, and there is no reason to believe that they equal in elevation the maritime ranges.

Rivers Lakes Deserts, &c.—The sterility of Arabia is sufficiently proclaimed, when it is stated that that vast country has no considerable, and scarcely any permanent rivers. A few small streams indeed, in Oman as the Massara and Sib, are said to be constant that is, to contain water and to flow throughout the year from their sources to the sea. But these, supposing their permanence established, form after all but rare exceptions. Arabian rivers in general are either consumed in irrigation or absorbed by the sands, even in crossing the narrow Teldmas or lowlands of Hijaz and Yemen before they reach the sea-shore. Hence too the interior of Hadramaut has fertile and populous valleys, while the coast is comparatively barren and desolate, but groups of villages with plantations of dates along the latter mark the points where the rivers of the interior swelled by heavy rains, occasionally force their way downward to the sea. In the most elevated part of Nejd the principal rivers (in the local language *Wadi*) are the Turab, which, in the parallel of 21° N separates that country from Hijaz. In course to the N N E but as nothing more is known of it, we may infer that the stream soon disappears in the sands. A degree further S flows the Thard in the same direction and terminates in a lake on the borders of the desert. This river marks the N limit of the cultivation of coffee. A day's journey E of this, the Ramrah flows N E, and under the 15th N parallel the river of Buhrah waters copiously a fine country and, running to the N N E sinks in the sand. Some of the Arab report that this river flows through the desert to the gulf of Bagdad. Others again, say that it enters a lake in the Wady Seilemeh, and thence runs through El Ahsa into the Persian Gulf. But we may regard it as a point ascertained that there is no river flowing through El Ahsa, or entering the sea on the adjacent coast. Besides it is obvious that a permanent stream or even a water-course, frequently filled, and crossing the Arabian peninsula, would necessarily be accompanied by a series of towns and plantations, and by a commercial route which would not allow such a natural feature to remain in obscurity. It appears, nevertheless that Arab geographers have been misled by fanciful accounts of the Wady Elahab, or some other of the occasionally copious streams flowing from the same region and hence they have described a great river Afsar or Afsa (for the original Arabic name is doubtful) as flowing permanently across the country from the W mountains to the Bay of Bab-el. The lakes of Arabia are like the rivers but of short duration. After heavy rains pools are formed which being rapidly evaporated, leave the ground enriched with salt. As to the wastes and oases of this country Arabia is collectively a desert and the cultivated tracts throughout are all so many oases surrounded by sterile and irremediable wastes. The desert of Ahkak (the waves of sand), however is of a peculiar character, swallowing everything which falls

on it, and is supposed by the natives to be the shade of dances or of the children of Ad. A recent traveller (the Baron von Wied) reached the confines of El Aklat, N. of Hadramaut, and throwing into the sea a weight with 60 fathoms of line attached to it, saw the whole disappear in five minutes.

Geology.—Respecting the geology of a country so imperfectly explored as Arabia, we cannot of course know anything beyond some incomplete and unconnected details. The chain of mountains on the W. side of the peninsula from Adl Labesse to Bab-el Mandeb, is granitic throughout. Its elevated summits present to view only pale or bare rocks. The exposed surface of the granite is generally blackened by the heat of the sun, and assumes a metallic gloss. The narrow valleys between these dark masses of rock display not carpets of fresh green but white lines formed of drift sand. At the base of the granitic chain on the W. are found limestones of various kinds and generally of recent formation. The hills bordering on the coast, however, consist of sandstone, in which shells and madrepores are embedded in abundance. Such is the general character of the W. range but towards the S. angle of the peninsula, where Yemen exhibits a wide extent of elevated land volcanic rocks make their appearance, and Mount Sâber which rises above all the neighbouring mountains, and attains a height of perhaps 7000 ft. is a mass of trachyte. Proceeding along the S. coast, we find limestone predominating and forming ridges of 5000 or 6000 ft. in height. But the elevated plains in the interior of Hadramaut, which rise still higher are said to be formed of sandstone. In Omân the limestone formation attains its greatest height in Jebel Akhdar but further W. volcanic rocks again make their appearance, and the N. angle of Arabia, at the Straits of Ormuz, is composed, like the S. angle at Bab-el Mandeb of trachyte and basalt. It was the broken and undulating coast of volcanic formation which harboured the pirates.

Climate.—In considering the climate of Arabia, it is necessary to bear in mind first, the position of that country between the burning deserts of Africa on the one side, and the cold western India on the other. Not that we can suppose the climate of the interposed peninsula to depend on those of the adjacent countries but because it is evident that Arabia comes under the influence of those meteorological conditions which have consigned to drought and sterility a wide belt of country across the Old World, from the shores of the Atlantic nearly to those of the Pacific Ocean. This tract of desert, it is true, lies for the most part beyond the tropic and, towards Central Asia, it bends much to the N. the Arabian peninsula on the other hand extends several degrees N. of the tropic. But, secondly the intertropical portion of Arabia falls within the domain of the monsoons or periodical winds, peculiar to the Indian seas. Now the monsoons not only interrupt the ordinary course of the trade-winds (which blow from the E. with an inclination to the equator) but they also interfere with that general law of intertropical climate, by virtue of which the rain falls soon after the sun has passed the zenith and the hottest season is also the rainy season. In S. Arabia on the other hand, the hottest months of the year are comparatively dry and cloudless, and the rainy season falls chiefly in the winter when the atmosphere, being less heated, is also less loaded with aqueous vapours. In Omân, the rains fall from October till May three or four times in the month, on the lowlands but more frequently on the mountains. The same seasons obtain along the S. coast, the period of the rains being abridged, however towards the W. so that the wet season at Aden lasts only from November to February. But the interior of Yemen seems to be exempt, in some degree from the influence of the monsoons, and to enjoy the regular tropical rains—a circumstance to which may be attributed the superior productivity of that province. At Sanaa, the capital of Yemen some rain falls in January as on the coast but the heavy rains take place in June and July with alternating S.E. and N.W. winds. In the Tefeloh of Abn Arab, also, going N. from Yemen, the wet season coincides with the hottest months. But N. of Yembo on the Red Sea, rain falls only in the winter from November to February and never abundantly it falls totally absent once in four years.

Temperatures.—To the extreme dryness of the atmosphere, and its freedom from cloud or vapour—conditions tending to accelerate evaporation and the radiation of heat—may be ascribed the remarkable degree of cold occasionally felt in

Arabia and which has given rise to very erroneous conjectures respecting the elevation of that country. At Teyel east above 3000 ft. in absolute elevation, and only in lat. 21° 11' N., snow is said to fall once in every four years; and the mountains in the neighbourhood, from 6000 to 8000 ft. high are annually covered with snow. Further S. less and snow are of frequent occurrence on mountains ranging from 6000 to 8000 ft. in height while in Abyssinia, on the opposite side of the Red Sea, they are hardly known at the height of 12 000 ft. On the S. coast, in like manner, we hear of snow and ice at moderate elevations and in Omân the Jebel Akhdar only 6000 ft. high and lying nearly under the tropic, are frequently covered with snow in winter. Yet Maskat, on the sea-coast of Omân, is perhaps the hottest insulated place on the earth—a distinction which it owes in a great measure to its situation beneath bare cliffs, which reverbstrate the heat. At this place the thermometer in the shade, in June, generally rises above 100° Fahr. towards the afternoon. The heat of Maskat, also and the adjacent Tefeloh, is to Yemen as insupportable in summer. In general the violent changes of temperature which occur frequently in Arabia, are propitious to health. The humid S. wind, the cold and dry N. wind, and the storms from the W. attended with clouds of fine sand, all bring with them the seeds of disease the N.W. wind alone is regarded as salubrious and refreshing. The coast of the Hédjâz is thought to be particularly unhealthy and of late years since the campaigns of the Egyptian army against the Wahabîs the plague, from which Arabia previously seemed to be exempt, has been added to the list of endemic diseases. Here it is as well to remark, that the imminent danger supposed to attend the occurrence of storms of wind in a desert—the sherry (surocco, or east wind, loaded with fine sand, and the simoom or hot poison wind, from the south)—exists only in the tales of credulous travellers. Whatever inconvenience must be endured on such occasions by men and cattle, yet it never happens that they are suffocated by the pestilential blast nor are the caravans ever hurried in overhasting season.

Zoology.—The wild animals of Arabia are few in number. A country so ill provided with wood bush and pasture and where the scanty waters are so closely beset by an active population is necessarily unable to support such herds of large animals as roam through the interior of Africa. The lion inhabits the rocky heights the wild ass, and antelope of moderate size, the plains. The ferocious and harts are seen even in the midst of the bare wastes. Apes, chiefly of the species called Hamadryas, are numerous in the woods which clothe the edge of the mountains, particularly in Yemen. It was stated in the beginning of the 17th century that the road from Tmes to Aden was rendered dangerous and difficult by the numbers and audacity of the apes infesting it but this has not been confirmed by more recent accounts. The beasts of prey are panthers, ounces, and hyenas. In domestic animals, Arabia possesses advantages which may be ascribed in some degree to the great heat and attention which the austere nature of the country admits absolutely indispensable for the support of any kind of live stock. The camels of Nejd are famed for their speed and beauty in size and strength they are much inferior to those of Egypt, and therefore less fitted for carrying burdens but for riding they are said to be unrivalled. Mahary also, boasts of its swift domesticated, called Mahary (commonly written Maherry) which are those most highly prized in the African desert. Nejd possesses, also the finest breeds of horses, large numbers of which were exported to India in the beginning of the present century. These horses unite perfect symmetry of form with great spirit but they are small and it is not improbable that the value of the breed is over-estimated by its enthusiastic owners. In Yemen, the ass is a handsome animal, nearly as large as a mule, with a sleek coat, and bearing a high price. As to horned cattle and sheep, S. Arabia, particularly Yemen now draws and probably has always been in the habit of drawing large and regular supplies from the Somali coast, near the N. angle of Africa.

Domestic.—The form of Arabia presents but little novelty. It seems to be made up of contributions from Africa, India, and Armenia. The sea-coast, where it is not absolutely barren, exhibits generally plantations of the date-palm, which thrives even where the ground is covered with incrustations of salt. On the S. coast towards Omân, the mango and coco-nut are occasionally met with. Further inland grows

the fig-tree, the tamarind, the almond and in Omda, the orange lemon, and olive. The wild bushes are chiefly zinnia, euphorbia and the sidr or lous nebia. With these grow lavender wormwood, jessamine, and other scented plants. As the mountains are ascended, the vegetation assumes a more European character. *Aprocta* plants, some geranium, and grasses, are found at the height of 8000 or 4000 ft. and above these, the sides of the mountains are covered with forests of juniper, less properly called cypress. The cotton plant and the sugar-cane grow in the Tehama, the sumach or gum Arabic, the aloes, and the ossea fistula, prefer the hills and the tree which yields the oilbanna or frankincense (*Boswellia*) abounds on the mountains of Shehr or Shehr in Mahrah.

Agriculture.—The Arabs cultivate for food wheat, rice, barley and durrh or helous vulgare (the powers of India) besides bananas, water-melons, and other garden produce, but their chief dependence is on their date plantations. These occupy everywhere the irriguous land the level margin of the stream the low sea-marsh, or the hollow watered by land-springs. The borders only of these favoured spots, if they admit of having water occasionally led to them, are given up to the cultivation of grain. Near every large date plantation there is ordinarily a fort, with high walls and dry ditch, round which is collected nearly the whole population of the district or wady. As the success of field labour depends here wholly on irrigation the Arabs have learned from necessity to attain this object by very elaborate and ingenious means. They conduct the water through tunnels or subterranean canals (*qanats*), in the singular (*qanat*) so as to prevent its being dissipated in its transit by the ill-rev superficial soil and the sun's powerful rays. These *qanats* have, in Omda an extent of many miles, with a height which allows a man to walk upright in them. Yet, notwithstanding the care bestowed by the Arabs on their date plantations, to which as well as to their horses &c. camels, they are ardently attached, the total produce seems unequal to the demands of the population. While W. Arabia receives provisions not only sheep and cattle, but millet and other grain also from the Somali coast. S. Arabia imports annually notwithstanding the boasted fertility of its numerous valleys, so and thousand tons of dates from the Persian Gulf. In Yemen, however the cultivation of coffee, and of khat (*Cassia* of Lin.) is found more remunerative than that of the necessaries of life. The former of these thrives only in a warm and humid atmosphere and screened from the sun's rays, but on being planted only under the shade of trees, it is confined to the well wooded part of Yemen, from the neighbourhood of Moha, S. to Mount Sabea. The cultivation of coffee was introduced into Arabia from S. Abyssinia, and it is now well known that the best coffee exported from M. kha, even at the present day is in fact the produce of Abyssinia. The khat, also a kind of tea-plant, is originally Abyssinian but the use of it as a stimulant seems as yet hardly to extend beyond Yemen yet there, such is the passion for it that it bears a very high price. The tender shoots and young leaves, constitute the best khat. If chewed when quite fresh, they are capable of intoxicating the denomination and price of the khat depend on its age and tenderness. At every festival or social meeting, the master of the house presents to each of his guests a twig of khat and if the accounts given of its virtues, in promoting social felicity, security of temper, vigilance, and power of enduring fatigue, be true, it is to be regretted that so general a restorative is not more widely distributed.

Manufactures and Trade.—Manufacturing industry can hardly be said to exist in Arabia. Handicraft trades are there few in number. The weavers are the only smiths whose work exhibits skill. The town of Haas, in Yemen is famous for its pottery, because it is the only place in Arabia where the art of glazing earthenware is understood and practiced. Camelots are woven in Wejd silk and woollen stuffs

are made in Omda; and cotton cloth is said to be manufactured in Hadramaut. The cotton plant, as well as saffron orubul, and other dye-stuffs, is certainly cultivated in the interior. But the Arab looms are unable to meet the demands of the house trade. The Hadrami procures his supplies of cloth, oil, and other luxuries, in exchange for ivory, musk, ostrich feathers, and other trifles, but chiefly for his horses and camels. The trade in coffee, khat, almonds, balsam, senna, and gums, excites a few proprietors but generally speaking the chief mercantile wealth of Arabia is and always has been derived from the carrying trade. The Arab is the active factor who distributes the cotton cloth of India throughout half-civilized Africa, and carries back ivory, gums, and dyewoods in return. The productions of Arabia are as a source of wealth quite insignificant in comparison with the advantages of conveying the goods which connect India with Africa and Europe. There are however treasures on the Arabian coasts, which though not absolutely large, when considered as sources of national revenue, are yet important when compared with the much vaunted sweets and perfumes of the interior. The pearl banks in the Persian Gulf extend from Bahrein S. above 800 m. These give employment to nearly 80,000 men in above 3000 boats, and yield about 250,000 yearly. The pearls are nearly all bought by the Banyans, who export still more completely the produce of the pearl fishery in the Red Sea, on the coast of the Hedja. On the S. coasts of Arabia the fishermen collect much ambergris and tortoise-shell. They take immense quantities of fish particularly on the line of coast between Mahrah and Omda, with which they supply the interior and they are not only lethyrophagists themselves but if we are to believe the statement of a celebrated Arabian traveller they feed their horses too, on fish. It is certain however that they are actively engaged in the shark-fishery from which their chief gains are derived that they launch forth on a rough sea, riding on a plank supported by blown skins, and with bare legs thus exposed hasten with paddle and harpoon, to encounter the most formidable monsters of the deep. They kill the sharks for the sake of the tails and fins which are sent to Haakat, and thence find their way to the Chinese market.

Kajika.—Although the carrying trade between India and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea has long since sunk into comparative insignificance, yet enough remains to show the importance as the foundation of the monopoly of it once enjoyed by the Arabs. While navigation was in its infancy that patient and enduring animal the camel—so justly entitled the ship of the desert—offered the most convenient and economical mode of conveying goods from the Persian Gulf and



TRAVELLING IN ARABIA.—Drawn by H. W. Jones.

S. Arabia to Egypt and Phenicia, whence they were distributed through the world. It seems certain that the trade routes of the Arabs in the earliest ages—in the flourishing days of Tyre and Sidon—nearly coincided with those followed in the days of the Caliphs, when the caravans started from Bahrain for Bagdad, and thence crossed the Syrian deserts to Aleppo, Damascus, or Egypt or from Dhoofar and the ports of Hadramaut, they passed through Yemen on their way. The establishment of the Mahometan religion had the effect of reviving this truly Arab branch of industry for the Hajj or pilgrimage to Mecca, which was enjoined on all true believers, drew crowds annually to the sacred shrine from all

striking indifference to the precepts of the Koran. This release is to Mahometans not only an exposition of religious faith, but a code of laws also. In Turkey and Persia, the voluminous decisions of the Ulema or learned, and of the Fakahs (plural of Fakih) or doctors of the law have runned a vast superstructure on this slender foundation, but among the Bedawin, the Sheikh is supposed to be a competent lawyer and pronounced summary decider, without appeal or in large communities he pays a Cadi to discharge this office.

Physical Appearance and Dress.—The Arabs in general are characterized by a light and active figure, oval face, regular and finely-turned features, and a forehead neatly formed but somewhat narrow. Their look is bold, but often inclines to melancholy. They have ordinarily a dark brown complexion, yet on Mount Saker in Yemen, and on the Sabahan mountains, in Malabar, dwell tribes who are not darker than the inhabitants of E. Europe. On the other hand, the native population of the maritime districts are frequently owing to the mixture of African blood nearly black. On the shores of the Persian Gulf in particular the slave population (chiefly from the E. coast of Africa) is numerous, and the fair-skinned Arab comparatively rare. The ordinary dress of the well-conditioned Arab is a cotton short cotton drawers and a woollen mantle called Abayah, which is sometimes exchanged for a blue cotton frock with very wide sleeves. To this the wealthier sort add a caftan of cloth. Round the head is bound a fringed kerchief striped green and red over which a shawl is worn in winter as a turban. The Bedawin often cover their



BEDAWIN ARAB WOMAN CARRYING COIN.—Illustrated by G. Warren.

heads only with a leppet of cloth round which they tie the last cord of their matlocks. They decorate the straw hats worn by the cultivated areas of the ground. The men of all classes wear mandals. The women however who when young have a very engaging appearance, and are much finer than the men go bareheaded, with rings on their toes. Their brows and eyelids are darkened with antimony, the palms of their hands and their nails stained red with henna. For increase of their attractions, they rely chiefly on henna and the scent of *juwaze*. The married women among the Bedawin wrap themselves, so as to conceal the face, in black cloaks, which leave the arms exposed, and have a very unprepossessing look. The young girls on the contrary have but little to think, and are content to adorn themselves with shells strung together. The men pride themselves chiefly on their arms, their jembe or long dagger they sword, from India or Persia, their tight spurs, tucked towards the head, with horse hair or ostrich feathers and their matlocks. In the commercial towns may be seen all the fashions of Turkey, India, and Persia. The battered heads of the Bedawin meet there the perturbed heads of foreigners and even the wild tribes of the interior exhibit considerable diversity of costume.

Manners.—The Arabs may be all divided into three classes, which rarely commingle or change places one with another, namely the inhabitants of towns, the cultivators of the soil, and the Bedawin, or people of the wilderness (from *bad*, a desert plain). These last are considered as the type of the

nation. Their independence, in which they glory but which is founded on their poverty; their attachment to ancient habits, and their incapability of change, conduce to nourish in them a strong national spirit. The whole wealth of these wandering herdsmen consists in their camels and horses, their kins, sheep and goats. They live indolently in tents, made of a coarse kind of dark coloured cloth, woven by their own women drawn over poles fixed upright in the ground, the larger ones having several compartments, so as to have separate rooms



VARIOUS FORMS OF ARAB TENTS.—From Palestine.

for the men, women, and domestic animals and keep by one locality till the pasture around is exhausted and necessity compels them to change their position. Thus they wander in the course of a year over a large tract of country. They have no industry and though in appearance all energy and fire, are incapable of patient exertion. Their only occupation besides the care of their cattle, is pillage for they are all robbers, cruel treacherous and vindictive—it is a principle of blood for blood maintaining among them perpetual and destructive feuds. Such are their vices which are hardly atoned for by their well known hospitality. To a stranger within their tents is safe from injury for him they kill the lamb or kid and grind their best corn. The Bedawin themselves eat, and indeed the Arabs taken collectively are the most temperate and abstemious people, perhaps, on the face of the earth. They can subsist on a fifth part of the food consumed habitually by Europeans. Numbers live half the year on nothing but camel's milk. Others on a few dates dipod in glue, or melted butter and some even live wholly on wild honey. A handful of meat, moistened with water suffices for an Arab during a long journey.

Dwellings.—The agricultural tribes inhabit villages, which are frequently enclosed within square walls, the houses abutting on the walls, while at the centre is an open space for the herds and flocks. Near the date plantations there are usually forts, with double walls, towers, and dry ditches and near these stand the villages of the inhabitants. The houses, sometimes two stories high, are built of stone or sun-dried bricks of large size, and have flat roofs, covered with clay. In Yemen, which anciently attained a higher degree of civilization the castles of the chieftains resemble the baronial mansions of Europe in the Middle Ages and the houses of the opulent merchants are large and commodious. Considering the general frugality of the people, it may be concluded that the population of Arabia is large in comparison with the natural resources of the country. It is difficult, however exactly to estimate its amount, as the people elude all such inquiries from a superstitious dread of immortality. Chiefly on cultivated grounds, therefore, the population of Arabia is supposed to amount to 12,000,000.

Language and Literature.—The Arabic belongs to what is called the Semitic family of languages (spoken by the posterity of Shem) and is, therefore, cognate with the Hebrew; it is, however less impaired than the latter and preserves more completely its primitive form. The Hamyaritic, or language of S. Arabia, of which have recently come to light, is said to be in this respect still more complete, and to retain, in a remarkable degree its original construction. Of Hamyaritic literature, if such ever existed, nothing now remains; the inscriptions lately found in that language seem to be all of a

date subsequent to the Christian era. The history of the northern or Euphratic Arabic cannot be traced back long anterior to Mahomet. We know that the western dialects held the gifts of eloquence and facility of rhyme in high estimation: the ready poet or story-teller was a welcome guest in every tent. At the fall of Orklay, in Hagar, poems were given for effusions of this kind and some of the most thus distinguished in the pages age of the Arabs are still preserved. In the case of things, the publication of the Koran wrought powerful effects: and language of the Koran in which it was so much studied, was a dialect of the Arabian peninsula, tend to polish and enrich it. The sacred volume was originally written in the old Syriac character, called *etranghulo* which is, *as-mat-nag* the writing of the gospel which the Arabs had recently learned but a few years later when the prophet's successors had founded Kufah on the Euphrates, and the copying of the Koran became the business of the place, modifications were made in the *etranghulo* which resulted in the *etranghulo* which is called *Kufic* after the city in the fourth century of the Hegira; that the current writing called *Naschi* which continues in use at the present day first came into fashion in Bagdad. In a few ages after Mahomet, Arabic was the most widely diffused language on the face of the earth. It has undergone, however in the course of time, that wear and degradation to which all languages are liable, particularly where conquest or trade forces the use of it on strangers. The vulgar Arabic of the present day has thrown aside many of the grammatical forms of the old language and has become a mere jargon, which the learned have wrought such a transformation, that the illustrious Arah, though he learns to read the Koran, rarely understands it.

The civilization, fairly abundant in the arts and less of literary activity. As soon as the victorious apostles of the new faith had sheathed their swords, they began to apply themselves with great ardour to learning and particularly to the study of the Greek authors. Every Mahometan court, from Seville and Cordova, to Balkh and Samarcand, had its crowd of poets and prose writers. But the attempt to force learning and refinement thus suddenly on the children of the desert, proved a failure. The literature of the Arabs is remarkable alike for its extreme abundance—catalogues consist of nearly 20,000 Arab authors—and its want of masterpieces. Their historical works are not without value, though dry and occasionally prejudiced; their geographical and astronomical works are usually trivial in substance, and often exhibit a redundancy to petty scientific verbal display and shallow vain bluntness which may be referred with probability to the original habits of the nation.

Arabic Derivations.—The Arabian peninsula was divided by ancient geographers into two parts, namely Arabia Deserta, embracing the modern Hejaz and Nadj, in the widest application of the latter name and Arabia Felix or Yemen and Hadramaut. As to the E districts, it is not easy to determine how they are to be placed under this vague division. Ptolemy at a later period, added also Arabia Trochaea which embraced the Syrian desert and those of Bina, taking its name from the city of Heira, situated among the hills E of the city of Al-Basra. It must be observed, that the name Arabia was applied by the ancients with a latitude which does not now belong it, for the entire region on the E side of the Nile, between that river and the Red Sea, was called by them Arabia, in contradistinction to Lybie, which lay on the W or opposite bank. This mode of speaking remained in use till the latest period of what may be called ancient geography in reference to the open country on the right bank of the Nile but the line of demarcation it is formed by the river was, by the time of Ptolemy, and still more by the time of the interesting Herodotus, in his description of the camasson-bearing Arabia, round Cape Zardanelon represents Arabia and Ethiopia as continental countries. And there can be no doubt that this extensive application of the Arabian name was etymologically just for if we trace the Nile up as far as the ancients were acquainted with its banks, and then draw a line in connection to the coast at the equator, we shall find that the coast was lying E of the limit thus drawn, and that the country was, in fact, an Arabian country, by tribes of Bemitic origin, who generally succeeded in obtaining an ascendancy over the Aborigines.

It was an etymological error of the Greek and Roman writers, to give to the country at the N.W. angle of the Arabian peninsula, embracing *him* and the Wady el Akabah the name of Arabia Petraea. Modern geography has carried still further: In supposing this to mean the Stony Arabia, a name equally applicable to any part of the peninsula. The epithet Petraea was derived from Petra, the Greek name of the capital of the Nabataeans, who are called by ancient writers *Arabes Nabataei*, though, in fact, they were not Arab at all. It is enough to derive the Nabataeans from Nabatish or Idumean, to show that they were not Nabataei, and, in fact, when the popular misapprehensions regarding this people are set aside it becomes plain enough that they were of Aramean race, and a colony of the Nabat, who occupied the low lands on the banks of the Euphrates, and who trading with the Gharra: on the N.E. angle of the peninsula, perceived and seized the advantage derivable from possessing the N.W. angle. Like the Himaeyas in the E. they were the first to establish a station in the wading region, carrying the centre of their mainfairs to the wading region, and thus in the desert, admirable even as ruins, must have been transcontinental at all times in the eyes of their mutual neighbours.

History. The Arabs and the Persians appear to have retained the habits of Bedwiness they were wild Arabs, the possessors of Moccas and the Kaaba were their sole boast, and they made no figure in history till the time of Mahomet. The sons of Yaktan, on the other hand, in S. Arabia, advanced in civilization suggested in commerce and had a regal form of government. Thus we find it stated characteristically enough that Arabia (N) and the princes of halat offered lambs, and rams, and goats—pastoral products while the merchants of Sheba (the Sabaeans) dealt in spices, precious stones and gold. According to the Arab tradition however Sheba (Sheba was not the son of Kahnan (Ioktan) but the third in descent from him, the gemsmithing being Kahlan's (Sheba's) father, and Sheba the king) and many of her subjects were of the Hamitic race. The kahlan and his descendants of the former called Hamyarites or Hamyarites (the *Homerites* of the Greeks and Romans) were not, therefore, identical with the Sabaeans, but only a branch of that race. Of the early history of the Sabaeans nothing now remains but a few obscure traditions. The greatness of the nation appears to have been closely interwoven with the construction and maintenance of the great dam at Marah, in the interior of Yeman which collected the waters of several mountain-streams, and formed a reservoir whence the neighbouring country was irrigated. The construction of this great work dated from a period long antecedent to that of authentic history. Some ascribe it to Ba'ila the Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon. The following is the account, which is probably a good deal older than the one of the same subject which appears in Arab history. It was connected with a dispersion of the tribes of Yeman many of whom young N and associating with the Ishmaelites, eventually acquired the ascendancy among these people.

In the fourth century of our era, a king of Ymen embraced Christianity, and persecuted the Christians within his dominions, putting several thousands of them to the sword. Him awakened the hostility of the Abyssinians (the Axumites) and at length, in A.D. 530, an Ethiopian army crossed the Red Sea into Ymen and put an end to the Hamyaritic dynasty. The Ethiopians remained masters of the country, and sent a Persian army to subvert the throne of the king of Persia, but without success in expelling them. It was during this occupation of Ymen by the Ethiopians, that Atricha marched against Necos with a Christian army and a troop of elephants, but was induced to return by the intercession of the Jews of Yathrib. This event gave rise to the Arab story of the Elephant, and is the most memorable because it took place about 511 (A.D. 512). The story of the Elephant is very curious, we have no doubt, borrowed upon by the context of religious doctrines which inspired Arabian myth at that age. In tracing the chief epochs of Arabian history we must not omit to mention, that the Arabs were first united by the Arabs and Mahometanism in general (Muhammad) as reckoned from the prophet's departure from Mecca, July 16, 622. With the diffusion of the new faith a new destiny was opened up to the Arabs. The Arabian Peninsula, which had been so paralysed in history. Within the course of a few generations, Arab dynasties were established from Central Asia across the frontiers of India, to Samarcand, Balkh, and

Caled, to the shores of the Atlantic, in Morocco and Spain. In the fourteenth day of the Khalifa (monarch), the Arab merchant visited China, the interior of Africa, the shores of the Baltic, and N Siberia. In truth, Arab commerce embraced at one time nearly the whole of the Old World. But this wide-spread superiority was in its nature transient. The power of the Khalifa was extinguished after many a struggle, by that of the Ottomans and in trade the Arabs were gradually and completely supplanted by W nations. The Arabian peninsula derived but little advantage from the historic splendor of the Arab name. Bagdad, Cairo and Granada became centres of a civilisation which exercised no influence on the remnants of the desert. The most remarkable event in the history of Arabia since the age of the prophet, is probably that which closed the career of the Wahaby, a sect of religious reformers, founded by the Sheikh Mahomet Abd-el-Wahab, whose life extended from 1686 to 1791. Towards the end of the last century his followers in Negd threatened not only Bagdad, but Mecca, and thus provoked the hostility of the Pasha of Egypt. The enthusiasm of the Bedawin, roused by the appearance of an Egyptian army in Negd made the contest for some time doubtful and the Turks were defeated in three successive campaigns. But perseverance and artillery gained the victory at last. In 1818 Darrayah the capital of the Wahaby oh of in the heart of the peninsula was razed to the ground and the spirit of the Arabs was completely quelled. Since that event, Heyra, and a part of Yemen have remained under the rule of the Pasha of Egypt.—(The Travels of Burckhardt and Wladis in Arabia Niebuhr Descrip de l'Arabie Wolf's Missionary Journey Captain Sadler in Trave of the Lat Soc. of Bombay Cruttenden and Harrie, in Jour Roy Geo Soc.)

ARABIAN GULF See RED SEA.

ARABIAN SEA a large expanse of sea, S.W. coast Asia lying between the peninsula of Hindostan on the E. Arabia on the W. and the coast of Baluchistan and Sunda on the N. The distance from shore to shore or from the Arabian to the Indian coast, may be, at the broadest part about 1500 m. The Sea of Bab-el Mandeb, and Ircan Gulf are both ramifications of the Arabian Sea, which is itself a portion of the Indian Ocean.

ARACAN or ARACHAN (Rakhang) a maritime prov. British India beyond the Ganges presidency of Bengal. It is a strip of coast bounded N. by Chittagong from which it is separated partly by the river Naf, E. and S. by the Burman empire, on the W. and S. by the Bay of Bengal lying between lat 18 25 and 21° N. The natives restrict the name to what is the present district of Akyah one of the three districts into which Aracan is divided. This portion of the country which is called Aracan proper lies between lat. 20 and 21 10' N., on the sea-coast, extending in the interior to 21 40' N. area variously estimated from 11 000 to 16 000 sq m. The province is divided into the districts of Akyah, Ramree and Sandoway. The chief towns are Aracan the former capital. Akyah the principal port, near the capital of the prov. Sandoway and Kyauk Phyo the chief military post and having a spacious and beautiful harbour. Aracan is separated from Burma and the valley of Irawadi by an extensive mountain range, which extends, from Cape Negras N. along all to E. frontier and is named the Aracan Yamadong or Anamodopon Mooma m, lying parallel to, and in some places approaching very near the sea-coast. These mountains consist chiefly of granite, schist, and limestone, yield iron and small quantities of gold and silver and have an average elevation of 4000 ft. the highest peak the Table Mountain rising 8340 ft. above the sea, and separating the valley of the river Aracan from that of the Mion or Mayo. This range, which on the W. is generally abrupt and broken by numerous ravines, is said to be crossed by no fewer than 22 passes, of which more or only five are as the best of these, the pass of Arang being 4604 ft. above the sea. Elevated forests, wooded valleys, rivers and small lakes, form the general features of the interior mountain district which extends about 80 m. W. of the main range. Between the mountains and the sea the province is very narrow in the S. portion, but becomes wider towards the N. It is covered with thick wooded jungles, which are so unconnected by rivers, lakes, streams, and inlets, as to render land communication from town to town exceedingly difficult. It is watered by numerous streams of which

may be named the Nant, Mayo or Mion the Kaidyna or Aracan, the Arang and Sandoway all of them navigable to a greater or less extent. Along the coast are the islands of Cheduba, Ramree, Akyah, the Broken Islands, and numerous detached islets and rocks. In Ramree and Cheduba are mud volcanoes. The soil of the higher grounds is a rich loam that of the lower and most extensive portion chiefly alluvial—white on the rivers and on the coasts there are large accumulations of sand. Oak, fig, teak and lambour, of all sizes are found in the forests, and throughout the country there is abundance of pine apples, plantains, mangoes, jack, sweet lime, cocoas nuts, and almost all tropical fruits with the exception of oranges which are scarce. Among the other vegetable productions are rice sugar-cane hemp cotton indigo, onions garlic, and turneps. Almost the only wild quadrupeds of which we have any account are the elephant, tiger buffalo deer and goat. Wild fowl, poultry and fish, are abundant and bees and silkworms are indigenous. With respect to climate, the country except among the hills is considered exceedingly unhealthy. The mean temperature is about 80° Fah. and the quantity of rain that falls is very great. The wet season continues from May to November and the other third part of the year can scarcely be called dry as much rain falls in December January and April. The abundance of moisture and the high temperature, render the country peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of rice which is accordingly its staple production, and of which there are three distinct kinds grown. From the year 1830 the province produced rice enough only for the consumption of its scanty population now 6 000 tons are annually exported and have been yearly since 1838. The shipments which it is understood were first sent to the Coromandel coast, were then extended to China, Hongkong, and the Mauritius and latterly to Malacca, France, and Belgium. The quality of the grain is excellent. Other objects of cultivation are cotton, sugar-cane, hemp, tobacco, and indigo, and the fertility of the district is manifested by the largeness of its crops. Agriculture however is little practised, the inhabitants being more addicted to hunting, fishing and trafficking. The principal article of manufacture and of export, next to grain is salt. The only other exports, the produce of the province, are sandoway tobacco leaves wax honey raw cotton, hides, horns, sugar cane and wood oils at silk fish, salweena, oil, clays, figs, cows, bullocks and yokes. The quantities exported of most of these commodities are trifling. The wood oil of Aracan is, as regards this country a novel article of commerce although long well known if roughness India. It is the production of a lofty tree (gums Dipterocarpus) which abounds in the country and is obtained by cutting a large aperture, 3 or 4 inches deep, in the tree, near the root. A fire is then kindled in the orifice, by which the sap-veins are stimulated, and on the oil begins to drop slowly into a hollow formed for its reception at the bottom of the aperture. Some European goods along with rice and other native products, are exported to Burma in return for silver copper lacquered ware, &c. The inhabitants are a large indigenous race, tall, intelligent, and have an independence of manner which strikingly contrasts with the obsequiousness of the Asiatic. They are far from being civilized, but few can read and write. Their language is the same as that of the Burmans, with a look on the Aracanese as the prime stock from which they themselves are descended. In religion they are Buddhists, and the priests employ themselves almost entirely in educating the young, the schools, of which there are two or three in every village, being open to all. They are of filthy habits, and use all kinds of animal and vegetable food their houses are usually made of bamboo covered with mats, and raised on piles about 4 ft. from the ground. Limestone, procured from the island of Cheduba, was formerly only employed in building temples, it is now for private buildings being forbidden Aracan was an independent kingdom till 1788 when it was overrun by the King of Ava who attached it to his dominions as a province. In 1825 it was conquered by the British. In 1836 by treaty it was ceded by Burmah to the E. India Company. In 1795 the population was estimated at upwards of 2 000 000. Since that time it has greatly decreased, but latterly has begun again to increase. Immediately after the British conquest it was reckoned at 100 000 or 120 000. In 1831 the pop. amounted to 173,228.—

(*Crawford's Embassy to Ava. Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc.* vol. I. viii. *National Mag.* Ritter's *Kirghizland*.)

ARACAN a tn. British India beyond the Ganges, prov. Arawac, of which it formerly was the capital situated on the river of the same name 50 m. from the sea about lat. 20° 45' N. lon. 98° 10' E. in a valley surrounded by coastal hills and intersected by streams or water-courses one of which divides the town into two. It was at one time a place of considerable importance having had a population of 50,000; but it is now so much reduced that in 1886 its population was estimated at from 8000 to 10,000. This decrease is to be accounted for by the unhealthiness of its situation, and the rise of Akrah (which see).

ARACATÍ or **ARACATÍ**—1 A river-port, Brazil prov. of, and about 65 m. S.E. from Ceará, r. bank, Rio Jaguaribe (river of omnes) 10 m. from the sea lat. 4° 31' S. lon. 37° 45' W. (s.) It consists principally of one long broad street with several minor ones branching to the S and contains a handsome townhall a prison three schools, and five churches. The houses are built of a framework made of the stems of the *Carnahuba* palm, filled up with brick and are generally two stories in height. The principal exports are cotton and indigo, nearly all brought from the interior. Of the former about 5000 bags, or 25,000 arrobas, of 32 lbs each, are exported annually, and of the latter 2000. With exception of one hill situated about 2 m. S.W. of the town, and a few sand-hills near the coast, the country around is extremely flat. In the rainy season, the river which runs close to the town often rises 12 ft. above its ordinary level. The bar at the mouth of the river which has a depth of 8 ft. at low water is narrow and dangerous owing to the sand banks on each side, on which the surf is very violent. The river without within the bar and forms rather a open bay but, from the uncertainty of its depth owing to its shifting sands cannot be depended on. Pop. about 4000.—2 A river Brazil prov. Ceará. It flows S. to N. and falls into the Atlantic by two mouths named Aracati Aqu and Aracati Mirim in lat. 5° 10' N. after a course of 120 m.

ARACENA a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of and 47 m. N. by E. from Huelva, in a valley and having four squares, and straight clean, and well paved streets two churches, four convents, three schools an hospital barracks public schoolhouse, and a police of old fortification. Manufactures—linen and oil but the chief occupations are agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 2500.

ARACLAHI a river Brazil prov. Minas Geraes. It rises in the Serra Embaraldia, N. of Villa-do-Principe, flows N.E. and falls into the Jaguaimbuim, in lat. 18° 4' S. 8 m. W. of Teocoyo, after a course of upwards of 200 m. It is tolerably deep, and might be rendered navigable for more than half of its course. In it are found clay-pits and other precious stones.

ARAD—1 A market, in Hungary on the Maros, 145 m. S.E. Pesth, and 77 m. N. Temeswar divided by the river into Old Arad (Old Arad) and New Arad (New Arad). The former is an open town cap. dist. of same name, not very well built but yet possessing some good houses. It is the seat of a Greek non-united bishop, and contains a Greek theological seminary a R. catholic gymnasium, and Wallachian normal school. Manufactures—linen and wool. It has an important fair, second only to the fairs of Pesth and Debreczen, and a considerable amount of trade is carried on in cattle, and in lumber grown in Szababrigas or Transylvania and floated down the Maros. N. of New Arad lies across the river from Old Arad in the Banat of Temeswar a bridge which connected the two was destroyed during the late revolution. New Arad is chiefly remarkable for its extensive fortress, one of the strongest in Austria, and used also as a prison for political offenders. The united pop. of Old and New Arad is 20,400 the former 18,400 of whom 6283 are R. catholics, 6386 non-united (Greek), 191 of the Reformed or Calvinistic church, and 725 Jews the latter 4000 chiefly Germans, who are the leading persons, and hold the official stations of the town.—The *Donator* which has an extent of about 1700 geo. sq. m. and a pop. of 251,600 is finely diversified with mountains and valleys the former containing marble quarries, and mines of copper and iron; and the latter producing in abundance wheat, maize, melons, and other fruits, flax, tobacco and excellent wine.

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—**ARAD**, bounds the above, is the name of four small places in Hungary not deserving a separate notice.—2, One of the Bahrein Islands (which see).

ARAFAT (Mount) or **JEBEL EL RAHMA** (the mountain of mercy) a granite hill Arabia 15 m. S.E. Mecca at the foot of a higher mountain, in a plain about 1½ m. in diameter surrounded by barren heights, but separated from them by a rocky valley. It is about 1 or 1½ m. in circuit. Its sides are sloping and its summit is nearly 800 ft. above the level of the plain with broad stone steps leading to the top. It is one of the principal objects of pilgrimage to Mahomedans, who affirm that it was the place where Adam first received his wife Eve, after they had been expelled from Paradise, and separated from each other 120 years. On the summit the place is shown where Mahomet used to take his station during the pilgrimage. The mountain not being large enough to accommodate all the devotees that go annually on pilgrimage to Mecca, the law declares that the plain in its immediate neighbourhood of the mountain may be regarded as comprised under the term Mount of Arafat. Burckhardt, who was present during the pilgrimage in July 1814 estimated the number present on the occasion at 70,000 with at least 40 different languages amongst them. The camp covered a space of between 2 and 4 m. long and from 1 to 2 m. broad containing 3000 tents, and from 20,000 to 25,000 camels. A sermon delivered by a priest, from a platform about the 50th step of the mountain constitutes the main ceremony of the pilgrimage, and entitles all who hear it to the same and privileges of a Hadj.

ARAGON a r. or stream in Aragon, rising in the Pyrenees, near Caucenne, prov. Huesca, on the borders of France. It flows S. for about 20 m. to Jaca, thence W. N.W. to Huesca, then S.W. through Navarra, and after a course of about 110 m. being augmented by the Agra and several other tributaries, it falls into the Ebro of which it is one of the most important affluents.

ARAGON or **ARAGONES** an anc. kingdom Spain bounded, N. by France, E. by Catalonia, S. by Valencia and New Castile, and W. by the Castles and Navarra length about 240 m. average breadth 90 m. area, 21,878 sq. m. It is now divided into the three provinces Huesca, Saragossa or Zaragoza, and Teruel. It forms a basin accompanied by mountains the Pyrenees, the crest of Monte Alcantra Molina, and Bona, while others from these chains traverse the interior in all directions. Several peaks of the Pyrenees rise upwards of 11,000 ft. above the sea, their tops are covered with perpetual snow. Their sides are clothed with forests of oak, beech and pine while lower downs are rich and extensive pastures with many beautiful and fertile valleys. The largest level tract is formed by the valley of the Ebro, which entering on the W. flows S.E. dividing the province into two nearly equal parts. The Guadalquivir the Xucar and the Tagus, have their sources in the extreme S. and the Aragon an affluent of the Ebro, on the N.W. of the kingdom. The climate is variable though generally healthy. On the mountains, and especially among the Pyrenees, it is extremely cold, becoming much warmer in the valleys near the Ebro and the Cinca. High and piercing winds from the N.W. and S.E. however frequently prevail those which come sweeping down from the hills of Montany being peculiarly piercing. The mountains and forests abound with game and the rivers with fish. The flora of Aragon is varied and extensive but, like that of the rest of Spain, little known. Its minerals are marble jasper red coal copper iron lead quicksilver cobalt, and alum. Fertile tracts are wholly stony and barren while others, though capable of cultivation are entirely neglected. Soil where proper means are employed, excellent crops are obtained, of grain and fruit, saffron, flax and hemp. Silk-worms are reared in considerable numbers. Manufactures—woollen cloth linen drapery cordage leather spirits, wine, oil and soles—most of which, with grain and other products of the soil, form articles of exportation. The commerce is limited the principal means of transport being by the Ebro, and the great canal of Aragon, which commencing near Tudela in Navarra, joins the Ebro 30 m. below Saragossa. It is 9 ft. deep, and 64 ft. broad at the surface. It was commenced in 1573, by Charles V. and, after having been abandoned for more than two centuries, was recommenced and finally completed towards the close of the 18th century.

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The Aragonese are hardy, active, but a little hard-headed but accordingly obstinate, hard-hearted, and prejudiced, lovers of self, and religious haters of foreigners, especially of the French. They have also a peculiar dress—knee breeches, broad aiken sashes, and broad brimmed slouched hats. The favorite national air and dances is the *polka Aragonese*, which is brisk and jerky but highly spirit-stirring to the native, on whom, when from Aragon, it acts like the jurek on the exiled Highlander or the *Ranz-des-Vaches* on the Swiss, creating an irresistible nostalgia, or homesickness. Aragon is thinly peopled the total population amounting to 847,105. (Madras Murray's Handbook, &c.)

ARACONA, a small town, Sicily, prov. and dist. of Girgenti from which it is distant 8 m. N. E. Its old castle contains a fine gallery of pictures and some interesting relics of its history. In the neighbourhood is the mud volcano of Macculina. The district grows great quantities of almonds. Pop. 6530.

ARAGUA, a valley and river, Venezuela, prov. Caracas. The valley lies S. of the mountain range which skirts the sea along the N. of prov. Caracas, and adjoins the lake of Tacarigua or Valencia, into which the river falls, after a N. W. course of about 30 m. The valley produces a great quantity of sugar, sugar-cane, European wheat, and abundant crops of tobacco. (Aspects of Nature, Abbot.)

ARAGUARI, a river, Brazil, prov. Para in Brazil in Guiana. It rises in the Serra de Tucuruquara in lat. 3° 52' S. W. 52° 3' W. and receives several small tributaries. It flows several small lakes, and falls into the Atlantic, 121° 50' W. opposite Ulu. A branch of it flows N. E. and falls into the sea N. of Ilha Coelho. Another branch flows N. E. and falls into the Ilha. Total course about 150 m.

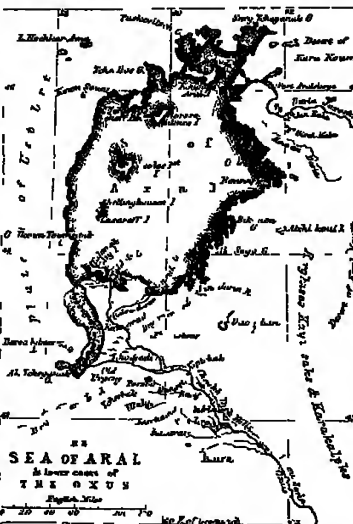
ARAGUAIA, a large river, Brazil, the principal affluent of the Ilha Tocantins which it joins at Ilha-Joko-da-da-Harra, about lat. 6° S. lon. 49° 30' W. It rises in the name of Copampio, in mountains of the same name about lat. 16° 30' S. lon. 53° W. and flows N. forming the boundary between the provinces of Goias and Mato Grosso as far as they are concerned, and bifurcates about lat. 12° 40' S., its arms uniting again about lat. 8° 30' S. and forming the island of Ilha da Barra or Ilha da Barra. It has numerous affluents on either side, the principal one being the Rio das Mortes, which it receives from the left, opposite the island of Ilha da Barra. The whole course of the Araguaia stretches over about 13 degrees of lat. 1° 11' of lon. but it is navigable for the vessels of the country. (The Geo. Imp. Brazil.)

ARAHAL, a village in Andalusia, prov. of Seville, 8 m. S. E. from Seville on an eminence, the summit of which forms an extensive flat. The houses are all constructed of the worst materials and it has two squares, three churches, the townhouses in which is a prison, a hermitage, a storehouse, a Latin school, seven other schools, philosophical society, hospital, and cemetery. Manufactures—felt hats, soap, gypsum earthenware, and a mill and wine. Fruits and other produce are exported and colonial produce imported. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and in rearing cattle. Pop. 6988.

ARALECH (Aralec) or ARASHKE the pleasure-garden (see Aralec) a town, Morocco, prov. Fez, on the steep S. point of Wad al-Aralec, or of the bay or winding river, lat. 32° 12' 45" N. lon. 6° 5' W. In 1765 the French entered the river with the intention of bombarding the town, but being induced by a fleet of the Moors to advance too far they were surrounded and destroyed. Al-Aralec had formerly a number of good houses, paved streets, several mosques, a bazaar with stone piazzas, and a fort with two batteries. Its large castle on the summit of the hill, the lofty towers of the mosque and the fortifications, still give it an imposing appearance when seen from the sea, but on a nearer approach the whole is found to be little more than a heap of ruins. The survivors are laid out in pleasure-gardens and orchards, from which the town received its name, but they are now neglected. The once flourishing commerce of the port is also gone. At the entrance of the river is a bar with 9 or 6 ft. water at low tide, with in which there is a good port about three quarters of a league by a quarter of a league with a depth of 24 ft. Pop. in 1830 and 1834, stated at 4000, but, in 1865, 2000 and said to be 1000 sold out, and 2500 Jews. (The Geo. Soc. vol. vi.)

ARAKAN, see ARACAN.
ARAKHOVA, a small town, N. Greece, 18 m. W. N. W. of Ivalia on a declivity of Mount Parnassus, in an extremely fertile district. Pop. 2000.

ARAL SHA, an extensive lake or inland sea, Independent Tartary, lat. 43° 42' 41" to 45° 44' 42" N. lon. 68° 18' 45" to 61° 46' 44" E. and next to the Caspian Sea, from which it is nearly 300 m. the largest lake of the E. hemisphere having a length N. E. to S. W. of 205 m. a central breadth of 162 m. and an area of 17,600 sq. m. Its water is salt.



though not unpleasantly so, may be used for millary purposes and is freely drunk by horses. It regularly freezes in the N. in other directions the ice is seen covering the shores as far as the eye can reach and probably therefore, may in very severe winters, extend over the whole expanse. Towards the S. the sea narrows, and finally becomes divided into two very unequal portions by the island of Kug-Aral which stretches across it W. to E. for about 25 m. leaving between it and the mainland only a very narrow channel to the W. and a passage of about 17 m. wide to the E. The portion of the sea N. of the island has an area of about 1600 sq. m. and is called the Little Sea or Little Sea. In contradistinction to the main expanse which is called the Ulu-Dzung or Great Sea, and is ten times larger than the other portion having an area of 16,000 sq. m. The Little Sea is of very irregular shape and divides into two great arms which penetrate far inland the one N. E. forming the bay of Kary-Tashaganak and the other N. W. forming the different bays of Perovskiy, Paskovitch, Dakhadil, and containing several islands. The bottom of the Little Sea is muddy and the depth in many parts exceeds 12 fathoms the coast, which is deeply indented presenting many peninsulas and headlands, in some parts low and sandy but generally consists of hills varying from 100 to 800 ft. in height, and chiefly composed of clay and salt. The Ulu-Dzung or Great Sea is of an irregularly circular form, having nearly the same length and breadth. Among its peculiar features are the tremendous number of low and sandy islets which line its E. and the islands, in much smaller number but of far larger dimensions, which lie at some dis-

ing into each other by the interposition of a wide, level upland valley. The summit of the Great Ararat lies in lat. $39^{\circ} 43' N$; lon. $43^{\circ} 38' E$, and is 17,323 ft. above the sea level, and 14,830 ft. above the plain of the Aras. The N.E. slope of the mountain is about 14 m. in length and the S.W. about 30 m. On the former visible even from Erzurum, 58 m. distant, is a deep, gloomy crater-like chasm. The mountain is covered with perpetual snow and ice, for about 8 m. from its summit downward in an oblique direction. On the entire N. half from about 14,000 ft. above the sea, it shoots up in one right crest to its summit, and then stretches downward on its S. side to a level not quite so low forming what is called the Silver Crest of Ararat. Little Ararat rises 13,033 ft. above the sea level, and 10,140 ft. above the plain of the Aras and is free from snow in September and October. Its declivities are greater and steeper than those of the Great Ararat; and its almost conical form is marked with several delicate furrows, that radiate downwards from its summit. The top of the Great Ararat was first reached October 9 1829 by Professor Parrot, who reports it to be a gently vaulted, nearly coniform surface, of about 300 paces in circuit, which at the margin sloped off precipitously on every side, but particularly towards the S.E. and N.E. Formed of eternal ice, without rock or stone to interrupt its continuity. It was the entire alvery head of Old Ararat. Towards the E. this summit is connected by means of a flat-topped depression with a lower summit, distant 527 yards and, in like manner covered with ice. After remaining on the summit three-quarters of an hour determining the height, and making various observations, Parrot descended to the monastery of St. James the third day after he left it. The observations of Parrot have been in every respect confirmed by another Russian traveller named Abich, who reached the

summit of the Great Ararat without difficulty July 23, 1845. He, with six others, remained an hour on the top, without experiencing any inconvenience from cold, so much did his Parrot and his companions. Abich, previous to making the ascent, had his tent for some time pitched on the upper slope of the mountain, in the valley between the two peaks, nearly 9000 ft. above the sea. He reports the important fact, that from this point the ascent can with facility be accomplished, few obstructions interfering with the progress of the traveller compared with those met with on the ascent from the monastery of St. James. It would appear even that the ascent of Mount Ararat is easier than that of Mont Blanc: for the height of the latter above the valley of Chamouni, is 12,000 ft. while that of the former above the point where Abich pitched his tent, cannot be above 9000 ft. and the limit of perpetual snow is lower on the Ararat than on the Armenian mountain. The season most suitable for the ascent is the end of July or beginning of August, when the summer attains its greatest heat, and when there is usually a period of atmosphere quiet, accompanied by a clear unclouded sky. So soon, however as the first days in the earlier part of August are over the atmospheric war commences in the higher regions of the air the strife being hottest between the two great peaks. Then there is no certainty of fine weather: for sudden thunderstorms, always on the higher parts of the mountains accompanied by hail and snow endanger the life of the traveller. This continual elemental strife has left, on the summit of the Little Ararat, an enduring memorial of its rigour in the lightning-tubes with which the rocks are bored. These tubes are covered with a greenish glass, which was formerly supposed to be obsidian. So numerous are they on the highest peaks, that they impart to the rock the appearance of worm-bored wood.



ARARAT FROM THE PLAIN OF ERZURUM. From Painting by J. Balthus From St.

Wholly isolated on the N., S. and E. sides, this enormous mass shoots up abruptly from the plain on which it stands, in stupendous grandeur to the eye exceeding in height the peaks both of the Himalaya and the Andes. The N.W. slope of this mountain is partially connected with a chain which, running W. into Turkish Armenia, borders the entire E. bank of the Aras in W. end, wheeling round the head waters of that river touches Erzurum, and gives to the E. bank a mountain-barrier similar to that which exists on the right. All travellers attest the volcanic nature of the Ararat mountains as evidenced by the stones found on all their slopes, undoubtedly the products of a crater. They are composed chiefly of trachytic porphyry and on them pyrites and various descriptions of lava have been met with (Parrot, p. 198). Reliquies attest that he saw the Great Ararat send forth smoke and flames for three days, in 1785, but this is believed to be one of the many rumours which that traveller has related. No such occurrence was remembered, in 1845, by individuals resident on the mountain at the period indicated, and no eruption is found recorded in the chronicles of the monastery of

Echmiadzin, though they extend back over a period of 800 years. All doubt as to the volcanic nature of the two Ararats was put to rest on July 2 1840 when an eruption took place from the head of the great chasm, which destroyed the monastery and chapel of St. James the village of Arguri and their inmates (see Ararat). Dr. Wagner an enterprising German traveller and naturalist, who visited the spot in 1845 gives in substance the following account of that event, as related by Bahadur Chotchaloff, brother to Stephan Agn, village elder of Arguri, honourably mentioned both by Parrot and Debole, and confirmed by other two eye-witnesses.—On July 2 1840, half an hour before sunset, the atmosphere clear the inhabitants of Armenia were frightened by a thundering noise, that rolled loudest and most furiously in the vicinity of the Great Ararat. During an undulating motion of the earth lasting about two seconds, which rolled from the mountain E. and N.E., and wrought great destruction in the districts of Sharur and Nakhichevan, a rent was formed in the end of the great chasm, about 5 m. above Arguri, out of which rose gas and vapour hurling with immense force stones and earth

over the slope of the mountain down into the plain. The vapour rose very quickly higher than the summit of Ararat, and seems to have been wholly of aqueous composition; for in the same night a heavy rain fell in the vicinity of the mountain—an unusual occurrence in this country during summer. The vapour at first was of various colours in which blue and red prevailed. Whether flames burst forth could not be ascertained, but the pillars of vapour or smoke had a red tint, which, had the eruption taken place during the night, might possibly have exhibited flames. The blue and red tint of the vapour soon became dark black, and immediately the air was filled with a very disagreeable smell of sulphur. While the mountain continued to heave, and the earth to shake, with the accompanying thunder along with the subterranean cracking and growling might be heard the whist, as of bombs, caused by the force with which stones and large masses of rock, some upwards of 50 tons weight, were hurled through the air. Likewise, the shock of the stones as they met in the air in their flight, could be distinguished from the thundering noise heaving from the interior of the mountain. Where these large stones fell, there in general they lay for in consequence of the gentle declivity of the ground at the foot of the mountain, to roll far was impossible. The eruption continued a full hour. When the vapour had cleared away and the shower of stones and mud had ceased, the rich village of Argut, the monastery and chapel of St. James, were not to be seen. All along with their inmates, were buried under the mass of stones and mud that had been ejected. The earthquake which accompanied the eruption destroyed 8000 houses in the neighbouring districts of Nakhichevan, Shurur and Ardubad. Four days after a second catastrophe occurred, which speed still further the work of destruction at the foot of the mountain. After the rent in the chasm whence issued the vapour and stones, had closed, there remained in the same place a deep basin filled with water by the melting of the snow by the rain, and by a sequester from above, so as to form a small lake. The mountains and clay, which formed a rim, and surrounded the lake like the edge of a crater, were torn by the weight of water and poured down the declivity of the mountain with irresistible force a stream of thick mud, which spread into the plain, and partly stopped up the bed and altered the course of the small river Karasu. A part of the gardens of Argut that had escaped the eruption, were destroyed by this stream of mud, which carried trees, rocks and the bodies of the inhabitants of the village, down into the plain, and to the bed of the Karasu. This stream of mud was three times repeated and was accompanied by subterranean noises.

A document, purporting to be an account of this remarkable occurrence, was drawn up by a Russian officer, Major Wokobolnikoff, who, however did not approach the mountain nearer than Erivan, where he obtained his information solely from inhabitants of that town, who had visited the place after the eruption. He narrates, that the mass which covered up St. James's monastery and Argut was loosened by the earth quake from the highest regions of the mountain. This version document, preserved in the town archives of Tiflis gave rise to the erroneous report that a part of Ararat had fallen and that the snowy summit had considerably sunk, which story Dr. Wagner distinctly contradicted, not only from very perfect evidence derived from a minute investigation of the locality but also from the concurrent testimony of numerous individuals who had spent their whole life on Ararat, and in its vicinity. Another fable, which has gained some currency is that this mountain forms a landmark for the navigation of the Caspian Sea, to which a sufficient indication is furnished by the fact, that the nearest point of the Caspian is about 260 m distant. There are several glaciers on the Great Ararat, from one of which flowed the stream that passed through the village of Argut; the lowest begin about 10 000 ft. above the sea level.

The farms of Ararat is very poor, the only mammal, according to Wagner being the common hare—rather agile prey for the tiger. Tournefort avers that he saw, and even when caught, collected to form but a scanty repast for such an animal. Birds are tolerably numerous till about half way up the great chasm, beyond which they do not ascend. The most celebrated is the rose-staffing (*Sturnus roseus*) famed as a house-sparrow. Insects are numerous, among which, so

penuliar may be noted the curiously-formed coleopter, Calliostoma Araratensis. One reason for the small number of the mammals is, doubtless, the want of water on the mountain, which at the same time causes a scant vegetation. Still, many forms of plants are to be met with. The Great Ararat, on its N side at all events, has no trees. But on the Little Ararat, the birches form quite a forest, due no doubt to the greater moistness of the soil. In autumn, yellow ashles, white scabious, and different kinds of compositae, chiefly of red tints are prominent. A few specimens of *Juniperus oxycedrus* and *Conium maculatum* are to be seen. The Alpine vegetation is the same as on the Caucasus; and the most frequently to be met with are *Aster alpinus* and *poliobolus*, *Chrysanthemum saxifraga*, *Pyrethrum caucasicum*, and *Candollea poliochorda*.

That Noah's ark rested on the top of Mount Ararat is not to be credited, the difficulty of the descent, and the low temperature of the atmosphere, which must have killed many of the animals alike preclude the supposition, and moreover Scripture does not say it rested on the top, but merely on the mountains of Ararat. If this be the mountain then referred to, which is somewhat doubtful seeing that the olive does not grow near it, the ark must have rested on one of its lower slopes.

The name Ararat is said to be derived from Aral a king who lived 1750 years B.C. He fell in battle on an Armenian plain which was hence called Aral-Arat—the fall of Aral. Before him reigned Assanis the sixth son of Japhet, who called the country Armenia, hence the name Ararat, by which alone Armenians in the present day know the mountain. By the Turks and Persians it is called Agradagh. The third syllable *agh*, means mountain, but philologists are not agreed on the signification of *Ar*.—[Parrot's Journey to Ararat, Wagner's Reise nach dem Ararat, Dubois, Voyage autour du Caucase, Die Bestimmung des Ararat, aus July 20 1845 durch H. Abich, St. Petersburg, 1849.]

ARARATMA a salt-water lake, Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, length, E. to W. 2½ m. greatest width, 1½ m. It communicates with the ocean which it lies parallel to, from which it is separated by a strip of land about 4 m. broad and has a depth, according to the state of the tide, of from 26 to 80 ft. It receives the waters of several streams. At its E. extremity is the town of Cabo Frio, whence the sugar cane, millet, French beans and coffee produced plentifully on its banks and brought chiefly from the small ports of Capote-Mor and Matareua, are transhipped to Rio de Janeiro.—[Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.]

ARARITE (Santal) an elevated table-land, Brazil, between 4 and 6 m. S.W. the top of Crato or Crato, is about lat. 6° 30' S. lon. 38° 30' W. It forms a semicircle round the undulatory plain on which Crato is situated, and is the source of a great many fruitful streams. In some places the ascent is steep and rugged. In the serras de Araripé, George Gardner Esq. late superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Cayman, found the chalk formation which, it was previously believed, did not exist in any part of the continent of S. America.

ARAS (anc. Araxes), a large river, W. Asia. It rises in Mount Ban-Ghul, about 10 m. S.E. Erzerum in Turkish Armenia lat. 39° 47' N. lon. 41° 40' E. Its course is E.N.E. for 150 m., when it enters Russian Armenia, and descends to the S.E. round the base of Mount Ararat, turns again N.E. about lat. 37° N. and continues in that direction till its junction with the Kure at Javal or Djavat in lat. 39° 54' N. lon. 43° 30' E. after a course of about 500 m. It is a rapid dirty river, and opposite Mount Ararat is described as having high steep banks and a bed of clay-slate filled with limestone shingle. From the steepness of its banks its water cannot be used for the purpose of irrigation, which the country round Mount Ararat stands greatly in need of, the whole plan of the Aras being here nearly destitute of vegetation. In some parts, however a hard kind of grass (*Deschampsia leucodes*) occurs, on which large quantities of a species of the colonial insect are found. There is a ford possible all the year at Yedn Balook, near lon. 43° E., where the bed is from 3 to 4 m. across. It was known to Herodotus under the name of Araxes, but this must not be confounded with the Araxes of Xenophon, which is the Chaboras of Strabo, and an affluent of the Euphrates.—[London Geo. Jour. Parrot's Journey to Ararat.]

ARARAIG a vil and dist. floodland co. Javerana, W coast; the name also of a promontory in the district, lying between two inlets of the sea. Loch Nannagh on the S. and Loch na Gaid on the N. In the village there is a most S. catholic chapel. Steamers call regularly of this place.

ARATICA or **CAZARUNA** an isl. S Pacific, one of the Papeete group or Tahiti Islands, about 810 m. N. E. by E. from Tahiti, W. point lat. 16° 28' N; lon. 145° 38' W (N).

ARAU *See* **ARAUCO**

ARAUCANIA, an independent territory S. part of Chili, between lat. 37° 29' and 40° 18' S., having the Andes on the E. and the Pacific on the W. Its S. and N. boundaries, however, not being precisely known, are somewhat differently stated by different authorities. Its entire length taking the limits above assigned to it, is about 900 m. Its breadth from 90 to 180. As it differs little in its physical features, climate, or productions, from other parts of Chili (which end, this article will be limited to an account of its inhabitants, who, though greatly overrated by the Spanish writers, form one of the most remarkable perhaps, of all the uncivilized or semi-barbarous races. With some of the vices common to all savage nations, the Araucanians possess many noble qualities. They are generous and humane towards the vanquished, courteous, hospitable, benevolent, and grateful, enthusiastic lovers of liberty and ever ready to sacrifice their lives in the service of their country the independence of which they have successfully maintained for centuries by their indomitable courage, and singular aptitude for war. Boasting the evils of which gold is the cause, the Araucanians, after they had expelled the Spaniards from their country by force of arms, closed their mines, avowing the most profound contempt for that precious metal as the source of misfortune, cruelty, mutual enmities, and degrading servitude. They are highly susceptible of mental culture, but despise the rudiments of civilization all of those who have been educated in the Spanish colonies having embraced the first opportunity of resuming the habits and habits of their nation. They cultivate poetry and rhetoric, and are so desirous of excellence in the latter art that their boys are brought to their public assemblies to hear speeches, and to learn to speak in public. Their style of oratory as might be expected in a people of a semi-barbarous people, is highly figurative and allegorical in imagery and sentiment, and lively bold and original. This remarkable race are of ordinary stature, but muscular robust, and well-proportioned. Their complexion is of a clear reddish brown, face round, eyes animated and expressive, mouth handsome teeth even and white, with little or no beard, all traces of which when such appear are carefully removed, although the hair of the head is unobscuredly cultivated. Possessed of great strength of constitution, neither the symptoms of decay nor the infirmities of age appear until they are far advanced in life. Their sight, teeth and memory remaining unimpaired till the latest period of their existence. Their most prominent vices are drunkenness, debauchery and presumption.

The Araucanians have divided their country into four territories or districts, corresponding to the natural divisions of the country namely the maritime country the plain country the foot of the cordilleras and the Andes. Each of these is governed by a *mapu* or territorial independent of each other in the civil administration of their respective territories, but confederated for the general good of the whole country. Each *mapu* is divided into nine provinces, commanded by *apudencas* and these, again into nine districts, presided over by *chacans* or *prefects*, who are subject to the *fermes*. All these offices are hereditary in the male line, and the limits of their authority carefully defined. The criminal jurisdiction is very imperfect, and not at all in accordance with the general intelligence of the people. Justice, when administered at all, is administered in a tumultuous and irregular manner, but is often left to the caprice of individuals, whence arise intolerable feuds, and mutual incursions on each other's possessions, attended by great destruction of property but without effusion of blood, as, though a warlike and violent people, they rarely employ arms in their private quarrels. The military government is more rational and better systematized than the civil. They maintain no standing army; but, as every Araucanian is born a soldier, no sooner is war proclaimed than all offer their services, and thus a force of 5000 or 6000 men is quickly in the field. Their army

consists of infantry and horse (the former variously armed with muskets, clubs, pikes, bows and arrows, and darts the latter with swords and lances). Their system of fighting is to close with the enemy as soon as they can, which they do with tremendous shouts and yells, and with a fierceness and ferocity which no ordinary resolution can withstand. The army is led by a commander-in-chief appointed by a grand or general council who selects his subalterns and is implicitly obeyed by all ranks.

The Araucanians have little commerce of any kind and all their transactions are conducted by barter. The articles which they usually give in exchange for goods are horses and horned cattle. In these dealings they always act with perfect good faith. When a trader from Spanish Chili comes amongst them the Araucanians take what he wants without being required to give at the time the equivalent agreed upon. Sometime afterwards, the trader having visited all the huts dispersed over the part of the country he is in, intimates that he is about to return, when no one fails to bring to the place appointed generally the cottage of the chief, whatever he had bargained to give in exchange for the goods he had taken which consist generally of edge tools, tins, and wine.

Polynesian features amongst the Araucanians, and ethnicity is considered incongruous. Their external ornaments have little formality consisting in little more than carrying off the hair by pretended violence. The women pay great attention to cleanliness in their houses, which are swept several times a day and all their utensils carefully washed immediately after being used. They are equally cleanly in their persons, so are also the men, and all are partial to frequent bathing. Their dress is made of wool. That of the men consists of a shirt, a vest, a pair of short close breeches, and a cloak called a poncho, the whole of a greenish blue, the favorite color of the nation. In the case of the upper classes, however, the poncho is of various colours. On their heads they wear a bandage of embroidered wool which, on going to war is ornamented with a number of beautiful plumes. The common people go barefooted, persons of rank wear wooden boots of various colours, and leather sandals. The women are modestly and simply attired. Their dress consists of a tunic, a girdle, and a shawl or mantle on front with two long sleeves. They divide their hair into tresses, which flow gracefully over the shoulders. The Araucanians subsist chiefly on grain, pulses, and potatoes, of the last of which they have cultivated a great variety from time immemorial. They eat but little fish or flesh. Their usual drinks consist of various kinds of beer or cider. They use also great quantities of wine, of which they are extremely fond, but having paid no attention to the raising of vines, they are obliged to purchase it from the Spaniards. Their religion is simple. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, whom they believe to be attended by some inferior deities, who execute his behests. They believe also in the immortality of the soul, but have some absurd notions regarding the future state. It is somewhat remarkable, however that they have among them a tradition of a great deluge, in which only a few persons were saved, who took refuge upon a high mountain called *Thagheg* (the thundering) which had three points, and still, whenever a violent earthquake occurs, they fly to the mountain in their thousands and will again remain and overwhelm the world. Their funeral ceremonies, which are both numerous and complicated, are striking manifestations of the absurdities in which they believe. Araucania is the subject of a laudatory epic poem by Don Alvaro de Ercilla, a Spanish poet of the 16th century entitled *Araucana*. It comprises 87 cantos or 42 000 verses and, though not wanting in lofty feeling, is so destitute of animation and of all poetic enthusiasm, and so overloaded with proper names, as to have been likened to a newspaper in rhyme. The pop. of Araucania has been estimated at 100,000.

ARAUCO a vil Araucania, near the mouth of the Trepal, at the head of a bay 80 m. S. Comoplen. It is about 300 yards square enclosed by a wall 12 ft. high, and guarded by towers at two of the angles and consists of about 50 or 60 houses, arranged in rows.

ARAURE, a city Venezuela, pleasantly situated, 1 bank, Acarigua, an affluent of the Portuguesa, 90 m. N. E. Truxillo lat. 9° 17' N. lon. 68° 38' W. The streets are straight, and the houses well built. It contains a handsome square, and church. It is esp. of a well watered, fertile district, which

yield cotton and coffee, and *Asperatus* numerous herds of cattle. Pop. 10,900

ARAVULLI MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains which traverses the territory of Rajpootana, N.W. India, from S.E. to N.W. extending from lat. 24° 0' to 28° 0' N. or about 900 m. It nowhere attains any great elevation, the highest summit not exceeding 5000 ft. above the level of the sea, but its declivities, especially those to the W. are so steep, that it is nearly inaccessible. The range is composed of rocks of primitive formation, granite, quartz, compact dark-blue slate, gneiss, and sienite. Several kinds of valuable stones are found here, including garnets, rock-crystal, and an inferior sort of emerald. The southern extremity of the chain is united to the Vindhya by a hilly and broken country.

ARAWA (Ez.) a tn. Sahara, territory of Zawi, 125 m. N. Timbuctoo lat. 18° 55' N. lon. 8° 0' W. Forty m. S. from this town is the spot on which Major Laing was murdered, in 1826, on his return from Timbuctoo.

ARAXAS, a tn. Brazil formerly in prov. Goyas but by decree of April 4, 1816, transferred to prov. Minas Geraes. It lies W. of the Matto Grosso Mountains, 220 m. S.E. Goyas, and about 240 m. N.W. Villa Rica lat. 19° 0' S. lon. 48° 30' W. It has a church, townhouse, and prison. The district attached to it has mineral springs in three different localities; and abounds in the pastures on which numerous cattle are reared and land fitted for growing cotton, which is cultivated to some extent. The inhabitants manufacture cotton cloth and dispose of it in the trading towns of Minas Geraes. Pop. of tn and dist. the latter extensive 5000.—(*Dict. Geo. Imp. Brazil*.)

ARAXES, see *Aras*.

ARBEH, an isl. in the Adriatic Gulf of Quarnero, belonging to Austria, 113 m. in length; and, at the broadest part, about the centre, 4 m. across. Some parts of it are mountainous and uninhabited; but it contains several extensive and fertile valleys, which produce corn, olives, wine, and figs, and afford good pasturage for sheep and cattle. Its chief exports are sheep, linen, horses, hides, wool, fish, and wine. The principal town is on the S.W. side of the island; it is built on a hill and contains a cathedral and collegiate church. Pop. between 4000 and 5000.

ARBEH, *Arar*, or *Arar* (anc. *Arabe*) a tn. Asiatic Turkey in a fertile plain, r. bank, Little Zab, 56 m. S.E. Mosul. It derives its chief interest from the celebrated battle of Arabe, in which Alexander the Great defeated Darius, and decided the fate of Persia, B.C. 331. It subsequently formed part of the dominions of a family of Persians or Arabic princes and is now the capital of a sanjak in the Turkish pachalik of Bagdad. It was at one time a large and important city defended by a strong fortress built upon a conical hill and capable of containing a large garrison. The town stands on a large mound 60 or 70 ft. high 900 ft. long and 600 wide. It is enclosed by a brick wall with bastions, and contains three large mosques, and two lazarets. At the foot of the mound is another town surrounded by a mud wall, and nearly ruined and deserted. Pop. 6000.—(*Royal Geo. Jour.* vol. viii.)

ARBIL, see *Amur*.

ARBILLOT a par. Scotland, co. Forfar 5050 ac. contains a mineral spring held in regalia. Pop. 990

ARBOE a par. Ireland co. Londonderry and Tyrone 2504 ac. contains an ancient abbey and ornamented stone cross. Pop. 6773.

ARBOGA, a small tn. Sweden, 124 of, and 80 m. S.W. Westerås beautifully situated on the navigable river Arboga, by which it is intersected and near the Arboga Canal which unites the river with Lake Hälmar. It has two churches and a small library, mineral springs, iron-works, a house-building, and some coasting trade. It is one of the oldest towns in Sweden in its vicinity many antiquities are found and within its walls the Diet frequently sat. Pop. 3018.—(*Pomer. Handbuch für Schweden* Skildberg, *Beckerfing* *Archiv für Kunde der Naturg.*)

ARBOIS (anc. *Arboisium*) a tn. France, dep. Jura (Franche-Comté) 45 m. S.E. Dijon. The hills around form the sides of a cup, in the centre of which the town is situated. The lower slopes of the hills are covered with gardens, the higher with vineyards, from which wines of great celebrity

are obtained. These wines are generally white, and are made from white grapes. They are all good and are sent far and wide but those in one surpassing all the rest, called *vin de grise* (front wine) because always made late in autumn, after the first frosts of winter. The manufactures are chiefly leather and paper. There are here several sawmills driven by water and part of the ground is laid out in nurseries. In the neighbourhood is a good vein of nitre. Pop. 6780

ARBOLZAR, or *ARBOLZ*, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 41 m. N.W. from Almería, near the r. bank of the Almanzora, on a declivity 20 m. from the sea. Its streets are rough and steep. It has a square, a church, town and court-house, prison, two schools, and a public storehouse. Manufactures:—silk, fine soap, gypsum, linen, counterpane, and horse-clothes. It exports fruit, horses, and eggs, and imports oil. Pop. 2375.

ARBOLLETES, a small seaport on New Granada, on the Gulf of Darien lat. 8° 55' N. lon. 78° 25' W. It is described by Alonzo as a rocca at once beautiful, capacious, and quiet; covered with trees, sheltered from every wind and irrigated with a small river of delicious water.

ARBON (anc. *Arbor Fusa*) a small tn. Switzerland cant. Thurgau, cap. circle of same name, N.W. shore, Lake Constance, 7 m. N.W. St. Gall chiefly remarkable as the site of a Roman fortress, and of the ancient castle of the bishops of Constance. It has potteryworks, dyeworks, cotton and silk manufactures and a small port upon the lake. Flax, vines and fruit trees are cultivated in its neighbourhood, which is picturesque. Pop. of tn and par. composed almost equally of Protestants and Catholics 1130

ARBORFIELD, a par. England co. Berks, S.W. Wokingham area 1466 ac. Pop. 318

ARBROATH, formerly *ARMARNOCK* a seaport and manufacturing tn. Scotland co. Forfar or Angus at the mouth of a small stream called the Brothock, whence the name of the town, the prefix, *Aber* (Gaelic) designating the mouth of a river or its point of junction with the sea lat. 56° 53' 42" N. lon. 2° 30' W. (a.) 15.16 m. N.E. Dundee on the Dundee and Arbroath line of railway now connected with the railways to the N. and S. of Scotland. It consists of one spacious street, thence half a mile in length, running N. to S. and a number of smaller intersecting each other all well lighted with gas. Many of the shops are handsomely fitted up and well stocked. The houses are generally well built, and the whole town has a cleanly and prosperous appearance, but is indifferently supplied with water. It contains several respectable modern public buildings, including a neat and tasteful tower called the Royal Tower for communication with the celebrated Ball Rock lighthouse (see *LIST* *ROCK*) about 13 m. distant. The places of worship are the parish church, with an elegant spire, three Free churches, three United Presbyterian churches, an original Secedon Episcopalian (Scottish) N. catholic, Wesleyan Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist. There are public reading rooms in the town, with a well-supported public library and several excellent scientific, educational, and charitable institutions. The principal manufactures are yarn, spun from flax and hemp, canvas brown and bleached linen, leather castles and bonnet-duct. There are 16 spinning-mills, most of them very extensive, and four power-loom factories. The leather manufactures are very important and shipbuilding is likewise carried on to a considerable extent. Arbroath is a free port, and owns about 18,000 tons of shipping being an increase of 5000 tons since 1841.

A new harbour has been erected and completed within the last eight years. It consists of a basin 124 yards long, by 80 broad. At the entrance, which is at the S.W. corner, there are 16 ft. water at spring tides, and 9 or 10 at neap tides. Though small, it is secure, but of rather difficult access. A small light, of red colour is shown on the N. pier head, on the seaward side on entering the harbour. It is lighted by the pilot only when vessels are in the bay in order to show the proper time of the tide for them to enter and commonly visible 3 or 2 m. off when the weather is clear. The roadstead has nearly a mile off the town, and has from 9 to 10 fathoms water. The total revenue of the harbour in 1849 was £2350. The exports are trifling compared to the imports, the latter of which consist chiefly of flax, from the Baltic and other places, not ashes, yitrol and manganese, for the bleaching-works and

spoke from Keweenaw and Frith of Fort. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered the port in the year ending December 1847 was 735, ton. 48,574 cleared 341 ton. 15,990. The town owes its rise, if not its origin, to an important monastic institution founded there in 1178 by William the Lion, who was subsequently interred within its precincts. It is now in ruins, having been destroyed at the Reformation, but some imposing and interesting fragments still remain to attest its former grandeur. Archbishop Anders with Breckin, Berrie, Parker and Monro, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Here, as at many other places on the E. coast of Scotland, the sea has largely encroached on the land, many gardens and houses having been carried away by it since the commencement of the present century. Pop. of par 10 080 of its 8302. (Correspondent in Arbus.)

ARBUS, a to. 1st Berdina, 34 m. N.W. Cagliari. In the vicinity are lead and silver mines, in which most of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 2000.

ARBUOTHOT a par Scotland, co. A. near 9438 ac Pop. 1002.

ARBU (see, Chocoma).—1. A river France, which rises at lat. 45° 29' N. lon. 5° 46' E., on the confines of dep. Yver and Bouches-du-Rhône. After a W course of 85 m. passing not far from Aix, it falls into the Lake of Berre, near the town of this name. The ruins of a Roman aqueduct, from the Arc to the town of Astruc, still exist at a place called Cap d'Arc.—2. A river Berdina, Berre, Bay of along at the foot of Mount Iseran, in lat. 45° 25' N.; lon. 7° 6' E. thence flowing S.W. to St. Michel thence N.W. to Agueville, 4 m. below which, after a course of about 70 m., it joins the Isère.

ARBUCHON a bay France, S.W. of dep. Gironde, with a coast line of about 30 m. in extent. At Cape Furet, near the N. entrance of the bay is a lighthouse 150 ft. above the sea level, and visible 14 m. off. The fishing in the bay is good, and fishermen are employed to the inhabitants of the numerous villages which lie along its shore. The largest of these is Pétit-de-Buch, to which great additional importance has recently been given by the construction of a railway between it and Bordeaux. The harbour of Arbuschon is much frequented, particularly by foreign vessels which there take in cargoes of resin and pitch which the neighbouring districts furnish in large abundance.

ARCAIDIA a nome or prov. Greece, of irregular form in the middle of the Morea bounded, N. by the nome of Attica and part of Argolis, E. by Argolis and the Gulf of Neapolis, S. by Laconia, and W. by Messinia and Attica; lat. 37° 14' N. lon. 21° 42' E. (a). It is divided into the eparchies or dioceses, named, respectively Gortyna, Mantinea, and Karyenia and is mountainous, intersected by narrow valleys, which are frequently flooded so as to form small lakes and unproductive marshes. Much of the province is a table-land, which in March, is frequently covered with snow. Arcadia is well watered and produces in abundance, oak, pine, and chestnut trees, and yields excellent pasture for the numerous flocks, the breeding of which forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants now as in ancient times. Its capital is Tripolizza.—ARCAIDIA is also the name of a division of Ancient Greece, of some what more comprehensive limits than the modern nome.

ARCAIDIA (Gulf of) Greece, Morea, W. coast. It is shallow and open, has Cape Katoia on the N. and Cape Katoia on the S. distant from each other 65 m.

ARCAIDIA (Gulf of) (Sav.).—1. A to. Naples, prov. Benevento, 10 m. W. Turin, having two churches, a monastery and 8800 inhabitants.—2. A vil. Papal States, delegation Forlì, 7 m. W. by N. Rimini, the birthplace of Clement XIV.

ARCAN.—1. A group of small islets or rocks in the Gulf of Mexico lat. 20° 12' 36" N. lon. 91° 59' 15" W. (a) about 100 m. W. the peninsula of Yucatan.—3. A small isl. at the mouth of the Rio Grande, Sonora, Mex. W. Africa lat. 11° 40' N. lon. 12° 38' W. and nearly in the centre of the river about 5 or 6 m. distant from either shore.

ARCE, a small to. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. of, and 11 m. S.W. from Nola, cap. com. on a high hill. It has a collegiate and two other churches. Pop. 4540.

ARCHANGEL, or ALEXANDROVSK, a gov. Russia in Europe, extending from the Ural Mountains on the E. to Finland on the W. comprising Russian Lapland a distance of about 260 m. and from Vologda and Olonets on the S. to the

Arctic Ocean, about 400 m. It is thus, including the White Sea, which occupies a large space nearly in its centre, about 400 m. longer than Great Britain, and more than twice its width, except where the latter is broadest. It comprises, besides, the large island of Nova Zembla, 630 m. long, by 160 m. wide, and several others in the Arctic Sea. Its most N. limit is about lat. 66° E. and its most W. 59° 54' E.; its most E. point is in lat. 61° 10' N. and its most N. the extreme point of Nova Zembla, in lat. 70° N. The entire province is nearly one continuous flat, and nearly all, an unvaried scene of desolation and sterility especially in the N. parts, where the ground remains frozen for nine months in the year. Nor are the S. portions much more inviting. Here mangrove pastures, marshes, swamps, and extensive forests, occupy nearly all the surface, leaving but little for cultivation. Almost the only crops raised are hemp, flax, and some rye, neither the climate nor soil admitting of the cultivation of oats or wheat. The climate is excessively cold in winter, and oppressively hot in summer with sudden transitions from the two extremes. The small quantity of grain produced being inadequate to the support of the inhabitants, they are compelled to mix their grain with man, scrappings of the bark of the pine, and spruce roots, and of this compound to make their bread. In the N. parts they cannot command even this miserable substitute for the staff of life, but must be content with dried fish. On some parts of the banks of the Dwina, where the pasture is a little more luxuriant than in most other places, some cattle are reared, and their hides sent to St. Petersburg where this particular kind of wool is much esteemed. The whole live stock of the country has been estimated at 35 000 horses, 90 000 horned cattle, 100 000 sheep, and 450 000 rein-deer—the domestic animal of these regions. The timber of the forests is valuable, and forms the principal wealth of the government. Game abounds, and the lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish. Gold is found in this country particularly in the district of Kola; and in those of Kone and Finska Lapland and saline springs occur, the latter producing annually about 2714 tons of salt. Amber and the pearl oyster are met with on the shores. The industrial occupations of the thin and widely-scattered population comprise the weaving of coarse linen, manufacturing cordage, fishing, hunting, shipbuilding, preparing tar, charcoal and potash, making mats, tanning leather, cutting wood and floating it down to Archangel. The government is partitioned into eight districts: Archangel, Kola, Kholmogory, Kola, Mezin, Onega, Finska, and Solovetsk. The names of land communications in all parts of the territory are very imperfect, but a great government road was, in 1859-60, constructed along the borders of the White Sea, through Kemi to Tumen, which has since been prolonged to the frontiers of Norway. Pop. in 1846, 253,000, all Russians, with exception of about 7000 Samoyeds, 6000 Gyransians, and about 1700 or 2000 Lapons.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport in Russia in Europe, cap. of the above government, r. bank, Dwina, 30 m. from its mouth in the Bay of Archangel, and 670 m. N. E. St. Petersburg. lat. (Trinity church) 64° 52' N. lon. 40° 39' 59' E. (a). It stands on a low flat, and extends about 2 m. along the river. It is ill built, and consists of two principal and very irregular streets, connected by narrow lanes and paved with wood. The houses are mostly of wood and two stories in height; those of the wealthier classes being handsomely and comfortably furnished. The most remarkable buildings in the town are the great bazaar or mart, surrounded by high walls, and the marine hospital. The former is very extensive and wholly of stone. There are 11 churches in the town, 10 Greek and one Protestant, an ecclesiastical seminary with nine professors, a gymnasium, and schools for navigation and gunsmithing. In and near the town there are a sugar refinery the produce of which is sent mostly to the interior, a royal dockyard some shipyards for building merchant-ships and coasting vessels, rope-walks, &c. There are, generally two or three men-of-war ships on the stocks here, and a body of 5000 or 6000 seamen of the Imperial navy stationed in the town and neighbourhood. The harbour is at the island of Solovolsk about 1 m. from the town. The river below the town branches out in several streams, forming islands between. At its mouth there is a bar with from 12 to 14 ft. water on it, so that vessels drawing more than that depth,

must be partially loaded outside from lighters. The Dwina is here about 6 m. broad, and is navigable by small craft for about 800 m. above Archangel. The produce shipped at the port is brought down the river and its branches, chiefly from the government of Vologda, being floated sometimes for great distances on rafts or in boats which are afterwards broken up. The trade of Archangel extends as far as Siberia, and along the coast of the White Sea, E. and W., but is greatly dependent on the demand from the more southern parts of



Europe, and especially from England, for corn accordingly in the dear years of 1846-7 the quantities shipped were very great, amounting in the latter to 83,900 qrs. wheat 165 268 qrs. rye, 10,480 qrs. barley and 198,170 qrs. oats. The other exports consist principally of muslin, flax, tow, tallow, train oil, maza, dale, bottoms and ends, pitch and tar. The imports chiefly of articles for domestic use, such as coffee, spices, salt, woolens, hardware, &c. A considerable quantity of sugar also is imported, but mostly for the refinery. There being no factories, materials used in manufactures are not required nor is there a population to consume foreign articles which are looked upon as luxuries. The number of vessels cleared in 1846, was 624 of which 866 were British the value of their cargoes amounted to £1 063,700. The coasting traders bring fish, furs, some salt and other commodities from Norway which are afterwards sent to various inland towns. The trade of Archangel must always labour under a serious restriction from its high N latitude, and the consequent severity of its climate, the navigation being interrupted by the freezing of the Dwina for about six months in the year. This is one of the oldest ports in Russia, having been founded in 1584, and was long the only one. It is the seat of an archbishop, and the residence both of a civil and military governor. Pop. (1849) 12 129

ARCHANGEL (RAY ov) Russia, opens to the White Sea, having Cape Kharokov on the N E and Cape Ozege on the S. W., distant from each other 86 m., which is the width of the bay at its entrance. It penetrates inland about 65 m. The centre is at lat. 65° N. lon. 39° 10' E.

ARCHANGEL (NEW) See SYRKA

ARCHENA a. to. Spain, prov. of and 15 m. W W from Murcia, on a plain, 1 buic, square. It is tolerably well built, has a square, a church, town hall, prison, cemetery and a curious old palace of the Corners family. The place, however, is chiefly celebrated for its mineral baths, whose waters are impregnated with hydrochlorate of soda, magnesium, and some other substances, and charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Pop. about 8000.

ARCHI a. to. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra dist. of and 17 m. W from Vasto. Pop. 2400

ARCHIDONA, a. to. Spain, in Andalus, prov. of, and 34 m. N from Malaga, built on the S. slope of a lofty and rugged mountain, 10 m. W N W Loja. The principal streets, running E and W., are level and commodious, but the lanes, which cut them at right angles, are narrow and steep, and

during wet weather the water from the hills above rushes through them like a torrent, cutting up the paving and leaving large furrows. The houses are good; and there are several churches, a medical college, church seminary two primary schools, a large hospital, prison, and the remains of an ancient fort. In the neighbourhood are rich orchards, giving occupation to many of the inhabitants who are also employed in weaving, expressing oil, and curing bacon, which they export in large quantities. Pop. 7610.—(Madox).

ARCHIDONA, a small to. Ecuador 124 m. S E Quito; lat. 0° 22' S.; lon. 77° 10' W.; on an affluent of the Napo. The houses are constructed of wood and thatched. It was nearly destroyed in 1744 by an eruption of the volcano of Cotacachi, which is distant W about 100 m.

ARCHIPELAGO a name which, although neither its origin nor precise signification have been ascertained is now generally understood to mean a sea interspersed with numerous islands or islets; but formerly applied more especially to the islands scattered over the tract of sea (Grecian Archipelago) lying between Greece and Asia Minor called by the Greeks and Romans the *Ægean Sea* (which see). The other principal groups of islands to which the term is now applied are, 1 The *Aleutian Archipelago* (see *ALEUTIAN ISLANDS*); 2 The *Chagos Archipelago* (see *CHAGOS ISLANDS*); 3, *Low or Dangerous Archipelago*, a cluster of islets, chiefly coral in the S. Indian Ocean, E of the Society Islands, between lat. 14 and 26 S and lon. 120° and 145° W.; 4, *Cornwall Archipelago* (see *CORNWALL ISLANDS*); 5, *Great Cyclades Archipelago* (see *NEW HEBRIDES*); 6 *Laodivide Archipelago* (see *LAODIVIDE ISLANDS*); 7 *Louisiade Archipelago* (see *LOUISIAD ISLANDS*); 8, *Caribbean Archipelago* (see *WEST INDIES*); 9 *Maldives Archipelago* (see *MALDIVES ISLANDS*); 10 *Queen Adelaide's Archipelago* (see *ADRIANUS (QUEEN) ISLANDS*); 11 *Archipelago de la Reunion*, a scattered and intricate labyrinth of reefs and islands on the S coast of W. Australia, between Dendal Island Bay and Cape Puley and between lat. 33 45' and 34 0' S., they are all barren, and the largest only about 4 m. in length; 12 *Solomon Archipelago* (see *SOLOMON ISLANDS*); 13 *Sooloo Archipelago* (see *SOOLOO ISLANDS*); 14, *Eastern, Indian Malay or Asiatic Archipelago* (see *article below* namely *ARCHIPELAGO EASTERN*).

ARCHIPELAGO (EASTERN INDIAN MALAY or ASIAN) the various names given to the extensive system of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between lat. 11 S. and 19° N. and lon. 95 and 125 E. or between Australia S. and the coast of China N., New Guinea E. and Sumatra, including that island, W. It also includes a portion of the Malay Peninsula (which see). The whole archipelago being situated within the tropics, the equinoctial line running nearly through its centre, there is necessarily a general uniformity in climate, in animal and vegetable productions and in the character of the different races of inhabitants. The islands vary much in external aspect some being low and sloping gradually to the water while others are mountainous and rise abruptly from unfathomable depths. Many of the smaller coral islands it has been conjectured have been reared on the summits of sub merged volcanoes. The grandeur and beauty of the scenery of this great group of islands, says Captain Blackwood, can hardly be surpassed while the richness of its productions in the animal and mineral kingdoms is great, and, in a vegetable kingdom unequalled in beauty, rarity and value to man. To this description it may be added that the sea in this favoured region are singularly transparent, and generally smooth and placid. A prevailing feature of the entire system is the indication of volcanic origin in some instances apparently recent, while in others lofty peaks are in active combustion. The intensity of the volcanic force in this region is also remarkable. The noise of the explosions of a volcano in the island of Sumatra, in 1816 was heard at the distance of 870 m. while the ashes it emitted were carried to a distance of 1100 m., for 800 of which the darkness during the day was as deep as midnight. The minerals include gold, silver, tin, iron, copper sulphur and diamonds, the last, however being confined to Borneo. Most of the islands are eminently beautiful their soils fertile, and their vegetation of the most luxuriant kind, displaying all the bright colouring of the tropics, particularly yellow and red while many of them are covered with deep forests of stupendous trees. The most rare and valued spices, and the most exquisite fruits, are amongst them.

productions of this favored region. The latter include bananas, oranges, lemons, bloodcloves, pineapples, pine apples, guava, tamarind, mango, &c., besides two or three species of delicious fruits peculiar to the archipelago; the former the above, nutmeg, black pepper, cassia, &c. The cereals chiefly cultivated are rice and maize; the latter, however, being but a small proportion comparatively to the first, which forms the staple article of subsistence. A great variety of plants with nutritious roots are also cultivated, including the sweet potato and yam. The latter has been grown in the islands from time immemorial but is not held in much esteem by the natives, who greatly prefer the sweet potato. The coco-nut tree abounds, and is carefully tended by the natives chiefly for the sake of the oil which they extract from it, and which they use largely in their cookery. The plantations and several other oil-yielding plants are also extensively cultivated. The sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, capsicum, citrus, and cucumbers are likewise common articles of culture. The sugar-cane abounds. The gums, of natural production, most abundant, are benzoin, ointment, camphor and obisumum. The principal branches of manufacture practiced by the islanders are weaving cotton and silk fabrics, which is entirely conducted by females; cloth-dyeing and painting, working gold, silver, iron, and other metals; pottery building, and making salt, salt-petre, and gunpowder.

The inhabitants consist of two distinct aboriginal races, Malay and Papuan, the one brown-complexioned, with black hair, the other black or sooty colored, with woolly hair. Further particulars respecting these races and their offshoots, will be found in the articles BORNEO, JAVA and PAPUA. The principal islands in the archipelago are Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Celebes, the Moluccas, Luzon, Mindanao, the Solos, Timor, Flores, New Guinea, Palawan, Banca, Lombok, &c. (all of which see under their respective names).

ARICUDI or **ARICUTI**, one of the smallest of the Ionian Islands, 4 m. N. E. the most N. point of Ithaca lat. 38° 37' N. lon. 20° 42' E. 9 m. in length, from N. to S.

ARICUDOSO a town and com. Italy in Tuscany prov. Grosseto, 8 m. W. by N. Radiceofani. It has a square, three churches, and a palace of the Counts of Aldobrandeschi. The commune is well watered; yields grain, grapes and olives, and good pasture. Pop. 4990. (*Dizionario Univ. Italiano*).

ARICUS-ARICUS (anc. *Arice*) a city of France, dep. Aube (Champagne) cant. Aube 17 m. N. Troyes. It was originally built of wood, but two castles, in 1730 and 1773 having laid the greater part of it in ashes it was rebuilt in a more substantial form, and is now a tolerably handsome town, with wide streets, well laid out. From its central position it seems well fitted for trade and is the natural entrepot, on the one hand, for the grain of the surrounding districts the timber of Upper Aube and the forest of Orient, the minerals of the Vosges, and the exports from Switzerland for all of which it has a navigable outlet by the Aube and the Seine as far as Paris while, on the other hand, the same channel enables it to bring back all the commodities which these exporting districts import in return. The manufactures of Arice are not of much importance. The chief of them are cotton thread, which employs seven mills, and hosiery which employs 2000 stocking-loom. During the campaign of 1814 Arice was the theatre of a fierce struggle between Napoleon and the allies, when a third of it was laid in ruins. G. Danton, the martyr of the first revolution, was born at Arice. Pop. 2965.

ARCO or **ARONA**, a small N. Austria, in Tyrol, is a beautiful valley on the Sarus, 7 m. N. W. Rovereto, and 3 m. N. Lake Garda. It has a richly ornamented parish church and on a height immediately behind stands the old palace of the Earls of Arco, built in 1175. The district around is healthy and one of the finest in the Tyrol. The inhabitants, about 2000 are chiefly engaged in spinning silk, extracting olive oil, and quarrying marble in the vicinity.

ARCOLI, a village in Switzerland, 15 m. S. E. Vevay, in a bank (Alpines) celebrated for the battles of Nov. 16, 16, and 17 1798, fought between the French, under Bonaparte, and the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. Pop. 900.

ARCONA, *San Arzono*.

ARCONES DE LA PUERTERA (anc. *Arco-coloma*) a city Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of and 30 m. E. by N. from Cadix, a bank,

Guadalete, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. The massive rock on which the town, in form of a bow is placed, rises 570 ft. above the level of the river by which it is washed on three sides. The houses are massed; the streets paved, but generally steep and narrow; and the moat walls and defenses are in a ruinous state. On the highest part of the rock stands the castle of the Duke of Arcos, almost inaccessible, and partly in ruins. The two Gothic fountains of one of the two principal squares occupy one side of Constitution Place or Square on other two sides are the theatre and the chapter-house—medieval buildings; and the fourth side which is only enclosed by an iron railing, overlooks the perpendicular S. side of the rock, and affords a fine view of the richly cultivated valley of the Guadalete, and of the hill country of Medina-Sidonia. There are, besides, in Arcos, a townhall, prison, althor granary two general hospitals a porchouse and foundling hospital, a patriotic society (*de amigos del pais*) several primary schools and outside the town, two badly-kept cemeteries. The principal manufactures carried on is that of leather esteemed the best made in Andalusia but there are also manufactures of thread, combs, and cordage of agave, of esparto, and of hair. The vicinity is rich in wheat, barley grapes, olives, legumes, and fruits of all kinds a few sheep are reared, and the bulls and horses are famed for their vigour and their magnetic appearance. Pop. 11,272—(Mador Willkomm's *Spanien*).

ARCOES DE VAL DE VEA, a town Portugal prov. Minho, dist. Ponte do Lima, is a hilly but fertile territory on the Vea, 19 m. N. Braga. It has a monastery two churches and a porchouse. Pop. 1640.—Several other small places and parishes in Portugal have the name Arcos.

ARCOOT a dist. S. Hindostan, in the Carnatic, presidency Madras, consisting of two smaller divisions, called N. and S. Arcot, respectively comprehending an area of 12,200 sq. m. The N. division is bounded, N. by Cuddapah and Meliour, E. by Chingleput and the Bay of Bengal S. by Arcot and W. by the Belaghat of Cuddapah. The S. division is bounded, N. by N. Arcot E. by Chingleput and the Bay of Bengal S. by Tanjore and Trichinopoly and W. by Salem and the Belaghat Carnatic. The surface of the country in the N. parts is mountainous, but in the S. and E. near the sea it is more level, and better adapted for cultivation. The lands throughout both districts are for the most part held by small proprietary cultivators, either in severally or in joint village communities. Irrigation is effected by means of artificial water-courses, wells, and tanks. The cotton manufactures of these districts have been nearly annihilated by British competition, but a little still continues to be done at Pullicat, a place once so famous for its cotton stuffs, as to give name to a particular and well-known description of muslin. The principal trading ports are Cuddalore, Pondicherry and Portenore. Arcot was ceded, in 1801 to the East India Company by Amur ul Omrah, nabob of the Carnatic and has since been greatly improved in every respect. Pop. of both districts (1851) 1,485,678.

ARCOOT or **ARICUTI** a city S. Hindostan, Malabar division, of the Carnatic, 8 m. N. W. by S. Madras lat. (fore) 12° 54' 14" N. lon. 75° 22' 23" E. (N.) It was first established as capital of the Carnatic in 1716. In 1749, it was taken by Chanda Sahib who favoured the French interests, and, in 1761 a few companies of British and sepoy, under Oliva, took possession of the place, which had been evacuated by the natives, and for 50 days successfully defended it against a much superior force. It afterwards changed hands more than once, and ultimately in 1801 along with the whole district, was ceded to the East India Company. The town, which is inhabited chiefly by Mahomedans, is of modern erection, enclosed by walls and contains a few buildings worthy of notice. The palace of the nabob is a heap of ruins, with the exception of the principal gateway which is still entire. The *Jumma Masjid* is a handsome mosque, with seven arches in front, and two smaller elegant minarets. There are several other religious edifices of tolerable architecture, and numerous tombs, of which that of Saadat Colla alone is remarkable. The fort of Arcot was an extensive structure, but the greater part of it has been demolished, and the space it occupied is covered with scattered ruins and patches of rough soil the cancer-kill plant. On the side next the river where channel, though half a mile wide, is, during

the hot season nearly dry the ramparts are kept in good repair and form the only defence of the town against the periodical invasions. Pop., 10, and its diet. (1851) 56,474

ARCTIC HIGHLANDS, a country situated in the N.E. part of Spitzbergen, on the W coast of Greenland, between lat 76 and 77° 40' N., and lon. 68° 30' and 74° 30' W. discovered by Captain Ross in 1818, who gave it the name it now bears. The coast trends S.E. and N.W. extending 110 m. On the N and E hills are seen rising to the height of upwards of 1600 ft., covered with ice, and separated by ravines filled with snow. The coast also is ice-bound and is only about the bases of the rocks, chiefly granite and gneiss, close by the sea, that a stunted and scanty vegetation is to be seen. In the interior nothing is found growing but moss and lichens, a thin waxy sort of grass, and furze. The soil is bare, stony, white boulders, and rain-drops. The shores and neighbouring seas are frequented by seals, sea-horses, and whales. The inhabitants are Esquimaux, and have a close resemblance to the Greenlanders, but have rather larger heads. They are clothed in the same way, with seal-skins have the same manners and customs, and speak a dialect of the same language. They are a gentle and inoffensive people, and so simple and ignorant, that when first visited by Captain Ross, they believed themselves to be the only human beings in the world, and that, beyond their own country there was nothing but ice. Their sledges are drawn by dogs, whose flesh serves them for food in winter when the ice prevents them obtaining the marine animals, aquatic fowls, and other produce of the sea, on which they subsist during the summer. They construct sledges, but have no canoes, and their knives consist chiefly of pieces of sharpened reindeer.

ARCTIC OCEAN in its widest sense. Is that portion of the N. Sea which extends from the arctic circle (lat 66° 30' N.) to the N. pole, but more restricted from about the 70th degree of N. lat. Assuming the former limit, the Arctic Ocean is found entering deeply in the form of gulfs, bays &c., into the N. parts of the continents of Europe, Asia, and America. The principal of these indentations are the White Sea, in Europe; Sea of Kara Gulf of Ob and Yenisei, in Siberia; and Baffin's Bay in N. America. It is united to the Pacific by Behring's Strait, and to the Atlantic by a wide sea, extending from Greenland on the W to Norway and Lapland on the E. The portion of the Arctic Ocean contains one of the largest archipelagos on the globe. The middle of it is occupied by Greenland and on the E. is the extensive group of islands known under the name of Spitzbergen, the small island of Jan Mayen and Iceland. West of Greenland, and divided from it by Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay there are a considerable number of islands of great size, with which we are yet but imperfectly acquainted. The regions embraced by the more restricted limits of the Arctic Ocean namely from lat. 70° N. are the most dreary and dismal on the face of the globe. Their shores are covered with eternal snow, and the entire surface of their seas with large fields and huge masses of floating ice, in perpetual motion, and whose constant and tremendous collisions are attended with the most appalling sounds. Dense fogs, violent storms and endless nights, add to the horrors of the scene. In the region of Spitzbergen the sun is not seen for several months in the year and the thermometer rarely rises above 45° Fahr. while there is but one month in the year—July in which snow does not fall. The only or at least the greatest degree of light, the inhabitants enjoy during their long winter, is from the latter end of September to the beginning of May. It is that which proceeds from the snow-blink, the aurora, the moon, and the stars. The Arctic Ocean freezes even in summer and during the eight winter months a continuous body of ice extends in every direction from the pole filling the area of a circle of between 3000 and 4000 m. in diameter. Some of the masses of ice that lose the shores of this ocean, extend many miles in length, and present sea-fronts of 200 ft. in height; while fields of ice, 50 or 80 m. in diameter and from 10 to 40 ft. in thick, are frequent and sometimes extend over 100 m. so closely packed together that no opening is left between them. They are also often found to have a violent rotatory motion, by which they are dashed against one another with tremendous force. The lowings, of which vast numbers are seen floating about, vary from a few yards to miles in circumference, and rise to many hundreds of feet in height. The ice in these

regions is very transparent and compact, and remarkable for the variety and beauty of its tints, the most prevailing of which are blue green, and orange. The water of the Arctic Ocean is extremely pure, shall be being distinctly visible at a depth of 80 fathoms. It also presents rapid transitions of colour, chiefly from ultramarine to olive green, the latter produced by the presence of myriads of minute animals. It exhibits equally sudden changes from purity to opacity. The pressure of its water at a depth of 1½ m. was found to be 2809 lbs. on a square inch of surface.

The history of adventure in the Arctic sea presents a striking disproportion between effort and achievement. All that human daring can do has been done to open up the mysteries of these dreary regions but hitherto without any good practical result. The first attempt to explore the polar seas was made in 1553, by Willoughby and Chancellor who were sent out with instructions to ascertain if there was a N.E. passage, or if they could reach China by passing to the N. of Europe and Asia. Willoughby reached Nova Zembla but he and all his crew were frozen to death. Chancellor sailed the White Sea, and then opened a communication with Russia. Capt. Cook reached Icy Cape, from the Pacific, in 1778. In 1807 Capt. Hudson was sent out to attempt to discover the N.W. passage, and reached the latitude of 81° but was under the necessity of putting back on account of ice. In 1778 this experiment was again tried by an expedition under the command of Capt. Phipps, who advanced about as far as Capt. Hudson had previously done; and a similar attempt was made in 1818 which proved equally unfortunate under Capt. Buchan. In 1837 Capt. Parry was sent out to reach the Pole in boats and sledges over the ice and he attained about 82° 40' the highest latitude yet reached in these seas, and was obliged to return by the motion of the fields of ice to the south. In 1818 Capt. Ross attempted a N.W. passage, and passed through Lancaster Sound. In 1819 Capt. Parry reached lon 110° W. and in 1821-23 examined the coast to the N. of Hudson's Bay. In 1824, he reached Prince Regent's Inlet. In 1826, Capt. Franklin was sent overseas to explore the N. coast of America, to the W. of Mackenzie River and at the same time Capt. Beechey was detached to meet him in Behring's Strait. The two expeditions approached each other within a distance of 148 m. but returned without meeting. In 1839-40 Capt. Eschscholtz called upon Prince Regent's Inlet. In 1845 Sir John Franklin sailed with the *Erebus* and *Terror* in search of the long desiderated N.W. passage. No tidings of this expedition having reached this country in 1848, numerous searching expeditions were sent out at intervals up till 1853, under Sir John Richardson Dr. Rae, Sir James Ross, Sir John Ross, Capt. Kellett Austin, Penny Masson Collinson, Sir E. Belcher Dr. Kane &c. the last of which returned in the close of 1855 without having discovered any traces of the missing vessels. Dr. Rae however in the spring of 1854 ascertained that, in 1850 a party of white men—proved, by letters obtained from the Esquimaux, to have belonged to Sir J. Franklin's expedition, and most probably including Sir John himself—had died of starvation near Point Ogilby, at the mouth of the Great Fish River. Though these expeditions were thus fruitless in the main purpose for which they were sent out, they have added largely to our knowledge of the inhospitable regions which they visited and Capt. Masson who entered the Arctic Ocean by Behring's Strait returned to this country in 1854, by Lancaster Sound, having thus solved the geographical problem of the existence of a N.W. passage. Among the numerous islands of the Arctic Ocean there are doubtless several water-ways connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans but navigation in all of them being impeded by ice, none of them is ever likely to become of commercial importance.

ARCEURIL [anc. *Archeus*, *Archeus*], a vil. France, dep. Seine, about 4 m. S. Paris, on the Marne from which it was named; founded, built by Mary de Medici, in 1624, to supply water to the fountain of Paris. Arceuril is one of the greatest holiday resorts of the Parisians. It has a casino—a print-work for callions, and numerous blacksmiths. P 1910

ARCY-SUR-CUZE, a vil. France, dep. Yonne (Burgundy) 17 m. S.E. Auxerre, and famous for its graptolites. These are found in a limestone rock; consist of a series of ovals opening into each other and sometimes even standing in

masses over each other and abounding with columns and other curious forms of stalactite. The numerous caverns in some of the formations are constantly flooding the bottom of the grottoes, and it has been calculated that two men could walk in to check them up, and convert them into fine quarries of alabaster. Pop. 1496.

ARD (Loon), a beautiful lake, Scotland, co. Perth. It occupies property of two sheets of water called, respectively Upper and Lower Loch Ard. The former is about 3 m. long, and three quarters of a mile broad the latter somewhat less than 1 m. in length, and about a quarter of a mile in width. Its peculiar characteristics are peacefulness and seclusion. The E. extremity of the lake is about a quarter of a mile N. Aberdeen.

ARDABIL. See ARDEBIL.

ARDAGH an ancient and decayed vil. and par. Ireland, co. Longford, 2½ m. S.S.W. Edgeworthstown, and 6½ m. S.E. Loughard. It was at one time a place of considerable importance, but is now a mere hamlet. There is here a church, a plain commodious building with a square tower and close by are the ruins of the old cathedral which seems to have been a small structure, rarely built of fragments of rock. The place derives its name from its elevated situation, and its origin has been ascribed to the fifth century when its church was founded. Pop. par., 2804. Area of par. 11 417 ac.

—**ARDAGH** is the name of another village, of other four parishes, and of a barony in Ireland.—1 A par. barony of Imokilly co. Cork area. 280 ac. Pop. 1616.—2 A par. co. Limerick, partly in the barony of Glengarriff and partly in that of Blinard area, 9080 ac. Pop. 1751. In this par in the vil above alluded to it consists of one long irregular street, in a ruinous condition. Three fairs, however are held in it annually in May August and November chiefly for cattle, pigs, and poultry.—3 A par. co. Mayo, barony Thrawley area 5494 ac. Pop. 1496.—4 A par. co. Meath, partly in the barony of Morgallion and partly in that of Blinn Lower area, 3690 ac. Pop. 1371.—5 A barony co. Longford area, 46,218 ac. Pop. 16,719.

ARDALES, a vil. in Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 81 m. N.W. Malaga, on an elevated plain. It is tolerably well built, but has several badly paved streets. It has a church, two schools, a townhall and a prison. Pop. 2900.

ARDANINE, a par. Ireland, co. Wexford 4215 ac.; contains a large and ancient ruin, called the Moat of Ardantine. Pop. 1507.

ARDATOW two towns, Russia in Europe.—1 A town, cap. dist. of some name, on the Lemet, gov. of, and 80 m. S.W. Ryss-Forgovod. It has a church and courthouses. The inhabitants, about 600 are mostly laborers, many being employed in the neighbouring iron-works.—2 A town, cap. dist. of some name, on the Alszy gov. of, and 96 m. N.W. Smolensk. It has two churches. Pop. about 1400.

ARDEACAN a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Meath 2½ m. N.W. Narin, and formerly a bishop's see. It has a very fine parish church and Episcopalian palace, with two parochial schools. Pop. 2768, partly employed in agriculture, partly in linen and cotton weaving. Area of par. 5491 ac.

ARDCANDRIE, or ARDCANDRICK a par. Ireland co. Wexford; 1237 ac. Pop. 776.

ARDCANNY a par. Ireland co. Limerick 3629 ac. Pop. 698.

ARDCARNE, a par. Ireland co. Roscommon shores of Lough Key 19,100 ac., abounds in limestone and freestone. Pop. 5168.

ARDCATH par. Ireland, Meath; 4880 ac. Pop. 1461.

ARDCAVAN a par. Ireland, co. Wexford 2456 ac. Pop. 917.

ARDCLEATHAN a dist. co. Argyle, Scotland consisting of the united parishes of Ardchattan and Mackinn, together 20 m. in length, and from 15 to 80 m. in breadth. The surface is mountainous, and intersected with numerous streams abounding in trout. A great part of it is covered with wood. Game is plentiful, and red deer numerous. The cultivated parts yield abundant crops of oats, barley and potatoes. Some remains still exist of the ancient priory of Ardchattan built in the 12th century where it is and Robert Bruce held a parliament, in which the disunion was conducted in the Gaelic language. Pop. of par. 1926.

ARDCLEACH a par. Scotland co. Kain. Pop. 1778.

ARDCLEACH, or CLOONTOOTHIGAN a par. Ireland co. Roscommon 854 ac. Pop. 1417.

ARDCLEINIS, a par. Ireland co. Antrim 15 692 ac.; contains much running water. Pop. 1672.

ARDCOLLUM or ARDCOLLIN, a par. Ireland, co. Wexford 2285 ac. Pop. 884.

ARDCRONEY a par. Ireland, co. Tipperary 5429 ac. Pop. 1028.

ARDEBEE, ARDAMI, ARDEZVI, or ERDEH, a town, Persia, prov. Arschajan on the Karas, 100 m. E. Tabreez, and 40 m. W. the Caspian Sea. lat. 38° 14' N. long. 48° 51' 35' E. [s.] It lies near the E. side of the great plain of Ardebil which is about 40 m. long by 40 broad, and 2000 ft. above the sea level; in great part uncultivated, and sparingly inhabited. The town, built from the ruins of a former city is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall, flanked by towers in a like state of decay. The houses are mean and small, built of mud or sun-dried bricks, with flat roofs. The fort is a regular square, constructed according to the European system of fortification. The only objects of interest in the town are the tombs of Shakh Shafar, Sultan Kader, and Shah Ismael, forming a collection of domes and oblong squares, once richly adorned with inlaid tiles. There are no gardens round Ardebil the strong N.E. winds from the Caspian being very prejudicial to certain kinds of vegetation, especially fruit-trees. The climate is cold, and not considered healthy yet in many localities around more especially on the banks of the Karas abundant crops of rice, wheat, and barley are raised. Fraser gives the pop. at 500 or 600 families. Todd, who visited the place in 1897 found it in a most ruinous condition, in consequence of a visitation of the plague, and much ruined in population.—(Fraser's Travels on the Shores of the Caspian, D'Arcy Todd, Itinerary from Tabreez to Teheran, in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc., vol. viii.)

ARDECHE, a dep. France, deriving its name from a river which rises within it, and, with exception of a single canton, the very same as the old division of Vivarais in Languedoc. Boundaries, N. departments Loire and Loire W. Loire Haute-Loire, and Lozère S. Gard, E. the Rhone, and S. the Mediterranean. Area, 538,888 hectares, nearly equal to 2110 sq. m. or 1,350,000 ac., of which about 320,000 are arable, 110,000 meadow and pasture, 320,000 woodland 70,000 vineyards, orchards, and garden ground, and about 400,000 swamps and morland wastes. The whole department is of a mountainous character. Mount Meaume, in the W. the highest in the department, forms a central point for several mountain-chains, particularly that of the Cevennes which send ramifications into the N.W. and S., forming, in the N. the mountains of Bouillies, in the W. the mountains of Colron, and in the S. the mountains of Tauxigne. In the W. the mountains have usually a nucleus of granite, and are overlaid by huge masses, evidently of volcanic origin. In the E. and along the course of the Rhone, calcareous rocks predominate. Throughout the department numerous volcanoes must have been in active operation at no very remote geological period. Several of the strata still retain sulphur vapours, and the warm springs issue from their sides. Many of these mountains exhibit ranges of basaltic columns, of great magnificence. The most important of the numerous streams are the Ardèche, the Erioux, and the Doze. They have all an E. course, and belong to the basin of the Rhone. The Loire, however rises in the department, and empties within it for the first 16 m. of its course, but it is only as a mountain-torrent. Among the mountains various metals have been found; silver (a mine of which gives its name to the town of Argenteuil, and was at one time worked) antimony several mines of lead, and more valuable than all, iron which is now extensively wrought in the E. of the department, near La Voulte; and, in connection with the limestone and valuable coal-field of Ardèche, supplies fuel for iron and forges, which rank as the most important works of the kind in France. The prevalence of basalt makes it the chief building stone of the district but the calcareous rocks contain good marble, which is extensively quarried. At one time the whole of the W. district was covered with vast forests. Though now greatly reduced, they are still large,

and furnish much timber chiefly of pine and beech. But the most common, and at the same time the most valuable tree, is the Spanish chestnut, which covers extensive tracts, and yields excellent chestnuts, known in commerce as the chestnuts of Lyons. The annual produce is estimated at 400 000 bushels, of which one half are consumed within the department as food, and the other half either employed there in feeding vast numbers of swine, or exported. The hazel and walnut also cover considerable tracts, and furnish a good deal of oil. In the S. both the fig and the olive thrive and the whole department abounds with mulberry trees which supply food for silkworms, the rearing of which is carried out to a great extent, and ought, perhaps, to be regarded as the staple of the district. The vineyards are numerous, and a large quantity of wine is produced; some of it, particularly that of Limony St. Joseph Cornas and St. Peray being in great request, and well known over all Europe. Agriculture has its chief seat in the S. in the extensive valley of Ardèche and in the N. in the valley of Erienz. There all the ordinary grain and pulse crops are abundant. Along the valley of the Rhone are rich pastures, covered with cattle and sheep. Horses mules and asses are not numerous, and the breed generally are of an inferior description. Much attention is paid to the rearing of bees. In addition to the different kinds of industry already mentioned, notice seems due to the tile-works of Thell the ferrat-dick of Vans, the figured vases of Montpeut the worsted cloths of Burest, the blonde silk, glove-leather and fur-trimmed paper of Annonay. The inhabitants of Ardèche are frugal and industrious, sober of strict morals, and strongly attached to their homes and families. One of the worst birds on the ruins of Louis XIV. is the relentless persecution to which the fine peasantry on the S. frontier of this department, amongst whom Protestantism had taken deep root, were subjected on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Ardèche is divided into three arrondissements, which are again subdivided into 81 cantons. Pop. 865 000. — (*Dic. de la France*)

ARDECHE, a river France, largest stream in the dep. to which it gives its name. The source is at a place called Cap-d'Ardèche, among the mountains of Cévennes. It first flows N., then, turning abruptly S., presents a winding course to St. Alban where it receives the Besune from the N.W. and shortly after from the W. the Chasseaux the largest of all its tributaries. Now becomes an important river it proceeds S.E. and, after a course of 45 m. falls into the Rhone rather more than a mile from Pont St. Esprit. It is properly navigable for only 6 m. from its mouth but for a much greater length abounds of the floating of timber and firewood, which are sent down in large quantities from the forests of St. Roman. Nothing can exceed the magnificence of the scenery on the Ardèche in the earlier part of its course. In one part, where a current of lava had flowed down from a neighbouring crater into its bed, it has cut a passage for itself over one side, laying bare majestic columns of basalt, which extend with few interruptions, for 14 m. below. In another part it plunges over a precipice called Ray Pic, which is almost perpendicular and is above 100 ft. high. Below this cataract is the bridge of Arc, justly regarded as one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in France. It lies 2 m. S. Vallon, about 11 m. above the confluence of the Ardèche with the Rhone, and consists of a natural arch of grayish limestone, 40 ft. thick, running across the river, and forming a kind of vault 80 ft. high, and 180 ft. wide through which it passes. Near the bridge are several stalactite caves which were often resorted to for concealment during the civil wars of France.

ARDEE a market in. barony and par Ireland, co. Louth. The town is pleasantly situated on the small river Doe, in a fertile corn district, 36 m. N.W. Dublin. It consists of one principal street, with several lanes branching off, and has some good houses, with many wretched others. It was formerly a walled town, and still has a castle, now used as the courthouse to which is attached the county jail. In the centre of the town is another old castle, now converted into a dwelling-house. The spacious parish church, still in good condition, was formerly the church of an Augustinian monastery. In the town there are likewise a R. catholic chapel, corn-market, two charity schools, a savings-bank, a union workhouse (opened in May 1842) and a considerable barracks. Making is extensively carried on, and a consider-

able quantity of corn is sold at the weekly market, held on Tuesday. Pop of tn. 1752. — The amount is about 11½ m. in length; breadth 7 m. area 56 323 ac. Annual valuation under the Poor-law Act £26 796, 18s. Pop. 22 274. — Area of par. 4826 ac. Pop. 5944. — There is also a market called ARDEN, ARAPE, or LITTLE ARDEN, in the co. Kil-dare, Area, 323 ac. Pop. 104.

ARDEMU ARDEXCO, or ARDEXAN, a in Persia, prov. Khorassan two days journey N.W. Yezd. It has 1000 houses, a good harbor which owes much of its prosperity to the manufacture of the place; for here are woven the cloth used for the tents of the royal household and caravans, checked with blue and yellow.

ARDELAN a prov. Persia, forming the E. portion of Kurdistan bounded N. by Aserghun, S. by Lariz, W. by Asatiz Turkey and E. by Irak; about 267 m. long, N. to S. by about 180 to 150 m. wide, R. to W. its capital as well as all of Kurdistan, is Sena, where resides the Walee or governor. A Kurdish chief paying tribute to Persia but in reality almost independent, and possessing the power of life and death over his subjects. The province is divided into two districts, the N. or Ardelan proper, and the S. named Kermanshah from its local capital. Both districts are mostly composed of high lands and the climate is so severe, that it is only in June, July and August, that the flocks can remain in the summer stations. The villages in the narrow valleys are few and sparingly peopled the inhabitants being chiefly nomadic. Little agriculture is carried on, the manure being the rearing of sheep, herded cattle and horses, the last of which are famed for their heavy speed, and power of enduring fatigue. The woods yield excellent oak and fine gull species, the latter of which are exported chiefly to India. — (*Hittor's Atlas*, Chassey's *Expéditions Expéditions*).

ARDENNES, a frontier dep. N. France, deriving its name from the ancient forest of Ardenne, which traverses the N. division cap. Mézières; bounded, N. and N.E. by Belgium, E. by dep. Meuse, S. by Marne, and W. by Ardennes length about 66 m. N. to S.; breadth 87 m. E. to W. area, 517 886 hectares, or about 1965 sq. m. A ridge of the Fennic mountains a branch of the Vosges chain, running in a direction from E.E. to N.W. divides the dep. into two parts, the one belonging to the basin of the Meuse, and the other to that of the Seine. The principal rivers are the Aisne and the Moselle, both navigable and connected by the Canal of Ardennes and the Bar river. The soil is not all equally fertile. Some of the plains in the S.W. are naked and arid while the districts in the N. are traversed by mountains covered with wood and heath the forests occupying more than one-fifth part of the whole area. Of arable land there are 768,550 ac. meadows, 120,476 ac.; vineyards, 43,510 ac. orchards nursery-gardens and gardens, 24,500 ac. heath and barren land, 27 050 ac. In the central valleys which are extensive and fertile corn is grown particularly in the valley of the Aisne, one of the finest corn districts in France. But though the quantity of grain produced is greater than formerly it is not equal to the consumption of the department. The vine is cultivated only in the S. districts especially around Reims, Sedan and Vouziers. The pastures are excellent the domestic animals breed strong generally small and the cows give but little milk. The sheep, of which there are large flocks, afford excellent mutton, and yield wool of a fine quality. The department abounds in game particularly roebucks, wild boars, hares, and rabbits.

The inhabitants are in general industrious intelligent, and enterprising, though somewhat unpolished in their manners. Mining and manufacturing operations are carried on by them with great activity the extensive forests supplying fuel in abundance for forges and factories. The minerals of the department consist of iron, lead, calamine, and some coal with marble, freestone limestone and slate of excellent quality of which there are extensive quarries at Fumay and other places; also potter's clay and sand for the manufacture of glass. Iron-works are numerous, and yield annually upwards of 400 tons of bar and upwards of 500 tons of cast iron. Chief manufactures — fine cloth, and other woollen stuffs at Sedan and Reims cutlery, tinware, nails, fire-arms, and soap, at Charleville leather glass, and earthenware, at Montmédy; with hosiery tape, straw, copper, brass, and porcelain, at various places. Rail-making is likewise carried on to a

considerable extent, employing upwards of 6000 persons. Trade is carried on in the agricultural and manufactured products of the department; the Meuse, the Aisne, and the Canal of Ardennes furnishing great facilities for intercommunication. The department is divided into five arrondissements, 30 cantons, and 478 communes. Pop. in 1846, 236,825.—(*Dict. de la France, French Official Publication*).

ARDENNES, an extensive tract of hilly land, forming a distinct continuation of the Vosges, stretching northwards only over a large portion of the N.E. of France and S.W. of Belgium. One branch proceeding N from the forest of Argonne, reaches the sources of the Meuse, Sambre, and Scheldt, while another branch, still more considerable, commencing E. among the valleys of the Moselle, Esne, and Ourthe, proceeds W and is finally lost in the plains of Champagne. None of the hills attain a great elevation. The highest, La Barroque Michel, is 1750 ft. but the average height does not exceed 1540 ft. The prevailing rocks are micaceous, and in some places furnish extensive quarries of excellent roofing slates. Limestone occurs very rarely and only in thin beds. Anciently the whole tract formed one immense forest, and possesses considerable interest both in history and in the drama of Shakespeare, under the name of the Forest of Ardenne. Extensive districts are still under wood, but large portions have been cleared, and are now sown with populous towns and cultivated fields. In general however the surface is elevated, cold, and bleak, and the soil, even when it would admit the plough, by no means well adapted for cultivation. It is more favourable for pasture, and rears great numbers of cattle, and a breed of horses, which though small, are hardy and active, and much used for light cavalry. Among minerals, lead, antimony and manganese are found, but the only mineral which seems to admit of being extensively worked to advantage is iron.

ARDKRAA a par Ireland, co. Wick 777 ac. Pop. 266.

ARDERSYR or **ARDROSS**, a par Scotland, co. Inverness 8458 ac. Pop. 1941.

ARDESE, a large vil. Venetian Lombardy prov. of 18 m. N.E. from Bergamo, and 4 m. N by W Glusone having a handsome church with a lofty spire, a chapel built in 1607 as hospital, and school. The inhabitants are engaged in working iron and steel making cheese, dressing wool, and in silage. Pop. 2118.—(*Desc. Oss. Italia*).

ARDEY, a m. and par, W. coast, Ireland, co. Kerry The town is 4 m. N.W. Tralee, and was anciently the capital of Kerry the seat of a university and a bishopric, and sent two members to the Irish parliament but now it is a ruinous and insignificant village, its noo having long since been united to that of Aghaloe. Near the town are the picturesque ruins of a Franciscan monastery. There are two free schools, and a dispensary in the town. Pop. of it in 1851, 608.—The parient is partly in the barony of Trillickmuckmy but chiefly in that of Glanworth. Area of both, 10185 ac. Pop. in 1851, 8191.

ARDFIELD a par Ireland co. Cork 2645 ac. Cop- per ore exists in this parish. Pop. 1836.

ARDFINNAN a par Ireland, co. Tipperary 1813 ac. contains the ruins of a castle built by King John in 1184. Pop. 777.

ARDGLASS, a small decayed seaport tn. and par Ireland co. Down. The town is 7 m. S.E. Downpatrick and about 78 m. N.E. Dublin pleasantly situated on the E. side of the tongue of land which separates the Bay of Kilgobbin from that of Ardglass. The town consists of one long street, nearly semicircular with several smaller streets branching off. A free school, on the foundation of Edmund Smith, educates about 90 boys and 60 girls. There are also four private schools, and a dispensary. Ardglass is inhabited chiefly by fishermen and possesses a good quay fishing-boats and yachts, besides a few sloops. Several packets also ply from it to the Isle of Man, and others, and others, in consequence, numerous vessels assemble during the fishing season, there being frequently from 300 to 400 in the harbour at one time, from various parts of both England and Ireland. The pier has a light-house, and in the harbour there is sufficient depth of water at any time of tide for vessels of 500 tons. On the quay are extensive stores for corn, in which a considerable

trade is carried on. A quay and pier for fishing boats have been erected at an inner harbour called Kilmannepert. Ardglass was in former times an important and flourishing place, but its commercial privileges, &c. having been transferred to Belfast, its trade rapidly declined. There are here a constabulary police force and a coast-guard station a municipal court is held for crimes to the amount of £100 and there are an excellent weekly market and four annual fairs. Area of par., 11187 ac. Pop. in 1851, 974.

ARDILLATS a par France, dep. Rhone (Bourjois) pleasantly situated on the Ardille, about 16 m. N.W. Villefranche, and possessing a fine paper-mill, which was originally established by the celebrated alchemist Montgolfier, whose improvements in the manufacture are said to form the foundation of the still more important processes which have since been introduced. Pop. 1112.

ARDINGLEY a par England, co. Essex 3817 ac. N.E. Chelmsford. Pop. 668.

ARDINGTON a par England co. Bucks 1775 ac. E. Wantage. Pop. 875.

ARDISH *See ARDICH*.

ARDJAH **ARDJAH** **ARDJAH** or **KUETRA-DE-ARDJAH**, a decayed in European Turkey cap. dist. same name, prov. Wallachia, 1 hour Ardjah 80 m. N.W. Bucharest, on the road leading through the Rothernium Pass into Hungary. It has six churches, and a large monastery the church of which is considered the finest in Wallachia and the ruins of a strong castle, formerly the residence of the lords or princes of the district. *See ARJAH*.

ARDKEEN a par Ireland co. Down 4801 ac. Pop. 1021.

ARDKILL, a par Ireland, co. Kildare 5848 ac. Pop. 822.

ARDLEIGH a par England, co. Essex 4906 ac. N.E. Colchester. Pop. 1787.

ARDLEY a par England, co. Oxford 1469 ac. N.W. Banbury. Pop. 153.

ARDMAYLE, a par Ireland co. Tipperary 4941 ac. Pop. 1907.

ARDMORE a tn. and par Ireland, co. Waterford on the Irish Channel. The town lies 5 m. E.N.E. Youghal and 33 m. W.W. Waterford. It has Protestant and R. Catholic churches and was formerly a bishop's see. In the parish churchyard is one of the ancient round towers and S.E. the church are the dormitory and well of St. Declan both of which are held in high veneration. There is a fine beach, and the country around being beautiful renders Ardmore admirably adapted for sea-bathing. Pop. of par. 5677 acru, 24,315 ac. Pop. of tn. 686.

ARDMORE HEAD a promontory S. coast Ireland co. Waterford N.N.E. Youghal harbour lat 51° 52' N. lon. 7° 40' W.

ARDMULCHAN a par Ireland co. Cork 8563 ac. abounds in limestone. Pop. 818.

ARDNAGEENY a par Ireland co. Meath 16,338 ac. 1 op. 8217.

ARDNAMURCHAN (TOIR OR) a cape or headland, Scotland, co. Argyll the most W. point of the mainland of Britain. A lighthouse has been recently erected on this point, the lantern of which is 120 ft. above the level of the sea. It is a fine light of the natural appearance, and may be seen in clear weather from a distance of 18 or 20 m. It was exhibited, for the first time, on the night of Dec. 1 1849. lat. 56° 48' 45" N. lon. 6° 13' 30" W. Pop. of par. 5448.

ARDNAREE, a par Ireland co. Sligo on the Moy over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, which unites Ard-naree with Ballina, of which it forms a suburb (*See BALLINA*).

ARDNUCHER or **HOMELMAR** a par Ireland King's co. and co. Wexmouth 12,013 ac. contains the ruins of several ancient castles. Pop. 2504.

ARDOCK a small vil. Scotland, co. Perth about 8 m. S.W. Crieff, celebrated for the Roman camp in its vicinity one of which is the most entire of any in Scotland. There are here vestiges of three distinct Roman camps of different dimensions, and, apparently constructed at three different periods, the largest and first supposed to be constructed by Agricola, in his campaign in A.D. 84. Besides these camps, there is, opposite the bridge over Knap water a strong fort surrounded by five or six acres and comprising about 500 ft. long by 430

Ardo. The vicinity of Ardara, near which stood Liodum, a town of the Dani, one of the aboriginal tribes of Britain, was the scene of many conflicts during the Roman period. The interesting remains above alluded to have been enclosed by the proprietors of Ardara by a high stone wall, to protect them from dilapidation.

ARDORE, a tn Naples, prov Calabria Ultra I. dist. of, and 7 m. S.W. from Gerace, situated upon a hill, in a fertile country. It suffered much from an earthquake in 1789 and was rebuilt by Ferdinand IV. Pop. 2959.

ARDOYE, a vil. Belgium, prov W Flanders, about 12 m. S. Bruges. It gives its name to a rural com., which has an area of 4500 ac.; a pop. of 7843; and possesses several breweries and malt-works, brick and tile-works, and a blacksmith.

ARDOYNE, a par Ireland co. Wicklow and Carlow; 6578 ac. Pop. 1651.

ARDPATRICK a par Ireland co. Limerick 624 ac. Gold ore has been found in this parish. It contains ruins of an ancient monastery and round tower. Pop. 67.

ARDQUIN a par Ireland co. Down 3048 ac. Pop. 818.
ARDRAH or **ARNA**, a tn Africa, cap prov of same name, Highland of Delnaly. lat. 6° 52' N. lon. 43° E. about 30 m. from the sea-coast on the shores of a lake. Pop. 10,000.

ARDRAHAN par Irel Galway 17 848 ac. P 2887
ARDES [*anc Ardus*] a fortified in France dep Pas de-Calais (Puy-de) 9 m. S. E. Calais, in a marshy district, at the extremity of the Canal of Ardres and on the railway from Calais to St. Omer. It was a place of considerable importance during the early English wars, and the splendid ruins given at the interval which took place here between Henry VIII and France I. are commemorated by the name of *Champ du Drap d'Or* [field of the cloth of gold] which the spot still bears. Ardres has some manufactures. P. 1129.

ARDRISHAIG a small vil. and seaport, Scotland co. Argyle, 20 m. S.W. Invertry W shore of Loch Fyne at the entrance to the Crinan Canal with a boat-building yard, and two quays. Inhabitants principally engaged in fishing. Remains to Glasgow 42 daily. Pop. (1861) 800.

ARDISTRA a par Irel Carlow 1571 ac. P. 454.

ARDROSSAN a seaport and par Scotland co. Ayr. The town is 80 m. by railway S.W. Glasgow and 18 m. N.W. Ayr. The streets are wide and straight, and the houses mostly of two stories are neat and well finished. There are also many handsome villas in the vicinity. It is much frequented in the summer season by sea-bathers. The harbour which is on an extensive scale, was begun by the late Earl of Eglinton, who expended £100,000 on it. It is still incomplete but is capable of accommodating a large number of vessels. The pier and break-water the former 900 yards in length, completely protect the harbour from S and W winds, an island, called the Horse Island protecting it from the N.W. At the extremity of the break-water there are 36 ft. at spring ebb, and at shoals gradually to 15 ft., where the quays commence. There are two small red lights one on each pierhead. A branch line, about 4 m. in length, connects Ardrossan with the Glasgow and Ayr Railway at K.H. station. Steamers ply regularly between Ardrossan and Glasgow Ayr Belfast, and Fleetwood. Pop. of par 5581 area, 11,547 ac.

ARDRAILL AGH or **ARDRAILLA**, a par Ireland co. Monagh 1789 ac. Pop. 304.

ARDBKEAGH a par Ireland co. Cork 1929 ac. Pop. 154.

ARDLIFY —1 (Wad n par England, co. York W Riding 2250 ac. N.W. Wakefield. Pop. 1439. —2 (*East* a par adjoining the above) 1630 ac. Pop. 895.

ARDSTRAW a par Ireland co. Tyrone, on the Mourne a branch of the Foyle, S. Lifford and N.W. Omagh; area, 51 702 ac. Pop. 16,199. —**ARDSTRAW** BARON is the name of a vil. in this par on the river Derry and on the road from Dublin to Londonderry. Pop. in 1841 184.

ARDVAE (Lout) an arm of the sea, Scotland, W coast, co.utherland; lat. 56° 14' N. lon. 6° 4' W. It is a small but safe harbour for small vessels. In the proper anchorage there is water enough for the largest ships to ride, but in the narrow part of the channel leading to it, there are not above 8 ft. at low water spring tides.

AREAS, or **SÃO MIGUEL DAS AREAS**, a small tn. Brazil,

prov Rio Paulo, 150 m. N.E. Santos, and 110 N.W. Rio de Janeiro, on the confines of the prov. of that name and on the road to the city of Rio Paulo in a fertile district, with a moist climate. It has a church, townhouse, and prison. and in its vicinity are cultivated coffee in large quantities, millet, rice, French beans, mandarin, and sugarcane. The principal commerce of Areas consists in coffee and sorgho, which is transported on mules to Rio de Janeiro. Pop. tn and dist. 6000. —(*Diã. Geo. Imp. Brazil*.)

AREBO or **AREON** a tn. Benin, W Africa, on the river Forcados, about 87 m. from its mouth lat. 5° 58' N. lon. 6° 8' E. The English and Dutch factories, formerly existing here, have been abandoned.

ARECHAVALETA a tn. Spain, prov Guipuzcoa, 27 m. N.E. Vittoria, on the high road from Madrid to Bayona, having two churches, a townhall sulphurous spring (temperature 71 Foh.) with an attached pump-room. The people are chiefly engaged in making rural implements, coarse linen fabrics, and in agriculture. Pop. 2480.

AREE EL-AAREED, JERRE, ARIDEH, or TWAKIRY a mountain range, Arabia, traversing N.E. S.W. to N.E. from about lat. 25° 50' N. lon. 41° 41' E. to about 104 m. N.E. Mecca, to lat. 22° 50' N. lon. 48° 50' E. about 150 m. S.W. Meccah, a total distance of upwards of 550 m. At El Derayah (lat. 25° N. lon. 46° E.) an offset, called Jebel Tunk, leaves the main chain in a N.W. direction having a total length of about 280 m. Jebel Aridh and its offsets form the hill country of Nejd (which see).

ARELEY two parishes England; —1 (K. 99) Co. Worcester 1449 ac. S. by E. Berwyck. Pop. 467. (*Upper*) Co. Stafford, 9919 ac. N.W. Weyling. Pop. 878.

AREMBERG MEPPEN (DUNY) or a political division of Hanover between Oldenburg and Holland area, 544 geo sq. m. It is traversed, S to N by the Ems, and consists chiefly of sandy wastes, moors, and heath. Its principal riches consist in turf. Agriculture is little attended to but the culture of bees is pursued with advantage. Formerly constituting part of the bishopric of Munster, in 1803 it came into the possession of the Duke of Armburg. In 1810 it was united to France. In 1815 it was given to Hanover, and, in 1824 it was erected into the duchy of Armburg Meppen by George IV. of Great Britain. Pop. 49,000.

ARENAS [Spanish *Sands*] the name of a number of islands, capes, &c. in various parts of the world. —1 An isl. or rather mudbank off the N coast of Colombia, in the middle of the Bay of Galera de Zambia. lat. 10° 46' N. lon. 76° 30' W. —2 A low isl. Gulf of Mexico, 8 m. long by 2 m. broad rocks all round lat. 22° 8' N. lon. 91° 25' W. (a.) —3 A bay or cape, off Cape Isabella, E coast, Hayti the cape being in lat. 19° 58' 40' N. lon. 71° 8' 50' W. —4, A Cay N America, Bay of Honduras; lat. 71° 12' N. lon. 83° W. —5, A sandy point, N coast, Colombia, Gulf of Darien at the entrance (E. side) of the Bay of Choco lat. 8° 23' N. lon. 76° 56' 10' W. —6, An isl. and point, N.E. coast, Guatemala, E. side, Gulf of Matina, or San Juan lat. 10° 58' 42' N. lon. 85° 45' 10' W. (a.) —7 A sandy point N coast, Yucatan, E side of the entrance into the Lake of Maranyto; lat. 11° 7' N. lon. 70° 57' W. (a.) —8 A point W coast, Gulf of Looe, lat. 16° 11' N. lon. 119° 4' E. (a.) —9 Point Arenas, the most W extremity of the isl. of Margarita, Caribbean Sea lat. 11° 0' N. lon. 64° 30' W.

ARENDAAL, a seaport in Norway prov. of and 88 m. N.E. Christiansand on the Skager-Rak lat. 56° 22' 12" N. lon. 6° 53' 30" E. (a.) It lies at the mouth of the Åta River and is built on rocks projecting out into the commodious haven formed within the islands Troms and Hiseid, between which is the narrow channel leading up to Arendal. The buildings of the town are of wood clustered in suburbs, and scattered up the surrounding heights, one of which is crowned by a handsome church. Long ranges of white buildings, the dwellings of the merchant's line, the broad wall laid-out quays, descending from the sea, an imposing appearance and along the shores are neat houses and stores, close to which vessels lie the water in the harbour being very deep. The town has a commercial and two other schools, a custom-house, and three yards for ship-building—a branch of industry here carried on extensively. On the banks of a lake, N the town, are some celebrated iron mines. Arendal is a place of considerable trade, possessing nearly 300 seagoing ships, chiefly employed in exporting

timber and in importing grain and other kinds of food. Much of the timber shipped here is brought a direct distance of about 100 m. from Upper Tellusmarken, with which there is water communication. In 1842 373 vessels arrived at the port; tons, 39 674 departed, same year 309 tons, 35,548. Outside the islands, and about 4 m. from the port, on Island Torungen, is a fixed light, 130 ft h-h lat. 33° 2' N.

stone bridge spans it. It enjoys a delightful climate, and is esteemed one of the best built and most beautiful towns of S. America. It has a square surmounted with an elegant bronze fountain, a cathedral square church, three universities, six convents, a college, and an hospital. The houses and public edifices are all built of red earth, and the streets are paved with thick walls and varnished roofs, to resist the shocks of earth- quakes, which are frequent here, and so destruc- tive as to have laid the city in ruins on four different occasions, besides the damage done by the violent convulsions of the sea. The principal manufactures are of woollen and cotton stuffs, and gold and silver tissue, with an active and flourishing trade. In the neighbourhood are several gold and silver mines and the district round the town is fertile and well cultivated. Cove Mallendo was formerly the port of the city, but the commerce of the place has since the filling up of that port the harbour of Ilay has been adopted in its stead. Pop about 30,000.

—THE DEPARTMENT of Acrequia extends between lat. 16° 30' and 41 28' N and consists of seven provinces—Canaán, de Chulucayo de Acrequia, the de Chucabamba, de Aricaquia, Moncorvi, Acha, Tumbaco, and Caylloma.

AREQUIJA a volcano of the Peruvian Andes, about 12 m E the city of that name
lat. 16° 30' S. lon 71° 55' W. Its height

lat. 12° 30' S, long. 71° 35' W. Its height, according to Pombal was 20,320 ft. The summit of the mountain which is in the form of a stupendous cone, is generally covered with snow for about 600 ft. downwards. It has a deep crater from which ashes and vapour are constantly sent to issue. In the immediate vicinity of the volcano, there are other two mountains of great height: Pichu Pichu and Chacabu which are also generally covered with snow. They are composed of trachytic rocks, and are supposed to have formed a portion of the walls of a very extensive eruption-crater. In the midst of which the more recent eruption-cone of Arequipa has been raised.

Altea, a tn and seaport, Spain in Fah is prov of a d
17 m S.S.W from Coruña, tolerably well built, having a
cl arch, townhall and the ruins of a castle and fortification.
Fishing and curing fish are carried on Pop. 1850

ARFTHUSA a celebrated fountain of Sicily in the city of Syracuse. It springs from the earth under a natural arch.

to 85 J. E. B. Irons (1840) suffered a good deal of damage by fire which however has since been repaired, much to the improvement of the town. In 1835 the pop. of the town proper was 1980 including estates Calhoun, Struensee, Salvigren, and Tromsø 4000. In 1848, the town proper had increased to 3,02 including estates, 4500 — [Sjölberg, *Beskrivning öfver Skandinaviska Ulfen* for Foster a Norway in 1848-9 Munich, Hart over det sydlige Aroel.]

AREADONCK a tn. Belgium chief place both of town and com. of same name, prov. of sud 82 m. E. from Antwerp. The manufacture of stockpens and worsted caps occupies a fourth of the inhabitants. Of the former 200,000 pairs are annually made. Area of com. above 600 ac. 1 op. 3488

ARENDSEE a small town, Prussian Saxony gov. of, and 5th in Vm from Magdeburg on the R. side of Lake Arund, which abounds with pike and eels, and in which petrifications and amber are occasionally found. It is divided into the old and new town and has a Lutheran chapter with seven prebendaries, an hospital, a brandy distillery and several breweries (see p. 116).

ALBENBURG a seaport in European Russia, gov. Leningrad cap. and S.E. end of it is of Obed. lat. 60 15 0 N. lon. 23 27 E. E. 7/8 It is the most important Russian port in the Baltic. The exports are grain, timber, cattle, linens, furs and other goods. The trade of the place is chiefly carried on with Lübeck, Sweden, and Holland, in small vessels of which from 20 to 30 arrive annually. The anchor at about 5 m. from the town at a place called the Kettle. The cargoes are loaded and unloaded by small cranes or pulleys, and from the town the water is raised by a screw pump for a series of burdies. P. 18429. 5.11

ARNSWALDE. See ARNSWALDE.

ARENS DW. MAR., a tin brazier, in Catanzaro prov. of and 26 m. N. E. from Barvelone, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, in the middle of a rich vine district, tolerably well built, and having well-arranged streets, a square, a parish church. Latins and other schools, a hospital theatre and prison. Loom-making weaving coarse cotton fabrics, distilling brandy making soap, and other chemical operations, are carried on. Wine, charcoal, wooden hoops, barrels, and timber are exported and grain, alcohol &c. imported. Pop 4780

AREQUIPA acety Peru, cap. dep. of same name; 4500 m. S.E. Lima, 200 m. S.W. Cuzco, and about 40 m. from the shores of the Pacific lat 17° S. lon 74° 18' 30" W (P.). finely situated 7850 ft. above the sea level on the plain of Quilon, on the river Uite which is here crossed by a hand-

A.I.N.U.E.—From *Amurum Naga* (Amurite) *Parum*

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from the rock, within a short distance of the sea, being supported by the latter by the city will only. The water disappeared by some means having as pure as a sweet, is now brackish only from the sea being found access to it, and is used for washing only. The fish spoken of by Cicero have also disappeared, together with its sacred groves and temples. The fountain is named *Alphesius* after the nymph *Arcthesia*, who according to Greek fables was bathing in the river *Alpheus*, in Peloponnesus, when she was carried off by one of the Argonauts, and was afterwards married to a king of Boeotia. The nymph, in consequence of the assistance of her patron goddess *Diana*, who immediately transformed her into a fountain, and the nymph, then, seeking to communicate his waters with those of the metamorphosed nymph, *Diana* opened a passage under

ground, by which her favourite escaped to where the fountain now exists the island of Orygia, a part of Syracuse. The story goes on to say that Alpheus still pursued her either underground or through the sea, without mingling his waters with those of the ocean, consequently that substances thrown into the Alpheus, in three miles in due time appear in the fountain of Arethusa.—(Ovid's *Metamorphoses* v 572.) Pausanias gives a somewhat different version of the story (v 7).

ARETTE, a tn France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, about 11 m. S.W. Oloron in a fine forest at the foot of hills which form the first slopes of the Pyrénées. It is an ancient place, and several of the houses are interesting from their antiquity.

AREVALO a tn Spain, in Old Castile prov. Ávila 10 m. N.W. Madrid, partly enclosed by ruined walls, well built, and having a handsome suburb with a church, townhall, seamen's-house, two prisons, a storehouse, hospital, Latin and other schools, &c. Pop. chiefly agricultural, 2200.

AREZZO [anc. *Arrathina*] a city Tuscany cap. of prov. and bishopric of its own name, on the slope of a hill in the plain of Chiana, 7 bank. Castro, an affluent of the Arno. It is surrounded by walls 1½ m. in length, has paved regular and for the most part, well built streets, a large square, a noble Gothic cathedral, containing some fine pictures and manu-



UNION OF SANTA MARIA AREZZO.—From Gaily Kuhn's Renaissance Architecture

ments several churches, municipal buildings, four hospitals, a university academy of arts and surgery, a public library, museum, theatre, medical and other schools, also an episcopal palace, a palace of the Altoposti family, an aqueduct, the remains of an ancient amphitheatre and citadel and the monument of Meocenes. Of the churches the handsomest, as well as the most ancient is that of Santa Maria. The whole building though irregular and somewhat fantastic in its details exhibits an elegance and facility of style which is extremely pleasing. Manufactures—hats, combs, cutlery, nails, implements of husbandry, pins and earthenware, also woollen stuffs for the army, the making of which employs more than 1000 persons. Dyeing, tanning and engraving oils are carried on. Four annual fairs are held. Arezzo was an important Roman military station and once famous for its terra cotta vases. A few ruins are all that now remain of the ancient city. It is the birthplace of Meocenes, Petrarco, Guido Pope Julius II and was long the dwelling-place of Dante. Pop. 11,716.—(*Dante Uita Italia*.)

AREZZO a prov. Tuscany (exp. Arezzo) bounded, N. by prov. Florence and the Papal States, E. by the Papal States, S. by Grosseto, and W. by Siena, with an area of 1776 sq. m. E. and N.E., the Apennines form a natural boundary to the province, and over its surface ramify the Tuscan sub-Apennines, for the most part clothed with chestnut, beech, pine, and other trees and shrubs, and some of them yielding coal and sulphur. The valleys have a rich alluvial soil producing abundant crops of grain, fruits, vegetables, wine and oil. Horned cattle, pigs and sheep are reared and turkeys, fowls, and game of all kinds are plentiful. Agriculture, brass-making, preparing wool, and exporting wine and oil are the principal employments. There are numerous benevolent institutions in the province, and the education of youth is more attended to than formerly, crimes against the person are comparatively rare. The people are lively, active and

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intelligent, fond of music, dancing and amusement. Pop. in 1836, 328,411.—(*Dante Uita Italia*.)

ARGA a river Spain, in Navarra, rising in the Pyrénées near Iruia, and flowing E. and S.W. It falls into the Aragon at Villafraña after receiving several tributaries. Total course 60 m.

ARGAMASILL A DE ALERA a tn Spain, in New Castile, prov. Ciudad Real 84 m. S.S.E. Madrid on the Oreadian, ill built, and having a church, comestory prison and some schools. Pop. 1600.—Also, **ARGAMASILLA** (DE GALATRAYA) a tn 13 m. N. Ciudad Real having a church, townhall, prison and storehouse. The inhabitants are much employed in lace-making for the traders in Almagro (which see). Pop. 4020.

ARGANA or **ARGANA MOUNTAIN** a populous tn. Turkish Argama, pass Diarbekir 1 bank, Tigris, near its source, 36 m. W. N.W. Diarbekir cap. dist. of same name lat. 38° 13' N. lon. 37° 10' E. It is situated on Mount Taurus, on a declivity so abrupt that the houses appear to be piled one above another, and in winter the torrents rush down the streets with a violence that often renders them impassable. Its wretchedly built, and is inhabited by Kurds and Turks. At an elevation of 3644 ft. above the level of the sea, there is a rich copper mine. The surrounding hills are covered with vineyards. Pop. 4000.

ARGANDA DEL-REY a tn Spain in New Castile, prov. of and 18 m. S.E. from Madrid, on the high road thence to Valencia, ill built, and having a church and two chapels, with a comestory townhall, hospital, prison, schools, and some schools. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in tillage but also in soap-making and oil mills. The neighbourhood is celebrated for the excellence of its red wines. 1 op. 2 90.

ARGANJ a tn and par. central prov. Buena Vista, 31 m. N. Comisura. It contains a parish church and a poorhouse, and 1½ m. from annual fair. 1 op. 1616.

AIK EL-BAS or **AIK EL-BAS** a tn France dep. Hantes I yndées cap. arr. dist. of its name, 17 m. S.W. Turbot in the beautiful valley of Lay, one of the finest in the 1 yannes 1 bank, have d'Amm, near its embouchure into the Gave de l'As. The town is not built clean, but it contains a handsome square, and groups of pretty slated houses some of them adorned with marble and interspersed with patches of rich verdure, would have a very pleasing effect. The only manufactures are steel, cutlery and cutlery are prevalent throughout the district. 1 op. 1 18.

AIK EL-BAS, a river France, with three different sources which unite at Chateaufort, dep. Var. The chief source is at the foot of Mount Sellaon. The river owes its name (pendent alluvies) to its limpid waters, which are almost always silvery white. Near the chapel of St. Michel, between Vaulaubert and the Thoronet, it precipitates itself over a lofty rock and forms a magnificent cataract. Losing itself in the abyss into which it falls it disappears, and again emerges about half a mile below. In its course which is about 60 m. it receives numerous small tributaries and falls into the Mediterranean about 2½ m. S.W. Frejus. It is not properly navigable, but an immense quantity of pine is annually floated down it, and cut up in planks at the sawmills of May and Frejus, to be afterwards carried to Toulon and Marseilles.

ARGENTAN (anc. *Argentan*, *Argentanum*, *Castrensis*) a tn France, dep. Orne (Normandy) pleasantly situated on a height in an extensive and fertile plain which is bounded on the E. by the forest of Argentan 28 m. N. N. Argentan. The town which is traversed by the Orne, is clean, has well built houses, and regular streets, and is surrounded by ramparts, which form a promenade. The old castle of Argentan, an extensive massy structure of the 15th century has been converted into a court of justice and a prison. The churches of St. Germain and St. Martin are interesting edifices of the same century. The manufactures are chiefly linen, silk, leather and lace. Pop. 4700.—The *Argentan* of Argentan includes 11 cantons. The chief products are corn, cattle, poultry and cheese. The last, in particular, bears a high name. The district also has been long famous for its horses. The famous Haras du Pin, to which the superiority of the Norman breed is mainly attributed is near Argentan.

25

fish and oil on which the inhabitants, 60 in number in 1844, entirely subsist. The only quadrupeds known are white rats and the only birds huchas, which nest in great numbers. The heat is sometimes very great, but the climate is healthy. Arguin is supposed to be identical with the Island of Carac, where Hanno settled a colony during his celebrated voyage of discovery. — The BARK or bark of Arguin comprises about 19 m. S. Cape Blanco, and stretches S. for upwards of 130 m. breadth at the broadest part which is in the centre about 40 m at either end the breadth does not exceed 10 m. It is a hard, sandy soil, generally covered with broken shells. Its outer edge has been fixed at 7 fathoms, which lessens 2' or towards the S. to 4 fathoms. Close to the breakers, on some parts of the bank there are not more than 10 ft. water and the bottom is composed of shells and small *Amphipoda* shells amongst these that of the *Fruscula fragilis* is common. A tn. of same name on the coast opposite the island. It was formerly a French settlement; and is the termination of the caravan route across Timbuctoo.

ARGUN or ARGON a river of N. E. Asia. See AMOON.
ARGUNSK, a fort, Siberia gov. Irkutsk I bank Argun
from which pearls are obtained 180 m. N. Northern lat.
50 50' N. lon 120° 15' E. A considerable trade is carried
on here and in the vicinity silver and gold are obtained and
from several lakes salt is procured. Pop 800

ARGYLE an inland co. of New South Wales, 60 m in length from N. to S. and 36 in breadth area, 1,248 600 sq. It consists of extensive ridges and swelling hills, with irregular plains between. and is traversed by streams branching from the Hawkesbury and Moulumberrg rivers. It is more recently supplied with timber than most of the other counties, there being a tract called Goulburn Plains consisting of 85 000 ac without a single tree. The plains of this county are exceedingly fertile, and the scenery in general picturesque. The county town Goulburn, is 125 m S.W. from Sydney. This county sends one member to the Legislative Council. Pop. 5000.

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ARGYLE or ARGILL, an extensive co. in the S.W. of the Highlands of Scotland, comprising partly of mainland and partly of islands bounded N by Inverness E by Perth, Dunbarshire, the Firth of Clyde, and hill-country round S. by the North Channel; and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, about 2,483,000 ac. of which 808,000 are under cultivation. Greatest length of mainland about 115 m. breadth exceedingly irregular being about 60 m. near its N. and not much over 10 m. at its S. extremity. From the windings

of the numerous bays and creeks with which the land is everywhere indented, it is supposed to have more than 600 m of sea-coast. Its principal inlets are Loch Shiel, Loch Sunart, Loch Lannha, Loch Etive, Loch Finn, and Loch Lomr.

Argyle is divided into five districts, Cowall, Lorn or Argyll proper, Conynry, Morven, and Banter. Of these there are various subdivisions, such as Apple Gleneloch Ardru northward, and Knoydart. The county includes the islands of Three Coll Moll Islay Jura, Skye, Inna or Teindmill Canine, Ruar, Muak Lismore Lorn, Kerrera, Eile Easdale, Luing, Rhinn, Lunga, Scarba, Colonsay and Oronsay Gigha, Barra, Gometra, and Uivra. The chief towns are the capital Inverary Campbellton, Oban Bownore Lochgilfhead and Tobermory. For a long time this county severely formed part of the kingdom, being subject to the Macdonalds of the Isles who assumed regal and independent sway over it. The estates, titles and jurisdiction of the lairds however subsequently fell to the Clan Campbell, to whom they still belong. The Argyle, however, whose seat is at Inverary is progenitor of the royal house of the monarchy and shone in the fear of the highest nobles of the country and of the family of Campbell. The general features of the county are varied and striking consisting of lofty mountains, deep glens and mists of the sea running far into the land. Lowland it is not it exhibits the wild grandeur characteristic of the W. Highlands of Scotland.

The W. truncatum of the great Grampian range is within the county. The mountain masses which stretch N. from the river Awa into the shores of Firth and Inverness consist chiefly of granite which also extends along the N. shore of Loch Linnhe into the districts of Suir and Moray. In almost every part of the mainland (especially among the Grampians) and in the islands, the coarse and irregularly bedded, and often highly jointed, gneiss is the principal rock of the country, and is extensively quarried. Limestone, chiefly of the earlier but partly also of the more recent formation and sometimes in the form of tolerable marble, is found and a small coal field is partially worked in the neighbourhood of Campbellton. The earth called Breccian was first discovered at the village of that name in the county and there two veins of the same name were discovered in several localities, and were of one type.

The climate though variable is on the whole mild. The hills and farms abound with follow-down cattle, sheep, and almost every sort of game. The coast although rocky being indented with numerous deep bays and lochs, affords abundant scope of safe and excellent harbours. In the interior there are several lakes the largest of which is Loch Awe. The county is intersected by many rivers streams, but none of importance. Both lakes and streams abound with fish. The soil is of a mixed character the pasture various, much of the hills being covered with heath while others are green to the summit. The numerous lochs and rivers are the source of the salmon which the fisher as occupies the chief attention of the inhabitants. Some of the glens are fertile and in good cultivation particularly Glendaruel the finest in the county. Agricultural produce is chiefly confined to barley, oats, and potatoes but wheat, rye, peas, beans, and flax are also cultivated to a small extent. The chief articles of export are sheep, cattle, horses, fish, slate and grain. The principal manufactures are leather the weaving of wool and smelting of iron ore. One of the most important branches of industry is the fishing of herring and cod, and trout, which on the coast, and some inland lochs, is carried on to a great extent, and is generally good. It has also internal water communication by the Caledonian and Crinan Canals the latter lying wholly within the county and shortening the passage from the Firth of Clyde to the W. Highland by 120 m. Nothing has given a greater impulse to the agriculture and industry of Argyllshire than the extension of steam navigation. By this means the most distant parts of the county are brought into easy communication with one another and with Glasgow to which the inhabitants can now send their stock and produce with the certainty of a ready market. Among the requisites for the prosperity of the country are the abundance of the minerals of the earth, the fertility of the soil, the remains of a Christian population in Ormsay and the castle of Dunstaffnage on Loch Ewe, Ardshearnach on the Sound of Mull, Slievean in Canbyrie, and Kilchurn on Loch Awe. The most potent of its natural attractions are the

humble columns and arches of shaft. Argyre is the birthplace of Ovidius and the scene of many of the occurrences recorded in his poems. The cave of shaft still bears the name of Fingal's Cave. The population of the entire county which in 1801 was 81 2 7 in 1851 amounted to 89 298. Parliamentary constituency for 1844-5 1768. Valued rental, £12 406, 6s 10d; annual real value in 1815, £287 485.—(*New Stat. Acc.*) *Forryth's Bonnet of Scotland*. Hon. Mrs Murray's *Guide to Bonnet of Scotland*. Anderson's *Guide to Highlands* &c.)

ARGYRO CASTRO or ENOS CASTRO (Turkish, *Birgöl*) is a European Turkey in Albania, 1 hour Eagle or Argo, 40 m N W Janina. This town, fortified by an extensive castle perched on a rock of conglomerate, and commanding the mountain-pass of Derband is situated on several ridges of rock broken up by deep ravines, and connected by stone bridges. The houses are scattered over an irregular and broken surface, giving the town a singular and a romantic appearance. The place was taken and fortified by Ali Pasha in 1812. It was then a place of much greater consequence than it is now its population being in 1813 estimated at 13,000 but decay of trade, visitations of the plague, and the war of Greek independence, had reduced the inhabitants in 1839 to 2000 Albanians and 200 Turk families; most of the

by a patriot force, and nearly deserted by its inhabitants. The port is small and landing difficult, on account of the great swell of the surf except in the halist, or double canoes of the country which are constructed of inflated seal skins, and being



BOAT OF INFLATED SEALS.—From *Illustration* Voyage dans l'Asie Mineure Nord-Est.

managed by the natives with great dexterity will live where an ordinary boat would be swamped. On these Eagle barges all kinds of goods are landed. At the entrance to the roads of Argo lies the island of Gumea so thickly covered with the manure of the same name as to communicate no very agreeable odour to the prevalent W winds blowing over the island, right on the ships at anchor.—The distance of Argo is about 480 m long N W and R E and about 40 m average breadth L. to W. It is in general, extremely barren, consisting principally of sandy deserts with a few cultivated spots. In some of the valleys, Gumea pepper wheat, maize, and other crops are grown. Pop of the town about 8500 though once estimated at 80 000.

ARICATL See ARACATL

ARICATL a fishing port, Cape Breton Island 1° side Miramichi Island about lat 45° 28' N lon 61° 3' W. It contains several considerable establishments for prosecuting the fishery. The trade is for the most part in the hands of Jersey merchants who employ 40 people in the neighbourhood in taking fish. Large exports of which, both dry and pickled are made to the West Indies, to America and to Europe. Pop. between 1500 and 2000.

ARID a small Isl Indian Ocean, about 70 m S W Pascaud Island lat 46° 06' S lon 47° 20' E.

ARIEGE a river France supposed to derive its Latin name *Augere* from the grains of alluvial gold found in its bed. It has its source in Lake Embois at the foot of the Pic de Bramet, in the L. Pyrenees flows N W through dep. Arge, enters Haute-Garonne, and falls into the river Garonne at Tournai, about 6 m S Toulouse, after a course of about 83 m. It becomes navigable at Castelnau, 17 m above its mouth where Lord Hill, with a portion of the British force, crossed the Arge in 1814. The river abounds in excellent salmon trout, ale-fish, &c.

ARIEGE, or ARIGNON, a dep France, on the Spanish frontier comprehending the former *Comté de Foix*, nearly the whole of Couserans in Gascony some communes of ancient Languedoc, and a considerable portion of the Pyrenees; bounded W and N by Haute-Garonne, E by Aude, S E by Pyrénées Orientales, and S by the valley of Andorre and the Pyrenees. Area, 1 124,816 ac two-thirds of which are covered by mountains length E. to W 64 m; breadth, N to S 48 m. The mountains rise gradually from N to S and reach their greatest elevation on the extreme frontier in the Pyrenees. The principal summit is Montcalm 10 668 ft high. The others range from an altitude of 10 611 to 6289 ft. the height of the Puy Marous. The various branches stretching from E to W separate the department into two valleys, the one watered by the Arge, and the other by the Salat. These two rivers are the only navigable ones. Among numerous other streams are the Volp, the Arze, the waters of which pass under ground in



ARGYRO CASTRO.—From *Illustration* Voyage dans l'Asie Mineure Nord-Est.

few Turks there resident being government officials or soldiers. The vale of Argyro Castro which is of a pastoral character is 30 m long and from 4 to 5 wide.

ARIAN (1) a town Naples prov Principato Ultra, 44 m N E. Naples, on a steep hill in one of the most frequented passes of the Apennines on the main road from Naples to Puglia. It is the residence of a superintendent of education and of a suffragan bishop. It contains a handsome cathedral, 12 parish churches, several convents, an academy, a hospital, several mills, and some earthenware manufactures. It suffered greatly from earthquakes in 1406 and 1792. Pop. 11 18.

ARICA a maritime town Peru cap dist of its own name dep. of and 200 m S.E. from Arequipa 200 m N W Potosi situated in an agreeable valley upon the coast of the Pacific lat (miles) 18 26 0 S lon 70 24 W (h) The houses are chiefly constructed of cane and reeds, covered with mats. Glass beads are manufactured in the town and near it salt is obtained plentifully. Arica was formerly a more considerable place than it is now and had a larger population. From this port, the produce of the celebrated mines of Potosi, in Bolivia, were shipped. It has now fallen into comparative insignificance, and it at various times suffered severely from earthquakes especially in 1839 when it was almost entirely destroyed. It is the principal port through which foreign business is carried on with Bolivia, that country not possessing any other valuable port of its own. The customs revenues of Arica in 1845 amounted to £4,154 and in 1846, to £64,878. During the war of independence in 1821 Arica was much injured by military operations, having been attacked

two places and the Lase all of which flow into the Garama. In the N the climate is mild and temperate, but in the S. the heat is oppressive in summer and the cold extreme in winter. The higher lands in the S. furnish principally wood and pasture, with some medicinal plants the lower are remarkable for their fertility particularly in the N districts about Pansera, % Garama and Maropos. Chief products—corn, wheat, maize, millet, potatoes, hemp, and flax. The arable land in the department extends to 868,692 ac. meadows, 52,835 ac. vineyards, 28,608 ac. wood, 222,664 ac. heath and barren land, 222,664 ac. The vine is cultivated up to the middle of the highest mountains. The wine is of it different quality and is entirely consumed in the district. There are numerous orchards and woods of chestnuts which yield a great deal of fruit. A large quantity of cattle, sheep, and goats, are reared. Bears, wild boars, wolves, foxes, badgers, rosbucks, chamois, pole cats, otters, hares, and rabbits abound in the forests and mountains also eagles and other birds of prey. Baptils and vipers are found in the marshy places, and trout and cray-fish in the rivers and lakes.

The staple trade of the department is iron the principal mines of which are at La Harcel in the V. Idessous which supply nearly 60 furnaces in the one department alone. Lead and copper are procured in various places and also small quantities of silver. Marble, Jasper, gypsum, diatom and coal, are worked. Cloth luxury cotton stuffs, woollens, linens, hats, soap, earthenware, and china, leather paper and glass, are manufactured and iron, cattle, cork, ream, wool, marble, and jasper exported. A considerable traffic is carried on with Spain the goods being transported over the I. pyrenees chiefly on mule or horseback.

The department, of which Felix is the capital is divided into three arrondissements—Felix, Pansera, and St. Groux, and subdivided into 30 cantons and 836 communes. Pop. 2,0155.—(Murray's Handbook for France, French Official Tables.)

ARIFAZO is a Naples prov. Terra d. Lavoro 18 m. N. E. Naples, on Mount Tifon between Naples and Benevento and said to have been founded by the Normans. It has seven parish churches, an hospital, and a *mont-d-pied*. Pop. between 10,000 and 11,000.

ARIGNA a coal and iron dist. Ireland, in the N. of co. Roscommon on the stream of the same name. Attempts have repeatedly been made to work the mines of it is distributed, but hitherto without any advantageous result.

ARINOR, a river Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso. It rises in the Paracatu mountains, which form part of the N. boundary of the Diamond District, takes a N. W. course, and falls into the river Papajoe an affluent of the Amazon in lat. 8° 30' S. lon. 56° 20' W. after a course of about 700 m.—(Din. Geo. Imp. Brazil.)

ARIFO a small in. W. coast in Caylon Gulf of Mennar Bay of Coadistaly 120 m. N. Colombo lat. 6° 40' N. lon. 80° 0' E. The surrounding country is sterile. To the E. is a bank where the pearl fishing is carried on, in the Gulf of Mennar and during the fishing season the civil and military authorities reside at Arapo.

ARISH or ARANER (Ri) a fort and vil. Egypt near the Syrian frontier 168 m. N. E. Cairo lat. 31° 30' N. lon. 28° 57' 45 E. (N.) on a low eminence about half a m. from the Mediterranean, on a creek and small river of the same name. It has fragments of columns and other architectural remains, and is supposed to occupy the site of the anc. El-nekeles but, in modern times, it is remarkable only as giving name to a convent July 24, 1800, between the Turks and French after the position of the latter in Egypt had been rendered insecure by the battle of the Nile, by which the French agreed to leave Egypt within three months.

ARINPE is a Mexico I. bank, Bocoros, esp. in the bay of same name lat. 30° 42' N. lon. 109° 16' W. about 190 m. E. the Gulf of California. This town, says Major Pitts, is celebrated throughout the kingdom for the vast quantity of gold table usually made use of in the houses and for the urbanity and hospitality of the inhabitants. The pop. has been variously stated from 2400 to 7600 it may probably be between the two.

ARIEL, or LARIEL, a river France, which rises near Puy Jagon among the mountains of Espise, a branch of the I. pyrenees, dep. Arriège, and, after a course of about 25 m.

falls into the Garama opposite Carbonea. Near Mas-d'Ash, in lat. 45° 5' N. lon. 1° 30' E. it traverses Roche-du-Mas, one of the most remarkable caverns of the Pyrenees. Two lofty precipices slanting towards each other meet at their summit and form an immense arch, which is capable of sheltering 2000 men, and under which the Arise flows. The two entrances to this cavern are wide and were at one time fortified by high walls. In 1325, during the religious wars, the Catholics of the surrounding districts took refuge here, and successfully withstood all the attempts of the K. ensoble army to force them to surrender.

ARJISH or ARJONIAN (anc. Arzoe, Arzonia) a small in. Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, near Van, on the N. W. shore of the lake, and 40 m. N. W. the tn. of that name. It has a castle now in a ruinous condition. In the neighbourhood are some beautiful gardens and throughout the district large quantities of corn and cotton are produced. Lake Van is sometimes called Lake Arjish.

ARJISH or FARKH-DAGH (anc. Argens) a celebrated mountain Asia Minor 117 m. N. by W. from the head of the Bay of Iskenderoon lat. 39° 5' N. lon. 35° 40' E. Its height is estimated, by Humboldt, at 13,137 ft. and by Hamilton at 13,100 ft. It rises up almost to a single peak, from a broad and extented base, consisting entirely of volcanic rocks and numerous sanders of different kinds. Its steep sides are studded all round with numerous cones and craters, the effects of volcanic action at various periods. Being nearly destitute of trees, and exhibiting little or no cultivation it has an extremely inhospitable look an effect which is increased by the black, rugged and sandy appearance of the rocks. The lowest limit of the snow line was found, by Mr. Hamilton, to be 10,800 ft. The elevation of this mountain is so great and so unusual in this part of the world that the inhabitants of the surrounding country look upon it with awe and astonishment, and have associated it with many fables.—(Hamilton's Asia Minor, Anaswerth's Journey from Angora to Jbr.)

ARJONA a tn. Spain in Andalusia, prov. of, and 14 m. N. W. from Jacon on a mountain slope 311 built, but having a pretty promenade, with a church and five schools, a cemetery, a storehouse, hospital and prison. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, domestic weaving and grinding all Pop. 8000.

ARJONIA A a tn. Spain in Andalusia, prov. of and 16 m. N. W. from Jacon a plain surrounded by hills tolerably all built, and having a church and three schools, a cemetery, hospital, prison, and slaughter. The inhabitants are employed in tillage, tanning leather and making bricks and tiles. Pop. 2400.

ARK or ARCA a small in. in d'l. (Iroquois) Channel Van Diemen's Land between Drume Island and the mainland lat. 43° 17' N. lon. 147° 18' E.

ARKAIO or ARCHAE (Loon) a solitary but beautiful lake, S. part of Inverness-shire Scotland, 16 m. long by 1 broad. It communicates with Loch Looch from which it is only about 2 m. distant, by a dark and sluggish stream. The lake is but little frequented although the scenery around it is of surpassing beauty.

ARKANEAR, one of the southern U. States of America, bounded, N. by Missouri, F. by the river Mississippi, which separates it from the States of Mississippi and Tennessee E. by Louisiana and Texas and W. by the Indian territory. It has between lat. 33 and 36° 30' N. and lon. 89° 30' and 94° 30' W. and is 240 m. long by 228 wide area, 54,600 sq. m. or 34,830,000 ac. The E. part of Arkansas, watered by the numerous tributaries of the M. Mississippi is low flat and marshy thickly wooded, and subject to frequent inundations. The middle is more diversified having an undulating and partly hilly surface, though of considerable elevation. The W. is more hilly being traversed by the Ozark range, which extends into Missouri, and at some points, attains the height of 2000 ft. In various parts there are prairies of immense extent; and extensive forests of large trees, consisting principally of oak, hickory, elm, cotton, linden, maple, locust and pine. The territory is generally well watered though in many parts it is otherwise. Its principal rivers are the Arkansas, the Red River, the White River, the St. Francis, and the Washita or Ouachita, all tributaries of the Mississippi. Near the centre of the state are numerous hot springs the temperature of which, though variable, rises in the driest seasons to the bot-

big point. They are much richer in the chrome and pyritic affections. The highest lands are considered the most healthy and the climate is generally mild but is said to be unfavourable to recent settlers. The soil is various the most fertile being that which skirts the rivers. The staple crops are cotton, maize and cereals but garden plants and fruit-trees are likewise cultivated with success. Wild animals abound, and the domestic species are reared in considerable numbers. Iron, coal, salt, lead and other minerals are found. Manufactures and commerce, still limited, are increasing. The state has no colleges, and few common schools. The Arkansas territory originally and still partly occupied by Indian tribes, was colonized by the French in 1683, under the Chevalier de Tonty. In 1803 it was ceded by purchase to the U States and, in 1810 was made a separate territory having been formerly part of Louisiana. Seventeen years afterwards, its constitution was framed, and it was admitted into the Union. The governor is elected by the people for four years, the senators for four and the representatives for two. The state sends one member to Congress. Arkansas is divided into 54 counties, and contains but few large towns and villages. Pop in 1840 97,514 of which 19,914 were slaves, and 465 free people of colour. Total pop in 1840 209,638. — (*U States Gazetteer* Liverpool *American Gazetteer*).

ARKANSAS, a large river U States, America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 40° 30' N lon. 100° W flowing E.S.E. through the Missouri and Arkansas territories, and after a course of 2170 m. joining the Mississippi in lat. 33° 40' N. Its channel is broad and unobstructed by rocks, shoals, or rapids boats may at some seasons ascend the stream for 1400 m. It has numerous tributaries the principal being the Neosho, the N., and the Canadian, with its branches, on the S. Among the upper component streams or rivers, and along the banks of the main river lies an extensive plain of reddish sand, based on a thick stratum of rock salt, and covered in dry hot weather with a crust of white, crystallized salt, several inches deep, and named from these circumstances the salt prairie, grand salin or salt plain. — (*U States Gazetteer*).

ARLINGTON DALE a par and township, England, co York N. R. ing 14 000 ac N. by W. Richmond. Pop. 1243.

ARLINGTON a par England to Dorset 2320 ac A. Rufford Walsby. P. 512.

ARLINGTON a par England to Dorset.

ARKHOUR a par England to Dorset.

ARKIKO or **ARKIKO** a seaport Abyssinia, at the head of the Bay of Massawa lat. 12° 28' N lon. 36° 27' E. It is a small miserable place consisting entirely of mud hovels and is surrounded by a fat and sandy country with a few gardens in the immediate vicinity. It is governed by a nayib or native chief and derives its importance from being the point of the coast nearest to the Abyssinian territories, and through which all intercourse by sea to the N of that country is now carried on. The principal exports are ivory and slaves, sent to Arabia, five arms being taken in exchange.

ARKINSK a Cosack settlement in Siberia, gov of and about 30 m. W from Okhotsk, on the Okhotsk, which a little higher up, receives the Arka. It was originally founded for the purpose of facilitating intercourse with the indigenous population, and is one of the outposts whence the Yakut or tribes levied on the natives is collected. The station export to Okhotsk the name of the steam-ship, a tree which here, though nearly upright in summer lies prostrate, covered with snow in winter and they do also a good business in collecting the soft horns of the reindeer for the Russian traders to Khabarov, where the horns are sold to the Chinese, who make them into a jelly much sought after by gourmands. The native Tungusians also make a jelly of these horns, but they only use it for glue. — (*Erman's Travels*).

ARKLOW a seaport in and par Ireland, co Wicklow. The town lies on the S bank of the Avon, 14 m. S.E. W Wicklow and 39 S.E. Dublin. A bridge of 19 arches here crosses the river which falls into the sea about 500 yards below the town. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The houses of the former are neatly built. The church a handsome edifice, is at the centre of the town which also possesses a R. catholic chapel, and a small Methodist meeting-house. The lower town, built mostly of shagged mud cabins, is inhabited prin-

cipally by fishermen engaged in the herring fishery and in dredging for oysters the latter chiefly sent to Liverpool. The harbour being much obstructed at its entrance by a bar is resorted to by the native fishermen only. The town contains a school for boys, two schools for girls, a savings bank a fever hospital a dispensary and a constabulary and an infirmary barracks. Some little business is done in the malt trade. At one period a considerable portion of the copper ore obtained from the Wicklow mines was exported from Arklow. The principal export is coal. — The RARIST of Arklow at the S.E. extremity of the county 8110 ac. contains the celebrated mountain of Croghan Kinella which about the close of the last century was supposed to possess native gold and mining operations were established there by Government, but the works were destroyed in the insurrection of 1798. They were afterwards resumed but no gold being discovered, they were ultimately abandoned. Pop of in 1830 1000. — (*par* 1122).

ARKONA or **ARCONA** a promontory N coast, in Rugen in the Baltic. There is here a fixed light, 908 ft above the sea level lat. 54° 40' N lon. 13° 20' E.

ARKEBY a par England co York W Riding 5920 ac.

ARKEBY a par England co York W Riding 5920 ac.

ARKUDI a par England co York W Riding 5920 ac.

ARLAN or **ARLAN** a par France dep. Puy-de-Dôme (Auvergne) 40 m. S.E. Clermont. apparently situated on a hill at the foot of which flows the Dore. Manufactures — bladders, beads, and ribbons. Pop. 1632.

ARLANZA a river Spain in Old Castile rising in the Sierra de Buller prov Burgos it flows W and after receiving the Pedrosa and other tributaries, joins the Arlanzon about 8 m. N. E. from its confluence with the Duero, after a course of about 60 m.

ARLANZON a river Spain in Old Castile rising 24 m. E.R.E. Burgos, in the Sierra Utrera, and flowing through Burgos, whence it flows W and falls into the Duero 3 m. N. Y. Torquemada, after a course of about 70 m.

ARIBERG or **ARIBERG** (Eagle's mound) a branch of the Rhodian Alps, in the W of the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, between the narrows of the Ill and the Lech. The chain is traversed by a road made by the Emperor Joseph II. in 1786, and greatly improved since 1835, along which there is much traffic between Venice, Trieste, and Switzerland. A hospice was erected on the summit in 1866, to shelter travellers from the Alpine snows.

ARLETON a par England, co. Cambridgeshire 6700 ac 643. Whitehaven new church and coal wharves. Pop. 643.

ARLES [anc. *Arletum*, *Arelatum*] a town, France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône (Provence) cap. arrond. of same name, and of two cantons, 1 hank Rhone, about 24 m. N from the sea, and 17 m. N. P. Arles. It stands a little below the angle of the delta formed by the two branches of the Rhone, on a rocky table of shell limestone, which slopes gradually to the river. Its old ramparts, which are not now used, enclose a space of 193 ac. The streets, though not laid out in perfectly straight lines, are tolerably regular and spacious but the pavement, composed of round flints is fatiguing to the foot, and inconvenient. The squares, which scarcely exceed three in number are of limited extent, but regularly formed. The principal one is the Place Royale which is used as the market place, and occasionally as a circus for bull-fights — a sport to which the youth of Arles are much addicted. The principal ornament of this Place is an ancient obelisk, a mass of granite, the only one executed out of Egypt. It was discovered in 1689, but not set up till 1676, when it had butts, it was crowned by a globe of *Jeux-de-Haut*, and dedicated, by inscriptions on its pedestal to Louis XIV. It is about 60 ft. in height, and being well placed has an imposing effect. Around the Place Royale are a series of public buildings — the Hotel de Ville, an edifice of three stories, decorated with a row of Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a tower and containing on the first story the public library of about 12,000 volumes, the museum, occupying the old church of St. Anne the Gothic monastery of St. Trophime and the ancient palace of the archbishops of Arles. The other buildings of note in the town are the cathedral built by St. Virgilius in the seventh century adorned without by a fine porch and facade, and within by some fine paintings; the church of Notre

Dome, said to have been built on the foundations of a temple of Cybele; the church of St. Honoré which was founded in the sixth century and in which a series of ancient frescoes analogous to those of Pompeii, has been recently discovered. The whole town, indeed abounds in ancient monuments, the most interesting of which is the Roman amphitheatre, which was fitted to contain 24,000 spectators and, both in size and magnificence is supposed to have surpassed that of Nîmes. Arles is the chief place of a *sous-préfecture* and



THE CATHEDRAL, ARLES, from the Grand Place.
From the *Illustration* of *France*.

possesses a court of commerce a chamber of manufactures, an agricultural society a communal college, and a school of hydrography. Its manufactures, which are not of much importance, are almost confined to hats and famous stockings. It has also silk-mills and builds some vessels. Its trade is extensive, and gives it, in respect of exports the fifth place among the ports of France, Arles ranking immediately between Rouen and Nantes. It possesses admirable facilities for trade. Its quays, which are well paved and very spacious, serve as an entrepot for all the merchandise which passes between Lyons and Marseilles. In addition to the Rhone, on which steam vessels passing Arles regularly ply two canals terminate in the town, one connecting it with the Durance and another proceeding S. to the Port de Bouc. To these means of communication, a valuable accession has recently been made by railways. The great railway which is to pass through Paris and connect the Mediterranean with the English Channel has been completed from Arles to Marseilles, while a branch of the same railway proceeds from Arles to Nîmes. Arles possesses great historical interest. It is mentioned by Julius Cæsar who, previous to the siege of Marseilles (Mannha) built twelve war-galleys at the port. It was once an arch-bishopric, and makes an important figure in ecclesiastical history as the place where several celebrated councils have been held. Its ancient magnificence is still amply attested by numerous remains of splendid edifices.—The ARRON of Arles consisting of eight cantons, subdivided into 83 communes, has an area of 690 sq. m. Pop. of 14,289 of around 25,222 —(*Dut. de la France*).

ARLESHEIM a small tn. Switzerland, cant. of and about 5 m. S. from the town of Basel, in a fertile district, 7 km. N.W. 1154 ft above the sea. It is well built, and has some baths but is chiefly remarkable for the beautiful botanic garden. On a hill close by is situated the ancient castle of Bismark. Pop. 600.

ARLES-LES-BAINS a tn. France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales (Roussillon) 30 m. S.W. Perpignan. It contains an ancient church, the front and portal of which are enriched with curious carvings in white marble. Manufactures —saw, hoops, deals, and leather. In the neighbourhood are some iron forges and,

at a short distance, the small fortress and village of Arles-les-Bains, now Arles-les-Bains, whose hot mineral springs are much resorted to. Pop. 1939.

ARLEY a par. England, co. Warwick 1979 ac. W by 8 Nuneaton. Pop. 278.

ARLINCHAM a par. England co. Gloucester 3220 ac. S.E. Newnham. Pop. 737.

ARLINGTON two parishes England —1 Co. De co. 2085 ac. N. N. Barnstable. Pop. 208.—2 Co. Sussex 518 ac. W. S.W. Hailsham. Pop. 814.

ARLON (anc. *Orléans*) a tn. Belgium cap. prov. Luxembourg 104 m. S.E. Brussels, and 10 m. W. N. Luxembourg. It has two churches and a chapel, a town house, an hospital, a court of primary jurisdiction, an atticum, a school of design and several history schools. It is the best corn-market in the district. Its houses are well constructed for clean, leather and on a small scale carbon or delivernance. The antiquary of Arlon is assisted by notes and inscriptions on several busts of heathen deities which have been discovered near it. It has frequently suffered by the ravages of war both in ancient and modern times. Its last disaster was in 1793 when it was pillaged by the French after the victory which they gained in the neighbourhood over the Austrians. Pop. 4508.

ARLSEY a par. England, co. Bedford 2870 ac. A.W. Bedford. Pop. 1095.

ARMA (SANTIAGO DE) a tn. in New Granada prov. Antioquia, on the Arma, a tributary of the Cauca, 71 m. S.E. Santa Fé de Antioquia. The climate is very hot. The district produces gold, and all kinds of grain and fruit.

ARMACAO a small tn. Brazil island of St. Catherine prov. of that name lat. 27° 30' S. lon. 48° 40' W. There is a whole-salting establishment here.

ARMAGH an island co. Ireland, prov. Ulster having the ext. Down on the S. Lough on the S. Monaghan and Tyrone on the W. and Lough Neagh on the N. It is about 34 m. in length, from N. to S. and is broadest at the widest part about 21 m. It contains 323 036 ac. of which 265 243 are arable, 35 117 unencultivated 8908 plantations 17 942 water and 778 occupied by towns. The surface, generally is undulating and flat, excepting in the S.E. where it rises into hills of considerable height, the highest attaining an elevation of 1938 ft. above the sea. Grass is the principal crop. In other parts grassy tracks and slacks are the prevalent crops, while red sandstone predominates along the margin of Lough Neagh. The minerals of the county are considerable but they include a very beautiful description of marble of which there are quarries near Armagh. The soil is in general fertile, except in the mountainous district. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and flax.

ARMS & LAWS (CHIEFS IN 1821)

	A m.	Brought forward	179 919
Wheat	10,230	Turtins	7 870
Oats	77,417	M. gold-washed	471
Barley	1 30	Other gr. crop	3,267
Here	1 324	Flax	18,663
Rye	189	Wool	33
Bees	10 1	Woolen d. over	21 533
Polished	21 7		

Out forward 179 9

2 14 75,645

There are also a great many productive orchards in the N.E. parts of the county the greater portion of the produce of which is sent to Belfast and occasionally to Glasgow. Some dairy cows are kept, and a considerable quantity of butter is made. Cattle, of a small standard breed are reared in the mountainous districts, sheep few and inferior. The weaving of cotton and linen is carried on to some extent particularly the latter which has long been the staple manufacture. The farms here are smaller than in any other county in Ireland, running mostly from 2 to 15 ac. yet the condition of the lower orders as regards house accommodation, is better than in most other parts of the kingdom their cottages being generally whitewashed well clothed, clean, and comfortable. In 1845, there were 71 national schools in operation in the county attended by 7973 children. The whole number attending the various schools, in 1841 was 12,553. The county is divided into eight baronies and 28 parishes and returns three members to Parliament two for the county and one for the city of Armagh. Constituency of the former in 1849 1242 of the latter 753. Principal towns Armagh

and Lurgan (old) and Pop in 1841 232,383 of which 211,896 is in the rural, and 20,500 in the urban district, being 611 persons to the sq. m. of arable land, and 414 to the sq. m. of the entire area of the county in 1861 198,065

ARMAGH [anc. Irish, *Arda Macha*] a city Ireland prov. Ulster cap. of the above to 70 m N by W Dublin and 55 m S.W. by B. Belfast, finely situated on the sloping sides of a gentle eminence, the summit of which is crowned by the cathedral. The streets are well laid out, regularly built and well kept and lighted. Most of them converge towards the cathedral, others ascend in more oblique directions, and are intersected by those of greater magnitude which encircle the town. The houses are of a hard reddish calcareous stone, and generally slated. A number of the public edifices are of brown limestone, of a vivid colour and are for the most part, advantageously situated. The town is well supplied with water by pipes from a reservoir on an eminence in the neighbourhood. The most conspicuous and most interesting architectural object in the city is the cathedral. Its original foundation is ascribed to St. Patrick in 455, the present building, erected in the 12th century, is in the Gothic or pointed style and to the form of a cross 183 ft long, with a tower and spire, the entire height of the latter from the ground to the weathercock being 150 ft. Some years ago it was repaired and beautified, chiefly at the expense of Lord John G. Bessborough, who contributed £10,000 for the purpose. On an eminence N of the town stands the new R. catholic cathedral, a large and spacious building in the pointed Gothic style. It contains several monuments, but all of comparatively modern date, none of those belonging to the original cathedral being now in existence. There are, besides a Protestant chapel of ease a R. catholic chapel two places of worship for Methodists, three for Presbyterians, and one for Independents. The other public buildings are the county court-house prison as I formerly the district lunatic asylum, which c. £220,000 the royal school, styled the college public library, built and endowed by private subscription, in 1741 containing 14,000 volumes, some accounts say 30,000 a market-house a brown linen hall a yarn-hall and custom buildings the last including a spacious warehouse various hospitals and charitable establishments and a number of schools comprising a national and Sunday school. Near the city is the archiepiscopal palace, with a domestic chapel and extensive and well laid out grounds, open to the public the mall a place of public recreation an observatory with a very superior astronomical apparatus and barracks for 800 men. The principal business of the place arises from the retail trade, for the supply of the populous surrounding district, and the weekly market, where a good deal of agricultural produce is sold as well as the iron made in the neighbourhood. Considerable quantities of corn likewise are sent to it for export and for exportation. There are here a few more several tanneries and flour-mills. There were formerly two distilleries but they have ceased working. Armagh is the seat of the archiepiscopal see of the province of all Ireland whose ecclesiastical province comprises six consolidated dioceses.

The city is of great antiquity. In 446 a synod was held in it by St. Patrick, the canon of which called *Canons of Armagh* or Patrick's canon are still extant. They composed the celebrated Book of Armagh which was considered of such value, that its safe keeping became a hereditary office of dignity in a particular family who held eight town-lands, as remuneration for the responsibility. In the Middle Ages, it was considered the metropolis of Ireland, and so considered that distinction was transferred to Dublin. It is still however the ecclesiastical metropolis of the kingdom. It was at one time celebrated for its college, which long continued one of the most famous seminaries in Europe. Armagh has been at various intervals, from the most remote times, subjected to some of the worst calamities of war having been often captured plundered, and burned, alternately by Danes, Celts, English, Scotch and, not unfrequently by the Irish themselves when at war with each other. On some of these occasions, numbers of the inhabitants were carried into captivity by the victors. Armagh returned two members to the Irish Parliament, but sends one only to the British House of Commons. Constituency 751. Markets are held on Tuesdays for general purposes and on Wednesdays and Saturdays for grain. The population seems to have been on

the decline latterly. In 1841 it was 10,265, of which rather more than one-half were R. Catholics. In 1861 it was 8849.

ARMANÇON a river France, rising in dep. Côte-d'Or and flowing N.W. parallel to, for a considerable distance, to the Bourgogne Canal which crosses it by a fine aqueduct, it passes Tonnare and falls into the Yonne, about 8 m. S.E. Joigny after a course of 118 m. of which about 16 are navigable. It receives as tributaries the Brenne, Armançon, and some other rivulets.

ARMENIA a mountainous country of W Asia, not now politically existing but of great historical interest. It varied in extent at different epochs, and its precise boundaries are not now known but it may be regarded as lying between lat. 36° 50' and 41° 41' N. and lon. 26° 30' and 48° 40' E. It was sometimes subdivided into First, Second and Third Armenia, to which a Fourth was afterwards added but the division by which it was almost universally known was into Armenia Major and Armenia Minor or the Greater and the Less Armenia. The boundaries of each, according to Col Chesney the latest authority on the subject and probably the best are as follows:—Armenia Major commencing at Barmat set, stretches along the Euphrates which bounds it on the W till near Erzingan a few miles to the E. of which it quits the river and keeps the direction of Tarsabuz as far as the mountains S. of Ghannush Khana. It proceeds N.E. along this range then curves the N. extremity of the district of Kara, and passing onward to near Tiflis becomes the right bank of the Kur where course it follows to its estuary in the Caspian which now becomes the boundary on the E. Leaving the Caspian, it turns S.W. in the direction of Tairez, and passes through the districts of Van and Diarbekir on the frontier of which it again meets the Euphrates at Nimselat. Armenia Minor or as it might be called the territory W of the Euphrates, lies along the range of the Koff tagh which runs W almost parallel to the Black Sea, and forms the N. boundary as far as a point on the range of the Hillys or Kind Jemel, not far from its estuary in the Black Sea. Armenia Minor follows the course of this river for about 130 m. and continuing S.W. crosses the Taurus, which becomes its boundary almost to the sea, near Ayas, on the W. side of the Bay of Iskenderoon. From this point it sweeps round the S. side of the districts of Adana and Marash and meets the Euphrates which thus intersects Armenia almost centrally and forms the natural boundary between the two divisions now described. Armenia Major has an area of about 64,000 sq. m. Armenia Minor about 70,000. The territory of this once celebrated kingdom is now partitioned among Turkey Persia, and Russia. The first of these powers possesses the largest share being that which borders on the Euphrates, and includes the N. part of Diarbekir with Moosh, Van, and the jebels of Tarsabuz. The share of Persia forms part of Kurdistan and almost the whole of Azerbaidjan. The share of Russia forms the government of Armenia. It stretches along the river Aras and is sometimes known as the district of Erivan.

The plateaus of which Armenia chiefly consists is mountainous and volcanic. The ridges, of which there are four principal are generally parallel to each other running with sandy deviations, E and W and between them are broad valleys and plateaus that of the Aras at Mount Ararat, being 3250 ft., and many others 5000 to 8000 ft. above the sea level. The mountains are mainly composed of true trap porphyry with slate, limestone &c. appearing on the sides of the chains, and sometimes rising up with the porphyry. Granite is also met with but is not frequent and in the N. in the Turkish province of Akabik, tertiary fossiliferous formation is found. Its volcanoes are all quiescent unless we except Ararat, of which an eruption took place in 1840 accompanied by a disastrous earthquake. A few mountains, as Ararat, Alagheh, and Bangli-dagh, rise above the line of perpetual snow but this is not generally the case and there are no peaks but such as can be crossed in a single day. Silver lead iron and copper are found in the mountains and the last two have to some extent, been wrought in modern times. Rock-salt is plentiful and is exported in considerable quantities, to Persia and elsewhere. Mineral waters abound but little or nothing is known of their constituents, or of their medicinal qualities.

Several important rivers take their rise in Armenia, namely the Kur or Tigris, and its tributary the Aras or Arax, flowing E. to the Caspian Sea the Aksump or Tchorak and the

Ilays or Kidil Irnak, flowing N to the Black Sea and the Tigris and Euphrates, which flow into the Persian Gulf. There are also several minor tributary streams. The only considerable lakes are those of Van, 70 m in length, and about 26 in breadth. Gushik, Savvaga or Sevan, N E. of Erivan, about 40 m long by 15 broad and Crumlyah.

The climate of Armenia is very severe, presenting quite a contrast to that of the warm regions of the lower Euphrates, and to the mildness prevalent on the shores of the Black Sea. Any one indeed leaving the shores of the Pontus in April and travelling rapidly S. may in one week experience the deluges and disorders of three seasons of the year. On the shore of the Black Sea he leaves spring in her most bounteous garb on the plateau of Erzeroum he meets stiff, cold winter and sees before him a wide extent of country covered with snow and ice. In Mesopotamia he finds approaching harvest, and the farmer busy with artificial irrigation to counteract the effects of the burning heat. Winter in Armenia, continues from October to May spring and harvest a month each and the change to summer is very rapid. The heat, especially in the

valleys, during summer, is great and rain seldom falls. In Erivan which is a degree of lat. 8 from Trebizond the thermometer in winter falls 8° Fah. lower than it does in the latter and in summer it rises 24° Fah. higher. On the plateau of Erzeroum summer is still greater indeed, in the town of Erzeroum the snow lies in the streets for eight months of the year. F and S. E. winds in summer W winds in spring and N. E. storm winds in winter are most prevalent. Though severe the climate is, however esteemed healthy. The soil of Armenia is reckoned on the whole, productive though in many places it would be quite barren were it not for the great care taken to irrigate it. To such an extent indeed is the system of irrigation carried on, that in summer many considerable streams are wholly absorbed. Wheat, barley tobacco hemp, grapes, and cotton are raised and, in some of the valleys apricots, peaches, mulberries, and walnuts are grown. From the nature of the country the rearing of stock is carried on to a greater extent than agriculture. The horses are spirited, sleek and fiery. Pines, birches poplars and beeches flourish, but there are no thick forests except in the N. parts of the country. The flora is not so varied as might be expected in such an Alpine country in several respects it resembles the vegetation of the Alps of Tyrol and Switzerland.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the genuine Armenian stock but besides them in consequence of the repeated subjugation of the country various other races have obtained a footing. Of these the principal are the Turcomans, who still maintain their nomadic habits, and from whom the country has received the name of Turcomania. In the S. portion are the predatory Kurds and the Turks on the Taurus, Georgians and throughout the whole country Greeks, Jews and Gypsies. The total number of Armenians has been estimated at 2,000,000 of which probably one-half are in Armenia. The remainder like the Jews are scattered over various countries and being strongly addicted to commerce, play an important part as merchants. They are found over all W Asia about 200,000 are in Constantinople and its vicinity numbers are in Russia, Hungary and Italy some in Africa and America and a large number in India, chiefly in the great marts Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. Every where they are engaged in banking and trading. In physical structure, they belong to the Caucasian race, and, in general are well made. Their eyes and hair are black, their look lively noses aquiline, and their complexion somewhat swarthy. The women are remarkable for the delicacy and regularity of their features. Like the Jews, whom in many respects they resemble.

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their ruling passion appears to be an insatiable love of gain but they are generally esteemed honest. Their manners and customs are good and those who are educated are distinguished by superior cultivation and refined manners. But the mass of the people inhabiting their native country in consequence of centuries of neglect, are greatly ignorant and superstitious. The Armenians embraced Christianity in the fourth century; and in A.D. 336, separated from the Greek church, being dissatisfied with the decisions of the council of Chalcedon. In doctrine, they hold that there is only one nature in Christ, and that the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father alone. They have seven sacraments, but in the mode of using them differ in several respects from the R. catholics. They adore saints and images, but do not believe in purgatory. Their hierarchy differs little from that of the Greeks. The catholicos, patriarch or head of the church has his seat at Echmiadzin, a monastery near Erivan. A minority of the Armenians, chiefly those residing in European countries, acknowledge the Pope and conform, in doctrine and church government, to the R. catholic church. They are called United Armenians.



TALARAN CHURCH AND MONASTERY OF ECHMIADZIN
From Diction. V. p. 140. et. de G. m.

The monastery of Echmiadzin, the seat of the catholicos, or head of the Armenian church lies in the valley of the Aras, 13 m. P. Erivan near the village of Yaghrabad which is also frequented by though improperly called Echmiadzin. The monastery is surrounded by a wall 80 ft high and entered by four gates, and flanked by towers, which, as well as the walls are built of brick, crowning the base and furnished with loop-holes giving to the whole structure the appearance of a large quadrangular fortress.

The monastery was founded in A.D. 324 but the church it contains dates from the time of St. Gregory the enlightener who introduced Christianity into Armenia, though various additions have been made to it in later times. The monks have been a restless and a restless, but little good is to be expected from their labours, as they are unlearned ignorant, and superstitious. In a similar condition are the Armenian clergy in general who indeed are scarcely to be wondered at, when we know that any layman who has been chosen by the congregation, and has passed 4 days in the prescribed fastings and ritual observances of the church, may get ordination from the bishop, and may read mass, baptize, confirm marry give extreme unction and have authority too to forgive sin (Pardon). Such a fact makes it easy to understand why ignorance should prevail and the Bible in the vulgar tongue should be prohibited. Parrot not knowing Armenian, expected to converse with the monks and priests of Echmiadzin in Latin but none of them knew either Latin or Greek though of works in these languages, there were numbers in the library. Three of them could speak Russian, but all other European languages were unknown.

The Armenian language belongs to the most distant offshoot of the Indo-Germanic root, but still in its form and structure, has much that is peculiar; and to the east it is harsh and dissimilar. The old Armenian language also called Haezan, which is that of literature may now be considered a dead language. In the new Armenian language, which is divided into four dialects not differing greatly from each other than many Turkish words and the construction of sentences is regulated by the rules of Turkish syntax. With exception of some songs preserved by Archbishop Moses Chorenzisi, no specimens of the earlier Armenian literature have been preserved after the introduction of Christianity a great taste for the Greek language and literature arose, and a number of works in Greek and Syriac were translated into Armenian. Before A.D. 406, the Armenians had no alphabet of their own but used indifferently Greek Syriac, or Persian

chapters. In that year however, Massey Massey invented the Hixian alphabet, consisting of 38 letters (30 consonants and eight vowels) called, from its inventor Massey, and which still continues to be employed along with the modern alphabet. Armenian literature flourished from the fourth to the 14th century. Of this period, many writers have obtained a name chiefly as historians and chroniclers. Their works, which might throw considerable light on the history of the East during the Middle Ages, have hitherto been little consulted. Armenian literature began to sink in the 14th century and since that period scarcely any original work of importance has appeared, but, in all their wanderings, the Armenians have preserved a taste for native literature, and have set on printing-presses wherever they have settled, so that we find Armenian works printed in Amsterdam, Venice, Lophorn, Leuberg, Moscow Astrakhan, Constantinople, Smyrna, Echmiadzin, Ispahan Madras, Calcutta, Batavia, &c. The most interesting colony is that on the island of San Lazaro at Yen-see, founded by Abbot Maron Pedrosian in 1717, who there established a monastery academy and printing-press where important Armenian works continue to be turned down to the present time.

According to the native historians, the name Armenia is derived from Aram the seventh king of the first dynasty who, about a. r. 1800 gave a settled character to the kingdom. The Armenians call themselves Haiks or Haikans, and trace their origin in their old books, to Haac or Haider the father and patriarch of the people, a contemporary of the Arabian king, Belus. Armenia subsequently fell into the hands of different rulers and was exposed to many conflicts. The Romans and Parthians had many fierce conflicts but at last under Trajan, Armenia Major became a Roman province. It afterwards recovered its independence and was under the rule of its own kings. Kapor king of Persia attempted its subjugation in vain, and it remained free until 650 when it was conquered by the Arabs and. After this it several times changed its masters. In 1555, Belshin II. ceded it to the Persians, and the greater part has since remained under the Turkish dominion. Armenia Minor ultimately shared the same fate. Of the cities of ancient Armenia, some ruins are yet to be seen, which display a good style in architecture. The chief towns are Erivan, Erzeroum, Nakhichevan Van Akalick &c. (see note). Of ancient capitals there were several the most important of which was Artaxata on the Aras—(Wagner's Reise nach dem Ararat Farrer's Journey to Mount Diabli, Voyage autour du Caucase Constantinople, Izakoon, Broekman, 9th Edition.)

ARMENIA (RUBIAN) a trans-Caucasian gov. Russia, comprising that part of Armenia S. of Georgia, and V. of the Aras and Mount Ararat, and comprehending the majority of Ecdemadze. It was ceded to Russia, in 1827 by Persia, of which it formed the province of Erivan—a name by which it is still sometimes designated.

ARMENIENSTADT or SAMON LUYAR (Latin, Armenopolis) a town in Asiatic Transylvania. It is in N. E. of Klausenburg, lat. 47° 40' N. lon. 32° 52' E. It is well and regularly built, and the streets spacious and tolerably straight. It contains a neat Armenian church an Armenian school and an orphan hospital and is defended by a strong castle. The inhabitants are mostly employed in weaving and in cattle-breeding. A considerable transit trade is carried on with the interior. In the vicinity are salt springs and salt mines. Pop. 3060.

ARMPYNT EREMY or HERMONTY (Latin, Hermonopolis) a vil Upper Egypt, 1 hour, N. lat. about 8° N. E. of Thebes. It was the capital of the Hermonopolis nome, and in Christian times it was an episcopal see. Apollo and Jupiter corresponding to the Egyptian Mendoo and Amon; the golden Ido, and the sacred bull Bes, were here objects of worship. Its modern inhabitants regard it as the birthplace of Moses. ARMENTIERES (Latin, Armentaria) a town in France, dep. Nord, on the Belgian frontier 10 m. W. N. W. Lille, on the Lys, which has here a small harbour and an active navigation. The town which is well built, has a communal college or high school with factories for spinning flax, hemp and cotton yarn. There are also manufactures of woollen cloth, table linen calicoes, lace, thread best-root sugar and tobacco; bleachfields, distilleries soapworks, tanneries, and salt refineries with a considerable trade in grain, brandy from

tobacco soap, &c. Bricks are made in the neighbourhood in large quantities. Pop. 6675.

ARMENTO a town Naples, prov. Basilicata, 36 m. S. E. E. of Potenza, on the declivity of a rock. It has two *monte di pietà*. Pop. 2670.

ARMIAVSKOI BAZAR, or BAZAR OF THE ARMENIANS, a large vil. S. Russia, gov. Taurida lat. 48° 18' N. lon. 38° 43' E. 81 m. S. E. by E. of Klamon, and 83 m. N. by E. of Simferopol situated on the left bank of the Tauric river 2 m. S. of that town, on the railroad road from Simferopol to the Crimea. It consists of numerous narrow lanes, lined with houses built of stone, or of turf plastered over and enclosed by walls, which form the boundaries of the streets. It has altogether a filthy and mean appearance; but contains numerous and several mosques with wooden minarets, a Greek temple and a Russo-Greek church for the worship of the Tatars, Armenians, and Russians, who compose its population. Upwards of 40,000 earthenware of salt from the salt lakes of the Crimea, pass annually during summer through the village for the supply of the S. of Russia.

ARMINGHAM, a par. Eng. North. 650 ac. 1 sq. ARMITAGE par. Eng. Staffs. 1901 ac. Pop. 1014. ARMLEY a chapelry and vil England co. York, bar. and 2 m. S. W. Leeds on the Aire, with a jail house of correction an iron-plate and several dissenting chapels. It is an important seat of the woollen manufactures chiefly carried on for the Leeds market. 10 p. 6108.

ARMOY par. Ire. Austr. 9866 ac. 10 p. 1934. ARMCHURCH par. Eng. York. 2810 ac. P. 481. ARNA — a town on the W. limits of the Libyan desert, bank, N. lat. 430 m. N. E. from Lake Tzabid. Its precise position however is not ascertained. Arrowsmith place is in lat. 17° 13' N. lon. 21° 30' E. with a quarry and a kloper in lat. 18° 20' N. lon. 21° 40' E. with a similar expression of doubt. — 2 vil. Greek Archipelago on the N. W. where of the vil. of Andros.

ARNAUTS. See ARABIA. ARNAU or RIESSENHART a town in Bohemia, 1 mi. E. of Elbe about 25 m. from its source and 23 m. N. of Kunitzgratz. It is walled and has a castle, a lunatic hospital, townhouse and Franciscan monastery. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving. Pop. 1439. The lordship of Arnau which is the capital lies along the Elbe, is well wooded, and rears a considerable number of cattle. The inhabitants, employed chiefly in spinning and weaving are 10,314.

ARNEY (Latin, Arnen) a town in France, dep. Charente (Maritime) 80 m. S. W. of Angoulême, agreeably situated near the Arnon. It is well built and well paved and has a high school manufactures of cloth and starch, tanneries, tile-works, corn and flax-mills. Its trade is in cattle, grain, wine, vinegar, hemp, wool, leather horse hair and poultry. Near this town Admiral Coligny the celebrated leader of the Huguenots under whom Henry IV. was then making his first campaign in 1570 gained a victory over Marshal Condé-Biron. Pop. 241.

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ARNEDO a city Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 37 m. S. E. from Logroño, near the N. bank of the Ulla, an affluent of the Ebro on a gentle declivity surrounded by mountains. It has level paved streets a spacious square, three parish churches, a townhall, several schools, a large hospital, prison, grammar school and a beautiful palace, close to which a stone bridge spans the river. On the top of a neighbouring hill stands an ancient castle, recently repaired and fortified and now containing a barracks. Agriculture, raising linen fabrics, and distilling brandy employ the inhabitants. At some seasons of the year great numbers are engaged as male troops. Considerable numbers of cattle are reared in the vicinity for which, and various descriptions of merchandise, two annual fairs are held. Pop. 3345.

ARREE or **ARANI**, s in Hindoozan, in the Carnatic, 86 m. W. S. W. Madras lat. 12° 40' N. lon. 79° 20' E. It has a fortress, in which Hyder-Ali deposited his warlike stores during his invasion of the Carnatic, in 1783.

ARRENI, DEN, a small N. Holland, lat of Walsboren, prov Zealand, 8 m. E. Middelburg. It has a townhall, a court-house, and a Calvinistic church, but is very much fallen off in its condition. Formerly it was a place of considerable importance, as a port and a place of trade. Its haven was at all times filled with vessels from every part of the world. In 1495, the Spanish princess Johanna bride of Philip the Beautiful, arrived here with 135 vessels and in 1523 upwards of 160 vessels left this port to fetch Emperor Charles V from England. Its harbour is now dried up; the commerce is gone, and it can only communicate with the sea by means of a canal Pop 1200.

ARNESBY a par England, co. Lancaster 1510 ac Pop 567

ARNQASK a par Scotland co Perth 6118 ac 10j 689

ARNHEM or **ARINNUM**, an old important and prosperous N. Holland, cap, arched, and one of some name, prov and cap. Gelderland, 10 m N. Myrazen and 54 m E. S. Utrecht, on a rising ground, bank Rhine, about 2 m. below where it receives the IJssel. It is the seat of the provincial court, of the court of the arrondissement and custom, and of a tribunal of commerce. The town was fortified, and the defenses were improved in 1702 by Coehorn, and it still has several gates but, during the reign of William I it was dismantled, and its remains are now public promenades. It is built in the form of a crescent facing the Rhine, which is here crossed by a bridge of boats. The environs are pleasant, the town being surrounded by an undulating country called the Veluwe, by parks, lakes and pleasure gardens and the air is pure on these accounts it is much frequented during summer by visitors. The town which is rapidly increasing, has a townhall, Government-house, courthouses for the province, weigh-house, barracks for 2000 men, civil and military prison and two squares, one of which is the corn-market, and a fish-market. It has also two Calvinistic a handsome Lutheran and two E. catholic churches. Four hospitals for diseased persons and for the sick, two orphan hospitals and one for widows numerous schools among which there is one of design and architecture and a natural history and literary society. The principal business in Arnhem is the transit trade along the Rhine, and connecting streams and canals to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Utrecht, &c and the grain trade it also possesses some manufactures in earthenware, soap, cotton, wool-combing and dyeing and has oil and bark-mills. After Lent it has a fair for 14 days, and in August another for eight days, two horse markets and numerous cattle-markets.

Arnhem withstood successfully all the attacks of the Spaniards. In 1586, Sir Philip Sidney died there from a wound received in the battle of Zutphen. In 1790 it was taken by storm by the French who were driven from it by the Prussians in November 1813. It has suffered severely several times by fire. Pop about 15 000. (Van der Aa's Nederlanden).

ARNHEM'S ISLAND the middle portion of the N. coast of Australia, lying W. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Its limits are not well defined, but it may be considered as N. of lat. 14 S. and as having for its N. limit Groote Eylandt or Island, and for its W. Melville and Bathurst Islands. The whole coast is skirted by isles and islets, of which those named are the largest. It was discovered in 1823 by the commanders of the *Arcton* and *Pawa*, but is still imperfectly known. On Colong peninsula was the Government station, Fort Eslington, soon abandoned. The coasts are low, the rocks being loose sand with ferruginous concretions, and are not very high. In some parts it is well wooded, in others thinly wooded. Its extent is 8000 to 4000 ft. high, lies between lon. 132° and 154 E. and about lat. 15 S. composed mainly of granite. The district is watered by the rivers Adelaide, S. and E. Ah gator and Liverpool. — **ARNHEM BAY** N. E. coast Arnhem's Island between point Dula, lat. 11 38' S. lon. 136° 7' E. (N. and Cape Walsboren lat. 11 58' S., lon. 136 84 E. (N. 40 m. broad at its mouth 30 m. at its upper end, and about 90 m. deep. It is obstructed by numerous coral reefs, and at its mouth are the Wessel and English Company's Islands. —

CAPE ARNHEM the N. W. point of the Gulf of Carpentaria. lat. 12 17' S.; lon. 137 E. (N.)

ARNO [name *Arno*] a river Tuscany one of the largest in Italy having its sources in the Apennines in Monte Falterone and Apennino dal Pizzo, the former about 5 m. N. E. the village of Pontassale. After the junction of the two sources the river flows S. S. E. till it reaches the Chiassi Canal 6 m. N. W. Arno, whence it flows N. W. to Pontassale where it receives from the right the river Sura, after which its course is W. passing through Florence, where it becomes navigable and Pisa, beyond which, about 7 m. it falls into the Mediterranean after a course of about 155 m. By a canal from Pisa to Leghorn the difficult navigation of the lower part of the river is avoided. Besides the affluents named, the Arno receives the Uffra, the Teco, the Rra, and the Elia. Its source is 4429 ft. above the sea level at Fiesole, the level of the river is 387 ft. also o the sea, and at Florence, 50 m. from its embouchure, it is 144 ft. above the sea level.

ARNOLD a vil and par England, co. of and 4 m. N. by L. Nottingham. The village, which is about three quarters of a mile long stands near Harwood Forest, and has a church, three dissenting chapels and an endowed free school.

An annual cattle-fair is held at the end of September. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton-mills and weaving hosiery. Area of par 4670 ac. 1 p. 4704.

ARON a river 2 m. N. of the mouth of the Cher into which it falls near Vierzon, in the department of Cher after a N. N. W. course of 84 m.

ARNHEMPE or **ARNHEMPE** the most S. of the three gaves into which the prov of Prussia Westphalia is divided, area, about 2250 sq. ac. It contains 55 towns, and 3440 villages, with a pop. of half a million being 350 persons per sq. ac. m. Of times 40 000 are Protestants 4000 Jews 100 Mohammedans, and the remainder R. catholics. The surface is hilly particularly in the S. division but none of the mountains are of great height, the highest, lianen bell, ing to the Hohegebirge on the confines of Westphalia and Wittenstein, not being more than 9500 ft. above the level of the sea. Arnberg is watered by the Lippe, Ruhr, Leim, Eder, Lahn, Siege, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The climate is temperate, almost wholly to the east of the Rhine, only a small portion along the S. boundary belonging to that of the West. About a fifth of the whole government is wooded. In particular the forest of Arnberg occupying an elevated tract from 700 to 900 ft. above the sea, stretches from L. in W. for 7 m. The soil is generally of a clayey texture, and by no means fertile. Sometimes however as in Arnberg, proper it is a substratum of limestone and is productive. The best soil is in the N. mountain valleys towards the S. while N. between the Lippe and Hellweg lies a flat, rich and undulating tract of a marly surface on which great numbers of cattle are reared. But minerals and the productions of the loam are the great staples of Arnberg and give it a prominent place among the industrial districts of Germany. Among the former are iron, copper, lead, silver and calamine. Coal also is raised to a considerable extent and there are numerous quarries both of slate and marble. — 11 e 600000

ARNBERG of Arnberg is divided into 4 circles — *Alten*, *Arnsberg*, *Butten*, *Bochum*, *Dortmund*, *Hagen*, *Ilmen*, *Leipziger*, *Masche*, *Upe*, *Slagen*, *Soest*, and *Wittenstein*. Of these in point both of romantic beauty and architecture Arnberg proper appears to take the lead. It has seven towns, 121 villages and about 30 000 inhabitants.

ARNHEMPE cap both of the above circle and gov. and at one time cap. of the whole duchy of Westphalia, on the spur of a hill half encircled by the Ruhr and immediately below the ruins of an old castle of the same name 44 m. S. E. Münster. It is divided into the old and the new town and has three churches (one Protestant and two E. catholic) a normal and an agricultural school and a gymnasium with eight professors. In the Middle Ages, Arnberg was one of the principal seats of the Yulmics (Yulm-gerichte) which exercised a powerful sway throughout Germany. Pop. 4000.

ARNSTADT a picturesque-located and well built in Germany in the principality of Schwarzwald-Sonderhausen cap. seignior of same name, 11 m. S. by W. Erfurt upon the Ura, which divides it into two parts lat. 50° 45' N. lon. 10° 57' E. It has an old palace, almost entirely ruined, several churches, of which the Franckische dating from 972 has

fine painted windows, and several old sculptures a museum now converted into the residence of the prince a Franciscan monastery now become a school-house and paragonage a gymnasium, a normal school a cabinet of natural history an orphan hospital, a lunatic asylum, and a house of correction. Manufactures—cotton linen and woolen stuffs, ribbons, and leather. There are also breweries, stucco filling, flour and paper-mills. Arnstadt is one of the best markets in Thuringia for grain timber and fruit and has also a considerable trade in wool peltry and colonial produce. Pop. 5000.

ARNSTEIN a tu Bavaria, circle Lower Main, on the slope of a hill near the Werpe, 16 m. N. N. W. Würzburg. It contains two churches, an hospital and a castle and an oil, a stucco, and four corn-mills. Its trade is in wine, fruit and grain. The historian Schmidt was born here. Pop. about 1500.

ARNSWALDE, a tu Prussia prov Brandenburg gov Frankfort-on-the-Oder 30 m. S.E. Scuttus situated between three lakes which abound in fish. It has some cloth manufactures. Pop. 4000.

AROA a small tu Venezuela prov Carabobo about 8 m. from the r bank of the Aroa, 80 m. from the Gulf of Triste, on the Caribbean Sea, and 15 m. N. San Felipe lat 10° 50' 0" N. lon 68° 05' 0" W. The river rises in a Sierra about 50 m. S. W. the town, and after a course of 80 m. in a N. E. direction falls into the Gulf of Triste, in its course fertilizing a large valley. At a distance of about 10 m. from the town S.W. is a range of hills called by the same name namely the Sierra Aroa.

AROCIE a tu Spain, in Andalusia, prov of and 48 m. N. from Huelva, on the S. slope of the Sierra Morena, irregularly built, and partly surrounded by old walls having a church, hospital, townhall, custom house and prison. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural and hold a fair in August for cattle and the produce of the neighbourhood. Pop. 2,000.

AROLA, a range of basaltic hills New Ulster the N. of New Zealand, on the E. coast. It commences about lat. 37° 52' S., stretches N. and terminates at Cape Colville or Moehau, a distance of 110 m. The hills composing this range are covered with wood.

AROK SZAT I AR, a privileged market in Hungary on the small stream Gyöngyös-Patak, wh. almost encircles the town on which the town stands. It is on the high road from Kaschau to Tschirn from which it is 42 m. E. N. E. It is well supplied with good water but the ground around is fertile, and considerable numbers of sheep and cattle are reared. Pop. 9106.

AROLDSEY a city W. Germany cap of the principality of Waldeck and east of the gov on the Aar 12 m. N. Waldeck lat. 51° 23' N. lon. 8° 52' E. It is well built, and has a handsome palace, the residence of the Prince of Waldeck, containing a gallery of paintings, a cabinet of coins and a valuable museum of antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and a library of 50,000 volumes. The town possesses three churches in a grammar school with many facilities of warlike and woolen stuffs, and iron-ware manufactures, &c. Its yearly market is numerously attended. The country around is well wooded. Pop. 2000.

ARONA a tu Piedmont, prov Novara delightfully situated on the W. shore of the Lago Maggiore, and near the A. extremity 88 m. N. W. Milan. It is a most and business little town, carrying on a considerable tourist trade between Piedmont and Switzerland, and having a small harbour on the lake, with several shipbuilding yards. It has four churches a gymnasium, an hospital and an old castle, in which was born the famous Cardinal Borromeus, who has been canonized, and in whose honour a colonial statue was erected in 1697. This statue, which is situated on a hill above the town called Monte di San Carlo, is 66 ft high and the pedestal 46 ft. A staircase winds through the figure. The head hands, and feet are cast, and the body made of large stones, covered with sheets of hammered copper. The work was executed by Zenelli and Falconi and is reckoned a highly meritorious performance. Pop. 5000.

AROSA (Harz) Spali Galizia, W. coast about 5 m. N.E. Cape Corrochedo and 16 m. S.E. Cape Finisterre lat. 42° 30' N. lon. 8° 50' W. dangerous place for vessels of all kinds.

AROSBAJA a market in. S. W. coast, in Madras

Indian Archipelago. It is a large, prosperous well-built town, with two Mahometan temples and two large market-places. It carries on with Java a considerable trade, to the prosperity of which the rooney haven on which the town is situated is greatly indebted. (See the A.)

AROLAT (25) a tu A. Africa, cap. about lat. 33° 48' N. lon. 1° 23' E. It is built on the N. and E. slopes of a hill at the foot of which flows the Wady Mal and is composed of from 700 to 800 houses, surrounded by a wall forming nearly a square. It is divided into the E. and W. quarters, each of which forms a separate and often adverse jurisdiction. In the former reside the Wed-Sewin, in the latter the Halls people these last having also a dependent village population. The houses are mostly low whitewashed, and ranged on terraces richly faced with masonry. There are two mosques, a house, or more, and an area, surrounded by arcades, which serves as a public exchange. The people are industrious many of them being smiths, armors, &c. who display their implements in public stores and shops, of a miscellaneous kind, are numerous. Fifteen or twenty Jewish families are employed as wool-dressers, dyers, tincture-makers, &c. The chief articles of native trade are—oil, cap wool, oil grain butter, honey, and sugar these mostly exchanged for gunnies, cutlery agricultural implements, iron wares, weapons, spices, sugar, coffee, glass, small wares, women's trinkets, &c. Besides being a thriving town, the people are reported to be kind to their poor and hospitable to strangers. In the environs are large gardens and plantations, watered by the Wady Lakhr in which grow dates, vases, coconuts, water-melons, cucumbers, &c. in large quantities. There are fine forests on the neighbouring hills. The KHALIFAT of El Arouat is an ancient jurisdiction was alternately dependent on Morocco and Turkey and before the French invasion paid a yearly tribute of 100,000 piastres to the dey of Algiers. Its position was confirmed to the present Khalif by the French in 1844-6. It is bounded, N. by Jebel Amour E. by the territory of Wied el Nal tribe, S. by that of the Beni Mzale, W. by that of El Arouat Kail tribe. It comprises the following towns and villages—El Ouzia, Tadmetout, E. Hanta El Assala, Ain Jaldi and Kar el-Halran. The people comprehend three tribes, namely Arabs (the most numerous) the Wied el Nal tribe, and the Arabes and the Arabes (Sahara) Algeres.

AROUBA an isl. at the mouth of the Gulf of Maracaibo, belonging to the Dutch. See LARUA.

AROUCA a tu Portugal prov Beira, dist. Feira, situated among mountains of granite 28 m. S. W. Lamego. It has a parishes a Latin school and a celebrated Bernardine monastery. A considerable quantity of iron thread coils is rated for its whiteness, is spun here. Pop. 2516.

AROUNDOU a vil W. Africa 1 bank Senegal in the Gambia country lat. 14° 50' N. lon. 12° 14' W. It is situated 5 m. S.E. Bakel opposite Diogonville.

ARIATA a vil Naples, prov Principato Ultra, about 11 m. E. Arzano, between Capua and Benevento; supposed to have been the site of the anc. Caudeve where in the year 111 A.D. a Roman army was compelled to lay down arms to the Samnites but other authority places the scene of that famous disaster in a defile near Avellino, a little to the N. of Arpaia, celebrated as the Feron Caudeve.

ARPAJON—1 A. in (formerly Cadix) France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 30 m. S. Paris. It is a fertile valley, at the confluence of the Orge and the Remorin is surrounded by trees and shady walks and has a large market-hall. The parish church is large, but not of great antiquity. The Hotel Dieu, an ancient endowment, is well managed. In the town are tapestry cotton-works, and hatteries and some trade is carried on in grain flour poultry, pigs, calves, &c. The Marolles station of the Paris and Orleans Railway is about 1 m. from Arpajon. Pop. 3017—2 A. vil and comm., dep. Cantal (Auvergne), 11 m. S. S. E. Aurillac is well-travelled and important. Pop. 333.

ARPINO (anc. Arpinum) a tu. Naples, prov Terra di Lavoro, dist. of, and 6 m. S. W. from Rome. Agreeably situated on rising ground. It has a royal college, with six professors, a vial church and convents, and manufactures of cloths and woolen stuffs, the best in the kingdom also tanneries, and in the environs is an extensive paper-mill. It was founded by the Volsci, and erected into a municipal town by the

Romans who wrested it from the Samnites. Arpine is celebrated as having been the birthplace of Caius Marius and Scaurus. The surrounding scenery is singularly beautiful. Pop. 11,080.

ARQUA two villages, Venetian Lombardy.—1) Delegation of and 5 m. S.W. from Rovigo, on the canal of Castagnaro. It has an old fortified fortress, surrounded by walls and ditches, built in 1179 by Guilhemus Alardus. 8000 catenars and cattle-rearing are carried on. Pop. 8000.—

2) **ARQUA** or **ARQUARO** (Latin, *Arquaro*). Delegation of and 12 m. S.W. from Padua, dist. Battaglia pleasantly situated in the bosom of the Euganean hills. Here the poet Petrarca spent the latter years of his life, and (July 18 1374) died. Pop. 1800.

ARQUA, a m. in Mexico, state Zacatecas, formerly prosperous, but now falling into decay. It was well built, and contained numerous squares and churches. Pop. about 4000.

ARQUE ENNES, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Hainault, dist. of and about 18 m. N.W. from Charleroi. It has stone quarries, and iron forges. Pop. 1675.

ARQUEL, a small river France, dep. Seine-inférieure, rising at Montreuil-sur-Mer 6 m. S.E. St. Saen and falling into the English Channel at Dieppe. Its whole course, which is from 88 P. to N.N.P. is 53 m. and of these, 6 m. below the town of Arques are navigable.

ARQUES (Latin, *Arva*, *Arvus*).—1) A m. in France, dep. Seine-inférieure, Normandy; 8 m. S.E. L. Dieppe 91 m. N.W. Rouen, in a beautiful valley on the small river of the same name. It has a handsome parish church with a cotton manufactory and tanneries. Although now a mere village, Arques was, during the Middle Ages, the principal bulwark of Normandy on the N. Its castle, now in ruins, is celebrated for the number of sieges which it sustained and especially for the victory gained beneath its walls in 1589 by Henry IV. with 4000 Huguenots over the army of the League, amounting to 30,000 men, commanded by the Duke de Mayenne. Pop. 810.—2) A m., dep. Puy-de-Dôme, near St. Omer, has a manufactory of starch glassworks distilleries and tanneries. Pop. 1851.—Several other small places in France bear the same name.

ARRACAN See **ARACAN**.

ARRAIOLOS or **ARRIOLOS**, a ls and par l'ortugal prov. Alentejo, dist. Estremoz on a hill of granite 14 m. N.W. Évora. It is not walled but is defended by a castle, and contains a church, two monasteries and an hospital. It has a manufactory of carpets and tapestry and an annual fair which lasts three days. Pop. 1475.

ARRAJAN or **ARRAJAN**, a m. in Persia, now in ruins, prov. Khuzestan on both sides of the Kurdistan, about 1 m. N.W. Babahan or Behloof, and 185 m. N.W. Shiraz lat. 29° 23' N. lon. 50° 40' E. The ruins which consist of the remains of stone and brick buildings, lie scattered along the lofty banks of the river mostly on the left shore but also on the declivities of the bank and partly along the narrow strip of land which separates the bed of the stream from its E. embankment. The houses appear to have been built of one story with vaulted roofs. Both sides of the town were united by two bridges of magnificent dimensions, as their remains, and the eulogies of ancient Arab travellers would indicate.—(Baron C. A. De Bode's *Travels in Laristan and Arrahstan*.)

ARRAN an m. W. coast, Scotland Frith of Clyde, co. Dumb. between the peninsula of Cantyre and the coast of Ayrshire. It is 20 m. in length, N. to S. and about 10 m. in breadth. Its appearance is very remarkable, the N. part being crowded with lofty rocky mountains of a conical form, connected by sharp, serrated ridges, and intersected by deep gullies and ravines. The highest summit, Goatfell is 2900 ft. in height. The E. portion is composed of undulating hilly ground, sloping gently towards the sea, and presenting in the cultivated fields and bright patches of verdure, a singular contrast to the ruggedness and sterility which characterizes the N. half of the island. The prevailing line of coast is low but in many places steep and rocky, and is indented with several bays and harbours the principal of which, Lamlash on the E. side, is considered one of the best in the W. of Scotland. At the N. extremity of the island is a high isolated mass of new red sandstone rock called the Cock of Arran, from a real or fancied resemblance to that bird, and which

forms a well known sea-mark. On the small side of Fiskia, off the E. end of the island, and distant from it somewhat less than a mile, there is a lighthouse, with two fixed lights. The interior of the island, as well as the coast, abounds in remarkable and varied scenery some of it wild and savage, some more bland and picturesque. It was at one time covered in many places with extensive forests which have now wholly disappeared, and with them nearly all the animals of the class by which they were inhabited. The geology and mineralogy of Arran have attracted much attention. The island is divided into two parts by a band crossing its centre behind the village of Brodick, composed of old red sandstone. N. of this line the whole interior of the island is composed of granite, with a margin of mica and clay-slate, excepting on the E. coast, where the latter is formed, in part, of old red sandstone, and the carboniferous series. S. of this line, the island is composed almost wholly of trap, massive porphyry and other uncrystallized rocks, with a narrow margin on the E. coast of new red sandstone and on the S. and W. of alluvium and old red sandstone, with here and there patches of the carboniferous series. The island contains coal and freestone slate, limestone, and ironstone. Rock-crystals, of a beautiful description are found in the granitic mountains and an extensive vein of sulphate of barytes is now and has been for some years successfully wrought at Glen Sannox. Though the hills generally present a scanty vegetation, with few attractions for the botanist the same cannot be said of the low grounds near the shore where is a rich growth, including numerous beautiful species of plants many of them of rare occurrence and without adequate mark are to be found numerous beautiful, and many rare alga. The soil on the E. side of the island is in general light but varies greatly in the valleys which are of considerable extent. On the W. side the arable land is chiefly confined to the vicinity of the sea-coast. The principal crops are oats, barley and potatoes. The whole rural economy of the island has been greatly improved of late years, and the condition of both the larger tenants and smaller tenants much advanced, particularly in their domestic accommodation the houses of the former being a fairer to those of the same class in other parts of the country and the latter greatly superior both in appearance and comfort to those they occupied 20 years ago. The average rent of land is about £1 per acre. Considerable numbers of black cattle and sheep are reared on the hills the former chiefly of the Highland Argyleshire breed, the latter are of the black-faced kind, and are diminutive in size but take on flesh readily and afford excellent mutton. In dairy husbandry the small tenants, though still far behind are rapidly improving. The larger farms of the island presents little variety comprehending only farms and rabbits both of which are plentiful. Some wild cats (the brown rat, which is very destructive and a few deer now to be seen only in the most retired recesses of the mountains. Hares wild boars, and foxes, were formerly numerous, but have been long exterminated. Beasts and others are occasionally seen along the shores. Black game and grouse abound, and partridges are sometimes met with on the summits of the mountains. Several species of snakes are found in the woods, glens, and moorlands. The sea around the island abounds in fish mollusks, scophytes, and other marine animals of numerous species. And the entomologist, no less than the geologist, botanist, or zoologist, may obtain a rich harvest in this delightful island. There are here numerous relics of antiquity including Danish forts, Druidical circles, high cross columns of unknown date, curbs, and symbolical piles within which are usually found a ring enclosing ashes. In this island Robert Bruce and some of his followers found shelter during a season of adversity a cave, called King's Chamber, at Drumdoon, on the W. side of the island being pointed out by tradition as the place of his retreat and residence. On the walls of this cave there is a red-inked-out hunting scene, said to have been done by some of the followers of the fugitive monarch. Tradition asserts, also, that it was from the battlements of Brodick Castle an ancient fortress, situated on an acclivity overlooking Brodick Bay that Bruce saw the light on Turnberry nook, on the opposite coast which taking for a preconcerted signal induced him to cross to the mainland. The celebrated Celtic bard, Ossian, is said to have died here. The inhabitants of Arran are tall, strong, and remarkably well formed. They are distinguished for sound sense, activity

and enterprises. They are frugal and temperate, and, on the whole, of excellent religious and moral character. Gaelic is the prevailing language, though English is very generally understood. There are a number of good schools in the island and a universal desire exists among the people to have their children taught at least the elementary branches of education. The yearly rental of the island, which belongs almost wholly to the Duke of Hamilton, is from £11,000 to £12,000 a year. It is divided longitudinally into two parishes, Kilmorie and Kilmorie, the one comprising the E. the other the W. side of the island. The receipt and expenditure for the relief and management of the poor for the year ending May 1 1817 was—halfpence per (pop 2788) receipt, £164 5s 11d. exp. ditto, £168, 18s. Kilmorie par (pop 3453) receipt, £151 8s 4d. expenditure, £180. Total receipt, £225 13s 5d. total expenditure, £298, 18s. Brodick is the principal village. Total pop. 604.

ARRAN (NORTH ISLAND OF) the largest of the group of islands called the Hebrides, lying off the N.W. coast of Ireland, co Donegal area, 43.5 sq. mi., of which 650 are under cultivation and in pasture; lat 54° 40' N. long 6° 44' W. It is about 3 m. long, and 2 broad. Arran is the highest peak, rises 745 ft. above the level of the sea. The inhabitants chiefly subsist by fishing. On the N. point of the island is a lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed bright light. There is a small R. Catholic chapel on the island. 1 pop. about 1000.

ARRAN (SOUTH ISLAND OF) a group of islands W. coast Ireland, at the mouth of Galway Bay co Galway. The largest, Arranmore, Great Arran, Killybeg or Inishmore is 84 m. long and about 2 broad at the broadest part and contains 7635 ac. including two small islands at its N.W. extremity called the Branch Isles 1 p 2312. On the E. side of this island is a high tower 490 feet above the sea, and visible at a distance of 24 to 2 lat 53° 58' N. long 10° 42' W. (N.). The middle island, Inishmuck, 3 m. long 6 to 2 broad contains 4000 ac. 1 p 507. And the most E. Inishmore is long by 1 1/2 broad 1400 ac. 1 p 518. The three islands form three separate parishes in the diocese of Thama, and union of Ballynagall. There are also included in the group the small rocky islets called Straw Island and Flann-Larchoir or the Western Isles. Arranmore yields good oats and on it the most numerous and the coarsest are reared. The coasts abound with great variety of fish, including whiting, and in agriculture the inhabitants are chiefly employed. A pier 140 ft. long with a landing-quay 326 ft. in extent, was erected by the late Board of Commissioners for the Irish Fisheries at the village of Killybeg on this island where 100 vessels of 40 tons burden may ride in safety. Pop. of Killybeg 21. To the port belong 41 open boats, and 1 row-boat. The islanders use also a boat called a carragh made of osiers, and covered with tanned canvas and provided with a rudder. Their language is Celtic and their costume peculiar including a kind of boot made of untanned leather. The N.F. coasts of these islands present a sloping shingly beach both on the S. and W. are dark and rugged rocky cliffs, abounding with sea-fowl. On the S. Arran Islands are found antiquaries of various kinds and on Arranmore there are, said, at one time, to have been 10 churches, on the other islands five.

ARRAS [aux. Amethouze] a town France, cap. dep. Pas-de-Calais (Artois) in the middle of an extensive and fertile plain, 7 bank Scarpe which here becomes navigable. It was strongly fortified by Vauban and stands partly on a declivity and partly on a flat and consists of four parts the city the high town, the low town, and the citadel. The first and highest occupies the site of the town which Caesar took. The high town owes its existence to a small oratory over which a magnificent abbey was afterwards built. The low town, extending to the base of the citadel, is a fine modern town, regularly built. The houses are of brown stone, several stories high and the public squares are very handsome. The two largest of the latter are contiguous, and are surrounded by houses of Gothic construction, which form a series of pillared arcades. The citadel, though enclosed within the same wall as the other parts of the town, is separated from them by an esplanade. It is in the form of an elongated pentagon, and capable of making a vigorous defence. The chief public buildings of Arras are the cathedral, a large Gothic edifice,

not of much external beauty but with a fine choir which is supported by very slender pillars, and remarkable for the boldness of its construction; the public library an extensive building, and containing 24,000 volumes; the Hotel de la Prefecture the townhouse or Hotel de Ville, theatre, barracks,



THE HOTEL DE VILLE, ARRAS.
From Courty's At in Occidentale del Hotel de Ville.

ARRAS ranks as a fortress of the third class in the seat of a bishop, of a court of first instance jurisdiction and a court of commerce and possesses a chamber of manufactures a communal college, a library and scientific society a school of design, and an institution for the deaf and dumb. Its chief manufactures are ironware, hosiery lace and lace-thread, pottery and earthen pipes, soap, leather and nails. It has also flour mill cotton mills, sail-refineries, oilworks, engine-works, several foundries, and numerous breweries. Its trade is in repeated oil, oil-seeds, corn and flour, wine, wax, dry lace, thread wool and leather. The corn market of Arras is the most important in the N. of France. The notorious terrorist Robespierre was born here. 1 p. 11646 24 321.

ARRAYA, a tu Brazil prov Goyaz, 1° 0' S. L. Naupia, pleasantly situated in a hollow on the table-land of the Serra de Santa Brida, and surrounded on all sides by low grassy hills. It contains a church and three public schools two of which are elementary one for boys, the other for girls in the third Latin only is taught. The greater part of the inhabitants are in great poverty arising chiefly from their extreme indolence they are, however, universally of a kind and obliging disposition. Pop. about 800 and of the district, in which some gold is obtained and cattle are reared rather more than 2000.—(Gardner's Travels in Brazil. See Geo. Ins. Brazil.)

ARRECIPE, a seaport in F coast, Lancoon or Lauzerote one of the Canary Islands, of which it is the capital lat 28° 56' N. long 18° 56' W. It is situated immediately S. of the harbour of Santa. The houses are large, the streets spacious and well paved, and the church handsome and the town possesses two endowed schools, and a cemetery. The greater part of the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery on the opposite coast of Africa and in raising turtles, in which a considerable export trade is carried on. The harbour of Naos is small but secure having two entrances, a N and E the former with a depth, at low water of 12 ft.; the latter 17, with a 9 ft. rise of tide. During the winter nearly all the island

vessels resort to this harbour. Pop 2600.—*How Roy Geo Soc.*, vol. vi p 287 Madras

ARRESSE, a lake, Denmark, in the N of the island of Zealand. It was at one time a bay of the Kattegat but the drift sand, by completely closing its mouth has converted it into a very shallow lake, having a circumference of about 32 m. and an area of about 14 sq m. The shore is fringed with reeds and an area of about 14 sq m. The shore is fringed with reeds and an area of about 14 sq m. The shore is fringed with reeds and an area of about 14 sq m.

ARRESKOV-BYE, a small lake, Denmark, in the N of Fünen, tolerably deep, and abounding with fish

ARRETON a par England on Hamis, Isle of Wight 8888 ac. S.E. Newport. Pop 1902.

ARRIATE a tn Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Málaga, in the vicinity of Ronda. It lies in a plain near the streamlet Toulille, and has a church, prison and two endowed schools. It is surrounded by extensive meadows and grain, olives, and fruit are cultivated of which considerable quantities are exported to Cadix, Málaga, &c. Pop. 8024

ARRIPIANA, a fort, bay and is. S.W. coast, Portugal prov. Algarve the first in lat. 37° 16' N lon 8° 52' W 19 m N by F Cape St. Vincent

ARRINGTON a par England, co Cambridge 1985 ac. S.E. Exeter. Pop 811

ARROAS ISLANDS, a group of small islands and rocks in the Strait of Malacca, about 35 m from the coast of Sumatra, and 65 from that of Malacca. The principal islands are called, respectively the Great or Long Arroa, the Round Arroa and the Western Arroa. The first is in lat 2° 53' 30" N lon 100° 25' E and consists of two contiguous islets that is nearly a mile in length flat, and covered with trees. The second or Round Arroa, is a high round rock with some trees on it lat 2° 49' N lon 100° 25' E. The Western Arroa consists of a group of islets and rocks lying about a mile N. of the Long Arroa, and on the same rocky bank. The Malay fishermen sometimes frequent these islets to fish and procure turtle.—(Hornburgh)

ARROGHAR, or **ARROGHAR** a par Scotland co Dumfriesshire, between Loch Lomond and Loch Lang area, about 48 sq m. On the banks of Loch Lang, near its head where is situated the parish church, a few houses are collected together forming a sort of village, much resorted to during the summer season as a bathing quarter. The scenery around is wild and romantic. Pop 667

ARROE or **HARNISE ISLANDS** a cluster of islands in the Red Sea, about 80 m N.W. Mocha. The S.W. and of the largest, called Great Arroe, or Harnise Island, is in lat. 13° 39' N lon 42° 32' E. It is about 10 m in length and 8 m in breadth at the widest part. The centre rises to a considerable height and presents from some points of view a remarkable bluff. The W side is steep with no bottom in some places, at 100 fathoms close to. There is good pasture in the valleys and antelope abound. 1 little Arroe Island is about 4 m N. from Great Arroe. It is of an oblong shape, of great height, and upwards of 7 m. in circumference very rugged with grass in some parts, and a few antelope. There are a number of small islands and rocky islets scattered around.—(Hornburgh). See also ARROE.

ARROESKIOBING See ARROE

ARROCHES (anc. *Septem Arce*) a tn and par Portugal, prov. Alentejo, dist. of 16 m. S.E. from Portalegre, at the confluence of the Cayra and the Alentejo. It is fortified but not strongly and has two churches, a convent, an hospital, and a postoffice. Pop. 1306.

ARROO

ARROUX, a small river France in depts. Côte d'Or and Saône-et-Loire, being an affluent of the Loire, which it joins on its R bank, 13 m. N. Châlon-sur-Saône. Length about 65 m.

ARROW a par and township, England, co Warwick 4220 ac. S.W. Alesbury. Pop 641

ARROWSMITH (Cairn and River) Australia, the former on the W shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria lat. 13° 15' S lon. 150° 52' E. The latter is in N. Australia, Victoria Land. It rises in Herchel range and falls into the sea in lat. 20° 30' S.

ARROYO DEL JUECO [Pg Brook] a tn Spain in Extremadura, prov. of 10 m. W from Cáceres in an elevated and extensive plain, enjoying a temperate climate. The houses are generally two stories high the streets clean and well paved and there are three large and two small

squares. The town contains a parish church, in which are preserved several fine pictures by Morales, six endowed schools an hospital a palace of the ancient Dukes of Benavente, and several flour and other mills. Manufactures—earthenware, linen and woollen fabrics, oil and soap many of the inhabitants are employed as carriers in conveying earthenware and bricks to the Andalusian and lower Estremaduran, and bringing back iron, geadstones, &c. Pop. 7396.

ARROYO MONJON DE MONTANEROS, a tn Spain, in Extremadura prov. of 27 m. S.E. from Cáceres on the edge of the ridge of Montánchez, the scene of the surprise and defeat of the French by Lord Hill October 28, 1811. The town has a square and crooked, ill paved and dirty streets a parish church, a castle, townhall prison, public granary and several extensive flourmills and in the caverns are a cave and some springs of excellent mineral water. Manufactures—earthenware, all linen and woollen goods figured handkerchiefs and wine. In the village large numbers of pigs are reared the bacon of which is famed and forms a staple article in the trade of the town. Pop 3286

ARRU ARROU or **ARROU ISLANDS** [Dutch *Arce*] a group of islands belonging to the Dutch situated on the N. verge of the Great Australian Bank S. and W. from New Guinea, and N.E. from Timorlaut Island, and extending from N to S about 127 m. According to former maps, they lie between lat. 0° 20' and 7° 0' S. and lon. 154° 10' and 154° 51' E. They are nearly unapproachable from the N. in consequence of the coral reefs by which they are back, consequently many of them have not been visited. The largest are Lobror or Kolroor 60 m by 28 Meoor or Meolay 26 m by 11 Frans or Traza, 54 m. by 20 to 22, Workey or Workey 21 m. by 10 Besides these, there are smaller islands of various sizes, Wokan Wanner Doan Kola Warie &c. and a great number of mangrove islets. They are separated by narrow channels some of which are of great depth and in which the tide regularly rises and falls. The growth of mangrove, which lines the shores of these channels, tends every day to abridge their breadth. The islands are all low and swampy with patches of rock here and there about 20 ft. high but well-wooded and fertile, producing various cereals, fruits, and spices. The trees, withal, about the shores in many places form impenetrable forests, are of great height, many of them reaching to 90 ft. before they begin to branch out. The timber of which there are several kinds is remarkable for durability and for the ease with which it works. The natives, according to Capt. Stokes, appear to be a mixture between the Malayan race and the Gilyanese negro they are a hardy less people, and have a good character for honesty but the greater portion are in a state of poverty owing to an immoderate use of spirituous liquors large quantities of which are brought by the traders from Java and Macassar. Many of these profane Gilyanese having been converted by Dutch missionaries from Ambolha from which place also teachers are still sent for the schools, in which the Christian children are taught the Malay language. The natives seem much disposed to embrace Christianity and to follow the usages, and adopt the manners, of social institutions. They live in villages containing about 20 small thatched houses and great harmony prevails among them generally; their complexion is black their hair long but strongly curled, and their stature about the middle size. Their food consists of sugar, rice, maize, pumpkins, yams, fish, and pork. A small kind of kangaroo similar to those met with on the N. coast of Australia, and here called the P. landak, inhabits these islands porcupines and birds of paradise abound the latter are shot by the natives with blunt arrows which stem them without injuring the plumage. They are then skinned and dried, forming a great article of export. Other productions which form articles of export are trepang tortoise-shell pearls, mother-of-pearl, and edible birds nests. The chief trapping fisheries are on the shores of the island Workey and other smaller islands in the S. of the group. The Arru Islands are much visited by native traders, and a considerable amount of commerce is carried on by merchants from Banda, Macassar &c. and large quantities of British goods are annually imported. Pop. of the group, about 60,000.—(Stokes's *Australia* Earle's *Eastern Seas* Temmink *Coup d'oeil sur l'Inde Néerlandaise* Moniteur des Indes.)

ARRULI, a river which emerges from the S end of Lake Manasar, on the W confines of Sude and after a course of 20 m. joins the Indus. At Schwan, about 4 m. above, it is nearly 100 yards wide, and the depth of the channel in the middle is never less than 12 ft. The banks are fringed thickly with tamarisks and acacias, and an undergrowth of camel thorn and grass. The Lackna hills, part of the great chain of Hale at a short distance from Isbuka, consist of limestone, and a little below the junction contain a great variety of petrified shells, wood, and coral. Among the shells is a large species of nautilus, 18 inches across. In the country through which the Arrul passes, there is a good deal of land under tillage, and numerous hamlets are seen; but the only town of any importance is Schwan which now contains only 2000 families, but is surrounded by an enormous space covered with ruined houses, mosques, and sepulchres, bearing testimony to the ancient magnificence.

ARRAS arr. m. in France, dep. Charente Inférieure. (Annuaire, 19 m. W N W Rochelle on the W extremity of the île de Ré, with a good roadstead and a small port. Salt is procured here, and is refined and exported in large quantities. Beautiful transparent pebbles white, yellow and rose-coloured, are also found. Pop. 2511.

ARSA MAS or **ARSA MAS**, a town in Russia, gov. Nijni-Novgorod, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Volga, 150 m. F. Moscow. Lat. 55° 20' N. Lon. 43° 43' E. It contains 30 churches, and two convents. Manufactures—silk, leather, silk, linen &c., the greater part of the latter of which is sent to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Pop. (1849) 5838.

ARZIERO a Venetian Lombardy delegation Vicenza, 6 m. N. Sclavo. In the neighbourhood are several paper mills, and quarries of beautiful marble. Pop. 2500.

ARZIZO a village Papal States, 13 m. N E Tivoli. Pop. 2000.

ART or **ARTA** a town in Switzerland, cant. of and 7 m. W from Schaffhausen, in a picturesque valley between the mountains Hugi and Honen, at the N extremity of the Lake of Zug. The town is well built, and contains a convent of Capuchins with a library, the church of St. George, remarkable for its fine architecture, and a large fountain formed of a single block of granite. The inhabitants are employed partly in spinning silk and partly in rearing cattle. They realize considerable gains by furnishing guides and conveniences for travellers ascending the neighbouring mountains. Pop. 2150. (Falkland).

ARTA a city Turkey in Europe, supposed to be the anc. Androsia. It lies about 6 or 7 m. from its own harbour in the gulf of that name. The stream is here about 100 yards broad, and is crossed by a singular bridge, formed of three obtuse angles in place of a uniform curve, thus rendering the passage both difficult and dangerous. It lies in a picturesque but unhealthy locality, and its principal buildings are the palace of the Bey, the mosque, churches, and synagogues. In the commercial quarter each trade has its separate street and lanes. Manufactures—woolens, cottons, Russian leather, embroidery which is brought to great perfection, and a species of cloak or shaggy capote, termed *foocote*, and much esteemed as an article of dress. Chief articles of trade—cattle, wine, tobacco, cotton, hemp, hides, and grain. The market is abundantly supplied with fruit and vegetables. The N part of the city is inhabited solely by Turks who exclude all Franks. The city was nearly destroyed during the Greek insurrection. Part of the ancient walls built of very large stones, still exist.—The straits which runs in the mountains separating Albania from Macedonia, flows N. and falls into the Gulf of Arta after a course of about 70 m. It is not navigable for more than 5 or 6 m. from its mouth. Pop. 7000.

ARTA (GUL OF) [anc. Androsia Sinus] an inlet, Ionian Sea, about 25 m. in length and 10 m. in breadth. It is composed of a larger and smaller basin, the latter forming the Bay of Fraxena, and lying next the Ionian Sea. The entrance to each basin is very narrow, the narrow gulf being contracted at two points, by headlands running out to the N and S. It abounds with excellent fish, and its shores afford a variety of pleasing and picturesque scenery, but rocks and sand-banks render its navigation somewhat dangerous. Near its entrance was fought the famous battle of Arbanon between Anthony and Augustus. See **ARTUN**.

ARTA a town, F. side, Isl. Majorca, 87 m. E. by N. 14 m. at the base of a hill. It is a well built, defended by a castle has wide but rather steep streets, two large squares, a parish church, several chapels, a townhouse, and two schools. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage, cattle-rearing, and fishing, but also in weaving, dyeing cloth, and distilling brandy. Pop. 4001. In the neighbouring hills pipework and millstones are obtained; and on them are the remains of an ancient Arab castle. The locality is, however, chiefly noted for a natural stalactite cavern, which occupies the hollow of a hill, 6 m. N E the town. The entrance to this cavern is in the form of a harbour, and its interior is divided into two distinct compartments, called *Primera* first, and *Inferno* lower on account of its depth and obscurity. Having passed the vestibule a gorgeous spectacle bursts upon the sight vast columns of crystal ascend to the roof profusely though



INTERIOR OF THE FIRST CAVE OF ARTA.
From Plateau, November 1849, by the Duke of Saxe.

naturally ornamented with representations resembling the different architectural orders, and reflecting innumerable combinations of prismatic hues from the light of the torches. The roof is studded with brilliant stalactites, and the floor strewn with fragments which, from time to time, have fallen there from and studded with large gradually-increasing stalactites in the centre is a small pool of pure water. The second cave, *Inferno*, is even more splendid in all its details than the first, inasmuch as the crystal is of a purer and more dazzling whiteness having been less frequently exposed to the smoke of travellers' torches.

ARTAIN, a par. Ireland co. Dublin 954 sq. Pop. 354.

ARTAJANA, a fortified town in Navarre, 17 m. S Pamplona, surrounded by walls flanked by 12 towers, tolerably well built, and having a church, two schools, an hospital, store-houses, and two prisons. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage, but also distil brandy, which with wine, oil and grain is sent to Pamplona, Logroño and Burgoa. Pop. 1911.

ARTAKI, or **ARTAKI** [anc. Artycos] a small seaport Asiatic Turkey, W shore of the peninsula of Cyanea, Sea of Marmara, about 80 m. S W Constantinople. It has a small harbour with the remains of an ancient mole, and at Cape Melasos, in its vicinity are some ruins apparently of no great antiquity. The district is covered with vineyards, from the produce of which a wine is made which is much esteemed even at Constantinople.

ARTANA, a tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. of, and 10 m. S.W. Castellón de la Plana, at the foot of an isolated hill is the centre of the *sierra de España*. It has straight, clean, and generally well-paved streets, two squares, a parish church, endowed school, hospital, and cemetery. On the crest of the hill are the ruins of an ancient castle, with an octagonal tower of Roman workmanship. Tillage, and the manufacture of bone nails and oil, are the chief employments. Pop. 2077.

ARTALAXA, a French exp. settlement, now a mass of ruins, on the Aras, 65 m. S.E. Saragosa. It was built by King Artaxas after a plea by Hannibal, destroyed by the Romans in the time of Nero, and rebuilt by King Thridates under the name of Nervela. About A.D. 344 it again became the residence of the kings, who had left it on account of its unhealthiness. About A.D. 870, it was taken by the Persians, who burned it, and carried to inhabitants into captivity. At this time, it contained 8000 Jewish, and 40 000 Armenian houses, with a population of about 150 000. It rose again after this but, after 798, nothing more is heard of it.—(Duhalde *Tourage autour de Cordoue*.)

ARTEEN a tn. Prussian Saxony gov. Merseburg circle, Saengerhausen on a height 670 ft above the sea level, near the Unstrut, which here begins to be navigable, 27 m. N. Weimar. It is the oldest town in the district, and has a palace and two churches. Salt is made here but the spring which furnishes it is not very strongly impregnated. Pure rock-salt has more recently been discovered and has been reached at a depth of 150 fathoms. Arteen has a distillery a salt-stew-works and a seam of lignite. Pop. 3500.

ARTHINGWORTH a par. England, co. Northampton 1080 ac.; S.E. Market Harborough. Pop. 267.

ARTHUR, a river Van Diemen's Land. It rises in the Surrey Hills about lat. 41° 25' S. and, after a W. course of between 50 and 60 m., falls into the sea, in lat. 41° 10' S. lon. 144° 40' E.

ARTHUR (Power) a penal settlement, Van Diemen's Land. S. extremity of Tasman peninsula, between Cape Rasol and 1st Arthur lat. 43° 9' S. lon. 147° 50' E. (S.) with shelterage and shelter for large vessels. It was first explored by Capt. J. Welsh, who gave it this name it now bears.

ARTHUR (GREAT AND LITTLE) two of the Sully Islands (look see).

ARTHURET a par. England co. Cumberland 17300 ac. Pop. 1066.

ARTHUR'S SEAT a remarkable hill in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh Scotland rising 822 ft. above the level of the sea. It is of easy ascent on its E. side, but on the W. is steep and rugged. On the S. side of the hill is a remarkable outcrops, called Samson's Tels. It is composed chiefly of trap, and other rocks of volcanic formation, in which spurs, scudrons, jaspers, and agates, are occasionally found. On the E. the strata appear to change and mountain limestone is seen piercing the surface. Separated from Arthur's Seat by a narrow valley called the Hunter's Bog, and nearer the city of Edinburgh, rises a lofty ridge called Salisbury Crags, presenting a precipitous and almost perpendicular front. The upper part of it consists of greenstone, which was at one time extensively quarried for the public roads. This greenstone rests upon a sandstone, which, on coming in contact with it, is strangely scorched and twisted, and exhibits a variety of interesting geological phenomena, which were confidently ascribed to by both parties in the keen controversy long carried on between Wernerians and Huttonians. From the top of Arthur's Seat, as well as from the road which has been recently formed around it, and, in lunette of her present Majesty is called the Queen's Drive, a most magnificent view is obtained.

ARTOIS, a former prov. France, now forming the dep. of Pas de Calais, excepting the arrond. of Boulogne, and a portion of the arrond. of Montreuil.

ATRAMON a par. Ireland, co. Wexford 23.7 ac. has the scenery ruins of a castle and Danish fort. Pop. 787.

ATREIA or **ARTREIA** a par. Ireland co. Tyrone and Londonderry 18 437 ac. a bounds in freestone and limestone. Pop. 10,336.

ARTVIN a tn. Turkish Armenia, post Trebizond sp. dist. Sivrihisar in a valley W. side of the Tchoruk or Akampun. Vol. I.

The houses are all of wood, with exception of a few stone buildings belonging to the Turks. It contains a large R. catholic church, and has some manufactures of cotton cloth, and a considerable trade in better honey wax, olive and oil. Pop. 6500, chiefly R. catholics.

ARUBA. See OCEANA.

ARUCAS, a tn. Spain, on W. shore of Gomera, one of the Canaries, on the slope of a mountain which is upwards of 3000 ft. in height, having a church, chapel, school and spacious public granary. Manufactures—hats, linen and cotton fabrics, thread, and clothing all used in the vicinity but the chief occupation is agriculture. Pop. 4370.

ARUM, or **ARUM** a vil. Holland prov. Friesland, between Harlingen and Bolsward, and 5 m. distant from either place. It lies in a cultivated district and has a handsome Calvinistic church, and a saw-mill. Pop. 1100.

ARUN a river England, co. Sussex, famous for its gray millstone rises in St. Leonard's forest in the N. of the county flows S. near the Rother from the right, 5 m. S.E. Pulworth, passes Arundel, to which it is navigable for vessels of 250 tons, and falls into the British Channel at Little Hampton after a course of about 40 m. Canals unite it with the Wye a tributary of the Thames, and with Chichester harbour. **ARUN** is also the name of a river in Nepal Hindostan.

ARUNDEL, a bor. market to and par. England, co. Sussex. The town is 10 m. N. Chichester and 19 W. Brighton, pleasantly situated on a declivity sloping to the Arun, which is here crossed by a neat stone bridge of 12 arches. It comprises three principal streets, two of which are spacious the third narrow and irregular but all are well kept. The houses are mostly old and timber-built, many of them dating as far back as the time of Elizabeth but there are also a number of handsome, substantial modern buildings. The town is amply supplied with water effectually drained, and well lighted with gas. On the summit of a steep hill, on the N. E. side of the town stands the ancient castle of Arundel of Norman origin, the residences of the present Duke of Norfolk. The church, erected in 1380 is a handsome cruciform structure, with a well built square tower rising from the centre. At the E. end is the collegiate chapel in which are a number of curious and interesting monuments chiefly relating to the noble family of Howard. The townhall in the Norman style of architecture, was built by the late Duke of Norfolk, at an expense of 29000. There are here, besides the parish church, an Independent and a R. catholic chapel. The principal school is the national school, erected by Charles, Duke of Norfolk in 1814 and is supported by voluntary contribution, and affords instruction to 300 children. The trade of Arundel is considerable, the river being navigable up to the town for vessels of 250 tons burthen. The chief imports are butter, bacon, lard, grain and sugar, from Ireland, grain and cheese from Holland, grain, cloaks, wine, fruit, and eggs, from France, timber from the Baltic, and coal from Newcastle and Scotland. The principal exports are oak-timber, corn, flour and bark. The gross customs receipt for 1847 was £2485, 7s. 4d. but this is little more than half the amount of the preceding year. The number of vessels registered at the port on December 31 1847 was 47 tons 4246. The number of vessels that entered the port during 1847 was 229 ton. 21 964 cleared 172 tons 14 638. There are two extensive breweries in the town. The borough was created in the reign of Edward I. The corporation consists at present, of 18 councillors including the mayor and four aldermen. The market is on Tuesday chiefly for corn of which large quantities are shipped and on every alternate Tuesday it is an extensive cattle-market. Previous to the passing of the Reform Act the borough returned two members to the House of Commons since then it sends only one. Registered electors in 1850 221. The par. comprises 1968 ac. 710 of which are pasture 347 in tillage and the remainder in park and forest land. Pop. of bor. and par. 2748.—(Correspondent in Arundel.)

ARYA.—1. A co. Hungary N. of the Danube, between lat. 49° 10' and 49° 55' N. having Galucha on the N. and E. and partly also on the W. area, 797 sq. m. Pop. about 125 600. It is watered by the Arva, occupies higher ground than any other county in Hungary and is not generally very fertile, although its soil is peculiarly favourable for the cultivation of its potato. Oats and flax are also grown in con-

admirable quantities, but its principal resources are its great forests which afford large supplies of timber. The pop is chiefly of Bohemian-Slavonic, or Slavonian extraction.

2 A River Spain, in Aragon, rising near the base of the Sierra de Domingo, prov. Huesca takes a S. course and being augmented by the Arre de Mel and other small streams falls into the Ebro 3 S W Tarazona, after flowing about 45 m.

ARVANA (Str) a par England, on Monmouth 2309 sq. Pop. 432

ARVÉ, a river France, dep. Haute Savoie It rises at the foot of the Col-de-Balme, flows S. W. through the valley of Chamouni to Ballecette, thence past Bonneville N W to Geneva about three-fourths of a m. W. of which it falls into the Rhone, after a course of about 70 m. The waters of the Arve being mainly derived from the melting of glaciers, are consequently cold and turbid from the quantity of pounded rock they hold in suspension. After entering the Rhone, which is clear and pellucid the turbid stream of the Arve may be distinctly traced for about half a mile, holding on its way down the course of the former river and keeping entirely apart from its clear waters. The effect of the transparent and muddy streams thus flowing along together without mingling is sufficiently curious. The latter however finally prevails, discoloring the former throughout. The beautiful pebbles found in the bed of the Arve, renders it interesting to the mineralogist. Some gold dust is found among its sands. The scenery on its banks is beautiful.

ARVÉ (Str) a streamlet France, dep. Haute Savoie an affluent of the Arve which it joins a little above the vil. of Chamouni. It issues from a natural arch in the lower end of the Glacier des Bois, the termination of the Mer de Glace. The size of the arch, and the regularity of its formation, varies with the season of the year.

ARVOREDO ISLAND on the S E coast Brazil prov. Catherina lat. 2 17 N. lon. 48° 22 W. a. off the N. end of the island of St. Catherine, and about 8 or 10 m. from the mainland.

ARZAMAR, a tn. and dist. Russia in Europe, gov. Nizhny-Novgorod. The town lies at the confluence of the rivers Tzouka and Chouka lat. 51 N. lon. 43° 20' E. It has two canals, several churches some castles, dyeworks, and iron works. Two fairs are held annually, and a considerable trade is carried on with St. Petersburg in sailcloth. Pop. 9000.—The district is watered by 7 or 8 rivers above named and produces timber and a considerable quantity of flax. The farmers raise vast numbers of poultry and thousands of frozen or dried geese are sent annually to St. Petersburg. Pop. of dist. 120,000

ARZANO a vi Naples prov. of and 3 m. N. that city It has some beautiful villas and flax and hemp are much cultivated in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4143

ARZHEEG a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, circle of Wunsiedel. It has two churches two sawmills some limekilns, two iron-works and the preparation of alum, leather pitch, &c. are carried on. In the vicinity are mines of iron coal, and cobalt. Pop. 1380.—Auzheko is the name of numerous small towns and villages in Germany and Austria.

ARZEW Assaoz or Assaw [anc. Aracensis] a seaport in Algeria prov. Tlemcen, 24 m. E. N. V. Oran lat. (Str) 35 51 42 N. lon. 1° 17 W. (c) It is ill built, but exhibits many traces of former splendour consisting of fragments of columns, beautiful mosaic pavements, cisterns, &c. The harbour is the best in the regency and is frequently resorted to by European vessels as a place of retreat in winter and autumn. On the fort, on the point of Arzew a fixed light is shown, visible 4 m. distant lighted for the first time, December 23 1844. Corn and salt, the latter obtained from yellow springs in the neighbourhood are the principal exports. Pop. 500

ARZIGNANO a tn. Austrian Italy 11 m. W. Vienna, in a plain surrounded by hills near the Agno. It has manufactures of cloth and spun silk dyeworks, brickworks, and limekilns and an active trade in wool, silk, linen, wine, and cattle. Pop. 3500

ARZILLIA [the Carthaginian Zilia, and Roman Julia Trapezus] a small seaport, Morocco, 21 m. S. Cape Spartal lat. 35° 25' N. lon. 6° 2' W. It is a miserable village, with out trade, wealth, or military. The surrounding country is

well wooded, and partly laid out in gardens. Pop. in 1835, said not to exceed 600.

ASAB. See ASAN.

ASAHAN or ASRAHAN a tn. W. E. coast, Isl. Sumatra, in the Dutch country cap. of a district, and situated on river of the same name, about 20 m. from its embouchure in the Strait of Malacca. It carries on a considerable trade with Malacca, Penang and Singapore. Its principal imports are salt, opium, cotton goods, arms, and gunpowder: principal exports, wood for dyeing, rattans, rice, wax, horses, and slaves.

ASAL. See ASAN.

ASAM. See ASAN.

ASAMA-YAMA, or ASAMA NO-DAKE, a lofty and very active volcano, Japan, in the interior of the island of Nippon, N. E. of the town of Konoro

ASANGARO a tn. and dist. Peru N. bank of Lake Titicaca. The town lies on a river of the same name, about 10 m. from its embouchure in the lake lat. 16° 30' S.; lon. 71 30' W. Potatoes are the principal agricultural produce of the district. Cattle and swine are numerous, forming the chief resources of the inhabitants.

ASAPH (Str) [formerly Lam Elwy] a city and par., N. Wales, partly in co. Denbigh, partly in co. Flint, 6 m. N. Denbigh and 84 m. W. by N Chester beautifully situated on the slope of a gentle eminence between the rivers Clwyd and Elwy. It consists of two principal streets, and several smaller diverging from them, all kept clean and in good order. The houses are all of brick, substantially and well built. St. Asaph is a bishop's see, said to have been founded by St. Kentigern or Mungo, Bishop of Glasgow who when exiled from his country took refuge in Wales. On his return to Scotland he was succeeded by St. Asaph, from whom the see and town are named. The only building of my note in the place is its cathedral, a plain cruciform building, with a square tower in the centre. The interior is striking and impressive—no effect not a little heightened by a magnificent stained glass window in the E. end of the building. The original structure was founded in 1284, and was burned along with the town by Owen Glendower in 1402 it has since been rebuilt, and has undergone various repairs, but is now decayed. The other places of worship are the parish church and the religious Wesleyan, Unitarian, Baptist, &c. chapels. The educational means are an endowed grammar-school, a boys and girls national schools and several private schools. There are also a society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and several charitable and benevolent institutions. The town has a weekly market on Friday and four annual fairs. It is included in the Flintshire of burghs. Area of par. 10 825 ac. Pop. 3576 city 2041

ASABU' a tn. Sicily prov. Catania, dist. of, and 9 m. S. Micozza. Pop. 5000

ASBEV' a considerable kingdom of Central Africa, about lat. 20° N. lon. 7° E. The inhabitants are said to be Tatarics, of the tribe of Kollari, but very little is known of the country. Asben is also the name of the chief town or caravan station in the kingdom, and the distances are given as follows, in M. Queen's Africa.—Asben to Tripoli, 50 days journey; Asben to Tana two months to Tashik 70 days, and to Murzook, 40 days (See Atlas Supplement, vol. ii p. 1367) ASCALON Assarous or Ascalmar [anc. Ashkelon] a ruined city and seaport, Syria, 40 m. W. S. W. Jerusalem, and about 14 m. N. by W. Gaza; lat. 31 25' N. lon. 34 31' E. (c) Ascalon was originally a city and lordship of the Philistines but afterwards fell into the hands of the Jews, and of various other nations in succession. In the earlier part of the Christian era it was a bishop's see, and in the Middle Ages it bears a conspicuous part in the history of the Crusades. After being several times dismantled, and repaired during the war between Richard and Saladin its fortifications were ultimately destroyed, and its port filled with stones by the Sultan Babur, in 1570. In 1666 it was partly inhabited, but in 1687 it is described as without a human inhabitant, and as exhibiting a scene of utter desolation, and distinctly fulfilling the prophecies of Scripture regarding it. This ancient city lies on an eminence, abrupt towards the sea, but sloping gently landward, and is almost encircled by a ridge of rock, along the edge of which the walls were built. Within are the remains of a temple, of Grecian architecture, supposed to be that of Venus, which

Herodotus states to have been plundered by the Scythians A.C. 480. There exist also the relics of a Roman amphitheatre, and of various churches and other buildings. Ascension was the birthplace of Herod the Great, and of Antiochus the seismologist, and the teacher of Glauco. It is by the Arabs called *Jauran*, and believed to be the residence of evil spirits. A little to the N. is a small market village, named *Solomon*, pop. 400, with a harbour for vessels employed in the coasting trade. (Robinson's *Bib. Researches* *Kites & Palestine*.)

ASCENSION a rocky is., B. Atlantic Ocean, about 8 m. in length, and about 6 in breadth between Africa and S. America lat. (Green Mountain) 7° 57' S. lon. 14° 21' W. (N.) 695 m. N. W. the island of St. Helena, and presenting a very rugged and undulating appearance from the sea. It was discovered on May 20 Assumption Day 1501, by João da Nova Gallegos, a Portuguese, and was visited two years afterwards, by Albuquerque, who gave it its present name. It is of volcanic formation, consisting of a single rocky mountain, named Green Mountain rising to the height of 2820 ft. above the sea level surrounded with numerous craggy peaks of less elevation, and with deep crevices and ravines filled with scoria, pumice-stones and other igneous products. The scanty herbage of the island serves but to support a few goats, whose flesh however is said to be exceedingly delicious. A deficiency of fresh water was long a desideratum on the island, the only supply being what remained after rain in the clefts of the rocks. After many fruitless attempts to remedy this evil Capt. Brandreth who was appointed by the Admiralty in 1829 to survey and report on the island previous to its adoption as a military station, succeeded in discovering a spring at a depth of 25 ft. which yields from four to seven tons of water daily a quantity far exceeding the demands of the island. The coast all around is very steep but at the

turned in one year but from 400 to 500 is the usual number taken within that period. Many of the turtle weigh from 500 to 800 lb. each. They are usually collected in two large ponds or caws, the water of which is occasionally changed. Turtle can now be obtained only by purchase, anyone taking them on the beach or floating near the island are liable to a penalty of £25. The usual price of a turtle is 25 10s. The coast abounds also with fowl of various kinds and is excellent; the conger-eel being the most prized. Another indigenous delicacy of this remarkable island or rather rock, is the egg of the tropical swallow or wide-awake, as it is called, on the island. They are largely used as an article of food; 10 000 dozen being frequently gathered in a week. Wild guinea fowl abound and wild goats were also to be had, but their extermination being considered essential to the successful rearing of sheep and cattle, they are now scarce, and will, in all probability soon disappear. The atmosphere is clear and elastic, and the climate remarkably salubrious. Communication with the shore is frequently rendered difficult if not dangerous, by the setting in of heavy seas or rollers, which rise suddenly in the midst of the most perfect calm and break with tremendous fury on the beach. The cause of this phenomenon is unknown. Some singular fossils have lately been discovered in this island, in a quarry on the N. W. side of the island about 100 yards from the sea. They consist of the eggs of turtles, containing young turtle fully developed. (See *Ray Geo. Soc.*)

ASCH or ASCHA a tn. Bohemia, circle, Elbogen on a streamlet of the same name, and about 4 m. N. the Erzgebirge lat. 50° 14' N. lon. 12° 12' E. It has a parish church and manufactures of linen, cotton and woollen goods. Pop. 2500

—ASCH is the common name of at least 10 small places in Germany.

ASCHACH a tn. Upper Austria, rank, Danube 13 m. N. W. Linz. It has a small church, three benevolent institutions, a fine castle of the Counts of Harrach and a considerable trade in laths, timber, fruit, and linen. Pop. 1240

—ASCHACH is the name of several other places in Germany.

ASCHAFAR, a group of small islands in the Malacca Sea off the W. coast of Yunnan, Arabia, from which they are about 25 m. distant. The 16th parallel of N. lat. passes the most S.

ASCHAFFENBURG a tn. Bavaria, prov. Lower Main, rank, Main, where it receives the Aschaff and on the N. W. slope of the Spessart, 26 m. E. S. E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main and on the proposed railway from Frankfurt to Bamberg. It is the seat of important local and appeal courts, the buildings in connection with which form some of its most conspicuous edifices. It is surrounded by walls on all sides except along the river.

Its most conspicuous building is the royal palace, called *Johannenberg*, a large square red edifice, with five towers, built originally by the Elector-Archbishops of Mainz, and now the usual summer residence of his Bavarian Majesty. It commands a delightful view of the surrounding country, and has a large garden, which is laid out in the English style, and forms one of the greatest attractions of the place. The high church, built in 974, has several fine monuments and sculptures by Vischer and a number of paintings, including one by Grünewald and another supposed to be by Albert Dürer. The other buildings and mansions deserving of notice are the Capuchin cloister the Cistercian hospital with its order of poor sisters the library which is at once extensive, and rich in ancient MSS. the gymnasium and several other educational institutions the grammar-school the school of agriculture, and the school of surgery. The chief articles produced here are cloth, paper common and stained leather red and white gins, soap bricks, pottery tobacco, brandy spirit of wine and *Hagebutte*. The trade is considerable and has been much extended by the establishment of steamboats which ply on the Main between Würzburg and Frankfurt. The antiquity of the town has led some to give it a Roman origin, and to find in its name a corruption of Ptolemy's *Ascherburg*. Pop. 9690

—THE PRINCIPALITY of Aschaffenburg, as existing in 1803 and annexed to the dukedom of Frankfurt, had an extent of 500 geo. sq. m. lying along both sides of the Main, and including the immense forests of Odenwald and the Spessart—parts of the ancient *Hyemum*, mentioned by Caesar and Tacitus. In 1814, it came into the possession of Austria, and passed by exchange and purchase to Bavaria. The counts of Aschaffenburg line an area of about 80 geo. sq. m., and a pop. of 20 190



height of about 80 ft. occurs a level plain, 6 m. in circumference, surrounded by precipitous rocks, supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano which has gradually filled up. The only good anchorage is on the N. W. side of the island, in a small inlet, called Sandy Bay, opposite Georgetown, and known by a conical hill called Cross Hill. Georgetown, lat. (harsack-square) 7° 55' 30' S.; lon. 14° 23' 30' W. (N.) consists of a fort, military quarters and a few detached residences. Sandy Bay is much frequented by East Indian men and whalers who have been in the habit of depositing letters, enclosed in a bottle, in a certain well known crevice in the rock near the landing-place, called The Sailor's Post-Office, which are taken up by vessels going out or home, as the letters may be addressed. The island formerly belonged to the Portuguese, but is now occupied by the British, who erected a fort, and placed a garrison there, soon after Napoleon was sent to St. Helena. Several English families, from the latter place, took up their residence on the island at the same time. Ascension has been long famed for its turtles, which are caught in great numbers. The season for taking them is between December and June, both inclusive. As many as 2500 have been

ASCHTE, or **ASCHTE**, a tn. Belgium, chief place com. and cen. of same name, prov. Brabant, on the high road from Ghent to Brussels, and 6 m N.W. Brussels. It has breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and sawmills, and is famous for a kind of very fine, light, sugar-coated beer, which has a large sale, and are well known under the name of *coupeur de Aschte*. Pop. 60,000, and com. 5300.

ASCHERLEBEN a tn. Prussia, cap. circle of same name, gov. of 27 and 8.5 W. Magdeburg, on the Elbe, near its junction with the Wipper. It is surrounded by a strong wall with five gates, and has six churches (five Protestant and one R. cathedral), a synagogue, a gymnasium, a poorhouse, and a founding hospital. The chief articles produced are flax, flannel, worsted stockings, leather, earthenware, brandy, beer, and vinegar. In the neighbourhood are several interesting ruins among others the castle of Aschenen, the cradle of the House of Anhalt. — The *circus* (area 120 geo. sq. m.) with exception of a small level tract, is hilly being traversed by the chain of the Harz, which is here of considerable height. The soil of half the circle is good, containing partly of the bed of a large lake which, in 1703, was drained, and brought under cultivation. Pop. of tn. 10,100 of circle, 40,700 of whom only 450 are R. Catholics, and 200 Jews.

ASCIANO an mco. tn. and com. Tuscan prov. of, and 10 m. S.E. Siena, on a facility 1 bank, *Ombrosa*. It possesses a collegiate and two parish churches, in which are some fine pictures of the 16th and 17th centuries and municipal buildings. Pop. 6500.

ASCOLI (anc. *Asculum*), a fortified tn. Italy cap. delegation of same name, R. bank, Tronto 14 m. above its confluence in the Adriatic 90 m. S.E. Rome. The town, one of the most ancient in Italy is well built and contains many handsome edifices and noble mansions. It is the seat of a civil court, and of a bad op. has several parish churches, and a college of Jesuits with manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton of tartan, chamois, leather, wax, paper and glass. It has an active trade, and its port, at the mouth of the river Tronto, is much frequented by coasting vessels. Pop. 12,500. — The *delegation* is 30 m. E. to W., and 22 m. N. to S. It comprises part of the ancient mar. of Ancona and Fermo is mountainous, and has about 8 m. of coast, which is low. It is divided into the districts of Ascoli and Montalto. Pop. in 1838, 78,946.

ASCOLI IN BATHING, a tn. Naples prov. Foggia, dist. of, and 15 m. E.R.E. to be. Built on the site of the *Acidula Apuleia* of the Romans, which was destroyed by the Normans. It contains a fine cathedral, a diocesan seminary, a hospital, and some convents and is the seat of a bishop. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1400 and rebuilt by the inhabitants on its present site. Pop. 5560.

ABOUT THE ATIL, England co. Berks, par. Winkfield about 3½ m. N. the South-western Railway and 6 m. S.W. by W. Windsor. It is celebrated for its race-course formed by William Duke of Cumberland.

ASCOTT *VERDUN*, Wychwood a par. England on Oxford; N.E. Bedford 1.93 on a Pop. 455.

ASDOUD *BAHRI* or *BAHRI* (anc. *Asdud* and *Amos*) a vil. Palestine, 20 m. N. by E. Jassan lat 31° 50' N. lon 34° 49' E. between 3 and 4 m. from the Mediterranean on the top of a grassy hill, surrounded by thick plantations beautiful pastures, and a finely undulating country. Although occupying the site of an ancient city of note, it exhibits no remains either of antiquity or of grandeur. Asdud was one of the five stripes or lordships of the Philistines, who kept possession of it long after the Israelites were masters of the land. In the New Testament, it is mentioned under the name of *Asdud* as the place where Philip was found after his meeting with the Ethiopian eunuch. In very recent times, it is alleged had a large khm or inn. but was remarkable for nothing but the number of scorpions by which it was infested. — (Robinson's *Ind. Researches* &c.)

ASFERBURG, see **ASERBURG**.

ASGARBY two parishes, England, co. Lincoln — 1 Area, 636 ac., R.E. Mansford Pop. 91. — 2 Area, 836 ac. by W. Spidby Pop. 97.

ASH by itself and with various suffixes, the name of five parishes England — 1 *Ash* (near Reading) co. Kent, 6871 ac. R. by N. Wingham Pop. 2096 — 2 *Ash* (near Bally-

co. Kent, 6023 ac. N. by W. Wrotham. Pop. 702. — 3, Co. Surrey 12 212 ac. N.E. Farnham Pop. 2630 — 4, *Ash*, co. Ash. co. Hants 3107 ac. E.N.E. Whitechurch Pop. 173 — 5, *Ash* (Bosbury) co. Suffolk; 1408 ac. Pop. 314.

ASHAMPTEAD par. Eng. Berks; 2067 ac. Pop. 458. **ASHANGEE** a lake, Abyssinia, in Tigrai. The centre is in lat. 28° 18' N. lon. 30° 25' E. greatest length, about 25 m.; greatest breadth, about 14 m.

ASHANTEE, an extensive and powerful kingdom W. Africa, on the Gold Coast, Upper Guinea (esp. Coomassie) extending from lat. 5° 0' to 9° 30' N. and from lon. 0° 45' E. to 4° 7' W. bounded W. by the Atlantic, E. by the Volta and Soko, N. by the Kongo Mountains, and S. by the Atlantic. It is thus about 810 m. from E. to W. and nearly the same from N. to S. its general form being pretty compact. It is well watered particularly towards the coast, where the country is intersected by several considerable streams besides those named. The principal are the Benue or Anzobé, called the Bura in the earlier part of its course, the Benue the Anzobé, Benue, and Mitrin. The country is in general mountainous, though it has no systems, nor any great elevations. It is covered with dense forests from the coast to a distance of 200 m. inland. These are wholly impenetrable, excepting by paths which have been opened up in various places with great labour. Ashantee abounds in gold. The richest mines are in Axaman, and its provinces of Human, Bafy and Shorby. In these places the precious metal is found in large pieces, some of about four lbs. weight, called rock gold. The ore is of a deep colour and is dug out of pits from 5 to 9 ft. in depth. About 10,000 slaves are employed on the banks of the Bura for two months in the year collecting gold dust, which is also found in great quantities as well as the solid state. The climate is very unhealthy; the heat great, though perhaps not so excessive as the position of the country would lead us to expect. Vegetable productions attain here the most gigantic dimensions. On the coast *Henri* or the enormous tree, which bears the mangrove, palm and cotton trees, all of which reach the most stupendous size. The country is so extremely fertile, producing abundant crops of rice, corn, sugarcane, and yams, which last form the staple vegetable food of the people. The domestic animals are oxen, horses of a small breed, goats, and a species of hairy sheep. The wild animals are elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, buffaloes, deer, antelopes, apes, monkeys, baboons, lions, tigers, leopards, jackals, wolves, wild boars, &c. The rivers swarm with crocodiles and hippopotami and reptiles of all sizes, some of them enormous, and many poisonous abound everywhere. Birds of all descriptions, with every variety of plumage many of extreme beauty are also numerous. Few of them, however excel as songsters. Insects of various kinds abound. Sharks are so numerous on the coast, that they form the principal food of the natives. The rivers are also well stocked with fish.

The Ashantees are warlike and ferocious, with a love for shedding human blood, and inflicting violent and sanguinary deaths, amounting to a passion. In war they spare neither age nor sex, and human teeth and human jaw bones, are worn as personal ornaments. Human sacrifices are made in an extent, with a frequency and accompanied by an atrocity of circumstances hardly credible. Bowditch who was in Coomassie during one of their saturnals relates that a procession entered the town, displaying a number of human heads, and accompanied by two parties of executioners of about 100 each dancing with the most frightful gestures, and clashing their knives on the skulls which they carried. A hundred persons, says the writer were sacrificed in different parts of the town on this occasion, the victims being led to execution with knives thrust through their jaws and tongues, from side to side. The number of death is reckoned with large knives and swords. Slaves are sacrificed over human pits, that their blood may mingle with the charmed ingredients contained in them. The executioners wrangle and struggle with each other for the victims, as they are brought up to suffer death. On the demise of any great personage, or any member of the royal family these horrors are increased tenfold the streets are deserted, and from morning to night, the work of murder goes on. Bowditch passed several bad nights, in whose blood violence were revelling; and Dyer witnessed a royal program, in which the most conspicuous figure was that of a gigantic negro bearing the executioner-stool mounted with

gore, and howling the song of death. The following description, by Lander, of the *fiesta* tree, beneath which great meetings are made every year, completes the account of Ashantee barbarity.—It was the most ghastly and appalling object I ever beheld. Its enormous branches were literally covered with fragments of human bodies and its majestic trunk surrounded by irregular heaps of hideous skulls. Thousands of vultures were just hovering round and over their disgusting food, and new and those poisoning fearlessly on a half-decayed arm or leg. Notwithstanding the singular cruelty of dissection, if a Ashantee is a people of superior intelligence, and further advanced in civilization than any of the nations of W. Africa. They are also by far the bravest and have greatly extended their dominions by conquest. The better classes are extremely cleanly in their habits, their dresses are graceful, and often of rich material. The lower orders, however wear nothing but a piece of cotton cloth, fastened round the waist. The former live on corn, beef, mutton, wild hog deer and monkey's flesh, forming their usual fare, while the latter subsist principally on fish and millet. The common drink is palm wine. Morality is at a low ebb amongst them; the husband has power of life and limb over his wife, and adultery is punishable by death. Polygamy is allowed and marriage effected by paying a sum of money to the parents of the girl, and giving a family feast. The Ashantees excel in the manufacture of cotton cloths and in the brilliancy of their dyes. They also make good earthenware, tin leather and work in iron, making sword-blades of superior workmanship. But it is in the fabrication of articles in gold that they display the greatest skill, these often exhibiting a combination of fine taste, with dexterous manipulation. The chief article of export is gold, with a little ivory and some dyewoods. They also export great numbers of slaves. Their principal imports are—muskets, gunpowder, spirituous liquors, tobacco, iron, tin, copper lead with cotton and Indian goods, the latter chiefly for the extraordinary purpose of being unravelled on account of their colours and being re-manufactured in the native looms. The currency is gold in dust and lumps, and the well-known cowrie-shell. The government of Ashantee is a despotism alleged to be controlled by an aristocracy consisting of four persons and an assembly of cabonors or captains. But this control it does at all exist must be very slight, as it never seems to interfere with the royal will which has all the appearance of being absolute. Of the military prowess of the Ashantees their numerous victories over native tribes is sufficient evidence, but still stronger perhaps, is found in their formidable and often successful resistance to disciplined troops. Though finally defeated and brought under subjection to the British arms, they had, throughout a series of years, afforded them no ground of claim to superiority. Their final overthrow occurred in 1826. The military force of the state, according to Bowditch exceeds 200,000 men. The prevailing religion of the Ashantees is Fetishism (see Africa) but there are also many Mahomedans among them. They appear however to have some idea of a Supreme Being and of a future state, believing that their kings, priests and chief men, go after death to reside with the Great Spirit, receiving their earthly state, which is thenceforth to be eternal. The origin of the Ashantee nation is involved in an obscurity which the interest of the subject would hardly warrant an attempt to penetrate. Taking up his history at an early part of the 17th century we find it then forming a powerful, though small monarchy capable of sending 60,000 men into the field. In the beginning of the following century the King of Ashantee, at the head of a large army invaded the adjoining kingdom of Denka or Dinkia, having been belied thereby by an outrage offered to one of his wives, by the king of the latter kingdom. In this contest, in which it is said 100,000 men fell, the Ashantees were victorious, and the kingdom of Dinkia became a part of the Ashantee territory. After this they conquered in rapid succession, all the states around them until they extended their dominion to its present limits. Bowditch estimates the population of the whole empire, at somewhere about 3,000,000 but this estimate must be in a great measure conjectural, or at best founded on very loose data.—(M. Queen's *Survey of Africa*. Bowditch's *Ashantee Monarchy*. Drury's *History of Ashantee* &c.)

ASHBORN, a market tn and par England so. Dorset

This town is 12 m. N.W. Derby and 88 m. S.E. Manchester in a fertile valley near the L. bank of the Dove. The houses are mostly of red brick; the streets pretty regular, spacious, paved, and well lighted with gas; and the supply of water is abundant. The church is a handsome building supposed to have been erected about the middle of the 18th century. There are chapels here, also for Baptists, and Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, a free grammar-school, a preparatory English school a school for girls under 12 years of age several day schools, and four sets of almshouses one of which is for the widows of four Protestant clergymen. A new jail or lock-up has been recently erected, also a savings-bank, the latter a neat stonework structure. Cotton and lace are manufactured here, the former to some extent, but the chief trade of the town is in cheese and malt, mostly sent to the manufacturing districts in the neighbourhood. There are several news-rooms and libraries, all of which are respectfully supported, and two or three branch banks. The town is governed by the county magistrates who hold petty sessions here every Saturday. Market-day (Friday) eight fairs annually chiefly for horses, cattle, and wool. The rural beauty of the country in the vicinity attracts many visitors. Area of par 7232 ac. Pop. 5087

ASHBURNITTL, a par England, co. Somerset 2489 ac. W. Wellington. 3 op 552

ASHBURNHAM, a par England co. Sussex 3648 ac. 1 op 865

ASHBURNTOFT, a bor and market tn and par England co. Devon in a fertile valley. S.W. W. Exeter. It consists of four principal streams, all well kept. The houses are in general neat, and chiefly of stone. The town is amply supplied with excellent water and is lighted with gas. A new market place is just now (1850) in process of erection. There are five churches altogether: some of which are rather handsome structures, a free grammar-school, also a free school for the instruction of children several benevolent societies and a public library. The principal manufactures are serge, for the home and China markets, but the branch has much lately. Area 1 par and bor 6980 ac. Pop. of par 5412 of tn 8432

ASHBURY—1 A par England, co. Devon 1700 ac. S.W. Hatherleigh. Pop. 70.—2 A par co. Parks 5520 ac. N.W. 3 Ambourne 1 op 766

ASHBY by itself and with different affixes, the name of 16 parishes England.—1 Co. Norfolk 487 ac. S. L. Norwich 1 op in 1851 249.—2 Co. Norfolk 1408 ac. Pop. in 1851 98.—3 Co. Suffolk 1108 ac. N.W. Lowestoft. Pop. in 1851 60.—4 Ashby (Croxson) co. Northampton 2600 ac. W. by N. Towcester. Pop. in 1851 220.—5 Ashby (Oxley) co. Northampton 1928 ac. E. by S. Northampton. Pop. in 1851 219.—6 Ashby (Oxley) co. Northampton 1940 ac. N.W. Northampton. Pop. in 1851 477.—7 Ashby (Oxley) co. Lincoln 1878 ac. S. by E. Great Grimsby. Pop. in 1851 244.—8 Ashby by Parbury co. Lincoln 1210 ac. L. Epsham. Pop. in 1851 163.—9 Ashby-de-la-Zouch co. Lincoln 2880 ac. E. Leicester. Pop. in 1851 170.—10 Ashby-Pechele, co. Leicester 3015 ac. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Pop. in 1851 495.—11 Ashby-Magna co. Leicester 1720 ac. N. by E. Lutterworth. Pop. in 1851 323.—12 Ashby-Pechele, co. Leicester 1857 ac. N. by W. Lutterworth 1 op in 1851 172.—13 Ashby-Pechele co. Lincoln 1620 ac. N.E. Horncastle. Pop. in 1851 187.—14 Ashby (St. Leger) co. Northampton 3060 ac. 4 m. N. Daventry on the Lincoln and Birmingham Railways 1 op. in 1851 264.—15 Ashby-Wold co. Lincoln 1590 ac. N. Horncastle. 1 op in 1851 515.—16 Ashby-Magna co. Northampton 1890 ac. Pop. in 1851 499

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a market tn and par England, co. Leicestershire in a fertile valley on the borders of Derbyshire, on the *Ghivichaw* a tributary of the Trent, 18 m. N.W. Leicester. It takes its distinctive appellation from the resident Norman family of La Zouch, who came into possession of the manor in the reign of Henry III. In 1461 it devolved to the Crown by whom it was granted to the noble family of Hastings. The town consists of several wide streets, well paved and well lighted. The principal street is particularly spacious and clean. Many of the shops are handsome, and a number of substantial new houses rising at various directions indicate a progressive prosperity. The church is a handsome

structure, and the town has, besides, places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, and Baptists; several schools, and a small theatre. The manufactures are chiefly of cotton and woollen stockings, and hats. It has also a considerable trade in malt. On the S side the town, at the Travellers, Bath, occupies a splendid position, and abundantly supplied with medicinal waters considered the strongest of their kind in England, and singularly efficacious. On the S side are also the ruins of Ashby Castle celebrated in English history as the scene of many remarkable occurrences. It is of great antiquity having been a place of note as early as the 11th century. About 1 m. N.W. the town are the mounds which Scott has made the scene of the famous passage of arms in his magnificent novel *Ivanhoe*. Ashby was the native place of Joseph Hall Bishop of Norwich and of Dr John Beauchamp. Area of par 6097 ac. Pop including 589 belonging to the chapelry of Blackfordby 6250.

ASHCHURCH a par. England, co. Gloucester, 4201 ac. E N.E. Tewkesbury Pop. 539.

ASHCOMBE a par. England co. Devon 1932 ac N.E. Chudleigh Pop. 243.

ASHDALAG a large and beautiful vil. *Essex* Armenia, about 25 m. N. N. E. from, high up on the S slope of the Angles Mountains. It is inhabited exclusively by Christians enjoys a very mild climate, and is surrounded by rich gardens. The inhabitants are in a comfortable condition and cultivate the well watered fruitful soil of the vicinity—(Wagner's *Reise nach der Asien*.)

ASHDOD See ARSUD.

ASHDON or **ASHDON** a par. England co. Essex 4969 ac. V.E. Saffron Walden Pop. 1234.

ASHLEIGHAM a par. England co. Essex 2398 ac. S.E. W. Bradwell Pop. 190.

ASHLEWORTH a par. England co. Gloucester 1710 ac. N. Gloucester Pop. 590.

ASHLEWORTH a par. England, Bucks. 190 ac. Pop. 290.

ASHFIELD two parishes, 1 England co. Suffolk —1 1565 ac.; 2 Debenham Pop. 317 —2 *Ashfield (Great)* 1546 ac. N.W. W. Stowmarket Pop. 400.

ASHFORD a market town in and par. England co. Kent, agreeably situated on a gravelly eminence, 1 h. back of the Blean which is here crossed by stone bridge of four arches, about 54 m. S.E. London and 20 m. S.E. by E Maidstone. It consists of three principal streets straight well kept and well lighted with gas but indifferent supplied with water. The houses are, in general, of brick, and are well built. The church, which is in the Perpendicular style is in the form of a cross, with a tower 120 ft high surmounted by four pinnacles rising from the centre the latter surmounted in the reign of Edward IV. The other places of worship are a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel for the Countess of Huntingdon's connection and a meeting house for the Society of Friends. The schools are, a grammar-school British and national schools, three ordinary day schools, and several boarding-schools. There are a suite of assembly rooms, lately built two well supported libraries, and a reading room. With the exception of some tanning, the only branch of manufacture is that of table-linen hop-bags, making &c. carried on to a small extent. Market-day Saturday. Corn market, Tuesday. The South Eastern and Dover Railway passes through the parish the station here being half a mile from the town. The branch line to Canterbury Ramsgate Margate, and Deal joins the main line near Ashford station. There is another branch from Ashford to Hastings. Area of par 2780 ac. Pop. of par and in 5007. —Also a vil., co. Derby huns. High Peak par and 2 m. N.W. Bakewell Pop. 777.

ASHFORD four parishes and a chapelry England.—1 Co. Devon 369 ac. N.W. Barnstaple Pop. 191 —2 Chapelry, co. Derby situated on the Wey Pop. 777 —3 Co. Middlesex 1978 ac. S. Staines Pop. 497 —4 (*Overdale*) co. Salop 575 ac. S. Ludlow Pop. 102 —5 (*Overdale*) co. Salop 1478 ac. separated from Ashford Bowdler by the river Thame. Pop. 290.

ASHFORDBY a par. England, co. Leicester 1210 ac. W. Melton Mowbray Pop. 627.

ASHILL, two parishes, England —1 Co. Norfolk; 1990 ac. N.W. Wotton Pop. 696 —2 Co. Somerset 1790 ac. N. N. W. Ilminster Pop. 461.

ASHINGTON a par. England co. Essex; 1165 ac. N. Rushford Pop. 99.

ASHINGTON two parishes, England.—1 Co. Somerset; 564 ac. S.E. E. Leobster Pop. 80 —2 Co. Essex 1878 ac. N. Stanning Pop. 223.

ASHKIRK, a par. Scotland, co. Roxburgh and Berwick 3200 ac. Pop. 578.

ASHLEWORTH par. Eng. Gloucester 1710 ac. S. E. 590.

ASHLEY four parishes, England.—1 Co. Northampton; 1190 ac. bounded on the N. by the river Welland. Pop. 448 —2 Co. Bedford 2860 ac. N.W. E. 590.

ASHLEY —3 Co. Hunts 1857 ac. S.E. E. 590. Pop. 894 —4 Co. Wills 945 ac. N. Malmesbury Pop. 54.

ASHLEY —5 Co. Wiltshire a par. England, co. Cambridge 2148 ac. S.E. Newmarket. Pop. 524.

ASHMANHAUGH a par. England co. Norfolk 665 ac. N.W. W. Whitchurch Pop. 159.

ASHMORE, a par. England co. Dorset 2385 ac. S.E. Shaftesbury Pop. 237.

ASHOLT a par. England co. Somerset; 1965 ac. W. by S. Bridgewater Pop. 169.

ASHOVER, a tn. and par. co. Derby pleasantly situated in a deep narrow valley through which the Amber flows, 16 m. N. Derby and 5½ m. from the Stratton station of the Midland Railway. The chief building is the church of All-Saints, which is a large and beautiful Gothic structure, with a square embattled tower from the centre of which rises a hand some spire 69 ft high. This church contains several monuments of considerable antiquity and possesses a curious old leaden font of circular form and ornamented with rude figures in bas-relief. The other places of worship are, one for the Wesleyan and another for the Primitive Methodists. The rectory is neat and spacious and surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds. Besides an endowed school there is also a school for girls built in 1846. Lead mines are at one time so extensively worked in the parish but all mining operations have ceased & Ashover has in consequence greatly declined. Limestone is still quarried to some extent and there is a twisting mill for Nottingham lace. Medicinal herbs are grown in considerable quantities. Area of par 11290 ac. Pop. 2211.

ASHOW a par. England co. Warwick 1012 ac. N.N. Warwick Pop. 156.

ASHPRINGTON a par. England, co. Devon 1790 ac. S.E. Totnes Pop. 609.

ASH PRIORS, a par. England co. Somerset 635 ac. N.W. Taunton Pop. 237.

ASHREIGNFY a par. England co. Devon 5563 ac. W. by S. Chumley Pop. 989.

ASHRUFF *ASHRAF* or *ASHRAF* a tn. Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 50 m. W. Astara and about 8 m. from the Caspian Sea lat. 36° 41' 45" N. lon. 58° 33' 50" E. (L.) It was the favourite residence of Shah Abbas the Great who built here an extensive and magniificent palace. This and many other fine buildings that adorned the town are now in ruins, though, however still remains to leave a favourable impression of the Persian monarch's taste. Ashruff is said to have formerly contained 300 buildings within its walls but it has now only 800 houses thinly scattered through an extensive jungle. (Peters, *Borneo*.)

ASHTEAD a par. England co. Surrey 2552 ac. S.W. Epsom. Pop. 684.

ASHTOLA, or *SHAGSHAG* a small desolate Isl. Indian Ocean or Arabian Sea, off the coast of Makran in Belochistan lat. 25° 5' N. lon. 63° 45' E. about 15 m. from the mainland. It is accessible at one point only on the N. side on all others the steep cliffs rise to a height of about 800 ft. When Lieut. Keppelthorne visited it in 1835, there were no inhabitants on it, nor any vestige of human habitation. Great quantities of turtle frequent the island for the purpose of depositing their eggs and immense numbers of the females are killed by the Arabs, who export the shells to China, throwing the carapace away as useless. Ashtola was at one time a favourite rendezvous of the Jowarman pirates, who have committed many savage murders on the crews of the vessels they captured. The remains of their look-out tower are still visible. It is built on a high cliff very difficult of access and commands an extensive view to seaward. —(Keppelthorne's *Notes*.)

ASHTON, seven parishes, England.—1 Co. Devon 1709 ac.—1 N. Chudleigh Pop. 890.—3 Co. Northampton 1790 ac. S. Northampton, on the London and Birmingham Railway Pop. 382.—3, Ashton (Cold) co. Gloucester 2500 ac. E. by 8 Bristol Pop. 479.—4, Ashton (Keynes) co. Wilt; 3820 ac. W. Cricklade. Pop. 1325.—5 Ashton (Long) a vil and par co. Somerset 428 ac. S.W. Bristol Pop. 1921.—6 Ashton-upon-Mersey co. Cheshire 2592 ac. N.E. Altrincham. Pop. 2854.—7 Ashton (Stoke) a par and townshp on Wilt 6789 ac. E. Trowbridge. Pop. 1867.

ASHTON—UNDERLYNE, a market-tn. par and pari for England, co. Lancaster hna. Salford. The town is 6 m. E. Manchester 160 m. N.W. by N. London, on a gentle declivity E. bank, Tame, and consists of upwards of 200 streets, nearly all of which are perfectly straight, but many especially the older ones, very narrow. The newer streets are more spacious; and all are well paved well lighted with gas and water is plentiful. The houses are in general substantially built of brick and two stories in height, and many of them are hand some buildings. On the N. side of the spacious market place or square stands the townhall an elegant structure, erected in 1840 at an expense of £7506. The banking-offices of the Ashton Salford Hyde, and Glassop Bank, and the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, are also worthy of notice. Amongst the architectural objects of antiquarian interest in the town are the old manor hall, the manor court-house, an antique circular structure, erected in 1626, on the site of an earlier building of a similar description the parish almshouse, and the manorial cornmills on the river Tame, known to have existed in nearly the same form as now six centuries ago. The ancient parish church of St. Michael which stands on an eminence near the E.E. entrance to the town, was founded in the 13th century. It has frequently been rebuilt, and is at present a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in the later English style. It underwent a thorough repair in 1842 at a cost of £6800. St. Peter's Church erected in 1824 at an expense of £14,000, is adorned with a remarkably fine tower. Christ Church situated on the N.W. side of the town, was erected in 1847 at a cost of £3000. It is a cruciform structure, in the early English style. Besides the parish churches, there are 10 dissenting chapels, most of them neat brick edifices, belonging to various religious denominations. The means of education are 22 private and public day schools with an average attendance of 1859 pupils. The principal are those of the National Society belonging to the three churches of the British Society belonging to the Independents and that connected with the Wesleyan body. There are also four dame schools, in which are 84 children one infant school, in connection with St. Peter's Church, which has an average daily attendance of 148 pupils and 12 Sunday schools, attended by about 4478 scholars. The charitable and benevolent institutions consist of the female benevolent society supported by subscriptions numerous sick and burial societies and sundry bequests, which are defrayed from time to time by the rector and churchwardens. A mechanics' institute was established in 1835. It has a library consisting of 2000 volumes, and a reading-room well supplied with the current literature of the day, also evening classes conducted by competent masters, for the instruction of the subscribers in the various branches of education usually taught in such institutions. Principal manufactures.—cotton-yarn spinning and weaving calicoes by the power-loom. The number of factories at present existing within the borough is 64, working 8538 horsepower and giving employment to 14,877 work people the weekly wages of whom amount usually to about £7900. The consumption of raw cotton is estimated at 1,400,000 lbs. weekly.

The following remarks on the working population of Ashton-under-Lyne and their social condition, by an intelligent local correspondent, will not be found without interest.—The operative classes, which comprehend nearly the whole population of this town, are small in stature, sallow in complexion marry early have large families, and live expensively when in full employment they are deficient in domestic economy fond of attending public assemblies, careless about education and religion, and wanting in forethought and retrospection but they are skillful and industrious workmen, attentive to the due execution of their tasks, and when unexcused by evil influences, are generally contented.

In 1848 a barracks was erected near the town, at a cost of £42,500 in which a battalion of infantry and a troop of horse are permanently stationed, and in 1840 a century company nearly 8 ac. was laid out on the E. side of the town. The principal market-day is Saturday; and, in 1846, a weekly cattle-market, on Tuesday was established markets are also held on Monday and Wednesday. There are four fairs annually and one on the second Thursday in every month for the sale of horned cattle sheep pigs, &c. Ashton-under-Lyne sends one member to the House of Commons. Constabulary in 1850 734.

The increase of the wealth and population of this town within the last half century but particularly within the last 20 years, has been very remarkable. In 1831 its population was 9322 in 1841 it was 21,689 and is now (1851) 29,791 Area of par 2400 ac. Pop. 55,959.—(Correspondent of Ashton-under-Lyne.)

ASHWORTH two parishes, England.—1 Co. Kent 891 ac. W. Farnbridge Wells Pop. 241.—3 Co. Essex 2855 ac. N. Steyning on the Brighton and London Railway Pop. 441.

ASHWATER a par England co. Devon 8087 ac. S.E. by E. Holworthy Pop. 929.

ASHWELL, three parishes England.—1 A par and vil co. Herts 3853 ac. N.N.E. Baldock Pop. 1425.—2 Co. Bedford 1799 ac. N. Oakham Pop. 267.—3 Ashwell (Thorpe) co. Norfolk 978 ac. S.E. Wymondham Pop. 407.

ASHWICK a par England, co. Somerset 1525 ac. N.E. Shapton Millet Pop. 844.

ASHWICKEN a par England co. Norfolk 1282 ac. E.S.E. King's Lynn. Pop. 99.

ASIA the largest of the great divisions of the globe. Its mainland is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the Indian Ocean, E. by the S. Pacific Ocean W. by Europe, and S.W. by Africa. Its greatest length is from the Bering strait to Behring's Strait, a distance of about 7500 m. its greatest breadth, from Cape Severo Vostokina, in Siberia, to Point Romana, at the S. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, about 5168 m. Asia is joined to Europe throughout the whole length of its W. limit being separated from it by an arbitrary line only part of which is formed by the Ural Mountains and is connected with Africa by the Isthmus of Suez. On the E. it is separated from Australia by Behring's Strait where the two continents approach within 86 m. of each other. The coasts of Asia are singularly irregular being deeply indented all round by immense bays and gulfs, forming projections of corresponding magnitude. The principal of the former are the Persian Gulf Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and Gulf of Sum, on the E. coast the Gulf of Tonquin, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan Gulf of Tartary Sea of Okhotsk, and Gulf of Anadir on the E. coast. On the N. the mountains are equally numerous, but with exception of the Gulf of Ob, not of the same extent. The more remarkable peninsulas are those of Hindocush, Malacca, Cochinchina, Corea and Anadir on the S. and E. coasts.

The principal islands and island groups included within the limits of this division of the globe are on the S. and K. the Laccadives, Maldives, the Clagos Archipelago Ceylon, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Merga Archipelago Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and the Sumatran and Banda Islands, the Moluccas, Sooloo Islands, Philippines, the Island of Hainan, Formosa, Chusan Hong-Kong the Japanese empire, Haploa or Tzankai and the Kuriles. On the N. Kolobrat, Fadzevat, New Siberia, Lachoy and according to Humboldt, Nova Zembla. The mainland of Asia is comprised between lat. 1° 15' and 78° 20' N. and lon. 27° 0' and 190° 0' E. If its islands are included, its E. limit will extend to lat. 11° S. the most E. point of Rotte a small island S. of Timor. The continents comprise within its limits are Asiatic Turkey Arabia, Persia, Baluchistan, Ochool Punjab Sind, Hindocush, Burmah, Siam, Laos, Annam, Malacca, China, Manchouria, Corea, Mongolia, Tibet, Tartary Asiatic Russia and to these, and to the islands above enumerated, respectively, the reader is referred for such details as may be missed in this article, which to avoid unnecessary repetition, is intended to be merely general.

The vast extent of Asia, the diversity of its surface, and the conflicting accounts given of the physical structure of

large portions of its interior, particularly in Central Asia, render it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to give such a view of its general conformation as should be of some assistance and intelligible. It may, however, be characterized, generally and notwithstanding its enormous elevations, as a *steppe country*; its mean level above the sea not exceeding 1150 ft. while a third part has not more than 256 ft. of mean height. The whole of that portion lying N.W. of the Thian-Shan Mountains, or of lat. 42° N. and N. of the Altai, or of lat. 50° N. is one prodigious plain or tract of lowland, a third larger than Europe, the elevation of which is little more than 200 to 1800 ft. The S. portion again, which stretches along the Indian Ocean, is composed, likewise, of comparatively level regions, so is also a great part of the interior where the elevation does not exceed from 5000 to 4000 ft. above the sea; though formerly believed to be more than double the height of the latter amount, or 9000 ft. a supposition contradicted by the fact that grapes, vines, oranges, and cotton, grow there readily and in great abundance. It may be added, that the heights of several of the other plateaux of Central Asia have been greatly overestimated, and that there is little doubt that, if carefully measured, most, if not all of them, would be found to fall far short of the heights at present assigned to them. Still, while a large portion of Asia is comparatively but little above the level of the sea, many extensive tracts have a great elevation, and no small part of the continent is actually below sea level. The extensive country N. and E. of the Caspian Sea, and around the Lake of Aral, forms a vast cavity of about 55 000 sq. mi., all of which is below the sea level. The prodigious mountain systems of Asia are no less remarkable than its vast plains and deserts. With exception of the Ural Mountains, none of any note occur throughout the whole of N. Asia N. of lat. 50° and W. of lon. 120° E. but E. of that meridian the Altai Mountains, and the Yablonoi and Stanovoi Khibits attain a considerable elevation. S. of lat. 50° and N. of lat. 21° are to be found the principal mountain-systems of Asia, consisting of four great ranges, tolerably parallel to each other and to the equator, the largest extending in an almost unbroken line under the various names of Taurus, Elburz, Hindoo Koosh, and Kunlun, across the Prochorus to China proper. E. of the 100th meridian forming, as a series, the backbone of the continent. The subsidiary systems lie at various angles to the equator but, generally speaking, they run parallel to the coast, the greater number however having a direction S.E. to N.W. as in Arabia, Persia the coast of Malabar the peninsula of Burma and Assam, and Malacca while on the coast of Orissamandel in N. India, China, Manchooera, and N. E. Siberia, the general direction is S.W. to N.E.

Having thus rapidly sketched the physiognomy of the continent, we now proceed to notice its principal physical features in detail.

Mountains.—The great mountain systems of Central Asia are the Himalayas, the Altai, the Thian-Shan or Celestial Mountains, and the Kuen lun, all, generally speaking, parallel to the equator. The Himalaya range, the general course of which is from N.W. to S.E. consists of three parts, the Hindoo Koosh or Indian Caucasus, which extends from the European range, in Afghanistan, to the base of the Himalayas; the range of the mountains, which stretches from the valley of Cashmere to Bhootan, with a semi-circular inflection, and lastly the mountains of Bhootan and Assam. The entire length of the range of the Himalayas is about 1800 m. reckoning from the W. extremity of the Hindoo Koosh, near the river Debal in Cabool, to the Namnapootra in Assam. The mean height of these stupendous mountains has been estimated at from 16 000 to 20 000 ft. The highest summit yet ascertained with any degree of certainty is that of Kanchingboing in Sikkim, which is 28,176 ft. in height. Pyramidal rocks exist to it. But there are several other peaks said to be of equal, and some of even still greater elevation. The number that exceed 21,000 ft. is upwards of 40. Most of the peaks are above 15 000 ft. in height and some of them 18 000 and 19 000. The line of perpetual congelation is at an elevation, on the S. side, of 13,921 ft. on the N., of 16,620 a result precisely the reverse of what would a priori be expected, but which is supposed to be owing to the greater serenity of the sky on the S. side, the less frequent formation of snow in very cold dry air, and the radiation of heat from the neighbouring plains,

which are much nearer than those on the S. The crest of the Himalaya is of crystallized syenitic rocks, especially granite, with large granite veins, and basaltic beds of basalt. The snow, between 15,000 and 18,000 ft. above the level of the sea, is of glacial strain; granite is frequent at the base, and strata of comparatively modern date occur at great elevations. Vegetation is prolonged on the Himalayas to the height of upwards of 18,000 ft. These magnificent mountains are intersected by valleys and ravines of tremendous depth, through many of which rivers and torrents rush with inconceivable impetuosity (see HIMALAYA). The system of the Altai surrounds the sources of the Irisk and Yenisei. The Altai proper forms little more than a fourth part of the entire system extending from W. to E. from the confluence of the Uba and Irisk, to Mount Garbi and the S. of Lake Baikal. Its branches or continuations stretch under various names, first to the Gulf of Okhotsk, and afterwards to Eastern China, where it terminates the whole length being about 4500 m. the breadth varying from 400 to 1000 m. The most prominent masses of this system, attaining the limits of perpetual snow are situated between the parallels of 42° 30' and 51° N. Or the highest known summit, Zinzhiba, in the Russian Altai, which attains an elevation of 11 000 ft. above the sea, a glacier 13 m. in length occurs. A great portion of this chain is unknown to Europeans, especially those branches that enter the Chinese empire. The common distinction of great and little Altai is founded on error and therefore apt to mislead both the name and chain of the great Altai being, according to Humboldt, imaginary.—[See Central, vol. I. p. 251.] **THE ALTAI.** The Thian-Shan or Celestial Mountains run nearly along the 42° parallel of N. latitude, rising in Tartary and terminating in the desert of Gobi in Mongolia. Their highest summit Bogda Oola, or Holy Mountain, is always covered with snow. Indeed, snow lies deep on the whole range in winter. Little is known of the country between the Thian-Shan Mountains and those of the Altai—a space of about 600 m. in breadth. The Kuen lun Mountains run nearly parallel with the former range and in some parts with the Hindoo Koosh also. They rise a little to the E. of the 100th degree of E. longitude, and under the various names of Kulkun, Assam, Kuen-lun, Hindoo Koosh, Elburz, and Taurus, running W. and N.W. closely skirt the Caspian Sea and Black Sea on the S. terminating to the W. of the latter thus forming, with the exception of the American cordillera of the Andes, the longest line of elevation on the surface of the globe.

In the mountain systems of the N.E. of Asia beyond the Altai, the ridges (from S.W. to N.E.) are of little extent and elevation when compared to the four great chains above described, running from E. to W. and which constitute, as it were, the framework of Central Asia. The other principal mountain-systems are the Ural and Caucasus Mountains, both in W. Asia, the former running N. and S. and the latter N.W. and S.E. the Taurus and Anti Taurus in Anatolia, the former S.E. to W. and the latter N.E. to S.W. the Persian mountains and the Western Ghats in the Coromandel, both running S.E. to N.W. the Vindhya ranges, in Upper India, and the Assam chain N.W. to N.E. The numerous other divisions of greater or less extent, existing over the great continent, will be found noticed in the articles on the countries in which they occur.

Volcanoes, Earthquakes, &c.—The continent of Asia has few volcanoes in a state of activity though its islands are crowded with them, Java containing a greater number than any other spot on the face of the globe. In W. Asia, the only active volcano existing is Demavend, 70 m. S. from the S. shores of the Caspian Sea. It is 14 895 ft. in height, is covered with snow and is constantly smoking. The Tableland of W. Asia was at one time the seat of intense convulsion, now restricted to the mountain just named, to Belur-dagh, and Ararat. In the tableland of E. Asia, the only instance of igneous explosion that occurs is in the volcanic chain of the Thian-Shan, where are two active volcanoes at the distance of 870 m. from each other, Fushan, and Ho-shoon. These are the centre of an extensive volcanic district, extending N.E. to the Altai Mountains. Fire-hills and fire-springs are numerous in China, but, so far as is known there are no mountains that eject lava. In Kamtschatka, however, there are no fewer than nine volcanoes in a state of activity. Earthquakes are frequent and violent in many parts of Asia. The

places most subject to these visitations are Asia Minor the Persian mountains, Cahool the region between Lake Balkh, and the province of Horchoot in the S.E. of Turkestan and in the vicinity of Ootsh in Hindoostan. An earthquake occurred in the second of these districts on January 23 1839 the consequences of which were felt throughout a space of about 800 m. in length from N.W. to S.E. by about 450 m. in breadth or from Lahore to near Tashkend in Middle Turkestan. Another occurred in Ootsh on June 16, 1819 which did much damage.

Table-lands, Plains, or Steppes and Deserts.—The table-lands of Asia, like all the other physical features of that vast continent are upon the most gigantic scale. That of Iran in Persia occupies an area of 1,700,000 sq. m. and is generally from 4000 to 7000 ft. above the sea, while that of Thibet comprises 7,000,000 sq. m. at a mean altitude of 11,000 ft. The table-lands of the interior are frequently fertile, and enjoy general climates but in some instances, as in that of the table-land of Thibet, are cold and sterile, snow falling there every month in the year. Among the less extensive table-lands are those of Taxila in the Punjab, of Malwah or Central India, of the Deccan, and of Mysore. Nearly the whole of N.W. Asia is one vast plain or undulating surface, occupying upwards of 7,000,000 sq. m. and in W. Asia, around the Caspian there are extensive tracts of country many feet below the level of the sea.

The great plain or steppe of Irachin in Siberia, extends from the E. slope of the S. extremity of the Ural Mountains across the Tobol to the Irtysh, a distance of about 700 m. It is covered in part with dense forests and abounds in game. Next to the plain is the steppe of Barata occupying the space between the Irach and the Upper Obi. To the S. of these steppes is another of several hundred miles in extent, lying between the Altai Mountains and the E. confines of Turkestan and including Lake Tengis. In the E. of China, again, there is an alluvial plain of 210,000 sq. m. most of its productive and highly cultivated, and in Hindoostan there are plains that extend 8000 m. along the S. slope of the Himalayas. The steppes of Asia generally consist of rich pastures, intermingled with woods barren sands, marshy tracts, and abounding in lakes, pools, and streams of salt and bitter waters. Deserts are numerous in Asia, and many of these of great extent. The most remarkable is that of the Great Gobi or Shamo (which see) of sand, occupying an area of 800,000 sq. m. in the E. extending as far as length as probably not under 1900 m. The great salt desert of Irak Ajind in Persia is about 380 m. in length, and 210 in breadth. There are besides, four other deserts in this country the whole occupying three-fourths of its entire surface. In Turkestan there are the great deserts of Kull Koom, and Khiva, which, with other tracts of a similar description, and equally sterile, extend over nearly half the country. The deserts of Afghanistan N.W. Hindoostan (the Indian desert) and Thibet, are also of great extent, and in S.W. Asia are the vast deserts of Arabia occupying many thousand square miles.

Rivers and Lakes.—Asia contains some of the largest rivers in the world. Those in W. Asia are the Euphrates and Tigris in E. Asia, the Amoor the Hoang-Ho, the Yang-tse-Kiang, the Hong Kiang, and the Sang Ho or Tonquin River. In N. Asia the Obi or Obi, the Irtysh, the Yenisei, the Lena, the Indigirka, and the Kalyne. In S. Asia, the Indus and its constituents, the Atick Jhelum, Chenab and Beidj the Ganges the Brahmaputra, the Irrawady, the Marabon, the Menam, and the Cambaja. Some of the basins of these rivers are of vast extent. That of the Obi is 924,800 sq. m. being the largest in the world with the exception of those of the Amazon and Mississippi. The basin of the Yenisei is 794,550 sq. m. that of the Lena 694,400 sq. m. while those of the Amoor Yang-tse-Kiang, and Hoang Ho, are all above 600,000 sq. m. The river of greatest length in Asia is the Yang-tse-Kiang the development of which is 9880 geo. m.; that of the Yenisei, 2800 m. The lengths of the other principal rivers are from 1400 geo. m. to 2400.

The largest lake or inland sea of Asia is the Caspian. It has no outlet, is about 750 m. in length from N. to S., and about 280 in breadth, having an area of 14,000 sq. m. Next in extent is Lake Aral in Turkestan about 370 m. in length and varying from 100 to 120 or 180 m. in breadth, area, 8873 sq. m. It is shallow, and like the Caspian, has no outlet. The

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other principal lakes to the E. are Lake Tengis or Balkash, about 150 m. in length, varying in breadth from 30 to 100 m., and Lake Balkh in Irachin, Siberia, the largest of Asian lakes. It is a fresh-water lake, embedded in a knot of mountains, is of a crescent shape and about 850 m. in length, by about 40 m. only in breadth. There are, besides, a number of smaller lakes dispersed over the continent. A great many of them are salt, some of them intensely so, and also bitter.

Minerals.—All the precious and useful minerals are found in Asia. Diamonds are found in Boudonland, Sumatra, Siam, the Deccan, the Ural Mountains, Siberia, and Ceylon, and various other places. Rock-crystal, amethysts, rubies, turquoise, corallines, apatite, crystals, beryl, lapis lazuli, topaz and many other precious stones, are found in numerous different quarters. Gold is found in a great many of the countries, but is, perhaps, most abundant in Siberia, in the Altai chain, called emphatically the Gold Mountains, in the Chinese province of Yunnan in the mountains of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, in Japan, and in Borneo. Silver is a product of China, Amur, Borneo, Annam, and the Japanese and Ottoman Empires, Mexico of China, Thibet, Japan, India, and Ceylon. Tin is met with over all the Malay peninsula, in Burmah, China, and some of the islands of the Indian Archipelago; copper and iron in Japan, Amur, Russia, Thibet, Hindoostan, Annam, Persia, Asiatic Turkey in most of which countries lead also is found. Coal has been discovered in N. China, Bengal, and in some of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and doubtless exists in many other localities not yet explored. Salt is very generally diffused over the continent, few extensive districts being altogether destitute of salt lakes or springs, but our knowledge of the distribution of the mineral wealth of Asia as well as on many other points, is still exceedingly imperfect.

Climate.—Asia, as a natural consequence of its vast extent, stretching from the polar circle to the equator, possesses every variety of climate, from arctic to that of the most intense cold, being exceeded as regards the former by the tropical deserts of Africa alone. This variety of climate is further increased by local influences, particularly by the great heights of its table-lands and mountains by its compact configuration not being deeply penetrated by gales, and by the great extension of land it presents towards the pole and regions of perpetual ice. Beyond the 56th parallel of N. lat. which includes all Siberia, the ground is permanently frozen, and some places to the depth of 650 ft. and a degree of cold exceeding 90 below the freezing point, is here of annual occurrence, while, in other parts of the same range, such as Tobolsk, Bernal and Irkutsk, the summers are equal to those of Berlin, Münster and Charbourg, but are succeeded by winters of great severity the mean temperature being 0° to 4° U. The greatest heat experienced in Asia occurs in the province of Kutch, in Beloochistan, where, according to the natives, the summer breaks are made red by the scorching rays of the sun. The overpowering heat of this district corresponds with that on the Tahoma of Arabia, and of the countries on the banks of the Senegal, in Africa. But the remarkable variety of climate for which Asia is distinguished, is not manifested by its larger regions alone, but is equally exhibited within the limits of its different countries down to their provinces and districts. Thus, in Afghanistan, the snow lies in some places for three months in winter, and the thermometer sinks to from 10° to 15° below zero while, in summer it ranges from 90° to 84°. At Delhi, the winter's cold is sometimes 5° or 4° below freezing, while at Calcutta, the thermometer rises to 110°. These extraordinary varieties and sudden vicissitudes of climate are owing in the greater number of instances, to corresponding elevations and depressions of the earth's surface, but are, in some cases, the result of typhoons prevalent in S.E. Asia, between lat. 4° and 40° N. their sphere of action diminishing westerly to a space included between 18 and 25° N. lat. They thus comprise all China, and the empire of Annam or Cochinchina, to which countries, indeed and neighbouring seas, they seem to be almost exclusively limited. These destructive winds blow at all seasons, but rarely between May and December. The monsoons, which also prevail in this quarter of the world, extend into Asia, from their central region in the Indian Ocean, as far as lat. 35° N., including China, Hindoostan,

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the Punjab, and part of Tibet. They blow regularly from the S.W. from April to October and from the N.E. from October to April, the change being accompanied by heavy rain, and violent storms of thunder and lightning. South of the equator the monsoons blow from the S.E. and N.W. during the same periods. The monsoon regions of Asia are of vast extent, one of these extends from Delhi in N. Hindostan to near Northlake in S.E. Siberia, a distance of about 3600 m., with a width of nearly half that extent. It includes part of Tibet, the great desert of Gobi, and part of Manchuria—a space estimated to comprise two millions of sq. m. The other is the continuation of the vast rainless region, which, commencing on the borders of Moreton, terminates in Beloochistan, of which latter it includes the greater part; with a large portion of Persia, the N. part of Arabia, and the S. of Syria.

Vegetation.—The vegetation of Asia is as various as its climate and is further diversified by geographical position and by the higher or lower elevations on which it is exhibited. The extreme S. portions only including Annam, Siam, the Malay peninsula, Burmah, peninsular Hindostan, the shores of the Persian Gulf and Arabia, exhibit the characteristic features of tropical vegetation, excepting in partial instances the upper portions display those of temperate regions, extending N. into those of the arctic zone. In W. Asia, the vegetation approaches nearly to that of India at the one extremity and to that of Europe at the other. N. of the Altai and Yablonoi Khibits Mountains perhaps the most characteristic vegetation is the pine tribes, which pervade this part of the continent throughout its whole extent. On the E. coast the pine descend S. through Manchouree and China, to near the tropic of Cancer, and in the W. of Asia, they proceed in a S.E. direction from the Caucasus Mountains along the plateau of Iran to the Himalaya Mountains over all which the species are plentiful and thus nearly quite circumboreal Mongolia and Tibet, regarding whose vegetation comparatively little is yet known. The N. parts of the continent, comprising Arab. S. Persia, Beloochistan, India, Burmah, Annam, Malacca, the S. part of China, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago are altogether a pine region. No cereals are cultivated in Asia N. of about lat. 62° N. From that parallel S. to the Altai there are two regions: the most N. characterized by the cultivation of barley, oats, and rye and the most S. by that of rye and wheat. Over both back wheat and potatoes are raised. The W. part of the continent, S. of the Altai to about lat. 31° N., is wholly a wheat region, excepting the coasts of Anatolia and Syria, where maize is likewise cultivated. On the W. coast of Arabia, and in the S. of Persia and Beloochistan, and the N. of India, wheat and rice are cultivated. The whole of S. India, and the littoral countries of the E. coast, as far N. as the S. end of the island Sumatra, including the Japanese Islands, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago, are characterized by the cultivation of rice. The rice-plant is cultivated over nearly the whole of China and Cochinchina, between lat. 17° and 35° N. and lon. 94 and 120° E., which includes Upper Annam; but is most abundant between the parallels of 25° and 32° N., which comprehends the principal tea districts. It is also cultivated in the Japanese Islands. Cotton is grown in Central and S. India, Burmah, Siam, Annam and China. Sugar in Bengal, and other countries to the E. just named also, in Malacca and Java. Ceylon and Java are famed for their coffee which is also grown on the coast of Malacca in Sumatra, and the Philippines. Cinamon is indigenous in Ceylon, probably its native seat, and is grown in Annam and throughout Siam, and pepper, having long been known as the products of the Siam and Siam Islands of the Indian Archipelago. In these latter localities also the sugar-palm attains the highest perfection and in many of them as well as on the continent of India, the valuable indigo-plant is grown. Nor would it do, even in this short and imperfect enumeration of the vegetable riches of Asia, to overlook that most valuable, and at the same time most beautiful plant, the poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), which flourishes in the S. parts of Anatolia, in Syria, and E. into India.

Zoology.—Asia has 288 mammals, of which 102 are peculiar to 64 species of ruminating animals, of which 66 are peculiar to 60 genera of cervidivore animals, and 190 species of apes and monkeys, all of which are entirely Asiatic. The

quadrupeds of the continent and islands include the elephant, rhinoceros, camel, lion, tiger, leopard, panther, hyena, tapir, wolf, bear, wild boar, dog, dog antelope, deer, chamois, stag, goat, buffalo, horse, goat, sheep, wild cat, monkey, ape, fox, hare, squirrel, jackal, etc., many of which are wild as usual. The habitat of the elephant extends from the S. point of Sumatra, lat. 6° S. through that island, across the peninsula of Malacca, over the S. provinces of China, throughout all India, including Ceylon, to nearly lat. 30° N. It is also met with on the Himalayas, at a height of 5000 or 8000 feet, and ranges wild in immense herds through the forests and jungles at the foot of these mountains. The habitat of the rhinoceros is nearly the same, only extending a little further N. in China. The camel is a native of Asia, where, from the earliest ages it has formed the chief means of communication between the different regions of the East. The greatest numbers and the best are produced in Arabia. The camel of Central Asia is the Arabian camel which has two humps; it is stronger and more muscular than the common or Arabian camel, and its hair much more rough and shaggy. The latter is the only description of camel known in other parts of Asia, where it occurs chiefly in a domesticated state. The Asiatic lion has no mane, and is confined to a comparatively limited region extending from Mount Zardak Koh in the Persian plateau, lat. 32° N. to Goolerat and the jungle countries of India on the E., and to the districts bordering on the Euphrates on the W. The tiger of Asia (royal tiger) has its chief habitat in the sultry jungles of Bengal and the islands of Java and Sumatra, but it occasionally wanders as far as the Altai and Himalaya Mountains, which it ascends to a height of 9000 ft. in search of prey and to the mountains of Persia and Ararat. It also penetrates into Siberia, and is distributed over Corea, Siam, Tonquin, and the Malay peninsula, where it abounds. But the tiger of the N. and E. regions of Asia, though equally large and strong differs considerably in its nature from the tiger of Bengal being much less ferocious, seldom attacking man during the day-time. The leopard, panther and hyena are common, and are met with everywhere, with the exception, as regards the last, of the Burman empire, in which there are neither hyenas, wolves, foxes, nor jackals. The species like the tiger ascends the Himalaya Mountains to great heights. The tapir is confined to the Malay peninsula, the S. provinces of China, and the Asiatic Archipelago, inhabiting the forests of Sumatra, and the N. parts of Borneo. Amongst the most remarkable of the Asiatic bears are the Syrian bear which is seldom met with, the Tibetan bear an inhabitant of the mountains of Tibet and Nepal and the snow bear of Sumatra. It is thought probable that the brown bear exists in Siberia and Kamtschatka, but this has not been ascertained. The wild boar and hog are very generally distributed over Asia, and several of the islands of the Asiatic Archipelago, particularly Celebes, Borneo and some of the Xallia Islands, which are inhabited by a singular species, called *Sus helyosensis*. The dog tribe abounds in the tropical province of Asia the greatest number of species next to Africa, being found there; but there are some in India beyond the Ganges, and in the Indian Archipelago only two species are known. The most deer inhabits the mountainous countries of Central and S.E. Asia, between China and Turkestan and in the regions extending from Lake Baikal to the Altai Mountains. It is also common in Nepal, Rhodan, Tibet, and the adjacent countries of China and Cochin. Four other species of deer occur in India, Ceylon, Sumatra, and Borneo. The reindeer occurs in the N. parts of Asia, the fallow-deer in the N. parts of Persia and China, the common stag or red-deer and the roebuck, in Siberia, between the Altai Mountains and the Lena. Two species of antelope are peculiar to Asia, two of which belong to the table-lands, the others are distributed in the Asiatic Archipelago. Various kinds of oxen have been domesticated in India from time immemorial. The most remarkable of these are the Indian ox, which has a hump on the shoulder and the Turkestan ox, with a beautiful white silky tail. The buffalo is native in China, India, Borneo, and the Sundra Islands. It is a large animal, and in its wild state formidable, but is universally domesticated. The horse is now known only as a domestic animal in Asia, although believed to have at one time roamed wild in the central plains of that continent. The greatest number of species of the goat family occurs in Asia, one of the most celebrated being the goat of

Cushners, which is also spread over Tibet, where they browse at elevations of from 10,000 to 18,000 feet. Another species, called the Dharma or yellow goat, is both swift and shy. The sheep is originally from the countries of W Asia, and, like the goat, is most numerous in this part of the world. They also browse at great heights, a species called the raa, which has straight spinal horns, living on the tablelands of Tibet at an elevation of 15,000 ft. above the sea. The wild ass or onager of Turkestan a lively and handsome animal, of great speed, is regarded as the origin of the common ass. It inhabits the dry mountainous parts of Great Turkestan ranging in summer as far as lat. 46° N. Whole herds of them are seen in summer, also, as far as the deserts of the Lower Indus but they are distributed chiefly over the E. provinces of Persia. The wild ass of Gutch and N. Gojerat, is not found further N than lat. 75° E. on the S. side of the Himalaya Mountains it especially frequents the salt deserts and open plains of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bhukner. Wild asses abound likewise, on the elevated regions of Tibet, on the shores of the lakes of Manasarovar and Rakatal, at a height of more than 15,500 ft. above the sea. Of the ape and monkey tribes Asia has 180 species. Monkeys are found only on the coast of India, Ceylon, and the Sund Islands apex in the Sunda Islands, Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes. The orang-utang in Sumatra and Borneo the latter and the Chimpanzee of Africa, approach the nearest to man. The Asiatic species of gnawers are all, with the exception of the jerboa, which burrows in sandy deserts, confined to Siberia the most remarkable of these is the flying squirrel. At the junction of Europe and Asia, on the coasts of the Black Sea and the Caucasus, the European and Asiatic forms of animals are mixed and pass into each other.

The chief kinds of the reptiles of Asia are the N and N E parts of Hindostan, between about lat 78 and 100° E. and between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal. China, in a low degree the islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Celebes, and Java, in the latter in greater numbers and variety than in any other part of the world. The reptile fauna of Asia, as far as known, comprises only 44 species but there is little doubt that many more remain to be added to the list. At the head of this class of animals stands the crocodile, the Asiatic genera of which is the Gharial (*Gharial*), frequenting the Ganges and other great Indian rivers. The crocodile with the helmet (*Crocodilus galeatus*) and the double-crested crocodile (*Crocodilus porosus*) are numerous in various quarters, both continental and insular. There are 10 species of frogs peculiar to Asia, and nine species of toads but of the former three only belong to the mainland, the others are distributed through the islands, two being peculiar to Japan. Amongst the serpents of Asia are the Cobra de Capello, and a species of *Trit* genus, both amongst the most dangerous snakes in existence. Vipers, two species of which are peculiar to Asia. Tree-serpents, inhabiting the great tropical forests, box constrictors, pythons the largest snakes of the eastern world, chameleons, fresh water tortoises of which eight are peculiar to Asia. Sea and fresh-water snakes are also numerous the former swarm in the Indian Ocean and many of them are extremely venomous and ferocious.

The number and variety of birds in Asia is too great to attempt either enumeration or description. They include eagles, vultures, falcons, buzzards, quails, pheasants, partridges, storks, herons, cranes, swans, wild ducks, pelicans, nightingales, &c. In S E Asia and the islands of the Indian Archipelago, birds of the most gorgeous plumage abound while several of those above mentioned, though bearing European names, here present themselves in the splendid hues of the tropics. Asia is peculiarly rich in gallinaceous fowl, some of them possessing most brilliant plumage. Among these may be named the horned pheasants of the Himalaya, a species of *Tragophanes*, the gold and silver pheasants of China, and the Argus pheasant of Sumatra and Borneo. A large gallinaceous fowl (*Meleopodius*) of remarkable habits, is found in some of the islands of the Indian Archipelago; and to this region or to the S part of continental Asia, we are indebted for that most valuable of domestic fowl, the common cock and hen. The same or similar species of insects and fishes being found over a very wide extent of country it becomes much more difficult to adduce such as peculiarly characterize any particular locality than when dealing with quadrupeds, which

are not endowed with the same facilities of locomotion. We shall, therefore, on these departments of zoology refer the reader to the separate articles on the countries composing Asia, in which the more prominent genera of insects and fishes frequenting them will be noticed.

Races of Asia, Language, and Religion.—Asia is supposed to have been the cradle of the human race. It contains a vast variety of tribes and nations. The great divisions or families consist of the Caucasian group, the Mongol Turkestan group and the Malayan and Ethiopian nations. The first occupy nearly the whole of W Asia, the Himalaya to the Brahmaputra, and all India between these mountains and the ocean. The Mongol Turkestan family occupies all Asia N of the Persian table-land and of the Himalaya, the whole of E Asia from the Brahmaputra to Behring's Straits. It includes the Mongol and Turkestan tribes the Chinese, Indo-Chinese, and Japanese. The Malay nations occupy the Indian Archipelago. The Ethiopian, Ceylon, Borneo, Sumatra, Timor, and, exclusively or partially numerous other islands. These great divisions of the Asiatic population are again subdivided into numerous tribes most of which will be noticed in detail in the respective articles on the various countries of Asia. Of the four principal groups mentioned, the Caucasian is the least known, and probably the most intellectual though this admits of question. A portion of the Mongol Turkestan race are also capable of high culture, especially the Chinese. The Kalmuks, a branch of the same family who lead a pastoral life on the steppes of Central Asia, are as intelligent and well-formed race. The Malayan nations are dark, with black, coarse black hair flat faces and obliquely set eyes. They are active, ingenious, mild and gentle, in some places in other, fierce and vindictive. The distinguishing physical characteristics of the Asiatic races are well known to consist of a black complexion black woolly or frizzled hair thick lips projecting jaws, high cheek-bones and large prominent eyes. The most numerous of the great Asiatic races is the Mongolian, next the Caucasian, then the Malay and, lastly the Ethiopian, frequently now called the Papuan race, which is estimated at a million only.

The languages of Asia are nearly as numerous as its tribes, there being according to A. H. Burgess no fewer than 307 different dialects. The prevailing religions of Asia are Brahmanism and Buddhism the former being predominant in Hindostan the latter in China, Japan, Annam, Siam, the Burman Empire, Ceylon, and amongst the Mongols and Tatars. In the S.W. of Asia, Islamism prevails and Muhammadanism is numerous in India, Malacca and many parts of the Indian Archipelago. There are multitudes of other sects in various parts of the continent.

History.—The term Asia the origin of which is unknown was first applied to a small province of the peninsula now called Anatolia or Asia Minor but has since been gradually extended to the whole Asiatic continent. The early history of Asia may be regarded as that of the world. Here the human race was first planted and here also, from the few survivors of the deluge, arose in succession the primitive families, tribes, nations and dynasties of whose history only a few fragments remain. The ancient history of Asia is therefore divisible into four great epochs of mental condition, corresponding with the existence of four great dynasties—the Assyrian or Babylonian, the Mado-Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman, which last may be considered as extending to the period of the Mahometan conquest, in A.D. 638. It was during this latter period and when its power was at its height that the introduction and establishment of Christianity took place. This event formed a new era in the history of man, and became the source of great and favorable changes both in the physical and moral state of society. It has given a tone to all succeeding history and, apart from its blessed results to our race, must, even in a mere historical point of view be regarded as the most important event that has ever occurred not only in the history of Asia, but of the whole world. During that long period geography had made little progress. By Ptolemy's account it would appear that not more than about a fourth of the continent of Asia was known to the ancients who divided it into three orders, and Asia otherwise, the former corresponding with the modern Anatolia or Asia Minor and the latter with the rest of Asia then known.

The next division of Asiatic history is that which comprehends what are usually termed the Middle Ages, extending

From the commencement of the Mahomedan era to the end of the 15th century when Vasco da Gama discovered a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope. In less than a century after the Hagen, or flight of Mahomet from Mecca, in 622 his imposture, which was destined to exercise so great and permanent an influence in the Eastern world, had been spread over a territory extending S. and N. from the Red Sea to the Caspian, and E. and W. from the confines of Turkey and India to the shores of the Atlantic. In 1037 the Tartars, under Tugul Beg, conquered the dominions of the Chinese, and in 1097 they invaded Syria, and Egypt. They also took and plundered Jerusalem, and by their cruelties towards the Christian pilgrims to that city aroused throughout Europe a feeling of indignation which led to the crusades. These memorable expeditions were undertaken in succession during a period of 300 years, commencing about 1095 and drew into their train some of the most powerful kings and most noted warriors of the Middle Ages. After various changes the dominion of the Saracens, about the middle of the 13th century the present vicinity of the way of Hajj, Khabul Khan, overtook the Saracens, and the Chinese, and other nations, and the Saracens, had contributed in the same way, and also degree than formerly to direct the mind of Europe towards Asia and the result was, the establishment of permanent commercial relations between them. About 1260 two Venetian noblemen, *Nicolo and Maffio Polo*, visited Asia as merchants, taking with them *Niccolo's son Marco*, who was afterwards the most celebrated Asiatic traveller of the Middle Ages. During a residence of 24 years at the Tartar court, by which he was frequently employed as an ambassador: he obtained much information respecting the manners, customs, religion, and political condition of the Tartars, the Chinese, the Mongols, the Uighurs, the Uyghurs, and perhaps all other countries lying along his voyage along the S. coast of Asia. His travels not only led much information regarding places which he never visited and his correct description of countries formerly unknown to Europeans, must be considered as having laid the foundation of modern Asiatic geography. After him several travellers published notices of Asia and their relations, in general, are full of fables, and the partial knowledge of China, and of portions of Northern and Central Asia, gleaned principally from the travels of Polo with the discovery by *Kubrat* of the great highway to an inland sea, may be regarded as the basis of the present knowledge of the interior of Asia. As far as the knowledge of the coast of Asia is concerned, it has been furnished, in addition to that possessed by the ancients, As length, the Portuguese navigator *Vasco da Gama*, in 1498 doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and, opening a new channel of intercourse with the E. ultimately led to a more accurate and more extensive knowledge of its geography. From the end of the 15th century to the present times the history of the East has gradually risen in importance and the progress of its geography has been much advanced. Within a few years after the arrival of the Gama on the Indian coast, the Portuguese, under *Alfonso Albuquerque*, discovered the Malacca Straits, and Cape Comorin in the Bay of Camboja, and established settlements in the Kingdoms of Cambaja, Cochinchina, Tonquin, China, and all the fertile islands of the great Indian Archipelago. At the death of their famous naval commander and hero, *Alfonso Albuquerque*, in 1512 their colonies were established at various points of the Asiatic coast, and extended from the Cape of Good Hope to the empire of Japan, a distance of at least 12,000 m. In 1600, the Portuguese encountered a new competitor and formidable enemy in the Dutch who sent a fleet of 10 vessels to the Bay of Camboja, under *Jan van Houtte*, and in 1602, had made them masters of all the E. islands not only, with the exception of some British settlements on the coast of Sumatra. The Dutch however in extending their settlements, acted chiefly on mercantile principles, and have not added much to our geographical knowledge. Their most important contribution was through the German naturalist, *P. Kämpfer* who has given a good description of Japan, in which he resided, in the capacity of Dutch physician, from 1684 to 1692. During the protracted wars between the Dutch and Portuguese, the N part of India, not only was subjected to successive or moderate, but suddenly changed the ownership, and having been won off the Tartar years in 1461, proceeded to make them masters of the conquest of *Kamer* in 1562 and *Ashrafi* in 1555, thereby extending our geographical knowledge over the basins of the Don, Volga, and Ural, up to the Ural Mountains. In

1978. Yennak, a lieutenant of the Cosacko, having crossed the Ural range with his troop, entered Siberia, the discovery and survey of which were planned so vigorously that, in 1666, the mouth of the Amur was reached and, in 1668 Deshkov, another lieutenant proved the separation of Asia from America by an open sea, by sailing round the N.E. cape from the mouth of the Koryma to that of the Anadir. Somewhat later a complete geographical view of the empire was obtained. But the British, who had obtained from the Emperor of the Great Mogul, who having risen to high favour in China, actually published a map of China, under the authority and at the expense of the Chinese Government. The attention of Britain had long been directed to Asia, and the discovery of the passage by sea had given a new impulse to their views in that quarter. For many years after their first, frequent voyages of discovery were made by British navigators, and several embassies and naval journeys were pursued to the East Indies, and to the Bay of Bengal. But the E. India Company in 1800, which ultimately established British authority in the E. has done more than any other event to extend our geographical knowledge in that quarter. At first the new information obtained was scanty but from 1760 during the war with the French in the Decade, and more especially from 1787 after the conquest of Bengal, it rapidly increased numerous expeditions, both military and exploring, have been made, and the knowledge of the interior of the East has been extended, within a comparatively narrow space.

Population.—The entire population of Asia is estimated at 499 000 000 which is considerably more than half the entire population of the globe. They are thus divided:—Caucasian race, 184 000 000 Mongolian, 291 000 000 Malay 24 000 000 Ethiopian 1 000 000, of which the Islands are supposed to contain between 60 000 and 90 000.—(Balfour's *Abridg. Foreign Quarterly Review*, Humboldt's *Asie Centrale*, *Aspects of Nature*, Combes, the Murray's *Cyclopaedia of Geography* *Treatise of Marco Polo Historical and Descriptive Account of British India* Johnston's *Physical Atlas* Mrs. Somerville's *Physical Geography* Lyell's *Geology* &c.)

ASIA MINOR. S. ARATOLIA

ASLAGO a tin. and dist. Austrian Lombardy gov. Vauze, prov. Vienna. The town esp. of the dist. stands on the ridge of an eminence, 40 m. N. E. by N. Verona. and is celebrated for the manufacture of straw hats, of which vast numbers are made here annually. Pop. 4670. — The district is known by the name of the Seven Communes (*Sette Comuni*). It is generally well wooded and its very productive in cattle and sheep great numbers of which are reared throughout the territory. It is also famous for its tannery cabinet-work, and other manufactures in wood. The inhabitants are of German descent. Pop. 25,500.

ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO SM INDIAN ARCHI-

ASINAGOMY a lake Upper Canada, the centre is lat. 45° 58' N.; lon. 85° 50' W. It is about 12 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 2 to 4 m., and discharges itself into the E. extremity of Lake Superior by a stream about 85 km. long.

ASINAIUNGA [*Asin. Ad. Misissauga*] a tn. and com. township prov. of, and 57 m. S.W. W. from the E. locality of a hill in the plains of the Chena. It is well built, has wide and well-paved streets, a handsome collegiate church, in which are many fine paintings, an hospital, and a theatre. The surrounding country is well watered and fertile. Pop. 7767. (*—Diction. Upp. Can.*)

ASINARA, a small is. off the N W extremity of the island of Sardinia, 3 m N Cape Falcone lat 41 1/2 N lon. 8 18 15" E. (u.) It is about 10 m long by 2 broad moun-
tainous, but fertile and has a great deal of excellent pasturage.
The coast abounds with fish. It is now inhabited by a few shep-
herds and fishermen only. It has a good lighthouse, and an
excellent port called Porto Ferro.

ABRIH, an independent state, Arabia, occupying the high land on the confines of Hija, Yemen, and Najd. It appears to be of recent origin, for it was unknown to Niebuhr and though Burckhardt mentions the tribes of the Asir yet he does not seem to have heard of a state so called. The limits of Asir are formed by deserts or impassable mountains, and, like the boundary lines of all other Arabian states, do not admit of being precisely defined. Nearly in the 18th parallel of latitude, a number of small streams or torrents water the

fertile valley of Khams Mideh, enclosed within the rocky summits of the maritime chain of mountains. If the opening of this valley N., be followed it leads to Wady Shehran, which is also well watered still further N., or N.E., extend the valleys of Mamleh Kohb, and Mamleh Baghr (great and little Mamleh) the latter called also Hamdiah from Hamdiah, the name of a bird resembling a dove in size and figure, but with brilliant plumage. A little below Wady Shehran, the narrow bed of an occasional torrent with a well sunk in it, marks, in the sandy plain, the N. boundary of Asir towards Hajar. This point is probably not far from the parallel of $18^{\circ} 10'$. The chain of valleys forming the main portion of the territory of Asir may be presumed, therefore, to extend about 80 m. in length. The obvious advantage of this country are, first, its numerous mountain streams, which, with the aid of canals irrigate a wide extent of cultivated land and, secondly, its natural strength and general inaccessibility for though an overpowering force may march through the central valleys of Asir it cannot follow the inhabitants to the hills, so as to complete their subjugation. The streams seem to flow collectively into the river of Wady Bishah, which has water constantly and fertilizes a tract of about 45 m. in length, though the Arabs in their usual style of exaggeration, say that it reaches to the gates of Bagdad. The rivulets are dry during half of the year, but water may generally be found in their beds at a moderate depth, and when the heavy rain falls in violent thunderstorms (in August, and perhaps in May also) they are speedily converted into violent and impassable torrents. To persons arriving from Wady Bishah, which is low and sultry the air of this elevated region feels cool and humid there is not, however, any positive ground for supposing that the mountains of Asir rise to a great height. The favoured valleys of this country have probably an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 ft., while the rocky crests around them may rise 1000 or 1500 ft. higher. Granite seems to be the prevailing rock in the eastern chain, higher up in Asir M. Tannur thought that he found marble, with ore of tin and lead. In the lower valleys the date-palm grows to a great height, but the dates are inferior to those of Wady Bishah cotton is also cultivated higher up the date-groves are interspersed with almonds, figs, apricots, peaches, and vines the sides of the hills, where they offer any soil being clothed with forests of sidr or pine-like juniper. The valley of Khams Mideh, the most elevated part of Asir produces wheat, barley, *alfalfa* (*Holcus sorghum*), and excellent fruit in abundance. The middle of the valley in the neighbourhood of the stream is usually reserved to cultivation while the villages are perched on the surrounding heights, enclosed by walls, and otherwise fortified after the fashion of the country. In some places as in Wady Hamdiah each house is a little fort. The houses are generally two stories high, built of sun-dried bricks, and with roofs varying in different situations from flat to pointed, according to the local climate, and the violence of the rains. The ground-floor is given up to the cattle. The floor of the house is but a foot wide so that it may be made of a single date-tree plank. Besides the loop-holed and narrow-cloaked walls of the villages, which bear witness to the frequency of raids and intestine wars there are also regular fortresses, strong against native means of attack, near all the principal date plantations. It was in the wady near by Mehemet Ali with the Wahab, that the importance of Asir first came to light; the resources of that country and the courage of its inhabitants, proved the Pasha of Egypt's chief obstructions. Having subdued the Wahab, therefore, he turned his arms against the mountaineers of Asir and, between 1824 and 1827 the Egyptian army made three campaigns against them, which all proved unsuccessful the invaders being either beaten in the field, as in the first campaign, or worn out and smothered in marshes through deserted villages, surrounded by a vigilant enemy who allowed them no rest, and cut off all supplies, *etc.* at last they were compelled to negotiate a peace which virtually amounted to permission to retreat unmolested. The people of Asir are bigoted followers of Abd-el-Wahab by whom, it is said, they were first converted to Mahometanism in the beginning of the last century and many of their rites—among others their mode of circumcising—still retain a pagan character.—(Jomard *Recherches Géog. et Hist. sur l'Arabie* 1839 Tannur, *Voyage dans l'Arabie*, 1837)

AKIRINTAR, an active volcano in the island of Omo-koto or Amakuta, the most northerly of the Kurile Islands; lat. $40^{\circ} 40' N$ lon. $155^{\circ} 28' E$. Its height is not ascertained.

ASEK, or **ASAK**, a tn. Persia, prov. Mazandaran, dist. Larjan, of which it is the cap. about 13 m. N. by E. Mount Demavend, r. bank, Heras; lat. $36^{\circ} 0' N$ lon. $53^{\circ} 58' E$ at a height of 5900 ft. above the level of the sea. It contains from 1000 to 1500 houses.

ASKEATON a market-tn. and par. Ireland co. Limerick. The town is on the river Deel, about 2 m. above its junction with the Shannon, 16 m. W. S.W. Limerick. In the reign of Charles I. it was a large walled town, but is now a mere village. The parish church was formerly that of the Convent of Knights Templars, founded in 1298. There are here also a R. catholic chapel and several schools. The ruins of a Franciscan monastery founded in 1420 are beautifully situated close to the Deel which at high water is navigable for vessels of 60 tons up to the town. It is crossed by an old bridge of five arches which connects the two parts of the town. The principal trade is in grain and flour. Area of par. 6479 ac. Pop. 3890 of tn. 1907.

ASKERNE, a vil. England, co. York W. Riding $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Doncaster pleasantly situated on a rocky acclivity ascending gradually from an extensive plain. It has risen during the present century from an obscure hamlet to an elegant and fashionable watering place through the celebrity of its sulphurous springs. The accommodation provided for visitors is very complete the hotels baths boarding houses, &c. being all of the first class and most of them agreeably situated in the midst of gardens and arboriculture. Permanent pop. 382.

ASKERSWELL, a par. England, co. Dorset 1161 ac. E. Bridport. 1 op. 244.

ASKHAM three parishes, England.—1 A par. and town-ship co. Westmorland 4387 ac. St. Andrew's par. 616. 2 (Ryedale) a par. and township co. York 1290 ac. W.S.W. York. Pop. 850.—3 (Shaker) a par. co. York 960 ac. S.W. York. Pop. 229.

ASKRIGG a small market-tn. and chapelry England, co. York, N. Riding. The town is built on an acclivity and consists of one street, well paved, and kept very clean. The houses are of stone, slated, and substantial. There is an ample supply of water from springs in the vicinity. It contains a church and a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a school supported by subscription. There is also a grammar-school at the distance of about a mile, which is now (1840) being rebuilt. Near the town are six almshouses for poor widows. The only manufactory in the town is a small mill for dressing wool for stocking-making. Market-day Thursday but very indifferently attended. There are four fairs in the year for cattle and horses. These are held in May June, July and September that in July is the largest sheep fair in Yorkshire. The country around is wild and mountainous, and has many picturesque waterfalls. Area of chapelry 4741 ac. Pop. 633.

ASLIA or **ASARLA**, a vil. Algeria, 149 m. S. Oran lat. $28^{\circ} 33' N$ lon. $0^{\circ} 50' W$. It is situated on the edge and crest of a plateau, on a small stream of the same name, which waters the little gardens that compose the principal riches of the inhabitants. The village consists of about sixty badly built damp, and unhealthy houses arranged so closely together that their exterior fronts, almost without opening in them, serve the purpose of walls. From a little distance the village presents the appearance of a ruined castle of the Middle Ages. In the centre is a sort of square, from which lead four little streets, conducting to all the houses, and to the mosque. It is a storing-place for the grain of certain nomadic tribes of the vicinity.—(Dul. *Geo. Soc.*)

ASLACKBY a par. England co. Lincoln 2894 ac. N. Folkestone. Pop. 493.

ASLACTON a par. England co. Norfolk 1194 ac. W. S.W. St. Mary Stratton, near the London and Norwich Railway. Pop. 413.

ASMANNSHAUSEN See **ASMANNSHAUSEN**

ASNA See **ENKENE**.

ASNIERES, the name of several villages in France, one of which, agreeably situated on the l. bank of the Seine, around St. Denis and about 4 m. from Paris, forms a station of the railway from Paris to St. Germain. The Versailles

railroad here branches off to the left, and the Rosen railway to the right. Before entering the village, the Sarno is crossed by a railway bridge of five arches. Pop. 709.

ASOLA, a small fortified town, Austria-Lombardy 30 m. N. W. Mantua, on the Chiese. It has an hospital and a silk spinning factory and is a place of high antiquity. Pop. 4000.

ASOLO, a small town, Austria-Lombardy 20 m. N. W. Treviso, agreeably situated on a hill. It has an old cathedral, some elegantly built houses, and the remains of a Roman bath and aqueduct. Near the middle of the town is an extensive old earth, now unutilized formerly the residence of Catherine Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus. The inhabitants rear silkworms. A little E. of the town is the famous quarry of Rocca. Pop. 3400.

ASOPH *See ASOF*

ASOPO [*anc. Asopus*] a river Greece it has its source about lat. 39° 10' N. lon. 23° 25' E. 5 m. S. S. W. Thiva or Thebes, and 3 m. W. by N. Athens. It falls into the channel of Megaropoli, lat. 28° 24' N. lon. 23° 47' E., after an E. by N. course of about 25 m.

ASPALL, a par England co. Suffolk 624 ac., S. Eya. Pop. 143

ASPATRIA, a par and township, England, co. Cumberland 9048 ac. N. E. Maryport reaches Maryport and Carlisle Railway Pop. 2246.

ASPE, a town Spain, in Valencia, prov. of, and 17 m. W. Albufera, at the foot of a low hill, near the river Eliche, having tolerably good houses, streets somewhat narrow and winding a church, townhouse, hospital, prison, abbott's several schools, a cemetery and two squares, in one of which is a fountain. Besides flourmills, there are here 18 mills, five soap manufactories and 10 brandy-distilleries. The commerce consists chiefly of oil, honey and brandy. Pop. 5744.

ASPE, a valley France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, extending about 27 m. S. N., from Mount Aspe to the ridge of the Pyrenees near Oléon. It contains about 15 villages, the inhabitants of which are mostly shepherds. Very little grain is grown, but a great quantity of timber for shipbuilding is felled and floated down to Bayonne by the Gave d'Aspe, which traverses the valley and, joining the Gave d'Oléon, passes into the Adour. The valley contains a quarry of alabaster.

ASPEDEEN a par England co. Hert. 1351 ac., S. W. Barnegate Pop. 508

ASPEREN a town Holland, prov. S. Holland, 20 m. E. N. E. Dort, 1 bank, Linde in form of a parallelogram walled, with four gates. Formerly it was strongly fortified and had two castles the ruins of one of which still exist. It has a townhouse, a church, built early in the 15th century a school and two annual fairs for cattle and horses, held in April and October of which the latter for sheep especially is the greatest in Holland. Pop. 1200

ASPERG Assam or Honsa-Assam a m. W. Hunsberg, circle, Kocler tal. of 5 m. W. N. W. Ludwigsburg At a short distance to the N. in the ancient fortress of Hohenz Asperg, upon an isolated rock, 1100 ft. above the sea level the only strong place in the kingdom and now or recently used as a military and state prison. Pop. 1570.

AMPERN or Gneiss-Aspern, a vil. archduchy of Austria, r. bank, Danube, nearly opposite Vienna. It was, with the villages of Ealling and Engsdorf the scene of a sanguinary battle, fought between 100,000 French, under Napoleon, and 75,000 Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, on May 21 and 22 1809. On this occasion the French sustained great loss. Marshal Lantini and several of their generals were killed, and they were forced to retreat to the island of Lobau.

AMPLEY-GUIER, a par England co. Bedford 1920 ac., N. by W. Woburn Pop. 1908.

ASPROPOTAMOS, or Aspro Potamos [*anc. Aschelus*] a river Turkey and Greece, having its source in the former and its termination on the W. shore of the latter. It rises in the N. E. corner of the Thracian range lat. 39° 50' N. lon. 21° 31' E. about 20 m. E. of the point it flows only from the sources of the Arta. From this point it flows due S. enters Greece at lat. 39° 3' N. traverses Livadia from N. to S. and now taking a S. W. by W. direction, falls into the Ionian Sea, near Cape Skropha, on the N. side of the entrance into the Gulf of Patres; its whole course being about 120 m.

ASSAB (RAY or) Abyssinia, about 40 m. N. W. the narrowest part of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb; lat. 13° 55' N.; lon. 43° 45' E. It is 16 m. in length, and upwards of 5 m. in width, at the broadest part; bounded, S. E. and E. and N. E. and N., by islands, the largest of which is Darmahab, nearly 20 m. in circumference very low and partly covered with jungle. The soundings inside the bay are 6 and 7 fathoms mud. Wood may be procured on the islands, but water is scarce and brackish.

ASSAL, an extensive salt lake, E. Africa, 25 m. S. W. Tajoura, about lat. 11° 40' N. and lon. 43° 40' E. It is, according to D'Hérécourt upwards of 700 ft. according to other authorities, 570 ft. below the level of the sea; of an oval form, 8 m. in length N. to S. and about 4 m. in breadth. The shores are covered with a thick salt crust, resembling ice, which in most places rests on the ground, the water having subsided the incrustation is frequently found to be about half a foot thick. Numerous ostriches from Abyssinia resort to the lake, to carry away the salt. D'Hérécourt describes it as having a singularly dismal and repulsive appearance the landscape around being lifeless and desolate, and much broken up by deep chasms and ravines, of volcanic formation, while the waters of the salt lakes 'become turbid, thickens, and slowly solidify under a burning sun. The same author advances the theory in which other authorities agree, that it is an ancient gulf of the sea, cut off from the ocean by a sudden up heaving of the land between the latter and the former a distance of about 5 or 6 m. (D'Hérécourt, *Voy. dans le Roy de Choa*.)

ASSAM, or ASAM a large district or country India beyond the Ganges, in the valley of the Brahmaputra between lat. 25° 45' and 26° 15' N. and lon. 90° 55' and 96° 50' E. Its limits, however especially on the E., are not well defined but its extreme length may be estimated at 400 m. with a breadth varying from 40 to 70 m. Area about 23,000 sq. m. bounded, S. W. by Bengal, S. E. by Bhutan, E. by Tibet, and S. by Burmah and Cachar. It is divided by the Brahmaputra into three parts, Outer, Middle, and Inner, comprehending those on the N. of that river, Dooars, comprehending those on the S. and the Mayell or Great Island formed by the separation of the stream into two branches, named the Lohit and the Dihing. It is otherwise divided into Camroop, Assam Proper and Bodiya or Lower Middle, and Upper Assam. The country has the appearance of a perfect flat, elevated over with little conical green hills, rising abruptly from the level plane to the height of from 200 to 700 ft. bounded on the N. and E. by lofty mountains. It contains several extensive tracts of well-cultivated land; amongst which are some districts of primitive soil, above the reach of inundation, and suited for crops of all kinds. Of these high plains, those at Dibruth, Chardwar and Chotagah, are the most considerable. Though the country is generally swampy and intersected with half-filled channels and stagnant lakes, yet in the dry season it is very susceptible of cultivation, and amply repays any labour and expense bestowed upon it. The soil is, for the most part, composed of rich black mould, though occasionally of red stiff clay. On the hills it is universally composed of red rich loam.

Assam has no fewer than 61 rivers, of which 37 flow from the N. and 24 from the S. mountains. Of the former the principal is the Brahmaputra. Most of the rivers, especially during floods, are navigable by the flat boats of Assam as far up as the mountains. Gold is found in nearly all the moon (see stream) that flow into the Brahmaputra, and also in the latter river itself. But the best is found in the most winding waters with the strongest currents. Iron abounds in most of the hill countries. Coal has been discovered in several places, and limestone and shell lime are found in considerable quantities. There are also mines of precious stones, and several amber mines, which are wrought with considerable advantage. The amber is cut into ornaments about one-fourth of an inch in diameter and 2 inches long, and is worn in the ear as an ornament. In the Kaga hills are numerous hot springs, from which salt is manufactured. Petroleum is found in small quantities in some parts of Upper Assam.

The climate of Assam has been long considered so unhealthy that some insurance offices exact a higher rate of premium on the insurances of lives in that province than usual. It does not appear quite to deserve this character;

many of those instances of extreme mortality on which it is founded having been the result of local mistresses, and of the unguarded conduct of the victims themselves. The wind here blows from the E or N E. for more than nine months in the year, and seldom from any other direction for more than a few days at a time. There is a greater equality of temperature during the year than is general throughout India. The hot weather also is much more moderate and endurable, and the nights are cool and refreshing. Very violent storms are frequent during April, May and June accompanied with tremendous thunder and lightning, hail showers and torrents of rain. The rainy season lasts six months; commencing in April and ending in October. During this season one universal deluge prevails and all the labours of the field are necessarily suspended. It might be thought that this would be a miserable time for the natives. It is quite otherwise. Every one, says MacCosh, seems happy and contented and lives luxuriously upon bunches of venison, or steaks of the hog or the buffalo. The natives anchor his boat to his own roof tree, performs his ablutions on his flooded hearth, and drags his net in his tobacco garden, where the oxen lately ploughed, they are sown across to higher pasture the sites of large villages are known only by their roofs above the stream. When the inundation has risen too high for the natives to wade from one house to another they paddle out of their houses in canoes, or roost on scaffolds with the frequent aid of their children falling out of their nests and being drowned.

Agriculture is generally in a very backward state and immense tracts of country are lying waste that might be profitably cultivated. Rice is the principal crop sugar-cane grows well, but does not attract much attention. Mustard cotton, and opium, are extensively cultivated. The tea tree, which grows wild on the mountains in great abundance, has become an important article of cultivation and commerce. Coffee, in its natural state, also grows luxuriantly but attracts little attention, and is, in consequence, not very fruitful. The betel nut palm is cultivated to a large extent about most villages. Fruit-trees with a very few exceptions, do not thrive in Assam. The ratan grows wild throughout the country and even forms impenetrable jungles. The plantain grows abundantly on most of the hills. India-rubber or caoutchouc is an indigenous production of Assam, but is inferior to the American. The tree producing this substance is one of the largest known the trunk often attaining a circumference of 74 ft., height 100 ft. area covered by branches, 510 ft. it occurs generally as a solitary tree, but occasionally two or three may be found grouped together. Many valuable gums are found in the forests, including gum-copal. Fig trees form a large proportion of the vegetation, but the fruit is uneatable. Valuable timber abounds in many parts.

Wild elephants are numerous, moving about in large herds and the deepest parts of the forests are inhabited by the rhinoceros. Tigers, leopards, bears, and buffaloes, also abound. Cows are of inferior quality and are generally in wretched condition. There are no horses indigenous to Assam but they are imported from Rhoon. Sheep also are imported from the same place and from Bengul. Wild hogs and wild game abound, but poultry is scarce. Porcupines, flying squirrels, iguanas, otters, pangolin, civet cat, and an infinite variety of monkeys and snakes, are common to the country. The white ant is very destructive. Crocodiles swarm in all parts of the Brahmaputra; and tortoises are also numerous. The rivers abound in fish of excellent quality which are nearly all taken by the net hooks being rarely employed.

There are few manufactures in Assam and, with exception of pottery and paper-mills, all kinds of artisans are brought from other parts of India. There are three different qualities of silk made, called, respectively Pak, Moong, and Judy the first is a fine and easily dyed; the others are of an inferior description, the last being the coarsest. Large quantities of lac are prepared for export. There is little or no trade. What there is, is carried on entirely by a few enterprising class of men, called Kyahs, emigrants from Marwar who establish themselves in all the principal parts of Assam, and, through their petty agents, carry on a barter trade exchanging salt for lac, gold-dust, and ivory. Nankins, silks, lacquered and China ware lead, copper and silver are imported from China and Burmah.

The natives of Assam chiefly consist of Hindoos, but there is also a large proportion of Mussulmans, who, however are held in little estimation. The Assamese have generally been described as a degenerate and weakly race, inferior even to the Bengalees. They are a shade or two lighter than the latter with high cheek bones, and a physiognomy resembling the Chinese. Their moral character is extremely low. Filthiness and knavery prevail to the greatest extent they are idle and indolent in their habits; childish and timid in their manners; and perfectly indifferent about providing for their future wants. Those represented in the accompanying wood-



ASSAMAREH. From a drawing by W. P. Fraser, Esq.

cut are Gossains, or land holders a fine race of people, of high Hindoo caste. Their large picturesque hats are beautifully made of straw or fine cane. The young men have his d'haa or large knife, in his hand with which he cuts his crops, or clears jungle. The father carries his food, tobacco, or any other little valuable, in neat-made ratan baskets, which have a covering also made of cane or leaves, impervious to water. The white clothes are of fine cotton the coloured of wild silk tissue called Tufik. The women form a striking contrast to the men being fair and handsome but their morality is at a very low ebb. Dénatation is extremely limited throughout Assam, and as in many other Eastern countries, is confined entirely to the male sex. The aggressions of the Burmese on the British territories led to a war which, in 1825, ended in their expulsion from Assam and the access on of that disturbed district to the British empire. The functionaries appointed by the Bengal Government are subject, in civil cases, to the court of the Sadar Dewanny Adawlut in criminal cases to the Ayanas Adawlut and in revenue cases to the Sadar board of revenue. The native government of Assam is composed of a king or raja, three gossains, or hereditary councillors of state the boro borra, or chief secretary six shorays phukons, or inferior councillors and 12 rajkhaoyas, or captains of 8000 men. The greater part of the land is bestowed in grants upon persons called paytas who are bound to work four months in the year for the king or his officers. Amongst the principal sources of the royal revenue are the gold mines of Takergut, the salt mine of Bodjia, and an iron mine in the Doyang district. The custom-house duties form another addition to the royal treasury and in 1888 the whole revenue of the kingdom amounted to 244,000 sterling. The towns of Assam are numerous, but are composed of long straggling ranges of huts, which scarcely deserve the name of towns. The country contains many ancient temples, and several large and magnificent universities. Pop. in 1881, 693,500. (Martin's History Asiaticus &c. of Eastern India, Hamilton's East India Co. Murray's British India Pemberton's Report on the Eastern Frontiers of British India M. Cosh's Topography of Assam.)

ASSAMAREH a large vil., W. Addis, L. bank, Niger about lat. 6° 58' N lon. 6° 45' E. Camwood abounds in the vicinity and is a staple article of commerce.

ASSASSINS or **HASSASSINS** [Persia, *Assassin*, a Persian] the name of a military and religious order formed in Persia, by a sect of Mahometans, in the ninth century who, in process of time, obtained possession of 10 or 12 cities, and chose a leader or king, to whom they gave the name of *The Old Man of the Mountain*, who resided in the hill-fort of Alamut, N. of Coorin in Persia, and surrounded himself with a devoted band, dressed in a peculiar manner and armed with sharp daggers, who paid the most implicit deference to his commands, attended assiduously to his wishes, and followed by his disciples, and who believed that the highest joys of paradise awaited them, should their lives be sacrificed in his service. Secret assassinations, against which no precaution could prevail, was the tremendous instrument of his vengeance. The greatest monarch stood in awe of him, for he was a power which they could not guard against, and many princes fell under the daggers of their followers, assassins who had succeeded in getting into their service, for the purpose of destroying them. About the middle of the 12th century however the mission was therefore exterminated, by the great Mongol conqueror, Mangoe Khan, their haunts all taken one after another and their inmates massacred without distinction.

ASSATCHINSKAJA SOKKA, an active volcano in Kamtschatka lat. 52° 2' N lon. 157° 45' E. Its last eruption occurred in 1828.

ASSATE, *see* Assate.

ASSCHER, a tn. and com. Belgium prov. S. Brabant dist. of and S. N. W. Brussels, on the road to Ghent. It has a considerable trade in grain, hops, flax and fruit. Pop. 5820.

ASSEERGHUR, or **ASSEERGHUR**, a tn. and fort. Hindustan, prov. Candahar presidency Bombar 15 m. N. Hindustan and 280 N. E. Bombay; lat. 21° 30' N lon. 78° 20' E. long distinguished as the key of the Dacca. The town, called a *petah* or suburb is large and irregular with one good street and a bazaar. It lies round the foot of a rocky hill 750 ft. high, on whose summit is the fortress the walls of which are built on the edge of a precipice about 100 ft. high and only accessible at two points, both strongly fortified. The fort is well supplied with water and has several magazines cut in the solid rock. The principal approach is on the S.W., where there is a double line of outworks of admirable masonry. It was besieged and taken in 1819, and, along with a small tract of unproductive country around it, ceded to Great Britain.

ASSEN, a m. Holland, cap. prov. Drenthe, and of arrond. and com. Assen, 16 m. S. Groningen at the N. end of the Smolder Creek, by which it communicates with Meppel Zwarte-ek, and the Zuider-Zee. It is the seat of the court of justice for the province, for the arrondissement and canton has paved streets and well-built houses, mostly having gardens attached, and altogether has such a good appearance, that it has been called a little town of palaces. It possesses a townhall, a handsome Government-house, a courthouse, prison, bank, a Calvinistic and a R. catholic church, and a Jewish synagogue, a gymnasium, and three other schools. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture, and in the sheep and transit trade. An annual fair is held for cattle, &c. Pop. about 1700.—(Van der Aa.)

ASSENDELFT, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 7 m. N. N. E. Haarlem, and 8 m. N. W. Amsterdam. It has a townhall, a handsome cruciform Calvinistic and a R. catholic church, two orphan-houses, and some schools. Its inhabitants are employed in making butter and sweet-milk cheese and in weaving sailcloth, upwards of 500 looms being frequently at work. In the vicinity are four paper-mills, and two oilmills. Pop. about 2600.—(Van der Aa.)

ASSENEDDE, or **ASSENEDDE**, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, N. Ghent. It has dye-works, and manufactures of woollen and cotton cloths. Pop. 4306.

ASSEN, a small tn. and seaport, Denmark, W side of the island of Helsum, situated on the water part of the Little Belt, about 30 m. S. W. Olmunde lat. 55° 16' 6" N; lon. 7° 55' 45" E. (a.) It has some distilleries, several manufactures, amongst which is an extensive wood-carving manufactory, a considerable trade in corn, and a small but

safe harbour, with 12 ft. water. The town has ten vessels, gross tonn., 750. There is constant communication from Assen across to the Schiering coast. Pop. 3700.

ASSEE EARS, the name of various remarkable rocky peaks, in different parts of the world.—1, A double-peaked hill, near the mountainous peninsula, Jebel Hassan in Arabia, at the S. entrance into the Straits of Bab-el Mandeb.—2 Two sharp peaks near Kismay point on the S. coast of Arabia, in lat. 15° 30' N lon. 51° 48' E.—3 Two remarkable hills in Persia, prov. Fars, 5 m. E. the shores of the Persian Gulf; lat. 29° 22' N lon. 51° 14' E. (a.)—4, A rugged double-peaked hill in Malabar about 18 m. N. E. from Mangalore, and 13 or 15 m. from the sea lat. 13° 2' N it rises almost vertically from the low country.—5, Two spire-like peaks in the S. part of the island of Lingia, in the China Sea, about lat. 0° 18' S lon. 105° 4' E.—6, Two high remarkable peaks on the Hae-Poog or Ky-Poog Island, off the S. coast of China, prov. Quang-tung lat. 31° 54' N lon. 114° E. (a.) They rise from the same base almost perpendicularly from the sea, and sloping suddenly down on the N. E. side are united to a piece of moderately elevated land, which terminates that part of the island.—7 Two angular peaks on the S. end of the island of Timor or Teiman China Sea, off the S. coast of the Malay peninsula lat. 3° 54' N lon. 104° 18' E. The peaks stand on one base, and rise abruptly from the sea to a great height.

ASSEY a parish Ireland, co. Meath 1210 ac. Pop. 106.

ASSIN a small state in the Ashantee territory L. bank Amazon.

ASSINEE a river and vil. Guinea, N. W. coast, Africa. The river forms the W. boundary of the Ashantee territory as the Volta and Loka do the E. The village is situated at the mouth of the stream, which is in lat. 1° 15' N lon. 3° 7' W.

ASSINGTON a par. England co. Suffolk 2286 ac N. W. England. Pop. 76.

ASSINIBOIN a large river N. America, within the Hudson's Bay territory which affix a narrow course of about 450 m., having been previously joined about lat. 50° by the Red River flows into the S. W. end of Lake Winnipeg. It is navigable for canoes to its source and gives its name to an Indian tribe of the Sioux nation, residing in the W. part of N. America, near the Rocky Mountains.

ASSISI or **Assisi** [Latin *Assisium*] a Papal States delegation of, and 13 m. S. E. Perugia, 20 m. N. W. Spoleto picturesque situated in one of the finest parts of Italy it stands on a hill, across which a long line of aqueducts stretches, and is surrounded by battlements and towers, overhung by a lofty cinctured in ruins. It is the birthplace of St. Francis, founder of the order of Franciscans, and the most remarkable edifice which it contains is the double church which is built over the crypt where his remains lie and was erected in the 13th century. Its architecture belongs to the early Gothic, and has served as a model to all the churches of the Franciscan



THE PIAZZA, ASSISI.—From Giovanni C. Rossi.

order. It contains fine paintings by Cimabue, Giotto, Lo Spagno, Cavallino, and other celebrated artists of that period; and the tomb is annually visited by immense numbers of pilgrims, during a great fair which is held here between July 31

and August 1 and attracts visitors from all R. catholic countries by the indulgences which are then given. There are 70 other churches, and 13 monasteries for mendicant friars. In the Plaza, or square, stands a magnificent portion of the ancient Temple of Minerva. It consists of fluted columns and a pediment. The ruin has been attached to a church, to which it has given the name of Santa Maria della Minerva. Aerial manufactures of iron files and needles of the latter it produces 4000 lbs. annually. Assai gave birth to Malatasio, and is celebrated by Deane. Pop. 6000.

ASSMANNHILAUSEN a poor vil Measen r bank Rhine about 3 m. N W Rillshausen, celebrated for the excellent red wine grown in the Hellenberg, famed as far back as 1109. In early times the religious house and noblemen around seized on the vineyards, whence arose the poverty of the inhabitants. Pop. 679.

ASSO a tn and com Austrian Lombardy prov of, and 9 m. N E Como, and 7 m. W Lecco, on an elevated plain near the source of the Lambro having a parish church eight chapels of ease, and a school. It has a large bonded storehouse, two cotton factories, and a linen-weaving factory making cloth for the great hospital in Milan. Pop. 1832. — (*Dona Ugo Raba Riffalessari*).

ASSOFOODAH a tn. Fellatah country W Africa about lat. 10° 25' N lon 2° 55' E. The natives are Mahometans. Pop. 12 000.

ASSOS, or **ASSUN**, an iso. and ruined city Asiatic Turkey near Assiolo, near the modern Bazar or Boshrahm, on the Gulf and about 30 m. W the town of Aden. lat. 36° 30' N lon. 36° 20' E. It is surrounded by rocks which rise steeply to the height of 60 or 80 ft. and which were formerly crowned with temples. Among the ancient ruins here are numerous tombs, the ruins of temples, baths, theatres, &c.

ASSOUAN or **ESOUAN** (anc *Ayene*) a tn Upper Egypt, r bank Nile, near the tenth Cataract lat. 24° 50' N. Few remains of the ancient city now exist. The environs are sandy and barren, producing little else than palm, dates, and grain. Every other kind of provision being brought from other parts of the country. Dates are among the principal exports of the town. Sesame, charcoal, gums, wicker-baskets, and a few slaves, from the interior from Abyssinia, and Upper Ethiopia, are sent thence to different parts of Lower Egypt. Near Assouan commences the granite regions of Egypt; and the most interesting objects in the vicinity are the ancient quarries, whence obelisks and statues were excavated of the kind of granite called *assuit*. Syracuse was the place to which Juvenal was banished.

ASSOUR, a tn. Nubia, kingdom of Dongola, r bank Nile about 10 m. N W Merse, celebrated for the number of its pyramids. Fine rains abound in this vicinity.

ASSUAN See **ASSOUAN**.
ASSUAI MOUSSOIN, a lake, Lower Canada lat. 49° 28' N lon 78° 56' W. It is from 8 to 10 m in length, and about 4 m breadth, and is connected with a numerous series of small lakes which lie thickly around, all having common outlets with each other by small streams.

ASSUAY See **ASUTAY**.
ASSUMPTION or **ASTONON** (*Nuestra Señora D'Asuncion*) a city of S. America, cap. of the state of Paraguay, on a height, 1 bank Paraguay a little way above where it is joined by the Pilcomayo, 650 m N Buenos Ayres lat. 25° 18' S. lon 57° 30' W. Founded in 1535 by a colony of Spaniards, and originally but a small fort, from its advantageous position it became in a few years a city of some importance. It has a cathedral, three churches, four convents, and monasteries, an hospital, a disordered university and a college. It is ill built and irregular most of the houses are of earth, and the streets are crooked and unpaved. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in tobacco, timber, hides, and sugar; and especially in *mate* or Paraguay tea grown abundantly in the surrounding district, and exported to Buenos Ayres, Tucuman, Chili, Peru and other parts of S. America. The air is temperate, and the climate healthy. The adjacent country is fertile, and abounding in rich pastures, on which numerous flocks of cattle, and considerable numbers of horses, mules, asses, sheep, and goats are fed. Wheat, maize, sugar, tobacco, cotton, mulberries, and potatoes are extensively cultivated, and honey and wax are produced in abundance. Pop. about 19 000.

See L.

ASSUMPTION ISLAND.—1, An isl., N Pacific Ocean, Mariana Archipelago lat. 18° 41' N; lon. 145° 27' E. (c.) between 9 and 12 m. in circumference. It consists of active volcano of 2025 ft. in height, and is almost wholly composed of or covered with black lava, and presents a very diurnal and repulsive appearance from the sea. Poroso describes it as a most wretched place, but it has been somewhat improved since his time by the Spaniards, who have planted rice in it, and introduced horses, cattle, swine, and lambs. It produces also a few coconuts; anachorage *anachora*. —2, A small isl at the N entrance into the Mosambiqu Channel lat. (S E point) 9° 48' S lon. 49° 34' E. (c.) It is about 7 m. in length, is low, with some sand dunes, covered with shrubs.

ASSYE, or **AMAYE**, a small vil Hindooestan, prov. Berar 23 m. N Jabba, and 290 E N R. Bombay lat. 18° 15' N lon 73° 50' E chiefly remarkable as the spot where the battle was fought, on September 23 1803, between the British and native forces under Wellington, then General Wellesley and the combined armies of Dowlat Row Sindia, and the rajah of Berar. The forces under Wellesley amounted to 14,500 of which 4500 only were brought into action. The combined Indian army is variously stated at 30 000 to 50 000 and of these about 10,000 were regularly-disciplined infantry commanded by French officers. Notwithstanding this disparity of numbers the enemy was completely routed and British supremacy established in India. Ninety-eight pieces of cannon, seven standards, the camp equipage, and a large quantity of ammunition fell into the hands of the victors. The slain on the side of the British Indian army amounted to 1556 men killed and wounded, on that of the confederates to 1300. (Hamilton's *Short India Gen. Historical Account of British India Martin's East India*).

ASSYNT an extensive par N W coast, Scotland, co. Sutherland 28 m. long, 18 broad, and comprising 97 000 ac. It is one of the wildest and most rugged districts in Scotland. Some of its mountains are of considerable elevation and of basaltic form. The loftiest, Benmore, rises to a height of 2530 ft above the level of the sea. 12 numerous glades in the parish. In one part, there is a stupendous ridge of this valuable material, interspersed with sandstone, of about 1½ m in length and 300 ft. in height. There are also many beautiful quarries of beautiful marble one white and the other of a variegated colour and both capable of receiving the finest polish. These quarries were worked some years since, but, in consequence of the difficulty and expense of conveying the blocks to the coast, they have been abandoned. Fresh-water lakes are numerous the largest, Loch Assynt, is about 7 m in length, and 1 in breadth, where broadest. It abounds in trout of various kinds, and is surrounded with the most beautiful scenery. On a peninsula that juts into this lake are the ruins of the ancient castle of Ardarae to which the unfortunate Marquis of Montrose was confined by Malcolm of Assynt, after he had been taken prisoner by that chieftain. Of sea lochs or arms of the sea, which are numerous, the largest is also named Loch Assynt. It is about 14 m. long from Stone Point to the head, and varies from 6 m. broad at Stone Point, to half a mile opposite Deant More. Springs and streams also abound the former remarkable for their size, and for the purity and excellence of their waters. One of these springs discharges a current of four cubic feet. A large portion of the parish is laid out in *sl ass-walks*, a very small part only being cultivable. On this account the great bulk of the population live along the shores, where they have the benefit of fishing. There is no market-town within the parish, and only one village, Lochmire. The coast is bold and rocky but has some good harbours. The parish is the property entirely of the Duke of Sutherland. Pop. 2093.

ASSYRIA the name which is usually appropriated to the first of what are known as the four great empires of the world but which in geography is more correctly confined to what was called Assyria Proper and nearly corresponds with the modern Kurdistan. It was bounded on the N by Mount Niphates and part of Armenia, E by the part of Media toward Manna Chaborea and Zagros. S. by Babylonia and part of Babylonia and W by the Tigris. Its capital was Nineveh which is still feebly represented by a modern town of the same name, near which the ancient ruins may still be traced but though it had many other important cities, even the sites of the greater number are unknown.

ASTAREL, *SHAH ANZAR*, or *ISTAN ANZAR*, a town in the coast of the Red Sea lat. 38° 24' N. and lon. 40° 15' E. It is a good anchorage station in a deep bay formed in coral rocks. The plant *Passiflora ligularis* is found abundantly in the vicinity. From the long roots and twigs of this plant the Arabians make tooth-picks, which they chew that the seed juice thereby obtained may clean their teeth.

ASTAFFORT a town in France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 7 km. S. of Agen. It owes its origin to the English, and its name is said to be a corruption of Stafford. It was anciently a place of some strength, and is still surrounded by walls and bastions, in a ruinous state. In the neighbourhood of a field called *Champ de Huguon* commenced the defeat of a body of Protestants, headed by Corda who narrowly escaped being taken. Pop. 1318.

ASTARA, a frontier town, Russian gov. Georgia, prov. Shirvan, upon the river Astara, which forms the boundary between Russia and Persia. A quarter of a mile from its outlet into the Caspian Sea 45 m. N.E. Ardabek and 180 m. E. by N. Talysh lat. 38° 20' N. lon. 48° 20' E. It has a small port, in former times flourishing and exports grain, fruits, and silk.

ASTORIA a city in England, Cheshire 19,602 in 1861. It has a spacious beautiful church of all styles of English architecture, but more especially the latter. The screen and the stained glass windows are fine. Pop. 16,501.

ASTELLE'S ISLAND N coast of Australia, N.W. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, one of the English Company's group, situated at the entrance to the Bay of Amherst. It is of considerable height, well-wooded, and contains iron ore.

ASTEN or *ATHEN* a village, Holland, prov. N. Brabant 12 m. S.E. Eindhoven. It is a large beautiful village in the S.W. part of the Peel and has a large handsome cathedral, R. catholic church, and an elegant townhouse, in the middle of which is the better walled house. Outside the village is a castle called the *Huis de Asten*. Two annual cattle-fairs are held. The inhabitants are usually all R. Catholics. Pop. 2800.—(Van der Aa.)

ATERABAD or *ATHARAB* [anc. *Zigraon*] a small prov. Persia (cap. Astrabad) between lat. 36° 20' and 38° N. and lon. 58° 40' and 67° 05' E. bounded N. by the desert of Khayr, E. by the Khorasan or Elilz range, S. by prov. Gorgan and N. end of the Attrak, and W. and N.W. by the Caspian. The S. border forming the abutment of the Elilz range is lofty and mountainous but immediately below an extensive plain of surpassing beauty and richness stretches out to the N.E. and W. Towards it the Caspian however the country though still continuing level, loses its beauty and fertility and exhibits the well-known characteristics of a steppe. Great part of the surface, both towards the S. slopes and throughout the rich plain is covered with magnificent forests, so close and tangled as not only to be often impassable, but to exclude the proper circulation of the air and generate pestilential vapours. The diseases thus spread over the province have repeatedly made fearful ravages and are so much dreaded by the ravaging Turkmans of whom the rural population chiefly consists, that when the rain sets in and begins to form stagnant pools and swamps they retire beyond the Attrak and prefer the verge of a burning sandy desert to the fatal luxuriance of Astrabad. The inhabitants of the villages, being stationary, have not the same resources, and suffer severely from sickness. No- is this their only calamity. Though the rich soil produces all kinds of grain and fruit in the greatest abundance, it too often happens that those who sow the crop are not permitted to reap it. The Turkmans who had retired usually return again before harvest, and make no scruple of appropriating it as their own. No cotton can be obtained. The King of Persia, though nominally sovereign, is scarcely able, and probably is not much disposed to interfere with these predatory horde, so long as they continue, as at present, to furnish him with the best *ashkadehs* or armed horsemen, of which his army consists.

ATERABAD capital of the above province lies at the foot of the N. slope of the Elilz range, and on a small stream which falls into Astrabad Bay in the S.E. of the Caspian, about 20 m. below. It has a circuit of about 8 m. and is surrounded by a dry ditch and a mud wall, which though once lofty and flanked by numerous towers, has been lowered down to an archaic mound, on which a low para-

pet, loop-holed for musketry has been erected. Great part of the town is in ruins, but the parts still standing have a lively and picturesque appearance. The houses are chiefly of wood, in a light and open style of architecture, with projecting fronts, and sloping roofs covered with red tiles or shingles. Not unfrequently they are furnished with verandahs, supported on wooden pillars and lofty square towers, called *minarehs*, with openings on each side which act like windmills, and maintain a circulation of fresh air throughout their interior. The large extent of open space within the town, generally planted or laid out in fine gardens, is one of its peculiar and most attractive features. None of the buildings are deserving of particular notice. The palace, in which the governor resides, is extensive; but has a mean appearance, and houses visible marks of decay. The bazars, though large are very indifferently supplied. The manufactures are chiefly confined to a few silk and cotton stuffs; and though the locality seems well fitted to make it the trade of commerce between the East and the Caspian the trade is inconsiderable. The greatest obstacle to its prosperity is its pestilential atmosphere, which has procured for it the ominous surname of "City of the Yagoo." During the summer rains no inhabitant whose circumstances enable him to depart, remains within it. It has been repeatedly ravaged by the plague, and when Burnes visited it, it had been so depopulated by that scourge the year before, that the streets were literally deserted, and half of the shops and houses shut from want of masters. Astrabad is the headquarters of the *Kajaks*, the reigning family of Persia and is always governed by a royal prince.—(Frasar Barnes Cheshy)

ASTERY a par. England, co. Lincoln 620 ac. N. Hornsea 7 sp. 312.

ASTFI 113 a vil. Brunswick in the dist. of vicinity of Wolfenbüttel, in the Harz Mountains. In a neighbourhood is a mass of furnaces lead, large zinc and silver. Pop. 664.

ASTHALL a par. England co. Oxford 1180 ac. E. by 8 Burford 1 sp. 383.

ASTI [anc. *Asis*, or *Hosta Pompeia*] a city Sarbanian States, gov. Alessandria, cap. prov. of Asti, 1 hour, Turin, near its confluence with the Tanaro, 38 m. E.S.E. Turin. The town is surrounded with decaying walls formerly celebrated for their 100 towers, although few of them now remain. It is in general badly built although it contains many noble mansions. The streets are wide, but little frequented. It is the seat of a bishop, suffragan to Turin, has a royal college, a court of justice, a school of jurisprudence, and a theological



THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MARIAM, ASTI.
It an Unhappy Cathedral.

seminary a rich picturesque building. The original cathedral fell in 1828 and was replaced shortly thereafter by the present fine venerable Gothic building in which are numerous fine paintings. Besides the cathedral, there are other three

the churches in Asti which moreover possesses a printing-office, carried on continuously since its establishment in 1473. There are likewise, in the town, several mills for spinning silk, and several silk manufactories but it has otherwise little trade and no great appearance of prosperity. The vineyards in the vicinity supply the best wines produced in Piedmont and a considerable trade is carried on in them. Asti was born here in the year 1749 (January 17). Asti is a town of high antiquity having been in existence long previous to 400, when it was devoted by the Gauls. It subsequently formed alliance with the Romans, and was afterwards again destroyed by the Gauls, but was rebuilt by Pompey the Great. After a series of violent invasions, extending through many centuries, and including many sanguinary visitations, it fell into the hands of the French, with whom it remained till about the middle of the 18th century when it passed into the hands of the Duke of Savoy to whose dominions it is still attached. Pop. 20,000.—The province one of the six intendants or subdivisions of Alexandria, is bounded, W and N by prov. Turin, S. by Aosta, S.E. by Alessandria, Pavia and N.E. by prov. Cuneo. It is hilly but fertile, and is celebrated for a sparkling white wine, resembling champagne called *vin d'Asti*. It produces, likewise, corn and fruits in great abundance; also, excellent silk, mulberries being cultivated to a great extent for feeding the silkworms. Pop. 118,769.

ASTLEY the name of three parishes in England—1 Co. Warwick 2550 ac. on the New brook, E 1/4 in ancient chapel remains of Astley Castle here. Pop. 341.—2 Co. Worcester 2958 ac. S. Bowdley on a tributary of the Severn. Pop. 883.—3 Astley (Abbots) Co. Salop 2248 ac. N Bridgeworth. Pop. 684.

ASTON in and par. England, co. Warwick. The town is 2 1/2 m N.E. by Birmingham and 6 1/2 m by railway from Liverpool. The par. contains three churches, and several dissenting chapels with attached Sunday schools infant and national schools almshouses, and a large union workhouse. The Birmingham and Liverpool roads, and a crossing by the Grand Junction Railway on a viaduct of 10 arches. The inhabitants, of whom there were 45,720 in 1841 are chiefly employed in various branches of the hardware and Birmingham toy-manufactures and there are likewise some small silk and cotton mills. Area 18,87 ac. Pop. 61,281.—Also the name of several hamlets in England.

ASTON the name of numerous parishes in England—1 Co. Hereford 920 ac. S.W. Ludlow. Pop. 47.—2 Co. Hereford 3038 ac. S.E. St. George. Pop. 636.—3 Co. York W. Easing 2915 ac. S. Eborac. Pop. 901.—4 Aston (Abbots) Co. Bucks 2180 ac. N.N.E. Aylesbury. Pop. 543.—5 Aston (Blond) Co. Gloucester 22.0 ac. N.E. Northleach. Pop. 810.—6 Aston (Batterley) Co. Salop 2288 ac. S.W. Bridgworth on a branch of the Res. Pop. 180.—7 Aston (Cantlow) Co. Warwick 4300 ac. N.E. Alcester E. of the Stratford-on-Avon Canal. Pop. 1111.—8 Aston (Chilton) Co. Bucks 8640 ac. E. Tring. Pop. 1098.—9 Aston or Aston sub-Elgys, Co. Gloucester 755 ac. S.E. Evesham. Pop. 132.—10 Aston (Cotton) a par. and township co. Lancaster 4570 ac. E.N.E. Hineley. Pop. 8728.—11 Aston (Hugbom) Co. Hereford 2378 ac. N.F. Mitcheldean. Pop. 636.—12 Aston la Walle Co. Northampton 1970 ac. 1. op. 254.—13 Aston (North) Co. Oxford 1973 ac. S.E. Diddington E. of the river Cherwell. Pop. 808.—14, Aston (Russett) Co. Oxford 2980 ac. N.E. Tetworth. Pop. 901.—15 Aston (Sandford) Co. Bucks 668 ac. E.N.E. Thame. Pop. 65.—16 Aston (Somerville) Co. Gloucester 983 ac. S. by E. Evesham, on the river Avon. 1. op. 89.—17 Aston (Stoughton) Co. Oxford 1870 ac. S. by E. Diddington. Pop. 702.—18 Aston (Twynd) Co. Bucks 1674 ac. S.W. Wallingford. Pop. 863.—19, Aston-upon-Trent Co. Derby 8290 ac. S.E. by S. Derby. Pop. 1614.—20 Aston (White Ladies) Co. Worcester, 1280 ac. Pop. 356.

ASTORGA (ana. Astorica Augusta) a city Spain, prov. of and 89 m W. by S. Leon on a plain, 3 m from the bank of the Tago, 2500 ft. above the sea level. This city surrounded by ancient walls flanked with numerous semicircular towers, and described, by Ptolemy as magnificent in ancient times, was the scene of various military operations in the peninsular war; and its fortifications were dismantled

by the French in 1812. It has a noble Gothic cathedral, built in 1471 with a splendid sacristy, by Gaspar Becerra, a parish church, town and court-house, several schools, a hospital, some convents, and the remains of a palace of the Ovario family to which Astorga gives the title of Marquis. In the neighbourhood of the town is the small lake of Sanabria, which abounds with fish and has in the middle a rock on which stands the old castle of the Counts of Benavente. Astorga is the capital of the country of the Maragatos, a tract which comprises about 69 sq. m. S.E. of the mountain Telloso. The Maragatos follow the occupations of agriculturists and warriors, and monopolize nearly all the transit trade between Galicia and Castile, their own land which is rocky and stony, being cultivated entirely by the females. They are a strong-built, grave people, and remarkable for scrupulous honesty. Whatever is intrusted to them is conveyed to its destination in the most perfect security; while their character for intrepidity is such that few robbers care to attack them. They value their services, however at a high rate, and thus often acquire considerable wealth. They have their own peculiar dialect, customs, and dress, and never intermarry with other tribes. Pop. of Astorga, 2850.—(Madox Murray's Handbook &c.)

ASTORIA a small trading port and fort, Oregon, on the Columbia River about 8 m from its junction with the Pacific. It was established in 1811 by John Jacob Astor of New York, after whom it has been named. It is now called Fort George and is occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company who, however, pay little regard to its having abandoned the idea of importing it as a port, and, in consequence removed their principal seat of operations to Vancouver 80 m further up the river. Though formerly a stirring and considerable place it now consists of a few low-houses only with some sheds and pig-sties, and presents in all respects, an appearance of rapid decay. The Columbia River opposite to Astoria is 4 m wide, but is obstructed by an extensive sand bar on which there is only a few feet water. The situation of the port is very beautiful being surrounded with hills and forests, and presenting wide expanses of luxuriant sward covered with white clover. In the pine forests, in the rear of Astoria, some of the largest trees perhaps in the world are to be found, measuring many of them from 40 to between 60 and 80 ft. in circumference, and from 200 to 300 ft. in height, with a bark of 10 to 12 inches in thickness.—(U. States Exploring Expedition.)

ASTRABAD See ASTERABAD

ASTRAKHAN a gov. Russia in Europe, N.W. coast Caspian Sea between lat. 44° 40' and 49° 45' N. lon. 43° 5' and 51° 5' E. having the Molo-Lam for its N.E. boundary and the Manikoh for its S.W. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Volga, which traverses it from N.W. to S.E. Its coast line including minute indentations is about 530 m in length, and is crowded throughout its whole extent with small islands rocks, and shifting sand-banks. The entire length of the province is 340 m its greatest breadth 250. Area 83,000 sq. m. or 51,450,000 English ac. It consists almost wholly of two vast steppes or plains separated from each other by the Volga, the greater portions of which are arid sterile desert. The largest tracts of this description are the deserts of Marya and Bekok, the former in which occur hills of moving sand on the N.E. side of the Volga, the other on the S.W. The whole of Astrakhan was at one period submerged by the Caspian, as is evident from the saline nature of the soil, and the shells it contains, and as both are upwards of 80 ft. below the level of the sea of Asaf, should any deposition of sand come a depression of the intervening land, Astrakhan would again be overwhelmed by the ocean. The soil consists generally of mud, salt, and sand, intermixed and in some parts of extensive salt marshes rendering it almost wholly one wide and sterile waste, destitute of wood the few trees it has to boast of being met with on the banks of its rivers only. These are oaks, poplars, birches, and some mulberry trees the latter of which are found in greatest numbers along the Akkuba. Notwithstanding the general sterility of the country a few fertile tracts are met with on the skirts and delta of the Volga, including some excellent pastures. Here corn is grown, but not in sufficient quantity to maintain the population, with some fruits, herbs, vines tobacco, and cotton.

Salt lakes and pools are numerous throughout the province,

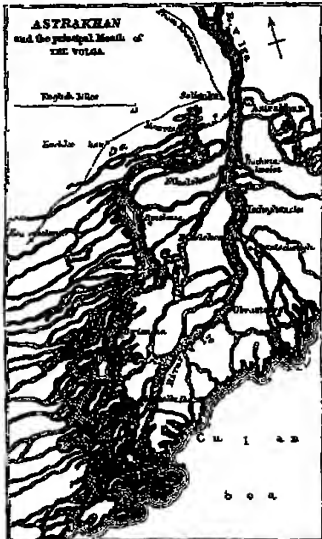
the largest of the former Beskitchak, is situated to the E of the Volga, and is about 12 in. in length and 5 in breadth. When exposed in summer the hills are covered with green weeds of low hills of gypsum and rock-salt also occur the same, very in some places the highest rising about 60 ft. above the level of the steppe they are mostly of semi-circular form, and many of them are water-shedded at the top. The salt hills rise to about the same height and contain gypsum, where which is sandstone, and over that the common yellow sand of the steppe. The salt is colourless, firm, and contains clear and perfectly transparent cubes

The principal rivers of Astrakhan are the Volga (which empties into the Akkuba, which runs parallel to it at the distance of 2 or 3 m., and the Serpa. The Kuma, which once formed a part of the S. boundary of the province, does not now reach the Caspian Sea, being absorbed by the sands 60 m. inland. The climate is extremely hot in summer and equally cold in winter and it is unhealthy to all but natives from the quantity of saline particles with which the atmosphere is impregnated. Pasturage and fishing constitute the principal occupation of the inhabitants the former of the rural and nomadic tribes the latter of the population on the coast and banks of the Volga. The livestock consists chiefly of sheep of the broad tailed breed. Cattle and goats are also reared, the latter principally for their skins. Horses likewise obtain some attention, but they are diminutive and ill-conditioned. The fisheries of the Volga are of great value, no stream in the world being more abundantly stocked with fish, particularly between the city of Astrakhan and the Caspian a distance of about 25 to 30 m.* On the ground, an immense number of venets and brants and many thousand persons, are employed in spring autumn and winter in taking fish sturgeon from the roes and bladders of which large quantities of salt glue and caviar are manufactured. The population is composed of a great variety of races, including Russians, Cossacks, Tartars, Kalmyks, Indians, Persians, Armenians, &c. The most numerous are the Kalmyks, who occupy large tracts to the E. of the Volga. They are a wild and intelligent people, who are devoted to the chase and to the raising of horses. The population is politically divided into four tribes—Astrakhan, Kizov, Yark, Yemoutyevsk and Tcherny-Yarik. The population of the government in 1850 was 390,000.

ASTRAKHAN a city Russia, cap. of above gov. on an elevated island in the Volga, about 80 m. from its embouchure in the Caspian Sea lat. 48 25' N lon 45 0' E. It is irregularly built, streets crooked, mostly unpaved and dirty, being covered with mud in winter and with sand in summer. Some of the houses are of brick or sandstone, but by far the greater number are of wood. Of streets, there are altogether 146 squares or public areas, 48 market-places, 8 11 wooden bridges, and 1000 boats. The upper part of the town stands on the embank, from the lower part of which a fine view of the city is obtained, with its broad streets and canal bordered by trees, the haven covered with ships and of the broad majestic Volga, with its beautiful green islands. The cathedral is in the form of a parallelogram, with four small gilt and painted cupolas on the roof, and a large one in the centre, for the admission of light. Its walls made of brick, being with coarsely-painted pictures, set in costly frames, mostly of silver filigree work. There are, besides, 51 stone churches, 1000 wooden ones, and 1000 mosques, the former richly ornamented and grandly furnished. The other public buildings of note are the archiepiscopal palace the Government-office, and the three theatre halls for the Russian, Asiatic, and Hindoo dealers or merchants. An interesting architectural antiquity is a small dilapidated Moscow church, in the fast of Peter the Great, said to have been built by order of Joan IV. Astrakhan is the seat of a Greek and Armenian ecclesiastical eparchy also of Greek and Armenian archbishops. It contains a high school of civil and criminal jurisdiction also a Greek school, a school of medicine, a gymnasium, and upwards of 20 mosques and ordinary schools, with about 1000 scholars of all ranks. The manufactures are inconsiderable, not giving employment in more than 200 work people they comprise silk, cotton,

Dr. Garbol says 84 vendors, or 94% million.

woolens, shagreen skins, morocco leather, and soap. The fisheries form the staple trade of the city. Immense quantities of fish, caviar and herring, being exported to foreign countries. In the fishing seasons, from 30,000 to 80,000 persons connected with the fisheries resort to the city. The haven of Astrakhan is now so sanded up as to leave only 6 ft. depth of water; so that large vessels have to land their cargoes on an island nearer the Caspian. A few steam tug



boats are employed in taking vessels up and down the river. In 1846 three iron steamers were started to ply between Astrakhan and the other ports of the Caspian. Previous to that period there was but one steamer on the Volga, and it was of only 40 horse power.

As a result of being a power in the city some attempts were lately made to obtain an increased supply by Artsevan wells, but these were found at a depth of 400 m. Below some of the borings, however, there streamed streams of carbonic hydrogen gas, which readily burnt with a clear flame. The population, as in the case of the province generally consists of various races but most of the trade of the place is in the hands of the Tatars and Armenians the latter of whom are also the chief cultivators of the land in the vicinity. The city was once fortified in the Oriental manner and many vestiges of Tatar residences are to be seen in the neighborhood, including numerous graves the stones of which have been taken by the inhabitants to form ovens. Several of the old embattled towers, and portions of dilapidated walls, still remain. In summer when the thermometer seldom falls below 38 in the day-time, the air is filled with gnats and other small insects, which are a source of much annoyance. The resident pop. of the tn. in 1843 was 45,793.

ASTROS, or Astro, a ca. and haven, Greece, in the
Murea, 20 m. S.E. Tripollis, W. shore of the Gulf of Naxos.
The second national congress of the Greeks was held here

ASTUDILLO a tn. Spain, in Leon, prov of, and 23 tn. N N.E. Palencia, in a valley and on the security of a small hill. The town is surrounded by a wall entered by five gates. It contains several squares, in one of which is held an important annual fair and its streets are narrow tortuous.

and badly paved. The public buildings are three parish churches, the principal of which is celebrated for its antique great altar & tower, prison, convent, two well-attended schools, and an hospital. Its manufactures consist of tanning, dyeing, cloth-weaving, shoe-making, and several other branches. Pop. 4151.—(Madrid.)

ASTURA, a vil. Papal States, 87 m. S. S. E. Rome, at the mouth of a small stream of its own name. It formerly had a haven and was a place of much greater importance than now. Here Cleora was beheaded and here the last of the Hohenstaufens was made prisoner by Charles of Anjou, after the battle of Tagliacozzo, in 1268. Near it, on the coast, are the ruins of a small castle. Pop. 350.

ASTURIAS, an old division of Spain, now prov. Oviedo (which see), formerly the kingdom of Asturia, and the only part unconquered by the Moors. It was inhabited by a race who maintained their independence against the Carthaginians, but were subdued by the Romans in the time of Augustus. After the fall of the Roman empire, Spain was overrun by the Goths and Vandals who were opposed by the Asturians with a courage that long rendered all their efforts but they were at last compelled to yield. Upon the Moorish invasion, at the beginning of the eighth century the mountains of Astura again became the refuge of those who still struggled against them. Pelayo was elected king and shortly after defeated the Moors at Covadonga, a battle which may be considered as the inauguration of the sanguinary struggle which lasted for eight centuries and ended in the final expulsion of the Moors. In 1288, it became a principality and was appointed appanage of the heir to the Spanish throne, who also has the title of Prince of Asturias. A remarkable security of person and property has long existed in this country and one consequence is that the peasantry instead of congregating in walled towns for protection, live in small farms, and often own the land which they cultivate. They are generally of kind and civil dispositions especially the women, who are gentle and attentive to strangers of sober and industrious habits, and proverbial for their honesty and fidelity. They are, however, great boasters and during the peninsula war afforded many instances of the common association of much talk with little work. Notwithstanding too, their proverbial honesty they have been accused of gross misappropriation of the money sent from England in support of the Spanish cause. The costume of the lower classes resembles that of the Swiss: the females, when dressed in their best, wear bodices of yellow or green, laced in front with gold ornaments, and coral necklaces. Dark-coloured serges are also in great vogue which, with black mantles or *capotes* are thrown over the head. The men generally wear white felt caps turned up with green. The patois spoken by the peasantry differs from the Galician, and is called *Bable*. Travelling in Asturia is performed on mule or horseback, the roads being impassable to carriages.

ASTWICK, a par. England, co. Bedford 570 ac. S. S. W. Biggleswade. Pop. 81.

ASTWOOD a par. England co. Bucks 1259 ac. N. N. E. Newport Pagnell. The female population are employed in the manufacture of lace. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower. It contains a handsome Norman font, and some curious and interesting monuments. Pop. 263.

ASUAY or **ASUAY** a dep. Ecuador bounded, N. by dep. Ecuador W. by dep. Guayaquil and Peru, S. by Peru and E. by Brazil length W. to E., about 644 m. breadth N. to S. about 376 m. It lies on the E. slope and to the N. of the Andes, and stretches E. over the immeasurable plains of the Marañon to the Ormazo and the confines of Brazil. The whole of its W. part is covered by the paramo or desert of Asuay whence the department is named. This paramo is a desert mass of mountainous running N. and W., joining the two N. and S. parallel ranges of mountains, and forms the S. boundary of the plain of Quito. It consists of porphyry mica-schist, and other primitive rocks and attains an elevation of about 18,000 to 18,500 ft. The department is watered by numerous streams, all affluents of the Marañon. The climate varies with the elevation, from very hot to very cold consequently the vegetable productions are equally varied partaking of the nature of those both of the torrid and temperate zones. In the warmer localities, sugar-cane, maize, indigo tobacco, yams, batatas, bananas, &c. are raised and in

the colder localities, the crops are wheat, barley, rye, fax, lucerne, potatoes, and all kinds of European vegetables. The rearing of cattle, horses, asses, and mules, and above all, sheep, is vigorously pursued. The department exports salted flesh, butter, cheese, wax, beams of London cattle, agricultural produce, and small quantities of cloths of various descriptions. It imports European goods of all kinds, cloths, stockings, linen, &c. wine, brandy oil and dried fruits. It is divided into the provinces of Cuzco, Liza, and Jan de Bracamoros. Pop. in 1827 110,894.—(Gutiérrez, Colombia.)

ASUNCION See ASSUMPTION

ASWABREY a par. England co. Lincoln 1548 ac. N. by W. Polkingham. The church is a handsome building, in the pointed style. Pop. 107.

ASWARDEY a par. England co. Lincoln 741 ac. N. W. Spilby. Pop. 67.

ASWATADA ISLANDS, Mozambique Channel. See QUEBRADA ISLANDS.

ASYA KALE (anc. *Jamsa*) a n. Asiatic Turkey at the head of the bay of same name, W. coast, near Amstola lat. 37° 15' N. ; lon. 27° 45' E. The ancient city occupied a rocky islet, about 1½ m. in extent now united to the continent by an isthmus. The N. side of the rock is abrupt and inaccessible, and the summit is occupied by a fortress. Here are remains of a theatre temple and other buildings, with ancient inscriptions, one of which is the age of Alexander the Great. The peninsula terminates in a flat point of land, with a small square fort at the extremity.

ASYR See ASSYR.

ASZALO a market tn. Hungary this side the Tisza, 1 bank, Harard 9 m. N. K. Szekes, in a valley. Pop. 1781.

ASZOD a market in Hungary co. and 23 m. N. E. Poth, on the Galga. It is well built, and has a R. Catholic, and a Protestant church and a synagogue manufactures of cloaks lined with sheep-skins, dyed blue and green and a considerable trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2470.

ATABAPO a considerable river Venezuela. It rises in lat. 8° 10' N. lon. 68° 40' W. whence it flows nearly due W. for about 70 m. or 80 m. then turning N. 45° E. into the Orinoco at San Fernando lat. 4° 4' lon. 68° 10' W. nearly at the same point where the latter river is joined by the Guaviare and Juridia. Total course, about 140 m. The waters of the Atabapo are dark, clear agreeable to the taste, and singularly cool and so great is their transparency that the smallest fishes are distinguishable at the depth of 20 ft. or 30 ft. and the bottom, which consists of white quartz sand is usually visible. There are no crocodiles in this river but water-snakes are numerous as are also leeches and fresh-water dolphins. The banks of the stream are also free from mosquitoes and other troublesome insects.

ATACAMA a large, thinly peopled sterile tract of country forming the N. portion of Chile and S. portion of Bolivia. No exact boundary line is fixed. The Chileans claim as far as the bay of Mejillones lat. 22° S. and the territory thence to the port of Iquique lat. 25° S. with the Andes for the E. and the Pacific for the W. boundary constitutes the present Chilean province of Atacama.

Its capital is Copiapo (which see) and it also contains the towns of Yallaur and Freriz, heads of departments of same name. In this province are found the richest silver mines in Chile; principally in the districts of Chiriquillo and Tres Puntas. In the latter discovered a few years back large masses of native silver are frequently found at the depth of 1000 ft. or 1500 ft. weighing half a ton and upwards and the country is everywhere rich in metallic deposits. The annual products of the mines amount to about one million sterling and from the frequent discovery of new mines, are rapidly on the increase. Next to silver copper is the most abundant metal, and a considerable quantity of copper-ore is annually exported, chiefly to England. From the dry arid nature of the country agricultural pursuits are limited yet a little cultivation exists on the banks of the rivers, and wherever irrigation is to be had.

A railway has lately been opened between the capital of the province and Calama, one of the three ports in this province, the others being Iquique, and Chiriquillo. The principal rivers are, the Copiapo, the Salado Juncal and Chiriquillo; all of them form safe anchorages at their mouths but all of

them having short canoes, contain so little water that they are nearly dry in the summer. Pop. (1841) 24,103.

TWO BOLIVIAN PROVINCES OF ATACAMA embrace the seaboard of the country bounded, S by Chilian Atacama N by the river Loa, which separates it from Peru E by the Andes W by the Pacific. The country throughout is a complete desert, without water or vegetation, and the lower grounds on the coast, which are within the saline district of S. America, consist of bare plains, with a dark brown marl and. It is said that in this desert the ancient Peruvians were accustomed to bury their dead, the dryness of the climate preserving them from decay for a long period. Some copper-mines are worked in the vicinity of the port (Cobija) gold in small quantities is found on the banks of the rivers. (Umas formerly settled in this province, but the deposits are now well nigh exhausted. In this prov., lat. 21° 35' S. lon. 69° 15' W. lies the Volcane of Atacama (18,000 ft.) one of the most S peaks of the Bolivian Andes. The only town is Cobija.

ATACAMES, a small seaport in Ecuador lat. 0° 53' S. lon. 79° 46' W. (n.) 15 m. S.W. Esmeraldas

ATALAIA a small tp. par Portugal, prov. Beira-Mar, 7 m. E. Thomas. It has an important annual fair. P. 2200.

ATALAIA a small tp. Brazil, prov. of and about 90 m. E. Alagoas, and close upon the banks of the estuary formed by the rivers Alagoas and Itagua. It contains a church, a townhouse and a prison. Its inhabitants carry on some trade with Bahia and Pernambuco in specious cotton, tobacco, and sugar all produced in the district. Pop. of tn. and dist. 3000.

ATARAIPU (the Devil's Rock) a remarkable isolated pyramidal granite peak in British Camena lat. 2° 55' N. lon. 58° 48' W. It rises from a plain between the upper waters of the rivers Gwandu and Kugumani, and from amidst a dense mass of foliage, which spreads around it in all directions, to a height of 900 ft. above the former river and 1500 ft. above the sea. For 350 ft. above its base, the mountain is wooded and for 550 ft. more it rises in a pyramidal form, dense foliage forming a striking contrast to the luxuriant growth at the base, and in all the surrounding country. There being no heights so elevated as Ataraipu for a considerable distance in every direction renders the appearance of this natural pyramid all the more curious. (Schomburgk.)

ATALA a tn. Spain in Murcy prov. Guaymas, 18 m. S.W. Toluca. In a valley & bank. Agaveas, surrounded by mountains. In the centre of the town is a square, containing the parish church and townhouse. The produce of the vicinity consists of grain, fruits, vegetables, and wood for charcoal and the river yields fish of various kinds. Pop. 2164.

ATAWAL (for Atual, the Long Island) an isl. Arahua, N. part of the Red Sea. It contains a large fishing village of the same name.

ATARA, a territory and river Kuba. the former sometimes called the island of Mero, from its being partially enclosed by the river Athar on the E.E. the Bahir el Jebel on the W and B.W. and the Nile on the N.W. Linnaeus describes it as a very flat plain with mountains scattered here and there like stones placed on a floor the surface, for the most part, thickly covered with trees and grass; but in some places entirely destitute of vegetation. The inhabitants are Bishara, Azaba, a handsome and bold race of people the women of slender and elegant form, with dark brown complexion, beautiful eyes, and fine teeth. The men go consistently armed, and are frequently engaged in quarrels, being according to Burckhardt cruel, avaricious, revengeful and uncharitable. The cattle of this territory are of a superior description and very numerous. The river Athar, one of the principal affluents of the Nile, is formed by the united streams of Tokoor, Oba, and Graana, and those of the Teceze and Angrah, all having their sources in Abyssinia. The two former uniting at lat. 14° 18' N. lon. 36° 28' E. the two latter at lat. 48° 11' N. lon. 36° 46' E.; and the conjoined streams then form the Athar, meeting near Bode, in lat. 14° 40' N. lon. 36° 25' E.; thence flowing in a N.W. direction and subsequently falling into the Nile at Assuan, lat. 17° 38' N. lon. 34° 32' E. The whole course of the Athar from Bode, the point of its formation to Assuan where it joins the Nile, is about 270 m. Burckhardt thus describes the appearance of its banks:—After a march of three hours among sandy plains, we came in sight of the river Athar,

and entered the groves of trees with which it is lined. The luxuriant vegetation which now surrounded us, filled with pleasure even the stony hearts of the slave-traders. Amongst the trees were different species of the mimosa, some trees of the largest size whose luxuriant clusters of fruits attracted the vision of the slaves; the salsob trees with its fruit ripe; the aloof, growing on a rich fat soil, similar to that of Egypt. At these parts of the river visited by Burckhardt, the banks were not more than 25 ft. high, and from 400 to 500 paces apart and the current so slow as to be hardly perceptible. During high water crocodiles are found in the river but no hippopotamus. (Burckhardt's Travels in Nubia.)

ATCHA, ATCHU, ATCHAM, ATCHAS or ATCHAK an Arabian isl. Andromedon group, lat. 3° 31' N. lon. 178° 40' W. (n.) about 73 m. long, by about 10 m. broad. At its E. point is a harbour near which is a volcano that throws out a considerable quantity of sulphur and at the foot of which there is a hot spring. Pop. 50 or 60. (Ritter's Lem.)

ATCHAFALAYA a river U States, an outlet of the Mississippi, which it leaves on the R. bank about 2 m. below the confluence of the Red River. It flows very irregularly for about 150 m., forming the R. boundary of the Mississippi delta, and enters a bay of its own name in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 29° 20' N. lon. 91° 20' W. Its navigation, however is greatly impeded by masses of floating trees called rafts, which have been arrested in their progress by snags, islands, shoals, and other obstructions, and made to accumulate, so as to form natural bridges reaching entirely across the stream. One of these rafts which was cleared away in 1830 after four years labour and which had taken 88 years to accumulate consisted of a mass 10 m. in length 220 yards wide, and 8 ft. deep. It was covered with beautiful sycamore and trees, some of the latter of which had grown to a height of about 50 ft. A floating light-venter has been lately placed in the bay, for the guidance of vessels.

ATCHAM a par. England co. Salop. S. 6 ac, S. E. Shrewsbury. Pop. 462.

ATCHEP N. See ACHEN.

ATCHEKA, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, S. Conca or Dhoonlah country 46 m. N. Goa lat. 16° 11' N. lon. 73° 57' E. It was formerly a place of great reputed sanctity and a numerous depot for goods obtained by piracy. It was captured by the British in 1816. (Harrison's East India Com.)

ATCHEK or ATCHAK. — 1 A tn. Siberia, prov. Irkutsk 75 m. W. Krasnoyarsk pleasantly situated. In a fertile country & bank Tshulya or Chulim an affluent of the Obi lat. 56° 49' N. lon. 67° 50' E. It has two churches and the exterior of the houses is in general remarkably hand some. The district around is fertile in grain and has brine springs producing a considerable quantity of salt. Pop. 2000. — 2 A tn. Russia, gov. Perm, and in the vicinity of the city of that name. It is one of the mining localities of the Government, where a considerable quantity of copper ore was wont to be produced. The miners inhabit a little village in a fertile dell close to the pits.

ATCHUEFF ATCHUC, or ATCHU an isl. on the E. shore of the Sea of Azof in the Strait of Euxine, a little to the N.E. of Taman, near the mouth of the Kuban, about lat. 45° 15' N. lon. 36° 40' E. and comprised in the Russian government of Taurida. It is mountainous, and full of swamps and morasses contains a castle and a port, and a small town called Cosad. The inhabitants, who are Cosaks of the Black Sea, follow the occupation of fishing and send large quantities of sturgeon in a dried state, caviar fish fat, and lampans, to Constantinople.

ATECA, a tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Saragosa 5 m. W. by S. Calatayud on the high road from Madrid to Saragosa. It lies on the Jalón, at its southern base with the Piedra and Maubiles, in a damp position, in consequence of which the inhabitants are much subject to ague. The Jalón here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, divides the town into two nearly equal parts, the smaller of which on the N.W. bank of the river contains the better streets. Atoea has six squares an ancient parish church, two chapels, guildhall, hospital, and three schools. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, weaving, fishing, the manufacture of fire-arms, iron, tallow and wax, and they do a little trade in cotton fabrics, hardware, tallow, fish, &c. Pop. 2600.

ATEP (Sh.), a tn. N Africa, in the Sahara half a mile S. Nouadibou. lat. 23° 28' N. lon. 2° 18' E. It is walled, has two gates, and is composed of 500 to 600 houses, including six mosques. Here is a trade in grain, &c.

ATGERAT or **ADGERAT** a tn. Abyssinia, kingdom, Tigre, prov. Agams, 60 m. N N W Addis on an elevation 8180 ft. above sea level. It contains a royal residence, a large plain structure, and 3200 inhabitants.

ATELLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. of, and 6 m. S. Meil, on a river of its own name an affluent of the Ofanto.

ATEVA, a vil. Naples prov. Principato Citra, 45 m. S. E. Salerno. Pop. 3400.

ATERO or **FERGARA** (see *Aterno*) a river Naples, separating the two Abruzzi. It rises in Mount Etna and running past Aquila S. E. and then W. R. from Popoli, into the Adriatic Sea, near Pescara, in lat. 43° 28' N. lon. 14° 15' E. after a course of about 64 m.

ATESCH-JAH **ATESCHAU** **ATREMA**, or **ATREKINDA** [The Place of Fire], a spot on the peninsula of Apheron on the W coast of the Caspian Sea, the object of numerous pilgrimages by the Guebeks, who regard it as sacred, and worship the fire which issues from it by the ignition of the naphtha, with which the soil is thoroughly impregnated. The Atesch-Jah is about 1 m. in diameter, and from its centre when the weather is dry emits a yellowish blue flame visible by day but of course, much increased in intensity during night. A number of cottages are erected in the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants by several simple devices, apply the light to economical purposes. To prevent the escape of the naphtha vapour they cover their floors with about a foot of loam, leaving small holes which they can open or shut at pleasure. To kindle a fire, they have only to open a hole and hold a light over it, when a continuous flame is immediately obtained. An opening of 2 inches, has been known to give a flame of about 4 ft. To regulate the flame a hollow rod of the size required, and previously coated with lime, by the transmission of lime-water to prevent it from being consumed, is placed in the aperture. The vapour is perceptible, and hence, though both light and heat are obtained for nothing, the probability is, that being prejudicial to health, they are deeply purchased.

ATFESHA. See *Arment Jan*.

ATESHA, in Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, dist. of and 12 m. W N W Vasto d'Amante. It has a beautiful collegiate church, four parish churches, several convents, an hospital, and three *monasteri*. Pop. 7626.

ATFER a vil. Lower Egypt, 1 bank W branch of the Nile, about 14 m. above Rosetta, at the junction of the Mahmoudieh Canal with the Nile, where passengers who have come from Alexandria by the steamer and are going either to India or the interior of Egypt, embark in steamers for Cairo, which is about 90 m. distant S. E. The voyage by steamer is generally performed in a day and a half but in a sailing vessel, occupies about three days. The return voyage is accomplished by a steamer in from 12 to 15 hours having the advantage of the current in descending. The passage by the canal, from Alexandria to Atfeh, is made by truck boats. Thus occupying an important position on the overland route to India, and to Central and Upper Egypt, Atfeh has become a bustling place and is rendered still more so by an extensive trade in the canal being constantly lined with vessels loading grain and other cargoes.

ATFIEH or **ATFER**, a tn. Central Egypt cap prov. Atyh, r. bank Nile from which it is about 3 m. distant, and 41 m. S. Cairo. It was the capital of the Aphrodito polis nome, and according to Strabo, noted for the worship of a white cow the emblem of the goddess Athor the Egyptian Venus. The Coptic name of the town is Tphri or Pophri. It contains no monuments. Pop. 4000.

ATH, a fortified town, and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Demer, about 17 m. E. Tournay on the railway from Tournay to Mons. It contains several churches, an orphan asylum, an hospital a theatre and a college. The principal buildings are the Hotel de Ville built in 1600 the magazines and several the church of St. Julien, founded in 1396 destroyed by lightning in 1817, but since rebuilt and the college, which was founded in 1410, and, with its buildings covers a considerable space. Among the ancient monuments of the

town, is a tower called Tour de Barbaud, supposed to have been founded about the middle of the 13th century. Dyeing, bleaching, and soap-making are carried on here to a considerable extent. There are also manufactures of gloves, lace, and linen cloths (of which last 25,000 pieces are annually sold in the market) a cotton press, a woollen mill, several brass and gun foundries, and a considerable trade in hemp, grass, elegant goods, leather cloth, wine, and colonial produce. Ath is famous for its trinkets, which circulated all over France; but the demand is now confined to Belgium, particularly Flanders and Brabant. The defences of the town were originally constructed by Vanban, but have been greatly improved and strengthened since the battle of Waterloo. The great barracks, which is bomb-proof, can accommodate 8000 men. Pop. of tn. and com. 6337.

ATHABASCA, or **ATHABASCOT** a river and lake, British N America, N W territory. The river rises at sources in the E slopes of the Rocky Mountains, near Mount Brown lat. 59° 10' N; lon 116° 30' W. From this point, it pursues a tortuous, but generally N E and W course till it falls into Lake Athabasca, at its W extremity. Its whole length, following the larger windings, is about 600 m. It receives the waters of the Lesser Athabasca, in about lat. 56° N by means of a connecting stream about 80 m. in length. It also receives in about lat. 56° 35' N the united waters of several small lakes. In the upper part of its course, it is known also by the name of the *Beche*, and in the lower part, or near its entrance into the lake, by that of the *Elk River*.

The Lake of Athabasca, or Lake of the Hills as it is frequently called, is situated about 190 m. S. E. the Great Slave Lake. It is about 200 m. in length from E. to W. and about 35 m. wide at the broadest part, but gradually narrows to a point at either extremity. It occupies an area of upwards of 8000 sq. m. The only outlet of the lake is by the Slave River, with which it communicates by several small streams that issue from its W. end, and by which its superfluous water are carried into the Great Slave Lake. The Slave River falls into it at its E. extremity. The N shore of the lake is high and rocky and thickly wooded with fir and poplars, &c. The S shore again is level and consists of alluvial soil. On this side there is a shoal of many miles in extent, formed by the drift timber and vegetable debris brought down by the Athabasca. The S. side of the lake abounds in fish, the most numerous are trout carp pike muskies &c.

ATHAN (Gr.) a par. S. Wales co. Glamorgan 1771 ac. E. Cowbridge. 10p. 876.

ATHASSER a par. Ireland co. Tipperary 1 769 ac. contains the ruins of a priory of great extent and magnificence. 10p. 4419.

ATHBOY a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. The town is 35 m. N W Dublin and 4 m. N W Trim. Its name, in the Irish language, meaning the yellow ford, being derived from its position on a stream called the Athboy river a tributary of the Boyne. The town contains chiefly of one long street and possesses a church, a chapel a sessions-house, and a constabulary barracks. Large cattle fairs are held here and the weekly cattle-market, on Thursday is well attended but there is little trade here. Two schools and a small widow almshouse are supported by the Earl of Derby to whose estate the town belongs. A loan fund was established in 1845. Athboy returned two members to the Irish parliament, but was disfranchised at the Union. Near the town, on the N. stands the Hill of Ward about 800 ft. high—a distinguishing feature in the landscape. Area of par. 11,884 ac. 10p. of par. 4117, of m. 1204.

ATHLLINGTON a par. England co. Suffolk 487 ac. S. E. 3 ys. 10p. 117.

ATHLENEY (Iris or) the ac. name now changed, of a rising ground situated in a marsh in the co. Somerset, England par. East Long, about 6 m. S. E. E. Bridgwater. The moors by which the island was surrounded was, in former times, all but impassable thus rendering it a place of security for which it was often made available. Amongst those who sought safety in this bog-dirt island was Alfred the Great, who fled thither after his retreat from the Danes, then overrunning Wessex. To commemorate this event, a small obelisk with an inscription has been erected on the spot by the owner of the land. Alfred founded a Benedictine

abbey here, about 838. Many architectural remains, bones and other relics, have been dug up on the site of the buildings, which appear to have been extensive and magnificent. The mound, now no longer isolated, contains about 100 ac. It was, in ancient times, covered with alders, in which swags, wild geese, and many other animals sheltered.

ATHELSTANEFORD a par. South. co. Haddington. 4000 ac. 18000. Office of the Treasury of Douglas, was for 10 years minister of the parish and it is the birthplace of Blair author of *The Grave*. 10 p. 91

ATHLATHY or **ATHLATHY** an ant. town, barony and par. Ireland, co. Galway. The town is 18 m. E.N.E. Galway and was originally called Athlath, from Ath-na-Buigh the king's ford or the abode of a king. It was at one time enclosed within walls, some vestiges of which still remain in the 15th century. The ruins of the Bishop's Palace, a site of lead for the foundation here of a Dominican monastery in account of which is given in *Grove's Antiquities of Ireland* but it was accidentally destroyed by fire in the 15th century. Part of the ruins are intact, as well as of the castle of the Birminghams, Earls of Louth. There was also a Franciscan friary founded here in 1444. It sent two members to the Irish parliament, but was deprived of the franchise at the Union. Having no manufactures or trade, it is a poor place, and wears altogether a very desolate aspect. Around the town, the country is flat and dreary presenting constant alternations of peat, marsh rich pasture, bare crag and (Hill) lands. — *The barony* is 20 m. in length, and from 1½ to 8 m. in breadth. Area, 25'82 ac. Pop. in 1851 4533. Area of par. 2651 ac. pop. in 1851 4605. Pop. of town in 1851 1487.

ATHENS, the name of a county and of numerous towns along the U. States. — A co. in the S.E. of Ohio area, 140 sq. m. watered by the Hocking, the Bassoon, and several smaller streams. The surface is hilly and broken but the soil is productive, and adapted for tillage or grazing. Iron, coal, limestone, freestone, clay and salt springs, add to the riches of the county which, besides many numerous herds of cattle, sheep and swine, yields wool, oats, potatoes, tobacco, &c. Pop. 19,109. — A post vil. cap. of above co. 72 m. S.E. Columbus. It is a picturesque village lies on a bend of the Hocking has well built brick houses a Presbyterian and Methodist church, a college founded in 1821 with five professors an academy, cotton-plant, two tanneries, three grist and three saw-mills. — Pop. 710. — **ATHENS** is also the name of townships in Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Georgia, Alabama, &c.

ATHENS [anc. *Athena* *Athens*] the capital of Greece and not only for several ages the centre of European civilization, but still in many respects, particularly to the scholar and the artist, the most interesting city in the world. Its site equally magnificent for scenery and advantageous for commerce, is about 4 m. N.E. of the Bosphorus Gulf of Egina, in an extensive plain of its own name, watered by the Ilissus and Cephissus, and surrounded by hills on all sides, except towards the sea, where it lies open, and gives a fine view both of the gulf and the numerous islands which seem to float on its surface. The plain, instead of being uniformly level, is broken by numerous ridges of limestone, several of which with their intervening valleys, are partly occupied by the city while the highest of them rise up precipitously and form the Acropolis or citadel. The chief approaches to Athens are one on the W. by way of Eleusis, over a well made carriage road in a plain remarkable for the luxuriant beauty of its olivestones and another on the S.W. by the celebrated harbor of Piræus, along a tract which, though once a mere swamp, has been covered with vineyards, oliveyards, and fig-plantations. In its most prosperous days, Athens enclosed a large space, including not only the city proper but a long narrow suburb, stretching continuously to the Piræus, and was surrounded by walls which had a circuit of nearly 20 m. Parts of these walls still remain, particularly on the E. and W., but in several had been built, including a space which, during the occupation of the city by the Turks, was used for the purpose of accommodating its inhabitants. Since 1834 when Athens again became the seat of Government, the wall which was in a ruinous state, has been pulled down to make way for new

streets and additions, which are rapidly springing up on all sides, and promise to give the city at least the appearance of a modern capital, how much sooner they may do so to rival its ancient splendor. Previously to these improvements, the greater part of Athens was a mere heap of ruins the effect of the recent struggle for independence; while the portions still habitable furnished one of the worst specimens of a Turkish town, consisting of a mere labyrinth of narrow crooked, and irregular lanes. The houses in general had no architectural merit, and even those of them which it was impossible to pass unobserved, attracted attention merely by occupying sites on which some of the finest remains of ancient art were still standing, barbarously and grotesquely dovetailed into modern structures. A specimen of this curious and incongruous mixture is exhibited in the wooden on the following page, of a marble structure on the E. side of the Acropolis, supposed to have been dedicated to Rome and Augustus. It now stands across a street, the thoroughfare of which passes between its central columns and is seen proceeding in the direction of a Turkish mosque, while modern buildings not only about on the monument, but are built into and partly conceal it. Artists have too often taken these rude surroundings as the basis of their sketches of Athenian buildings, have exhibited them not in their actual state, but as they could imagine them to have once been, or expect them to become by means of the renovating processes which the present Government has begun in good earnest to employ. Though several public buildings well deserving of public notice have been recently erected, the chief interest connected with Athens must long continue to be derived from its antiquities, and with these, therefore, though contrary to the usual order it seems proper to begin. For this purpose the reader must transport himself to the Acropolis, a lofty limestone rock 150 ft. high, precipitous and inaccessible on all sides except the N. but terminating in a large expanse of an open plain enclosed by a wall 2380 yards in circuit. The second entrance on the N. side, and which round all it reaches the only entrance, the Propylæa, a splendid portal with a front of six marble Doric columns and two wings, giving admission by five doorways, all of which have recently been cleared of Turkish rubbish and once more appear almost in their original perfection. Immediately without the entrance, on the right side, a beautiful temple of *Winged Victory* has recently been brought to light by the removal of a Turkish battery. It is now in process of re-construction from its numerous fragments, which lie scattered about and both from its beautiful workmanship and commanding position, is expected ultimately to become one of the noblest ornaments of the city. On turning into the Acropolis the majestic Parthenon, justly described as the finest edifice, on the finest site in the world, bursts on the view. It stands near the centre, on the most elevated spot within the Acropolis, and is built of the white marble of Paros. It was in the form of a peripterous, 228 by 100 ft., its longest sides facing the N. and S. and consisted of a cell surrounded by a portico, which had eight Doric columns in front and 17 on the sides, each column 84 ft. high, and 6 ft. 2 inches in diameter at the base and standing on a pavement elevated by three steps. The whole height was 66 ft. The Parthenon stood almost entire, at least as the Emperor Hadrian had repaired it, till 1687 when, during a siege by the Venetians, a bomb fell upon part of it, which was employed as a powder magazine, and destroyed the roof. Since then, it has received numerous injuries, some of them of a very recent date, and its more delicate ornaments must now be looked for in private cabinets and public museums. The more solid parts are tolerably entire, though even these have suffered much, and must ultimately have disappeared under the barbarism of the Turks who not only in a case of necessity had converted its marble into cannon balls, but were in the practice of pounding it for mortar. The other principal building of the Acropolis is the Erechtheum or temple of *Minerva Polias*, consisting of a cell about 90 ft. long from E. to W. and intersected at its W. end by an irregular transept. The N. and E. porticoes were supported by Ionic columns, the S. by a kind of sculptured female figures, called Caryatides. The chief entrance in the Erechtheum was the temple proper at the E. end; the Propylæum, at the W. end, and in the centre, the Caraprium, supposed to have been so called from containing the remains of

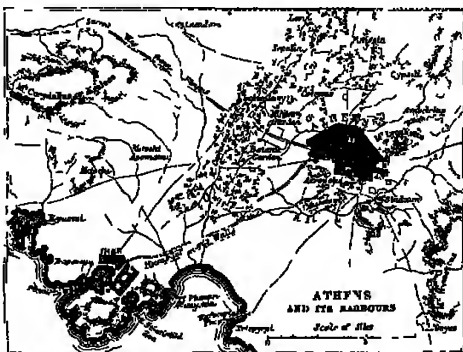
Cecrops the first founder of the city. Immediately to the N.W. of the Acropolis, and separated from it by a narrow valley, is the Areopagus, or as our Bibles also call it, Mars Hill, famous for the venerable court which there held its sittings under the open air, and still more famous as the spot on which the apostle Paul pleaded the cause of heavenly truth against



THE GATE OF ATHENA, ATHENS.—From Theatre. Also known as Adonis.

Stone fatalists and Epicurean scoffers, and proved, by a simple appeal to the gorgeous temples around him, that in all things they were too superstitious. A little to the S.W. of this celebrated hill, and due W. of the Acropolis, lies a small valley forming the old Agora forum or market-place) and on a slope immediately above it the Pnyx, with its rude bench of stone, at which Demosthenes was wont to stand and fulminate forth his matchless eloquence to the half-covered and enraptured multitudes crowding the forum below. To the S. of the Pnyx and almost of equal height with the Acropolis, is the Maseurion Hill so called because Maseurion is said to have sung and to have been buried there but deriving its chief interest from a deed of shame—one out of four curious dungeons, cut out of the rock at its base, being by tradition that where Socrates drank the poisoned cup. At the base of the Acropolis, near its S.E. angle, was the theatre of Bacchus but a few seats, cut in the rock, are almost the only vestiges of it that remain. About 500 yards N.W. of the Acropolis is the temple of Theseus built A.C. 46. 50 years before the Parthenon, and more fortunate in its fate, having not only at one time been employed as a Christian church, but still forming the most complete ancient building of any extent within the city and serving as its museum. It is built of Pentellic marble, which has assumed a rich mellow hue and is equally remarkable for solidity and gracefulness. It is surrounded with Doric columns, 18 on each side, but of comparatively small dimensions, the cell being only 40 ft. long by 20 broad. Considerably to the S.E. of the Acropolis, and a little above the corner Ilissus, is the temple of Jupiter Olympus, which was the largest in Athens and though begun by Pisistratus A.C. 550, was first completed by Hadrian A.D. 145. It consisted of a cell surrounded by a peristyle of Corinthian columns, 10 in front and 10 at the sides, each 6 ft. in diameter and above 60 ft. high, and appeared to have had a circuit of 2500 ft. All that now remains is 18 columns, on an artificial platform, supported by a wall. It was almost endless to attempt to detail all the ancient edifices with which Athens

was adorned, and the remains of which may still be traced; but before passing to the modern buildings, there is one belonging to an intervening period, which ought not to be overlooked. It is the Cathedral, built of massive blocks of white marble, and furnishing one of the most interesting specimens of the Byzantine style. A modern story conceals the original dome but a frieze, running along the front, is carved with a curious Greek sodas. The interior is covered with paintings. The chief part of the modern town is to the N. where a new quarter of good houses has been built, to which the diplomatic corps has recently removed. In the W. also, a line of houses has lately risen up, not so regularly as could be wished, but all well built, and many of them large and commodious. Here the new palace has been erected but, unfortunately by an architect on whom the minds of his earliest predecessors appears not to have fallen. It is a large quadrangular building with massive walls of broken limestone, faced with cement but the front portico as well as a colonnade, together with all the wind-recesses corridors &c. are of Pentellic marble. The interior is highly decorated in the modern style of Munich. The university or Panepistimion is the finest modern structure of Athens, and when completed will not be unworthy of it but unfortunately from want of funds (the greater part of which have hitherto been furnished by subscription, chiefly from foreign Greeks) only half of the design has yet been carried out. It has a handsome portico of Pentellic marble, from each side of which an open corridor leads to the six lecture-rooms, an anatomical theatre, council room, &c. A double flight of stairs leads to the library which is a noble hall, and already contains about 30,000 volumes. The number of students exceeds 200. It is pleasing to see that among the different institutions which are springing into existence here, education holds its proper place. In addition to the university there are numerous schools supported partly by Government, partly by public societies and private munificence. Among the higher class of these establishments are the gymnasium which prepares for the university and has 600 pupils the polytechnic school for drawing geometry



and attended by nearly 200 (1 a summary or normal school and the Royal mechanical school so called after its founder and designed to give a preparatory education to students of divinity. Among the secondary schools may be mentioned those of the Greek committee of education, with about 250 pupils and the Athens free school, and the American school, each with 600. Athens has no manufactures, and as yet cannot be said to have any important trade, though it has an excellent harbour which seems to invite the commerce both of the E. and the W. This harbour, called, in modern times, Porto Leone, from the marble lioness lion which once stood upon it, but still better known by its ancient name of Piræus, is about 4 m. to the S.W. of the city and was brought within its enclosure by means of what was called the Long

Walls. It is very deep and capacious, forming a large basin which is somewhat difficult of entrance, but within which, in its best days 1000 triremes have rode. To the trade of this port, and the naval superiority connected with it, Athens was mainly indebted for the pre-eminence which she held among the states of Greece and apparently to the same sources must she still look, if she is again to become great. Of this the Government seems fully aware, and accordingly one of its earliest labours was to fill up a marsh, and commence the construction of a quay at which several hundred merchant vessels may lie. Piræus itself, instead of being a mere suburb is rapidly rising into a town. It has been almost entirely built since 1824, and already contains 1000 houses. See PIRÆUS.

The early history of Athens is obscured by fable and though Cecrops is universally admitted to have been its founder he is known of him that it is still disputed whether he came from Egypt or was a native Greek. At first the Acropolis, and a few cottages clustering round its base, formed the whole city but it soon rose into importance though it does not take a very prominent place till about a.c. 694 when Solon became its legislator. The jealousy of neighbouring states began now to be excited, and a combination, headed by the Spartans, was formed against it when the appearance of a formidable foreign foe showed the Greeks the folly of intestine dissension, and convinced them that union alone could ensure their safety. A numerous Persian host arrived in Athens and threatened to make Greece the prey province of a barbarian empire, but the battle of Marathon, a.c. 490 drove back the invader and laid the first foundation of Athenian renown. Ten years later Xerxes arrived with almost countless horrid vengeance, and partly obtained it, by laying the greater part of Athens in ashes. Defeat, however, overtook him at Salamis, and drove him across the Hellespont, a most inglorious and almost a solitary fugitive. Mardonius his successor, still remained, but again obtaining possession of Athens, left it to him, but the victory of Platenus rid the Athenians of Persian invaders and opened a career of prosperity which under the guidance of Themistocles, they were not slow to follow. The city suddenly rose with a magnificence which it had never before possessed, and was enclosed by a wall which not only secured it against sudden incursions, but extended so as to form a bulwark around its fleet. The Athenian naval supremacy being now established, an extensive commerce arose wealth flowed in from all quarters, and the magnificence of its rulers rivaled with the state in extending and embellishing the city. This prosperity both under the Athenians and their neighbours evoked the Persian ambition, which broke out and terminated most disastrously for Athens, which surrendered to the Spartans, a.c. 404, was deprived of its fleet and saw its Long Walls, and other maritime fortifications, demolished to the sound of music. It never completely recovered the shock and though not a few of its great names afterwards appeared internal degeneracy as well as outward force, concurred in preparing the Athenians for a foreign yoke. First Philip, and then Alexander, a.c. 338, became the conquerors of Athens, left it to him, but the victory of Platenus rid the Athenians of Persian invaders and opened a career of prosperity which under the guidance of Themistocles, they were not slow to follow.

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ATHRINGTON a par England, co. Devon 2226 ac W South M Item Pop. 509

ATHERSTONE (anc. *Adrieston* and *Adrieston*) a market town and township England co. Warwick, 20 m. N.E. Warwick, and 91 m. N.W. by N London, situated in a valley surrounded by easily-wooded hills. It consists chiefly of one main street, which is but indifferently kept. The houses are irregularly built, many of them are very ancient, some are of stone, the modern buildings of brick. The town is amply supplied with water and well lighted with gas. The chapel,

formerly belonging to an Augustinian priory founded in 1378, has been recently entirely rebuilt, with exception of the old octagonal tower which still remains. There are also in the town chapel for the Wesleyan and Independent Methodists and, in its immediate vicinity are a convent and chapel for Romanists, both handsome structures. The educational system of the place consists of a free grammar-school an endowed charity school and an infant school. Hats and stockings are manufactured here, the former to some extent. Athlone is said to be the birthplace of Drayton, the poet. The Great Valley Railway runs by the town and the Coventry and Lancy Canal passes at its N.W. extremely where extensive coal and lime wharves have been constructed. The county magistrates hold a petty session weekly. Market-day Tuesday. Three fairs annually. Pop. of township, 8810. — *ATHRONE-CROFT-STONE* is the name of a small parish in the same county hen. Kilgallon 1060 ac Pop. 421 — (Correspondent in Athlone).

ATHRINGTON a par England co. Devon 2226 ac

ATHLACCA a par Ireland co. Limerick 5311 ac. Pop. 1068

ATHLEAGUE, a par and vil Ireland co. Galway and Roscommon 18 012 ac. Limestone and freestone both of excellent quality abound. Pop. 2124

ATHLONE, a tn. and barony Ireland. The town lies on the Shannon, about 67 m. W. by W Dublin and 12 N.E. Mullmalone, partly in co. Westmeath prov. of Leinster and partly in co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, and stands almost in the centre of Ireland. It is divided by the river into two nearly equal parts connected by a spacious and handsome new stone bridge of five arches, opened for traffic for the first time in November 1844 communication having been previously maintained by a narrow old bridge, erected in the time of Elizabeth, now removed. The two divisions were formerly called English town and Irish town, but are now known as the Leinster side and Connaught side. It is an ill built, irregular and ill-paved place and consists chiefly



of narrow dirty crooked streets, and obscure lanes and alleys. It is composed of three parishes: St. Peter and Kiltoom in the barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, and St. Mary in the barony of Henbury co. Westmeath. The best private hotels, and the only clean street in the whole place are on the Leinster side. On the Connaught side is the castle of Athlone, erected in the reign of King John and enlarged and strengthened in that of Queen Elizabeth, and now strongly fortified in the modern style. It was once the residence of the Lord President of Connaught, and completely commanded the old bridge. The town was incorporated by charter from James I. and received a further charter from Charles II. It derives importance from being one of the chief stations or Government depots for troops and military stores in Ireland. The barracks, N.W. the castle, can accommodate 3000 men; to it an extensive and magnificent granary with marts for 15 000 men, and hospital, are attached, all occupying an elevated position on the river above the bridge, and, with the three large

squares for parade and exercise, cover at least 15 English ac. N W of the barracks and outside the town, are extensive out-lets and battens commanding the main roads from Galway and Ballinasloe. The extensive house is in the Connaught town. Besides the parish church, there are four E. catholic chapel, including those of the Augustinians and Franciscan friars; also places of worship for Baptists, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists, a charter school, and several free schools, one in the barracks with branches of the national and provincial banks of Ireland the usual municipal and county offices several lines, and a union workhouse, opened in Nov 1841. There are also two breweries, one of them very extensive, some large flourmills, and two distilleries. The main feature of fall lands, which has long been carried on here to a considerable extent is now declining. Fences and dunes are also manufactured. The markets, held three times a week are well supplied with sea and river fish vegetables and meat by means of a canal at Athlone, a mile long, constructed for the purpose of avoiding some fords, the Shannon is rendered navigable for 71 m above the town. The facilities for carrying on trade here are further augmented by the grand canal from Dublin which joins the Shannon 17 m below the town. The first bridge in Ireland was said to have been one built across the Shannon at Athlone, by Turlogh O'Connor king of Connaught in 1140. Athlone sent two members to the Irish Parliament, but sends only one to the British House of Commons constituency 388.—Pop of the 6218.—The barony is 16 m in length by 10 m breadth area 187 593 ac 1 op 16,128.—Ingles's *Ireland* O'Leary's *Tour in Connaught* Murray's *Diocesan for Ireland* *Parliamentary Papers*.)

ATHLUMNEY a par Ireland co Mounth 2464 ac Pop 888
ATHNASSY a par Ireland co Limerick 1386 ac Pop 97

ATHNOWLY a par Ireland co Cork 4888 ac. There are some remarkable limestone caves in it in parish and the remains of an ancient castle. Pop 1078

ATHOLZ, or AZOULT, a mountain some 2000 ft. high, the most N part of Perthshire, Scotland 45 m. long and 80 broad. It comprehends a great portion of the ancient Caledonian forest, and along with Stronmont, constituted in the eighth century the possessions of a Pictish prince. It contains several lakes and richly cultivated valleys, and in the extensive forest of Athole game of various kinds is abundant. The pass of Kilshearnie, celebrated for the battle fought near it in 1689 in which Graham of Claverhouse was killed is in this district. It is a romantic, finely-wooded pass, ranging steeply on either side of the Garry. Amongst the most beautiful of its valleys are Glen Tilt and Glen Bruar. The district contains a number of villages. It gives the title of Duke to the ancient house of Murray. Athole is said to signify pleasant land, and Baidr Athole, the name of its principal valley is the field or vale of Athole. The famed Athole Brose is a mixture of whisky and honey.—Fennant's *Tour Anderson's Guide to the Highlands and Islands*.)

ATHOS MOUNT [Modern Greek, *Hayon Oro* Italian *Monte Santo*] the name given properly to a lofty mountain in the E.E. of Turkey lat 40° 10' N lon 24 21 E but generally applied to the whole of the narrow peninsula lying between the Gulf of Contama, and the Gulf of Monte Santo, and separated from the mainland of prov Selouschia by an isthmus, whose breadth from gulf to gulf at its narrowest point, does not exceed 14 m. This peninsula, which stretches into the Archipelago N W to S E 25 m with an average breadth of about 4 m is generally rugged, being intersected by innumerable ravines. The isthmus itself is flat and sandy standing only a few feet above the level of the sea; and traces have lately been discovered of the canal which Xerxes cut across it, to avoid a reconnoissance of the dangers which his fleet experienced in rounding the promontory; but immediately beyond the isthmus, at its N end, the ground rises sharply about 300 ft. forming the summit of a plateau, which for 12 m. maintains a height of 800 ft. From this point the peninsular becomes more decidedly mountainous, two of its heights reaching respectively to 1200 and 1700 ft. Near this stands the town of Karyes, picturesquely situated amidst vineyards and gardens. Beyond Karyes both the height and the ruggedness increase and dark forests of oak chestnut, and yew, extend without interruption to the foot of the mountain—an

isolated cone of white limestone or marble resting on a granite and schistose base, and rising abruptly particularly towards the sea, to a height of 6700 ft. The view from the summit as described as one of the finest panoramas in the world. The mountain belongs to Calyptea, or Greek monks, whose monasteries, chapels, &c. are scattered over its sides and have procured for it its modern name of Holy Mount. The monks attempt to trace their institution to the time of Constantine but their earliest authentic documents do not go further back than the 10th century. The site of these monasteries is very picturesque, but none of them have much architectural merit. They are remarkable chiefly for the solidity of their structure and its precautions adopted to make them secure as places of defence. One principal monastery St. Laura, stands on the S.E. side of the mountain facing the sea. It looks like an ancient fortress surrounded with high black walls, over the tops of which are seen numerous domes and pinnacles, odd-shaped roofs, and cypress trees. It encloses an irregular space of 3 or 4 ac. and has a front of about 500 ft. The only entrance is by a crooked passage defended by three iron doors. The interior consists of several small courts and two large open spaces surrounded with two churches, and buildings to accommodate the monks. These at present are only 120. The whole number now inhabiting the peninsula, has been estimated variously from 8000 to 2600. The latter is probably the more accurate estimate. At one time the whole of the monasteries were rich in ancient MSS. but the monks were in general too illiterate either to read them or know their value. Several of the most ancient, which had become more number and meet soon have rotted away altogether have been happily saved and now enrich various collections. (Curzon's *Discoveries, Handbook for the East* *Orographie de l'Europe*.)

ATHY a municipal and market town, Ireland, co Kildare in the parishes Athy St. John and Athy St. Michael, 20 m. S W Leam, and 37 m S W Dublin pleasantly situated on the Barrow which is crossed here by a stone bridge of five arches. It contains chiefly of a main street and market square having three Protestant and two E. catholic churches, two dissenting chapels, several parish schools a dispensary workhouse, a lunatic asylum, a fever hospital, large union workhouse, and prison barracks. Athy which was first incorporated in the reign James I is included in a circle extending 1 m from the town and governed by a mayor two bailiffs 12 burgesses, and a recorder. Before the Union it sent two members to the Irish Parliament, but was then disfranchised. It is, situated with the sea the sea town of Kildare quarter sessions are held in January and June petty sessions every Tuesday and a court of presentation is held in October. The modern importance of Athy is due to its position at the junction of the Grand Canal with the Barrow which is navigable hence to its mouth, and it is also one of the chief stations on the Carlow branch of the Southern and Western Railway. It has a large trade in corn which is sent in barges to all parts of Ireland; and it has two weekly markets, with six annual fairs. The manufactures however are quite insignificant. On the W bank of the river are the remains of Woodstock Castle, built in the 10th century by the seventh Earl of Kildare. It is in a tolerable preservation, and has a fine arched gateway and beautiful walled windows. Pop 1110.—The Parish of Athy St. John partly in Queen co and partly in co Kildare comprises an area of 1123 ac. Pop 1685. The parish of Athy St. Michael co Kildare comprises 1881 ac. Pop 2180

ATIBALA a town Brazil in the E of the pro São Paulo, on a river whence the town derives its name, 110 m. N N E Santos. It has a church, townhouse and prison and its inhabitants, who are subject to goitre, cultivate the necessities of life, and rear cattle and hogs for the market. Pop of it, and dist 7000

ATIZENA a town Spain in New Castle, prov Guadalajara, 16 m W N W Sigüenza, on the E. summit of a rocky hill, surrounded by a dilapidated wall, flanked with 14 towers, entered by three gates. It has an old and extensive castle on its N side, has ill paved steep streets, a square six parish churches, a hall of justice, a prison, an endowed school, hospital, and a convent. Pop chiefly agricultural 1988

ATINA [anc. Atreus] a town Italy prov Caserta, dist of and 11 m. S.E. Sorra, near the Melfa. It has a

cathedral, a convent, and an hospital, was formerly a bishopric, and is one of the most ancient towns of Italy being named by Virgil amongst the cities that took part in the war between Aeneas and Turnus, prince of the Rutuli. It was a Roman colony during the reign of Nero and then considered one of the most populous and important in the empire. It has some manufacturing of carpets. 1 pop. 6708.

ATZUNEN called also **ATZUN** a large lake, Brazil, prov. Para, in Brazilian Guiana, between the rivers Negro and Japura, 210 m. above the junction of the former stream with the Amazon. It contains lakes S. W. with the Codela, an arm of the Negro and N. E. with the Negro, through the rivers Anany and Iapara. Its banks are covered with the *Couba* plant.

ATILAN a lake and active volcano Central American republic Guatemala. The lake is 90 m. W. N. W. the city of Guatemala, 80 m. in length, about 10 m. in breadth, and entirely surrounded by rocks and mountains. There is little gradation of depth from its shores, and the bottom has not been found with a line of 800 fathoms. It receives several rivers, and all the waters that descend from the mountains but there is no known channel by which this great body is carried off. Crabs and a species of very small fish are caught in it; the latter are in immense quantities. The volcano is 11 m. 13° 47' N. long. 91° 45' W. and is 19,500 ft. in height.

ATLANTIC OCEAN the name given to the vast expanse of sea lying between the W. coasts of Europe and Africa and the E. coasts of N. and S. America, and extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic Sea, or as far as with sufficient propriety be said from pole to pole, being separated from the Pacific Ocean by lines drawn from Cape Horn and Cape Agulhas to the Antarctic Circle. Its greatest breadth is between the W. coast of N. Africa and the E. coast of Florida in N. America, the distance here being 4150 m. If the Gulf of Mexico in reality one of its bays, be included, it will extend to 5000 m. In least breadth, which is between Norway and Greenland is about 930 m. Between Cape St. Roque, Brazil and Sierra Leone, the breadth is 1702 m. Its superficial extent has been estimated at 25,000,000 sq. m. From the number and extent of its gulfs, gulfs, and bays its coast lines are of great length, the E. being upwards of 32,000 m. and the W. upwards of 56,000 m. Its principal gulfs and bays are Baffin's and Hudson's Bays, the Gulfs of Mexico, Honduras and San Juan the North Sea or German Ocean the Bay of Biscay and the Gulf of Guinea. The principal islands of the equator are Iceland the Faroe and British Islands, the Azores, Canaries, and Cape de Verde Islands, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and the W. India Islands and N. of the equator Ascension, St. Helena, Trinidad, Columbus, and Tristan da Cunha, the last three being mere rocks. The Atlantic is of vast depth. In lat. 15° 3' S. lon. 23° 14' W. or rather more than half way between St. Helena and the E. coast of S. America Sir James Ross traced soundings with a line of 37,600 f. without finding bottom, this being the greatest depth yet satisfactorily ascertained, although it is believed that many parts of the Atlantic are much deeper. Some of the other more remarkable depths recently ascertained are—

N. ATLANTIC OCEAN 1863
Lat. 33° 51' S. lon. 20° 07' W. 14,000 f. S. James Ross.
27 59 10 14,500 f.

N. ATLANTIC OCEAN 1845
Lat. 22° 50' N. lon. 69° 15' W. 10,800 f. (One break) Capt. Burnett.
41 70 44 16 22,500 f.

In the Antarctic Ocean the depth was found by Sir James Ross to be generally about 2000 f. but on one occasion a line of 24,000 f. failed to reach the bottom. The saltness and specific gravity of the Atlantic are greatest near the equator diminishing gradually towards the poles, where they are affected by the melting of the ice. The degree of saltness is greater in the S. hemisphere than in the N. and is greater in the Atlantic than in the Pacific. The temperature of the Atlantic is higher in the N. than in the S. hemisphere, and is highest between lat. 6° 45' and 6° 15' N. where it has been found to be from 82° F. to 84° F. but in the Gulf of Mexico it attains a temperature of 88° 52'. The maximum temperature of the Atlantic Ocean does not, therefore, correspond with the terrestrial equator, the true of greatest warmth being found invariably N. of it.

Currents.—The great currents of the Atlantic are of two kinds, the drift current and the stream current. The former

is produced by the wind either by the perpetual or trade winds, or by prevailing winds; those having the former origin are constant, running always in the same direction and generally with a nearly equal velocity, those having the latter are not so constant, neither do they always run in the same direction, nor at a similar rate. The drift currents produced by the trade winds are found between the tropics, those resulting from prevailing winds, N. and S. of the parallels of 30°. They are comparatively slow in their motion, proceeding at a rate of little more than half a mile an hour and are confined to the surface or upper strata of water. The stream currents, again, the causes of which are but imperfectly known, extend to a great depth, and have, some of them, an average velocity of 80 m. per diem, the maximum reaching to 120 m. The great stream currents of the Atlantic are the *Gulf stream*, the *Equatorial current*, the *N. African* and *Guinea current*, the *Southern connecting current*, the *Southern Atlantic current*, *Cape Horn current*, *Brazil current* and the *Arctic current*. The *Gulf stream* originates in the Gulf of Mexico, passes through the Strait of Florida, runs N. along the shores of that territory to lat. 31° N. then in a N. E. direction to about lat. 36° N. when it crosses the Atlantic passing the W. of the Azores, and is lost in the ocean. Its average length, from commencement to the W. of the Azores Islands, is about 3000 geo. m., traversing in an average 30 degrees of latitude, or from 23 to 43° N. Its mean breadth is about 850 m. Its broadest part is between 40° and 60° W. lon. where it is upwards of 400 m. broad its narrowest, in the Strait of Florida and along the American coast to about lat. 34° N. where it does not exceed 60 m. and is often much narrower. Its comparative mean velocity in the Atlantic is 80 m. in 24 hours. In lat. 26° and 2° N. it was found to have a velocity of 80 m. in 24 hours, and at the end of the Gulf of Florida, in the parallel of Cape Canaveral, 5 m. in hour. On passing from the Strait of Florida it is of a dark indigo blue color, and is distinguishable from the green waters of the Atlantic for many hundred miles. The *Equatorial current* is called from its being under the line, commences on the W. coast of Africa, about lat. 10° S. or nearly opposite San Paul de Loando. From this point it pursues a N. W. direction till it makes 0° lon. when it proceeds due W. on both sides of the equator till it arrives at Cape St. Roque in S. America, when it is divided into two branches, one running along the Guinea coast, the other along the coast of Brazil and so called, respectively the *Brazil current*, and the *Guinea*, or more equatorial current. It throws off a third branch at lon. 23° W. called the *N. W. branch*, from its taking that direction. The length of this current from the coast of Africa to Cape St. Roque, is 2500 m. Its breadth near the commencement, is 160 geo. m. opposite Cape Palmas 360 and before dividing about lon. 31 or 32° W. it is 450 m. Its average velocity which is greater in summer than in winter is from 25 to 30 m. a day. The *Guinea branch* of the Equatorial current runs along the low coast of Guinea to the island of Trinidad where it enters the Caribbean Sea. It extends about 500 m. and has a velocity varying at different parts of its course, from 16 to 21 and 30 m. per day. Temperature, 81 to 84°. The *Brazil branch* flows at a distance of from 250 to 300 m. from the shores of S. America, and extends from lat. seven degrees into the ocean. The average velocity of its N. portion is about 30 m. per day. The *N. African* and *Guinea current* originates in the sea opposite the coast of France, between Cape Clear in Ireland and Cape Finistère in Spain. It flows in a S. E. direction to Cape St. Vincent, when after sending a mass of water into the Mediterranean it pursues a S. course to Cape Mesurado S. of Sierra Leone, keeping at a considerable distance from the land. It then flows rapidly for 1000 m. due E. to the Night of Biafra, where it seems to mingle with the Equatorial current. The two currents come first in contact off Cape Palmas, where they are found running swiftly in opposite directions. The breadth of the *N. African* and *Guinea current* varies with the season opposite Cape Palmas it extends to 180 m. It runs at the rate of 12 m. per day near the beginning of its course, but after passing Cape Mesurado its velocity is increased to 50 m. The *S. connecting current* is supposed to be united to the *Brazil current*, but this is not certainly known. It flows from about lon. 40° W. in a S. E. direction, passes the Cape of Good Hope at a distance of about 160 to 180 m. and enters the Indian Ocean, where

traces of it are found 2000 m. beyond the Cape. The *S. Atlantic*, or *S. African* current originates N of the Cape of Good Hope, from which it flows in a N W direction, at a rate of from 15 to 30 m. a day, and eventually merges into the Equatorial current. *Cape Horn* current flows constantly from the Antarctic S. Sea into the Atlantic Ocean, its general direction being E N E. and N E. Its velocity off Terra del Fuego is from 15 to 16 m. per day but in other parts it attains a velocity of 53 and 56 m. per day. In the vicinity of the coast its average rate is about 24 m. per day. *Remedy's* current commences near Cape Finisterre and, running along the N coast of Spain, turns to the N and N W along the W coast of France, and traverses the English and Irish Channels. It then passes Cape Clear in Ireland and about lat. 20° W bends round, and, proceeding S, joins the N African current. Its velocity is about 24 to 28 m. per day. The *Arctic* current is believed to originate in the masses of ice which surround the N pole, whence it runs along the E coast of Greenland to Cape Farewell having doubled the Cape it flows up the W coast of Greenland to about lat. 68° N when it turns to the S along the coast of Labrador. Arriving at the N end of Newfoundland, it sends a branch through the Strait of Belle Isle, the main stream passing between the great and outer bank of Newfoundland, and eventually joining the Gulf stream between lat. 44 and 47° N. Immense masses of ice are borne S by this current from the polar seas, and either stored along the coast of Greenland or carried into warmer regions, where they gradually dissolve and disappear. Many hundred icebergs have been seen at one time borne along by this current and it has been calculated that 20 000 sq. m. of drift ice are annually brought by it along the coast of Greenland to Cape Farewell. Besides these great and enduring currents, there are many of a temporary character of small extent, and of merely local influence. These are the periodical currents occasioned by tides, monsoons, and other long-continued winds, and temporary currents arising from similar causes.

Winds.—The winds of the Atlantic, unlike its aqueous currents, are not peculiar to that ocean but identical with those that prevail in the same latitudes in the other seas around the globe. The most remarkable of these are the perennial or trade-winds which blow constantly in one direction, namely from E. to W or nearly so. They extend generally to 28 on each side of the equator but are divided by a tract of sea, usually occupying a width of from six to eight degrees of latitude, in which calms and variable winds prevail. The track of the trade-winds to the N of this zone, which is almost always found on the N side of the equator is called the region of the N E trade-wind, from blowing on one or two points N of E that to the S, the region of the S E trade-wind, from blowing S of E. The N E trade-wind blows with less steadiness than the S E. but towards the W India Islands it keeps generally steady between E. and N E. The trade-winds are constant only at a considerable distance from land, and become more steady the greater the expanse of water over which they blow. They are exceedingly gentle, as well as equable, never rising into squalls, but always maintaining a uniform rate, and as the sea is but little moved by their action, sailing in these regions is exceedingly pleasant. The voyage from the Cape de Verde Islands or the Canaries both of which are, according to the season alternately situated in the very centre of the region of the N E trade-winds, to the W Indies or Gulf of Mexico is thus the most agreeable that can be imagined and so safe that it might be accomplished without the slightest apprehension of danger in an open boat, though a distance of several thousand miles. Beyond the limits of the trade-winds in the temperate climates of both hemispheres, are the regions of the S W and N W winds, the former prevailing in the N hemisphere, the latter in the S. The most devastating hurricanes of the Atlantic occur in the region of the W Indies, they generally commence E of the Leeward Islands, blow in a W N W direction to about lat. 80° N then bend round to the N E forming a segment of a circle, whose beginning is in about lat. 10° or 15° N and the termination about lat. 45° or 50° N. They however not infrequently cross the Gulf of Mexico, and sometimes take other eccentric courses, but the former is their most usual track. Their height has been estimated at 600 and 1000 m. The W India hurricanes generally occur in the months of August, September and

October rarely in June or July. It must be observed, however generally that both the space and position occupied by the various regions of wind in the Atlantic, though subject to some precision, are in reality subject to considerable changes in both respects, according to the season of the year. The trade-wind advancing towards the N with the progress of the sun in the N hemisphere, and receding when it passes the equator on its return to the S hemisphere.

Tracks of Vessels.—Onward Voyages.—Vessels sailing from Europe to the W coasts of N America keep to the N of the Gulf stream which, if entered, would greatly retard their voyage, making a difference against them of probably about a fortnight. The usual and best course is between lat. 40° and 50° N. by which not only is the Gulf stream avoided, but, on nearing the American continent, the advantage of the counter current, which runs from Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras and Florida, is obtained. Vessels going to the W Indies, or to the N parts of S. America, direct their course to the S. W immediately on reaching the Atlantic in order to get as quickly as possible into the N E trade-winds naturally avoiding however too near an approach to the African coast, where between Cape Nun and Cape Blanco both tide and wind set in towards the shore, and have caused the destruction of many vessels that had come unprepared within their influence. In going to S. America, S. of Cape St. Roque, vessels traverse the line between lat. 18° and 24° W keeping thus far to the E. In order to avoid getting into the Guinea current which would carry them to the N W or nearly in an opposite direction to that desired. Having passed the line about the point specified, they make for the Brazil current, which, carrying them to the S. enables them to reach any part of the coast they choose. In sailing to the F. India, vessels most generally follow the track to Brazil holding S, they pass the rocky island of Trinidad on its W side, and fall in with the S. coast, meeting, or S. Atlantic current, which carries them E. but wide of the Cape of Good Hope. By this route the voyage from the English channel to the Cape has been made in 59 days, the usual time by other courses being 70 days.

Return Voyages.—On returning from N America to Europe, the Gulf stream, though flowing towards the latter, is equally avoided as in going out, it having been found that the loss sustained by the tear and wear of vessels in that stormy region, was not compensated by the gain in point of time. They therefore keep to the N of it in returning as well as in going out. On returning from the W parts of the W Indies and the ports of Central and S. America on the Caribbean Sea, vessels take the Mona passage, between Hayti and Puerto Rico and immediately afterwards steer in a N E direction so as to cut the parallel of 40° N. between the meridians of 30° and 35° W. Sometimes, however they return by the Strait of Florida, which having cleared they sail W to avoid the Gulf stream cross the Atlantic S. of the Bermuda and subsequently either pass between Flores and the other Azores or keep to the E. of the group. On returning from S. America, vessels keep near the coast, in order to take advantage of the periodical and variable winds which prevail there. On crossing the equator they steer for the Azores, and sail as close with the N E passage as they did with the S E when proceeding to the S hemisphere. In coming from the E. India or Cape of Good Hope, vessels sail with the S E passage wind to St. Helena, and crossing the line about lat. 20° W steer for the Azores, where they fall into the tracks from the W Indies to Europe.

In the centre of the Atlantic is a vast eddy or whirl, caused by the revolution of the currents, which is thickly covered with a sea-weed, called *Sargassum* or *gulf weed* (Fucus natans) in many places so closely matted as to retard greatly the progress of vessels. The grass covered by this weed is upwards of 250 000 sq. m. extending from the meridian of 80° W to the Bahama Islands between the parallels of 20° and 45° N. Much of this weed is floated down the Gulf stream from the Mexican Sea. It was formerly supposed to have been torn from the bottom of the ocean, but there is now good reason to believe that it propagates in the sea, and vegetates floating in the S. Atlantic there are evident signs of volcanic action rocks and islands having from time to time appeared and disappeared.

Ice.—At both extremities of the Atlantic vast masses of ice are accumulated in a variety of shapes and sizes. The

most remarkable are icebergs, ice-fields, and ice-floes. The first are often several miles in circumference, and rise from 180 to 200 ft above the sea, with seven times as much below as floating ice shows only one-eighth of its bulk above the surface of the water. These ice islands have the appearance of chalk cliffs, with a glittering surface, and encased great fractures pools of water of azure blue in their crevices, or fall in cascades into the sea. The icebergs come to a lower latitude by 10° from the S. pole than from the N. being often seen near the Cape of Good Hope. They appear also to be larger on observed by Captain D'Urville was 13 in long, with perpendicular sides 100 ft. high but they are more rare in the R. than in the N. Atlantic. The ice-floes are generally of much greater extent than the bergs, though, as their name would imply not nearly so thick, seldom exceeding from 10 to 40 feet. Some of them extend 100 m in length, with an average breadth of 50 m. These immense masses of ice chill the winds that blow from them, and cool the surrounding seas to a distance of 40 or 50 m on every side. Sometimes they acquire a rotary motion of great velocity and dash against each other with tremendous violence. The ice-floes are comparatively small ones rarely extending to a quarter of a mile in circumference.

Fish are met with in greater variety and abundance in the N. Atlantic than in the S. In the latter there are only whale-fisheries, while in the former there are the cod-fisheries of Newfoundland and the herring-fisheries of Great Britain, the pilchard-fisheries in the British Channel and the whale-fisheries of Greenland &c. (Lyell's *Geology*, Mr. Somerville's *Physical Geography*, Johnston's *Physical Atlas*, Blitt's *Lex. Sci. Eng. Dictionary*.)

ATLAS (Mount), an extensive mountain-system in N. Africa, the S. extremity of which commences near Cape Kun, in lat. 28° 48' N. on the Atlantic Ocean, and, after traversing the kingdom of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, terminates on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, about lat. 11° E. The general course of these mountains is from W. N.W. to E. N.E. but they do not, like most other systems, consist of one continuous and definite range, but of a congeries of elevations sometimes isolated and sometimes connected, with endless branches and offsets irregularly diffused over nearly the whole N.W. extremity of Africa. The Atlas Mountains have been divided generally into two principal and parallel ranges, running W. to E. the one called the Greater and the other the Lesser Atlas the latter lying towards the Mediterranean, and the former adjoining the Sahara or Great Desert from which it is separated by low sandy lands. The entire course of the principal chain may be reckoned at about 1500 m. measured from Cape Kun on the Atlantic, to Cape Bou or Ras Idhah, on the Mediterranean Sea. Little is known of the heights of the Atlas Mountains in some places however they rise above the line of perpetual congelation, and, in many approach it. The highest ascertained elevation is that of Mitian in Morocco stated, by Capt. Washington to be 11 400 ft high but their general altitude is moderate, as they do not shoot up into lofty peaks like the Alps, but consist principally of broad ridges and rounded summits. Of the geology history and mineralogy of the Atlas range, we know hardly anything. As respects its geology our information supplies only the fact, that granite, gneiss and sand, appear on the higher peaks, and the lower parts of the ridges are formed by secondary limestone while, as to botany the few travellers who have penetrated these regions tell us, that on the S. side, or side next the desert, the lower ranges are covered with palm-trees, more especially date-trees hence the name of this region, *Belad-el-Jerd* (the land of dates). Higher up, gum-trees, almonds, olives, and other tropical productions abound while, on the table-lands, apples, pears, cherries, walnuts, apricots, &c. are grown in great quantities. Higher up still occur forests of numerous pines. The mineral riches of the Atlas, so far as known, are silver antimony lead, copper iron, rock-salt, sulphate, &c. The precious metals, however are confined to the province of Suse in Morocco but even there they do not appear to abound the principal silver mine is situated about 150 m. S.W. from Morocco. Three hundred miles N.E. from the same place, are mines of antimony and lead copper is also plentiful in the same vicinity though there seems but little activity on the part of the inhabitants in availing themselves of these

resources. From the N. and W. slopes flow the principal rivers of Morocco and Algeria to the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea and from their S. slopes flow numerous streams, nearly all of which are absorbed in the sands of the Sahara.

The Atlas Mountains are inhabited by large and fierce lions, and abound in antelopes monkeys, and porcupines. The inhabitants consist of various tribes of the aboriginal race, called the Berbers, a fierce and warlike people, who have always maintained an independent existence of all the neighbouring powers, with whom they are frequently at war. The name Atlas is said to have been derived from Atlas, King of Mauritania, who, according to ancient fable, having been transformed into a mountain was fabled to support the heavens on his shoulders. From the name of this mountain region came the name of the adjoining or Atlantic Ocean.

These mountains also possess a classical celebrity from the frequent mention made of them by the ancients, particularly Herodotus, and the exaggerated notions which they seem to have entertained of their elevation. The Atlas however of the writer just named was a single isolated hill, probably the highest of those at Cape Ghr or Gheer as seen from the Atlantic although several Greek authorities give the name to the branch terminating at Cape Sphel, at the Strait of Gibraltar.

ATLIXCO a town in Mexico state, Tlaxcala, in a very fertile district, celebrated for its fruits and its fine climate 20 m. S. La Puebla de los Angeles.

ATOKO one of the smallest of the Town Islands lat. 88° 30' N. lon. 20° 43' E. 4 m N. N. E. from the N. extremity of Ithaca, and 9 m S. S. E. from the nearest S. point of St. Maura. It is about 2 m in length, and 1 m in breadth.

ATOI L. a singular description of coral formation peculiar to the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It consists of a ring of coral, sometimes circular but more frequently oval varying from 2 to 50 m. in diameter about a quarter of a mile in breadth, often less, and from 6 to 12 ft. in height, enclosing a lagoon or portion of the ocean in its centre. The appearance of these singular reefs is equally striking and beautiful. The ring is often covered with lofty coconut trees or other palms while round this band of verdure is spread a beach of glittering white sand whose outer margin is encircled with a ring of snow-white breakers, beyond which are the dark waters of the ocean. The inner beach also composed of white sand encloses the still clear waters of the lagoon, which, when illuminated by a vertical sun, is of a most vivid green. The depth of the lagoon varies from 20 to 50 fathoms but outside, the walls of the ring plunge at once into the unfathomable depths of the ocean no bottom having been found in some instances with a line of 1½ m. long, within 200 or 300 yards of the reef. Ships often find safe anchorage in the tranquil waters of these lagoons to which no access is obtained by gaps or openings on the leeward side where only they occur the windward presenting always a high and unbroken wall the coral insects, by which it is reared, working with greatest vigour activity and perseverance on the stormy side of their structure, the agitation of the sea supplying them with a greater abundance of food than they can find on the still waters to leeward. Many of the atolls contain inhabited islands and as they are generally fertile, and with the waters of the lagoons in which they are situated warm with fish the inhabitants have the means of subsistence in great abundance. The most remarkable assemblage of atolls in the Pacific Ocean, is Dangerous Archipelago E. of the Society Islands, which consists of 80 generally of a circular form surrounding very deep lagoons, and separated from each other by profound depths and the Caroline Archipelago, N. of the equator which extends to atolls in 60 degrees over 1000 m. In the Indian Ocean, the most perfect specimens of this peculiar formation are the Maldiva and Laccadive Archipelago (which see). (Humboldt's *Lyell's Geology*, London *Gen. Journal*, vol. 1.)

ATOOTI or **TATAI** one of the Sandwich Islands. lat. (E. point) 22° 6' N. lon. 169° 30' W. (a) about 240 m. N. W. Hawaii or Owhyhee. It is of an oval form, 40 m. long, and more than 24 m. wide at the broadest part. Area between 600 and 700 sq. m. It slopes on all sides from an elevated centre to the sea, where it terminates in a high coast. Numerous wide, fertile, and well cultivated valleys run from

the shore inland. The only anchorage is the roadstead at Veleia, on the S. side of the island. The number of its inhabitants is stated to be 10,000.

ATOUGUA a tn. and par Portugal prov. Estramadura dist. Terra Vedra at a short distance from the Atlantic, and 27 m. W. Santarem. It was a place of some consequence during the occupation of the famous Terra Vedra lines by the British. Pop. 1940

ATRAN a river Sweden, rising in a small lake near lat. 66° N.; lon. 18° 35' E. and flowing N. for a few miles then turning rapidly S.W. It forms Lake Landan, and after receiving several affluent hills into the Kattegat at Falkenberg.

ATRANI a vil Italy prov. Salerno, about 1 m. N. Aversa, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. 7200

ATRATO a river S. America, New Granada, dep. Choco, having its sources in the mountains of the latter district lat. 5° 12' N. lon. 76° 45' W. It flows nearly due N. and, after a course of about 220 m. in length falls into the Bay of Choco, the coast S. part of the Gulf of Darien lat. 5° 10' N. lon. 77° 0' W. The country drained by the Atrato and its affluents is extremely mountainous and does not contain a level tract of any extent except at its mouth. Considerable quantities of gold are obtained from its sands and several Europeans have settled on its banks, to prosecute gold-washing. It is navigable for a short distance only from the mouth by large vessels. It was at one time believed that a water communication by the Atrato, existed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans but this is now known to be incorrect. The junction was said to be effected by a canal connecting the sources of the Atrato and the San Juan, which latter river falls into the Pacific Ocean on the W. coast of New Granada but it has been ascertained that no such canal exists and that the sources of these two rivers, though near are in no way connected.

ATRI or **ATRIA** (anc. *Hadrus* or *Hatria* *Paccus*) a tn Italy prov. Teramo district of and 18 m. S.E. Teramo 11 m. S. Civita del Penno and 5 m. from the coast of the Adriatic on a steep hill. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a cathedral, par. church, par. hospital, a theological academy, two hospitals, and a *seminario*. It is a place of great antiquity and was at one time surrounded by walls but these together with the town itself, have fallen into decay. It is said though on questionable authority to have given its name. *Hatria* or *Hadrus*, to the Adriatic. There are some remarkable excavations in a hill near the town, consisting of a number of chambers, wrought out with the greatest regularity but to what purpose they were appropriated is unknown. They are supposed to be of very remote construction. The Emperor Adrian was originally from this city. Pop. 6000

ATRIPALDA a tn. Italy prov. Avellino district of and about 1 m. E. Avellino. It has a collegiate and parish church and several manufactories of cloth, paper, nails, iron, and copper and a considerable trade in pork. Pop. 8797

ATTAH a tn N.W. Africa, 1 bank Niger 260 m. from its embouchure lat. 7° 15' N. lon. 5° 30' E. It is situated close to the water's edge, on an elevated situation, on a fine green ward, and has a beautiful appearance. It is clean, of great extent, and surrounded with fine trees and shrubs.

ATTAKEMBO one of the smallest of the Pequeas Islands; lat. 15° 25' S.; lon. 179° 0' W.

ATTIANAGH a par Ireland Queen's co. and co. Kilkeny, 2561 ac. 1 op. 719

ATTARAM a river in the Temasseru province, having its source in the lofty range of mountains that separate the Temasseru coast from Slam Proper. It flows in a N.W. direction, and falls into the Gulf of Marabian at Madras or Minicoy opposite the N. end of the island of Bala, lat. 15° 25' N. lon. 87° 37' E. having a course of about 95 m. It flows through a steep-sloped valley flanked by ranges of sandstone and limestone hills and on its banks may be seen sections of the secondary strata, composing beds of soft blue clay with ironstone nodules and thin shales of the coal basins, accompanied by a coarse calcareous conglomerate. (—*Four Ed. Araby*)

ATTENBOROUGH a par England co. Netts 2848 ac. 5 m. S.W. Nottingham intersected by the Nottingham Canal

the Birmingham and Derby Railway and rivers Trent and Ewerwell. Henry Ireston Cromwell's son-in-law was born here. Pop. 1080

ATTERCLIFFE CLM DAKKALLA a considerable vil and township England, co. York, W. Riding 1½ m. E. Sheffield; situated on an acclivity above the river Don. It has two principal streets which are tolerably well kept. The whole village which is straggling and irregular is about three-quarters of a mile in length. The houses are chiefly brick, and generally well built. The supply of water is inadequate, and the quality indifferent. It is lighted with gas, and is on the whole, improving. It is also increasing in extent. The church a handsome Gothic edifice was built between 1822 and 1826 at an expense of £14,000. There are also an Independent and a Methodist chapel and two schools, the town school for boys, erected in 1779 and the girls national school erected in 1824 both of which are numerous attended. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cutlery and spades, scythes, &c. for the Sheffield manufacturers. Pop. of township 4973

ATTEKOFFE, or **KAKKESSET**, a lake. Upper Austria, 40 m. S.W. Linz, about 12 m. in length N. to S. and 3 m. in breadth. The river Ager flows from its N. extremity. It abounds in fish. The lucky village of Attersee, once cap of the district, is situated on the N.W. side of the lake

ATTILA See **ATTIKK**

ATTIGNY (anc. *Athurnum*) a com and tn. France dep. Ardennes (Champanne) 30 m. N. Rheims 1 bank, Alsace. Manufactures—cloth shoes, and laceries. It has also worsted mills, brownest tanneries, and some trade in slates, coal, wood &c. Its vast and splendid palace, of which some remains still exist, was often the residence of the Kings of France in early times. Here, too in 786 Wittkind a bold Saxon chief received baptism, in presence of Charlemagne, his conqueror and godfather and here, in 822 Louis Debonnaire was obliged to do public penance for the alleged maltreats of his brothers. Pop. 1469

ATTIKK and **VIOTIA** (anc. *Athos* and *Deotia*) a some or prov. Greece, Hionella partly insular and partly mainland. The name parts consist generally of the islands of Salamis, Agina, and Angistia (which see). The mainland part, near Phloia and Pithiota on the N. and N. is connected with the Morea, on the S. by part of the narrow tract which forms the Isthmus of Corinth. In all other directions it is washed by the sea—by the channels Talandi and Nagropont with the intervening Eurypis, on the N.E. the Archipelago on the E. the Barone Gulf or Gulf of Agina, on the S.E. and the Gulf of Lepanto or Corinth, on the S.W. This some, the territory of which anciently formed the independent states of Thebes and Athens, is now divided into three eparchies or dioceses of Attika Thiva and Viotia which again are subdivided into domes or parishes, of which Attika has 16, Thiva 10 and Viotia 8. The eparchy of the respective eparches are Atheni, Thebes, and Livadia. The territory is broken throughout by a succession of lofty ridges thrown off from the Pindus, and occasionally rising into mountains of considerable altitude. Of these, the principal are Hymettus in the S.E. of Attika, Parnes on its N. and Cithaeron on its W. border. Helicon in Thiva and on the N.W. of Viotia, the highest and most fertile of all. Mount Ikaros, or Lakaria, 7870 ft. high. The principal river is the Gyarros or N. Cephallen which, in the lower part of its course, flows through a spacious fertile plain and falls into Lake Topolia. This lake, the ancient Copais, notwithstanding of its receiving this river with smaller streams and having no visible outlet for its waters continues somewhat unaccountably to be little more than a marsh with some deep pools. After heavy rains, however it is subject to overflowing one of which of unusual magnitude, is supposed by some to be called under the name of Deionale's Flood. The only other rivers deserving of note are the Asopo, which flows E. into the channel of Nagropont, and the classic streams of the Ilissos and Cephissos, the former washing the S. part, and the latter watering the spacious plain of Athens. The minerals of the district are of great celebrity and the working of them might still be thought yield profitable returns. In ancient times Athens owed much of its wealth to the silver mines of Laurium, situated in the par. insula which terminates in the Cape Colonus, and the beautiful white marble in which its sculptures and statues embodied

their glorious exceptions, lies inexhaustible in the mountains. The snows, as a whole, is of indifferent fertility its rugged nature adapting it more for pasture than for tillage. The chief exception is to be found in the *Reoia*, whose rich plains are almost associated in our minds with the idea of fertility. Throughout the territory the most cultivated vegetable products continue to be, as before, the vine and the olive. The modern provinces embrace the whole of ancient Attica, and the greater part of *Reoia*.

ATTINGHAUSEN or **FRONZBURG** a vil. Switzerland can 1 m 1½ m. S. of Aider C. bank, Rhine. On a rising ground in the vicinity near the pretty little church, are the ruins of the castle of the Masters of Attinghausen. It was the dwelling place of Walter Furst, one of the founders of the Swiss confederacy. Pop. 507.

ATTLEBOROUGH a market to and par. England, co. Norfolk, W. division on the London road, 15 m. N.W. Norw. in the midst of a flat, open country well wooded, and highly cultivated. The town consists of one principal street, upwards of a mile in length, built on each side of the road. The houses are not constructed on any regular plan, but some of them are well built, as all are of brick. The town is supplied with water from wells it is not lighted. The church the only architectural object in the town deserving notice, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower built in the commencement of the 15th century. It contains many interesting monuments. There are in the town places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Baptists and the Society of Friends and a large new national school in which about 400 children are taught. Market-day Thursday chiefly for corn. Two fairs annually. Attleborough is a very ancient town, having been a place of considerable importance during the Saxon era.—THE PARISH comprises 3260 acresable to 10 p 254.

ATTLEBOROUGH a par. England, co. Norfolk 1267 re 10 p 101.

ATTOCK or **ATAC** a fort, on losing a small in Punjab, on a rock, 1. bank, India, about 1½ m. below the confluence of the Cabul 200 m. N.W. by N Lahore lat. 33° 54' N lon 72° 18' E. on the line of the great route between Afghanistan and N India. Attock commands the entrance from the Punjab into the Khyber Pass, by which it was Alexander the Great, Tamerlane and Nadir Shah, in different ages have crossed the Indus and invaded Hindostan. During the military operations against the Afghans in 1841-42 the British forces frequently marched on the same line. The former fort and town of Attock, built by Akbar in 1581 were swept away by a sudden and tremendous inundation of the Indus in the latter end of June or beginning of July 1841, when hundreds of other towns and villages were also carried away and many thousands of human beings perished. Both town and fort have been since rebuilt. The Indus at this spot, says Baron Hügel is a clear rapid, but unimportant stream, seven-eighths of its sands and bed being quite dry at this season of the year. Both banks are steep on the N they soon become nearly level, but on the S side on the contrary they increase in steepness, and lofty hills arise to all appearances, from the river itself. The banks, which rise abruptly on both sides from the sandy bed, are about 80 ft. high above the level of the water. The bridge, and the river in its present state, may be from 40 to 45 fathoms across and the stream in the middle about three deep, but the breadth between the two shores must be at least 300. During the rainy season the river is filled from bank to bank, the waters rising at this time as much as 50 ft. when the bridge which is admirably contrived and made of the very best timber is taken to pieces, the boats being employed to navigate the stream.—(Travels in the Punjab) Other authorities give 80 ft. for the lowest, and 80 ft. for the greatest depth of the river. On the opposite bank from Attock are a large fort and village named Khyberabad and by some to have been founded by Akbar by others by Nadir Shah. The port of Attock is estimated about 3000, though it once was much more.—(Hügel's Travels Thomson's Gazetteer.)

ATTEN or **ATTEN** a vil. Hindostan presid. Bengal formed by an office of the Treas. lat. 26° 22' N lon. 86° 48' E. It flows S. passes near Durgapoor traverses dist. Majahabje flowing S.E. expands into numerous marshes and small lakes, and falls into an office of the Brahmapoota lat. 28° 58' N

lon. 89° 48' E. 60 m. W.N.W. Decca total course, 238 m. navigable in the wet season for boats of 80 to 40 tons.

ATTU or **ATTOU** the most W. of the Aleutian Islands; in lat (N. point) 59° 34' N lon 173° 17' W (N) nearly 70 m. in length and about 80 in breadth. It has the same regulative and sterile aspect as the other islands of this chain.

ATTWOOD'S CAY or **RAMANA** one of the Bahama Islands lat. 25° 5' S N lon 73° 42' W; 10 m. long S.W. to N.E. and about 1 m broad.

ATTYMASS a par. Ireland co. Mayo 11154 ac. 10 p 241.

ATWICK a par. and township England, co. York E. Riding 2850 ac. Pop. 334.

AU the name of nearly 140 villages in Austria one of them in the circle of Brück, of some importance, from its extensive works for making coke, and its iron-foundries. Numerous other places, also, particularly in Bavaria, Baden and Prussia, have the same name.

AUBAGNE Latin, *Albanus, Alobanus* a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône (Provence) on the Havennas, 10 m. E. Marseilles. The old town stood on the top and S. side of a hill of shale, overtopped by a thick layer of mudstone, but has been abandoned for the new town, which lies below on both sides of the great road from Marseilles to Toulon, and is built with some degree of regularity and elegance. It has numerous cloth manufactories a magnum-work potteries, distilleries, tanneries, paper mills &c. and a trade in wine, fruits, pot-herbs, and the products of the different works already mentioned. Various antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8367.

AUBE (anc. *Abe*) a river France rising in a range of hills near the village of Truslay at the extremity of the wood of Aubertin dep. Haute Marne, and running S.E. to N.W. through the dep. of Aube, to which it gives its name. It becomes navigable at Arcis, 22 m. from its embouchure, and falls into the Seine a little above Marseilles its whole course being about 113 m.—Aube is also a name of a small river of Champagne and Picardy which flows into the Oise and of two villages in France the one in Lot-et-Garonne and the other in Normandy.

AUBE a dep. France, formed out of the S. part of Champagne and a small portion of Burgundy and comprised between lat. 47° 56' and 48° 42' N lon. 3° 24' and 4° 48' E. bounded, N. by dep. Marne, E. by Haute Marne, S.E. by Côte d'Or S. and S.W. by Yonne, and W. by Seine-et-Marne greatest length 72 m. E to W breadth, 47 ams. 600 000 hectares or 1,044,800 ac. equal to 2351 sq m. The surface is undulating with few hills of great height, and consists generally of a slight covering of loam, resting on a subsoil of chalk. It is not of equal quality throughout. In the N. and S.W. it is extremely sterile, producing only scanty crops of oats, rye, and buckwheat. The land is bare of trees and almost of vegetation large tracts deemed incapable of reaping the expense of cultivation are allowed to lie waste. In the S.E., again the soil is remarkable for its fertility. It consists of an alluvial deposit of great depth. This district abounds in all the ordinary grain and pulse crops, yields large quantities of hemp of the finest quality is well planted with vineyards, and possesses extensive forests which after satisfying the local consumption leave a large surplus of wood and charcoal for the supply of Paris. The whole arable land of the department is 983 938 ac. meadows, 85 975 ac. vineyards, 37 570 ac. wood, 199,133 ac. orchards nursery grounds, and gardens, 2635 ac. lakes &c. 5095 ac. blow and uncultivated land 50 102 ac. About 122 223 pps. of wine are produced annually one-half of which is exported. The best wines are those of Reims, Bar-sur-Aube, Bouilly, Laine-au-Bois, and Javernant. Horses, horned cattle, and sheep are reared to a limited extent. Much attention is paid to poultry and the rearing of bees. Small game, wild boars, stags, and roebucks are plentiful. The department is traversed S.E. to N.W. by the river Aube (which see) from which it derives its name. Among the streams of less importance are the Armanche the Mognon, and the Yonne. In the N. parts are about 100 tarns or ponds, which furnish carp and other fish.

Stone quarries exist in various parts, and chalk and marble are also worked, but in minerals the department is poor. The principal manufactures consist of cotton and woollen stuffs, and yarn, hosiery particularly nightgowns and stockings flax,

sals, blankets, ribbons, hardware and earthenware; brandy, beet-root sugar, glass, leather and paper. In 1844 there were 2500 looms, and 8500 workmen occupied in the weaving of cotton, producing about 80 000 pieces of cloth; 5400 looms, employing 3500 work-people, produced annually 80 000 dozen caps, and 870,000 dozen pairs of stockings. The spinning of wool furnished yearly about 500 000 lb. of yarn and that of cotton about 1 000 000 lb. of yarn. The tanneries produce yearly about 110 000 skins of leather. The trade of Aubusson is principally in grade wine, brandy, pork, cheese, biscuits, hemp, wool, fowls, and charcoal for Paris, hosiery cloth, and other articles of manufacture. Capital, Troyes; other towns, Arcis-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Aube, Her-sur-Seine, Nogent-sur-Seine, Brienne, where Napoleon was educated, Romilly and Clairvaux. The dep. of Aube is divided into five arrondissements, subdivided into 447 com. Pop. (1846) 261,881.—(*Dict. Gen. et Stat. French Official Tables*)

AUBEL, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège, 9 m. N. Verviers, with manufactures of woollen cloth and tobacco. It has also spinning-mills, brick and tile works, breweries, freestone quarries, a considerable trade in butter, cheese, and pigs, and an important weekly corn-market at which the greater part of the province of Liège, and part of that of Limburg obtain their supplies. Pop. 2760

AUBENAS (Latin, *Ablona*) a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, at the foot of the Cévennes. It is picturesquely situated, on a height in a rich country and surrounded by the volcanic mountains of the Vivarais, but the streets with one exception are narrow, crooked, and dirty; the squares small and unpleasant; and the houses, as a whole, irregularly built. It has a court of commerce, a royal college and a high school. Its old Gothic castle, occupied during the wars of religion alternately by Romanists and Huguenots, is still in good preservation, and now accommodates nearly all the public and municipal offices. Aubenas is the great mart for the sale of the sheeps' skins of the department, and of the wools of Ardèche. Bleeding and throwing silk are carried on extensively. In the town there are manufactures of cotton, coarse cloths, and coloured handkerchiefs; also tanneries, dye-works &c. and the banks of the river are lined with oren, oil paper and other mills. Aubenas has several important fairs. At two of them silk is sold to the value of 238 000 sterling. Pop. 4232.—(*Murray's Handbook, Dict. Gen. et Stat.*)

AUBERVILLIERS, or **NOTRE-DAME DES-VEUVES**, a vil. France, dep. Seine, 5 m. N. Paris. It has a sugar refinery and is surrounded with gardens which help to supply Paris with vegetables. Pop. 2444.

AUBETERRE a vil. France, dep. Charente (Poitiers) placed in the form of an amphitheatre at the foot and on the slope of a hill, and traversed by the Dronne. The hill is crowned with an ancient castle and immediately beneath is the parish church. The manufactures are coarse cotton and paper, and some trade is done in corn. Pop. 673

AULIERE, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme (Auvergne) 3 m. from Clermont. In the vicinity some common red wines are produced. Pop. 3195

AUBIGNY (Latin *Ablona*) a tn. France, dep. Cher 27 m. V. Bourges. It is traversed by the Ner, and is ugly and ill built. It has manufactures of cloth, druggists, serge, and leather and a considerable trade in a white wool known by the name of Sologne. Pop. 2381.—There are several little towns of the same name in various parts of France.—2 A. tn. Lower Canada r. bank, St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec. It was laid out, in 1818 in marine village for the opulent merchants of Quebec, and has a Protestant church, &c.

AUBIN, a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, 17 m. N. E. Villeneuve, consisting chiefly of one long street on the side of a hill. It is supposed to have been built by the Romans, to whom several ancient acronyms in the rock are attributed. The district of Aubin is remarkably rich in minerals—pyrites, sulphur, alum, but particularly iron and coal, which furnish materials for several blast furnaces and valuable ironworks, situated chiefly at Desmerville and La Foreste. A considerable quantity of them is sent into Aubin from the neighbouring counties, and disposed of principally at its fairs. Pop. 1857.—There are several other small towns and villages in France named Aubin

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AUBIN (Str.) a market in N. Jersey in a large bay of the same name, opposite St. Heller. It occupies principally of one street, and contains a parish church, chapel of ease, an endowed meeting-house for Independents, and a Wesleyan Methodist place of worship. The pier which is commodious and strongly built, projects from a rock, surmounted by a fortress called St. Aubin's Castle. At low water the rock and harbour are left dry but at high water there is a depth of 8 ft. within the pier. There are some handsome villas in the vicinity inhabited mostly by Jersey families. Pop. (1841, 2170.—(*English Channel Islands*.)

AUBONNE, or **AÏPONA** a tn. Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on a river of the same name, 12 m. W. Lausanne, and about 8 m. from the Lake of Geneva. It has an old church, in which are some curious sepulchral inscriptions. It occupies a delightful situation and commands an extensive prospect, including the Lake of Geneva, with Mont Blanc towering in the distance beyond. In this locality are made some of the most celebrated wines in Switzerland. Pop. (Protestants), 1834.

AUBOURNE, a par. and township England, co. Lincoln 2109 ac. S.W. Lincoln Pop. 365

AUBURN the name of a number of places in the U. States, the most important of which is the capital of Cayuga co. state of New York, situated on the outlet of the Onondaga Lake, 169 m. N.W. Albany. It is a thriving and beautiful village, and contains some handsome buildings, a theological seminary the Auburn female seminary, the Auburn madhouse seven churches belonging to various religious denominations, two banks and a number of manufactures of various descriptions including tanneries, distilleries, and a brewery and four weekly newspapers. It is however chiefly remarkable for its state-prison, erected with a view to the adoption of a new system of prison discipline, the principal feature of which was solitary confinement, and a total deprivation of social intercourse. Having been found when pursued in its strictest rigour to produce the most serious effects on the health of the prisoners, and to render some of them insane, the system, though still persisting largely of its original principle has been considerably modified, the prisoners being now allowed to work together but not permitted to hold any conversation. The outer wall of the prison encloses a space of ground 600 ft. square. The principal building which is within this wall is of three sides, with a front of 76 ft. each of the sides being 246 ft. long. It contains 805 cells, capable of holding only one person each being 7 ft. long 8½ wide, and 7 ft. high. They are well ventilated, and are arranged in five stories, opening into galleries. This part of the building is so constructed that the slightest whisper in the space in front of the cells can be heard on the ground story. Pop. 5626.

AUBURN or **ALDOUBERT**.—1 A. vil. and par. England, hant. Selkirk co. Wilt. N. E. Marlborough, formerly a market town, but being nearly destroyed by fire in 1780 its trade fell off, and the market was discontinued. Area of par. 8080 ac. Pop. (1841) 1856.—2 [Formerly called *Lalaby*] a hamlet, Ireland, par. and barony of Kilkenny West, co. W. 45 m. south about 8 m. N. E. Athlone, the supposed scene of Goldsmith's poem of the Deserted Village.

AUBUSSON a manufacturing town in France, dep. Creuse, 20 m. S. E. Guéret, in an arid, sterile district, in a mountain gorge, and surrounded by rocks, which give it a very picturesque appearance. It is traversed by the Creuse; and consists of but one street, broad, and well built is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction and a communal college, and possesses a theatre a literary club and an agricultural society. The principal manufacture is of carpets, of a superior description besides which cloth, velvet, hats, silk and thread are made. Tanning and dyeing are carried on, and a good trade is done in salt, wine and pulse. Pop. 4232.—The **ARKWOLD** manufactory of Aubusson is divided into 10 cantons and 100 communes area, 840 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 106,755.—**ARKWOLD** is also the name of two villages the one dep. Puy-de-Dôme, with pop. 798 and the other dep. Orne, with pop. 601

AUCH (anc. *Emberis, Aueli*) a city France, dep. dep. Gers (Gascogne) 42 m. W. Toulouse lat. 43° 35' 59" N. lon. 0° 30' 10" E. (4.) Built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the summit and side of a hill it presents a very picturesque appearance. The Gers divides it into the upper and the lower town, which communicate with each other by means

of a long flight of stairs, of more than 200 steps. The streets are narrow and crooked, but well paved. The Place Royale, in the upper part of the town, is a fine square, ornamented by a beautiful promenade, which commands a view of the Pyrenees. The cathedral founded in 1680, but



AUCH.—From Desormes, Histoire des Departemens de la France.

not completed till the reign of Louis XIV. is one of the finest Gothic edifices in the S. of France. The vaulted roof and carved woodwork of the choir are greatly admired and the painted windows, executed by Armand de Moles in 1618 are of exceeding richness and beauty. The hotel of the prefecture is one of the finest of the public buildings and the town-house is an elegant structure. The town is the seat of petty courts of justice and a tribunal of commerce, and contains a royal college, a large hospital, a departmental normal school, a scientific seminary with a library of 15,000 volumes, an agricultural society, a museum, a drawing academy, barracks, and a theatre. The neighbouring district yields corn, wine, and brandy and is famous for its fruits. The principal trade is in wine wool, brandy of Armagnac, and sheep timber and the manufactures are of coarse woollen and cotton stuffs, thread, worsted velvet, serge, crapes, leather and hats. In the vicinity a tarqueous mine was formerly worked. Auch is one of the most ancient towns in France, and great numbers of Roman antiquities have been brought to light by means of extensive excavations. Pop. (1846) 5779.

AUCHENNAIRN a vil Scotland, co. Lanark par. Ould der about 3 m. N.E. Glasgow. Part of it, called Old Auch central, is of considerable antiquity and stands near a spot which is supposed to derive its name of The Tomb, from having been used as a burial-place during the plague. The more modern part is of recent construction and owes its existence to the iron mines which have been opened in its vicinity and give employment to the greater part of the inhabitants. There is an endowed school in the village, but no place of worship. At a short distance S.E. of Auchennairn is Robyrtston, where Wallace was betrayed by the false Montrose.

AUCHINLECK a vil and par Scotland co. Ayr. The village, which is 10 m. N. Ayr and 14 m. S.E. Kilmarnock, consists chiefly of a row of houses on each side of the Glasgow and Dumfries road.—The parish is upwards of 20 m. in length, and more than 8 m. in breadth. It abounds in limestone coal also has been found and in some places is wrought to a considerable extent. A considerable portion of the pop. subsist by headwork weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. The more common fabrics being Right silks and muslins. Book-binding making is also a very general employment. Beeswell the biographer of Dr Johnson, resided in this parish, where he was visited by the great lexicographer on his return from the Journey to the Hebrides. Pop. of par 8897.

AUCHTERARDER, a tn. and par Scotland, co. Perth. The town is 18½ m. S.W. Perth, and about 15 m. N.E. Strathling, on the public road between these two towns. It consists chiefly of one principal street, broad, and tolerably clean, and

upwards of a mile in length. The houses of which it is formed—built of stone, roofed with blue slate, and generally two stories high—occupying both sides of the highway. It is well supplied with water and lighted with gas. There are four places of worship in the town, the parish church, the S. and N. U. Presbyterian churches, the latter a handsome Gothic edifice and the Free Church, built in 1843 and surrounded by a handsome square tower 75 ft. high and four schools, in one of which gratuitous education is given to 22 poor children. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is weaving, there being about 500 looms in the town, chiefly employed by Glasgow houses in making pelisses, gingham, tweeds, galas, &c., the last being one of the most important articles manufactured in the locality about 30,000 pieces being made annually. The linen manufacture formerly carried on here, was superseded, towards the close of last century by the cotton fabric. Auchterarder is a place of considerable antiquity and appears to have been of more importance formerly than now. In 1716, the town was burned by order of Prince Charles Edward who at the same time promised indemnification to the inhabitants the measure being one of some supposed political necessity but the promise was never fulfilled. In modern times, the parish has acquired notoriety from the litigation carried on by the Earl of Kinnoull, the patron and his pretensions against the presbytery with reference to the well-known Veto Act, the transmission of which in favour of his Lordship, led to the formation of the Free Church of Scotland. The par. is 3 m. long by 3 m. broad. Pop. of par and tn. (1841) 3424.

AUCHTERDEERAN a par Scotland co. Fife 6 m. long by 1 to 4 broad. Pop. 3310.

AUCHTERGALEN a par Scotland co. Perth 19 000 ac. Pop. 3275.

AUCHTERHOUSF a par Scotland co. Forfar 3567 ac. Pop. 688.

AUCHTERLEW a par Scotland co. Aberdeen 16 000 ac. Pop. 1837.

AUCHTERMURCHY a tn. and par Scotland co. Fife. The town is 9 m. W. Cupar and 24 m. N. Edinburgh has three principal streets and a number of lanes. The houses are of stone some of two stories in height, but mostly of one only with clay or earthen floors. The town is well supplied with water and is lighted with gas and has a parish church, built in 1779 a Free church three l. Presbyterian churches, and five schools, including the parish school. A savings bank was instituted here in 1831 the deposits in which, in the beginning of 1850 amounted to £2054. Denshaws, dowlas, sheetings, tweeds, drills, stripes, checks, &c., are manufactured in the town and parcel to a considerable extent. In these branches of industry 1516 persons about half females, are employed. Distilling and malting are carried on to a considerable extent, the latter considerably improved of late years. Auchtermurphy was wrenched into a royal burgh by James VI. and although not now recognised as such it still enjoys all the privileges of that rank.—The parish is about 5 m. in length and from 1½ to 2 in breadth. Pop. 3704.

AUCHTERTOOL, a small vil and par Scotland, co. Fife, at the foot of the Callie hills. It contains an extensive brewery long famed for its ale, porter and table-beer the first of which is much used in London. The par. is about 5 m. long by 1½ broad. Pop. 517.

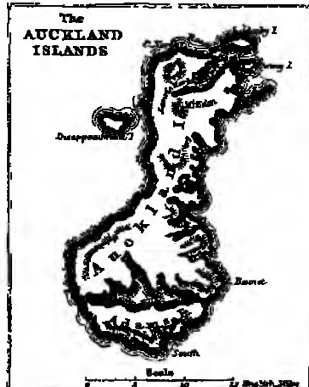
AUCKLAND a maritime co. New South Wales 80 m. in length and 40 in breadth contains about 1,680,000 ac. It possesses some fertile tracts, the most extensive of which is that comprising the plains of Bega. Pop. upwards of 1000.

AUCKLAND a port, and thriving settlement, in New Zealand (of New Ulster) lat. 36° 51' 30" S., lon. 175° 45' E. (n.) The town consists of two streets, one running down a rather steep little hill, and the other at the foot, running off to the left at a right angle from these streets numerous small lanes diverge in various directions. It has a number of good though small shops, and a great many pot-houses, the latter

accounting for a remark of Capt. Hayes, of H.M.S. *Driver*, who visited Auckland in 1847 that he had never seen so many drunken men collected together at one time, in such a small place before. On a hill above the landing-place is the church, an ungaily red building, and close by is the governor's house. The general appearance of the town is not prepossessing. The harbour is good and safe, and the water of great purity, but the landing places are exceedingly bad; and at low water and even half ebb, are unapproachable, from the extent of soft mud that stretches far out into the sea. The anchorage is abreast of the town. Prevailing winds, S.W. and N.E. Auckland, however is a thriving place its customs duties in 1846 exceeded £20 000 being nearly £7000 more than they were in 1847. Its wealth and population are also rapidly increasing. For this prosperity it is indebted to a great measure to its position, which is on the E. side of a narrow straits connecting the N and S portions of the island, and thus affording to easy communication with both the E. and W. seas. There is a small rope manufactory in the town. Provisions are tolerably abundant, and the climate agreeable and healthful. The country around is not remarkable for fertility but yields sufficient for the present population of the settlement. A considerable extent is now under cultivation, including some market gardens in the immediate vicinity of the town. Pop. (1844) 2704 in 1847 5217

AUCKLAND BISHOP

AUCKLAND ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, lying S. of New Zealand, discovered August 18 1800, by Abraham Brant of the ship *Ocean*, a S. sea whaler belonging to the Messrs. Keadyby lat. (S. Cape) 50° 58' S. lon. 166° 7' E (N.). The group consists of Auckland Island,



80 m. long by 15 in extreme breadth and several smaller islands, as Adams, Enderby Rose Ocean, lying Disappointment Island, etc. separated from each other by narrow channels; total area, about 100,000 ac. The Auckland Islands are of volcanic formation, and composed chiefly of basalt and gneiss, and have a wild picturesque appearance. They are so highly magnetic in many places, that the group may be compared to an enormous magnet. The highest land, Mount Eden is only 1335 ft. above the sea level and shows being few green plants, the whole surface is covered with vegetation. Dr. Hooker says, "A few forest shrubs all the shores, succeeded by a broad belt of brushwood, above which, to the summits of the hills, extend grassy slopes. On a closer inspection of the forest, it is found to be composed of a dense thicket of stag-headed trees, so gnarled and stunted by the violence of the gales, as to afford an excellent shelter for a luxuriant undergrowth of bright green *Antennaria* ferns, and several gay-colored herbs. The woods consist entirely of four or five species of trees, or large

shrubs, which are here enumerated in the order of their relative abundance, *Metrosideros laevis*, *Drosera longifolia*, *Poa simplex*, *Veronica elliptica*, and *Cypripedium*, *Phlox*, *For* further information on the botany of these islands see Hooker's *Flora Antarctica*. There are no land quadrupeds except the domestic pig in a wild state. It was introduced by Captain Bristow and now is exceedingly plentiful. The land birds are tolerably numerous in individuals but consist of few species and these chiefly such as are common to New Zealand. Hares, porcupines, snakes, penguins gulls and the albatross, are abundant. Insects are numerous and troublesome. The climate of the group is humid, and the mean temperature rather milder than that of Great Britain. Violent gusty winds are frequent. These islands possess several harbours, but the best is on the E. side of Auckland Island and is named Rensselaers Harbour having a stream of water flowing into it. The upper end of this harbour is called Lawrie Harbour which is completely land locked, and is suitable for vessels requiring to be hoisted down or undergo extensive repair the steep S. shore affording great facilities for loading and unloading. The highest spring tides, about 3 ft. Another good harbour is called Sarah's Bay lat. 50° 58' S. lon. 166° 58' E. The channel between Rose and Enderby's Islands might in calm weather be mistaken by strangers but it is only 4 ft. above the N.E. cape of Enderby's Island are some strong whirl pools.

The Auckland Islands are frequently visited by French vessels, and by vessels from the U. States, for the purposes of retreating and refreshment, though hitherto much neglected by our own. They are admirably situated for a whaling station from their proximity to the fisheries as well as to our colonies of Australia and New Zealand, and possess the great natural advantages of commodious harbours, and a plentiful supply of good water and wood. The Government of Great Britain to whom they belong by right of discovery have granted the exclusive possession of these islands to the Messrs. Enderby by whom a company has been formed for carrying on from thence the S. sea whale fishery—*Ross's Antarctic Expedition*, 1839-43; *U. States Exploring Expedition*.

AUCUTIA one of the Laccadive Islands, off the Malabar coast lat. 10° 51' N. lon. 73° 17' E. It is about 8½ m. in length, and half a mile in breadth is planted with coco-nut trees, and has a considerable population.

AUDE, a dep. in the S. of France formed of part of Lower Languedoc, so called from the river Aude, which runs through it bounded, N and N.E. by dep. Hérault and Tarn E. by the Mediterranean, W by Hérault-Garonne, W by Aude, and S by Pyrénées Orientales greatest length, E. to W. about 76 m. breadth N to S, 50 m. area, 1487 790 sq. m. The surface presents three groups of mountains, the Montagne-Noire, or black mountains, a continuation of the Cévennes, on the N. the Corbières, on the E. and the Pyrénées, whose S. slopes constitute nearly two-thirds of the whole département. Though generally mountainous the country is traversed by a great longitudinal valley extending from W to E (the upper part watered by the Fresquel, and the lower by the Aude) with many smaller valleys opening into it. The soil in the more elevated parts is dry and unfruitful, but in the lower districts it is fertile its yields, according to the position of the locality good crops of wheat, maize, oats, rye, and buckwheat, in quantities more than sufficient to supply the wants of the département. The vines and the olive, especially the former are cultivated to a considerable extent. Balaols, or salt-work, is gathered here and exported in large quantities to Italy and elsewhere Honey forms an important article of trade that of Narbonne being esteemed the finest in France. The cultivable land including meadows, vineyards forests, etc. comprises about two-thirds of the surface the remainder is heath and wood land. A considerable quantity of wine is produced. The white wines, in general, are considered superior to the red but both the red and white wines of Limoux, particularly its Champagne de Muli, and the blanquette of Bages, are among the most esteemed Great attention is paid to irrigation and the meadows, both artificial and natural produce abundance of forage for the cattle. Asses and sheep are numerous. A prodigious quantity of poultry is raised and exported in large numbers considerable quantities being sent to Spain. The climate is very variable a good deal of rain

falls in the S.W. Even in summer hail and snow are not unfrequent among the mountains. The hot winds of which there are two, the *Marm* or *Aure*, from the S.E. and the *Cure* from the N.W., sometimes blow with a fury that causes great damage.

The mineral productions consist chiefly of copper lead, and iron also marble in great variety and some coal and slate. On the coast, along the shore of the Mediterranean, are numerous shallow lagoons, called *Kiangs*. The salines or salt-pits in the vicinity might in summer yield about 374,800 cwt. of salt yearly.

The inhabitants carry on considerable manufactures, especially of woollen cloth (chiefly at Carmauxonne Castelnaudary and Lamoux), a large quantity of which is exported to the Levant. The other principal products are flour verdigris, paper leather glass, tiles, bricks, steel files, combs, and small articles of bijouterie with some tannery and toys. Great quantities are afforded to trade by the river Aude, which traverses the dep. S.W. to N.E. by the Canal of Langouedec, which crosses it E. to W. and by the Mediterranean. At its only port, La Nouvelle, in the Gulf of Lyons, between 100,000 to 140,000 qrs. of grain are annually shipped. Aude is divided into four arrondissements, 91 *cant.* and 434 *comm.* Pop. (1846) 289,661.—(*Dict. Gen. et Stat. Angl.* 8 of France French Official Tables.)

AUDE (Latin, *Aude* Italian *Aido*) a river S of France, rising in the Etang de l'Aude, near the village of Angles, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, about 4 m. N.W. the town of Mont-louis. Its whole course is less than 150 m. and for some part it runs nearly parallel to the Canal of Langouedec. It receives several tributaries, of which the principal is the Orbou, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

AUDENARDE, or OUDENARDE (Flemish, *Oudenarde*) a fortified town in Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. S. Ghent, and 20 m. N. Tournay situated at the base of a hill in the valley of the Scheldt, which runs through it. It contains three churches, of which that of St. Walburga is as early as the 10th century and a townhouse, a handsome Gothic structure, built in 1540, and possessing a carving in wood by Paul Verelsteden, which is regarded as a masterpiece, and said to equal anything of the kind that France or Italy has produced. Audenarde has several of primary instruction and of commerce, a college free communal schools, an academy of design, two orphan houses, and several other benevolent institutions. Its principal trade is in linen; of which, on an average, 20,000 to 25,000 pieces are annually sold in its markets. It has also extensive manufactures and breweries, dyeworks sawworks, salt-works, oilmills, and manufactures of cotton, ribbons, gloves, and tobacco. The celebrated battle which bears the name of Oudenarde, in which the French were signally defeated by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, was fought under its walls. Pop. 5670.

AUDENHOVE (Br. *MARZA*) a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders 9 m. E. Audenarde. It has some linen manufactures, breweries, and sawmills. Pop. 2425.

AUDIERNE, a tn. and com. France, dep. Finistère, on a bay of the same name, a little above the mouth of the Goyen, 30 m. W. Quimper. Its situation is picturesque, and it has a good harbour with some trade in dried fish but the whole coast, lined with steep rocks, is very dangerous, and so often the scene of shipwrecks, that the greater part of the lives only by the plunder obtained from them. Pop. 1448.

AUDINCOURT a vil. France, dep. Doubs 4 m. S.E. Montbéliard, a bank, Doubs. It is famed for its ironworks which produce annually 8000 tons of pig, and more than 2000 tons of malleable iron, 30,000 cases of sheet-iron, and 500 tons of iron-plate. It has also a manufactory of spindles, a cotton spinning-mill, and a tannery. Pop. 3024.

AUDLEM, a par. England, Cheshire 10,525 ac. Pop. 4970.

AUDLEY a par. England, co. Stafford 8580 ac. Pop. 5180.

AUDEWICK, a tn. France, dep. Fin de Calais, 12 m. E.S.E. Calais, at the E. extremity of an agreeable and fertile plain with oilmills, breweries, tanneries, and a salt-refinery Pop. 1166.

AUE the name of several small places in Germany particularly—1. A tn. Saxony circle of, and 12 m. S.E. Zwettau. It has an old townhouse a knitting school, and a tin furnace and stamping-mill. In the neighbourhood are tin mines, beds

of porphyry earth and stone quarries. Pop. 1130.—2. The name of several rivers of Germany, particularly of two in Hanover the one of which joins the Aller on its N. bank, near Oster, and the other falls into the Elbe a few miles below Homburg.

AUERRACH—1. A tn. Saxony circle, Zwettau, hall of, and 16 m. E. Plauen, on the Gilitzsch. It has considerable manufactures of muslin, and plain and embroidered lace. It has also a needle-factory a ball-factory and a paper-mill. Pop. 8012.—2. A pretty vil. Hesse Darmstadt, about 15 m. S. Darmstadt, with mineral springs and baths, which contain a large quantity of iron, and are not much resorted to. It has a manufactory of cloths. Its castle of Fürstentberg built in 1780, is the summer residence of the Grand Duke. Pop. 1600.—There are numerous other places in Germany named AUERRACH, all of them small.

AUBENFELT a vil. Prussia, dist. of and 26 m. S.W. Mersburg on the frontier of Saxe-Weimar. Pop. 437. It is only remarkable for the distast of the Prussians by the French, October 14, 1806.

AUGLÀ, a tn. Tripoli lat. 39° 15' N. lon. 23° 0' E. Routes from Egypt and the coast of Tripoli, which is about 150 m. distant to Murzuk, in Fezzan, pass through it.

AUGLÈ, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 40 m. N.E. Ojanna lat. 23° 48' N. lon. 76° 1' E. between two artificial lakes, on a rocky height, 1598 ft. above the sea. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and contains a wall-built native fortification but is chiefly composed of mud houses, in 1820 6000 in number.

AUGHABY an important coal dist. of Ireland, on the N. border of co. Roscommon, Connaght. The quantity of coal has been estimated at from 8000 to nearly 8000 tons per acre. A railway connects the Aughabry colliery with the Arigna ironworks.

AUGHAGOUR a par. Ireland co. Mayo 5048 ac. Pop. 8511.

AUGHALLOO a par. Ireland co. Tyrone 19,231 ac. Pop. 6772.

AUGHANAGH a par. Ireland co. Sligo 7747 ac. Pop. 1880.

AUGHANUNCHOY a par. Ireland co. Donegal 3827 ac. Pop. 1158.

AI GHAVAL or OUGHVAL a par. Ireland co. Mayo 33 695 ac. excellent limestone abounds, and both lead and copper mines were formerly wrought here. Pop. 13,332.

AUGHAVEA a par. Ireland co. Fermanagh 17 142 ac. contains quarries of excellent freestone. Pop. 4834.

AUGHAVILLAR, a par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny 5671 ac. Pop. 1170.

AUGHER, a market tn. Ireland co. Tyrone 15 m. S.W. Dungannon in a rich undulating valley watered by one of the head streams of the Blackwater. It has a poor though pleasant appearance, without any bustle, except on market days. In its vicinity is Augher Castle. Pop. 614.

AUGHMACART a par. Ireland Queen's co. 9601 ac. Pop. 2483.

ALGHNACLOY a market tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone 1 bank Blackwater 13 m. W. N.W. Armagh. It contains of one principal and three smaller streets. A few of the houses are of brick, and roofed with slate, but the greater part are thatched. There are here a R. Catholic chapel and places of worship for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Methodists several public and private schools and a convenient market house. Market-day Wednesday. Fairs for live stock on the first Wednesday in every month. Pop. 1703.

AUGHNAMULLEN a par. Ireland, co. Monaghan 30 709 ac. Pop. 13 886.

AUGHNISH a par. Ireland, co. Donegal 9195 ac. contains several extensive blackfolds. Pop. 4011.

AUGHERM. See AUGHER.

AUGHTOV—1. A par. England co. Lancaster 4482 ac. S.W. Ormskirk on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Pop. 1855.—2. A par. co. York, E. Riding 4295 ac. N.N.W. Howdon on the Derwent river. Pop. 654.

ALGSBURG (Latin, *Augusta Fidei*) a city Bavaria, sup. prov. Swabia and Neuburg, on a rising ground in a fertile plain at the angle formed by the junction of the Wertach and the Lech, 35 m. N.W. Munich lat. (St. Ulric's Tower) 48° 21' 42" N. lon. 10° 54' 16" E. (L.) It is sur-

rounded with walls and ditches, but not fortified; divided into the upper middle, and lower towns, and intersected by four canals. Augsburg is the residence of a bishop, and the seat of a court of appeal. Although irregularly built, with close, narrow and ill-paved streets, it contains many handsome edifices and some elegant squares adorned with fountains. Most of the houses are old, large, and lofty, and many of them have curved pediment, and scullery fronts, adorned with frescoes, the subjects of which are usually taken from Scripture, or the legends of saints. The finest street is Maximilian Strasse distinguished by its length and breadth. Its three bronze fountains, and the townhall or Rath-haus, a civic palace, of Italian architecture, adorne the street in Germany. Adjoining the townhall are the Perleth tower a lofty bellry ascended by a

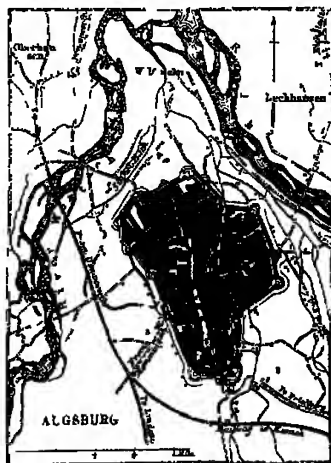


MAXIMILIAN STRASSE, TOWNHALL, AND PERLETH TOWER, AUGSBURG.
From French Barthelemy's France and Germany

staircase of 500 steps, and the arsenal. Among the other remarkable objects are the bishop's palace now used for Government-offices where the Confession of Augsburg was presented to the Emperor Charles V in 1530 the hall a handsome commercial mart and storeroom the public library the academy of arts, founded in 1820 the cathedral, an irregular Gothic building erected in the 16th century and containing a fine picture by Doménichino and the church of St. Ulrich, with a tower 350 ft. high, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained, and in such immediate juxtaposition with a Lutheran church as to be apparently under the same roof. The city possesses a polytechnic institution, a Catholic seminary a Protestant gymnasium, a gallery of paintings, besides an orphan asylum, and a savings-bank numerous educational establishments, and 15 churches, of which five are Protestant. The Benedictine abbey of St. Stephen, formerly a convent of noble ladies, is now appropriated to the education of youth. It comprehends a royal lyceum a gymnasium, and a Latin school; the first having five professors, the second seven, and the last eight teachers. There is also a seminary attached to this institution superintended by a director and two professors, in which 54 students are educated. The town is surrounded by wooded alleys, promenades and private gardens and in front of the cathedral the Grand Parade is a pleasant place of public resort.

Augsburg has been long distinguished by its commercial spirit, and by the activity and industry of its inhabitants, and although not now so important a place as formerly is still the seat of extensive manufactures. The principal public works are four cotton factories, spinning and weaving, one of them having 808 power-looms and 40,000 spindles, and employing 1500 work-people a famous silk-factory machine-factory paper-mills, brass-foundry and the military foundry conste-

ling the principal cannon-foundry in Bavaria. Besides these, there are manufactories of articles in gold and silver silver lace, coloured paper, ribbons, mirrors, carpets, chemical stuffs, with blancheries and dyeworks. An extensive trade is done in printing engraving and bookbinding, and the celebrated *Alpenrose* *Zeitung*, the leading journal of Germany started in 1798, is published here. But the principal branches of business to which this city owes much of its modern importance, are banking and stock exchange operations Augsburg next to Frankfurt, being one of the most influential money markets on the Continent. It is also the emporium of the merchandise, and the chief mart for the sale of the wines of Italy Switzerland and the S of Germany; and hence has an extensive transit trade. Its mercantile establishments are above 300 and its annual circulation in bills and merchandise, varies in value from £2 000 000 to £4,000,000 sterling. It is connected by a railway with Munich, and, in the opposite direction with Nürnberg Bamberg, and Saxony Augsburg is a place of great antiquity the Emperor Augustus having established a colony there about 12 years B.C. Ravaged by the Huns in the fifth century it subsequently came under the supremacy of the Frankish kings and was nearly destroyed in 788 in the war of Charlemagne against Tharilo, Duke of Bavaria. After the division of the empire of the Franks, it became part of the dominions of the Duke of Swabia, and having acquired riches by its commerce, finally obtained its freedom from the Duke, by a purchase which was, in 1276, confirmed by the Emperor. The city now reached the summit of its prosperity and was, together with Nürnberg, the principal entrepôt between N and S. Europe, until towards the end of the 16th century when the discovery of the Portuguese and Spanish gave a new direction to the commerce of the world. Among its principal merchants in the 15th and 16th centuries, were the families of Fugger and Welser. In 1550 a daughter of



1. Townhall and Perleth Tower
2. Maximilian Strasse
3. St. Ulrich's Church
4. Cathedral
5. Church and House of St. Ulrich
6. Theatre
7. Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum
8. Church of St. Stephen

the burgher Welser Philipppine, the most beautiful woman of her time, became Archduchess of Tyrol, by marriage with Ferdinand, son of the Emperor Ferdinand I. The precious house of Fugger—the Rothschilds of the Middle Ages—carried on trade at the same time both with the E. and W. Indies in ships of their own, were proprietors of the richest mines in

Europe, and more than once repulsed, from their own private resources, the exhausted treasures of the Emperors Maximilian and Charles V. They received from the former patents of nobility and the privilege of coining money. In the following century (1619) the family numbered in its five branches, 47 counts and countesses of the empire, all tracing their origin from a simple weaver of Augsburg. The name and the family are still numbered among those of the German nobles. But many of its branches have died off, and the living descendants of the precious stock are reduced in fortune and influence proportionately with the city from which they sprang. —(Murray's *Handbook*.) Augsburg early took a conspicuous part in the Reformation, with which, for a long series of years, its history is closely connected. Here the celebrated Confession which bears its name, and which was drawn up by Melancthon under the auspices of Luther was, in 1531 presented to the Emperor Charles V. Here, in 1548, that monarch promulgated his Interim, a futile attempt to suppress the Reformation by giving up two of the most obnoxious dogmas of Popery — communion in one kind and the oblation of the clergy and more than all, here in 1550, was concluded the celebrated treaty which secured the Protestants in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties. Augsburg is the birthplace of Halbeus the elder and other eminent artists. Pop. including 15,000 Protestants, 38,000. —(Murray's *Handbook*. See *Encyclopædia*. *Hiln's Lex. Deutschland*.)

AUGST or **ABBAU-ABST** and **BAUK-ABST** two vills, Switzerland, connected by a bridge over the Rigi, at its junction with the Rhine, 8 m. E. Basel. *Augst-Abst*, formerly *Kaiser-Augst* is in can. Aargau and has pop. 823. *Bauk-Abst* is in can. Basel and has pop. 231. Both of them occupy the site of *Augusta Raurorum*, a Roman colony which was ravaged by the Huns in 460. Some Roman remains still exist, and numerous coins, medals, &c. have been found in the neighborhood.

AUGSTHOLZ, or **ADONTHOLEND** a bathing place of considerable resort, prettily situated near the S. side of the *Bellegger See*, in the vil. of can. *Luzern*. On a gentle rising ground in the neighborhood, stands an ancient castle once a commandery of the Knights of Malta, supposed to have been founded in the 11th century.

AUGUSTA a vil. W. Australia, cap. co. *Somerset* on *Hardy's Inlet*. *Flinders Bay* lat. 34. 24 to 35. 11 S. 137° 9' E.

AUGUSTA, two towns, U. States. —1. Cap. of co. *Kennebec*, Maine. It lies on both sides the *Kennebec* river, 35 m. above its mouth in the Atlantic, and at the top of the steep navigation. The principal buildings are, the state-house, a handsome structure, with Doric portico of eight columns situated on an eminence a mile S. of the town. The U. States arsenal, a large stone edifice on the E. side of the river, the State house hospital, a fine granite building, with wings, and 70 ac. ground the high school and nine churches. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are in a flourishing condition. Town in 1844 upwards of 3000. Pop. of township (1840) 5314. —2. A city Georgia, cap. co. *Richmond*, 1 bank, Savannah and 110 m. N.W. the city of Savannah. It is a regularly built, handsome town, containing a city hall, a museum, arsenal, jail &c. is connected with Charleston, Milledgeville, and various other places, by the Georgia Railroad and branches and has, by these means, and the navigation on the Savannah a considerable trade particularly in cotton and tobacco. Pop. (1840) 8403. —Several other places in the U. States have the same name.

AUGUSTENBERG a small town, Denmark, prov. *Schleswig*, vil. *Alsen*. It consists of one well-built street, and has a small harbour and dock. In the environs are a palace and park of the Duke of *Angusberg*. Pop. 800.

AUGUSTINE (St.) a city and seaport, U. States, E. coast, Florida, lat. 30° 54' N. lon. 81° 26' W. (p.). It was formerly of more importance than now a circumstance chiefly attributable to the badness of its port, which is shut up by a bar having not more than 5 ft. at low water and even in spring tides not more than 8 or 9 ft. A lighthouse on the N. end of *Anacusa Island*, with a fixed light, marks the entrance to the port. Previous to the acquisition of Florida by the U. States, the population amounted to 4000 or 5000; in 1840 it was only 50.

AUGUSTINE (St.) —1. A bay [called *Island* by the natives, S.W. coast, in Madagascar into which falls the Dur-

month, or *Oculaba* river] visited by British, U. States and French vessels, who purchase provisions for boats, gunpowder, muskets, rum, &c. and supply themselves with indifferent water (*Naut. Mag.*) —2. The N.W. in *Lord Mulgrave's Archipelago*, S. Pacific lat. 5° 28' S.; lon. 176° 6' E. (p.) —3. A vil. *Caroline* lat. 7° 34' N. lon. 156° 55' 39" W. —4. A volcano in N. Pacific lat. 34° 30' N. lon. 141° 30' E. about 300 m. E. by S. of the *Loose* group. The most E. cove of S. America, in Brazil; lat. 8° 21' S. lon. 54° 56' W. (p.) —5. A cape, New Granada, N.E. *Carthage*, lat. 10° 14' 6" N. lon. 80° 40' 45" W. —7. A cape in the S.E. of *Isl. Mindanao* lat. 6° 4' N. lon. 126° 13' E. (p.) —8. A river Labrador falling into the river St. Lawrence in lat. 51° N. lon. 59° W.

AUGUSTINUSGA a vil. Holland, prov. *Friesland*, 17 m. E. *Loosdrecht*. It is a scattered village, prettily situated in a wooded district, and has a Calvinistic church (which, in 1680 was burned and plundered by the Spaniards) and a school. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 600.

AUGUSTOW a prov. and city Russian Poland. The province is one of the eight voivodes or palatinates into which Poland was formerly divided and at the most N. part of the kingdom lying next *Russia Proper* between lat. 52° 40' and 55° 5' N. Area about 7000 sq. m. A large portion of its surface is occupied by marshes, lakes, and forests. It is divided into five circles, and contains 47 towns, 276 communes, and 155 parishes, cap. *Swkwa*. Pop. 310,000. The town of *Augustow* is 90 m. S. (*Swkwa*) on the *Niecia*. It was founded by *Sigismund Augustus*, in 1537 and has some woollen and linen manufactures, with a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. (1841) 6973.

AUKBOROUGH or **AUXBOROUGH** a par. England co. *Lincoln*; 1875 ad. Pop. 468.

AULDEARN a par. (5½ m. long by ½ broad) and vil. Scotland *Nairn*. South the village in 1645 the Marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters. Pop. vil. 415 par. 1480.

AULENDORF a market in *Württemberg* circle *Donau*, 23 m. S.W. *Ulm* on the *Schussen*, cap. barony of same name. It is very old, and said to be of Roman origin. Close to it is the fine castle of the Counts of *Königsberg-Aulendorf*, containing a valuable library and a fine collection of pictures. Pop. 960.

AULETTA a town in Italy Naples, prov. *Salerno*, dist. *La Sala*, 30 m. S.E. *Palermo*, situated on a pleasant hill at the base of which flows the *Negro*. It contains four *monte-de-pelle* and was founded by a *Grecian* colony. Pop. 2863.

AULLAGAS (*Laigua* or *La*) a lake Bolivia, in the valley of *Desaguadero*, which lies between two lofty ranges of the *Andes*, at an elevation of about 13,000 ft. Lake *Aullagas* receives, at its N.W. extremity the river *Desaguadero*, which flows from the Lake of *Titicaca*, situated in the same valley but at a greater elevation. The point at which the river falls into the lake is 12,380 ft. above sea level. The Laguna de *Aullagas* is intersected, towards its S. extremity by the parallel of 19° N. It is said to have no fish, and has no known outlet. The banks are inhabited by the *Aullagas Indians*, whence its name.

AULNE, a river France, which, rising near *Lahné*, in the chain of the *Masses* or *Black Mountains*, on the confines of dep. *Cotes du Nord*, first flows S. through dep. *Finistère*, till it meets and becomes part of the canal from *Nantes* to *Brest*. At *Châteaulin* it again assumes the form of a river and, flowing W. falls into *Brest* harbour. Its whole course is about 70 m. Its chief tributaries are the *Klen*, the *Dou*, and the *Hiera*.

AULONA, *AVLONA* or *VALONA* [anc. *Julia*] a town European Turkey prov. *Albania*, 84 m. N.W. *Scutari* lat. (approx.) 40° 37' 12" N. lon. 19° 45' 15" E. (p.) on a bay of same name, surrounded by hills terminating S. in Cape *Lingvata*. It stands on a hill surrounded by a wall, and has on the S. a small fortress called *Canina*, built upon a steep rock. The streets have a dirty appearance; and though possessing several mosques, and a Greek church, *Aulona*, as a whole, has the appearance of an Italian town. Unwholesome miasmas in the vicinity considering endemic, oblige the inhabitants, during the warm season, almost to desert the place. The bay protected at its entrance by the island of

Raseno forms a safe harbor but being in general rocky affords bad anchorage, except close to the town, and at its S. recess, named Porto Ragaseno. The Turkish inhabitants manufacture arms which are in much repute and woollen stuffs; while the Christians and a few Jews, are principally employed in commercial pursuits. The exports consist chiefly of silk, pitch from the mines of Seleucia, olive-oil, wool, gallnuts, and valonia and from Italy it receives in return gun and pistol barrels, glass, paper and Calabrian capotes. Aulona is the seat of a bishop of the Greek church. The country around produces excellent wine of which, however little is made also tobacco, oil, and corn all of good quality. The town was nearly depopulated by the plague in 1800. Pop. about 5000.

AULPS. See Acre.

AULT a small seaport, France, on the English Channel dep. Somme, 18 m. W B.W Abbeville it has several cotton mills, manufactures of ironware, and is one of the principal places whence Paris is supplied with fish. Pop. 1871.

AULT HUCKNALL a par England co. Derby 3750 ac Pop 690

AUMA a town in Saxony principality of 7 m. S E Neuried, on a small affluent of the Elster has two churches, an hospital, some cotton and woollen manufactures together with a dyework, tannery brewery and several mills. It has also six markets, chiefly for cattle. The town was at one time larger than at present, but has suffered much both by war and fire. Pop. 1255

AUMALE (anc. *Alba Arnica*) a town in France, dep. Seine Inférieure (Normandy) 15 m. E N. E. Neufchâteau pleasantly situated in an extensive meadow watered by the Breule, and hemmed in on all sides by richly wooded hills. It is ill built, and has a communal college manufactures of serge, blondes, China ware, and coarse woollen worsted and fulling-mills, and a belt-bumdy and a trade in cattle, cloth leather &c. In 1593 Henry IV of France was wounded on the bridge of this town, in an action with the troops of the League, and narrowly escaped being taken. Pop 1087

AUNBY par England co. Lincoln 1183 ac Pop 128
AUPS, or Aulps [Latin, *Alpes Vitis Alpinae*] a small town in France, dep. Var (Provence) 13 m. W N W Drogueville built on a plain at the foot of a mountain. The streets are narrow and dirty but the public square, in which the parish church stands, is handsome, and is adorned by a fountain of white marble of which there are quarries in the district. It has tanneries, and some trade in corn. Pop. 2568

AURAY (anc. *Auracus*) a small seaport in France, dep. Morbihan (Brittany) 17 m. S E Lorient on a hill slope, at the bottom of a deep bay into which the small river Auray falls lat. 47° 40' N lon. 2° 48' 28" W (c.) Its harbor which is excellent, and adorned with a fine quay is deep enough to admit vessels of large burden and its building-docks appear to be fully employed. On the height occupied by the upper part of the town stands the church of the Holy Spirit, an extensive Gothic-Arabian edifice of the latter part of the 13th century. Manufactures—cotton thread, lace, tiles, bricks, &c. Trade (costings)—corn, fruit, cattle, horses, butter honey, wine, wood, leather wax, and fish, chiefly pilchards. About 6 m. from Auray is the isolated chapel of Sainte Anne, a celebrated place of pilgrimage, to which about 8000 devotees annually repair from all parts of Brittany, in the month of July. Pop. 3735.

AURE (Vat. 2) one of the four valleys of Upper Armançon, dep. Haute-Pyrénées, France. This picturesque valley runs up into the Pyrenees between the Val de Campan and the Val de Luchon at the junction of the Nèze or torrents of Luchon and Arns. It is fertile, and well cultivated, abounding in pasturage and throughout but especially in the upper part, presents scenery of surpassing beauty.

AURE, two rivers, France.—1 Dep Calvados affluent of the Drome total course, N N W 20 m.—2 Dep. Eure et-Loire, affluent of the Eure from the left, course E N E 33 m.

AURICH a town Hanover gov and circle of same name, and of the former principality of E. Frisia land on the river and 15 m. N E. Emden, with which it is connected by a canal. It is walled, neatly built in the Dutch style, with a handsome market-place, near which stands the townhouse

and is the seat of the provincial courts of justice and record and also of a Protestant seminary. It contains three churches, a synagogue, grammar-school, gymnasium, four public libraries, a posthouse, an orphan hospital, a female reformatory, several sawmills, tanneries and distilleries, and manufactures of paper tobacco pipes and tobacco. Aurich has gained much by the opening of the canal. It has a considerable trade in cattle, and its horse-marshes are well frequented. Pop. 4350.—The government of Aurich is a low flat tract of country comprising about 1134 geo. sq. m. bounded, W by Holland and the Bay of Dollart, N by the N Sea, E by Oldenburg and S. by the territory of Meppen. It is protected from inundation by artificial dikes, 24 ft. high, and extending nearly 100 m. On the coast of the N Sea it is tolerably fertile but in general it is a more waste, consisting of barren moors and heath separated by tracts of sand. The inhabitants, who are mostly Protestants, employ themselves, in the more fertile districts, in agricultural pursuits, and in rearing cattle. In the less favoured parts, their chief occupation is herring fishing and commercial navigation. Pop. 153 400

AURILLAC (anc. *Aurelianum*) a town in France, dep. Cantal (Auvergne) 369 m. S. Paris. It is agreeably situated in a valley r bank Jourdanne is well built, and walled. The houses are covered with slate, obtained from quarries in the vicinity and the streets, though irregular are wide and clean being constantly irrigated by the overflows of a large river surmount at the top of the town, into which two fountains pour their copious supplies. At the lower part of the town, along the side of the river is the public walk called *Cours-Maison* or commonly *Le Grosier* at one end of which is an elegant bridge of three arches over the Jourdanne and at the other a beautiful fountain, surmounted by a column. Among the ancient buildings of Aurillac may be mentioned the castle of St. Stephen, which on the W. overhangs the town the church of St. Gerard that of Notre Dame of the 18th century with a much-admired ceiling and the college, an extensive pile of buildings, with a fine pavilion front and containing a valuable library and cabinet of mineralogy. Among modern buildings, the first place is due to the town house adorned with busts of 12 of the principal writers of France the prefecture, the theatre the corn exchange, at the extremity of a square, which contains a fine basin of water, about 10 ft. in diameter the hospital, the lunatic asylum, and the extensive market-place. Aurillac possesses a stud of excellent horses and a race-course, which during the races attracts numerous visitors from all the S. departments of France. Principal manufactures—bristles and other utensils of copper jewellery woollen stuffs, carpets, blondes lace, and paper. Tanning brewing and dyeing are likewise carried on and a good trade in horses mules, cattle, cheese, stockings tapestry leather and wool. Pop. 2484

AURIOL (Latin *Aureolum*) a town France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône 16 m. R N E. Marseilles, in a valley watered by the Haveanne, on the banks of which are many agreeable promenades. The town is irregularly built but the houses among which the Hotel de Ville is conspicuous, have an elegant appearance. Manufactures—cloths, shoes, bricks and red tiles, for flooring. It has also mills for spinning worsted and silk, distilleries paper-mills, copper-works, and lincolns. In the vicinity are collieries, beds of gypsum and red ochre, and quarries of alabaster. Pop. 3271
AUROBA—1 One of the Society Islands, S Pacific lat. (N) and 15° 50' S lon 148° 11' W (c.) It rises abruptly from the sea, presenting on all sides but the S. a perpendicular cliff worn into caverns. Its summit is crowned with trees and a luxuriant vegetation; including the coconut and bread-fruit trees. In the upper and interior part of the island, the soil is extremely rich, yielding great abundance of rice, sweet potatoes, melons, yams, and some tobacco. Figs and poultry also abound, as do crabs and fish. Auroba presents unequivocal marks of having been supplied from the sea, which is of great depths within 150 ft. of its cliffs, Commander Wilkes having found no bottom with 150 fathoms of line. Its inhabitants are represented, by the navigator just named, as a cheerful, amiable, happy fine-looking race. Many of the natives can read and write well, and printed copies of several portions of the Scriptures are to be found amongst them. Pop. about 250.—2 One of the New He-

bridge, S. Pacific lat. (N point) 14 50' S lon. 163° 5' E. (n.) about 22 m long and 4 broad, discovered by Bos. It is said to be a considerable elevation is covered with a luxuriant vegetation and has some beautiful cascades and coasts of easy access. It produces bread-fruits, coconuts, plantains, yams and sugar-canes. The islands are of a dark colour, go nearly naked but are of a mild and peaceful disposition. — 9 An Isl. Red Sea, betwixt Dhoba and Haasana Island lat. 25° 30' N lon. 36° 30' E.

AURUNGBAD (sometimes called *Almoudoon*) a large prov. Decan, or W Hindoostan bounded, N by Gogjerat, Candish, and Bazar E by Bazar and Hyderabad S. by Bazar and Deapoor and W by the Arabian Sea. Length 500 m. average breadth, 160 m. The greater portion of the province is an elevated table-land, of an average height of 1800 ft. above the level of the sea. It is hilly and irregular especially towards the W where the Ghats, crossing is from S. to N situate a great elevation. In many places singularly shaped rocky isolated hills arise affording admirable situations for the natives for or fortresses. Of these, the most remarkable is that on which the fortress of Daulatabad is built. Though the province has no considerable rivers, the soil is fertile, and the climate favourable to the production of various fruits. Rice is the principal crop and staple commodity but the peach strawberry grape nectarine, fig, melon, and orange, are cultivated and arrive at great perfection. Horses, rarely but neither strong nor handsome were formerly reared in great numbers for the Mahratta cavalry. Neither agriculture nor commerce are in a flourishing condition. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos about one-twentieth being Mahomedans. The Mahratta language is that generally spoken but the Hindoostanee and Persian are used among the higher classes. Various architectural peculiarities distinguish the religious edifices from those usually found in upper Hindoostan. Since 1818, the greater part of the province has been subject to Britain. The pop. is scattered, and small in proportion to the extent of the country. — (Hamilton's *East India Gaz. Picture of India*.)

AURUNGBAD a city Hindoostan, cap. of above prov. 180 m. E.N.E. Bombay lat. 19° 54' N lon. 6° 55' E in a hollow in the immediate neighbourhood of an extensive marsh and of a large tank overgrown with rank aquatic vegetation, both of which, in conjunction with a very variable climate, render the locality unfavourable to health. It is separated from its principal salub. by the Kowliah, across which there are two substantial bridges. When approached from the N the view of Aurungabad is unimpaired its large white domes with gilded points, and its lofty minarets, appearing to rise from amidst beautiful groves the whole city with its terraced houses, covering a space of about 7 m. in circuit

where visible. The principal street is about 2 m. long, having at one end a spacious quadrangle, and near it a handsome modern bazaar. The mosques, caravanserais, and other public buildings, are of good and substantial construction, but, in point of architectural beauty much inferior to those of Delhi and Agra. One of the most important edifices and also in the best state of preservation, is the tomb or mausoleum by Aurungzade, to the memory of his daughter. Its domes are of white marble, and decorated like those of the Taj Mahal, but inferior in mass, finesse, and splendour. Originally a small village, Aurungabad, in 1634, became the seat of the Mogul Government, and was afterwards a favourite residence of Aurungzade, from whom it received its present name, signifying the place of the throne. When the Nizams became independent of Mogul authority it continued their capital till the invasions of the Mahrattas forced them to remove to Hyderabad. It is now the residence of a British political agent, and the head quarters of a battalion of the Nizam's army under British officers. Pop. (1823) 60,000 — (Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*)

AUSEJO, a tn. Spain. Old Asturia, prov. of and 23 m. S.E. Oviedo on the side of a steep hill. The parish church, townhall, a small castle an unsecure prison, and a group of well built mercantile and dwelling houses, form the main body of the town. Manufactures — coarse linen and oil. Pop. 2050

AUSEPITZ [locally named *Hustopek*] a tn. Austria, prov. Moravia, 30 m. S.S.E. Brlna. It has a church with an ancient altar a market place an hospital, and an almshouse. A considerable number of the inhabitants are weavers. The vicinity produces fruit and wine, and an active trade is carried on in grain and cattle. Pop. 3000

AUSEA a tn. Aghyenne kingdom, Adel t. bank Hawash near its confluence with the lake of the same name, about lat. 13° 30' N lon. 41° 40' E. It was formerly capital of Adel and long regarded as their principal seat of learning. The irruptions of hostile tribes put an end to its prosperity and independence and it is now little else than one of the great encampments of the Danakill and other tribes, where a perpetual fair or market is held to which large quantities of salt from Lake Asud are brought for sale and live camels in high demand for the goods worn by the married Bedouin females, and, pewter and brass, or copper ware are bartered for the produce of the soil. It has however still population of from 5000 to 8000. The inhabitants are of a tawny complexion, with long hair. — The lake of Ausa is a short distance N.E. of town. It is about 14 m. in length, 7 in breadth, and, according to D'Hérécourt, is upwards of 250 ft. deep. It overflows during the rainy season, and, when it recedes leaves a fine deposit, like that left by the Nile. — (Harris's *Highlands of Ethiopia*, vol. 1. p. 182. *Journal of Messrs Leunberg and Knapp D'Hérécourt, Voy. dans l'Océan*.)

AUSSEE two towns, Austria. — 1 In prov. Styria, in a mountainous district on the Traun, 2200 ft. above the sea, 53 m. S.S.W. Lenz lat. 47° 37' N lon. 12° 47' E. It has manufactures of bells and ironware, and in its neighbourhood are found marble, alabaster gypsum, pit-coal, salt, and sulphate of soda. It is particularly noted for the extensive and valuable salt mine in its neighbourhood, the produce of which is obtained partly in the form of rock-salt, and partly in the form of brine. The mine is divided into 11 stories or apartments for the reception of the brine, which is obtained by the admission of streams of water and is conveyed in wooden pipes to Aussee 4 m. distant. The annual produce is about 8270 tons. Pop. 1800. — 2 In Moravia, circle of, and 20 m. N.W. Olmutz. It is a place of great antiquity with a church and a synagogue and in the neighbourhood a palace of the Prince of Liechtenstein, a splendid edifice, with a fine park. Pop. of which 780 are Jews, 2000

AUSGIG a vil. Austria, circle, Leoben, in Bohemia near the junction of the Elbe with the Elbe, 24 m. N.W. Prague. It lies in the midst of gardens and vineyards, which produce a wine of some celebrity called *pechauer*. During



TOWN OF AUSHERMeyn DAULATABAD, AURUNGBAD.
From Gov. William Taylor's Station in the Deccan.

forenoon. It is surrounded by a stone wall with round towers, but is incapable of withstanding a regular assault. The streets are broad, some of them paved, and there are many large and good houses but signs of rapid decay are every

the *Humble struggle*, it acquired considerable notoriety and its old Gothic church, with a stone pulpit, a bust of John Huss, and a little Madonna, by the celebrated Raphael Mengs, who was born here, is an object of attraction to the antiquary. Pop. 1768.

AUSTELL (Br.) a market tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall. The town is 13 m. N.N.E. Truro, and 90 W. Plymouth, beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill. It consists of one principal street, and several smaller branching from it irregularly all tolerably straight, paved, well lighted and lighted with gas. The houses are chiefly stone, and in general substantially built, and the town is well supplied with water. The places of worship are the parish church adorned with a handsome tower, two district churches, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Baptists, Christian Society of Friends, &c. Other buildings of note are the new market-house and townhall in one edifice, and the union poorhouse. The schools comprise a gentleman's boarding and day school for classics, mathematics, engineering, &c., a large national school, two or three minor commercial schools several ladies schools, two boarding schools, and two or three dame schools. (Larger woollen cloth is manufactured here to a small extent. There are also two steam-engine manufactories, an iron-works in the town itself, and a charcoal-works, 14 m. distant. A large trade is done in china clay and stone, exported from the ports of Charlestown and Penzance, for the supply of the Staffordshire potteries, and foreign countries. In the vicinity are a number of extensive and productive tin and copper mines. About 2 m. N.W. the town, there is a remarkable amount of tin mine, called Caradoc mine, a Cornish name, signifying a gray rock. It is a vast excavation about 1 m. in circuit and 22 fathoms in perpendicular depth. No record exists of the period when it was first opened but, according to tradition it was worked more than 400 years ago. Markets-day for corn and provisions, Friday. Several annual fairs.—The average temperature 18 1/2° in day and 51° at night. The average wind is from the S.W. and to 10,750.—(Correspondent in St. Austell.)

AUSTERLITZ.—1 A small tn. Austria [locally named *Moskova*] prov. Moravia, on the river Látava, 12 m. E. Brtnim. It has a handsome church, with sculptures, and a palace with a library and good pictures, some of them by Titian and Rubens. It has also some manufactures, but the most remarkable circumstance connected with this town is the great battle of the same name, fought about 2 m. W. on December 2, 1805, in which Napoleon gained a decisive victory over the united forces of Austria and Russia. This battle was followed by the peace of Presburg signed on the 26th of the same month. Pop. 2600, of whom 450 are Jews. —2 A hamlet, Holland, prov. of, and 7 m. E. Utrecht, so named by the French, after the victory referred to in the preceding article. General Marmont built here, in honour of Napoleon, a pyramid of earth and turf which still exists. Pop. 220.

AUSTIN, a city U. States, cap. Texas on the Rio Colorado, 37 m. above Bastrop, and 140 N.E. San Antonio. It was named after Moses Austin, the first projector of the colonization of Texas. In April 1839, three years after Texas had achieved its independence, Austin was selected as the permanent seat of government for the new state. In April 1840, Austin contained 400 houses and 1300 inhabitants, and since then the population has considerably increased. It is an incorporated town, according to the municipal system of the U. States. The public buildings are not elegant, but are well suited to their various purposes. conspicuous among these is the president's house, situated upon a hill, and commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. A Presbyterian church and a Methodist meeting-house have also been erected. In the spring of 1840, two newspapers were published in the capital of Texas; which, like almost every, is built upon seven hills, in a most picturesque and delightful situation. The streets are generally composed of gravel. Agate and cornelian, of the finest quality are found in great abundance about the city and neighbourhood. The Colorado hills, about 4 m. off, contain extensive quarries of marble, limestone, and granite, and will for many years supply the adjoining country with timber. Pop. of town, exceeding 2500 of the municipal city, 6184.—(Bonnett's *Geography of Texas* Kennedy's *Texas*, Vol. I.

AUSTIN (SAN FALLEN DR.) a post tn. U. States, Texas, cap. Austin co., a place of some trade, on the Brazos river 125 m. N.E. E. San Antonio de Bexar and founded July 11 1834.

AUSTRALASIA, a division of the globe of somewhat indefinite limits, but usually assumed to comprehend the continental island of Australia, and an unconnected number of others, many of them very little known, lying between lon. 110° and 160° E. and from Papua or New Guinea, the furthest N. island of the division, to lat. 50° S. It includes thus the islands of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, the Mallicolo Islands, Queen Charlotte's Islands, the Solomon Islands, New Ireland, New Britain, the Admiralty Islands, Papua, and the Aru Islands, besides numerous other islands and island groups. The island of Timor and those lying W. of it, though coming within the general boundary above indicated belong to the E. or Indian Archipelago, called also Malasia. Australia is estimated to have an area of 8,600,000 sq. m. and a pop. of 2,400,000. It forms one of three portions into which some geographers have divided Oceania the other two being Malasia and Polynesia, and corresponds with the Melanesia of other geographers, who have divided Oceania into Malasia, or W. Oceania, Micronesia, or N. Oceania, Polynesia, or E. Oceania, and Melanesia, or S. Oceania.

AUSTRALIA or New Holland the largest ill. in the world, or rather a sea-grit continent lying between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, S. of Asia between lat. 10° 39' and 39° 11' S. and extending from lon. 115° E. to 158° 16' E. bounded N. by Torres Strait, the Sea of Timor and the islands of Papua, Timor, Flores, &c.; E. by the S. Pacific S. by Bass's Strait Van Diemen's Land and the S. Pacific; and W. by the Indian Ocean. Its greatest length W. to E. is 2400 m. Its greatest breadth is S. R. 1700 to 1900 m. Coast line, 5000 m. area, 8,600,000 sq. m. It is divided into two unequal parts by the tropic of Capricorn and consequently both a temperate and a tropical climate. Although there are numerous spacious harbours on the coasts of Australia, there are few remarkable indentations; the principal are the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the N. and Spencer's Gulf on the S. the former extending inland 650 m. with a breadth of 400 the latter extending 180 m. inland and varying in breadth from 80 to 10 m. On the W. is Shark's Bay and on the E. Harvey's Bay neither exceeding 40 to 50 m. in length and width. A ridge of steep but very mountainous runs along a great portion of the E. coast, at a distance from the sea varying from 50 to 90 m. while the S. coast, from Cape Lanvin to Spencer's Gulf, presents a low and sandy surface. The N. and W. coasts, so far as they have been yet explored, are also generally low with some moderate elevations at intervals. The interior is also believed to consist of an immense plain, the hilly districts rising from it like islands.

The geology of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and uniformity. The strata of the rocks and the direction of the principal chain of hills is with one exception the same throughout the country, namely N. and S. Tertiary rocks prevail on the S. N. and W. coasts, expanding in the S.E. into a vast tertiary plain, traversed by the Murray and Darling rivers. Other two immense tertiary plateaus occur on the S. and the N. coasts; the former lying the great Australian Basin, and the latter the Gulf of Carpentaria, and both spreading horizontally for unknown distances into the interior. On the E. coast, paleozoic rocks, basalt, and granite occur in alternate patches along the whole coast from Bass's Strait to Cape Flattery in lat. 15° S. the last constituting the entire floor of the W. portion of New S. Wales and extending far into the interior of the continent.

Oceania have been formed by the British at few different points of this great insulated continent, but none of these have been yet pushed further inland than from 150 to 200 m., so that the interior of this vast country may still be considered a *terra incognita*. Some individual adventurers have indeed penetrated a considerable way into the interior but their accounts contain little to tempt followers. Captain Stuart, one of the most recent explorers of the wild and wastes of the interior regions of Australia, and who, in 1845, penetrated from Adelaide as far as lat. 25° 25' S., and lon. 135° E., describes the country he traversed as consisting of alternate sand hills and flats, with no trace of vegetation as far as the eye could

reach. Passing the level country he says: "We once more found ourselves among sand ridges, perfectly immemorial, and so close that the base of one touched the base of another; the whole country sand. The sand-hills are of a fiery red, and ran, fur miles and miles, in parallel rows, with points like the vanishing points of an avenue. I was at length brought up by a stony desert, that stretched before us in absolute boundlessness. All accounts agree in describing this sterile and repulsive character to the interior of the country; nor is it much better on many parts of the coast, especially on the S. W., N. and N. W. Captain Stokess, who surveyed these shores in 1837-38, makes frequent remarks in his narrative on the sterility and fertility of the land. It would appear indeed that the best portions of Australia have been already located: those being chiefly confined, so far as known, to the S. and E. portions of the island, where there are large tracts of good land, available for the purposes of both the former and greater. Here also the finest scenery is to be met with, composed of picturesque combinations of wood and water, rocky heights and deep ravines, such as is rarely to be met with in any other part of the country."

Mountains. The highest and most extensive mountain-system yet seen in Australia takes its rise at Cape Wilson the most S. point of that continent, and runs in a N. direction through New S. Wales. These mountains, called by the natives the Warragones, but by the settlers the Australian Alps, comprise three subdivisions—the Liverpool range, the Blue Mountains, commencing about 37 m. W. Sydney and a third, stretching beyond the parallel of 32° which has not yet received any name. The Blue Mountains so called from their assuming a beautiful blue colour when viewed from a distance, present some very striking features. The heights of the precipices, and depths of the abysms and ravines are tremendous.

It appears, says a writer in the *Saturday Magazine*, as if the earth, from the force of waters, or some violent convulsion, had all around subsided or been washed away leaving immense hollows and gulfs, and exposing to view to the depth of 2000 ft. the very ribs of the mountains. Dwarf trees, and a scrubby underwood, which retain their verdancy throughout the year, cover a great portion of these heights: the remainder consists of naked rock, destitute of all semblance of vegetation, and presenting a most dreary and sublimely awful appearance. Though formidable from their character the Blue Mountains do not attain any great height: the highest peak, Mount York, being no more than 5297 ft. The Liverpool range presents general features and characteristics similar to those of the Blue Mountains, though not quite so imposing. The highest peaks of this range have been variously estimated at from 4700 to 7000 ft. It presents however a number of points besides, from 2000 to 4000 ft. The precipices and chasms are tremendous here also.

Narrow gloomy and profound says Count Strassfeld, these stupendous rents in the bosom of the earth are enclosed between gigantic walls of rock, sometimes rendering from, sometimes frightfully overhanging the dark bed of the ravine, and its black silent eddies, or its foaming torrents of water. Many of the highest animals of the Warragones or Australian Alps, are covered with perpetual snow and, though no measurements have been taken of them, are believed, from this circumstance, to reach a much greater height than any of those above named. One of the most remarkable elevations yet ascended by Europeans is Mount Kosciuszko, which rises to a height of 6500 ft., and commands a view extending over 7000 sq. m. while immediately beneath the spectator yawns a gulf of 8000 ft. perpendicular depth. This range is continued N. by a series of low but perfectly known heights, in Cape York, on Torres Strait, thus forming a connected chain, at no great distance from the E. coast, the whole length of the island, from its most S. to its most N. point. Another range, commencing near the S. coast at Portland Bay is lat. 36 55' S., lon. 143 20' E. after taking a N. course for some time, connects with the Australian Alps by a series of gray hills. The first have been named by their discoverer, Major Mitchell the Australian Grampians and the latter by the same authority the Australian Pyrenees. In S. Australia occurs another mountain-chain, running N. from Cape Jervis to the singular horse-shoe depression of Lake Torrens. Many of the mountains of Australia exhibit evidences of their being extinct volcanoes. Of these the most remarkable are Mount Gambier and Mount Tschudi, between the W. bank of

the Glenelg and Rivoli Bay. Mount Tschudi has five craters, each about three-fourths of a mile in diameter and all filled with water. So far as is known, however there is no volcano in that country now in active operation, if a bituminous burning hill be excepted, belonging to a range called Wingen, which exhibits a red heat at the depth of about four fathoms but has no crater and discharges no lava. The following are the elevations of a few of the highest known mountains of Australia: they all occur in New S. Wales—Mount Kosciuszko, 6500 ft. Mount Ben Lue 5000 ft. Mount Lindsay, 5700 ft. Mount Dampier 5400 ft. Mount Canobian, 4810 ft. Mount Mitchell 4130 ft. Mount Plummer 4100 ft. Mount Enderby, 4000 ft.

Rivers and Lakes.—A scarcity of fresh water, whether in the form of rivers or lakes, is one of the prevailing characteristics of Australia. Along a coast line of not less than 8000 m. few rivers of any considerable magnitude discharge themselves into the sea, most of them being absorbed before they reach it; while on the S. coast there is not a single water-course to be found from Port Lincoln to King George's Sound a distance of more than 1500 m. Want of water forms not only one of the chief complaints of all the travellers who have sought to penetrate into the interior of the country but has, in several instances, been the cause of their abandoning their enterprises. Lakes are not scarce, but they are nearly all salt, as are also many of the rivers and springs. Long droughts, which dry up the channels of streams and arrest vegetation and sudden and violent rains, which cause them to overflow their banks and inundate the surrounding country are calamities to which the agriculturists of Australia are much exposed. The floods in particular are extremely formidable and destructive, rushing down with an unopposing which nothing can resist, and carrying off at one sweep the entire produce of the harvest. A still more remarkable characteristic of the rivers of Australia is, the circumstance of many of them terminating in marshes situated in the interior of the country thus reversing the order observed in most other lands by flowing towards the sea.

Rivers.—Amongst the principal known rivers of Australia, exclusive of those more recently discovered, and to be afterwards mentioned, are the Hawkesbury River, the Richmond River, the Murrumbidgee River the Murrumbidgee, the Macintyre, Macintyre, Darling, the Murrumbidgee River rises in the Blue Mountains, and falls into the sea at Broken Bay 20 m. N. of Port Jackson. The Richmond River falls into the sea between 60 and 60 m. E. of Morroto Bay and is navigable for small vessels about 70 m. from its mouth. Hunter's river also has its rise in the Blue Mountains, and is navigable for small craft of 30 or 40 tons burden, for 60 m. from low ebb, into the harbour of which it discharges itself. The Murrumbidgee has its origin in a range of mountains about 200 m. S.W. Sydney, in the parallel of 35° S. and under the meridian of 149° E. It is subsequently joined by the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee and ultimately enters the sea through the large marsh or at slow brackish lake, called Alexandria or Victoria Lake, and the lagoon named Corcoran. These large rivers are thus rendered useless as a means of communication from the sea to the interior. The origin of the Murrumbidgee is unknown but it is supposed to be formed by the junction of two small streams, called the Hume and the Owens, which have their rise in the Warragones Mountains. The Lachlan has its origin in the Culterio range of mountains, in country Argyle, New S. Wales. The Macintyre is formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell Rivers. This river also takes an inland course and is finally lost in one of those vast internal marshes which form a feature of internal Australia. The Darling is supposed to be formed by the junction of numerous streams in the interior, to the W. of Moreton Bay. Its waters are perfectly salt, and the banks incumbered with the same substance. It falls into the Murrumbidgee 130 m. N. E. of Adelaide. Besides the rivers described, there are, of lesser note, the Glenelg, Manning, Hastings, Clarence and Brisbane. The scenery along the latter stream is said, by Mr. Oxley to be very beautiful, and the adjoining country well adapted for cultivation or grazing. The recent discoveries of Cape Stokes have added five new rivers to the previously known, the Fitz Roy, Victoria, Adelaide, Finisterre, and Albert, all situated on the N. and N. W. coasts. The two last fall into the Gulf of Carpentaria, within 50 m. of each

other. The scenery on the banks of the Albert is described by Capt. Stokes in the most glowing terms. He ascended the river to the distance of 10 m. and found it to be from 12 to 15 ft. in depth, with a breadth of about 500 yards. Some of the reeds, particularly that called *Hops Reed*, was found to present one of the most beautiful specimens conceivable of river scenery.

Lakes.—The lakes possess no characteristics of any interest, indeed hardly deserve the name, the larger of them being, in general, rather marshes than lakes, depending for their supplies of water on the rivers that flow into them, instead of being themselves the sources of rivers; the consequence is, that they are often so dried up by absorption and evaporation, as to present the appearance of vast reedy swamps; and even when filled with water more resemble submerged flats than lakes with low muddy shores, so soft, and of such extent, as to render the water unapproachable. Small lakes are numerous in all the level portions of Australia, but they are all salt, as are also many of the largest, their muddy banks being incumbered with the same substance. An opinion at one time prevailed, and still prevails, though not now so general, that there was a vast lake in the interior of Australia—a theory apparently adopted to account for the inward flow of so many large rivers, which were supposed to discharge their waters into this inland sea. Of this opinion, for one, is Capt. Stuart. The idea was supported by the evidence of the natives in the vicinity of Swan River who asserted that there was such a lake, and, to give a notion of its magnitude, said that if a boy commenced walking round it, he would be an old man before his task was completed. There seems now good reason to believe that this account either refers to one of the marshes alluded to, or is otherwise a gross exaggeration, and that the rivers which take an inland course define themselves as already mentioned, over vast flats, and finally disappear by being partly exhaled and partly absorbed by the sandy soil. Capt. Stokes is of opinion that the centre of Australia is a vast desert, into which all the waters that flow inland are poured, covering it, after heavy falls of rain, into an immense morass or lake, which eventually discharges its surplus waters slowly into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest of these swamps or lakes yet discovered are those of Alexandria or Victoria Dumbell and Torrens. The latter, as already mentioned is surrounded by the Murray. The Dumbell was discovered in 1848 by Messrs. Landry and Lecky. It is 15 m. long by 7½ broad, and is quite salt. It is situated 100 m. S.E. of Berkeley in W. Australia, and is supposed to be the lake of which the natives in that part of the country speak in such hyperbolic terms. Torrens lies inland from the head of Spencer's Gulf in S. Australia. It is of a horse-shoe form, and is said by Mr. Eyre to be 400 m. in length with an average breadth of 16 to 20 m. but its real extent has not yet been determined. The shores, according to the same authority are composed of soft mud and sand, in many places coated over with an crustation of salt, which glistens brilliantly in the sun. In the dry season, Torrens is merely a salt marsh.

Climate.—The climate of Australia, so far as regards the localities touched at, or occupied by Europeans, is with some exceptions extremely healthy. That of New S. Wales is particularly so, being perhaps the most salubrious on the face of the globe. The climate may be considered generally as very dry particularly S. of the tropic of Capricorn where the amount of moisture is about equal to that of S. Africa, and the S. parts of S. America in which places it resembles, also, in its mean annual temperature. But here, years of uninterrupted drought frequently occur. N. of this tropic, considerably more rain falls, while at the N. extremities of the island, including Cape York Peninsula and Arnhem's Land, the quantity is equal to that which falls in Ireland and the S. parts of England. It is, however extremely irregular and, though heavy lasts only for a few hours daily. On the W. coast of Australia, S. winds prevail from October to the beginning of April, the commencement of the Australian winter which is opposed to our summer; June, July and August being their winter months. In April the S. winds are interrupted by violent gales from the N. and W. accompanied by heavy rain. On the N.W. coast the winds are more various, but the W. seems to prevail, especially during the months of September, October, November and December. This coast is exposed also to heavy squalls between S.W. and N.E. They are, however generally of short

duration, and rarely take the mariner by surprise, giving ample warning of their approach by the gathering of heavy clouds and much lightning. On the N. coast, the E. and W. monsoons blow with great regularity the E. monsoon setting in generally about the beginning of April, and the W. in October. As might be expected, the temperature of Australia is various being affected both by geographical position and local circumstances. In New S. Wales the average temperature of spring is 65° S. of summer 72° of autumn 66 and of winter 55°. On the N.W. coast, again Capt. Stokes found the thermometer standing in the month of January at 86° in the shade on shore, and fluctuating during the day between 56° and 94°. Capt. Wickham found the average range of the thermometer on this coast, between the N.W. cape and the records of 120° E. during the months of May, June, July and August to be, on board ship 75° in the middle of the day and 60° at night.

Mineralogy.—Granite, sandstone, limestone and slate, potter's clay and sand commonly adapted for glass making occur abundantly. Beautiful marbles, suitable for statuary and other ornamental purposes, have also been found in New S. Wales. Copper, tin, and lead have also been found, but all these metals have been discovered in the shade by the discovery in 1851 in New S. Wales, and in 1858 in Victoria, of numerous rich and extensive deposits of gold, compelling in productive areas even the previously unvalued gold regions of California.

Vegetation.—There is much yet to learn regarding the vegetation of Australia, our knowledge of it being almost entirely confined to its coasts and maritime districts. The verdure being perpetual, the forests never exhibit either the varied tints of autumn nor the soft freshness of spring but wear continually a dull monotonous hue of olive-green. The forests are generally without perfume, though there are several odiferous plants that scent the air to a great distance but many of the former are beautifully formed, and exquisitely tinted although but short-lived. The forests of Australia are often found differing considerably from each other in their general features and characteristics, and in the prevailing description of tree of which they are composed some of them exhibiting an agreeable variety of scenery but most of them having a gloomy and melancholy appearance and being difficult to penetrate owing to the quantity of scrubby underwood with which they are thickened up. And the apparent sameness of the forest, says Constant Dumas, may be often found spots teeming with a gigantic and luxuriant vegetation, sometimes laid out in stately groves, free from thickets or underwood sometimes opening on glades and slopes, intersected with rivulets carpeted with the softest turf and which lack only the thatched and gabled cottages, with the blue smoke curling amongst the trees, to realise a purely European picture. Sometimes again, the forest skirts an open country of hill and plain, gracefully sprinkled with isolated clumps of trees covered with the richest tatted foliage, and encircled with flowers of varied form and colour, or it is lost in immense thickets where unnumbered flowering shrubs, and elegant interwoven creepers, form bowers as impenetrable and as picturesque as those seen in the forests of Brazil. In New S. Wales, many of the forests take their names from the predominating trees, such as Stringy Bark Forest, Iron Bark Forest &c. the former a gloomy looking tree, imparting to the woods a dreary and sombre character. Acacias are extremely common upwards of two hundred kinds having been found, all of them possessing a family resemblance which distinguishes them from the acacias of the Old and the New World. The Proteas and Banksias are almost peculiar to New Holland, and the Eucalyptus, Casuarina, and Norfolk Island pine are remarkable for their beauty and afford valuable timber. The barks of several trees abound in tanning matter and large quantities have been sent to Britain as a substitute for oak bark. Several of the noxious affords a gum resembling gum-arabic. One of the most interesting trees of the Australian forest is the *Boerhaavia glaberrima*, called by the settlers the gum-tree, which often attains a height of 150 ft. with a girth at the base of from 35 to 40 ft. Most of the trees of this species shed their bark annually the process is curious. When the season arrives, the old bark bursts, splits, and falls off, or is blown off by the wind as it hangs dangling in the air and the removed tree stands forth among stumps and branches in a new bark of a

beautiful silvery hue. Nearly all the *Eucalypti* are called gum-trees, although one species only yields a pure gum, the exudations of some of the others being merely resins. Another species yields a substance which the colonists call manna: it is of two kinds—a pure white, and a pale yellow. It has the taste of a delicious sweetmeat, with an almond flavor; and is so innocuous, that much cannot be eaten of it. This substance is much sought after by the natives, who sometimes scrape from the tree as much as a pound in a quarter of an hour. It appears, however, to be by no means very plentiful. From *Eucalyptus* stems the colonists obtain, by incisions in the bark, a cool, refreshing, slightly aperient liquid which ferments and acquires the properties of beer. The most remarkable and most beautiful tree of the Australian forest is the fern-tree, which grows to the height of 15 or 20 ft. when it suddenly spreads out its enormous leaves, each 4 or 5 ft. in length, in every direction. These leaves differ none in appearance from those of the common fern, except in size. Intermingling with the other trees of the forest, is seen, at intervals, the tall slender stem of the palm-tree, rising to a height of 70 or 100 ft. Palms, however, are limited to the N and E shores, where the vegetation resembles more to that of India than to the prevailing character of that of Australia. The blyworts constitute a marked feature of Australian vegetation among them are the *Acacia*s or grass-trees, with shrubby stems, somewhat resembling small palms. They bear tufts of long very foliage at their extremities, from the midst of which rise very long cylindrical spikes of densely compacted flowers like beeches, which furnish valuable fodder for all kinds of cattle. The base of the lower leaves of some species may be used as food, and the lower portion of the top of the trunk is eaten by the aborigines raw and roasted. In the more favoured regions of Australia, grasses are abundant and nutritious, presenting pasturage of great extent, and admirably adapted for the rearing of cattle. It is not a little remarkable however that notwithstanding the excellence of the climate and the luxuriance of vegetation, Australia does not produce a single native edible fruit, if we except some insignificant berries, and a kind of chestnut lately discovered. But exotic fruits and vegetables are found to thrive well, and may now be had in New S. Wales in great abundance, and of excellent quality. The fruits comprise all those of the tropics, as well as those of colder climates, and include oranges, lemons, figs, bananas, guavas, pine-apples, &c. Amongst the culinary vegetables are all those known in the gardens of Europe. Green peas are gathered in winter as well as summer and the potato produces two crops in the year. Seed-time is from March to June harvest in November and December. Every species of corn is cultivated with success in the settled districts. The rice, the olive, and mulberry also thrive well. Tobacco, of good quality, is grown, but being unable to compete with the American, as point of cheapness, some attempts to cultivate it on a large scale were attended with ruin to the speculators. The cat, in a wild state, was not with on the W coast of Australia by Capt. Stokes, who therefore supposes it to be indigenous to that country.

Zoology.—Of the class Mammalia, three orders are entirely wanting in Australia—the quadrupeds, pachydermata, and marsupials. There are thus none of the monkey tribe in that country, no sloth, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, nor deer, no native hoofed quadrupeds of any kind, nor any native ruminating animals, all of the latter now there being of foreign introduction. Neither are there any lions, tigers, bears, wolves, hyenas, or any other wild beasts of prey. The native animals of Australia are mostly indigenous; few of them being dangerous to man either from natural ferocity or from the possession of venomous qualities. Of the ten or eleven

species of Canivora that inhabit Australia, and its seas and rivers, one only is a land animal—the wild dog. Another is the alligator; the rest are marine mammals, belonging to the seal kind and comprehending the sea-lion, sea-bear &c. As a set-off against the above large deduction from his zoology Australia possesses several animals peculiar to itself, and of singular physiological structure. It has more than 40 species of kangaroos, of which nearly every species occurs in all parts. The largest of them, as well as the largest native quadruped, is that remarkable herbivorous mammal, the kangaroo, attaining at times the weight of 160 to 200 lbs. Its flesh is held in high estimation by the settlers particularly the tail, which grows to an enormous size. There are many varieties of this singular animal, some of them very small, but beautifully furred the smallest species is called the *hanger* or *hanger* the largest are locally distinguished by the names of the *forester* and the *old man*. It is said that the kangaroo is rapidly disappearing before the advance of civilization. Opossums, similar to those of America, are numerous, taking up their abodes in the hollows of decayed gum trees. Capt. Stokes met with a beautiful specimen on the N coast, which he describes as being about half the size of a full-grown rat in colour and fur resemble the chipmunk. Next to the animals described, wild dogs are the most frequently met with their appearance is wolfish, ears erect, and colour a reddish-brown. They do not bark, but sometimes yelp, like the common dog. When hard pressed by hunger they devour each other and, being very destructive to sheep, frequently hunted by the settlers. One of the most remarkable animals on this island is the ornithodermis, an aquatic egg-laying mammal, frequenting rivers and lakes, and their margins with the back of a duck and a fur-covered body in shape resembling that of an otter. length from tip of back to that of the tail, 13 inches. It swims well, and, indeed, seldom quits the water as it crawls with difficulty on land. The foot of the male is armed with a spur like a cock's, through which passes a poisonous liquor rendering the animal dangerous. Besides these quadrupeds, there are porcupines of two kinds, flying foxes, flying opossums, and flying squirrels, wombats, and the porcupine and eel &c. Australia now possesses a large stock of the domestic animals of Britain, which thrive there remarkably well. The breed of horses is excellent. Horned cattle, sheep and swine, also prosper the first attaining a great size while the sheep improve in fleece, and their flesh in flavour. Neither goats, asses, nor mules are reared to any extent.

The birds of Australia are numerous, and in great variety and comprehend many beautiful, and some remarkable kinds. Eagles, some very large, measuring 9 ft. from wing to wing salient, and various other species of hawks and owls, are numerous and so also are parrots, periwinkles, and cockatoos, many of them of the most beautiful plumage. Pigeons of various species, and the most delicate and varied hue, frequent every part of the island. Vultures are entirely wanting as are likewise the common domestic fowls, there being nearly a total absence of the gallinaceous birds. All the tribes of small singing birds are also absent. The largest Australian bird is the emu or cassowary excellent in use by the African natives alone, and attaining a height sometimes of more than 7 ft. 5 and 6 being the average. It is widely diffused over the S parts of Australia, but is rapidly disappearing before the encroachments of civilized man. Banders are not uncommon some of them attaining a weight of from 15 to 18 lbs. A rousable bird was met with on the N coast by Capt. Stokes. The large tumbler, says that intelligent navigator noticed by Capt. King and others, and supposed to be raised by the inhabitants, are the works of a bird some of these tumbler are 30 ft. long, and about 5 ft. high. The edifice is erected by means of the feet, which are remarkable both for size and strength, and a powerful power of grasping, they are yellow while the body is brown. Working his nose into the side to see them, hopping towards these piles on one foot, the other being filled with materials for building. They resemble mounds of earth in appearance, though of smaller size. They deposit their eggs in these mounds where they are hatched by the heat generated, in part, by decomposition, and from which they issue in a state of maturity, which renders them independent of parental tenderness. This bird is gallinaceous, and the name which has been given it is *Megapodius australis*.

An opinion is entertained in Australia that unknown animals, of immense size, inhabit the large water-holes and marshes of the interior. This opinion is sustained by native authority always, however, to be doubted in such cases. It was sometimes a large animal, with long white hind-quarters, and which made a tremendous noise, it is said to have been seen in 1844, by a settler in the river Bendara, but it disappeared while he was about a great of men and cattle. Several other tales are alleged also to have been heard proceeding from some of the large and remote water-holes, which those who heard them believed to proceed from some large animal. The frequent discovery, on the banks of some of the Australian rivers, of the fossil remains of gigantic animals, of a race thought to be now extinct, is supposed to give plausibility to the above tale.

From the use of its nest, which is spoken of with astonishment by Capt. Cook, it was presumed to be a bird of enormous bulk. Birds of Paradise abound in the W parts of Australia, where they are shot by the natives with blunt arrows, in order to avoid injuring their elegant plumage. They are then skinned and dried for sale. The most common birds belong to the honey-sucking family and many of the warblers are unusually beautiful, the two most magnificent being the rufous bird, and the ring oriole. The spotted grosbeak, a splendid bird, and the *Mosses* type or type-bird, with a magnificent lyre-shaped tail, are natives of the land of extraordinary natural productions. Quails are numerous, and supply the place of partridges to the sportsmen of the antipodes. The gigantic cranes may frequently be seen on the borders of the rivers, lakes, or swamps, which also abound in ducks, geese, and wildgeese, affording many a savory dish to the hard-wrought settler. Other aquatic birds are the pelican goose, and that rare one of the Latin poets—the black swan, a bird of the most stately form and graceful carriage to be seen in great numbers on the lagoons of New S Wales.

The reptiles of Australia are pretty numerous, though only a few are dangerous. The most formidable is the alligator which abounds in the N. They were seen in great numbers in the rivers Adelaide, Albert, and Victoria, discovered by Capt. Stokes. Serpents are numerous, and some of them extremely venomous. Those most commonly seen in New S Wales are the diamond snake, the black, the gray and the brown, the whly, and the yellow snakes. In the N parts of Australia they are more numerous of greater variety and of larger size. The diamond snake, the largest of those named, attains a length of from 10 to 15 ft. and girth of 13 to 15 inches. It is not venomous, but, owing to the heat of its fangs, its bite is dangerous. It is beautifully marked, and obtains its name from being covered with a series of diamond-shaped spots, of various brilliant colours. The black snake which varies in length from 5 to 5 ft. is poisonous, as are also the gray brown, and whip snakes. But the most deadly is the yellow snake the bite of which is almost instantly fatal. This reptile is also the ugliest of the tribe. It has a large flat head, a malignant eye, and emits a strong, offensive odor. Lizards and frogs are also numerous in various parts. Scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas do not exist in such numbers as to cause inconvenience or discomfort to the settler.

The seas, rivers, and lagoons, abound in fish of numerous varieties and other aquatic animals, many of them peculiar to the coast, nearly as large as the sea-fish of the same name, are plentiful in the river and in the lagoons are caught enormous eels some of them weighing 20 lbs. Cod-fish are abundant on the coast, and of a large size, being not unfrequently caught of the weight of 50 lb and even 90 lbs. Whales and seals frequent the coasts and coves. On the N coasts are extensive fisheries of trepan, much visited by native traders from the Indian Archipelago. The seas are likewise frequented by several species of sharks, and by sea-serpents of great size. Insects are numerous, and in some respects resemble those of Africa and Asia. Locusts are plentiful in some parts. Of bees there are three kinds, all destitute of stings. Ants are numerous, both in numbers and species, one kind being an inch long and their hills attain a height of 13 ft. with a width, at the base, of 7 ft. gradually tapering to a point. Spiders are very large and caterpillars, in some seasons blight the finest crops.

Aborigines.—The Australian natives belong to the Papuan negro race and are of a very brown or chocolate colour; they are of rather less average height than Europeans, ranging from 5 ft. 4 inches to 5 ft. 7 inches, and frequently falling below the lowest of these measurements. The head is small, the trunk slender the arms and legs of a rounded and muscular form, and the whole figure, in general, very well proportioned but frequently marred by the protuberance of the abdomen. The hair, which they wear very long, is jet black, and for the most part thick and coarse, though in some individuals it is soft and curling. If attended to, it might be made ornamental to their persons, but, being nearly neglected, it becomes matted and greasy. The owners seldom use it as a towel to wipe their hands with. The most remarkable feature, however, of the Australian savage is the eye, which is large, full, penetrating, and singularly eloquent, expressing the emotions and workings of the mind with vivacity and energy. The women are not, in

general, so well formed as the men—a circumstance attributable to their being much employed in digging, and to the custom of carrying their children on their shoulders. Both parents are fond of their offspring, and treat them with the greatest indulgence. Some of the points alluded to are illustrated in the accompanying woodcuts, all representations



6 AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.—From Angus Smith's *Australia Illustrated*.

of S. Australians. No 1 is a warrior of the Mount Barker tribe—he is painted with narrow stripes of red ochre that reach quite round his body. His shield is made of bark. No 2 is a woman of the Parakallah tribe, Port Lincoln, with her child on her shoulders, as mentioned above. The little one holds on by the hair of its mother's head. No 3 is a boy amassing himself with a red spear. In this figure, the singular protuberance of the abdomen for which the Australians are so remarkable, particularly when young is very observable.



6 AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.—From Angus Smith's *Australia Illustrated*.

No 4 represents a man of the Nauo tribe from Coffin's Bay W of Port Lincoln. He wears a covering of unit feathers, with ornaments of shaved sticks in his hair, which is bound round with spun opossum fur. In his hand is a woman's instrument for throwing the spear. His breast is marked with deep incisions, and horizontally across the breast these are filled with clay which prevents them healing, and renders them hard and horny resembling tubes of gristle, which project from the skin, and produce a repulsive disfigurement of the body. No 5 represents a woman of the Milimendava tribe, on the Coorong equipped for travelling with her net made of brush and her basket along with her back. She is also provided with the digging stick or *matte*, and carries fire in her hand between two pieces of bark. Her garment is the circular mat made of reeds, called *peppercorn*. No 6 is a man

at the Mithemara tribe, wearing the one-wood cloak, the most complete and perfect garment to be met with among the Australian natives. It resembles a coarse matting, the long ends of the grass-like weed forming a graceful fringe at the bottom of the garment. This dress is of rare occurrence, and only manufactured during the inclement season to protect the individual from the weather on exposed shores. No. 7 is an old man of the Mithemara tribe, on the Murrumbidgee. The form of the Australian is less massive than that of the African negro, but he is much more swift and graceful in his movements, and is much more agile and adroit and when belated, says Count Strahlenberg, in the posture of striking, or throwing his spear his attitude leaves nothing to be desired in point of manly grace. Their speech, moreover, particularly the natives of New B. Wales, says the same authority possesses all those felicitous combinations of syllables which constitute a highly sonorous and euphonic language. Both the physical and intellectual qualities of the Australian aboriginal have been rated much too low the descriptions hitherto given of him having been apparently from specimens found amongst the desolated and desolate wastes in the neighbourhood of Sydney corrupted by the contact of civilization, which, instead of improving his condition, has taught him new vices, and reduced him from the independence of savage life to a state of starvation and beggary. In form he is by no means the miserable looking creature he has been so frequently represented neither are his perceptions nor intellectual capabilities at all so limited as they have been described. There is, as might be expected, great diversity both as regards personal appearance and character amongst them but we have the evidence of Capt. Stokes, and other recent writers, to show that both have been unwarrantably disparaged. The former who circumnavigated Australia, and who thus came in contact with a great variety of tribes, frequently speaks of them as being a fine race of men, and the tribes about Shoal Haven and the small B. ports, he describes as good-looking, useful fellows, of whom much may hereafter be made. A curious and interesting manifestation of native talent was found by this intelligent navigator in Depot Island on the N coast. This was a series of drawings of animals &c. on the smooth surface of the rocks. Much ability says Capt. Stokes, is displayed in many of these representations, the subjects of which could be discovered at a glance. The number of specimens was numerous, so that the natives must have been in the habit of amusing themselves in this innocent manner for a long period of time. When to this fact is added that on the same coast, the canoes of the natives, according to the same authority are neatly and artistically made, it is irrational to insist on entertaining a mean opinion of their capacity. In comparison with other savages, but perhaps in a higher degree than any not excepting the red men of America, they possess singularly acute physical perceptions, which they exercise in a way that would appear to be incompatible with a very low condition of the intellectual faculties. Of their extraordinary sharpness of vision, Capt. Stokes records an interesting instance—Two natives were employed to track the footprints of the strayed child of a settler a boy of six or seven years of age, which they did for many miles, tracing the footprints through brushwood, over hills and valleys, and large spaces of grass-covered ground. All the objects of their search were found and the most interesting feature in this case was the fact which these poor savages expressed on discovering the strayed child. Capt. Stokes mentions another instance of their singular keenness of vision, where a particular individual, a settler, was distinguished and named by a native from his footprint, subsequent inquiry confirming the accuracy of the recognition. In the following slightly abridged quotation from the same author we have an account of an aboriginal whose conduct and bearing are alone sufficient to elevate the character of his whole race in the estimation of civilized men—"We had just completed our survey of the coast," says Capt. Stokes, "when two of the boat's crew came to report a visit from one of the natives they said their white visitor came to them without any enticement, no offers of red or blue beads or shells, or some gaudy bauble that seldom fails to catch the eye of the savage, and without the slightest indication of fear. We hurried down to one this marvellously comely native, whom we found coming up the hill he met us with all the confidence of an old acquaintance. His first act of civility was to show

Mr. Tennant and myself an easy road to the beach and I shall never forget, as he proceeded on, or rather walked by our side, yielding the path, with natural politeness, to those he seemed to regard as his guests, how wonderful was the agility he displayed in passing over the rocks, sometimes springing down the face of one almost precipitous without the least apparent effort. His height was about 5 ft 8 inches, his forehead was remarkably high his proportion very quick, and his utterance gentle and slow. His extraordinary confidence in us commanded the respect of us all. As already remarked, there is, however, great diversity in the characters of the different tribes as well as in their social condition while many of them are mild, intelligent, and industrious, some are fierce, vindictive, and generally in a state of the rudest barbarism. Of this description are the natives inhabiting the vicinity of Cape Villaret these savages, unlike the more advanced tribes, who wear cloaks made of opossum skins, are entirely naked with the exception of a coarse grass mat round the waist; their spears, darts, and clubs are made of wood. Neither is there now any doubt that the natives Australians, or at least some of the apert, indulge in cannibalism. Heyler says that he has on several occasions seen human flesh in their possession and that he was told that they make a point of eating certain portions of their enemies killed in battle. Infanticide also is practised to a great extent, arising from the extreme difficulty the mother finds in rearing her offspring.

They have several curious superstitious beliefs and observances. One of the most extraordinary of the former is, the belief that white men were their fellow-countrymen in a former state of existence.

Acting on this belief a party of natives regularly visited a settler twice a year on account of his resemblance to a deceased relative. On these occasions, the settler's kindred, as these poor savages thought themselves, travelled a distance of 60 m. and had, besides, to pass through an enemy's country. The Australians have a superstitious horror of approaching the graves of the dead they are always even to speak of them, and when they do, it is always in a whisper. They stand aloof, in great awe of the noises of the forest when agitated by a tempest. From the reports of the Commandant at the Aboriginal settlement on Flinders' Island, it appears that the natives are making a gratifying progress towards civilization, and becoming expert in some of the industrial arts. In road-making says one of these reports, they are complete adepts they are fully equal, in this kind of labour to the most experienced of the white men in the settlement, and for celerity of movement are greatly superior. In husbandry they had also made great progress, preparing the ground for and planting their own potatoes. Several of the younger male members of the establishment had been put to different trades, and were making rapid proficiency. One youth, who wrote a fair hand, was employed in the Commandant's office as a clerk or copyist, and another as a messenger. Nor were the females behind the males in aptitude. They had become expert needlewomen, and had attained great proficiency in the art of manufacturing French net. In regard to the domestic arrangements of their dwellings, they were found to be fully equal to a large majority of white women and to many much superior. Their ordinary dwellings were kept clean, and were tastefully arranged they washed their husbands' linen, cooked, baked bread, and performed all the ordinary domestic duties of civilized life with judgment and propriety. Some of the more intelligent of the men were employed as police and were found perfectly efficient in all respects. On one occasion several of these aboriginal police were despatched in search of a convict who had absconded they discovered him, brought him back to the settlement handcuffed, and safely lodged him in the jail. Unfortunately our relations to the aborigines are not all of this satisfactory character. Violence and bloodshed have marked the contact of the two races. The savage, driven from his hunting grounds, and deprived of subsistence, commits depredations on the flocks of the settler who, in return, puts the savage to death when and wherever he meets with him; the latter retaliates by murdering the white man when opportunity offers, and a war of extermination is the result. From this fierce and sanguinary spirit, some of the most atrocious crimes have arisen that can well be conceived the greater turpitude, and greater recklessness of human life and human suffering, being almost always with the whites. It is but pro-

per to add, that the British Government has ever shown the utmost anxiety for the protection and well-being of the natives. The despatches of Lord Glenelg, while colonial secretary, to the governor and other public officers of New S. Wales are filled with injunctions to these functionaries to use every means in their power to protect the native from the violence of the settlers, to civilize him by firmerness and gentle treatment, and to provide for his wants. The aborigines are declared to be British subjects, and as such entitled to the protection of the laws, and to all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto. The murder of a native to be considered in the same light as the murder of a white man, and the same consequences to attend the perpetration of the crime, by whomsoever committed. Acting on this principle of justice, seven men, all convicts and servants of settlers, were hanged at Sydney in the year 1853, for the murder of 22 natives, men, women, and children, whom the ruffians led out, tied together by a rope, to a solitary place, and assassinated, one after the other, burning the bodies afterwards.

The native Australians possess no regular habitations, being generally on the move in search of food, but some places along the coast, where they can obtain a constant supply of fish and oysters, they construct such huts as those represented



NATIVE HUT, JARVIS BAY.—From Dr. Smith, Voyages to Australia.

in the accompanying woodcuts. No. 1 is a hut of the natives of Jarvis Bay New S. Wales. It is a superior structure to that which follows bearing out the opinion held as to the greater intelligence of the aborigines of the E. parts of Australia. The native at the door of the hut is procuring fire, by



HUT OF MILAKURDA TRIBES.—From August Smith, Australia Illustrated.

rubbing together two pieces of grass tree. The grass sticks are of two kinds, hard and soft. The soft piece is held firmly by the foot, while the hard one is rubbed between the hands, with the point inserted into the soft piece. No. 2 is a hut of the Milimurra tribe, built on the shore of the Coorong, a lagoon in E. Australia, S. and W. Lake Alexandrina or Victoria. On these black shores, the huts are built facing the N.E. in order to shelter them from the prevailing S. and W. winds.

Colonies.—The colonies established in Australia are, S. Australia, W. Australia, New S. Wales, and the settlement of Victoria, Port Phillip or Australia Felix, and Cockatoo and Moreton Bay. A settlement, called N. Australia, was formed some years since, but was abandoned in 1847 after an outlay by the Government of upwards of £15,000.

There are two rival routes to Australia, the E. and the W. The one by the Indian Ocean and the other by the Isthmus of Panama. The latter is more direct, and shorter than the former by 1786 m.; the distance by Suez and Singapore being 14,468 m. while that via Panama is only 12,690. The distance by the Cape of Good Hope in Sydney is 13,580 m. being 1190 m. more than that by Panama, which is thus the shortest of the three.

Commerce, &c.—The trade of Australia is still only in process of being developed many articles not being yet produced in sufficient quantity to admit of extensive export. The commerce is, however, already considerable, and is rapidly extending, and with the increase of population, becomes every year more important to Britain, whence the colonies derive their supplies of manufactured goods. Particulars respecting the commerce of Australia will be found in articles on the separate colonies. Here it may be noted generally that of late years, copper ore, gold, and wool have formed important items of export. After gold, wool is the staple commodity. The extraordinary increase, from 1830 to 1853 in the quantity of this article produced in Australia, and exported to Great Britain is shown in the following table:—

Year.	1830	1840	1845	1851	1852	1853
Wool, 1,000 lbs.	9,770	425	54,177	617	11,000,000	17,547,415
Gold, 100,000 lbs.						40,001,087

QUANTITIES OF THE OTHER ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS, IN ONE A 1853.

	1851	1852	1853
Copper ore, value of copper and copper vessels	7,053	10,144	5,311
Copper wrought	354	73	809
Iron, not tanned	23,380	93,238	41,981
Iron, tanned	565,708	819,044	515
Woolen of pure shawl, rough	567	1,070	805
Of coarse - t.	3,601	10,894	9,851
Ch. garments	1,001	804	446
Q. leather	74	81	815
Skins, sheep, undressed and tanned.	6,443	27,616	26,439
Tallow	178,464	159,161	154,138
Wine, produce of Brit. soil in Australia, 1853	1,711	84	104

To the end of 1853 probably above 610,000,000 of gold have been exported. In 1851 271 vessels, since 1845, 77 left the United Kingdom for Australia but in 1853 551 vessels, since 1845 118 were despatched. Pop. (1849) 287,409.

History and Discovery.—The first account given of Australia was by Torres, a Spaniard, who passed through the strait that now bears his name, between 1 Spain and Australia, in the year 1606. Between that period and 1695 a large portion of the coast line of Australia had been surveyed by various Dutch as navigators. Between 1684 and 1690 Dampier explored a part of the W. and N.W. coasts to which discovery had hitherto been confined. But, in 1770 Cook extended it to the E. coast which he carefully surveyed. He was followed by Bligh in 1789, who earned on a series of observations on the N.E. coast adding largely to the knowledge already obtained of this new world. Colonists had now arrived on the soil and a penal settlement was formed (1787) at Port Jackson. Since then various adventurers, both by land and sea, have been endeavouring, with more or less success, to increase the amount of information regarding both the interior and the coasts of Australia. Amongst the former are, Mr. Oxley, Messrs. Hovell and Hume, Capt. Sturt, Major Mitchell, Mr. Earle, Count Stralsdorf, Capt. Grey, Messrs. Lander and Lefroy, Dr. Leichardt, and Assistant-Surveyor Kennedy, who was murdered by the natives, when exploring the course of the Victoria, in 1848. Amongst the more eminent navigators, besides those already named, who have explored the coasts of Australia, are, Capt. King, Bass, and Flinders; and, in recent times, Capt.

Stokes, in the letter of which we are, as the reader will have perceived, indebted for much of the newest and most interesting information contained in this article.—(Dr. Stenhouse's *Physical Description of New S. Wales and Van Diemen's Land*; Stokes's *Discoveries in Australia*, &c. Dutton's *S. Australia* and its *Mineral Government Returns* regarding *Australia* and *Aborigines*; Martin's *British Colonial Library*; James's *S. Australia*; Bather's *Handbook for Australia*; *Emigrants*; Sturt's *Expedition into Central Australia*, 1846; Jukes's *Sketch of the Physical Structure of Australia*.)

AUSTRALIA FELIX. See PORT PHILIP

AUSTRALIA (EASTERN) or **NEW S. WALES**, the E. part of Australia, S. of lat. 26° S. by S. and E. of lon. 141° E.; bounded N by N. Australia, W by S. Australia, S. by Bass's Strait, and E. by the Pacific. greatest length about 900 m. and greatest breadth about 750 m. This large district is now divided into—1. Cooksland, or Moreton Bay comprising the N. portion, S. to lat. 30° S.—2. New S. Wales proper or the middle district, the oldest colony in Australia, from lat. 30° S. to Cape Howe, lat. 37° 30' S.—3. New S. Wales, Port Philip or Victoria, W. of Cape Howe, S. of the rivers Murrumbidgee and Murrumbidgee, and E. of S. Australia. See **NEW S. WALES**, **COOKSLAND**, and **PORT PHILIP**.

AUSTRALIA (NORTH) that part of Australia lying N of lat. 26° S. and E. of lon. 120° E. bounded, N by the Indian Ocean, E. by the Pacific, on which side it is fringed by the Great Barrier Reef (which see) S by E. and S. Australia and W by W. Australia greatest length, W to E., about 1500 m. greatest breadth, N to S., about 1000 m. On the N. shore is the immense Gulf of Carpentaria, about 400 m. in sq. and in the W. the Gulf of Van Diemen and Cambridge. Of this large tract of country comparatively little is yet known. Not a single permanent settlement exists upon it. On but one healthy Government station at Port Essington, on Coburg Peninsula, Arnhem's Land, notwithstanding the great hopes that were formed of it, having been abandoned in 1849. For what is known respecting N. Australia, the reader is referred to the articles **ARNHEM'S LAND**, **PORT ESSINGTON**, **CAPE YORK**, **CARPENTARIA** (GULF OF), **ARHMEAN RIVER**, &c.

AUSTRALIA (SOUTH) a British colony so called from occupying the S. portion of the S. region on the S. of the Australian island-continent, between lat. 26° and 38° S. and lon. 125° and 141° E. and bounded S. by the Southern Ocean, E. Victoria, N. unoccupied and almost unexplored territories and W. Western Australia area 800,000 sq. m. The coast about 1200 m. long, is for nearly all of desolate aspect, but is occasionally skirted by low sandhills, and towards its E. extremely rises into rocky cliffs of sandstone, covered with wood and rising to the height of 500 ft. to 800 ft. It is lined by numerous rivers, all small except that of Esquimaux, and is remarkable, particularly in the S. for the number and depth of its indentations, being penetrated from S. to N. by the large gulfs of Spencer and St. Vincent, separated from each other by Yorke Peninsula, and continuing on the S.W. shore of the former the excellent harbor of Port Lincoln and on the E. shore of the latter Adelaide, the rising capital of the colony. A large portion of the interior consists of stony barren tracts, often so completely destitute of vegetation as to present all the appearance of a desert waste and apparently doomed, from the want of water to remain for ever unfit for human habitation. Still, after deducting the waste, large tracts remain some of tolerable fertility covered with wood or scrub, or somewhat stony ground, well adapted for extensive sheep-walks, and others of admirable fertility capable of raising all kinds of grain and fruit.

The surface is traversed by several mountain-ranges, the highest summits of which scarcely if at all exceed 3000 ft. Of these, Mount Lofty commencing at Cape Jervin, which forms the E. entrance of the Gulf of St. Vincent, skirts the E. shore of that gulf for about 40 m., attaining the height of 2834 ft. and then continues N into the interior, where it seems gradually to descend, but its course has not been traced. The principal mountains are—Razor Back 2925 ft., in lat. 34° 20'; immediately N of it, Mornia Bryan 3012 ft., with its celebrated Burras mts and still farther N., about lat. 33° 40' Black Rock Hill, 2750 ft. Near the head of Spencer Gulf Mount Lofty throws off an arm nearly at right angles, which, under the name of the Gawler Range, stretches nearly due

W rising gradually as it proceeds, and makes a sudden bend N N W. its extreme height appears to be about 3000 ft. It is singularly rugged and barren. On the E. bank, and near the mouth of the Murray a range of moderately elevated heights proceeds S. E. skirting the coast to its extremity near Cape Northumberland. Throughout these ranges the existence of volcanic agency at a former period is everywhere apparent, and several distinct crater cones are to be traced. The higher summits are usually composed of granite, diorite, porphyry, gneiss and other igneous rocks. On the lower slopes slate usually prevails, but both on them, and at still higher elevations, a ferruginous sandstone is largely developed. Among the mountains E. of Gulf St. Vincent primitive limestone, often in the form of a beautiful white marble, is very abundant. Throughout these formations, and more especially in veins of quartz penetrating the clay-slate, a great variety of valuable minerals have been found including copper which has already been worked to a considerable extent, and yielded most profitable returns, argentiferous lead, manganese, iron, and iron. Gold also exists, but has not yet been found in such abundance as to settle S. Australia to rank as a gold-field.

Almost the only stream within the colony which deserves the name of river is the Murray which enters the colony on the E. in lat. 34° flows first easterly then W. and then S. into the extensive lagoon called Lake Victoria, communicating with Encounter Bay. Though the largest river of S. Australia it would, in well-watered countries rank as a comparatively insignificant stream, but its great importance here cannot easily be over-estimated more especially since it has been ascertained that during the rainy season it is as fertile by descent through its whole course within the colony. Almost all the other streams are, for the greater part of the year merely chains of ponds. Lakes, both salt and fresh are numerous, but seldom large. The shallow lagoon of Victoria or Alexander has been already mentioned. The only other deserving of notice as forming a remarkable physical feature, is Lake Torrens a shallow basin, which curves from S. to N. in the form of a horse-shoe, for at least 400 m. with a breadth varying from 30 m. to 80 m.

The climate is hot, but salubrious, and has proved by no means trying to European constitutions. As already, in the summer months of December, January and February, the maximum temperature is about 105° the minimum about 65°. In July the depth of the Australian winter the maximum is 60° and the minimum 48°. The surface being much more pastoral than agricultural, wool has hitherto been the staple product but all the ordinary grain-crops, maize, and potatoes, grow well. The vine finds both a congenial soil and climate, and many varieties of fruit, including melons of uncommon size and quality are becoming abundant. By far the most important export is copper which in the three years ending 5th January 1854, amounted as follows—Copper ore (1851) 4128 tons (1852) 8563 tons (1853) 2677 tons; regulus of copper (1851), 186 tons; (1852) 401 tons (1853) 68 tons; copper unwrought (1851) 780 tons (1852) 679 tons (1853) 469 tons; copper partly wrought (1851) 319 tons (1852) 572 tons; (1853) 561 tons. The great falling off in 1853 is accounted for by the greater attraction of the Victoria gold-fields. The next most valuable export is wool, which, in the last of the above years, amounted to 359 748 lbs. the declared value of imports was £1,183,458. The revenue of 1854 was £189,440. In 1853 the population amounted to 70,000. For administrative purposes South Australia is divided into 11 counties. As a colony it was founded by the South Australian Company in 1834, but not properly established till 1837.

AUSTRALIA (WESTERN) in the most extended sense, that portion of Australia W of lon. 127° E.; bounded E. by N. and S. Australia, and N. W. by the Indian and S. Pacific Oceans. It lies between lat. 18° 45' and 36° 10' S. lon. 112° 40' and 127° E. Of this vast territory little is known. Its interior has never been visited, and even its shores have only been partially explored with any degree of exactness. Its principal bays and gulfs are, Cockburn, D'Ent, King Sound, Roebuck Gulf, and Shark Bay all on the W. and W. coasts, there not being a single gulf of any extent on the E. coast, as far as yet known. The principal capes are—on the S.W., Cape Leeuwin, on the W., N. W. Cape

and on the N. Capes Leveque, Voltaire, Bongaillville, Talbot and Landonary. The coast is everywhere, but especially on the N and W fringed with coral reefs and islets. N of lat 18 S. it is as a whole, high, frequently rocky and at times well wooded. From lat 18 to 28° S. it is generally low sandy and mostly barren, though here and there rocky hills, patches of grass, and thick mangroves are met with. The remainder of the coast, including the whole of the colony of W. Australia, is elevated with some intervals of low sandy shore. In some parts it is barren, but in many it is well wooded. The only part of this portion of Australia known with any degree of accuracy is the colony above referred to.

W. AUSTRALIA (Colony of).—In a more restricted sense the name W. Australia is applied to a British colony on the S.W. coast of Australia, founded in 1829 between lat. 30° 30' and 35° 30' S and lon 115° and 119° 30' E. occupying a space of 300 m N to S, and about 160 or 170 E. to W. with a coast line of about 600 m. Its first appearance is not very inviting; dull, green looking downs, backed by a slightly undulating range of hills, rising to nearly 2000 ft. high are the chief natural features. It consists of 26 counties, mostly of pretty regular form lying compactly together and varying from about 40 to 70 m. in length, and from 30 to 45 m. in breadth. The land here generally is not remarkable for fertility the entire territory containing perhaps a greater quantity of positively bad land than any other of the Australian colonies but, with manure and proper cultivation, very good grain may be produced. The wheat of the wheat districts grown here has been as much as 70 lbs. per bushel and its quality generally as good as that of S. Australia. Soil upon which sheep have been folded produces on an average about 30 bushels per acre, but it might be much increased. A great deal of barley is grown. Oats will not grow well and the climate is unsuited to flax. The herbage is scanty and the average stock would keep about one sheep to 5 ac. but there is the advantage of a supply of water throughout the year remaining in pools or lakes, sufficient for the pastoral system, and for the climate generally. The vine, fig, and olive are beginning to be successfully cultivated in the colony. Grapes and currants of every species also thrive, and a great deal of wine has been made from the former for the consumption of the colony. The quantity of vineyard already planted is 390 ac. The live stock of the colony in 1848 was estimated at 118 570 head but there is reason to believe that it much exceeds this, many of the settlers who had considerable flocks having refused to give returns, while others made incorrect ones. With the exception of cinchona which has been found in masses on the surface of the ground in various places no metalliferous ores have yet been discovered within the colony. Coal of good quality has been found and, from the reports of the geologist employed by the Government it appears that fields of great extent may be calculated on. Very little trade is carried on from this colony to S. Australia or New S. Wales, but there is an active communication with Singapore and the Mauritius. To the latter place, the exports are sheep, bullocks, and potatoes. The principal export of the colony is wool. It has, however a less average market-price than Britain than the wools of the other Australian colonies, partly from its being less known, and partly owing to inferior care bestowed on getting it up, from want of labour though, in principle it is quite equal to any of them. Its production has greatly increased, and there is a capacity of almost unlimited extension. The next most important article of export is sandal-wood, the markets for which are Singapore and China. In 1848, there were only 32 tons of this wood shipped from the colony in the following year the quantity amounted to 370½ tons, and would have been much larger had the colonists possessed the means of conveying the wood which had been felled to the port. There is likewise an available supply of shipbuilding timber which grows quite close to the sea. It is analogous to Honduras mahogany is of a great size, possesses the peculiar property of resisting the sea-worms, and is not apt to split or warp, while at the same time it is more easily worked than any other wood in Australia. It has been used on the colony for building small vessels, and also for rafters, &c. in house-building being impervious to the white ant. A ship-load was supplied to the Admiralty under contract, last autumn (1848) and was very highly

approved of. It is confidently expected that when the value of this timber the service of the colonists, becomes more widely known, it will materially promote the progress of the colony which hitherto has not been very rapid while in some respects, there has been a positive retrogression. In 1853 the only item of export to the United Kingdom was wool and that only to the amount of 34 000 lbs. though in 1851 it had attained the amount of 369 596 lbs. and in 1852 that of 327 600 lbs. The total exports in the same year, amounting to £100 917 consisted chiefly of haberdashery, beer and also cotton woolen and silk goods, iron, steel hardware, and cutlery leather soap, and candles. In 1853 the quantity of land alienated was 1 883,208 acres, and the quantity surveyed and open for settlement only 21 000 acres. In 1849 the tonnage entered was 7592 tons, and cleared 8145 tons in 1850 the entered was 15 988 tons, and the cleared 14 748 tons. For administrative purposes the colony is divided into 32 counties. The government is similar to that of the other Australian colonies. The most important part of the colony is the Swan River settlement founded in August 1829 by Captain Eiding, who was appointed governor. Fremantle, at the entrance of the river is the port and Perth situated about 9 m inland, in the county of the same name is the capital and seat of government. It is a large straggling village partly concealed by the abrupt term nation of a woody ridge, and standing on a picturesque slope on the right bank of the river. Guildford and York are the other chief places in the colony. The Swan River like all the other rivers of Australia, is subject to sudden and tremendous floods, which inundate the corn lands in its vicinity and sweep away all opposing obstacles with irresistible impetuosity. The number of aborigines is about 1500. A good feeling exists towards them and many of them are employed by the settlers in menial capacities but they are fast decreasing. Pop. of colony (1851) 8967.

AUSTRALIAN ALPS.—a mountain-range in Australia, in the colonies of Port Phillip and New S. Wales extending from lat. 38° S lon 148° 30' E. in a N.E. direction for about 200 m and forming part of the great Australian or chain from Wilson's promontory to Cape York. Its highest peaks are Mount Kosciusko or Wallington 6500 ft. Mount Dargal 4600 ft. and Mount Pinalar 4100 ft.

AUSTRALIAN GRAMPPIANS.—a mountain-system in Victoria or Port Phillip W. the Pyrenæes, cos. Ripon and Dundas. The highest known peak, Mount William is 4500 ft. above the sea level. This, the most W. system in the colony has generally a N. and S. direction, and is composed of several ridges. From the N. slopes rise the Wimmera and Northern which unite and flow N. to Lake Hindmarsh. From its W. and E. slopes flow the rivers Glenelg, Wendou, and Grange which all unite into one stream and fall into the sea in lon. 141 E.

AUSTRALIAN PYRENEES.—a congeries of mountains in Victoria or Port Phillip, N. W. Melbourne, cos. Talbot and Ripon, and connected W. by low ridges with the Australian Grampians. The culminating peak, so far as known is Mount Cole, rather more than 100 m. W. N. W. Melbourne. From their N. slopes rise the rivers Avoca and Yarra-ye the latter an affluent of the Murray.

AUSTREY = par English or Warwick 2097 m. Pop. 555.

AUSTRIA (Empire of) [German *Oesterreich* or *Osterreich*—the Eastern kingdom? The Austrian empire is one of the largest and most populous of the European states, situated nearly in the centre of the continent. It extends from about lat 45° to 51° N. or exclusive of Rumania and the Slavovet part of Croatia, from about lat. 44° 30' to 51° N. and from about lon 9° 30' to 24° 30' E. comprising 258,000 sq m. or about 45 000 more than France. Its greatest length, from E. to W. is about 860 m. its greatest breadth, from N. to S. with the exclaves and abutments about 600 m. bounded, S by Turkey the Adriatic Sea, and the independent states of Italy; W by Sardinia, Switzerland, Bavaria, and Saxony; W by Prussia and Russian Poland and E. by Russia and Moldavia. On the shores of the Adriatic along the coast of Dalmatia and Venetian Lombardy lies its only sea frontage extending exclusive of islands, about 500 m.

The Austrian empire is composed of a union of different states, some of them at one time forming independent kingdoms, inhabited by races of people differing from each other

In almost language, customs, laws, and religion held together as one empire, by being under one sovereign and one central government. It is divided into 13 governments, corresponding

ing in a certain respect to the nationalities of which it is composed. The following table exhibits the name and area of these governments with their population in 1850—

ARRANGEMENT OF PROVINCES according to the Constitution of March 4, 1849, and POPULATION in 1850 exclusive of Military

PROVINCES.	Area, Sq. m.	Population, 1850	Pop. per sq. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	Population, 1850.
1. Archduchy—					
Upper Austria	5,484.92	708,816	129.7	Lin.	26,878
Lower Austria	5,784.00	1,180,067	203.0	Vienne	407,580
2. Duchy of Salzburg	4,008.00	144,007	35.9	Salzburg	16,115
3. Duchy of Styria	6,538.96	1,008,971	154.0	Graz	61,249
4. Duchy of Carinthia	8,027.04	519,384	64.7	Klagenfurt	15,064
5. Duchy of Carniola	3,809.60	665,960	175.1	Ljubljana	17,676
6. County of Gilets and Grubichen, with the					
Marquessate of Istria, and the town and	6,518.78	408,016	62.6	Trieste	39,850
territory of Trieste					
7. Counties of Tyrol and Vorarlberg	8,043.92	869,708	108.7	Innsbruck	15,613
8. Kingdom of Bohemia	15,109.20	4,608,300	304.0	Praha	115,448
9. Margravate of Moravia	6,480.60	7,799,880	120.2	Bratislava	66,180
10. Duchy of Upper and Lower Silesia	1,071.18	600,000	560.0	Wroclaw	18,007
11. Galicia, with Upper Austria, and Cracow	33,726.23	6,835,477	202.0	Lemberg	70,770
12. Bukovina	3,034.04	260,858	86.0	Cernauti	16,616
13. Kingdom of Poland	5,716.38	335,716	58.7	Warsaw	6,850
14. Lodomer	6,474.40	3,788,169	584.0	Vienna	130,233
15. Galicia	6,461.93	2,387,728	369.7	Stanislaw	127,583
16. Kingdom of Hungary	63,867.90	7,884,563	123.0	Buda Pesth	161,100
17. County of Serbia and Transylvania Banat	8,774.94	1,486,841	169.0		
18. Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia with the	5,520.94	868,466	157.0	Agram	18,000
Chetvack lands and Fiume					
19. Principality of Transylvania	17,644.48	2,077,727	117.0	Klosterneuburg	38,400
20. Military Frontier	9,423.33	1,000,100	106.0		
Total	198,680.75	31,775,364	159.9		

As this article on the empire, as a whole, must necessarily be general the reader is referred for more specific notices of the provinces to the separate articles on them throughout the work.

General Aspect.—Although presenting every variety of surface, the prevailing character of the Austrian dominions is mountainous, there being few districts where mountains are not found while the plains do not occupy more than a fifth part of the whole superficies. The loftiest ranges, and the most extensively cultivated are found in Tyrol, Styria, Illyria, and the S. parts of Austria Proper. In some of these regions the scenery is bold and romantic, and has been considered equal to that of Switzerland. The most extensive tracts of low or flat land occur in Slavonia and the S. E. and central parts of Hungary much of this level land is remarkably fertile, but it is met at various points by vast morasses and arid steppes. The principal valleys are found in Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, and Illyria. Extensive plains stretch along the courses of the rivers, particularly the Po, the Danube, and the March. The principal rivers of Austria are the Danube, the Elbe, the Save, the Drava, the Mura, the March, or Morava, the Teis, or Thaya, and the Maros. The Danube, for upwards of 800 m. is navigable for pretty large vessels throughout the whole Austrian territory which is all the other most of them tributaries of the Danube are navigable for vessels of smaller size. All of them abound in fish. The lakes are numerous though those in the low land, particularly in the plains of Hungary are rather smaller than lakes, being collections of stagnant water with swampy margins. These in the more elevated regions of Styria, Tyrol, and the other mountainous districts are pure lakes, surrounded with wood and rock and all the other attributes of picturesque scenery. The finest lakes are to be found in Upper Austria, of which the principal are the Attersee, the Mondsee, the Traunsee, and several others. In Styria, the lakes are numerous but small.

Climate, and Vegetable Productions.—Austria lies between the isotherms of 60° and 50° and has a climate nearly as various as its surface. In some parts, as in Hungary, the annual fall of rain is comparatively small while the W. and N. W. parts of the empire, in this respect, resemble the W. of England and the alpine regions are probably the most rainy in Europe. The N. regions, between the 48th and 51st degrees of lat. have an average temperature resembling that of the N. of France. Between lat. 48° and 49° the heat is considerable and between 42° and 48° which comprises the whole of S. Austria, it is still colder the winter lasting two or three months only, and being, in general extremely mild. In the first region, the principal products are wheat, barley

oats, and rye in the second vines and maize are added and in the third olives. The productive capabilities of the soil however are by no means rendered available to their full extent. The quantity of land under cultivation is equal to that in Great Britain, but the produce, even where the soil is superior is small a third less. The wines of Austria are poor with exception of a few choice kinds including the well known Tokay and some therefore but such descriptions are exported and these in very limited quantity. A great portion of the worst wine is made into brandy. The average produce of wine is about 3,000,000,000 gallons of which Hungary yields by far the largest proportion. The vineyards by which the above quantity of wine is produced occupy 487,202 ac. The quantity of arable land is 62,433,383 ac. producing of wheat, maize, rye, barley and oats 60,260,860 quarters. The forests are more than an eighth part of the productive soil of the empire, and form no inconsiderable source of wealth. About half of the whole is in Hungary including the Banat, Croatia, and Slavonia, and in Transylvania. Much of it is of excellent quality and well adapted for house and ship building, furniture, and for all other purposes. In general however owing to bad management, it is not nearly so productive as it ought to be.

Animals.—Wild deer with small eland, foxes, lynxes and a species of small black bear are found in many districts the fox and lynx being particularly abundant. Herds of a native breed of horses of small size were wild over the plains of Hungary. All the domestic animals of England are known throughout the empire. Domesticated birds especially ducks and geese are abundant and wild birds more numerous than in any other part of Europe. Among the latter are wild geese, bustards, grouse, blackcocks, woodcocks, wild ducks, wildcats, and the like.

Geology, Mineralogy, &c.—A large portion of the countries now composing the Austrian empire was at one time submerged by the sea, particularly Hungary where the general appearance of its vast plains, the nature of their soil and above all the occurrence of fossil sea-shells, leave no room to doubt the former dominion of the ocean. Throughout all Austria the tertiary formation prevails with a margin of the secondary formation, stretching to a greater or lesser extent into the surrounding countries and diversified by patches of igneous rocks of the tertiary and alvial epochs. In mineral productions Austria surpasses, probably every other country in Europe possessing with the exception of platinum, all the metals. In Transylvania, gold is obtained in large quantity and in Hungary silver abounds. Copper and lead

mines exist in different parts of the empire. The repositories of iron are innumerable; but, from the high price of fuel the quantity produced is far short of what it might be. Tin is raised in Bohemia, but in no other part of the empire. Quicksilver is obtained in many places; but the richest mine, not only in Austria, but in Europe, is that at Idria in Carinthia. Colemanite, also, cobalt, arsenic, bituminous chrome, hematite, manganese, black tourmaline, alabaster, serpentine, gypsum, black-laid, slate, and flint, abound in many of the countries of the empire, and coal in almost every province. Salt, vitriol, alum, sulphur, sulphates and soda are also among the mineral productions. In every part of the Austrian dominions, mineral springs are numerous. The precious stones are the Bohemian carbuncles and Hungarian opal both much esteemed; the shadobony ruby, emerald, jasper, amethyst, topaz, cornelian, chrysolite, and beryl. Marble, of every description and variety of colour occurs in most of the provinces.

Industry, Commerce, Minerals, &c.—The quantity of gold obtained in 1847 was 68,467 oz. of silver 687,607 oz. of quicksilver 3851 cwts. of which about a third was converted into elemaner of tin found wholly in Bohemia, only 43 tons, a quantity quite insufficient for the home consumption though apparently not on the increase. Copper is found principally in Hungary. The whole produce in 1847 was 2770 tons, but, as in the case of tin the quantity obtained was not equal to the home demand, some obtained 294 tons. The produce in lead in 1847 amounted to 3080 tons, testimony to 201 tons, cobalt to 144 tons but the largest produce of the metals is iron which was, in 1850 169,481 tons. Cast iron is produced chiefly in the N. provinces of Styria, Carinthia, with Carinthia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary. In 1841 there were of blast-furnaces and smaller smelting-works in operation, 226; cupole-furnaces 32 iron and steel forges 885 puddle-works, 16 with 24 furnaces plate-rolling works, 40 and 9 cast-steel furnaces. An important branch of the iron trade of Austria is the manufacture of rails for railways. Some years ago however Austria could not supply the demand for rails, and large quantities were imported. These importations have now greatly diminished, in consequence of an increase in the production. The quantity of coal produced in 1847 amounted to upwards of 686,499 tons more than four times the quantity which was raised in 1838. The quantity of salt produced in 1850—rock boiled, and hay salt—amounted to 275,820 tons. The far greater number of the Austrian mines belong not to private companies but to Government. The following table exhibits a comparative view of the produce of the Austrian mines in the years 1838, 1847, and 1850.

	1838	1847	1850
Gold	On 81,117	On 85,156	On 85,487
Silver	686,547	697,746	687,607
Quicksilver	On 3851	On 3851	On 3851
Copper	27,287	27,287	27,287
Flint	460	1,009	840
Lead	80,888	81,278	81,280
Alabaster	—	15,884	15,884
Lead of arsenic	—	18,997	18,997
Carthage	0,029	1,168	1,168
Sulphur	—	—	—
Zinc	1,084	830	830
Raw Iron	1,082,788	1,474,274	1,469,448
Foundry iron	71,517	154,460	44,488
Refined	4,392	14,888	15,438
Armenic	28	1,548	1,547
Antimony	—	8,872	4,469
Cobalt	—	1,067	8,400
Grapnel	—	70,787	26,587
Coal	2,523,813	2,588,448	15,711,240
Alum	24,000	24,000	24,000
Sulphate of iron	24,000	47,000	47,000
Sulphate of copper	800	4,700	4,700
Opium	15	8	8
Magnesian	47	—	—
Total Value	21,044,215	21,887,441	27,000,000

Silk.—The textile manufactures of Austria have considerably improved in extent of late years, but are still behind in regard to many important circumstances, including judicious selection of locality, subdivision of labour and general man-

agement, which so largely contribute to the success of the English manufacturing establishments. Amongst the textile manufactures, silk holds a conspicuous place, although confined chiefly to Vienna, Milan, Como, Prague and Pott. The first-named of these places consumes annually 600,000 lbs. of spun silk or silk-thread the second 180,000; and the last 240,000 making, in all 1,020,000 lbs. The whole produce of the silk manufactures of the Austrian empire amounts to about 22,500,000, employing altogether in the various processes, about 160,000 persons. The principal silk-producing provinces are Lombardy, Venetia, Tyrol, the coast-lands, Hungary, and the military frontiers. The produce of the Italian provinces alone was estimated at 5,000,000 lbs. The silk-mills and silk-factories, in 1848 amounted in all to about 6840.

Wool.—The woolen trade of Austria is also considerable. In 1843 the entire annual produce of the empire was 771,875 cwts. of which Hungary produced nearly the one-half. The manufacture of woolen cloths is on foot in Bohemia and Moravia chiefly the other provinces do not produce sufficient to meet their own demands. The entire production of Austria in woolen cloth and walked stuffs may be reckoned at about 1,000,000 pieces, value about £4,500,000. In the production of combed yarn from which the finest description of goods is manufactured, the improvement has been considerable. In 1841 there were 14 mills for combed yarn, with 25,400 spindles, producing 68,386 cwts. The number of spindles may now be reckoned at 90,000. The whole produce of Austria in combed woolen stuffs may be reckoned at 228,500 pieces. In the manufacture of shawls and shawl-cloths Austria is rapidly acquiring a high reputation. The principal seat of the manufacture is Vienna, where there are six factories which together produce annually about 400,000 pieces value £240,000.

Linen.—In consequence of the large quantity of linen produced by private individuals throughout the various provinces of Austria, an approximation by estimate, of the value of the whole quantity produced in all that can be attempted. This founding on the best attainable data is about £5,000,000 employing 30,000 looms, and about 500,000 weavers and as each weaver requires 12 spindles, to supply the necessary quantity of yarn there would appear to be three and a half millions of individuals or a tenth part of the whole population of the empire, more or less employed in the branch of industry. Though machinery for flax spinning has recently been introduced this operation is still performed chiefly by the hand.

Cotton.—The cotton weaving of Austria is also upon the increase. Besides the handlooms which it employs and which in 1848 were estimated at 90,000 numerous cotton-mills or factories have been erected chiefly in Lower Austria and Bohemia but partly also in Lombardy the Tyrol and other provinces. In 1848 the number exclusive of those in Austrian Italy Hungary and Transylvania, was 168, with 1,237,861 spindles.

Cloth-printing.—In the printing of both woolen and cotton and in Turkey-red dyeing Austria has made, and is making great progress. The quantity of cotton and woolen goods printed in 1841 was together 2,068,000 pieces, value £2,181,000 of which about six-sevenths were cotton. To the number of pieces of printed cotton and woolen goods above given there falls to be added 254,000 pieces of mixed fabric, produced in Lower Austria. The principal establishments for Turkey-red dyeing are in the N. of Bohemia in Vorarlberg, Moravia, Galicia, Lombardy, Treviso in Venetia, Stein in Carinthia, and one or two other places. The mixed produce of the whole was in 1841 12,000,000 pieces. The entire quantity of goods—cotton woolen and mixed fabrics—printed in Austria, is rather more than one-fourth of that printed in England, nearly equal to that of France upwards of one-fourth more than that of Russia, and more than double that of Prussia and Switzerland.

The whole cotton manufactures of the empire including spinning weaving and dyeing may be estimated at £4,500,000 the number of hands employed at 860,000.

Distilling and Brewing.—Austria is somewhat remarkable for the number of its breweries and distilleries. Of the former there are 3165 which produce about 100,000,000 gallons annually consuming about 900,000 quarters of malt. The ale of the beer produced in 1842 was stated at £2,500,000 the beer-tax amounting in the same year to £250,000. The whole quantity produced, however, only equals half that pro-

exported in Bavaria. The number of distilleries in Austria, exclusive of Hungary, Transylvania, the military frontiers, Austria Italy and Dalmatia, was in 1850, 14,937 producing 16,877,510 gallons of spirit, of which Galicia alone produced 11,911,141 gallons. In Galicia, Moravia, and Silisia the distilleries work chiefly from grain but in Bohemia, Styria, and Austria Proper large quantities of spirits are manufactured from wineless plums, cherries, potatoes, &c.

Austria had, in 1851 in addition to the sugar-refineries which annually use about half a million cwt. of colonial sugar 13 solely employed on the sugar obtained from beet-root and potatoes. Of these there are 68 in Bohemia, 26 in Moravia, and 30 in Hungary the remainder are scattered over the other crown-lands. In 1850 when the number of these refineries was only 82 they used 8,090,000 cwt. beet-root, and 132,850 cwt. potatoes, in producing 161,174 cwt. raw sugar. The competition with colonial sugar is maintained by means of a heavy protecting duty.

In addition to the general import and export trade Austria carries on—partly from its central position in the continent of Europe, and partly from its numerous navigable streams, excellent roads, and in later times, its partially completed railway system—a very considerable amount of business in the transit of goods through her territory to other countries. The transit duties vary from 3 kreutzers or the 16th part of a shilling, to 27 kreutzers, or 10½ per cent. of 12½ lbs. The relative importance of these three branches of commerce will be perceived from the following table—

IMPORT EXPORT AND TRANSIT IN 1850.

Agricultural and Agricultural Products	Imports	Exports	Transit
Cereals, produce, &c.	21,579,000	21,579,000	00,000
Woolen produce and fruit	41,000	35,700	65,300
Oil	2,500,000	111,100	0,000
Tobacco	1,100,000	1,100,000	0,000
Cattle, salt and game produce	1,211,900	433,200	200,100
Wine, &c.	2,400,000	130,000	20,000
Wool, &c.	800,000	100,000	10,000
Woolen goods	4,000,000	4,000,000	0,000
Cattle and all way	1,000,000	800,000	10,000
Animal products (wool)	1,000,000	800,000	10,000
Woolen goods	4,000,000	4,000,000	0,000
Wool and bark	800,000	100,000	10,000
Other natural and agricultural products	41,000	65,300	10,000
Manufacturing Materials and Manufactures			
Medical and pharmacy goods (total)	145,900	10,000	000
Chemical products	262,500	109,100	7,000
Salt	80,000	60,000	20,000
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanning stuffs	1,116,900	95,600	11,000
Gum and resin	124,000	10,000	0,000
Materials for colliers	85,200	10,000	11,000
Minerals and earths	110,000	7,000	6,000
Various stones and crude precious metals	145,000	8,100	10,000
Other metals partially manufactured	220,000	350,100	45,000
Raw or crude stuffs	4,014,300	2,201,100	10,000
Woolen goods	440,000	160,000	10,000
Manufactures	2,700	10,000	10,000
Literary and artistic articles	2,700	10,000	10,000
Total	215,000,500	10,001,700	1,001,100

TRADE OF AUSTRIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1853-1852.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1851	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1852	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1853	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1854	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1855	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1856	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1857	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1858	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1859	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1860	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1861	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1862	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1863	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1864	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1865	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1866	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1867	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1868	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1869	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000
1870	21,579,000	21,579,000	21,579,000

Both the exportation of wool, and the importation of raw cotton, have greatly increased of late years, the latter being, in amount, nearly twice what it was in 1851. In timber, a similar improvement has taken place. The average annual exports between 1851 and 1850 was to the amount of £250,000; in 1844 it amounted to £247,000. This branch of trade suffers greatly from a want of suitable means of transport, and until these are obtained, one of the most important sources of the national wealth must remain comparatively unavailable. In the iron trade, there has been an improvement during the last 20 years equal nearly to 400 per cent. and on coals to 700 per cent. The exports, again, of linen goods, broad yarn and flax, show a gradual falling off, the result of the advance of the cotton manufactures. In decrease, however, is limited chiefly to fine goods. In the regular increase in the importation of dye-stuffs, we have a marked indication of the progress of industry. The quantities of indigo and wood imported in 1844 were nearly one-third more than in 1840 and previous years, and in dye-woods the increase was about as much. The woollen manufactures of Austria are also improving, and the exports of the finer descriptions of goods increasing. But the imports of foreign wool indicate any falling off in the home produce, it being a coarse material from Russia and Turkey for the manufacture of cloths for the poorer classes.

The following table exhibits a comparative view of the total imports and exports of the empire in the years 1847 and 1850 and at the same time shows the chief localities from which they come or to which they are sent—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1847	1850	1847	1850
S. Germany	21,410,000	21,540,000	21,411,000	21,111,000
France	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Prussia	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Poland	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Russia	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Turkey	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Italy	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Switzerland	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Spain	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Portugal	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Other countries	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Total	21,410,000	21,540,000	21,411,000	21,111,000

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1847 FROM AND TO EACH PROVINCE.

	Imports	Exports
Austria, Lower	21,110,000	21,110,000
Upper	21,110,000	21,110,000
Styria, Carinthia, &c.	21,110,000	21,110,000
Salzburg	21,110,000	21,110,000
Bohemia	21,110,000	21,110,000
Moravia and Silesia	21,110,000	21,110,000
Galicia	21,110,000	21,110,000
Carinthia	21,110,000	21,110,000
Trieste	21,110,000	21,110,000
Venezia	21,110,000	21,110,000
Hungary and Transylvania	21,110,000	21,110,000
Total	21,110,000	21,110,000

The imports from Great Britain and Ireland include a great variety of articles the more important of which are refined sugar, cotton manufactures, cotton yarn and twist, woollen goods, fish, &c. A considerable quantity annually enters Austria through Germany which reaches it by sea will be seen from the following table—

DECLARED VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION FROM THE PORT OF TRIESTE, 1847 TO 1850.

Year	Imports	Exports
1847	21,110,000	21,110,000
1848	21,110,000	21,110,000
1849	21,110,000	21,110,000
1850	21,110,000	21,110,000
1851	21,110,000	21,110,000
1852	21,110,000	21,110,000
1853	21,110,000	21,110,000
1854	21,110,000	21,110,000
1855	21,110,000	21,110,000
1856	21,110,000	21,110,000
1857	21,110,000	21,110,000
1858	21,110,000	21,110,000
1859	21,110,000	21,110,000
1860	21,110,000	21,110,000

To carry on the foreign and internal commerce of all kinds of commerce, Austria, in 1847 had 6799 vessels of all sizes tonnage, 241,769 employing 55,690 men. Of these, upwards of

500 are of large size, handsomely and strongly built. Besides these, there are a great number of lighter employed in loading and unloading vessels of which Dalman has the largest number of 2000. The vessels built in 1850 were of larger size for foreign trade, 45 (18,120 tons) large coasters 20 (1455 tons), small coasters 65 (861 tons) and fishing-boats 208 (348 tons). The principal ports of Austria are Trieste, Venice, Chiozza, and Fiume, all in the Adriatic. The vessels that arrived at, and sailed from these ports, in 1844 with their tonnage, was as undernoted:—

VESSELS ARRIVED AT AUSTRIAN PORTS IN 1844

	From Foreign Ports		From Austrian Ports		Total
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	
Trieste	1862	57,278	6,578	510,000	6,664
Naples	38	940	179	36,196	3,006
Venice	714	7,402	4,826	208,514	329,517
Chiozza	86	4,215	674	16,007	760
Hungary coast freighter Fiume, &c.	245	31,068	7,285	124,428	1,269
Korn, &c.	244	17,870	4,889	112,000	6,189
Military freighter	124	6,594	736	40,084	5,269
Total	3664	131,758	20,254	864,024	1,976,772

VESSELS DEPARTED IN 1844

	To Foreign Ports		To Austrian Ports		Total
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	
Trieste	1765	51,139	6,578	510,000	6,664
Naples	37	907	179	36,196	3,006
Venice	689	69,831	4,819	208,467	4,101
Chiozza	85	4,215	674	16,007	760
Hungary coast freighter Fiume, &c.	748	67,086	7,281	121,043	7,939
Korn, &c.	216	32,806	4,884	104,061	6,040
Military freighter	120	31,594	736	40,084	5,269
Total	3600	137,679	20,431	879,858	1,997,537

Coin, Weights and Measures.—In Austria, accounts are kept in guilder and florin of 60 kreuzers each, the value of the florin being 24 shillings. The gold coin are double sovereigns 23 1/2 d. each single sovereigns, 21 s. 6d. and half-sovereigns, 18 s. 6d. The principal silver coin is the rix dollar equal to two florins or 4s. sterling. The copper coin are grochen grocheln kreutzers, and phennings or hellers. At Trieste, and at all the inland towns of the Austrian dominions, except those of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom, the imperial dollar of two florins, the florin, and the 60-kreuzer piece, called *zwanziger* are the current coin. The Austrian centner the weight by which all large quantities are rated, is 122 1/2 lbs. avoirdupois. The metze (plural, metzen) the largest dry measure is somewhat more than the fourth part of an English imperial quarter nine metzen making two quarters nearly. The eimer the most generally used liquid measure, is equal to 14 3/4 English wine gallons. In long measure the Vienna foot is equal to 12 1/2 inches English the Vienna inch or aune, to 80 65 inches English. In superficial measure, the roth of land = equal to 6889 English square yards, or 1 acre, 1 rood 273 poles. **Population, Religion, Education, &c.**—The population of the Austrian empire amounts to five distinct races the German, Slavonic, Magyar Italian and Wallachian. The respective numbers of these nations have been estimated as follows:—

Nation.	Population.
Slovonians	17,088,000
Croatians	6,598,000
Magyars	4,802,000
Italians	1,125,000
Wallachians	3,116,000
	36,667,000
To these may be added { Jews 415,000	
Gipsies 125,000	
Total.	37,207,000

The Germans who constitute above one-fifth of the entire population keep compactly together, occupying the archduchy of Austria the N half of Styria, a part of Carinthia a small

portion of Carniola, the N part of the Tyrol and the N and W borders of Bohemia. There are besides, about 1,500,000 in the Hungarian provinces. The Austrian population is increasing rapidly. This increase is great in all the provinces, but is most remarkable in Galizia and Dalmania, being in the first, 1 1/2 per cent. and in the second, 1 1/2. As far back as 1837 the average annual increase of the population amounted to 1 1/2 per cent., or nearly doubling itself in 50 years. The ratio of increase is now much greater.

Religion.—The state religion of Austria is the R. Catholic, and next in numbers is the Greek church. Calvinism and Lutheranism are also professed by a large body of the people the former mostly in Hungary and Transylvania, the latter in the German provinces and in Galizia. The civil power exercises supreme control in all ecclesiastical matters, the emperor being in everything but the name head of the church and as no sentence of excommunication or other ecclesiastical edict, can be issued without the sanction of the crown, the Pope's direct authority in Austria is more limited than in some other countries.

In 1851 the numbers of the various confessions were as follows:—

Roman Catholics	22,009,046	Protestants, Helvetic	1,834,988
Greek Catholics	2,426,116	Do do do do	—
Greek, not united	2,746,066	Unitarians	46,000
Protestants, Augsburg	—	Other sects	8,606
Confessions	1,131,641	Jews	404,196

Education.—The educational establishments of Austria are divided into eight classes:—1 universities 2 academies including high, special, and art schools 3, lyceums 4 theological institutions 5 philosophical institutions 6, gymnasiums 7 particular institutions 8 people's schools. The last, as forming the foundation of the whole system, fill first to be considered. In their nature they come near to our idea of parochial schools, every parish of the empire, almost without exception containing one. They are all divided into high schools (*Haupt schulen*) and elementary schools (*Arten schulen* and *Mädchen schulen*). The former amount to 936 the latter to 17,511 being the whole schools of this class throughout the empire, with the exception of those of Hungary Transylvania, and the military frontier, for which there are no returns. In the elementary schools the education is strictly national. It consists only of the most necessary branches and every individual between the ages of six and twelve male and female, without distinction of rank or creed is understood to be receiving it. To insure this accurate registers are kept of all the children who have arrived at the school age and the priest and local functionaries of each parish are enjoined to see to their attendance. By the registers of 1842 the number of children of the school age was 2,995,069, and the actual attendance throughout the empire (with the exceptions above-mentioned) was 2,373,455. Here the education ceased to be compulsory but all for whom a superior or professional education is required are supplied provided by the other classes of educational establishments. The leading statistics belonging to each class are given in the following Table:—

	Number	Teachers	Pupils	Public Expenditure
Universities	9	419	12,794	260,041
Academies	37	427	—	24,016
Lyceums	31	217	6,890	—
Theological institutions	5	217	8,747	—
Philosophical institutions	75	305	5,111	—
Gymnasiums	268	1,848	64,328	46,766
Particular institutions	1,438	4,600	32,812	—
People's, or National Schools	17,111	87,233	2,273,453	275,118

Hospitals.—Out of the 63 cities and principal towns of Austria, 31 possess founding-hospitals with lying in establishments attached. The number of foundlings received into these hospitals in 1833 was 14,897 and in 1840, 17,410. From 1831 to 1840 there were in public keeping 966,846 children, with a yearly increase of numbers. The number of foundlings claimed is very small proportionally. At Linz, 243 only were sought back in the course of 61 years, out of 5808 foundlings. In the Prague hospital, 2869 only were sought back from 1823 to 1841 out of 87,841 foundlings. In Milan, the proportion sought back was much greater indeed remarkable, when the other cases are considered. It was 7629 out of 20,147 foundlings or considerably more than a third.

Government, Revenue, Army and Navy.—The whole legislative authority is vested in the emperor who exercises supreme control in all the provinces, excepting Hungary and Transylvania. But a constant tendency on the parts of the various states to resume their independence, and maintain their respective national distinctions, has the effect of hampering the exercise of this control, and thereby preventing what has been lately threatened—the dismemberment of the empire. The provincial states, or *Landes*, register the laws framed by the Emperor on financial matters and to allocate or appropriate the amount of supplies to be contributed by the different districts, meet once a year or oftener if necessary. The executive government acts through councils or boards each having a chancellor who communicates with the provincial councils and with the cabinet. Hungary and Transylvania have each a separate chancery and are governed by their own laws as are, likewise, the Italian states. The nobles form a separate order in the state, and are so disproportionately numerous as to make the dietaries appear ridiculous: the total number of nobility in the empire being no less than 400,000, or one to every 90 inhabitants. Of these there are 250,648 in Hungary alone, or one for every 20 burghers. The privileges and prerogatives of these last are seriously detrimental to the national interests in various respects; those of the nobles of the other provinces are few and unimportant.

The Austrian Government has always been extremely reluctant to give any official account of its financial position or operations. It is thus difficult to ascertain what the really are. In 1851 the total income was £23,375,303 total expenditure, £27,843,947 deficiency £4,468,644. The national debt, in 1841 was £115,460,043 in 1852 £123,376,980. The principal sources of revenue are a land tax, a tax on consumable articles, customs on goods, and monopolies of salt, tobacco &c.

The numerical strength of the Austrian army on the peace establishment is 400,481 of which 48,844 are cavalry. The war establishment is 589,160. During the last years of the penultimate war the Austrian army amounted to 660,000 men. The period of service, in all but the Hungarian regiments, is eight years. The military schools of the empire are the academy of engineers in Vienna, the military academy of Milan, Wiener Neustadt, and of Watson, the military schools of Olmutz and Lódz, and a variety of other schools and institutions, all having reference to military purposes in several of them the pupils are educated at the public expense.

The Austrian navy which is under the management of a naval commandant at Venice, is small consisting of, in 1852 six frigates, five corvettes, seven brigs, six galleons with six steam vessels and small craft, and a Danube flotilla of gun boats, having 123 guns and eight howitzers, the whole force mounting 743 guns. Marine force 3215 staff, artillery and seamen, with six companies of marine infantry. The chief naval station is Venice, where there is established an academy of naval cadets.

Laws, Literature, and Fine Arts.—The administration of justice is under the superintendence of the superior ministry of justice, at the head of which there are two presidents. It is divided into two sections, one at Vienna, and one at Verona. All trials are conducted with a degree of secrecy and those of criminals scandalously protracted before their trials are brought on, and years more before they are concluded. Sentence of death can be passed after consultation only a law which, whatever may be said of its humanity must have a tendency to defeat the ends of justice.

History.—After the creation of the German empire in the ninth century by Charlemagne, that prince subdued the district on the S. bank of the Danube to the E. of the river Ena, and converted it into a military frontier to repel the incursions of the Huns, and other barbarous nations. It was then called *Oberrhein* or the East country from its relative position to Germany but subsequently obtained the name of Lower Austria, and became the nucleus of the present Austrian empire. The governors of this district or province were appointed by the Emperors of Germany to whom they were subject, with the title of margrave (German, *mark-graf*—lord of the marches) which title was borne by their successors for three centuries after.

About the middle of the 12th century Upper Austria was added to Lower Austria, and the title of margrave merged

into that of Duke. Soon after Styria came by bequest to the Duke of Austria, when the latter for the first time, established the dual residence at Vienna. Hitherto the Duke of Austria had been of the house of Babenberg but, in 1246, the male branch became extinct, when Rudolph of Hapsburg, Emperor of Germany one of the ablest princes of his age, vested the succession to the dual throne in his son Albert and his descendants, and with this prince commenced the Hapsburg dynasty over Austria. Various schemes of territory by marriage, purchase, and inheritance, now rapidly increased the extent of the dual dominions, raising Austria from the rank of a mere province to that of an important state, and giving it a corresponding influence in the councils of Germany. Continuing to extend its limits, Austria finally became so much greater than any other state in the empire, that its Dukes were raised to the dignity of Emperors of Germany, the first so elevated being Albert II. who, in 1438 obtained the imperial crown which has remained ever since in undisturbed possession of the Hapsburg line of Austrian sovereigns. In the latter part of the 15th century Maximilian I. an Emperor of the Austrian line married the daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy and by her secured further large accessions to the Austrian dominions, namely the Netherlands, Franche Comté, and Artois.

In 1521 Ferdinand I. married Anne, sister of Louis King of Hungary and Bohemia, and succeeded to these thrones on the death of the latter which occurred in 1526 at the battle of Mohacs. The vast and continually increasing power of Austria, having excited the jealousy and hostilities of the combat towards the Protestants the fears of the other European nations a war was the result, from its duration, 1618 to 1648, known as the Thirty Years War. It was a war between the Catholic powers of the empire, with Austria at their head and Saxony and the Protestant states, aided by Sweden and France. The most distinguished generals of this war were Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden on the part of the Protestants and Al. Wallenstein, the Austrian, on that of the Catholics. The Thirty Years War ended in the treaty of Westphalia which secured the independence of the different states of the Germanic empire from the exercise of the Protestant religion, and, for a time, the tranquillity of Europe.

In 1740, the male line of the house of Hapsburg was brought to a close by the death of Charles VI. when the succession devolved on his daughter Maria Theresa, who, with the aid of English subsidies, successfully repelled attacks on her dominions by Bavaria, Saxony and France. Regarding the possession of Silesia, she was less fortunate, however in a contest with Prussia to which it was finally ceded in 1763, after a war of seven years duration. Maria Theresa was succeeded by her son Joseph II. a well-meaning and enlightened prince. In 1804 Francis I. assumed the title of hereditary Emperor of Austria, and two years afterwards, renounced the title of Emperor of Germany. The late Emperor Ferdinand I. born April 19 1793 succeeded his father Francis I. March 2 1835 married February 27 1831 Anne, daughter of Victor Emmanuel King of Sardinia. Abolished, December 2 1848, in favour of his nephew Francis Joseph I. the present Emperor who was born on August 18, 1830. The political convulsions of 1846, by which the peace and prosperity of so many of the nations of Europe were wrecked for a time, extended to Austria, where a predisposition to revolt had long existed previously being a necessary consequence of the association of the jarring and incongruous elements of which that empire is composed. In the year above named, a spark from the revolutionary fires of France ignited the combustible materials, and in a short time Austria was in a flame. Lombardy revolted. The Austrians were driven out of Milan, Venice, and many other towns, by their disaffected inhabitants, who subsequently formed an alliance with Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, who then invaded the Austrian territory at the head of a large army and for a time victory seemed to favour the Italians. In the following year however, both the insurgents and their Sardinian ally were repeatedly defeated by the Austrian forces under Marshal Radetzky and Lombardy was again brought under the Austrian sway. Taking advantage of this state of things, Hungary also came forward with a demand for entire independence, assuming at the same time, that supremacy on her own account over Croatia and Slavonia, which the two latter had hitherto yielded to her

merely as proxy for the monarch. Austria retained the demand, as threatening the dismemberment of the empire, when a short but sanguinary war was the consequence, which terminated in favor of the monarch. This result, however, was owing, in part at least, to fortuitous circumstances, as well as to superiority in arms, as the following heads of the new constitution promulgated at Vienna March 7 1849 sufficiently show. Grants—Full enjoyment of political and religious liberty science and scientific instruction free; the general education of the people to be provided for by public institutions every one to have free expression of opinion the press to be relieved from censorship the right of petitioning to belong to every one citizens to have the right to assemble and to form associations if the object be lawful individual liberty guaranteed a man's domicile inviolable the secrecy of private correspondence to be held sacred.—(Miller's *Statistical Jurisprudence* Paton's *Service Thompson's Austria Foreign Quarterly Review*, Annual Register Almanach de Gotha, Lyall's *Geology Parliamentary Papers*.)

AUSTRIA (THE ARCHDUCHY OF).—The archduchy of Austria, or Austria Proper is the nucleus around which has grown the vast empire known as the Austrian dominions. In extent it is comparatively small its area being only 10,909 sq. ac. m. while the area of the entire Austrian dominions is estimated at 195,682 sq. ac. m. It is bounded, N. by Bohemia and Moravia, E. by Salzburg and Styria, E. by Hungary and W. by Bavaria and is comprised between lat. 47° 26' and 49° 2' N. and lon. 12° 45' and 17° 5' E. It is divided into two provinces by the river Enns or Ems, which flowing N. falls into the Danube about 2 m. N. the lower of Enns the line of separation N. the Danube running from a point on that river 4 m. S. W. to the Bohemian frontier. The province W. of the Enns also called Austria above the Enns or Upper Austria (*Oberösterreich*) has Linz for its capital. The W. boundary is formed by the Inn river, 8485 sq. ac. m. The province E. of the Enns, also called Austria below the Enns or Lower Austria (*Niederösterreich*) has for its capital Vienna, the capital also of the empire area 7424 sq. ac. m. E. boundary of the Danube, the river March and S. the river Leitha, separating it from Hungary. Both provinces are mountainous, and abound in beautiful and romantic scenery. The entire vale of the Danube from Passau to Vienna, a distance of not less than 180 m. presents a continued series of the most picturesque views equal if it has been asserted to those on the famous Rhine while the scenery on the Enns, and several of the other streams, has been considered but little if at all inferior. The confines of the archduchy on the E. are marked by a range of mountains, including a branch of the Noric Alps, which spreads its branches over the whole country S. of the Danube. The N. portion, again, are traversed in all directions by the *Riesnerwald*, or Bohemian mountains. Between these N. and S. mountain-ranges lie the vale and basin of the Danube, to which both provinces almost exclusively belong. The principal tributaries of the Danube from the N. are the Inn Traun, Enns, Ems, Traisma, and Leitha—all Alpine streams, and remarkable for the green tinge of their waters—and numerous smaller streams from the S. come the Krana, Kamp, Giller March, &c. the last after the Danube, the largest stream pertaining to the province. The lakes chiefly confined to Upper Austria, are numerous, and remarkable for the beauty of their scenery. The principal are the *Grafensee* or *Tramsee*, about 7 m. long, and 3 broad at its broadest part; the *Heilbrunnsee*, 6 m. long and about 1 broad; the *Attersee*, about 13 m. long and 3 broad; the *Mondsee*, the Lake of St. Gilgen, and an immense number of smaller lakes. Swamps and morasses of great extent are of frequent occurrence. The mineral wealth of the archduchy is not great. In Lower Austria there are some iron mines, while both provinces contain quarries of marble and freestone, slate, alum, and potter's clay; and east alabaster gypsum rock crystal, garnets, beryl, topazes, and emeralds are obtained. A little gold and silver copper lead, and iron are found in certain localities; and in the hills of Luchl and sulphur in various quarters. The whole produce of the mines and furnaces of the archduchy amounted, in 1845, to 269,915. Of this sum, 237,158 is the value of coal, found only in Lower Austria.

The climate of the archduchy varies with the level of the

different localities, but neither the heat nor the cold is extreme, though the lower provinces are subject to sudden changes. The average annual temperature in Vienna is about 51° F. The maximum heat does not exceed 97° and the winter cold ranges between 10° and 13° below the freezing point. At Linz, the mean heat is 45° 58°.

The soil is as various as the climate. In the hilly regions there is little cultivation but compensation is found in valuable forests. Agriculture, however, is on the whole in an improved and improving condition. The cultivation and general management of the vine, however, is still defective. The following table will give an idea of the productive superabundance of the country and of the extent to which its capabilities have been made available—

PRODUCTIVE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE ARCHDUCHY

Arable Vineyards Gardens, &c.	Arms. 1,150,710 116,338 1,098,084	Arms. Brought forward, Pastures Woodland	Arms. 4,807,492 1,084,428 3,888,077
Carry forward	4,807,492	Total	9,008,998

ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF THE DAUCHY

Grain Wheat Malts and R. &c.	Grain 498,708 1,646,808	Grain Brought forward, Barley Oats	Grain 1,058,811 506,190 1,565,001
Carry forward	1,068,511	Total	4,903,449

Throughout the territory fruits and kitchen vegetables of all sorts are produced in great abundance, and of excellent quality. In Lower Austria, a considerable quantity of wine is produced, especially in the hilly districts around Vienna where the quality is much superior to that obtained from the vineyards on the plains. Flax is cultivated to some extent and, in Upper Austria, hops also. The valley of the Enns and the plain of Pulla on the Danube, are the most fertile tracts, both yielding most luxuriant crops of corn. The woods and forests consist chiefly of beech oak maple linden with alder pine, and fir. In Upper Austria, where pastures abound the rearing of cattle is general, and the horses bred in the S. W. parts of the province, are noted for their size. The numbers of horned cattle horses, and sheep in both provinces, in 1843 was—

Cows	200,104	Horses	119,328
Cows	899,538	Sheep	389,128

In the mountainous regions goats abound. The lynx wolf and bear are also met with. Foxes, stage deer marmots, polecats, squirrels martens hares and wild fowl are numerous. The lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish.

The commercial resources of the archduchy and the activity and enterprise of its inhabitants are greater perhaps, than those of any of the other dominions of the empire. Lower Austria and Lombardy with little more than a tenth of the population of the whole Austrian territory engrossing about a third of its entire trade. Lower Austria, however, is partly indebted for this result to the possession of Vienna, the capital, and the largest and most populous, and perhaps, also, the greatest manufacturing city of the empire.

The quantity of spirits annually distilled in the archduchy is very considerable, being no less than 1,800,015 imperial gallons of which rather more than the half is made in Upper Austria. To produce this quantity of spirits there are 1756 distilleries, but most of these are on a very small scale. The quantity of wine produced annually amounts to 94,996,859 imperial gallons, the produce almost entirely of Lower Austria, neither the climate nor the soil of Upper Austria being favorable to the vine. There are, in Lower Austria, seven sugar-refineries, and three manufactories of sugar from beet-root. Both Austria produce considerable quantities of iron and wool. In 1845 the amount of wool was 4,448,000 lbs. The produce of iron in the same year was small, not much exceeding 8000 tons, the greater part from Upper Austria. The manufacture of linen, though it has suffered greatly by the progress of the cotton manufacture, is still prosecuted to a considerable extent. Spinning machinery has been lately introduced into the country, but flax is still spun almost exclusively by the hand, and forms a principal employment of the inhabitants of the mountainous districts. The quantity of linen manufactured in 1845, was 290,000 pieces of 30 ails each, value, 2,150,000, of which

quantity Upper Austria produced 90,000 pieces, and Lower Austria 300,000. The cotton manufactures are also considerable, and is rapidly increasing. In Lower Austria there are 60 factories, with about 335,000 spindles; in Upper Austria, four factories, with 20,000. Silk is likewise manufactured to a large extent, especially in Vienna to a more limited extent in Nonstadt and some other towns. The woollen manufactures have not been so prosperous although there are some large factories at Vienna, Linz, and other places the supply however is not equal to the home consumption.

In Upper Austria, the saltworks afford employment to several thousand persons, the produce amounting annually to about 45,000 tons. The other manufactures are linen, ironware, and cutlery tools, copper-ware, brasswork, jewellery articles of wood, leather porcelain, paper, glass, chemicals, beer and spirits. In Lower Austria are numerous tanneries, blacksmiths, and also printfields, at which 254,000 pieces of woollen and cotton goods are printed annually. The exports of Upper Austria consist principally of salt, timber wood for fuel, yarn, horses, woads, carpets, ironware, tools, cutlery, wax, cotton yarn, cotton stockings, cloths, beer, earthenware, silk and polishing stones, marble, and considerable quantities of fruit.

The trade of the archduchy in 1845 was as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Upper Austria.	£1,910,000	£1,278,707
Lower Austria.	300,100	360,121
Total.	£2,210,100	£1,638,828

The internal traffic is much facilitated by the excellence of the roads, the navigable rivers and canals, the steam navigation of the Danube, and by the introduction of railways, of which there are three in the archduchy.

Education is an object of anxious solicitude to the Government, which provides gratis instruction for all who cannot afford to pay for it. To secure an ample supply of teachers, numerous normal schools have been established in various parts of the country particularly in Vienna, which furnishes from 1800 to 1000 teachers annually. Throughout the whole archduchy every child must go to school for a certain number of years. A more questionable law enforces that no person shall marry or set up in any trade or business without a written certificate of attendance at school.

The inhabitants of Austria Proper are almost all Germans, and are an active, industrious and good-natured people, living easily and contentedly with a reasonable command, not only of the necessities, but of the enjoyments of life. The peasantry in general are in comfortable circumstances are kind, cheerful and affable, simple in their manners, and perfectly acquainted with their lot. Pop. in 1845, Upper Austria, 851,286 Lower Austria, 1,415,935 together 2,267,221 of which, perhaps, 50,000 or 60,000 are settlers from other parts of the Austrian dominions and foreigners the remainder are native born Germans.

AUSTRIAN ITALY. See Lombardy.
AUTERIVE, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne (Languedoc), 15 m. S.E. Toulouse, r. bank, Ariège, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a bridge of brick. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is in making army-clothing. Pop. 2230. — There are other three places of the same name in France.

AUTREUIL, a vil. France, dep. Seine, at the entrance of the Bois de Boulogne, within 1 m. of the W. barrier and properly only a suburb of Paris. It has several manufactories, chiefly of printed stuffs, and some considerable tenantry with some breweries, distilleries, &c. A great number of elegant country mansions are in the neighbourhood. Autreuil is celebrated as the residence, in former times, of many literary persons of distinction, among whom are the poet Racine, whose country-seat is still shown, and Molière, whose house has been converted into a rustic temple, containing not only his bust, but also those of Racine, Fontenelle, Corneille, and Boileau. Pop. 3313. — Two other places in France bear the same name.

AUTHIE. — 1. A vil. France dep. Somme, 7 m. E. Doyelles. It has numerous manufactures of coils, and one of cotton yarn. Pop. 946. — 2. A small river France, which rises near the above village; for about 20 m. forms the boundary between the depts. Somme and Pas de Calais, and after a

course of about 25 m., falls into the English Channel. — 3. A vil., dep. Calvados (Normandy), not far from Caen.

AUTHION a river France, rising in dep. Indre-et-Loire, flows W. and falls into the Loire on its N. bank, after a course of about 26 m., for 15 of which, from Bassenoit to the Loire, it is navigable.

AUTHORPE, a par. England, co. Lincoln; 921 ac. Pop. 136.

AUTOL, a tn. Spain, in Old Castile, prov. Logroño, 8 m. E. by W. Calahorra, on the side of a limestone hill, called Sanfago, 1 bank, Oñate, and having a parish church, prison, hospital, and school. Pop. 3740.

AUTOLIN DE VILLARUYA, a vil. Spain, in Asturias, prov. Oviedo, 3 m. N. Navia; on the sea-shore, at the embouchure of the Navia. It has a large parish church, an agricultural population, and is celebrated for salmon and other fish. Pop. 1500. — (Malco.)

AUTUN [anc. *Abracus* or *Augustodunus*] a city France, dep. Saône-et-Loire (Burgundy) cap. of second picturesque situated on a hill, at the foot of a lofty range of well-wooded mountains 1. hour Arras; 26 m. E. Mâcon, Châlonne-sur-Saône. It is the seat of a Bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Lyons, and has courts of primary jurisdiction, and of commerce also a communal college, two libraries, a collection of pictures and antiquities, a society of agriculture, sciences, and arts two hospitals, and two ecclesiastical seminaries, with other institutions. The numerous remains of antiquity in and around Autun render it a very interesting place. Part of the ancient walls are still standing and are remarkable for their massiveness and solidity. Of the gates built by the Romans two remain the Porte desnonnes, now called the Porte d'Arroux, surmounted by a gallery of the Corinthian order and covered with ornaments of exquisite workmanship in good preservation and the Porte Lingonnesse now the Porte Saint André. A tower is also pointed out as having formed part of a temple of Minerva. In the old parts of the town are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and of several temples, the principal of which appears to have been that of Janus, a square building, of which three sides remain. The modern city is divided into three parts, the highest, the chateau or castle, being supposed to occupy the site of the ancient capital. The cathedral of St. Lazare a Gothic edifice, founded in the 11th



AUTUN CATHEDRAL, North side. — From Chagny, Collection of the Proprietor

century has a fine lofty spire, 325 ft. high and a choir richly adorned with marble carvings. Above the principal portal is a beautiful arcade; while the tympanum exhibits a curious representation of the resurrection, and final judgment. In the square adjoining the cathedral is an fount of great beauty. The quarter called La Ville contains the principal open space or square, named the Champ de St. Laitre,

which is planted with trees, and forms an agreeable promenade. There are several other public walks, particularly the Champ de Mars, a spacious square in the middle of the town, elevated upon a terrace. The houses of the third quarter, the Marchaux or Marlaux Forum, of the ancient city are mean and ill built, and the streets narrow and dirty. The river here is crossed by two bridges, d'Arroux and St. Andoche. Manufactures—sarpas, serge, cotton velvet, cloth, linens, and silk-ware. During the first Revolution there were here a cannon-foundry and many factories of other kinds of arms. In the neighbourhood are some tanneries and paper-mills. Auzon is the chief if not the only place in France where a species of fabric called *laine de Marouan*, used for best-overalls, horse-cloths, &c. is made. The principal trade is in grain, wood, wine, hemp, leather, horses, and cattle. In the vicinity are iron and lead mines; and not far distant, the valuable coal-pits of Epagne and Genozet. At the latter place are extensive iron furnaces. A kind of gray granite, and pottery clay are also found in the surrounding district. Auzon was a place of great extent and importance, even before the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cæsar, who makes frequent mention of it under the name of *Biturica*, capital of the *Ædus*. Talleyrand was Bishop of Auzon at the breaking out of the great Revolution. Pop. (1846) 9098.

AUVERGNE, a prov. Central France, now merged into *depts* Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme, and an arrond. of Haute Loire but still deserving of separate notice, because of its frequent use as a geographical boundary particularly in the numerous works both popular and scientific, to which its interesting geological phenomena have given birth. The part of Auvergne to which these works specially refer is an extensive plain, usually known by the name of the *Limagne*, stretching from E. to W. about 50 m. with an average breadth of 20 m. and an altitude above the sea of 1900 ft. and bounded E. and W. by two parallel ranges of granite and granite, about 8000 ft. high. The surface of the plain consists of alluvial deposits, resting on a substratum of limestone, and is broken by numerous hills, which appear to have originally formed part of the same substratum and been upheaved by volcanic agency. The best proof of this is in the fact that many of them are surmounted by a crest or capping of basalt. To the W. of the plain the limestone disappears and is succeeded by a plateau of granite, which rises 1600 ft. above the valley of Clermont, must be 3000 ft. above the sea. This plateau forms the base of a long chain of volcanic cones and domes, which, to the number of 70 form a zone of nearly 20 m. by 2 m. and vary in altitude from 500 to 4000 ft. The highest of them *Puy-de-Dôme*, is 4000 ft. above the sea. It is entirely composed of volcanic matter and has a regular crater 1000 ft. in circumference, and 800 ft. deep. The whole of the cones present the same general character—well-defined waters enclosed by regular cones, on whose sides the lava streams may be traced easily as on those of *Vesuvius*. (*Dict. de la France*, *Lydell's Geology*, *Mantell's Wonders of Geology*).

AUVERS-LE-HANOY a tn. and com. France dep. Sarthe (*Maine*) r bank, Trulon, 32 m. S.E. Lard on an acclivity and built in the form of a square, the sides of which are occupied by houses, while an ancient church rises in its centre. The district around is watered by the Trulon, the Erve and the Valga. From the margin of these streams sprout steep slopes, some of them crowned with the remains of old forts, and others of them in the form of fantastic peaks, which have a very picturesque effect. Pop. 2338.—Other three villages in France have the name of *Auvers*.

AUVILLARDS—1 A tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne (*Armagnac*) 23 m. W. Montauban on a height, 1 bank, Garonne, with a port and considerable trade. Manufactures—porcelain, earthenware, woolen, bonnets and hats. Pop. 1742.—2, *Auvillards-sur-Saône*, a vil. dep. Côte-d'Or (*Burgundy*) Pop. 521

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AUXERRE (anc. *Autissiodorum*) a city France, dep. Yonne, 56 m. S.E. Paris, on the side of a hill, 1 bank, Yonne, which here begins to be navigable. The situation is remarkably fine, and the air pure, but the town itself is in general ill built and dirty with narrow, crooked streets. Its churches constitute its chief attraction. The cathedral, dedi-



AUXERRE.—From St. Front Philippe.

cated to St. Etienne, is a splendid Gothic structure though still unfinished. Its interior is finely proportioned and the windows, of stained glass are exceedingly beautiful. The old episcopal palace, once regarded as among the finest of the kind in France, is now the *Hôtel de Préfecture*. The abbey of St. Germain contains some curious crypts, one below another in the lower are tombs of the early Counts of Auxerre.

Auxerre is the seat of a court of assizes and of courts of primary jurisdiction and commerce. It has a communal college or high school, a museum of antiquities and natural history, a primary normal school, a public library containing 25 000 volumes and nearly 200 000, an agricultural society, a theatre, a large foundling-hospital, baths, and a botanical garden. Over a greenhouse in the market-place is a curious old clock-tower. The principal manufactures are of woollen cloths, sarpas, drapery, hosiery cotton yarn, hats, wools, blankets, violin strings and earthenware; leather red and yellow ochre, rouge called *de France*, and chalk. It has some commerce in hemp, leather, staves, bricks, and cattle but the chief trade is in wool, and in the wines of the district, of which about 150 000 tons are annually sent along the Yonne and Seine to Paris and Normandy. Of these wines the most noted is the white Chablis. Auxerre was the ancient capital of the *Auxerrois* or county of Auxerre which now constitutes the principal part of the arrondissement of that name. Pop. (1846) 11,890.

AUXONNE [*Latm. Aona, Auserna*] a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or (*Burgundy*) 18 m. E.S.E. Dijon 1 bank, Seine, here crossed by a beautiful bridge of 23 arches. At one extremity of the bridge is a bank or embankment about 1½ m. long to give access to it during inundations of the river. Auxonne is a fortified place of the fourth class, well built, the seat of a court of commerce, and has a communal college, and a public library containing 4000 volumes, a castle on an arched canon foundry and an artillery school has been formed on the ramparts. Manufactures—woollen stuffs, sarpas, muslins, and hardware. Trade—grain, flour, fruit, wine, brandy, iron, wood, and coal. Auxonne was the capital of a small sovereignty separate from the duchy and county of Burgundy the sovereigns of which took the title of *Seign d'Auxonne*. Pop. 2242.

AUXY LE CHATEAU a small tn. France, dep. Pas de Calais (Artois) in a marshy country on the Authie, which intersects it, 80 m. S.W. Arras. It has an old parochial church, tanneries, and four fairs. Pop. 2342.

AVA [*Burmese, Awaung or Aungmy*]—Fish-pond; Burmese [*Burmese*—City of gossam] a city Borneo, of which it was formerly cap. 1 bank, Irrawaddy about 1 m. S.W. Amoy, was also formerly the cap. lat. 21 51 N.; lon. 85° 25' E. It

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is divided into an inner and outer town, each surrounded by a brick wall and fence the circumference of the whole being about 5½ m. The houses are, in general, more huts thatched with grass but a few belonging to persons of distinction, are of somewhat superior construction. The outer town is but thinly scattered with these wretched habitations and some large quarters are entirely destitute of buildings. The inner town about 1 m. in circumference, and forming the N.E. angle of the city is chiefly occupied by the palace, finished in 1824 the Ring-dien or hall of justice the Lat-dien or council-chamber the arsenal; and the houses of a few persons attached to the court. Ave contains also some dilapidated monasteries. The houses, including one without the walls, are eleven in number and were at one time well stocked with native commodities, goods from China and Laos, and British cottons, woolens, glass, and earthenware. The pop. in 1836 amounted to 25,000 or 30,000, but is now much less. An earthquake, in 1839, destroyed every substantial building in the city. Since this event, the seat of government has been removed to Monchoho.

AVAIL, the largest of the Bakoin Islands (which see)

AVALON a large peninsula, forming the E.E. part of Newfoundland having Trinity Bay on the N and Pleasant Bay on the S separated only by an isthmus of about 4 m broad. The bays of St. Mary and Thosagey on the E., and Conception on the W divide this district into three lesser peninsulas. It has also several smaller bays, with many excellent harbours. The Great Bank of Newfoundland lies E. of it.

AVALLON [anc. *Avallio*] a town, France, dep. Yonne, arr. av. 36 m. S.E. Auxerre is romantically situated in a fertile country 1. bank, Cosne, which here takes the name of the Yonne, on a hill of red granite, along the brow of which runs a broad terrace-wall, planted with lime-trees, more than 500 ft. above the bed of the river. It has well-built houses broad and clean streets, an hospital church-hall and parish church, an old abbey with a curious Renaissance porch likewise a court of commerce, a communal college, and an agricultural society a theatre, and public baths. Manufactures—woolen cloth, coats, coarse mustard, and paper. It has also some tanneries and fulling-mills, and a trade in grain, wine, cattle, and coals. Pop. 4896

AVAREZ (Kharat) a political division of E. Circassia, on the N slope of the Caucasus, between the rivers Akai and Kolesa, area, 2387 sq. m. It is mountainous and sterile, inhabited by the Avars, a tribe of Circassians, governed by a Khan, and is nominally subject to Russia. The Avars are Musulmans, and live by the chase and by plunder. To prevent their predatory incursions on the surrounding tribes, an annual sum is paid to the Khan by Russia, and the rank of lieutenant-general is given him. Pop. 81 000

AVATCHEA, a river Kamtschatka, rising in a meadow at the foot of a volcano of same name flowing E. and falling into the Pacific Ocean at the town of Petropavlovsk, on the Bay of Avatcha. Its whole course is about 80 m.

AVATCHINSKAYA, a volcano, Kamtschatka in lat. 53° 15' N lon. 156° 50' E.; height, 9053 ft. The first eruption of this mountain occurred in 1817

AVE, a small river Belgium, rising in prov. Luxembourg, and after passing Luxembourg and Wallin, disappearing in a subterranean mountain, under which it continues its course for nearly half a mile. After emerging, it passes Ave and Aulx, and joins the Lesne.

AVENBURY a vil. and par. England, co. Wilts. The village is 6 m. W by N Marlborough, and consists of one principal street, badly kept; houses principally poor-looking cottages, built of stone from the neighbouring downs, supply of water abundant. The parish church is a fine old structure of Norman architecture. There are also a Baptist chapel and an Independent chapel in the village, a boarding-school, and a national school. The village occupies part of the site of a place of worship belonging to it is supposed, to the ancient Britons. It was enclosed by an extensive ditch and rampart, including double streets of large unburnt stones. On the neighbouring downs are numerous barrows or tumuli, one of which, called Silbury Hill, covers an area of upwards of 5 ac., and is 3077 ft. in circumference at the base, and 150 at the summit, with a perpendicular height of 115 ft. There are numerous other monuments of antiquity of a similar kind in the vicinity. Area of par. 4544 ac. Pop. 768

AVEIRO, or *BAIA DE AVEIRO*, a seaport in Portugal, prov. Douro, on a bay of same name, formed by the estuary of the Vouga, 58 m. S. Oporto; lat. 40° 25' 24" N; lon. 8° 27' 45" W. [a.] Aveiro is situated in a flat, marshy country which renders it very unhealthy. The old walls still remain but the suburbs extend beyond them. It is a bishop's see, and contains four parishes, a cathedral, and four other churches, six monasteries, a college, and an hospital. The houses are small and the people generally in poor circumstances. Aveiro has manufactures of earthenware and salt is made in great quantities from the lagoons in the neighbourhood but the quality is reckoned inferior to that produced at Bethel and Lisbon. The fishery is active, and the province is supplied with codfish chiefly from Aveiro; and besides salt and fish, a thriving trade is carried on in oil, wine, oranges, &c. The crystal caught off the coast are reputed the best in Portugal. The entrance to the mouth of the river is marked by two lofty stone pyramids, each 70 ft. high. The port is wide and safe, but a shifting bar at the entrance renders the aid of a pilot indispensable. During spring-tides there are 15 ft. water on that bar at neaps, from 7½ to 12 Pop. 4094.

AVEIRO a town Brazil prov. Para, pleasantly situated in a fertile country admirably adapted for the growth of cotton and sugar cane, Tapajós which is here navigable, and 70 m. above its embouchure in the Amazon. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians.

AVELEY par. England Essex 3089 ac. Pop. 811

AVELGHEM a town and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, dist. of, and 8 m. E. Courtray containing malt works, dyeworks, breweries, tobacco-factories, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 6295.

AVELLA a town Italy Naples prov. Caserta, dist. of and 5 m. N.E. Nola. Slightly elevated, and surrounded by a river extending to Naples. It has four parishes churches. Close by are the ruins of the Roman Avella, celebrated by Virgil for its natural products. Pop. 6080.

AVELLINO a town Naples cap. prov. Principato Ultra, dist. Avellino 50 m. E. Naples situated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, near the Babbato. It is a fortified place, and the seat of a bishop, suffragan to Benevento and of a civil and criminal tribunal, and contains a mean looking cathedral, three parish churches, and a royal college. It stands on the declivity of a hill the houses are in general well built but the streets, though wide are exceedingly irregular. It has a square adorned with an obelisk and possesses several agreeable promenades but the public edifices, with the exception of a granary are of the poorest description. It has some manufactures of macaroni, of sausages, long celebrated and of coarse cloth also, several dyeworks, much favoured by the plentiful supply of soft water. It is likewise famed for its confectionary and carries on an active trade in grain. The neighbourhood abounds in chestnuts and hazel-nuts. The latter were much prized by the Romans, and are still celebrated under the name of Avellino nuts. The town suffered a good deal by earthquakes in 1694 and 1731 and is at a short distance in the famous Val di Garzano, the site of the Fosse Casale, where the Romans compelled a Roman army to lay down their arms and pass unscathed under the yoke, a.c. 521 Pop. 15 586.

AVENBURY par. Eng. Hereford; 3222 ac. Pop. 354

AVENCHES [anc. *Avetionum*] a small town Switzerland, cant. Vaud, about 5 m. S the Lake of Murat, and 30 m. N.E. Lausanne, cap. of a detached dist., surrounded by Freiburg and the Lake of Neuchâtel. The ancient walls, which had a street of seven miles, may still be traced. A Roman tower a Christian column, 37 ft. high, the remains of an amphitheatre, an aqueduct and baths, numerous inscriptions, and specimens of Roman work, are the chief relics of the former splendour of Aventicum. About a tenth of the ancient city is occupied by the modern town or village of Avenches, consisting of a few streets, and having an old church, a castle, and an institution for lunatics. The environs are beautiful and fertile. Pop. (Protestants) 1468

AVENDALE, or *AVENDALE*, a par. Scotland, Lanark, watered by the Avon area, 23,000 ac., of which more than one-half is under cultivation. Densington, where Glen of Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanter, in 1679 is in this parish. It contains a considerable town, called Strathaven

or *Servus*, by which name the parish also is sometimes designated. Pop. 1465.

AVENING *vill.* and *par.* Eng. Gloucestershire the former on an alluvial area of par. 4429 ac. Pop. 3381.

AVENSWEDDE, a *vill.* Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of and about 23 m. S. S. W. Minden, on the Dolke; with woollen and linen manufactures. Pop. 8622.

AVENZA or **LAVENZA**, a small tn., N Italy in the united duchies of Modena and Massa-Carrara, on the Gulf of Genoa, 1. bank Aversa, near its mouth lat. 44° 5' N; lon. 10° 5' E. It was at one time the principal place of shipment for the Carrara marble; but in consequence of the gradual elevation of the coast, it is now 1 m. distant from the sea, and therefore no longer a shipping point. There is here a magnificent castle built by Cateruccio degli Internodelli. Aversa is the first town of the duchy of Massa, and the Modenese custom house is stationed here.

AVERKEBT a *vill.* Holland, prov. Overijssel, 18 m. N. E. Zwolle, and 9 m. S. E. Middelburg. It has a Calvinistic, a R. catholic church, and a school. Pop. about 1800 chiefly employed in agriculture and cattle-rearing.

AVERHAM *vill.* Eng. Kent 3646 ac. Pop. 367.

AVERNAKÖE, an *island* Denmark, Little Belt, lat. (centre) 55° 2' N lon. 10° 17' E. It is of irregular form about 5 m. long, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad, and is separated from Skjerve by a deep channel but from Dretis and Skarø by shallow water not more than 5 ft. deep. Pop. 350.

AVERNO [anc. *Avernus*] a celebrated lake Italy prov. Naples occupying the crater of an extinct volcano about 9 m. W. Naples, dist. Positano near the *Madurassano*. It is between 1 and 2 m. in circumference, of a circular shape and about 180 ft. deep in some of the deepest places. It is often referred to by the ancient poets, especially by Virgil by all of whom it is associated with everything gloomy and dismal. In ancient times the lake was surrounded with groves, which, excluding a free circulation of air rendered the place extremely unhealthy from noxious accumulations of mephitic vapours. The account of Lucretius is that birds could not fly over it without being suffocated and Lyell sees no reason for discrediting it, though the spot has now become sublimed and cheerful. The groves were cut down by Agrippa during the reign of Augustus, and a communication opened between Aversa and the Lucrine lake, which was afterwards almost entirely displaced by an eruption in 1588, which threw up from the midst of its waters a mountain, now called *Monte Nuovo* but the outlet joining it to the Lake of Aversa still remains. On the S. E. bank are the ruins of a temple of Apollo and a little further W. the entrance into the subterranean grotto of the Cumaean sybil. The surrounding heights are now clothed with vines, and retain none of their original gloomy character. It is still however resorted to for its vapour-baths, though its vicinity is unhealthy in summer. — (Lyell's *Geology*.)

AVERØE, an *island* Norway off the coast of Ramsdal lat. (centre) 63° 57' N lon. 17° 20' E.

AVERRI *See* WARREN.

AVERSA, a *city* Italy province and district Caserta, 9 miles N. Naples on a delightful plain covered with vines and orange-trees. It is a bustling and lively place, spacious and well built the seat of a bishopric, one of the richest in the kingdom of a royal governor and of a tribunal; and contains also churches, several convents a well-conducted forwarding hospital, and a lunatic asylum, celebrated for the excellence of its system. Aversa is famed for its almond-oil, called *avresce*, which are in great demand in Naples, with which it communicates by a fine broad avenue. Aversa was built in 1020, by Raimund, a Norman chief. Andreas, of Hungary was strangled in a convent here by some conspirators, Sept. 5, 1846. Pop. 16,168.

AVES ISLANDS, or **AVES ISLANDS**—1 An *island* E. coast, Newfoundland; lat. 50° 5' N.—2 An *island*, 60 m. N. W. Dominica, and 51 W. Guadeloupe.—3, A cluster of small barren, rocky islands, Lesser Antilles, about 100 m. E. by E. of the Gulf of Venezuela, between the islands of Beem-Ayre and Bequem lat. 11° 50' N. lon. 67° 40' W. (v.).

AVESNES, a small fortified tn. of the fourth class, France, dep. Nord (Hainaut), on second, on the Greater Lillois, 49 m. S. E. Lille. It is the seat of a sub-prefecture and of a court of primary jurisdiction; and has a communal

college or high school, an hospital for old men, and an agricultural society. The town is in general well built, and has a cathedral surmounted by a tower 800 ft. high; some court-houses, townhall, barracks and a fortress, in the Place d'Armes. It has manufactures of coarse serge, hosiery and soap, with several tanneries, breweries, brickworks, salt-refineries, and marble saw-works. A considerable trade is carried on in grain fruit, hops wood, cattle, ironware, slate, and cheese. Pop. 2377.

AVESNES-LES-BATHES a *tn.* France, dep. Nord, 6 m. from Cambrai. It has a church, cemetery and manufactures of candles, bricks and oil. Pop. 3871.

AVETZA a *tn.* Sweden. *See* AVETZTART.

AVETON-GIFFORD *par.* England Devon 3182 ac. Pop. 578.

AVEYRON [anc. *Veronica*] a rapid river France giving its name to the dep. Aveyron. It issues from the springs of Veyron among the Cévennes. Taking a W. direction, it passes Rhodes Belcastel and Villafraude and becomes navigable at Negrepellasse about 20 m. above its embouchure in the Tarn, into which it falls, after a course of about 180 m. a little above Mende.

Its principal affluent is the Vézère.

AVEYRON, a *dep.* S. of France, formed of the ancient dist. of Rodez, a subdivision of the prov. of Guienne bounded N. and N. E. by depa. Cantal and Lozère E. and S. E. by Gard and Hérault, which separates it from the Midi terranien W. and S. W. by Lot, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Tarn between lat. 48° 41' and 44° 55' N. and lon. 3° 50' and 8° 50' E. length, N. to S. about 96 m. breadth, E. to W. 60; area, 2 137 664 ac. or 8840 sq. m. It is one of the most mountainous departments of France; traversed in the E. by branches of the La Margelle range which water the mountains of Aveyron with the Cévennes—its boundary on the S. E. Prolongations of the latter and of the mountains of Cantal cover the S. and N. parts. One long chain, called the mountains of Aude, extends nearly 30 m. in length from 1 bank, Truys, to the point where the Lot enters the department. These mountains are all of volcanic origin, and contain numerous grottoes and subterranean caves. Between Gaillole and the village of Naves they exhibit basaltic columns of various forms, and perpendicular rampart-like precipices of the most striking appearance. A group, called the *Lézards*, an offshoot of the Cévennes, rises between the sources of the Aveyron and the Tarn, and runs N. to S. W. throwing out several branches. Five considerable rivers traverse the department—namely the Aveyron, after which the department is named, the Vézère the Truys, the Lot and the Tarn. Of these the only one navigable within the department is the Lot. The other streams of any consequence are the Dordogne the Lorges, and the Dourain. During winter which continues more than six months, the snow lies deep upon the mountains the sides of some of which are covered with vast forests principally of chestnuts. It is only in the W. that plains of any considerable extent are found. The soil is of three different kinds varying with the different species of rocks, from the decomposition of which it has been produced—a calcareous earth in the limestone district, a rich friable mould among the volcanic basalt, and generally a poor hungry clay when primitive schist, quartz, and gneiss prevail. Agriculture is in a very defective state. In field labour oxen are generally used. Throughout the S. districts, oats and rye are usually cultivated. In the W. eastern, besides these, a little wheat is raised, but this species of grain is more abundantly grown in the E. where the farms are often so large as to employ 25 yokes of oxen. Barley maize, and buckwheat are also produced. Altogether the grain raised is nearly sufficient for the consumption. The extent of arable land is 908 810 ac. meadows 808,790 ac. vineyards, 86,025 ac. Nearly a fourth part is waste land, and the remainder is occupied with forests, orchard and garden grounds, &c. There are few lakes, and no marshes. The wine produced is of inferior quality. In the district of Gaillole, cheese of excellent quality is made; but the best is produced in the village of Roquefort; it is made from a mixture of ewe and goat milk, and is considered the finest in France. The quantity exported is from 30 000 to 45 000 lbs. yearly. Considerable attention is paid to sheep-breeding, and about 1 400,000 lbs. wool are annually produced. In the more mountainous localities both sheep and cattle are very inferior

Males are reared for export to Spain. Wolves and foxes abound, and adders, lizards, and other reptiles are numerous. Aveyron is rich in coal, iron, and silica. The coal mines being among the most valuable in France. They are principally in the neighborhood of the small town of Aubin, in the district lying between the Lot and the Aveyron. Here are also considerable ironworks, and the burning mountain of Fontanges, the peak of which having accidentally caught fire, has continued burning for centuries. It also possesses copper mines. Argenti-fères lead, antimony sulphate of iron, sulphur fuller's earth, gypsum, and marble, are procured in large quantities. Manufactures—silks, coarse woollen stuffs, common cloths, table-linen, silk thread, hosiery, china-ware, paper, leather and glass. Some trade is carried on in grain, peaches, and other fruits: wool cheese, hams, sheep, and males: copper, steel, coal, silks, nails, staves, timber, &c.

The inhabitants are, in general, well-behaved and industrious: grave in their manners, but still of a cheerful disposition. In the greater part of the department, but especially in the district situated between the Lot and the Aveyron, the fowling light to work at an early age, and take part in all agricultural labours, however severe. Aveyron is divided into five arrondis, 42 cons. and 274 com. Its cap. is Rhodes, and other principal towns are Milhan, St. Affrique, and Villefranche. Pop. (1846), 286,061.—(*Dict. de la France* Prossé *Officiel* Table.)

AVEZZANO a town in Italy Naples, prov. Aquila, cap. dist. on a beautiful plain near the lake Fucine about 22 m. S.E. Aquila, surrounded by dilapidated walls, and believed to be founded on the ruins of the ancient Alba. It has 10 churches, and a large public square adorned by some handsome buildings, amongst which is a palace belonging to the Colonna family. Pop. 8166.

AVIANO [properly FIVRE DI ARRANO] a vil. Austria Italy gov. Verone, deleg. of, and 30 m. W from Udine, cap. of dist. Pop. 560.

AVIEMORE a vil. Scotland, co. Moray L. bank, Spey 25 m. S.E. Inverness.

AVIGLIANA a town in Italian States, prov. Turin 30 m. E.S.E. Susa. Manufactures—silk and coarse cloth. Pop. 8000.

AVIGLIANO a town in Italy Naples, prov. and dist. of, and 11 m. N.W. from Potenza on the brow of a hill part of which gave way in 1824, in consequence of long-continued rains, and destroyed a portion of the town. It has an elegant collegiate church, several convents, and a royal college. On the pasture in the neighborhood, the largest and finest oaks in the kingdom are reared. Pop. 9290.

AVIGNON [anc. Arven] a city France, cap. dep. Vaucluse, situated in a valley l. bank Rhone, here broad deep, and rapid, crossed by a wooden bridge, and also by a bridge of boats 408 m. S.E. Paris, and 53 N.W. Marseilles lat. 43° 51' N; lon. 4° 48' 36" E. (L.) It is a very ancient



AVIGNON, seen from the North.—From English View in the House of France.

city, of an oval form, built on a gently undulating surface, and surrounded by lofty walls, which are crowned with battlements. Surrounded with square towers, and adorned with handsome gates. Along the ramparts is an excellent boulevard, planted with oaks, from the lofty pinnacles of which, portion-

larly from the Dome, a rock which starts up abruptly from the Rhone to a height of 180 ft., a fine view is obtained of the rich surrounding country. The town is, upon the whole, well built, of large antique-looking houses; but the streets are narrow, crooked, ill paved, and extremely dirty. Avignon is the seat of an archbishop and has courts of primary jurisdiction and of commerce; a college, a primary normal school, a public library of 42,000 volumes, an Asylum, a medical library, a museum of natural history, a collection of plates and antiquities, a botanical garden, and a school of design. With an agricultural society and an association called the Academy of Vaucluse. Among its charitable institutions are a subsidiary infirmary of the *Hôtel des Invalides* at Paris for old and wounded soldiers, an orphan hospital, and a leprosy asylum. Many of the public edifices possess great interest. The cathedral, called *Notre Dame des Doms*, a building of great extent, is said to have been originally founded in the first ages of Christianity on the ruins of a heathen temple and after its destruction by the barbarians of the North, was rebuilt by Charlemagne. The richly-sculptured Chapel of the Resurrection is considered a masterpiece. Several popes officiated in this cathedral, and Innocent VI. Urban V., and Gregory XI. were consecrated in it. The former palace of the popes, near the cathedral now used as a barracks and prison, is a vast irregular Gothic structure, built at different periods with walls of great thickness and height, and strong towers, some of which are 150 ft. high. The chamber of the Inquisition established here in the 18th century and several of the atrocious contrivances to subdue the minds by torturing the bodies of its victims, are still shown. The church of the Cordeliers, of which nothing now remains but fragments of the tower and side walls, was celebrated for containing the tomb of Peter's Laura. The church was destroyed at the Revolution, when the tomb of Laura, with others, was broken open and the contents scattered to the winds. Of the churches, those of St. Pierre and St. Marcel are about the only two now deserving notice. In the Place d'Horloge are the *Hôtel de Ville*, a semi-circular edifice, originally a palace of the Colonna family the principal café, and the theatre erected in 1824. An ancient stone bridge across the Rhone was destroyed by a flood in 1699 only four of its arches remain.

The silk manufacture is the principal source of employment at Avignon and the rearing of silkworms is carried on extensively in the district. The city has also manufactures of velvet, woollen and cotton goods, hats, jewellery &c. with silk-dyeing establishments, a coarse-dressery a type-foundry iron works, paper-mills, tanneries, &c. and a trade in wine, brandy, iron, cotton, wool, truffles, grain, and other articles, of which it is the entrepot for Lower Dauphiné Provinces, and all Languedoc. Its chief manufactures, however have been transferred to Lyons; the annual fair at Beauneire has supplanted its market and it now depends chiefly on its olives, its vines, and the transit of goods upon the Rhone. The means of conveyance which Avignon possesses are very extensive. Numerous diligences run on the public roads which centre in it. Two steamers ply daily to Lyons, and two to Arles. The railway connecting it on the one hand with Montpellier and on the other with Marseilles, has been completed while that which is to connect it with Lyons and the capital is in rapid progress. With such means of conveyance, it cannot be doubted that the improvement which is said to have commenced in the trade of Avignon, will soon become much more decided.

Avignon is supposed to have been founded by the Greeks who settled at Maslin, now Marseilles. After the Romans, it passed under the domination of the Goths, and other northern barbarians. In 730 it was taken by the Saracens, who possessed it till 787 when it was wrested from them by Charles Martel. After a variety of fortunes, during which it passed to the Counts of Provence, it was sold by a Countess of that name, in 1345, to Clement VI., who, as the price, not only granted to pay her 80,000 crowns, but declared her innocent of the murder of her husband, which she was almost universally believed to be guilty. From that time Avignon con-

tinued to be a papal city, and in 1309 it was taken by the French king Philip the Fair, who transferred the papal seat to Avignon. It remained in the hands of the French kings until 1527, when it was taken by the Spaniards. In 1530 it was sold by a Countess of that name, in 1545, to Clement VI., who, as the price, not only granted to pay her 80,000 crowns, but declared her innocent of the murder of her husband, which she was almost universally believed to be guilty. From that time Avignon con-

threw to be possessed, for more than four centuries, by the popes, of whom not fewer than seven resided at it, besides three others, generally regarded as schismatic popes, who on the deposition of Gregory XI., the last of the series, set up their throne here, and maintained it for 40 years. The popes latterly governed Avignon by legate the last of whom was expelled at the Revolution of 1791. Pop. (1848) 36,185.

AVIGNONET a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 4 m. S.E. E. Villeneuve, on the Lers, near the Canal de Langouedec. It has a considerable trade in cattle. The only remarkable event connected with it, is the summary vengeance which some Abbeigues inflicted here in 1243 on several priests and familiars of the Inquisition. Pop. 1081.

AVILA, a prov. Spain, in New Castile, esp. same name near the centre of the peninsula and bounded, N by prov. Valadolid, E by Segovia and Madrid, S by Toledo and Cáceres, and W by Salamanca; area, 4917 sq. m. watered by the Alberche, Adaja, and several smaller streams. The prevailing formations are granite and mica. The N. portion of the province is, for the most part, flat and exposed, but adapted for tillage that on the S. very rugged and mountainous, interspersed with fruitful valleys and verdant slopes. The principal mountains are the sierras de Gredos, Fitero, Villafraña, Villafraña, Avila, and Tumbillo; they are rocky and precipitous, covered with oak pine poplar juniper &c. Silver copper lead iron, coal, marble, and various other minerals are found in Avila, and to some extent wrought. The plains in the N. part of the province are stony and poorly cultivated, but produce good grain and flax. The valleys of the S. portion afford rich pasturage, and abound in grapes, olives mulberries, chestnuts, alfalfa and other fruits. Sheep goats, pigs horned cattle, &c., are reared in considerable numbers. Cloth, linen silk, paper soap, earthenware hardware, copper vessels, and leather are manufactured and exported. Avila possesses numerous benevolent institutions, and education is perhaps better attended to in it than in any other province of Spain crime is proportionally rare. The people are honest, temperate, and cheerful, but reserved and ceremonious towards strangers. Pop. 183,986.—(Madrid.)

AVILA, a city Spain in New Castile, esp. prov. of same name, 66 m. W.N.W. Madrid, on a hill 8069 ft. above the sea, at the foot of which runs the river Adaja. Divided into three districts—San Nicholas, San Antonio, and San Francisco and partially surrounded by a wall of polished granite, in good preservation entered by nine gates, and formerly flanked with 88 towers. Before the invention of gunpowder the place was considered impregnable. It has irregular badly paved and filthy streets two large squares, containing the principal buildings, which, as well as the houses generally are built of gray granite. Avila is the see of a bishop and has a Gothic cathedral eight other churches, a university an endowed school, a school of arts, townhall, public storerooms, hospital, cemetery and several convents. Two annual fairs are held in June for the agricultural and industrial produce of the country, the other in September for horses, cattle, sheep &c. Pop. 4121.—(Madrid.)

AVILES, a tn. and port, Spain, in Asturias prov. of, and 17 m. N. Oviedo lat. 45 35' N. lon. 5° 51' W. 4 m. from the sea, 1 bank of the river Aviles, here crossed by a bridge called San Sebastian. The river at high water is navigable for vessels of the largest size up to the town. Aviles has somewhat regular but convenient, well-lighted, paved, and drained streets several squares, in some of which are some fine houses with arcades, an elegant galleon, built on 13 arches, and having a quadrangular tower, two churches, a townhouse, an hospital several well-attended schools a small theatre, the old palace of the Marquesses of Santiago and Ferrera, with numerous public and private fontaine. Manufactures:—copper vessels, linen, earthenware, glass, linen, damask, umbrellas, and drills and bleaching is carried on. The commerce is active, and consists chiefly in the export of copper vessels, earthenware, and a considerable quantity of coal, obtained from the mines of Armo in the vicinity. Pop. 6500.—(Madrid.)

AVINGTON—1, par Eng. Berks 1148 sq. Pop. 97.

—2, par Hesse 179 sq. Pop. 178.

AVIO a market in Austria, in the Tyrol on the Adige, circle Trent. It is the seat of a deanery, and has a castle, manufactures of silk and velvet, and flint quarries. Pop. 3780.

AVISE, a tn. Persia, in Kurdistan, on the Khoras, 78 m. S.W. Shuster. Pop. 8000.

AVIZ (Latin, *Avinion*) a tn. and par Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. of, and 35 m. S.W. Faro, 10 m. S.W. Faro, an affluent of the *Tejo* about 1000 ft. above the sea, the knights of Aviz founded in 1146 by Alfonso I., and the residence of the grand prior. It is surrounded with good walls and defended by a castle and contains a church, a convent of the order of Aviz, an hospital, and a posthouse. Pop. 1415.

AVLONA. See *AVLONA*.

AVOCA, or *OVACA*.—1 A valley and river Ireland, co. Wicklow celebrated as the scene and subject of one of Moore's songs. The Avoca river traverses the parish of Arklow and falls into the sea about half a mile below Arklow. It rhymed at one time with salmon, but since the drainage of the Ballymashagh copper mines was led into it, the fish have entirely disappeared.—2 A river Australia Felix, which divides the districts of Wimmera and Westcoast. There are a number of stations on its banks. It rises in the Australian Pyrenees, flows N. and falls into Lake Bael total course above 300 m.

AVOCH par Scot. Ross 6198 sq. Pop. 3029.

AVOLA or *AVOLA* a market tn. Sicily, situated by a battery prov. of and 18 m. S.W. Syracuse, pleasantly situated on a wooded eminence with a marine village on the beach. It is clean and regularly built, has a good trade in wine, corn, olives, oil, honey almonds, and fruit and some sugar is made at the only cane plantation now remaining in Sicily. The adjacent country produces large numbers of cattle, many of which find a market at Malta. Game is abundant. Tunnies are caught a short distance from the town. Pop. 8500.

AVON the name of five rivers in England two in Wales, three in Scotland and two in Australia. Three in Scotland are sometimes called Avon the name Avon or Eves, according to Ireland being common to rivers the course of which is easy and gentle. In ENGLAND are—1, The Upper Avon which rises in co. Northampton passes Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare, and falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury.—2 Lower or West Avon, which rises in co. Gloucester and enters the Bristol Channel about 8 m. below Bristol.—3 The *Hampesters Avon* which falls into the English Channel at Christchurch Avon.—4, The *Little or Middle Avon*, runs in co. Gloucester and falls into the Severn.—5 The *Avon, Lymington or Tordun*, which rises in co. Monmouth and, after a course of about 15 m. falls into the UK at Caerleon, in the same county.—Those in WALES are, a river in co. Glamorgan, which falls into Swansea Bay and another which rises in co. Merioneth, and falls into Cardigan Bay.—Those in SCOTLAND are—1 A tributary of the Spey which has its source in Loch Avon, in the S.W. extremity of co. Banff.—2 A stream which rises in Loch Avon, co. Ayr and falls into the Clyde at Hamilton.—3 A river which, for nearly half of its course, forms the boundary between the co. of Linlithgow and Striding. It takes its rise in co. Dumfriesshire and falls into the Frith of Forth a little W. of Borrowstonness, in co. Striding.—Those in AUSTRALIA are—1 A river in W. Australia, rising in co. Grantham, about lat. 39° 30' S. from which it proceeds N. through the co. of York, and falls into the Swan river at lat. 31° 30' S. co. Victoria.—2 A river Australia Felix, on which there are several stations. It is a small affluent of Lake Benzyang lat. 28° 35' S. S. lon. 148° E.

AVRANCHES (anc. *Avranch*) a tn. France, dep. Le Manche (Normandy) esp. around, 80 m. E. St. Malo 1 bank, Sea, about 3 m. above its embouchure in the Atlantic, pleasantly situated on the extremity of an extended ridge, the summit of which is crowned with the ruins of the cathedral, which was built in the 11th century and destroyed at the Revolution. Here Henry II. of England did penance in 1173 before two of the Pope's legates, for the murder of Thomas à Becket. A fast stone, with a top engraved on it, marks the spot; and is all, save a single broken pillar that remains of the once magnificent cathedral. Avranches is the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, and has a high school, a public library of about 10,000 volumes, an hospital a theatre and a botanic garden.

From the latter and from the public walk formed in what was formerly the garden of the bishopric, the entrance to

the town, and various other points, the view obtained is said to be the finest in the N. of France. One of the most prominent objects in the remarkable peak called St. Michel Manufacture—i.e., blondes, white thread, and wax candles. A small trade in grain, better older hemp, flax, and cattle is carried on. Avranches is a favorite residence of the English, on account of the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air and the cheapness of living. The celebrated line, whose Demerit *Demerit* is still regarded as one of the best works on the evidence of Christianity was Bishop of Avranches. Pop. 7247.

AVRANCHIN (*Avranchin* *Normandie*) an ancient dist. France, now comprised in *dep. La Manche*, and forming the arrondissements of Avranchin and Mortain.

AWA.—1. A prov. in, and cap. Japan, in the E. of I. Nippon. The town Awa lies in lat. 34° N; lon. 140° E., about 80 m. E. Jeddo.—2. A principality in the same island.—3. A small Japan cap. of I. Nikoko.—4. A British fort in Bengal, Hindostan, N. from Agra.—5. A market in Persia, prov. Irak, N. W. Persia.

AWAMI, or **AWAN** in I. Japan, about 80 m. in extent, off the E. coast of Nippon, between it and the E. coast of Shikoku, in lat. 34° 30' N. lon. 134° 30' E. It forms a principality of the same name, has an area of 468 sq. m., is high and hilly, has a story and sandy soil, and yields cotton, but only sufficient for local consumption. From some of its legends, salt is gathered. On the coast is a town called also *Awami* besides which there are on the island the towns of Tama, Myura, Murotsu, and Jomura.

AWAUCHIN (*Awau*), an active volcano in Kamohaka lat. 53° 15' N. lon. 158° 50' E. It is 9055 ft. in height; its last eruption took place in 1837.

AWE (Loch), a fresh-water lake, Scotland, co. Argyll, extending about 33 m. in length, from N. E. to S. W. with a breadth of about 2 m. and communicating with Loch Eilve by the river Awe, which, after a course of 7 m. discharges its waters into the latter at Bonaw. It is very deep and its sloping shores are well cultivated, but the horizon is closed by lofty mountains, from which fall many picturesque cascades. The *Crossna* flowing over its N. end, and giving it a singularly wild and romantic character. About 24 small lakes are scattered over its surface, on two of which, Inishal and Fraoch-Eilan, are some beautiful ruins. Near its N.E. and likewise, is Trunkellion Castle, once the seat of the chief of the M. Macgillivray, and about 4 m. E. close on its banks, is the beautiful ruin of Kilmarnock Castle, once the residence, and still the property of the Marquis of Breadalbane.

AWLIBOOMBE, par. Eng. Devon 2569 ac. Pop. 564. **AWRE** par. and vil. Eng. Gloucester the former on a plain near the banks of the Severn. Area of par. 6115 ac. Pop. 1512.

AX, a small tn. France, *dep. Ardege*, 30 m. S.E. Foix, pretentively situated amidst mountains of granite belonging to the Pyrenees, at the intersection of three valleys, watered by the mountain-torrents of Asson, Orgue, and Mornas, which, on their junction here, take the name of Ardege. It is celebrated for its hot sulphurous springs varying in temperature from 118° to 166° Fah. There are two or three establishments of baths, and several hotels and hospitals one of which has been constructed by the French Government for military purposes. Near it is an ancient bath, established in 1200, called *Bain-de-Ledre*, or *Lepre's Bath*. The inhabitants use these hot springs for various domestic and even culinary purposes. Ax has some manufacture of woollen goods, and tanneries. Pop. 1891.—(*Murray's Handbook* *Des de la France*.)

AX, or **AXA**, two rivers, England, one of which has its source in the Mendip Hills, in the remarkable cavern of Welky hole, co. Somerset, and after being joined by the Chadder water passes Axbridge, and flows into the Bristol Channel near the village of Uphill.—The other Ax rises near Cheddar, co. Dorset, joins the Axwater and falls into the Bristol Channel at Axmouth, co. Devon.

AXBRIDGE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, bet. Wincaster. The town is 11 m. N. E. W. Glastonbury and 120 m. S. W. London, on the banks of the Ax, under the Mendip Hills, and consists of three or four irregular streets. The church, which stands on an eminence, is a large and handsome Gothic structure, of great antiquity and contains

some ancient monuments. There are, besides, a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists and Particular Baptists, a guild-hall, a market-house, several schools, and some small charities. Kait stockings are manufactured here, and are in some request. Market-days, Tuesday and Saturday. Four fairs annually for cattle. Area of par. 540 ac. Pop. 980.

AXEL, a small tn. Holland, off cen. of same name, near Zwollev, E. of the W. Beek, and 7 m. W. Hyl. It is built in the shape of a parallelogram, and has a townhall, a Calvinistic church, a school, two breweries, a saw-mill, a hat manufactory and two corn-mills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and number 2200.

AXHOLME, a river I. England, N. W. angle on Lincoln, formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Don, about 17 m. long, N. to S. and generally 5 m. broad, E. to W. area, 47,800 ac. The soil is fertile and large quantities of flax and hemp, rape and turnip-seeds, are cultivated. In June 1747 the body of a woman was found 6 ft. deep in a pasture in this island. The antique medals on her feet, afforded evidence of her having been buried there for many ages. Yet her nails, hair and skin, showed hardly any marks of decay. It contains seven parishes, Alkthorpe, Bolton, Croxley, Epworth, Haxey, Loddington, and Oulton, and has two market towns, Croxley and Epworth, the latter the principal town of the Isle. Pop. (1841) 12,778.

AXIM or **AXES**, a tn. and dist. Abania, on the Gold Coast. The Dutch had a fort here called Fort Anthony situated on the most W. promontory of Cape Three Points. The Portuguese founded the first settlement, but were driven away by the Dutch in 1649. The land is good, and the country well cultivated. The town on a river of the same name lies between Danovo and Cape Apollonia lat. 5° 25' N. lon. 2° 25' W.

AXMINSTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The town is 34 m. E. Exeter on the S. W. side of a hill that rises above the river Ax, consists of five principal streets somewhat irregularly laid out with houses mostly of stone, and slate-roofed. It is supplied abundantly with water and well lighted with gas. The only public building worthy of notice is the parish church, a very ancient edifice, containing some interesting antiquary remains. The library is a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman. The other places of worship are an independent chapel a Wesleyan chapel and a R. Catholic chapel. The educational means are, a national school with a small endowment, in which about 120 boys and girls are educated a school on the British system and several private, dame and Sunday schools. There are a room-room, several reading societies, and a few minor charities. Axminster was at one time celebrated for its woollen cloth and carpet manufactory; it had also an old established tapestry but none of these branches now exist in the town, the trade of which is entirely a retail one. Area of par. 7637 ac. Pop. 2769.

AXMOUTH par. Eng. Devon 4733 ac. Pop. 689.

AXUM, or **AXUMA** [anc. *Axuma* or *Axum*] a tn. Abyssinia, kingdom, Tigra, now much decayed; situated about 10 m. W. Adowa, and 110 E. W. Ardege, near one of the sources of the Mareb, 7000 ft. above the level of the sea lat. 14° 10' N; lon. 39° 0' E. Modern Axum is a miserable village of about 600 huts, built in a small room between two hills, at the N. W. end of a large and fertile valley and is now worthy of notice only for its antiquities. Of these, the most celebrated is an obelisk, 60 ft. high, consisting of a single block of granite, highly ornamented in relief, and crowned with a representation of the ancient patera. It is of Greek workmanship, and the only entire and erect specimen remaining of upwards of 50, the rest lying in fragments around. Probably the most ancient relic in the place is a small square enclosure, with pillars at the corners, and a seat and footstool of granite in the centre, where the coronation of the kings of Axum took place. Axum was capital of a powerful kingdom, but we have no accounts of it previous to the commencement of the Christian era, when it was a great commercial mart, carrying on an extensive trade, especially in Ivory by the port of Adia, Adula, or Sella, on the Red Sea. Its monarchs, who ruled not only the country of the *Axumites*, but also part of Arabia, were of Greek origin, and used the Greek language, and for many centuries maintained their dominion unimpeded.—[*Baird's Abyssinia*, Russell's *Nubia and Abyssinia*.]

AY (Pelo), or Peto War one of the Banda Islands, Indian Archipelago lat. 4° 30' S. lon. 159° 58' E. It is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the Bandas, but its without water the inhabitants depending on rain, or on supplies from the other islands. In common with the other islands of the group, it produces excellent nutmegs.

AY or Ayacucho (Lak Apoc) a in France, dep. Marne (Champagne) 19° 5' S. E. Rhodan at the foot of a hill covered with vineyards, 2 bank. Marne. It is celebrated for its white wines, which are considered the best of any in Champagne, and produced annually to the value of about 275 000. Besides its trade in wine it has some distilleries and vinegar-works, and beds of fine clay for earthenware and porcelain. Pop. 3882.

AYACUCHO a dep. Peru, between lat. 12° and 15° 30' E., and lon. about 75° and 76° W. bounded, N. by dep. Junin, E. and N. E. by independent Indian tribes, S. and W. by the cordillera, which separates it from Lima. greatest length from N. W. to S. E. 275 m. greatest breadth, about 180 m. area estimated at 25 000 sq. m. With the exception of the S. W. frontier formed by the magnificent range of the cordillera, it consists chiefly of a series of plains, from one of which it derives its name. It is well watered by numerous tributaries of the Amazon, the largest of which, the Montero, proceeds through the N. of the department in a course so tortuous, as almost to describe a circle. Ayacucho is divided into the 10 provinces of Tarma, Huancayo, Huancavelica, Huamanga, Azuay, Castrovirrey, Cangallo, Andabambilla, Lucerna, and Pichincha. Cap. Huamanga. Pop. about 190 000.

AYAMONTE a seaport in Spain prov. of and 80 m. W. B. W. Seville, on the 1 bank and near the mouth of the Guadalequivar, which here forms the boundary between Spain and Portugal. It stands on an acclivity which slopes from N. to S. and is defended by two small batteries, of modern construction. The town consists of two parts, an upper and a lower which have a very marked difference in their appearance. The former consisting of narrow and irregular streets, while those of the latter are regular and spacious and lined with good houses, generally two and sometimes three stories high. There are three public squares, all with well-planted walks. The largest of these, San Francisco, is adorned with a fine fountain. The chief public buildings are, two churches, a townhouse and prison but none of them are deserving of notice. Ayamonte has a well-endowed hospital, and two endowed schools, in which only the humblest branches are taught. Boat-building and lace-making, once carried on to a great extent here, have greatly fallen off, though the latter still gives employment to a considerable number of females. The chief occupation at present is fishing. Pop. 4675.

AYAR NOR, a lake in Chinese Tartary lat. 44° 46' N. lon. 86° 15' E. It is of an oval form, and receives several streams, the chief of which is the Lakho, but has no outlet. Greatest length, from E. to W. 85 m. breadth, 20 m.

AYAR. See AYAR.

AYASHI. See AYASHI.

AYALFEE (Gharat) par Eng Durham 10 808 ac. Pop. 1384.

AYERRE, a in Spain, in Aragon prov. of, and 30 m. N. W. Huesca, on a hill near the source of the Vadiello. It has 11 paved streets two squares connected by two lofty arches through the hereditary palace of the Marquis of Ayerre two churches, a townhall an hospital, and two schools. Main features—iron, oil, and wine. Annual fair in September. Pop. including the adjacent hamlets of Angila and Fontanellas, 3170.—(Madrid).

AYLESBURY par Eng Devon 3948 ac. Pop. 958.

AYLESBURY sear in England, co. Buckingham 86 m. N. W. London. houses badly built, chiefly of brick water courses six principal streets, irregular and differently kept, but lighted with gas. It has two established churches, one of them, St. Mary's, an ancient cruciform structure one independent, two Baptist, one E. catholic, one Methodist, and some other smaller places of worship a national, British, archdiocesan, and other schools a mechanics institution, and numerous minor charities. Principal public buildings—county-hall and market-house, handsome edifice; main work-house and jail. Chief manufactures— silk, shawling and weaving. Drunkling and tame rabbits bred in great numbers for the London market. Aylesbury returns two members to Parliament; constituency (1849) 1515 Area of par

3200 ac. Pop. of in, and par 6081.—There is a vale of the same name in co. Buckingham, celebrated for its fertility.

AYLESBY par Eng Lincoln 2110 ac. Pop. 172.

AYLESFORD a vil. and par Eng Kent co. Kent. The vil. is 324 m. S. E. London, on the r bank Midway over which there is a stone bridge of six arches. The only main feature is paper. Area of par 4391 ac. Pop. 1487.

AYLESTON, par Eng Leicester 3350 ac. Pop. 868.

AYMER, a considerable lake in British N. America, immediately adjoining Christy Colden Lake, with which it is connected by a small stream about 80 m. N. from the N. E. extremity of Great Slave Lake and intersected by the parallel of 64° 15' N. and the meridian of 109° W. It is about 50 m. in length, and about 30 in breadth.

AYMERTON par Eng Norfolk 1679 ac. Pop. 290.

AYLSHAM, a market in England, co. Norfolk, on a gentle acclivity rising from the river Bure 104 m. N. Norwich. It consists of four principal streets, tolerably well kept, lighted with gas. houses of brick, and generally well built. supply of water ample, but not reckoned of the best quality. The church is in the decorated style. The other places of worship are, a Baptist chapel, and a Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Aylsham was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of linen sold under the name of Aylsham web. Subsequently the manufacture of woollen articles gave employment to many of the inhabitants, but since the introduction of machinery all these branches of industry have ceased to exist. Corn now forms the only article of trade. Aylsham has a national school for boys, another for girls, and a school for infants a commercial school, in connection with the Norfolk Board of Education, for the sons of farmers and tradesmen a literary society with a good and increasing library; and several minor charities. A cemetery with walls has been recently formed. Area of par 4898 ac. Pop. 2741.

AYLTON par Eng Hereford 825 ac. 1 op. 108.

AYMARQUES. See AYMARQUES.

AYMAUN. See AYMAUN.

AYMAUN, a small town and barony in Arabia, W. coast of the promontory of Maasra or Muscat, at the entrance into the Persian Gulf lat. 25° 25' N. lon. 55° 23' E. The houses are built principally of mud. The inhabitants depend for subsistence upon the pearl-fishery the produce of which is between 23400 and 25000 annually. The country around is sterile, and fresh water scarce, being procured from wells three quarters of a mile distant and which are often filled up with sand by W. gales. The anchorage of the town is bad, over a rocky bottom. Pop. of in, 1000 to 1500.

AYMESTREY par Eng Hereford 6349 ac. Pop. 835.

AYNHO par Eng Northampton 2330 ac. Pop. 611.

AYORA, a in Spain, prov. of, and 51 m. S. W. Valencia, in an extensive hollow at the base of an isolated limestone mountain. Its streets are, for the most part, straight, commodious, and clean, with wide well-paved footpaths. It has four squares a parish church and a chapel of ease, a handsome townhall an unhealthy prison, two schools, an hospital a large public granary and a public bath. On the summit of the hill where a part of the town once stood, are the remains of an old castle. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry and expressing oil. Pop. 8786.—(Madrid).

AYOTT two par. Eng. Herts.—1 (St. Lawrence) 747 ac. Pop. 147.—2 (St. Peter) 1100 ac. Pop. 292.

AYR, a river Scotland, Ayrshire, running a W. course, of 80 m. through the dist. of Kyle, dividing the so to which it gives name, into two nearly equal parts, and finally falling into the Frith of Clyde below the town of Ayr. The species of cleystone, known as the Water of Ayr Stone, is found in its channel.

AYR, AYRSHIRE or AYRSHIRE, an extensive maritime co. on the S. W. coast of Scotland, having somewhat of a crescent form bounded, N. by Renfrewshire, S. by Wigton and Kirkcubright, E. by the shires of Lanark and Dumfriess, and W. by the Irish Channel. It is about 70 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 10 to 22 m., but diminishing to 4 or 5 m. at its N. and S. extremities. In coast line, which is about 18 m. in length, presents no deep indentations, but has several excellent harbours. The singular rock off the coast, known by the name of Ailsa Craig belongs to the county as does also the island of Little Cumbrae. Ayrshire comprises, altogether 668,800 ac., of which about a half is supposed to be arable. The county was formerly and is still popularly divided into the

three districts of Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham. The first comprehends all that part of the county lying S. of the Doon the second, the space between the Doon and the Irvine and the third, the remaining part of the county N. of the Irvine, the smallest, but the most wealthy and populous of the three. The surface is irregular and a large portion of it hilly. Of the latter description is the whole district of Carrick, the E. part of Kyle, and the N. extremity of Cunningham. The other parts of the county are in general flat, and somewhat monotonous, with exceptions of the banks of the streams, which are remarkable for their picturesque beauty. The level lands are extremely fertile and well cultivated but in the lower districts along the coast, the soil is mostly light and sandy and less productive. Although, as above stated, a large portion of Ayrshire is hilly it has no great elevations the highest summits varying from about 1200 to 1900 ft. The principal streams are the Ayr, Blinnoch Guran, Doon, Irvine, and Carrick, more than one of which have been rendered classic by the name of Burns. There are several small lakes in various parts of the county some of these well stocked with fish, but not otherwise remarkable. Fish are also plentiful on the coast, although not so abundant, it is said, as formerly.

The mineral riches of Ayrshire are very considerable, although in part but of recent development. Coal is abundant, especially in the middle and N. parts of the county which may be considered as included in the great coal field of Scotland. Extensive seams, also, of black-band ironstone have recently been discovered in various parts, and of so peculiar a character as to render it extremely probable that Ayrshire will at no distant day become the great seat of the iron manufactures of Scotland. The principal ironworks already established in the county are those of Blair Glangarnock, Eglinton, Monkirk, Leger, Kilmarnock, and Dalmenething, but others are from time to time being added. Flueing is found in some localities in considerable seams and lead, antimony and copper are also met with, but in small quantity. Limestone and freestone abound. Mill-stones, of coarse granite, much esteemed for their hardness and durability are quarried near the N. coast, in the district of Cunningham. The well known whinstone, called Water of Ayr Stone is found in the river Ayr. Marl also, is prevalent in many places.

The climate of Ayr is moist, the average annual amount of rain falling near the centre of the county being 39 and 42 in. but it is by no means unwholesome. The agriculture of the county was in a miserable condition till about the middle of the last century when it began to improve, and has since continued to make rapid progress. The principal grain raised is the oat. Turnips are rapidly increasing, the quantity now raised being upwards of ten times that grown 15 to 20 years ago. Potatoes, also, are universally cultivated. Flax is raised, and bog or heath, but very little wheat. Lime is the common manure, but on the coast sea-weed is much used. Dairy-husbandry is extensively practised, the Ayrshire cows being celebrated as milkers. The well-known and much esteemed Dalrymple cheese, so called from a parish of that name in the district of Cunningham, is produced in large quantities but most part of the cheese made in the adjoining parishes, and even in the adjoining counties, is sold as Dalrymple cheese. Great quantities of milk, also, are sent, in large tubs, by railway to Glasgow. On the dry lands along the coast, a small white-faced breed of sheep, of indifferent quality, has long been maintained, but in the moors the native sheep are bred in great numbers their wool is coarse and scanty but the flesh is excellent. The horses of Ayrshire are of superior breed, being hardy strong, and of large size. The arable farms are mostly small average rent of land, about 11s. 8d. per acre. There are several large estates, although there are also many of the middling and smaller class of proprietors. The rank throughout the county are now excellent, although in former times it was generally a pestiferous reed is it is. As already mentioned, run is maintained to a great extent, and is yearly increasing. Its woollen manufactures are also extensive, particularly carpets, hosiery, and worsted shawls, which are produced in great quantities at Kilmarnock, Striven, and other towns. There are some considerable quarries, and likewise several extensive cotton-works in different parts of the county and a great deal of yarn is spun for the Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers. Ayrshire neither

work is also much esteemed, and has been long known and celebrated under that name; nor is the county less famed for its beautiful wooden snuff-boxes. The county is adorned with many elegant mansions, of which probably the finest and most picturesque is Calton Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Ailes, standing on the verge of a beautiful cliff, overhanging the sea, about 12 m. S.W. Ayr. Among the many interesting scenes of antiquity may be noticed two enormous columns of gray stone, one in the parish of Calton the other the larger of the two, in that of Born. Nothing is known of the history of either. There are also traces of encampments in various parishes, supposed to be of Danish origin. On the coast of Carrick about 18 m. S.W. the town of Ayr is the ancient castle of Turaherry in which Robert Bruce, King of Scotland is said to have been born, and where he is known to have spent many of his youthful years. It was here that a fire, accidentally kindled, was mistaken by Bruce for an expected signal and caused him to cross the sea from the island of Arran opposite, to attempt the deliverance of his country. Durara Castle, a tall empty tower occupying a commanding position on the coast, about 7 m. S.W. Ayr is also an interesting relic of former times. Of the ecclesiastical ruins, the most interesting is the abbey of Crossraguel in the parish of Kirk-Cubwald founded in 1244.

The chief towns are—Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Troon, Saltcoats, Largo Ardrossan, Gifford, Ballantrae, Tarbolton, Manohing, Beith, Dalry, Largs, and Maybole. Ayrshire contains 45 parishes and returns one member to Parliament. Constitution in 1849. 1850. The annual value of real property in 1842-3 £251,518. Pop. 1851, 83,338.

AYR, a seaport, royal and free bur. Scotland, on a barge, on a wide plain, 1 bank, river Ayr near its confluence with the Frith of Clyde, 30 m. S.W. Glasgow and 40 by railway lat. 55° 37' 54" N.; lon. 4° 37' 42" W. (A). Two bridges, the Two Drags of Burns, called, respectively the Auld and New Brigs, the latter an elegant structure of five arches, connect the town with the suburbs, Newton or New Town, and W. Ailsa, both on the E. bank of the river. In the more modern parts of the town the streets are spacious, many of the shops elegant, and the houses handsome. Here, also, is one of the finest squares of which any provincial town can boast, called Wellington Square. All the principal streets are well paved, lighted with gas and kept remarkably clean. In the town and suburbs there are four established churches two Free, two U. Presbyterian, a Reformed Presbyterian Original Seceders Congregationalist, Episcopalian, and R. Catholic. The other principal edifices are the Town's New Buildings, containing a suite of elegant assembly-rooms, and a public reading-room, the whole structure being finely set off by an elegant square, 226 ft. in height; the county buildings on the N.W. side of Wellington Square, after the model of the temple of Isis at Rome; and Wallace Tower a handsome structure, 115 ft. in height, having, in a niche in front, an indifferently-executed statue of the hero. This tower occupies the site of an ancient one of the same name, in which, according to tradition, Wallace was confined. Between the town and the sea are the remains of a citadel erected by Cromwell, now called the Fort. The academy at Ayr has long been celebrated for the excellence of its system, and the ability of its teachers—a circumstance which has tended to no small degree to promote the prosperity of the town many families resorting to it for the education of their children. The number of scholars averages from 500 to 600 annually. The building is plain but commodious, and occupies a healthy situation. With exception of carpets, there are no manufactures of any extent in the town, which, on the whole, in a business point of view is a dull place, depending greatly on the weekly markets and the county courts for its support.

The harbour of Ayr has two piers, which extend into the sea upwards of 600 yards, one on the E. side of the river and the other on the N. Further out, there is a breakwater, recently constructed. The depth of water in ordinary spring tides, is from 13 to 14 ft., but at low water only 3 ft. The channel, however, is too narrow to admit vessels drawing more than 12 ft. water while the navigation is much impeded by a shifting bar of sand near the mouth, on which, at ebb tide, there is not more than a foot of water but, in spring tides, there is 9 ft. at high water and 7 in neaps, with a foot or two more with fresh E. winds. The shipping trade of Ayr is

chiefly with Ireland, the principal exports being cotton, wool, lace, coal, and linoleum. Imports—grain, spirits, timber, slate, bricks, and lime. There is also a small foreign trade in hemp, mats, yellow tar, iron, and pitch. The sea fisheries of Ayr were at one time very considerable, but have greatly declined of late years. Races are held here on a course about a mile S. from the town, and are generally well attended, and about 2 m. S. stand Burns & Cottage, Alloway Kirk, &c. See ALLOWAY.

The town of Newton-upon-Ayr on the opposite bank of the river is now generally ranked as a suburb of Ayr, although it is a borough of barony, having magistracy of its own, and a peculiar and independent constitution. The principal street is of considerable length but contains few handsome houses, while those in the other and older parts of the town are narrow, irregular and straggling and the houses of homely appearance but towards the sea, several new and spacious streets have been laid out, and a number of neat villas erected. The only building of any note, exclusive of the churches, is the council-house. Handloom weaving and hand-sewing are carried on here to a considerable extent, especially the latter the celebrated "Lynbrie" needlework, in which several hundred females are employed. Newton-upon-Ayr has a joint interest with Ayr in the harbour and supplies nearly all the coal shipped there. It has, likewise, some shipbuilding docks, rope-walks, and iron and brass-foundries. Although called New Town the erection of the burgh dates as far back as the time of Robert Bruce. It is included within the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh of Ayr by the Reform Act, and thus forms a constituency with it. Campbellton, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban, in returning a member to Parliament. The townships of the Glasgow and Ayr Railway is in this burgh. Wallacestown, mainly in the par. of St. Quirren, was formerly a v.l. adjoining Newton-upon-Ayr but is now so blended with it as to form one compact town. Its population consists almost entirely of colliers, artisans and weavers. It also is within the parliamentary boundaries of Ayr. Pop. Ayr 9110 Newton upon Ayr to and par. 4814. Pop. of par. bor. 17,634.

AYR (Newtown-upon-Ayr) See AYR.

AYSGARTH, a par. and township, Eag York, N Riding 77,908 ac. Pop. 5583.

AYSTON par. Eng. Rutland 897 ac. Pop. 118.
AYTON — (Overd) par. Eng York, N Riding 5690 ac. Pop. 1504. — 2 par. Scot. Berwick 7000 ac. Pop. 1889.

AZAMBUJA a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Estremadura, dist. Alemquer 18 m. S.W. Santarum. It is situated on a fine and well-cultivated plain and has an annual fair. Pop. 1640.

AZAMOR a small tn. N.W. coast, Morocco, prov. Dakhla, on a sand-hill 120 ft. above the sea, at a short distance from the l. bank of the river Um or bugh lat. 33° 16' N. lon. 8° 15' W. (a). The walls which are 1½ m. in circuit, are in ruins, and the only defence remaining is a few guns, pointed seawards. The town is dull and lifeless, the streets narrow and filthy. Provisions, fish, vegetables and fruits are, however, abundant, and of excellent quality. At the S.E. angle of the town is a suburb containing a mosque and a sanctuary. The inhabitants carry on some trade in wool, which is shipped at Azamor, a small port about 8 m. S.W. a sand-bar at the mouth of the Um or bugh, and the ruggedity of the current, rendering the approach to Azamor dangerous. The country around is open, and well cultivated, with many gardens, and extensive plantations of banana. Pop. 1000.

AZANI, an ancient Phrygian city of Turkey in Asia, near Antioch, now in ruins. l. bank, Rhodanus, 2½ m. S.W. Kinyas. It was formerly a wealthy and magnificent city, as appears from the numerous and imposing ruins which it contains, including a great quantity of shafts of columns, beautifully-worked capitals, entablatures, and the ruins of a noble temple and theatre. The columns of the temple are of the Ionic order, formed of a single block of marble 36 ft. in length. Some of the Greek inscriptions on the walls refer to the reign of Hadrian. The modern village consists of a few straggling huts.

AZAUHUAL, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 34 m. S.W. Badajoz; in a valley encompassed by three hills. Vol. I.

It has straight, well paved streets, three squares, a parish church, townhouse, public storehouse, two schools, prison, barracks, and a hospital. Agriculture, domestic weaving of stockings, and brandy-distilling are the chief occupations. Pop. 2860.

AZAY several small tn. and comm. France:—1, Azay-Bridé, a v.l. and comm. dep. Deux-Sèvres. Pop. 1896. — 2, Azay-le-Ferron, a tn. and comm. dep. Indre (Berry) 16 m. N. Le Blanc; with a hot sulphurous spring. Pop. 1541. — 3, Azay-le-Rideau, a tn. agreeably situated on the Indre, dep. Indre-et-Loire (Touraine) 15 m. S.W. Tours; with manufactures of leather and bombazines. Pop. 1219. — 4, Azay-sur-Ocher, a v.l. and comm. dep. Indre-et-Loire, 7 m. E.S.E. Bourges, l. bank, Cher. Some good red wines are made here called vin de Ocher. Pop. 1362. — 5, Azay-sur-Indre, a v.l. dep. Indre-et-Loire, l. bank, Indre, at the confluence of the Indre; Pop. 461. — 6, Azay-sur-Thoué, a v.l. and comm. dep. Deux-Sèvres with manufactures of linen-woolery and druggists. Pop. 1189.

AZCOITIA, a tn. Spain, Biscay prov. Guipuzcoa, 30 m. N.W. Tolosa. In a verdant plain l. bank, Lroia, at the base of the lofty mountain of Ibañeta. The town is in three divisions and comprises a square, one principal and several other well constructed and commodious streets with wide foot pavements. The townhouse, a fine edifice, with five arches in front, the parish church a good specimen of Doric, and the school are the only buildings worth notice. Chief employments—agriculture, and the manufacture of iron nails and hardware. There are also some flourmills. The vicinity yields grain, fruits, especially cherries, chestnuts, and vegetables also some game and fish. Pop. 8793. — (Madoz).

AZEITAO or VILLA NOVOA, a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Estremadura, dist. of, and 6 m. W. Setúbal on a small stream which falls into the estuary of the Tagus. It has two churches, a cotton-factory several dyeworks, and some trade in wood. Pop. 1590.

AZERBIJAN or ADRERBAIAN (anc. Media Atropatene) a frontier prov. Persia, between lat. 36° 10' and 38° 55' N. and lon. 44° 20' and 48° 20' E. bounded, N. by trans-Caspian Russia, E. Russia and Ghilan, S. Irak-Ajemi and Ardabil, and W. Kurdistan. Length, from border of Kurdistan to the Murghab Mountains, 310 m.; breadth, 180 m. area, 55,285 sq. m. Nearly the whole country consists of a succession of high mountains, intersected by deep and rugged ravines which occasionally open into plateaux or extensive plains. Many of these are fertile, and partially cultivated. In the very centre of the province are the mountains of Behand, rising to the height of 9000 ft. above the sea level towards the E. of Tabreez, Mount Bavelan W. between 12,000 and 15,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Arax or Araks, on the S. border with its affluent the Karasun, the Kizil Osm, in the S. with its numerous affluents, which water the central parts of the province, the Jughay the Somer-char, the Aji and the Salvan, which fall into the Lake of Urmiah. One of the most remarkable features of Azerbaijan is the great salt lake of Urmiah (which see). The best soils yield from 50 to 60 fold, when abundantly irrigated, by means of the many small rivers by which the province is intersected. The principal produce consists of wheat, barley, maize, rye, flax, hemp, madder, dried fruits, cotton, tobacco, honey, grapes, wheat and wool and a considerable number of cattle, camels, horses, and sheep are reared. The chief articles of manufacture are velvets, silk stuffs, carpets, woollens, copper vessels, arms, and a little cutlery. There are very extensive tanneries; and the dressing of furs and skins is a general occupation. The province has some valuable minerals particularly iron, lead, copper salt, sulphate and sulphur and among the hills in the neighbourhood of Maragheh is found a beautiful transparent white marble, much pressed in Persia for paving paths and palaces and in this place it is used for bath-stones.

The climate of Azerbaijan is healthy but extremely hot in summer and autumn, and intensely cold in winter; the latter being severely felt from the great want of fuel, the only substitute for which is dried cow-dung mixed with straw. The spring is temperate and delightful in the plains but, on mountainous districts of wood, the snow lies for many months in the year; and hailstorms are so violent as frequently to kill cattle in the fields. The province is divided into 15 districts chief towns, Tabreez at Tauris, the capital; Masand or Mas-

nah, Ardabed, Shohmetar, Tanoj, Ehar, Shohmet, Khol, Urniah, the bishoprics of Zoraster and Maranga. The oppressive and exacting system of the Government tends much to depress the energies of the people and, in 1832 a colony of no less than 40,000 Armenians left this province and settled within the Russian territories. Pop. 1,500,000 consisting of Persians, Turks, Armenians, and Jews.—(Kinnear's *Geog. Memoir of the Persian Empire*, and *Quincy's Treatise on the History of Persia*, and *Frederick on the S. banks of the Caspian Sea* *Geog. Jour.* vol. iii. Col. Chesney.)

AZINGHUR, a to. Hindooistan, prov. Ahalabad, 80 m. N. N. E. Benares, and 400 m. N. W. Calcutta lat. 26° 5' N. lon. 83° 4' E. It was ceded to the British by the Nabob of Oude, in 1801. The inhabitants manufacture and export a considerable quantity of cotton goods.

AZIMNAGUR, a large dist. Hindooistan, prov. Behar, B. the Krishna, about lat. 16° N. watered by the Guiparba and Malpurba, but still is to a great extent remaining in a state of nature. Chief towns:—Gohark, Balgram, and Shachpoor.

AZINCOUVE

AZMERIGUANG, or **AJAMEDA GAKS**, a to. Hindooistan, prov. Bengal, on the river Boornah a tributary of the Brahmaputra, 225 m. N. E. Calcutta lat. 24° 51' N. lon. 91° 10' E. It has an establishment for the construction of native boats, and a considerable inland trade.

AZOF (Sea or) [called by the Russians, *Moré Leonovské*; Latin, *Morus Leonis* Greek, *Asow Meadow*], a large body of water in S. E. Europe, forming the N. subdivision of the Black Sea, with which it is connected by the Straits of Kerch or Yenikale (see *Chersonesus Taurica*) situated between the parallels of 43° 15' and 47° 15' N. and between the meridians of 25° and 30° E. its length, S. W. to N. E. (from the Strait of Kerch to the mouth of the Don) being 185 m. its average breadth about 80 m. and its area, about 14,000 sq. m. The N. coast is, for the most part, bold and craggy rising about 100 ft. above the water. The E. coast, inhabited by Cosacks, is very low chiefly sandy and intersected with lakes and morasses. The W. coast is formed by the tongue of sand, called the Tongue of Arabat, which divides it from the Shakhé More or Putrid Sea while the Crimea, and the territory of the Cosacks of the Black Sea, form the S. shore, on which, here and there, are some hills, visible a considerable distance. Its greatest depth, between Yenikale and Helosaria, on the N. side, is 7½ fathoms and it deepens considerably towards the Gulf of Don, several banks extending a great distance from the shore. The water is muddy and, from the numerous rivers running into it, almost fresh. The Sea of Azof has no remarkable current, the strongest never running more than 1 m. in 24 hours the navigation is generally stopped from November to March by ice. Perhaps no body of water of equal extent so abounds with fish, the principal fisheries are along the S. coast, between Cape Delgores and the Straits of Yenikale, the sturgeon, shark, and other fish, from which are prepared in large quantities, both salted and tinned. The extreme W. part of the Sea of Azof, called the Putrid Sea, is, during the greater part of the year little better than a noxious quagmire, and, at all times, wholly useless for navigation. The Strait of Yenikale or Kerch is about 15 m. long and 5 m. to 5½ m. broad, has the navigable channel, near Yenikale, but not more than 14 ft. of water. A new island was raised in the Sea of Azof, in 1814, by volcanic eruptions. The chief towns on its banks are Taganrog and Mariupol, on the N. shore, and Kerch on the W. shore of the strait of the same name.

The commerce of the Sea of Azof has been much hindered, not only by the impossibility of navigating it during four months of the year but also to the extensive activity of Osseus, which has deprived it of much of its trade. The following table, taken from the *Journal of Astruc* *Lloyd's*, 1847,

gives a comparative view of the foreign and coasting trade, both import and export, in 1845 and 1846.—

EXPORT TRADE, 1845-6.

Years.	1845	1846	1845	1846	1845	1846	1845	1846
Tonnage.	397	399	300,341	310,542	1004	1033	51,614	55,199
Manpower.	76	61	879	115	376	611	51,307	51,620
Barrels.	0	0	0	1364	550	580	10,028	97,840
Barrels.	96	81	261	0	0	0	6,775	14,588
Total.	497	460	301,154	311,846	1780	1681	109,645	159,245

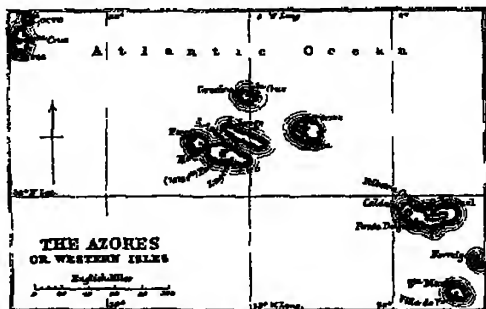
EXPORT TRADE, 1846-7.

Years.	1846	1847	1846	1847	1846	1847	1846	1847
Tonnage.	340	397	319,899	304,703	1349	1735	97,899	96,318
Manpower.	54	71	154,000	194,703	594	676	5,231	3,773
Barrels.	0	0	830,747	448,481	1061	1510	100,040	184,734
Barrels.	101	119	215,656	265,115	514	809	7,604	6,238
Total.	495	487	1,300,746	1,064,899	2470	4227	309,104	344,860

AZOF or **ASOV** a detached to. Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav l. bank, Don, about 10 m. from its embouchure in the Sea of Azof lat. 47° 7' N. lon. 39° 25' E. (24° P. (1842), 2295

AZOUZES, or **ASOQUEM**, a to. Ecuador prov. of and 15 m. N. N. E. Guayaquil lat. 2° 42' S. lon. 79° 7' W. The valley of Yunguilla, in which it is situated is remarkable for its fertility. There are mines of both silver and quicksilver in the vicinity. Rubies are found in the sands of a stream which runs through the valley.

AZORES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, a series of islands, N. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal situated between lat. 36° 56' and 39° 44' N., and lon. 31° 7' and 25° 10' W. They are more in number and arranged in three groups, the N. W. being composed of the islands of Flores and Corvo the central group, about 114 m. S. E. from these, consists of Terceira,



St. George, Pico, Fayal and Graciosa, and the third group, 69 m. S. E. from the central of St. Michael and St. Mary. St. Michael is the largest of all the islands, being 50 m. long and from 5 to 12 broad. St. Mary is distant from it about 45 m. The Azores, all of which are of volcanic origin, necessarily of a late period, present a very rugged, though picturesque aspect, being lofty precipitous, and generally of a conical form. The most remarkable of them is the Peak of Pico, a conical mountain, which shoots up to the height of about 7000 ft. Though presenting a very unassuming appearance from the sea, a closer inspection discovers these islands to be covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, vineyards, corn fields, groves of lemon and orange-trees; and rich open pastures, skirted by beautiful woods, meet the eye in every direction. The climate, though somewhat humid, is delightful;

and, combined with the natural fertility of the soil, brings every sort of vegetable product to the utmost perfection. The sugar-cane, coffee-plant, and tobacco grow luxuriantly and fruits and plants of all kinds, and from all countries, could be here cultivated with greater success than perhaps in any other part of the world. Unfortunately however the inhabitants have neither the money nor intelligence necessary to turn the natural advantages of their position to the best account. They know nothing of gardening, and very little of the science of agriculture. Their implements are of the rudest description and in sowing they throw the seed about at random, calculating on the bounty of nature for a rich return, in which they are never disappointed. The lupine, which grows to an extraordinary size in these islands, is one of its most valued productions. It is raised in great quantities, and the seed, after being soaked in sea-water to divert them of their bitterness, constitutes a favorite food of the poorer classes. The Azores produce annually upwards of 17,000 pipes of wine and brandy and about 160,000 boxes of oranges and lemons, the greater part of which find their way to Bristol, the remainder being divided between Brazil, Hamburg, and the U States. They also export considerable quantities of coarse linen, salted pork, and beef. Their imports are chiefly, from England, hard ware, cotton and woollen stuffs, wearing apparel, &c. from the Brazil, rum, coffee, sugar, &c. from the U States, fish, staves, timber, tar, oil, &c. from Portugal, salt, tea, oranges, crucifers, indispensible dignifications, rather &c. These last are sold openly in the shops, at high prices. The beasts of burden are asses and mules, and a few horses, but of a very inferior description. Sheep, goats, pigs and dogs are numerous, the last two in excess. The lands are held under strict entail, and the farmer to whom they are leased is oppressed with every possible sort of exaction. The great kindness, however to the commercial prosperity of the Azores is their want of good harbours, the only tolerable port being that of Angra, in the island of Terceira, and even that is much exposed, and offers little safety excepting in the fine season. All the rest are open bays or roadsteads, affording hardly any protection whatever. The Azores, as already remarked, are of volcanic origin, and many tremendous evidences of the activity of the subterranean fires have presented themselves at various times. In 1591 an earthquake, which continued 12 days destroyed the town of Vila Franca in the island of St Michael and in 1808 a volcano rose up in the island of St. George, to the height of 2500 ft. and became extinct after burning with great fury for six days and sending out a flood of lava which overflowed the island and covered it with ruin and desolation. In this



GALLERIA OF FLORES AZORES

archipelago, several rocks and volcanic islands have from time to time been thrust up from the bottom of the ocean. The last that appeared was in 1811, off the W and of St. Michael. In June of that year the crater of a volcano suddenly emerged from the sea, rose to the height of 300 ft., raged furiously for some time, spewing ashes, cinders, and

stones, and again gradually disappeared. Fountains of boiling water also exist in many of the islands, affording further evidence of the presence of internal heat. One of the finest specimens both of the mountain-scenery of the Azores and their extinct volcanoes is the Caldera of Flores. Its steep sides are clothed with box cedar and firs, while its center filled with water forms a magnificent mountain-lake, deep and clear and often covered with sea-gulls, whose cries awaken the echoes, and have a strange effect. The islands are politically divided into three departments, under a governor general and two lieutenant-governors, the seat of government being at Angra, in the island of Terceira. Both intelligence and morals are at an extremely low ebb amongst the people of the Azores, who are, besides, very bigoted. The lower classes are abominably filthy in their persons. Their best redeeming quality is temperance. The period of the first discovery of the Azores is not ascertained, but they were known and several of them were laid down in maps in the 14th century. Little, however was known of them till about the year 1481 or 1482 when a Flemish merchant of the name of Joshua Vandenberg in a voyage to Lisbon was driven by stress of weather on their coast; having mentioned his discovery on his arrival at Lisbon, the Portuguese Government immediately fitted out an expedition, and took possession of them, giving them the name of the Azores from the great number of hawks found on the islands, *azor* being the Portuguese for hawk. They were at this period totally uninhabited and without animals of any kind excepting birds which were numerous and various. A dangerous reef of rocks, on which the sea breaks heavily has been recently discovered about midway between the islands of St. Michael and Terceira. It is in about lat. 38° 18' or 38° 15' N. and lon. 26° 41' or 26° 50' W. 30 m. N.W. of the N.W. point of St. Michael. The reef is supposed to have been thrown up recently by the agency of a submarine volcano. Several islets having been formerly thrown up near the same spot but from being of spongy constitution, were soon washed away. The pop. of the Azores is reckoned altogether at 208,500 Terceira, 40,000 Santo Miguel or St. Michael 80,000 Pico, 24,000 Fayal, 22,000 Flores 14,000 Santo Jorge, or St. George, 10,000 Graciosa, 7800 Santa Maria, 5000 Corvo, 700

AZOY See Asof

AZPEITIA a town in Spain in Biscay prov. of and 18 m. N.W. Tolosa, 10 m. from the sea, 1 hour, Urola, at the N base of Mount Ibañeta. Though rather a scattered town yet near its centre, part of the ancient walls, with four gates of heavy stone, still exist as do many old Moorish-looking houses once highly ornamented, but now partly dilapidated. It has well constructed and paved streets, and three squares, in the principal of which are the former convents of St. Domingo and St. Augustine, now converted into a primary school and public reading-room in the same square bull fights are held on the festival of St. Loyola. In the smaller squares are two town-houses one of which is now used as a prison. The town also possesses two churches, one of which is of mixed Tuscan and Gothic architecture several good fountains and a public bath. Manufactures—iron vessels, nails, and shoes, all of limited extent. In two marble-works, driven by water-power, the marble, from the quarries of Mount Ibañeta, is cut. Agostina Loyola, the founder of the order of the Jesuits, was born about a mile from Azpeitia, on the banks of the Urola, in a house which is still preserved within the marble walls of the convent that bears his name and in the same locality bearing also the name of Loyola, is a fine church in the Corinthian style, also built of marble. Pop. 6800

—(Hicks.)

AZREK (BAHR-EL), or BARR NILE, a river N.E. Africa, one of the two principal head-streams of the Nile it rises, under the name of the Dughay, in the Galla country S. from Abyssinia, in an elevated district, about 75 m. S.W. Soloka, cap. of Kaura. It issues from a swampy meadow and pursues a general N.W. course till it joins the Bahar el-Ahmed or White Nile at Khartoum lat. 18° 40' N. lon.

$8^{\circ} 40' E$. Its largest tributary is the Abdi, which joins it about lat. $11^{\circ} N$ $80^{\circ} W$.

AZUELA, a large river in S. America, Ecuador prov. Quito. It rises on the E. slopes of the Cayambá, one of the loftiest summits of the Bolivian Andes, directly under the snow-capped equator whence it flows E. and S.E. for upwards of 200 m., where it assumes the name of the Amazon, an affluent of the Negro, one of the tributaries of the Amazon.

AZUN (VAL D.), a valley France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, traversed by the Gave, and noted for its beauty the Eden of the Pyrénées. It is intersected by the stream whence it is named, and opens out W. of the valley of Argelès, about

3 m. S.W. the town of that name, and extends up into the central chain, between the mountains called *Pis de Mudi d'Amn* and *Pis de Gabies*, and contains 10 considerable villages. It produces principally fax and millet. The heights are cultivated with corn, and the lower parts afford excellent pasturage for numerous herds of cattle. At the extremity of the valley is the road leading to Spain.

AZUKARA, a seaport in Portugal prov. Entre Douro e Minho, 1. bank, Ave. at its junction with the sea; the former separates it from Villa de Comda, of which it may be considered a suburb lat. $41^{\circ} 20' N$ lon. $8^{\circ} 27' 18' W$ 15 m. N. from Oporto. Pop 788

B

BAAGÖE, or **BAAD** two small islands, Denmark 1.—1. In hall. When between Asia, Faister and Scotland from which it is about equally distant lat. (centre) $54^{\circ} 5' N$ lon. $12^{\circ} 4' E$ about $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 m. long and about 3 m. broad at the broadest part. It is fertile, has a village named Bogby and about 7000 inhabitants.—2. In the Little Belt, between lat. Odense and the E. coast of Sehelovig in lat. (S point) $55^{\circ} 17' 48' N$ lon. $12^{\circ} 48' 0' E$ 1 m. above 1 m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It is fertile, and forms part of the par. of Assens in Fflnboen.

BAALBEC, or **BALBEC** [called by the Greeks *Heliopolis*—the city of the sun] Syria, 40 m. N.W. Damascus anciently a populous and magnificent city now in ruins, and inhabited only by a few poor families situated on a rising ground, near the N.E. extremity of the plain of Bocat or Bekka, between the heights of Libanus and Anti Libanus On an elevated plateau about 1100 ft. in length, from E. to W. and 700 ft. in width from N. to S. the principal ruins, seen from a distance, tower like the ridge of a hill. The most remarkable ruin is that of the great temple, which stands at the E. extremity and occupies a circuit of more than half a mile. A handsome flight of steps leads to a Corinthian peristyle or portico, 280 ft. in length. This portico leads into a hexagonal court, 144 ft. in diameter surrounded by chambers in ruins. From the W. side of this enclosure, a gateway and sloping ascent lead into a grand quadrangular court, 247 ft. long, by 317 ft. wide. It occupies the highest and central part of the plateau, and is surrounded by apartments, some of these semicircular alcoves, 20 ft. in diameter and others quadrangular of larger dimensions, with high arched roofs. A kind of colonnade appears to have run

level with the hexagonal court already mentioned, are two vaulted parallel passages, running E and W, and connected by a third passage running N. and S. The walls of these passages and a semicircular arch which rests upon them, are composed of large blocks closely fitted, and of admirable workmanship. Immediately to the W. is a space 288 ft. long by 118 wide, once the site of a magnificent temple. It appears to have had a peristyle of Corinthian columns, 10 in front, and 19 on the sides. Six of them still remain, of exquisite proportions, and colossal dimensions. They are 7 ft. in diameter and with their pedestals, are 71 ft. high. The shafts consist of three pieces beautifully fitted without cement. The whole height, including the capital and a fine cornice above the columns, is nearly 80 ft. A little to the E. there is a smaller but more perfect temple, in the form of a quadrangle 225 ft. by 118 ft. with a peristyle of Corinthian columns, 4 ft. high, 19 ft. in circuit, and 6 ft. apart. They were surrounded by a bold cornice 7 ft. high, and connected with the wall by a stone ceiling finely sculptured. The entrance to this temple is through an exquisitely carved doorway 26 ft. high by 20 ft. wide, with a staircase on each side leading to the summit. The interior 118 ft. by 65 ft. had niches on each side, and two screens, behind the ornament of which the object of worship is supposed to have been placed. The roof has fallen in and the floor lies covered with a confused mass of sculptured fragments. The substructure of these monuments consists of ponderous hewn masses of such prodigious size, that one is lost in astonishment as to the mechanical means by which they could be removed from the quarry to their place. The largest of them is 67 ft. long, 14 ft. broad, and 6 ft. thick. Another

still more gigantic, lies in the great quarry about three quarters of a mile from the town almost separated from the rock preparatory to its removal. There are other interesting ruins in Baalbec besides those alluded to, and the entire neighbourhood, for several miles round, is covered with them.

The history of Baalbec is very obscure, but there is evidence of its having been a place of importance in the time of Antiochus Pius, under the name of Heliopolis, and in all probability for ages before. It was the station of a garrison in the time of Augustus, and was then a great and wealthy city. By whom it was first founded, however is unknown, neither has it been ascertained when its temples were erected. Although gradually decaying through a long series of years, its decay lately was particularly rapid. In 1721 its population amounted to 5000; in 1820, it had fallen to 200. The whole town presents now a most wretched appearance.



GENERAL VIEW OF BAALBEC.—From Libanus, Viewed from the East.

along the front of these apartments, supporting in its centre a structure of considerable extent, on which one of the screens of Baal is supposed to have stood. Beneath this court, and on a

The inhabitants manufacture white cotton cloth to a small extent, and have some drying-boats. There were also mills within these few years, several tanneries in the town. The pro-



FIGURE OF THE LITTLE TEMPLE, BAAHUNG.
From *Journal, Voyage de Dore*.

perty of the people consists chiefly of cows with a few goats and sheep. Baalbes mules are much esteemed. Pop. (1886) 200. **BAAMBRUGGE**, a vil. Holland, prov. of and 12 m N W Utrecht, 1 bank Kromme-Angel having a small Calvinistic church and two schools. Being on the main road from Utrecht to Amsterdam, there is considerable traffic through it. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in cattle-raising and in the cheese and butter trade. Pop. 700.

BAAE—1 An extensive dist. Baden, forming the chief part of the principality of Fürstentum. It lies in the Black Forest, partly in the Lake and partly in the Danube circle, and, besides numerous villages, contains 10 towns. It is very hilly but a good deal of grain is grown on its lower grounds, while the higher yield excellent pasture. The horses reared on it are in high repute. A great many of the inhabitants are clockmakers. —2 BAAE, or BAE, a m. Switzerland cant. of, and 3½ m. N. Zug on the road to Zürich, in a fertile plain, 1890 ft. above the sea. The townsh. is a handsome edifice, built in 1674. There is a large paper-manufactory here and a considerable trade is carried on with the surrounding district. The vine is cultivated, and furnish wine produced. Pop. 2186.

BAARDWIJK a pleasant vil. Holland prov. N. Brabant, 10 m E. Geertruidenberg founded, by some, by the Dutch as others by the Longobards. It has a R. catholic and a Calvinistic church, a small almshouse for old men a school, and a cornmill. Pop. chiefly agricultural, 1155.

BAARLAND a vil. Holland, prov. Zealand Island, 8 Beveland 14 m. S.E. Arnhem, in the middle of a fertile country and richly watered meadows. It has a good-looking church, with a lofty spire, a school and a pop. of 500.

BAARLE BAARLE-NAMEN, or BAAE, a vil. Holland prov. N. Brabant, 12 m S.E. Eindhoven, on the Belgian frontier, so closely connected with Baarle-Hertog in Belgium, prov. Antwerp that the two in fact make but one village. Of two contiguous houses, one is frequently in Holland, and the other in Belgium, and some even being built exactly on the line of demarcation between the two countries have the frontier mark on their gables and chimney-stacks. It has two churches, as many schools, two horse and cattle-markets, and an agricultural pop. of 600.

BAAREN a vil. Holland, prov. of and 19 m N.E. Utrecht, pleasantly situated, and built round the large, old but decad-

some church, which is adorned with a lofty spire. It is an old place and was formerly a town. Pop. 1600.

BABA, the name of several towns in different parts of the world, of two capes in Asiatic Turkey and of two islands in the Asiatic Archipelago:—1 A tn. Turkey in Asia, on a shelving point of Cape Baba, on the Grecian Archipelago, immediately above the sea. lat. 39° 50' 5" N; lon. 26° 5' E. It is built and the houses mean looking being constructed of unburnt brick. It contains a mosque and a half-ruined castle and was at one time celebrated for the manufacture of knives and sword-blades, which were held in high esteem by the Turks. This trade has now much fallen off though a portion of it yet remains, the yataghans of Baba being still famous. The port, which is in front of the town and formed of large fragments of rock is capable of admitting small boats only. Large vessels, however frequently anchor in the roadstead, under shelter of the cape, during the prevalence of N winds. The inhabitants are occupied chiefly in pastoral pursuits, raising cattle, the pasturage both on the high and low grounds being excellent, and in growing valonia, which they export in large quantities. Pop. 4000.—2 A tn. Turkey in Europe, Upper Wallachia, 1 bank Kistina. lat. 45° N lon. 25° 55' E. Pop. 3000.—3 A tn. Turkey in Europe prov. Trikala or Thessaly r bank Selembria, and about 9 m. from its emporium in the Gulf of Salosika, 14 m. N.A.E. Leirios.—4 A tn. Lousador dep. of and 42 m N. Guayaguli, at the N. extremity of Lake Emboramban. Pop. 4000.—5 and 6, Two capes in Asiatic Turkey one on the S shore of the Black Sea. lat. 41° 20' 54" N lon. 31° 26' E (a.) the other the Zeytron Promontorium of the ancients, on the E shore of the Grecian Archipelago. lat. 39° 58' 12" N lon. 26° 5' 50" E (b.), on the N side of the Gulf of Adramyti.—7 An isl. in the Red Sea Indian Archipelago. See BAHREY.—8, One of the Alon islands (which see).

BABAEFG SUMER-DAMIR or SUMER-E-BABAE a tn. Persia, prov. Kerman lat. 29° 58' N; lon. 55° 5' E. formerly a flourishing city and the depot of merchandise passing from Gombroon on the Persian Gulf to the interior but now much decayed. It has four gates, and from each a long street leads to the market-place in the centre, the dome over which is said to be the largest in Persia. It is the residence of the deputy governor of Kerman and celebrated for its fruit-gardens.

BABA DAGH a fortified tn. Turkey in Europe (Dagaria) push Bulgaria, built by the Turkish Sultan, Bajazet lat. 44° 53' N lon. 28° 40' E. The streets are paved but dirty. It has five mosques, two public baths, and a college and carries on a considerable trade through the port of Kara Kerman, an outlet of Lake Risselen on the Black Sea. Pop. 10,000.

BABAKANDA, a tn. Fatahah country W Africa lat. 10° 3' N lon. 5° 55' E. It contains a royal residence in which the king or chief of the district frequently resides. Good crops of rice and other kinds of grain are produced in the vicinity. Very large yams and edible bulbous plants are cultivated and ginger is abundant. Cattle are plentiful though of inferior appearance. The chief manufacture of the place is leather and stretched skins, which are taken white and then given them. Pop. 9000 or 10,000.—(Dureau's Travels in W Africa).

BABBER, or BABA, an isl., S. Moluccas, 60 m W Timor Lat. 11° (E. point) 7° 3' S; lon. 128° 59' E. It is hilly and in its W end is the village Tapa, off which is good anchorage, during the E. monsoon, in 14 to 16 fathoms. The greater part of the island is covered with natural wheat and abounds in wild cattle, pigs, and goats. Very little of it is cultivated, the inhabitants raising their Egyptian wheat, coconuts &c. in the small fertile island of Wotang, lying W of Babber. The people are poor and are visited once a year by vessels from Banda, for the purpose of trading.

BABCAEY par Eng Somerset 2593 ac. Pop. 425.

BABEL ISLAND an isl. Bab's Strait, contiguous to the E. point of Great Island, lat. 80° 57' S; lon. 148° 20' E (a.)

BAB EL MANDEB (The gate of many) the straits at the entrance to the Red Sea, from the Gulf of Aden, formed by approaching points of Arabia and Abyssinia, about 16 m. broad at the narrowest part and divided into two channels of unequal breadth, by the small island of Perim, lying near the Arabian coast. lat. (S. point) 12° 33' N; lon. 43° 35' E (a.)

The R. or Little Strait, between Faria and the Arabian coast, about 2 m. in width, with from 9 to 14 fathoms water is the most frequented, notwithstanding the greater rapidity of its current, being free from shoals, and its moderate depth allowing manœuvres. The W. channel, or the Greater Strait, between Faria and the Abyssinian shore, is about 13 m. wide, but much obstructed by rocks and islets. At the narrowest part, Cape Bab-el-Mandeb projects from the Arabian coast, lat. 12° 41' N; lon 45° 27' E. (A.)

BAB EL MANDEB (SEA OF) See ADEN (GULF OF)

BABENHAUSEN.—1. A town, Bavaria, circle, Swabia, 1 bank, Rhine, 34 m. S. W. Augsburg. It has a handsome palace, the residence of the Fugger family, the celebrated banker princes, and an agricultural population of 1711. — 2. A vil. grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg 1. bank, Giespahn, 19 m. S.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It contains an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the Counts of Hesse-Lichtenberg, now a military house of correction; and a Lutheran parish church, built in the 10th century with statues of popes and bishops; also a brickwork and a glasswork. Pop. nearly all Lutheran, 1650

BABIACORA, a. m. Mexico, state, Sonora, 1 bank, Sonora, 50 m. S. W. Arizona.

BABINGBEDA a large vil. Austria, Melanovian dist. of and about 30 m. E. Brod, between the marches of Bosnia and Koniak. It contains a R. catholic parish church and an old castle. Pop. 4185.

BABINGLEY or **BABENKLEY** par Eng Norfolk 849 ac The first Christian church in E. Anglia was erected here. Pop. 68

BABINGTON par Eng Somerset 607 ac Pop. 117

BABRAHAI par England Cambridge 2350 ac Pop. 296

BABUAN an isl. Soolee Archipelago about 20 m. N. E.

BABUTANI lat. 5° 20' N. lon. 130° 4' E.

BABUTANES, or **BATANES**, a group of small islands, N. the island of Luzon and S. of Formosa, between lat. 18 52' and 19° 36' N. and lon. 121 6' and 123 12' E. separated on the N. from the Baluan Islands by the Strait of Balintang. They consist of numerous rocky islets, and the five larger islands of Calayan, Culu, Babuyan, Camiguin, Dulapit, and Pags some of which are volcanic. Camiguin, which is one of the largest of them, abounds in sulphur and has a port called San Pio Quinto. The inhabitants of these islands who are tall and well made, and have but an indifferent character for honesty are not subjected to tribute, on account of their extreme poverty; only contributing a little tortoise-shell and a small number of other articles. The natural products are wax, ebony, bananas, and coconuts.—(Mallet's Philippines)

BABWORTH, par Eng Notts 6165 ac Pop. 608.

BABYLON or **BABEL**, an anc. city Assyria, cap. Chaldees, on a branch of the Euphrates which divided the city into two parts. Although now the most famous city in the world so complete has been its ruin that the very site has become matter of doubt. Rich, Niebuhr and Vossius suppose it to have been near the modern town of Hilla, about 46 m. S. Bagdad, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, chiefly Arabs and Jews, and the residence of a Turkish bey. According to Herodotus, the city was of a square form each side measuring 15 m., and of course the four sides 60 m. It was encompassed with walls built of burnt bricks cemented with bitumen 850 ft. high and 87 ft. thick, and with 250 towers, 100 gates of brass, and protected on the outside by a vast ditch filled with water and proportioned in width and depth to the elevation of the walls. Streets, 50 in number stretched across the city intersecting each other at right angles, and terminating at the different gates. The river traversing it from N. to S. was lined with quays of the same thickness as the walls, and crossed by bridges of great beauty and admirable construction, each about 200 yards long and 10 broad. The whole city contained 676 squares, each 2½ m. in circumference. It is difficult to conceive a more thorough destruction than that by which Babylon has been overthrown. The city enclosed large tracts of pasture and arable land, sufficient to support the whole population during a long siege. Amongst the ruins of Babylon, there remains almost perfect attention. The, Nine Mounds, or Mound of the Tower (called by the Jews Nebuchadnezzar's Palace), the most remarkable and stupendous

mass of all the ruins. It is a huge oblong edifice, 763 ft. in circumference, situated about 8 m. S.W. of Hilla on the W. bank of the Euphrates. It has been generally supposed to be a remnant of the great pile of Babel, but more properly belonged to the city of Nine, Borsippa or Borsippa, one of the quarters of the Babylon of Herodotus. Second AT-BAR the castle or palace, consisting of several raised walls and piers, which face the cardinal points, and contain many caves and passages. These walls are 8 ft. thick. In some places ornamented with niches, and in others strengthened by pilasters and bastions, built of fine-burnt brick, still perfectly clear and sharp, laid in extreme course, of such tenacity that it is almost impossible to extract a whole brick.—(Rich.) Third, The Elysiad, or the Overgrown, an enormous mound, of oblong shape and irregular height, also facing the four cardinal points. The elevation of its highest angle is 141 ft. Rich thinks that, in some respects, the Miquille corresponds to the accounts of the celebrated hanging-gardens of Babylon which, according to Strabo formed a square of 400 ft. on each face and stood upon the river that supplied them with water. But, from the circumstance of skeletons and wooden coffins being found in this mass of ruins, it is conjectured to have been a great brick pyramid for the dead, and perhaps also used as a observatory. The surrounding country is a desert, inhabited only by some wandering Arab tribes, and periodically subject to inundations. At one period, immense canals, intersecting the plain of Babylon, connected the waters of the Euphrates with the Tigris.—Besides the ancient capital of Chaldees, there appears to have been another city of the same name in Egypt, on the site of which old Cairo is built.—(Dr Asseville's Geo. Rich's Memoir Rennell's Geo. of Herodotus Ptolemy's Tracés Mignan's Travels in Chaldée Niebuhr, Voyage en Arabie)

BABYLONIA the name of an ancient kingdom, which comprehended a narrow tract along the Euphrates, extending about 154 m. from the modern town of Bishik at Shuyukh N.W. to the ruins of Babylon and thence, in the same direction 287 m. to Kalsah on the Khabur. Its E. boundary was Assyria, and thus it included the greater part of what was afterwards called Mesopotamia. The name Babylonian still remains, and is more particularly applied to the S.E. portion of the peninsula of Bagdad.

BABY PULO three islands, Indian Archipelago (Pulo signifying island) 1. Is. lat. 1° 30' N. lon. 106° 17' E. (A.) It is woody and bold excepting at the E. end.—2. A small isl. off the S.W. extremity of Water Island, at the N. entrance of the Onypha Passage; lat. 8 5' S. lon. 135 40' E. It is high and bold to approach on the W. side. The passage between it and Wetter is said to be unsafe.—3. A small isl. between the islands of Ceram and Boero, but much nearer the former than the latter lat. 3 10' S. lon. 127° 50' E. The passage channel between Baby Pulo and Ceram is narrow and fit for proas and small vessels only.

BACALAR, or **BAN YUAN** See BAGAHL (see Sole-mountain) a vil. Yunnan on the N.W. extremity of a small lake of the same name, where it receives the San Joseph, about 86 m. N. N.W. Belian. It contains about 120 houses, inhabited chiefly by Indians, and is much frequented by English smugglers.

BACALHAO an isl. off the S.E. coast, Newfoundland lat. (N. point) 48° 9' N; lon. 55 52' W. (A.) It is high, nearly 4 m. long and 1½ broad, and is distant about 1 m. from the mainland with a good channel between.

BACAMARTÉ, a vil. Brazil, prov. Paraíba, 16 m. from Campina-Grande. It lies in the hills of the same name, and its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in cultivating cotton.

BACARAT (see Baccarat) a town, France, dep. Marne, around of 16 m. S.E. Lunerville, on the Moselle, which is here crossed by a bridge of nine arches. It is noted for its extensive manufacture of crystal, which affords employment to upwards of 1000 workmen. The method of moulding crystal in imitation of cut glass was invented here, by M. Ismael Robinet, in 1723. Baccarat has also manufactures of calicoes and cotton stuffs, tanneries, sawmills, and a chemical work, for the preparation of soda, marbled acid chloride of these, manganese, &c. An annual fair is held in July for grain and cattle, and a considerable trade is done in timber. Pop. 3794.

BACCHIGLIONE, a river, Austrian Italy gov. Venice. It rises about 18 m. N. Vioncia, passes that city and Padua, flowing S. and S.E. and falls into the Gulf of Venice at lat. 45° 8' N. lon. 12° 17' E., about 3 m. S. Chioggia, after a course of about 65 m.

BACHARACH a tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, 1. bank, Rhine, 39 m. S. Coblenz. It is a place of great antiquity surrounded by an old wall flanked with towers, which have a picturesque effect. It is said to have been originally a Roman fort and to take its name from a rock in the river called *Bachar-ach* (island of Bachar) which, though usually under water becomes exposed in very dry seasons, and is then hailed as the harbinger of a good vintage. The chief things worthy of notice in Bacharach are the romantic remains of an old church, called *Werner's Church*, on a steep acclivity above the town and its wine, which, though produced in limited quantity the only soil fit for it being confined to scattered patches among the rocks, has been celebrated for centuries. Besides the culture of the vine, a manufacture of Morocco and common leather gives employment to the inhabitants, amounting to about 1900.

BACHIAN *See* BATHIAN.
BACK STAIRS PASSAGE the E. entrance into the Gulf of St. Vincent, S. America, formed by the E. end of *Maatsoo Island*, and *Cape Jervis* on the mainland. It is about 7 m. wide, and has some islands, called the *Pages*, at its entrance but the passage is safe, with from 9 to 15 and 17 fathoms.

BACK'S RIVER, the name now given, in honour of Capt. Back, to a river originally called the *Thlewathochash* or *Great Fish River* British N. America, N.W. territory. It rises in *Sussex Lake*, near the N.E. extremity of *Lake Athymer* in lat. 64° 15' N. and lon. 108° 10' W., and proceeds N. N. E. through a region of sand and granite, to lat. 65° 30' N. then turns suddenly E., and makes a long circular sweep towards the S.E., passing over numerous rapids. Near lat. 65° 10' N. and lon. 104° W. it again turns N., and enters *Lake Telly* and flows on emerging from which it is broken by a series of falls and rapids, and resuming its original course of N. N. E. confines it to its mouth in a bay supposed to be part of *Boothia Gulf* lat. 67° N. lon. 85° W. The whole tract through which the river flows is sometimes called *Back's Land*.

BACKERGUNGE—1 A dist. Hindoostan prov. Bengal, on the coast between the Ganges and the *Brahmapootra* and including part of the deltas of these rivers and having the *Sunderbunds* or *Sunderbans* on the S.W. Tigers and alligators are numerous here, and attain an immense size. The district is in many parts exceedingly fertile producing annually two abundant crops of rice but is subject to destructive inundations that which occurred in June 1822 destroyed 10 000 persons. It was much infested also, by *Dacots* or river pirates but, by the perseverance of the British authorities, they have been almost wholly put down. More than one-half of the inhabitants are *Hindoo*, the remainder *Malabars*. Area, 8194 sq. m. Pop. 733 800.—2 A tn. same dist. 130 m. E. Calcutta lat. 22° 49' N. lon. 89° 30' E.

BACKFORD par Eng. Chester S109 sq. m. Pop. 44

BACKNANG a tn. Württemberg circle, Kecker 16 m. N. E. Stuttgart, on the *Murr* contains a collegiate church, with the tombs of the first Margraves of Baden, and has manufactures of woollen and linen goods, and some tanneries. Pop. 3267

BACHOFEN a market tn. Bohemia, circle, Benatek. 1. bank, *Lat. 55 m. N. E. Prague*. It is governed by its own magistracy and contains a townhouse, two churches, and an hospital. In the Thirty Years War it was pillaged by the Swedes. Pop. 1010

BACKWELL or *BACKWELL*, par Eng. Somerset 5007 sq. m. Pop. 1074.

BACOLOR a tn. lat. *Lesser Assam* prov. *Praempang*, about 28 m. N.W. *Maula* in a plain, and near the river *Praempang*, with which it communicates by means of a canal. It was the capital of the *Philippines* during the British invasion in 1769. In December January and February fever is prevalent. Pop. 22 and servants, 3548.

BACONO a river Venezuela, rises in a mountainous district, about 10 m. S.E. *Truxillo*; lat. 8° 52' N. lon. 70° 30' W.; whence it flows S. and S.E. to lat. 8° 0' N.

lon. 69° 30' W. when, assuming the name of *Guacapo*, it falls into the *Forquena* at lat. 8° 12' N. lon. 68° W.

BACONSTHORPE par Eng. Norfolk 1360 ac. P. 233.

BACQUEVILLÉ, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 11 m. S.W. *Dieppe*. It manufactures stockings, serge, and bed-ticking; and has some trade in cattle. Pop. 1494.

BACS, or *BACSA*, a market tn. S.E. Hungary co. *Bacs-Bodrog* 37 m. S. *Zombor*, near the *Meestung* north lat. 45° 24' N. lon. 19° 20' E. It was formerly a royal free town and the see of a R. Catholic and Greek bishop. The transit trade is considerable. Pop. 3770.

BACS BODROGHER a co. S. Hungary circle, beyond the *Danube*. It contains three free towns, nine market towns, and 95 villages; is one of the largest counties in the circle, and forms part of the great alluvial, often swampy and consequently unhealthy tract, which lies between the *Theiss* and the *Danube*. It is bounded N. by the *Franciscan Canal* so called after the *Emperor Francis*. The soil is very fertile, and produces in abn. wheat, tobacco and so on. The lakes are numerous and teem with fish. From the largest of them, *Lake Palica*, large quantities of alkali are obtained. Fuel is scarce and the only substitute possessed by the greater part of the population is cow-dung, mixed with straw. In this county is an entrenchment, attributed to the Romans, which is several miles long. Area, 3825 sq. m. Pop. nearly 500 000.

BACTON three pars. Eng. —1 Hereford, 115 ac. 1 189

—2 Norfolk 1770 ac. P. 345 —3 Suffolk 220 ac. P. 601

BACUP a vil. and chapelry England Lancashire. The village is in a beautiful valley 12 m. E. by S. *Blackburn* and a station of the *East Lancashire Railway* contains a church, two Baptist and two Methodist chapels, and a mechanics institution. Here are brass and iron foundries a large saw-mill, and three considerable dye works; but the principal manufactures consist of cotton-spinning and powerloom-weaving. Pop. 373.

BADAGRY a tn. of W. Africa, *Bight of Becha* lat. 6° 24' 12" N. lon. 23° 53' 15" W. (N. 60 m. E. *Wydah* and 810 m. E. N. E. *Cape Coast Castle*, on the western side of a lagoon, two-thirds of a mile from the landing-place. Pop. 10 000.

BADAJÓZ [anc. *Fes Julia*, Arab *Beldad*] a tn. Spain esp. prov. of same name, *Extremadura*, about 5 m. from the E. frontiers of Portugal. It stands on a tongue of land formed



Reference to Badajoz, do. —
1. St. Francis. 2. St. John. 3. St. Peter. 4. St. Mary. 5. St. George. 6. St. Michael. 7. St. Andrew. 8. St. James. 9. St. Martin. 10. St. Anthony. 11. St. Thomas. 12. St. Philip. 13. St. Nicholas. 14. St. Basil. 15. St. Vincent. 16. St. Anastasia. 17. St. Agatha. 18. St. Barbara. 19. St. Elizabeth. 20. St. Margaret. 21. St. Catherine. 22. St. Barbara. 23. St. Elizabeth. 24. St. Margaret. 25. St. Catherine. 26. St. Barbara. 27. St. Elizabeth. 28. St. Margaret. 29. St. Catherine. 30. St. Barbara.

by the junction of the *Riquelme* and the *Guadiana* the former enclosing it on the N and E, and the latter on the N.W., where it is crossed by a superb granite bridge of 38 arches. *Badajoz* is a regular fortress, of remarkable strength. Fortifiable walls and bastions, with a wide and deep foss, run round it on all sides; while a series of important outworks, placed partly on the tongue of land and partly on the opposite

banks of the river, adds greatly to its means of defence. The highest part of the city is the N. near the Rivilla, is occupied by an old Moorish castle, from which point the ground slopes gradually to the E. R., and W. and is intersected by numerous streets, which, though very imperfectly paved, are in general spacious, clean, and lined with well built houses, many of them of three stories, with a coloured, and painted or white-washed fronts, which have a cheerful appearance. As a whole, however, the town is said to be dull, and to have few social attractions, beyond a fine promenade along the banks of the river. The principal building is the cathedral begun in 1345, but possessed of no architectural merit. The facade, which is of a later date, is in the Greco-Roman style, with Ionic pillars, and a statue of the Baptist. The interior is adorned with some fine paintings by Mateo Cerezo and Luis Morales, the latter of whom, surnamed El Divino, was born here and gave name to a street. In addition to the cathedral are four parish churches, two of which, the Concepcion and St. Agustin, also contain several paintings by Morales. The other principal buildings are the arsenal, the military hospital with beds for 250 patients, the college (*seminario conciliar*) well endowed, and provided with a full establishment of professors the theatre, and the prison, a large building very imperfectly ventilated.

Badajos is the seat of a bishop, and at one time abounded in ecclesiastical establishments, many of which have been suppressed. Four nunneries, and some monasteries, still remain. As the capital of the province it is also the residence of a captain-general and contains several courts and public offices. Its chief industry is the extensive and well-cultivated Hoggia de Nuestra Señora de la Piedad, founded in 1757. The manufactures are of little importance, consisting of a few linen and woollen stuffs, china, and leather. There is some trade by the river and a little transit by mules. The importance of Badajos as a frontier fortress has subjected it to repeated sieges. Those which took place during the peninsular war are well known, particularly the last, in April 1812 one of the most murderous on record in which the British proved so eminently superior. It was happily furnished by the lateral access which succeeded it. Pop. 11,715.

BADAJOS, a very town, Government, bounded N. by prov. Cáceres, E. by Ciudad Real, S.E. and S. by Corvera, Badajoz and Huelva and W. Portugal area 10,590 sq. m. The surface is very much diversified. Numerous mountain-ridges, ramifications of the Sierra Morena, traverse it in different directions but between these and along the banks of the river, are extensive tracts of rich alluvial soil, particularly one called Barros, which is celebrated throughout Spain for its remarkable fertility. The mountainous tracts are well wooded with oak ash, and other trees which are not only extensively used for fuel but furnish good timber while the acorns and the mast feed large herds of swine. Too much of the province is said to be devoted to pasture and the parts under cultivation, owing to a very imperfect system of management, are far less productive than might be expected, from their natural fertility. The chief river is the Guadiana, which traverses the province E. to W., and receives several tributaries within it. The manufactures consist chiefly of soap, coarse linen, leather and a few other articles of home consumption, the trade is chiefly internal, and as yet insignificant, though a great addition is anticipated from a railroad which is intended to connect Badajos with Sevilla. The mines registered within the province amount to 34 among which are one of gold, 10 of silver and several of aluminium or quick silver. The greater proportion, however, are of lead and copper though many even of these have ceased to be productive. The climate, particularly in the lower districts, is both hot and damp, and intermittent fevers are very prevalent. The province, for administrative purposes, is divided into 15 districts and, ecclesiastically forms a diocese of same name, whose bishop is suffragan to Santiago. Pop. 336,196.

BADAMEN, the Bosphorus

BADAMEN, a town, in Catalonia, prov. of and 7 m. N. E. Barcelona in a fertile plain 1 bank. River, near an embouchure in the Mediterranean Sea. It has two squares, an ancient parish church, two schools, several fountains, and a raised convent, of the order of St. Jerome, burned in the late war. Cotton-weaving and silk-dyeing are carried on, agricultural produce is exported, and, besides husbandry

the inhabitants are engaged in fishing and sea-faring. Pop. 5000.

BADAUMY a hill-fort, Hindostan, prov. Bajeepoor 55 m. N. E. Darwar considered one of the strongest forts in India lat. 15° 55' N. lon. 75° 49' E. It was taken by the British, under Sir Thomas Munro, in 1818, although it had previously successfully resisted the efforts of an entire Maharastra army. The neighbourhood presents an extraordinary assemblage of large circumscissed rocks piled on each other and scattered about in the wildest confusion.

BADBY par Reg. Northampton 3570 ac. Pop. 666
BADDESLEY three par. Reg. — 1 *Baddesley (North)* Herts 3570 ac. Pop. 305 — 2 *Baddesley (West)* Warwick 1879 ac. Pop. 125 — 3 *Baddesley (East)* a parochial chapelry Warwick 1100 ac. Pop. 742

BADDLEY par Reg. Chester 1962 ac. Pop. 261
BADDOW two par. Reg. — 1 *Baddow (Great)* Essex; 9821 ac. Pop. 2122 — 2 *Baddow (Little)* Essex 5768 ac. Pop. 622

BADENBURY a t. Germany, duchy of Ansbach-Bayreuth, dist. of, and about 5 m. from Hallestadt. It is a tolerably well-built thriving place, and has two gates. Pop. 1310

BADEN (GRAND DUCHY OF) the seventh state of the Germanic Confederation, in the S.W. corner of Germany between lat. 47° and 49° N., and lon. 9° and 27° E. bounded N. by Hesse Darmstadt and Bavaria, E. by Wirtemberg and an interjunct portion of Hohenzollern, S. by Switzerland, and W. by France. It is of very irregular form and has no proper natural boundaries. On the W. and part of the N. its contour is defined by the Rhine but in other directions it is much indented and mixed up with other states. It may be described as a long strip of land stretching N. E. to S. W. narrowest at the centre, widening considerably towards the N. and much more towards the S. base. The line through its centre, and forming a slight curve, with its convexity E. is about 175 m. Its breadth varies from 13 m. where it is narrowest, a little in the N. of Baden town, to 60 m. Its area, owing to its extreme irregularity is not easily calculated but according to the latest measurements, is 4456 sq. m. sq. subdivided into four circles, viz. the Lake Circle in the N. E. and the circle of the Upper the Middle and the Lower Rhine, in the S. W. centre, and N. respectively. The surface is occupied as follows:—Agriculture, 3,173,575 ac. meadows and pastures, 983,795 ac. wood, 2,384,850 ac. vineyards, 127,780 ac. gardens, 23,930 ac. waste, 31,700 ac. The remainder is occupied by water buildings streets, roads &c.

Physical Features.—Baden is decidedly mountainous, being traversed to a considerable extent by the lofty plateau of the Schwarzwald or Black Forest, which commencing in the circle of the Upper Rhine, between Basel and Waldshut, proceeds in an N. direction, forming, by its W. side, the range of romantic precipitous which bound the valley of the Rhine, while its E. side slopes much more gradually. Its highest points are the Feldberg, 4675 ft. in height; the Belchen, 4643 ft. Büchelberg, 4380 ft. Hoehkopf, 4333 ft. Kitzbuehl, 4088 ft. Hoehfirst, 4000 ft. and the Fautenfirst, 3563 ft. Another range, of no great elevation though somewhat precipitous called the Heiligenberg, attains its greatest height in the vicinity of Heidelberg. In addition to these ranges, are the two smaller groups of the Kaiserstuhl and the Odenwald. The former lies on a isolated position, and appears to have at one time belonged to an island. Its greatest height is about 1218 ft. The Odenwald is usually regarded as a continuation of the Black Forest, with which it merges imperceptibly and, stretching N. into Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, flattens down by a series of gentle slopes, and disappears. The nucleus of the Black Forest and Heiligenberg consists of granite and granite, usually overlain, S. W. by Jura limestone E. by red sandstone, which often forms extensive tracts and occasionally appears in isolated masses, and N. E. by Alpin limestone. The Kaiserstuhl is evidently of volcanic formation. The Odenwald is composed, for the most part, of red sandstone. In the W. however, there is some green granite, and mica, and in the S. E. Alpin and shell limestone. These mountains are intersected by valleys of more or less extent, which, occasionally cutting the Black Forest transversely reach the E. side. In the S. the valleys are generally short, with a rapid declivity towards the N. W. In the N. they are much longer and have, in general, a much more gradual descent.

Rhinus and *Lobos*—*Rhinus* belongs entirely to the basin of the Rhine and the Danube the former draining the far larger portion of the surface, while the latter occupies only a small portion of the S.W. corner where it takes its rise, and merely runs the few first miles of its mountain course. The torrents which rush down the steep sides of the Black Forest, hastening into the Rhine are almost without number, but its chief affluents within Baden are the Neckar, Kinzig, Pfalz, Alb, Murr, Elz, Wieslauter, and Wutach. Baden abounds in lakes, the largest being the Lake of Constance, and the whole of the Uppergrange and Solling is due to it, with a great number of others, which though small, are by no means inconspicuous.

Minerals and Minerals Springs.—The variety of minerals is very great, but the number of those which exist in such quantity as to be workable to profit is comparatively small. Gold is still occasionally washed from the sands of the Elbe, and the Black Forest contains numerous veins of silver, which, in earlier times, were extensively wrought, and maintained several silver furnaces. Copper is still produced from the mine of Harzensteine, south near Witten, manganese near Eisenbach, lead in the Mitter valley and calcimine near Wiesloch. These however are all surpassed in value by the iron mines which are worked to the number of 30, and employ 15 smelting furnaces. In addition to these may be mentioned coal rock, salt gypsum alabaster marble, whitestones, zinc sulphure, potshers and porcelain clay ochre and occasionally granite. A great number of mineral springs are also to be met with. The number of them has been estimated at 70 and of these not a few are of great celebrity attracting to the different watering-places to which they have given rise crowds of visitors from all parts of the world.

Climate and Vegetable Productions.—The climate of Baden varies, of course, with the nature of the surface. While in the valleys and plains all the ordinary fruits are coming to maturity, cold winter blasts are often felt among the mountains; and there are even ravines on the sides of the Faldberg from which the snow seldom entirely disappears. Some observations seem to indicate, that in the region of the Faldberg the seasons are becoming colder and that the formation of glaciers upon it is by no means impossible. In the Black Forest the grapes are no longer ripened, and on the loftiest summits of the Faldberg ordinary pines and larches are scarce, and the three-needle pines are about the best they begin to bear. The energy and stunted condition of the alpine woods exhibits only patches of grass and lowland moss, while its lofty sides are chiefly covered by the alpine roses and bilberry. The open valleys of Baden, in the S. are much warmer than in the N. The E. side, and also the Oberrhein, are cold, lying exposed to the blasts of the Swiss Alps, and extensive tracts of table-land, where as yet the labours of the husbandman have done little to mitigate the natural rigour of the seasons. The finest climate of Baden and, indeed, of Germany is in the valley of the Rhine. Here winter is short, and spring early; the winds from the Rhine, here a narrow corridor, around the river and the lakes; the fields are covered with rich crops and all the ordinary fruit-bearing plants and trees, particularly the vine and the chestnut, grow in luxuriance. Indeed, the vegetation throughout Baden is peculiarly rich and manifests itself especially in the magnificent forests which line many of its valleys, and clothe its mountain sides, furnishing supplies, both of fuel and exotica; timber which are almost unmarketable. The mean annual temperature of Baden, taken at Mannheim, is 51.40° at Karlsruhe, 51.48° at Friburg; which is in the neighbourhood of the Black Forest, and has been observed at Alpirsbach, in the Black Forest, and at Gersheim, in the Oberrhein. In the climate of Baden is the frequency of hailstorms in the district of the Kalsmündel, and the hurricanes which proceed from the direction of Strasbourg.

Agriculture.—Baden is quite an agricultural country, the arable land occupying rather more than a third of the whole surface. The annual produce of grain is estimated at 1,890 120 quarters, of which rather more than one-half is spelt or German wheat, about one-fifth oats, one-eighth barley and rather more than one-sixth rye. Large quantities of potatoes are grown throughout the country and hemp of excellent quality tobacco and hops in particular districts. The culture of green crops attracts a good deal of attention, and the sowing of clover is generally practised, but though scarcely a patch of land on

which any crop can be raised is allowed to lie waste, and the collection of manure is never lost sight of; the science of agriculture cannot be regarded as far advanced. The operations of the field are often performed in a very slovenly manner; the implements are clumsy in the extreme, and bullocks, and even cows, are employed to do much of the work. The rearing of cattle forms an important occupation, but inferiority of breed is too often regarded as a matter of secondary consequence. Numerous herds of goats and swine are fed in the Black Forest. The rearing of bees is only attended to that of the silk-worm exists, but has not as yet made much way.

Manufactures and Trade.—Of neither of these has Bedford much to boast. The whole number of families engaged in occupations immediately connected with the woollen, cotton and linen manufactures, has been estimated not to exceed 200. The working of the polymers enumerated above affords much more extensive occupation, but without the

200 The working of the minerals commenced above affords much more extensive occupation, but perhaps the most important manufacture is that of wooden shooks, con- fined closely to the districts of the Black Forest and, con- nected with it the making of animal boxes and other musical toys, in which extraordinary skill and ingenuity are displayed and for which prices amounting from 15 000 to 12,000 florins (21000 to 21500) have been obtained. The chief trade of Baden is derived from its forests. Tin ber of the finest quality much of it adapted for shipbuilding was transported to Holland by the Rhine and by way of Basel to Switzerland and France both of which also take large quantities of charcoal. The only other articles of trade de- rived of some use were particularly the manufacture of hillingaleys for Saxony and Prussia, especially the Saxons, wares, hats, tobacco and fruit. Salt is exported in con- siderable quantities to Rhenish Prussia and Upperwald.

Population and Moral Statistics.—The population has increased from 1 277 365 in 1839 to 1 369 291 in 1861 distributed in eleven circles as follows:—

	Community	Pop. 1981
Constance	910	122,898
Willingen	60	65,063
Walldorf	167	11,107
Freiburg	911	167,118
Lörrach	128	87,808
Gersheim	110	411,856
Offenburg	148	45,184
Baden	96	114,609
M. umheim	86	88,540
Hildesheim	106	194,426
Mosbach	948	1,69,968
	1508	1,824,981

The population according to older subdivisions of Baden already seemed, may have been given for comparison. The Lake Chrys, 198 160 the Upper Rhine 245,918, the Middle Rhine 499,782 and the Lower Rhine 355,480. In respect of religion the inhabitants are divided into R. Catholics, 568,068 Protestants, 464,589 Dissenters, 297,726 Jews, 24,998 Moslems. The different mass of people which inhabit the valley of the two rivers, the Moselle and the Rhine, the former occupying the territory from the Murg to the Rhine, and the latter the territory to the N of the Murg. The language corresponds to this territorial division the Alemannisch prevailing in the high country particularly in the valley of the Wies, and in tolerable purity though frequently intermixed with Swabian and Franconian. It is spoken with the least understanding in the Black Forest, where the Alemannisch is still more different from that of the inhabitants of the valley of the Rhine. The native of the Black Forest is lively, industrious, of an ingenious and somewhat imaginative turn, honest fond of trade, and rather too fond of law in general regulations, but apt to allow his belief to degenerate into superstition. The natives of the Rhine valley are of more mixed character, being chiefly German, but with some admixture of French, and are generally more free than those of the mountain of Swabia.

Belong is easily distinguished from that of Old Baden; who, in his turn, is as easily distinguished from the inhabitant of the Baden palatinate. In general the inhabitants of Baden are robust and healthy with some tendency to corpulence which, however is said to be less common than formerly in the more secluded parts of the country their manners are primitive and their morals pure but, on the whole, their character in this respect is not the highest, and contrasts unfavorably with that of their Swiss neighbors. Education is very generally diffused, and the means employed for the purpose deserve honorable mention even in Germany. The general charge of public instruction is committed to a board called *Oberstudienrath*. Every village has at least one primary and every town a grammar school. Parents are obliged to send their children to the schools and continue them there for a certain period, or till a certain degree of proficiency is attained. Of a higher order than those already mentioned are numerous seminaries, called real schools, Latin schools, pedagogiums, gymnasiums and lycées. At the head of the whole are the two universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg, both of great antiquity and equaled to no honorable place among the most distinguished universities of Germany. In addition to very complete courses of classics, literature and sciences, the former has a Protestant, the latter a R. Catholic faculty of theology. In regard to religion, the course of which France has set the example is followed. There is no proper religious establishment, but every form of religious belief is protected and where the adherents are of any numerical importance, directly recognized.

Government—Baden ranks as the seventh state in the German Confederation. It has no vote in the ordinary deliberative assemblies, and three in what is called the *Landtag*. The government is a constitutional monarchy founded on a liberal representative basis. In its present form it was established in 1818, being voluntarily conceded by the Grand Duke. The states are composed of two chambers. In the upper are the princes of the Grand Ducal family the nobles and barons, the Protestant and R. Catholic bishops, 14 deputies from the landed gentry elected for eight years two deputies from the universities, elected by the professors, for four years and eight individuals nominated by the Grand Duke, at will, from any class. The lower chamber consists of 63 deputies, elected for eight years 2nd by 14 privileged localities, and the remainder by 41 electoral districts. The members of this chamber while actually sitting are allowed about 6s. 8d. per day. The executive belongs entirely to the Grand Duke who appoints 16 ministers and councilors and all the leading functionaries and judges. The supreme civil and criminal court has its seat at Mannheim, but the capital of the grand duchy is Karlsruhe. The military quota which Baden furnishes to the German Confederation is 10,000 men. The ordinary standing army including officers, is about 15,000 men. In 1845 the public revenue was about £1,275,790 and the expenditure, £1,207,470. In 1848, the public debt was £2,547,500.

History—The hereditary possessions of the House of Baden extend over little more than a fourth of its present territory. The reigning family dates its historical origin from Berthold crowned the Dux, Count of Thurgau and Druzgan. The emperor Henry III. in reward or reward his services, allowed him to assume the name of Duke of Zähringen, and gave him the territory of the *Markung* of Berthold. His grandson Herman reached to his domains in the end of the 11th century and is the proper founder of the House of Baden. He took the title of Margrave, and died in 1130. (On the death of the Margrave Christopher I. in 1527 two lines were formed by his sons Bernard and Ernest by the former that of Baden-Baden by the latter that of Baden-Durlach. Both lines became united in 1771 in the person of the Margrave Charles Frederick who obtained considerable accessions of

territory and the title of Elector. At the dissolution of the German empire he received additional accessions of territory, and died in 1811 succeeded by his grandson Charles, who married Stephanie, an adopted daughter of Napoleon, and shared largely in the favors of that dynasty. Shortly after giving the constitution of 1818 he was succeeded by his uncle Lewis who dying in 1830 made way for his half-brother Leopold, the reigning Duke. Baden has had its share in the recent instructions which have taken place in Germany. On May 15, 1849 a popular assembly held at Offenburg, passed a series of violent resolutions, later also, dissolving the chambers, and evoking a constituent assembly. Military insubordination, also began to appear and manifested itself so strongly at Carlsruhe that the Grand Duke quitted it, and withdrew into Alsace. Ultimately by the aid of Prussian troops, but not without a severe engagement with the insurgents the insurrection was put down and matters again returned to their former state.—(Huhn's *Lex. Deutschland*.)

BADEN or BADDER (commonly *Baden* *Baden* and *Civitas Aretina Aquensis*) a fine and watering-place grand study of Baden circle, Middle Rhine, 18 m. S.W. Carlsruhe, one of the most beautiful localities in Europe. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a spur of the Black



BADEN.—From Forest, View of town in Grand Duchy of Baden.

Forest overhanging a valley through which runs the little stream Oosbach. The houses are in general, old and high the streets, with one exception, narrow and crooked, and nearly all steep and hilly. The finest buildings lie along the river but there is not a single handsome square. The edifice most deserving of notice are the new palace, standing on an isolated height above the town on the site of a Roman temple and baths and surrounded by fine gardens, the palace and near it the less extensive but prettier villa of the Duchess Dowager Stephanie, the town church, containing the tombs of 14 members of the margraves house of Baden, and altarscreens painted by Lal after Guido Reni, the spital church, an old Gothic building now used by the Protestants and in which also the English service is regularly performed and the museum of antiquities, built in the form of an old Guelan temple. Baden is the chief place of a ballwick, and contains the different public offices belonging to it. It has also an excellent hospital a poorhouse, and savings bank. The chief manufactures are linen, ropes, and pottery. Baden has been celebrated from the remotest antiquity for its thermal baths which made it a favorite resort of the Romans. The springs are at least 13 in number and the temperature of each, though uniform in itself differs from that of the others. The hottest, and, at the same time, most copious of the springs, is the Ursprung. It has a temperature of 158° F., and yields about 40 cubic ft. of water per minute. The chief ingredients of the water are saline, with some sulphuric and carbonic acid, and small portions of silica and

the oxide of iron. It is clear has a slightly salt and animal taste, and deposits a kind of chalk crust. Its chief efficacy is in scrofulous, catarrhal, and rheumatic affections. The old vaulting over the Ungring is of Roman construction and in the museum are many Roman remains, found in and about the locality. The annual number of visitors, and to be of a more mixed character than formerly is estimated at 80,000. In July and August are considered the season. On the banks of the On opposite the town, is the Conversations-haus, with its promenade and gardens. It also contains gaming saloons, with a café-restaurant, theatre, and reading-room. The parties who hold the tables on lease from the Grand Duke, pay a heavy sum for the odious privilege. The manufactures of the town are insignificant. They include ropemaking pottery and leather-dressing, to a small extent. Light wares of wood, glass ornaments, *bricks*, *teps*, &c. are sold, in a kind of fair held upon the promenade to attract visitors but, upon the whole, Baden-Baden must be considered merely as a place of fashionable resort, and which is losing its once great respectability. Resident pop. 4343.

BADEN [*sic* *Thurnus Cebus* and *Austrorum*] a to Lower Austria, gov and diocese, Vienna, from which it is distant 8 W 16 m. I bank, *Schwarzbach* at the foot of the Styrian Alps. It consists of a nucleus and seven suburbs and has numerous hot sulphurous springs (34 to 89° F.) used both for bathing and drinking and resorted to annually by thousands of invalids and others. The finest baths are those of the *Bayerhof* the *Prinzenbad*, and the *Carolinabad*. They are, for the most part, society baths (*Gesellschafts- or Volkshäuser*) in which the bathers, male and female, in simple dressing-gowns, mix promiscuously and walk about up to the neck in the steaming water. They are efficacious in cutaneous diseases, gout, and rheumatism, resembling in their effects the springs of Aix-la-Chapelle. Baden was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1818 but has been rebuilt with increased architectural beauty. The chief modern buildings in the town and neighbourhood are the *Wallburg* the handsome chateau of the Archduke (Charles) in the valley of St. Helen the palace of the Archduke Anthony the *Sauhof*, a military hospital, with beds for 400 soldiers the church of St. Augustine, the only one in the town the townhall, theatre, an hospital founded in 1816 and several other charitable institutions. There is a park and public promenade, much frequented and in the environs the scenery is highly picturesque. The fying of yarn cotton-spinning and the manufacture of silk, velvet and muslin are carried on to a limited extent. Pop. 4690.

BADEN [*sic* *Thurnus Helveticus*] a to and dist. Switzerland *canton Aargau*. The town (*Ober-Baden* or *Baden-am-Aargau*) is 12 m. N. E. *Aarau* in a narrow *Aargau* I. bank, *Limmat*, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is the seat of a district court, and has a townhall a handsome R. Catholic church, a convent, monastary hospital and house of correction, and is celebrated for its hot sulphurous baths. The hottest springs have a temperature of 116° F. The Romans had a castrum at Baden called the *Castellum Thermenarum* and during the Middle Ages there was a fortress here, where the Duke of Austria frequently resided the ruins of which still exist. From 1496 to 1712 Baden was the seat of the federal diet of the Swiss cantons, and the residence of the foreign ambassadors. The treaty of peace between France and the empire was signed here Sept. 7 1714. The town has some trade in wine. Pop. 1844.

BADENVOCH a dist. Scotland, Inverness, about 85 m. in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded, E. by the Elgin and Aberdeen, S.W. by Athol and Lochaber and N. by Nairnshire. The name is derived from a word signifying *beauty* the country having been originally covered with natural forests, many of which still remain. Though like all mountain districts, possessing some fertile spots, the country may be generally described as barren poorly cultivated, and thinly peopled, but abounding in beautiful and picturesque Alpine scenery. In this district is situated, at an elevation of 1800 ft. above the level of the sea, *Loch Eibh*, the source of the river of that name, one of the largest in Scotland. The lake is surrounded by the *Corrynank Mountains*, from which descend the torrents by which it is principally supplied. Badenoch in days of old, was a lordship of the Cumma, of which family was the *Red John Cumma* slain in the church at *Dumfries*, in 1206 by Robert Bruce. The Cumma, who

were long the most powerful family in Scotland ruled here with absolute sway planting numerous strong fortresses over the country to support their authority. Bruce subsequently annexed Badenoch to the earldom of Moray but it was afterwards bestowed, by Robert II. on his son Alexander, Earl of Buchan, a man of a disposition so fierce and ruthless, that he was called the wolf of Badenoch. The issue of the latter falling, the lordship of Badenoch fell into ruin, and remained with the Greys till 1453 when it was bestowed on the Earl of Huntly. Badenoch was long the property of the Gordon family but is now in other hands. It was the birthplace of M. Pharoos the translator or author of Ossian's poems who also died there, on Feb. 17 1796 his body being afterwards carried up to Westminster Abbey where it was interred. In this district, also in the parish of Alvie, is *Kinnaird House*, the beautiful and favourite residence of the celebrated and accomplished Duchess of Gordon who died there, and who was there buried by her own desire.

BADPNWEILER a vti grand duchy Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, 15 m. S.W. Freiburg celebrated for its baths used in rheumatic, hysterical and hypochondriacal affections. They are impregnated with *Minerwasser* water and have a temperature of 62° F. They were known to the Romans whose baths were discovered in 1784, and are regarded as the most perfect out of Rome. They are 324 ft. long by 100 broad, and consist of four large and eight small baths, with vapour-bath, smoking and dressing-rooms, &c. Two altars have been found the one bearing the inscription *Thunus Almus*, and the other containing traces of the name of Diana. The wine called *Merkenberger* the best which Baden produces, grows in the neighbourhood 1 op. exclusive of visitors, 400.

BADSHAWUR or **BAIDESHWAR**, a small but neatly built in Hindoostan prov Orissa, presidency Bengal picturesque situated on the r bank, *Mel* sundry 35 m. S.W. Cuttack, lat. 22° 12' N. lon. 85° 25' E. It consists of one broad street having a row of gardens up the centre, with trellis-work coverings, over which beams and other creeping acacias and flowering plants are trained forming an continued bower at intervals there are fantastic, and sometimes tastefully-constructed vases made of pottery in which the tulsi plant is reared. There are also several wells in the town with terraces round them the houses are all elevated on pilthurs with narrow ledges projecting beyond the walls, on which the people sit in fine weather and the slatich projects considerably so as to admit of the rain falling after. There is a mart here for grain, iron cotton cloths, silk dhotis, ironmongery &c. which are both manufactured and brought from the neighbouring places. In the vicinity are some ancient temples, and a hill of volcanic appearance, which rises steeply from the river to a height of 200 ft.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*.

BADGFRIDON or **BADDESVTON** par Eng Gloucester 1106 m. Pop. 183.

BADGFRK par Eng Salop 920 m. Pop. 171.

BADGEWORTH par Eng Gloucester 827 m. P. 874.

BADGEWORTH par Eng Somerset 1815 m. P. 342.

BADIA, a tn. Austrian Italy gov Venice, prov of and 154 m. W N W *Rovigo*, r bank, *Adige*, near the source of the *Adigetta*. There is here a fine bridge over the *Adige* and in the town are several monasteries a college a main factory of earthenware considerable trade in wax silk India, *freewood* and iron is carried on. Pop. 8400.

BADIA CALAVENA, a tn. Austrian Italy gov Venice, prov of and 12 m. N P *Verona* com dist. in which are several quarries of fine marble. Pop. 2000.

BADIA SAN SAI VADORE, a tn. com *Tuscania*.

BADIA TEGALDA, a tn and com *Assenza* prov of and 25 m. N E *Arezzo* on a skirt of the Alps near the l bank *Marconia* well built, commanded by a small castle, and having a fine square, parish church and an ancient abbey of the Benedictines. The greater part of the inhabitants are shepherds or handsmen subsisting chiefly on chestnuts. Pop. 2074.

BADINGHAM par Eng. Suffolk; 8173 m. Pop. 794.

BADLESMEERE par Eng Kent 778 m. Pop. 186.

BADLEY par Eng Suffolk 1050 m. Pop. 74.

BADMINTON (GREAT) par Eng Gloucester 1785 m.

Pop. 571.

BADOLATO a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra dist. of and 22 m. S. Caisanaro, on a hill about 2 m. from the sea. Pop. 3394.

BADONG a vil. S.W. part of Bali, Indian Archipelago, about 5 m. from the coast, with markets twice a week, attended often by 3000 people.

BADONVILLER a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. of, and 21 m. S.E. Lunéville, on the Rupt de Madelle, mostly for the glass works at Baccarat are manufactured here, besides large quantities of awls and pickers, with some cotton goods and hosiery. There are here, also, tanneries, breweries, and potteries. Pop. 2090.

BADONY (two pars. Ireland)—1 *Badony* or *Badony Lower Tyrone* 4 932 ac. Pop. 7412.—2 *Badony* or *Badony Upper Tyrone* 88 208 ac. Pop. 5519.

BADRAGHELLUM (Badr mountain) a tn. Hindoostan in the Deccan prov. Hyderabad 1 bank Godavary about 100 m. from its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal and 165 m. E. by N. from the city of Hyderabad lat. 17° 46' N lon. 81° 0' E.

BADSEY par Eng. Worcester 170 ac. Pop. 577.
BADSWORTH par Eng. York, W. Riding 8615 ac. Pop. 792.

BADULLA a tn. and fort at Ceylon, 85 m. S.E. Kandy 1 bank, Kumbura lat. 6° 45' N lon. 81° 18' E. It stands at an elevation of 2100 ft. above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by mountains. The town is insignificant, and the fort, now unoccupied in consequence of the unhealthiness of the situation, is unimpressive, though possessing a good barracks and hospital. The surrounding country is fertile, and though 40 m. from the sea, is favourable to the growth of the coconut tree.

BADWELL ASH or **LITTLE ASHFIELD** par Eng. Norfolk 1860 ac. Pop. 48.

BAELEGHHEM a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders 10 m. S. Ghent, having manufactures of linen cotton, tobacco, and candles also breweries. Pop. 2932.

BAELEI — A tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Antwerp on the Great Nethe 14 m. S.E. Turnhout. Here are a manufacture of coarse woollen, a distillery, oil mill and corn-mills. Pop. 3162.—2 A vil. and com. prov. Liège, 5½ m. N. Verrières with stone quarries, lime-works, and a paper a cloth, a thread, two corn and four fulling mills. Pop. 2041.

BALNA, a tn. Spain in Andalusia, prov. of and 24 m. S.E. Cordova, r. bank, Marbella. It has hills though tolerably good streets, two principal and two smaller squares, four parish churches, a town and court house, ladies college, several well-attended schools two hospitals, a prison, public stores, house, riding-school, numerous convents, and a palace of the Countess of Alameda. Portions of the old walls, and the remains of a castle, still exist. Manufactures—linen, woollen, and cotton fabric tiles, bricks, and earthenware, and there are some tanneries, and oil and corn-mills, in the place still a considerable number of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Large quantities of grain and oil are exported to Málaga, and the trade with the interior is extensive. An annual cattle-fair is held. Pop. 3244.

BALEZARD a tn. Brazil prov. Minas Geraes, 160 m. W. N. Rio de Janeiro, on a streamlet of same name. It has a church, town-house, and prison; its district well watered, and here and there well wooded, is in general fertile and yields good tobacco which is extensively cultivated. Millet and beans are also grown for local consumption, and a considerable quantity of pigs are reared for the Rio de Janeiro market. Pop. 21 and dist. 9000.

BAERHODE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, about 5 m. E. Dendermonde with breweries, oil and corn-mills, and a building dockyard. Many of the inhabitants live by the fisheries. Pop. 2660.

BAEZA, (see, Baeza) a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 22 m. S.E. Jaen, cap. dist. of same name, about 8 m. N. of r. bank, Guadquivir agreeably situated on a height called Loma de Ubeda, and rich and well-watered plain. When seen from a distance, its numerous churches and monasteries, many of them of Gothic architecture, and its lofty steep-roofed houses, present a very striking appearance. At one time it had a double mole of walled walls, but of these only a few fragments now remain. The streets, though

not straight, are in general spacious and well paved and the houses, mostly of two or three stories, are built of a fine sandstone, quarried in the neighbourhood. This sandstone, by exposure to the air becomes dark and gives the town a sombre hue. Of the three public squares which Baen contains, the largest is the Plaza de la Constitución. The houses, which line two of its sides have a range of porticos and its interior is beautifully laid out, being both planted with poplars and adorned with a fountain of white and black marble, with several fountains. The principal edifices are the cathedral, now united to that of Jaen, an irregular edifice, erected at different times, and in different styles of architecture the university one of the finest edifices of the town, though as a literary institution it has been suppressed and the old monastery of St. Philip de Neri. Baen contains nine parishes and three monasteries is the seat of several district courts and possesses a seminary (*seminario conciliar*) in which both theology and philosophy are taught an economical society and several endowed schools, chiefly for elementary instruction. The principal manufactures are cloth, leather, and soap. The fireworks of Baen were once celebrated, but have greatly fallen off. The annual fair lasts a fortnight. The celebrated sculptor Gaspar Becerra was born here in 1530. Pop. 10,851.

BAFFA (mo. Paphos) a seaport in S.W. coast, island of Cyprus lat. 34° 47' 18" N lon. 85° 34' 30" E. (N.) It occupies the site of the celebrated Paphos of antiquity where Venus is believed to have landed after her birth, leaving the group from the foot of the sea near this island. It was worshipped by the inhabitants and had 100 altars at Paphos hence her titles of Cyprian and Paphian Queen. The numerous ruins of palaces and churches everywhere to be met with, bear evidence of the splendour of the ancient town, and present a striking contrast to the squalor and wretchedness of the modern one, which consists of an assemblage of miserable houses, with a few Greek churches and mosques. In the neighbourhood are a number of excavations made in the rocks, and inhabited by Turkish families. Beautiful crystals are found in the rocks near Baffa called Baffa diamonds. The country round is fertile, yielding large crops of corn besides cotton and silk. The bay is large but shallow and unsafe. Pop. 1000.

BAFFINS, or **BY LOTS RA** a large gulf or inland sea, communicating with the N. Atlantic, by Davis Strait, N.E. coast, America, between lat. 68° and 78° N. and lon. 59° and 80° W., extending 8 E. to N.W. about 950 m. with a mean breadth of about 280 m. It was first explored by Baffin in 1616, and more fully by Capt. Ross, in 1818, and Capt. Parry in 1819. It is of great depth in many places, but of extremely unequal bottom, the ascertained depths varying from 900 to 1050 fathoms. Its shores are rocky and precipitous, rising to a height, in many places, of 1000 ft. backed by ranges of lofty mountains, covered with perpetual snow. In the dreary and barren region there is hardly any vegetation the little there is, consists chiefly of mosses, lichens, and ground berries. The coasts are rendered remarkable by the presence of prodigious numbers of high, sharp, conical rocks, so artificial in form and appearance, that they are called *monuments*. Both sides of the bay are indented by numerous sounds, creeks, and inlets, few of which, however, have been yet explored. It abounds in black whales, of a large size, and in seals, the capture of which employs a number of British vessels. The principal land animals are bears, black foxes, hares and walrus. Birds—parmigans, terns, gulls, elder ducks, auks, and petrels.

BAFFIN'S ISLANDS.—1 Three small barren uninhabited islands, E. shores, Baffin's Bay and so called by Capt. Ross. They are in lat. 74° 4' N lon. 58° W. (N.)—2, A small isl. Fox's Channel, N. branch of Hudson's Bay It lies S. of Melville peninsula; lat. 65° 40' N lon. 85° 20' W. (N.)

BAFFO a considerable tn. Maltes country a district of Dubonay W. Africa. It is situated near the Fellatiah frontier at the foot of one of the Kong mountains, and is surrounded with a variety of trees—oil, cotton, sycomore, ash acacia. From being in the hill country the climate here is more temperate than in other localities of Dubonay. The country around is well watered; and some of the streams are impregnated with iron, others with manganese. The land pro-

does four crops of Indian corn each year and two of Guinea corn. Tamarind, grapes, figs, cashew and kolla nuts, are abundant. There is a good, though small, breed of cattle, but no horses. Sheep and goats, as well as guinea-fowl of various kinds partridges of a large size, and pigeons, are plentiful and venomous serpents numerous. Pipe-clay is abundant in some of the valleys. The market is well supplied with all articles of native consumption. The inhabitants, who manufacture a little cloth, are literally slaves, but live at peace since they were brought under the sway of the King of Dehoney.

— *Quincy's Travels in Africa.*

BAFING or **BLACK RIVER.** See **SAHAGAL.**

BAFLO or **BLACK RIVER.** See **SAHAGAL.**

BAFLO or **BLACK RIVER.** See **SAHAGAL.**

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BAFLO or **BLACK RIVER.** See **SAHAGAL.**

BAGAGEM a river Brazil, prov. Goyas, an affluent of the Maranhão. It rises in the Serra Vidiosa, flows W N W and falls into the Maranhão about 20 m. above the junction of that stream with the Tocantins, after a course of about 160 m. in lat 12° 30' S. lon. 49° 5' W.

BAGARIA, a vil Sicily 11 m. E S E Palermo, with the mansions of whose nobility it is adorned that of the Prince of Palagonia being the most distinguished. Pop. 4000.

BAGBOUUGH (Warr) par Eng Somerset 1872 ac Pop. 450

BAGDAD a pash Turkey in Asia, of a triangular form stretching N W from the head of the Persian Gulf in about lat 33° to 38° N and lying between lon. 40° and 48° E. bounded, S W by the Arabian desert, E by Persia, and N by the pashalies of Van and Diarbekir. It is thus about 650 m long, and about 450 as its greatest breadth, traversed by the Euphrates and Tigris, which afterwards unite and enter the Persian Gulf in a single stream. The pashalic is usually divided into three portions: that E. of the Tigris, that W. of the Euphrates, and that lying between these two rivers. The first is fertile the second flat and sandy without herbage and without water excepting along the immediate banks of the river the overflows of which form productive rice-grounds the third is now a complete desert, though formerly one of the richest and best cultivated territories of the old world. This result proceeds almost solely from the wretched government of the Turks. The better cultivated and more fertile portions of the province, produce large crops of wheat, barley, rice, and maize, with a good deal of tobacco, hemp, flax, and cotton. Near the towns and villages to which nearly all agricultural efforts are confined great quantities of fruit are grown particularly dates which are reckoned of a superior description and form an important article of subsistence. Melons, cucumbers, and onions are also abundant, and of excellent quality. Among the wild animals are lions, hyenas, jackals, wolves, gazelles, hogs, and hares. There are not many lions, but jackals are both numerous and troublesome. The domestic animals are horses, asses, mules, buffaloes, camels, and froedocaries. The horses are of small size, seldom exceeding 14 hands high, but are held in much esteem on account of their heavy build and capability of enduring fatigue. The most numerous and most useful however of the domesticated animals, is the camel. As beef is not used as an article of food oxen are raised solely for the yoke. The wild birds are black partridges, snipes, wild doves, and on the lakes and marshes wild geese, ducks, widgeons, and pelicans. Ostriches are found in the deserts. The only domestic birds bred are the common fowl and pigeons, neither geese turkeys nor ducks being domesticated. The province is only partially subject to the Porte the Arabs being sole masters of the country from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf. The Arab

sheikhs or chiefs are bound to furnish the pasha with a certain number of troops, and a certain amount of tribute. but these contingents are very irregularly paid, often evaded altogether. The population of the pashalic, consisting of Turks, Arabs, Kurds, Turcomans, Armenians, and Jews, has been estimated at 1,800,000.

BAGDAD a large and celebrated city Asiatic Turkey formerly cap. of the empire of the Khalifs now cap. pash of same name on the banks of the Tigris about 190 m above its junction with the Euphrates; lat. 33° 19' 50" N lon. 44° 22' 38" E. (c.) The city stands on both banks—two-thirds being on the left, and the remainder on the right—of the river which is here about 620 ft. wide the communication being maintained by a long narrow and very inconvenient bridge of boats. It is of an irregular oblong form, and about 5 m. in extent and as seen from a little distance, has a striking appearance, being surrounded by formidable-looking walls of furnace-burnt bricks, strengthened with round towers, and mounted with cannon. A forest of palm and date-trees growing around and within the city adds to the picturesque effect. The interior however disappoints the high expectations which a distant view is calculated to excite. A large portion of the ground within the walls is unoccupied, and the backs of which the houses are built are mostly old, being dug out of the ruins of former edifices, and hence rounded shiplike or otherwise disfigured. The streets are narrow unpaved and extremely filthy and the houses, built of burnt bricks of a yellowish-red colour generally consist of two stories above



BAGDAD seen from the Tigris. — After Lieut. Col. Chesney.

the ground, or rather underground flat. They have seldom any window to the street, and the doors are all strong and iron-clamped. A few of them, however are rail road by a sort of oval or projecting window admitting light to a sitting-room, in which the various members of the family meet, and visitors are received. Here the males may be seen smoking, and occasionally the females peeping through the half-closed lattices. The houses consist of a range of apartments opening into a square or inner court, with one or two subterranean rooms called *serdabs*, in which the inhabitants seek shelter during the day from the intense heat. The houses built by David Pasha, is one of the finest in the East, and is well supplied with home and foreign manufactures but the other ones are mean structures, though sufficiently spacious, and generally well stocked. The shops are poor and dilapidated, the windows indicating neglect and decay. There are about 100 mosques in the town, although not more than 50 or 60 are in use. The mosques. They differ from, and are in general inferior to, those of other Mohammedan cities still some of them have a very gay appearance, their domes and minarets being covered with glazed tiles, of various colours, but chiefly green, white, yellow and black, arranged in a kind of mosaic work, with consider able taste, and so as to reflect the rays of the sun with brilliant effect. The caravanserais and baths are mostly mean establishments.

Bagdad was formerly a place of extensive trade, but has been for many ages the great emporium for the commerce of all the surrounding countries; but it has of late years much declined, in consequence, principally of the rapacity of the Government, and its unwillingness or inability to protect the property of the merchants from the Arabs, and

in part from the interruptions caused by plague, war and inundation. Another great cause of decline is, that Persia no longer receives her chief supplies from Bagdad but obtains them in the provinces, viz. Trebizond, from Great Britain and Constantinople and on the S. direct from India and the Persian Gulf. The yearly trade between Aleppo and Bagdad at present, seldom exceeds one caravan of 100 to 1500 camels. The chief imports of this trade are cotton twist, raisins, shirtings, prints, imitation shawls, woollen cloths and dyes. The returns, independently of resuscitated in specie, in which the greater part is paid are Persian tomahawks, beffalo-hides, East India indigo, pearls, Cashmere shawls, some Mekka coffee, gums, myrrh, &c. Bagdad has few manufactures. The principal are red and yellow leather both of which are much esteemed; and a kind of plush, of rich and beautiful pattern, which is much used by the Turks for covering cushions and sofas.

The climate of Bagdad is intensely hot in summer but, on the whole, salubrious, although subject, during part of the summer to a hot wind, known by the name of *Samsal*, which is said to feel as if it had just passed over the mouth of a lime kiln. Rain rarely falls later than the beginning of May or earlier than towards the end of September after which it continues for a time to fall copiously though the winter on the whole is dry. So far from considering the excessive heat of summer unhealthy the natives assert, that if it does not attain its usual intensity sickness is sure to prevail. It has been observed that the plague visits Bagdad every ten years. A tremendous visitation of that calamity took place in 1831 when the city was nearly depopulated upwards of 4000 dying daily for several days continuously out of a population of about 60,000. To add to the horrors of the scene, the Tigris overflowed its banks, inundated the lower part of the city causing the destruction, in one night, of 7000 houses, which, falling with an almost simultaneous crash, destroyed 15,000 persons.

The population of Bagdad is exceedingly mixed consisting of Persians, Turks, Armenians, Arabs, &c. Jews and as they all dress after the fashions of their respective countries, the variety of costumes displayed in the streets and bazars is very striking. The natives are said to be the ugliest people in the Turkish empire—a circumstance in part owing to the effects of a cutaneous disorder to which they are subject, and which leaves disfiguring marks on the countenance. The only women in Bagdad who submit any part of the face are the Arab females, whose dress consists of a wide chemise of red or blue cotton, and whose faces, arms, &c. are tattooed in a manner exceedingly disagreeable to a European eye. The handsome women and the least disfigured by art, are the Georgians and Christians: but all ranks and classes stain the hair and the palms of the hands with henna, the last so deeply that they are said to resemble those of a miller covered with tar. The Turkish women, when they go abroad are enveloped in large sheets of checked-blue linen which give them a shagreened appearance, their legs being, at the same time, enclosed in large jack-boots of yellow leather and their faces covered with a thick black horse-hair veil. Two other striking features of this far-famed eastern city are the immense numbers of singularly ugly negro slaves and white donkeys that throng the streets. Both are in great request the latter so much so, as to bring off from £40 to £50 each. Only a very imperfect approximation can be made to the actual population. It once exceeded 100,000. Fontanier makes it as low as 30,000. The probable number does not exceed 65,000.

BAGE a vil Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-de-Mo-Grande, near Piratuna on the S. frontier of the province. It has a church, and about 2000 inhabitants.

BAGE, name of two vils, France, dep. Ain about 8 m. distant from each other and 15 m. N. W. Bourg—1 *Bage-le-Châtel* agreeably situated on a hill, in the midst of a fertile plain, and possessing some manufactures of cloth, leather and earthenware and a trade in agricultural produce particularly poultry. Pop. 749.—2 *Bage-la-Ville*, a large vil. on Bag-le-Châtel. Pop. 2069.

BAGH or **BAGH** a vil in Balochistan, dist. Catch Gaw, dist. 29° 35' N. lon. 68° 35' E. It is 12 m. N. and not far from the celebrated Bolan Pass. It is surrounded by a ramous mud wall. The houses, about 2000 in number are

of the same material and wretchedly built. It has a large roofed bazaar well supplied with wares. Adjoining the town is an extensive cemetery containing some remarkable tombs; and near it, a large mosque. In dry weather water is extremely scarce, the stream of the Harpa becoming then exhausted, while the water in the tanks and wells is brackish and unwholesome. The neighbouring country where properly irrigated is fertile in grain. The climate is sultry.

BAGHITCHCHESEHRAI See BAKHTSCHUMARAI
BAGINTON par Eng. Warwick 1687 as. Pop. 206.
BAGLAN par S. Wales Glamorgan 8479 as. P. 558
BAGIANA or **BAGIELANA** a dist. Hindooestan, prov. Aourangabad extremely hilly with many fertile plains interspersed. It is one of the original Mahomet countries and remained under the sovereignty of that tribe until the fall of Peshwa in 1818.

BAGLEN or **BAGALEEN** a prov. island of Java, S. coast bounded, W. by Banyuwana, N. by Samarang, E. by Kadoe and Djogjakarta, and S. by the Indian Ocean. It lies between lat. 7° 10' and 8° 11' S., and lon. 109° 25' and 110° 5' E. is mountainous but fertile, generally of volcanic formation and has 10,432 ft. high and *Fraser* about 8902 ft. both in the N. of the province and both volcanoes the former as active one. Besides these several other lower heights have craters. The principal streams are the Ambal and Hogovento, both falling into the Indian Ocean. The atmosphere generally is clear and from the height of the ground, the heat is seldom greater than 80° Fahr. *Rice* Egyptian wheat, tobacco, sugar and coffee, are the principal products. Buffaloes are plentiful and in the woods tigers, panthers, hares and numerous kinds of birds abound. On the coast the edible birds nests are found.

BAGNA, or **BAGOT**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia, about 40 and 40 m. S.S.W. Supla, 1 bank, Moravia at the S.W. extremity and near the base of the mountain range that separates the provinces of Bulgaria and Rometia. It is surrounded by an embattled wall outside of which are some thermal spring baths. Pop. about 1000.

BAGNA CAYALI U a tn. Papal States, 25 m. S.E. Ferrara, on the Reno. It has some silk mills and large quantities of hemp are grown in the surrounding district. P. 10,064.

BAGNA LODICA See BAKALODICA.

BAGNALS-TOWN a tn. Ireland, co. of 10 m. S. Carlow, agreeably situated on the Barrow where there is here a handsome bridge. The castle house is on an elevated site, and has an elegant Ionic portico. The town has a fever hospital, a dispensary and a R. catholic chapel. Many persons are employed in the quarrying and dressing of granite for building and of Carlow flag: both of which abound in the district, and are shipped down the Harrow to Waterford, Dublin &c. Pop. 2256.

BAGAN or **BAGIAN** a small in Indian Archipelago off the N.E. coast of Borneo from which it is distant about 25 m. lat. 6° 5' N. lon. 116° 50' E. 1.]

BAGNARA a tn. the capital of Baglio, prov. Calabria Ultra, 17 m. N.E. Reggio, at the N. entrance of the Strait of Mesina. It has a considerable trade in wood and tar. Excellent mazon wine is produced in the vicinity. This town is supposed to be the *Portus Orestis* of the ancients. Pop. 3175.—2 A tn and castle, Papal States 39 m. W. Ravenna, r. bank, Santorso. Pop. 2440.

BAGNARELA a tn. Papal States, 15 m. N. Vitorbo on a hill. It is the seat of a bishop. P. 3733.

BAGNERES DE BIGORRE [tn. *Agences Vieux Agues Bigorre*] a celebrated watering-place France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, cap. around of same name at the entrance of the valley of Campan; 1 bank, Adour 12 m. S.E. E. Tarbes. Its site is one of the most romantic in the Pyrenees. Well-cultivated slopes surround it on all sides, and are terminated in the distance by a mountain-range, the most conspicuous summit in which is the peak of Midi. The town is well built and contains several good squares, and numerous spacious, handsome streets. The houses are all whitewashed and many of them have dormer, tinels and window-sills of blue marble, which abounds in the neighbourhood. One of the worst evils by which Bagneres suffers is a bright glare and sultry stifling heat; but this is considerably allayed by copious streams drawn from the Adour and made to circulate

in almost every street. Bagneres owes its chief celebrity to its baths which are sulphurous and saline, and have a temperature varying from 87 to 123 Fah. There is also in the vicinity a chalybeate spring said to be almost the only one in the Pyrenees. The bathing establishment, called *Fraser's*, is very complete, and is the largest and most handsome building of the town. It stands at one of its extremities immediately under Mount Olivet, and is approached by a long avenue of poplars, winding through a verdant valley. The inhabitants depend chiefly on the baths almost every house possessing lodgings, but the manufacture is of some importance. The chief of these is the crêpe known by the name of *Crêpe de Bergues* and a fine woollen gauze, almost as fine as lace, woven into shawls and scarfs. A great proportion of the females, young and old are employed in knitting. Bagneres has also extensive marble-works, dyeworks, tanneries, and paper-mills. Pop. 6401

BAGNERES DE LUCHON is a France dep. Haute Garonne, arrond. of, and 21 m S W St Gaudens. It is one of the principal watering-places of the Pyrenees and derives its celebrity from its sulphurous thermal waters said to be beneficial in rheumatic complaints are used chiefly as baths. The town is situated in the picturesque valley of Luchon surrounded on all sides by hills covered with natural wood. The main street forms a splendid avenue at the W end of which the large bathing establishment is placed. The neighbourhood exhibits some of the most interesting scenery of the Pyrenees and as horses can be procured for a trifle, equestrian excursions are the chief amusements of the visitors who are most numerous in the months of July and August, at which period the place is very gay. Climate, of good quality is made here. The winter lasts seven or eight months. Resident pop. 2415

BAGNES (VAL DE) is a valley Switzerland can. Valais, about 25 m. in length. It commences at St. Braucher a little below Orsieres, and follows the source of the Dranse upwards to Chablais, stretching thence in a N.E. direction to the glaciers of Chamonix. In the year 1546, the village of Bagnes was destroyed by an inundation, caused by the stoppage of the Dranse at a glacier until its waters had been melted. In 1813 similar stoppage of the Dranse took place at the glacier of Cervin, and the water formed a lake no less than 1½ m. long 700 ft wide and at one part 200 ft deep. Attempts, partially successful were made to cut a channel through the ice, so as to drain the lake gradually but the barrier at last gave way and a deluge of 500 000 000 of cubic feet of water was let loose, in the space of half an hour to sweep through a tortuous valley. A food five times greater than that of the Rhine at Basel filled the bed of a mountain-stream. All the bridges on the Dranse were swept away even that of Martigny, which stood 80 ft. above the ordinary level of the river, because were destroyed many lives were lost, and the fertile pastures were converted into a desert of gravel. The valley contains several hamlets, and about 9000 inhabitants. (Forbes's *Torres through the Alps*)

BAGNY or **BAGNY DE LUCCA** see *Baignes* *Coronatus* at *Ville* a tn and com duchy of Lucca, 12 m N the city of Lucca, 7 bank, Lucca, here crossed by a bridge. In the town there are a handsome parish church, an English chapel, many royal buildings theatre, several public libraries and five bathing establishments. The waters, which are much used contain sulphate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, alum and iron, and their temperature varies from 112 to 129°. The country yields grain oil wine, and great quantities of fruits and vegetables has forests of chestnut and beech and feeds a considerable number of cattle and sheep. Pop. 8884

BAGNY or **St. GIULIANO** (see *Thermes Pissini*) a tn and com. Tuscany prov of and 4 m N.E. Pisa, at the W base of Mount Pisano, on which stands the ancient chapel of St. Giuliano whence the town derives its name. The town is well constructed and clean, and much resorted to by the citizens of Pisa on account of the reputed efficacy of its thermal baths. The establishments for the accommodation of bathers are extensive and well regulated. The waters are clear in odorous and saline temperature, 101°. In Mount Pisano marble is quarried; and in the vicinity are the remains of a magnificent ancient Roman aqueduct, the *Aqua Claudia* *Pueros* of Pliny. Pop. 11 128

BAGNO a small fortified tn. and com. Tuscany prov of,

and 88 m. E. by N Florence, near r bank, Arno. It has an ancient and handsome church, municipal buildings and a noble old edifice used as a bathing establishment. The thermal baths are much frequented temperature of water 106° to 110°. The country is fertile towards the river its mountains are covered with forests of pine, oak, beech, and oak, the fruit of which feeds numerous swine; cattle, sheep, and goats are reared to some extent. Five annual fairs are held one of which in the spring is the most extensive and best attended cattle-fair in Tuscany. Pop. 6887

BAGNO A *acqua* (see *Bagni di Cascina*) a vil. Tuscany prov Pisa, 8 S E Lari on the E. celebrated for its thermal sulphurous, and carboniferous waters, of a temperature of between 97 and 98 Fah. They are clear and inodorous but have a sharp and taste. Pop. 1235

BAGNO A *xiruti* a tn and com Tuscany prov of, and 4 m E by S. Florence, having a parish church with a few fine pictures, and a townhouse. The vicinity is very fertile and the low meadows towards the river Arno N of the town afford food for numerous cattle and sheep. Pop. 13 139

BAGNOLI a tn. Naples prov Salerno, 6 m S W Trivento, on the slope of a hill. It has five churches, an abbey and an hospital. Pop. 4879

BAGNOLI—1 A tn. Naples, prov Principato Ultra, 6 m S W St. Angelo de Lombardi, on the declivity of Mount Calvillo. It has a fine collegiate church, and several convents. Pop. 4500.—2 A tn. Austrian Italy gov. Milan dep. dist. of same name, prov of and 7 m. S by W Brescia, on the high road from that city to Cremona. 1 op. 2646.—The district is fertile, and feeds a considerable number of cattle. Pop. 15 895.—3 A tn. Sardinian States prov. Saluzzo, 1 bank, Ormea, at the foot of the Alps. 1 op. 2000

BAGNOLI or **BAGNOLI** see *Bagna* a vil. France, dep. Lot, on the Lot, 10 m S E. Meud, on a slope near 1 bank, Lot, and deserving of notice for its bathing establishment, which is very complete, and much frequented. The springs which are thermal, having a temperature of 111 to 112 Fah. rise in a narrow valley. The water on first issuing is limpid and free from oil, but after it has run some distance meets N of oil of sulphuretted hydrogen. It is not so agreeable to the taste, but has a kind of soapy mucous feel. It is used both internally and externally and is said to be very efficacious in scrofulous and similar affections.

BAGNOLS (see *Baignes*) a tn. France, dep. Gard arrond. of, and 15 m. N E. Uses r bank Cuse, and of some celebrity for its wines. It is on the whole an ill built town, with narrow streets, but has one fine square, adorned by two fountains and surrounded by a balustrade. The college also is a good building. The chief products of the soil are wheat, barley, corn, clover, clover, and spin silk. It has also distilleries, tanneries, and dyeworks. Pop. 1908.—Four places in France, in addition to the two already mentioned have the name of BAGNOLS.

BAGNOVE, a tn and com Tuscany prov Pisa 7 m S.E. Pontremoli at the S. base of Mount Ormo. It contains a large square parish church and castle. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage and rearing cattle, for which four yearly fairs are held. Pop. 4655

BAGNOLINO a tn. Austrian Italy gov. Milan, prov of and 24 m. N by V. Besenico, 3 m N W lake Iseo, 1 bank, Caffaro, having a fine church, an hospital and extensive iron-works. Hard ware, coarse cloths, and serge are manufactured here, and an annual cattle-fair is held in July. In the vicinity are the sulphurous thermal springs of St. Quercino. Pop. 3599

BAGSHOT (formerly *Italy Hall*) a vil. and chapelry England co. Surrey tm. Woking, 10 m. S W Windsor. Pop. 1071. It gives its name to an extensive heath in the neighbourhood, once famous for the numerous highway robberies committed on it. The heath is now much reduced in extent, considerable portions of it having been enclosed and cultivated. Along its borders are numerous handsome villas

BAGTHORPE par. Eng. Norfolk; 750 ac. Pop. 79

BAGULCOOT—1 A subdivision of the dist. of Darwar Hindostan, prov. Benares presid. Benares including the pergunnahs Baguloot and Badaunzy length, 64 m. breadth, 44 m. area, 1280 sq. m. It is badly supplied with water there being few springs and a deficiency of rain, the annual amount rarely exceeding 26 inches. On this account, the vil-

lages are built mostly on the banks of rivers. The principal language is Canarian. Pop. about 100,000.—A. A. m., cap. of above subdivision, 135 m. N. E. Goa, and the residence of the principal merchants and bankers of the district. Pop. 7623. The principal merchants and bankers of the district. Pop. 7623.

BAGUR, a dist. Hindoostan, now attached to the prov. of Malwa and Goojrat.

BAHADUR (OOR), two towns, India.—1 A. m. prov. Goojrat, 20 m. S. E. Benia, and 81 m. N. E. Surat lat. 2 11' N. lon. 73° 46' E.—2 A. m. prov. Malwa, dist. Chandwar lat. 4 15' N. lon. 78° 4' E.

BAHAMIA (KIAHIA) one of the principal islands of the Bahama group 57 m. E. from the coast of E. Florida; lat. (W. end) 26° 41' N. lon. 79° 0' W. (s.) about 70 m. long by 9 broad, healthy and tolerably fertile, but thinly inhabited. Pop. 464 males, and 358 females, chiefly employed in raising Indian corn, and other agricultural pursuits.

BAHAMIA ISLANDS, or LUCAYAS, a group of about 500 islands, belonging to Great Britain, many of them mere rocks, lying N. E. Cuba, and E. of the coast of Florida, the gulf stream of which passes between them and the mainland. They extend from the Grand Bahama or Nassau Caye in lat. 27° 21' N. and lon. 79° 45' W. to the Moschell Bank in lat. 21° N. and lon. 70° 32' W. a distance of upwards of 600 m. Generally speaking they present a flat appearance and are mostly long and narrow. They are formed of calcareous rock, which, by retaining the moisture, is found well adapted to the growth of various kinds of fruits. Of the whole group, not more than 12 or 14 are inhabited and some of the largest are either altogether uninhabited or but thinly peopled, while others, again, are almost unexplored. The climate, though rather hot, the thermometer varying from 80° to 90° in summer is healthy and, with moderate care, well suited to European constitutions. Though generally sterile, some of the islands produce oranges, lime lemons excellent vegetables, maize, and ground provisions, for the consumption of the inhabitants, and a little cotton for exportation. The general wild vegetation of the Bahamas is a close growth of trees comprising the Madeira, horse-beal mahogany, mastic, lignum vitae, pagon, sand dreweeds &c. with an extensive underbrush. Numbers of cattle are reared on the islands, and the hog and egret are found wild in the woods. In the more E. islands there are natural salt ponds of great value, the cultivation of which is increasing but is capable of much further improvement. Tortles abound on the shore, and are an article of export. In 1850 the total exports amounted to £68 385, and the imports to £124 486. In 1851 there cleared outwards 33 vessels tonnage 80,914, navigated by 2356 seamen and there entered 363 tonnage 86,038, navigated by 2286 seamen and there were built 13 vessels, tonnage 494. In 1851 the revenue of the colony amounted to £28 106, and the expend ture to £28,063, of which sum £1050 were for educational purposes. The schools supported by the government are 21 in number attended by 1857 scholars, besides which there are several private schools. There is also a library and museum, partly supported by government. The colony is divided into 18 parishes, and contains nine Episcopal churches and 11 Wesleyan chapels, a Presbyterian church, six Methodist and several Baptist chapels. The seat of government is Nassau, island of New Providence, one of the largest, and, from its geographical position and natural advantages, the most important of the group. Here also is the head quarters of the troops. The legislature consists of a governor and council, appointed by the crown and a house of assembly. The present inhabitants are composed of two classes, residents and wreckers the former are chiefly the descendants of American royalists, great numbers of whom repaired to these islands, with the remains of their property at the close of the American war. The wreckers, as their name implies, follow as a calling the occupation of rescuing the crews and cargoes of shipwrecked vessels—a calamity exceedingly frequent in these intricate and dangerous seas. They are licensed by the governor and are well armed for the purpose, and are in danger. Their vessels, well adapted for the purpose, are small flat-bottomed sloops, which they manage with great skill. They receive a salvage on all property rescued from the waves. The gambling life of a wrecker has, however, much sullied against agricultural pursuits, against the real advancement of these islands, and against the comfort and interests of the inhabitants. Much has been done to promote

education in the Bahamas; numerous schools having been established and chiefly supported by the colonial government, and also, to a great extent, by the Wesleyans. San Salvador one of the islands was the first land fallen in with by Columbus on his first voyage, in 1492. At this period, the larger of the Bahamas were densely peopled by a mild and inoffensive race of Indians, whom the Spaniards removed to Hispaniola to work the mines, or act as divers in the pearl fisheries of Cumana. By this cruel proceeding the race became entirely extinct in the course of about 14 years. The Bahamas were remained uninhabited for nearly a century and a half, when they were colonized by the English (1829) who were, in turn, expelled by the Spaniards. They subsequently changed masters repeatedly but were finally ceded to the British in 1783. The principal islands are Grand Bahama, Great and Little Abaco, Andros Islands, New Providence, Eleuthera, San Salvador Great Exuma, Rum Cay, Wedding Island, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Arwood Cay, Marianna Island, Great and Little Inagua, and the Carriacou Islands. The entire pop. in 1845 amounted to 25,500; according to the census of 1851 it had increased to 27,519.

BAHAR, or BAHAR, an extensive prov. a dist. and in Hindoostan, presidency of Bengal. The PROVINCE, of very irregular outline, is situated between lat. 23° 45' and 27° 26' N. lon. 83° 1 and 87° 14' E. bounded N. by Nepal W. by Allahabad Oude, and Gundwana, S. by Gundwana, and E. by Bengal area, about 50,000 sq. m. The Ganges flowing W. to E. divides it into two nearly equal parts the N. consisting partly of the extensive alluvial tract along the bank of the Ganges, and stretching N. to the forests of Nepal and Morven, the S. consisting partly of a similar tract along the E. bank of that river and an extensive mountainous tract commonly called Nagpur from the diamond mines it was supposed to contain. The province of Bahar is divided into six districts or sikkas and as in respect of natural advantages, one of the most highly favoured in Hindoostan. Its climate is temperate and healthy though subject, particularly towards the centre, and during the hot season to a parching W. wind succeeded however towards evening by a cool breeze from the E. The cold season among the hills is congenially-suited to European constitutions. At sunrise during that season, the temperature ranges between 35° and 40° and often, in the course of the same day reaches 75° Fah. The province is well watered. In addition to the Ganges which traverses it centrally it possesses the Sonah, the Gundach, the Caranassah, and the Dewah with almost innumerable smaller streams. The soil particularly in the plains, is of remarkable fertility. In the tract E. of the Ganges, irrigation is usually effected by means of wells, from which the water is drawn by a lever and buckets; in other parts, by damming up the streams. The chief products are opium (the staple commodity) indigo, sugar, cane rice, wheat, maize, cotton, flax, sesamum, ginger, pepper tobacco betel leaf, and a variety of flowering plants, from which essences are made. There are, besides, considerable numbers of cattle reared. The manufactures consist of cottons (once a staple of great importance, but now almost entirely superseded by English imports) carpets, essences as rose-water and otto of roses oils, refined sugar saltpetre, hides, soap, earthenware, and paper. The natives of Bahar excel the Bengalese in stature and physical strength and in general have better houses, many of them in a few towns being two stories high but they fall below them in domestic economy and moral propriety. Intemperance is nearly universal and religion is mocked in the persons of a degraded and dissolute priesthood. The capital of Bahar is Patna. At a remote period of Hindoo history Bahar seems to have been the seat of two independent sovereignties, that of Magadha or S. Bahar and Mithila (Tibet) or N. Bahar. There are no Buddhists here although Gaya, the birthplace of Buddha, the great prophet and legislator of E. Asia, is within the limits of the province. Bahar was transferred to the British in 1765. Pop. (see third Mahometans) 9,101,462.—The province occupies the central portion, bounded N. by the Ganges, E. by Bhagulpore, S. by Rangoon and Bhagulpore, and W. by Shahabad; greatest length, N. E. to S. W. 163 m.; breadth, 68 m. area, 6634 sq. m. The greater part of the country consists of a rich alluvial plain, bounded on the N. by the Ganges, is level and highly cultivated,

although barren isolated hills are of frequent occurrence, particularly in the centre of the district. None of them, however, attain a greater elevation than 700 ft. but in the E. part, there are hills of nearly twice that height. The principal rivers being the Ganges, are the Soos or Golden river the Pungwa the Phalga or Fulga, the Soos, and the Pungwa, with their numerous branches. About 500 sq. m. are covered with woods and thickets, consisting of palms, bamboo, mangrove, pomegranates, fig-trees, apple and other fruit-trees. Hot springs and volcanic substances are met with in various places. The principal wild animals are black bears spotted tigers, badgers, leopards, jackals, squirrels, foxes, hares, dogs and monkeys porcupines, alligators, and fish abound in the Ganges. Birds are numerous, but all songless. The climate is on the whole healthy though the heats of spring are excessive, and the E. and W. winds hot and parching. The chief productions are wheat barley maize, and rice about a fourth of which, of superior quality named *hamrah*, is in great demand in the markets of Calcutta. The lands near the Ganges yield two crops a year. Cereals, pulses, ginger, cardamom, turmeric, coriander, linseed, sesamum, potatoes, and legumes are also extensively cultivated together with many other kinds of succulent vegetables cotton, sugarcane, tobacco betel-leaf safflower and indigo, are likewise cultivated to a greater or less extent. Poplars are grown in great quantities in garden land especially watered, generally along with mangoes, garlic and coriander.

The manufactures consist of cottons, carpets, blankets, paper soap, leather in many shapes, bricks, coarse earthenware &c. There are six great places of pilgrimage in this district, and 200,000 pilgrims have been known to visit one of them called Gaya in a year. The chief towns of the district are Gaya (the capital) Bahar Bhogotgi Dandigar Uruvi &c. The villages are numerous, consisting of mud built houses huddled together without regard to regularity or comfort. It is divided into twenty-eight parganas. P. 1, 500 sq. m. of whom about a fourth are Mahomedans.—The town is in the above district lat. 25° 15' N lon. 85° 35' E. 40 m S.E. Patna, 265 m N.W. Calcutta. It is a large straggling place built chiefly around a ditch marking out the boundary of the ancient city which though now nearly deserted, must have been a place of importance, and was probably the capital both of the district and province. The best part of the town consists of a long narrow street roughly paved with bricks and stones, but presenting altogether a wretched appearance. In the centre are the remains of a massive stone building roofed with a number of small domes having its interior divided into as many cells resembling the Patna mosque of the upper provinces. The environs are well cultivated and improved by irrigation. Pop. about 25,000.

BAHAWULPOOR, BAHAWULPOOR or DOABPOOR, a thinly-peopled principality N.W. Hindustan, between lat. 27° 41' and 30° 25' N lon. 69° 30' and 3° 08' E bounded N and N.W. by the Punjab from which it is separated by the rivers Ghazra, Ispind, and Indus W. by Sindh S. and S.E. by the Jomana and Deccan and E. by Sikh territories of Malwa. Length N.W. to S.W. about 300 m. breadth, about 100 m. at the broadest part. Along the rivers forming the N.W. boundary the soil is fertile, producing cereals, tobacco, indigo and sugar and in this district are situated all the important towns in the principality Bahawal poor Ahmudpoor Soodpoor and Ooli. The remainder of the territory to the S.E. is nearly wholly included in the Great Indian desert and consists of sand and covered with the prickly pear and saline plants. In some spots however a scanty vegetation is met with supplying food to the herds belonging to nomadic tribes frequenting these localities. The domestic animals are the camel, reared in great numbers in the desert; the buffalo the cow the gaddi or short-tailed sheep, the goat, &c. Poultry is plentiful. West near the rivers, wild fowl are so abundant that, according to Mason a goose may be had for a halfpenny and two or three ducks for the same sum. Many of the inhabitants are Jats and Baloches (Mahomedans) but the majority are Hindus. The manufactures, carried on almost entirely by the latter consist chiefly of silk and cotton and ironware, and a species of cotton called *soongras*, of remarkably fine texture. The weaving, also Hindus, manifest a considerable degree of enterprise, and carry on an extensive trade chiefly in articles of European

manufacture, received by way of Bockanow and the desert of Ameer. The merchants of Bahawalpoor are not infrequently seen in Balkh and Bokhara, and sometimes even in Astrakhan. Bahawalpoor is governed by a khana, whose military force consists of about 25,000 regular troops, with about 4,000 of heterogeneous class. Chief town—Bahawalpoor (the cap.) Ahmudpoor, Ooli and Kilmupur. E. surface, lat. 26° 00' 100

BAHAWULPOOR, cap. above principally about 2 m. from the Ghazra, 55 m S.E. Mooltan and 830 m. W. N.W. Delhi lat. 29° 33' N lon. 71° 40' E. It is a place of considerable antiquity and had walls indications of which may still be traced along the public walk. The houses, chiefly of kiln-burnt bricks are much mixed with gardens, which give them an isolated and straggling appearance. The whole is enclosed by groves of date and pipal-trees. The only public buildings deserving of notice are the palaces of the khana, though in appearance they are not very attractive residences. The manufactures are numerous, and some of them costly. They consist chiefly of silk stuffs and congeal. The trade also is extensive. Pop. about 30,000.

BAHIA the name, with various affixes of a number of bays in different parts of the world—1. *Bahia de Todos-os-Santos*, see ALL SAINTS BAY—2. *Bahia Blanca*, a bay in S. America, Buenos Ayres lat. 38° 55' S. lon. 61° 40' W. (N.)—3. *Bahia Honda*, a bay on the N.W. coast of Cuba lat. 23° 50' N. lon. 83° 12' W. (N.)—4. *Bahia Honda*, a bay on the S.W. coast of Guatemala lat. 14° 45' N. lon. 81° 31' W. (N.)—5. *Bahia Honda*, S. America, Venezuela, at the extremity of the promontory forming the W. side of the gulf of the latter name lat. 12° 15' N. lon. 71° 45' W. (N.)

BAHIA a maritime prov. Brazil cap Bahia, bounded W and N. by Pernambuco from which it is separated by the Rio São Francisco N.W. by Sergipe. E. by the Atlantic; and S. by Espírito Santo from which it is separated by the Rio Mucuri or Mucury a. 1. Minas Geraes, towards which it is bounded by the Rio Paranaíba and the Rio Paranaíba, the latter flowing W. to the São Francisco and the former E. to the ocean. It is comprehended between lat. 9° 20' and 15° 55' S. lon. 47° 20' and 44° 50' W. estimated area 222,105 sq. m. divided into 13 districts. The province of Bahia is traversed E. to W. by a mountain-range under various names Almas, Chapada &c. at a distance of rather more than 200 m. from the sea, forming the water-shed between the rivers that flow E. to the Atlantic and those that flow W. to the Rio São Francisco. Numerous effects of this main chain traverse the province in various directions causing the course of the rivers to deviate less or more from their general direction of E. or W. Gold and copper are rare, but mines of silver exist though they have not been wrought, on account of the presumed small quantity of the precious metal in them. Iron granite and different kinds of clays are abundant in certain localities as are also limestone, salt-petre, whetstone, and rock crystal. The principal streams flowing to the Atlantic are, the S. boundary, river the Rio Grande do Belmonte, the Contas, Patipé, Iguayema, and the Paraguaná, which falls into the Bahia de Todos-os-Santos. Besides those named there are numerous others, reaching the ocean either directly or indirectly. The Paranaíba and the Remedios are the principal streams flowing W. to the Rio São Francisco but besides them there are numerous others of less note. Though hilly the province has also extensive plains, and is throughout well watered but, from the limited population and the agriculturalists always preferring the sea-shore or the margin of the rivers, a large portion is still uncultivated. The principal agricultural products are sugar cotton, tobacco and coffee, manioc, rice beans, and maize. Its supplies of sheep and cattle are drawn from other provinces. Among its plants and their products are Brazil-wood of several kinds, cedar gum elemi and copal, dragon's blood jalap, sassafras, and sassafras. The oranges, mangoes, and numerous other fruits are excellent. This province sends 14 deputies to the general assembly and seven senators to the upper chamber. Its own provincial legislative assembly is composed of 36 deputies who are paid both during the session and its prerogatives and receive, besides, an indemnity proportioned to the distance they have to travel. The revenue of the province for the financial year 1848-50 was estimated at about 274,000 sterling. Besides Bahia the capital, the principal towns are Jacobina, Cachoeira, Caravelas, São Francisco Ilhéus, &c. Pop. about 800,000.

BAHIA, or **RIO SALVADOR**, an important maritime city and seaport, E. America, empire of Brazil, cap. prov. of same name, beautifully situated in an elevated position on the W side of a spit of land forming the E side of the entrance



to the Bahia de Todos-os-Santos or All Saints Bay immediately within Cape St. Antonio on which is a revolving light, 160 ft. above the sea level in lat. $18^{\circ} 0' 42''$ S lon. $88^{\circ} 31' 48''$ W (L.). It lies 800 m. N. E. E. Rio de Janeiro and is the seat of the only arch. bishopric in the empire. Nothing can be finer than the view of Bahia when seen at a short distance from off the sea: one part towers above another and the whitened houses and red tiled roofs contrast magnificently with the rich foliage interspersed between. It is composed of two parts, the upper (alto) and lower (baixo). The lower or shore town (Baía de Praya) consists of a single narrow badly-paved, dirty street with a gutter in its centre, following the contour of the shore, and is all about 4 m. long from the suburb of Bomfim to the locality called Gamboa. The buildings (of stone) are high, and, though old, have a cheerful exterior; those nearest the shore projecting considerably into the sea. A wide space in this street is used as a market-place and near it is the exchange, so very remarkable for architectural beauty but worthy of attention for having been constructed of the best native materials. In this part of the city dwell the mercantile agents, and here the great business bustle exists, the streets being continually thronged with pedlars, carriers, &c., increased in consequence of the difficulty of using carriages or sledges of any kind, from the unevenness of the ground. Recent alterations have, however, greatly improved the appearance of the lower town, into which omnibuses have been introduced. Here likewise are situated the custom-house, the stores or magazines called *armazéns*, for merchandise of all kinds, the granary (the *armazém*), and the shipbuilding yard. One of the most noteworthy edifices in this part of Bahia is the large church of Conselão or Conceição, built of stone brought out not ready from Lisbon. The upper town lies at an elevation of several hundred feet above the lower town and the streets connecting the two parts are consequently very steep, following, in some instances, the zig-zag course of ravines, and in others ascending across the hill-sides. This is the larger finer and more populous part of the city. Here the wealthier classes dwell, and here are situated

the most important public buildings. The general aspect of the upper city is antique. It is built on the crest of the hill and composed principally of one or two principal streets, which, in their direction, follow the outline of the hill, as the Rua de Praya follows that of the shore, and is all about 6 m. long. These streets are well paved, more, however with the view of preserving them from injury by rain, than for the furtherance of locomotion, which, indeed in Bahia, except for foot-passengers appears to be a secondary consideration; the inequality of the ground rendering the use of wheeled carriages almost impracticable. Rome is not built on so many hills as Bahia, which, according to one writer is so irregular in its surface, as to give it the appearance of having been thrown up by an earthquake. The wealthier class progress through the streets in a sort of litter or palanquin, called *cadeiras*; and sugar cotton and coffee are borne along in bags on the heads of the negroes, or in baskets, packages, hung by slings from poles, supported on the shoulders of slaves. On one of the most commanding heights of the city is placed the finely wooded public promenade (*Passeio publico*) from which a magnificent view of the ocean is obtained: it overlooks, likewise, the city and bay towards which latter it is bordered by a steep precipice, protected by an iron railing. A marble monument, to commemorate the landing of Don John VI. the first royal governor of Brazil decorates the promenade. The city is divided into ten parishes each having its own church the most important of which is the cathedral São Salvador but numerous other places of worship are scattered through the city so much so that it exceeds every other city in the empire for the number and the sumptuousness of the churches. Many of these are attached to monasteries and convents which, with their inmates are, in like manner more numerous here than elsewhere and all in the most excellent state of repair. Such are the convents of Benedictines, Carmelites, and washed Franciscan Capuchins, &c. Among the churches attached to the religious houses that of Nossa Senhora da Piedade is a large important Spanish edifice. Bahia is abundantly provided with public buildings. Besides those



NOSSA SENHORA DA PIADEADA.
From Bahia, by Vapour, Pernambuco and N. Brazil.

mentioned as being in the lower town, the more important are the governor's palace, a large quadrangular edifice, of 600 ft. on each face; the archiepiscopal palace commensurate with the cathedral; the mint, foundry, court-house, prison, a public and a military hospital, rython cemetery theatre, and granary. These are all stone, and mostly solidly constructed buildings, but none of them possessing especial pretensions to architectural beauty or elegance. The suburbs of Bahia are beautiful, Victoria hill being particularly so. Here are situated the finest houses and gardens of the city the residences of the principal British merchants and the English cemetery. At the Campo do Forte do Rio Pedro is an English Protestant chapel. In 1811 a public library was established in the city which likewise has a surgical school and an agricultural society, an excellent collegiate institution, 16 primary schools, and a normal school, besides several private schools. The upper

town has some printing-presses, and is the seat of the manufactures of the place, consisting of tobacco glass, brandy &c. Alternate land and sea breezes render the climate of Bahia pleasant, though the temperature ranges between 75° and 85° Fah.

The harbour of Bahia is one of the best in America, and suitable for vessels of any size. The bay which forms it is much more extensive than the celebrated bay of Rio de Janeiro. The harbour is defended by seven forts, and at its entrance is a lighthouse. War vessels lie in front of the city S.E. of fort São Marcelo merchant vessels lie further N.W. towards fort Montserrat. The commerce of Bahia consists chiefly in the export of sugar, cotton, tobacco, rum, and other articles of native product, but it has fallen off considerably since the revolution of 1837 and does not appear even now to be recovering itself. One considerable branch the importation of slaves, has been materially curtailed by the activity of British cruisers, and by the withdrawal of British credits of money consequent upon repeated loans from seizure of the slave vessels. The whale-fishery of this city was once the greatest in the world, and a considerable number of whales are still caught in the neighbouring seas, and brought in here for flensing and boiling. Notwithstanding the field efforts diffused by the decaying animal matter the capture of a whale is the occasion of general triumph in Bahia. Hundreds of the people, the coloured especially, throng round to witness

the monster's dying struggles and to procure portions of his flesh, which they cook and eat. Vast quantities of this flesh are cooked and sold in the streets. Numbers of swine also feast upon the carcass of the whale.

The following table of the vessels cleared and entered at the port of Bahia, 1840 to 1847 shows that the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage has fluctuated considerably and on the whole has decreased—

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS, belonging to various Nations, Cleared and Entered at the Port of BAHIA, in each year from 1840 to 1847

Years.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1840	787	106,261	64	11,878
1841	1051	138,026	880	138,259
1842	967	128,111	898	120,410
1843	1048	136,000	971	123,440
1844	900	101,111	958	121,709
1845	878	99,747	924	100,128
1846	411	50,000	390	50,000
1847	318	70,200	314	70,200

A singular general result of decrease in the exports is exhibited by the following table, notwithstanding the evident increase in some important articles—

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE exported from the Port of BAHIA to various countries in each year from 1845 to 1846.

Years.	SUGAR.				COTTON.		COFFEE.	Tobacco.		HIDES.	PILES.	TAPIOCA.
	Cents.	Rees.	Barrels.	Rees.	Rees.	Rees.	Rees.	Rees.	Rees.	Rees.	Rees.	Rees.
1845	80,120	661	9036	15,548	208	11,480	55,023	6,390	123,898	35,813	1238	
1846	84,008	740	10,450	16,450	208	14,010	56,453	6,347	123,898	35,813	1238	
1846	77,798	1811	9598	11,794	208	15,079	56,917	6,380	124,106	36,114	2056	
1846	87,408	1848	9492	14,913		80,443	57,051	16,078	130,054	36,808	971	

The imports consist chiefly in manufactured articles and possessing no return for the port of Bahia alone, we present the following table of the imports of the province, which are evidently on the increase—

STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE IMPORTS into the Port of BAHIA from various Countries in each year from 1845 to 1846.

Years.	1845	1846
1845	846,298	1,041,111
1846	811,000	1,431,548
1846	1,000,000	

Bahia de Todos os Santos, or All Saints Bay was discovered in 1505 by Amerigo Vesputius. In 1510 a vessel commanded by Diogo Alvarez Corréa, was wrecked; near the entrance of the bay and every one, himself excepted, was murdered by the Tupinambá Indians. Having secured a nutmeg, and saved some powder and ball Corréa soon acquired unbounded influence over the Indians, who knew nothing of firearms and in process of time he married Paraguassu, daughter of the head chief, Naparua, whose name was given to the large island in front of the city. He now began a settlement, which he named São Salvador subsequently recognized by the Portuguese Government as the capital of the Brazilian empire, and residence of the Governor-general the first one Thomas de Sousa, landing in 1549. From this time it continued to increase rapidly in size and importance, but underwent many vicissitudes of fortune, having been taken by the Dutch, and even after reverting to its original possessors, it suffered from the attacks of its former captors. It continued to be the capital till 1763 when the viceroyalty was transferred to Rio de Janeiro. In 1808, Don John, the first member of the royal family who came to Brazil landed as stated above. He was pressed to make his court at Bahia, the efficiency of the bay and the difficulty of effectually blockading the harbour formed a weighty objection to the city as a residence for royalty. The Prince regent, therefore resolved to pass on to Rio de Janeiro but, before the fleet weighed anchor he communicated to Count de Ponte, the governor that celebrated document the *Carta Regia*, by which the ports of Brazil were thrown open to the commerce of all nations. The first printing-press was established in 1811 and the first sugar-mill was introduced from England in 1815. At the Portuguese re-

volution in 1820 Bahia was plunged into the horrors of civil war from which it was freed in 1847. It had a small revolution of its own in 1837 which did great damage to the prosperity of the city but was soon suppressed by the supreme Government. Pop. about 120,000. (Diocese, Gen. Insp. Brazil Kidder's Brazil Gardiner's Travels in Brazil Parliamentary Papers Private Information.)

BAHIA NEGRA a lake, Brazil prov. Mato Grosso r bank Paraguay on the confines of Bolivia lat. 20° S. It is about 20 m. long by about 7 broad. Its waters are of a dark colour whence its name Negra (Black) and flow N to the Paraguay 36 s. below Nueva Colônia.

BAHLINGEN or BAHLEGEN —1 A to Württemberg circle of the Black Forest valley of the Aach and Schönbach 25 m. S.W. Stuttgart. It has two churches, one of them containing the tomb of Count Frederik von Zollern. It carries on an active business in the manufacture of woollen stuffs, hosiery and leather has also several breweries and distilleries, and a considerable trade in grain. Pop. 8370.

—The municipality of Bahligen has a pop. of 22,000 in 81 parishes. It lies along the Swedish Alps, the highest summit of which Oeschelshenberg 2869 ft. above the sea level is within it. A will grand duchy of Baden, circle of the Upper Rhine, 71 m. N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 17,000.

BAHIA a tn. 12 m. S.W. of Bahligen, circle, Großherzogthum r bank Thue, 22 m. S. Bahligen. It is walled, and contains 3000 inhabitants, who live by agriculture and the manufacture of straw bonnets.

BAHREIN a group of three islands, in a deep bay on the S. side of the Persian Gulf to the largest of which, exclusively Europeans give the name of Bahrein, and the natives, Awal or Aval (as the first, close to it is Mahwah, while Awal alludes the mainland to the S.E. Arab geographers on the other hand, apply to the whole of this tract of coast the expressive name Bahrein, which signifies the two waters, that is, the salt and the fresh water the distinguishing peculiarity of this coast being the number and copiousness of the fresh-water springs which gush forth from the bottom of the sea along the shore. To this abundance of good water is attributable the comparatively dense population of the coast, which is, in general, sterile and forbidding. Some villages have pumps in the sea; but the chief supply of fresh water,

both for the mainland and the islands, is furnished by divers, who, on reaching the bottom, hold their gas-tanks open over the springs, and are quickly carried up by the ascending current. A wal extends about 35 m. in length N. to S., with an average breadth of 8 m. Its N. extremity where stands the capital town Manama with a good-sized harbour for vessels of moderate size, being in lat. $22^{\circ} 12' N.$ lon. $69^{\circ} 47' E.$ A ridge of low hills runs through the island N. to S. About a fifth of the island is under cultivation and being well irrigated is extremely fertile producing besides wheat barley and dates, a great variety of tropical fruits. This is the centre of the Persian Gulf pearl-fishery which is carried on with the greatest advantage on the banks in a moderate depth of water. The diving commences in June, but becomes more productive in the three following months, when the temperature of the sea increases. Bahrain is said to own 3000 boats engaged in this business, besides 150 yachts of larger size. The annual value of the fishery has been variously estimated at from £20,000 to £70 times that amount, perhaps the lowest estimate is intended to represent what accrues to the fishermen, who are always kept in debt to their employers, and extremely poor. Manama, being resorted to by foreign merchants, is well provided with ample caravanserais and boats also of a handsome make. Its population may amount to 5000. It is supposed that there are 40,000 inhabitants in Awa and 20,000 in the other islands. Bahrain was occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century but in 1622 they were expelled by the Persians. These, after many contests with the Arabs finally withdrew from the island in 1740. Subsequently the Wahabys extended their sway over the islands as well as the coast, but since 1819 their power has been extinct, and the peaceful fisheries is now protected by British vessels.

BAHR EL ABIAD (See **ABAD DIBR-EL**)
BAHR EL AZREH. See **AZREH** (BAHR ET)
BAIR, a celebrated watering-place of ancient Italy W. shore of the Bay of Naples, and 8 m. W. the city of same name. The Campanian Baigian, once the place where the wealthy Romans had their country-seats, is now deserted. Its great attractions were its hot springs, and its picturesque situation on a beautiful bay sheltered by surrounding hills from the violence of the winds. The strip of land however that lay between the hills and the sea was too narrow for the numerous mansions with which it was crowded, and men who possessed half a province elsewhere, contented here for a single acre. Those who could find no room on the bank, built into the sea. But, on the decline of Rome Baia fell into decay. Its villas and palaces were deserted and the docks and other contrivances by which the sea was held back being neglected the waters resumed their ancient territory overwhelming the mansions of the voluptuous Romans. The temple of Jupiter Ferpula is the most celebrated monument of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Baia, and has recently acquired great additional interest in the eyes of the geologist, from the unequivocal evidence which it affords of great alternating changes in the relative level of sea and land in the surrounding district, two of them since the Christian era, and each exceeding 20 ft. The evidence of this important fact is derived chiefly from three pillars, still standing, which at the height of 20 ft. above high-water mark exhibit perforations by ichthyoid and other marine animals of course, proving incontrovertibly that at the time when these perforations were made, the pillars must, up to that height at least have been submerged.

BAIROU, a town in Asiatic Turkey west of, and 61 m. N. by N. Erzeroum, a high, Taborak, on the road between Erzeroum and Trabzon. It is irregular and ill built, occupying the base of an isolated hill on the summit of which is an ancient castle fortified by an outer wall which demands for down the hill. The castle was one of the strongholds belonging to the Gemoes, who were permitted by the sultans of Armenia to establish a line of fortified stations through their kingdom to the frontier of Persia. The ruins,

which cover a considerable extent of ground display much beautiful masonry while the numerous towers, of all forms, with which the walls are strengthened are remarkably well built. The fall of snow at Bairo, in winter is so great, as to



THE TOWN OF CASTLE OF BAIROU From *Voyage Description de l'Asie Mineure* in 1840

interrupt all communication with the neighbouring villages for several months together. Cow dung baked a sun constitutes the fuel of the poorer classes, who can afford no other. The inhabitants are described as a stout, active, hardy race, and of mild and civil manners. Pop. 1000.

BAIERSDORF or **RAVENSBURG** is in Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, dist. Erlangen 11 m. N. Nürnberg on the railway between that city and Bamberg and on the Ludwig Canal. It contains a parish church a synagogue, and the ruins of the palace of Karchenstein and has a copper work and numerous useful factories. Pop. 1596, of whom 440 are Jews.

BAIKAL (Russian *Байкал* More—Holy lake) an extensive alpine lake, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk between lat. 51 and 56 N. and lon. 103° and 110° E. greatest length, measured through its centre from N. to S. about 260 m. average breadth from 30 to 40 m. area 11,200 geo. sq. m. It has somewhat the form of a crescent with its concavity towards the W., and is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains in ranges intersected usually by deep precipitous ravines, but sometimes, also, by wider valleys covered with pine. These mountains often rise up precipitously in fantastic peaks from the shore of the lake, and appear to be continued as precipitously beneath its surface—in some parts a depth of 100 fathoms in others, no bottom has yet been found. The prevalence of volcanic rocks, and the violent twisting and upheaving of the more regular strata by their agency together with the thermal springs which abound in the neighbourhood seem to justify the belief generally entertained that the bed of the lake is the crater of an extinct volcano. This belief derives additional support, from the fact that volcanic agency is still active throughout the surrounding country. Recently a year almost without an earthquake. The level of the lake is 1420 ft. above that of the sea—an elevation which, taken in connection with the cold mountainous region in which it lies, accounts for the long period during which it continues frozen. Snow usually begins about the end of August. Shortly after winter sets in and the lake begins to be frozen—only partially however as the whole surface is seldom frozen over before the middle of December. Thereafter it continues so and may be traversed on sledges till the end of April. The lake receives the drainage of a vast extent of country not fewer than 200 streams pouring their waters into it. Of these the most important are the Selenge and the Barguzin which both join it on its E. shore and the Upper Angara, which falls into its N. extremity by four mouths. The only outlet is the Lower Angara, a tributary of the Yenisei which brings Lake Baikal into communication with the remotest parts of W. Siberia. Though both a broad and a rapid river the water which it carries off has been estimated at less than a tenth of that which the lake receives. The lake has no

islands at any considerable distance from its shores, but numbers of them occur in the mouth of the principal streams, and formed probably by the deposits of the latter. The largest of all, Okhkon not far from the middle of the lake, is about 100 m long by about 15 broad but, with exception of a little pasture in its interior and a few birches, pines, and broadwood along its rocky sides is, in its name in Mongolian, implies, completely barren. Lake Baikal abounds in fish, particularly sturgeon and caviar, salmon, salmon trout, omul and a very remarkable fish called kalamekha, which, though only from 4 to 6 inches long is a more mass of fat and is often thrown up dead upon the shores in immense shoals. Seals also though naturalists are very much puzzled to know how they got there, are very numerous and at certain seasons, the air is perfectly filled with flocks of swans and ducks. The shores of the lake are thinly populated and are composed of the tribes of the Tungus and the latter the more numerous and almost all employed in the fisheries, which are of considerable commercial importance. Sturgeon is caught in large quantities throughout the summer and salted, and, together with the caviar and herring obtained from it, is largely exported but the most important fishery is that of the omul (*Esox nigratus*) which, though much expensive in its habits, generally appears in vast numbers between August and September. The kalamekha are seldom taken alive, but furnish large quantities of oil which finds ready purchasers among the Chinese. The situation of the lake makes it this channel of a considerable traffic, particularly between the E. and W. During the frozen season sledges laden with goods are continually passing and repassing while a considerable number of small vessels, of a peculiar construction and are usually employed during the summer months. An extensive number of islands are scattered about the lake, the building stone vessel which, in all probability has been completed, and is now navigating the lake.—(Erman Ritter Marcet Nové, *Année de l'Asiatickische Reise* Hofmann)

BILBAO, the largest city in Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of Vizcaya, 80 miles from Madrid, 160 miles from the high road from Madrid to Seville. It has spacious streets, three well-paved squares, a large Gothic church town hall, five schools, an hospital, prison, public storehouse, cemetery, a castle, and a palace of the Counts of Benamey. The inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing linen, glass, bricks, tiles, soap, exporting oil, distilling brandy and in agriculture and cattle-rearing. A mine of antimony is wrought in the vicinity. On July 19 1809 **Bilbao** was the scene of the first victory in the peninsula war gained by the Spaniards over the French. Pop. 4976.

BALLINEROUGH a small market to and par. Ireland co. of, and, 1 m. S. E. Cavan. The town, though a registered place, is well built but has a respectable appearance and the markets are well attended. It possesses an established church two R. catholic chapels, two Presbyterian meeting-houses several schools a brewer's and a large junco workhouse Ballinorough Castle, an extensive and handsome edifice, stands about 1½ m. from the town. Pop. of tn. 1100. Area of par 12 416 a. P. 582.

BAILIQUE PENITENCIA MARIATTA of AMIPORE, at
1st Brazil port, *Park*, to the mouth of the Amazon 40 m N
Cabo Norte, near the embouchure of the Araguari; lat. \
point) 1 4 N lon 49° 58' W (N.) It is about 20 m long
by 8 or 4 broad, about 10 m. from the shore, has a village,
and about 100 Indian families

BAILLEUL [*sens. Baskoum*] a tn France, dep. Nord
arcord of and 10 m. F Hazebrouck. It is situated on unim-
portance, and generally well built. The houses are mostly
built in the Flemish style. Large numbers of cattle graze
the rich meadows around the town. Manufactures—various
kinds of thread lace, cloth, linen and cotton goods, &c. There
are also here a sugar-work, a pottery several breweries, and
some oil-mills. A considerable trade in corn, cattle, cheese
and other agricultural produce, is carried on. Pop. 5088.

BANCAUL is the name of several other small towns in France.
BAIN a (n) France dep. l'Is-e-et-Vilaune, arrond of Redon
 18 m S Rennes, formerly an episcopal see, and a place of
 some note in the province of Britany Manufactures —
 woolen stuff. Trade — cattle. Frn. 1948

BAINS (Lam) two watering-places, France:—1 Called also *Agnès-les-Bains* (which see).—2 *Bains*, or *Bains-les-Bains*.

a seat in dep. Vosges (Lorraine) stood of, and 16 m. S.W. Epinal in a fine valley traversed by the streamlet Barmegnot, which shortly after joins the Consey. The thermal springs here have been known since the Romans invaded Gaul although little was made of them during the Middle Ages. A bath was called the Old Bath but was constructed in 1815 and was rebuilt in 1795. The springs which are 10 to 20 centigrade are used principally for curing gonorrhea on 129 Feb. The baths are used principally for chronic affections: rheumatism, indigestion and female complaints. The bathing establishment is very complete. Bains has fountains, and a work for making sheet-iron for transmits. Pop. 1505. — Two places in France in addition to the above, have the name of BAINS. BAINTON two parts. Fig. — 1 Bainton (St. Andrew) York F. Riding 88000. Pop. 409. — 2 Bainton St. Mary Northampton 738 as. Pop. 302.

BAIRAMITSH, s in Asiatic Turkey pass. Anatolia, 55 m S.W. Deje, and 25 m N.W. Adramyti lat 39 45' N lon. 26° 2' E It is regularly built. Roman antiquities abound in the vicinity

BAIRDSTOWN A post town, U States, cap Nelson Co Kentucky. Contains a courthouse, jail market house, church a bank an academy and school both well attended, and a K catholics summary founded in 1819 called the College of St. Joseph, under the direction of the K catholics with a president, and 13 professors or teachers. Pop (1840) 1482

BAIRNLEIGH OF BARNHURST a in Bavaria, circle, Upper Main, on the Red Main, 41 m N of Nürnberg. It lies on the Rhine river, among rocks, and is a very beautiful place. Fichtel Mountain. It is partly surrounded by old walls and has some pleasant grounds. The houses are lofty and well built of hewn stone the streets spacious well paved and occasionally adorned with fountains. It contains the

place of Duke Peter of Bavaria, an open house, a riding-school and gymnasium seven stables (six Protestant and one R Catholic) a synagogue, a public library and some benevolent and charitable institutions. Principal manufactures—stamaware and porcelain, tobacco-pipe heads, parchment, linen and cottons. There are also in the town a paper-mill, a factory for playing-cards, works for cutting marble and glass, a sugar refinery a bell foundry tanneries in which both white and red leather are prepared and several breweries. In the neighborhood are three places: Pantzen Bennefeld and Hermsdorf. The first is surrounded by gardens, well watered. In the second is a fine castle, the residence of the Duke of Meiningen. In the last are shown the apartments and bed of Frederick the Great. In a cemetery at the entrance of the town is a monument erected by the King of Bavaria to the celebrated writer Jean Paul Friedrich Richter who died here in 1825. Pop. 17 000

BAIREO two vls. Detail prov. São Paulo. 1 Four m N São Sebastião lat. 43 46 E. It has a convent of Franciscans and its inhabitants, all Indians, are occupied in fishing. The women manufacture some clay vessels. — 2 *Barro das Silveiras*, on Rio N. E. frontiers of the province, near the town of Lorena, in province Rio de Janeiro. It has a church and around it the ordinary necessities of life are cultivated and likewise some coffee, which is sent to Rio de Janeiro 1 cp. 1890

BAINF or **BAZIN** a river S. of France, rising in dep. Haute-Pyrénées, flowing N and falling into the Garonne near A guillon, dep Lot-et-Garonne, after a course of 99 m. It has been rendered navigable, by means of locks and sluices from its confluence with the Garon a to Verac, a distance of between 10 and 15 m.

BAISY THY a vil and com Belgium, prov Brabant, arrond Nivelles, remarkable as the birthplace of Godfrey of Bouillon the leader in the first crusade. The inhabitants live by agriculture brewing distilling oil and soap-works. Pop. 2224

BALNKS a vil France, dep Pyrénées-Orientales, in a fertile valley which produces wine of good quality about 6 m N W Perpignan. In the neighbourhood are marble quarries, and a celebrated grotto, called the Hermitage of St. Catherine, romantically situated in the heart of a little valley surrounded by barren rocks which overhang the Glv. **Pop** 1980

BAJA a market tn and lordship Hungary co. Bacs-Bodrogh 93 m S Pesth, near I bank, Danube. It is the seat of the courts of justice for the county has a Greek and

a R. catholic church, a synagogue and a Franciscan monastery important markets, and a brisk river-trade. Here is the beautiful chateau of Prince Grassalkovich. Pop. 14,884

BAJADA, a considerable town and river-port, La Plata, esp. state Entre Rios, 1 hour from about 10 m. S.E. Santa Fe, and 535 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres. The battle and massacre which prevailed here, present a curious and striking contrast to the arid plain, interrupted only by the cries of birds and particularly the owl, which reigns on the banks of the Paraná, above and below the town. Provisions are here abundant and cheap. Pop. 6000

BAJADORB, or BOLADOR (Lape) in the mt. of I amon about 90 m. from its N.W. extremity in about lat. 18° 52' N; lon. 120° 35' E.

BAJINDO, or BAJINDO (Old and New) two towns W Africa, on the Niger on opposite banks lat. 9° 31' N lon. 4° 25' E. about 4 m. below Bousa where Park the celebrated African traveller was killed. At this town, Lander met with very large canoes he dug a hut in the middle, which contained cereals and their whole families

BAJMOZ, or BAJMOZ, a market in Hungary, capital of some name on Neutra, on the Nyitra, 72 m. N. by E. Komorn. It is surrounded with walls; and contains a parish church and a castle. The German colonists here annually prepare several thousand saddle-trees for the cavalry regiments and a great variety of wooden articles are made both in the town and its environs. Pop. 800

BAJOLR, or BAJOLR, a dist. and, in Afghanistan N.E. extremity of that kingdom, and on the S. side of the Hindukosh. The district which consists of a plain or rather spacious valley lies between lat. 34° 45' and 35° 10' N. and lon. 71° 5' and 71° 35' E. and is about 95 m. long and 15 broad. It is enclosed by mountains nearly inaccessible from three aspects, and covered with dense forests inhabited by numerous wild beasts. The plain is very productive and is occupied by an Afghan tribe, called Turcomans, about 70,000 or 80,000 in number who are ruled by a chief of considerable power. The district contains inexhaustible stores of the finest iron ore.—The town of Dapur cap. of the dist. supposed to be the Bazar mentioned by the historians of Alexander is N. lat. 34° 30' N lon. 1° 30' E. 130 m. N.E. Cabool and 170 m. N.N.E. Ghazni. Pop. about 5000

BAKEL, a large, well-built, and thriving v. l. W. Africa, in the lower Gambia country, Lat. Senegal lat. 14° 24' N lon. 12° 44' W. Here the French have a factory which is tolerably well fortified, and has a garrison of about fifty black soldiers. The surrounding territory is very fertile but also very unhealthy; serpents, alligators and hazards abound in the swamps and there are clouds of mosquitoes. The factory of Bakel, which is a dependency of the colony of St. Louis, was established in the year 1819. The people are a simple, contented race, have partially adopted European attire and habits, and show some tincture of French politeness.—(Raf. Senegal & Africa Occidentale)

BAKEL W. L., a market in par England, co. Derby. The town occupies chiefly the bottom and one acclivity of a valley between Buxton and Matlock, 10 m. from the former and 12 from the latter and consists of four principal streets, generally kept in good order lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water, houses well built, chiefly of stone. The parish church is a fine old Gothic structure, and contains many interesting monuments and the places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, &c. are some of them handsome edifices. The educational means are an endowed grammar school a national and British school, and a free parish school. Bakewell likewise possesses a dispensary clothing society and a mechanics institute. The only trade is marble-cutting which is carried on to a considerable extent, the workmanship being reckoned of a superior description. In the immediate vicinity there is a cotton-mill, erected by the late Sir Richard Arkwright. The chalybeate waters of Bakewell, formerly celebrated, have been lately re-established by the Duke of Rutland. Market on Friday four times annually. The parish comprises 48,000 ac. chiefly hilly ground Pop. of par 9897 of co. 2217

BAKHOMT, a dist. in Russia, gov. of and 120 m. E. Ekaterinburg cap. dist. of its own name a region of steep, barren soil and is mined, and there is a brisk traffic in bones

and cattle. The town founded in 1708, was once fortified and flourishing. Pop. 4000

BAKHTEGAN, a salt lake, Persia, prov. Fars, about 12 m. S.E. Shiraz. Its dimensions do not seem to be accurately ascertained some authorities giving it a length of 40 m. while Kinnaird in his *Geographical Memoirs of the Persian Empire*, gives it about that measure of circumference. During summer the lake is nearly dry and its bottom becomes encrusted with a remarkably fine salt, much esteemed throughout the province.

BAKHITIYARI MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in S.W. Persia, stretching N.W. and S.E. between, and parallel to, the rocky range of Ava and Laristan. None of these mountains, or rather ridges of rocky hills are more than 1000 ft. above their base. The Bakhitiyari Mountains are inhabited by a wild and lawless tribe, who do not hesitate to rob strangers, though not incapable, at times, it is said of a savage hospitality. They are represented also as a brave and hardy race. They live in villages of about 20 to 30 houses each in nooks of the mountains, wherever they can get water and grass and some established themselves in caves, of remote and dangerous access. They calculate their numbers, with their depredations, at 29,000 families

BAKHISCHISARAI, or BAKHISCH-SARAI, an ancient town in Russia (Crimea) on the Tauric-Chersonesus 15 m. N.W. Simferopol. It is the capital in which the khans or Tartar sovereigns of the Taurid peninsula long held sway as deputies or tributaries of Turkey before Russia established herself in the Crimea. Bakhischsarai is an interesting place, and is pronounced by Dr. E. D. Clarke one of the most remarkable towns in Europe. The Tartar impress is still strong upon it. It stands at the bottom of a narrow valley hemmed in by precipitous rocks, and watered by a small rivulet, by no means of the most rapid appearance, and consists almost entirely of a single street, built along the side of this rivulet, and lined with houses and workshops, in which the Tartar tools, in primitive simplicity in the production of articles of the very same form and quality as furnished by his forefathers two centuries ago. The town contains several mosques which are usually embosomed among trees and whose minarets rise high above the houses and is adorned with numerous fountains. The Karan Jews, a peculiar section of that people carry on a considerable trade in common stuff goods, mercury and colonial produce. The old palace of the khans, a singular edifice is in good repair and even suitably furnished. It stands in the centre of the town, and is enclosed by high walls. A bridge gives access to the principal court, which is spacious paved with Lombardy poplars and lime-trees and ornamented with an elegant Turkish fountain, shaded by willows. The buildings present all the usual irregularity of Eastern mansions but the walled galleries, brilliant jutting pavilions, of a make so light that they seem hardly to belong to the body of the edifice, and a profusion of great overshadowing trees, produce an effect seldom obtained by systematic regularity. It first became the residence of the khans in the year 1475. In the 16th century their dominion extended not only over the entire Taurid peninsula, but the contiguous territory W. N. E. and S. from the banks of the Danube to the foot of the Caucasus but their rule, continually shaken by Russian invasions and influence, from the year 1720 downward ceased altogether in 1783, when the country was incorporated with that empire. The number of houses in the town exceeds 2000 inhabited by (1849) 12,077 persons the majority of Tartar blood the rest Russians, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews.—(Dumford's Memoirs de Hell.)

BAKHISCH-SARAI, a small town in Turkey in Asia, parh Anatolia lat. 41° 47' N lon. 38° 51' E. about 12 m. from the shores of the Black Sea situated in a deep hollow surrounded by lofty mountains, the most remarkable of which is called Bakir Sultan. It consists of about 300 houses, of which only one-half are substantially built the remainder are the dwellings of poor masons, and often ramous and ornamented. It contains however a handsome mosque. The district around was at one time famous for its copper mines, but they have long since been abandoned.

BAKONYER WALD, a forest-covered mountain-chain Hungary on Vaypina, N. Lake Balaton or Felsz. It is one of the last effects of the Moris Alps, running S.W. to N.E.,

nearly 60 m long culminating point, about 3069 ft. high. The hills are covered with excellent timber consisting chiefly of lime, oak, and beech. Immense herds of swine, known by the name of Bakeryen, are fed in it and large quantities of oil are extracted from the beech mast. The burning of wood for potash, by which great havoc had been made in the forest, is now under proper regulation. Game is very abundant.

BAKU or **BAKOU** a seaport to Russia, cap of the khansate of Shirvan in Caucasus, S. shore of the peninsula of Apsheron, W coast, Caspian Sea, of which it is one of the most frequented ports lat 40 21 20" N lon 49 51 6" E (N.). The walls of the town were formerly washed by the Caspian but they are at present about five yards distant from it the sea, however has gained upon the land in other places the ruins of ancient buildings being found at the depth of upwards of 16 ft. It stands on a declivity the summit of which is crowned by the palace of the former khans. It is defended by a double wall and deep ditch constructed in the time of Peter the Great and has two strong towers, under whose protection vessels can anchor in from four to six fathoms water within 80 yards of the shore, in a spacious road, sheltered from all quarters. The town is ill-built, streets narrow and crooked. The houses small, and flat roofs coated with asphalt. The Virgin's Tower is the most striking object in the place. There are, however several spacious mosques public squares, markets, and caravanserais a Greek and an Armenian church, and some Tartar schools. The chief exports of the town and neighbourhood are naphtha, salt, and saffron in return for which it receives chiefly from Persia, raw silk and cotton rich carpets and shawls, rice &c. and from Europe, all kinds of ironware and cutlery cotton, limes and woollen manufactured goods, thus becoming an entrepot through which an important trade is carried on between the F and the W. It is adjacent island of Baklan has important fisheries. Pop 7431.

The peninsula of Apsheron is celebrated for its mud volcanoes and naphtha springs, the latter yielding annually upwards of 4000 tons. Near these springs is the Artesian well, or field of fire, nearly half a square mile in extent and from which inflammable gas is continually escaping. In ancient times it was held in the highest veneration by the Guebres or Parsees and frequented by thousands of pilgrims. They have still several temples here, and many of them spend their days in worshipping in penitential exercises so severe, as often to cost them their lives.

The jurisdiction of Baku extends over 83 villages, with 19 000 inhabitants of whom 1000 are Turkomans. The khansate of Baku was formerly attached to Icras, but wrested from it by Russia about 1725 restored in 1750 but retaken in 1801 by the Russians, to whom it now belongs.

BAKU or **BAKOWA** a vil Moldavia on the Butrize near its confluence with the Sereth. It was formerly a flourishing place, but has now fallen into utter decay retaining only a very small trade in cattle corn salt, and wool. It contains the ruins of a cathedral having at one time been a residence of a catholic bishop.

BALA a market and seaport on N Wales on Merioneth, on a plain at the efflux of the river Dee from the N. E. and of Lake Tegid 18 m. W by S. of Llangollen. It consists of one straight, wide street chiefly of well built stone houses. It has an Episcopalian chapel a Welsh Calvinistic Methodist chapel and chapels for Wesleyans and Independents all plain buildings; a school connected with the Welsh Methodist, and one with the Independents both for educating young men for the ministry. Woollen stockings and shawls are manufactured here to a small extent, and there is a considerable trade in butter and cheese. The spring calvee, and the winter and summer quarter-seasons for the county are held here, and the county court for the recovery of debts. Tegid or Dala Lake, near which the town is situated, is the largest in Wales, being from 12 to 18 m. in circumference it abounds with trout, carp and pike. Pop. (1841) 1256.—(Local Correspondent).

BALABAK or **BAIAPAK** an Isl Indian Archipelago between the N of Bornoeo and Palawan Is. (middle) 7 59" N lon 115 6' E. It is about 90 m long yields ebony sage honey and wax, which, along with the fish caught on the coasts, are purchased by Chinese traders. Pop. 800.—S of this island, and N of Balambangan and Danguay, is the Balalek Passage.

BALABALAGAN *See PATERBOROUGH (Larrea)*

BALAGHAUT (above the Ghaut) a dist Hindoostan presid. Malabar, between lat 18 15 and 16 30" N lon 78 40' and 79 30' E. the territory acquired by the E. India Company under treaty with the Nizam, in 1800 and since subdivided into the districts of Bellary Choddaiah and Kurnool bounded N by the rivers Krishna and Tumbura, and comprising the conquests of the Nizam, acquired by the treaties of Seringapatam and Mysore, in 1792 and 1799. There are no large rivers in the country except the Krishna and Tumbura, which mark its N boundary. The soil is in general good, consisting either of a black loam, or of a red generally mould. Droughts are frequent, and rains uncertain, yet much mischief is done occasionally by inundations in September and October. Balaghaut is not well wooded, its forests having been cut down by the numerous armies by which it has been traversed. Only a few clumps are still found, chiefly among the hills. When this district was ceded to the British it had 50 258 tanks and wells. Indigo cotton sugar betel leaf and tobacco are raised. Nest cattle, sheep, and goats are reared in great numbers. Diamond mines exist in several places, especially in the E and central divisions, from which the Gemma merchants are supplied the country so called not producing any.

Balaghaut once formed part of the Hindoo empire of Ilanagar after the fall of the Dullu dynasty it was broken into several independent states, was conquered by Hyder between 1766 and 1780 and in 1800 ceded by the Nizam to Great Britain Area, 28,869 sq m. Pop. (1846-37) 2 170,008.

BALAHULUR, a city Siam Caisiana, prov of and 18 m. N N E. Lerida r bank, Sagra, here crossed by a stone bridge. The city is surrounded by stone walls with six gates, and has tolerably good, though rather dirty streets, one grand and several smaller squares a parish and several conventual churches, a townhouse college, two schools, an hospital two reservoirs, and, at the N side, on the top of a commanding hill a castle flanked with four towers of considerable strength and in good preservation. The inhabitants though chiefly agricultural manufacture hempen fabrics and shoes export oil and dural brandy. Three fairs are held annually in March September and December. Pop. 4649.

BALAKINA a town Russia gov of and about 20 m N W of the city Novgorod cap dist of same name, 7 bank Volga where it is joined by the Ussola. It was formerly surrounded by wooden walls and towers which were destroyed by fire but it still has a rampart of earth, with a deep fosse. It contains 15 churches and a convent, and has a considerable trade, chiefly in grain. Its salt springs are no longer used. Pop. 8600.

BALAKIAYA or **BALAKIA** a town Russia, on the Black Sea, gov Taurida, dist. of and 82 m. S 4 W from Simferopol lat 44 25" N lon 38 54 40" E. It has a good but little frequented port completely sheltered by lofty hills. The general appearance of the town perched upon heights, is very picturesque, though it is composed chiefly of a single street with half-deserted shops, and of houses mostly in a ruinous condition and is surrounded by a half-built wall. It has a fortress, placed immediately above the harbour on an almost inaccessible rock, and is inhabited chiefly by Greeks, who have a handsome church here and thought rather indolently disposed occupy themselves with fishing particularly that of mackerel. The trade is of very little consequence, but the hills in the neighbourhood contain marble, which is occasionally worked and a good deal of timber is shipped. The wine and melons of the district are excellent. Balakiaya is the port of the T-yetrigomans, at which Ulman is said to have landed and the description of it given by Homer is so graphic and correct, that Dubous de Montperoux says (*Voyage autour du Caucase*) that were he to give a description of the Bay of Balakiaya, he could not do better than borrow that of the old poet. Under the domination of the Genoese, it was called Camhalo a modification of the ancient appellation (*Symachos*) given it by Arrian. In the ruins of a wooden church convent, built it is believed on the site of the celebrated ancient temple of Diana Taurica. A number of churches and mosques, in ruins, attest the ancient magnificence of the town. Pop. (1849) 1067.

BALAMBANGAN a fertile, uninhabited Isl Indian Archipelago, 15 m. N Bornoeo lat. (S W point) 7 13" N ;

but mostly unpeared and dirty; houses chiefly of brick, and scattered over a vast extent of surface; basars and caravanserais numerous. A good trade in silk and cotton is carried on, and the iron found in the adjacent district of Anol is worked here. Chief imports—iron and sugar. The inhabitants are principally peasants and mechanics, and have a few schools or colleges, about 80 in number. Pop. estimated at about 150,000; according to Fraser (in 1822) 200,000.—[Fraser's *Travels on the E. banks of the Ganges* (London Geog. Journal, vol. viii. p. 104)]

BALGACH a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of and 11 m. E. St. Gall contains both a Protestant and a Catholic church, two Protestant schools, and one R. Catholic and a well-endowed infirmary not only for this parish but also those of Marpach and Reichen. Balgach has also a chalybeate spring and in the neighbourhood, on a slope clad with vines, stands the fine modern castle of Grüttenstein. Pop. 1335.

BALHARRY See **BALLYRY**

BALI an isl. belonging to Holland, Indian Archipelago, between lat. 8° 30' and 8° 50' S. and lon. 114° 30' and 115° 40' E. bounded N. by the sea of Java, and S. by the Indian Ocean. Separated W. from Java by the Strait of Bali, 14 m. wide, and E. from Lombok by the strait of same name. Greatest length, 85 m. greatest breadth, 55 m. area, about 1700 sq. m. Bali in shape bears some resemblance to a triangle and has been divided into the following districts:—Baling comprising the whole of the N. coast; Dyembana on the W. Tabanan, Mengoi Glang and Klengkong on the S. Karang Asem on the E. and Payung and Bangli in the centre. The surface is chiefly occupied by a series of volcanic mountains, of great height, stretching W. to E. and retaining their commanding ridges in Agassiz, a volcano of 11,218 ft. which after long quiescence, became active in 1843. It lies in the continuous line of volcanic action which stretches in an irregular curve from the Aleutian Isles through Sandwich, Java and Sumatra to the Bay of Bengal. Bali as might be anticipated from its locality has had its full share of subterranean disturbances. In particular in 1815 an earthquake took place, when a mountain near Baling was broken into fragments, and suddenly disappeared while both a large lake from the interior and the sea burst in and inundated a space of about 6 m. in extent, destroying more than 1200 persons. The part of Bali not consisting of volcanic rocks appears to be of a recent calcareous formation. This is particularly conspicuous in the S. where a plateau several hundred feet above the level of the sea, abuts on the coast, and forms the precipitous cliff of chalk wall known to sailors under the name of *Tuwelboek* or Table-Point. Notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the surface generally Bali has several extensive and well-watered valleys in which immense quantities of rice are grown. Coffee is cultivated on the higher grounds, but the quality is inferior. Cotton thrives well. The island is well wooded, but the most important trees, in all respects, is the cocoa, which forms whole forests. The principal animals are cattle and buffaloes, of which some are exported. The horses are small and shabby but are said to be of a much harder nature than their appearance indicates. Swine, goats, and monkeys abound and in the N. and W. of Baling and Dyembana, tigers are not uncommon in the mountains. Immense flocks of wild fowl, particularly ducks, are seen in every quarter. The inhabitants, whose origin is unknown are a handsome race, much taller and better made than the Javanese. They are of a yellow copper colour, and have regular features. In many the excessive use of opium and other vices have produced premature decay. Their subsistence is their pines or elms is unbounded, and no degree of ill usage from them provokes a murmur. In domestic life everything happens the average. The female is first seduced off by violence, then becomes her husband's slave. The upper and lower part of the body is uncovered, and the only dress is a piece of cotton cloth to which on occasions of ceremony such as a visit to the prince a kind of mantle, called a *selendang*, is added. The villages usually consist of large squares surrounded by mud walls within which the cottages, also of mud, covered with reed, but without any window, are arranged. Employments of every kind are carried on in the open air, articles either on a beach outside, with which every bit is provided. These

villages have populations varying from 500 to 8000. The dwellings of the princes are of a much superior description being generally built of well-cemented bricks, and surrounded by substantial walls with gates. The prevailing religion is Hinduism. Education seemed chiefly to reading and writing to be by no means general. Some of the Balinese, however, cultivate sciences; and the princes, and others, which, have good schools for their children. The manufacturers are very trifling. Every family has its loom, worked by the females, and employed in producing some ordinary cotton stuffs. Industry is confined to the making of gold and a few domestic implements. Both in the working of iron, particularly steel and the making of trinkets from gold, considerable progress has been made. The chief articles made for consumption are salt from sea water and black sugar from a kind of date. The commerce of Bali, with the neighbouring isles of the Archipelago is considerable. The chief exports are rice, tobacco, and oil and the chief imports coarse British cotton and opium. Pop. 700,000.

BALI BALONG, a petty state, S. angle of Bali. It is wholly a plain, all cultivated and yielding plentiful crops of rice, large quantities of which are annually destroyed by multitudes of rats whose overpowering numbers the natives have not found means to withstand. The crops consist of rice and the inhabitants, 150,000 in number are frequently subjected to all the horrors of famine.

BALISAKERRY **BALISAKERRY** or **BALISAKERRY** par. Irel Mayo 13 692 sq. Pop. 3801.

BALIZE See **BELIZE**

BALK a vil. Holland prov. Friesland 10 m. S.E.W. Sneek, in a bushy place near the Lake Slot (Slotermeer). It has a R. Catholic, a Calvinist and a Baptist church a school and council hall. Many French families came here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes whose descendants may be traced in the names of many of the country people. Agriculture is the principal employment, but there is likewise a deal of trade done in wood, obtained from the neighbouring forests of theastland. Pop. 1000.

BALKAN [anc. *Hæmus*] an extensive range of mountains, Europe, Oriental alpine system) and when understood in its largest sense, extending in an irregular curve from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, between lat. 41° N. and 44° N. and lon. 16° and 29° E. More properly however the W. part of the range belongs to the Dinaric Alps, and it is true Balkan or *Hæmus* begins near the sources of the Lepenc, lat. 42° N. and lon. 21° E. where the first great bifurcation of the range occurs, the one branch proceeding S. and forming the Pinde, while the other or Balkan range, proceeds E., commencing with the name of *Tohar-dagh* and taking in succession the names of *Ghoubert-dagh*, *Mount Agnial*, *Agrian-dagh*, *Ghoubert-dagh*, *Codja Balkan* and *Rimnik-dagh* or the Balkan of the Turks. This range, particularly towards the E. has been very imperfectly explored and the heights assigned to its loftiest summits are only conjectured. The average height of the range does not exceed 5000 ft. and in the E. towards the Black Sea, is far lower than this but is more than one summit of the *Tohar-dagh*, the limit of perpetual snow is understood to be attained while on the tops of *Doikim* and *Peristera*, near Mesovo, the snow scarcely melts. Calculations, founded either on this fact, give to *Doikim* [anc. *Somus*] a height of 8500 ft. to *Mount Orbelus*, near Sophia, 8000 ft. and to *Mount Bozdara* the outstanding point of *Tohar-dagh*, and probably of the whole Balkan range, 9700 ft. The E. side of the Balkan consists of crystalline schist, and is much more precipitous than the N. side, which is calcareous. The plain is broken across by numerous ravines of terrific appearance, so deep and narrow that daylight is almost excluded. There are, however, several passes, the best and most frequented of which, known by the name of *Trojan's Gate*, leads from *Demirlik*, in the N. of *Roumelia*, to *Sophia*, in the S.W. of Bulgaria. Numerous rivers take their rise in this range. Those on the N., the principal of which are the *Boma*, *Morava*, and *Iskar* belong to the basin of the Danube, with the exception of a few small streams which proceed E. and pour their waters directly into the Black Sea. The chief rivers on the S. side are the *Varier*, the *Borana* or *Karava*, and the *Mevron*. These all fall into the Archipelago. The Balkan range is well wooded, and is understood to be rich in minerals. To the

S. of Glaremont in the district of Carrow, a few miles are known to exist, and rich beds of iron appear in almost every quarter, but the Turks neglect to turn them to account—*(Oryctographes de L'Europe)*.

BALKH a city Khazak of, and 260 m. S. Balkh, cap. prov. of same name, on a fertile plain. 1840 ft. above the sea on the Adirouk or Balkh river about 17 m. above its junction with the Amouk lat. 36° 4'. N. lon 67° 30' E. It was anciently named Bactra, and was long one of the most flourishing cities in the East and the emporium of the trade between India, China, and W. Asia. On account of its antiquity it is still called the Mother of Cities, and is said to have been built by Kymonok, the founder of the Persian monarchy. The remains of the ancient city extend over an extent of about 20 m. and consist chiefly of fallen mosques, decayed tombs, and three colleges of luminous structure. None of the ruins, however being of an age prior to that of Mahomedanism. The modern town merely a large village is surrounded by a mud wall which encloses the town on every side for about 2 m. In the central park, on the N. side, a white marble stone is pointed out as the Throne of Cyrus. The climate is not so agreeable but the water is bad and of a marshy nature, and in appearance not unlike pipel-clay very fertile crops good the wheat grows so high as in England and the fruits, particularly apricots, are rich. The river Balkh which has its source in the mountains of the Hindoo Kooch gives its name to the city and province, and water from it is distributed by aqueducts and canals, which frequently overflowing leave the ground marshy. Snow is brought from the mountains about 40 m. S., and sold in the streets. The travellers Moorcroft and Gubbins are buried outside the town. Pop. about 2000, chiefly Afghans and a few Arabs.—The ravines lie between lat. 35° 30' and 37° 30' N., and lon. 65° and 69° E. extending about 250 m. E. to W., and 110 N. to S. area, 200,000 sq. m. bounded N. by the Oxus or Amouk E. by the Hindoo Kooch S. by the mountains of the Hindoo Kooch and W. by the desert on the N. of Khazak. The country slopes gently towards the Oxus, in which direction there are great facilities for irrigation, and the soil is generally rich and productive, as is proved by the great population which it now sustains. In the S. and E. the country is mountainous, but has some fertile valleys. The province formed during several ages, a powerful and independent state. It is now subject to the Khan of Balkh. Pop. estimated at about 1,000,000.—*Barnes's Balkh and Four Voy. Geog. Soc. vol. 10*.

BALL, or BALLAS, a vil. and par. Irel Mayo, E.R.E. Castlesbar. Here are the remains of a round tower and ancient church. area of par. 5509 ac. Pop. 127.

BALLACHULISH a ferry Fowlair co. Argyle and Inverness, across Loch Leven, an arm of Loch Lomond 10 m. S.E. Fort William. Loch Leven lies nearly E. and W. and the ferry is about a quarter of a mile across. On both sides there is an ha and on the N. side a few scattered crofters' houses, part of the male inhabitants of which are employed at the well-known slate quarries on the S. side of the loch, about 2 m. E. the ferry where a small village has risen, with an Established church and seat, an Episcopal, and a R. Catholic chapel. The strata, each of which is called a quarry are 50 to 70 m. number every one employing four hands.

BALLAGHADIREEN a tn. Irel Mayo 14 m. N.W. Tuoh. has a moss and unattractive appearance and a barrack. Pop. 4151.

BALLAGHMOON par. Irel Kildare 2178 ac. P. 238.

BALLANE, or BALLANS, par. Irel Galway 1729 ac. Pop. 274.

BALLANTRAE, a vil., harbour and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The village 50 m. S.W. Glasgow r. bank, Stitches half a mile from the mouth in the Firth of Clyde, has a west church, regular steamers with Glasgow several times a week a valuable salmon-fishery employing about 36 boats and is frequented during summer as bathing-quarters.—The parish is about 10 m. sq. Pop. 1801.

BALLAS a tn. Upper Egypt 1 bank, Nile, about lat. 26° N. lon 32° 45' E. celebrated for its earthen jars, called, from the name of the town, Ballans, which are used all over Egypt for carrying water. Large rats made of ballans jars are frequently found there the Nile, to be disposed of in the markets of the metropolis.

BALLATER, a vil. Scotland co. of, and 86 m. W. S.W. Aberdeen 1 bank, Dees, celebrated for its much-frequented chalybeate springs; houses well-built streets regular; surrounding scenery bold and picturesque. There is here a free church. The villa is distant about 1½ m. from the village, at a place called Pannanish, where there is a lodging house and beds of various kinds. Pop. 379.

BALLAUGH a par. and vil. Eng. Lane of Man 7 m. S.W. Ramsey. Pop. 1892.

BALLER, or BALLY par. Irel Down 6428 ac. P. 1618.

BALLERIN par. Irel Kilkenny 2559 ac. Pop. 585.

BALLENSTADT a tn. duchy of Anhalt Dessau on the Götze, at the foot of the Lower Harz Mountains, 48 m. S.E. Brunswick. It has an hospital manufactures of linen, and dyeworks. In the vicinity is a castle the residence of the Duke on a commanding situation, surrounded with fine gardens. Pop. 4000.

BALLENY ISLES, a group of five volcanic islands, Atlantic Ocean of which the central one is lat. 56° 44' S. lon. 169° 11' W. (a) Two of the islands are small and low the other three are of considerable size and elevation the highest, Young Island rises to a beautiful peak to a height of about 12,000 ft. They are covered with snow and ice, and are walled in with steep precipitous cliffs, without any appearance of inlet or harbour. In one of the islands there are two active volcanoes.

BALLINAY, or BALLEYNAY a market tn. and river-port, Ireland co. Mayo, on both banks of the Moy the town itself being on the 1 bank and the suburb Ardara, with which it is connected by two bridges, being on the r. bank about 5 m. above its mouth in Killiney Bay where there is a bar with 8 to 5 ft. water at low tide. The general appearance of the town is rather pleasing one excellent street runs parallel to the river. Most of the other streets lie at right angles, and consist chiefly of poor cabins and cottages, intermingled with a few better buildings. The town contains an ancient parish church a handsome R. Catholic chapel, and a courthouse. The retail and provision trade of Ballina is considerable. It has also a little coasting trade and foreign trade. The number of vessels entered consisting in 1847 was 108, tonnage 6151 cleared the same year 29 tons 1878 foreign entered 7 tons 957 cleared, 10 tons 1885. The river Moy is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to within 1 m. of the town where there is a good quay. The exports are chiefly corn, meal provisions, hides, fashers &c. The town is a great resort of anglers in the summer season, the fishing in the Moy being excellent. The Ballina Union contains an area of 149,520 ac. and a pop. of 51,960. The value of property rated in the Union amounts to £48,228. The workhouse affords accommodation for 154 inmates. Pop. 6569.

BALLINABOY par. Irel Cork 9° 3 ac. Pop. 2808.

BALLINACARGY a small post in Ireland, co. West meath 5 m. E. by R. Colmilt on the Royal Canal. It is a thriving and clean town surrounded by a fertile district. Pop. 386.

BALLINACARRIG par. Irel Carlow 2605 ac. P. 824.

BALLINACLOUGH two pars. Irel —1 par. Tipperary 3899 ac. Pop. 774 —2 par. Limerick 1092 ac. Pop. 496.

BALLINACOR par. Irel Wicklow 17 449 ac. P. 1175.

BALLINACOURTY two pars. Irel —1 par. Galway 8295 ac. Pop. 2035 —2 par. Kerry 5818 ac. Pop. 1179.

BALLINADALE par. Irel Cork 8334 ac. Pop. 1098.

BALLINADREIMNA par. Irel Kildare 4295 ac. P. 1174.

BALLINAFAGH par. Irel Kildare 4155 ac. Pop. 789.

BALLINAHAGLISH two pars. Irel —1 par. Mayo 11 962 ac. Pop. 3338 —2 par. Kerry 8005 ac. Pop. 1279.

BALLINAHINCH —1 A vil. Ireland co. Down 8 m. E. Donmore has a parish church and two Presbyterian meeting houses. In the neighbourhood is a much-frequented chalybeate spring. Pop. 1008.—2 A barony on the coast of co. Galway the S. part abounding in singularly wild romantic, and magnificent scenery but mostly unencultivated it is the name, likewise, of a lake, rivulet, riv. and village in the same barony.—3 A river otherwise called Annagloy co. Down.

BALLINAKILL, a tn. and several pars. Ireland —1 A market tn. Queen's co. 52 m. S.W. Dublin, in a fertile plain

[illegible]

BALLYAGHERON See AGHERTON

BALLYBAY a market town and port Ireland Monaghan
The town is in NW Dublin has a thriving appearance
numerous new and good houses having been recently erected
possesses a neat church and two chapels for Presbyterians
 Wesleyans and R. Cathol. too, several schools, a public library
and dispensary considerable manufactures of linen fabrics
and in the vicinity are some bleacheries There has been
a great increase in the trade and population of the place within
the last few years Cattle-fairs are held in January Apr
July and October Area of par 8741 ac. Pop. 4608
in 1812

BALLYBOFEY a tn Ireland Donegal, on the E. 14 m WSW Lifford has a union workhouse, and a pretty extensive retail trade with the surrounding districts. Pop 285

BALLYCASTLE a small seaport in Ireland co Antrim beautifully situated in a valley head of bay of same name, W of Fair Head 4.5 m. W by A Belfast lat 56° 12' N lon. 6° 5' W. It consists of one principal and several smaller streets houses well built chiefly of sandstone and supplied with water ample. It has two Established churches, one of them having a handsome spire a Presbyterian meeting-house, a Catholic chapel and an infant school. In the vicinity are coal mines and iron smelting-works Pop. 1669 (*Locality Correspondent*)—**BALLYCASTLE** is also the name of a small marriage in Mayo Pop. 872

BALLYCLARE, a small moor in Ireland Antrim 2½ m. S.W. Ballinure, on the highroad from Antrim to Larne It has a church R Catholic chapel and Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. Lanes is manufactured here. General fairs are held in May July August and November. Pop 940.

BALI YCOTTON BAL Ireland co. Cork 12 m N E.
from the entrance into Cork harbour bottom smooth and
even of fine sand and clay perfectly clean and the holding-
ground good lat 51 58' N lon 7 55 W

BALLYFERRIS POINT a headland, Ireland, E. coast
co Down lat. 54 09' N., lon. 0° 24' W. A dangerous reef
stretches from this point into the sea and a little S from it
there is another still more formidable called Scalmarin.

BALLYGAWLEY a market in Ireland on Tyrone 24 m. N. W. Aughnashy tolerably well built has a clean and thriving appearance and a west modern church, R. Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, some schools, a dispensary brewery and an extensive distillery. Manufactures—linen and gloves, to a considerable extent. Fairs are held here in June, September and November. Pop. 700.

BALI YHAISE, a market tn. Iceland co. of and 8 m N N E. Cavan, on the Aunalee. It is a clean and improving

place with a handsome market house and some considerable corn-mills. Pop 356

BALTIMORE **BALTIMORE** a market in Ireland co Cavan 5 m N W Virginia has a church, R. Catholic chapel places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyans several schools and a dispensary Fairs are held in May July October and December **Pop. 86**

BALI YLONGFORD a town and harbour Ireland co. Kerry at the head of a creek S. side of the Shannon 37 N W by S Limerick. The harbour has 16 ft water at high tide and is capable of being much improved. Large quantities of corn and turf are conveyed hence by lighters to Limerick. Pop. 1112.

BALLYMORON a market to, Ireland, on Longford 10 m N W by N Athlone on a declivity near the Inny here crossed by a fine bridge of five arches consists chiefly of one long and spacious street has a church a handsome R Catholic chapel market house dispensary two distilleries, some mill-louses and manufacturers of linen furs, linsey-woolsey leather shoes, nails, &c. Several well-attended fairs are held during the year that in May being reckoned the best cattle fair. In the general counties of 20 cent. Malinbeg. Pop. 1025.

BALLYMUNA **BALLYMUNA** a market town, Ireland on A82M 20 N W Hy. Belfast on a gentle acclivity it consists of 15 streets, mostly straight and well kept the houses, in general, substantial but old fashioned, with their gables to the street, amply supplied with both river and well water and lighted with gas. Containing an elegant town house an Episcopal church four Presbyterian meeting houses, one Wesleyan, one Methodist, and a R Catholic chapel Schools unusually numerous for a place of this size they are—the district school for the diocese of Down and Connor district national model school, two classical and mercantile schools, three free national school national female and industrial school two boarding schools for young ladies a parochial school a Methodist chapel school and several others of less note. The principal trades of the town is in brown linen, and linen yarn the manufactures of which are carried on to a great extent. There is also a brewery, in the town, and a distillery, containing 16 stills. The principal weekly markets are held twice for country produce, and once for heavy cattle horses &c. Post 6468.—(Local Correspondent.)

BALLYMORFY a tn and par Ireland co. Antrim
The town is 88 m. N by W Belfast, on a locality with a
N inclination consists of four main streets at right angles,
and four smaller houses generally well built, some of stone
and others of brick; well supplied with both spring and river
water and lighted with gas. It has a courthouse, lately
erected, bridge and union workhouses. One Established

and four Presbyterian churches; one Unitarian Nonconformist, and one R. Catholic chapel a national, and three private schools. Manufactures—linen, jamming, brewing, and chemical stuffs. The trade in linen and flax is considerable there being a market for these articles on the first Thursday of every month, and alternate markets, fortnightly for pork, butter and grain. Area of par 98 198 pop. 10 741 Pop. of tn. 2578.—[Local Correspondent.]

BALLYMORE, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kildare, 3½ m. S.W. Blessington on the Liffey near the ruins of a handsome bridge, near the celebrated waterfall Poul-a-Phooka. It contains a church R. Catholic chapel the ruins of an ancient and once strong castle, and several schools. Area of par 4908 ac. Pop. 1675.

BALLYMOTTE, a small tn. Ireland, co. Sligo 13 m. N.W. Boyle, near the river Owenmore. It has a church R. Catholic chapel several schools, a mill, a distillery, and in the vicinity the ruins of an extensive castle and small abbey. Linen is manufactured to some extent and several fairs for cattle and general merchandise are held. Pop. 955.

BALLYNAKILL See AGRICULTURE

BALLYQUINTIN POINT, a well-known cape Ireland, co. Down forming the N.E. entrance into Loch Strangford. lat. 54° 00' N. lon. 5° 25' W.

BALLYRAGGETT, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny 1 m. N.W. 10 m. N.W. Kilkenny has a barracks, but nothing else deserving of notice. Pop. 1170 Area of par 5870 ac. pop. 2016

BALLYRADARE, a small tn. and par. Ireland, co. Sligo The town is situated 4 m. S.W. Sligo at the head of Ardara Bay near the cataracts of the Owenbeg and Arrow the waters of which propel several extensive corn-mills. It has a church two R. Catholic chapels and some storehouses Area of par 18 020 ac. pop. 3056 Pop. of tn. 670

BALLYRAHAN, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. of, and 11 m. S.W. Donegal lat. 54° 50' 15" N. lon. 8° 11' 42" W. (N.) on the Erne about 1 m. from the S.E. shore of Donegal Bay. The river flows through the town from E. to W. and divides it into two parts connected by a bridge of 14 arches. The larger portion is on an acclivity the other partly on low level ground and partly on a rock of considerable elevation. The town comprises eight streets, most of them straight, and all tolerably well kept. Houses generally well built, some of brick, but many of stone and slated supply of both river and spring water ample. On a commanding eminence in the N. part of the town, stands the Episcopalian church a handsome structure in the Elizabethan style. The other places of worship are two R. catholics, a Presbyterian, and two Methodist chapels. There are in the town a classical school, an infant and four other schools, and a distinctive snook society. Distilleries leather-dressing and salt, tobacco and rope manufacturing are carried on, but to a very small extent. The trade of the port is very inconsiderable, its imports being confined to some building materials it had formerly a considerable export trade in corn, but this has entirely ceased since 1846. The harbour is fit for small vessels only having, at low water not more than 2½ ft. on the bar. The population is chiefly employed in agricultural labour but a considerable portion, also, in salmon fishing during the season and in the saltworks. Pop. 3587.—[Local Correspondent.]

BALMAGLELLAN par Scot. Kirkcubright 12 m. long by 5 to 8 broad. Pop. 1145

BALMAGHIE, par Scot. Kirkcubright 9 m. long by 7 broad. On an island formed by the Dee, in this parish are the ruins of the ancient castle of Threave, formerly a stronghold of the redoubtable Douglas. Pop. 1217

BALMIE, a vil. France, dep. Isère about 30 m. from Tour du Pin, remarkable for an extensive volcanic protuberance, with a lake in it, regarded as one of the wonders of Dauphiné. P. 850

BALMOR (Cox. na) a celebrated pass, Pennine Alps, Savoy on the frontiers of ex. Valais, leading from the valley of Trient into that of Chamonix. Its highest point is 7316 ft. above the level of the sea. It forms the boundary between Savoy and Valais, and presents many magnificent views of wild and picturesque scenery.

BALMORINO par Scot. Fife, about 3½ m. long and 2½ broad, contains the ruins of Balmorino Abbey founded by Alexander II. in 1129. Pop. 945

BALMORAL See ABERDEEN (COUNTY)

BALONNE, a river N. Australia. The upper part of the stream is inferior only to the Murray in breadth and depth. The banks are thickly populated by natives. It was discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell, who fell in with it in lat. 28° 25' 58" S. and lon. 145° 35' E.

BALOOCHISTAN See BALUCHISTAN

BALOU, a vil. W. Africa, Gambia country 1 m. Senegal lat. 14° 44' N. lon. 13° 18' W. built on a rocky site and having several islands in the river opposite to it, which obstruct its navigation.

BALQUHIDDER par Scot. co. Perth, about 18 m. long, and from 6 to 7 broad. It abounds in romantic scenery and contains some of the highest mountains in Scotland some of which, Benmore, is nearly 4000 ft. above the sea. In the caverns of another of its rocky and romantic heights called Craiggruagh [the King's rock] King Robert Bruce concealed himself for some time after his defeat at Dalry. Pop. 874

BALRAHAN or BALRAIR par Irel. Kildare 108 4 ac. Pop. 412

BALROTHERY par Irel. Dublin 6384 ac. Pop. 5864

BALSAMO, a con. and vil. Austria Italy gov. and pro. of 7 m. N. Milan, comprising a church and public square. In the vicinity are several palaces and country-seats. Fruit, fruits, and vegetables are grown and excellent wines produced. Pop. 438

BALSCADDAN par Irel. Dublin 3948 ac. Pop. 892

BALSHAM par Eng. Cambridges 4402 ac. Pop. 1852

BALSOON par Irel. Meath 2360 ac. Pop. 636

BALTA (formerly Joczogrod) a m. Russia, gov. Podolsk cap. dist. of same name on the Kodynia 115 m. N. N. W. Odessa. It is well built, contains several Greek churches and has some general trade. Its suburb, on the S. side of the river, a tributary of the Bug, was once in the Turkish territory but is now in the Russian government of Ekaterin. Most of the town or N. portion of the place, was once in the Poland of earlier times. Pop. 1842 8531

BALTA, a small isl. and harbour Scotland, co. Orkney and Shetland 1½ m. long by 40 m. N. W. lat. 60° 44' 24" N. lon. 0° 47' 42" W. (N.) It is worthy of notice only for having been the locality chosen, in 1817 for the trigonometrical survey of Great Britain for determining, in this high latitude, the variation in the length of the seconds pendulum. The BALTIC SEA is on the E. coast of the island of Great Britain. The most N. of the Shetland group lat. 60° 45' N. lon. 0° 47' W. It is safe and commodious of easy access, and completely protected by the small island of Balt, which lies at the mouth of it.

BALTANAS, or VALTANAS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of and 14 m. W. by V. Valencia, at the head of a extensive valley has regularly-built but badly-paved streets, a large square, two churches, a townhall, poor hospital, unwholesome and insecure prison, endowed school, public storehouse, ducal palace of the Alameda family and several baths and fountains. Pop. chiefly agricultural 2575

BALTEAGH or BALLYDANON par Irel. Londonderry 11 506 ac. Pop. 2715

BALTIC (Tns) or BALTIC SEA (Latin, *Mare Balticum* German, *Ost See*) an internal sea in the centre of N. Europe, between lat. 58° 30' and 66° 40' N. and lon. 10° and 30° E. enclosed by the shores of Denmark Sweden Russia, Prussia, and Mecklenburg and communicating with the Kattegat by three passages—the Sound the Great Belt, and the Little Belt. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 54 m. and nearly 900 m. Its breadth is very irregular and varies from 40 to 200 m. Its area including the three gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, has been estimated at 160 000 sq. m. and its basin, which receives the drainage of more than a fifth of the surface of Europe, is at least, 900 000 sq. m. Its largest volumes of water are derived from the E., where it receives the Oder and the Vistula and the N., where it receives the Niemen the Dnie, and the Neva; but these supplies are probably exceeded in accumulated amount by the almost insuperable torrents which flow down from the N. and N.W. and are fed by the vast reservoirs of the Norwegian mountains. The shores of the Baltic, proceeding from the Little Belt in the W., and along the S. and E. as far as Darna's Point, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, are flat and sandy and even towards the N., where the coast assumes a rocky

character the beach seldom attains a height of 50 ft. The sea itself seems to partake of the character of the shore. It slides very gradually, ascending scarcely any harbours which vessels of above 300 tons can enter. Its depth nowhere exceeds 167 fathoms and in general is not more than 40 or 50. Owing to the general flatness of the coast the Baltic is much more exposed than inland seas usually are to distant influences. The warm moisture accumulated over the Atlantic and wafted along by the prevailing west wind meets with no interruption till it arrives at the Baltic, when it encounters the keen blasts of the Ural Mountains, and of the steppes extending to the N of the Caspian Sea, and is precipitated in heavy falls of rain or snow which materially affect the composition of the water of the Baltic and reduce the quantity of salt contained in it to little more than a half of that contained in the water of the N Sea. According to experiments apparently performed with the greatest accuracy, of 3 lbs. of water taken from each, that of the N Sea yielded 47 that of the Baltic only 23 grains of salt. This comparative frugeness of the water of the Baltic, and shallowness of its bed, disposes it to freeze easily and hence, though it rarely happens that extensive portions of it are entirely frozen over, its shores usually begin to be covered with ice before the end of December and the navigation of its harbours thereafter continues interrupted till the beginning of April. The shallowness of its water along the shores of the Baltic is due to its being in a great degree to the immense quantities of mud and sand deposited by rivers and torrents, the number of which has been estimated at 250 but it was early suspected that other causes were in operation, and the Swedish naturalist Celsius, followed by the more celebrated Linnæus maintained, that the water in the Baltic was gradually subsiding at the rate of about 3 ft. in a century. A more philosophical opinion now more generally adopted is, that the bed and the surrounding shores are gradually rising. Scientific measures have been adopted for the purpose of determining the point, but until the result is known, it is still a question whether the amount of alluvial deposit is not of itself sufficient to account for the phenomenon. The Baltic has no proper tides. Its surface is of too limited extent to feel the solar and lunar influence directly and the passages which connect it with the ocean are too narrow to communicate the changes of level which the tides produce on the ocean surface. There is, however, a slight irregular change of level in the Baltic of which no very satisfactory account has yet been given. The salting of the Baltic is not of much importance. The herring which need to visit it in shoals in the 14th and 15th centuries, is now only met with in individual specimens but, along the Swedish coast, especially in the Gulf of Bothnia, a fish called *strömming* and very much resembling the herring, though smaller is caught in great numbers and besides a large home consumption, is extensively exported. The other fish which abound most are the salmon, eel, pike, perch, and bream. Near the islands of Gothland and Åland, a considerable number of seals are killed. One of the most celebrated products of the Baltic is amber. It is often thrown on the S. coast after N.W. and W. winds, and is also dug up in a few places, about 300 ft. inland from the beach.

BALTIMORE is a small town or village, Ireland, on Cork R coast, lat 51° 29' N. lon. 9° 22' W (n) 53 m W.S.W. the city of Cork, on the E. shore of the harbour of same name. It contains a handsome tower with a lofty square turret, a school-house, and a dispensary. On the summit of a rock, rising over the town, stands the picturesque ruins of the ancient castle of Baltimore. The harbour which lies about 4 m. N.E. of

Cape Clear Light, is very convenient for ships bound either E. or W. The anchorage, in which there are from 13 to 14 fathoms, lies between Baltimore Point, on the E. side, and Blorkin Island or Fort Point, on the W. Small vessels may ride, two or three cables length to the N.W. of Baltimore town in 10 or 11 ft. at low water quite sheltered from all winds. The number of vessels registered at the port in 1847 was 120 tons, 3926. Entered in the same year 257 tons 16 908. Cleared 153; ton 9466. The principal exports are—slate, copper ore, and agricultural produce—imports—timber, iron, coal, salt, and general merchandise. There was a considerable fishery here some years since but it is now much fallen off. In the beginning of the 17th century Baltimore was plundered by the Algerines who carried away 300 prisoners to Algiers, most of whom were English settlers. The population of the town, together with its prosperity is rapidly declining. Pop. (1831) 459 (1841) 168.

BALTIMORE, a city and port of entry U. States, Maryland, on eo of same name, N side of the Patuxent 14 m



above its anchorage in Chesapeake Bay 42 m. N.F. Washington lat. (Baltimore Monument) 39° 17' 24" N. lon 76° 37' 30"



BALTIMORE.—A View of the Capitol.

W (n). It is at the third city of the U. States in population and the fifth in extent of commerce; pleasantly situated on a bay on slightly undulating ground. The streets are ap-

close, regularly laid out, generally at right angles, with a few here and there running diagonally. The ground-plans are not quite so like the squares of a draught-board as that of many other towns in the U States; they are well paved the wide walks being laid with red bricks, placed diagonally. The houses are, for the most part, built of red brick, with marble or granite basements, and have a neat and substantial appearance. A small river called Jones's Falls, over which there are three handsome stone bridges, and four of wood, intersects the town. The principal public buildings are the city hall, a plain building, three stories high; the court house, two stories high; the state penitentiary the various buildings of which with gardens and walks occupy four acres of ground; the county prison a neat structure, with unembellished towers; and the house of refuge. There are besides, two handsome mountain manses, the Washington Monument and the Battle Monument the former 163 ft high, surmounted by a statue of Washington; the latter which was erected in commemoration of the successful defense of the city against an attack of the Irish, on September 1814 is 32 ft high, with a statue on the top. The emblematical of the city of Baltimore, the names of those who fell in the battle are inscribed on the column in letters of gold. The city is well supplied with water both by pipes and public fountains there being several of the latter in various parts of the city tastefully enclosed by circular railings, and covered by small open temples composed of a dome supported by columns. Besides the public buildings and other objects already enumerated Baltimore contains two museums, two theatres, a custom-house, an hospital in which there is an excellent collection of anatomical preparations in wax and several other benevolent institutions. In exchange, five unwholesome 14 banks 104 places of public worship, of which the Episcopalian have twelve, B. Catholics eleven (including a handsome cathedral) Presbyterians eleven Lutheran eight, Baptist five Methodists 43 a public library a lunatic asylum, an observatory four universities and colleges, with 555 students 50 schools, with 178 teachers and 9061 scholars of whom 3738 in primary schools. The harbour is excellent, and of easy access though sometimes obstructed by ice. It consists of three divisions—the first 600 yards wide with 23 ft water, the second 13 ft deep at the entrance increases to the upper reach to 15 ft. It is third or inner harbour which penetrates to the centre of the city has a depth of 10 ft and admits vessels of 300 tons those drawing more lie at wharfs near Fell's Point, a little way farther down.

The commerce of Baltimore is extensive including most of the trade of Maryland and a portion of that of the U States. It is the greatest tobacco and flour market in the U States there being upwards of 60 flour-mills in its immediate neighbourhood each capable of producing 32 000 barrels in a year. Cotton, coal, lumber, coffee, hides, guano, grain &c are included in its trade. The department of provisions alone being estimated at \$1 600 000 annually. The total imports in 1861 amounted to \$1 448,792 and the exports to \$1 268 283. In 1852 the total number of vessels that entered the harbour exclusive of bay craft, was 1889 and the same year there cleared for foreign ports 583 vessels, tonnage 147,570 being a considerable increase since 1846, when the total vessels entered were 476 tonnage 106 146 and cleared 541 tonnage 128,821. There are also a number of establishments for the manufacture of cloth, cotton, paper, powder, iron, copper, glass, steam-engines, &c. In a large locomotive establishment here, 100 engines are manufactured annually. The supply of periodical literature is also ample consisting of numerous daily weekly and semi-weekly newspapers and magazines or journals. Its means of the extensive railway system of the U States, Baltimore has easy communication with the most important places in the Union. Pop (1850) 109 064.

BALTINGLASS, a market in and par Ireland, co. Wicklow. The town is 28 m. S.E. of Dublin pleasantly situated in a vale on both banks of the Slaney which is here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. It consists of four principal streets and several smaller and contains some good houses, but is generally ill built and struggling. There are here the ruins of an ancient abbey called Baltinglass Abbey founded between 1148 and 1161 for Clonliffe sisters. In the vicinity are several calico printing works, bleachgreens, and a flour-mill. A savings bank was established here in 1828 Act of par 6383 act. pop. 4164 Pop. of in 1872

BALTONSBOROUGH or **BALTONSBURY** par Eng. Somerset. 1878 act. Pop. 708

BALU INLAND an Is. Indian Ocean Gulf of Marabout, at the embouchure of the Salween or Thanlyin river, which separates Burmah from Siam. It is 17 m long and 8 broad, extending from lat. 16° 14' to 16° 31' N. It is moderately elevated, and said to be very fertile.

BALVAER or **POOLVAER BAY** Isle of Man, S. end of the island; lat 54° 7' N. lon. 4° 45' W. The bay is spacious and affords good anchorage and shelter.

BAMBRA prov., W. Africa, kingdom, Congo bounded, N. by the Congo, S. by the Les and W. by the Atlantic. lat. 0° 18' S.; lon. 14° 30' E. It is one of the largest and richest districts in Congo possessing mines of salt, silver, copper, lead, and iron, and a fishery of eel. The cap. of the prov. bears the same name and is about 90 m. S. St. Salvador.

BAMBARRA, an extensive country in the interior of W. Africa, but whose boundaries have not been exactly ascertained. It is lat. 12° 12' N. lon. 15° E. to 16° 22' N. lon. 15° E. to 16° 30' W. The greater part of the country is level, or slightly undulated, and is traversed by several rivers of considerable size, including the Joliba or Niger which flows through its entire length from S.W. to N.E. The W. and lower portion of it, is hilly but the general aspect of the country is beautiful resembling it has been said, the central districts of England. The climate, in the N. parts is intensely hot, though hardly so oppressive as in some of the adjoining countries. In the S. parts it is more temperate. The rainy season commences in June, and terminates in November its termination being generally followed by a dry N.E. wind which is reckoned harmful by Europeans, from destroying the superabundant moisture. Vegetation is various and luxuriant. Rice, maize, millet, yams, cotton, water melons, French beans and onions, are raised in great abundance and in the rainy season, cabbages, carrots, and turneps. Considerable quantities of tobacco also, are grown in some districts, and in some the indigo plant grows spontaneously. Fruit-trees, however are scarce the most numerous being the pistachio, and the shia or inter-tree, the kernel of whose fruit yields a grayish butter that will keep sweet for twelve months without salt—a great advantage in a country where the latter is extremely scarce and consequently dear. The large baobab, with several other trees common to other parts of Afr. are, abound here. The pastures are extensive and rich, maintaining numbers of horned cattle, sheep, goats, and horses, the latter of a superior breed. The wild animals, with the exception of monkeys are those of tropical Africa, lions, tigers, wolves, panthers, elephants, &c. Birds of a variety of species, are numerous, especially in the marshes, which are resorted to by pelicans, egretta, plovers, ducks, teal, and other aquatic fowls.

The rivers abound with fish which form the principal subsistence of the natives living on the banks of the Joliba and other streams. Alligators, too, are numerous, but, generally, of a very dangerous kind. Venomous reptiles, how ever swarms, and are held in much dread by the natives. Of the mineral wealth of the country little is known, but the mountains are said to be rich in gold. The aborigines of Bambarra are of the Mandingo family their language, habits, and appearance being precisely the same. They are represented as a kind and humane people, inferior to some of the other negro races in refinement and ingenuity but greatly superior to them in the kindlier feelings and sympathies of humanity. The men manufacture articles in gold and iron and tan and dress leather and make gunpowder the women spin, weave, and dye a soft coarse cloth much prized for its durability and beautiful blue colour. In these commodities, to which may be added ivory they carry on a pretty extensive trade with various more remote kingdoms, importing in return, salt and European merchandise. The country generally is but thinly peopled, the bulk of the population comprising in towns and villages. Some of the towns are thus very crowded containing many of them, not fewer than 50 000 inhabitants. Though having a king, the country is in reality governed by a number of petty independent chiefs, who often go to war with one another. The Bambarra are superior to their neighbours in the art of war and their assistance is often invoked to turn the scale in the frequent wars that are waged around. Such assistance is usually granted, on condition of

tribute being paid them, and they are said to be, in general, faithful to treaties. The religion of the natives consists simply in the acknowledgment of a Supreme Being and a future state, a few are Mahometans and a few practise Fetishism. Polygamy is common. Amongst the marriage laws of the country is one of a singular nature. Should a woman refuse to become a wife, and afterwards contract a marriage with another person, she may be seized by the first suitor as a slave. A remarkable feature in the moral character of this amiable, though primitive people, is the extraordinary love of children for their mother—a trait often touchingly displayed. Pop. estimated at 2 000 000.

BAMBERG is in Bavaria, circle Upper-Main, beautifully situated at the foot of a range of slopes clothed with orchards, hop-gardens, and vineyards, and traversed by the Regnitz, the branches of which divide the town into three districts, and give it a form very much resembling the letter K. The communication between these districts is maintained by seven bridges, one of them an elegant suspension bridge about 250 ft long and 80 broad. The town is surrounded with walls, and well built. Its handsome houses, gardens well paved, and well-lighted streets, together with the pleasant walks and the gardens of the princely, make it one of the finest towns, and most delightful residences in Bavaria. Among the public buildings of it are the Dom Kirche or cathedral, a fine structure, in the Byzantine style founded in 1004 and containing, among other interesting monuments, the curious and richly-sculptured tomb of the emperor Henry II. and his empress Cunigunda the church of St. James, founded in 1078 and remarkable for its handsome portal and frescoed dome. St. Gangolph's Church, with two towers, and a fine altar-screen, executed by celebrated masters the upper parish church, or St. Mary's, a handsome Gothic building of a quadrangular form, containing several fine paintings and sculptures, and the Jesuit church of St. Martin's, a massy structure in which beauty and grandeur are happily combined, and to which is attached a library particularly rich in MSS. To these buildings may be added the old Benedictine monastery occupying the height called St. Michael's Mount, and now converted into a workhouse, the old palace of the bishops of Bamberg, the theatre, and the townhall, completed in 1476,



THE PALACE, BAMBERG.
From the Bamberg Palace in Upper-Bavaria.

and restored in 1756. The educational and literary institutions comprise a Lyceum, in which full courses of divinity and philosophy are given by eight professors, assisted by other teachers, and attended by 700 pupils; a normal school, a mathematical institute, a drawing academy and a royal library comprising about 66,000 volumes a museum of natural his-

tory and a cabinet of natural and experimental philosophy. There are also surgical, anatomical, and other medical schools, attached to the general infirmary founded (1789) by Bishop Frank Ludwig, of Kralup, and possessing a capital of upwards of 230,000. The principal manufactures of the town are of porcelain, gloves, jewellery, wax, tobacco, starch, musical instruments, marble ware, &c. Large quantities of garden-seeds, and of liquors, are raised in the vicinity of the latter, about 50,000 lbs. are annually sent abroad. The town of Bamberg is in much repute throughout the surrounding country and the demand for it is so great, as to employ upwards of 60 breweries. The curious shroud in picturesque scenery Pop exclusive of military 19,312 of whom 400 are Jews.—(Huhn & Loe. Deutschland.)

BAMBOUK, a country in the interior of N W Africa, in the angle formed by the Faldout and the Senegal, S. of the latter river E. of Bondon, and N. of Wooll and Denties, is from lat 12° 30' to 14° 30' N., and from lon. 10° 30' 15' to 12° 15' W. Its precise extent has not been ascertained, but is supposed to be about 140 m in length, by 60 to 100 m in breadth. It is, on the whole, a mountainous district, and in some parts rugged though attaining no great elevation, the highest points never exceeding 600 ft above the general level of the land, while the ordinary heights are about 300 ft. The higher regions are sterile, being composed mostly of naked rock, but the valleys and plains are remarkable for their fertility and for the luxuriance, or rather exuberance of their vegetation every sort of plant and tree attaining the most gigantic dimensions. Amongst the latter the succulent baobab, the calabash and tamarind, with a great variety of acacias and palm trees, all of which reach here the utmost limits of their growth and fruitfulness. The rich and produces likewise in abundance, and almost without culture, maize, millet, cotton, water-melons, and an immense variety of leguminous plants. The low lands, which are subject to inundation yield large crops of rice of the finest description. With all this fertility however Bambouk is one of the most unhealthy places on the face of the globe, and is wholly uninhabitable by Europeans. The rainy season, which lasts for four months commences about July or August, flooding the low lands, and causing the rivers to overflow their banks, adding to the fertility of the soil but greatly increasing the malariality of the climate. Immense herds of wild oxen and cows rove through the forests, or feed on the rich pastures of the plains. Lions and elephants are also numerous, and birds and insects of all descriptions, while the rivers swarm with crocodiles of the most formidable kind. But the most remarkable feature of Bambouk is its rich gold mines. The principal one, an insulated hill of 3000 paces in circumference, and about 300 ft high, is at the distance of about 1 m. from the large and wealthy town of Natakou. The soil of this hill is almost wholly auriferous, every cubic foot containing gold in the shape of lumps, grains or spangles. It is perforated with deep holes or pits in all directions, the greatest quantities of gold being found at the greatest depths. There are numerous other noted gold mines in Bambouk those of Kenleba were visited by Mr. Raffert in 1843-44, who found them not extremely rich, and wrought, as might be expected in the remotest manner possible. These mines being considered common property are open to any of the inhabitants of the adjacent villages who choose to work in them. Most of the gold found is given to the Moors in exchange for salt—a scarce and much coveted commodity in this part of Africa, as in many others. Bambouk is densely peopled. The natives are Mandingoes, or so notorious for their ferocity and cruelty as to be esteemed the type of barbarism. They profess the Malin religion but disregard some of its most important observances, amongst others as in the use of wine and intoxicating liquors, drinking to excess of a decoction of the latter made from millet and honey. They are indolent and voluptuous, and prefer the less laborious employment of searching for gold, to cultivating the fertile lands with which they are surrounded. Bambouk was at one time, during the 15th century, in the possession of the Portuguese, who had been tempted by its gold mines to invade the country. They do not appear however to have held it long. Many of them fell in quarrels amongst themselves, many by debauchery and disease, and the miserable remnant by the weapons of the natives, who, when their numbers were reduced, rose against them and massacred

these all in one day. The ruins of ancient Portuguese forts and houses are still to be seen in the country.

BAMBROUGH, or **BAMBROUGHS**, a vil. par and curia, England, co. Northumberland, on the coast. The village about 21 m. S.E. by S. Berwick-on-Tweed—lat. 55° 57' N; lon. 1° 48' W.—is beautifully situated near the sea, and was anciently a royal borough and important market town. It fell lately into decay, but is again improving. Close by the village is the ancient castle of Bambrough, a residence of the Earls of Northumberland, and famous in English story. It stands majestically on the summit of a steep rock which projects into the sea, and rises perpendicularly to the height of 150 ft. above low-water mark. The keep a lofty square structure, is of Norman architecture, and is the most ancient part of the building. The date of the present structure is uncertain, but it is said that a fortress was erected here as early as the sixth century. In 1065, it was taken from the Northumberland family by William Rufus, and remained in possession of the crown till about the middle of the 15th century soon after which it ceased to be considered a fortress of importance. The castle, latterly fall by purchase into the hands of Lord Creve, Bishop of Durham, who, at his decease, in 1770 left a large property to be applied to charitable purposes. From this source a benevolent establishment has been formed at Bambrough, for the succour of shipwrecked seamen, the education of children, and the relief of indigent persons. As part of the arrangement, ships stores of all sorts are kept in the castle while various expedients are adopted in stormy weather to aid distressed vessels. Thirty girls are here educated clothed, and boarded gratis. There are also two free schools, a good library and a dispensary.—The PARISH contains 21 townships, and three chapelry areas, 25,384 sq. Pop. 4645.

BAMIAN or **BAMIAN** an ancient and celebrated valley in Afghanistan. The town is situated on the slopes of an isolated hill situated in the latter 55 m. N. W. Kabul lat. 34 17 N. lon. 68 8' E. The valley is about 1 m. broad, and very fertile, and is bounded on each side by nearly perpendicular steep slopes. On the S. side, are several passes varying in height from 9000 to nearly 13,000 ft. The town and its vicinity throughout, indeed the whole extent of the valley is covered with ruins of antiquity of an extraordinary description, including colossal idols and vast caves excavated in the face of the living rock. Two of the idols are upwards of 120 ft. in height, and the caves so numerous as to extend in continued series for 8 miles. It is not known by whom these gigantic works were executed although many more or less plausible conjectures have been hazarded on the subject.

BAMBAKOO a w. W. Africa, Bambarra, 186 m. S. W. Sogo, 1 bank Joliba, important for its commerce, especially in salt.

BAMOO See BAMBOO.

BAMPOORA, or **BHAMPOORA** a tn. Hindoostan prov. Malwa, on the Betwa 1844 ft. above the sea level lat. 24 28 N. lon. 76° E. The fort of Bampoora is unfinished, but the walls are well built, and enclose a palace, also an unfinished, erected by order of Jowahir Row Holkar of whom it contains a statue in white marble. The city and pergumats attached formed part of the dominion of Mahar Row Holkar Pop. 59,000.—(Gleanings of East India Co.).

BAMPTON several towns and parishes England.—1 A market tn. and par. Devon. The town, situated in a valley on the river Babarcom, an affluent of the Exe, about 20 m. N. Exeter consists of two principal streets, irregular but well kept houses, stone and slate, but indifferently built spring water abundant. It has a church (an ancient, but neat structure) and a Baptist chapel, several schools, including a national one for 50 boys and 50 girls, also two or three minor charities, by one of which 25 boys and 25 girls are clothed yearly. At one time, the serge trade was carried on here to a considerable extent, but has declined since the introduction of machinery. The chief business of the place consists in stone-quarrying and lime-burning. Bampton is noted for its fairs for sheep and cattle, particularly that held on the last Thursday of October. Area of par. 7785 ac. Pop. 2102.—2 A tn. and par. Oxford. The town is 16 m. by road W. by S. Oxford, and 79 m. W. W. London. Houses neatly built—supply of water ample. The town was celebrated in former times for the manufacture of leather jackets, gloves, &c.

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3rd. Area of par. 6750 ac. Pop. 5780.—3 A par West-morland area, 10,290 ac. Pop. 583.

BAN—**de-larocra**, a valley France, dep. Vosges, celebrated as the scene of Oberlin's labours. It lies among the mountains of the Vosges, and is enclosed by a number of rounded schistous hills, some of which are 1000 ft. above the meadows below. The soil is naturally stony and the climate is severe. Wheat was at the beginning of October 1840, 12 in. deep, and seldom mows away before the middle of May leaving at the utmost only five months of tolerable weather. Half a century since this valley was a barren desert, inhabited by a few poor ignorant peasants. By the labours of a single Christian philanthropist, roads were made, trees planted, schools erected, a better system of agriculture introduced and the moral habits of the people so much improved, that manufacturers established themselves here, from no other motive than that of obtaining work-people whose conduct was so exemplary. The chief establishment is a cotton ribbon factory. At the entrance of the valley in the churchyard of the quiet village of Foudrey is the tomb of Oberlin, a plain stone, with his name engraved, and an inscription bearing in terms equally true and touching. He was 60 years the Father of this district.

BAN or **BANOWICE**, a lordship and market in Hungary S.E. Transylvania 64 m. N. Komorn on a height, near an affluent of the Neutra, with much natural markets, and an extensive trade in cattle wool, and iron. Pop. 2650.

BANAGHER—1 A market in Ireland, Kings co. 42 m. E. Kildare, on elevated ground, 1 bank, Shannon, here crossed by a handsome new bridge of 60 elliptical arches, with a navigable opening of 40 ft. It consists chiefly of one long narrow street has a church R. catholic chapel royal endowed and national schools, and small manufactory branches a considerable trade in corn and provisions, and large horse and cattle fairs. Pop. 1846.—2 A par Londonderry 34 475 ac. Pop. 6096.

BANAL-MILITARGRENZE, in Austria, a division in the S. E. of Military Croatia, between the rivers Sava, Kulpa, and Una, subdivided into the two nearly equal districts of Banal-Grana-Regiment I and Banal-Grana-Regiment II each with an area of 400 geo. sq. m. The former has Glim for its capital, and consists of the five military communities of Futusna and 180 villages, the latter consists of the five military communities of Costanica and 143 villages. The whole Banal is hilly but tolerably fertile producing all kinds of corn and pulse, also maize, flax hemp, and madder Banal was taken from the Turks by Leopold I. and secured to Austria, by the peace of Carlowitz, in 1699. Pop. 219,600.

BANANA ISLANDS, a group of small islands, N. W. Africa off the coast of Sierra Leone, near Cape Shilling, lat. 8° 5' N. lon. 13 11 49' W. (a). The largest is 4 m. long and 1 broad. They are extremely fertile, have abundances of water and are so comparatively healthy that the European residents of Sierra Leone, from which they are little more than 50 m. distant frequently resort to them for the benefit of their health. Good anchorage off the islands in 5 fathoms. All inhabited.

BANANAL—1 Two villages, Brazil. The one is prov. Rio Paulo, on the road from the city of that name to Rio de Janeiro in the district of Araxa, and near the bank of the Paraíba. In the vicinity coffee and sugar are extensively cultivated, and large quantities of poultry are reared for the Rio de Janeiro market. The other vil. is in prov. Rio de Janeiro, on a streamlet of the same name, an affluent of the Paraíba from the right, and navigable for about 5 m. It has a church and sugar-mill.—2 A river lat. Brazil, called also SANTA ANA, formed by the river Arapira. It lies in the N. E. corner of prov. Mato-Grosso is 200 m. long by about 55 broad, covered with vast forests, and has in its centre a navigable lake, and to be about 90 m. long by about 80 broad. The soil of the island is extremely fertile. The name Bananal was given it from the remarkable increase in the banana-trees planted there by the discoverers in 1778.

BANAT a large prov. Austria (emp. Transylvania) bounded N. by Hungary W. Hungary and Sclavonia, S. Servia, E. Wallachia and Bismuthogen or Transylvania. It consists of three counties of Temes, Temeval, and Krassó, and two military districts, called the German Banat and the Wallachian Banat. Greatest length, from E. to W., 120 m. greatest breadth, from N. to S., 96 m. area, 5730 geo. sq. m.

It is very compact, its form approaching a square bounded by the Danube, Theiss, and Maros, on all sides except the E., where it becomes hilly. With this exception the surface is flat, and on the W. is partly covered with swamps. The other rivers, besides those mentioned, are the Temea, which traverses the province almost centrally, the Nera, the Kerkab, and the Ait Begs, so called to distinguish it from the Nera Begs, a small about 85 m. long and wholly within the province. Taken as a whole, the Banat is one of the most fertile districts in Europe. Its wheat has long been famous for the great quantity and excellence of the flour it yields while its maize frequently gives 24, 48, or even 60 returns. The vine is extensively planted, and great attention is paid to the rearing of the silkworm. Good cattle are grown. Live stock is abundant, and of good breed. Rearing horses particularly engages the attention of the German colonists. The whole territory is well wooded, and game abundant. Immense flocks of water fowl frequent the marshy districts; and the rivers, particularly the Theiss, teem with fish. The minerals hitherto have not been considered of very much importance, but an extensive coal field has been recently discovered. The inhabitants belong to various races. Magyar villages prevail in the N. Serbian in the W. and German colonies both in the W. and S. There are also several settlements of Bel garmen and other races, but the mass of the population is Wallachian. Pop. nearly 1,000,000.

BANBRIDGE, a market to, Ireland so. Down, 25 m. S.W. Belfast, on the Ban which flows through, and divides it into two portions, one of which occupies a rising ground on the l. bank of the river the other a sloping space on the r. bank. It consists of four streets, houses chiefly stone and well built well supplied with water but not lighted. The only buildings of any note are the church, in the Gothic style; three Free-Bye-Bye meeting houses, Episcopalian, E. Catholic, and Unitarian chapels, and a large union workhouse, with fever hospital attached. There are five or six schools one of which is in connection with the Church Education Society two in connection with the National Board of Education, and several private schools. A literary institution has been lately established, where monthly lectures are delivered on literary and scientific subjects. The principal manufactory is that of linen, which is carried on to a great extent both in the town and neighbourhood, where are also several bleaching establishments. Pop. 3800 (Last Census).

BANBURY a port bar and par England, co Oxford. The town, situated in a valley on the Cherwell, 59 m N Oxford, consists of several spacious streets, well paved and lighted with water abundant. The church a modern erection, with a tower 133 ft. high, has an magnificently exterior but is well fitted up within. Independents, Particular Baptists, and Wesleyans, have each a neat and commodious place of worship and there are small chapels, also, for Primitive Methodists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Unitarians a E. Catholic chapel lately built, and a Friends meeting-house. It has four schools (a charity national British, and infant) and numerous charitable institutions, supported by voluntary contributions a mechanics institute, subscription library theatre, townhall, and jail. Manufactures—plaster, girth and other working celebrated also for its cakes, which have been famous for upwards of two centuries, and for its ale. An extensive trade in cattle, corn, and all kinds of provisions. Returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 558. Area of par 3150 ac. Pop. 6200.

BANCA, BAKRA, or BANGKA, a large isl. Indian Archipelago, belonging to Holland, between Sumatra and Borneo, colored for its tin. It lies between lat. 1° 0' and 3° 7' S. and lon. 105° 9' and 106° 54' E.; is of irregular shape and about 106 geo. m. long, by 64 broad at its N. end, the broadest part area, 4340 sq. m.; separated W. from Sumatra by the Strait of Banca, about 14 m. broad; and E. from the island of Billiton by Guegar Strait. It has several considerable bays, of which the most important are Kinkab and Goloa, and is hilly but soon of its elevation much exceeds 9000 ft. The higher hills are granite, the lower of red scoriaceous earth. In black alluvium between these latter are found the tin deposits, discovered first by chance in 1710, and nearly more than 35 ft. below the surface. Only a small portion of the island, in the N. end, near the capital Mitha or Muttah, has yet been explored for this metal the yield of which, in 1844,

reached 4188 tons. The Banca tin is the best obtained in the Indian Archipelago, and said to be equal, or nearly so, to that obtained in Britain. Besides this metal, the island yields iron, lead, copper silver and arsenic, rock-crystal and smaltine, and, in the W. part, there are beds of lignite. The hills are covered with valuable timber particularly red-wood (amarantoid) resinous trees are in great numbers, those furnishing gum elastic, and the myrtaceae, forming whole forests. Though vegetation is very vigorous, the soil and climate of Banca are not favourable to cultivation; the former being too stony and dry for the latter which, during August, is so hot, that all the leaves of the trees are dried up still, were the numerous streams by which the island is intersected turned to the purpose of irrigation, with the same attention that they are appropriated to the washing of tin, excellent agricultural results might be obtained. Among the vegetable products may be named dragon's blood, cassia, nutmeg, beanish, soy, cassia, &c. The fauna of this island includes three species of apes, and the Galapothemus marmoratus, all common to Sumatra; Sceloporus tardigradus, Pteropus fuscus, Viveria Indica, Sca vittatus and verticatus, Cervus rusa, and Moschus moschiferus. Neither tigers, bears, nor large pachyderms are to be found in the island, of which probably the most formidable animal is the alligator which inhabits the rivers in great numbers and is exceedingly voracious, attacking boats without hesitation. The birds are mostly similar to those found in Java and Sumatra. Banca is inhabited by Malays, Chinese, and a small number of Bengali Gipsies, and a still smaller number of Babels from Celebes. The Chinese, numbering 18,000 are the only laborious race in the island, one of them doing as much work as any three of the others. The climate on the higher grounds is esteemed tolerably healthy but on the lower grounds, and along some parts of the coast, which are swampy, fever of a very dangerous kind is so prevalent, that Dutch soldiers think no greater misfortune can befall them than to be ordered to Banca. Pop. (1840) 85,000.—(Yan der Aa *Tenninck's Omp d'and Davidson's Trade and Travels in the Far East*).—2 A small island group at the N.E. point of Celebes, separated from that island by a narrow strait of same name. The largest island, whence the group takes its name, is lat (E. point) 1° 48' S. lon. 125° 12' E. (N) It is about 7 m. long, well inhabited, and produces lemons, coconuts, breadfruit, rice, sugar, tobacco, &c. **BANCAJAN or BANCAJALLAN** a large and populous is., W. coast of Madura, Indian Archipelago; lat. 7° 2' S. lon. 115° 45' E. esp. of the lat and of the lon. of same name, with a fort and palace in the latter of which the sultan of the island resides. The Dutch have a residency here, and a considerable trade is carried on.

BANCHORY.—1 (*Danewick, or Danewick* a par Scotland, partly in co. Aberdeen, and partly in that of Kincardine. Pop. 8078.—2 *Banchory-Ternan*, another par wholly in the latter co. area 21807 ac. Pop. 3478 The silt in both cases are the names of silt. The etymology of the word Banchory is unknown.

BANDA, a gov or prov Dutch possessions, Indian Archipelago, composed of the Banda Sea, the E. part of the Ceram and the late Kaffir Ceramian, Kassar Goram Key and Aroo.

BANDA, a Moluccan island group, belonging to Holland, Indian Archipelago in the Banda Sea, 8 Ceram, between lat. 3° 50' and 4° 40' S. lon. 129° 58' and 130° 2' E. The group consists of the inhabited islands of Great Banda or Lontor, by far the largest, about 13 m. long by 3 broad. Banda Neira, Pulo Klu, Pulo Ay Georzing Ap, a volcano, and Boengaya; and of the uninhabited islands of Kapal, Pissang, Rietjen, and Vronwen. They are all of volcanic origin, covered with a thick stratum of garden earth, admirably adapted for the cultivation of the nutmeg which is however limited to the three more important islands Great Banda or Lontor, Banda Neira, and Pulo Ay the cultivators being partly slaves and partly convicts, together comprising upwards of three-fifths of the total population of the group. The nutmeg produces upwards of 400,000 lbs. of nutmeg, and above 150,000 lbs. of mace. Besides these articles, some trade is done in oil obtained from the nuts of the Cassia tree, a tree which here attains great perfection. Wheat, fruit, the oil is used as table when stale, for burning. Other vegetable products of these islands, which are all well wooded, are coconuts, sugar,

plant, and the ordinary tropical fruits. Wild cattle are found on some of them, especially on Rodiagya, where they are hunted by the officers of the garrison. Wild goats, sheep, and pigs are also found. The most remarkable birds are four kinds of pigeons, *Columba porphyrio*, *semita*, *javana*, and *diademata*, and some species of sungees and noddies. The two species of sungees first named are very destructive to the nutmegs, which they eagerly seek, and swallow whole and, after digesting the fleshy substantial envelope, they void the nut or kernel in a state fit for germination. In like manner also, they and species of the genus *Buccones*, swallow and void the fruit of the clove-tree and of the *Cassipourea* commune. To birds such as these, capable of long-continued flight, has nature committed the diffusion of the aromatic plants over the Archipelago.

The harbour which is beautiful well-sheltered, and easy of access, lies N. the island of Great Banda, and between it and the islands of Banda Neira and Goecong Api all of which approach close to each other. It is defended by several forts of which the more important are those of Belgie and Nassau on Banda Neira, and Hollandia on Great Banda. On the for-



BANDA THE ANCHORAGE AND SHIPWRECK. — From Dr. H. H. Vogel's Voyage au Pôlu Sud

mar of these islands is the governor's residence and the small village or town of same name the houses in which are built chiefly of wood, and roofed with leaves, on account of the frequent earthquakes to which the group is subject, caused by the island Goecong Api, which rises 7380 ft. above the sea, and is one of the most active volcanoes in the Indian Archipelago. It forms an immense cone, increasing in size with each eruption and is covered with luxuriant vegetation to the limit where the lava, by becoming cold ceases to flow but down through the vegetation to the sea, are to be seen the sources of lava torrents, filled with half burnt-up trees. At the foot of the mountain, coco-nut, and other fruit-trees of tropical countries flourish and the only inhabitants are a few families, natives of Timor. The proximity of the volcano subjects the Banda Islands to the ravages of frequent eruptions and of frequent earthquakes, some of which have been very destructive. The strongest recorded were those of 1596 1615 1682 1691 1711 1749 1798, and 1839 but the most fatal in their consequences, those of 1629 1688 1688 1743, and 1818. So terrible were the ravages of the eruption and earthquakes of 1691 that all the more wealthy inhabitants fled the islands, and emigrated to Ambona, Tamaré &c. and only through the firmness and courage of the governor Crayt, was the total abandonment of the establishment prevented. Goecong Api likewise renders the climate very insalubrious. The annual deaths in the group are one in 21. Several of the islands have no fresh water. Pop. of the whole group in 1840 5081 of whom 1183 were slaves, and 1029 convicts. — (Van der Aa *Tussamack's Coup d'oeil Jour Ind. Archip.* Hooker's *Discoveries in Australia*.)

BANDA ORIENTAL. See UROUVAU

BANDA REA, *Islands* or *Indian Archipelago*, the space of sea enclosed by the islands of Boero and Ceram, on the N. Timor and the Suwatty Islands, on the S.; Timor Laut, Lort, and other small islands, on the E.; and the Flores Sea, on the W.

BANDAH a to Hithelootan, prov. of and 94 m. W by N Allakabed, presid. Calcutta, cap. dist. of B. Bunderkhuud, r bank, Cane lat. 25° 31' N; lon. 80° 30' E. A few years ago this town was an unimportant village, but is now a large and bustling town. Its position is particularly excellent.

BANDYTT, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, Strait of Lombok lat. (S.E. point) 8° 51' S. lon. 119° 29' E (n) about 12 m. long by about 10 broad.

BANDOLÉ (anc. *Bendulim*) a vil. France, dep. Var (Provence) about 10 m. from Toulon, occupying a lovely spot on the shores of the Mediterranean, and enjoying a climate in which frost is scarcely known, where the orange grows in the open air and artichokes, green peas, and the early crops of less favoured climates, are gathered in the dead of winter. Pop. 1814

BANDON or BARDONKING, a tn. Ireland co. of, and 20 m. S.W. Cork, on both banks of the Bandon a beautiful stream celebrated by Spenser as The pleasant Bandon crowned by many a wood. There are several good streets in the town straight and well kept houses of stone from a quarry in the vicinity; generally well built, lighted, and amply supplied with water. There are two parish churches two R. catholic chapels, two Methodist chapels, one Scotch church and one Unitarian meeting-house. The other principal public buildings are the courthouse, market-house, and savings-bank none of which are worthy of note in an architectural point of view and a small barracks where one troop of horse, and a company of foot, are accommodated. There are two good classical schools, besides two parochial schools in connection with the Church of England two national, and one Methodist school for the instruction of the lower classes. Bandon was, about 20 years ago, a flourishing manufacturing town, but hardly a vestige of its former prosperity now remains. Between 5000 and 4000 persons were then employed in weaving cotton-spinning &c. but these, and all other branches of industry with the exception of distilling and porter-brewing earned on by two distilleries and two breweries have wholly disappeared the largest cotton-mill in the place having been converted into an auxiliary workhouse. Bandon is one of the most remarkable towns in the S. of Ireland. Peopled originally by a colony of English Protestants, it has been always distinguished for its loyalty and strictly Protestant character. Indeed, so strictly Protestant was it at one time, that until about the period of the Union no R. catholic would be permitted to live within its walls. It returns a member to the House of Commons constituency in 1800, 206 Pop. 7943. — (Local Correspondent.)

BANDONG a tn. Java, 75 m. S.E. Batavia. It has an agreeable aspect, but, in consequence of the vicinity of morasses is unhealthy. The hills around are clothed to a considerable height with coffee plantations, and the lower grounds are covered with rice fields.

BANECE, or BANECE, a small isl. France S. Cape Finis thre, between Utahut and the mainland lat. 45° 29' 7' N lon. 5° 1' 45' W

BANERAS, or BANERAS, a tn. Spain Valencia, prov. of, and 29 m. N by W Alicante, r bank, Vinalejo; tolerably well built, has a parish church a townhouse, two schools, a hospital prison, and three public fountains. The inhabitants, though chiefly agricultural manufacture caps, blankets, and winter clothing. Pop. 2236.

BANEZA (La) a to Spain, prov. of, and 26 m. S.W. Leon, at the head of a valley r bank, Sierra, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has straight and tolerably good streets, one principal and three smaller squares two parish churches, four chapels, one Latin and three other schools, a townhouse, prison, extensive hospital, storehouse, &c. Pop. 3306, chiefly agricultural, but also manufacturing coarse cloth and ticking, hats, tiles, bricks, leather and earthenware.

BANFF is on Scotland, bounded N. by the Moray Firth S. and E. by the co. Aberdeen, and W. by co. Moray and Inverness. Its extreme length, about 37 m. breadth, very unequal, averaging about 13 m. area, 647 sq. m. or 414,080 ac. The general surface is mountainous, the country containing some of the highest mountains in Britain; Cairngorm, celebrated for its pyram. rising 4080 ft. above the level of the sea. Benrinnes, 3768 ft. according to the late Government survey; Corryhabha, 3558 ft. Knockhill, 2500 ft. and Cabra, 2377 ft. The N. side of Benrinnes is the highest of all the Scottish mountains, is also in this county. These mountains generally consist of a nucleus of granite, overlain by gneiss, quartz rock, and mica schist, succeeded by clay-slate, and old red sandstone. At Portree near the coast, there is a bed of serpentine, known by the name of Portree marble, and in different places iron and lead have been discovered. Towards the E. the mountains gradually slope away and leave along the coast a level tract, which extends about 30 m. and has a fertile soil which is well cultivated, and produces large and early crops. In the interior there is comparatively little arable land, but many fertile valleys between the hills and mountains well adapted for grazing—the principal farmers of the former as the coolness and humidity of the climate render the harvests precarious, and always late, being seldom completed before the end of October. Agriculture has become considerable progress in the county but there is still ample room for improvement. The farmsteadings are in general substantial fields well enclosed and large tracts of waste land are brought every year under cultivation. The principal rivers are the Spey remarkable for its rapidity and for the value of its salmon-fisheries, which, for some miles from its mouth, yield a rent of from £8000 to £10,000 a year to the Duke of Richmond who is now proprietor. The Dueran whose salmon-fisheries rent at £2000 a year the Avon, the waters of which are so singularly transparent, and consequently so deceptive as to depth, that it is extremely dangerous for strangers to attempt to ford it. Salmon were abundant in this river in former times, but they are now scarce. It is still however so excellent trouting stream, and for this sport is preferred by anglers to the Spey. It is here, besides these, the smaller streams of Linn, Fiddich, Isla, and Connel, the first giving its name to the Glen so celebrated for its whisky. The Isla is another fine trout stream, and the scenery on its banks beautiful. The principal lakes are Lochan in 3 m. long and 1 broad, and Lochbheige upwards of 1 m. long, and about half a mile broad, both in the parish of Kirkcubright, and both abounding in trout. Game of all kinds abundant in the county. Its most valuable minerals are marble, limestone, coal, granite, freestone, slate, rock-crystal, and opacine. Its manufactures are few and unimportant, comprising several breweries, sawmills and rope-works. Its commerce is confined to the coasting-trade, through the medium of the ports at Banff, Macduff, Portree and Gardnasholm, where oats, butter, salmon, &c. are shipped, and coals, iron, and timber imported. The principal productions of the county are cattle, corn and fish. The white fisheries along the coast occupy from 100 to 120 boats. The herring-fishing is also extensive. The county is divided into districts, and includes 24 parishes but only one town of any consequence, namely Banff. It returns one member to the House of Commons; constituency in 1849 826. Pop. 54,171.

BANFF a seaport town and royal burgh, Scotland, esp. above co., 121 m. N. by E. Edinburgh, and 59 m. N. W. Aberdeen lat. (N. pier) 57° 40' 18" N. lon. 3° 31' 30" W. (a.); situated at the influx of the Dueran, across which is a fine bridge of seven arches, into the Moray Firth. It is separated into two parts, one of which lies partly on the lower extremity of a plain on the river side, and partly on a declivity the other portion, called the New Town, stands on an elevated ridge, terminating abruptly within a short distance of the sea. Between these two and beautifully situated on a projecting point, stands the castle. The houses are, for the most part, irregular in site, but the streets are generally straight and wide, and are kept remarkably clean. One of them, under different names, is more than half a mile in length. The town contains a general commodious market-place in a central situation, and public halls, all of modern structure. It has Established, Free, United Presbyterian Independent Episcopalian, and

R. catholic places of worship; a Hierarchy society and scientific institution; several benevolent societies, several well-endowed educational institutions, and four branch banks. The public buildings of note, besides churches, are the town-hall, adorned by an elegant spire and an apse. The harbour is situated on the W. extremity of a circular bay, at the opposite extremity of which are the town and harbour of Macduff. It consists of an old basin partly walled up, and now suitable only for vessels of very limited draught of water; and of a new basin formed by a pier and breakwater built in 1816. Vessels drawing 12 ft. water can enter the new basin at high water of ordinary spring tides drawing 15 ft. at spring tides. The herring-fishery of the port was at one time very considerable, there being about 70 boats employed in it in the year 1819 but, in 1843, the number had fallen off to 32. The number of vessels registered in 1847 was 114; tonnage 9996 mostly employed in carrying grain, herring, salmon, live cattle and cured pork, to London, Leith, Aberdeen, and other places in the N. There is also a small foreign trade, occasional voyages being made to Sweden, Emma, and Holland for iron, deals, hemp, and flax. Of the few and limited manufactures in the town the principal are a foundry and some small manufactures of ropes and sails, chiefly for home use. The town was erected into a royal burgh by Robert II. in 1373 afterwards confirmed by James VI. and Charles II. In 1645 the town was pitifully plundered by the Marquis of Montrose, by which the inhabitants were reduced to a state of absolute beggary as set forth in their humble supplication to the high court of Parliament, in 1647 the copy of which is preserved, Berriestown, Town of Banff 1647. Parliament granted the petitioners their own estates as a means of relief. James Sherr, the celebrated Archbishop of St. Andrews, was born in Banff castle in May 1618 and James Macpherson the notorious Highland outlaw was executed here on November 16, 1700. Banff suffered by the great inundations of 1829 and 1885 there being, on these occasions 5 or 6 ft. of water in some of the streets. The town is governed by a provost, four magistrates, and 17 councillors all elected by the £10 constituency. The parliamentary constituency in 1848, amounted to 218, Banff sending with Elgin, Culter, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. of the 5567 of par exclusive of bor 869.

BANGALORE (Bangalore) a fortified town in Hindoostan, Mysore, 70 m. N. E. Seringapatam, 100 m. W. Madras; lat. 18° N. lon. 77° 40' E. built on a plateau 3000 ft. above the sea, and much resorted to by Europeans, on account of its salubrious climate, the thermometer ranging between 82 and 57° Fah. The cyprus and vine grow luxuriantly and apples, peaches, and strawberries are raised in the gardens. The houses are in general two stories high, wall built of red earth and roofed with tiles. The principal bazaar is spacious and handsome, ornamented with rows of cocoa-nut trees. Tipoo Sultan's palace, built of mud in the Saracenic style, is an impressive structure, used occasionally by the rajah for public entertainments. The fortifications of the town were of great extent and strength but it is now in ruins, having been destroyed by Tipoo Sultan, when he found that it was not impregnable. The entrenchment is about 2 m. from the town and contains a large barracks, numerous shops stocked with European manufactures, a public library and assembly-room, and a handsome race-stand. From its central position, Bangalore is of considerable importance, both politically and as a trading station. Its merchants carry on a traffic with every part of S. India chiefly in sugar, salt, betel-nut, metals spices, dyestuffs, raw silk, and cotton wool. The silk goods manufactured here are of a particularly strong description. The cotton brought at the weekly markets is spun by poor women of all castes, except the Brahmins. Bangalore was founded by Hyder Ali in 1791. It was taken by Lord Cornwallis. Pop. 80,000.

BANGIL a town, 23 m. S. Soerabaya, having good houses, many of them large store buildings, and a spacious, roomy market-place, well supplied with provisions, and much frequented.

BANGKA. See BANGA.

BANGKOK, or **BANCOK**, an extensive city cap of the Kingdom of Siam, extending 3 or 4 m. on both sides of the Menam, 15 m. above its embouchure in the Gulf of Siam,

and 55° 30' E. Yutha or Suva, the former capital; lat. 18° 55' N. lon. 100° 24' E. (2). The river is deep enough for vessels of 250 tons, but there is a bar at its mouth on which the depth of low water is never more than 5 ft. and at no time exceeds 14 ft. The city properly consists of three parts—the town itself, the floating town and the royal palace. The first stands on a rich tract of alluvial land, low but not marshy and is intersected by tributary streams, and winding creeks and canals, so that almost all intercourse is by water. Owing to the daily tides, and the annual inundations to which the town is exposed, the houses, which are mostly of wood, and many of them wretched hovels are built on piles, and elevated above the water level. There are no regular streets, and each house has a small canoe or boat for its use. The floating town occupies the channel of the river opposite to the town itself, leaving a considerable opening in the centre. The floating houses are of an oblong form, constructed of boards, and resting on rafts of bamboo, moored to the bank, in rows of eight, ten, or more in depth they are occupied principally by Chinese, and provided with a covered platform, on which merchandise, fruits, rice, earthenware, dried fish, and fresh pork, are exposed for sale. The king's palace is on an island, from 2 to 3 m. in length, but of incommensurable breadth, separated from the land by a narrow arm of the river and is surrounded by high walls. Numerous temples, conspicuous by their tall spires and glistening gilding, are scattered through

built here of the teak and other timber furnished by the Siamese forests. The Chinese and their descendants compose nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants. The remainder consists of Siamese, natives of Cambodia, Burmese, Peguans, Malays, and natives of Laos. Total pop. estimated at between 850,000 and 900,000.—(Crawford's *Sketches of Siam* Hans. 1824; *See also Gen. Singapore Free Press*.)

BANGOR, a city and port, N. Wales, on Carnarvon at the head of Beaumaris Bay lat. 53° 15' N. lon. 4° 6' W. beautifully situated at the entrance of a small valley which opens upon the Llan Ffynnon, opposite to, and about 2½ m. S E Beaumaris, on the railway to Holyhead. It consists chiefly of one narrow crooked street, nearly 1 m. in length, and several smaller lighted water gas, and abundantly supplied with water; houses substantially built of stone. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a finely-estimated and handsome structure, chiefly in the later style of English architecture, 214 ft. in length, breadth of body and side aisles, 60 ft. an Episcopal palace, demerary house free school market-house assembly-rooms and infirmary. The other places of worship are a Baptist, Independent, R. catholic two Calvinistic, and two Wesleyan chapels. Bangor has likewise a free grammar national, Scotch, infant, and two boarding schools, an infirmary dispensary and a set of three houses for six poor old single men. The principal trade is in slate, brought by railway from quarries about 7 m. distant, which employ upwards of 2000 men chimney-pieces, tomb-stones, ridge-slates writing-slates for schools, &c. are manufactured from slate in the town. The only other trade carried on is shipbuilding. The scenery around Bangor is exceedingly pleasing and picturesque, and in many parts characterized by features of striking grandeur. The town is, on this account, much frequented by strangers, no fewer it is said than 50,000 visiting it annually. Bangor is one of five parliamentary boroughs returning together one member to the House of Commons. Market day Friday, four fairs annually. Area of par 7645 ac. Pop. of par in 1864—(Local Correspondent.)

BANGOR, par N. Wales co. Cardigan 302 ac. Pop 198.

BANGOR MOKASHONCHY BAKORH is 7 coks par N. Wales, co. Flint and Denbigh 5795 ac. Pop 1264.

BANGOR a tn. seaport and par. Ireland co. Down. The town, situated on an acclivity S side of Bellah Lough 4 m. S W Donaghadee, lat. 54° 40' N. lon. 5° 55' W. consists of one principal and several smaller streets, all clean and well kept. Houses of stone, but some of them so old and dilapidated, as to give a very unfavourable appearance to the town. There are many neat buildings, however along the shore, which are let in the summer season as bathing quarters. Bangor being much resorted to for this purpose. It has an Episcopal church a small Methodist, and a R. Catholic chapel and two Presbyterian churches, one of which is an elegant structure, and finely situated near the centre of the town several well-conducted mercantile and mathematical schools, two cotton spinning-mills, and some trade in importing coals. The male part of the population is chiefly employed in fishing the females in hand-spinning in all its branches. Bangor takes its name from one of the earliest religious houses built with lime and sand—Bangor i.e. White well; built in 553 destroyed by the James in the 15th century and rebuilt by Malachy O Moearg prince of Armagh—part of the walls are still standing. In this town and parish are six Presbyterian churches 9600 inhabitants, of which upwards of 2000 are Presbyterians, descendants of Scotch settlers in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Sir James Hamilton, afterwards Viscount Clanaboy had a grant of the site of the abbey and all its former possessions. Moore contends that this and not Bangor in Wales, was the birthplace of Felagius. Pop. of tn. 2250.—(Local Correspondent.)

BANGOR, a city and port, U. States, co. co. Penobscot, Maine, at the head of the navigation, 7 m. Penobscot river 60 m. from the sea. lat. 44° 47' 50" N. lon. 66° 47' W. 68 m. S. E. Augusta, and 230 M. E. Boston. population



BANGKOK.—From Captain's Wharf to the Sea.

the city. The principal one is of a pyramidal form and is surmounted by a spire 300 ft. high. The palace temples, and houses of a few chiefs, are the only edifices of brick and mortar roofed with timber and covered with red tiles. Fires are in consequence frequent. There are a R. catholic bishop, and three R. catholic churches, at Bangkok, and about 1000 R. catholics, either converted natives, or descendants of Portuguese settlers. The trade of Bangkok is considerable. The imports into the port, in the year 1848, amounted to about 1,120,000 ticals (£120,000) and the exports to 1,500,000 ticals (about £160,000) thus amount comprehending the trade with Singapore, Bombay Batavia, Palembang, and England but not the direct junk trade with China, which is very large, but of which no estimate can be obtained. The import duties are levied, not with any regard to the value of the goods, but upon the tonnage of the vessels entering the port. They act, therefore, almost as a prohibition, especially on cotton manufactures, which hold the most important place in the trade. Principal exports—sugar pepper lac, ivory aromatic wood, and fine wood for cabinet-work. tin hides, cotton, rice, salt fish, edibles roots, &c. Chief imports—porcelain, tea, mercury dried fruits, silk and silk goods, nankeen paper and other Chinese manufactures; Indian printed goods, British cotton goods and woollens, British glassware, and opium. The commerce with the interior is also important. There is a considerable manufacture of tin vessels by the Chinese settlers who are also workers in iron and leather tanning and preparing large quantities of deer, ox, and buffalo hides for exportation. Vessels of 200 tons burden and a great number of large junks, are

a pleasant and commanding situation, affording a fine view of the river and surrounding country. The buildings, both public and private are neat, and many of them elegant. It has seven churches—a Congregational, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Universalist, and R. Catholic; two academies, 25 schools, a courthouse, and three banks. There is here also a theological seminary called The Maine Charity School. It is under the direction of the Congregationalists. School has three professors, 43 students, 120 alumni, and 7000 volumes in its library. The harbor is spacious, of easy access, and capable of floating vessels of a large class, the tide rising 1 ft. but it is not open in winter. The principal article of trade is lumber brought down the river Penobscot in large quantities, 1200 vessels, of about 100 tons each, being employed in this trade during the navigation season. There are, besides, 100 vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 50 in foreign commerce, and about 20 in the fisheries. It enjoys regular communication with Portland and Boston, by steamer, for eight months in the year. The city is governed by a mayor seven aldermen, and 21 common-councilmen. Pop (1840) 6827.

BANG-PA-KUNG a river Siam, has its source in the mountains which separate Siam from Cambodia, about lat. 14° 45' N lon 101° 15' E whence it flows in a S W direction towards the Gulf of Siam, into the N. E. corner of which it falls near Bang-pa-soe, lat 13° 50' N lon 101° 17' E. Its entire length is about 300 m., and in size it is said not to be inferior to the Mekong.

BANG-PA-SOE, a town, cap. of a dist fertile in rice and sugar near the mouth of the Bang-pa-kung lat 13° 50' N lon 101° 18' E, 47 m. E.S.E. Bangkok. It is a considerable town, containing several thousand inhabitants, and surrounded by a wooden stockade.

BANQUET a small isl. in the E. sea, near Palembang lying off the N. extremity of Sumatra lat 7° 18' N lon. 119° 0' E, abundant in turkie.

BANHAM, par Reg. Norfolk 3964 sq. Pop. 1195.

BANHO a town and par Portugal, prov. Beira-alta, dist. of and about 10 m. from Viseu on the Vouga which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge of 10 arches. It has thermal springs, which were used by the Romans, and are so copious as to be capable of turning a mill. Pop 650.

BANIAN See *ELIZACK*.

BANIAN.—1 A vil. Syria near the source of the river Beus, a tributary of the Jordan, 47 m. S. W. Damascus. This place, once the important city of Baniyas, is now mean and insignificant, though many extensive ruins, and the finest scenery attest its past grandeur. The ruins of its Baroque citadel, which once crowned the adjoining hill still include foundation walls 10 ft. thick.—(Robinson's *Researches in Palestine*).—2 A small town, coast of, and 53 m. N Tripoli with ruins of ancient Baniyas.

BANJACK, BANIAL, or BANIKS an island group, Indian Archipelago, W coast, Sumatra, 16 in number yielding nothing but birds nests and treasure. lat. 8° W island W point 2° 5' N lon. 97° 14' E (a). The principal island Banjack from which the group is named, lies opposite the mouth of the river Singal and is about 18 m. long by 7 broad lat (S. point) 2° 20' N lon 97° 15' E.

BANJARMASIN BANJERANG or BANJERANGS [from *Banjay* foundation, *Masing* frequent or according to others, *Banjay* water *Masing*, salt] once an extensive empire occupying the S.E. corner of Borneo, upwards of 800 m. long and 270 broad, now all included in the Dutch provinces of the S. and E. coasts of the island. The supremacy over this extensive tract has been ceded to Holland from time to time, so that now the Sultan of Banjarmasin retains over only a small portion of his former empire, and even in governing that remnant, which he does in a manner absolutely he owes the Dutch as his suzerain. Banjarmasin as arranged by treaty of 1846, comprehends the tract of country bounded W by the river Banjar or Barito, and Belakongal E. by the Montes Montanus, the loftiest summit of which is 5905 ft. high. The two boundaries converge and unite N at Mount Lomang, about lat. 1° 51' N lon. 110° 35' E and S. about 8 m. S. W Martapura, area, estimated at 5946 sq. m. The Sultan resides in Martapura, about 17 m. S.E. the town of Banjarmasin, which is the seat of the Dutch governor. The country appears to be generally flat,

and well-watered by numerous streams, of which the Banjar is navigable for a considerable distance inland. The soil is exceedingly fertile, bearing a spontaneous vegetation of great richness and variety. Amongst the products are diamonds blood wax, pepper benzoin resins, rice, and cotton; birds nests, iron, gold, and diamonds, large and fine. The gold is found to a depth of 15 to 20 ft. Good coal is abundant in the S.E. on the river Rian. In the N., at Nagara and Margasari distinct coal blades and other kinds of armour are manufactured, and excellent pease are constructed. The population is meagre for the extent of country being estimated (1846) at not more than 120 000.—(Van der Aa *Taalmanboek*, *Camp d'ord* *Monteur des Indes*.)

BANJALUKA, a samak and ta. Turkey in Europe, prov. Croatia. The town stands on the Verba, which here separates Bosnia from Croatia in lat. 44° 46' N lon 17° 15' E. It is strongly fortified and contains a citadel, a number of mosques, several colleges, baths, and barracks, and a manufactory of gunpowder. Pop. 7000.

BANJARMASIN a town, Borneo Dutch cap. of above territory on an arm of the Banjar about 14 m. above its mouth. The houses being exposed to daily inundations of the river are built on piles, elevated 3 ft. above the level of the marshy ground and communicate with each other by means of a plank, which serves the purpose of a street. A large number of the houses are built upon the front of the river being used as a shop or stall on which wares are exposed for sale. On market-days, the water is covered with skiffs, having a single individual in each, moving about selling vegetables, &c. The people are continually on the river all necessities being purchased at these floating markets and all business being done on the water. In every respect it is a floating town, possessing neither carriages nor horses; the only animals reared being pigs, goats, ducks, geese, and fowls. The houses of the European functionaries, the government buildings, and the fort, are built partly of stone and partly of wood. The fort Tama is surrounded with palisades, and contains the residence of the king, the magazines, and barracks. Exports:—pepper benzoin, honey resins, dragons blood, birds nests iron, and straw mats, very artificially made and imports—rice, salt, sugar opium, corn, Chinese porcelain, silk entirely gunpowder &c. The navigation of the Banjar is obstructed by a bar at its mouth, in lat. 3° 25' S lon 114° 42' E (a) on which there are 11 to 16 ft. of water at high tide.

BANJOEMAS, a dist. or prov. and in Java. The district lies near the centre of the island, between lat. 108° 58' and 110° E and has a sea-board towards the Indian Ocean of about 35 m. It is chiefly of volcanic formation consists in greater part of an extensive valley watered by numerous streams, and is one of the richest and most fertile provinces in Java, producing rice, Turkish wheat sugar coffee, indigo &c. The climate, especially on the S. coast, is very changeable still Banjarmasin is not esteemed unhealthy. Pop 516,068.

The towns cap. of prov. lies 22 m. from the coast, at the opening of the valley above referred to lat 7° 33' S lon. 109° 20' E. It is tolerably well built, is the residence of the governor and contains a fort and garrison. The whole city wares marry on a considerable trade, and are extremely frank and hospitable. Pop. 9000.

BANJOEWANGI a town, E coast of Java, prov. Betawie, cap. of dist. of same name, on the Strait of Malacca. It has a fort, and only one stone house—the governor's residence. It is an exceedingly unhealthy place. The lofty mountains landward prevent the wind from clearing the atmosphere, so that the heat is very great. In the vicinity are several volcanoes; the loftiest, Idjeng, about 15 m. N. W., is 19 170 ft. high. The surrounding is the most E. portion of Java, and in greater part unencultivated, and covered with wood. A range of lofty mountains, several of them active volcanoes, skirt it out from the rest of Java. The soil, mixed with lime, is naturally so fertile, that this is esteemed the most beautiful district in the island, but, at the same time, one of the most unhealthy. It was formerly used as a place of banishment the convicts being employed in clearing the ground of trees, and in bringing it under cultivation. The coffee raised here is esteemed equal to Mokka, and many other products are of the greatest excellence. On the coast, near the capital, are some small islands. Banjarmasin was formerly a small state, governed by its own sultan under the protection of the Prince of Bali.

BANNA See BANCA

BANKEL, an isl. in the Andale Archipelago, at the entrance into the Bay of Talo, E. coast, Celebes lat. 7° 20' S.; lon. 122° 50' E. (2.)

BANKS'S ISLANDS.—1 A group of islands in the B. Pacific Ocean, about lat. 13° 53' S.; lon. 168° 45' E. (a.) named after the celebrated botanist Sir Joseph Banks, as have also been various other islands, points, capes, peninsulas, straits, &c., in different parts of the world.—2 A group of islands in Spencer's Gulf S. Australia, lat. 32° 19' S. lon. 136° 55' E. (a.)—3, An isl. in Torres Strait, in lat. 10° 13' S. lon. 143° 19' E. (a.)—4, Cape (West) S. Australia, Bouay Land, lat. 37° 53' S. lon. 140° 24' E. (a.)—5, Banks's Land, British America, Arctic Ocean, the westernmost land seen by Parry, lat. 74° 0' N.; lon. 117° 0' W.—6 Banks's Peninsula, New Zealand, B.E. coast, lat. New Munster; lat. (extreme point) 43° 54' S. lon. 178° 1' E. (a.)—7 Banks's Strait, the channel formed between the H.E. and of Van Diemen's Land and the Furness Islands.—8, A bay on the W. side of Althorpe Island, one of the Galapagos group S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 0° 5' S. lon. 81° 30' W.—9, A cape at Baranov King George III. Archipelago, Russian America.

BANMO See BELIMO

BANN (Upper and Lower) two rivers in N. of Ireland. The first rises in a plain called the Deer's Meadow and sometimes the King's Meadow in the mountains of Mourne, co. Down about 8 m. E. Armagh after flowing a distance of 88 m. in a N. direction, it falls into Lough Neagh, near the Ben-foet ferry in co. Antrim. It is navigable by boats of 60 tons burden.—The Lower Bann is the outlet of Lough Neagh. It rises past Tooma, and expands into Lough Beg winding through a rugged country; and afterwards flowing by Portglenone in Antrim, and Kilwa in Londonderry forming the boundary of the two counties passing Coleraine it falls into the Atlantic Ocean, 4 m. below that town after a course of nearly 40 m. A bar at its mouth renders the navigation at the entrance to the river difficult in rough weather; but on ordinary occasions, vessels of 200 tons can proceed as far up as Coleraine bridge. At that town occurs a fall of the river called the Salmon Leap and above it are one or two rapids. By means of the Newry navigation, the Upper Bann is made subservient to the opening of a communication from Lough Neagh to the Irish Sea and, if the Lower Bann were rendered navigable throughout, a safe communication would be opened from the Irish Sea to the Atlantic.

BANNA, a river S. Guinea, having its source in a mountainous region, about 80 m. from the coast. It flows in a W. S. W. direction, and falls into the sea in about lat. 8° 30' S.

BANNALEG, a tn. and com. France, dep. Finistère, 19 m. E. Quimper noted for its wrestling-matches, held annually in September and which attract multitudes of spectators. The Breton wrestlers are celebrated for their strength and scarcely less so for the angularity of their costume. A considerable trade is done here in cattle, horses, and poultry. During the wars of the League a bloody battle was fought under the walls of Bannalec, between the league and the royal troops. Pop. 4372

BANNINGHAM, par Eng. Norfolk 920 so Pop. 680

BANNOCKBURN a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 3 m. N. E. Stirling on both sides of the Bannock, which divides it into two parts, called, respectively Upper and Lower Bannockburn. It is amply supplied with water and both the private dwellings and public works are lighted with gas. It has three churches (Episcopal, Free, and United Presbyterian) and four schools, well taught, and well attended. Bannockburn has been long celebrated for its woollen fabrics, consisting chiefly of tartans, tartan shawls, carpets, and hearth-rugs. All the tartan worn by the Highland regiments in the British army has been made here for the last half century. The chief kinds of carpeting are Brussels, three ply and Venetian. In Bannockburn more so far from the village is an extensive coal-work, employing upwards of 100 workmen who have a high name for intelligence and moral character. A school has been established for the miners' children. The village, however, is still more celebrated for the decisive battle of the same name, fought in its vicinity between the English forces under Edward I., and those of the Scotch under Robert Bruce, by which the independence of Scotland was fully and finally secured, the former having been defeated with great

loss. This memorable battle was fought on Monday June 24, 1314. The English army amounted to 100,000 men, the Scotch to about 80,000. The best authorities represent the loss of the English on this occasion, in the battle and pursuit, to have been 80,000 men; while that of the Scotch is alleged to have been about 8000. An interesting memorial of the conflict still remains at a short distance S. W. from the village of St. Ninian, on the position occupied by the Scottish army. This is a large piece of granite, with a hole in it, in which was placed the Scottish standard called 'Barod Stena, from its having been planted or bored for the reception of the pole of the standard. It is now protected by an iron grating from the depredations of the relic-hunter. Pop. 937

BANOLAS, a tn. Spain Catalonia, prov. of, and 10 m. N. by V. Gerona tolerably built: has four squares, a parish church, chapel, town hall, hospital, Latin, and two other schools, and three public fountains. The inhabitants manufacture cotton fabrics of all kinds, silk, and paper; but most of them are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Three annual fairs are held. Pop. 4500

BANOS [baths] by itself, and with affixes the name of numerous towns and villages in Spain of which the following are the most important:—1 *Baños* a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 24 m. N. by E. Jaen on the skirt of the Sierra Morena; has indifferently built streets, steep, but well paved a parish church, several chapels, a school, hospital, storehouse and cemetery. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture and cattle-rearing. In the vicinity are mines of secondary and thermal springs from the baths attached to which last the town derives its name and importance. Pop. 1770.—2 *Baños de Cervera*, or *de rio Pisuerga*, a tn. Leon prov. of, and 6 m. E. Palencia, between the rivers Carrion and Pisuerga. It is built on a small square, handsome Gothic parish church, chapel townhall prison, school and storehouse, and cemetery. Near it are baths esteemed efficacious in various disorders. Pop. 372.—3, *Baños de Ebro*, a tn. Old Castile prov. of, and 15 m. W. by N. Logroño, a small, Ebro tolerably well built, and possessing a church townhouse prison school, and storehouse. The baths are much frequented in the summer season for cutaneous affections. Pop. 331.—4, *Baños* a vil. Extremadura, prov. Caocera, 30 m. W. Palencia, at the base of the hills which divide Extremadura from Leon. The baths are much resorted to for rheumatic complaints. Pop. 1636.—[Madrid.]

BANBERERA a considerable tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 1 bank, Hooghly and 1½ m. N. W. the town of that name. Within its limits are comprised two adjoining villages and near it, to the N. are ruins of stone buildings of Mahometan structure.

BANBWARRA, a tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Bagur prov. Gojard, cap. of a small native state, under British protection, 117 m. N. N. E. Baroda lat. 25° 54' N. lon. 74° 32' E. It is an agreeable place, surrounded with gardens, and contains some handsome temples and a respectable bazaar. At a short distance from the town is a pool of water with a stately flight of steps, overhung by palms, papulas, and banar trees and beyond it, on the crown of a woody hill are the towers of a large castle formerly the palace of Banbwara.

BANTALLAN an Isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the smallest of the Philippines, at the N. entrance of the strait between the islands Negros and Zebu lat. 11° 0' N. lon. 123° 20' E.

BANTAM or *BATAV* [rebellious people] a prov. Java, occupying the whole W. end of the island; bounded, N. by the Java sea, W. by the Strait of Sunda, and S. by the Indian Ocean, about 88 m. N. to S. in its greatest length and as much in its greatest breadth. It is of very irregular outline, Cape Java or Java Head forming a high rocky peninsula, and is indented by the extensive bays of Bantam, Prov. Welcomes &c. The coast, in many parts, is difficult of access, but everywhere it abounds with fish. Bantam, island, is mountainous and has several extinct and two active volcanoes, Polo Bara and Karang the latter the loftiest summit in the province, is 5069 ft. high. Many of the mountains are wooded to the top, and among them warm sulphurous springs are numerous. The N. part of the province is flat, in some places marshy in others sandy and in many instances. Health is exposed also to be injured, on the S. coast, by the strong winds from the Indian Ocean. The climate of

the interior mountainous country is bracing and healthy in proportion to the elevation. Here the thermometer does not rise so high, and is much more steady than on the coast, where sudden and great changes of temperature are frequent. Bantam, though fertile, is less so than some of the neighbouring provinces and its fruits are not esteemed so highly as those of Java. Pepper was long the principal article of culture but now rice is the main article of produce, for the raising of which the numerous marshes throughout the province render it peculiarly well adapted. Coffee, cotton, indigo, and sugar are also extensively cultivated; bananas and coconuts are produced in great quantities, and tobacco to a small extent. The rearing of cattle, buffaloes of large size, and goats, is a principal means of support the latter are sent extensively to the market at Batavia. Of wild animals, tigers, rhinoceroses, serpents, and apes, are plentiful and give few apprehensions.

Though addicted to hunting the tiger the inhabitants are effeminate, voluptuous, and jealous in the highest degree false, revengeful, and indolent. Still they manufacture coarse cotton cloths, striped and kasegne figured, much esteemed as an article of dress, and extensively sold to the natives of the interior and to the neighbouring islands. They prepare also, yarns from the fibres of the pine-apple, pottery-ware excellent mass of brasses and bronzes, and fine chalk extensively used by Europeans throughout the Indian Archipelago for plastering and whitewashing houses, and by the natives themselves, for various purposes. The religion is *Islamism*. The principal towns are *Basant* (the capital) and *Baring*.

Bantam at one time formed an independent kingdom under a sultan of her own and though, from the time the Dutch obtained full supremacy in Java, they held a certain sway over it still it was not till the beginning of the present century that it was incorporated finally with their possessions, and placed directly under their government the then reigning sultan being banished to Ambon. Pop. (1838) 303 242.—(Van der A.)

BANTAM an old and celebrated in Java, cap. former kingdom, and present prov. of same name. It is beautifully situated on the bay and river of the same name and backed by lofty picturesque mountains; lat. 6° 1' 42" S. lon. 106° 10' 42" E. (2.) The river Bantam divides into three arms the centre one which not very deep, passes through the town, the other two bounding it right and left. The houses, chiefly of reeds plastered with clay roofed with leaves, and each one surrounded by a bamboo enclosure, and thus separated from one another are so embosomed among coconut trees that it is somewhat difficult at first to suppose one's self in a town. The Sultan's palace, and the Dutch fort—Spelwijk and Diamant—are in ruins and the only building of note is the mosque or temple, surrounded by a lofty wall and adorned with a small tower or minaret. In the N. part of the town is the Chinese quarter and beyond it, at some little distance, are situated the dwellings of the Europeans. Towards the shore, fishermen live in miserable huts, and behind them are some salt-pans. In consequence of the numerous sand banks on the shore, and the pent-up position of the place, Bantam is one of the most unhealthy spots in Java, frequently being the whole day so enveloped in thick mist, that nothing can be seen from the roads but the mere outline of the bay a few miles from the town the atmosphere is found to be quite clear.

Bantam is one of the oldest and most famous towns in the East, and, at one time, was the principal mart of the Dutch but its trade has now been transferred to other channels. It was at one time 2 m. long but by fire, as well as the loss of trade, it has been reduced both in size and appearance.—The bay is about 8 m. E. to W. by about 5 or 6 m. N. to S. from the island of Pajang at its mouth, to the town of Bantam. Several islands are scattered over its surface, of which Pajang is the largest. Formerly the bay was deep and the anchorage good, and it was frequented by numerous and large vessels, but, from the increase of the mud deposits, it has become much shallower so that even small vessels seek the town with difficulty.—(Van der A.)

BANTAY a resort in Ireland, co. Cork, at the head of Bantry harbor near the N. end of Bantry Bay. Lat. 54° m. W. S.W. Cork lat. 50° 40' 46" N. lon. 8° 27' 52" W.

W. (a.) It consists of two parallel streets, irregularly and indifferently paved some good houses, but the greater portion squallid huts, imparting to the town altogether a very mean appearance; and contains a parish church (a plain modern building) a R. Catholic chapel, and a Wesleyan meeting-house. It has little trade, and no manufacturing, although it has formerly a considerable amount of both. The scenery around it is the most picturesque description. Pop. 2395.—The bay remarkable at once for its natural beauties, and its natural advantages, although the latter are turned to little account, is large, safe, and commodious for vessels of any size. The water is deep close to both shores, no rocks or shoals in the way but such as may be easily avoided, and the stream of tide is scarcely sensible in any part of it. The points of land forming the entrance into Bantry Bay are, Crow Head on the N.W. and Sheep's Head on the S.E. the latter in lat. of 52° 3' N. lon. 9° 27' 4" W.

BANWELL, vii A par Eng Somerset 4839 ac. P. 1873 BANTYA FELAO a mountain village Hungary circ. Thither-Thom, co. Szeben 6 m. E. Banya-Nagy It contains a parish church (R. Catholic) a Greek, and a Reformed church. Pop. consisting of mixed race 4730

BANYA NAGY (see *Amal Domus*) a mountain in Hungary co. Szeben 93 m. E. Debrecen and not far from the borders of Transylvania. It has gradually risen from a mere mountain village to the rank of a town and carries on a considerable trade in wine, fruit, and earthenware. The inhabitants suffer much from a want of good water though there are springs in the neighbourhood which, it is said might be brought into the town at very little cost. Four yearly markets are held here Pop. 5500

BANYU WANGI see BANJOWANGI.

BANYULS SUR MER, or BANYULS LA MARE, a vil France dep. Pyrénées-Orientales around, of, and 20 m. E. of Perpignan, a small bay formed by the Mediterranean, near the frontiers of Spain. It was a place of some military importance in the Spanish war and the scene of several encounters. An excellent red wine, of a deep colour and great strength called *Rapeno*, from its resemblance to a Spanish wine of that name, and a rich sweet wine, known by the name of *Grenache*, are grown in this district, which in addition to its wines, has also a trade in grain. Pop. 1357

BAOL a state of W. Africa, Senegambia, having the state of Sin on the E., of Kayor on the N. the Jolof territory on the E., and the Atlantic on the W. Its N. boundary is about 23 m. S.E. Cape Verde, the parallel of 14° 30' N. passing nearly through its centre.

BAFAUME, a in France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme 14 m. S.E. Area, regularly built, and fortified after plans of Vauban. The inhabitants were formerly obliged to use water of bad quality but, in 1728 an artesian well was sunk in the vicinity and an abundant supply obtained. Fine woollens and silken goods are made here, and *marbric* is extensively manufactured in the vicinity. Bapenne has also spinning-mills, sawmills, cooperage, and tanneries. Pop. 4978.—The name of a large manufacturing village in the neighbourhood of Rouen, on the top of the long and steep hill of Casteau is pronounced in the same way but spelled *Bapenne*.

BAPCHILD, par Eng Kent 1058 ac. Pop. 355.

BAR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar presid Bengal & bank, Ganges lat. 26° 28' N. lon. 85° 50' E. It is mostly built, but is of large extent, and has a considerable trade. Pop. including Maseungu, 75,000

BAR (formerly *Bor*) a tn. Russia, gov. Pskolok 38 m. N.E. Kamenetz, on the Bz. It is defended by a citadel built on a rock and contains several churches, and a monastery. Bar is famous for the confederation, formed here Feb. 29 1708 by the Polish nobles, Pulkowski, Potocki and Krasiński against the Russians. Pop. (1842) 6791.

BAR LE DUC or BAR SUR OISE is a tn. France, dep. Meuse, 325 m. E. by S. Paris. It was formerly fortified, and had a castle, but which, with the fortifications, is now in ruins.

The modern Bar is composed of an upper and a lower town. The former situated on an eminence, on which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, is the aristocratic district. It commands a fine view is well built, and has several elegant mansions. The lower town extends into the valley traversed by the Orain, which is here crossed by three stone bridges. It is a busy active place, with many shops, manufactures,

workhouses, and places of business. The streets are wide, and well laid out in particular, those of Rochelle and the Capuchins, which are lined with a double row of Elm-trees, and the public buildings are of an inferior description. The church of the upper town contains the monument of René de Chaulnes, Prince of Orange, who was killed in 1544, at the siege of St. Dizier. It consists of an altar of black marble, into which a white marble skeleton, of almost hideous appearance, has been inlaid, and was executed by Rishier, a pupil of Michelangelo. The chief manufactures are cotton yarn, cotton and woolen stuffs, printed calicoes, and colored handkerchiefs. The preserved fruits and confectionary as well as the wines of Bar are in great repute. In the environs are ironworks and stone quarries. Fir and oak planks are also prepared, and sent to Paris. Pop. 13,678

BAR-SUR-AUBE (*Barren ad Alben*) an anc. tn. France dep. Aube, 29 m. E Troyes, agreeably situated, r bank, Aube, here crossed by a bridge at the foot of the St. Germain mountain, in a valley surrounded with picturesque hills covered with vineyards. In general it is badly built, and the streets inconveniently laid out. It has two ancient churches, one of which is of large dimensions and an hospital founded in the 11th century. On the neighbouring mountain of St. Germain are the remains of a camp, said to have been occupied by Attila. Calicoes, waxenolls, mals brandy and vinegar are manufactured here and a considerable trade is done in corn, wine, wood, hemp, and wool is embarked on the Aube, and forwarded to Lyons and the S. of France. In 1681 above three-fourths of the inhabitants of Bar-sur-Aube were carried off by the plague. In 1814, a holy contested action was fought here between Napoleon and the allies. Pop. 4134.

BAR-SUR-SÈNE a tn. France dep. Aube, 19 m. S.E. Troyes r bank below, which is here a small limpid stream, and is crossed by an elegant stone bridge. It is walled, well built, and very clean with streets regularly laid out and has manufactures of paper, cotton, hosiery, cutlery and some tanneries. The principal trade is in corn, wine brandy, hemp, wool, and leather. Pop. 5163.

BARBARA, a steppes, Siberia, gov. Tobolsk and Tomsk. It is a vast plain, formerly a sea, between the rivers Irtysh and Obi, which constitute its N and E boundaries, while the Altai Mountains bound it on the S. about 400 m. in length and about 800 in breadth. This great expanse of flats is full of swamps and salt lakes but is in many parts fertile and a considerable portion has been brought under cultivation by colonists settled there by the Russian Government. Bears and wolves abound as well as domestic poultry and cattle. The horses are small, but so vigorous and nimble, that there is no part of Siberia where one is conveyed from place to place with such celerity as here. (Cookson's *Journey through Russia and Siberian Territory*)

BARBACOA.—1 A harbour N.E. and of Cuba; lat. (entrance) 22° 30' 50" N; lon. 74° 21' W. The opening is clear, but exposed to heavy swells.—2 A tn. situated on the S.E. point of the harbour and between the two embouchures of Barbacoa and Molasses beach. It is inhabited chiefly by pilots.

BARAHAT or **BARAHAT**, a tn. N Hindoostan, cap. Gurwal lat. 30° 45' N; lon. 78° 22' E. on the N.W. bank of the Ganges; once a place of some importance, afterwards an insignificant village but again rising into importance a station for pilgrims visiting Gangotri.

BARAICHKE, or **BARAICHKE**, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, prov. Oude. The town stands in a pleasant situation 64 m. N.E. Lucknow, 66 m. N.W. Oude lat. 27° 38' N lon. 81° 30' E. It is a place of great antiquity and is described by Abu Fazl, in 1583 as a large city. The N part of the district is covered with dense forests but towards the river Goggera, the country is open, fertile, and tolerably well cultivated. Many of the old Fatah rans are found scattered over the district, and one of their chiefs has still the title of Khan of Baraichke.

BARANCA (*NORVA*) a tn. New Granada, at the junction of the Molinos with the Rio Magdalena, 46 m. S.E. Cartagena. It is a thriving place, and the point of embarkation of goods and travellers for Oribagua, going up the Magdalena, and of disembarkation for those coming down that river.

BARARELLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, 5 m. S.W. Capri-Isle. Pop. 2965.

Yates.

BARBANTA, one of the best peopled counties of Hungary, forming part of the circle beyond the Danube, and lying between that river and the Drave. It has an area of nearly 1500 sq. m. The surface is generally flat, and, where under cultivation, very fertile, yielding in abundance, corn, wine, fruit, and fodder but about a half of the whole is covered with forests. Great numbers of cattle are reared. The county is divided into six districts, containing one royal burgh (Windischke) one municipal town 11 market towns, and 337 villages. Pop. 285,000.

BARATARIA, an isl., bay and lake, U. States, Louisiana, N coast, Gulf of Mexico. The marsh is small, lies at the entrance of Barataria Bay lat. 29° N; lon. 90° W. is a strong military position, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant vessels and small ships of war.—The bay 37 m. S. New Orleans, is surrounded by a flat marshy country and was formerly much resorted to by pirates.—The lake, a little W of the bay is about 80 m. long, and 8 m. broad.

BARBA, a river Guatemala rises in lat. 14° 48' N lon. 84° 45' W., and falls into the Caribbean Sea, by two branches, one terminating near Beaver's Island, the other several miles to the E. of it; the embouchures of both being nearly on the parallel of 14° N. The entire course of this river is about 60 m.

BARBACENA, a city Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 150 m. N.W. Rio de Janeiro, on the top of two hills in the terra Mantiquaria, about 8500 ft. above the sea. lat. 21° 22' E. lon. 45° W. It enjoys a mild climate has broad straight streets, the two principal ones are paved, and have a footpath on either side the houses are low and have gardens in the rear. The parish church is in the middle of a large square, in which the two principal streets meet, and there are, besides, in Barbacena three other churches, a townhall, prison, and primary school. The chief occupations are extracting gold, and exporting large quantities of cotton and coffee to Rio de Janeiro. Pop. in and dist. including three parishes besides that of Barbacena, 12,000.

BARBADOR, an auriferous river Brazil, prov. Mato Grosso which falls into the Paraguay on its r bank, lat. 15° 8' lon. 57° 30' W. after a S.E. course of 130 m.

BARBADOR, or **BARBADORA**, the most E. of the Caribbean Islands, standing apart from that chain at about equal



distances (76 m. E.) from St. Louis and St. Vincent. Its capital Bridgetown, situated at the S.W. corner of the island, is in lat. 13° 4' 12" N lon. 59° 57' W (s.) Barbadoes is 31 m. 61

In length, 12 is breadth, and 55 in circumference, excluding the shoals of the bay, and contains about 166 sq. mi. or 106,570 ac. It is nearly encircled by coral reefs, which in some places extend 8 m. to seaward, and render the navigation dangerous. It has no mountains, nor any very elevated spots, the highest, Mount Hillaby being only about 1146 ft. above the level of the sea. The surface, however, is much diversified, and often picturesque, presenting on a small scale, a succession of valleys, hills, table-lands, cliffs, gorges, and ravines, some of the latter exhibiting perpendicular walls of 150 ft. The low lands are of limited extent, and are confined to the E. B. and E. E. parts of the island. About a seventh part of Barbados consists of tertiary sandstones and limestones, rising to considerable heights; the remainder is covered by raised coral reefs, divided by vertical walls of coral rock, some of them nearly 200 ft. high, into six terraces indicating many periods of upheaval. In the lowest of these terraces, 15 or 20 ft. above high water Indian hatchets have been found, showing that the last movement had taken place within the human period. With exception of the most minute forms of organic life marine life is almost entirely absent, no fossil remains of any kind have been hitherto discovered in the rocks which compose the island. It is not supposed that Barbados possesses any of the precious metals. Bituminous coal is found in many places, and is used as fuel in furnaces. Petroleum, potter's clay and ochre yellow and brown, also abound. The clays, which are more or less mixed with all these matter were formerly extensively used for the preparation of earthenware, and the ochre is sometimes employed as paints by the labourers. There are also several mineral springs on the island, but no streams deserving the name of rivers although some are so called they are mere streamlets, ceasing during the tropical torrents, when they become impassable. The productive soil of Barbados is of a reddish brown hue on the higher table-land in the low lands it is black, and somewhat reddish in the parts where it is shallow. This black mud is the best suited for the growth of the sugar-cane. It is considered one of the best soils in the W. Indian Archipelago, being open to the sea breezes, and cultivated throughout, injurious miasmata are unknown. The most delightful months in the year are January and February the hottest, July, August, September and October when the heat is extremely sultry and oppressive. The heaviest rains fall in November and December Barbados is subject to hurricanes and thunder-storms of the most violent character. One of the most destructive of the former on record, occurred on October 10 1789 when 4326 persons perished, and the colony was damaged to the extent of \$1,850,564 sterling. Land-slips have frequently occurred by which houses and growing trees have completely changed their positions. There are now no woods or forests in Barbados, these having been all cut down to make way for agricultural operations. The indigenous mammyha comprises only the Barbados monkey the racoon, both animals nearly extinct, though formerly so numerous as to be objects of legislative enactment for extermination. An indigenous mouse, and two species of bats. The list of birds is extremely meagre, the number of indigenous species amounting only to 11 of which the Barbados blackbird is the most conspicuous. The island is now much infested with wild dogs—the progeny of the domestic animals imported from Britain, chiefly by the labourers. These have turned wild, and have increased so rapidly as to commit the most serious ravages in the sheep-pens. A dog-law has been introduced for their destruction, but hitherto without effect. The cattle used in the island are chiefly imported from Porto Rico, Argentina, and the Orinoco the horses mostly from the U. States. An extraordinary mortality amounting to 25 per cent. prevails here among the latter causing a large annual importation of these animals. Barbados possesses an unusual portion of cultivable soil. Out of the 106,470 ac. which its area contains, no fewer than 100,000 are under cultivation, 40,000 of which are annually planted in sugar-cane the remainder being either appropriated to provisions, or used as pasture. The cultivation of the natural pasture grasses, however seems to be neglected for that of sugar; the best development of the former having been arrested by the progress of the latter, leaving only the poorest and worst. There is also much room for improvement in some of the agricultural departments. 'Few

things strike a stranger more, on his arrival at Barbados, than the bad state of the working cattle and seeing 10, and sometimes 12 weeks once drawing in a waggon. The same number are put to the plough. The cattle are generally of a small breed, and much out of condition, which seems attributable both to the scarcity of sufficient food, and to the want of shelter from the sun and rain. —(Governor Reid's Report, May 24, 1848.) The account given by Mr. Henry Dummett, a native of Barbados, and a large proprietor there, is somewhat different, and generally suggestive of other inferences. In his evidence before the select committee on sugar and coffee planting, in March 1848 he states, 'That mules and horses are generally employed, and have nearly superseded cattle that the cultivation of the island, particularly that of the sugar-cane, is perfect, and that improvements of every nature are eagerly sought after and adopted. The staple articles produced in the island for export, are sugar raw, rum, aloes, and cotton. Fustic, logwood, rum, indigo, and tobacco, were formerly exported in considerable quantities, but the cultivation of the last two has been long since entirely abandoned. Rum is still produced in considerable quantities but fustic and logwood are now raised in small quantities only. In 1838 there were 22,500 head of sugar exported being the largest quantity in one year up till that time. The exports subsequently fell off, but again increased greatly so that in 1860 there were exported 43,865 head of sugar and in 1861 49,845 head of sugar. The following table presents a general view of the trade of the island at intervals, from 1840—

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF BARBADOS.					
COMMERCE.			SHIPPING.		
Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Owning.	Invest.	
1840	\$945,255.	\$605,450	73,611 tons.	75,223 tons.	
1845	945,130.	679,908	100,226	90,480	
1848	862,846.	601,900	108,648	94,648	
1850	941,701	694,294	119,910	153,910	
1861	922,875	678,376	129,287	179,287	
1862.	916,143	1,067,613	119,349	176,113	

The trade with Great Britain has always been, and continues to be, the most important, surpassing in amount the whole commerce of Barbados with all other parts of the world. More than three-fourths of the exports go to Great Britain, principally sugar molasses, cotton and aloes the remainder to the other W. India islands the British N. American colonies the U. States, and various other foreign parts. The chief imports from Great Britain, amounting to more than a half of the whole trade, consist of corn, flour, manure, salted meat, rice, spirits, refined sugar, tea, wines, and miscellaneous goods. All British manufactures, or articles of British growth are free of colonial duty. The number of vessels belonging to the colony in 1862 was 81 tons, 1787 of these, 12 were above 50 tons. The revenue of the island chiefly derived from the exports and imports, from duty on brandy and rum, and from surplus tonnage and crown duties, amounted, in 1845, to 257,751 2s. 6d. the expenditure, to 252,847 19s. 4d. In 1862 the revenue had increased to 298,562 of which 251,480 were derived from customs, and 47,082 from rum and the expenditure to 292,463. The moral condition of the lower classes in the island is far from being satisfactory, although it is said to be improving. This, however, does not appear to be the case from the report of Governor Reid, who, in his despatch of May 24, 1848, says, 'That the number of marriages contracted, does not show the progress making in this respect (social order) and that marriage is too often contracted in order to obtain legal powers over younger women. Diabolical too with a plurality of women, the wife, are maintaining many small evils in the W. Indian which Government should strive to diminish. The condition of the agricultural population of Barbados, which is estimated at 46,000 souls, on the whole, to be tolerably comfortable. A labourer's day with a cottage, is about 10s. per day; without, from 1s. 0d. to 1s. 2d. nine hours work but working only five days in the week, Saturday being a holiday or employed in the cultivation of his provision grounds, which, according to the estimate, yield so abundantly that a single day's labour is sufficient for a week's subsistence. The local government of Barbados consists of a governor-in-chief, assisted by a council. The governor has the title of Excellency and is invested with the chief civil and military authority. The council have, by courtesy,

while in the colony the title of Honourable, and consists of 12 members, who are appointed by mandamus of the sovereign. The house of assembly is composed of 24 delegates, elected annually two for each parish, and two for the city of Bridgetown, by the body of the people. The governor may at any time, of his own authority, adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve the assembly. The courts for the administration of civil justice are, the courts of chancery of common pleas, of exchequer, of ordinary of admiralty of error, and of exchequer. For the administration of criminal justice, there is the court of grand sessions, and the court of admiralty sessions. An efficient police force was established in the island in 1835. In 1848, the militia of the island amounted to 1735 men, including officers, &c.; but the usual number is from 1000 to 1100, the year named having been one of political excitement. The island is divided into 11 parishes, and has 11 parish churches, and 83 chapels, chapel-schools, or licensed places of worship. There are in the island, besides four missionary stations belonging to the United Brethren, the congregations of which amount altogether to 8911 individuals: eight churches and four meeting-houses belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, the united congregations of which amount to 6580 persons, and a Jewish synagogue, one of the best, and most buildings in the West Indies, although the congregational numbers only 70 persons. There are but few R. Catholics on the island, but there is a priest stationed there chiefly in consequence of the military, amongst whom there are always many of that persuasion. The whole church accommodation of the island comprises 15,500 sittings, for a population of about 128,000. Of the schools of the island generally Governor Ridd in the despatch previously referred to, reports unfavourably. He says he found them in a very low state, and not as all suited for the wants of the colony. Since that time they have been greatly increased in number. In the year 1859 they had attained the number of 101 at tended by 10,896 and in 1862 they had still further increased to a number of 156, attended by 12,847. There are also Sunday-schools attached to nearly all the churches and chapels. Some of the public schools are supported by parochial grants the children being in some cases, maintained and clothed as well as instructed. At the head of the educational establishments of the island, stands Colington College, founded by Col. Colington, a native of Barbados, who died in 1710. The building was begun in 1716 and was finished in 1721. It is beautifully situated on the E. side of the island, at the distance of about 14 m. from Bridgetown and has a disposable annual revenue of £2610 expenditure in salaries to professors, schoolmasters, &c. £2610. Neither bookellers nor public libraries are so numerous in the island as might be desired of the former there are only two and of the latter there were none till 1847 when one or more were established, through the instrumentality of Governor Ridd previously however several libraries belonging to private associations, including a clerical library were in existence. The benevolent and charitable institutions are numerous, and on a scale highly creditable to the Christian feeling of the inhabitants. The principal institutions of this kind are, the general hospital opened in 1844 with accommodation for 77 in-door patients, and a lunatic asylum. There are, besides a large and commodious almshouse in Bridgetown, and a long list of minor charities, supported by voluntary contribution. There are several literary and agricultural societies, and five weekly newspapers; one of which, the Barbados Mercury has existed for upwards of 114 years.

There are several small towns on the island but the principal is Bridgetown, which was erected into a city in 1842 (see BRIDGETOWN).

The early history of the island is involved in uncertainty and the events of the settlement variously related. It would seem, however to have been known to geographers in the early part of the 16th century as appears from a manuscript chart of the world preserved in the British Museum, and believed to have been executed previous to the year 1528, where it is shown in correct relative position to the other Caribbean Islands under the name of *Bernado*. No notice, however, was made in Barbados till 1625, when Mr. William Courteen, a merchant of London, established a colony there, although it had been visited 50 years before by an English vessel, called the *Oliver Blossom*, the first ship from

that country. It is supposed, that had ever touched its shores. It has remained in the possession of the British ever since the founding of the settlement in 1625.

The population of Barbados is the most dense of any spot of land in the world, and is fast increasing. In 1861 it was 135,998 of whom 95,069 were black, and in 1862 it had increased to 138,727 of whom 100,000 were black, giving an average of 930 to the sq m. being nearly three times that of England—(Schomburgk's *Barbados*, *Peri*, *Agortia*, &c.).

BARBARA SANTA.—A small ill, channel, and in California. The island is in lat. 38° 28' N. lon. 119° 5' W. (n.) The channel is the narrow passage between the island of Santa Cruz and the mainland the S. entrance of which is crossed by the parallel of 34° N. The river flows at the head of the port or harbour of San Felipe, 280 m. S.W. San Francisco. lat. 34° 24' 13" N. lon. 119° 41' W. (n.)—A port, N. and of the Isl. Campana, W. coast Patagonia; lat. 48° 5' S. lon. 76° 20' W. (n.)

BARBAREEN a small town and seaport, Caylen, W. coast, dist. of, and 24 m. S. Cultra; lat. 6° 29' N. lon. 80° 5' E. Most of the house is covered with tiles. It has manufactures of cordage and iron, is a port of entry and as port. The principal articles of commerce in consequence, of which large quantities are produced in the vicinity—(Caylen Gazette).

BARBARY [anc. *Barbaria* or *Barbarorum Terra*], the most N. general division of N. Africa bounded, N. by the Mediterranean E. by Egypt S. by the Sahara or Great Desert and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its length, from E. to W. is about 5600 m. its breadth from N. to S. varies from about 140 to about 660 m. It comprises the empires of Morocco and Fez on the W. the French colony of Algeria, and the regency of Tunis in the centre and the regency of Tripoli, including Barca and Fozan, on the E. Its different parts were known to the ancients under the names of Mauritania, Numidia, and Africa Proper. Its superficial extent has been estimated at 650,000 to 700,000 sq m. The name has given rise to some dispute, but is probably derived from Berber the designation given by the Arabs to its ancient inhabitants, who were called *Barbari*, and whose descendants forming a large portion of the present population, still inhabit the mountains and valleys of the Atlas. (See ALGERIA, BARCA FEA, FEZAN, MAROC, TRIPOLI, and TUNIS).

BARBASTE, a town, France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne (Condome) close on the edge of the Goulle, 4 m. from Versac. The town, which is well built and has a cotton-mill, numerous vineyard-works, and several other factories lies at the termination of the ancient road commonly called Caesar's road or *Itinéraire*, which crossed the river by a bridge, at a point a little below that where a Gothic bridge of seven arches now stands. At one extremity of this bridge stands a large square building with walls of great thickness, and flanked at each of its corners by a square turret, which terminates in a point. This edifice, and the mills attached to it, having been the property of Henry IV., sometimes procured for him the surname of the Miller of Barbaste. Pop. 1715.

BARBASTO a city, Spain, Aragon, prov. of and 28 m. E.S.E. Huesca, in a mountainous district, occupying a fertility at the top of which stand the principal buildings and older parts of the town, and at its base runs the river Nera crossed by two bridges of stone, and one of wood. The city has straight, well-made, and paved streets, several squares, a cathedral parish church, college, Latin, and three other schools, townhouse, session-house, ecclesiastical court-house, extensive hospital, two prisons, several convents, with churches attached two palaces, a theatre, and ball-room. In the vicinity are the gardens and promenades, adorned with luxuriant trees and elegant fountains. It also possesses philosophical, agricultural, commercial and other literary and beneficent associations. The manufactures of Barbaste have greatly declined, consisting only of hats, hardware, cutlery, shoes, and ropes and a little trade is carried on in horned cattle, horses, and mules, reared in the vicinity; and two annual fairs are held. Pop. 6176.

BARBERINO DI MUGELLO, a town, Italy, Tuscany, dist. of, and 16 m. N. by S. Florence, on the Arno. Her houses are made here in large quantities. In the vicinity is the royal villa of Cafaggiolo, the ancient residence of the Medici. Pop. 5969.

BARBERINO DI VAL D'ELSA, a tn. Tuscan prov. of, and 14 m. S. by W. Florence, surrounded by a castle. The Barberini family, to which Pope Urban VIII. and several other popes, derived its name from this town. Excellent cheese, called *di Leontide*, is prepared here. Pop. 723.

BARBENTANNE, a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, about 4 m. S. Arles, at the confluence of the Rhône and Durance, in a wine and fruit district. The town, on the slope of a hill, surrounded by the ruins of an old castle, is well built, and has a fine promenade. The inhabitants, who are remarkable for their liveliness and love of dancing, are engaged exclusively in the culture of the ground, and more especially in that of vines and olives. Pop. 1831.

BARBEZIEUX, a small tn. France, dep. Charente 30 m. S.W. Angoulême. It is tolerably well built, and pleasantly situated in a wine and grazing district. Trade—principally in agricultural produce. It has also some manufactures of coarse hempen cloth, and extensive tanneries. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity. Pop. 2335.

BARBONA, a tn. American Ind. gov. Venice, prov. of, and 30 m. S.E.W. Palma, 1 bank, Adige, containing a parish church and an oratory. Pop. 2500.

BARBUDA, one of the Caribbean or W. India Islands, belonging to Great Britain, 27 m. N. of Antigua, of an oval form, 15 m. long S.E. to N.W. and 8 m. broad lat. 17° 23' N. lon. 61° 43' W. (n.) It is low level, and fertile, well covered with woods, stocked with deer and various kinds of game. Some dangerous reefs extend off the island. The climate is healthy and the soil so mild and pure, that travellers from other islands resort here for the benefit of their health. The island is a property of Government, the only one in the W. Indies, and belongs to the family of Codrington. It produces in great abundance, corn, cotton, pepper and tobacco but no sugar. It has no harbour but a roadstead on its W. side.

BARBY a tn. Prussian Saxony gov. of, and 14 m. S.E. Magdeburg 1 bank, Elbe. It is walled, and well built, has an old castle and three churches, with manufactures of linen and cotton, woollen, harness, and distilleries. Pop. 3400.

BARBY par Eng. Northampton 1535 ac. Pop. 623.

BAEJA, a dist. N. Africa, forming the E. division of the regency of Tripoli between lat. 26° 30' and 28° N., and from lon. 20° to 25° 30' E. length, N. to S., about 500 m. greatest breadth, E. to W., about 400 m. All ancient writers, with exception of Herodotus, represent the country as a desert, and this representation was generally believed even in modern times; but it is now ascertained, that though that part of it next the Libyan desert which bounds it on the S. is almost barren, the sides and summits of the hills in the E. and N. portions are fertile; both containing cultivated fields which yield luxuriant crops, and large tracts of excellent pasture. A little way inland an extensive plateau, broken by a range of hills, lies parallel with the coast. The utmost height of these hills does not exceed 1800 ft. The whole of this tract is thickly wooded, and covered with excellent soil. Among its vegetable productions are the pine, palm, date, fig, and olive, and a great variety of flowering shrubs including rose, laurestine, honey-suckle, &c. The principal cereals cultivated are Indian millet and oats. There are no rivers which contain water at all seasons, but a great number of mountain torrents, that pour down the ravines to the W., S. and E. and are soon lost in the sands amidst which, however are found the two oases of Amfijah and Sygual. The domestic animals, camels, horses, oxen, asses, sheep, and goats, are numerous, and form the chief wealth of the inhabitants, who are *Pederni* Arabs. Herds of grey camels, ibexes, &c., and all sorts of wild beasts, also abound. Bees, as called from the Greek *Apes* once contained two wealthy Greek colonies, one of the same name, and the other called *Cyrene* and was regarded as one of the chief granaries of the African coast. The Romans succeeded the Greeks and the remains of temples, aqueducts, and other great public undertakings, together with the discovery of numerous Greek and Roman coins, whose inscriptions identify them with the country, show at once the importance to which it had attained, and the amount of civilization introduced. All this, however, has long passed away, and the Arab is again sole master of the country. The seat of the fabulous Hyperborean gardens was placed here. Pop. estimated at 1,000,000.

BARCELONA, a prov. Spain, one of the four subdivi-

sions of Catalonia, bounded, N.E. by prov. Gerona, S.E. by the Mediterranean, S.W. by Tarragona, and N.W. by Lerdida area, 3605 sq. m. It is generally mountainous, especially the N. portion, being traversed by chains from the Pyrenees; the highest peak, the *Turron de la Loma*, on the confines of Gerona, is covered with perpetual snow. The mountains are mostly well wooded, and afford fine timber for ship and house building. One of the most remarkable objects in this province, perhaps in Europe, is a enormous mass of red sand near Cardener and nearly 4 m. in circumference, equally celebrated for the purity of the mineral and for the brilliant effect of the sun's rays on its crystal pyramids. The plains and valleys watered by the Llobregat, Besos, Tordera, and numerous other streams, all falling into the Mediterranean, are fertile, and yield good crops of wheat, rye, barley and other grain, fruits and vegetables, with abundance of oil and wine and the rich meadows support numerous flocks. The climate is variable, cold, and rough in the uplands but mild, salubrious, and clear in the lowlands, especially on the coast. Game abounds, and wolves and bears are sometimes met with in the wilder parts of the mountains. The manufactures are considerable and various, consisting of woollen, cotton, linen, and other fabrics hats, glass, soap, cutlery, ribbon, earthenware, gunpowder, coons, stockings, gloves and brandy tanneries, dyeworks and bleaching are numerous. Education in Barcelona is, perhaps, better attended to than in any other province in Spain benevolent institutions of various kinds, as well as schools for the instruction of the rising generation, being generally found in all towns of any importance. Probably in some measure owing to these advantages, crime (with exception of smuggling) has of late years been considerably on the decrease. Pop. 533,935.—(Madoz.)

BARCELONA, a seaport to Spain, cap. prov. of same name, Catalonia, 513 m. S.E. Madrid lat. (Mole light) 41° 22' 36" N. lon. 2° 11' E. (n.) It is semicircular in its general outline, and is both surrounded by walls and defended



by a citadel, which forms the N.E. boundary. It is not strong, however, in itself, being protected by the fort of Montjuic, occupying a height of that name in the N. The protection of this fort necessarily secures that of the town and citadel.

also. Barcelona is divided into two nearly equal parts by a finely-planned promenade, called La Rambla, stretching N W from the shore. The N W division forms the old, and the S W division the new town, the former consisting chiefly of narrow, crooked, ill-paved streets, while those of the latter are more spacious and regular. To the E. of the town, and S. of the dike is the extensive suburb of Barceloneta, laid out with great regularity built chiefly of brick, and occupied by sailors, and other seafaring people. Many of the houses of Barcelona itself are also of brick, but most of them, particularly in the new town, are of brown stone, several stories in height, and of an imposing appearance. In recent times, great improvements have been made. Gas has been introduced and extensive sewers have been constructed. Fountains of the finest water are found in every quarter and in addition to La Rambla, already mentioned, the Maralla de Tierra and the Maralla del Mar form almost untravelling promenades. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, which stands in the highest part of the old town. Its origin dates from the first ages of Christianity, but its present form of Gothic architecture appears to belong to the end of the 13th century. It is approached by a lofty flight of steps and surmounted by two towers. It is by no means an elegant structure, and part of it, particularly its portal, remains unfinished. There are numerous other churches, several of them ancient and handsome, but scarcely entitled to a separate notice. One of the most remarkable buildings of Barcelona is the Palacio de la Deputacion, where the Cortes of the province used to hold their sittings. It is in the Greco-Roman style, and is now called the Audiencia, being occupied by the courts of law. The records of Aragon and Catalonia are kept in it. Some of them are of the ninth century, and the whole collection is said to be one of the most interesting of the kind in

of cotton and woolen goods manufactured in one year has been estimated at \$448,000, and the number of them annually exported at 700,000, value \$70,280. Its other chief exports are iron, copper, tin, cork, fruit, wines, and bananas. Its principal imports are Baltic timber wax from Africa, stock fish from Newfoundland in British bottoms, Swedish iron, Styrian steel, Riga and Petersburg hemp, copper and iron ware from Germany and various articles of French and Italian manufacture. The following tables will show the shipping trade of the port and district of Barcelona in the years 1838-58—

BARCELONA SHIPING.

Year	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
1838	196	45,896	\$297,870	198	44,880	---
1840	370	87,790	588,460	371	87,778	---
1851	158	84,80	808,665	151	84,810	---
1852	150	45,022	96,730	147	38,770	---
1853	156	45,022	107,315	150	39,450	---

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN (non-British) EXPORTS within the DISTRICT of BARCELONA.

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.	Vess.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
1838	5,782	531,870	\$481,010	5407	471,958	\$429,000
1840	5,010	417,735	\$406,545	5095	383,000	\$464,340
1851	4,475	358,328	\$404,455	5035	314,300	\$417,975
1852	4,932	354,320	\$410,000	5156	408,985	\$503,180
1853	4,340	354,371	\$484,913	5377	504,970	\$503,000

In 1838, 105,910 bales of cotton were imported into Barcelona, chiefly from England and France. The trade with Great Britain though greater than it was twenty years ago is still far below what it was at the end of last century when many hundreds of British vessels entered the port in the course of the year. The principal trades in the town are shoemakers, tailors, brass-makers, armourers, cutlers, carpenters, iron-brokers, silk weavers, cabinet-makers and turners. The port of the city as commodious but obstructed by a bar which will not allow of vessels entering that draw more than 12 ft. water; large ships are, therefore obliged to anchor outside. On the mole, which is 400 fathoms in length, there are a lighthouse, two batteries, and two redoubts.

Barcelona is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barca, hence its name. After the fall of Carthage, the Romans first became its masters, then the Goths who possessed it, with the rest of Catalonia, till the year 714 when it was conquered by the Saracens. In 805 it was retaken from them and governed by French viceroys. In 874, it became an independent republic, and maintained its independence till the annexation of Catalonia to the crown of Aragon in the 13th century. In 1714, it was besieged by the Duke of Berwick, for Philip V. of Spain and taken, after a defense equaling in desperate valor that of Saragossa in more modern times.

In 1785, when the population was two-thirds less than now the number of monks in the city was 1213; of secular priests, 1218 and of nuns, 654. Pop (1857) including Barceloneta, 251,015.—(Maison's Parliamentary Papers.) BARCELONA (New) a tri. and port, Venezuela, at the mouth of the Orinoco on the Caribbean Sea, lat. 10° 10' N., lon. 64° 47' W. The houses are mostly of mud, ill constructed and poorly furnished. The streets are unpaved, and, in wet weather extremely filthy while, in dry the dust is intolerable. Its harbour and shipping are protected by a fortress, called El Morro de Barcelona, situated on a hill which rises to about 400 ft. above the level of the sea. In 1847, the number of vessels visited was 27; tons, 5341.—Cleared, 26; tons, 4487. Barcelona is a most unhealthy place, even the



THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND STREET OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BARCELONA.—From George L. Thompson.

existence. Of modern buildings, the principal are the custom-house, the exchange, the theatre, and the prison. The conventional establishments, though many of them have been suppressed are still numerously 23. The principal educational establishments in the university, which, though it had almost fallen into complete decay has lately been revived, and promises again to become worthy of its early fame. At present its chief functions are performed by the colleges, in which a complete course in the arts and sciences is given. In connection with it are numerous schools, in which elementary education is provided for all classes. Theological education is given chiefly in the Seminario Conciliar while there are several separate establishments specially set apart for the study of medicine. Charitable and benevolent institutions are numerous; the chief being the Casa de Caridad, Casa de Misericordia, and the hospital of the Holy Cross. Among literary institutions, may be mentioned four public libraries and two museums, the Academy of Belles Lettres, and the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, &c.

Barcelona is the seat of various manufactures, the principal of which are silks, woollens, sewed cottons, calicoes, lace and shoes; and it also has a foundry for cannon. The greatest

excessive heat and moisture of the air. The country around, however, is extremely fertile. The chief trade of the town is in burned cattle, jerked beef and hides and of agricultural produce, in indigo, manioc, cotton, and coconuts. Pop. (1807) 15,000; half whites, and half mulattoes and negroes.

BARCELONETA, a tn. Venezuela, 105 m. S.E. Angostura, L. bank, Paraguary. Pop. about 3000.

BARCELONETA, a tn. France, dep. Basses Alpes, on the Italian frontier. 80 m. N.E. Digne. It stands in the middle of the valley of some name, here 1½ m. broad. The two principal streets, the houses of which are lined with a row of arcades cross each other at right angles, and have smaller streets, laid out in regular order opening into them. Most of the houses have their windows as much as possible to the S. with very small openings to the N. in account of the extreme severity of the cold when the wind blows from the mountains. At the end of the main street, towards Italy, a handsome square planted with trees forms an agreeable promenade, and round it are placed the barracks, courthouses, prisons, and other public buildings. Snow falls heavily in winter during which, the arcades already mentioned form convenient and sheltered pathways. Like most frontier towns, Barceloneta has suffered by war having been burnt no fewer than seven times. It is now however, perhaps the prettiest of all the French towns in the Alps. Silk, serge, and small drapery are manufactured here, and as it is the central point where the inhabitants of the valley dispose of their produce, and purchase their household and other articles the Saturday market has the appearance of a fair. The valley of Barceloneta formerly belonged to the Counts of Provence, subsequently to Savoy but is now in France. The people have always been noted for their love of liberty and at the close of the 18th century when an attempt was made to reverse French taxation which had previously been abolished the measure was abandoned on account of the clamour it created the mountaineers willingly paying a sum of 100,000 livres (about 24,000) for exemption from salineral claims. Pop. of 1905

BARCELLOS.—1 A tn. and par Portugal prov Minho, chief town of dist. of same name, r bank, Cávado here crossed by a handsome stone bridge 37 m. N. Oporto. It is surrounded by walls, fenced with towers and has broad and straight streets, lined with well-built houses, contains two churches, two monasteries, an hospital, a posthouse, and a grammar-school stands in a rich and well-cultivated district, and has several important fairs. Barcellos is said to have been founded by Hamilton the father of Hannibal, 250 years a.c. Pop. 8900.—2 A tn. Brazil prov Para, r bank, Rio Negro lat. 1° S. lon. 65° W. It has a church and, at one time, was the residence of the chief of the district of Rio Negro. Now it is inhabited by Indians, and by a few people, partly fishermen, agriculturists, and merchants.—3 A vil. Brazil prov of, and 100 m. S.E.W. Bahia, advantageously situated on the river Marahim. It has a church and primary school and its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture.

BARCHESTON-WITH-WILLINGTON par Eng. Warwick 1475 ac. Pop. 209.

BARCHEVELLO a market in Meuse Canal prov of, and 23 m. N.E. Felda, r bank Werra. It contains a palace, a castle, a church, a stamp-mill, and has four yearly markets. Pop. 1690

BARCOMB, par Eng. Essex 4963 ac. Pop. 1076.

BARCO or **BARDO**, a vil. and fortress, Sardinian States, Piedmont, L. bank, Doria, 23 m. S.E.E. Aosta. It stands on a height at the S. entrance of the valley of Aosta, and, in 1800, after a siege by the French, was taken and razed. It has since been rebuilt.

BARDEL, a tn. Japan, Bay of Totomi, in the S.E. of the Isl. of Kijohon. It is a place of some note, and has both a considerable general trade and fishing.

BARDEN-BURG, a tn. Blanches France, prov of, and 5 m. N.E.E. Aux-la-Chapelle. It has a St. Catholic parish church, and three yearly markets. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1290

BARDFIELD, three pars. Eng. Essex.—1, Bardfield (about, 3689 ac. Pop. 1010.—2, Bardfield (Lattin, 1710 ac. P. 950.—3, Bardfield-Sidney or Little Lattin, 1111 ac. P. 960

BARDI a tn. and com. Italy duchy of and 30 m. S. by

E. Piacenza, L. bank, Ceno, commanded by a castle situated on a hill S. the town, erected in the ninth century. In the vicinity are forests of chestnut, beech, and oak, and abundant pasturage for cattle. Two annual fairs are held. Pop. of 720, com. 7314.

BARDIA, an Isl. Gulf of Suez, E. coast, Lower Suez, opposite the embouchure of the Teyring. lat. 10° 50' N lon. 99° 50' E. (c.) It is 70 m. in length, 10 m. in breadth, very lofty and is separated from the mainland by a channel about 2 m. in width.

BARDNEY, par Eng. Lincoln 5490 ac. Pop. 1829

BARDOLINO a vil. Austrian Italy gov Verice, 15 m. N.W. Verona, having a small harbour on the E. margin of Lake Garda, 7 m. N. Peschiera. Near this village, at the famous battle of Rivoli, January 1797, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under Alvinci. Pop. 1890

BARDONNEGHELIA, or **BARONNEGHELIA**, a vil. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 18 m. W. Suez, on a strait of same name, a tributary of the Doria. It has some trade in cattle. Pop. 1000.

BARDOWICK a vil. Hanover prov of and 4 m. N. Lüneburg, on the Ilmenau. It is a very ancient place, and has a cathedral church. The chief occupations are field and garden culture and linen-weaving and some trade is done in seeds. Pop. 1400.

BARDREY par Eng. York W. Riding 3487 ac. P. 898

BARDSFY an Isl. N. Wales co. Carnarvon in the Irish Sea, at the N. point of Cardigan Bay lat. 53° 45' N lon. 4° 48' W. (a.) about 2 m. long and 1 broad, called in Welsh *Jups Eula* [the island of the current] from the violence of the stream in Bardsy Sound. On the S.E. side is a small harbour capable of admitting vessels of 40 tons burden. There is a lighthouse on the island, with fixed and revolving lights, 129 ft. above the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and agriculture. Area 490 ac. Pop. 92

BARDT or **HARDT**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, on the Blannese or Gulf of Bayk, a large lake communicating with the Balha, 17 m. W. Stralsund lat. 54° 21' N lon. 13° 42' E. It is old, but tolerably well built has manufactures of soap, candle and tobacco and by means of its harbour which is good, and its communication with the Bal, carries on a considerable commerce. Pop. 4400

BARDWELL, par Eng. Suffolk 3144 ac. Pop. 898

BARÈGES, or **BARÈGES** (see. Volpère) a village in France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 22 m. S. Tarbes on the Gave de Bastan celebrated for its hot sulphurous springs. The narrow valley of Barèges contains 11 villages, perched like eagle's nests, high up in the mountains, or on little plateaux formed by the debris that has fallen from them, and affording a fine view of ground for cultivation. The village of Barèges is composed of a single tolerably spacious street, of about 80 good houses, intended principally for the accommodation of the visitors to the baths. It is a dull-looking place, but some of the widest scenery of the Pyrenees is in the neighbourhood, and the road that passes up the valley from Pierrefitte and Luz is considered an extraordinary effort of engineering skill. From June to September the place is crowded with invalids, sometimes to the number of 800 besides the soldiers in the military hospital. The remainder of the year is winter but snowfalls in summer are not uncommon. There are six springs, varying in temperature from 82° to 111°. Their principal ingredient is sulphate of sodium, with portions of carbonate, nitrate, and sulphate of soda; acids, sulphureted hydrogen, and animal matter. They seem principally beneficial in rheumatic complaints, cutaneous affections, ulcers, old wounds, and contractions of the muscles or tendons. The inhabitants are remarkable for their skill in knitting, and many articles of dress are very tastefully got up. The ladies dresses called *barèges*, take their name from this place.

BAREILLY a dist. Hindoostan, Delhi, between lat. 28° and 29° N. bounded N. by the Karamon hills, W. by the Ganges, E. and S. by part of the Oude territory and S. by W. by the Purneah, Alighur, and Meerut districts, area, 5600 sq. m. The soil is well watered by numerous small streams. To N. of Rampoor the Koolis is navigable during the rainy season, and serves to float down large timber. In summer the heat is intense; but in winter, with E. winds, the thermometer falls below 50° Fahr., and water freezes in the tanks. The surface, in general, is level, and the soil excellent;

date-palms, bananas, walnut, apple, and pear trees, vines, &c., are plentiful. Sugar and grain are grown everywhere, and, together with rice and cotton, bring the highest prices. The chief imports from the lower provinces are silks, salt, coarse sugar, cottons, ordinary cheap trinkets, and coral beads. From the hilly country and even from Tibet, goods are transported on the backs of goats. The Mohillies or Patane, of this district, are a tall and handsome race of men, and comparatively fair and well-featured. The tribe of Bengalis (carriers and bullock-drivers) are estimated at 14,000, all Mahomedans. Bareilly formed part of Rohilkhand previous to the conquest of that country in 1774 by the British. In 1801 it was ceded to the East India Company by Viceri Shaj-ud-Daulah, Nabob of Oude.

BAREILLY is a Hindoostani, esp. of above dist., on the united streams of the Jomah and Bunkra lat. 28° 38' N lon. 79° 30' E.; 181 m. E.S.E. Delhi and 148 m. N.W. Lucknow. The site of Bareilly is elevated and pleasant; the principal street is nearly 8 m. long, and the houses although mostly of one story only are well built. In some other parts of the town, the houses are mere huts or hovels. There are here several mosques, and an old fort in ruins. The civil and military servants of the E. India Company live in encampments S. of the town, where a new and strong quadrangular citadel, surrounded by a ditch, has been built. The articles manufactured here, wholly by the Mahomedans, are chiefly warlike cutlery of all kinds, such as swords, daggers, &c. also bows and arrows, saddles, and horse trappings, fine carpeting, embroidery and jewellery. Bookbinding and engraving, shoe-making, tailoring, tanning and dressing leather and all the minor trades from pursuing which the Hindoo is prohibited are likewise carried on by them. The brass water-pots of Bareilly are much valued, as well as the cabinet-work, painted black, varnished, and adorned with a yellow pigment, in imitation of gilding. Bareilly possesses 181 Purban and Hindoo schools and some hundreds of seminaries, pretty well attended, besides an English college, teachers of medicine, &c. A mission school under the auspices of the Company had, in 1841 about 70 Hindoo scholars. Bareilly is the head-quarters of a civil establishment and circuit court, to which nine other districts are subordinate. The lands in the neighbourhood are but 8 ft. above the waters of the Ramganga, and are annually inundated. Pop. (one-third Mahomedans) 65,795.—(Hamilton's *East India Gazette, Parliamentary Papers*.)

BARENTIN is a town, France, dep. Seine-Inférieure (Normandy) r bank, Ausserre about 10 m. N.W. Rouen with manufactures of handkerchiefs and calicoes, cotton, paper and oil mills. There is also a mill for spinning flax, which has 500 spindles. Pop. 2278.

BARENTWELL, or **BARTONWELL** is a vil and par. con. of, and 16 m. E.S.E. Zetrich, on a height near a stream of same name, which traverses the parish, and is here crossed by a stone bridge. The church is new and handsome, and possesses a fine collection of bells. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in spinning and weaving silk. Pop. 8462.

BARETOUN (A1) [*anc. Perestom*] is a town, Egypt, on the Mediterranean, on the borders of the desert of Barca lat. 31° 30' N lon. 27° 30' E. It is now perhaps better known by the name of Port Mhadid or Barak Marra. Its harbour is good, and suitable to carry on a considerable trade.

BARLEUR, a seaport in France, dep. Manche (Normandy) 15 m. E. Cherbourg lat. 49° 40' 6" N lon. 1° 50' 50" W [n]. It is situated on the peninsula of Cotentin, in the English Channel and has a harbour as small as surrounded with rocks and every way so ill adapted for the purposes of navigation, that the only wonder is, not how it should now have ceased to be, but how it ever could have been a port of any consequence. Accordingly it deserves notice at present solely on account of interesting historical associations. In the 15th century Barleur was more frequented than any other port of Normandy; and, after the Norman conquest, it was the principal point of communication with England, and it was on one of the rocks near the port that William, only son of Henry I., was shipwrecked in 1120 and perished, with several members of the royal family and 140 young English nobles. In the 18th century, Normandy was ceded to France, when the trade of Barleur was transferred to Cherbourg. In 1846, and again in 1845, Barleur was pillaged by the English.

At the close of the 16th century the fortifications were destroyed by command of Henry IV. of France. Small vessels only can now enter the harbour, but there can be no doubt that it admitted vessels of considerable burden during the Middle Ages. It has two lighthouses, with fixed lights, neither of which can be seen from any great distance at sea. The little traffic now carried on is in flax, hemp, butter, &c. and fish. Pop. 1185.

BARFORD six pars. Eng. t. 1 par. Norfolk; 1059 ac. Pop. 430—3 par. Warwick 1640 ac. Pop. 672.—5 par. Bedford (Great) par. Oxford 1180 ac. Pop. 859.—4 par. Bedford (Great) par. Bedford 2830 ac. Pop. 805.—5 par. Bedford (Little) par. Bedford 1168 ac. Pop. 119.—6 par. Bedford (St. Martin) par. Wilts; 2396 ac. Pop. 689.

BARFRESTON or **BARSTON** par. Eng. Kent 500 ac. Pop. 181.

BARGA DE GARFAGHANA, a town and com. Tuscan dist. of, and 26 m. N. Pisa, near the L. bank of the Larcina. It has a handsome collegiate church and a powder manufactory. Beautiful jasper is found in the vicinity and abundant forests cover the mountain sides. Pop. 7194.

BARGE is a town, Sardunian States, Piedmont, prov. Saluzzo at the foot of Mount Monbracco 1 bank Granarolo, 38 m. S.W. Turin. It has a communal college manufactures fire-arms, and carries on a brisk general trade. Slaves are quarried in the neighbourhood. In 1808 it suffered greatly from an earthquake. Pop. 7000.

BARGOUZINSK, a town, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, esp. dist. of same name, 80 m. above the mouth of the Barguzin, which, after a course of about 300 m. falls into the E. side of Lake Baikal. In its neighbourhood are thermal baths, and the bitter lakes from which the purgative salt of Siberia is obtained.

BARIHAM three pars. Eng. —1 par. Haddington 700 ac. Pop. 108.—2 par. Kent 4600 ac. Pop. 1103.—3 par. Suffolk 1806 ac. Pop. 770.

BARHOLM par. Eng. Lincoln 1290 ac. Pop. 351.

BARI, a vil in Sardunian States near the E. coast, prov. Lanusei, 65 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. It is very unhealthy; but has a small harbour at which some corn and wine are shipped. Pop. 1500.

BARI (Tanna Di) a prov. Naples bounded N and N.E. by the Adriatic N.W. prov. Capitanata, S.W. and S. Frosinone, S.E. Orange, greatest length, from N.W. to S.E. 60 m. average breadth about 34 m. area, 1490 sq. m. In the S and S.W. it is traversed by an offshoot of the Apennines, but the province, as a whole, is perhaps the most fertile and best cultivated in the kingdom. It has three lakes, and numerous mountain-torrents but the only river of the least consequence is the Ofanto and even it is almost confined in its course to the N.W. frontier. The principal products are corn, flax, tobacco, cotton, wine, olives, and saffron. Large numbers of sheep, goats, and asses are reared. The principal manufacture is salt. Some saltpetre also is obtained. Bari takes its name from its capital. Pop. 426,000.

BARI [*anc. Barium*] a seaport in Naples, prov. and esp. of Terra di Bari W. shore, Adriatic 60 m. N.W. Taranto; lat. 41° 42' N lon. 16° 52' 30" E. [n]. It stands on a small promontory and is defended by walls and a castle. It is a general mart and houses busy barks. The sea port is a handsome structure, with a lower terrace of 360 ft. high. Other public edifices are, the celebrated priory of St. Nicholas, founded in 1087 and still resorted to by pilgrims; the royal lyceum or academical school, with 16 professorships of sciences, letters, law and medicine; the college, founded in 1817 for the education of the nobility; the diocesan seminary, several parish churches and convents, an orphan institution, two hospitals, an asylum, with extensive magazines. The sea port is a most beautiful. Bari is the seat of a cardinal and archbishop, and of an archiepiscopal, metropolitan to the seat of Bitonto-st-Bari and Conversano. It has manufactures of cotton and linen goods, hats, silk, soap, and glass. The *agave scolymifera* or *Saccharifera*, so generally used as a liquor throughout the kingdom of Naples, is prepared here in great perfection. The port is small, and almost choked up with sand, but the roadstead affords good anchorage-ground. Trade, principally with Venice, Trieste, and the coast of Dalmatia. Exports—wine, grain, almonds, oil, and cotton, produced in the surrounding district. Bari, under the Roman, was governed

by the west magistratus. On the hill of the amphitheatre, it passed into the hands of the Saracens, and afterwards into those of the Normans, who became masters of Apulia, and had their government in this town. It was thrice taken and destroyed, and thrice rebuilt on the same site. Pop. 31,372.

BARIGIANO a *tu. Naples*, prov. Avellino Ultra I., 11 m. S.W. Aquila. Pop. 2000.

BARILE, a *tu. Naples*, prov. Basilicata, 4 m. S.E.E. Melfi, agreeably situated on a hill. It was founded by a Greek colony of the Lower Empire, and the ruins of the Greek church were preserved so late as the 17th century. It has three churches. Pop. 8730.

BARIMA a headland and river, British Guinea. The former is the extreme N.W. point of that territory on the S.E. side of the estuary of the Orinoco lat. 5° 56' N. lon. 60° 40' W. (n.). The river after a course of about 60 m., almost precisely parallel with the coast, falls into the estuary of the Orinoco a little further up than point Barima.

BARJAC—1. A *tu. France*, dep. Gard, 17 m. E. Alais, at the foot of the Causse; with a cold mineral spring, and is the neighbourhood a quarry of excellent stone, for building or sculpture. Pop. 1745.—2. A *tu. dep. Lozère*, 1 ep. 1028.

BARJALS, a *tu. France*, dep. Var 9 m. N.W. Brignoles. It is well built, and the environs are singularly picturesque. The chief products of Barjals are wheat a kind of cake, made of almonds and honey for which there is a great demand vermouth, gins, and earthenware. It has also a refinery of wax, paper and fulling mills, tanneries, and distilleries. Its trade is in oil, burning oils, resins, and olives. Pop. 3181.

BARKA *See* BUKKA.

BARKEY *See* Eng. Leicester 2290 ac. Pop. 857.

BARKEHIDJEN a populous vil. W. Africa, Damag country on the Senegal inhabited by a warlike and agricultural tribe, called *Dalancan*, whose chief resides here.

BARHAM *See* Eng. Berks 1358 ac. Pop. 374.

BARKEING a *tu. England*, co. Essex, 1 b. Riding, about 5 m. above the junction with the Thames, and 7 h. E. London; consisting chiefly of one principal street; houses mostly of brick, and generally well built wall lighted, but badly supplied with water. It has a parish church, a handsome structure, with a lofty tower and containing some ancient monuments a Wesleyan and an Independent chapel and a meeting-house belonging to the Plymouth Brethren, a national infant, and Plymouth Brethren schools, a mutual improvement society a friendly society and a periodical lending library. No manufactures but the fishing trade is carried on to a great extent. There is a convenient wharf at Barkeing creek, which is navigable to afford for vessels of 80 tons. Area of par. 12 741 ac. Pop. 9988.

BARKEING *See* Eng. Suffolk 2164 ac. Pop. 1856.

BARKOUL, or *Taris-Si*, a *tu.* and lake Mongolia, prov. W. Kham, on the N.W. margin of the desert of Gobi. The town is in lat. 48° 40' N. lon. 94° E. a little S.E. from the lake, and about 88 m. N. the important town of Kamsi or Hami. Barkoul has a considerable trade in provisions and clothing, and is governed, along with several other towns and settlements around it, partly by Chinese officers, and partly by the chieftains of the various tribes. The country around is cultivated to a small extent.—The lake is from 10 to 15 m. in length and about half that breadth.

BARSTON *See* Eng. Lancaster 2670 ac. Pop. 448.

BARSTON *See* Eng. Lincoln 2069 ac. Pop. 551.

BARSTON a *tu.* and *tu.* Eng. Hertford 5040 ac. Pop. 1238.

BARSTON two *tu.* Eng.—1. *Barstons* (East), par. Lincoln; 990 ac. Pop. 331.—2. *Barstons* (West), par. Lincoln 500 ac. Pop. 148.

BARSTON *See* Eng. Stafford 2157 ac. Pop. 617.

BARSTON *See* Eng. Lincoln 2069 ac. Pop. 551.

BARSTON a *tu.* and *tu.* Eng. Derby; 2320 ac. Pop. 933.

BARLETTA a *tu.* Naples, prov. Terra di Bari, dep. of same name, W. shore, Adriatic, 38 m. N.W. Bari, lon. (telegraph) 41° 19' 15" N. lon. 16° 17' 30" E. (m.) It is a fortified place of the fourth class, and is surrounded by a single wall. The streets are wide, and well paved; the houses

high (of stone) and in general well built. In the market place is a colossal bronze statue, about 13 ft. high, supposed to represent the Emperor Haravilla. The cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice, the nave of which is supported by antique granite columns. There are several other churches, convents for both sexes, an orphan institution, a college founded by Ferdinand IV., and a theatre. The harbour is fringed by a mole running out from the shore. It admits of small vessels only, but good anchorage ground is found in the neighbourhood. The port is defended by a citadel, part of which is falling to ruin. Close by is a lunatic. Barletta has a considerable trade in grain, wine, almonds, and the other productions of the country which are exported to the different parts of the Adriatic. The Neapolitan Government have some extensive saltworks about 5 m. from the town. The sea-bathery forms an important branch of industry. A great corn-market or fair is held annually in November. Pop. 19,999.

BARLEY *See* Eng. Bedford 2648 ac. Pop. 870.

BARLING *See* Eng. Essex 1236 ac. Pop. 577.

BARLINGS *See* Eng. Lincoln 9830 ac. Pop. 438.

BARMBY-on-the-Moon, *See* Eng. York E. Riding 2290 ac. Pop. 486.

BARMEY a manufacturing *tu.* Rhodan Prussia, circle, Elberfeld dist. Düsseldorf situated in the valley of the Wupper, 27 m. N.E. Cologne. It is in fact a continuation of the town of Elberfeld to which it is united by a bridge, and with which it forms one uninterrupted street of 6 m. in length, and it is composed of an accumulation of numerous places of different names, now constituted a town. Its situation is healthy and picturesque, but the town itself is dirty and not prepossessing. The staple manufactures are ribbons and tapes, which are very widely diffused. Silk is likewise manufactured with cotton and linen fabrics, linen and cotton thread, velvet, lace, steel and plated articles hardware, chemical products, and earthenware, with establishments for calico-printing which have long been famous for the excellence of the dye, called *Wupper-dye*. The town is surrounded by kitchen-gardens, the cultivation of which employs many persons. It contains four churches, one of which the Protestant church, is a very handsome building, a high school, a deaf and dumb asylum, exchange, two banks, a police court, and a commercial tribunal. The district in which the united towns of Elberfeld and Barmen are situated is the most populous, the most industrious, and most thriving in the Prussian dominions. Pop. (1846) 84,932.

BARMEY *See* Eng. Kent 749 ac. Pop. 538.

BARMOUTH or *ANERMLAW* a small seaport in, N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 8 m. W. Dolgellau lat. 53° 44' N. lon. 4° 3' W. at the mouth of the Maw or Aftu; built on steep and unequal ground, at the foot of a lofty mountain. The houses rise in successive terraces above each other and are reached by steps cut in the rock. The town is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing and some trade is done in flannel and hosiery and tanning and shipbuilding are also carried on to some extent. Its chief exports are timber, bark, copper, lead &c.; imports—corn, flour, coal, limestone, hides, and groceries. It contains several dissenting chapels. Pop. (1841) 1930.

BARMEY a market *tu.* Denmark, Holstein, co. Ranzau, 19 m. N.W. Hamburg Besides agriculture, the main employment is shoemaking, for export, over Hamburg to America. In the middle of the town is a good marketplace. Four annual fairs are held one of which, for *swan*, is important. Pop. 1700.

BARMEY *See* Eng. York, E. Riding 2336 ac. Pop. 949.

BARMEY *See* Eng. Northampton 4440 ac. Pop. 998.

BARMEY *See* Eng. York, E. Riding 2336 ac. Pop. 949.

BARMEY *See* Eng. Tipperary; 2167 ac. Pop. 486.

BARNARD CASTLE, a *tu.* and *tu.* par. England, co. Durham. The town is on a summit rising abruptly from the sea, 22 m. S.W. by E. Durham. From the principal street, which is about 1 m. in length, two or three smaller ones and numerous lanes, diverge. The main streets are macadamized in the middle, and paved with cobblestones, and all are lighted. The better class of houses are of freestone, and many of them handsome; but those of the working classes are overcrowded and ill ventilated. Manufactures—two extensive textile-mills, and four large paper-manufactories.

115.2. High Pillar parish church, an ancient Gothic structure with an embattled tower and five chapels for independent sects, Baptists, Wesleyans, &c. It has also four large national schools, several Sunday schools, boarding and day schools, a grammar blue-coat, and a very clearly marked an infirmary dispensary and several sets of almshouses, besides a number of minor charities. It has a library institution, established in 1845, a museum, two reading-rooms, a musical society, a farmers club and horticultural and agricultural societies. The manufactures consist of wool stapling, lace-making, matting, paper-making, tanning, shipbuilding, stocking-weaving, hosiery and rope-making, &c. There are also two potteries, and in the neighbourhood several saws and blanket-mills. Some of these branches of industry are carried on to a great extent. The trade of the port is considerable, and its foreign trade increasing. The number of vessels registered here for the year ending December 31 1847 was 89 ton 5010. Vessels entered for the same year 1032 ton 44,932—cleared, 418 ton 21,685. Chief exports—grain, wool, bark, leather paper &c. Imports—coal, timber iron, groceries, spirits, porter, fruit, &c. There are four commodes, quays, on which vessels of 100 to 200 tons load and unload, and the river is navigable for barges and small craft for 8 m. above the town. Barnston is governed by a mayor recorder six aldermen, and 18 councillors. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1849) 781 Market-day Friday Area of par 1103 ac. Pop. 9667

BARNSTON or BARNSTON par Eng Essex 1443 ac Pop. 165

BARNVILLE—see Wren [anc. *Proconatus Portus*] a small town and support France, dep Manche 15 m W B Valognes It has an ancient and curious Roman church and carries on considerable trade in agricultural produce, with Guernsey Jersey and Alderney Pop 1906

BARNWELL, two par Eng—1. *Barnwell all Saints, or King's Barnwell*, par Northampton 1680 ac Pop 147 2. *Barnwell St Andrew* par Northampton 1746 ac Pop. 268

BARNWOOD par Eng Gloucester 14 1 ac 1 856. **BARO** a river Africa, which rises in the country of the Wallages, S.W. of Abyssinia, near lat. 8° N in an extensive plain, in which the Gedda, (Geddi, Niso and Gédah, all the Baro itself, tributaries of the White River or true Nile, have their sources. The course of the Baro is not explored, but the natives represent it as a very large river the valley of which is inhabited by Ginnakala, and frequented by bands of elephants. (See Jour vol. xii, xv.)

BAROACH, or **BAROACH** [anc. *Baroach*—water of wealth, a. n. Hindostan, Bombay presidency prov Gujarat, cap. dist. of its own name, on the Nerindia [anc. *Nemadus*] 25 m from its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay lat. 21 46' N lon. 73° 34' E; 42 m N Surat a poor sea-looking, unhealthy town, with narrow and dirty streets but in the vicinity are numerous dilapidated mosques and minarets, indicating its former importance. The river is here 3 m. broad, very shallow but abounding in sea fish, especially carp. A considerable trade is carried on with Bombay and Surat in raw cotton, grain and seeds. There is here a pargana or hospital for animals, supported by voluntary donations, and by taxes on marriages, mercantile transactions, &c. About £1000 are annually raised for this purpose. Baroach was taken by storm by the British in 1773 and since 1805, along with the district, has remained part of the British dominions. Pop. about 85,000.—The *Durrani* has an area of 1000 sq m. and is one of the most populous and best cultivated in the G. of India, yielding large quantities of excellent cotton. Pop. (see *Annals* Mahometan) 279,500.

BARODA, a city Hindostan, cap. dist. of same name, and of the Guzerat's dominions, and the station of a British resident and a body of troops lat. 22° 20' N; lon. 73° 25' E. 240 m N by E Bombay It stands on marshy ground, 1 bank, *Vishwamitra*, and is surrounded by a double wall of mud, with round towers at irregular intervals, and several double gates. Two spacious streets, which cross each other at right angles, divide the town into four equal parts. In the market-place is a square pavilion, with three bold arches on each side, and a flat roof, adorned with seats and fountains, and is a *Majlis* building. Like everything else in this city having the smallest

claim to grandeur or elegance, the Mahometan structures before them are shabby. Baroda was a large and wealthy town during the reign of Aurangzeb, and is still considered one of the richest cities of its name in India. Here is a stone bridge over the *Vishwamitra*, remarkable as being the only one in Gujarat; and some singular walls with grand flights of steps. Pop. in 1818 estimated at 100,000.—The *Durrani* has an area of about 12,000 sq m.; yielding sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, corn, legumes, opium, hemp, flax, and cotton, the last being a staple commodity. Deer, hares, partridge, and other game are numerous.

BARON or **NOUMA BARON** an isl., S.E. coast, Java lat. (corrected) 8° 20' S.; lon. 113° 25' E.

BARONSTOWN par Irel Louth; 2309 ac. Pop. 787 **BAROS**, or **BAROOS**, a n. Sumatra, W coast; lat. 3° 4' N lon. 98° 25' E., near the mouth of a small river. There is here a good harbour to which much of the produce of the island of Nias is brought, such as betates, rice, beans, sorgho, &c. and exchanged for steel, iron tobacco, corn, and cotton goods. The district round Baros was formerly a kingdom or petty state of the same name. It produces excellent camellia oil, and some gold.

BARQUESIMETO a n. Venezuela, cap. prov of same name, 62 m. W & W Valencia lat. 9° 54' S. lon. 68° 12' 27' W (L.) Previous to the great earthquakes of 1813 the town was well built, having straight and wide streets a handsome parish church, a rich convent of Franciscans, and a hospital. It is now but a wreck of what it was. It has several schools and higher seminaries. Pop. 16,000 in 1800.—The government lies between lat. 8 43' and 10° 46' N and lon. 68° 30' and 70° 30' W, and is bounded N by the Caribbean Sea, area, 19,313 sq m. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the chief occupations. The principal products are wheat, coffee, cacao, maize, and indigo. Pop. (1825) 86,527 (1839) 123,755.

BARR, a n. France, dep. Bas Rhin (Alsace) 9 m N Schlettstadt, agreeably situated at the foot of the Vosges tolerably well built, and has a good quay. Near Barr on the mountains of Hoenberg are the ruins of Leipsberg, and the convent of St. Odile, founded in 632 by Odile, Countess of Alth, Duke of Alsace. Part of a Roman wall called by the inhabitants the *Papens wall*, in some places 10 or 12 ft high, and from 6 to 9 ft broad, is also still to be seen there. The trade of Barr is principally in woollen stuffs, manufactured in the town. The dyeing establishments employ almost 800 workmen. Barr has also several mills, among others spinning, tan, and oil mills, driven by water power and some trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 8686

BARR, two villa, and a par Scotland—1. A villa, and par Ayr the former 18 m S W the town of Ayr pleasantly situated on an angle formed by the water of Gregg and the river Stincher. The most of the houses occupy an acclivity and have been built without regard to order but the whole village has a clean and neat appearance, and is well light. The inhabitants are mostly employed in handicraft and agricultural labour and in mangle-weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. Their social condition is excellent there having been no criminal action against any inhabitant of the parish for 80 years. In August 1840 the lower part of the village was nearly swept away by a sudden flood from the neighbouring heights, supposed to have proceeded from the bursting of a water-spout. Area of par stated to be about 100 sq m. or 64,000 imp. ac. Pop. 907—2. A small villa, co. Argyll, dist. Campbells about 18 m N Campbellton.

BARRA [a bar] the name, with different affixes, of various places in Brazil—1. *Barra-de-Vellas*, a considerable villa prov Minas Geraes, r bank, Rio São Francisco, where it is joined by the Rio das Vellas. lat. 18° 50' S. lon. 40° 20' W It is situated in a vast plain, mostly inundated by the two rivers which fertilize it. In this place are salt deposits, from which the province is supplied. The village has two churches, and is rather unhealthy. Gold-mining, pottery trade, and agriculture, employ the 8000 inhabitants of the villa and district.—2. *Barra-de-Rio-de-Ouro*, a flourishing t., prov Bahia, agreeably situated, r bank, Rio de Orou, at its mouth in the Atlantic lat. 14° 32' S.; lon. 38° W It has a municipal hall, prison, church, primary school, and a good port for commerce. Two ravine hard by are esteemed excellent for tempering steel. In the district a considerable quan-

they of muskoxen and these are cultivated for export to Bahia. Pop. (in. and dist.), 8000.—4. *Barrado-Rio-Sao-João*, a hamlet, prov Rio de Janeiro, at the mouth of the Rio São João and having a church and primary school. Sawing planks from timber cut in the neighbouring forests, is the principal business of the place. The port is commodious, and has 13 to 15 ft. of water. In winter fever is prevalent in the district, arising from numerous marshes, with which it abounds. Pop. 4000.—5. *Barrado-Rio-Grande*, a tn. prov Bahia, at the junction with the Rio Grande and the Rio Francisco. It was formerly a prov. Pernambuco, but in 1850 was annexed to prov. Bahia. It has a church, and a primary school. Its districts is generally sterile, producing only salt, in the growing and transportation of which the most of its 4000 inhabitants are employed.—6. *Barrado-Rio-Negro*, also called *Rio Negro*, an ancient tn. prov Para, l. bank of the river after which it is named, near its junction with the Amazon. It has a church and is the depository of various kinds of produce brought down the Rio Negro and its affluents; and in it are three Government establishments under Government superintendence, for making muscovy cordage, cotton cloth, and earthen tiles.—7. *Barrado-Longo*, or *São José*, a vil, prov Minas Gerais, 45 m. S.W. Pila-Rica or Ouro-Preto, on the Rio Gruncho, across which there is here a bridge. The village has a church, and 6000 inhabitants, mostly agriculturists.—8. *Barrado-Mana*, a vil prov Rio de Janeiro, on a river whence it is named, an affluent to the right of the Paraíba. It has a church, and sugar-mills. The inhabitants of towns and districts are about 8000 and chiefly engaged in cultivation of coffee.—(Duarte Geo. Imp. Brazil).

BARRA, a large vil Naples, 4 m. E. the town of Naples. It produces silk and contains many country houses belonging to the inhabitants of the metropolis. Pop. 6000.

BARRA a petty state N.W. Africa, at the mouth of the Gambra, r. bank, extending about 54 m. along the coast, with a breadth of about 43 m. It is in general well cultivated and contains a number of considerable villages, with some fine forests. The palm, banyan, and fig trees are also plentiful. Homes are scarce, but asses are numerous, as are also wild buffaloes. The greater part of the population is composed of Mandingoes, a fine race the women stout, active, and pretty the males tall, and well made, and of a more intellectual cast of countenance than is usual amongst negroes. They are also more refined, and of a more amiable and benevolent nature than the natives of the neighbouring kingdoms. In commercial transactions they are shrewd, sharp, and wary. A principal branch of industry is the manufacture of salt, large quantities of which are exported, muscovy, cotton stuffs, ivory gold dust, &c. being taken in exchange. Their laws are mild, just, and in general fairly administered. They are all rigid Mahometans, and strict observers of the laws of the prophet. Pop. estimated at 280,000. The capital Barra-Bading, lies on the coast, at the mouth of the Gambra, about 7 m. N.E. Bathurst, and has some trade in the articles above noticed.

BARRA, or **BARRAT ISLANDS**, a group of upwards of 20 islands, forming a part of some name, W. coast, Scotland or Inverness, forming part of the chain known by the name of the Outer Hebrides. About 10 of these are inhabited and the others used as grazing. The principal island, from which the group is named, is about 12 m. in length, varying in breadth from 3 to 8 m.; its N. point is in lat. 57° 2' N. lon. 7° 54' W. (S.). It is much indented by bays and arms of the sea, particularly on the E. side. On the W. side, except the two or three sandy bays, it is defended from the billows of the Atlantic by a barrier of huge rocks, excavated by the action of the sea into vast caves and fissures, the latter of appalling depth. Besides the universal formation of these islands, but of an unusually refractory nature, undergoing little change from the action of the atmosphere, and everywhere displaying a singular aspect of obstinate durability with the identity with which it decomposes, marks to the surface of the island a naked and barren appearance. The climate, like that of all the W. islands of Scotland is variable and fluctuating, but mild and healthful. Notwithstanding its imposing look, Barra contains a great deal of fine pasture in the hollows and valleys; while the hills, which are of considerable height, afford excellent grazing to their very summits. The island, and parish in general, being better adapted

for grazing than agriculture, the latter has not made much progress, although the adoption of improved implements has enabled the small farmers to turn their ground to much better account than formerly. The black cattle raised in Barra are much esteemed and for rearing sheep it is considered one of the best places in the Highlands, although it is but lately that a regular sheep stock was introduced there. The chief part of the lands is let to small tenants in crofts, from year to year—a system under which no improvement can of course be expected. For the most part the inhabitants are miserably situated, their houses being composed of loose stones and earth, and having neither windows nor chimneys, a round hole in the roof, and one or more holes on each side of the house, supplying their place. Their habits are miserably and their household furniture generally of the most wretched description. Their ordinary food consists of barley-mal potatoes milk, and fish. More ardent spirits are said to be consumed in this island than in any place of the same extent in the W. Isles. The manufacture of kelp employs a great many hands, old and young, for about two months in the year but the pay is miserably small, the commodity kelp having fallen to about a fourth of the former price. Few of the natives can either read or write. The cattle abroad in kelp, including ling cod, turbot, halibut, flounders, and herrings the latter frequently visiting the island in immense shoals but the inhabitants unfortunately are in such a state of poverty that they cannot provide themselves with the fishing necessary to enable them to take the utmost advantage of the wealth on their shores perhaps not equalled, certainly not exceeded, in any other part of Scotland. As it is, there are from 20 to 30 boats of 8 tons each, with five men to each boat, employed in fishing. They carry the cod and ling they take, in a dried state, the latter being highly esteemed, to Glasgow and Greenock. Shell fish are also abundant on the shores of Barra lobsters, crabs, &c. and cockles in immense quantities. In scarce seasons the inhabitants live in a great measure on cockles, boiling them in salt water, and then making them into a kind of soup, which they consider wholesome and nutritious. There are four fresh-water lakes in the island of from half a mile to a mile in length, all abounding in trout and eels. The ruins of several religious houses, apparently of very old date exist in Barra, the more remarkable of which—two churches, said to have been built by the monks of Iona—were at a place called Killbar. There are also numerous ancient watch-towers distributed over the islands and on every lake there is a dam or fort, supposed to have been built by the Scandinavians. Many Druidical circles are also to be met with. The ancient castle or stronghold of the MacNeils, the former proprietors of Barra, a rude and lofty mansion, stands in the middle of a beautiful bay upon a small rock, which is entirely covered by the sea at high water. It is of an irregular form, strongly built, and about 60 ft. high, with a square tower in one corner rising many feet above the adjoining walls. Here the MacNeils, in times of old maintained the state and authority of sovereign princes, ruling with despotic sway, and maintaining the pomp and dignity of royalty. The names of the larger islands, of which the parish is formed are Watnony Sandery Fairby Mingalay and Barra to the S. with several others of lesser size, uninhabited, to the N. and N.E. Mingalay and Barra are remarkable for their lofty rocks one on the former being 1400 ft. perpendicularly above the sea. To these rocks the natives resort for seaweed and the eggs. The most prevalent winds here are the S.W. and N.W. the former often blowing with such extraordinary violence, as to sweep away the sandy soil with the vegetation, leaving only naked rocks behind. Pop. of par 1871 of whom about 2000 are E. Catholics.

BARRACKPOOR, a military cantonment, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal l. bank, Hooghly 10 m. N.N.E. Calcutta. The site is beautiful, and the climate salubrious. Near this village is the place of the Governor-general of India, the park around which is 4 m. in circumference. The cantonment is a large military village, with barracks for the European officers and the other white inhabitants, who are attracted thither by the beauty and healthfulness of the place, and by its vicinity to the Governor's residence. Races are held here in the cool season.

BARRADA, a river Syria, pass. Damascus. It rises near Ain-el-Hawa-Ugh, flows E. along the Anti-Libanus, and

these, turning S.E., proceeds in a tortuous course through a wide valley bordered alternately by bold rocks and wooded hills. On approaching Damasco, it is divided into two branches, one of which passes along the N. side of the city while the other is diverted into eight different channels for watering the city and irrigating its gardens. The former branch is supposed to be the Phlegra and the latter the Abasco, of ancient times. The branch shortly after exits, and the track crossing two tributaries, enters the marshes and lake of Lake-Merdy-Aiba. (Chesney)

BARRAFRANCA, a to. S.W. valley of Calcuttawatta, dist. Pannu. Pop. 6800.

BARRAH, par Irel Cadw, 15,297 sq. Pop. 2488. **BARRAHMAHL**, or **BARRA MAHL**, a subdivision of prov Salina, Hindostan, presid. Madras. See **BARMAH**.

BARBAUX, a vil. France, dep. Isere, 21 m. N.N.E. Grenoble. On an eminence, conspicuous to the village, stands fort BARBAUX, a place of considerable strength. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Nearly opposite, across the Isere, stand the mouldering towers and shattered walls of Dayard the birthplace of the famous observer Sans Pareil at vers Republique. Pop. 2029.

BARBAX, a to. Spain, New Castle, prov of, and 20 m. W. by N Alcala de a plain, at the foot of the Sierra de Alcala. It has three streets, a square, parish church, town-houses, with prison attached two schools, a storehouse, and a cemetery. The people are engaged in tillage, raising grain and cotton and as muleteers. Pop. 2361. (Madrid.)

BARRE, several townships, U. States.—1 In Massa chusetts, co. Worcester the soil fertile, and well adapted for grazing. It contains one academy and 13 schools. Pop. 2763.

—2 In Vermont, co. Washington with four churches and 15 schools. Pop. 2116.—3 In New York, co. Orleans, 11 containing several villages, two academies, and 84 schools. Pop. 6539.—4 In Pennsylvania, co. Hamilton with 19 schools. Pop. 2225.

BARREA, a vil. Naples, prov Abruzzo Ultra II on a hill, r bank, Sangro, 19 m. S.E.E. Salerno. Benedetto di Virgilio, a poet of some name, was born here. Pop. 1150.

BARRELL, a to. Hindostan, prov Gojran, cap. of a small principality 80 m. E. N.E. Cumby lat. 23° 44' N lon. 74° E. It stands in a narrow valley near the Tamsa a tributary of the Muree, and is mostly built of mud, the houses are of brick. The district is wild, and covered with jungle, extending for a space of about 40 m. wholly uncultivated, and inhabited by a few nomadic and predatory Bhoctas. **BARREGER**. See **BARROSES**.

BARREL-OF-BUTTER ISLAND a rocky or small rocky islet, Scotland, Orkney off the S. end of Pomona, deriving its name from the circumstance of the tenant paying the proprietor a barrel of butter as rent for the privilege of killing seals on it, the only thing of value it produces.

BARREN ISLAND the name of several islands in various parts of the world.—1 An isl. S.W. entrance into Bass's Strait, one of the Hunter group lat. 40° 52' S lon. 144° 49' E.—2 An isl. S.E. entrance, Banks's Strait one of the Furness Islands lat. 40° 23' S lon. 146° 6' E. (n.)—3 A group of 7 or 8 islands, Mozambique Channel W coast, Malagasy where they are small and low with white sandy beaches, and shrubs on them. Some of them have rock and breakers projecting to a considerable distance, and are extremely dangerous. They lie between 17° 50' and 18° 35' S lon. 45° 33' and 48° 55' E.—4 An isl. in the Bay of Bengal about 55 m. E. from Middle Anderson Island lat. 12° 16' N lon. 93° 54' E. (n.) It is a volcano, 1848 ft. high, and may be seen from a distance of 85 to 40 m. It is of small extent, covered with trees, except near the crater. It was not generally known that this volcano was in an active state until 1791 since which time it has continued so, and is subject to violent eruptions. The crater is very large when compared with the extent of the island.—5 A small isl. in the S. entrance of the Malay or China Sea, between Borneo and the Malay Peninsula lat. 1° 29' N lon. 100° 28' E. (n.)—6 A small isl., sometimes called Rook Island, on the E. coast of China, in the Tung Hai or Korea Sea lat. 30° 48' N lon. 123° 8' E. (n.)—7 An isl. of Russian America, at the S. entrance into Cook's Bay lat. 65° 58' N lon. 151° 28' W. (n.)

BARKEBUET POINT New S. Wales, co. Cumberland lat. 34° 30' S lon. 151° 28' W. (n.) It is a rocky peninsula, joined to the mainland by a

narrow isthmus bounded by the sea on the E., and Pitt-water an inlet from Broken Bay, on the W.; lat. 35° 37' S; lon. 151° 28' E.

BARREHEAD a large manufacturing vil Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire in the vale, and on the banks of the Leven, 7 m. S.W. Glasgow consisting chiefly of a row of houses on either side of the public road to Irvine. The more modern houses, mostly completed by the working classes, are neat and commodious. The most elegant building is the chapel of ease, in the Norman style, connected with the Established church; besides which there are a Free and a N. Presbyterian church, and a N. Catholic chapel. Numerous extensive factories lie either bank of the Leven. In the village and its vicinity there are four spinning factories, with about 80 000 spindles and two weaving factories, also bleacheries, seven printworks and a flour-mill an iron-foundry, and a machine-shop, employing in all about 5000 hands. The railway to Barrehead, which was opened in 1849 has greatly increased the prosperity of the place. Pop. (1841) 5327 (1851) 6069. (Local Correspondent)

BARKEE, par Scotland Forfar on the German Ocean, N. of the Frith of Try having two lighthouses, which form the leading lights for vessels entering the Try. Pop. 2178.

BARKEE REEF (The Granite) this reef, called superficially the Great Barke Reef from its vast extent, is situated off the N.E. coast of Australia. It commences with Breaksea Spit, in lat. 24° 20' E. lon. 158° 30' E. and extends to Bristol Island, on the coast of Papua, in lat. 9° 10' S lon. 145° 20' E., being a distance, in a straight line, of about 1260 m. It stretches along the coast at a mean distance of about 80 m. being in some places not more than 10 or 15 m. from the land, at others upwards of 100. This prodigious reef is wholly composed of coral, and rises in general precipitously from a very great depth, its bottom having been reached in some places on the outer side of the barrier with a line of 384 fathoms. If laid dry says Mr. Jukes it would be found to have a considerable resemblance to a gigantic and irregular fortification a steep glass, crowned with a broken parapet wall and surmounted on one rising ground to another.

In sailing from Sydney through Torres Strait, vessels have their choice of two tracks, called, respectively the Inner and Outer Routes. In taking the former they enter within the Barrier Reef at its S. extremity and run up the northward along shore. This passage, although narrow and intricate, is safe, with good anchorage the whole of the way the depth being generally about 12 fathoms and it is protected also from the violence of the sea by the reefs themselves. The outer route has not yet been surveyed, and is only known roughly by having been traversed by whalers and merchant vessels. It has not, of course the advantages of the inner passage, being exposed to the open sea, and having a depth of water which precludes all possibility of anchoring. Several vessels having been lost on these reefs, in consequence of there having been no chart to point out their dangers, or to indicate the openings by which, when taking the Outer Route, they might steer through the reefs for Torres Strait, Capt. Blackwood was dispatched by the Admiralty in H. M. S. Fly in the year 1842 to survey the Barrier and to lay down such channels between the outer and inner seas as offered a secure passage. This has been done, and several eligible openings marked, together with a very complete series of soundings. On Ram's Island, lat. 11° 30' E. lon. 151° 52' E. which was the best passage through the reef, a beacon has been raised 40 ft. high, and 30 ft. diameter at the base. It is built of stone quarried in the island, and wrought into square blocks. (J. B. Jukes's *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H. M. S. Fly*.)

BARICA-NEGRA, a to. and dist. Uruguay or Banda Oriental. The town is 65 m. N.E. Monte Video. Large works of cattle are reared in the district, many of the estancias into which it is divided having from 60,000 to 200,000 head of cattle.

BARINGTON, four par. Eng.—1 par. Cumberland; 2119 sq. Pop. 694.—2 par. Somerset; 1668 sq. Pop. 511.—3 par. Dorset (Barnes) par Berks and Gloucester; 2363 sq. Pop. 545.—4 **Barington (Lidde)** par Gloucester; 228 sq. Pop. 125.

BARROSA, a vil Spain, S.W. coast, Andalusia, prov of, and 16 m. S.E.E. Cadix. To the E. of the village, on a knoll of the same name was fought (March 2 1811), the well-

known battle in which the British, when shamefully abandoned by the Spaniards, gallantly repulsed an attack by a superior force of French under Victor and took two of their eagles.

BARROW, a large and important navigable river Ireland, prev. Liffey. It rises at the foot of Glenharrow in the Slieve Donard mountains, on the borders of the King's and Queen's counties, a few miles W. Portlborough and, after a generally S. course of about 30 m., joins the Suir in forming the estuary called Waterford harbour. It is navigable to New Ross, a distance of 25 m. from the sea, for vessels of 200 tons; and above that town for barges to Athy where a branch of the Grand Canal joins it. Its principal tributaries are the Nore, the Grease and the Blackwood rivers.

BARROW seven pars. Eng.—1 par. Suffolk 8665 ac. Pop. 1130.—2 *Barrow-on-Trent*, par. Derby 7780 ac. Pop. 9787.—3, *Barrow, Great*, par. Chester 2918 ac. Pop. 849.—4, *Barrow-Corvey*, par. Somerset 3028 ac. Pop. 405.—5, *Barrow-upon-Humber*, par. Lincoln, 5990 ac. Pop. 2235.—6, *Barrow-upon-Sour*, par. Lancaster; 9160 ac. Pop. 9728.—7 *Barrow (North)*, par. Somerset 751 ac. Pop. 115.

BARROW STRAIT the connecting channel between Baffin's Bay on the E. through Lomonosov Sound, and the Polar Sea on the W., between lat. 72° 45' and 74° 40' N. from 30 to 45 m. in breadth. The coasts are rocky rugged and sterile, and the water of great depth. Frequently upwards of 250 fathoms while often no soundings at all can be found. Icebergs of immense size are met with in this strait. Whales abound there also as in Baffin's Bay which it quite resembles in all other respects. The strait was discovered in 1513 by Baffin but Capt. Parry who visited it in 1819 gave it its present name after the late Sir John Barrow.

BARROWBY par. Eng. Lincoln 4485 ac. Pop. 801.
BARROWDEN par. Eng. Rutland 2078 ac. Pop. 718.
BARRY a vil. and par. S. Wales co. Glamorgan, 9 m. S. W. Cardiff. Area of par. 835 ac. Pop. 74.—There is a small Isl. of the same name in this parish, abounding with rabbits and having an area of about 800 ac.

BARSA,—1, A co. Hungary chieft. Rither Danube, length from N. to S. about 45 m., average breadth from W. to E. 18 m. area, 784 sq. m. or sq. m. Towards the N. the surface is generally hilly but in a great extent it consists for the most part of rich alluvial plains or valleys, watered by numerous streams, of which the principal are the Gura, Nitza, and Sitza. It is rich in corn, wine, and cattle. Its minerals, once important, are understood to be nearly exhausted; but some gold is still obtained. It possesses chalybeate springs and thermal baths. The cap. is Aranyos-Maroth. Pop. (chiefly Slavonian and German) 133,900.—2 The name of four small places Hungary three of them in the above co. on the Gura, in the vicinity of the town of Leva, and one in co. Szeged, on the Drava.

BARSAZ, a tn. France dep. Gironde, 25 m. S. E. Bordeaux, 1 bank, Gironde, in a district celebrated for its white wines. The best vineyards are above the town; these produce a wine similar to Sauterne, having only a little less flavour and rather more spirit. Pop. 1701.

BARSHAM four pars. Eng.—1 par. Suffolk; 1871 ac. Pop. 207.—2 *Barsham (East)*, par. Norfolk 1167 ac. Pop. 219.—3 *Barsham (North)*, par. Norfolk 1015 ac. Pop. 77.—4 *Barsham (West)*, par. Norfolk 1571 ac. Pop. 98.

BARSK, an vt. Denmark, Schleswig in the Little Belt, head. Apsersund, about 2 m. long by 1 broad lat. 55° 7' N. lon. 9° 22' E. A large portion of the E. side of the island forms a perpendicular limestone wall, which, being undermined by the sea, causes Barvik to become gradually less. On it is a small village.

BARTON par. Eng. Warwick; 1866 ac. Pop. 883.
BARTON or BARZ, a tn. Asiatic Turkey path. Anatolia, built at the junction of two rivers, the Kizilirmak and the Orkhan, and near where the united streams fall into the Black Sea lat. 41° 45' N. lon. 33° 10' E. It is surrounded by a ruinous wall, and consists of about 650 houses, and is built on two low hills of craggy limestone. The houses, on account of the marshy character of the surrounding country are all built of two stories, the upper one of which alone is inhabited. For the same reason the streets are carefully paved with large limestone slabs. It has 13 mosques, 3 schools, and four baths, and carries on a lively trade with

Constantinople, from which it imports various kinds of manufactures, sending, in exchange, hemp, fruit, and building timber. Small vessels only can come to the town, there being but 7 ft. water on the bar. Pop. 10,000.

BARTEN a tn. Prussia, circle, Rastenburg, duchy of E. Prussia; on the Nebe, 47 m. S. E. Königsberg; with a church, and a linen, horse, and cattle market. Pop. 1687.—Other five villages in Prussia have the same name.

BARTENHEIM, a vil. Prussia, dep. West-Rhin (Alsace), 16 m. from Altkirch, near the West-Rhin Canal. P. 186.

BARTENSTEIN, a tn. Prussia, circle, Rastenburg duchy of E. Prussia; on the Aller 34 m. S. E. E. Königsberg with woollen manufactures, tanneries, and more especially poteries. Pop. 4000.

BARTFA, or **BAZERELD**, a free to Hungary co. Bors, 168 m. N. E. Pesth; on a rising ground, near the banks of the Tupa and Lupa. It is one of the oldest towns in Hungary and is well built. has several E. Catholic churches a Lutheran church and school a Franciscan monastery military academy hospital theatre, paper-mills, poteries, forges, &c. In the public square stands the townhall. Some splendid chalybeate springs and baths, near the town, are much frequented. In the neighbourhood a meteoric ironstone was found weighing nearly 3 cwt. The trade in wine, hemp, linen cloth and woollen yarn, is considerable. Pop. 3200.

BARTF, see **BARTFA**.

BARTHOLOMEW (St.)—1 One of the W. India leeward islands belonging to Sweden, in lat. (centre) 17° 40' N. lon. 62° 34' W.; having the Isl. of St. Martin N. W. distant about 12 m. and St. Christopher S. E. distant about 30 m. It is about 8 m. long, varying from 2 to 3 in breadth area, about 25 sq. m. It is of irregular shape, and deeply indented by numerous small sandy bays separated by bold and steep rocky acclivities, of moderate height. In the interior it is hilly but its highest elevations do not reach 1000 ft. The island is, in most parts, barren and sterile but its numerous little valleys are well cultivated, and vegetables are at all times to be obtained. It produces also a little cotton, sugar tobacco, and indigo but its only exports are cattle, and some salt. The trees of the island comprise lignum vitae and iron-wood. Water is scarce the inhabitants being obliged to depend for their supplies almost wholly on rain. The only harbour La Cuvette, a safe and commodious one, and much frequented, is on the W. side of the island. Close by is Gustavia, the principal town, inhabited by a mixed population of Swedes, English, French Danes, and Americans. It is a thriving place, having a considerable commerce with the neighbouring islands in general supplies, which may be obtained there at all times. This island was settled by the French in 1643, and was ceded by them to the Swedes in 1784, with whom it still remains. The slaves on this island were emancipated by a decree of the Swedish Government, dated October 9 1847 on which occasion the negro population framed an address of thanks to the King of Sweden. The population is estimated to be between 8000 and 9000, of which two-thirds are black.—2 An Isl. of coral formation in the N. Pacific Ocean lat. 6° 35' N. lon. 149° 47' E.; it is low covered with coco-nut trees and inhabited by a light-complexioned race.

BARTHOLOMEW (St. Hyne) par. Eng. Hants 2250 ac. Pop. 735.

BARTHOLOMEY par. Eng. co. Chester and Shropshire 11 089 ac. Pop. 3740.

BARTON, see **BARTON**.

BARTLOW par. Eng. Cambridge 370 ac. Pop. 94.

BARTOLOME, a tn. GALDO (St. a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 28 m. W. by S. Foggia on an elevated hill, 2 of the Foggia. It has a diocesan seminary with 4 colleges and several other churches. Pop. 3435.

BARTON numerous pars. Eng.—1 par. Cambridge; 1813 ac. Pop. 808.—2 *Barton, co. High Barton*, par. Westmoreland 25,812 ac. Pop. 1260.—3, par. York N. Riding; 2790 ac. Pop. 567.—4, *Barton-in-Falms* par. North; 1820 ac. Pop. 199.—5, *Barton-Bendish*, par. and vil. Norfolk 4390 ac. Pop. 495.—6, *Barton-Blount* par. Derby 1150 ac. Pop. 89.—7 *Barton-in-the-Clay* par. Bedford 2270 ac. Pop. 315.—8 *Barton (St. Dunstons)* par. Somerset 945 ac. Pop. 442.—9 *Barton (Earle)* par. Northampton 1760 ac. Pop. 1377.—10 *Barton (Great)* par. Bedford 4030 ac. Pop. 658.—

11 *Barton-Burgholm*, par Buckingham 870 ac. Pop. 187
 —12 *Barton-upon-the-Hoach*, par Warwick 1540 ac. Pop.
 202 —13, *Barton (Little)* or *Barton Mills*, par Suffolk.
 2050 ac. Pop. 642 —14, *Barton Brevins*, par Northampton
 1922 ac. Pop. 307 —15 *Barton-Bleary*, par Hants 4948
 ac. Pop. 553 —16, *Barton-Staple*, par Oxford 2710 ac.
 Pop. 157 —17 *Barton-in-the-Street*, par York 1811 ac.
 1476 ac. Pop. 439 —18, *Barton-Tuff*, par Norfolk; 1899 ac.
 P 439 —19 *Barton-Wickham*, par Oxford 850 ac. P 279.
BARTON *BRON-MANCA*, a m. and par Eng., co. Lincoln.
 The town is pleasantly situated on r bank, Humber 83 m.
 N.N.E. Lincoln; has two ancient churches, and Wesleyan,
 Calvinist, Primitive Methodist, and R. Catholic chapels an
 endowed charity school, several almshouses, and other charit-
 able institutions. Trade principally in corn, flour, malt, coal, and
 horses. Rope and twine are manufactured, and there
 are corn-mills, breweries, tanneries, potteries, &c. Area of
 par 610 ac. Pop. of tn 8966

BARTON *BRON-TWEL*, a township, England, on Lan-
 caster 5 m. W by S. Manchester on both sides the Irwell,
 here crossed by the Bridgegate canal and on the Liverpool
 and Manchester railway. It has a neat church, Methodist,
 Wesleyan, Unitarian, and R. Catholic chapels several
 schools, and manufactures of cottons, woollens, iron and steel.
 It includes the village of Patricroft (which see) Pop. 10,865.

BARTHA (f. a river Prussia, which rises in gov. Posen
 near the frontiers of Poland. It first takes a N course then
 turning E. passes Adelsau, and at Malotsh becomes navi-
 gable. Here it turns to the E., and proceeds in a circuitous
 course till it is joined by the Odra. From this its course is
 W. N. W. till it falls into the Oder 8 m. E of Glogau.

BARVAS a vil. and par Scotland, in Lewis, co. Ross.
 The village is situated at the mouth of a small river of the
 same name on the N. W. coast.—The parish in the N.
 part of the island is 12 m. long by 7 broad. Pop. 4189

BARWELL, par Eng. Leicestershire 2900 ac. Pop. 1613
BARWICK three parts Eng.—1 *Barwick-with-Spafield*
 par Somerset 784 ac. Pop. 451 —2 *Barwick or Barwick*
par Somerset 784 ac. Pop. 1284 Pop. 36. —3 *Barwick*, or
Barwick-in-the-Street, par York W. Riding 8080 ac. Pop. 244.

BAS, or **BARS**, a small isl. France, in the English Channel.
 N. coast of dep. of Morbihan. It is 23 m.
 long, and nearly 3 broad, has three villages, four hamlets,
 and two forts. The spring from which the inhabitants derive
 their sole supply of water is below high-water mark. No trees
 grow on the island. The channel between the island and the
 mainland is a favorable refuge for ships. A revolving light
 stands on an elevation, 225 ft. above the level of the sea, in
 lat. 48° 46' N. lon. 4° 18' W (n.)

BASCHURCH, par Eng. Essex 3373 ac. Pop. 1490
BASCHURCH, a m. and par. Baginbun, par. Hants, on
 the road, and nearly half-way between Totton and Monk;
 with extensive lime and marble quarries, and a considerable
 export of agricultural produce and cattle Pop. 3661

BASEL *Basle* (French *Basle*, *Basle*) a cant. A W.

corner of Switzerland, the 11th in the Confederation, between
 lat. 47° 21' and 47° 57' N. and lon. 7° 29' and 7° 48' E. by
 Aargau, W. by Fribourg, N. by Baden and cant. Aargau, E. by
 Aargau, and by cantons Solothurn and Bern. Its shape is
 so very irregular as to make it almost impossible to give an
 average length and breadth, but it measures 140 sq. m. The
 surface in the S. is mountainous, being intersected by portions
 of the Jura range, which in a manner isolates the canton from
 the rest of Switzerland, but the N. part is flat, lying along the
 banks of the Rhine. The whole canton belongs to the basin
 of this river and is watered by a great number of its affluents,
 the chief of which are the Ergolz and Birs. The highest
 summit is about 2500 ft. The forests are considerable, and
 consist of oak, ash, pine, and fir. The soil, where it admits
 of cultivation is fertile and produces good crops, particularly
 on the borders of the Rhine, and in the valleys of the Ergolz
 and the Birs, but the corn raised does not much exceed
 what is necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants.
 Wine of good quality the best being Schwarzwald, and fruit
 are also produced. In the mountains, where the pasturage is
 excellent, cheese and butter are made to a large extent, and
 many cattle are reared. The only minerals wrought are sand-
 stone, limestone, a little coal, and some iron. Salt is obtained

from salt springs. Manufactures employ the greater part of
 the population. Ribbon-making in particular had become an
 important branch of industry as early as the commencement
 of the 17th century and was greatly extended by the influx
 of French Protestants on the revocation of the Edict of
 Nantes.

It employed 1398 looms in 1754, and has since in-
 creased to such an extent, that the number of persons employed
 by the ribbon manufacturers of Basel, in this and the neigh-
 bouring cantons, is about 15,000 and the value of the ribbons
 produced varies from 2480,000 to 2600,000 annually. The
 patterns were formerly imported from France; but the manu-
 facturers now employ draughtsmen, who furnish the designs.
 The U. States take about a half of the whole, and the greater
 part of the remainder goes to Germany. England was at one
 time a considerable purchaser, but the great improvements
 in the manufacture of Coventry have almost entirely ex-
 cluded those of Basel. Other manufactured articles are
 silk thread, tape, sermets, leather paper cotton thread, some
 cotton goods, tobacco, and hardware. The commerce of the
 canton is extensive and flourishing; its exports including—in
 addition to the staple of ribbons already mentioned—leather
 par tobacco hardware, and agricultural produce, particu-
 larly madder, flax, cattle, horses and cheese. Its imports are
 colonial produce, silk, cotton, salt, lead, tin, metals, iron,
 copper and steel. The position of the canton between France,
 Germany and Switzerland proves for it an extensive
 transit trade, facilitated by the Rhine, and by the railways
 on either side that river. Its contingent to the army was
 918 men and its war contribution 24,435 francs (21877) It
 was divided into six Bern or administrative divisions—
 Basel, Liestal, Spiez, Waldenburg, Bernau, and Unter-
 Bernau. Since 1833, this canton has been definitively divided
 into the two cantons of Basel Country (Basel-Landschaft),
 and Basel City (Basel-Stadt, Basle-Ville) Basel Country compris-
 ing the whole territory of the old canton with the exception
 of the town of Basel, its suburbs, and three communes on the
 r. bank of the Rhine which together constitute the canton of
 Basel Town. Both cantons are portions of the Swiss Con-
 federation, but have only a single vote between them—an
 arrangement attended with the awkward result, that when
 they are not agreed they neutralize each other and the vote is
 lost.

BAREIL (French *Basle* or *Basle*) one of the most extensive
 towns in Switzerland, par. formerly of the whole can. of
 Basel, but now under the subdivision of that can. cap. only
 of the can. of Basel Town. It is 43 m. N. Bern, pleasantly
 situated on the Rhine, which is here crossed by a wooden
 bridge, supported partly on stone piers. The river divides
 the town into two parts—*Great Basel* or *Great Basel* on the
 left bank, and *Little Basel* or *Little Basel* on the right bank.
 lat. 47° 54' N. lon. 7° 56' E. Basel is surrounded by walls
 and is tolerably well built, streets irregular but clean, and
 plentifully supplied with fountains. The cathedral, built by
 Henry II. in 1019 has a tower 255 ft. high and is one of the
 finest churches in Switzerland. It contains the tombs of
 Erasmus, (Ecolampadius Bernoulli), and Anne, wife of Ru-
 dolph of Hapsburg, mother of the line of Austrian princes.
 In a corner of the square in which the cathedral is situated
 is the public library containing 50,000 volumes, with many
 important manuscripts, an interesting collection of paintings
 and drawings by Holbein, and a number of antiquities from
 August, the site of the Roman *Augusta Raurorum*. Behind
 the cathedral is a terrace, about 60 ft. above the level of the
 river, planted with chestnut trees, and commanding a fine
 view of the Rhine, the town, and the hills of the Black Forest.
 The arsenal contains the armour worn by Charles the Bold at
 the battle of Nancy. The university founded in 1459 by Pope
 Pius II., and re-organized, in 1817 with 24 professors, was the
 first great university for the advancement of learning estab-
 lished in Switzerland. It once enjoyed a high reputation, and
 numbered Erasmus, Bernoulli, and Euler among its profes-
 sors on the two latter were natives of Basel. The town has also
 a normal school, a gymnasium with 13 professors, an elemen-
 tary polytechnic school, a theological institution, a school of
 practical agriculture, and the Erasmus college. The library
 of the theological institution contains 30,000 vols. and a
 special library attached to the botanical garden is said to be
 the richest of the kind in Europe. As a commercial and
 manufacturing town, Basel is the most important in Switzer-

land. This is partly to be attributed to its position on the borders of France and Germany a few miles below the spot where the Rhine becomes navigable and at the termination of the French and German railways on either side the river.



BASEL, from above the town.—From French Station in France and Switzerland.

which naturally renders it the entrepot of the commerce of Switzerland with France, Germany and the Low Countries. Its ribbon manufactures are extensive (see *proceedings* or *code*) and it also produces paper, silks, gloves, leather, jewelry, printed cottons, and turnery ware. About a quarter of a mile beyond the gates a cross is erected to commemorate the battle of St. Jacob fought in 1444, when 1600 Swiss attacked a French army of twenty times their number commanded by the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI. and for 10 hours kept it in check nearly all the Swiss fell, not more than 10 according to some accounts, escaping alive. This exploit first opened the face of Swiss valor and led to the enrollment of the Swiss body-guard of France. The vineyards near the field of battle produce a red wine called *Schweizerblut* (Swiss blood) esteemed the best in the canton. Down to the end of last century (1785) the clocks of Basel were kept an hour in advance of those in other places of Europe—a singular custom, the origin of which is unknown. The treaties of peace, between France and Spain, and France and Prussia, were signed here, July 22 1795. Pop. 21,601 almost all Protestants.

BASEL, a town and com. Belgium, prov. Flanders on the Scheldt, 12 m. N.E. Tournai. The chief church is handsome, and contains some good paintings and in the immediate vicinity is an old Gothic castle of the 13th century surrounded with a fine domain laid out in modern style with a lake and suspension bridge. In the commune are large brickfields, producing from 60 to 70 million bricks annually. Many of the inhabitants pass their lives by making sails or wooden shoes. Pop. 4918.

BASELICE, a town, prov. Samois, 18 m. S.E. Compoigne, on the declivity of a mountain. It has a hospital, and two *monte-de-piété*, established to portion poor girls on their marriage. Pop. 6406.

BAS EN BASSET, a town, France, dep. Haute Loire, 11 m. N. Yssandon. Overlooking the town is the picturesque ruin of the castle of Rochefort. There are here manufactures of blonde lace, ribbons and cashmeres. Pop. 1083.

BASFORD par. Eng. North 2730 ac. Pop. 10,099.

BASHEE ISLANDS, a group of islands, Indian Archipelago, N. of the Philippine Islands, and between lat. 20° and 21° 30' N. and lon. 121° and 122° E., discovered, in 1887 by Desper. They were so called, by their discoverer from the name of an intoxicating liquor which is much drunk there. Bashee is a thick yellow sand, of a sub-salt taste, between that of oil and tallow and is not very potent in its effects. They are hilly and produce sugar-cane, plantains, banana, pumpkin, yams, and vegetables. Abundance of goats, hogs, and good horses. These islands are now frequently called

Bashees. That portion of them formerly called N. Bashees, as will be seen from the following extract, is supposed to have no existence, at least in the position in which they are usually laid down, lat. 21° 5' N. lon. 122° E.—The following morning we found ourselves close off Yfou, or the mechanism of the Bashees group, and were fortunate enough to effect a landing on a detached islet, and obtain its position. This enabled us to affix from the chart the islets termed N. Bashees, which have no existence in the position assigned to them, nor in the visual radius from the main-head position of the *Samarang* 108 ft. above the level of the sea. The channel between the two north eastern islands is small, and carries soundings, but too deep for anchorage as well as the bottom being rocky. The position of the islet lying off the S. extremity of Yfou, is in lat. 21° 5' N. lon. 121° 54' E. See BATAV and BATAK.—(See Bate's Voy. *Samarang* vol. i p. 210.)

BASHKIRS, a peculiar people inhabiting the plains adjoining the Uralian Mountains on the confines of Europe and Asia, between the parallels of 51° and 55° 30' N. and the meridians of 58° and 68° E. The origin of these people is extremely obscure; their language, which differs but little from that of the Tatars of Kasan, seems to connect them with the Turkish race, while in looks and features they are said to bear a stronger resemblance to the Finnish tribes. It is not improbable that they are the descendants of Bulgarians, Magyars, and other Tatar adventurers who settled in the Uralian valleys, partly expelling partly mixing with and absorbing the original Finnish population. In the 15th century the travellers Carpini and Kitbuqa point out in that quarter the country of Basch or Baschians, they call it Great Hungary. The Ostiaks on the river Ob, have the tradition that their nation came from the S.W. that is, from the S. Ural. The tradition of the Bashkirs is, that they left Bulgaria towards the end of the 12th century. They are now called, by their Tatar neighbours, Uestak (Ostak) or strangers, so that all circumstances tend to show that, in occupying the territories they succeeded also to the names of the original Finnish race. It is true that the name Bashkir is usually explained from the Bashkir language some suppose it to be a corruption of Bash-kurt (a bee-head) which is explained to mean a *keeper of bees*. Others endeavour to make the word signify *shaven heads* but these etymologies, ingenious as they may be, fail to reconcile the comparatively recent and evidently Turkish origin of the present Bashkirs, with the mention of Pascar in the 15th century in connection with the Hungarians or Finnish name.

As to physical character, the Bashkir may be said to belong to the robust and most uncouth Mongolian type. He is of middle height, very muscular and strong, his eyes are small, his mouth large, his face flat and broad and widened still further to the view by the projection of enormous ears. He has black hair and an olive complexion. The Bashkirs may be justly called the Bedouins of the N. They are indolent on foot but indefatigable on horseback and being habitually intent on pillage, these bold horsemen and expert archers long proved extremely troublesome neighbours to the Russians. In 1741 however they were completely subdued, and being placed, at a subsequent date on the same footing as the Cossacks, they were obliged to furnish 2000 cavalry to the general service of the empire. They are allowed to choose their own chiefs—their Scaramians and Ataman (Hakman)—who govern each a village or canton, assisted by a Russian secretary bearing the title of *Tsamakal* (Ispahan). The Bashkir guards are armed with spear, bow and arrows, and so expert are they in the use of the latter weapons, that it has not been thought worth while to supply them with firearms. The Bashkirs are, at the present day, the only people within

the habits of the Russian empire who still cling to their ancient nomadic habits. During half of the year at least, they live under trees or tents as winter approaches, they return to their villages—each such encampment was a group of wooden houses at the foot of some wood—they send forward the women to harvest the forest, and to their country, glossy dwellings, and then settle for a few months with their flocks and herds around them. In spring, again, with different feelings, they hurry to the open plains, and encamp in small companies. The women milk the cattle, make cheese, weave cloth, and prepare felt for tent coverings; the men drive the herds, tend the cattle, fish and hunt with hawks. Their falconry is successful, and hawks trained by them fetch good prices in the Alpha steps and in Persia. With abundance of maize, milk, cotton, and honey in any section of game and wild fruits, devoid of care and always on horseback, the Bashkirs lead a singularly happy and healthful life. Their wealth consists chiefly in droves of horses. A rich man will possess 2000 or 3000 horses, and there are few so poor as not to have a horse. Their herds are also extremely numerous; honey and still more, wax, constituting chief articles of their export trade with the Russians. The Bashkirs are Mahomedans, but of the most ultra kind they assemble round their priest or mullah to pray in an open enclosure, having no covered mosques. They do not bury their dead in consecrated ground, but in the plain. The Bashkirs avoid as much as possible the towns and cities, and readily sell to the Russians the right of mining on their estates nor have they villages anywhere on the mountains, except near the pass of Blatnost. At that point, the line of their usual haunts crosses the Uralian chain, extending N E to the East, and S W to the Elbrus, the Caucasus, and the T. Ural. Their territory S W Blatnost, is of the finest kind, well watered, wooded, and abundantly fertile but these equine think only of pasture, and never of their own second crops in agricultural pursuits. They do not go beyond Ekaterinburg on the one side, nor Orenburg on the other. In 1770, they reckoned 37,000 families or probably about 160,000 souls in 1888 they had increased to 105,000 of whom about 20,000 were in the government of Perm the remainder in that of Orenburg.

BASILAN or **BASILAN** one of the largest islands of the Solow Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Mindanao, from which it is separated by the Strait of Basilan, about 15 m. broad, a safe channel, though having irregular tides; lat. (E. point) 6° 41' N. lon 122° 17' E. (E. point) It is about 42 m. in length by 6 average breadth. It is low towards the coast, but mountainous in the centre produces bananas, sugar cane, and rice. Its coast abounds with fish, hogs and deer and wild and in the depths of the forest elephants are met with Basilan is a favorite resort of pirates, particularly of a daring and active one calling themselves Ilanos, a distinct people, who inhabit the line of coast comprised within the light of the bay of that name in the island of Mindanao.—(*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*.)

BASILIDEN or **BASILIDEN** par Eng Berke 2068 as. Pop. 798.

BASILICATA, a prov Naples, bounded N by provs. Principato Ultra and Capitanata, S E Bari E Otranto and Gulf of Tarentum, S Calabria Ultra, S W the Adriatic, W Frosinone, and the Gulf of Naples, S E to S. 95 m. greatest breadth, from E to W, 85 m. area, about 2464 sq. m. It is almost wholly on the E. side of the Apennines, and its numerous streams, the chief of which are the Simo, Agri, Salandrella, Basento, and the Bradano, flow E into the Gulf of Tarentum. The valleys in which these rivers flow slope gradually in the same direction till within 10 m. of the coast, when they sink down into a low plain. Here the fertility is great, and abundance of corn (principally maize) wheat, flax, hemp, figs, quinces, and tobacco are produced. Many of the hill parts however, are planted with olives, and the more mountainous districts afford excellent pasturage, on which great numbers of sheep, goats, and swine are reared. The capital of the province is Potenza. Pop. 469,000.

BASING par Eng. Harris; 5104 as. Pop. 1396.
BASINGSTON, a town, par England, co. Hants. The town, pleasantly situated near the source of the Loddon, 18 m. S. N. E. W. W. contains a number of several streets lined with well-built houses, great, mostly supplied with water and lighted. A handsome new town hall was erected here in 1889,

constituting a spacious market for corn, a hall-room, and other apartments for public purposes. Basingstoke has a church, a fine Gothic structure erected in the time of Henry VIII.; two Dissenting chapels, and a Friends meeting-house; a blue-coat and national school united, a British day-school for boys and girls, supported by the Society of Friends, and several Sunday-schools a modern institute with good library and numerous charities founded by private persons. A considerable trade is carried on in corn and malt, which is much facilitated by the favorable position of the town as regards the means of transport. Area of par 4068 as. Pop. 4538.

BASINGBROOKE par Eng. Harris; 5104 as. Pop. 1396.

BASLE See BASLE.

BASLE, par Intl Bascompton 15,996 as. Pop. 8140

BASOUTA, a town, Basutoland, Malwa, on an affluence of the Bechuan. lat. 28° 53' N. lon. 28° E. containing about 2000 houses.

BASQUE PROVINCES [para. *Guasarin*] a territory of a nearly triangular shape, in the N of Spain, formed by the three provinces Alava, Guipuzcoa, and Biscay which contain unitedly an area of about 4668 sq. m. It is bounded, N by the Atlantic, E by France and Navarre, by Old Castile, and W by Santander between lat. 43° 25' and 48° 38' N. and lon. 1° 44' and 2° 50' W. These provinces are very mountainous and picturesque (see ALAVA, BISCAY, and GUIPUZCOA) and in language, manners, costume, and government, differ materially from the rest of Spain, each having a separate constitution. The privileges enjoyed by these provinces are not merely political for they have free trade in salt, tobacco, &c. on which a heavy duty is paid by the rest of Spain, and freedom from conscription. The Basques generally are honest, simple, and industrious, attached to music and dancing, and remarkably fond of the hapsies; with kindness they are easily managed, but are sullen and revengeful if treated with severity. In person they are of the average height, remarkably well built, muscular and capable of enduring great exertion they make the best sailors in Spain, and are industrious and skillful in mercantile pursuits. They are a brave people, much addicted to smuggling, and eminently fitted for the desultory manner of guerrilla fighting by which they have so long preserved their independence. The name *Basques* is derived by Humboldt from *Basco*, a forest, whence *Bascon*, belonging to a forest other antiquaries derive it from *Bascon* a mountaineer. The name is, as far as history informs us, the first that took up its abode in Spain, though its origin is doubtful. Humboldt imagines that the inhabitants are the modern representatives and descendants of the ancient Iberi and, according to the Basque historians, the Vascones, so called by the Romans, had settlements in France Italy and Ireland. Be this as it may it is evident that the Basque nation has at different periods held the greater part of Spain in subjection, and unsuccessfully resisted all attempts to deprive it of its liberties and privileges. Pop. 373,149.

BASS (Tux) a remarkable malar trap rock, Scotland, co. Haddington, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth; lat. 56° 42' N. lon. 2° 53' 12' W. 2 m. from the coast of E. Lothian and 2 m. from N. Berwick. It is of a circular form, about 1 m. in circumference, rising majestically out of the sea to a height of 480 ft. On being closely approached, its aspect is tremendous, from its lofty precipitous walls of rock, and the immense excavations which the sea has opened all around, one of which, running N W and S E, may be taken as a main weather. The rock is inaccessible except on one steep path to the S E. There is a spring of water on its summit, whose superfluities has been guessed at 7 ac. and where a few sheep also are grazed, which bring a high price, Bass was once considered a delinquent. Solas goes, and other sea-fowl in myriads, cover its rocks, and being flying around it is clouds. On the N E. side, the water is of great depth, but shallow on the S. Among the several ruins on the island, of historical interest, are the remains of a fortalice, com. manding the landing-place, capable of accommodating upwards 100 men, and which had been accessible only by ladders or boats and chains, and the ruins of a chapel, about half-way up the acclivity of the rock. The Bass was purchased by Government after the Revolution, and the castle, long since demolished, converted into a state prison, in which various leaders of the Reformation were confined. It was the last

place in Britain that held out against William III. Its gallant defenders a small band, yielding only when they had no longer a means of subsistence. This angular rock recently belonged to a family of the name of Lander whose head was styled, *Lander of the Isles*.

RASSA RAFFA, or **ROFFA**, a harbour Grain Coast, east of Guinea, between the Capes of Mesurado and Palmas, is about lat 7° N. lon. 10° 30' W. and distant from the former between 70 and 80 m. The neighbouring country abounds in fruits, especially oranges, lemons, and bananas. Cattle, sheep, and goats are also reared in great numbers, affording ample supplies to vessels resorting to the harbour.

RASSAIN a tn. Burma, cap. prov. I. bank, Bassein river one of the mouths of the Irawaddy 99 m. W. Bassein; lat. 19° 56' N. lon. 94° 45' E. It is considered the third port in the empire; has a greater depth of water than Bassein, but is less centrally situated for trade. Pop. (1836) 8000.

RASSALEG par Wales, Monmouth 9355 as. P 2159
RASSAM (GRAND)—1 A river W. Africa, the embouchure of which is on the S. part of the Ivory Coast where the French have a settlement. Its chief affluents, the Akra or Akoka, which comes from the N., is said to approach near one of the arms of the Niger—2 A. in near the mouth of the above river and cap. of a district of same name lat 5° 20' N. lon. 2° 30' W. It is a place of some trade, and exports a considerable quantity of gold.

RASSANO a tn. Austrian Italy gov. Venice 15 m. N. E. Venezia, 1 bank, Brenta, here crossed by a beautiful stone bridge connecting the town with its suburbs on the opposite side of the river. Bassano is surrounded by walls, is well built and well paved, having marble fountains. It has 80 churches, four universities, two hospitals, a gymnasium, schools, and several benevolent institutions, a *mont-de-piété*, and barracks works for spinning silk and bleaching wax, tanneries manufacture of woollen cloth, straw hats, and copper utensils and likewise a printing establishment, founded 1668 which at one time, employed 50 printers and more than 1000 persons, but is now much fallen off. Paper-mills are attached to it, and also a school of engraving by which Bartoloni, Volpato, and other distinguished engravers largely benefited. The trade of Bassano consists chiefly of silk, the produce of its own territory, cloth, timber, iron, corn, wine, and cattle. In the vicinity a great quantity of charcoal is made which is sent to Venice. The country around is studded with villages and abounds in vines and olive-trees, which last here reach their N. limit of growth. Bassano is the birthplace of Francesco Giacomini, and *Lacoste de Poite* the father of the Venetian school of painting and of Aldus Manutius, the celebrated printer of Venice. On September 9 1796, the Austrians, under Wurmer were here defeated by the French under Bonaparte. Napoleon, when Emperor created his secretary Marie, duke of Bassano. Pop. 11,807.

RASSAR (A) or **EL-ZASS-KHIZ**, a tn. Morocco 85 m. S.S.W. Tangier r. bank, Loucos or Loukcos. It has good-looking houses, roofed with tiles in the European style 14 mosques, a large number of shops and a market. Pop. 5000.

RASSAR PULO, a small isl. Asiatic Archipelago, N. coast Ceram, a title W. of the entrance into Bava Bay lat. 2° 45' S. lon. 129° 10' E.

RASSAS DA INDIA, an isl. Mozambique Channel lat. 22° 22' 30' S.; lon. 40° 54' 15' E. (N.) The name of *Baixa da India*, given it by the Portuguese discoverers, it still bears in all European charts except our own. It is of a circular shape, about 8 or 4 m. in diameter highest towards the N., but generally flat and on the W. has a white sandy beach, without any appearance of rocks or reefs. It is of easy access, is well wooded, and the shores abound in turtle.—(Horsburgh.)

RASS STRAIT the passage between Van Diemen's Land and Australia, about 150 m. in length, and 120 to 140 in breadth. It is much obstructed by islands and coral reefs, and is, on this account, a rather dangerous navigation. The prevailing winds are from the W. The tide rises from 6 to 12 ft., and runs at the rate of 1½ to 2½ m. per hour. The soundings vary from 85 to 42 fathoms. The strait is called after Mr. Bass, a surgeon, by whom it was explored while on a sailing voyage from Port Jackson.

RASSKE (La) a small tn. France, dep. Nord, 14 m. S.W. Lille on the canal of same name, that forms the water of L.

communication from the Derde to St. Omer, Dunkirk, and Calais. Bonnets, soft soap, and pottery are made here. There are also spinning-mills for wool and cotton, oil-mills, tanneries, and a saw-work. The trade is principally in grain, seeds, wine, oil, butter, fruit, cattle, pigs, wool, and coal. Pop. 3249.

RASSEIN a seaport in Hindoostan, presidency Bombay prov. Accumulated lat. 19° 22' N. lon. 73° 54' E. 30 m. N. Bombay and separated from the island of Elefante by a narrow channel. It was fortified by the Portuguese in 1581 and remained in their possession until captured by the Mah. rajas in 1750. Here the treaty was signed December 31 1802 between the Peshwa and the British Government, which confirmed the federal empire of the Mahrattas since which it has belonged to the British. A considerable part of the rural population of the district are R. Catholics. To the N. and N. E. of the town are extensive forests of teak, from which the dockyards of Bombay are supplied.

RASSELA THWAITE par Eng. Cumberland 6980 as. Pop. 557.

RASSESDORF a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. of and 3 m. N. E. Zurich, pleasantly situated in an open valley. It has a church and two schools. The inhabitants are engaged partly in agriculture and partly in manufactures. Pop. 823.

RASSESE (GRAND and LITTLE) the former called *Erman* par by the natives of Hindoostan, is the name of a ledge of rocks nearly 1 m. in extent off the S. end of the island of Ceylon lat 6° 11' N. lon. 81° 35' E. It is elevated but a few feet above water and the sea breaks over it with great violence in stormy weather. There is a safe channel between it and the main which is about 9 m. distant. About 21 m. N. E. by E. of the Great Basses, is the ledge of rocks called the Little Basses lat 6° 24' 30' N. lon. 81° 54' E.

RASSETTERE, two tns. West Indies—1 Cap. of isl. St. Christopher's; is situated at the mouth of a small river S. side of the island contains about 800 houses a spacious square and a church, and is defended by three forts. The district of Basseterre contains 17 sq. m. with a population of 6390 and is divided into two parishes—St. George's, and St. Peter's the former of which sends from the latter two members to the Assembly. The vale of Basseterre is beautiful, and well cultivated.—2 The cap. of isl. Guadeloupe lies near the S. end of the island and consists of one principal long street, stretching along the sea-shore. Defended by Fort Royal and Matilda. The anchorage is unimpaired and exposed to a constant swell.

RASSIGNANA a tn. Sardinian States (formerly fortified) prov. 55, and 7 m. N. E. Alexandria r. bank Po, not far from the mouth of the Tanaro. Pop. 4000.

RASSINGBOURNE, par Eng. Cambridge 4223 as. Pop. 2148.

RASSINGHAM par Eng. Lincoln 1940 as. Pop. 829

RASSORA. See BUSMORAH.

RASTAD or **RATTA** a market and fishing tn. Sweden, hall of, and 58 m. N. W. Christianstad, on the Kattegat lat. 56° 28' N. lon. 13° 43' E. It has a tolerably good harbour and carries on some sea-faring business with Nisidn Ystad and other places.

RASTELICA a tn. France, dep. Corvée, arrond. of and 15 m. N. E. Ajaccio, on the Frunzetta, chief place of canton. Pop. 2538.

RASTIA a seaport in France, N. E. coast, of Corsica, 55 m. N. N. E. Ajaccio; lat. 43° 41' 48' N. lon. 9° 27' E. (N.) It is the wealthiest and most populous town in the island, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and olive, orange, and citron gardens, and has a fine appearance from the sea but on a nearer approach, the houses are found to be mean, the streets narrow though well paved with a kind of marble Jasper. Several of the churches are handsome, with rich gliding and marble sculptures, resembling the churches of Italy. The finest is that of St. John the Baptist, which is of large size, and highly decorated. This town is the seat of the royal court of appeal for the island, of a court of commerce, and of an inspection-general of forests. It has a royal college, a royal school of hydrography, a theatre, a public library with 6000 volumes, and is the residence of consuls from most of the European states. The staple of Bastia is leather. Its numerous tanneries prepare, on an average, annually, 5000 to 6000 hallow-hides, 1000 mts, and 5000

BASTIDE-DE-SKROU. The other manufactures consist of soap, wax, candles, liquors, and salicorns, which are highly esteemed by the Indians. The trade is chiefly in wine, oil, leather, guns, hair, and coral. Coral fishing, also, is carried on to some extent. A considerable trade is done in wine, oil, sugar, pulses, grain, oak-bark, and fruit; and there is regular communication by steam with Toulon. Of late years, Bastia has greatly increased in importance, and has become a centre of most extensive traffic between France, Sicily, Italy and the Levant. The former unimportant port in 1860 in process of being replaced by a new one, which will enclose a surface of 50 ac. one-half of which will present a depth of 19 ft. and a quarter 26 ft. It will be protected by a mole, and form an excellent harbor of refuge. Before the annexation of Corsica to France, Bastia was the capital of the island. Pop. (1846) 12,571.

BASTIDE-DE-SKROU a small town in France, dep. Artois, 5 m. N.W. of Flix, situated on the Artois here crossed by a stone bridge of a single arch. There are in the vicinity a remarkable grotto, and a copper mine, no longer worked, and a worsted, and a cotton mill. Tiles, pottery and hosiery are made here. Pop. 1107.

BASTIDE-DE-SKROU, a town in France, dep. Tarn, 23 m. from Castres. Well built, has some dyeworks, and cloth manufacturing. Pop. 1496.

BASTUGNE, a town and com. Belgium prov. Luxembourg, in a plain, on the high road between Namur and Luxembourg from the latter of which it is about 32 m. N.W. It has two churches, four chapels, a small cemetery and an hospital. Its fortifications were demolished by the French in 1698. Tanneries, and the knitting of worsted stockings, employ a great part of the inhabitants. There is also an important trade in grain and cattle. Bastogne is famous for its hams. Pop. 3220.

BASTON par Eng. Lincoln 3520 ac. Pop. 863.
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BATAAN a prov. Philippines, lat. Lunon, forming a peninsula W. side of the Bay of Manila, the N. it is bounded by prov. Zamboanga. It is poor and little cultivated yet produces the best sugar in the Philippines and very good indigo, but scarcely enough of rice to supply the wants of the people. The country is frequently inundated, and the roads rendered impracticable in the rainy season. The province is traversed by lofty mountains, which are well covered with valuable wood, but the streams by which it is watered are generally small, and only to be navigated by native boats they abound however in fish, which forms a staple article of food to the inhabitants. Pop. 37,010.

BATAC or **BATANG**, another Archipelago, N. coast. Samar one of the Philippines lat. (N point) 12° 45' N. lon. 125° 5' E. (a.) Inside of this island is the port of Palapa, having 5 and 6 fathoms water accessible by two channels, one on each side of Batas.

BATALEA, a town and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. of, and 7 m. S. Lunon, on the sea. The Dominions consist here, was founded by King John I. in commemoration of a victory over the King of Castile, near Aljubarrota, in the year 1385. This convent, in the Norman Gothic style, is one of the most splendid buildings in Europe. An Irishman named Hacket was the architect. It was intended as the royal burying place for the Kings of Portugal, but the sepulchre of the Braganzas is now at Belem. The town has some trade in salt, and an important annual fair which lasts eight days. Pop. 1062.

BATALIN or **BATALON** a small island in the Archipelago, lat. S. Cape Talyra, at the E. end of the island of Celebes, lat. 1° 30' S.; lon. 123° 50' E. (a.)

BATAN an island in the Archipelago, the principal of the Batanes group, belonging to the Philippines; lat. (southeast of San Domingo) 20° 27' 30" N. lon. 121° 56' E. (a.) It is about 12 m. long by about 4 broad, covered with rich vegetation, and as mountains, the highest peak being 4000 ft. high, and apparently an extinct volcano. It yields in abundance, yams, sweet potatoes, maize, coconuts, garlic, rice, grain, &c. Cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, and poultry, wood and water, are plentiful. Batan has three convents. The Abbe's residence is in the Casa Real, San Domingo, in the bay of same name, in which good anchorage and shelter are to be found. He has jurisdiction over the Batayanes, the Batanes proper in most British maps named the Batanes (all of which are).

BATANES, a group of islands, Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Philippines. They lie N. of the Batayanes, but in British maps are usually called Batanes. They consist of six islands, Batan (which see), Bayat, or Bayat, or Orange Island, Batang Chevre, Bathan, and Daupier all off the N. end of the island of Lunon between lat. 20° and 21° 20' N. The Batayanes, in some authorities, are named Batanes.

(See Batanes.)
BATANG ISLAND See **BATANG**
BATANG PASRA and **BATANG LOBO**.—1 Two fine streams, Sumatra, affluents of the Bantan or Bantan, which falls into the Strait of Malacca, at Tanah Pood.—2 **Batang Hari**, a considerable stream Sumatra, an affluent of the Jambis, which falls into the China Sea, N.W. the island of Menan.—3, **Batang Goolis**, a considerable stream, Sumatra, but not navigable. It falls into the Indian Ocean, on the W. coast, opposite the island of Nibis or Nias.

BATANGAS, a prov. in the Philippines lat. Lunon, S. Manila. The province is intersected by lat. 14° N. and bounded S. by the Mindoro Strait it is composed principally of plateaus and fertile meadows, variegated with beautiful and fragrant flowers, yielding ample food to innumerable humming birds and bees, the latter producing large quantities of honey. The mountains of this province, among which are four peaks of considerable elevation are well wooded on the W. but have scarcely any vegetation on the E. side. They are said to contain iron and some gold. The principal rivers, all small are the Batangang Obispo Gemil, Dancan, Cane and Bonbon. This last flows from the lake of the same name otherwise called Teal, and falls into the Bay of Bataan; it abounds in excellent fish. Lake Bonbon or Teal, lies near the centre of the province, and is about 12 m. long by about 10 broad. It is deep, full of fish and in its centre is a small island, in the middle of which is the crater of a still active volcano. At the bottom of this crater and in the midst of flaming vents, is a small lake, the waters of which, as analysed by the chemist Lopez, are composed of sulphuric acid. This lake is sufficiently large and deep to be navigated by small boats, and round its edge is a flat space sufficiently broad to form a carriage way. It has no communication with the large exterior lake. The province is subject to earthquakes. It grows excellent coffee, indigo, maize a little pepper fine cotton, legumes, fruits, coconuts, and wild nutmegs. Its pastures are good and feed beautiful flocks, cattle, and horses. Some little cotton spinning and weaving are carried on and fishing supports a considerable number of Commerce—chiefly with Manila, in the various articles of native produce already enumerated, but more especially in cattle, the flesh of which is highly esteemed. The province is reckoned healthy and the people are affable and laborious. Pop. 198,987.—The towns are of the prov. lies on the bay of the same name, 1 bank, Calumpang 58 m. S. Manila lat. 13° 45' N. lon. 121° 5' E. (a.) It was founded in 1581 is large, built with tolerable regularity has spacious streets, an elegant royal house, the dwelling of the Alcaldes, and several elegant private houses. It is well situated for trade, the large bay on which it lies, about 10 m. sq. opening into the Strait of Mindoro, which is the creek of a great number of vessels. Pop. in and dist. 17,880.—(Malat's Philippines.)

BATANTA, an island in the Archipelago, off the N.W. end of Papea lat. (W. end) 6° 59' S. lon. 130° 30' E. It is separated S. from the island of Salavaty by Pitt's Strait and N. from Waylay, by Daupier Strait. It was formerly under the king of Bikan but is now under the Dutch. It is inhabited by Malays and Papuans.

BATAVANAN an island in the Archipelago S.E. coast Lunon, a little E. of the bay of St. Miguel, lat. (N. point) 14° 11' N. lon. 125° 30' E. (a.)

BATAVIA, a coast prov. N.W. end, lat. Java, cap. same name, bounded E. by Krawang S. by Batumang, by Batum, and N. by the Java Sea; length, about 50 m. breadth, about 20 ares, 880 sq. m. Along with Batumang, it formed at one time the native kingdom of Jacatra. This province is in general flat, the ground rising a little in the N. and is not so fertile as other parts of Java, but derives from the scarcity of water in many localities. Rice in moderate quantities, coffee, and pepper are grown excellent fruit and

good vegetables in superabundance are cultivated, and a considerable number of cattle, horses and pigs are reared. Hae and river fish are plentiful, and so are likewise crocodiles. Pop. (1845), 95,148.

BATAVIA, a large important commercial in Java, situated not only of that island, but of all the Dutch possessions in the East. It lies near the N.W. end of Java, in a spacious and beautiful island-studded bay lat. (observatory) 6° 5' S. lon. 106° 50' E. (2). It is composed of two portions, the old, called Jacatra by the natives, situated in a marshy flat near the sea, and intersected by the Giliwong or Great River and sundry canals; and the new suburban portion, extending over the higher grounds to a distance of several miles inland, the respective sections of this latter portion being called Rijswijk, Noordwijk, Malenvliet, Tinehang Koningsplein (King's Plain), and Weltevreden. In these suburban portions are the dwellings of the Europeans, who no longer inhabit the old town, on account of its well-known insalubrity as great, that townsmen are on record of fever being taken from sleeping in

it one night only. Much has been done, however, to improve public health in Batavia: marshes have been drained, and into the stagnant canals currents of water have been led, and lastly the sanitary condition has been much ameliorated. In consequence of the desertion of the Europeans, many houses in the old town present a very dilapidated appearance, rendered all the more melancholy by the white stone of which they are built. Still it is the business part of the town. The principal warehouses and offices of the Europeans, together with the Java bank and the Exchange, are all collected into one long street, which, from nine A.M. till four P.M., presents a very busy scene. But in the evening, after business hours, when the merchants have returned to their dwellings in the suburbs, it is as still as before it was animated. The principal buildings in the old town are, the Stadthuys or townhall, the Lutheran and Reformed churches, the exchange, the custom-house, and the Chinese hospital, none of them having any pretensions to architectural beauty. On the W. side of the Great River is the Chinese quarter inhabited exclusively by



THE TOWN AND PORT OF BATAVIA.—After Goussier

natives of the celestial empire who form an important and industrious portion of the population of Batavia. This quarter is so Chinese in outward appearance, as might almost lead to the supposition that a section of Canton had been transported to Java. In smaller matters, the Chinese are governed by their own laws administered by native officers, usually respectable merchants appointed to the duty by the Dutch Government. The suburbs inhabited by the Europeans present more the appearance of a garden than a town, each house being built apart from its neighbour and surrounded by coconut trees, bananas &c. whose shade imparts a delightful freshness to the apartments. Here are located the Governor's house, the general hospital, Willem's church (William's day), the society of arts and sciences, and the museum of that society containing an extensive collection of Malay and Hindoo relics, and having a reading-room attached to it. The Government offices are united in a large building at one of the extremities of Weltevreden plain, formerly called Weltevreden, and in the same plain are located the R. Catholic church, and an excellent primary school. Elsewhere throughout the town there are several other schools, a Mahomedan mosque, several Chinese temples or pagodas, and a theatre. Batavia, in common with the other two principal towns of Java, possesses an orphan court, charged with the administration of all successions not expressly excluded by testamentary deed. This court has agents in all the towns over which it has jurisdiction.

The streets of Batavia have footpaths on either side, reserved for the use of freemen natives, or Chinese. Slaves must either walk on the unpaved centre, or if on the footpath, out of the way of any freemen they may choose to meet. Europeans never walk. So strict is etiquette in this respect, according to Dumont d'Urville, that if a European, either from choice or necessity should walk on his feet in the streets, he must needs be followed by a carriage.

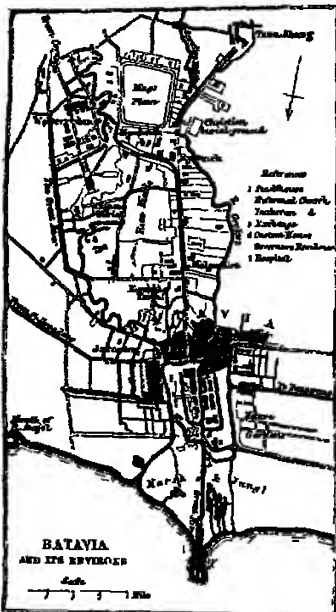
Batavia is the depot for the produce of all the Dutch pos-

sessions in the E. Sea. Of the three articles most in demand for European consumption, coffee, pepper and sugar the two former are entirely monopolized by the Dutch Government. Spices are brought from the Moluccas: coffee and pepper from Celebes and Sumatra: gold dust and diamonds from Borneo thence from the government mines in Banca: tortoise-shell, bees-wax, dyewoods, &c. from Timor: Bumbawa, and the other islands to the E. tea, nankin, porcelain, mother-of-pearl, horax tobacco and paper from China and opium, drugs, paten cloths &c. from Bengal. A valuable trade is also carried on with Japan: but since the establishment of the British in Singapore, the Dutch trade with India, China, and Siam has considerably decreased. To these importations, tea from America has recently been added: large quantities being now yearly brought to Batavia, to India, and to various islands of the Indian Archipelago. The principal exports are rice, coffee, sugar, pepper and arrack. The Dutch ships from Europe seldom proceed further than Batavia, in which place the produce of the other possessions is brought in Dutch country ships, a fine class of vessels, for the most part owned, officered and commanded by British subjects.

The bay forms an open but secure roadstead, of great beauty and may be entered by the largest vessels. It contains a number of islands many of them named after towns in Holland. On Onrust is the naval arsenal, well fortified on another is a convict establishment; on a third, an hospital and on a fourth, warehouses.

The chief articles of native consumption are rice, fish and salt, the two latter monopolized by the Government. Here the town are extensive works for making salt from sea-water: but the produce is disposed of at the Government stores at about seven times its real value. The whole of the fish brought to Batavia is, in the first instance, sold wholesale by a Government auctioneer to the rich Chinese fishermen, who retail

It of a large profit. The markets are well supplied with fruit and vegetables. The principal sorts are mangosteens, durians, and chaddocks the three prime fruits of Java; pine apples,



soursops, rambutans, rose apples, guavas, duckoos, limes, lemons, melons, pomegranates, and sixty different kinds of plantain and banana. Fowls are plentiful and cheap, but turkeys, pigeons, and wild fowl are, in general, scarce and butcher meat is dear.

Batavia originally was merely a commercial station. It received from the Dutch its present name in 1619, and in 1723 it had risen to be a considerable town. In 1811 it was taken from the Dutch by the British, but was restored by the treaty of 1815. The population is very mixed, consisting of Dutch, English, and Portuguese, and their descendants, 2800 Javanese, chiefly of Malay extraction (18000) Chinese, 25,000 Moors and Malays, 10,000 Europeans, 5000 natives of the island, 100,000 natives of the country, 118,000 natives of the country. *Journal* Van der Aal's *Nederlandsche* Earth & Water's Sea Houseman, Voy on China, Am, at Malacca Detachment D'Urville, Voy, autour du Monde.

RATAVIA, a town and post vil., U States cap. on Genesee, New York, 46 m. E Buffalo. It has three academies, and 23 schools. The post village contains a court-house, jail, county clerk's office, five churches, and a female academy Pop. (1840) 2000.—There are several other places of this name in the United States.

BATCHIAN 501 BATYAN

BATCOMBE two para. Eng —1 par Dorset; 1108 so.
Pop. 237 —2, par Somerset; 3229 so. Pop 760

BATE ISLE, an isl. Hindoostan, off the N W extremity of the province of Goojrat, and the entrance to the Gulf of Cutch; lat. (Fort) 23° 28' 30" N lon. 68° 9' E. (a.) It has a good harbour and about 2000 houses, chiefly inhabited by Brahmins. It was for many years the retreat of pirates, who, in 1808, repulsed a British force, but were at length put down. Pop. 7000.

BATEA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov of, and 50 m. W Terragona, at the foot of a small hill. It is tolerably well built, and possesses two squares a parish church, chapel, two schools, a prison, and an old castle. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in tillage, and in expressing oil and wine which, as well as fruit, they export; and import rice, and other articles of consumption. Pop. 3444.

BATEMAN BAY Australia, 8 E coast, co. St. Vincent
142 m R.W. Port Jackson lat. 86° 18' S. lon 150° 20' E
BATENBURG a. in Holland, prov. Gelderland, 10 m
W S.W. Nijmegen, r bank; Mass, consisting of two streets,
crossing each other in the centre, and having a Calvinist
church with a lofty tower & R. Catholic church, and a school
It is reputed to be one of the oldest towns in the country; was
formerly of much greater extent than now was walled, sur-
rounded by a ditch and had a castle and two gates. Its
decrease in size is probably owing to its having been repeatedly
burned. Pop 500

BATH a city England, co. Somerset 12 m. E. by R. Bristol, and 107 W London. The greater part of it lies in a deep valley on the Avon the remainder on the surrounding acclivities the whole presenting a singularly striking and imposing appearance. The principal streets are straight, well lighted with gas, and particularly well kept—great cleanliness being observed throughout. The water is pure and supply of water plentiful. The houses are of freestone which is obtained in abundance from the adjacent hills, and are generally handsome. The principal buildings are, the assembly rooms, gildhall theatre, the pump-room, King's and Queen's baths, cross bath, hot bath, and swimming bath, hot and cold pump-rooms, Kingston bath general hospital, city hall, &c. There are also several fine specimens of domestic architecture in the city associated with marvellous beauty of situation—the Greens, Royal Crescent, and Palmsbury Street are the best. Bath has, altogether 12 churches, and 15 chapels most of the parishes belonging to various bodies of Protestant Dissenters—two Roman Catholic chapels, and a Jews synagogue. Two of the finest of the city are the Abbey Church, St. Michael's church, and the Theatre Royal, the former built in lovely castellated style and the paved seats of the latter forming one of the finest of its kind.



BAYN, ARNEY CHURCH, CHAS F BRYANT, JR., from the George Town.

the most interesting features of the city. The most important schools are the grammar college, grammar school, boys' and girls' charity school, and the national school. The principal charitable and literary institutions are, the Bath general

hospital the united hospital, and several dispensaries, two library and scientific institutions, and a mechanics institute. There are no manufacturing of any consequence in the city nor any trade beyond the retail business of a fashionable place of residence.

The famous thermal springs to which Bath owes its celebrity are three in number yielding, respectively 128, 130 and 112 gallons per minute, their temperature ranging from 115° to 118° F. The waters have been analysed by various chemists, the results of whose investigations exhibit considerable discrepancies, inducing the belief that the ingredients vary both in kind and proportion, at different times. The following analysis of water taken from the large spring that supplies the Grand Pump-room, was made by the German chemist, Walkner—

	In 1000 gr.	1 pint (64.500 cub. in.)
Chloride of Sodium	0.41680	1.98041
Chloride of Magnesium	0.01808	1.07444
Sulphate of Potash	0.04738	0.55555
Sulphate of Soda	0.07018	0.46146
Sulphate of Lime	1.18877	10.20808
Carbonate of Lime	0.11898	1.58889
Proto-carbonate of Iron	0.02347	0.09045
Alumina	0.00216	0.01885
Silica	0.00410	0.00419
Extraneous matter		

Carbonic Acid Gas, } at 114° 0.96 cub. in.
Atmospheric Air } 1.74 cub. in.

The accommodation provided for bathers at the various bathing establishments is of the most complete and elegant description. The King's bath, one of the most extensive, is 60 ft. long by 41 ft. wide, is filled daily to the height of 4 ft 7 in., and contains more than 814 tons of water: the Queen's bath adjoining, is 35 ft. square. The new royal private bath, of which there are seven, contain, each 14 hogheads of water and the tepid swimming bath 670 being 82 ft. long and 23 ft. wide. Salubrity of climate beauty of scenery and abundance and cheapness of markets, in all of which respects it is unequalled by any other city in the kingdom, are the other leading attractions of Bath. It is not now however so popular a place of resort for the fashionable world as it was in former times but still contains a great number of gentry who have been induced, by its numerous advantages, to make it a permanent place of residence.

Bath was founded by the Romans, and called by them *Aqua Solis*. Amongst the remains of that people discovered there, were some baths, exceeding in elegance it is said, those of the present day. These baths were found about 30 ft. below the present level of the soil. The city owed much if not all its early celebrity and prosperity to the singular personage known by the name of *Beau Nash*, who came to reside there in 1708, and who, from the seal and tact he displayed in arranging and conducting the balls, assemblies, and other amusements of the town, was unanimously voted master of the ceremonies—a position which he occupied undisturbed for about half a century. Nash died in 1761 and was buried with great pomp in the Abbey church. Ancestry the author of the *New Bath Guide*, in which the follies and vices of that fashionable resort are so cleverly caricatured, was a native of this city. The corporation of Bath consists of a mayor 14 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Jointly with Wells, it is the head of a diocese and returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1860) 3059 Pop 54,240. —[Local Correspondent.]

BATH.—1 A report on, U. States, Maine, co. Lanesville, of which it is one of the principal commercial towns pleasantly situated, W. bank, Kennebec river 13 m. from the coast. Shipbuilding is carried on here to a great extent. In 1840, to the amount of about 244,000. The tonnage of the port, in the same year, amounted to 64 080 tons. It contains three churches, five academies, and 30 schools. Pop. (1840) 5141. —2, A co. Virginia, having nine schools and a pop. of 4800. —3, Several towns and townships, the largest of which is the cap. of Co. Steuben, state of New York, which has a court-house, jail, five churches, one bank, a female seminary and 30 schools, with two weekly newspapers, and a pop. of 4915.

BATHAMPTON par Eng. Somerset 981 ac. P 856

BATHURST par Eng. Somerset 941 ac. P 118.

BATH-EASTON par Eng. Somerset; 1816 ac. P 1795.

BATHFORD par Eng. Somerset 1820 ac. Pop. 906
BATHGATE, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Linlithgow. The town is situated on an acclivity and near the base of a ridge of hills, 18 m. W. Edinburgh and 25 m. E. Glasgow on the Edinburgh and Bathgate Railway. It comprises an old and new town; the former consisting of several narrow, crooked, and very dirty lanes; the latter of several principal streets, on a regular plan, straight and spacious with broad footways. The houses are almost all of stone, and in the new part of the town, are well built. The town is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with excellent water chiefly from springs. It has a parish church, a Free church and two U. Presbyterian churches, all very plain buildings. The schools are the parish school, and the well known academy a handsome structure, erected in 1835-34 situated on a rising ground a little E. of the town. The principal manufactures are ginghams and pubacks, mostly for exportation but during the last few years the weaving of the finer sorts of worsted plaids and shawls has been carried on to a limited extent. Except at times when trade is depressed there are about 530 hand-loom weavers employed on fabrics of the former and about 30 on fabrics of the latter class of goods. The weavers are mostly all employed by large mercantile houses in Glasgow. There are, besides, a distillery a brewery and three grain-mills. A number of the females are employed in humbering and a good many hanks are engaged in the coal and ironstone mines in the neighbourhood. On the low grounds, a little S. of the town, the remains may still be traced of a castle, in which Walter High Steward of Scotland resided, and in which he died 1528. Bathgate was erected into a free burgh of barony in 1834. The length of the par is 7½ m. its greatest breadth 4 m. area, 11,214½ ac. Pop. of to and par 4558. —[Local Correspondent.]

BATHURST.—1 An English settlement W. coast, Africa, at the E. end of the small isl. of St. Mary at the mouth of the Gambia lat 13 28' N. lon. 16 32' W. The principal street, called Wellington Street faces the river and consists of warehouses and private dwellings, built of stone or brick, and roofed with sticks or shingles. The houses consist of one floor raised from the ground on brick pillars have verandahs and large open apartments, and are approached by a long flight of steps. They are, in general commodious, and have a handsome appearance. The other parts of the town are composed chiefly of African huts, with small gardens on each side. The market is held under a long open shed and is thronged by individuals of various tribes, and with people from the different neighbouring kingdoms. Provisions are plentiful beef, mutton, poultry fish milk and butter being brought into the town by the natives in great abundance. At a short distance from Bathurst is a spacious hospital for liberated Africans. The English settlers are chiefly merchants, who deal in gum, bees wax, hides, ivory and gold, receiving in exchange for these articles, the cloths and cutlery of England. Bathurst settlement was established in 1816.—2 A in Cape Colony co. Albany 30 m. S.E. Graham's Town.—3 A dist. Upper Canada, of a triangular form, with its base stretching along the 1 or 2 bank of the Ottawa river, 1700 sq. m. The surface is generally level or of but moderate elevation, covered with lofty forest trees. The soil, in this and the adjoining districts, is in some situations, marshy but, in general, fertile average value of cleared land £2 6s 7d per ac. wild, 6s 8d. In 1848, there were 41,659 ac. under crop of which 18 065 were wheat, 16,859 oats, and 4767 potatoes. The remainder comprised barley rye, peas, maize, and buckwheat. The agricultural produce of Bathurst, for 1846, included also 158,693 lbs. maple sugar. Live stock in the same year—cattle, 23 829 sheep, 86,416; hogs, 13,375. Dairy produce—butter 808 720 lbs. cheese, 8678 lbs. The principal manufactures of the district are, flannel cloth, linen, and flannel of the first of which, upwards of 33,000 yards are manufactured yearly of the second, about 2000 yards and of the third, upwards of 71,000 yards. Bathurst comprises the counties of Lennox and Richmond cap. Bath is a member to the legislative assembly. Pop. (1848) 29,449. —[Canadian Almanac, 1849-50.] *Bathurst's British N. America*—4 A tn. and bay New Brunswick; the latter lat 47° 37' N. lon. 60° 45' W.—5, A cape, Arctic Ocean; lat. 70° 26' N. lon. 137° 35' W. —6, An inland co., New E. Wales, 65 m. in length and 46 in breadth;

sition that it is practiced as a species of ceremony and not from any inherent love for human flesh. In other respects they seem to be a sufficiently amiable sort of people, with a general tendency rather to good than evil. The houses are built with frames of wood, with the sides of boards, and usually consist of a single large room, which is entered by a trap-door in the middle. The ordinary food of the lower class of people is maize and sweet potatoes. Amongst their domestic animals are horse-flesh, and their flesh of a small black dog which they fatten and eat. Toddy or palm-wine, they drink copiously at their feasts. Polygamy is practiced, each wife occupying a different part of one large room, but being no otherwise separated. Their religion is at once peculiar and unattractive. The natives of the sea-coast exchange their basins, combs, earthen, and small quantities of gold dust, for iron, steel, brass wire, and salt. These they barter again with the more inland inhabitants for the products and manufactures of the country particularly the home-made cloth. The Government of the Batta country although nominally in the hands of three or four sovereign Rajas, is effectively divided into numberless petty chiefdoms.

BATTAGLIA, a small tn. Austrian Italy gov. Venice, 9 m. S.W. Padua, on the canal of Monselice at its junction with the canal of the Battaglia. It is celebrated for its hot sulphurous springs and baths, 168° Fah., to which cures of foreigners resort every year. The promenades along the banks of the canal are charming, and a great source of enjoyment to visitors. Pop. 8000.

BATTANAN a dist. W coast, Sumatra, Dutch prov. of Padang, with vil. of same name, 13 m. S. Natal, at the mouth of the river Battanan. The district yields gold, which is sent for sale to Natal.

BATTALAH or **BATTALA** [Vatela] a large tn. Punjab, in a vast open plain, 88 m. N.E. Amritsar. lat. 31. 43 N. lon. 76° 0' E. It is surrounded by groves of mango trees and tanks of water. All kinds of fruits prized by Europeans grow here in abundance. It is considered the healthiest place in the Punjab.

BATIAM or **BATANG** an Isl. Indian Archipelago W entrance into the Strait of Singapore, and distant from the island of that name, 13 or 14 m. E.B.E. lat. 1° 5' N. lon. 104° 4' E. It is about 23 m. long by 8 broad, and contains a good harbour called Boeding Bay which has been lately much frequented by American ships trading with Singapore, who, by discharging and receiving their cargoes there, avoid the dues exacted at the latter port. It is surrounded by rocky islets, and is separated from Bunting Island by a narrow strait.

BATTERSEA a par. and vil. England, co. Surrey in a low situation, r. bank, Thames, across which there is here a wooden bridge, connecting it with Chelsea on the opposite side. A great portion of the parish is laid out in market gardens, the produce of which is sent to the London market. The parish church is a neat brick building and contains amongst other interesting monuments, one to the celebrated Lord Bellingbrooke sculptured by Kneller. Area of par. 5183 ac. Pop. 11,779.

BATTICE-JONAS, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of and 12 m. E. Liège. From 800 to 400 looms are employed in weaving cloth. A great deal of butter and still more of cheese, known by the name of Limburg are exported. Pop. 4480.

BATTICOTTA, a vil. and par. Ceylon, in Jaffna the former contains a seminary established by the American missionaries, into which native youths only are admitted. There is here, likewise, a Bible association. Pop. of par. and vil. 5841, all Malabars.—(Ceylon Gen.)

BATTLEFORD par. Eng. Suffolk 1542 ac. Pop. 495.

BATTLE par. and vil., S. Wales, Brecon; 1544 ac. Pop. 161.

BATTLE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Sussex. The town, in a valley nearly encircled by wooded hills, 7 m. N.W. Hastings, consists chiefly of one irregular street, in which there are many old-fashioned buildings, is well supplied with water and lighted with gas. The church is ancient, and contains some fine specimens of painted glass, and numerous antique monuments. There are places of worship, also, for Baptists, Wesleyans, Swedenborgians and Unitarians, and an endowed and charity school. Battle has been long celebrated for the manufacture of gunpowder. Tanning is likewise carried on to a considerable extent. Interesting

remains of the ancient abbey built by William the Norman, still exist, including the gateway a beautiful specimen of the decorated English style. The town was anciently called Epton, but changed to its present name after the battle of Hastings. Market day Thursday; three fairs annually. Area of par. 7890 ac. Pop. 3849.

BATTLEFIELD par. Eng. Selw. 850 ac. Pop. 46.

BATTLESDEN par. Eng. Bedford; 1125 ac. Pop. 180.

BATTUCIAS, or **BATTUCIA**, a tn. of remarkable beauty in Spain, prov. Salamanca, in the midst of high and rugged mountains, on the borders of Extremadura. They are difficult of access. Spanish tradition had peopled these wild and lonely glens with demons, and other supernatural beings; but the establishment of a Carmelite convent there, in 1699, tended to put an end to this absurd belief. The principal valley is 8 m. long and 2 broad. On the summit of the highest mountain by which it is overhung, is a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, which is visited by immense numbers of people on the 8th of every September. State prisoners were sometimes sent to this dreary region. The romance of Las Batucias, by Madame de Guilla, is founded on a story which represents these valleys as having been discovered in the 15th century by two fugitive lovers.

BATU an Isl. Indian Archipelago, W coast, Sumatra, immediately S. of the equator. 40 m. long and 10 average breadth, almost entirely covered with wood. It is rich in sago, coconuts, and birds nests and is inhabited by a tribe from the island of Nias, who pay a yearly tribute to the Raja of Baluaro, a small fortified village in the interior belonging to a different tribe, whose number is never allowed to exceed 100.

BATURIN a tn. Ruana, gov. of and 78 m. E. Tschernigov pleasantly situated on a hill, near the Betta, a tributary of the Dnestra. It contains a handsome chateau, belonging to the Counts of Rastumwsky, a convent, and eight churches. The inhabitants depend chiefly on agriculture, and several yearly markets. Baturin was once the residence of the hetmans of the Cossacks and had a fortress which, on the revolt of the celebrated Mazepa, in 1708, was demolished. Pop. (1849) 1399.

BATURIE [formerly *Montemore Velho*] a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara 95 m. S.W. Aracaty in the serras Beturike. It has a church, school, and elementary college. The inhabitants of terra and district 2500 are engaged in cultivating and gathering cotton and in rearing cattle. The serras of Baturie or Botariz, runs S.W. to N.E., with a considerable curve total length, about 150 m. It is fertile, and well peopled.

BATURSKA WOLA a vil. Austria, Galicia, diocese, and 9 m. N.W. Bochnia on the Vistula. Pop. 2260.

BATZ (leze ny) *See* Bas.

BATZ, a fishing tn. France dep. Loire-Inférieure (Britany) amidst salt marshes, on the shores of the Bay of Illaud and about 22 m. W. Savenay. The houses are well built of granite, with lofty windows and slated roofs. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing for which their locality and little harbour are well adapted; they are remarkable for their cleanliness which is especially manifested in the carefully waxed floors and furniture of their houses, and for a curious costume peculiar to themselves, and transmitted with out change from generation to generation. The object most worthy of notice is the church, whose square heavy roof is supported by a spire, about 170 ft. high, is a superb land mark for vessels, in passing two very dangerous reefs at the entry of the Loire. A variety of curious shell-work is made here. The chief trade is in fish, herrings, and pilchards oen, bay flax, and salt of the finest quality obtained from the salt marshes. Pop. 1266.

BALBELTCHOUAP an Isl. Pacific Ocean, the largest of the Pellew group lat. (N. extremity) 7° 45' N. lon. 184° 55' E. (N.) forming the N.E. part of the chain it is about 24 m. in length, and on its W. side there is a high hill, from the summit of which both extremes of the chain may be seen.

BAUCO a tn. Papal States, 6 m. W. Frodonova. P. 8000. BAUD a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 20 m. N.W. Yannes having some trade in grain, cattle, hemp, butter and honey. Pop. 1082.

BAUDOUR, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. W. Mena. The museum is noted for its pottery. It

has also two sub-refuges, two breweries, an oil and two cream mills.—The country is watered on its E. extremity by the Hahn, and traversed by the canal from Mosa to Coudé. A large part of its surface is covered by a morass. Pop. 2946.

BAUERWITZ, or **BAHNSON** a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. S. Oppeln circle, Loobschütz, a bank, Rhine. It contains a K. Catholic church, a chapel, castle, townhouse, and hospital is the seat of several public offices, and some manufactures of linen and cardamum. Pop. 2800.

BAUG a tn. Hindostan, prov. Malwah at the confluence of the Guirra and Vangerry 22 m. E. Baroda lat. 22° 22' N; lon 74° 49' E. It stands on horizontal beds of sandstone, at the base of a range of hills, in a valley on the road between Malwah and Gogherat by the Oudipour pass, and is famous for its smelting furnaces and forges. About 8½ m. S. the town are four extraordinary cave temples, cut out of the solid rock, and supposed to be of Buddhist origin, though there is no record of the existence of Buddhism in the district. Their walls are sculptured with mythological representations, which, with a single exception, apparently of modern date, have no resemblance to those of the Brahmins. Pop. 5000.

BAUGE, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 19 m. E. N. E. Angers agreeably situated in a valley near the Conansun, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Some of the houses are good; but the town is, in general, very irregular.—An old castle, built by Folques Barre, still remains in good preservation, and the hospital is one of the best in the department. Coarse cloth and woollen stuffs are made here. The trade is principally in cloth, wool for carpentry and cattle. Pop. 3197.

BAUGHURST par Reg Hants 1670 ac Pop. 568.

BAULEAH a tn. Hindostan, presidency Bengal 1 bank, Ganges, 20 m. N. E. Moorshedabad. It is a large place and of some commercial importance; has a spacious factory and is the residence of a commercial officer of the E. I. Company.

BAUMBER, or **BAUMBERG** par Reg Lincoln 8200 ac Pop. 407.

BAUME the name of several places in France, especially—1 *Baume les Dames* [anc. *Balnea*] an anc. tn. France, dep. Doubs. It is well built, and pleasantly situated, r bank, Doubs, in a hollow surrounded with vine-clad hills and close to the canal that connects the Rhone and the Rhine. The principal buildings are the parish church, which is large and handsome, and the spacious hospital. Previous to the revolution of 1793, there was here a celebrated Benedictine convent, to which only arms who could exhibit proof of nobility were admitted. This convent was founded in the fifth century and was patronized by the kings of Burgundy. Hats are manufactured here to a considerable extent and in the environs are glassworks, ironworks, tanneries, paper-mills, &c. Pop. 2211.—2 *Baume les Messieurs* [formerly *Baume les Moines*] a tn. France dep. Jura, 6½ m. N. W. Lons-le-Saulnier. It has a magnificent church, and was formerly noted for its large monastery of Benedictine monks. The neighbourhood

is very rugged and precipitous, and much visited by travellers for its romantic scenery. Pop. 771.

BAUMELEIN, or **BAUMLEIN**. See **BAUMAN**.

BAUNTON par Reg. Gloucester; 1840 ac. Pop. 184.

BAURE, **BAURON**, or **BAURON**, a river, Solina, rising in Lake Gessandre; lat. 45° 18' S. lon. 55° 50' W.; flowing N. W. and falling into the Danube or Gessandre, on its E. bank, on the frontier of Russia, after a course of about 800 m.

BAUTSCH a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Freun, 23 m. N. E. Olmitz. It has a parish church, and its own magistracy. Pop. (German) about 2500.

BAUTZEN or **BUDOWITZ** a tn. Saxony cap. Upper Lusatia, r bank, Spree, 83 m. E. N. E. Dresden. It is well built, with large many houses, broad, straight, well-paved streets and suburbs adorned with beautiful gardens. It was formerly defended by a strong castle, which is now in ruins. The public buildings of note are, the royal palace of Orleansburg now used as public offices, the cathedral a large structure, built in 1218 with a very lofty spire; a K. Catholic chapter-house, a townhall, and public library, a gymnasium a normal school with a number of churches, hospitals, and other charitable institutions. It has considerable manufactures of tobacco, woollen cotton, linen goods, and hosiery with iron powder, and paper-mills; copper and wire works, dyeworks, tanneries, blacksmiths, hewers, distilleries, and tanneries. About 7 m. E. by R. from Bautzen is Hochkirch, the scene of a great battle fought in the Seven Years War 1746. Near the town is the scene of another sanguinary conflict, the battle of Bautzen, fought between the French under Napoleon and the allies, May 21 and 23 1813. Pop. exclusive of garrison, 8676.

BAYARIA [German, *Bavaria* French, *Bavière*] a kingdom of Central Europe, in the S. of Germany composed of two isolated portions of unequal size. The larger portion, comprising about seven-sevenths of the territory is included between lat. 47° 19' and 50° 41' N. and lon. 8° 58' and 13° 50' E. bounded, E. by Bohemia and the archduchy of Austria, N. by Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Lake Constance, W. by Württemberg Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hesse-Cassel N. by the states of Ducal Saxony the principalities of Rhenish and the kingdom of Saxony. The smaller portion, the Pfalz or Palatinate, lies W. from the main portion of the kingdom, and separated from it by Württemberg Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt. It is included between lat. 48° 57' and 49° 50' N. and lon. 7° 8' and 8° 21' E. and is bounded, E. by the Elz, which separates it from Baden, S. by France, W. by the Prussian Rhine provinces, and a portion of Saxe-Coburg, and N. by Hesse-Darmstadt.

Bavaria is estimated to contain an area of 29 657 sq. m., and is divided into eight circles (*kreise*) which were formerly named after the rivers that watered them but an edict of Nov 29 1837 gave the circles new names and new boundaries. The following table shows the new and old names of the circles, with their area and population, at the present time—

CIRCLES (KREISE).	Area, sq. m.	Population in Dec.	CHIEF TOWN.	Pop. 1861.
<i>Modern Name.</i>				
1. Oberbayern (Upper Bavaria)	6 614	5 798	Munich.	145,201
2. Niederbayern (Lower Bavaria)	4 118	575,061	Munich.	125,000
3. Pfalz (Palatinate)	2,225	285,120	Speyer.	52,610
4. Oberpfalz (Upper Palatinate), and Regensburg (Regen)	4,399	474,241	Regensburg.	57,375
5. Oberfranken (Upper Franconia)	2,228	500 70	Bamberg.	12,944
6. Mittelfranken (Middle Franconia)	2,798	627,492	Frankfurt.	12,944
7. Unterfranken (Lower Franconia), and Aschaffenburg	2 004	590,554	Würzburg.	86,119
8. Schwaben (Swabia), and Neuburg	5 445	5 492	Augsburg.	44,889
	50,617	4,615, 68		4,900,897

Including military (25,519).

Mountains—Bavaria is a hilly rather than a mountainous country. A large portion, more especially S. of the Danube, is a plateau country of considerable elevation, and indeed, the whole of the main portion of the kingdom may be described as an upland valley averaging about 1000 ft. above the sea level, intersected by numerous large streams and ridges of low hills. On all sides it is surrounded by hills of a greater or less altitude, either quite upon the frontier or only at small

distances from it. The whole S. frontier is formed by a branch of the North Alps, offshoot from which project far into the S. plateau of Bavaria. Besides numerous peaks which this range contains, varying from 4000 to 8000 ft. high, the following may be named as being above the latter number—The Zugspitze, 9675 ft. high; the Watzmann, 8733 ft. the Hochvogel, 8475 ft. the Maßbach, 8450 ft. Passing along the valley of the Inn and across the Danube, we come to the Bohemian

Speyer, formed by the Bohemian Mountains, running S.E. to N.W., and lowering down at the valley of the Eger. The highest peaks in this range, are the Riebel, 4743 ft., and the Arber, 4848 ft. Crossing the Eger we meet with the Fichtelgebirge, reaching the Schwarzbach 6450 ft. high; and the Odenwald, 5841 ft. W from this range, and along the frontier of the Saxony dual territories and Hesse-Cassel, hills of moderate elevation, under various names Frankwald, Riebelgebirge, &c., no peaks of which attain an elevation of more than 5148 ft. The W mountain boundary of the Bavarian valley is formed N of the Main by the Spessartwald range, and in the kingdom of Württemberg by the Alb (which see). The only note-worthy interior ranges are in the N.W. the Steigerwald; and in the N.E. running in a S.W. direction from the Fichtelgebirge, the Franconian Jura; a low limestone range containing numerous remarkable stalactitic caves. The Fils or Palatinat, is traversed S to N by the N. extremity of the Vogesen, the highest peak in this locality being Donnersberg 2137 ft. high.

Lakes.—The lakes of Bavaria are rather very numerous nor of very great extent, though many of them present exceedingly picturesque scenery. The larger are all situated on the upper part of the S. plateau, the smaller within the range of the North Alps. The most remarkable of the former, are Lake Ammer, about 10 m. long by 2½ broad 1786 ft. above the sea. Lake Wörn or Starnberg, about 12 m. long by 6 broad, 1899 ft. and Lake Chiem 9 m. long by 5 to 4 broad, 1651 ft. above the sea. Of the smaller the more remarkable are, Lake Tegern about 8 m. long 2086 ft. Lake Walcham 2597 and various others upwards of 2000 ft. above the sea level. Most of the lakes are well supplied with fish.

Rivers.—Bavaria belongs wholly to the basin of the Danube and the Rhine with exception of a very small portion in the N.E. corner which through the Eger appertains to the basin of the Elbe. The river Danube intersects the main portion of the kingdom W to E. nearly in the centre, and before it enters the Austrian dominions at Passau, where it is still 925 ft. above the sea, it receives on its E. bank the rivers Ilser Lech and Isar which have their sources in the North Alps besides numerous smaller streams; and on its E. bank the Wertach, Altmühl, Naab, and Regen besides other lesser streams. The Rhine nearly the whole length of the N. part of this portion of the kingdom from E. to W. and is navigable for steam vessels from Bamberg to the Rhine. Its principal affluents are the Regnitz, and the Saale. In the Palatinat there are no streams of any importance, the Rhine being merely a boundary river.

Climate.—If we except the valley of the Rhine, and the valley of the Main in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, even including the Palatinat, in comparison with other German States, is a cold country. The average temperature of the year is about 47° Fahr., the same as the E. coast of Scotland. Winter 30° spring, 47° summer 65° and autumn, 47°.

Soil and Vegetation, &c.—Bavaria is one of the most favoured countries in Germany in respect of the fruitfulness of its soil, due no doubt in a considerable degree to the undulating nature of the country to the numerous streams by which it is watered, and to being nearly wholly composed of Jura limestone. In the plains and valleys the soil is capable of producing all kinds of crops, but not until lately were the natural advantages of the country turned to good account. Ignorance and idleness opposed a barrier to improvement, which it took the utmost efforts of an enlightened Government, aided by the general spread of education to remove. At length a spirit of agricultural enterprise pervades the kingdom improved methods of cultivation have been introduced, and large tracts of waste land have been reclaimed and brought under the plough. The principal crops are wheat, rye barley and oats but in some districts rice, spelt, maize, and buck-wheat, are also raised. To these productions of the soil may be added potatoes (the culture of which is yearly increasing) tobacco, and fruit, of which large quantities are grown in the valleys of the Main and the Rhine. In the circles of Mittelfranken and Schwaben-Neuburg the hop plant is cultivated to a considerable extent, the quantity varying from 30,000 to 40,000 ewt. per annum; and the vine in the circles of Fils and Unterfranken. The latter produces the Franconian which the best wines of the Empire are produced near Dinkelsbühl and Weichenheim. The celebrated Steinwein and Voss.

Leitenwein are the produce of the S. slopes of the Marienberg near the town of Würzburg. The forests of Bavaria, composed chiefly of fir and pine trees, cover nearly a third of its entire surface, and yield a large revenue to the state; much timber being annually exported, together with potashes, tar, turpentine, and other products peculiar to these wooded regions.

The principal mineral products are, salt, coal, and iron. The first is a royal monopoly and produces a considerable revenue, the latter are not wrought to nearly the extent they might be, though a considerable number of ironworks and coal mines are in operation. Black-lead is found in several places, and pretty largely exported, especially to America, where it is used for making crucibles. Porcelain clay of the finest quality likewise abounds in some localities, the best being obtained in the district of Wundtshaus in the Upper Main.

In the rearing of cattle and sheep, the Bavarians are still far behind. Notwithstanding the extent and excellence of their pastures, the stock, generally is of inferior quality and inadequate to the home consumption. Improvement in these respects, however, is now in progress, through the instrumentality of agricultural and veterinary schools, which were established a few years since and which distribute prizes to encourage the breeding of stock. Stables are great numbers in all parts of the country and poultry and wild fowl are abundant. The wolves and bears with which the forests of Bavaria were at one time infested are nearly extinct.

The manufactures of Bavaria are singly very unimportant, being mostly on a small scale, and conducted by individuals of limited capital. The principal articles manufactured are coarse linen, woollens, cottons, leather paper glass earthen and ironware jewellery &c. but the supply of the first three articles is inadequate to the home consumption. Of leather paper glass, and ironware pretty large quantities are exported. The optical and mathematical instruments made at Munich are the best on the Continent and are priced accordingly.

But the most important branch of manufacture in Bavaria is the brewing of beer—the universal and favourite beverage of the country. There are upwards of 5000 brewing establishments in the kingdom, which have been calculated to supply on an average, about 20 gallons a year to every individual of the population. The beer is neither so strong nor so sweet as Scotch ale but is of much better flavour and forms a pleasant and wholesome beverage. It is not only consumed in immense quantities in the country but is sent to all parts of Germany. A large portion of the industrial population maintain themselves by weaving linen, and by the manufacture of articles in wood (some of which are of beautiful workmanship) and by the tanning and sawing of timber. Notwithstanding its favourable geographical position, and other natural advantages, the trade of Bavaria is very limited. The whole amount of import, export, and transit duties collected in 1845 did not much exceed £200,000. Principal exports—corn, timber wine cattle, sheep, butter, salt, iron, leather glass, hops, fruit, beer &c. Imports—sugar coffee, cotton, rice, tobacco, drugs, copper oil, spices, dye-stuffs, silk, and silk goods, lead, &c.

From its position, Bavaria enjoys a considerable portion of transit trade, much facilitated by the good roads that traverse this country in all directions. The means of communication have recently been greatly augmented, by the completion of the Rhine Ludwig (King Louis) Canal, which connects the Main at Bamberg with the Altmühl a short distance above its embouchure in the Danube, thus establishing direct water communication through the Rhine, between the German Ocean and the Black Sea. By the railway from Munich through Augsburg, Nuremberg and Bamberg to Hof, Bavaria is connected with the railway systems of N. and W. Germany. Several other railways are contemplated, but the only one yet opened is that from Augsburg to Karlsruhe.

Education and Art.—The department of education is under the superintendence of the Superior Board of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs. A complete system of inspection is established throughout the country the reports of the inspectors, including not only the number and predilection of the scholars, but also the conduct of the teachers, the state of the buildings, and the nature and extent of the funds available. It is necessary in Bavaria, before education can be obtained in any higher school, to have passed a satisfactory examination in the lower school. Not only must all candidates be

offices under the state past examinations, but examinations are held of apprentices in trade, who wish to become masters, and even of officers in the army on promotion. The total of both sexes receiving instruction in 1844, was 1,088,208, or about 1 in 6 of the whole population. There are three universities in Bavaria—two of which (Munich and Wirtzburg) are E. Catholic, and one (Erlangen) Protestant. In the first, there were, in 1847 1471 students. In the second, 531 and in the third 363. There are also several lycees, a number of gymnasia, numerous Latin, normal, and polytechnic schools, higher academies of arts and sciences, fine arts, horticulture, &c. The capital, Munich, contains a library of 500,000 volumes, including 18,000 MSS., several scientific and literary institutions, academies, and national societies, and extensive collections of works of art.

Bavaria enjoys the honour of having originated a school of painting of a high order of merit, known as the Nuremberg school founded about the middle of the 15th century by Albert Dürer, a native of that town, whose works are little, if at all, inferior to those of his great Italian contemporaries. Hans Holbein, who excelled Dürer in portraiture, though far behind him in historical painting, is claimed by Bavaria, but neither the precise locality nor date of his birth are known with certainty; Augsburg, Basel, and Grinshaus being severally named as the one, and the dates 1455 and 1498 as the other. To these celebrated names have to be added those of the eminent sculptors Kraft and Vischer both also Bavarians the former born about 1455, and the latter about the middle of the same century. The masterpieces of the latter distinguished artist in the bronze statue of St. Sebastian in Nuremberg, contained a marvel of art, for beauty of design, and delicacy of workmanship. The most celebrated of Kraft's works is the remarkable tabernacle in stone, affixed against one of the columns of the choir of the church of St. Lawrence also in Nuremberg. The restoration of Bavarian pre-eminence in modern times, in connection with the fine arts, is in great measure due, not entirely owing to Louis, the late sovereign of that kingdom; whose love of art, and liberal patronage, have rendered the capital one of the most celebrated seats of the fine arts in Europe.

Religion.—There is no predominant church in Bavaria, but the prevailing religion is the E. Catholic, professed by 4,600,000 out of about 4,600,000. The principal portion of the remainder are Lutherans, Reformed, and Jews. Although however Catholicism be the religion of the state, all others are free and all citizens whatever their creed are equally admissible to the same public functions and employments, and possess the same civil and political rights. The Articles of the Concord concluded with the Pope, are subordinate to their application to the fundamental law of the state. By an ordinance of Louis, late King of Bavaria, females are prohibited from pronouncing any monastic vow until after having passed their 33d year. The ceremony of taking the veil must always be performed in presence of a lay commissioner intrusted with the power of interrogating the person about to withdraw from the world. The dioceses of Bavaria are, Munich, an archbishopric, with 30,000 souls (1866). Bamberg, also an archbishopric, with 18,000 souls (1858). Augsburg, Bistum, and Hildesheim, bishopric with 10,000 souls (1833) each. Passau, Bistum, and Speyer, bishoprics, with 8000 souls (1866) each. The dean at Munich has 4000 (1838), at Bamberg, 3500 (1831), in the first seat of bishoprics 3000 (1836) and in the second, 2500 souls (1838) a year, and the dignities called *propst*, who rank between the bishop and dean, have the same as the dean. The annuity incomes vary from 1400 (£116) to 3000 souls (1818). These salaries are paid by Government. In Bavaria, marriages between individuals having no capital cannot take place without the consent of the parental persons appointed to superintend the poor institutions, who, if they grant such liberty where there are no means of supporting the children that may spring from such marriages, render themselves liable for their maintenance. The law is apparently intended to prevent imprudent marriages, for which it seems certainly better adapted, than for the promotion of morality.

People.—In general appearance the Bavarians are stout and vigorous, well adapted to bear the fatigues of war, and are in general considered as good soldiers. They are fond, addicted to drinking and to immoral practices, but are brave,

patriotic, and faithful to their word. Their manners and customs, towards the close of the last century, were described as coarse in the extreme, and strongly marked with the superstitious bigotry of their religious creed. Since the more general diffusion of knowledge, a great change for the better has taken place. The peasantry are clad in long hose multi-coloured coats, lined or edged with pink, and studded in front with clusters of silver or white metal buttons, thrown open to display a smart waistcoat of various and brilliant colours; their hats are ornamented with artificial flowers. Many of the Bavarian females are head-dresses, heavily and gracefully. They wear generally and display much taste in their attire. Some of them wear black silk handkerchiefs tied tightly round their heads, decorated with flowers or ribbons some caps of silver or gold tulle, and all having their hair neatly braided. German is the language chiefly spoken by the Bavarians; but they have never been conspicuous for the cultivation of their native tongue.

Money Wrecks &c.—The Bavarian currency is the same as that of Frankfurt, Wirtzburg, &c. Accounts are kept in florins and kreutzers. The most common Bavarian silver coins are—

Flies of 2 kr.	of which 30 make a florin.
4 kr.	10
18 kr.	1
24	1 (Groschen).
Bavarian dollar	5 florins 26 kreutzers.
1	1 15
Prussian coin	are very common throughout; R. Rhenish.

The principal linear measures are the *foot* = 911578 Eng. yard and *finger* = 6 lines. Each of these measures, multiplied by itself, gives the square measure of the same name. The principal dry measure is the *schafel* = 764688 Eng. quarter. The bush of the *liquid* measure is the *metze* or *maasskorn* = 235807 Eng. gallon. The *owen* (wine measure) is = 60 maasskorn, but the *owen* (beer measure) = 64 maasskorn. The principal weights are the *pfund* (pound) = 1.28459 Eng. lb. and the *centner* = 128.45 Eng. lbs. or about 112 lbs. more than the English one.

Constitution.—Bavaria is an integral part of the Germanic Confederation, the domestic inalienable, and even hereditary. The executive is in the hands of the King. The legislature consists of two chambers, one of senators, and one of deputies the former composed of princes of the royal family the great officers of the state, the two archbishops the heads of certain noble families, a bishop named by the King, the president of the Protestant General Consistory and any other members whom the King may create hereditary peers the latter of members chosen, one to every 7000 families, or 25,000 persons. The qualifications are, that the candidate have completed his 30th year that he be a free and independent citizen that he be a member of the Roman or Reformed church, and pay taxes on property of the value of £765 at the least. The members are chosen every six years unless dissolved by the King and are generally convened once a year but are bound to assemble at least once every three years. Each of the eight circles or provinces has a provincial government, consisting of two boards, one for the management of the police, schools &c. and the other for the management of financial affairs. The national budget exhibits a favourable state of matters, the receipts considerably exceeding the expenditure. The full war complement of the army is about 57 000 men the contingent furnished to the German Confederation, 26,500. The army is raised by conscription, every man, excepting the nobility and clergy being liable to serve after the completion of his 21st year. The period of service is six years and no Bavarian can settle or marry or accept of any definite appointment, until he has fulfilled his military liabilities.

History.—The Bavarians are descended of the Boli, a Celtic tribe, who subdued the native inhabitants, and took possession of the country about 600 years before the Christian era. The Boli were in turn conquered by the Romans who retained the territory till the fall of the empire, when it was overrun by the Ostrogoths and Franks. The sovereignty of Bavaria was subsequently assumed by Charlemagne, and on the death of that monarch, the kings of the Franks and Germans governed it by their Rutenen, who bore the title of Margrave, afterwards converted into that of Duke, and lastly (1818) into that of Elector. In 1070, Bavaria passed into the possession of the family of the Guelphs, and in 1180, it

was transferred by imperial grant to Otho, Count of Wittelsbach. On the extinction of the direct line of that family in 1777, the Elector Palatine, Charles Theodore, added the Palatinate and the duchies of Juliers and Berg to the Bavarian dominions. In 1799, Charles Theodore died without issue, and the Salubian branch of the line of the palatinate became extinct with him. The Duke Maximilian Joseph of Deux-Ponts came into possession of all the Bavarian territories. The peace of Lunenburg (Feb. 9 1801) put an end to the renewed war and its most important article—the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France—essentially affected Bavaria. Whilst it lost all its possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, and also the lands of the palatinate on the right bank, it obtained, on the other hand, by an imperial edict, an indemnification, by which it gained, in addition to the sum of 100 millions of florins, 216,000 sq. m., and 216,000 inhabitants.

The political importance of Bavaria, with respect to Austria as well as to France, was more fully displayed in the war of 1805. When Austria resumed hostilities against France, she required the Elector of Bavaria to unite his troops with the Austrian army and refused to allow him to remain neutral, which for the Emperor Francis wrote to the elector Sept. 18 1804 France herself could not suffer as long as she should find it expedient. Bavaria, however did not find it accordant with its own interests to place itself entirely in the power of Austria. At the beginning of the war the Elector joined the French with about 80,000 troops, and the peace of Presburg annexed to his dominions 10,900 sq. m., and 1,000,000 inhabitants, and conferred on him the dignity of King in return for which, he ceded Würzburg which was erected into an electorate, in the place of Salzburg. The King of Bavaria, like the rulers of Würzburg and Baden were assumed sovereignty over the lands of the nobility of the empire within his borders. When, in 1813 the war between France and Russia broke out Bavaria sent anew its whole proportion of troops to the French army. Insignificant remains only of the 80,000 Bavarians returned in the spring of 1813. Maximilian Joseph, notwithstanding this sacrifice, placed fresh troops under the command of Napoleon as the protector of the confederation of the Rhine, when the new campaign was opened near the close of April. This army also achieved great losses, but distinguished itself by its wonderful bravery under the command of Marshal Outinot. It suffered particularly in the battles of Lützen and Grossbeeren (1813). In 1805 Bavaria was raised, by the treaty of Presburg to the rank of a kingdom, with some further cessions of territory all of which were confirmed by the treaties of 1814 and 1815. In 1848, the discordant conduct of the King of Bavaria, in maintaining an open house with a wandering actress, who had assumed the name of Lola Montes, but who was in reality the eloped wife of an Englishman and whom he had married a Bavarian countess, by the title of Gräfin von Lunenburg, had thoroughly alienated the hearts of his subjects, and quickened that desire of political change which had previously existed. In this spirit the people, early in March 1848, demanded the immediate convocation of the Chambers the liberty of the press, that judicial trials should be public, that an electoral reform should be granted, and that the army should take an oath to observe the constitution. The King having refused to convocate the Chambers before the end of May the people flew to arms, attacked and captured the arsenal after a short engagement. They subsequently marched against the royal palace, the military refusing to obey them, although commanded to do so. In this predicament, the King, finding further resistance useless, yielded to all the demands of the people, who now returned their arms to the arsenal, and afterwards dispersed quietly. Fresh tumults, however occurred, and on March 21 King Louis announced his resignation of the sceptre to his son, the crown prince Maximilian, the second of that name who had filled the throne of Bavaria. Bavaria contains several very ancient and venerable cities, famous for its towns of the empire, such as Augsburg, Regensburg or Regensburg, and Nuremberg, in their day of prosperity, centres of wealth and commercial activity created and sustained by the extensive carrying trade overland from Italy and the East, to the Baltic, and to the great cities of the Netherlands. Nor less remarkable were the Episcopal cities, Würzburg and Bamberg, once capitals of ecclesiastical principalities, but now still further reduced than the Imperial towns.

Pop. (1848) 4,519,545.—(Burgess; Hahn; Parliamentary Papers, Annual Register &c.)

BAYAT [see Bayang] an eco. to France, dep. Nord, around, of, and 15 m. N.W. Avenue, of considerable military importance in the time of the Romans. It contains the ruins of an aqueduct, amphitheatre, and fortifications, and has manufactures of glass, earthenware, hardware, agricultural implements, hosiery and leather. The inhabitants are also engaged in agriculture and rearing cattle. Pop. 1605.

BAVERSTOCK, par Eng. Wilt. 1186 ac. Pop. 169. BAYBPE, a to Mexico, prov. Chihuahua, in a mountainous district, near the source of a river of the same name. It used to be classed as one of the Spanish presidios, or small forts built as a protection against the wild Indians.

BAWDSURF par Eng. Norfolk 1440 ac. Pop. 460. BAWDSWELL, or BAWDSWELL, par Eng. Norfolk

1196 ac. Pop. 594.

BAWDRIE par Eng. Somerset 1889 ac. Pop. 456.

BAWDEY par Eng. Suffolk 2069 ac. Pop. 478.

BAWSEY par Eng. Norfolk 1090 ac. Pop. 26.

BAWTRY a market in England, co. York, W. Riding on a plain on the Lide, 9 m. S.E. Doncaster. It consists of two principal streets straight, and well kept lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Houses chiefly of brick, plastered or stuccoed; and contains a parish church a Methodist and an Independent chapel several Sunday-schools and a day-school. It has some trade in corn, oak-timber and stone, which is sent chiefly to London and Hull. The Lide is navigable to the town for small vessels of about 24 tons. Pop. 1170.—(Local Correspondent.)

BAWTRILEY par Eng. Warwick 874 ac. Pop. 318.

BAY a lake in Luzon, 9 m. of Manila. It is of very irregular form, but measures above 30 m. both in length and breadth. There are several small islands in it, of which the largest named Tulin, is about 11 m. long by half that width at its broadest part. It receives the waters of several rivers, but has only one outlet, the Pasig, which falls into the Bay of Manila, at the town, after a course of about 18 m. The lake is deep in many parts, though generally not more than about 18 fathoms. It contains vast quantities of fish, of which daily supplies are sent to the Manila market. Game is abundant on its shores. Few birds of various kinds and swarms of insects frequent its banks and waters.—(Mallat's Philippines.)

BAY OF ISLANDS, a large and commodious harbour N.E. coast, New Ulster (native name, *Kahoonoo*) the most N. of the New Zealand Islands; about 90 m. S.E. North Cape lat. (E. point, Cape Brett) 35° 10' S. lon 174° 22' E. (N.) It is of easy access and, with exception of one rock called the White-rock, the position of which is well ascertained there are no hidden dangers. It is fringed with islands, whence its name, and contains a surface of water of about 10 m. sq. Near the middle of the W. side of the bay is the opening of Korororua harbour a secure but shallow port better adapted to merchant shipping than to the use of men-of-war. Within the line from Cape Poodoe to Cape Brett, between which is the entrance into the bay there is not more than 30 fathoms of water and everywhere excepting close to the rocks, the bottom is soft and unobscured, affording secure anchorage. The view on all sides is pleasing, exhibiting everywhere an appearance of fertility, but is without any grand, or remarkable features. The bay has been the resort of whalers for many years.—(Gardner's Voyages of Adventure and People, Parliamentary Report.)

BAYAMO or BAY SALVADOR, a tn. E. part, Isl. Cuba, 60 m. N.W. Santiago, near 1 bank, Ocaña a small stream that falls into the bay called the Canal de Bayamo. It lies in lat. 30° 40' N. lon. 76° 55' W.; and carries on a good trade.

Pop. variously stated from 7500 to 14,000.

BAYAN or BAY KHARA-GOOTA, a lofty mountain-range in Asia, on the N.E. border of Tibet, a branch of the Kuen-lun stretching N.W. and S.E. between the sources of the Hoang-Ho and the Yang-tse-Kiang, one of the largest rivers in China.

BAYAS [see Baia] a tn. Syria, prov. Aleppo, a little to the S. of the river Dail Chai, and 15 m. N. Iskenderoon. It contains a castle, khm, bazars, baths, and numerous ruins. There are several villages in its neighbourhood, situated amidst groves of orange and palm trees.—(Chamney.)

BAYAZID, or **BAYRIZ**, a town in Turkey in Asia, pop. 44, and 140 m. S.E. Erzurum; S.W. Mount Ararat, from the base of which it is separated by a lava-covered plain 10 m. in width, lat. 39° 24' N. lon. 44° 20' E. governed by a pasha of two tails, appointed by the pasha of Erzurum. It is situated on the declivity of a rugged eminence, the summit of which is fortified, and surrounded by a wall and ramparts.



THE CASTLE OF BAYAZID.—From *Travels Description de l'Arménie de France*, etc.

parts. The town is in a ramous state most of the houses are small and ill built, and the streets are in an extremely filthy condition. Besides the extensive palace of the pasha, the town contains two Christian churches, three mosques and the famous monastery of Kara-Kiliseh, celebrated for its beautiful architecture and antiquity. The inhabitants consist chiefly of Kurds and Armenians. The former amount only to 800 or 400 families the latter to not more than 190 families. Kurdish is the common language of the place. Some trade is carried on with Georgia and Persia, on the frontiers of which the town is situated. Total pop. 5000.—(Smith and Dwight's *Researches in Armenia*.)

BAYDON par Eng. Wills 8060 ac. Pop. 370

BAYEUX, (much), a tribe of people E. Africa, inhabiting the banks of Lake Ngami and the river Zouga. They are a fine intelligent race, much darker and larger than, and in every respect superior to, the Bechuanas. They make canoes, roughly fashioned, out of entire trees and so that one and counterbalances the other they do not care for them being straight consequently many are quite crooked sails are unknown. They live chiefly on fish caught by means of neatly-made nets, dyed in tea, made from the bark of the camel-thorn, to prevent them from rotting.—(Latter from W. C. Owerell, Esq., in *Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc.* 1854.)

BAYEUX, an sea city France, dep. Calvados, 16 m. N.W. Caen situated on the Aure, in a fertile plain about 6 m. from the sea, and surrounded with excellent pasturage. The principal street is handsome, but most of the others are narrow and irregular. The houses have an antique and elegant appearance the squares are large and planted with trees. The cathedral is a splendid Gothic edifice with a tower 240 ft. high. It contains some interesting statues, sculptured in the 16th century. The church of St. Eusèbe, situated outside the town, is supposed to be the oldest in Bayeux. Little remains of the original structure, however excepting a portion of the square tower. In the Hotel de Ville is preserved one of the most interesting relics of the Middle Ages, known by the name of the Bayeux Tapestry although, in reality the work of the middle. It is a representation of the events connected with the invasion and conquest of England by the Normans, wrought in woad of various colours, in the style of a sampler. It is 214 ft. long, and 20 inches broad, and is divided into 73 compartments, each with a Latin inscription illustrating its subject. This singular relic is said, on good grounds, to have been the work of Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror, assisted by her female attendants. Napoleon during his celebrated invasion of England, caused this tapestry to be carried from town to town, and exhibited in the theatre between the acts, to amuse the spectators to a second conquest. An excellent engraving of the tapestry has been made by

Stothard, for the London Society of Antiquaries. There are several manufactory in the town including those of superior quality calicoes, sashes, table linen, cotton yarn, and hats; and tanning and dyeing are carried on. The principal manufactory, established in 1813, continues to maintain its reputation. It employs about 60 workmen, and the articles produced are stronger and stand much better than the Languedoc produce, although the latter is of a purer white. A considerable trade is carried on in horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, fish, and butter of which latter article large quantities are sent weekly to Paris, either fresh or slightly salted. The All-Saints fair which lasts two days, is devoted to the sale of horses. Bayeux is of high antiquity having existed previously to the invasion of Gaul by the Romans. Pop. 9106.

BAYFIELD par Eng. Norfolk 799 ac. P. 18.

BAYFORD par Eng. Hartford 1683 ac. P. 353.

BAYLEHAM, par Eng. Suffolk, 1837 ac. P. 810.

HAYLEN See *BAYLEN*.

BAYONNE, a seaport in France, dep. Basses Pyrénées lat (nautical) 43° 29' 30" N. lon. 1° 25' 30" W. (n.) It is advantageously situated about 4 m. from the sea, at the confluence of the Nive and Adour. The former divides the town into two nearly equal parts, called Great and Little Bayonne, connected by the Mayon and Franco bridges. Both parts are surrounded by ramparts, flanked with bastions and broad deep ditches, which can at any time be filled with water. Four gates form the entrances to the town. As a fortified place, Bayonne ranks is the first class. Great Bayonne extends along the L. bank, Nive and contains the old castle; Little Bayonne stretches along the R. bank of the same river and the L. bank, Adour and contains the new castle, which is flanked by four towers. A third quarter, properly a suburb of the town although it does not belong to it, now even to the same department, is situated on the R. bank, Adour. It is called St. Esprit, and belongs to the department of Landes, communicating with Bayonne proper by a handsome wooden bridge across the Adour. In St. Esprit is situated the citadel which commands the town of Bayonne, the port, the surrounding district, and the approach from the sea. Bayonne is an agreeable town, built in the Spanish fashion, and presenting a different appearance from the greater city of French towns. The houses have lattice-windows and balconies over which cloth lines are extended. The shops are open in front like booths, and the Grande Place resembles a Spanish square in all its principal features. The inhabitants are remarkable for the animation and gaiety of their manner and have an appearance of light-heartedness that contrasts strongly with the more solemn demeanour of their Spanish neighbours. The town is well and substantially built. The main street, through which the high road to Spain passes, contains several handsome edifices. The other streets are narrow and appear to be more confined than they really are, from the height of the houses, which are generally of three or four stories. The Place Grammont, which opens, on one side, on the Nive, and on the other on the Adour, and the harbour is embellished with some fine buildings, amongst which are the custom-house and theatre. This square is the great resort of both the busy and the idle. The only remarkable public building in Bayonne, besides those named, is the cathedral, a small but elegant Gothic structure. Its arsenal is one of the best and most complete in France. The military hospital, also, is of considerable extent, being capable of accommodating 2000 invalids. On the bank of the river is an agreeable promenade, carefully kept. On one side is a row of houses painted in various colours, and on the other a noble quay. An avenue of trees occupies the intervening space. A little lower down the river are the dockyards, which are very commodious and well adapted for the construction both of ships of war and merchant vessels. The walks along the river are much frequented, and present a picturesque variety of costume. The women of Bayonne are celebrated for the elegance of their figures. Their attendants have become almost proverbial in France. The harbour of Bayonne is encumbered by a bar across the mouth of the Adour but, when entered, it affords every security. The rise of flood tide is 18 ft., of neap tide, 6½ ft. In 1840, the number of vessels that entered the port was 793, of which 66 were British; cleared the same year, 726, of which 43 were British.

Bygone has an exchange, and schools of commerce and navigation. The chief products consist of Andaya brandy, liquor, chocolate, sugar, oranges, glass, and refined sugar. It has a chamber of commerce, and carries on an important trade, not the least portion of which is by smuggling, into Spain. The chief exports are resins, woollen cloths, oranges, glass, dyed silks, drugs, cream-of-tartar, wines, brandy, etc. The chief imports are fine Spanish wool, liquor, root and jalam, wines, iron, copper, olive-oil, saltstems, etc. Bayona prides itself on never having been taken by an enemy and its motto is, *Invicta sumus*. The bayonet, a well-known military weapon was invented here, and derives its name from the town. Pop. (1945) 18,850.

BAYPOOR, a seaport to Hindoostan in Malabar Presid. Madras, 7 m. S. Calicut lat. 11° 10' N; lon. 75° 59' E. Tipu Sultan named this place Sultanpattanam, and intended to make it a commercial emporium. Tank ships of 400 tons are built here, and tank tar is extracted from the ships and wood.

BAYREUTH. See **BAIKREUTH**.
BAYSWATER, a hamlet, England, co. Middlesex, in the immediate W vicinity of London, of which it may now be considered a suburb, being only 2½ m. from St. Paul's on the Uxbridge road, on a plain adjoining Kensington gardens. The houses are tolerably well built, principally of brick, the fronts faced with composition, many of them are in the villa style, and some of them spacious and handsome residences well lighted with gas, and water abundant. It contains a church, Episcopal and Wesleyan chapels and several schools, including three ladies schools, and one connected with the Wesleyans.—(Local Correspondent)

BAYTON par Eng Worcester 1960 as. 1 op. 443
BAYVILL par S Wales, Pembroke 1844 as. P 124
BAZA (anc. Baza), a city Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 53 m. S. N. E. Granada, in the valley N. the Sierra Nevada. It has its situation, and for the most part, enclosed and narrow streets, these squares a college, and two parish churches, town-hall, hospital, college, four elementary schools, civil and ecclesiastical prisons, numerous public fountains, fine gardens, and promenades. Manufactures—hats linen fabrics earthenware, and gypsum. The environs yield wine and hemp sheep, cattle, and mules are reared and an annual fair is held in September. Baza is famed in early Spanish history more especially in that of Granada. In 1499 it was taken from the Moors by the Spaniards, after a siege of nearly seven months. In 1810 the French, under Marshal Soult, here defeated the Spaniards under Generals Blake and Frère. Pop. 10,133.

BAZADOIS (Trix) (anc. Vascos) France, one of the districts into which prov. Guyenne was divided, and now included in *depts Gironde and Lot-et-Garonne*. Its capital was Baza.
BAZARUTA, a group of islands, Africa, off the coast of Sofala, just beyond Cape St. Sebastian. They extend in a chain to the N and S, and approached from the S, appear like one island. Their N extremity forming the cape of the same name, lat. 21° 51' S. lon. 35° 33' E. has a reef projecting from it, which is covered at high water. On the W side of the N island there is a cove called Funga Bay, with from 7 to 9 fathoms water but lined by shoals on each side. There a ship might find shelter from E, S and W winds, and procure wood and water.—(Rosenburgh).

BAZAS (anc. Cavesu) a in France dep. Gironde 38 m. S. E. Bordeaux on a rocky eminence, at the foot of which flows the Garonne. It is surrounded by agreeable promenades, and by retained walls the only remains of its ancient fortifications. The houses are generally well built the only edifice possessing any architectural interest is the cathedral a Gothic structure, erected in the 13th or 14th century. It is small, but well proportioned, and remarkable for the number and lightness of its columns, for the purity of its style, and for the delicacy of the principal facade, which is ornamented with numerous statues and sculptures. In the principal porch is a font for holy water, in which, by a curious optical effect, the whole vault of the cathedral is reflected. Some saltpetre, glass, and leather are manufactured; and a considerable trade is carried on in agricultural produce, and wool for fuel, carpentry, and shipbuilding. Pop. 2325.

BAZANGA, a town Papia States, 14 m W Bologna, on the Saugoglia. Pop. 2037.

BEACHAMPTON, par Eng Dorset, 1499 as. P 348.
BEACHINGSTOCKS, BEACHINGSTOCKS, or BEACHING STOKES, par Eng Wilt; 880 as. Pop. 188.

BEACHY HEAD a promontory, England, coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Seaford, about 1½ m. S. Seaford lat. 50° 44' 34" N lon. 0° 15' 43" E. (N.) It is the highest headland on the S. coast of England. In 1838, a revolving light of the first class was erected here, 265 ft. above the level of the sea, visible in clear weather from a distance of 33 m.

BEACONSFIELD a town, and par England, co. Buckingham. The town stands on an eminence, 23 m. W by N London, and consists of four principal streets which meet in a spacious market-place in the centre. The houses are in general well built water abundant. The church is a hand some ancient structure, in the Norman style, of stone and flint, with tower and spire. It contains the remains of Edmund Burke, and of Walter the poet, both of whom were interred within its precincts. Beaconsfield has Unitarian, Independent, Wesleyan and Presbyterian chapels a free school and some small charities. Area of par 4541 as. Pop. 1684.

BEAFORD par Eng Devon 3208 as. Pop. 865.
BEAGH par Ireland Galway 18 399 as. Pop. 5063.

BEAGLE BANK, Island and Reef.—1 An extensive coral sand-bank N W coast, Australia. N W Wharfedale Archipelago lat. 15° 19' S lon. 121° 35' E (N.) It is about 4 or 5 m in length N W and S E having part of it dry.—2 An all. coast of S. Australia, about 60 m. N N W from the entrance into Spencer's Gulf lat. 34° 49' S lon. 124° 49' E (N.)—3 A reef in Bass Strait lat. 39° 41' S lon. 148° 6' E (N.)

BEAKERBOURNE, or *YVVOUSBOURNE* par Eng Kent 1115 as. Pop. 363.

BEALL, a well and headland Ireland co. Kerry S. side of the estuary of the Shannon 6 m W N W Ballylongford. Near the village is an old castle.

BEALINGS, two parts Eng.—1 *Bealings* (Great) par Suffolk 1029 as. Pop. 377.—2, *Bealings* (Little) par W of the former 764 as. Pop. 516.

BEAMINSTER, a town and par England, co. Dorset. The town is situated in a fertile valley on the Birt, 14 m N W Dorchester. Houses, in general, good modern buildings streets well paved and lighted with gas. Water abundant. The church, built on an eminence on the S side of the town, is a stately structure, with a well-proportioned tower nearly 100 ft. in height. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels each and a new chapel of ease is now (1856) in course of erection. There is an endowed school several daily and Sunday schools, and an almshouse for eight aged persons. Principal manufactures—saddlery, iron, tin, and copper wares market-day Thursday. The town was almost entirely destroyed by fire on three different occasions first, in 1644 again, in 1684 and a third time, in 1781. Area of par 3116 as. Pop. 2683.

BEAR, or **BEER** ISLAND and **HAYEN** Ireland Barmy Bay co. Cork. The **ISLAND**, which is about 5 m. long and from 1½ to 2 broad, is situated on the N W side of the bay. Its highest summit, 597 ft. high, is in lat. 51° 37' 30" N lon. 9° 55' 12" W (N.)—The **HAYEN** situated between the island and the mainland, is spacious and well sheltered, and has sufficient depth of water for large ships. It has two eminences one at the E. end the other at the W end of Bear Island. Bear Haven has recently been pointed out as well adapted for a naval and transatlantic packet station.

BEAR ISLANDS.—1 An isl. N Ocean, about 315 m. S. Cape South, in Spitzbergen lat. 74° 30' N; lon. 20° 0' E (N.)—2, Three islands in Hudson's Bay one in lat. 54° 24' N lon. 60° 50' W (N.); another in lat. 54° 33' N; the third in lat. 54° 46' N.—3, A group of islands in the N Polar Sea off the N E. coast of Siberia, between lat. 70° and 70° 50' N and lon. 164° and 168° E.

BEAR LAKE (Trix **BEAR**) an extensive sheet of fresh water in the N W part of N America, on the Arctic circle, between about 66° and 67° 35' N lat. and under the 30th degree of W lon. It is of irregular shape, and measures 170 m N to S. and E. to W. Its depth has not been ascertained, but where tried, no bottom was found with 270 ft. of line. The water is remarkably transparent, and appears of

a light blue colour. It abounds with fish particularly with a kind known by the name of the herring salmon of Bear Lake. The Bear Lake river flows from it to the Mackenzie river.

BEARN [anc. *Pagus Bearnensis*] an anc. prov. France, now constituting the department of the Basses Pyrénées, with the exception of the arrond. of Bayonne, and part of that of Mirepoix. Pau was the capital; the other towns were Lescar, Oloron, Nal, Orthez, Navarrenx, Morlaas, St. Jean, Pind de Port, St. Palais, Sauveterre, Pauzan, dep. Pyrénées.

BEARN (Carrs) a prehistoric, France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, lat. 43° 31' N; lon. 3° 1' 30' E. (a.) Its summit is formed by Mount Bearn, on which a lighthouse of the first class has been erected, 751 ft. above the level of the sea, visible from a distance of 144 m.

BEARSTEAD, par Eng. Kent 610 ac. Pop. 620.

BEAR, or **BEYAS** [anc. *Byssa*], one of the great rivers of the Punjab, having its rise at the Kuluhi Pass, on the S. side of the Szechu Mountains, a branch of the Himalaya system, in lat. 32° 11' N lon. 77° 32' E. where the former attains an elevation of 15,500 ft. From this point, the Bear flows generally in a S. direction for about 60 m. when it turns W and NW till it reaches the E. margin of the Punjab, a distance of about 80 m., when it proceeds S.W. for 75 m.; forming throughout that space, the E. boundary and is then joined by the Setlej, about 8 m. N N E. Sobroon lat. 31° 10' N; lon. 73° 2' E. Its entire course is thus about 215 m. The Bear has been considered larger than the Setlej but it is greatly inferior to that river in the length of its course and, according to Burnes, though they have about the same breadth each—200 yards, the Setlej has the greater volume of water. The united stream, below the point of junction, is called the Gharu or Ghazra.

BEAS DE SAGRADA, a to Spain Murcia, prov. of and 50 m. NW Jaca, in the centre of a fertile vale, near the l. bank of the Guadalquivir. It has two principal and several smaller streets, two squares, a church, town and court houses, a hospital, endowed school, damp and gloomy prison and the ruins of a large old castle. Cottons cloth and shawls are manufactured, and dyeing, bleaching, tanning and oil-expressing are carried on. Pop. 2695.

BEATENBERG (N) a mountain, Switzerland, on Bern. It rises from the SE side of Lake Thun, and has a remarkable cave called the Beatenhöhle, in which St. Beatus is said to have lived, and worked miracles. On the slope of the mountain stands the alpine village and church, of the same name, about 2500 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop. 974.

BEATH a small par. Scot. Fife. Pop. 1253.

BEAUCAIRE [anc. *Belum Quadrum*] a tn. France, dep. Gard, 14 m. E. by St. Nizmes, r. bank, Rhone, opposite Tarascon. It is favourably situated for commerce the

Spain, Italy, the coasts of Africa, and the Levant. The town is, in general, tolerably well built, but the streets are narrow and inconvenient. There are no public establishments here, and very few manufactures, but the suspension bridge across the Rhone, which forms the communication with Tarascon, is the finest work of the kind in France. The river here is about 478 yards wide. Previous to the erection of the present bridge in 1839, the Rhone was crossed by a bridge of boats. Pictorially situated on a rock stand the ruins of the ancient castle, erected at the period of the first Crusades, and partly demolished in the reign of Louis XIII. Beaumont is principally celebrated for its great fair which rivals the fairs of Leipzig and Frankfurt, and is held partly in the town, and partly in booths erected on the bank of the river. It commences on the 1st of July and terminates on the 28th, at midnight. Little business is done, however till the 15th.

About the 10th, buyers and sellers arrive in multitudes, and the town, which has not more than the ordinary accommodation for 10,000 inhabitants, receives an influx of 80,000 or 100,000 strangers. Merchants from all parts of Europe, and some from the coast of Africa, attend with their goods and almost every kind of article, however rare, is to be purchased here. French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Armenian, Turkish, Egyptian and Arab, attend with the produce or the fabrics of their various countries; and notwithstanding the short period allotted to the transaction of business, sales are effected to the amount of several millions of francs. A court, composed of 12 members, pronounces judgment in all disputed cases. After the 28th, the small goods are either re-packed, or disposed of at a low price, and the town sinks into the usual state of quiet. The ordinary trade of the town is principally in olive-oil, wine, and agricultural produce. Steamboats ply to Lyons, and to Toulon, and there is railway communication to Nîmes, Montpellier, Alais, Avignon, Aix, and Marseilles. Pop. 6,065.

BEAUCHENE, a small isl. S. America, about 24 m. S. of E. Falkland Island lat. (S. point) 52° 06' 45" S; lon. 59° 12' 45" W (a).

BEAUCOURT a vil. France, dep. Haut Rhin, 16 m. S.E. Belfort, noted for an extensive factory employing in the town, and its vicinity about 3000 persons, and in which are made all the finest kinds of stock and watch work screws, looks, &c. Pop. 1987.—Three other places in France have the same name.

BEAUDERERT par Eng. Warwick 1286 ac. P. 218.

BEAUFORT—1 A group of islands, Gulf of Boothia, NW or outer isl. in lat. 69° 55' N lon. 97° 5' W.—2 A cape, E. side of Cockburn's Gulf, lat. 67° 40' N lon. 50° W.—3 A cape, Russian America, lat. 69° N lon. 153° W.—4 A bay Russian America, on the Arctic Ocean, lat. 70° N; lon. 142° W.

BEAUFORT—1 A to France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, l. bank, Cousseau, 18 ac. S.E. Angers. It has a parish church with a lofty spire, a college, two hospitals, and a large salicloth manufactory. Pop. 8062.—Several other places in France bear the same name.—2 A tn. German Station, prov. Upper Savoy 10 m. E. Courmayeur, near the Dora. Has some trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 8000.—3 A m. Cape Colony S. Africa, cap. of dist. of same name, 280 m. NE Cape Town lat. 33° 31' S. lon. 22° 40' E.—4 A seaport, Cape Colony dist. Zwellendam, 145 m. S.E.E. Cape Town, at the mouth of the Breeds river; lat. 34° 20' S lon. 30° E. It is encompassed by a bar and only admits vessels of 800 tons, but is, notwithstanding, one of the best harbours on the S. coast of the colony and has a considerable trade.—5 A seaport tn. U. States, N Carolina lat. 34° 40' N; lon. 76° 41' W. Contrary to an opinion formerly entertained, the harbour of Beaufort has been found to have sufficient depth for ships. By soundings and exploitations, made in February 1850, it was ascertained that there was 23 ft. water on the bar at half flood a depth of several feet beyond former soundings. It is, besides, safe and spacious, and affords a considerable commerce; it has a Methodist church, a congre-



THE CASTLE OF BEAUCAIRE.—FROM FRANCE, ILLUSTRATIONS BY TROUSSEAU.

Rhone being navigable for vessels of moderate burden, up to the town. From his easy communication with the sea, Beaumont is frequented by vessels from all parts of the Mediterranean, and has become the depot of the French trade with

the East. It is favourably situated for commerce the

houses, jail, and several seminaries. Pop. 1974.—8, A small seaport, U. States, N. Carolina, on an arm of the sea off Port Royal, 50 m. S.E.W. Charleston; lat. 33° 30' N. lon. 80° 41' W. (N.)

BEAUFORT.—1, A dist. Cape Colony bounded, N. by part of the extensive basins tract recently included within the colony, E. Graaf Reijnders, and Uitenhage, S. George, and W. Worcester and Olmoultz; area, about 30,000 sq. m. It is divided into three parts, namely, Zwartberg, Gough and Nieuwvald. Zwartberg lying in the S.W. is adapted for agriculture, is well watered, has extensive orchards and vineyards, and raises the greater part of the grain (chiefly wheat) consumed in the division. Gough, an extensive elevated tract belonging to the Great Karoo, is chiefly used as a sheep-walk, consisting principally of heath, with very little grass. The want of water is here greatly felt. Nieuwvald, connecting with the mountain-range of the same name, stretches N. to the limits of the division. It has some grassy pasture on the mountain-slopes, and is tolerably supplied with water but the greater part of the surface is, like Gough covered with heath. Beaufort, the capital of the division, stands near the source of the Gamtoos or Great Lion river about 360 m. E. Cape Town, and has not, as yet, acquired much importance. Bad roads appear to be one of the greatest obstacles to its prosperity. Pop. 5807 of whom nearly a half are coloured.—2 A co. U. States, N. Carolina area, 650 sq. m. Surface low, soil, at times, extremely over-crowded. Principal productions—cotton and rice. Cap. Washington. Pop. 1840, 13,325, of which 7050 are slaves (N.)

BEAUGENCY [anc. *Belpacianum. Castrum de Belgency*] a town, France, dep. Loiret, 16 m. S.W. Orleans agreeably situated on the side of a hill, r. bank, Loire, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of 29 arches. The town was formerly surrounded by a wall flanked by towers and bastions, parts of which still remain. In the middle of the last century the fortifications of the castle extended to the bridge, but they were destroyed in 1767. The square donjon tower of Beaugency 115 ft. high, is a remarkable structure and of high antiquity probably of the 10th or 11th century though the exact date of its erection is unknown. The articles manufactured here are principally cloth and leather. There are also some distilleries. A considerable trade is carried on in the wine of the neighbourhood, which bears the name of Beaugency and is the best grown in the Orleanais and in brandy grain, wool, and beet-root sugar. Pop. 4028.

BEAUFORT a co. Lower Canada, U. States frontier S.W. Montreal length 55 m. breadth 23 m. area, 710 sq. m. Both its soil and climate are good and it possesses considerable local advantages from its extensive frontage to the St. Lawrence, here called the Lake of St. Francis. The principal villages are, Beauharnois, St. Regis, and Dundas. Pop. consisting of natives, Scotch Irish, and Americans, 14,164.

BEAUJEU a town, France, dep. Rhone, around of 14 m. N.N.W. Marseilles. It is the oldest town of the Beaujolais, of which it was the capital and was formerly a place of some importance, being the residence of the feudal lords of that small state. Paper-mills and a cotton-mill driven by water are established here, besides several tanneries. The trade is principally in wine of good quality, grain, iron, leather and cattle made in the town. It is the entrepot for the trade between the Rhone and the Loire. Pop. 3469.

BEAUJOLAIS [anc. *Belpacianum Ager*] a dist. anc. prov. Lyonnais, dep. Villefranche. It is now included in the dep. Loire and Rhone.

BEAULIEU or **BEVLAZ**, par. 1st Louth 1009 sq. Pop. 518.

BEAULIEU a town, France, dep. Corrèze, 20 m. S. Tulle, agreeably situated, r. bank, Dordogne. The church is enriched with some very remarkable Gothic sculptures. Cattle is manufactured here, and the wine grown in the neighbourhood is of fair quality. The trade is in wine and ship-timber. Pop. 2151.—**BEAULIEU** is the name of a number of other small towns in France.

BEAULT, a vil. and port, Scotland, co. Inverness 1 bank,

Beault at the head of the loch of same name, and near the embouchure of the river 9 m. W. Inverness. It consists of one spacious street, with several smaller diverging from it houses of stone, and generally well built; supply of water landlocked. The only building of any note is the N. of Scotland Bank in the Elizabethan style. The parish church is 2½ m. W. from the town, and the Free church about 1½ m. in the same direction. There are two schools in the village under the auspices of the latter. An extensive pork-curing establishment, and a large brewery, are here busily employed. The harbour is an excellent one and has sufficient depth of water for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons. Principal exports—linen, potatoes, and grain imports—coal, lime, salt, &c. The moral condition of the people is good, crime being hardly known among them. At the E. end of the village stand the ruins of its ancient priory founded in the 13th century. They are surrounded by trees of great size and age, and have a very picturesque appearance. The scenery along the banks of the Beault is, in many places, of surpassing beauty the acclivities on either side being covered with heath and fir, and the edges of the stream lined luxuriantly with oaks, weeping birches and alders. Pop. (1841) 560.—[Local Correspondent.]

BEAUMARIS, a town, seaport, and par. N. Wales Isle Anglesey. The town is situated on the W. shore of the Menai Strait, near its junction with the Irish Sea, where it expands into a good roadstead called Beaumaris Bay lat. 53° 18' N. lon. 4° 5' W. It consists of several streets well paved and clean houses, in general, good, particularly in the principal street, which is terminated by the ancient castle of Beaumaris, erected by Edward I. while many modern dwellings, of very handsome appearance have lately arisen, and are (1850) in course of erection, in various parts of the town and vicinity. The chief public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the townhall, a commodious and handsome edifice, containing a splendid hall-room and other spacious apartments appropriated to public purposes the county hall, the jail and a custom-house. The places of worship comprise the chapel of St. Mary a spacious and elegant structure, in the latest style of English architecture with a lofty square unbelted tower. Wesleyan Calvinistic, Methodist, Independent and Baptist churches. Beaumaris has a free national, and several daily and Sunday schools several charities, and benevolent societies. The harbour is safe and commodious, and may be entered at any time of tide with a moderate breeze. Registered shipping in 1847 17,219 tons entered for the same year 36,762 tons cleared 48,680. Customs revenue for 1846, 24,995, 11s. The town has neither trade nor manufactures, but is much resorted to in the summer season for sea-bathing. It suits with Amlwch, Holyhead and Llangŷn, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors in 1849 354. Area of par. 1720 sq. Pop. 3465.

BEAUME (La) a vil. France, dep. Ardèche (Vivarois) 6½ m. from Anhemis picturesque situated under a mass of basalt occupying the angle of a valley nearly opposite to the junction of the Fontenette with the Ardèche. The face of the basalt is finely pillared, and the top of it, forming what is called the Casseway of Font-de-Beaume, is covered with vines. Within the rock is a grotto hand and waited with pillars, evidently natural but so regularly joined and indented as to have all the appearance of a work of art. The casseway seems to be the joint product of the lava streams of several extinct volcanoes. Crowning a lofty peak, between the Fontenette and Ardèche, stand the unruined ruins of an old castle which belonged to the dukes of Vintadour. La Beaume is encircled with terraced gardens, formed on the line of the old fortifications and contains numerous antique houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, with some probably of a still earlier date. Pop. 1065.—Other three villages have the name of BEAUME.

BEAUMONT two pars. Eng.—1 par. Cumberland; 1470 sq. Pop. 294.—2 Beaumont-with Moss, par. Lancaster 8861 sq. Pop. 506

BEAUMONT a town, Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 30 m. S.E. Mons. It owes its name to its site on an elevated table-land from which an extensive and richly diversified prospect is obtained. The marble of Beaumont is in great demand for ornamental purposes. It has marble saw-works, forges, sculp-

Antiques of excellent stuff, tapestries, bronzes, distilleries, and tanneries, and also a considerable trade in articles of machinery. Beaumont is a place of considerable antiquity. In the 11th century it was the capital of a large county belonging to the prince of the house of Orey and had an old castle, of which only a few walls and towers now remain. William I., King of England, having blown it up on taking the tower in 1091. Pop. 9064. — Other three places in Belgium have the name of BEAUMONT.

BEAUMONT several towns, France:—1. *Beaumont-de-Lomagne*, a tn., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 m. S.W. Castel-Sarrasin, beautifully situated, 1 bank, Simone. The town is at once remarkable for the regularity of its plan, the neatness of the houses, and the beauty and fertility of the surrounding country which is particularly rich in vineyards. The square is intersected by a main road, and in the centre is a covered market. The streets run at right angles from the square, and are broad and well kept. Manufactures:—coarse cloth, tins, and leather. A good trade is done in agricultural produce. Pop. 2317. — 2. *Beaumont-le-Roger* a tn. dep. Eure, 9 m. E. Berny near the forest of same name, r. bank, Kilia. Cloth manufactures are established here, employing 400 workmen, and producing annually about 1000 pieces, of 21 yards each. The town has also bleachfields and glassworks. Trades:—principally in wool, flax, yarn, and cloth. Pop. 1250. — 3. *Beaumont-sur-Orne*, or *Beaumont-le-François*, a tn., dep. Sarthe, 13 m. S.W. Mayet, in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill above the Sarthe which is here crossed by two bridges. The streets are narrow and crooked and the town, in general, badly built. It has manufactures of coarse cloth and matting with worsted and cotton spinning-mills, besides tanneries. The trade is in grain, hemp, flax, dried, honey wax, poultry and cattle. Pop. 1822. — 4. *Beaumont-sur-Oise* (Paris Métro), a tn. dep. Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. N.E. Pontoise, agreeably situated on the brow of a hill, at the foot of which flows the river Oise, here crossed by a handsome bridge. The houses are well built and a ruined tower the sole remains of the ancient castle, overlooks the town. Leather is manufactured to some extent. Trades:—principally in grain, flour and agricultural produce. Pop. 3080. — Numerous other places in France, in addition to the above, have the name of BEAUMONT.

BEAUNE, a tn., France, dep. Côte-d'Or, esp. of arrond., 23 m. S.E.W. Dijon at the foot of a hill, on the Beaune. The houses are well built, the streets spacious, and watered by a fountain. The vineyards are planted with trees, and afford an agreeable promenade. The church of Notre Dame is a handsome edifice, and ranks next to the cathedral of the diocese. The great hospital, however is the finest building in the town. It was founded in 1443 by Nicholas Rolin, chancellor of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. In the court of the hospital are some fine remains of Gothic architecture. Beaune has also a public library containing about 10,000 volumes, a very fine public garden, a theatre, public baths, &c. Its manufactures cloth, serge, druggists, vinegar, cane, and beet-root sugar and is noted for its dyeworks, hawthorn, and tanneries. In the neighbourhood are some excellent orchards. The trade is principally in the wines of Burgundy of which Beaune exports thirty or forty thousand bottles per annum. The vines grown in the district are the best of the ordinary Burgundy. A large trade is also carried on in agricultural produce, grain, provision, and cattle. The agricultural of Beaune contains 10 cantons. In the 17th century Beaune was a flourishing manufacturing town, and had 300 Calvinistic families, who furnished employment to 7000 workmen but the revocation of the Edict of Nantes having driven the Protestant manufacturers from France, the manufactures fell into decay and have never been revived. This town is the birthplace of the celebrated geometer Gaspard Monge, the chief improver of not inventor, of Descriptive Geometry and one of the founders of the Polytechnic School. Pop. 10,768.

BEAUNE-LE-ROGER, a tn., France, dep. Loiret, 11 m. N.E. Fithivert, noted for the quantity of fine cotton, honey and wax produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1118. — Other three small places have the name of BEAUNE.

BEAUPORT (Bourgeois) dep. Lower Canada, co. Quebec. The ground on the banks of the St. Lawrence is level fertile, and well cultivated. In the interior the land rises into an

productive ridge, covered with timber; which, however, is of excellent quality. The chief agricultural productions of the neighborhood are grain, fruit, vegetables, and maple sugar. Sandstone and limestone are found in the district; which also contains the quarries that supply the building-stone in Quebec. There is a village of the same name in the neighborhood, beautifully situated on a gentle eminence, and remarkable for its neatness and regularity. It is inhabited by persons of the first respectability. In the vicinity are the celebrated falls of Montmorency.

BEAUPREAU a tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, esp. of arrond., in a fertile country on the Sèvre, 25 m. S.W. Angers. Parts of its former wall, and other defences, still remain. The old castle of Beaupreau, on a hill in the vicinity has a picturesque appearance. The town possesses one of the best colleges of the department. Manufactures:—headkerchiefs, lins, stained, and common woollen stuffs. Trades:—principally in cotton and woollen cloth, and leather. Pop. 5117.

BEAUPRE ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific, belonging to the Loyalty Isles, N.E. of New Caledonia. The most N.E. of the group is on lat. 20° 25' S. lon. 156° 14' E. (2).

BEAUREPAIRE a vil France, dep. Isère, 14 m. S.E. Vienne, formerly a place of considerable strength. During the wars of religion it was besieged on more than one occasion. It has manufactures of table linen, corn and fulling mills, and carries on some trade in silk grain fodder and cattle. Pop. 2030.

BEAUCQUESNE, a tn., France, dep. Somme (Picardy) 5 m. S.E.E. Doullens. On its square are to be seen the remains of a castle, built there, in the 13th century by Philippe d'Alsace, Count of Flanders. Pop. 2671.

BEAUSSET (La) a tn., France, dep. Var 5 m. N.W. Toulon. It has manufactures of soap, olive-oil, linens, canes, and tar and some trade in wine, brandy &c. Pop. 3050.

BEAUVAIS (anc. *Bratupacum*, *Bellouacum*) an anc. tn., France, esp. dep. Oise, 43 m. N. Paris, at the confluence of the Avelon with the Thérain, in a rich valley surrounded by wooded hills. Several branches of the river run through and by the side of the town forming canals which are of great service to the manufacturers. The houses of the town are badly built, being for the most part of wood, clay and mortar but what is wanting in solidity is made up in ornament, and the stranger is struck with the prodigious number of wooden sculptures and statues that decorate their exterior. As in most old towns, the streets are narrow,



BEAUVAIS.—From Voyage aux Paysans de France.

crooked, and inconvenient. The main street runs E. and W. and, under five different names, divides the town into two nearly equal parts. A small portion of the present town is called the city. It is very ancient, nearly square, and surrounded by walls two yards thick, strengthened by round towers at intervals. The new town, which is much larger than the city was formerly fortified, but the fortifications fell into decay after the invention of artillery and are now replaced by handsome boulevards, which afford agreeable promenades. The ramparts were demolished in 1805, when the town cit-

derwent several important alterations and improvements. The cathedral, although a fine Gothic edifice, part of it only has been completed on the original plan. Its choir is the loftiest in the world, the height from the pavement to the roof being 158 ft. 18 in. more than that of Amiens. The painted glass, executed in the best period and by the most celebrated masters of the art is particularly rich. The church of St. Stephen has likewise fine painted glass windows and the facade of the St. Saviour is remarkable for the richness of its sculpture. The Hotel de Ville is the finest modern building in Beauvais. The Episcopal palace, now the Hotel de Prefet is an ancient structure, partially collapsed during the Middle Ages. In Beauvais there are also a college established in the old Ursuline convent, two hospitals one for the sick, another for orphans aged persons and foundlings, a theatre, cavalry barracks, and the court-house, where the sittings of the court of primary resort are held. Before the Revolution of 1789, there were here no less than 20 churches, monasteries, and convents, the greater number of which have been appropriated to secular purposes. The principal manufacturing establishments of Beauvais is the Royal tapestry and carpet manufactory famed for the beauty of its productions, and employing about 400 hands. The high price of the articles however confines them to the wealthy. Other principal manufactures are flannels and woollen cloths, and to a smaller extent, lace, earthen ware, and chemical stuffs. In the neighbourhood are some extensive bleaching and tanneries and the dyeworks of Beauvais are in high repute. None of the manufactures, however, can be said to be in a flourishing condition. Printed cottons, formerly made here to some extent are now superseded by other fabrics. The trade, however is extensive a large district being supplied by the town with the articles of ordinary consumption. Large quantities of corn and other agricultural produce are brought to the weekly market, held on Saturday.

Beauvais is a place of great antiquity having existed under the Romans. One of the most remarkable events in its history is the siege which it successfully stood in 1472 against an army of 80 000 Burgundians under Charles the Bold. Though unassured the citizens boldly closed their gates, and made a most heroic defence. The women particularly distinguished themselves. One of them Jeanne Hachette seeing a Burgundian planting a standard on the walls, hurled him to the bottom and bore it off in triumph. In the procession of St. Agathe, which still commemorates the raising of the siege, the ladies, conformably to an ordinance of Louis XI. lead the way bearing the banner which La Hachette so valorously acquired. Pop. 18 355.

BEAUVAIL a tn. France, dep. Somme, 4 m. S Doullens on the highroad from Paris to Lille. It is neatly built has a parish church and manufactures coarse linen chiefly pack sheeting. Pop. 3562.

BEAVER ISLANDS, a group of five or six islands in Lake Michigan U. States. The largest Mig Beaver contains 40 sq. m.

BEAUFORTHY par Eng Devon 3806 aa. Pop. 257

BEAUFORT See BEAUFORT

BEKINGTON par Eng Chester 6497 aa. Pop. 10 016

BECAN par Ind Mayo 15 202 aa. Pop. 4734.

BECOE ES, a market tn. and par England co. Suffolk. The town, 38 m. N. E. Ipswich, r bank, Waveney consists of several well paved and well lighted streets uniting in a spacious market-place houses in general well built supply of water ample. It has a handsome townhall, a theatre, at present used as a corn exchange, a jail, a custom house, and assembly rooms. The church, erected in the 14th century is a spacious and elegant structure in the later style of English architecture with a fine freestone tower and beautiful porch. There are, besides chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists also two free schools, one of which has 10 exhibitions at Emmanuel College Cambridge, and various charities. Beccles maintains an active carrying trade in coals and corn coastwise by the Waveney which is navigable to Yarmouth. A good deal of mauling is likewise carried on in the vicinity. Races are held annually on a fine course near the town. The environs abound in beautiful scenery. Area of par 1892 aa. Pop. 4398.

BEC-DU-BAZ or **PORT BAZ**, a dangerous promontory France, coast of Brittany surrounded with rocks. There is a lighthouse on it lat. 48° 5' 26" N lon. 4° 45' 45" W (a). Vut. I

BECERRIL-DE-CAMPOS, a tn. Spain Leon, prov. of, and 10 m. N. W. Palencia, on a fertile valley intersected by the Canal de Campos, having a central square, six parish churches, a large townhouse session-house, with attached prison two endowed schools, an hospital, and numerous fountains. Employments—agriculture, and domestic weaving. Pop. 3069.

BECHIN a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 10 m. S. W. Tabor 47 m. S. Prague, r bank, Lusatia. It has a castle, many factories of woollen cloth and a chalybeate spring (temperature 73 Fahr.) formerly much frequented. In the neighbourhood is found a singular mineral called the stone of Bechin. P. 2180.

BECHLANAS, or **BUCHMANAS** a nation S. Africa, inhabiting the country N. of lat. 27° S. and between lon. 22° and 28° E. They are said to be superior to the Kaffirs in arts and civilization (*Lachmetala*) and in personal appearance their complexion being a brighter brown and their features more European. They inhabit large towns their houses are well constructed and remarkable for their neatness they cultivate the soil and store their grain for winter consumption.

BECKANEER. See BECKANER.

BECKBURY par Eng Salop 1845 aa. Pop. 309

BECKENHAM par Eng Kent 8975 aa. Pop. 1688

BECKENRIED a vii and par Switzerland, can. Luz. It is a pleasant situation on the bank Lake Lucerne at the foot of a mountain range. The parish church a hand some building possesses a fine organ. The deputies of the four Waldstute used to meet here. In the neighbourhood are the remains of the castle of Isenring. P. 1314.

BECKFRIMET two pars Eng Cumberland —1 Beckermist (St. John's) 2752 aa. Pop. 541 —2 Beckermist (St. Bridget's) 5025 aa. Pop. 664.

BECKFORD par Lug Gloucester 2650 aa. Pop. 450

BECKHAM two pars. Eng —1 Beckham (East) par Norfolk 782 aa. Pop. 171 —2 Beckham (West) par Norfolk 782 aa. Pop. 171

BECKINGHAM two pars Eng —1 par North 2010 aa. Pop. 456 —2 Beckingham west-Sutton par Lincoln 2700 aa. Pop. 450

BECKINGTON par Eng Somerset 1630 aa. P. 1178

BECKLEY a vii two pars, Eng —1 par coe Oxford and Bucks 4370 aa. P. 778 —2 par Sussex 640 aa. P. 1412

BECKTHEIM a market in Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Rhinhesen near Ostheim. It has a church and a vineyard, and gives its name to an excellent wine grown in the district. Both coal and iron are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1600.

BECKUM a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. of and 28 m. S. E. Munster cap. circle of same name on the Weser, which at a short distance from the town, is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It contains five churches and chapels, and a synagogue; is the seat of several provincial offices, and has manufactures of linen together with numerous breweries and distilleries, and four yearly markets. Pop. 2235.

BECKLERS two tns. Hungary Beut —1 Beckersberg (near Great Beckersberg) prov. Thutler Thutler co. Transilvania, cap. dist. of same name, I. bank, Boga. 45 m. S. W. Temeswar with which it communicates by the Bega Canal. It possesses important privileges as a market town, is the seat of several district offices, and contains a R. Catholic (parish) and a Greek non united church. Pop. 13 000. —2 Beckersberg, co. Lötze Beckersberg, co. Tames and 10 m. N. W. Temeswar

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BEDEF a vii Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. S. E. Hertogenbosch, with a church and school, and 600 R. Catholic inhabitants.

BEDALE, a market tn. and par England, co. York, N. Riding. The town, situated in a valley on the stream called Bedale-beck, which flows into the Swale, 33 m. N. W. York, 46

consists chiefly of one principal street, lighted with gas, houses mostly of brick, and irregularly built. The church, erected in the reign of Edward III. is a spacious building in the early English style, and contains some interesting monuments. The Methodist, Particular Baptist, Wesleyan and R. Catholics have also chapels here. A handsome public building was erected in 1840, comprising a suite of assembly rooms, and various other commodious apartments for public purposes. Beale has an endowed grammar and two national schools, with numerous charities, including an hospital for six decayed townsmen and another for six aged persons. Wool stapling is carried on here to a considerable extent, giving employment to numerous wool-combers. The adjoining country is famed for its breed of hunters and race horses. Market-day Tuesday and on small market fairs. Area of par 7551 ac. Pop. 2582 in 1800.

BEDARIEUX, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 18 m. N. Nazaire, agreeably situated 1 bank, Orb, which separates it from one of its suburbs. It is well built, the streets conveniently laid out, and is one of the busiest, and most thriving commercial and manufacturing towns of the same size in France. It has manufactures of fine and common cloth, woollen stuffs, and fine silk, worsted and cotton stockings, hats, soap, olive-oil, tanneries, dyeworks, paper and glass works, and a brass foundry. It has also trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 8792.

BEDARIDES, a tn. France, dep. Vendee beautifully situated, r bank, Orveau, which is crossed by a fine bridge, and near the confluence of the Oudelle and the junction of several canals, about 8 m. N. E. Angers. The environs are very picturesque, fertile, and covered with rich pastures. Bedarides has a mill for grinding meadow. Pop. 1494.

BEDDELEERT or **BEDDELEERT** a vil and par, N. Wales the former in co. Carnarvon, and the latter partly in Carnarvon, and partly in co. Merioneth. The village is situated in a beautiful tract of meadows, at the junction of three rivers, near the confluence of the Glâ-Llyn and the Colwyn, 12 m. S. E. Carnarvon. The scenery in this parish is remarkably wild and picturesque, and derives no little additional interest from the lonely story as beautifully versified by Rhys in his ballad entitled "The Grave of Bethesda." Area of par 718 1/2 ac. Pop. 1258. Soil 7. 7.

BEDDINGHAM par Eng. Sussex 2918 ac. P 321. **BEDDINGTON** par Eng. Surrey 5903 ac. P 1403.

BEDFELKARFEL, a large and populous tn. Central Africa, kingdom, Bornou, 110 m. W. Kouka, r bank Yoni, which falls into Lake Tchad, about 110 m. to the N. E. lat. 12° 45' N. lon. 12° 47' E. It is the residence of the governor commonly called here and in other African towns, Balkan. His dwelling, which is large and extremely clean, consists of a spacious quadrangular enclosure, surrounded with mud faced to high poles. The Arab women of this place are remarkable for their beauty.

BEDDE-GUNA, a tn and territory Central Africa, kingdom, Bornou. The town is 120 m. W. by S. Kouka, and 80 N. W. On the Nile lat. 12° 17' N. lon. 12° 30' E.—The reservoir called sometimes Bedde, lies between lat. 12° 13' and 12° 17' N. and lon. 11° 16' and 12° 40' E., and is bounded on the N. by the Yoni which here bends suddenly in that direction. It includes many towns and villages, and produces Indian corn, wheat, and cotton. Herds of cattle also are numerous. The principal implement of agriculture, as throughout all Bornou, is a hoe of native iron and native manufacture. The reaping is performed with a crooked knife, and merely the ears of corn are cut off and stored in round thatched huts of clay or matting raised on wooden blocks above the ground. The grain is cleared from the husk by hand-sieving, and ground into flour between two stones. The inhabitants of this district are Bornouese, and speak their native language. Although in the centre of the hottest region on earth, Capt. Clapperton and Dr. Oudney found the temperature so low in this part of Africa in a morning in December that the water in their shallow vessels was crusted with thin flakes of ice, the water sticks themselves frozen as hard as a board, and the horses and camels shivering with cold.—(Dunbar and Clapperton's Travels.)

BEDFIELD par Eng. Bedford 1368 ac. Pop. 872. **BEDFORD** (par) with HATTON par Eng. Middlesex 1656 ac. Pop. 1025.

BEDFORD an island co. England, cap. Bedford, bounded N. W. by Northampton W. by Ruses, S. by the latter co. and Hert. S. by the latter and Cambridgeshire, and N. E. by Hert. Bedford area, 895,370 ac. of which about 260,000 are arable, meadow and pasture. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hill and valley, and presents every variety of soil; but, on the whole, of about an average fertility. Chalk prevails in the S. division while a belt of sand varying from 1 m. to 5 m. in breadth, extends from Leighton Buzzard on the S. W. border of the county to Potton on the N. E. particularly well suited for horticultural purposes, and for the turnip husbandry. The vale of Bedford, the soil of which consists mostly of clay is very fertile and the meadows on the margin of the Ouse and other streams are verdant and luxuriant, from frequent over-sowings. The land is chiefly under tillage, but agriculture is by no means in a very advanced state. On the sandy and chalky soils, culinary vegetables are extensively cultivated for the London, Cambridge, and other markets. The colons produced here are reckoned little inferior to the Spanish and the cucumbers, which are raised in great quantities in the open air are much esteemed. On the clay lands wheat and the principal produce on the light soils, turnips, barley, roots and wheat usually follow each other, on the leams, beans or peas are generally sown after wheat. The drill is in extensive use and a good deal of wheat is dibbled. Cattle and sheep, of indifferent breeds. The stock of the farmer has been estimated at about 200 000 and the produce of wool at 450 000 jacks. Average sale of farms, about 150 ac. mostly held from year to year average rent of land in 1843-43 25s 6d. per ac. The Ouse with an exceedingly winding course, W. to E. intersects the county besides which it is watered by the Ivel and some smaller affluents of the Ouse. Truncal manufactures—straw plait for hats reckoned superior only to that brought from Tuscany. The county is divided into nine hundreds and 123 parishes. It returns four members to the House of Commons namely two for the county and two for the borough of Bedford Registered electors (1840) for co. 4287 for bor 1071 Pop. 124 478.

BEDFORD a bor and market in England cap. Bedfordshire, 41 m. N. W. London pleasantly situated on both banks of the Ouse, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of five arches. The streets the principal one of which is about 12 m. long, are open clean and lighted with gas. In the part called New Town near it there are several new terraces, and rows of handsome houses. Water is abundant. The principal buildings are the five parish churches, one supplementary church in the large parish of St. Paul, a range of public schools in the early English style, to be afterwards more particularly mentioned a large infirmary a lunatic asylum, and an elegant and spacious chapel built by the church and congregation over which Bunyan was pastor. There are also public assembly rooms, a seasons-house, a subscription library containing 8000 volumes and a handsome market-house, lately erected. The principal feature of the town is the Bedford Charity founded by Sir W. Harper in 1561 which comprises the ancient grammar school a commercial and preparatory school, a girls and infant schools educating altogether without cost to the parents, about 1200 children Connected with the grammar-school there are eight exhibitions, of 250 each to Oxford Cambridge, or Dublin, tenable for three years. Besides these schools, marriage portions of 250 each are given to poor maidens premiums of 220 to boys, and £15 to girls, on going out apprentices benefactions to the sum of £10 each on the expiration of their apprenticeship donations to domestic servants 56 almshouses, handsomely endowed an hospital for the maintenance clothing and educating a limited number of poor children and lastly 2500 a year given away in alms. The qualification for the schools is residence and personal settlement of the parents in one of the five parishes of the town excepting to the preparatory school for admission to which simple residence is required. The revenue of this establishment is upwards of £12 000 per annum having risen to this amount from a comparatively small sum, through the improved value, in course of time, of the land from which it is derived. There are several smaller charities in the town, the principal of which belong to Bunyan meeting. These latter amount to upwards of £200 a year and are, with the exception of 270 to the minister given to the poor of the congregation. The public free schools have at-

tracted large numbers of residents during the last 20 years. There was once a large trade done in Bedford in yellow lace, the manufacture of which employed most of the poor female inhabitants but this trade has been all but destroyed by the introduction of machinery and there is now no staple trade in the town but within the last few years two manufactories of agricultural implements have been successfully carried on, employing about 150 hands. There is a large and increasing market for corn and cattle held on Saturday and another for pigs on Monday. Bedford has given birth to no very eminent men but is identified with two imperishable names—Bunyan and Howard. John Bunyan was born at Elstow a village situate 1 m. S. of the town. It was at Bedford, however that he lived, preached, and was imprisoned. He lived at a house in St. Cuthbert's parish preached in a barn fitted up as a chapel on the site of the new place of worship and was imprisoned some years in the county jail, and others, in a cell of the old gaol-house on the bridge, probably in both. But the house, barn, and prison are all pulled down. There are several relics of Bunyan in the town the principal of which are, his chair in the vestry of the chapel, and the copy of Fox's *Book of Martyrs* which he read in prison. This letter is in the county subscription library. It is in two vols. folio black leather and has Bunyan's autograph in each of the titles, and several verses in his handwriting scattered over the book. John Howard lived at Cardington, 3 m. S.E. the town. He is identified with Bedford by having constantly attended the dissenting places of worship there. Bedford has railway communication with the London and North Western line by a branch from Blithly station. Pop (1841) 9178 (1851) 11 698.—(Local Correspondent.)

BEDFORD LEVEL, a large tract of low lying land in England comprising about 400 000 ac. in cos. Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton and Lincoln, formerly full of fens and marshes and in rainy seasons for the most part under water. Peterborough Fen which is that part of the Level running into Northamptonshire and extending between Peterborough and Crowland, contains between 6000 and 7000 ac. One-seventh part of the Level is situated in Huntingdonshire. Nearly the whole of the Isle of Ely which forms the N. division of Cambridgeshire consists of this marshy ground. The S.E. part of Lincolnshire, usually termed Holland, extending to the river Witham on the N. is also included in the Bedford Level 63 000 ac. are situated in Norfolk and 30 000 in Suffolk. It derives its name from Francis, Earl of Bedford, who in the 17th century expended large sums of money in attempting to drain this feney district. There is sufficient evidence to show that this part of the country was formerly dry land, at a much lower level than the present surface, which is formed by sedimentary depositions. Various expedients have been had recourse to for the purpose of draining these marshes. Numerous cuts have been made, intersecting every part. Some of these are so large and deep as to serve for navigable canals. In the Isle of Ely the Old and New Bedford rivers are two cuts, running nearly parallel to each other. These are both navigable for upwards of 30 m. In various places, windmills have been erected, which raise the water to the requisite height to admit of its being conveyed to receptacles sufficiently elevated, by which it may be carried off to its proper channel but the expense incurred in draining sometimes exceeds greatly the value of the land reclaimed. In Huntingdonshire, about the latter end of the last century the tax raised on the land by the conservators, for its drainage, and the preserving of its embankments, was in some instances so great that the farmers preferred sacrificing their land to paying so exorbitantly for its preservation. In the present day the art of drainage is better understood than when this stupendous work was first undertaken but even yet, in many places, the farmer is still liable to have the produce of his grounds carried away by sudden inundations. Great improvements are now however constantly being made in the drainage and embankment of this extensive tract of land. In 1795 an Act was passed for improving the outfall of the river Ouse, and for making a cut across the marshes, from Haselink to Lynn but it was not till 1818 that this important work was commenced. It was completed in about two years, and has proved highly serviceable. A great part of Bedford Level has been brought under cultivation, and produces grain, flax, and clover, in con-

siderable quantities; but there is still sufficient sunny land to yield a rich harvest of wild fowl, in winter for the London market.—(Elmhurst's *History of the Bedford Level*. Vancouver's *Survey of Cambridge*. Gough's *edition of Camden's Britannia*.)

BEDHAMPTON par Eng Hamt 2800 ac. Pop. 586.
BEDINGFIELD par Eng Suffolk 1753 ac. Pop. 812.
BEDINGHAM par Eng Norfolk 1840 ac. Pop. 286.
BEDIZZOLE a vil Italy prov and di of E Brescia pleasantly situated on a rising ground in the dist. of Lonato near the Chiasso. It is well built, and has a handsome church with fountains for the manufacture of silk and agricultural implements, and an extensive silk spinning work. Pop. 2200.

BEDJA, a dist. Nubia, lying along the W coast of the Red Sea, and extending N from Suakin to Cape Camol, between lat. 10° and 22° 30' N. It is chiefly inhabited by the Hisharye a tribe of Bedouins possessing the usual features and characteristics of that race, but with some of their worst qualities in an aggravated form. They are very savage and it is said, will even rob the houses of the persons who receive them as guests. Their food is almost entirely flesh and milk. Much of the former is eaten raw the last blood of slaughtered sheep is highly relished, but the greatest luxury is the raw marrow of camels. A few of them occasionally trade Derv or Asomam with some of the best kind, sheep, and ostrich feathers taking in exchange linen sheets and Indian millet, the grams of which they swallow raw as a dainty and never make into bread. They possess a breed of camels said to be superior to any other and make plundering excursions as far as Dongola and along the route to Sennar. Bedja is generally mountainous, and is rich in minerals, particularly gold.

BEDLER. See BERNIA.
BEDLINGTON par Eng Northumb. 9011 ac. P. 5101.
BEDMINSTER par Eng Somerset 4161 ac. P. 19 424.
BEDNORE or **BEDNORE**, a town and dist. Hindoostan Mysore territory. The town is 25 m N.W. Compaopore lat. 15° 05' N. lon. 75° 05' E. It was formerly of great extent and importance, but was ruined by Hyder Ali, who took and plundered it in 1764. It has since however greatly recovered, being a convenient thoroughfare for goods.—The district occupies the N.W. extremity of the Mysore Rajah's territories, and extends over the summit of the range of W hills, some of which are 4000 and 5000 ft. high which overlooks the provinces of Canara and Malabar and is named the W Ghats. The climate is extremely moist, rain falls frequently for nine months in the year but this redundant moisture only favours the peculiar products of the soil, which consist principally of pepper, betel-nut, sandal wood and cardamoms. Great numbers of cattle are reared for domestic purposes, but they are small.

BEIJONIA a town and com. Italy, prov Piacenza 8 m W Borgo Taro at the foot of Mount Salsi tolerably well built, and having a church, medical college, and elementary schools. The surrounding country is hilly well wooded, and produces fine fruits but little grain, cattle and sheep are reared in considerable numbers. Pop. 5378.

BEDOUIN a town, France, dep. Vendee, 8 m N.E. Carpentras, at the foot of Mount Ventoux. It is surrounded by very old walls, of remarkable strength. Bedouin has extensive potteries, and also spins a good deal of silk. This town was the scene of one of the most atrocious massacres of the revolutionary party. Because a tree of liberty had been saved across during the night, the inhabitants were condemned to death, and given up to military execution. Under the direction of Margut, an apostate priest, the town was set on fire, the public buildings blown up, and 180 of the inhabitants either butchered on the scaffold or shot while attempting to escape. Pop. 3550.

BEDOUINS [Arab. *Bedoon*—inhabitants of the desert] a race which supposed to be derived from Ishmael the son of Hagar had its original seat, and formed the great bulk of the population in Arabia. It is not however confined to that country but has spread in all directions particularly to the E and W. In the former direction Bedouins are said to have penetrated as far as China, and are found among the hills of Kurdistan and in the latter they have extended almost over the whole of N. Africa, and made its boundaries denote their peculiar domain, forming no inconsiderable part of the whole population, along the shores of the Mediterranean

to the Atlantic on the W., Egypt and Kuba on the E., and Egypt on the S. For the peculiar characteristics of the race, which in all countries seem scarcely susceptible of change, see ARABIA. The name is now frequently written *Bedouin*, plural, *Bedouins* or *Bahary*.

BEDRUL, par Scot. Roxburgh, 4 m. long, and from 2 to 3 m. broad. Pop. 240.

BEDSTON, par Eng. Ralep 7 s ac Pop. 141

BEDUM a vil. Helder par Groningen, 11 m W by S Appeldoorn. It is a lively thriving place and has an old Catholic and a R. Catholic church, a school and several mills—turn, bark, saw and oil. Pop. 800.

BEDWARDINE (St John) par Eng. Worcester 3775 ac Pop. 780

BEDWAS par Eng. S. Wales cos Glamorgan and Monmouth 506⁸ ac. Pop. 324

BEDWELTY or **BEDWATRY** par Eng. Monmouth 16,210 ac. Pop. 27,183

BEDWIN (GREAT and LITTLE) a market tn. and vil. England, co. Wilts. GREAT BEDWIN lies on a plain, surrounded by forest and woodland, 7 m. SE Marlborough consists chiefly of one main street straight and well kept houses brick, and mostly old and water abundant. It has a church, a plain ancient structure, principally of flint, with a square tower. A Methodist chapel, a Farmers meeting house a townhall built over the market house a school for poor children established by the Marquis of Aylesbury. The town has a little trade in coals timber &c. by the Kennet and Avon Canal which passes through it and some business also is done in malting. Pop. 2193. —LITTLE BEDWIN is situated about 1½ m. N.W. the former. It contains a neat little church, and has a pop. of 591. —(Local Correspondent).

BEDWORTH par Eng. Warwick 2157 ac 1 50,0

BEERY par Eng. Leicester 1030 ac. Pop. 139

BEERHAWELL, par Eng. Norfolk 3730 ac. P. 810

BEEDER, a prov. Hindustan, chiefly between lat. 17° and 20° N. long. 75° E. bounded by Aungmyeth and Damer W by Aungmyeth and Begapur. S. by Hyderabad, and E. by Hyderabad and Gundwana. It is divided into seven districts, namely Calberga, Kadhrog, Akulotta, Calhany Beeder, Andars and Patree, and is well watered by several rivers, of which the Godavary and Marjara are the principal. The surface is rather hilly though not properly mountainous and the soil generally fertile. Under the old Hindoo Government, Beeder was very populous but since its conquest by the Mahomedans, it has been comparatively deserted. Three languages, the Malabar, Teluga, and Canarese, are spoken in this province. Beeder with the other provinces of the Deccan, was conquered by the Moguls towards the close of the 17th century in the reign of Aurangzeb, from whose successors it was wrested, 1717 by Nizam ul Mulk, the sovereign of Hyderabad, in the occupation of whose successors it has since remained.

BEEDER, or **BEER**, a city Hindoostan east of above province lat. 17° 45' N. long. 77° 32' E. 75 m N.W. and 17 m E. of Hyderabad. It stands on open plain, is fortified by a stone wall, a ditch, and round towers and is said to have been formerly 5 m. in circumference. About the end of the 16th century Beeder was founded near the ruins of an old city by Ahmad Shah Shamsonee, who named it Ahmedabad and transferred it to the seat of government from Calberga.

BEEDING or **BEEL**, par Eng. Essex 3847 ac. P. 553

BEEDON or **BODON** par Eng. Berks 2004 ac. P. 232

BEEDORD par Eng. York, E. Riding 5481 ac. P. 1009

BEEL is a town or village several villages, Holland.—

1. A vil. par Lathburg 6 m. N.E. Maastricht. It is a pretty large place, has a large R. Catholic and a Calvinistic church and two annual fairs.—2. A vil., prov. N. Brabant, 2½ m. N.W. Breda with a church and school.—3. A scattered vil. prov. N. Brabant, 3 m. N.E. Eindhoven, lying round the triangular market place, in which is the R. Catholic church, and the townhouse. It has a school, and two annual fairs. Pop. 550

—4. A vil. prov. Gelderland, 7 m. S.E.E. Doesburg with a R. Catholic church and school. Pop. 600, all R. Catholic.

—5. A vil. prov. Gelderland, 3 m. S.E. Nijmegen. It is principally situated on the N. shoulder of a ridge of hills, at the end of which Nijmegen lies. It has two churches, and a school; and besides agriculture a considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in washing and bleaching for

which the numerous clear streams in the vicinity render the place peculiarly well adapted. Pop. 540.—**BEER** is also a name applied to numerous streamlets in Holland, but usually employed with a descriptive prefix, as *Broekbeek* [brood-dike-brook] *Molendbeek* [mill brook] &c.—(Van der Aa).

BEERLEY par Eng. Lincoln 3189 ac. Pop. 176

BEERMEER, a fertile dist. Holland, prov. N. Holland, N. of Purmerenda. It consists of a dried and part of the sea has an area of 18,963 ac., and is divided into Middle, E. W., and S. Beemerter. In Middle Beemerter the most important section are a Calvinistic and a Baptist church, townhouse, and a school; in W. Beemerter are a R. Catholic church and a school and there is a school likewise in each of the other three divisions. Beemerter has two building-yards for vessels, one near either end of the district. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in making Edam cheese. Pop. 8000

BEENHAM or **BRENNHAM VALLEY**, par Eng. Berks 1890 ac. Pop. 517

BEER, or **BEER**, two tns. and four pars. Eng. —1. *Beer Alston*, a small tn. co. Devon, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking the valleys of the Tamar and Tavy 8½ m. S. Tavistock, and 7½ m. Davenport. It consists of four principal streets, and a few smaller most of the houses are mere cottages, built of claystone brick being used for the chimneys only. There is a moderate supply of water but it is apt to fail in summer. The places of worship are a chapel-of-ease a neat new building, in the early English style, and an independent, Methodist and Baptist chapels. There are three schools, one of which is endowed for a master and 16 scholars another is a dame's school in connection with the Established church, having about 120 children. The principal sources of industrial employment are railing and smelting there being some extensive lead and silver mines in the vicinity. Much employment is afforded, also by picking black cherries in the season of which there are large orchards in the neighbourhood. *Beer-Alston* formerly returned two members to it to House of Commons but was disfranchised by the Reform Act.—2. *Beer-Perre*, a par. co. Devon, in which the above town is situated. 6338 ac. Pop. 2401.—3. *Beer-Regis* a decayed market tn. and par. co. Dorset. The town is pleasantly situated on the small river Beer houses in general modern, and well built abundant supply of water. The church is a large ancient structure in different styles it has a noble roof of carved oak and contains some interesting monuments. The other places of worship are an endowed meeting house of Congregationalists and a Wesleyan chapel. The parish comprises 3894 ac. 1 cop. 1814.—4. *Beer-Crombie* a par. co. Somerset 871 ac. 1 cop. 158.—5. *Beer-Hackett* a par. co. Dorset; 908 ac. Pop. 107

BEERBOOM or **BRENNBOOM** [Brennoot, *Vrieland*—the land of harvest] a dist. Hindoostan, N.W. extremity of prov. Bengal, between lat. 23° 25' and 24° 25' N. and lon. 86° 20' and 88° 20' E. bounded, N. by the district of Boghi poot, E. by Kaphahy 8 by Daulian and the jungle Malah and W. by Boghi-poor and the jungle Malah. The districts is hilly and mostly covered with jungle, the navigable streams are few and trade is consequently limited. The roads and bridges are kept in good order by the Government commissaries, and the prosperity and population of the districts are increasing. The chief productions are silk, sugar and rice. Mines of coal are probably worked for the Calcutta market, and to supply the shipping. Iron ore is found in abundance, and smelted in native ways. The fuel used is wood but though the quantity required is very great, the forests from which it is taken contain undiminished, the power of reproduction rapidly filling up the gaps caused by consumption. Chief towns, Noney Nagore, and Boory in the last of which are the head quarters of the judicial establishment. Area, 3884 sq m. Pop. about 1,387,065.

BEERFELDEN a market tn. Home-Darmstadt prov. Starkenburg at the source of the Mimming, 23 m. E.N.E. Mannheim. It contains a church, synagogue, and townhouse, and has some manufactures of cloth and hosiery also a dyework, hardware, and oil-mill. Pop. 2600

BEERNEEM, a vil. and com. Belgica, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. S.E. Brugge, not far from the canal from Brugge to Ghent, which traverses the commune. It has trade in linen and cattle and also possesses corn, oil, and malt mills. Pop. 2440.

BEEROO, a kingdom or dist., W. Africa, N of Bambarra. Its principal town Wadai, is large and populous.

BEERSE, or **BEARS**, a river Holland, prov N. Brabant, an affluent of the Demmel, into which it falls near Bortel. It is formed by the junction of the Great Beers and Little Beers. The former originates in a lake within the Belgian frontier takes a N. course, and receives the Little Beers near Oostel Beers. Total course, exclusive of windings, from the source of the Great Beers, 22 m.

BEERZHEHA, or **BEERHA**, the site of an ancient city or vil. on the S. borders of Palestine. Gen. 40 m. S.W. Jerusalem. It stood on a hill of which are still two walls at some distance apart, circular and lined with masonry. The larger is 12½ ft. in diameter 44½ ft. deep, to the surface of the water and partly excavated out of the rock the less is 5 ft. in diameter and 43 ft. deep. The water is abundant pure, and sweet. The ruins, though scarcely any part is standing, can be traced about half a mile along the N. bank of the torrent, and about a quarter of a mile behind it. Beerzsheha possesses great interest from the frequent mention of it in Scripture as the place where Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob often dwelt. The name may mean either Wall of the Seven or Wall of the Oath, referring to Abraham's offering of seven lambs, on making a covenant with Abimelech.

BEERTA—1 A vil. Holland prov of, and 24 m. E by S Groningen. It is an old thriving place, consisting of a row of good-looking farm houses, the corn stacks connected with which are thatched with red tiles. It has a Calvinistic and a Baptist Church, and three schools. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1690—2. *See Beerta* a vil. Holland 1 m. N.E. the preceding village, with a church two schools and a corn and a bark mill, 1 esp chiefly agricultural 700

BEES (Str.), near Eng. Cumberland 71 535 ac. P 23 486. **BEES' HEAD** (Str.) [Chf. of Beers], a promontory England the most W. point of co. Cumberland par of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-by-the-Sea-Darwent projecting into the Irish Sea, and forming a conspicuous sea-mark for vessels. Lat. 54° 40' N. lon. 3° 28' W. (a.) On the summit of the cliff is a lighthouse erected in 1718, which exhibits a bright fixed light, visible at the distance of 20 m. in clear weather. **BEESBY IN THE MARSH**, par Eng. Lincoln 1180 ac. Pop. 168.

BEESKOW a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg 1 bank, Spre, 18 m. S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It is the seat of a court of justice and has manufactures of cloth, linen, and tobacco and forming a conspicuous sea-mark for vessels. Lat. 54° 40' N. lon. 3° 28' W. (a.) On the summit of the cliff is a lighthouse erected in 1718, which exhibits a bright fixed light, visible at the distance of 20 m. in clear weather.

BEESBY IN THE MARSH, par Eng. Lincoln 1180 ac. Pop. 168.

BEESTON several pars Eng.—1 par Norfolk 2078 ac. Pop. 890. 2 par Notts 1440 ac. Pop. 9016. 3 par *Beeston* (St. Andrew) par Norfolk 626 ac. Pop. 40. 4 par *Beeston* (St. Lawrence) par Norfolk 519 ac. Pop. 44. 5 par *Beeston Regis* par Norfolk 957 ac. Pop. 236.

BEESTON a township chapel and vil. England co. York, bor. and 2 m. S.W. Leeds with an Episcopal and a Wesleyan chapel. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in the woolen manufactures and the numerous coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1973.

BEETGUM a vil. Holland prov. Friesland, 5 m. W. Leeuwarden with a church and school. It was at one time a coast village, but is now several miles from the sea the intervening land having been gained by means of dikes. Pop. 800.

BEETHAM or **BEETHAM**, par Eng. Westmorland 17 449 ac. Pop. 1655. **BEETLIP**, par Eng. Norfolk; 1770 ac. Pop. 422. **BEETTEREWEALP** a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 10 m. N.E. Heerenveen with a church a school, and a corn-mill. Pop. 700.

BEFOOT. *See* **BEFOOT**. **BEG** (Lough) a small lake, Ireland, co. Antrim separated from Lough Neagh by a neck of land on which is the village of Toome. It is about 4 m. long 1 to 1½ m. broad contains

several islets, and is considered an expansion of the Lower Bann which flows through it.

BEGA a river Hungary which rises on the confines of Transylvania, and proceeding in a eutroch course, traverses the Banat N.E. to S.W. passing Temesvar and joining the Danube at the Thesia near Turdas, about 6 m. above the junction of that river with the Danube. The navigation of the Bega itself is very imperfect, but, by feeding the Bega Canal, which runs parallel to it during the greater part of its course, it has greatly added to the trade of this portion of Hungary.

BEG-BAZAR, or **BEY-SARAY** a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Anatolia in a close valley on three low hills, near a bank, Kirsehir 53 m. W. Angora. The houses cover the declivity of the hills and are of two stories, neatly covered with plaster. It has some manufactures of carpets and in the vicinity which is very fertile, the excellent pears sold in Constantinople as those of Angora, are raised. Pop. about 4000.

BEGBROOKE, par Eng. Oxford 623 ac. Pop. 98. **BEGHLEY**, par S. Wales, Pembrokeshire 878 ac. 1 1650. **BEGHMLER**, a prov. Abyssinia E. from Lemba, about 200 m. in length, and 40 or 60 m. breadth. It is more fertile than the other provinces and rears large numbers of black cattle horses and sheep. The hilly portion of it contains valuable iron mines. In this province is situated the valley of Weckneh where the relations of the royal family suspected of a dangerous ambition are confined.

BFGHARM, or **BAGHAMMER** an extensive, but little-known country, E. part of Central Africa, bounded W. by Dornet, N. by Lake Tchad and the district of Kanem. It is traversed by the river Shary which discharges itself into the lake just named. The inhabitants are warlike and predatory.

BEG SHEHECH, **BEY-SHEHAR**, or **BEY-SHEHAR**, a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Karamania, 88 m. S.W. Konya, cap. of same name. It stands near Lake Bey-Sheher on both sides of the river Bey-Sheher which here crossed by a stone bridge of seven arches. The principal part of the town is on the N. side of the river and contains some handsome buildings, amongst others an old mosque richly ornamented, but the place generally is dirty and wretched, and though once possessed of an extensive commerce, appears fast falling to decay. The principal manufacture is common earthenware. Lake Bey-Sheher is vaguely described as 93 hours in extent, as it evidently from the number of tertiary fresh-water shells found about 200 or 300 ft. above its present level, has formerly occupied a much larger space. On the E. it is very shallow and covered with reeds and weeds. On the W. and N. are some rocky wooded islands. Large fish are sometimes caught in it. The water is perfectly fresh though it has been described as salt and even thraler even talks of hillecks of salt on its shores.

BEGU or **BAUW**, a mpa, Spain, N.E. coast of Catalonia lat. 41. 56' 38" N. lon. 8° 14' E.

BEGUILDY UPPER AND LOWER par S. Wales Made 16 645 ac. Pop. 1087.

BEHBEHAN or **BAHANAH** a tn. Persia, prov. Fars cap. dist. of same name, in a very fertile and extensive plain, watered by the Kuristan 126 m. W. W. Shiraz lat. 30° 28' N. lon. 60° 49' E. It is surrounded by a mud wall flanked with circular towers and bastions and at its E. corner is a castle, with thick and lofty mud walls, enclosed by a deep dike. The streets contain few good houses, and are lined chiefly by wretched mud hovels, almost in ruins. The bazaar is small and commerce is almost neglected. Pop. about 4000.—The mountain is bounded N. by the mountains range which separates Irak Ajem from the S. provinces of Persia, E. by Shikistan, S. by the Persian Gulf, and W. by Bam-Hormah and the Chah country. The soil particularly in the plain, is a rich alluvial deposit yielding in it a neighbourhood of the town a return of twenty four fold of corn. Near the gulf, cotton and rice are the staple productions. Among true trees, are the lemon, orange, pomegranate and palm. Of these the last takes the precedence. The whole district is watered by numerous streams; the principal being the Shemsh-Arsh, Kheirabad, and Kuristan. The climate is so mild that in January the meadows in the vicinity of the town are covered with the narcissus, appearing spread out like a white sheet several miles in circumference, and diffusing the most

delicious fragrance. The inhabitants consist chiefly of Khong tribes.

BEHNAED a m. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire (Angou) on the Loire, about 2 m. from Angers. Directly opposite to the town is a little island of the same name containing a Gothic chapel, embosomed among trees and founded on a rock, whose uneven surface forms its only pavement. It was for ages a place of pilgrimage and was visited by Louis XI. whose faded portrait still hangs within. The walls, painted with *scènes de sa vie*, other coats of arms, are hung with the velvet chairs of Christian slaves who had been rescued from Algiers. Pop. 2712.

BEHNESEH or **BARHNEH** (anc. *Oxy-nocles*) a m. Central Egypt, on the Bahr Youssef 110 m. S.S.W. Cairo lat. 26° 33' N. lon. 30° 47' E. It was formerly a place of great strength and importance, but has long been going to decay. It is still however the residence of a governor and was some years ago, garrisoned by Turkish soldiers. In the vicinity are some mounds, covered with mud, on which stand several Shishite tombs and others consisting of broken pottery and bricks. Numerous granite columns, fragments of cornices, mouldings, and altars, lie scattered about, sufficiently indicating the former importance of the town.

BEHRING'S STRAIT **SFA** and **ISLAND**—The **STRAIT** is the channel that separates the cont. parts of Asia and America, and which connects the N. Pacific with the Arctic Ocean. Its breadth at the narrowest part, which is between Cape Prince of Wales on the American coast, and E. Cape in Asia, is about 40 m. but it widens rapidly both to the N. and S. of these points. Its depth in the middle varies from 20 to 30 fathoms. On both sides of the strait are several commodious bays. But the country has a repulsive aspect, being barren and rocky with but a scanty display of vegetation. The sea here is frozen over every winter and foggy hazy weather is almost perpetual. The sea seldom shines even in the summer for more than a few hours and being often invisible for days together. Whales frequent the strait and the walrus is vast numbers. The inhabitants on either shore support themselves chiefly by hunting and fishing, but those on the Asiatic side are greatly superior both physically and intellectually to those on the American. The strait is called after Vitus Behring a German and captain in the Russian navy during the reign of the Empress Catharine, by whom it was first discovered. It was, however, more fully explored by Captain Cook in 1778 who surveyed the whole length of both coasts.—**BEHRING'S SEA** sometimes called the Sea of Kamtschatka, is that portion of the N. Pacific Ocean lying between the Aleutian Islands and Behring's Strait, or between lat. 50° and 65° N. having Russian America on the E. and the peninsula of Kamtschatka and the country of the Tchukotki on the W.—**BEHRING'S ISLAND** is in the S.W. part of the above sea, off the E. coast of Kamtschatka lat. (W. point) 55° 17' N. lon. 165° 46' E. (n.) the most W. of the Aleutian chain. It is uninhabited, and is without wood. It has however several springs of excellent water and fine cascades and is frequented by various marine animals. On this island the celebrated navigator Behring died under the most unhappy circumstances. After undergoing a series of great hardships, his ship was wrecked on this barren island, on November 3 1741 where neither food nor shelter of any kind, were to be obtained and here, as already stated the tired mariner sank under his sufferings, both of mind and body on the 8th of the following month.

BEIGHTON three pars. Eng.—1 par. Derby 5070 a. Pop. 1183 —2 par. North 1015 a. 1 op. 344 —3, par. Suffolk 625 —4, par. 364.

BEIJERLAND or **OLD BEIJERLAND**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 7 m. S.S.W. Rotterdam. It is the largest and finest village in the country; has eleven streets, and through the centre a canal planted on either side with chestnut-trees. It has also a fine market-place and two harbours, frequented by numerous vessels during the flat season. The townhouse, an elegant structure, is built over the canal and has a pleasing appearance. There are here two churches, a synagogue, some schools, and a branch of the Society for General Good. Pop. chiefly agricultural 8400.—**BEIJERLAND** is a vil. about 8 m. N. W. the former. It consists of one long, broad street, lined with good houses and rows of elm-trees; and has a church and school.—**SOCIETY BEIJER-**

LAND or **HINTER** is a vil. 6 m. E. of Old Beijerland with a small church and school. Pop. 200.

BELLA or **BELA**, a m. S.W. Asia, Beloochistan, cap. prov. Las or Las, 60 m. from the Arabian Sea lat. 26° 17' N. lon. 66° 34' E. on a rocky height, W. of which flows the Poonalee river. The houses are built of mud and have flat the ground floor. The residence of the Jun, or chief of the province, is also mud-built, and surrounded by lofty castellated walls, flanked with circular towers at the angles. Within the enclosure is a large mosque, covered with a dome. The streets are narrow but always dry, and the houses, though small, neat and clean. In the neighbourhood are some old Mahometan sepulchres. In the ancient bed of the Poonalee, are fields of vegetables and tobacco with a large cultivation of rice. Pop. 4000.—Mason's *Journeys in Beloochistan*.

BEILAN a m. Syria, near the sea, 9 m. S.E. Iskanderom lat. 36° 29' 30" N. lon. 35° 17' E. situated in the gorge of a mountain, from which numerous torrents pour down in winter. One large stream rushes through the centre of the town. The houses, which are of stone, are flat-roofed. The climate in summer is extremely pleasant, though somewhat severe in winter. A great many wealthy Turks have taken up their residence here attracted by its local and political advantages the town being governed by a Shakh elected by the inhabitants from amongst themselves. Pop. between 4000 and 5000.

BEILIN, or **BEILIN** a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe 30 m. S.S.W. Assen, near the IJssel river. It is a thriving place, has a church and school, and branch of the Society for General Good a good deal of trade, and two annual fairs. Pop. 500.

BEIRA a prov. Portugal bounded N. by provs. Entre-Douro-e-Minho and Trás-os-Montes. E. by Spain, S. by provs. Estremadura and Alentejo and W. by the Atlantic sea 6480 geo. sq. m. Its surface is mountainous, being intersected by the sierra d'Estrella, and traversed by its ramifications. The soil, though by no means fertile, produces wheat, oil, corn, flax, and different kinds of fruit. Chestnuts are particularly abundant. The mountainous districts afford fine pasture both for sheep and cattle, and are famous for their cheese. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees. The chief rivers are the Douro, Tago, Agueda, and Mondego. Among the metals are traces both of gold and silver but the only one wrought is iron. The other minerals are marble and a little coal. The principal trade is in wine, oil and fruit. In 1835 Beira was subdivided into Upper and Lower Beira (Duara Alta and Beira-baixa) the former containing 286 concelhos, esp. Viseu and the latter 29 concelhos, esp. Oporto Branco. The hereditary appellation of Portugal has the title of Prince of Beira. Pop. 615 238.

BEIROUT **Ses BETROUJ**.

BEISAN **Ses BEITHAN**.

BEI SHIETR. **Ses HING-SHIETR**.

BEITAVEND a vil. Persia, Irak Ajem, about 10 m. N.E. Shuster at the foot of gypsum hills, surrounded by green fields and meadows, and intersected by a small stream of brackish water. It consists of about 100 neat and clean houses.

BEIT EL-FAKIR [commonly called *Beit-el-ack*] a m. Arabia, Yemen 22 m. S.S.E. Hodeidah, and 77 N.E. Mokha lat. 14° 21' N. lon. 43° 41' E. It is without walls but has a strong castle. It is celebrated for its trade in Mokha coffee, which is chiefly grown in the neighbourhood. Merchants from Persia, Russia, and Turkey visit the town, for the purpose of purchasing the coffee. Pop. 7000.—The word *Beit*, signifying a house or hut, is prefixed to the name of various other small towns and villages in Arabia.

BEITH a m. and par. Scotland the former is on Ayr the latter is on Ayr and Kintyre. The town which is 15 m. S.W. Glasgow is situated on terrace ground sloping W. at an elevation of 800 ft. above the sea level. It consists of one principal street, stretching N. and S. and intersected by several smaller all tolerably well kept is lighted with gas, but indifferently supplied with water. The churches and schools are, the parish church, two U. Presbyterian churches, and a Free church, the parish school, with library attached, U. Presbyterian school, Free Church school, besides private schools, both in town and parish. There are here a thriving savings bank, a public reading-room, and several benevolent

societies. Principal manufactures—tanning, spinning, and hand-loom weaving, the first employing 150 hands, the second about 300 and the third about 400. A considerable business is also done in wool and grain.—The *Pasam* is about 5 m. in length and 1/2 in breadth, mostly in co. Ayr a small portion only being in Randers. Montenegro, an early and celebrated Spanish poet author of the *Uthery* and the *Blas*, was born at Haslehead Castle, in this parish. Pop. in and per 6425.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

BEITSTAD or **BEITSTAD** a in Norway prov N Tromsø, on the Beitstad Fjord, the most N arm of the Tromsø Fjord; lat. 64° 5' N lon. 11° 20' E. Pop. 2700.

BEJA (anc. *Pas Juba*, afterwards *Pas Augusta*) a in Portugal prov Alentejo, lat. of same name, 35 m. S.E. Lisbon. It stands on a height in the centre of a pleasant district, is surrounded by walls flanked with 40 towers, and defended by an old fort built by King Denis. It is the seat of a bishop and contains a cathedral, four parish churches six monasteries, a well-endowed hospital, and grammar-school. It has potteries and tanneries, but the chief employment is rearing bees goats, and swine. In the neighbourhood are some fine olive plantations. The town was founded by the Romans, and some remains of their works are still visible. Pop. 6814.

BEJAPOOR, a large prov of the Decan, Hindoostan comprised partly in the British dominions, and partly in those of the Rajah of Satara and the Nizam, and containing the Portuguese territory of Goa. It is situated between lat. 10° and 18° N., and lon. 73° and 78° E. bounded N by Aurangabad, E by same province and that of Hyderabad S. by the rivers Wurda and Toombuddra, and the Caversa district, and W by the Indian Ocean, length, 320 m. average breadth, 400 m. The W districts of this province include part of the Ghats, in which are numerous fortresses of great natural strength, usually built on isolated eminences, of which the sides are either naturally steep, or cut perpendicular for 70 or 80 ft. below their upper margin with only one narrow path leading up to the fortress. The country E of the Ghats, although less mountainous is considerably elevated above the sea. Along the banks of the chief rivers, and other flat and arable tracts a black soil prevails. The houses reared in this province were highly adorned by the Mahatras, and mounted their best carvings on a massive table which, where, are spread over the province but their chief strongholds are in the hills adjoining, the Ghats Mountains, S.W. of Satara. They are without caste abstain from eating beef dislike husbandry and mechanical trades but are much attached to hunting and other similar recreations. In 1818 the whole of this province, except the part reserved for the Rajah of Satara, came under British government, and the numerous petty chiefs though most unwilling to adopt peaceful habits, have been coerced into them.

BEJAPOOR (anc. *Vijayapura*—the impregnable city) one, top of the above prov. stands near the E bank of an affluent of the Krishna lat. 15° 46' N lon. 75° 40' E. 132 m. S.E. Satara. From the great extent of its ruins, it would seem to have been one of the largest cities of India, while the splendour of these remains have procured for it the title of the Palmyra of the Decan. In its present state, it may be described as two cities adjoining each other—the fort on the E and the old city on the W. The former, though much less than the latter has one square and regular street, 50 ft. wide and nearly 3 m. long. Groups of houses stand scattered over its extensive area, and numerous mud hovels are seen stuck up among its many ruins. Some of the mosques and mansions of Bejapoor exhibit specimens of elaborate architectural elegance but the prevailing character is solid and massive. The great dome of Mahomet Shah's tomb is visible at the distance of 14 m. and numerous spires, cupolas and minarets, are still standing. The framework on the walls and windows, the panels covered with passages of the Koran in bas-relief and stone carvings pierced with a mosaic work of Arabic characters, are all in the richest style of Oriental sculpture. Among the religious structures is a Jew Hindoo temple, built in the earliest and rudest style of Brahminical architecture, and popularly supposed to have been raised by Pandoo, a mythological race. There are here some ruins of enormous size one of brass, cast in 1649, is said, it is said, of carrying an iron ball of 2646 lbs. weight! It was intended to send this gun to England, but

the state of the roads rendered its removal to the coast impracticable.

BEJAR a in Spain, Leon, prov of and 48 m. S. Sala manco, near the storm de Bajar. It is surrounded by a wall, now ruinous, and entered by nine gates has narrow crooked, steep, and dirty streets a square, three parish churches town and court houses, an asylum and four other schools, some public fountains, an old palace, and several convents with churches attached. The inhabitants manufacture linen and hempen fabrics, bales, and cloth, which they export and import grain, oil, wool, &c. Pop. 4904.

BEJITSK, a in Russia, dep. dist. of same name, prov of and 70 m. N.N.E. Tver near the Malogo. It contains 14 churches, two convents, and a theological seminary. Pop. about 4000.

BEJITIAH a in Spain Andalusia prov of and 19 m. N.E. Jaen, r bank, Guadalequivir. It is well built, and has a parish church, two endowed schools several fountains, and a palace, once a castle, presented at the conquest, by Don Alonso, to the bishops of Jaen. Domestic weaving of linen and hempen fabrics and tillage, are the chief employment. Pop. 2149.

BEJIS, a in Spain, Valencia prov of and 56 m. W Castellon de la Plana, on the skirt of a mountain forming part of the Sierra de Javalambre, at the confluence of the rivers Canales and Pulmanca. It is indifferently built, with irregular and steep streets and has a parish church, town hall endowed school and, at the top of the hill an old castle originally of Roman construction but rebuilt by the Arabs and in the civil war repaired and fortified by the Carlists but, as a place of defence insignificant, being commanded by the neighbouring heights. Paper linen and woollen fabrics, wine, and oil are manufactured and exported. Pop. 3155.

BEJUCAL, or **BUCAL** a in and dep Cuba. The town lies 25 m. S.W. Havana is well built. P. p. 3000.—The DELANTISTA mountains, well watered and fertile yielding excellent tobacco. Pop. 24,000 of whom 10,000 are slaves.

BEKERS, HEMESVAR, or BEKMECH a market in Hungary beyond the Theiss, cap. co. of same name, at the junction of the Black and White K. lies 41 m. S.W. Grosswarman for nearly strongly fortified, and having three churches. Chief productions—flax cattle, corn particularly wheat wine and honey in all of which the trade is constantly large. Fuel is scarce. It has an old castle, whence the province obtained its name. Pop. 18,800.—The country of Bekes, forming the two districts of Gyula and Kassa, has an area of about 1040 sq. m. and a pop. of 157,000. It is watered by four streams—the White and Black Korda (which both flow S. to N.W.) the rapid Korda, and Restyur, which join near Kassa, and fall into them into the Theiss. The soil composed of a rich alluvium is of remarkable fertility and produces a variety of crops particularly wheat but the wine is indifferent, full of water bad, and the climate owing to the numerous swamps formed by the inundations of the rivers very unhealthy. Water melons attain great perfection fish abound and crawfish and tortoises abound in every quarter.

BELA See **BEILA**.

BE LABRI, a in France, dep. Indre, 7 m. S.E. Blanc, r bank Anglin. Near it are iron furnaces and foundries. Pop. 820. In the old castle of Belaire was strangled the Duc de Flavi, whose cowardly order to shut the gates of Compiègne led to the capture of Joan of Arc.

BELALA (WHITE) two rivers Russia—1 A river Siberia, which rises in the mountains of Okhotsk, in lat. 67° N. and lon. 128° E. and, flowing W. joins the Aldan—2 A river which rises in the Ural Mountains prov Orenburg and after proceeding for about 100 m. S.E. suddenly turns almost due N for nearly 100 m. then turns S.E. to Oufa, and continuing in the same direction, with numerous small windings, passes the town of Birsk, and ultimately joins the Kama on its E bank. Its principal affluents—the Oufa from the N., and the Duma from the S., both join it at the town of Oufa. Its whole course is about 500 m. Of these, 240 m. are navigable.

BELALCAZAR (anc. *Castra*) a in Spain Andalusia, prov of and 45 m. N.W. Cordova, l. bank, Capachica, it has a large square, parish church, two schools small hospital, and an ancient fortress, once of great strength and

celebrity The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, weaving, and exporting wine and oil. Pop. 3300.

BELAN, see **Belknap** 1193 sc. Pop. 270.
BELARPOOR, a tin Hindoo temple, Gurkwa L. bank, Sutlej lat. 31° 19' N. lon. 6° 47' E. 77 m. N.W. Suala, and 60 m. N.E. Leodiana. It lies about 1405 ft. above the level of the sea, in a spacious and extremely fertile valley through which the Sutlej winds. The town is said to be well built, chiefly of flint stones to contain about 2000 houses, and to exhibit a regularity, rather exceptional in this quarter of India. Baron Hügel found the streets paved with flint stones about 1 ft. in diameter, and as often found as not dislodging the smooth foot of a luckless wayfarer and knocking it violently to one side or the other. The natives, however, trip lightly over these stones without ever once stumbling. Towards the S. are three fortresses—Jahadpur, Fathpur and Champa, formerly serving as a retreat to petty tyrants, who plundered both travellers and inhabitants indiscriminately. To this, however, as and has now been put. From Belapur the snowy peaks of the Himalayas are distinctly visible.—(Hamilton's East India Coas., Hügel's Travels in the Punjab.)

BELAHG par Eng. Norfolk 804 sc. 1 op. 1.

BELAU or **BEIWAY** a small Isl. Sooloo Archipelago, about 55 m. S. the Isl. of Basilan, or about midway between that and the Isl. of Sooloo lat. (E. point) 6° N. lon. 122° 8' E. (E.) It has a high round mountain on its W. part, with a long space of low level land, extending several miles to the E.

BELLEFS or **BELLEFS**, a town Lower Egypt. 8 m. N.W. Cairo, on the road from that city to Syria—a circumstance which gives it considerable importance, in despite of its want of attractions in other respects, being ill built and dirty. It was occupied in 1569 by the French army when its fortifications were repaired. They are now falling into decay the walls being composed chiefly of mud. Bellefs is successor to the ancient *Belus* from the site of which it is 14 m. distant. In the neighbourhood are traces of the ancient canal that passed the Nile to the Red Sea. Pop. 5000.

BELBROCK (BTON) par Eng. Worcester 4606 sc. Pop. 1830.

BELCASTRO a town Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 14 m. N.E. Catanzaro on a rock. It is the residence of a bishop, has a cathedral diocesan seminary, and a *mont-de-piété*. Great numbers of cattle are reared in the neighbourhood. P. 1000.

BELCHALWELL, par Eng. Dorset 1904 sc. P. 232.

BELCHAMP three parts. Eng. Essex.—1 *Belchamp*, 1698 sc. Pop. 79.—2 *Belchamp* (St. Paul) 257 sc. 1 op. 77 sc.—3 *Belchamp* (Waters) 219 sc. 1 op. 648.

BELCHURCH par Eng. Lincoln 3390 sc. Pop. 673.

BELCHITTE, a town Spain, Aragon prov. of and 30 m. S.E. Saragossa pleasantly situated in a plain, at the foot of a small hill which commands it on the S. and W. Its houses are tolerably well built, and its streets generally wide, though unpaved and indifferently kept and it has five squares of which the principal, Plaza Nueva, is handsome, and occupies the centre of the town. The parish church is an old structure, built of brick in the Gothic style, with a lofty tower of the same material. Other public edifices are, a convent, a hospital, two chapels, two schools, and a theatre, formerly a church dedicated to St. John. Manufactures—silk, stuffs, blankets, horse-clothes, and linen fabrics of various kinds and excellent quality which are exported to a considerable extent. On June 18, 1809 an engagement took place here between the French army under Suchet, and the Spaniards, commanded by General Blake in which the latter suffered a signal defeat, and lost 9 or 10 pieces of cannon. Pop. 2353.

BELCLARE par Ind. Galway 7647 sc. Pop. 1793.
BELEM a town Portugal, prov. Extremadura, 7 m. S. Tagus, 2 m. S.W. Lisbon of which it may almost be regarded as a suburb. It has a church and a monastery built by King Emanuel in 1499 the former a fine building, in the mixed Norman-Gothic and Arabic style and the latter containing a royal museum. It has also a hospital, high school, and extensive iron-foundry. A remarkable square tower rises out of the Tagus, called the Torre de Belem, which defends the entrance to the port, and whence ships entering the river are boarded by the custom-house officers. Here also are some *medieval* galleys, and a quarantine station. In the neighbour-

hood is the royal palace of Afonso, with a botanical garden, menagerie, and cabinet of natural curiosities, and the Quinta da Rainha, a royal villa, with fine gardens and extensive parks—all of which are accessible to the public. Belem is inhabited by many of the nobility and rich citizens of Lisbon. Pop. about 5000.

BELEM, or **PARA** a city and seaport, Brazil, cap. prov. Para, 1 m. S. of the mouth of the Para, lat. 1° 54' S. lon. 48° 50' W.; having W. the Mouth of the Guassu, and S. the Amazon, a tributary of the Maja, all falling into the Bahia Guajara, on the N. shore of which the city is placed. Belem has straight and mostly paved streets its houses are of stone, constructed with solidity and some pretensions to elegance. The principal buildings are the Governor's palace and the cathedral, magnificent edifices but, besides these, the ornate church of Santa Anna, and the octagonal one of São João Baptista, are noteworthy. The city possesses several other churches, a convent turned into a barracks, an arsenal an episcopal palace, a seminary in which Latin, theology &c. are taught a college with chairs of jurisprudence, philosophy, geometry and French a normal and two primary schools two convents—one of Carmelites, and another of Capuchins three hospitals, and a botanical garden rich in plants both exotic and indigenous. Belem is the seat of the legislative assembly of the province, the residence of the president, of the commander of the forces, and of the Bishop of Para. The port is defended by forts, and is capable of admitting vessels of any size the tide rises 10 or 12 ft. The trade of the port is in rice, cane, cotton, coffee, sugar, hides, and leather tobacco, balsam copaiba, gum-elastic, and Maranhão chestnuts. The principal disease is intermittent fever. Pop. 10,000 mostly European.

BELENTYEN, a town Hungary beyond the Theiss, co. Bihar 32 m. S.E. Grosswardein on the Black Kocis. It is the seat of a bishop has three churches a salt-office, and in the vicinity quarries of beautiful black marble mines of iron copper and silver ore. Pop. 3250.

BELFAST a town France, dep. Arriège 19 m. S.E. Foix remarkable for an interesting fact in its vicinity which, after flowing 50 minutes, ceases to flow 35 minutes before it again begins to flow, but, after heavy rains, flows continuously without intervals. Belfast has extensive marble quarries, and mills driven by water for sawing marble, porphyry and alabaster. It has also forges and iron mills and a considerable trade in fir timber. Pop. 1212.

BELFAST a seaport town and par. bar. Ireland, co. Antrim 55 m. N.E. Dublin lat. 54° 56' 24" N. lon. 6° 56' 12" W. (a) mostly on low ground on the L. bank of the Lagan near its embouchure in Belfast Bay. The river which is here about 250 yards wide, is crossed by an elegant stone bridge of five arches, each of 50 ft. span. Two other bridges of less pretension, cross the stream—one about a quarter of a mile further up, and the third about three-fourths of a mile above the second. The town owing to its extremely low position has from a distance nothing imposing in its appearance, but, on a nearer approach, is found to improve considerably. The houses mostly of brick are well built, many of them very handsome. The streets are regular, extensive, and cleanly well macadamized and lighted and the whole general aspect of the place eminently calculated to make the most favourable impressions not a little strengthened by the cheerful air and activity which prevails in the mercantile quarters and which associated with an enterprising spirit, have obtained for Belfast the reputation of being the first town in Ireland as commercial prosperity and second to Dublin only as a port. The places of worship in the town and suburbs are numerous consisting of 14 Established churches, 24 Presbyterian, one Independent, 12 Methodist, one Society of Friends, four R. Catholic, one Evangelical Union, two Covenanting one Baptist, one Primitive Methodist, and three Unitarian. Some of these are handsome structures. Of the description is St. Anne's, which is also the oldest; it has a graceful spire, and is fitted up inside with rich old mahogany. Trinity Church is a good specimen of the painted Gothic, built a score 180 feet high. St. George's Church is adorned with a beautiful pediment, but has little other architectural beauty. At the head of the stream are establishments is the Queen's College, a magnificent structure of brick and stone, built at an expense of upwards

of £25,000 and opened for the reception of students in November 1846. The collegiate body consists of the president, vice-president, and 20 professors; and, for the maintenance of the institution £7000 a year is allowed from the consolidated fund. The other educational establishments are the theological college of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the model National schools erected in 1837 the Royal Academical Institution founded in 1810 by voluntary subscription, an annual parliamentary grant of about £1800 a year which it received latterly is now discontinued the Belfast Academy the Ragged School numerous National schools, and private seminaries. The charitable and benevolent institutions comprise the poorhouse with medical and surgical hospitals attached the lying-in

hospital, the general hospital the district lunatic asylum the deaf and dumb and blind asylum, a new and elegant edifice, the Ulster female penitentiary and the union workhouse. The other public buildings are the Commercial Buildings, erected with a capital of £20,000 containing a spacious public news-room hotel offices and assembly room the White and Brown Lion-halls the theatre the music-hall the new house of correction, built on the model of the London prison at Pentonville, and capable of containing 300 prisoners the new county court-house, a handsome pile, with a Corinthian portico of eight columns crowned by a colossal figure of Justice. The Ulster Hall Co has erected in Bedford Street a spacious building, with accommodation for 2000 to 3000 persons, and suitable for concerts, balls, exhibitions &c. The organ which cost £3300 is the gift of Mr. A. Mulholland, D.L., J.P. A new custom house was erected near the quay in 1857. The building occupied by the Belfast Banking Company is also a very handsome edifice. The literary and scientific institutions comprise a natural history society a royal botanical and horticultural society a society for the promotion of knowledge, Belfast music class, rhetorical society working classes association, and the Catholic Institute.

Belfast is the great depth of the linen trade of the N. of Ireland, as well as the chief seat of the manufacture of both linen and cotton. In 1831 there were in the Antrim 28 factories (with 198,978 spindles) employed in spinning, 6 employed in weaving and 12 in both spinning and weaving flax, and in co. Down, 11 factories (with 90,606 spindles) employed in spinning and 2 (with 18,034 spindles) on

Yarn. In 1842 there were in co. Down, Belfast, and the returns do not distinguish them. At the same period there were 300 power looms in Antrim employed in weaving cotton, 1230 employed in weaving flax, and 1834 in factories where the weaving and spinning of flax were both carried on. Since 1831 the trade has undergone a great development, owing to the American war. Several new mills have been erected and others extended. There are two cotton factories in the town employed in spinning and one with 300 power-looms employed in weaving. The manufacture of damasks is carried on at the Royal Damask Factory Ardara. On the 1 bank of the river there is a yard for building wooden vessels and on the Queen's Island which was formed when the new channel was made, the building of iron vessels is very extensively carried on. There are several breweries, corn and flour mills, foundries, and salt manufactures in the town.

The commerce of Belfast is very considerable, and is rapidly increasing the most important branch is across the Irish Channel. The following statement shows the progress in number and aggregate tonnage of the vessels which entered the harbour since 1842:-

Entered

Yarn. Tonnage Tonnage

1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 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Penobscot River 80 m from the ocean with a spacious and safe harbour rarely obstructed by ice and sufficiently deep for vessels of the largest class. It has an extensive trade, chiefly in lumber and fish. As the river above it freezes, Belfast turns the principal mart of the winter trade of Penobscot River. Pop. 5500. — Also the name of another post townships in Allegheny county with a pop of 1046 and of several other places in the U. States.

BELFAST LOUGH or **CARACARRUS RAY** a navigable marine inlet, N of Ireland, between the coe Antrim and Down. It is about 18½ m long with a breadth at the entrance of 8 m, gradually contracting to about 2 m. It is almost completely sheltered from the prevailing winds, by heights on the W and N W. Its banks are studded with woods, parks, elegant mansions, villages, and towns, and at the head of it, where it receives the river Lagan, stands the manufacturing town of Belfast (which see).

BELFORD a market tn. and par England co. Northumberland. The town which is small and neatly built is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, 9 m. N E W cooler about 3 m. from the sea, and consists chiefly of two tolerably wide streets; houses well built, and principally of stone water abundant. The church originally erected in 100 has been rebuilt, in the early English style and is capable of containing 600 or 700 persons. Market day Tuesday when an extensive business in corn is done. Area of par 11 064 sq. Pop. 1857.

BELFORT or **BELFORT** a in France dep. Haut Rhin on the Saravense, 40 m S S W Colmar. Before the year 1648, Belfort consisted of little more than a castle, the fortifications of which were considerably increased by Vanban who surrounded the town with a wall flanked with bastions. The new town was built inside of the works and laid out on a regular plan with spacious handsome streets. It is now a fortified place of the first class, and has three gates. Its situation at the intersection of six main roads, is highly favorable to its commerce, and makes it an entrepot for the traffic between the interior of France, and Alsace and Switzerland. Belfort is well built and has a fine parish church barracks townhouse court of primary resort public library containing 90 000 volumes, and a communal college. Manufactures — hats, clocks, wax tapers, iron wire sheet iron, &c. There are also breweries, tanneries, and iron forges. The principal trade is in grain wine hardware and hosiery. Iron is extensively worked in the neighborhood. In 1814 Belfort was besieged by the Allies without success. Pop. 4114. — Other two small places in France have the same name.

BELGIA, the name given by Caesar to the inhabitants of one of the three divisions of Gaul. This division stretched from the Rhine to the German Ocean and extended into France as far as the Seine and the Marne. The Belgae were of Celtic origin, and being very warlike, had succeeded about a 280 m driving out the Celts by whom the country had been previously inhabited.

BELGARD a tn. Prussia circle, same name, prov Pomerania, 20 m E N E Colberg at the confluence of the Lenta with the Persante, and nearly insulated. It is surrounded with a wall, which though old, is still strong, has an old castle, three churches, two hospitals, and manufactures of cloth and tobacco. Pop. 8000. — The circle has an area of 220 sq. m and a pop. of 32 592 of whom only 40 are R. Catholics, and 260 Jews. The surface is for the most part flat, and the soil, though occasionally inclining to sand, is fertile.

BELGAUM a tn. Hindoostan, prov Belgapoor pres. Bombay dist. of, and 65 m N W Darwar; lat 15° 52' N lon 74° 42' E. The site of the town is elevated and healthy, having the benefit of the sea breeze. Supply of water abundant, and of good quality. The fortifications are extensive and complete the walls are masonry and not of brick and deep ditch, surrounded by an area of 600 yards. The latter area is large, but full of the ruins of native buildings, among which are two ancient temples. In 1818, the fort and town were taken by the British, after a gallant resistance by the Peshwa's forces. The former stands in a plain, and is of great strength and extent. Its ramparts are faced with stone, flanked by many round bastions, and protected by an admirable well ditch out of the rock. The soil of the district, though barren in dry weather becomes very fertile during the

rainy season, which lasts for six months. From the salubrity of the climate, and the purity of the water it has been selected as a permanent military station. Pop. of tn 7655.

BELGENTIER a small tn. France, dep. Var arrond. of ant about 14 m. N N W Toulon. It is a place of great antiquity and Roman remains have been found in its vicinity. Its manufactures consist of woollen stuffs, paper and leather; and it has some trade in wine and oilives. Pop. 1520.

BELGERN a tn. Prussia, prov Saxony R. bank, Rbe, circle of and 7 m S E Torgau. It has a church an hospital, and townhouse. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, including that of the vine, the rearing of cattle, and traffic on the Elbe. Their general and cattle markets are considerable. Pop. 2850.

BELGIQJOSIO a tn. Basilien Lombardy cap dist. of same name, gov Milan, prov and 8 m S by F Pavia. It is situated in a beautiful and remarkably fertile plain, between the Po and the Olona, from each of which it is about 1½ m. distant. It is well built, and contains a parish and an auxiliary church. The old castle in which Francis I was temporarily lodged after being taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, has been converted into a magnificent chateau surrounded by fine gardens. Belgiojoso has an important annual fair which lasts three days. Pop. 3383.

BELGIUM [French *Belgique* German *Belgien*] a kingdom in the W of Central Europe, between lat. 49° 30' and 51° 30' N and lon 2° 35' and 6° 7' E. bounded N by Holland N W by the N Sea or German Ocean W and S by France, and E, by the duchy of Luxembourg Rhinisch Prussia and Dutch Limburg. greatest length N W to S E 165 m. greatest breadth N to S 170 m. area about 11 400 sq. m. Belgium in shape, resembles a triangle, which has its vertex on the W. The base resting on Germany on the E the shortest side facing Holland and the sea, and the larger forming the frontier of France. For administrative purposes it is divided into nine provinces — Antwerp K. Brabant, E. Flanders W. Flanders, Hainaut Liege Limburg Luxembourg, and Namur. These provinces do not differ much in area, and are so arranged as to form a compact and commodious division of the kingdom. K. Brabant, which from containing Brussels, the capital may be considered the metropolitan province occupying the centre while the others cluster round, and, with exception of the extreme province of Luxembourg and W. Flanders, actually touch it.

Physical Features — A general idea of the surface of the country may be obtained by regarding it as an inclined plane, somewhat rugged and considerably elevated in the S.E. from which it slopes, more or less gradually N and W till it sinks into low plains, only a few feet above the level of the sea. The elevated districts are formed by ramifications of the Ardennes, which, entering Belgium from France stretch along the S of Namur occupy the greater part of Luxembourg and attain their culminating point in the S E. of Liege, at Barrois in the neighbourhood of Spa, where the height ascends 2000 ft. The rocks appear to rest on primary formations but it is which reach the surface generally consist of slate old red sandstone and mountain limestone. Proceeding N W in the direction of the dip, these rocks take a cover and the coal formation becomes fully developed. This coal field is a continuation of that of the N of France and stretches through Belgium to a N E direction, occupying the greater part of the province of Hainaut and a considerable part of that of Liege and slanting the provinces of Namur and Luxembourg. It contains numerous workable seams, both of coal and iron. N and W beyond the limits of the coal field, a more recent formation is found, covered by deep beds of clay and mud, the former prevailing more in the interior and the latter near the coast, where it has been drifted into hillocks or downs, and forms the only barrier against the encroachments of the sea. Some of the clay in this district is fit for the manufacture of fine pottery, but the greater part of it is fit only for coarse ware, or for bricks. In accordance with the general slope of the surface already mentioned the main streams of Belgium have a N direction and the whole country lies within the basin of the German Ocean. In the S.E., where the surface is elevated and broken, numerous torrents descend with rapidity and, becoming confined within rocky precipitous, and richly wooded banks, often furnish, if not the grandest, the most picturesque and embellishing of landscapes. On reaching the

lower country their speed is slackened and their augmented volume moves along in a slow winding course. Only two of them—the Meuse and the Scheldt—have a magnitude which enables them to be named rivers but so important are these two to themselves and so numerous their affluents, that no country in Europe is better supplied with water communication. Besides the Scheldt or Schelde and Meuse or Maas the navigable streams are, the Ambere, Dender, Doudere, Durme, Dyle, Lys, Great Nethe, Little Nethe, Ourthe, Rupsel, Sambre, Yserle, and Yser. The climate of Belgium bears a considerable resemblance to that of the same latitudes in England. Though subject to sudden change, it is on the whole, temperate and agreeable. Liezenbourg and Namur where the surface is high and the numerous hills and dales which diversify it, both cheer the animal spirits and freely circulate an air at once keen and pure, are most favourable to health and longevity. The only parts of the country which can be considered unhealthy are the low flats, which prevail in Flanders, and the polders or rich alluvial tracts which have been gained from the rivers by embankment chiefly in Antwerp. These agues, and other diseases engendered by a humid and sluggish atmosphere, are prevalent.

Woods and Forests.—Nearly one-fifth of the whole surface of the kingdom is occupied by wood. The distribution of it, however is by no means equal and hence, while the two Flanders and Antwerp fall far below the average amount, Luxembourg and Namur rise far above it, and are very densely wooded. In these provinces, extensive tracts are covered with natural woods, in which the wolf and wild bear still have their lair. These woods are the remains of the ancient forest of Ardennes, which Cæsar describes as stretching far out into France from the banks of the Rhine. They consist of hard wood, principally oak which is often of great size and furnishes large quantities of the most valuable timber. By carefully dressing the stools after it is cut a fine oak copse is raised, the cuttings of which annually produce many tons of bark which not only supplies the tanneries of the country but leaves a considerable surplus for exportation chiefly to England, while the wood, unfit for the carpenter is partly employed as fuel and partly converted into charcoal for the use of the ironworks, where the superiority of the iron smelted and wrought by it is well known. S. Belgium also possesses several fine forests among others, that of Soignies, with which the field of Waterloo has made so familiar. In the other provinces scarcely anything deserving the name of forest is seen. Wood is distributed over them in occasional patches and more frequently in the form of hedgerow. The timber thus grown is by no means small in aggregate amount, and forms a well known feature in the rich rural landscapes which the old Flemish masters loved to paint but, taking into account the injury which the cultivated moor sustains from it is very questionable whether it ought to be regarded as a source of profit either to individual proprietors or to the country at large. The timber itself, consisting chiefly of various kinds of poplar is soft, and of an inferior description.

Agriculture.—The greater part of the country is well adapted for agricultural operations, and the inhabitants have so fully availed themselves of their natural advantages, that they early began and in some respects still deserve, to be regarded as the model farmers of Europe. In the high lands traversed by the Ardennes, the climate is ungenial and the soil so shallow and stony as almost to forbid the labour of the plough. Here the occupants display their skill not so much by what they do as by what they refrain from attempting. Instead of vain endeavours to force the growth of corn, where it could never yield an adequate return, they have been contented to turn the natural pastures of the district to the best account, by employing themselves chiefly in the rearing of stock. In particular they produce a hardy breed of horses which being admirably adapted for light cavalry are largely exported to France for that purpose, while vast herds of swine are fed almost at no expense, on the mast of the forests. At the same time, no part of the surface is allowed to lie waste. Where arable land occurs, it is carefully applied to its proper use. Even the vane has not been forgotten, and sunny slopes on which little else could have been grown, have been made to yield a tolerable wine. In the opposite extremity of Belgium, chiefly in the province of Antwerp, and partly in that of Limburg an extensive tract occurs which strictly con-

forms in appearance with the hilly districts of the S. D. but is perhaps still less adapted for the ordinary operations of agriculture. This tract, known by the name of Campine is a vast expanse of monotonous waste of the most dreary appearance, a dead monotonous flat, composed for the most part of barren sand, in which the ordinary heath and lichens will scarcely grow. The greater part of this tract seems destined to remain for ever in its natural state, but wherever a patch of more promising appearance occurs, the hand of industry has been at work and corn fields and green pastures have become not infrequent even in the Campine. Agricultural colonists partly free, and partly compulsory have been planted in different parts of the district. The former consist of persons generally in poor circumstances who have voluntarily engaged in reclaiming barren tracts as the means of procuring a maintenance and saving them from the degradation of pauperism. The latter consist of convicts, who, having forfeited their liberty give compulsory labour as the penalty of their offences. By the united exertions of both, a wondrous improvement has been made, and on parts of this waste, some of the finest cattle of the country are reared and much dairy produce of excellent quality is obtained. Still however about 200,000 ac. remain unimproved. It is estimated that the two districts now described there is a part of Belgium in which agriculture does not flourish but the husbandry which has been so much lauded, is seen in its greatest perfection in the two Flanders. Its excellence is owing not to any superior knowledge of what may be called the theory of agriculture nor to any remarkable ingenuity in the invention of implements by which its operations are more efficiently or more cheaply performed, but chiefly to an innate spirit of economy and industry—an economy which carefully appropriates every gain however small and an industry which grudges no labour however great, provided it is possible by the application of it, to obtain an additional amount of valuable produce. In fact the Flemish husbandry partakes more of the nature of garden than of field culture. In many of its operations, no doubt, horse labour is employed. The plough and the harrow are in frequent requisition but the implement on which the greatest dependence is placed is the earliest and simplest of all—the spade. It gives full scope for the use of it, the ground is parcelled out into small fields of a square form which have their highest point in the centre, and slope gently from it in all directions towards the sides, where ditches of sufficient size carry off the superfluous water as it filters into them. To promote this drainage, the ground is trenched to a uniform depth so that the slope of the subsoil corresponds as nearly as possible to that of the surface. In performing this trenching a considerable degree of skill and ingenuity is displayed. The performance of the whole at once, would be a formidable and not a very efficient process. In a few years, a new subsoil would be formed and the trenching would require to be renewed. This is rendered unnecessary in the following manner. The land is laid out in ridges about 5 ft. wide, and when the seed is sown it is not covered, as usual, by the harrow but by earth dug from the furrows to the depth of two spits and spread evenly over the surface. By changing the ridges, and throwing the furrow of the previous year into the ridge of the next, the whole ground becomes furrowed in the course of five successive crops and is consequently trenched to the depth of about 18 inches. This process of trenching never ceases and is unquestionably one of the most important characteristics of the Flemish husbandry. The only other process particularly deserving of notice is the care and skill manifested in securing an adequate supply of manure. Every farm is fully stocked, and the cattle instead of being grazed in the fields, are fed at home in winter on turneps and other roots and in summer on green crops carefully arranged so as to come forward in regular succession and yield a full supply of rich succulent food. In addition to this every homestead has a tank built and generally arched with brick into which all the liquids of the cattle sheds are conveyed and have their fertilizing properties increased by the dissolution of large quantities of rape-cake. This liquid manure is of singular efficacy in promoting the growth of flax, which enters regularly into the Flemish rotation and is perhaps the most valuable crop of all the produce of an acre being not infrequently sold for 250. As this crop is one of the most exhausting which can be grown, and requires the richest

measure while it yields more, the growth of it to any great extent, most, without the aid of the tank, have been impossible. At present, in Flanders alone the value of flax

actually raised has been estimated at 1½ millions sterling. To save the necessity of further details, we subjoin the following table.

THE PROVINCES OF BELGIUM: AREA, EXTENT UNDER CULTIVATION AND POPULATION as at Jan. 1 1849

PROVINCES	Area, in sq. m.	Area, in m.	Cultivated.	Wood.	Waste.	Population.	Pop. per sq. m.
Antwerp	1,028	699,778	894,722	80,801	186,618	618,284	276.61
Brabant (S.)	1,267	840,988	671,504	108,175	3,117	711,232	361.48
Flanders (N.)	1,267	786,824	668,019	75,656	68,667	608,281	308.26
Flanders (V.)	1,157	740,474	631,701	74,488	5,811	611,143	277.94
Hainaut	1,436	918,346	723,997	130,301	9,048	718,080	308.01
Liege	1,135	714,619	518,966	184,151	55,615	690,665	41.79
Luxembourg	921	606,046	381,188	68,168	158,692	144,601	199.37
Louvainbourg	1,108	1,091,008	371,638	245,877	848,564	197,978	110.91
Namur	1,118	904,685	447,288	215,086	119,607	386,163	116.93
	11,796	7,75,619	6,870,983	1,300,318	311,116	4,569,780	

It thus appears that about two thirds of the whole kingdom is under cultivation, and nearly eight-ninths profitably occupied, leaving only about one-sixth waste. Of this last, the far greater part belongs to the comparatively barren districts of the E. and N. E. already described, and hence, in the more favoured provinces, particularly those of S. Brabant, the two Flanders, and Hainaut, the quantity of waste is so very small that the whole surface may be regarded as one vast garden. It is an error, however to assert, as is usually done, that Belgium raises more corn than it consumes. For several years the import has considerably exceeded the export. In 1844, the import of wheat for home consumption amounted to above 60,000 quarters. The average price, for the same year was 52 1s. 3d. per qr. Considerable attention has been paid in Belgium to the rearing of stock, and the breeds both of cattle and horses are of a superior description. The herds of Flanders in particular are admirably adapted for draught, and an infusion of their blood has contributed not a little to form the magnificent teams of the London draymen. In general, however Belgian stock of all kinds is inferior to that of England. Throughout the kingdom, the estimated number of horses is 240,000 of cattle, 900,000 and of sheep, 758,000.

Minerals. The mineral riches of Belgium are great, and, after agriculture, form the most important of her national industry. They are almost entirely confined to the four provinces of Hainaut, Liege, Namur and Luxembourg, and consist of lead, manganese, calamine or zinc, iron and coal. The lead is wrought to some extent at Yverin in Liege but the quantity obtained forms only a small part of the actual consumption. Manganese, well known for its important bleaching properties, is obtained both in Liege and Namur. The principal field of calamine is at Liege, where it is worked to an extent which not only supplies the home demand, but leaves a large surplus for export. All these minerals, however are insignificant compared with those of iron and coal. The former has its seat in the country between the Sambre and the Meuse, and also in the province of Hainaut. It forms the largest and most valuable of all the Belgian exports. More than a half of the whole coal raised is taken by France. There cannot be a doubt that this export yields a handsome profit to the coal-masters, and adds greatly to the national wealth but a question has been raised as to the policy of thus lavishly disposing of a raw material which is absolutely essential to the existence of a manufacturing community, and the quantity of which though great, is by no means inexhaustible. One obvious effect of the great foreign demand, is to raise the price and thus place some of the most important manufacturing interests of the country in an unfavourable position for competing successfully with so formidable a rival as Great Britain. Besides minerals, properly so called, Belgium is abundantly supplied with building-stone, pavement, limestone, roofing-slate, and marble. Of the last, the black marble of Namur is the most celebrated.

Manufactures.—The industrial products of Belgium are very numerous, and the superiority of many of them to those of most other countries, is confessed. The fine hosiery of

Flanders, and lace of S. Brabant, are of European reputation. Scarcely less celebrated are the carpets and purlains of Tournay the cloth of Verviers, the carriages of Brussels, the cutlery of Namur the extensive foundries, machine-works and other iron establishments of Liege. The cotton manufacture, confined chiefly to Flanders and the province of Antwerp employs a capital of £2,500,000 and gives an employment to more than 12,000 persons.

Trade and Commerce.—The geographical position, the admirable facilities of transport, and the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants, early combined to place Belgium at the very head of the trading countries of Europe. The gradual rise of competition still more highly favoured, has deprived her of this pre-eminence but her trade is still of great importance and within recent years has made a rapid advance. Her coal and iron, and the numerous products of her manufactures, furnish to themselves the materials of extensive traffic while the possession of one of the best harbours in the world, situated on a magnificent river which directly or by canals, stretches its arms into a cry part of the kingdom, and now made accessible by a system of railways with every kingdom of Central Europe, promises to make it the seat of a transit trade even more important than that which it monopolized during the Middle Ages. The limited extent of the sea-coast, on which alone mariners can be relied, seems to make it impossible for Belgium ever to take high rank as a naval power but if others must be the sea-carriers she certainly bids fair soon to become the greatest land-carrier of the world. This she owes chiefly to the admirable system of railway communication which in the exercises of an enlightened policy was early established throughout the kingdom. This system has its centre at Malines, from which a line proceeds N. to Antwerp; another N. to Ostend, another S.W. through Mons and on to the Northern Railway of France, which communicates directly with Paris and terminates S.E. to Liege, and on into Brussels where it first communicates with the Rhine at Cologne, and thence by that river and by rail runs across both E. and S. to all the countries of Central Europe. In addition to these great trunks, one important branch connects Liege with Namur and Mons and another from Antwerp, after crossing the W. trunk at Ghent, passes Courtray and proceeds directly towards Lille. The navigation is thus complete and there is not a town in Belgium of any importance which may not now with the utmost facility convey the products of its industry by the easiest and the speediest of all means of transport. Electric telegraphs have been an added to all or most of the lines.

From the official returns of external commerce of Belgium published by her government for the year 1856 it appears that the Belgian trade is steadily advancing. Thus, taking quinquennial periods as the best criterion to judge by it results that, from 1835 to 1839 the valued amount was £16,490,000 from 1840 to 1844, £25,000,000 from 1845 to 1849 £28,730,000 and in 1850 £26,440,000. The exports of Belgian produce and manufactures, which in 1840 were to the value of £2,600,000 in 1849 had increased to nearly £9,000,000. The articles of export are far more numerous than those of import, the latter being chiefly raw cotton, wool, and colonial produce. The former are principally coal and flax tissues of flax, cotton, and wool; glass-ware, firearms and sails. In 1853 there were sent to Great

Belgian nearly 7,000,000 eggs wool (sheep) and lambs 1,700,916 lbs. glass (flat) 143,580; plate glass, 36,990 sq. ft.; poultry and game (value) 216,881.

Little more than a half of the foreign commerce of Belgium is of a substitutive nature, the rest depending on her position and policy as a trading intermediary for the produce and goods passing to and from the states of the German Zollverein, the Netherlands, Britain and her colonies America, &c. Thus it appears that the value of the direct exports in 1880, from Belgium to the United States, was about 2,680,000 from the United States to Belgium, about 21,800,000 but these figures give us no clear idea of the balance of trade between the two countries, as much of the American produce finally destined for Belgium was, in some form or other, first sent to the United States through France. To the latter country, in fact, more than a third of the whole exported products of Belgium is sent. Of similar character probably is the Belgian trade with Turkey the imports from which in 1880 were valued at fully 2,150,000 and the exports thither to not quite 280,000.

The external trade of Belgium is chiefly carried on by means of foreign vessels. The returns for 1849 indeed give a list of 161 ships de. employed in deep-sea voyaging but not more than five of these were of considerable burden. In that year the arrivals of vessels in Belgian ports from foreign countries were 2434 total tons of their cargoes 268,981 Belgium is, in fact, much more of a manufacturing than a trading country.

The commercial intercourse between Belgium and Great Britain is considerable. From the report of the Board of Trade, published in 1855 the following table of the chief articles of British export has been drawn up—

Sent to Belgium.		Value.		
		1861.	1862.	1863.
Cottons	yards.	5,123,441	1,578,060	3,302,238
Dressed value of do.		214,909	218,084	248,170
Cotton yarn	lbs.	970,449	1,187,808	6,130,268
Wool	yards.	210,958	277,767	179,871
Wool	yards.	260,890	80,81	48,083
Wool	yards.	24,223	23,878	64,897
Woolen yarn	lbs.	214,643	288,756	1,467,975
Woolen yarn	yards.	268,799	243,631	274,281
Woolen yarn	yards.	26,843	66,106	61,843
Woolen yarn	yards.	210,187	29,343	1,096,389
Woolen yarn	yards.	248,228	726,213	1,096,389
Woolen yarn	yards.	26,843	25,606	28,431
Woolen yarn	yards.	700,563	3,083,588	1,677,261
Woolen yarn	yards.	611,458	221,019	2,108,320
Woolen yarn	yards.	428,428	262,785	979,499
Woolen yarn	yards.	244,620	228,308	2,100,326
Woolen yarn	yards.	228,018	241,247	270,689
Aggregate of British in the		2,864,601	11,078,499	21,711,611
Woolen yarn, value		27,718,407	25,844,536	27,388,261
Do. foreign and colonial.				

People.—The Belgian population is the densest in Europe, and is composed of two distinct races—Flemish, who are of German and Walloons who are of French extraction. The former by far the more numerous, have their principal locality in Flanders but also prevail throughout Antwerp Limburg, and part of S. Brabant. The latter are found chiefly in Namur, Liege, Namur and part of Luxembourg. The language of each corresponds with their origin—the Flemings speaking a dialect of German, and the Walloons a dialect, or rather corruption of French, with a considerable infusion of words and phrases from Spanish and other languages. The distinct mixture of races, and the repeated changes of masters to which they have been subjected, have necessarily been very unfavourable to the formation of a national character. Still, in some leading features there is a remarkable uniformity in the population. Though the position of the country between France and Germany has made it the battle-field of Europe the inhabitants show few warlike tendencies and are unwearying in pursuing the arts of peace. Hostile armies have frequently met upon their soil to decide the fate of kingdoms, carrying devastation into every quarter but no sooner have they withdrawn, than the labours of the field and the workshop have been quietly resumed, and the very traces of devastation soon, in a few years, effaced. The fact bears strong testimony to the patient endurance of the Belgians, but bespeaks

a deficiency both of physical and moral courage, and thus prepares us for another leading feature in their character—their kind and slavish submission to the Romish see. Protestantism is fully tolerated, and even tolerated by the state, but cannot count above one-twentieth of the population among its adherents. One astonishing circumstance connected with this state of matters is, that Belgium early embraced, and at one time seemed on the eve of being gamed to the Reformation. Persecution of the most fearful kind took place and did what, perhaps, it has never done in any other part of the world not only forced the people back to a religion which they had renounced but induced them to return to it as willing converts.

Where such a spirit prevails, education of an enlightened kind cannot have made much progress. Numerous schools, partly free and partly supported by the state, are planted throughout the kingdom but the instruction given is of the most elementary description. Under the Dutch, attendance at these schools was compulsory. It has since become voluntary and is said to have, in consequence, declined. In all the large towns, colleges of sciences have been established, where a superior education may be obtained, while a complete course for the learned professions is provided by four universities two of them at Ghent and Liege respectively established and supported by the state one at Brussels, called the free university founded by voluntary association and one at Louvain, called the Catholic university founded by the clergy and apparently the most flourishing of all. Many of the professors in these universities are of distinguished reputation but their works, written in French, which is still the official language, and in general use among the educated classes, are scarcely to be regarded as forming part of a national literature. Of late however patriotic feelings to which the Belgians have too long been strangers have acquired new strength and one of its first manifestations has been an eager desire to cultivate the vernacular Flemish. It is said to possess great power and flexibility and several works have already appeared in it which bid fair to make it a classic language. The population generally is moral and apparently comfortable circumstances. The larger proportion of it is rural and though property is very much subdivided the Belgians are not of exulting the wretchedness so common among the small occupiers in Ireland manage, by a happy combination of agricultural with other industrial employments to derive from their little tenures all the necessities, and not a few of the comforts of life. It is not to be denied however that in some of the provinces, particularly in Flanders population in so far as least, so it can be maintained by agricultural resources, has reached its limit; and that a deficiency of other employment, particularly spinning and hand-loom weaving has placed large numbers of it not within the verge of pauperism. In Flanders and S. Brabant, a fourth of the people is dependent on total or occasional relief and pauper riots have repeatedly occurred. Still the population continues to move on, as if with accelerated pace. In 1841 it was 4,067,893 and in 1849, 4,869,090.

Government.—The Belgian constitution combines most archaic with a strong infusion of the democratic principle. The executive power is vested in a hereditary king the legislative in the king and two chambers, the Senate and the chamber of representatives both elected by citizens paying about 50s of direct taxes—the former for eight years, and the latter for four but one-half renewable every two years. The chief divisions of the territory is into nine provinces each of which is administered by a governor and is subdivided into arrondissements administratifs and arrondissements judiciaires subdivided again, respectively into cantons de milices and cantons de justices de paix. Each canton is composed of several communes of which the sum total throughout the kingdom is 2514. The other great territorial divisions are the ecclesiastical, which divides the kingdom into six dioceses and the military which divides it into four sections. The army has an effective force of 90,000 men, with a reserve of the same amount but all citizens between the age of 21 and 50 are enrolled in the garde civique and form a militia of not less than 500,000. The defensive power of the kingdom is greatly increased by numerous strong fortresses. The navy of Belgium is confined to a few steamers and a small flotilla of gun boats. The public revenues for 1850 derived chiefly from direct taxation and dues of transport amounted to 24,836,420.

The expenditure amounted to \$4,670,000. About one-third of it was absorbed by the interest of the debt, the sum total of which, at the same date, was \$28,747,000. The coins, weights, and measures are the same both in name and value as those of France (which see).

History.—The first mention of the country is made by Julius Caesar who includes it in one of the three divisions of Gaul and describes its inhabitants as particularly distinguished for valor. It continued under Roman domination till A. D. 408 when it became part of the empire of the Franks which, under Clovis, extended from the Rhine to the Loire. On the death of Clovis, in 511 it was divided among his sons, and formed four separate kingdoms. Ultimately about A. D. 800, they all merged in the empire of Charlemagne. In the partition which took place on his death almost the whole of modern Belgium fell to his son Lothaire. It was afterwards subdivided into several duchies, which, having been gradually absorbed by that of Brabant, passed with it to the house of Burgundy in 1406, and continued with it till 1477 when by the marriage of Mary heiress of Charles the Bold, it became united to Austria, and shortly after formed part of the extensive dominions of the Emperor Charles V. Through him, Belgium was united to the Spanish monarchy. On the peace of 1714, it was ceded to Austria which maintained its possession till 1793 when the armies of the French republic overran the country and partitioned it out into nine départements as part and parcel of France. (In the downfall of Napoleon, the above united Belgium and Holland under the king of the latter into the kingdom of the Netherlands. The union was never harmonious, and proved short-lived. Taking advantage of the agitation caused by the expulsion of the Dutch from France, in 1830, the Belgians revolted, and obtained a recognition of their independence. They have since enjoyed great prosperity under the enlightened and constitutional government of their own king, Leopold I. The recent changes in France were generally expected to produce corresponding changes in Belgium and thousands of Frenchmen proceeded to the frontier to bestir the benefits of their republicanism. The Belgians, by the contrary manner in which they rejected the boon, proved that they are both sensible of the better blessings which they already enjoy and prepared if necessary to defend them.—(*Moniteur Belgique Almanach Royal de Belgique Almanach de Gotha Das Gegenwartig Parlamentarische Jahrbuch*.)

BELGRADE [see *Sigundunum* Latin, *Alba Graeca* *Belgrade*] a fortified city N part of European Turkey cap. of Servia, r bank, Danube, at the junction of the Sava with that river, lat 44° 40' N lon 20° 30' E on the activity of a hill. It is composed of the island rising in the centre, and situated on a rock 100 ft. high, the lower town stretching W from the citadel to the river, and the suburbs, Kalemegrad, on the Sava opposite to the mouth of which river is the island Zingara) and Palanka on the E and S, leaning upon the height on which the citadel stands. The houses are in general, very mean, the streets filthy in the extreme, and infested by swarms of half famished dogs and the shops consist wholly of a series of wooden stalls or booths, open towards the street, and in general, poorly stocked. The only public buildings worthy of notice are the court house, the college, the two exchanges, and the two barracks, the residence of Prince Milosch a Greek church and the barracks. Belgrade was at one time strongly fortified, and might still be rendered almost impregnable, but its works have been neglected, and are now rapidly decaying. Within the fortifications are the arsenal and magazines erected by the Austrians, the principal mosque, with its lofty tower and the palace of the pasha, the latter composed of wood and mud. The garrison maintained in the citadel as in keeping with its ruinous condition, consisting of a few half-disciplined ill-equipped, and miserably paid Turkish soldiers. The principal articles of manufacture are carpets, silk stuffs, hardware, cutlery and saddlery but the quantities produced are inconsiderable, compared to what they were in former times, when Belgrade was celebrated for the extent of its manufactures. From the excellence of its port, formed by three islands in the Danube, above the town, and its favorable position on the Danube, which gives it an easy communication with the Black Sea, it still carries on a pretty extensive trade. The military exercises of Belgrade have rendered it famous in history. Being the key of Hungary, it was long an object of fierce contention between the Austrians and the

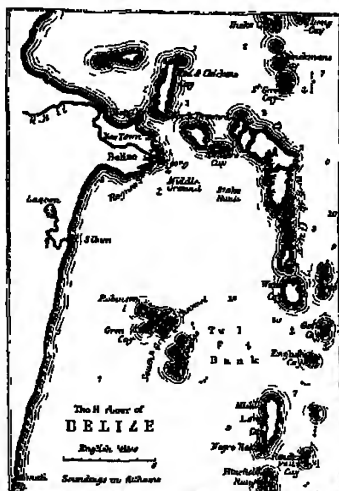
Turks. It was besieged by the latter in 1456 and again, with more success, in 1521 from which time it was held by them till 1686, when it was retaken by the Elector of Bavaria. Two years afterwards, it was again captured by the Turks, who perpetrated every sort of atrocity in the conquered city besides killing 1300 of the garrison. In 1698, the Austrians made an unsuccessful attempt to regain the town, sustaining a loss of 1000 men. From this period it remained in possession of the Turks till the year 1717 when it was besieged by Prince Eugene, with an army of 50,000 men, the Turkish garrison amounting to 25,000 men, supported by a strong fleet on the Danube, and subsequently by an army of 300,000 men, under the Grand Visier who marched to the relief of the city. After a desperate conflict between the contending armies, the Turks were defeated, with a loss of 18,000 killed 5000 wounded, and 8000 prisoners. The Austrians having only 8000 killed and 4500 wounded. In 1739 the Turks made another vain attempt to retake Belgrade but came, soon after into possession of it by treaty retaining it till 1793 when it was taken by the Austrians, who restored it to the Turks in 1791, the same which time it has remained in their possession except for a short period during the Servian insurrection, when (1812) its suburbs were burned and its fortifications partly destroyed. Pop 30,000.

BELGRAVE par Eng. Leicester 34.00 c P 2870
BELHAVEN a small marine vil Scotland co of, and 10 m N E Haddington and half a mile S W Dunsbar being situate at the head of a small bay. The houses are of stone and most of them neatly built, and in the vicinity are several handsome mansions. Water is abundant, and a supply of gas is obtained from Dunbar. Belhaven has a chapel in connection with the Establishment. It is the only manufactory, for the making of which there is here erected an extensive brewery. The locality is remarkably healthy and fertile, altogether a very desirable summer retreat, enhanced for such purpose by a mineral spring lately discovered there. Belhaven gives the title of Baron to a branch of the family of Hamilton. Pop. 800.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

BELLEVUE par Hon. Aberdeen p. 1699
BELIDA or **ILIDA**, an island in Algiers, at the foot of the Lesser Atlas, near the plain of Metidja, 30 m. S. the town of Algiers. It is surrounded by a wall, entered by four gates. The streets are comparatively wide, and the supply of water abundant. The adjoining country is fertile, yielding grain and all sorts of fruit in great quantities including amongst the latter oranges and olives. To these, and spices, the trade of the place is chiefly confined. The town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in March 1825. P (1849) 3247
BELITZ, a tn Prussia, prov. Brandenburg 12 m S. by W Potsdam. It is surrounded by old walls and has considerable manufactures of linen. Flax is grown extensively in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3000.—There are several other small places of that name in Prussia.

BELIZE or **BALIZ**, a tn British Honduras or the Settlement of Belize, Yucatan Central America, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, which is crossed by a substantial wooden bridge lat 17° 19' 18" N lon 88° 16' W. It consists of a long street, running parallel to the sea-shore from which three or four smaller streets diverge. The houses are constructed entirely of wood and are raised 6 or 10 ft. from the ground on pillars of mahogany they are well built, spacious and convenient. The town seems almost entirely inhabited by blacks the streets narrow, and market places being thronged with them. They are described by Mr Stephens as a fine-looking race tall straight, and athletic, and well dressed—the men in white cotton shirts and trousers with straw hats the women in white frocks and short sleeves, and broad and border, and adorned with large ear-rings and necklaces. During the three dry months of the year April May and June, fresh water is extremely scarce here and indeed throughout the whole settlement, there being no rivulets, and the water of the river being brackish for several miles upwards. The consequence is, that the inhabitants, at this season, are compelled to have recourse to wells about 3 ft. in depth, from which they procure a muddy brackish and fed water injurious to health, and productive of a variety of disorders. Serious efforts are now being made to remedy this evil, both by the Government and the European public of Belize and considerable sums have already been

expended in sinking walls. An iron market-house has recently been erected in the town for which £4000 was voted. A savings bank has been established, under the guarantee of the local legislature. There are also, a public hospital



and a dispensary for the relief of the poor, an asylum for the reception of lunatics and a grammar-school conducted on the Mair system and which was attended in 1847 by 100 pupils, while in the year before the number was only 75. This school, which is entirely supported by the local government, has a department for girls annexed. The Papists and Wesleyans have chapels here with schools connected—the former one the latter two. There are five judicial courts in Belle—the court of ordinary and the supreme, grand, summary and police courts. It is also the seat of the Honorary Legislature. The anchorage in front of the town is excellent being protected from the heavy walls of the open sea by the numerous cays but is adapted for vessels of moderate size only. Belle is said to have obtained its name from a noted buccaner called Wallace by whom it was first discovered. The name was written, *Walls* by the Spaniards, and subsequently corrupted into Belle, as it now stands. For trade, &c. see BRESTON (Breston).

BELK or **BELKON** ISLAND, an Isl. Azores Archipelago, one of the Serangan Islands 39 m. S. Serangan Point Isl. Mindanao; lat. 0° 24' N. lon. 125° 31' E. (n.)

BELL ROCK, or **ISLE CARA**, a dangerous reef off the E. coast of Scotland, in the German Ocean opposite the Firth of Tay 12 m. N.E. by S. B. Arbroath, and about the same distance N.E. Fife Ness lat. 56° 26' N. lon. 2° 28' W. (n.) The reef which is of a reddish sandstone, is about 850 yards in length and 110 in breadth. At low water some of its highest parts are from 4 to 8 ft. above the level of the sea, but at high water the whole is covered, in some places to a depth of about 12 ft. In stormy weather the sea breaks over it with tremendous fury and many vessels have been lost on it, as it lies in a much frequented track. To prevent as much as possible the recurrence of such disasters a magnificent lighthouse was erected on one of its points in 1806-10, at an expense of £261,331. The total height of the building, including the light-room, is 115 ft. the lantern being elevated 80 ft. above the sea at high-water mark. The light is revolving the flashes succeeding each other every two minutes. During

foggy weather bells are tolled every half minute. In ancient times, there was a solitary bell on the rock, which was rung by the action of the waves, and warned vessels of their danger. The circumstance, according to tradition, of this bell having been sunk by a Dutch pirate, who was himself, in consequence, afterwards wrecked on the rock, has afforded subject for an impressive ballad by Southey called 'The Inch Cape Bell.'

BELLES (KIRRE) TOWN, a town in Africa, 1 m. W. Agass, 1 m. W. Gambia River near its mouth in the Right of Biafra lat. 4° 2' N. lon. 16° 41' E. cap. of a self-styled royal chief of Gambia. The houses are neatly constructed of bamboo, in wide and regular streets interspersed with plantains and coconut trees. The King's house is well built, with a raised story surrounded by a verandah. A spacious saloon occupies the whole front, and is filled with European goods in abundance, and piles of crockery figures and looking-glasses in shambles adorning the walls. —(Allen's *Figure Expedition*.)

BELLA, a tn Italy prov. Potenza 15 m. S.W. Melfi on a hill. It is a collegiate and one other church on a hill and three charitable institutions. Pop. 5800.

BELLA ISOLA, see BERNARDINI ISLAND.

BELLAC, a tn France, dep. Haute Vienne, on the slope of a hill on the r. bank Vienne 25 m. N.W. Tiroles. It has manufactures of cloth paper tabacco hats and leather with a considerable trade in horses, cattle, mules, oak wood &c. Pop. 3188.

BELLAGIO (Italian, *Bellagio*) a tn Italy Lombardy chief place of dist. same name prov. of and 15 m. N.W. Como on the l. bank of the lake of that name, at the extremity of the promontory which divides the lake into two arms. Here are several beautiful villas and it is said that here Henry the young king had his country house. Pop. 408. —The district is for the most part fertile but in some parts hilly and well wooded. Pop. 301.

BELLANO a tn Italy Lombardy chief place of dist. of same name prov. of and 26 m. N.N.E. Como at the mouth of the Pioverra on the l. shore of Lake Como. It is well built, has a handsome principal street, an archiepiscopal palace, and several curious natural caverns. Pop. 3146. —The district is very productive, and it pastures large herds of cattle. Pop. 7685.

BELLARY (Palahera, a collectorate, Tinianetan presidency of Malabar part of the Delagatout colored districts. It occupies the W. section of Balapant, but its limits have not been well defined. The principal towns in it are, Bellary the capital, Bannagar, Adani, Gooty and Carnool. It is watered by the Krishna, Toomburim, and Vadavati and yields cotton but not in large quantities. —The towns cap. of the above collectorate, the head quarters of a civil establishment and military division is 273 m. N.W. Malabar lat. 12° 5' N. lon. 76° 57' E. The fort is a square building, on an isolated rock, very difficult of access, and protected by three distinct ranges of works one above the other. The pettah, or small fortified town below is spacious and contains perhaps the most regular military bazaar in India. —Bellary is also the name of a tn. prov. Allahabad, 60 m. N.E. Gurrath, where are several fine Hindoo temples, and the ruins of a large town.

BELLAS, a tn Portugal prov. Estremadura, 9 m. N.W. Lisbon, l. bank, Anseira. The chalybeate waters in this neighbourhood are highly valued. Pop. about 2446.

BELLE ALLIA VILLAGE, a farm-house, Belgium field of Waterloo, 7 miles to the highway to Brussels, and about 3 m. S. Mont St. Jean. Here Napoleon marshalled his guards for their last effort at Waterloo and here Wellington and Blücher met after the battle was gained.

BELLEFAU par Eng. Lincoln 1344 sc. Pop. 217.

BELLEKEE par and vil. lral. Fermanagh; 10 778 ac. Pop. 2445.

BELLEGAARD, the name of 12 or 18 small towns and villages in France. One in dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, is a fortification of the first class, intended to command the pass of Perthes between France and Spain.

BELLEHEM, a tn and com. Belgium, W. Flanders, 8 m. S. Courtray with breweries and oil-mills, and some trade in flax and thread. Pop. 3238.

BELLE-ROSE ISLAND (anc. *Colossus*, *Palahera* islands) an Isl. France, dep. Morbihan, in the N. part of the Bay of Biscay lat. (lighthouse) 47° 18' 42" N. lon. 5° 13' 30" W. (n.) 11 m.

long and about 6 broad. It is almost entirely surrounded by rocks, but is accessible by vessels at low water. La Palme is the chief town, and has the best of the three harbours on the island. The depth of water however seldom exceeds 8 ft. It is defended by a citadel. The island is fertile, and produces excellent wheat. There is also a considerable extent of rice polders, on which 90 or 800 busses of the best Breton bread are annually raised. Fresh water of good quality is abundant and, about 1½ m. from La Palme, may be seen the reservoir of Fort Laron constructed by Vauban, for the supply of water to the ships of the French navy. On the S.W. part of the island a level of the first class is situated, 276 ft. above the sea level, and can be seen from a distance of 19 m. Several feudal monuments are to be found in the island. The English took possession of Belle-Isle in 1761, but restored it to France at the peace of 1763. Pop. about 6000.

BELLE ISLE F.—1 An isl. and strait, British America. The former is situated near the middle of the N.E. entrance to the strait of the same name 1½ m. from the most N. point of Newfoundland and about the same distance E. from the coast of Labrador lat. (N.E. point) 52° 1' N lon. 55° 17' W. It is about 21 m. in circumference and has a small but convenient harbour on its N.W. side. The bays round the island are of no great value, but have hitherto been in a great measure monopolized by the French.—The strait is a channel between the N.W. coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador on the continent of N. America. Its length is about 80 m. and its breadth about 12. It is considered unsafe and therefore little frequented.—2 Two other small islands Newfoundland. One on the N.E. coast lat. 50° 40' N lon. 55° 25' W. and the other on the S.E. coast, in Conception Bay about 20 m. N.W. St. John.

BELLEUSE a vil. and Belgium, prov. L. Flanders, 19 m. W. Ghent with a considerable manufacture of sailcloth a brickwork, an oil and a corn mill. The canal from Ghent to Drugges traverses the commune from E. to W. Pop. 1847.

BELLEUSE or **BELLEUSE**, a tn. France, dep. Orne, 10 m. S. Mortagne. The streets are neat, clean straight, & well paved. It has manufactures of cotton, table linen, can. cotton yarn and paper, and has a good trade in corn ship-lumber cotton goods, horses, and cattle. Pop. 3241.

BELLEVILLE.—1 A vil. France, dep. Seine 9 m. from Paris, built in an agreeable situation, on an eminence for the most part covered with country seats. It has very much increased within the last 50 years, and now forms almost a suburb of the metropolis. It has numerous parks, the gardens, and other places of amusement, much resorted to by the Parisians. On the hill of Belleville are springs of water which supply the capital by an aqueduct, which is one of the most ancient in the neighbourhood of Paris, being mentioned as early as the year 1244. It has manufactures of varnished leather chemical stuffs, articles in polished steel, &c. and spinning-mills for fine woollen yarn, which is woven into cambrics. Pop. 16446.

2 **Belleville-sur-Saône**, a tn. France, dep. Rhone, 6 m. N.N.E. Villefranche. It has manufactures of calico and embroidery and carries on a considerable trade in ducks, and is wine produced in the vicinity which is sent to Paris and the N. of France. Pop. 1870.—3, A vil. U. States, New Jersey 3½ m. N.E. Newark. It has an episcopal and several other churches, with a variety of schools, fine mill-streams, and various kinds of manufactures. The cotton printing-works are extensive. Pop. 2446.

BELLEY [anc. *Bellicum*] a tn. France, dep. Ais. opp. Arras, 89 m. S.E. Boury and 89 m. S.W. Geneva, agreeably situated between two hills, a short distance from the Rhone, in a fertile valley watered by the Furon. A suspension bridge across the Rhone, at Balme-vaux-Pierre-Chantal, connects France with the magnificent road of the Mont-de-Chast, leading to Italy by Chambéry and Mont Cenis. The town is very ancient, having been a place of note in the time of Julius

Cæsar and is the seat of a bishopric, founded in 413. It contains a communal college, agricultural society, and court of primary resort. The episcopal palace, the belfry of the cathedral, the college, and the rich cabinet of medals and antiquities, are worth notice. Madras and Indiennes are made here. Silk-worms are reared and lithographic stones, reckoned the best in France, are obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3666.

BELLHEIM a market in Bavaria, circle, Pfalz, about 5 m. from Germersheim, on the Spessbach. It is a place of great antiquity being noticed so early as the eighth century and has two churches—a Protestant and a R. Catholic. Pop. chiefly agricultural 2376.

BELLIGAM a tn. Ceylon prov. same name, situated on a small, but beautiful bay between Muller and Point de Galle. The houses are scattered among coconut groves. It contains many religious edifices, in one of which is a colossal figure of Buddha, in a reclining posture. The missionaries, who are composed of Singhales and Moors, are chiefly employed in fishing.—(Ceylon Gaz.)

BELLINGWOLDE a vil. Holland prov. of and 27 m. S.E. Groningen, in a moorish district on the Hanoverian frontier. It has a church and two schools. The inhabitants are mainly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1500.

BELLINGHAM a market tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland. The town, pleasantly situated on a declivity 1 bank, N. Tyne, contains an ancient church the only one in the district which has survived the Reformation one Presbyterian and one R. Catholic chapel. Area of par. 2021½ ac. Pop. 1564.

BELLINGHAUSEN ISLAND one of the Society Islands, S. Pacific Ocean lat. 15° 48' S. lon. 164° 30' W. (n.) about 350 m. N.W.W. Tahiti.

BELLINZONA [German *Bellinz*] a tn. Switzerland one of the three caps. of can. Tessin or Ticino, 1 bank Ticino,



BELLINGHAM A.—From Bellingham, looking over the bay.

here crossed by a stone bridge of 10 arches, and about 5 m. from its embouchure in the N. end of Lago Maggiore. It occupies the whole breadth of the narrow valley in which it stands. The walls and ditches prevented the increase of the town, the houses of which, built of stone, have a regular appearance, and are mostly built over arched, but form narrow and dirty streets. It is a place of some commercial importance, as an entrepot for the merchandise of Germany and Italy and from its position at the union of the four roads from the St. Gotthard, the Bernardin, and from Lugano and Locarno on the Lago Maggiore. It contains an arsenal, prison, Benedictine college, some silk-mills, and tanneries. Pop. 1620.

BELLOVAR, or **BELLOVAR**, a fortified tn. Austria, Croatian military frontier on the Belovar 12 m. S.E. Krius lat. 45° 55' N lon. 16° 45' E. It has two churches, and a summary of Florians, all handsome structures; a grammar-school,

and an hospital. A considerable quantity of milk is spun and exported, and the potatoes, which are numerous and extensive, produce warms which are in great repute, not only in Croatia, but the surrounding provinces. Pop. 2800.

BELLUNO a prov. Austria Italy gov. Venice, bounded N. and W. by Tyrol E. by prov. Friuli, and S. by prov. Treviso and Udine, area, 1038 sq. m. divided into eight shires. It is mountainous its principal shires is the Piave, and the only lakes of note are Caplano and Allaghe. Grain, wine, fruit, and timber are produced plentifully and its rich pastures feed a large number of cattle and sheep. It likewise yields copper lead, iron, alum, sulphur chalk, pipe-clay, and marble. Pop. 135 000

BELLUNO (Latis, *Belisano*) a town Austria Italy gov. of and 45 m. N. Udine, cap. of above prov. on a hill, r. bank, Piave, at its junction with the Arco. It is well built, and fortified and contains, besides the cathedral planned by Palladio several churches, convents, and hospitals an extensive public library founded by the prelate Lolini, a gymnasium, and several other educational institutions. It has a considerable trade in timber wines, and fruits and has manufactures of wax, silk, leather hats, and earthenware. The town is supplied with water from a considerable distance, by means of an aqueduct. It is the see of a bishop, who had formerly the title of Count of Belluno, and is the residence of the governor of the province. From this town, Victor one of Bonaparte's marshals, took his title of Duke of Belluno. Pop. 10,000

BELLUS, or **BELUSIA** a market in Hungary so of, and 16 m. N. E. Trevischen, l. bank, Waag. It is governed by its own magistracy has a parish church and a chapel a considerable manufacture of earthenware, and a sulphur spring. Pop. 2330

BELMONTÉ—1 A town Spain, New Castile prov. of and 40 m. N. W. by S. Orense on the declivities of two small hills on the extensive plain of La Mancha. It has irregular and badly-paved streets, two squares two churches, a town house hospital school prison (once a Jesuits college) and some convents. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage but they also weave some wollen stuffs, and export oil. Pop. 2500.—2 A coast in Brazil prov. Bahia, at the mouth of the Jequitinhonha, also called the Rio Grande or Belmonte lat. 15° 04' S. lon 38° 50' W. It consists of three straight streets, each of upwards of 80 houses surrounded by palm-trees, which give the place an agreeable aspect and has a church townhall prison, and primary school. The port is inconsiderable and is impeded by a sand bar at the mouth of the river. It still admits coasters, and has communication up the river with the interior of the province of Minas Geraes whence, from Minas Nova, considerable quantities of salt are brought. Pop. 800.—3 A town Naples prov. Calabria Citra, 13 m. S. W. Cassano, on a mountain not far from the Mactherone. It has a citadel, and four churches. Silk-worms are reared in the district. Pop. 2914.—4 A small town Naples, prov. Salerno, 18 m. N. E. Salerno.—5 A small town Portugal, prov. Beira-alta, on a hill overlooking a fertile valley 15 m. S. Guarda. Pop. 1144

BELMONTÉ (240) *see* Jequitinhonha

BELMULLLET a small town and port, Ireland, co. Mayo 2½ m. W. W. S. Ballina, consisting of two streets, and a small central square, a messen-house, &c. Corn and fish are exported, and timber iron, slate, and other regulatives imported. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing. Pop. 935.

BELMULL, a town and county, Belgium prov. Namur, 16 m. E. E. Tournai on the road to Mons. It is chiefly remarkable for its old castle, built in 1146, now the seat of the Prince de Lippe. With its gardens and parks, it forms a noble domain and its interior is rich in pictures and other objects of art and curiosity. The commune of Belmull is one of the loveliest in the province, and exports various kinds of agricultural produce, as well as cattle. It has several breweries, two salt-works, and a tannery. Many of the inhabitants live by tannerying. Pop. 2429

BELOOCHISTAN or **BALOOCHISTAN** an extensive country, S. Asia, lying between Persia and the valley of the Indus, having the former on the W. Afghanistan on the N. Baluch on the E., and the Arabian Sea on the S. extended from lat. 24° 00' to 30° 46' N. and from lon. 56° 51' to 67° 30' E. greatest length, E. to W. about 800 m.; greatest

breadth, N. to S. 300, area, 180 000 sq. m. Its south-east from Cape Moera, or Ras Moera to Cape Jask at the W. extremity is of remarkably uniform outline, about 680 m. in extent, and has several well-sheltered roadsteads, particularly Sonmensee Bay and Chocher Bay, but no good harbours. Beloochistan is a little-known country consequently in describing it, only an approximation to accuracy can be attained. It consists of seven divisions, or provinces.—1 Cutch Orcha, on the N. E. bordering E. on Baluch, and N. on Afghanistan.—2 Sarawan, bounded, N. and W. by Afghanistan and E. by Cutch Gundava.—3 Kalat, in which is the reputed capital of the country of the same name, bounded E. N. and W. by the two provinces already named and S. by Jhalawan.—4 Jhalawan, bounded, N. by the three preceding provinces E. by Baluch, W. by prov. Makran, and S. by Las.—5 Las, bounded E. by Baluch, S. by the Arabian Sea, W. by Makran and N. by Jhalawan.—6 Makran, or Makran, occupying the whole breadth of the country from the desert of Afghanistan on the N. to the Arabian Sea on the S. and bounded E. by Jhalawan and Las, from which it is separated by a ridge of mountains, and W. by Persia and Kohistan from the latter of which it is separated by the Bushkard mountain-range.—7 Kohistan the mountain-country and the most W. province, bounded, E. and S. by Makran, W. by Persia, and N. by Sistan. Harard and Degli included in some estimates, appear properly to belong to Baluch. The provinces will be found noticed in separate articles, in their proper place.

Surface and Geology—The general surface of Beloochistan is rugged and mountainous, with some extensive intervals of barren sandy deserts. The direction of the numerous mountain-chains with which it is intersected, are almost wholly unknown with exception of a few of the principal ranges and of these the general parallelism and uniformity are somewhat remarkable one system having an undulation from N. to S. another more palpably from E. to W. of the latter one vast chain stretches along the entire coast, from the vicinity of Ras Jask on the W. to the river Poroloe on the E. apparently a continuation of the great mountain-systems of Armenia, Ascribian Kurdistan and Laurasia which, uniting at Shiraz, hold on their course in a single range to the valley of the Indus. Parallel to this range, and at the distance of about 70 m. from it, another well defined chain intermediate Makran stretching from about lon. 60° 50' to 65° 30' E. where it joins the Sarawanee Mountains near Dera. A third parallel range, called the Wahnutee, or Mee Mountains, about 110 m. from the last-described chain forms part of the boundary of Beloochistan separating it from the great S. desert of Afghanistan. This range is much shorter than either of the other two being not more than a third of the length of the first and scarcely a half of that of the second. The other more remarkable chains are the Bushkard Mountains, stretching S. W. to N. E., or from Ras or Cape Jask, to near Kibbo and forming the S. E. boundary of the prov. of Kohistan. The length of this range may be about 340 m. The Sarawanee Mountains stretching generally N. E. and S. W. from lat. 26° to 28° 50' N. thence to 30° in a N. N. E. direction. The Hale Mountains, forming a part of the S. E. boundary of Beloochistan, are coeval with the elevated region of Afghanistan by the Toba Mountains, of which they may be considered a prolongation. Tracing their course N. to S. they are found overspreading the N. E. part of Beloochistan with their branches and offsets in one of which the famous Bolan Pass, and ultimately terminating at Cape Moera. Many of these mountains are of great height, and covered with snow.

The geology of Beloochistan, like all its other physical features, is but imperfectly known. Some of the mountain-chains are of compact limestone, enclosing marine shells and corals, identical with similar objects picked up on the sea-shore at this day. The strata of the Hale range, where it presents a section of great depth in the Bolan Pass, exhibits similar formations, the hills being of coarse conglomerate secondary limestone, and sandstone of which, also, the more E. portion of the same range, and the low hills extending along the coast on the S. are composed. The Kohistan or hill country in the N. W., bears strong marks of existing volcanic action. Exceptional fragments of quartz, found in Las, primary formations have not been observed in any part of the Belooch mountains. In the same province is a singular paper of fluid mud, resembling the Malacca, or mud volcano of Sidi

The mineral wealth of the country is believed to be considerable, including gold, silver lead, iron copper etc., antimony, limestone, alum, sal-sunomans, and many kinds of mineral salts, and sulphate. Rock-salt is common in Kolahistan.

Rivers.—Throughout Beloochistan there is a great deficiency of water, particularly in summer. The largest streams are the Doston, or the Bhagwar, the Bunti, the Badga, the Sirvo or Tank, the Agher, the Kurmut, and the Poorala, all of which fall into the Indian Ocean. In the N part are the Bolen and the Malloh, which are ultimately lost in the sands of Cutch Gundava. Their courses form the celebrated passes bearing their names, leading from the valley of the Indus to Beloochistan and Afghanistan. The roads through the mountains in this country generally lead through the dry beds of rivers and the plains are everywhere intersected by mounds, intended to collect the rain water for the purpose of irrigation.

Climate.—The climate in the higher parts is extremely cold, particularly during the months of December January and February while in the plains and valleys, the heat in summer is oppressive. Some parts of Makran are said to be the hottest localities in Asia. Snow falls from October to the end of February and in some parts, remains continuously on the ground for two months. In February and March, a good deal of rain falls. From the latter month to September is the dry season.

Soil and Produce.—The soil is not in general fertile; but pasture industry has rendered the plains and valleys productive in wheat, barley and millet. The other old crops are madder and various kinds of pulse and oil seeds, in the districts principally N and E. of Kolat cotton, particularly in Cutch Gundava, and in the low and hot regions, rice, maize in small quantities, indicate of excellent quality and tobacco. The sugar-cane grows chiefly on the plains of Las, and the date in Makran. Vegetables are abundant. The principal vegetables are turnips, carrots, cabbages, lettuce, cauliflower, peas, beans, radishes, onions, celery, parsley, garlic, egg-plant and cucumbers. The gardens and orchards in the vicinity of the towns produce the finest fruits, especially figs, apricots, grapes, pomegranates, apples, plums, peaches, almonds, cherries, guavas, pistachio-nuts, and melons of fine flavour and large size. On the sides of some of the mountains, and in the angle, which generally covers the wide beds of the rivers, trees are numerous consisting of the juniper cedar-tree, the tamarind, tamarisk, mulberry, eucalyptus, baobab, ornamental plantain, bet-tree, chinna, pomegranate, walnut, sassafras wild fig and willow. The oak, ash, fir and other trees common in Europe, are unknown.

Tribes, Manners, and Customs.—The inhabitants are divided into two great branches, called Belooches and Brahooes, differing in their language, figure, and manners, and each subdivided into a number of minor tribes. The Belooches are tall, well formed, and have small bones long faces, with prominent features, a dark complexion, and black hair. They are indolent and dissolute, avaricious, vindictive and cruel. The Brahooes, so called from the word *bak-rat* (for the words) are much shorter and broader than the Belooches and have large bones, round faces, and flat features, their hair and beard frequently brown. Many of the females are pretty. They are most numerous in the province of Jhalawan, and in the N and W parts, but are found everywhere. They have greater physical strength, and are less addicted to rapine and predatory violence than the Belooches. Both races, but particularly the Brahooes, are pastoral. Both races are hospitable, brave, and capable of enduring much fatigue. They live in rude tents, made of black felt or coarse cloth, of goat or camel hair stretched over a frame of wicker-work. Their usual dress is an under-tunic, trousers gathered at the ankle and a white or blue tunic of cotton cloth, with a scarf about the waist. In winter men of rank wear an upper-coat or tunic of quilted cotton, and the lower order a rough capote of felt or coarse cloth. The dress of the women is also such as the same as that of the men, excepting that their trousers are wider and their cotton tunic is open in front below the bosom. When they go abroad, they mudle themselves up from head to foot in a long shawl-like mantle. Both Belooches and Brahooes are of the Soomra race of Mahomedans, and opposed to the Ghilzes. Neither race possesses a written language, and their early histories have not been preserved. The Belooche language resembles the modern

Persian, the Brahooes the Hindoo. The other inhabitants of Beloochistan are few in number and consist principally of Hindoos, who are found in almost all the towns. Delwars or villagers of Pushtun descent, and speaking the Pushtun language, who are engaged in agricultural and other settled pursuits and Jats, of Indian origin, who speak a peculiar dialect, called Jetti, allied to Hindostanee, and form the bulk of the fixed population of Cutch Gundava while others of them lead a wandering life, like the gypsies of Europe. All the Belooches are excellent marksmen, and attached to field sports. Gambling, of various kinds is one of their chief amusements. They keep as many slaves as they can maintain, and often domesticate and treat kindly the captives carried off in their predatory excursions. Polygamy is universal. Few however have more than two wives. Some of the chiefs have four. Wives are obtained by purchase payment being made in sheep, &c. The ceremony of marriage is performed by the mullah or priest, and a man is expected to marry the widow of a deceased brother. On the occurrence of a death, the body is watched for three nights by the friends and neighbours, and the time is passed in feasting.

Animals.—The domestic animals are horses, mules, and asses, camels, and dromedaries, sheep, goats, cows, and buffaloes. The sheep are generally of the fat-tailed species. The horses are strong, bony and large, but vicious. The best are to be found in the N and W where the breed is much improved by the admixture of Arabian and Persian blood. The wild animals are numerous. Leopards, wolves, hyenas, jackals, tiger-cats, and foxes, are found in the jungles but except on the E border lions and tigers are rarely seen. There are also wild dogs, wild asses, antelopes, ibex, red and musk deer, hares, mongooses, mountain goats, and wild hogs, with various sorts of monkeys. Reptiles and insects are not common. Of birds there are almost every kind including eagles, vultures, kites, falcons, and magpies parrots, quails, the variety of kingfisher called *matra*, herons, flamingoes, bustards, black partridges, and snipes. Pheasants and pigeons are plentiful and the quails in the hot districts are about with the jungle-fowl. Geese, ducks, and turkeys are not found in the country. On the coast, fish are caught in great quantities.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Beloochistan are confined to a few matchlocks and other fire-arms at Kolat, and the trade is very unimportant. Besides horses, the only exports are, gum from Cutch Gundava and Las, and dates from Makran with butter hides, wool a few coarse drugs, dried fruits, and vegetable oil. The imports consist of a small quantity of British and Indian silk and cotton manufactured goods, some metals, rice, betel-nut sugar spices and dyed stuffs with salt from Moottan and slaves from Muscat.

Government.—The government is despotic, the Khan having unlimited power over life, person and property. He usually resides in Kolat and his rule is almost confined to the immediate provinces around it the greater part of the country being held by tribes who acknowledge subjection only to their own chiefs. He has no standing army but all the heads of tribes are bound to furnish contingents of men in case of war as well as to pay tribute—an obligation which is often evaded. The Khan's revenues are estimated at upwards of 250,000. He has a great number of household slaves, from among whom he selects fit persons to be appointed governors of towns and provinces.

Modern History.—About the middle of the last century Beloochistan was made tributary by Nadir Shah, who bestowed it on Nasir Khan, with the title of Beglerbeg or commander-in-chief. The latter greatly extended the Belooche dominions, and was the ablest ruler who has ever governed Beloochistan. On his death, in 1796 the country was left in a comparatively prosperous condition; but since the commencement of the present century especially since 1809 and 1810 it has suffered much from intestine wars and revolutions, and its territorial boundaries have been greatly curtailed. In March 1839 on the advance of the British army of the Indus through the Bolan Pass towards Afghanistan, the conduct of Nasir Khan, the ruler of Beloochistan, was marked with so much hostility that Major-General Willshire was detached to attack Kolat, which, with the exception, was taken by storm after a siege of a few hours, Nov 15, the same year. The Khan himself, and about 400 of his troops were slain; and

3000 of his soldiers became prisoners. In 1840 the governor established at Kelat by the British with a noble garden of *sapaya*, was overpowered by the Belokos; but, at the close of the same year, the capital was re-occupied by the army under General Nott. In 1841 Mir Nasir Khan, the youthful son of Mehrab Khan, was recognized as ruler by the British, who soon after left the country. Principal town, Kelat. Pop. uncertain, being computed at 450,000 in 1,000,000 which is probably to be taken from the fact that the *four* towns of *Belokos*, *Aghosman*, and the *People* *Epiphany* *stony* *Account of Oshet* *Pottling's Belokos* *Hart's Journey from Kurrak*.

BELOKADO a to. Spain Old Castle, prov. of and 25 m. E. Burgos 1 bank, Tiron. It has ill-made streets, three small squares, as many parish churches, a Latin and two other schools, prison, chapter-house, hospital, some convents, a cemetery and some vestiges of the ancient walls and castle. Coarse cloth, socks, linen, and earthenware are made, but tulle is the chief employment. Pop. 1897

BELOP a to Switzerland cen. of and 5 m. S.E. Bern at the foot of the Balpurg near 1 bank, Aar which occasionally inundates it. The mountains of Belp which extend S. from the town parallel to the Aar furnishes excellent grindstones and some good veined marbles. On its side are the ruins of the castle of Hohenburg. Pop. (Protestants) 1145.

BELOPASSO a to. Italy esp. can. same name, dist. of and 8 m. N.W. Orleans, about the same distance S. Mount Etna. Pop. 2500.

BELOPECH, a to. France, dep. Aude, 14 m. S.W. Castelnaudary r bank Lers, formerly a place of importance, but the religious war, and several destructive fires, almost annihilated it. Woollen cloths are made here. Pop. 1496.

BELOPER, a market in England on Derby in a valley 1 bank, Derwent over which there is a handsome stone bridge of three arches 7 m. Derby on the Midland Railway. It consists of several streets partially paved with gas, and amply supplied with water from wells and pumps. The older houses of the town are flat disappearing and are being replaced by handsome and more commodious buildings while numerous neat little villas with flower gardens, orchards &c. stretched, are fast rising on the elevated grounds around the town. An elegant new church was built here recently at an expense of nearly £13,000 and another is now (1880) in course of erection. There are places of worship, besides, for Independent, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, and Plymouth Brethren a national Wesleyan, and infant school a mechanics institution library and two neat almshouses Belper owes its prosperity to its cotton, and silk and cotton hosiery manufactures, which are very extensive, the latter said to be the largest in the kingdom, while the former one completely alone, employs 2000 persons. Nails and earthenware are also manufactured here to a great extent. Pop. 10,063. (Local Correspondent.)

BELOSTEAD par Eng Suffolk 1022 ac. Pop. 508

BELOSTONE, par Eng Devon 1500 ac. Pop. 181

BELT (GEMAL and LITTLE) — The *Great Belt* a strait forming the central communication between the Baltic and the Kattegat, and separating the island of Fikken from that of Zealand. Its length is about 31 m. its maximum breadth 18 m. The depth of its channel ranges between 6 and 96 fathoms. It has many shoals, and the navigation through it is difficult. In autumn and winter ships have often a rough passage. Owing to the strength of the current it is seldom frozen over but is often much embowered with drift ice. Lighthouses with fixed lights, chiefly for the purpose of guiding the packets between Fikken and Zealand, have been placed on Knudshoved, an E. promontory of Fikken, on Halskov on the W coast of Zealand and on Sprog, a small island which lies in the middle of the strait between these two points, and is constantly wearing away by the force of the waves. — The *Little Belt* is another strait, forming the W communication between the Baltic and the Kattegat, and separating the island of Fikken from the mainland of Jutland. Its length is about 80 m. its breadth varies from 1000 yards to 12 m. Its depth ranges between 5 and 80 fathoms. The same inconvenience and danger beset that passage as the former. It is annually frozen up from December to April. The two Belts, with the Sound, form the only communication between the Baltic and the Kattegat.

BELTON five par. Eng. — 1 par Lancaster; 1900 ac. Pop. 151. — 2 par Lincoln; 1709 ac. Pop. 138. — 3 par Lincoln 5590 ac. Pop. 1738. — 4 par Rutland 2850 ac. Pop. 408. — 5 par Suffolk; 2059 ac. Pop. 489

BELTUBERT a market in Ireland, co. Carra, r bank, Erris, over which there is a new stone bridge, 8 m. N.W. Carra. It is irregularly built has straggling and mean streets, a parish church a R. Catholic chapel a Methodist meeting-house, several schools, a small railway track a dispensary and almshouses for six poor widows. There is a weekly market for corn which is well attended, and houses with timber coals, &c. navigate the Erris to and from the town. Pop. 3054.

BELUGTUN or *BELUGTUN* other names for *BALU* (which see)

BELVEDERE a to. Italy Naples, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Capua, on a hill close to the Med terranean. It has a fort several churches and convents and three *monde-di-pelle* for partitioning poor girls. The wine and raisins of the district are of good quality. Pop. 5970

BELVES, a to. France, dep. Dordogne, 22 m. S.S.E. Périgueux on the brow of a hill that overlooks several valleys. Its public square is large and handsome but the streets which terminate in, or open into, the principal street, are narrow and irregular. The extraction of oil from nuts is carried on here to a large extent. Manufactures — paper, leather, serge, and hosiery. Belves is the metropolis for the wine and agricultural produce of the district, which are conveyed in boats to Bordeaux. Pop. 1851

BELYANDO a river N Australia, about 190 m. from the E. coast to which it runs parallel throughout the greater part of its course. It joins, under the name of Cape River the Sutter River at lat. 20° 25' S. lon. 147° 5' E. The portion of the river called the Belyando was discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell, in 1846 that part called the Cape was discovered, at an earlier period by Leichhardt.

BELZ, a to. Galicia, gov. Lemberg, circle of and 81 m. N. Zolkow on the Zoloka, in a plain surrounded by forests. The houses are, for the most part, constructed of wood. There are here an old castle, two handsome churches, and a potash works. Pop. 2400, of whom 600 are Jews.

BELZIG a to. and circle, Prussia, gov. Posen. The town on a small stream of the same name 28 m. S.W. Poznan, has an old castle, three churches, an hospital and considerable manufactures of linen and woollen cloth and paper. Pop. 2308. — The *Crozier* area about 660 geo. sq. m. is flat, and of considerable fertility producing all the ordinary grain and pulse crops, hops flax and some wine. Manufactures both of woollen and linen goods exist, particularly the latter. There are also breweries, distilleries, tanneries, paper and other mills. A considerable quantity of vermicelli is prepared. Pop. 65 640.

BEMBATOOKA a to. and bay N.W. coast, Madagascar N.E. or Majunga Point lat. 16° 49' 54" S. lon. 46° 20' 30" E. (n) The town an insignificant place, is on the N.E. side of the bay which is large and safe. The entrance to this bay is about 24 m. wide clear of danger the depths irregular from 13 to 20 fathoms to 6 and 7 fathoms in some places. This bay is esteemed an admirable place, to 25 m. S. of the bay. Bellocks are plentiful at S. 60. each rise and other articles may also be procured at reasonable prices.

BEMBERIDGE, a vil England, E. side, Isle of Wight, 44 m. S.E. Ryde. It was formerly a mere collection of fishermen's huts but is now a favourite watering-place.

BEMMEL, a vil Holland prov. Gelderland, 8 m. N.N. Nymegen. It is an agreeable beautiful village, surrounded by fertile lands and rich fields of grain and tobacco, and fine meadows and orchards. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church two benevolent societies, three brick fields, and an extensive brewery. Pop. 1900

BEMPTON par Eng York, E. Riding; 2098 ac. P. 343

BEN BUN or *BUN* a Gasho town, signifying 'an elevated summit, and applied with various distinguishing affixes to a number of the highest Scottish mountains, the principal, or at any rate, the most widely known, of which are — 1. Ben-Nevis, co. Perth, 81 m. W. N.W. Perth, height, 9345 ft. being the fourth highest mountain in Scotland. It is of easy ascent, and the view from it singularly grand and imposing. It is rich in rare and beautiful specimens of alpine plants, in-

shading *Geranium nivalis*. *Rehites*, an ore of titanium, a source of metallic mineral, is found here. Scott speaks of this mountain in the *Far West of Peru*, as the crowning mountain of Benavara. — 3, *Benach*, co. Perth, 2 m. W Callender 8000 ft. high. It derives its name from the Gaelic words *Benach* (the hill of God) supposed to have been so called by the Druids, who had a place of worship on its summit. The view from it is magnificent, including the Firths of Perth and Clyde, the towering hills of Arran, and a large portion of the Grampian range. Attention is made to it in Scott's *Lord of the Lake* — *Benach* saw the cross of fire, &c. — 4, *Benach*, co. Sligo, on the E. side of Loughmeal, from which it rises by a succession of swelling knolls. The height has been variously stated, from 8190 to 8240 ft. On the S.E. side, it presents a sheer precipice of about 5000 ft. By the usual route to the summit, the distance is 6 m. of continuous ascent, and generally complex about three hours. The lower regions are finely wooded, and the intervening knolls comparatively smooth and verdant. It commands a prospect of vast extent and sublimity including the beautiful lake below with its numerous islands — 5, *Benach*, co. Sligo, on the E. side of Loughmeal, from which it rises by a succession of swelling knolls. The height has been variously stated from 4290 to 4305 ft. It flanks with Benavara, the base of being the highest hill in Scotland. — 6, *Benavara*, the name of three mountains in Scotland, of remarkable elevation — one in co. Perth 44 m. W by S. from the city of that name height, 3818 ft. a second in the island of Mull, co. Argyll, height 1168 ft. and the third in co. Sutherland height, 3231 ft. — 7, *Benavara*, co. Inverness, reputed the highest mountain in Scotland, the height assigned to it being 4290 ft. It is thus 809 ft. higher than Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales, and 1214 ft. higher than Snowdon, the highest in England. Its circumference at the base is supposed to exceed 24 m. On the N.E. side there is a tremendous precipice of 1400 ft. sheer descent, and in the clefts of the rocks on this side, snow is found all the year round. To reach its summit is a laborious achievement, and should never be attempted, but by those capable of enduring much fatigue nor ever without a guide — 7, *Benavara*, co. Ross. As in the case of most of the other Scottish mountains, the height of Benavara is variously stated from 3735 to 3420 ft. W. of the exception of the year 1826, the summit of this mountain has never been entirely free from snow in the memory of man. In the September of that year however it had wholly disappeared — 8, *Benavara*, co. Argyll, on the banks of Loch Awe 3669 ft. — 9, *Benavara* (Great Mountain of the lake) co. Perth, S. side of Loch Earn 2180 ft. by other authorities 3300 ft. (For other remarkable elevations, see SCOTLAND.)

BENABERE, or **BENAVARA**, a fortified in Spain. Aragon prov. and 35 m. E by S. Huesca, at the base of a limestone hill defended by a castle, surrounded by a stone wall and having six gates. It has narrow streets, a grand square, parish church, town hall, college, hospital, small and unwholesome prison, public fountain, and baths. Tillage, the manufacture of lampen shoes, brandy distilleries, and an oil exspresso afford the chief employment. Pop 1900

BENACI. See GARDIA

BENAGAULLA, a in Spain prov. and 14 m. N W Valencia, 1 bank, Turia. It comprises two large and three smaller squares, an ancient castle, townhouse, prison, parish church, two medieval schools, and a storehouse. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture and weaving. Pop 2577

BENAHIN a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège 3 m. W Hay r bank, Meuse, with manufactures of woollen stuffs, leather, gunpowder and paper and some trade in oil and wood. It has also breweries and limeworks. Pop. 1466.

BENAMARUA, a in Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 18 m. E. by N Málaga, on the river of same name. It has steep, narrow and badly-paved streets, a square, parish church, chapel, widow of school, two fountains, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in filage and male-dyeing besides exporting oil, and distilling brandy. A considerable quantity and variety of fruit is grown in the vicinity and sent to Málaga. Pop. 3200.

BENAMEDJ a in Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 35 m. S. by W Córdoba, in a plain surrounded, on the N.E. and W., by precipitous mountains. It has well-made clean

streets, two large squares, a parish church, chapel of ease, townhouse, hospital, public storehouse, small, damp, unhealthy prison, a palace, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of base metal, soap, and vinegar, which they export. Pop. 4553

BENAMOCARMA, a in Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 20 m. E by N Málaga, on a rising ground at the base of the sierra de Baeza near the river Benamocarra. It has three squares, and badly-made, unpaved and dirty streets a Gothic parish church, civil and ecclesiastical court-houses, two schools, a public storehouse, prison, cemetery and three fountains of mineral waters with baths much esteemed as remedies for rheumatism and cutaneous disorders. Manufactures — linen fabrics of all kinds, brandy wine, and oil. Fruit is extensively cultivated in the vicinity and exported. Pop. 2865.

BENAOCAZ, a in Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 60 m. N E Cadix, in a mountainous district E. of the Guadalete, and W of the sierra de Baeza having a parish church and townhouse. It is celebrated also for its beautiful promenade and avenue, adorned with fountains and gardens. Pop. 3176

BENAOJAN a in Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 43 m. W N W Málaga, at the base of the sierra de Juan Diego. It has a parish church, two schools, a numerous prison, and two fountains, two oil-mills, a soapwork, and distillery. Trade in agricultural products, grain, fruits, and vegetables. Pop. 2377

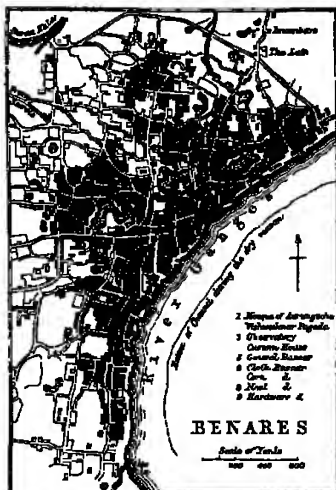
BENAREE, one of the N W provinces, Hindoostan formerly included in that of Allahabad, present Bengal. It lies chiefly between lat. 24 and 26° N. and lon. 82 and 84 30° E. and is divided into five districts, the names of which, with their area, population &c., will be seen in the accompanying table —

	N. of Canton Miles.	Area in sq. m.	Area in sq. m.	Area in sq. m.	Total Pop.	No. of per sq. m.
Gondalpur	15.67	5,621	4,677	788	2,204,538	1,860,821
Amargar	4.77	1,999	1,048,235	140,917	57,740	432.5
Jamunpur	3,280	1,144	898,970	125,365	854,104	609.6
Nunpur	3,208	9,867	1,044,120	50,819	784,198	314.7
Baran	3,013	981	1,044,120	81,423	1,044,120	801.7
Ghosepur	2,854	1,650	1,044,120	146,539	1,044,120	641.9
Total	38,565	12,512	11,185,051	813,179	11,600,707	402.7

About five-sixths of the whole consist of a well-cultivated flat on both sides of the Ganges abundantly watered by that river and by the Gomty Caramansa Sooa, &c. The climate which is cold enough in winter to make fire agreeable, is in summer according, from the N W winds which set in after March, and continue for three months. Not much rice is grown. The chief productions are wheat, barley, legumes, flax, indigo, tobacco, betel-nut, sugar and opium. The last is a Government monopoly and Benara and Balar are the only provinces of Bengal presidency in which its cultivation is allowed. Benares is one of the most flourishing provinces in India. The chief manufactures are flowered muslins, broadens, and ornamented gauzes some sort of inferior quality is made but the greater part is imported. The principal export is indigo. In 1775 the Nabob of Oude ceded Benares to the East India Company and the Rajah has since become merely a stipendiary.

BENAREE (Benares, Benarash or Kashi—the splendid) a large and populous city Hindoostan the ecclesiastical metropolis of India, presidency Bengal, esp. prov. and dist. of same name, 1 bank Ganges, 400 m. N W Calcutta lat. 25° 18' 38" N lon. 82° 55' 51" E (r.). The Ganges here makes a sweep of about 4 m. long, and on the convex side of the curve stands the most holy city of the Hindoos, the Lotus of the world: believed by the natives not to belong to earth at all, but to be perched upon the top of one of the peaks of the trident of the god Shiva. The streets are so exceedingly narrow that it is difficult to pass through them even on horseback, while some houses are connected, with floors on the opposite side of the street, by balconies. The city seen from the river presents the form of an amphitheatre, extending for 8 m. along the banks of the river which are elevated some 40 or 50 ft., above which are reared a series of temples and palaces—but chiefly the latter—with superb ghats or flights of steps. The palaces are those of

the Indian Rajahs and Indian chieftains, from one end of India almost to the other every independent potentate being currently desirous to have a palace in Benares, so that, one in his life, at least, he may make a pilgrimage to the holy



city and that when not there, he may have a resident representative in the person of an official or some member of his family. Many of the houses are built of stone six stories in height with small windows, each story inhabited by a separate family; some of the larger houses thus contain perhaps, 300 persons the walls are decorated with mythological representations from the Hindoo pantheon. The more wealthy Hindoos live in detached houses, with open courts and surrounded by walls. The British and other Europeans reside chiefly at Seewill a handsome wall built village, about 2 m. from the city; they are few in number consisting principally of officials connected with the Government and courts of justice medical men, and a few merchants indigo planters, and persons employed in the Government mint. Besides the native population there are settled in Benares a great number of Turks Tartars Persians, and Armenians. The Rajah's palace stands at Benaresgarh about 1 m. above the city on the opposite side of the river where is also a superb temple built by Chere Singh and, on an elevated and conspicuous site, on the city side of the river the Emperor Aurangzeb erected, in the 17th century a magnificent mosque. There are numerous other mosques, many of them inconveniently situated; also a number of Hindoo temples, struck, says Bishop Heber like shrines, in the angles of the streets, and under the shadow of the lofty houses. Their forms however are not ungraceful, and many of them are covered over with beautiful and elaborate carvings of flowers, animals, and palm-branches equaling in minuteness and richness, the best specimens that I have seen of Gothic or Grecian architecture. Fakirs houses, as they are called adorned with idols, and sending out an incessant tinkling of discordant instruments, occur at every turn while religious mendicants, with distorted limbs, and in hideous attitudes of penance, literally line the chief streets on both sides.

An old observatory founded before the Mussulman conquest, and still very entire though not made use of, is one of the most interesting and singular objects in the city. It is of stone, with a large square tower containing instruments,

chiefly of stone, of which many had been evidently used for judicial astrology. A few miles N. of Seewill is the famous a remarkable monument, 40 to 50 ft. in diameter seemingly of solid masonry considered, by some to be of Grecian origin; but alleged, by the inhabitants of Benares to be a Buddhist structure. This city and its environs, for a distance of 10 m. round, are held sacred by the Hindoos; and the number of pilgrims who resort hither during religious festivals, from all parts of India, and even from Tibet and Bernaul, is very great. It is crowded with mendicant priests, and there are, it is said, 8000 houses occupied by Brahmins who live on the alms and offerings of the pilgrims.

Several of the natives here are men of affluence, who act as bankers, and are wont to facilitate the money operations of the East India Company. Some deal in diamonds, and other precious stones, brought hither from Bundelcund. Benares is in fact, says Heber a very industrious and wealthy as well as a very holy city. It is the great mart where the diamonds of the N. the diamonds of the S. and the muslins of Deccan and the E. provinces centre, and it has considerable silk, cotton, and fine woollen manufactures of its own while English hardware swords shields and spears from Lucknow and Monghyr and various European luxuries, circulate through Bundelcund, Gorruckpoor Nepal and other tracts which are removed from the main artery of the Ganges. Benares has long been the most celebrated seat of Brahminical learning in Hindoostan and is still so revered that many foreign Hindoo Rajahs keep vakils or deputies here to perform for them the requisite oblations and sacrifices. The Hindoo Sanscrit college of Benares, founded in 1791 is the chief seat of native learning in India an English class was added to this college in 1827 when the number of students was 250. In 1830 the number of students was increased to 287. In 1811 it was found necessary to remodel the regulations of the Hindoo college, and to correct the prevailing abuses. A great many other schools have been established here by missionaries



MAHADEV GHAT AND THE BENARES GHAT, both on the River. From Pott's Benares Illustrated.

and others, of late years, which are well attended; in one of these, upwards of 300 scholars are taught English, Hindoostanee, Persian, and Arabic, as well as writing, arithmetic, geography general history and astronomy there are also

private teachers of both Mahomedan and Hindu law. The vicinity of the city is fertile and well cultivated, but very bare of wood fuel is, consequently scarce and high-priced. In 1017 the city was taken by Sultan Mahmood, and, from 1190, followed the fortunes of the Delhi sultans until 1778, when it devolved to the British, under whom it has enjoyed perfect tranquillity with the exception of one plague outbreak of temporary duration. Pop. about 100,000. (Hobbes's *Voyage*, Hamilton's *East India Co. Parliamentary Papers*.)

BENARAI, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 80 m. N. Castellon de la Plana. It has three squares, a parish church, three chapels, townhall prison, a Latin and two other schools, two fontaines, and a cemetery. Manufactures: soap and woollen fabrics, but the chief occupation is agriculture. Pop. 2108.

BENATEK, several small places, Bohemia the only one of importance in the municipal town of Benatek or hew Benatek, cap. of a circle of same name, v. bank, Luss about 20 m. N.E. Prague with an old castle, which was long the residence of the famous astronomer Tycho Brahe. Pop. of tn. 904 of circle 5347.

BENAVENTE.—1 A tn. Spain, Leon prov. of and 23 m. N. by E. Zamora. It is overlooked by a castle, and is surrounded by an old decayed wall, entered by six gates. Its squares and principal streets are spacious, well paved, and clean, but want uniformity. It has six churches, one Latin and seven other schools, bookshops, three hospitals two prisons, a workhouse, ecclesiastical court, a bishop's palace, and one belonging to the Comps of Benavente many of the above edifices, especially the last, are of high antiquity and of considerable architectural merit and in some of the churches several good pictures, and good specimens of monumental statuary are preserved. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, silken and cotton fabrics, and vitreous, which are exported to some extent. Three annual fairs. Pop. 19,464. (Madox).—2 A tn. and par. Portugal prov. Estremadura, dist. Santarem in a beautiful plain, l. bank, Zazza, 26 m. N. b. Lisbon. It has a royal palace, and an annual fair which lasts three days. Pop. 1860.

BENBECULA, a small isl. Scotland one of the outer Hebrides co. Inverness lat. 57° 28' N. lon. 7° 18' W. lying between the islands of h. and S. Uist, separated from the latter by a channel but a mile broad, which is dry at low water. The island is 8 m. long by 3 broad, and mostly flat sandy and unproductive and contains numerous fresh-water lakes, and its shores are fringed with bays, lochs, and inlets. There are no trees now on the island, but the trunks and branches that are being constantly dug out of the moors afford evidence that it must have been at one time well wooded. A good deal of moss land has been lately brought under cultivation here, and considerable improvement generally has taken place in the mode of agriculture. The language spoken is Gaelic. The ordinary food of the peasantry, who are not of very cleanly habits, consists of barley bread potatoes, milk, and occasionally fish. The rents are mostly paid in kind. Anciently there was a monastery in this island, and the ruins of several old castles still exist one of them, called *Castell a Mhàirdeir* or the Weaver's Castle, is a very conspicuous object. Pop. 2107.

BENCOOLEN [Dutch, *Benguelen* and *Bencoolen* properly *Bangka-koelen*] a tn. 3800, cap. id. Sumatra, cap. Dutch prov. of same name. It is protected by Fort Marlborough and lies at the mouth of a small river in an unhealthy situation, on a contracted, uncommunicated, and measureless island, and in a thinly-peopled district; lat. (Fort Marlborough) 5° 47' 56" S. lon. 102° 16' E. (n.) At one time, it was the first town on the W coast of the island; but, not being advantageously situated for commerce, it is now for eclipsed by Padang the residence of the governor of Sumatra. As a whole, the town is mean-looking; the houses of the Chinese inhabitants are nearly all a shanty condition. The houses of the Europeans are built apart from each other, and have stone foundations, but the upper parts are constructed of wood, on account of the earthquakes to which the locality is subject one which occurred in 1883 destroyed the only Christian church, and injured nearly all the houses in the place. The old and new governor's mansions, situated within the fort, are both respectable-looking edifices; the former is surrounded by a pleasant park, planted with coconut and nutmeg trees. The

only other public building of importance is the Rooms-Pandjang in which are all the Government offices. The trade of Bencoolen has declined greatly from what it was formerly. The imports consist of cloths, rice, and salt, by the Bungs and Bell traders; handkerchiefs (tobacco, sugar and various other articles, from Batavia opium, saffron, coarse cloths, shibbons, and white cloths, from Bengali) salt, and blue and white piece goods, from Coromandel iron, steel, cloth, beads, brass wire, ordinary and printed cottons, from Europe and gambir salt fish, oil, salted eggs, poultry salted fish, rice, timber and planks, from the N parts of the island. The principal exports are coffee, sugar and wood, with pepper nutmegs, cloves, benzoin, and camphor. The town was formerly several miles further N where the British settled in 1685 and, in 1690, built Fort York. In 1714, they built Fort Marlborough, on the site of the present town, as being a more healthy locality. In April 1825, Bencoolen, which had always been maintained at a great loss by the British, was ceded, with their other settlements on the island of Sumatra, to the Dutch, in exchange for their possessions on the continent of Asia. The population is very mixed, being composed of Europeans, Javanese, Bengalese, Malays and 600 or 700 poor Chinese; total, 8000, or not more than half the number it formerly contained.—The resources of Bencoolen is a mountainous district, and lies on the W side of a mountainous range and all its streams flow to the Indian Ocean. It extends from the river Mandjoesa, R.E. to Point Base, or from about lat. 3° 20' to 6° S. with a breadth varying from 5 to 40 m. It is thinly peopled. Its principal products are benzoin, camphor, cedar, cotton, mugo rice, ivory gold, and tin. The cultivation of cloves and nutmegs, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, is understood now not to be very extensive. Pop. variously estimated, from 94,000 to 300,000.—(Van der Aa, *Tamboek*, *Ceylon*, *de*, *Moniteur des Indes*.)

BENDALMIR, or *Kum* [see *Armenia*] a river Persia, which rises among the mountains of Zagrosch on the frontiers of Irak Ajem and Khuzistan, and after a S.E. course of nearly 800 m. falls into the W extremity of the salt lake, Baghtegan, 55 m. E. Shiraz. It is wholly within poor Persia, and its chief affluent is the Ab or Cyrus. The passage of Alexander the Great over the Bendumir is celebrated.—A village, also called *Bendarmir*, and traversed by the river lies 20 m. N. of Shiraz.

BENDER, or *European Russia*, cap. dist. of same name, gov. Bessarabia, 34 m. S.E. Kiyev v. bank, Dniester. It is a fortified town, having a citadel. It likewise has a leather manufactory. In the environs is Yurmatia, a locality famed as the retreat of Charles XII. King of Sweden, from 1709 to 1713 after the battle of Poltava. Bender once had some importance, but lost it long before it was ceded by the Turks in 1812. The Russians took it by assault in 1770, and again in 1809. Pop. (1849) 14,530.

BENDER ABBAS, or *Abbas*, or *Gosnemoor* a seaport in Persia, prov. Laristan, opposite the island of Ormus at the entrance to the Persian Gulf lat. 26° 10' N. lon. 56° 15' E. During the period that Ormus was occupied by the Dutch, it was a place of great importance. Though a considerable quantity of goods are still landed here for transshipment into the interior of Persia, yet the town has much fallen off from its former condition so much of its splendour now remaining excepting the ruins of the dwellings of the Europeans. It is a town Arab construction, and is only habitable during winter, the summer heat being so suffocating and being succeeded by dangerous fumes. A good deal of trade is done in fish, caught plentifully in the gulf and salt, fruits, and sulphur the latter obtained in the vicinity are shipped to Mascot. The mudstone is by no means secure. Bender-Abbas, though situated in Persia, is a dependency of the Imam of Muscat.

BENDORF a tn. Prussia, gov. circle of, and 6 m. N. Coblenz, v. bank, Rhine; with a valuable iron mine, and two iron factories. The vineyards and orchards of the vicinity supply a great number of the inhabitants. It has also stone quarries, clay pits, glassworks, some manufactures of cloth, and a mill for spinning woolen. Pop. 9043.

BENE, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 11 m. N. Mondovì, between the Stura and the Tanaro. It has a col lege, an old castle, and no hospital. This town has arisen out of the ruins of the ancient Augustan *Bagnonorum*, destroyed by Alaric, and of which many interesting vestiges are found at

Novaglia, about half a mile distant. The ruins of an aqueduct, amphitheatre, baths, and other buildings, extend over a considerable tract of ground. North of Bene is the district of Belmonte, anciently called Sarmatia, from the Sarmatians who settled there during the Jovian empire. Pop. 4000.

BENEFIELD, par. Eng. Northampton 5100 ac. P 538.

BENENDEN par. Eng. Kent 9006 ac. Pop. 1608.

BENESCHAU a tn. Bohemia, circle, Berman 25 m. S.E. Prague with two churches one of them ancient, and in ruins; a Lyceum college and gymnasium, and an hospital. The inhabitants live chiefly by weaving and agriculture.

Pop. 2000 — Other four places in Bohemia, two in Prussia, and one in Moravia, have the same name.

BENET a vil. France, dep. Vendée, 12 m. S.E. E. Foixmay in a fertile plain with manufacture of woollen and linen goods. Pop. 1804.

BENEVENTE a maritima in Brazil prov. Espírito-Santo, 1 bank, river of same name, 50 m. S.W. Victoria having the church on an eminence behind, and the vicar's house, seasonal chambers townhall, and prison all in one building which was formerly a church. Before the town is a bay affording shelter to vessels. The port is one of the most frequented in the province. The building of merchant vessels is carried on here to a limited extent. Pop. of tn. and dist. chiefly agricultural, 8000 — The river Benevento has an E.S. course of about 70 m. and is deep at its mouth, forming a good harbour for merchant vessels.

BENEVENTO 10 [anc. Beneventum] an ancient city Italy cap. prov. of same name, situated on the declivity of a hill near the confluence of the Calore and Sabato 81 m. N. N. Naples lat. 41° 7' N lon. 14° 49' E. It is about 2 m. in circumference, surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle. It contains a number of interesting antiquities, and many of the walls of the modern buildings are constructed of fragments of its altars, tombs, and columns of ancient Beneventum. The monument in best preservation is the triumphal arch of Trajan erected in honour of Trajan, by the Roman senate, about the year 114. It forms one of the gates of the city called the Porta Aurea, and is ornamented with sculptures of exquisite workmanship. The other public buildings are the palace of justice or townhall, the archiepiscopal palace, the cathedral and other churches, and several convents. There are here likewise, a seminary of architecture containing a rich library a college, an orphan hospital three other hospitals, and two *monte-de-piété*. The town is the seat of a district court, and of an archbishopric founded in 809 and metropolitan to ten episcopal sees.

The origin of Benevento is attributed to Diomed at first, it is said to have been called Maleventum, on account of the violence of the winds that prevailed in the district. When the Romans established a colony here, they changed its name to Beneventum. In 542, it was taken and partially destroyed by the Goths. The neighbouring plain was the seat of battle where Charles of Anjou, King of Naples, defeated and slew his rival Manfred in 1266. In the 16th century the population of the town was much more considerable than at present. The plague of 1603 carried off 4000 persons and the earthquakes of 1688 and 1703 were also very destructive. Several councils were held here in the 11th and 12th centuries. Pop. 16,816 — The province or delegation is locally within prov. Principato Ultra of Naples, but belongs to the States of the Church. It is of an elliptical form, and is traversed from E. to W. by the Calore, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, greatest length, 10 m.; breadth, 6 m. area, about 45 sq. m. The surface is hilly but the soil fertile in corn, fruit, and pasture. Game is very abundant, and the Sabato, which joins the Calore from the S. teems with fish. In the sixth century Benevento became a dukedom under the Longobards, and was of great extent, including all their conquests in Samnium, Campania, and Apulia. On their subjugation by Charlemaigne, Benevento became independent, and the dukes assumed the title of Princes. The Normans having taken it, gave it to the Pope, in whose possession with occasional interruptions, it has since remained. In 1806, Bonaparte gave it to Talleyrand, with the title of Prince but it was restored in 1815, and is now governed by a cardinal, with the title of Legate. Pop. about 22,000.

BENEFELD, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 10 m. N.W. E. Sobolentz; agreeably situated on the river Ill, in a district which is remarkable for its fertility and is the centre of the tobacco culture. It has cotton mills a tannery breweries, dyeworks, tile and brick works, and manufactures of candles, earthenware, and various articles of ironmongery. It also carries on a considerable trade in grain, tobacco, hemp, leather &c. Pop. 3642.

BENFLEET two par. Eng. 1-1 *Benfleet (North)* or *Little Benfleet* par. Essex; 2418 ac. Pop. 572-3 *Benfleet (South)* or *Great Benfleet*, par. Essex 2861 ac. Pop. 570

BENGAL (TAXINDRUM or) the largest and most important of the three presidencies into which the British possessions in E. India are divided, extending between lat. 16° and 31° 15' N and lon. 74° to 93° E; bounded, N. by Rajpootana, the Himalaya Mountains, Nepal and Buton, E. by the Burman Empire, S. by the Bay of Bengal and the presidency of Madras, and W. by Rajpoot, Independent Bundelcund and Rajpootana thus completing the province of Bengal Bahar the government of Agra, composed of the N.W. provinces Agra, Allahabad, Meerut, Delhi Benares, and Rohilkhand; portions of Oude, Gwalior, Meerut, Orissa, and the British possessions beyond the Ganges Assam, Cachar, Arakan the Tenasserim provinces and the possessions in the Straits of Malacca, Penang Malacca and Singapore. The government is vested in the Governor-general of India, at Calcutta, and five councillors, three of whom are appointed absolutely by the East India Company the fourth is also appointed by the Company but subject to the approbation of the sovereign, the fifth is the commissioner-in-chief. These form the Supreme Council of India. The net revenue of the presidency amounting to the N.W. provinces (formerly Agra presidency) for 1847 and 1848, was £17,069,587. The largest items in the revenue returns of the presidency are the land revenue and the customs and stamp duties. The tariff, which came into operation in June 1846, laying increased duties on various descriptions of goods imported into the presidency has had the natural effect of checking the importation of such goods. Woollens have fallen more than a half, metals to nearly a half, and wines and spirits about a fourth the whole reduction in imports amounting to nearly a million and a half. An increase has, however singularly enough, taken place in the importation of English salt to the serious detriment of the Indian revenue, one of the most important sources of which was the sale of the native salt manufactured by Government. Both the exports and imports of the presidency are however on the increase, and have been so since 1835, being now nearly double what they were then. The imports of 1843 amounted to £2,855,836, and the exports to £2,440,880. Accounts throughout the presidency are kept in Company's rupees (value about Rs. each) to which standard all current prices must be reduced. Cowries, and other small coin formerly in use, are now disappearing, being confined to small payments amongst the natives. There is little gold in circulation, the most common coin in this metal is the mooter equal to 15 rupees or 51 1/2s. (*For coins and measures, see CALCUTTA*.) The native industry of the presidency consists of 74 regiments, containing 80,949 men their number however varies according to circumstances, having been at times nearly the double of that named. The principal cities are Calcutta, the British capital of India; Delhi, the Mahomedan capital with Benares, Morshedabad, Dacca, Bahar Patna, Allahabad, and Agra. For an account of the physical features of the presidency its climate, productions &c. see the articles on the different provinces of which it is composed. Estimated area of the entire presidency 220,512 sq. m. Pop. 68,710,071.

BENGAL, a large and important prov. Hindoostan, and the principal seat of British authority in the East; is situated between lat. 21° and 27° N and lon. 86° and 93° E, being about 400 m. N to S, and 470 E to W. It is bounded, N. by Nepal, Buton, and Assam, S. by Orissa and the Bay of Bengal, E. by Assam, Cachar and Tura, and W. by the province of Bahar. Its general physical character is that of a champagne country there being few remarkable elevations within its limits, though surrounded with lofty chains of mountains the N part sitting on the terrace of the Himalaya Mountains, the E. being bounded by the Garo or Garrows chain and the W. being ribbed with effects of the Yindhya Mountains. It is intersected in all directions by rivers, the

general of which are the Ganges and Brahmaputra, whose annual inundations render the soil which they reach extremely fertile, particularly in the production of rice, of which it yields immense crops. In those tracts where this advantage is not enjoyed the soil is in this seldom exceeding a few inches in depth. Notwithstanding however the general fertility of the country the crops sometimes fail chiefly through the abundance of the periodical rains, when all the harvest of summer cereals, the unfortunate natives dying by thousands of starvation. The most inhospitable part of Bengal is what is called the *Sunderbans* (from being covered with the *Sonnera* or *Sunder-tree*) that portion of the country through which the numerous branches of the Ganges seek the sea, or the space lying between the river Hoogly and Chittagong, about 150 m. from E. to W. and about 100 from N to S. This district is infested with tigers, is traversed in all directions by water-courses or nullahs, and interspersed with numerous sheets of stagnant water called *heels*, which abound with fish and water-fowl and are much resorted to by alligators. The greater part of these contain no water during the dry season.

Geology and Minerals.—In the N part of Bengal at the foot of the Himalayas is a band of tertiary formation S. from which, and along the course of the Ganges, more especially E. from that river and including the greater part of its delta and that of the Brahmaputra, the country is wholly composed of alluvial or modern detritus. Calcareous sands and strata of the transition series, which stretch W. into Dekan and are flanked, N and S. by tracts of crystalline formation. In the Garo hills, coal, iron, and limestone are found and nitre effloresces on the surface round Calcutta and elsewhere. Mineral springs are not numerous.

Rivers.—The principal rivers border the Ganges and Brahmaputra, the latter of which enters the province at its N E. extremity and falls into the Bay of Bengal near the principal embouchure of the Ganges, the latter flowing into the Bay of Bengal in lat. $21^{\circ} 32' N$ S. S. W. of the Hoogly, the *Codd* or *Cooch* which rises near Khatmandoo in Nepal, and falls into the Ganges near Bhagulpore in lat. $25^{\circ} 34' N$ and the Damooda which, rising in Babar falls into the Hoogly about 22 m. below Calcutta. There are numerous other streams of less note, mostly tributaries of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, or their larger affluents.

Climate.—There is more regularity in the changes of the seasons in Bengal than, perhaps, in any other part of India, but it is subject to great extremes of heat which added to the humidity of its surface and the heavy dews that fall render it generally unhealthy to Europeans. The prevalence of hot winds which are sometimes loaded with sandy particles, is another source of disease. The seasons are distinguished by the terms hot, cold and rainy. The hot season continues from the beginning of March to the end of May within which period the thermometer frequently rises to 106° sometimes to 110° . The month of September is also often intensely hot, and well so, is the most unhealthy period of the year to natives as well as to Europeans, owing to the fumes exhalations from stagnant waters left by the inundations, and from a rank, decaying vegetation. The rainy season commences in June, and lasts till October. During the first two months of this period, the rain is frequently so heavy that 5 inches of water have fallen in one day the annual average being from 70 to 80 inches. It is in this season that the inundations take place, and that the Ganges overflows its delta, covering the land with its waters for more than 100 m. The cold season the least grateful and beneficial of any to Europeans, continues from November to February during which period N. winds prevail with a clear sky.

Natural Productions.—Almost all kinds of grain and pulses are grown in Bengal but rice (called also *paddy*) is the most generally cultivated being found in almost every part of the province, in an endless variety of species. Forming the chief article of food, much care is bestowed on its cultivation. embankments are formed to retain the water indispensable to its growth, on the plains and reservoirs are formed on the higher grounds for irrigating the lands below. *Silk* (called also *sericulture*) is also extensively cultivated, and in the W districts large quantities of mulberry are grown. At the commencement of the winter season, wheat and barley are sown, and are reaped before the rains set in. The next most

important vegetable productions of the province are cotton, indigo, tobacco, sugar-cane, mulberry and poppy from which opium is manufactured. The fruits are pine-apples, citrons, lemons, limes, oranges, pomgranates grapes, almonds, tamarinds, and plantains. Apples and pears are met with in the N districts, but there only. Orchards of mango-trees are to be found in every part of Bengal, the fruit being held in the highest estimation, and in general deemed during the hot months. Most of the vegetables known in other countries are cultivated in the gardens, including potatoes, carrots, onions, garbs, &c. Many of them, however, become tasteless and insipid as in all other tropical climates. The flowering trees and shrubs that grow wild or with little care, are numerous. Of the former the most remarkable is the *Ficus* *lancea* or *banyan*-tree, whose immense size, beautiful foliage, and golden-coloured berries, with its singular manner of sending down roots from its branches, and then forming new stems, renders it an object of awe and admiration. This tree, though of little use, is much esteemed by the natives of Bengal. Flowers are numerous, and many of them of the most gorgeous hues but excepting roses and a few others, none of them have any scent. Few countries equal, and none surpass Bengal for useful timber. The principal trees of this description are teak (*Tectona grandis*) Bal (*Shorea robusta*) yielding a resinous exudation from (*Cedrela toona*) well adapted for boat-building mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*) billoo (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*) or satin-wood (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) red sandal wood (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) which is said to produce a variety of gum kino, and is impervious to insects. Several kinds of ebony and numerous other valuable woods, are also abundant.

Animals.—The wild animals are lions, tigers, elephants, bears, deer wolves, foxes, jackals, hyenas, leopards, panthers, lynxes, hares, deer, zebras, buffaloes, antelopes, apes, and monkeys. The most formidable of all these animals, not excepting the lion, is the tiger which is met almost with every where, and perhaps also its greatest ferocity, there being probably no animal on the face of the earth so tremendous as the Bengal tiger which is said to be able to clear 100 ft. at one spring, and to carry off a large bullock with the greatest ease. The jungles in the province are infested with them; but they are most numerous, as are lions also on the delta of the Ganges, where they every year carry off many of the natives. Dogs, most of them without owners, swarm in the streets of every town in Bengal they are generally of the cur species, with sharp erect ears and pointed tails. The domestic animals are native horses, thin, ill-shaped animals, and not well adapted for any kind of labor, oxen, of a very inferior breed, being extremely small and miserable-looking sheep, likewise of diminutive size, with very coarse heavy wool but when well fed their flesh is excellent. Hogs and goats are also plentiful, and buffaloes are domesticated for the sake of their milk. Ropiches are numerous and formidable including gavials, a kind of crocodiles, with which the larger rivers are infested and, amongst the serpent tribe many of which are highly poisonous, the deadly cobra-de-capelle, Turtles, weas, and lizards, also abound with several species of moorpoles. The turtle are chiefly procured from the island of Chodumba, in the Bay of Bengal. Fish are so exceedingly plentiful as to be within the reach of almost every class of inhabitants. Those most highly esteemed are the mango-fish (a sea fish which ascends the rivers when the mango-fruit is most abundant, hence its name) the blackie, abis fish, and mullet, the first two being especial favourites with Europeans. Game, poultry and water-fowl of all descriptions, abound in Bengal, particularly ducks, of which there is a great variety, and most of them of a superior kind. The *Gallus* crane, commonly called the *ajutant*, from the stately air with which he struts about, frequents the towns in considerable numbers, performing the office of scavenger, by clearing the streets of garbage, in consideration of which duty he enjoys an entire immunity from all disturbances his principal food is offal, fowls, hares, serpents, and insects. The argill or buggill, a species of *order* may also be noticed; it is a large and voracious bird, held in great veneration by the Bramins. Crows, hares, sparrows, and other small birds are numerous. **Agriculture.** *Mangroves* *de* *Thal* being the gardeners by profession in India, vegetables are grown mostly by farmers who, however meet with little demand for them

from the natives, who have never acquired a relish for them, not even for the potato, which is rarely to be met with, excepting in the gardens of Europeans. The plant called *pat*, from which a stout cordage and a coarse kind of cloth is made, is largely cultivated in Bengal. It will grow on almost any description of land, is sown generally in May and cut down in August and September. It attains to a height of 5 or 6 ft.; and after being cut, is steeped in water for about 10 days, when it is reduced to a substance like hemp. The greater part of this crop is cultivated by those who use or manufacture it, almost all the Hindoo farmers weaving cloth from it. About a third part of the whole is sold for exportation. The East India Company are endeavoring to promote the cultivation of an article called the *son*, similar in its use to *pat*, affording excellent material for both sails and cordage, and from which the natives make their fishing nets. Cotton is grown over all India, but the best of the herbaceous kind is raised in Bengal and on the Coromandel coast: the finest grows on light rocky soil. The cotton seed is sown in the latter end of October and is gathered between the middle of April and the middle of June, the produce varying from 500 to about 800 lbs. an acre. In the absence of rain, the cotton field is watered every 5 or 12 days, four men watering about an acre a day. The cotton of India is generally inferior to that of *λ* and *β*. America, but this is believed to be wholly owing to careless cultivation, and to the slovenly manner in which it is prepared for the market. Sugar-cane is cultivated throughout the whole valley of the Ganges, but hitherto without much success. For the four or five years preceding 1849 the average produce of Bengal did not exceed 70,000 tons. Where a proper system of agriculture is observed one crop only of sugar-cane is grown on the same field in three years. There are two kinds of sugar-cane, the *Khagra* and *Kajeli*. The former is a yellow hard cane, about the thickness of a finger; the other is much thicker, deeply stained with purple, and often attains a height of 13 and 14 ft. The *Kajeli* is by far the most productive, but the most troublesome to cultivate and, therefore, avoided by the most industrious farmers on the land on which it is grown requiring 10 or 12 double ploughings and a great deal of manure. These ploughings take place between October and January; the cuttings, about a foot in length, are planted in February and March, and are cut between the middle of December and the end of the following March. Extensive farmers, and these only so much as an acre of cane in a year. One mill and one set of implements used in macerating the juice, thus serve for several farms. The mill and implements generally belong to some wealthy man, who lets them out on hire. Although the expense of cultivating sugar is more than that of cultivating grain, the profit accruing from the former is considerable. Tobacco, which requires a light soil, is grown in three different situations, in rich spots of land contiguous to the farmer's house, in high land suitable for the growth of sugar-cane, and often alternating with that crop and on the banks of rivers. The crop is generally largest in the first of these situations and most scanty in the last. The betel leaf, famous for its intoxicating quality and largely used over all India on that account, is cultivated in what is called a *vorej* or *fort*, and is carefully protected from the sun and wind. So great a luxury is this plant considered and such the importance attached to it, that its cultivators form one of the nine tribes of tradesmen that were admitted to be pure. A betel garden lasts from 12 to 30 years, yielding the best return of any land in Bengal. Indigo being one of the principal articles of foreign commerce with Bengal, is extensively cultivated in that province. It is, however, a very uncertain crop, and both the soils chosen for it, and the seasons for sowing it, are various. The land most commonly selected is high sandy and, in general poor. The seed is sown broadcast in March, April, and May, and is fit for cutting in four months after its cultivation is neither so laborious nor expensive as that of rice. Indigo is also grown on the fat sandy banks of rivers, which are inundated in the rainy season, but have the additional risk in run of the waters rising earlier than usual, in which case the crop is overwhelmed and entirely lost. It is remarkable that the produce of indigo in Bengal has not increased in any degree for the last 30 years.

The luxuriance of vegetation in Bengal is, perhaps, unequalled.

squallid in any other part of the world. The cultivation of the land requires little effort, and large crops are obtained without the application of any other manure than the sediment or sand deposited by the inundations. It is doubtful how ever how far this facility is good, much it seems to have had the effect of preventing all attempts at improvement either in the science of agriculture itself, or in the implements used in its practice. The Indian plough is of wretched construction, having neither coulter nor mould board, and, in some districts, it wants even the share, while the animals by which it is dragged two oxen or cows are miserable, half starved creatures.

The reaping-hook (*haspi*) is a most inefficient implement, the curved or cutting part of the blade is 6 inches long by 1½ broad, with teeth like a saw: the handle is about 4½ inches long. The *haspi*, by which the husks are separated from the grain, is another wretched implement, and so ill adapted to its purpose, that one fifth part of the whole grain is sacrificed in the operation. Nearly all the other implements in use are of an equally rude and imperfect description. Rotation of crops and the use of fallows are unknown to the farmers of India: the land is generally in an exhausted condition, and the soil everywhere bad. Grain is trodden out by oxen and stacking corn is unusual: the corn being often left exposed to the weather. Irrigation however is well understood—necessity giving rise to invention—and is soon plied by the most ingenious and efficient means. Farms are generally small, varying from 1 to 30 ac. and are oppressively high rented: the consequence is, that the farmers are, most of them, miserably poor and are without the means of effecting improvements in any kind. Another obstacle to improvement is the mixture of occupations: the peasants in differently quitting the plough to use the loom, and the loom to resume the plough.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures are, cotton piece goods of various descriptions, calicoes, blanketing, diaper shawls, woven silks and taffetas, paste-thread and allecloths. Malabar is the most beautiful and the richest texture ever formerly made at Dacca, a city in this province, but the manufacture is now extinct. Some of these fabrics, says Tavernier, were so fine that they could hardly be felt in the hand and the thread when spun was scarce discernible. In Ward's *History &c. of the Hindoos* this character of the muslin of Dacca is confirmed though perhaps in both cases, it is a little exaggerated. When this muslin is laid on the grass, says the latter, and the dew has fallen upon it, it is no longer discernible. In the hyperbolical but poetical language of the East, these delicate airy fabrics were designated as webs of woven wind. The extraordinary fineness and beauty of India muslins manufactured under the disadvantages of rude machinery and ill-prepared material is attributed to the exquisitely fine sense of touch possessed by the Hindoos, an effeminate people to their patience and gentleness, and to the hereditary continuance of a particular species of manufactures in families, through many generations. The delicate formation and flexibility of their fingers is equally remarkable, and presents a striking contrast to the rigid clumsy fingers of the European. The extinction of the muslin manufactures of India has been owing in a great measure to the successful competition of this country and to the circumstances of British fabrics being subject to no duty in Bengal while high duties were levied on the fabrics of Bengal in Britain. In 1831 a great number of natives of the highest respectability individually petitioned the Lords of the Privy Council to allow the cotton and silk fabrics of Bengal to be used in Great Britain free of duty or at the same rate which may be charged on British fabrics consumed in Bengal. The petition was not complied with. Large quantities of a coarse cloth called *tat* or *ohul*, manufactured from *pat*, a plant formerly spoken of as made in various districts of Bengal and many of the poorer people are clothed with a coarse linen (*pasuli*) prepared from the same material.

Commerce.—The trade of Bengal with Britain is at once extensive and various. The chief imports are metals, foreign wines and spirits, beer, woollen and cotton cloths, cotton yarn, glass, and hardware: the exports silk and silk manufactures, cotton indigo, sugar, saltpetre, and tea &c. Bengal has also a considerable trade with France, Portugal, the U. States, China, Borneo, Java, and several of the larger islands of the Asiatic Archipelago. The following Table ex-

shows the proportion of the commerce of Bengal enjoyed by each country in the year 1845-50:—

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.	\$4,067,575	\$4,778,074
France	128,501	689,081
Hamburg.	12,007	15,683
Other countries of Europe	18,703	6,972
Consolidated coast.	163,634	191,691
Mahar. coast....	203,434	354,440
Malac.	305,075	5,180,000
Madras	448,999	408,976
Other countries of Asia	320,564	460,976
Africa (Mauritius, Bourbon, Cape)	67,577	116,110
South America	112,067	563,586
	—	5,183
	26,497,114	210,933,713

The aggregate exports, as shown above, exceed those of the preceding year by £1 075,303 and the imports by £791 188. For a more detailed account of the foreign trade and commerce of the presidency and provinces of Bengal see CALCUTTA the only port of importance.

People, Education, Social and Domestic Condition, &c.—The natives of Bengal are generally handsome, particularly the young though slightly formed, and small of stature their colour varies from light olive to dark brown faces oval hair and eyes universally black. Their dispositions are lively and their manners mild and polite but their bad qualities are numerous, and their moral character generally exceedingly low. They are overbearing to inferiors, strangers to truth, honesty and good faith, and incorrigible cheats and pilferers. The lower classes live in a state of continual warfare with each other and there are few families without internal dissensions, accompanied by the most bitter and lasting animosities. They want courage to meet their enemies in open combat and to combat shafts attended by danger; but have little hesitation in murdering and robbing when darkness or other circumstances present a safe opportunity of doing so.

It is a necessary consequence of the extreme poverty of the bulk of the population of India, that education should be there at a very low rate. The first rudiments of education are usually given in small schools called *pathshalas* in which the fees are extremely low but still far beyond the reach of the majority of the people they are therefore few in number and did not parents, in many instances instruct their own children, there would not be many who could either read or write. Children usually go to school at five years of age, and are instructed in reading and writing at the same time tracing letters on the floor with a pencil of slate, at a more advanced stage, they write on the palm-leaf with a pen (made of reed or bamboo) and ink afterwards, they begin to write on paper and learn to keep accounts. Nothing is taught in these schools but reading and writing in the common language of the province, together with arithmetic. The Prakrit, or polite language of Bengal is confined to persons of liberal education amongst whom it is the usual means of correspondence. In the common language of the country there is neither grammar nor dictionary nor a single book from which anything can be learned neither are there many books of value in the Prakrit, the usual printed compositions in that language being songs, hymns and poems. The English language is now however making rapid strides in every part of India.

The private houses of Bengal are huts, with thatched, constructed of two sloping sides, which meet in a ridge. One end of this kind serves the poor man for himself, family and cattle readily seen increases the number of houses, without altering the plan, and without having any communication between the different apartments. The walls are generally made of mud and the floor is raised a foot or two above the level of the plain, to prevent its being flooded in the rainy season, which however is not always accomplished in which case the family have to wade through mud to reach the door. The frames of the houses consist of bamboos put together wooden posts and beams being used in the construction of the houses of the wealthy only. The huts, collectively sufficient for the accommodation of a family are usually surrounded by a common fence. Farmers here, in general, larger and better houses than people living in towns. A rich farmer will count them as many as 15 or 14 huts within his enclosure.

The expense of maintaining the table of a Hindoo family

of high rank and station, with eight domestics, exclusive of the master and mistress has been estimated, by Mr. Masters, at about £167 per annum. The maintenance of a common labourer with a wife and two children, is estimated at between 23 and 29 per annum his whole expenses at about £12. Intermediate classes, with one or two more in family very according to position from £37 to £33 and £14 per annum for food alone which consists chiefly of rice, wheat, flour, fish vegetables, and better with various condiments and seasonings. In the case of the labourer there is neither flour fish, vegetables, nor butter the chief food of that class being a coarse description of rice.

History.—The English first established themselves in Bengal in 1656 when, through the influence of an English medical man named Boughton the East India Company obtained the sanction of the Emperor of Delhi to locate themselves on the right bank of the river Hooghly. Thirty years afterwards, the Company's factors having had a rupture with the Mughal commander at the place where they were located, removed to Calcutta then the village of Chittanagore where they continued to carry on their trade. In 1700 the Viceroy of Bengal, being in want of money to dispute the succession to the Mogul throne, obtained a large sum from the Company for the township on which their factory stood at Calcutta, and some adjacent lands. Seven years afterwards, namely in 1707 Calcutta was erected into a presidency and the foundation of British power in India laid presenting a striking proof of the superior energy of the British character there having been settlements in India by the Portuguese Dutch French and Danes previous to, and contemporary with the location of the English in that quarter of the world but the mighty achievement of attaining the supremacy in that vast empire, could it appears, be accomplished only by the British. For nearly half a century the Company pursued a peaceful and profitable commerce but, at the expiry of that period 1756, Calcutta was attacked and taken by the natives of Bengal who threw the Englishmen in found there 147 in number into a dungeon the well-known Black Hole of Calcutta, where 123 of them perished in 11 hours. In the ensuing year Calcutta was retaken by Lord Clive an event which was followed by a series of victories on the part of the British, that terminated in the entire conquest of India (*See India*).

Bengal is distributed into three divisions—Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and Dacca—which have 17 subordinate districts or collectorates. The principal cities besides the three just named, are Barisal, Hooghly, Chanderpore, Purnea, Rajmahal and Dinapore. Pop. estimated at about 25 000 000.—(*Martin's Eastern India. Hamilton's East India Guide. Journal of the Statistical Society of London. The Progress of India. Fort's Progress of the Nation. McCulloch's Account of the British Empire. The Anglo-Indian and Colonial Almanac. Martin's British Colonial Library. Balne's History of the Cotton Manufacture. Parliamentary Reports.*)

BENGAL (BAY OF) a gulf of the Indian Ocean and, with exception of the Arabian Sea, the largest indentation on the E. coast of Asia. It lies between the southern coast of Hindoostan on the W and the coast of Lower Siam, Tenasserim, Tavoy, Burmah and Aracan on the E., or between lat. 7° and 23° N. and lon. 78° and 92° E. It is about 1400 m. in width at the broadest part, or between Cape Comorin the extreme S. point of Hindoostan, and the corresponding latitude on the coast of Lower Siam. From this point it diminishes little in breadth till lat. 15° N. is passed, when it gradually contracts to a breadth not exceeding 250 m., and lastly terminates in a comparatively narrow inlet, of not more than 60 m. in width crowded with islands, and in which are the embouchures of the Brahmaputra and the largest and most E. branch of the Ganges.

BENGALI or **BENGAL** a maritime in regency of Tripoli dist. Bara, E. coast of the Gulf of Sidra. Lat. (centre) 33° 6' 48" N. lon. 20° 5' 42" E. (n.) situated on the verge of a large and fertile plain, extending to the foot of the Cyrenaic chain of mountains. It is wretchedly built, and most of the houses are constructed of mud or of rough stones cemented with that material instead of mortar. Those who can afford it, spend a proportion of time over the mud with which it imparts views to the weather. The houses consist generally of one floor having a quadrangular courtyard within, into which the

doors of the various apartments open. The roofs are flat, laid over with reeds, and thereafter covered with all sorts of rubbish, which is kept down by a thick coating of mud. The houses of the poorer classes are composed of such frail materials, and so tastelessly constructed, that numbers of them fall on their inmates, often seriously injuring them during the rainy season of each year—a calamity which combined indolence and poverty prevent them providing against, notwithstanding their superior experiences. The town is, besides, extremely stinky throughout, and in the market-places is a pool of stagnant and putrid water into which all the blood and offals of the animals killed, and all the rubbish of the town, excepting what is deposited on the streets is thrown. The harbour which was, about 50 years since, of sufficient depth to admit vessels of from 200 to 300 tons burden is fast filling up with sand, and will not now foot vessels drawing more than 7 or 8 ft. water. It is defended at the entrance by a castle, so slightly constructed as to be incapable of a protracted resistance. The trade of the town, which is carried on principally by Jews, is still pretty considerable. The exports consist chiefly of cattle, sheep, corn, wool and salted butter. Provisions, fruits, vegetables, and fresh water abound and ships touching at the port may have ample supplies of them all. Bengo occupies the site of the Baramos of the Ptolemies, of which few vestiges now to be seen above ground, but numerous and interesting remains are found at almost every point within the distance of half a mile, on digging a little way beneath the surface of the earth. In the neighbourhood are to be seen some singular channels of large area, filled with luxuriant vegetation, and surrounded by perpendicular walls of rock, presenting a most picturesque appearance, and supposed to have been the sites of the gardens of the Hesperides. Bengo is in the dominions of the Paahs of Tripoli, under whom it is governed by a Bey who resides in the castle, where, also, his officers and troops are quartered. Pop. estimated at 5000.

BENGEO par Eng Hartford 1867 s. w. Pop 1520
BENGOWORTH (St Peter) par Eng Worcester
Pop 1174

BENGORE HEAD a promontory N coast, Ireland, co. Antrim lat 55° 15' N lon. 6° 29' W. It is formed of a number of capes, the most prominent of which rises 320 ft. above the level of the sea.

BENIGUEA a little-known dist. W coast Africa, lying between lat. 11 and 17 S. and bounded, N by Angola, E. by the Camero river, S. by Kourou river and W by the Atlantic Ocean. The interior of the country is mountainous, the direction of the elevated lands being from N. E. to S. W. It is well watered having numerous springs and lakes, many of the latter brackish and some salt and being thickly intersected by rivers and streams. Its vegetation is luxuriant including every description of produce peculiar to tropical countries. The slopes of the mountains are covered with dense forests of cedars, palms, date-trees, tamarinds &c. The vine, the banana, manna, and other descriptions of tropical fruit, also abound. The soil is well adapted for the production of grain; but, from indolence and want of skill on the part of the natives little is grown. The larger and fiercer animals of the African wilds are numerous in this district. Lions, tigers, rhinoceroses, elephants, hippopotami, and alligators (the latter of a very formidable kind) frequently invading in large bodies the neighbouring towns and villages, where the rivers they inhabit run low. Zebras, elks, deer and antelopes are likewise abundant. Horses are scarce, but cattle, sheep, and goats plentiful. The owl and the peacock are found here; the latter wild in the woods. Reptiles of all sorts, harmless and dangerous, are met with everywhere. The mineral wealth of the district consists of copper sulphur petroleum and crystals. Gold and silver have also been found, but it is not known whether they abound.

BENGUELA (Sao Paulo de) a tn., W coast, Africa, Portuguese cap. of the above dist. It is situated on an open bay formed to the S.W. by projecting cliffs, below Mount Bombarro or St. Philip's Cap; lat. (flag-staff) 12° 53' 15" S lon. 12° 30' 45" E. The buildings are of half-baked bricks, ornamented with mud, and covered with a thick plaster of shell lime. The town is surrounded by a marsh full of elegant ponds, from which the most deadly malarious miasma, reaching the place so unobtrusively that no European can live in it. A large mud fort, going to decay mounted with a few rusty

guns, forms the chief defence of the town. Here an extensive trade in slaves was at one time carried on, 90,000 being annually exported from it, and there is no good reason for believing that there are fewer now. The town was, some time ago, invaded by a herd of elephants in quest of water and almost wholly destroyed by them. The pop. consists of free blacks and slaves and amounts to about 8000.

BENHALLA, par Eng Suffolk 2158 ac. Pop. 718
BENHOLME par Eng Lancashire, about 8 m. square, bounded on the S.E. by the German Ocean. 1 sq. 164.

BENI a river Bolivia, formed by several head-streams having their sources in the high mountain ranges N.W. of Cochabamba, about lat. 18 S. and which unite about lat. 16° 42' S. lon. 68° 10' W. From this point, the Beni holds a generally N course for about 800 m. when it bends N.E., and subsequently joins the Mamore or Marmore in lat. 10° 35' S., the united streams receiving the name of the Madelin, which falls into the Amazon near Surin in lat. 3° 20' S. It is but proper to mention that there are considerable differences of opinion regarding some parts of the course of this stream the whole not having been yet explored. Extensive levels, of great fertility stretch along its banks, which are also adorned with the most magnificent trees many of them fruit-bearing; medicinal herbs and aromatic gums also abound. Fish are numerous and gold is found on its shores. The banks are inhabited by various tribes of Indians some of whom are in a barbarous state.

BENI a dep. Bolivia, formed in 1845, by uniting provs. Canchayan or Apolabae, previously included in dep. La Paz, to those of Moxos and Yuracac, which made part of dep. La Cruz. The new department therefore embraces the territory on both banks of the river Beni. It extends N., according to the Bolivian maps to lat. 10° S. and includes, on the W. the highest point of the Bolivian Andes, Surata, and Tillam on the E. a vast tract of level plain, watered by numerous great rivers clothed with superb forests and extensively irrigated during the wet season. The pop. of this vast territory probably does not exceed 35,000 nearly all indigenous.

BENICARLO a tn and port, Spain, Valencia, prov. of 44 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana, 14 m. from the Mediterranean. It is entered by four gates and has well-made and paved streets, four squares a parish church, townhouse, custom-house, hospital, adult and free schools, a university and several convents. Manufactures—wool, silks, paper, and sailcloth. There are here two brandy distilleries, tanneries, numerous wine-presses, and oil-mills. Fishing to a limited extent, is carried on. Exports—red wines, honey and oil which are sent to Cadix, Malaga, and other ports of the peninsula. Imports—wheat, ling, sardines, sugar, iron, and timber. Benicarlo is chiefly noted for the red wines of the surrounding country of which it exports upwards of 320,000 casks annually. Most of them wines are sent to Bordeaux, for the purpose of mixing with their claret. A portion, and no inconsiderable one, is also sent to this country to be manufactured into port. During the vintage, says Mr Ford in his *Handbook*, the mail of these towns is absolutely red with grape-busks and the legs of the population dyed from treading the vats. Nothing he adds, can be more dirty, clerical, and unscientific than the *weekend sports*, &c. The process is called the fifth and negligence however. Pop. 549.

BENICIA a recently-commenced export in U. States, California, about 30 m. N.N.E. San Francisco. It is admirably situated on a spit of land in the N. part of the Bay of San Francisco and commands the navigation both of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. The largest vessels lie close in at once. The climate is fine the place is rapidly increasing. Shipbuilding is carried on.

BENIDORX a tn and port, Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 27 m. N.W. Alicante, on a hill at the head of a bay of same name. It has a parish church, townhall, prison, two public schools, custom-house, and a ruinous castle. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and as milliners. As a port, its commerce is unimportant; consisting principally in importing grain from Andalusia, and exporting silk, fruit, and vegetables, &c. Pop. 4602.

BENIGNIM a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 37 m. S. Valencia. It has spacious, clean, and well-paved streets, an extensive square, two parish churches, two convents, a substantial townhall, hospital, prison, two public fountains,

a palace of the Marquis of Algida, and several convents. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, but also manufacture linen fabrics, soap, and a kind of sweetmeat called *averges* de *Banagium*. There are here also four brandy distilleries, and some wine-presses. Pop. 3318.

BENT ISGUEEN a tn. in Algeria, in the Sahara Desert, on the Wady Mada. lat. 23° 10' N. lon. 2° E. It is described as approaching in size to the town of Algiers, as being strongly built, and surrounded by a rampart, on which are five towers. It has three gates and some trade in grain. The inhabitants are of the Beni Makh tribe. (Dummea, *Le Sahara Algérien*.)

BENI SABIN a tn. Marocco cap prov Daraah or Draha, on bank of streamlet Draha, 224 m. S. by E. the city of Marrakech. lat. 30° 58' N. lon. 6° 45' W. It is a small but rather densely-populated town, and has some trade in goat skins.

BENIA a Negro country or kingdom W Africa, Upper Guinea, on the right of Benia, Gulf of Guinea, extending along the coast on both sides of the Benia River but how far to what distance inland is not known. Indeed respecting the whole country our information is exceedingly defective. It is, however, now understood to be neither so extensive, nor important, as at one time it was deemed. The capital is Benua.

The coast is thickly indented with estuaries, some of them of considerable breadth, and studded with islands. The country is flat for some distance inland, when it begins gradually to rise, till it attains a height of between 3000 and 3500 ft. It is very well wooded, and being likewise well watered it is rich in all the vegetable productions of the tropics. Cotton is indigenous, and its wool is woven into cloth by the women. Sugar-cane of good quality is grown the soil is laid out in square plots, producing yams, plantains, Canina and Indian corn. The religions is Fetishism. Human sacrifices are numerous, and annually in its most atrocious form is characteristic of the people and the Government. An extensive traffic in slaves is carried on in this country. Besides this nefarious traffic, there is a considerable trade in salt, palm-oil, and blue coal.

BENIN a large tn. W Africa cap of above kingdom lat. 6° 12' N. lon. 4° E. (c) r bank, river of same name, formerly called by the Portuguese Rio Formosa, but now supposed to be one of the mouths of the Niger. As in almost all African towns, the houses are set down without the slightest regard to order, and often at wide distances from each other. They are built of clay, nearly finished with mud, straw or leaves, and kept exceedingly clean. The palaces of the king stand outside of the city and is defended by walls. Benin was at one time the great emporium of the district for slaves but this traffic is now carried on nearer the coast, so large vessels could not come within a shorter distance of the town than Gato or Agettou, a port about 40 m. down the river. It is still however the scene of a busy market for cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, yams, cottons, ivory and European wares with fruits of various kinds. The country around is fertile but low and swampy and very unhealthy for Europeans. Balaou the celebrated traveller died here in 1823. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

BENIN (Benui or) a large indentation of the Gulf of Guinea, extending along the entire coast of Benin and Dahomey. The coast is low and swampy and rendered exceedingly dangerous by the heavy surf which is continually rolling on the beach. The current on the shore sets always E. at a rate varying from half a mile to one and a half per hour. The prevailing winds are W. In the months of February and March the coast is subject to violent tornadoes from the N.E. accompanied by heavy cold rains. There are a number of considerable towns along the coast, carrying on a pretty extensive trade in palm-oil and ivory and at all of which the necessities of life, with fruits and vegetables, may be had cheap, and in abundance.

BENIN (Nivra or) [called by the Portuguese Rio Formosa, and still recognized by that name] in W Africa, kingdom of Benin, and believed to be one of the mouths of the Niger. It falls into the Gulf of Guinea about 150 m. below Benin and about 115 m. N.W. Cape Formosa; lat. (entrance, N.W. point) 6° 48' N. lon. 5° 4' E. (n.) It is a fine bold river. Its delta into two branches both of which were recorded in 1840 in a steamer by Capt. Boscawen, the one branch for a distance of 50 and the other for a distance of 70 m. Further progress was stopped, by the impenetrable

nature of the aquatic vegetation. The river is 2 m. wide at its mouth, across which is a bar of sand, clay and mud, extending from 4 to 5 m. seaward, and on which there are not more than 12 ft. water at spring tides. A few miles up, the river contracts to the width of half a mile. The depth of water does not in any part exceed 24 ft. The climate here is fatal to Europeans the disease, a malignant remittent fever which frequently carries off great numbers of the crews of vessels frequenting the river. The chief articles of export are palm oil, ivory and pod or cayenne pepper for which cloth, particularly muslin, beads, guns, gunpowder hardware, and spirits are taken in exchange. The tide rises in the river 5 or 6 ft.

BENIOLEED, a tn and valley N.W. Africa regency of Tripoli about 100 m. S.E. from the seaport town of that name. The valley which is very fertile, is described by Major Denham as being bounded on all sides by whitish brown hills, capped in many places with greenstone, and amygdaloid, or vesicular lava, ragged villages, and ruinous castles on every point, some overtopping the columns greenstone, and scarcely distinguishable from it. The hills do not exceed 400 ft. in height, and are composed mostly of limestone.

BENIRA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of and 53 m. N.E. Alicante on a hill overlooking the Mediterranean. It has badly-constructed and mean-looking streets, a parish church, two schools, a townhall, public prison hospital, storehouse, and a Franciscan convent, the church of which is used as a chapel of ease. The inhabitants are engaged in tillage, and in preparing Muscatel valencia, which are exported. A monthly market is held for the sale of the agricultural produce, and for cattle. Pop. 3673. (Hobson.)

BENISALEM a tn. Spain Id. Majorca, prov. Balears, 10 m. S.W. Iba, having spacious streets, two squares, a parish church, two schools, a townhall and a cemetery. Trade in coal, and marble, wrought in the neighbourhood, and in lime, grain, oil, and exquisite fruits. Pop. 3027.

BENISCEFF or Benmoody a tn. Egypt, cap. prov. or beylik of same name, 1 bank, Nile 58 m. S. Cairo. It is the residence of the bey or governor who has a palace in the town, and contains a manufactory for silk and cotton stuffs established by Mahomet Ali in 1825, and large barracks for cavalry. Benmoody was once famous for its linen manufactures, and for its trade in flax, but both are now extinct. An indifferent supplied market is held here once a week.

The bank of the river at Benmoody says Sir Gardner Wilkinson presents the ordinary scenes common to all the large towns on the Nile; the most striking of which are, numerous boats tied to the shore bullocks standing or lying in the water women at their usual morning and evening occupation of filling water-jars, and washing clothes, dogs lying in holes they have scratched in the cool mud, and beggars importing each newly-arrived European stranger with the odious word *bekech* [a present]. Pop. 5000.

BENNECKENSTEIN a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony on the Elbe, at the foot of the Harz, 13 m. N.W. Nordhausen lat. 51° 40' N. lon. 10° 40' E. It has an iron foundry a nail-work a brewery and manufactures a variety of articles from wood. Pop. 3590.

BENNEKOM a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland 16 m W by N Arnhem with a church, school and 800 inhabitants. **BENNEKCH** or Benmoody, a tn. America Rhode, on the borders of Moravia, 9 m. E. Tropic. The inhabitants, who are almost all Germans, live chiefly by weaving linen, and spinning yarn. A valuable silver mine which employed a great number of furnaces, once existed in the neighbourhood. It had long been closed, but was again opened in 1817. Nothing, however is obtained from it except iron ore, and clay fragments. Pop. 3760.

BENNINGTON, three pars. Eng.—1, par. Hertford 2908 ac. Pop. 576.—2, par. Lincoln 7496 ac. Pop. 603.—3, Bennington (Lower) par. Lincoln 4420 ac. Pop. 1109.

BENNINGTON a post vil., U. States, Vermont, on elevated ground, 87 m. N.E. Albany, lat. 42° 43' N. lon. 73° W. It has a court-house, Congregational church two academies, and 12 schools. In 1777, an engagement took place on the W. border of the village, between the British and Americans, in which the former sustained a defeat. Pop. (1840), 5429.

BENNIWORTH, par Eng. Lincoln; 1994 ac. P 448
BENIGIT (Sp.) a co. E. coast, Isle of Bourbon, 27 sq.
 A.E. St. Denis, for which place the produce of the district is
 shipped in small vessels. Pop. about 8000.

BENOWEN par Irel. Westmeath; 6887 ac. Pop. 1548.
BENOWM or **BENOWM** a co. N. Africa, cap. of king-
 dom Ladnam. S. border of the Great Desert; lat. 15° 8' N
 lon. 9° 40' W.

BENSBURGH, a to. grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt
 prov. Starkenburg on the highest and the railway between
 Frankfurt and Heidelberg, 17 m. S. Darmstadt; lat. 49° 40'
 N; lon. 9° 35' E. It is surrounded with old walls and con-
 tains a gymnasium, a normal school and three churches. The
 inhabitants live by trade and agriculture, including that of the
 vine. Pop., chiefly R. Catholic, 4000.—The numerous
 of the same name, though mountainous, is fertile produces all
 the ordinary crops raises a great number of excellent cattle
 and has a pop. of 25,900.

BENNINGTON par Eng. Oxford 1992 ac. Pop. 1231
BENTALA a to. Senegambia, about 210 m. N. E.
 Sierra Leone lat. 11° 25' N lon. 12° W, I bank of a tri-
 butary of the Rio Grande.

BENTHALI par Eng. Fes 824 ac. Pop. 530.
BENTHAM par Eng. York, W. Riding 26,500 ac.
 Pop. 3584.

BENTHEIM a prov. or archdioc. Hanover lying be-
 tween the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, and the Dutch prov.
 of Overijssel, area, about 389 sq. m. mostly level and toler-
 ably productive. Amongst its mineral products are potter's
 clay, coals, millstones and freestone. Its only manufactures
 are flax yarn spinning and weaving. The climate is, on the
 whole temperate and healthy. Both the language and manners
 of the inhabitants are Dutch.—The town of Bentheim, in
 lat. 52° 18' N lon. 7° 8' E is built on an acclivity on the
 W. side of the Wesel. The streets are steep and crooked, but
 the palace, which crowns the summit of the acclivity, and is
 of a castellated form, surrounded with walls, commands a
 beautiful prospect. There is a sulphur spring in the neighbour-
 hood, which is much resorted to. Pop. of co. 1973 of
 prov. 38,754.

BENTHACK ISLAND an isl. in Australia, Gulf of Car-
 pentaria lat. (S. point) 17° 8' S.; lon. 139° 30' E. It is
 about 10 m. long, and so many broad of moderate elevation
 and thickly covered with wood. Its S. side is much indented,
 and the projections are lined with mangroves.

BENTLEY several par Eng.—1 par Hants 2288 ac.
 Pop. 708.—2 par Suffolk 3801 ac. Pop. 454.—3 Bentley
 (Great) par Essex 3188 ac. Pop. 1035.—4, Bentley (Little)
 par Essex 2012 ac. Pop. 425.—5 Bentley (Fenny) par
 Derby, 1038 ac. Pop. 290.

BENTON (Lone) par Eng. Northumberland 9040 ac.
 Pop. 9905.

BENTOTTE a beautiful vil. or small to. Ceylon, L. bank,
 river of same name, 13 m. S. Caltura. It has distilleries of
 arrack, and manufactures considerable quantities of cordage,
 both of which are exported to the coast of Ceylon. There
 is a pretty large church in the village, and a house for the
 reception of travellers. Fish is abundant and the oysters
 taken in the vicinity are celebrated for their flavour. The
 pop. is numerous.—(Ceylon Gov.)

BENTWICH HEAD Island co. Mayo, rises perpendicu-
 larly from the sea to a height of 900 ft. lat. 54° 21' N lon.
 9° 46' W.

BENTWORTH par Eng. Hants; 5688 ac. Pop. 610.
BENZERTA. See BAKAZA.

BEOLLEY (also *Beoulles*) par Eng. Worcester 4480 ac.
 Pop. 654.

BEPTON par Eng. Sussex 1224 ac. Pop. 211.

BEQUILA ISLAND one of the Grenadines, a chain of
 small islands, belonging to the British, between St. Vincent
 and Grenada, W. Indies, 7 m. S. from the former. It is about
 9 m. in length, and from 1½ to 2 m. in breadth. On the W.
 side is a spacious bay called Admiralty Bay lat. (N point)
 12° 2' N lon. 61° 14' W. (a.) It has a slightly hilly surface.
 Produces cotton and sugar.

BERRAR, a large prov. Hindostan, in the Deccan, incor-
 porated into the British dominions in the year 1854; be-
 comes lat. 17° 45' and 22° 45' N, lon. 75° 30' and 83° 45'
 E. bounded, N. by Candahar and Malwa E. by prov. Guad-

warra, S. by Aungmyethar and Booder and W. by the dominions
 of the Nizam; greatest length, N. to S. 830 m. breadth,
 800 m. area, 56,733 sq. m. It is centrally situated, being
 almost equidistant from the Bay of Bengal and the W. coast
 of India and consists chiefly of an elevated valley reached
 by a chain of plateaus or mountain ranges, sometimes sloping
 gradually sometimes terminating abruptly towards the valley
 which, owing to the undulations of the ground and sometimes
 intervening small peaks, is seldom seen all at once. It is nearly ap-
 proached. The chief rivers are the Warda, the Elahoun,
 Wynagunga, and other affluents of the Godavary and the
 Taptie or Tapti and Mahanuddy. The soil is fertile, yield-
 ing abundant crops of dry grain; also peas, vetches, flax,
 sugar beet and tobacco. The wheat is reckoned the best in
 India, and is harvested three months after it is sown, leaving
 time for a crop of Indian corn. Cotton is grown to some ex-
 tent, and considerable numbers of sheep are reared. Since the
 country has been under the supervision of the British, a large
 proportion of the land has been brought into cultivation,
 and greater attention paid to the means of irrigation generally. The
 agricultural implements in use are still of a very inferior de-
 scription particularly the plough, which is extremely rude and
 inefficient. The indigo-plant is not cultivated though grow-
 ing wild neither is opium much attended to. A large portion
 of the country is in the hands of zemindars, who pay small
 quitrents to Government, but are otherwise independent. In
 the more civilised parts of Berrar the revenue is collected
 by the potel or head village farmer who is responsible to
 Government for the punctual payment of the ryot's rents. He
 himself receiving some 17 per cent. by way of remuneration.
 The office of potel is usually considered hereditary but the
 Government claims the power of dismissal. The judicial
 authorities rank, under the Rajah, in the following order:—
 the subdarbar of the district, the native pergunnah collector
 and the potel. The pergunnah, a body of five subdivisions,
 of whom two are chosen by each party in the cause, and the fifth
 by the local authority decides most petty civil causes finally
 without appeal. Cases of more importance are decided by
 the Rajah in person or by the subdarbar who is usually a
 military officer when the lesser must pay down one-fourth
 of the disputed claim, as a fine to the Rajah and the greater
 another fourth, as recompense for the trouble of decision.
 Education in Berrar is chiefly confined to the children of
 Brahmans and those of the mercantile classes, and as of a
 description little calculated to advance their moral or intellec-
 tual faculties. All the other classes are exceedingly illiterate,
 it being rare to find a cultivator of the soil who can write his
 own name. The only order who ever study books are Brah-
 mins, and these books are exclusively books of theology.
 The trade of Berrar is chiefly limited to internal traffic, and
 that is insignificant, from the want of good roads and other
 means of communication still a considerable quantity of
 cotton, and numerous sheep, are sent to Kanguam, in the
 N. W. part of the province to be forwarded thence usually
 by the Chindore pass to Bombay. The road however is so
 wretched, that large quantities of the cotton are lost or de-
 stroyed on the way and not one-third of the sheep reach
 Bombay alive, and even those that do survive the journey are
 greatly reduced in flesh.

Towards the end of the 17th century Berrar which had
 been formerly ruled by independent sovereigns, was added to
 the Mogul empire. On the decline of that empire it was
 overrun by rapacious hordes of Mahometans, and for some time
 it was nearly equally divided between the Peshwa and the
 Rajah of Nagpore. The latter however in 1808, having
 taken part with Dowry Row Shindia against the British, he
 was, in the December of the same year compelled to cede to
 the latter the province of Outchal, including the part of
 Balasore, as well as the provinces of Sambalpur and Patna
 (afterwards restored to him) also some districts on the Hyder-
 abad frontier which were made over to the Nizam. In 1817
 the new Rajah, Appah Sahib, having joined the Peshwa
 against the British, the latter took upon themselves the
 government of his territory in the name of Rajah Rao Bon-
 slah, then a minor. In 1838, the young Rajah attained his
 majority and was put in possession of part of his territory,
 the remainder of which was given up to him in 1879. The
 died without issue, December 11 1886 and in course of the
 following year his territories were incorporated with the pro-

missions of the East India Company.—(Mills's History of British India, Parliamentary Papers, &c.)

BERLAT or **ABERLAT BEHAT** [anc. *Arconot Belgred*] a town in Turkey in Europe, near the centre of Albania, 50 miles, and 38 m. N. E. of Ankara, romantically situated on both sides of the Tiberius or Ergene, here crossed by a handsome bridge of eight arches. It contains an acropolis or citadel repaired and strengthened by Ali Pasha, situated upon a high hill within which are the palace of the Ylizer, several Greek churches, and about 250 houses. The lower town, without the walls of the acropolis, has 13 mosques and a large and handsome bazaar well supplied with articles from Constantinople and Macedonia, and with foreign goods imported through the port of Anzonia. It has in, and commands a narrow pass, is considered an important post, and its possession has been frequently disputed by contending Powers. It is the residence of a bishop. The Greek women here wear a peculiar kind of cap or bonnet, nearly two feet high and shaped like a bishop's mitre, generally made of blue cloth, well stuffed and fastened under the chin with ribbons. The women's attire in grain, wine, and oil. Pop. about 8000 or 9000.

BERAUN a small walled town in Bohemia, cap. prov. of same name, 17 m. W. S. W. Prague, on the Beroun, near its junction with the Elbe. It has a gymnasium, and a monastery of Franciscans. Its staple manufacture is earthenware, of excellent quality. In the vicinity are marble quarries and coal mines. A few miles off on a rock in the middle of a valley stands the castle of Kartoum, the most remarkable feudal fortress in Bohemia. It suffered greatly during the Thirty Years War but is still tolerably entire. It has a donjon tower 121 ft. high, with walls 13 feet thick. On the third story is an interesting old chapel, and close to it, the magnificent oratory of St. Catherine, built by Charles IV. of Austria by whom the castle itself was erected, in 1348, for the protection of the Bohemian royal. Within the castle is a wall 232 ft. deep. At Beroun, in 1744, the Austrians gained a signal victory over the Prussians. Pop. 2200.—The province of Beraun, area 20 geo. sq. m. consists of mountains intersected at intervals by fertile valleys, and is watered by the Moldau, Saava, Beroun and Lainska. It produces rich crops of grain, and small quantities of wine and hops, and is famous for its breeds of horses, cattle and sheep. Its higher slopes are covered with excellent timber and much of the mountains are covered with silver lead and iron, the last making several blast furnaces and other iron works. Coal, also, and quarries of marble, abound here are the manufactures of Beraun unimportant. Its railways are the most extensive in Bohemia and it has numerous sugar-works, potash works, potteries, and paper-mills, together with manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. 185 000

BERBER, a dust. Nubia, on either side the Nile, intersected by lat. 18° N. It consists of rich alluvial land suitable for growing grain, cotton tobacco, and indigo but it is to a great extent uncultivated. It is the rendezvous for merchants from Senegal and Kartoum, on their way to Cairo. A considerable traffic in slaves is carried on. Pop. 6000 to 9000.

BERBERA, a seaport and town, or rather market-place, E. coast, Africa, Somali country on the Gulf of Aden situated in a beautiful harbour formed by a curvature of the coast line, and a low sandy cape projecting out nearly at right angles with the general line of the coast to a distance of nearly 12 m. The extreme of this sandy cape is in lat. 10° 20' 20" N. lon. 44° 00' E. The situation of the harbour is E. N. E. to W. S. W. and its entrance is the consequence of a mile wide, with 15 fathoms mid-channel shoaling to 5 fathoms within 200 yards of the town. During the summer from April till early in October Berbera is a waste, utterly deserted without inhabitants but no sooner does the season change, than the inland tribes commence moving towards the coast, to prepare huts for the expected visitors. These huts being merely for temporary use, mostly consist of leaves of the dome palm, long dried grass, or badly-preserved skins, extended over a few poles, so as to form a roof. A few huts of the more wealthy are domes which are situated at greater distance but being wholly composed of roof, there is little scope for the exercise of architectural genius. Now the traders begin to arrive from all points of the compass long strings of camels wind through the streets, and now the annual fair commences. Here are met also merchants from Harar and Zila, Egyptians, Mahdani, Abyssinians, Danakil and natives of Somali, Soudan,

Kaffa, Korbah, Jesh, and Zingwa, surrounded with the products of their respective countries; Banians from India, peering forth curiously between piles of rich goods Persian, with shawls from Kerman and acquisitions from the southern coast of the Caspian Sea, the natives of Muscovy, and Ouz, and Hadramut, and Yacon, and the Moges, with whatever commodities the soil of Arabia produces. The harbour is filled with vessels from Arabia, Persia, India, &c. The imports are white and blue cotton cloths of Indian manufacture also, piece goods, Indian headkerchiefs, brass and copper wire, rice and beads, dates and grain from the coast of Arabia, and some few plants from Harar. The exports are ghee, hides, dense horns, ivory game, ostrich feathers, coffee, sheep, and horned cattle. Among the principal subjects of traffic are slaves, particularly young females, most of whom have been kidnapped from their parents. The greater part of the trade of this fair is in the hands of the Danish merchants and the amount of business done, mainly by barter is very great the amount of coffee alone sold having been estimated as high as 15,000 tons. The whole of the multibanded assemblage brought together at this remarkable fair and pervaded by the spirit of gain, is engaged from morning till night in excessive turmoil and wrangling. Honesty moreover is a rare virtue among them. Each endeavours to overreach the other high words are quarrels spring up, blows are given and returned anon scoldings and curses drawn and here and there a pool of Mussulman or Pagan blood tells of the way in which bargains are sometimes concluded by these rough customers. All the dialects and idioms of Bahel pass current each man screaming at the top of his voice, in order to make himself heard amid the indescribable din. By the end of March the fair is nearly at a close; swift of all kinds, deeply laden, sail on their homeward voyage, and hastily depart on their homeward journey and by the first week of April Berbera is again a desolate waste, with nothing left to mark the site of a town lately containing 20 000 inhabitants beyond bones of slaughtered camels and sheep, and the framework of a few huts carefully piled on the beach in readiness for the coming year. Beasts of prey now take the opportunity to approach the sea. Lions are commonly seen at the town wall during summer and ostriches walk quietly about on what recently was the scene of business activity and turmoil.

Berbera has evidently been a market-place for centuries but there are no architectural remains in or near it, excepting the remains of an aqueduct, similar to those at Aden, of a stone reservoir of a small building which has apparently been a mosque, and of a small fort or tower. The water in the town wells is brackish and the wealthier merchants procure supplies of good water from Seybar, a small harbour 18 m. E.—(Lacot, Kerker and Lieut. Cruttenden, in *Your Bag Geo. Soc. Johnston's Travels in S. Abyssinia* D'Hervey's *Voyage dans le Royaume de Choa* Commercial Tariffs Foreign Quarterly Review)

BERBERS, a name given by the Arabs to the original inhabitants of N. Africa who, however do not recognize it, calling themselves, in their own languages, *Amazigh* or *Tamazigh*. The country of the Berbers in its widest acceptance includes the whole of the mountains and deserts of N. Africa, from the Atlantic to the Egyptian coast, and from the Mediterranean to the banks of the Senegal and Niger but it is now generally restricted to the Atlas range, from the Atlantic coast at Morocco to the shores of the Gulf of Gabon, in the regency of Tunis. The Berbers in the mountains live under tents, or in huts covered with mats, or in caves but in the plains they have houses and villages, built generally of wood and clay covered with straw and surrounded by a wall full of loop-holes, to fire through. They subsist chiefly on the produce of their cattle and all other beasts. They have light complexions, fair hair and thin and acromy beards; they are remarkably well proportioned, robust, and active, lively, restless, and bold, and impraisable in their revenge.

BERBICE, a river, British Guiana, supposed to rise about lat. 8° 30' N. and which was acquired by Schomburgk as far as a gross extent of 2. of lat. 4° N. It flows nearly due N. and falls into the Amazon in lat. 6° 54' 30" N. in whole course, so far as known, being upwards of 700 m. The bore which occurs at the mouth of this river is noted for its height and strength, rising, it is said, from 12 to 15 ft. At the dis-

tures of 155 m from the sea, measured along the windings of the river the influence of the tides ceases. Beyond this point, formidable and frequent rapids and obstacles render further navigation impracticable. The river is much infested by the species of alligator called *Crocodon*, some of them of immense size. It was in a basin of this river that Schomburgk discovered the magnificent and gigantic flower known by the name of *Victoria regia*. The Berbice is about 4½ m. wide at its mouth, where there is a bar, having only 7 ft. water at low tide. In the middle of the channel is an island, called Crab Island, from its abounding in crabs which divide the course of the river into two passages, both of which are navigable the one on the E. side having from 17 to 20 ft. water that on the W. from 8 to 13 ft. Vessels of considerable size can ascend the stream for about 50 m. The banks of the river are generally low and covered with mangroves.

BERBICE *see* GULIANA (Berbice).
BERBICE, in. GULIANA. *see* AMSTERDAM (New).
BERBICE a tn. Italy dusky Farms 10 m. N. Berge Tare, near the borders of Tuscany. It is well built, and clean has a castle a church and school. Pop. 900.
BERCHEM a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. E. N. E. Hertogenbosch. It is a large spread-out place, something in the form of a semicircle, with a windmill in the centre. It has a R. Catholic church and a school. Three annual fairs are held here.

BERCHEM—1. A vil. and com. Belgium, a short distance S. Antwerp, of which it may be considered a suburb. It has a manufactory of starch a cotton printfield a brewery a distillery and two corn-mills. Here in 1830 a struggle took place between the Belgian and Dutch troops here, also the French besieging army had its head quarters in 1833.
 Pop. 2045.—2. A vil. in com. Belgium prov. E. Flanders r. bank, Scheldt, 6 m. S. W. Amandura, with linen manufactory, two oil mills, and a distillery. It has also extensive establishments for the preparation of oil. Pop. 2386.

BERCK a coast vil. France, dep. Pas de Calais (Picardy) 9 m. S. W. Montreuil. There is here a lighthouse, with a fixed light, which can be seen from a distance of 8 m. lat. 50° 24' N. lon. 1° 33' E. (p.). Pop. 2100.

BERCY a large and handsome vil. France outside the walls of Paris beyond the Barrière de Bercy. It owes its origin to the *pasquerettes* and wine-houses, established outside the barriers of the capital for the retail of liquors, that pay a tax on entry. As the greater part of the wine and brandy that come to Paris arrives by the Seine, it necessarily passes in front of Bercy and the merchants found it advantageous to establish a depot here, which in a short time presented an extensive range of excellent warehouses, and is now one of the best depots of its kind in France. A quay was soon after added and a suspension bridge to communicate with the bank of the Seine. The most noteworthy building is the chateau of Bercy in a park on the r. bank of the Seine a handsome edifice, ornamented with numerous statues. There are distilleries, vinegar-works a sugar-refinery and some tanneries at Bercy. The business done in wine brandy vinegar oil wood for fuel and for building, is very considerable. Pop. 6641.

BERDIAK, a coast B. Russia, gov. Taurica, at the mouth of the Berda, N. shore of the Sea of Azov, 150 m. N. E. Simferopol lat. 45° 38' 18" N. lon. 36° 48' 15" E. (n.). When viewed from the sea, its appearance is by no means prepossessing, but it gains much on a nearer inspection, and is found to be a clean well-built town, consisting of several regular spacious streets, lined with handsome houses many of them provided with gardens, and indicating by their exterior the comfort which prevails within. The roads of Berdiak are the best in the Sea of Azov. They are sheltered on all sides except the S., and have a sandy bottom, affording good anchorage. Coasting vessels moored on the beach, but larger vessels lie at some distance. A lighthouse shows the entrance into the roads. Berdiak is admirably situated for trade, and is rapidly outstripping the neighbouring ports. Its trade is furnished, to a considerable extent, by the products of its own immediate neighbourhood; but it is also the natural entrepot for the products of the surrounding government, which send to it large quantities of grain, oil seeds, and wool for exportation. The interior trade extending by the mouth of the Don, and through it by the Volga, into the whole of E. Russia, and even Siberia, consists chiefly of wood, coal, fish, and salt. The mines in

the neighbourhood furnish the last to the extent of 1000 tons annually and are apparently inexhaustible; while the fishing already employs from 400 to 500 persons. Pop. (1849), 6498.

BERDITSCHIEF [Pol. *Berdzecz*] a city European Russia, gov. Volhynia, dist. of and 25 m. S. Jitomir. It is an ill-built place, swarming with Jews, but contains several churches and a large Carmelite convent in the church of which is an image of the Virgin Mary the object of pilgrimages. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, cattle honey wax and leather and is famous for its salt water fairs. At these, goods to the value of about £200,000 are disposed of and much business is done, especially with Austrian dealers. An almanac of great repute is printed here. Pop. (1849) 35,592.

BERDON BERDOR or BERDOR (par Eng. Essex) 1 71 ac. Pop. 418.

BERE ISLAND *see* BEAR.

BERMCHTESGADEN a tn. in Bavaria, circle, Upper Bavaria, on the Achen, or Alben, in a pleasant valley at the foot of the two Malsbunnen, about 18 m. S. Salzburg. It has a judicial tribunal an office of woods and forests an ancient cathedral church a Franciscan monastery a charitable asylum, and a royal palace. The chief manufactures are cutlery and hosiery. The salt mines in the neighbourhood are important, employing 200 miners, who turn out annually about 500 tons of rock salt. Pop. 1800.

BERECHURCH, or WISE DORLAND (par Eng. Essex) 1450 ac. Pop. 753.

BEREGH several places in Hungary.—1. A circle thus side the Danube, co. Hacs, on the Danube, near the confluence of en. Barany, about 5 m. from Buda. Pop. 2331.—2. A market tn. and co. circle, this side the Theiss. The town stands near the Borsos, in the Jerslap, and about 14 m. S. Munkacs, and has a pop. of 1750.—The country here, 10 gyo sq m. is hilly in the N. level in the S. and in the latter direction particularly is very fertile. Great part of the surface is covered with forests, which abound with game, and in which great herds, both of cattle and swine, are reared. It is well watered by streams, which abound in fish, and are much frequented by water-fowl. Land turboties also are numerous and of large size. The principal minerals are iron, rock-crystal, and aluminos. The last is in great abundance is extensively refined and bears a high name. Gold, in small quantities, has been found near Munkacs. There are several extensive swamps, but the climate is said notwithstanding to be healthy. Pop. 131,500.

BEREGHSLAZS, a tn. in Hungary, circle, this side the Theiss, co. Beregh, on both sides the Verid 16 m. S. S. W. Munkacs, famous for its millstones. In the en. grows an excellent wine is produced; and a gold mine was at one time worked. Pop. 2560.

BEREGUARDO a tn. Austrian Italy gov. Milan prov. of, and 9 m. N. W. Pavia on the grand canal which runs through Pavia and Abbiate-Grasso. The irrigation of the soil in this district is effected through supplies of water drawn from this canal. Pop. 1009.

BERENICE [modern name *Sabkhet Faki*, or the Southern Sahki] an anc. port, W. side of the Red Sea, at the extremity of a deep gulf, formed by the projecting point of Septe Etrima, now Ras el Ana, or Cape Nees lat. 25° 56' N. lon. 35° 24' E. The inner bay which constituted the former port of Berenice, is now nearly filled up with sand. The ancient town was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who named it after his brother. A number of interesting antiquities have been found here, including sculptures of various kinds, inscriptions and hieroglyphics, in which last occur the names of Thebes and Trigon &c. besides a temple built in the Egyptian style, 103 ft. long and 43 wide, the walls of which are adorned with well-executed figures in bas-relief. The ancient town is said, by Balcan, to have measured 1800 ft. N. to S. 2000 E. to W., and to have contained 10,000 inhabitants.

BERENT or BEREND a tn. and circle, Prussia, gov. Danzig. The town lies on the Parna, 33 m. S. W. Danzig. There are two blast-furnaces in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2000.

The crabs, here, 470 gyo. sq. m. is almost entirely covered with forests and lakes. The chief crop raised is potatoes. Fish is very abundant. The manufactures are various,

had some of them are carried on to my great extent. Pop. 36,000.

BERETHALOM, or **BERETHA**, a market in Hungary-Tessyvárs, in a valley between vine-clad hills, 30 m. N E Munkacs. It is the residence of a Lutheran superintendent, and has a Lutheran parish and a Greek non-aided church. Its wines are the best in the principality. Pop. 3390.

BERETTYO a river in Hungary which rises in the Berzsa hills, in the N W part of Tessyvárs. It flows N and then W and, after a somewhat winding course of about 120 m., falls into the Körös near Szarvas. It is subject to frequent inundations, and is the source of numerous marshes.

BERETTYO-UJFALU a market in Hungary beyond the Theiss, on Mitter r bank, Berettyo with a reformed church. Pop. 5426.

BEREZINA a river European Russia, which rises in the gov and N the towns of Minsk lat 54° 58' N lon. 27° 4' E., and after a course mainly S.E. for about 250 m., for the most part navigable, falls into the Dniester 8 m. above Retshanka. It is united to the Dniester, or Dniester, by a canal, which thus gives a communication between the Baltic and the Black Sea. This stream is memorable for the disastrous passage of the French army at Berezina, near Borsari in 1812 on its retreat from Moscow.

BEREZNA a town in Russia, gov. of and 24 m. E N E Tobolsk, on the Dnieper, containing six churches. Pop. including the villages dependent on it, 5600.

BEREZOV or **BEREZOV** (the town of birch-trees) a town, Siberia, gov. of, and 408 m. N Tobolsk capital of same name, on a height above the 1 bank Berov, one of the branches of the Obi lat 63° 59' 59" N lon. 69° 4' 19" E. (h.). It consists of wooden houses, carefully built of large timbers, and generally with high steps in front, and contains three churches and a chapel. The chief trade of the place is in connection with the important fair of Obdorsk. Many of the merchants are opulent, and have their warehouses stored with Ostyak and Kamoy products, personally reindeer skins much valued for clothing. Its inhabitants, who are chiefly Lushes, obtained by the slave and by sale, they border fur, skins, fish, &c. for deer, fish, meat, tobacco, rowers, and brandy brought by the Tobolsk dealers, whose craft are loaded down the Irkutsk into the Obi. Berzov is the favorite place of resort for the Ostyaks and Voguls. Prince Menshikov, the favorite of Peter the Great, died here in exile in 1731 having been banished by his grandson, Peter II. In 1821 nearly a century after his grave having been opened, the coffin was found embedded in frozen soil and the contents so entire, that parts of the clothing and even the eyebrows, hair, and other parts of the body were sent to his descendants. P (1842) 1173.

BEREZOVIE, an isl. Russia, Gulf of Finland, gov. Viborg, separated from the mainland by the Bark Sound or Strait of Berzovie.

BERG [hall].—1 An sac. duchy of Germany forming part of Rhenish Prussia, and now included in gov. of Arnberg, Coblenz, and Düsseldorf. It extended along the Rhine from the Ruhr to the borders of Nassau and had an area of 864 sq. m. It is now a manufacturing town on agricultural district and has long been famed for its minerals which include iron of the finest quality lead, copper also and the precious metals. In addition to the employment furnished by these minerals, the inhabitants, who are very industrious, have, with considerable success, superadded textile manufactures. The duchy of Berg, founded in 1389 had been long consolidated with the Prussian dominions, when, 1806 Napoleon revived the title, and conferred it, with an enlarged territory on Prussia. It is returned to Prussia in 1815. Pop. 876,000.—2 Of the numerous places in Germany of the name of Berg, the most deserving of notice is a vil. Wittenberg romantically seated on the Neckar N E Stuttgart, and containing the remains of the ancient castle of the Lords of Berg. It has a cotton-mill, dye-works, copper-works, and manufactures of leather a considerable wine and general trade, and a strong studyhouse spring. Pop. 1200.—3, A vil. Switzerland, com. of and 4 m. N N E. St. Gall with a church and school. The vicinity yields good fruit and wine the latter of which used to be a favorite beverage of the abbots of St. Gall, and was presented at all high festivals in the monastery. Pop. 600.—4, A vil. Prussia, dep. Bessels, 18 m. N W Saragosa; with three churches. Pop. 470.—5, A vil. Holland, prov.

Limburg, 11 m. N, by E. Moerwicht, a bank, Mass, built in a semicircle. It has a Catholic church, a school, and a town hall. Pop. 200.—6, A vil. Holland, near N. Holland, 9 m. S E. Amsterdam, on an island formed by the Vecht; consisting of a single street, on the W side of which stands the church, elevated on a height, whence the village takes its name. This elevation or mound is supposed to be of artificial formation, raised for the purpose of keeping the church dry during inundations, to which the place is exposed from the overflowing of the river. Besides the church here referred to there is also a R. Catholic church. Hoop, cheese, and vinegar making are carried on but the principal employments are agriculture and cart-fasting. Pop. 600.

BERG-AMBACHT a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 14 m. E. Rotterdam. It is a good-looking well-built place, and has a church, built in the 16th century in place of one burnt in 1515. There is a school here. Pop. 660.

BERGA.—1 A m. Spain, Catalonia, prov. Barcelona, 18 m. N E. Solsona, near the river Llobregat. Its streets are paved, and for the most part narrow and crooked. It has five squares, three churches, a chapel, a Latin, and three other schools a small, but respectable townhouse, two prisons, a hospital, theatre, several fountains, and a castle, with a strong battery by which the town is overlooked and defended. The manufactures of Berge, though on the increase, are confined to cotton fabrics, and the usual branches of mechanical industry the bulk of the inhabitants are employed in laundry and as maletiers by which conveyance the produce of the vicinity grain, wine, oil, fruits, &c. are exported. Two annual fairs are held. Pop. 6299.—2 A vil. Prussian Silesia, gov. Saxony gov. Merseburg, circle of, and near to Ranzershausen with an evangelical church, and hospital. Pop. 1181.

BERGAMO (anc. Bergama) a town Turkey in Asia, pass Anatolia, r bank, Germakli or Calcut, 43 m. N N E. Smyrna. It occupies the site of the ancient town, which was the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia, and contains numerous remains attesting its ancient magnificence. In the centre is an extensive ruin, supposed to have been the palace of a Roman emperor. Numerous houses and mosques—among the latter one which, from its style, appears to have been an early Christian church—occupy the site of ancient buildings. Triumphant arches, and ruined houses, are interspersed with Turkish houses. To the S.W. of the castle are the remains of the amphitheatre, with arches of fine workmanship, though now almost under ground. The semestras are full of beautiful ruins. Pop. about 10,000.

BERGAMO (anc. Bergama) a city Austrian Italy, capital of same name gov. of and 25 m. N E. Milan. It is well fortified, being surrounded by walls flanked with bastions and is defended by several small forts, and is built in the manner of an amphitheatre, on an isolated height, between the Serio and the Brembo. It is divided into the high and the low town. The former or town proper consisting of all that lies within the walls, has steep narrow streets, and old houses, several of them, however interesting, as affording the specimens of the architecture of the Middle Ages. The low town consists of the three districts of St. Ambrogio, St. Teresa, and St. Leonard's the last of which, in particular is well and regularly built, with spacious well-paved streets, and handsome houses chiefly occupied by the more wealthy merchants. Bergamo is the seat of a court of primary resort in civil criminal, and mercantile causes and the see of a bishop, suffragan to Milan. It contains a very ancient cathedral, completely repaired in 1689 after the designs of Carlo Fontana, and adorned with numerous fine frescoes, wood carvings, and figures in basins and marble, and 14 other churches, several of them handsome, and rich in fine paintings. The other public buildings of note are the museum, particularly rich in the antiquities of the district; the old palace Della Ragione, with a fine colonnade; the market hall or fairs, a large quadrangular building, with a handsome piazza, shaded by old trees, and adorned with a beautiful fountain the governor's palace the municipal buildings; the theatre and the Accademia Carrara, so called after its founder the Count of Carrara, a magnificent building, in which, with a view to promote the study of design and painting, numerous pupils are gratuitously instructed. The chief benevolent institutions are, the general hospital, the founding hospital, the house of invalids, the house of industry, the institute of mercy the *monte-pieta*, and the peniten-

BERGEE or **Bergue** an extensive territory in the interior of Africa, bounded, E. by Nubia and Darfur, W by Bagdad. It is more generally named *Wadi* or *Wady* (valley).

BERGHEIM (Bergheim) a town and lordship, Austria, Bohemia, circle, Prussia. The town lies in a narrow valley, 42 m. S.E. of Pilsen, and was once famous for its gold mines. It contains two churches, three chapels, a townhouse, and school. About 50 persons are still employed in the mines, which are nearly exhausted but the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. Pop. of town 1762; of lordship, 4598.

BERGUES, a fortified town in France dep. Nord, 5 m. S. Dunkirk; situated in a marshy country at the junction of the Ruesse, Dunkirk, and Colne Canals. The town is well built of brick, has a good port on the canal, capable of admitting vessels of 250 tons, and is the centre of a considerable trade. The Hotel de Ville is very elegant; but the most remarkable



THE CLOCK TOWER AND HOTEL DE VILLE, BERGUES.
From George's Dictionary and Herald de Ville.

edifice is the belfry upwards of 160 ft. high, of unknown date, but supposed to be of Spanish origin. The other public buildings are two high towers that once belonged to the abbey of St. Winoc, preserved to serve as landmarks to vessels entering the port of Dunkirk a public library and museum. Bergues has manufactures of soft soap, earthenware, hats, cotton yarn and lace. It has also sugar and salt refineries, distilleries, tanneries, and a considerable trade in grain, cheese, butter, wine, brandy and cattle. The weekly grain and cattle market is the most extensive in this part of France. The fortifications were constructed after the plans of Vauban, and it is now a fortified place of the first class. Bergues owes its origin to the castle of Berg, to which St. Winoc retired in 607. Baldwin II. Count of Flanders, walled and fortified it and Baldwin IV. stored it with a magnificent monastery in honour of St. Winoc. In the beginning of the 12th century it had become a flourishing manufacturing town, but suffered greatly during the three following centuries, when it passed successively under different masters, and was subjected to a number of sieges, in one of which, by the French (1658), the most fearful slaughter was committed. It was finally recovered by France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 5637.

BERGUE, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 8 m. E. Leeuwarden; pleasantly situated, at side of lake of same name, in a flat country well covered with underwood, and possessing good pasture and arable land. Bergue has a church and school, and two annual markets—one for cattle, the other for horses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture,

and in rearing young trees. Formerly there was a convent here and on some neighbouring moorlands, Oosthoek, the celebrated contractor of fortifications, while a youth, made some of his early experiments. Pop. 1900.—The town has a circumference of about 2 m., and by means of canals communicates with the sea both from the N and from the W side.

BERGZABERN a town, Bavaria, circle, Fels, 10 m. S.S.W. Landau. It contains a St. Catherine and two Protestant churches, a castle and several public offices. It has some tobacco factories, a saw mill, and two flour mills. Ironstone is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2665.

BERINGEN a vil. and par. Switzerland, east of, and 5 m. W. Schaffhausen, at the foot of the Barden, in the midst of vineyards and cherry orchards, from the former of which a good wine, and from the latter a famous cherry brandy is made. Pop. 1417.

BERLA, a town, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 22 m. W. Almeria, in a plain overlooked by the Sierra de Gador. The houses are generally two stories high, well built, commodious, and have gardens attached; the streets are clean and paved. It has four squares, of which the principal one contains the parish church and townhouse. The other town buildings are a chapel, prison, storehouse, a Latin and three primary schools, a cemetery and several fountains. Linen fabrics, hats, hardware, wine, oil and leather are manufactured. Lead and antimony from the mines of the Sierra de Gador are smelted and exported to Africa and Roquetas and some of the inhabitants are engaged in banditry. Berla suffered severely from an earthquake in 1904, during which numerous individuals were maimed and 37 lost their lives. Many public edifices were also destroyed amongst others the parish church, which has since been only partially restored. The structure now used as a sanctuary was once a penthouse. Pop. 6709.—(Madrid.)

BERKEL, two vills. Holland.—1 a vil., prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. S.W. Hertenbosch, whose inhabitants, about 500 are employed in agriculture, raising chiefly rye, corn, wheat, and clovered.—2 a vil. prov. S. Holland, about 8 m. N.W. Rotterdam, well built, with a Calvinistic, a Remonstrant, and a R. Catholic church and a school. Pop. 1100.

BERKEL, ROBERT, or ROBERT, a river, Holland, prov. Gelderland. It rises in the Prussian province Westphalia, near Coesfeld flows with a generally N.W. course past Borkelo and Lochem in Holland, and falls into the IJssel at Zutphen after a course, exclusive of windings, of nearly 50 m. It is in many places shallow and meaded, so that it is of very little use as a water-way.

BERKELEY a market town, and par. England, co. Gloucester. The town 16 m. S.W. Gloucester is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence in the vale of Berkeley & bank, Avon, about 1 m. from its junction with the Severn, and within 1 m. of the Bristol and Birmingham Railway. It consists chiefly of two irregular streets one of which is well paved, and contains some good houses of brick and stone water abundant. The church is a spacious structure style later Norman and early English it contains some curious monuments, and is the burial-place of Dr. Edward Jenner. There is also here a Wesleyan chapel. The Avon being navigable to the town for vessels of 40 or 50 tons burden, a pretty extensive trade is carried on by its means, in coal, brought from the Forest of Dean. At the S.E. end of the town stands Berkeley Castle, renowned for the quality of its specimens of castellated building. It has been the scene of many remarkable events, including the atrocious murder of Edward II. The date of the commencement of the castle has not been ascertained; but it is known to have existed long prior to the 12th century. A tradition, told by Matthew of Westminster respecting an old woman, a noted witch, who lived in Berkeley A.D. 952, has furnished Saxbury with the subject of a curious ballad.—The vicarage is the largest in the county comprising about 16,740 ac. Pop. 2444; of town, 246.—(Local Correspondent.)

BERKEWELL, par. Eng. Warwick 5966 ac. Pop. 1600.

BERKHAMPTON, a town, vil., and three par. England, all in co. Hertford.—1, Berkhampton (Hertford), a town and par., the former borough situated in a hollow, surrounded by hills, on the main road leading from London to Ayles-

bury W side of the Bulbourn stream, and the Grand Junction Canal on the line of the London and North Western Railway 26 m N W London, by railway and 24½ by road. It consists almost wholly of one main street, which is nearly 1 m in length, is well-supplied with water and is lighted with gas. The church is an ancient and beautiful Gothic edifice and contains some curious antique monuments. The other places of worship are, a Baptist, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends meeting-house. Schools:—one national with infant school connected, one day school on the British system one charity school called Bourne a school after the founder and maintained by endowment and a free grammar-school where a certain number of boys receive a liberal education. There are various small charities and benevolent associations connected with the different religious denominations, and a mechanics institute on a small scale. The only manufacture is straw plaiting. Market-day Saturday chiefly for corn. Year fairs annually. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Area of par 42.8 sq. Pop. 3595.—2 *Berkhamstead (Jatt)* a par and small but seat 11 in hund of Hertford, ½ m S W Hertford. It consists of a national school for boys and girls, and a provincial society, one of the prime pal establishments of the kind in the county. Area of par 1 3/4 sq. m. 1 p 30.—3 *Berkhamstead of Mord* a par hu d Dacorum Area 384.5 ac. 1 p 1285.—*Local (continued)*

BERKLEY SOUND a spacious inlet at the N E. extremity of E. Falkland Island about 4 m wide at its entrance and upwards of 15 m in length, terminating in three excellent and distinct anchorages. Johnson Harbour, Stag Head and Port Louis. This sound is the only place on the E. coast of the island that can be entered by night.

BERKSHIRE, an inland c. England and one of the most beautiful in the kingdom bounded N by Oxford and Buckingham sh. to which it is separated by the Thames E by Buckingham and Surrey S. by Wiltshire and W by Wiltshire. Area, 481,260 ac. of which 231,000 are arable meadow and dairy land. The principal hilly land consists of a range of 2 m. W. by S. which in some parts attains a considerable elevation. The soil is in various better poor on the hills, and in the low lands, cold and laborious to work but in the district called the vale of the White Horse which comprises a large part of the county N of the chalk range, there occurs some of the most fertile lands in England and in its W. parts the richest pastures. Here, also, along the bottom of the hills, lies the fine corn land for which the vale is renowned. The vale of Kennet extending along the N. of the chalk range for about 2 m. is also a fine tract of land and well adapted for corn though not so fertile as the vale of the Wiltshire. The E. part of the county or what is called the forest district, contains Windsor Forest, part of Bagshot Heath and some other considerable tracts of waste land. It is perhaps, the least productive part of the county but exhibits such a pleasing woodland scenery. Rich meadows stretch along the banks of the Thames and Kennet.

Agriculture is a good deal improved in this county but is still at rather a low stage. Fenced crops are less and what farms are usually held on leases for 7 and 14 years but as there are rarely any restrictions imposed on the tenant as to cultivation or mode of cropping, the land is generally in bad condition, and is often left by the outgoing tenant completely exhausted. Farms, for the most part, rather small average rent in 1842-43, 21 4s. 8½ p. per acre. The W. parts of the vale of the White Horse is celebrated for its dairies producing cheese of the description called Double Gloucester. The number of cows has been estimated at 5000 and the quantity of cheese made at 1000 tons. The cattle are now chiefly of the *Holsteins* and *Teeswater* breeds, but Scotch and Welsh cattle are extensively grazed in the forest district. Of sheep, the South Down breed, but much crossed, is at present the most generally diffused. The total stock of sheep has been estimated at about 305,000, and the total annual produce of wool at 4500 packs. Hops are reared in great numbers in this county and are esteemed the best in England. Manufactures and minerals of no importance. Berkshire contains 20 hundreds and 151 parishes. It returns nine members to the House of Commons—three for the county, two each for the boroughs of Reading and Windsor and one each for

Abingdon and Wallingford. Annual value of real property in 1842-43, £397,476. Pop. 170,085.

BERLAERE, a vil. and comm. Belgium prov. Antwerp 10 m. N E Mechlin, on the Greater Meuse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving and have also a little trade in wool and coal. Pop. 2075.

BERLAERE, a vil. and comm. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, near Ghent, 12 m. E. Ghent. Agriculture and weaving are the principal employments. Pop. 3505.

BERLANGA, a tn. Spain, Extremadura prov. Badajoz, 15 m. E. Merida in a hilly district. It has a parish church several schools town and court houses, prison poor a hospital large fountain, several convents and a cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage, and manufacturing coarse cloth. An annual fair is held in August. Pop. 8410.

BERLEBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 28 m. S. S. E. Arnsberg. It is the residence of the prince of Wittenstein has some manufactures of woollen goods and in the neighbourhood are several forges and iron mills. Pop. 4085.

BERLENGEN, a group of small islands in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Portugal about 3 m. N W Peniche lat. 39° 55' N. lon. 9° 30' W. They are surrounded by shalving rocks and are for the most part, precipitous. Berlangen, the chief of them has some flat ground and a fresh-water spring and is defended by a small fort, which has been occasionally used as a state prison.

BERLICHINGEN, a vil. W. Wurtemberg on the Jaxt, 7½ m. N W N. Stuttgart with a E. Catholic church and a synagogue. Wool spinning is carried on but a large proportion of the inhabitants are musicians in which capacity they travel about to distant parts. There was formerly here a castle, the natal place of the family of Berlichingen from which sprung the famous robber knight (St. von Berlichingen) with the iron hand whom Goethe has made the subject of one of his dramas. Pop. 1410.

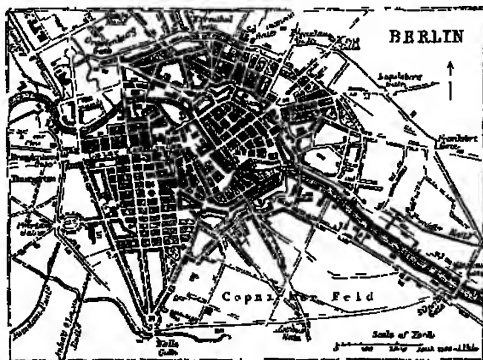
BERLIDAM, a vil. Holland prov. Friesland, about 8 m. N W Leeuwarden consisting chiefly of a double row of houses, running E. and W., with some small bye-roads, all well paved. It has a beautiful Calvinistic and a Baptist church, and a school and its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in trafficking in apples, pears, berries, and other fruits, the produce of their gardens and orchards. Two annual fairs are held. Pop. 1200.

BERLIN, a post township l. States, Connecticut, 10 m. S by W Hartford containing New Britain a considerable l. where various articles partly dairy in ware, are extensively manufactured. It has an academy and 16 schools. Pop. 15440 3205.

BERLIN (anc. *Berla*—uncultivated land) the cap. of the Prussian dominions the residence of the king and foreign ambassadors, prov. Brandenburg lat. (near observatory) 52° 30' 16" N. lon. 13° 23' 35" E. (true) after Vienna, the largest town in Germany and for the beauty and size of its buildings, the regularity of its streets the importance of its institutions of science and art, and the activity industry and trade one of the first cities in Europe. It is situated on a dreary sandy plain, about 125 ft. above the level of the sea, on both sides of the Spree, a sluggish stream here about 200 ft. broad which winds through the city from N. E. to N. W. and, near its centre, forms an island by the division of its channel. It is somewhat more than 10 m. in circumference and occupies a surface of 5700 ac. It is surrounded with a wall 16 ft. high with 16 gates besides minor outlets and divided into 11 sections or quarters, namely Berlin Proper Old and New Köpenick Friedrichswerder Lustenau Dorotheenstadt, Friedrich Wilhelmstadt, Spandauer quarter Köpenick, and Stralauer quarter. Besides the two suburbs beyond the walls—Königsplatz and Oranienburg. The principal public buildings are in Berlin Proper. The original portion of the city lies on the E. bank of the river and is very irregularly built consisting, for the most part, of narrow crooked streets, and very inferior houses. The more recent portion rose up, as it may be said, at the orders of Frederick the Great who, having previously adopted a plan subdividing his intended city by straight and spacious streets, partly parallel and partly at right angles to each other, caused them to be lined by elegant houses of uniform appearance, and, for the purpose of occupying a larger space of only two stories in height.

As yet, however, the plan has only been partially completed and nearly a third of the whole space within the walls, towards the S. and E., is still unoccupied. The houses are built partly of white freestone, but the greater number are of brick covered with a thin coating of plaster or stucco. The drainage of the city however owing to the flatness of the ground on which it stands, and to the sluggishness of the Spree, is so bad, that in hot weather the most offensive odours pollute the air and render it unhealthy. The streets are now well paved and well lighted with gas. Hackney coaches and other street conveniences are numerous and under excellent surveillance. The houses are all heated with stoves. Of the many crosses bridges the finest is the long bridge or Frederick's bridge, constructed of iron 245 ft. long and 38 ft. broad with eight arches each of 27 ft. diameter. The city has 37 churches and 1 synagogue. 17 public hospitals, 8 military infirmaries, 17 barracks 8 royal magazines, and 24 cemeteries 16 within the walls, and 8 beyond. Berlin though not advantageously situated is one of the finest cities of Europe. Its principal and most frequented street, the Unter den Linden, is perhaps unsurpassed. It is situated in the new portion of the city and traverses it from E. to W. It is three quarters of a mile in length and of remarkable width, the centre being occupied by a double avenue of lime trees which give it its name, and form a fine shady promenade while on either side of the trees is a carriage-way and beyond each carriage way is front of the houses, a spacious foot pavement. At the E. end of this street are clustered the principal public buildings of the city the museum with its fine collection of sculpture and paintings and behind it the new museum erected for the reception of Egyptian antiquities, and the castle or Schloss royal palace, arsenal, university opera house, and theatre, and, arising from it, several fine squares at the W. end, it terminates magnificently with the Brandenburg gate, a noble structure, modelled on a grand scale, after the Propylæum of Athens, and regarded as one of the finest portals in existence. It is surmounted by a colossal Victory mounted in a car drawn by four horses, and heating in her hand an eagle and two olive branches. Outside the walls, immediately beyond this portal, are two large open spaces on the right, the Kauerler Platz, or exercise-ground, where the troops are drilled and on the left the Tiergarten an extensive and well wooded park. The royal castle or Schloss is a vast pile, more remarkable for a certain air of grandeur than architectural beauty. It is sumptuously furnished, and contains the great library belonging to the bear-apparent the royal treasury a valuable picture-gallery with museums of natural history the mineralogical and the arts, including an interesting collection of historical relics. The arsenal (Zeughaus) is a building of the most exquisite architecture. It is in the Grecian style and above the windows of the inner court are 21 masks, admirably carved in stone by Schiitter and representing the agonies of dying combatants. The apartments on the first and second floors form a kind of military museum the former containing various kinds of recent artillery the latter about 60 000 stand of arms. The palace of Prince Albert

a handsome edifice the architectural academy by the eminent architect, Schinkel one of his most original achievements in this department of art; the Italian opera-house, the colonnade of the new museum the grand theatre, and the university are all beautiful structures. Amongst the more remarkable monuments are an equestrian statue, in bronze, of the great Elector Frederick William, finely placed on an elevated pedestal at one extremity of the long bridge. In front of the arsenal is a statue of Bismarck also in bronze, in which the celebrated Rauch has admirably succeeded in exhibiting both the features and well-known characteristics of the hero. Two marble statues by the same sculptor—one of Bismarck and another of Lohse, are well deserving of notice. There are also, in the square called Wilhelm's Platz, statues of six heroes of the Seven Years War—Prince of Anhalt-Dassau, Generals Zastrow, Schwerin, Winterfeldt, Kuth, and Sandnitz, but they have little merit. The literary institutions of the city are numerous and respectable they include the university attended by nearly 1800 students and numbering among its professors many names of European reputation the academy of sciences the gymnasiums or high schools of which there are six, with a number of less celebrated academies an institution for instructing the deaf and dumb an academy of fine arts, the Gewerkschule or industrial school, where promising young artists are taught drawing, modelling &c gratuitously. Berlin is the literary and scenic metropolis of Germany and in the various walks of literature philosophy science, and art, can show a galaxy of names such as few cities can equal. Since the time of Frederick the Great, it has been the policy of the Prussian kings to attract to their capital all thorough professional men in the university or otherwise, learn of men in every department of



1. Opera House.
2. Royal Palace.
3. Museum.
4. Arsenal.
5. University Buildings.
6. Royal Library.

7. Opera House.
8. Palace.
9. Theatre.
10. St. Mary Church.
11. St. Peter Church.
12. French Church.

13. Academy of Sciences.
14. Wilhelm's Platz.
15. Friedrich's Platz.
16. Schloss Charlottenburg.
17. Royal Free School.
18. Porcelain Manufactory.

knowledge. Consequently though but a city almost of yesterday the number of eminent men who have laboured or who still labour within the walls of Berlin is very great. Of those who are world-renowned may be named Leibnitz, who founded the academy of sciences in 1700 and became its first president the young Spencer the historian Fustberg and the philosopher Schopenhauer V. A. Wolf, and Hegel the theologians Meierholdt and Hegelstetter the historians Ranke and von Hammer the geographers Ritter and Lepsius the linguists Bopp Popp, the brothers Grimm and many others. In the natural sciences, stands unrivalled in the present or any other age, Alexander von Humboldt and after him are many brilliant names, as Poggenberg, Hermann, Mitscherlich, Bosc, Erichson, Ehrenberg, and Link. Many others might be mentioned but it may suffice further to name the poet Theodor Heine and the famous sculptor Rauch and Schadow and the composer Felix Mendelssohn. The charitable institutions include the hospital of charity the royal institution for providing for widows, the hospital for invalids the hospital of St. Dorothy the new royal hospital, &c. with a great number besides for all kinds of benevolent purposes. The manufactures of Berlin are various and extensive. Its chief productions are silks, cottons, stockings, ribbons

As yet, however, the plan has only been partially completed and nearly a third of the whole space within the walls, towards the S. and E., is still unoccupied. The houses are built partly of white freestone, but the greater number are of brick covered with a thin coating of plaster or stucco. The drainage of the city however owing to the flatness of the ground on which it stands, and to the sluggishness of the Spree, is so bad, that in hot weather the most offensive odours pollute the air and render it unhealthy. The streets are now well paved and well lighted with gas. Hackney coaches and other street conveniences are numerous and under excellent surveillance. The houses are all heated with stoves. Of the many crosses bridges the finest is the long bridge or Frederick's bridge, constructed of iron 245 ft. long and 38 ft. broad with eight arches each of 27 ft. diameter. The city has 37 churches and 1 synagogue. 17 public hospitals, 8 military infirmaries, 17 barracks 8 royal magazines, and 24 cemeteries 16 within the walls, and 8 beyond. Berlin though not advantageously situated is one of the finest cities of Europe. Its principal and most frequented street, the Unter den Linden, is perhaps unsurpassed. It is situated in the new portion of the city and traverses it from E. to W. It is three quarters of a mile in length and of remarkable width, the centre being occupied by a double avenue of lime trees which give it its name, and form a fine shady promenade while on either side of the trees is a carriage-way and beyond each carriage way is front of the houses, a spacious foot pavement. At the E. end of this street are clustered the principal public buildings of the city the museum with its fine collection of sculpture and paintings and behind it the new museum erected for the reception of Egyptian antiquities, and the castle or Schloss royal palace, arsenal, university opera house, and theatre, and, arising from it, several fine squares at the W. end, it terminates magnificently with the Brandenburg gate, a noble structure, modelled on a grand scale, after the Propylæum of Athens, and regarded as one of the finest portals in existence. It is surmounted by a colossal Victory mounted in a car drawn by four horses, and heating in her hand an eagle and two olive branches. Outside the walls, immediately beyond this portal, are two large open spaces on the right, the Kauerler Platz, or exercise-ground, where the troops are drilled and on the left the Tiergarten an extensive and well wooded park. The royal castle or Schloss is a vast pile, more remarkable for a certain air of grandeur than architectural beauty. It is sumptuously furnished, and contains the great library belonging to the bear-apparent the royal treasury a valuable picture-gallery with museums of natural history the mineralogical and the arts, including an interesting collection of historical relics. The arsenal (Zeughaus) is a building of the most exquisite architecture. It is in the Grecian style and above the windows of the inner court are 21 masks, admirably carved in stone by Schiitter and representing the agonies of dying combatants. The apartments on the first and second floors form a kind of military museum the former containing various kinds of recent artillery the latter about 60 000 stand of arms. The palace of Prince Albert

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cast iron ware, types, silk hats, paper, oils, refined sugars, tobacco, and much more. The iron foundry, hosts, stables, hotels, and shops of pictures, are cast together with a great variety of ornaments of unexcelled delicacy of workmanship. The black varnish with which the ironware is laid over to prevent rust is made of amber dissolved, and mixed with lamp-black. The society of the upper classes of Berlin is difficult of access and their hospitality limited. Music is here extremely and successfully cultivated. The performance of sacred vocal music in particular has attained extraordinary perfection. The open and theatres are on the most respectable footing, and are liberally encouraged, the taste for such entertainments pervading all classes. The local affairs of the place are administered by a magistracy consisting of 16 individuals, with the assistance of the assembly of deputies.

Railways—Berlin is well supplied with railways. It communicates W direct with Hamburg N with Stettin, and thence S.E. with Posen L. through Frankfurt on the Oder and Breslau with Cracow Warsaw and Austria S. by a line of two forks—one to Leipzig by Cöthen and Halle and the other to Dresden, and from these cities communicating with the lines of S.W. Germany S.W. through Potsdam, with Magdeburg and thence through Hanover with Göttinge, Bremen and France.

History—About two centuries ago, Berlin was a place of little importance. It was confined to the immediate bank of the Spree and the island which divides its channel and consisted of a series of villages, which have gradually merged into each other and now form its different quarters. The first important improvement was made by the great Elector Frederick William, who planted the Unter den Linden. His successor Frederick I., seconded his efforts but Berlin never assumed the appearance of a capital till the time of Frederick the Great, who, determined to make it worthy of his extended dominions, enclosed a large space within the walls, and proceeded to build upon it to supply the wants, not so much of actual as of an anticipated population. He was twice interrupted in the work, and almost driven from his purpose when, in 1707 the city fell into the hands of the Austrians and, in 1760 into those of the Austrians and Russians. But he soon repaired the damage and his successors, having followed steadily in his steps, Berlin has rapidly risen to be the second city in Germany in respect of population and perhaps the very first in respect of architectural grandeur and political influence. Pop. 1849 406,481 of whom 13,194 were soldiers and 5,600 Jews.—(Hübner's *Lex. Deutschland* Murray's *Handbook* Förster's *Deutschland* Dietrich's *Das Besondere des Preussischen Staats*.)

BERLINCHEN a tn. Prussia, gov. Frankfurt, on the large lake of the same name, 40 m. S.E. Stettin, with a large church, an hospital, a paper-mill linen manufactures, and distilleries. Pop. 3,400.

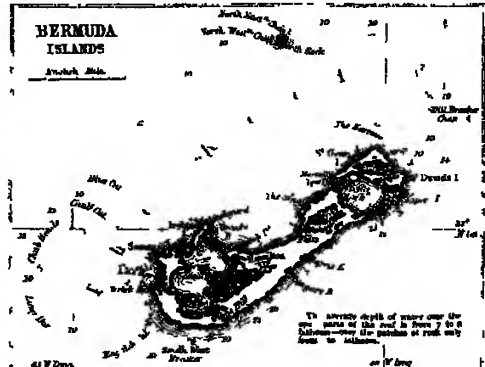
BERMEO See VERMEO.

BERMEO a tn. and seaport, Spain, prov. Biscay 15 m. N Bilbao, lat. 43° 35' N. lon. 3° 40' W., on a slope facing a bay. It has two parish churches, two schools, a town-house, which contains the prison and the public storehouse, a custom-house, two fountains (one of medicinal waters) and some convents. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agricultural fishing and salting and drying fish, which they export, although the trade has much fallen off. Pop. 4,000.—(Madoz.)

BERMONDSEY a tn. and par. England, on. Surrey V bank, Thames. The town is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. London and consists of several principal streets all straight, paved, and well lighted, and a number of smaller. The houses are of various forms and construction and mostly of brick, with some ancient structures of timber intermingled. It is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water and has four churches,

two of which—one of them a very handsome building—have been erected within the last two years and several dissenting chapels including Baptists and Wesleyans, and a handsome R. Catholic chapel. There is also a convent of the Sisters of Mercy for about 40 inmates, a free school the united charity schools such of the four churches above mentioned having besides, schools attached. Leather-tanning is carried on here to a great extent; there are also numerous woolstaplers, felt-makers, curriers, and manufacturers of valises, parchment, and hair vanguard-walks, a distillery, a brewery and some book-binding. The London and Greenwich Railway crosses the parish by means of a magnificent viaduct. Area of par. 688 ac. Pop. 48,128.—(Local Correspondent.)

BERMUDAS (THE) or BOWEN'S ISLANDS, a group of 13 lands, N. Atlantic Ocean belonging to Great Britain, 680 m.



S.E. Cape Hatteras in N. Carolina, and lying between lat. 32° 14' and 32° 25' N., and lon. 64° 38' and 64° 50' W. They lie S.W. to N.E. based on the edge of a bank stretching in the same direction, 23 m. by 15 but only occupy a space of about 18 m. by 6, though said to be about 365 in number. They are separated from each other by very narrow channels, and are mostly rocky islets five only being of any considerable size. They are of difficult access being enclosed on three sides N. W. and S. by formidable coral reefs, nearly all under water and extending, in some parts, 10 m. from the islands, the only result of this description occurring in the whole central expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the corals now growing here are asserted by the natives, on the authority of tradition, to have been living in the same spots for centuries and are supposed to be in age with the most ancient trees of Europe. In removing some reefs, by means of divers at the entrance of St. George's harbour in the island of that name, evidences were found confirmatory of the idea that part of the former land of the Bermuda Islands has subsided, and is now below the sea. The islands have little elevation, and in their general aspect much resemble the W. India Islands. The climate is delightful, a perpetual spring clothing the fields and trees in perpetual verdure. Severe thunderstorms, however frequently occur and when S. winds prevail, the atmosphere becomes charged with a humidity unfavourable to various complaints, including those of a pulmonary nature. Though the soil is not so fertile as it was, being now much exhausted, almost every description of fruit and vegetable grows here abundantly and the arrow-root is said to be superior to that of any other place. The orange orchards of the islands are extending and improving, and generally more skill and industry has been applied to the clearing of land, and to cultivation, within the last few years than formerly. The quantity of live stock maintained is small, and the dairy produce sufficient only for the wants of the inhabitants. Domestic fowls are abundant, especially

decades, and during summer numbers of turtles are taken. It is somewhat remarkable that there are neither springs nor fresh-water streams in the islands, and only a few wells, the water of which is brackish. This want is supplied by collecting rain-water in tanks, every house being provided with one, and the roofs being adapted as conductors. The adjoining seas are stored with various kinds of fish, and many whales are taken in the season which is between March and June. The flesh is sold in the markets, and eaten by the natives. The principal employment is building vessels, generally of cedar, small, swift, and durable. Plucking staves and the mid-rib of the palm-leaf, is also carried on to some extent. Principal exports—arrow-root, potatoes, and onions. The amount of imports into the Bermudas for the year ending January 5, 1848, was £188 992 16s. 9d.; exports for the same year £20 505, 6s. 8d. The number and tonnage of vessels upwards for the same period, were 185 tons. 19 899—outwards, 189 tons 30 400. The number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the colony in the year named were 58 tons 572. The largest harbour is that of St. George's, a beautiful and romantic bay capable of containing a large fleet, but of difficult ingress and egress, from the narrowness of its entrance, now however much improved. It is strongly fortified and generally garrisoned by a regiment of the line, with some companies of artillery and engineers. The legislature consists of a governor council and legislative assembly. The council is composed of eight members and a president, nominated by the governor, but subject to confirmation by the Crown. The House of Assembly of 35 members, elected by the nine tribes or parishes into which the island is divided. The islands contain nine churches five chapels for dissenters, and 24 public or free schools, principally supported by different societies in England, and by funds under the control of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, in whose diocese the Bermudas are situated. There are, besides the above, 25 private schools. An establishment for convicts has recently been placed here. The number of the latter in 1848, amounted to 1750. The occupied coast is a converse to the public at the Bermudas establishment, including the expense of the passage out, and every other charge, is about £20 per annum and the value of his labour £28 per annum. The capital is Hamilton on Bermuda or Long Island. Pop (1848) estimated at from 9500 to about 11 000 whites coloured, and free blacks.

BERN or BERNE (CASTON or) the largest, and in rank the second canton in the Swiss Confederation one of the three worst or directing cantons situated in the W. of Switzerland between lat. 46° 19' and 47° 30' N. and lon. 8° 50' and 8° 28' E. bounded N.W. by France N. and N.E. by the cantons of Basel Country Solvère, and Argau E. by Thurgau, Unterwalden, and Uri S. by the Valais S.W. by Vaud and W. by Freiburg and Neuchâtel greatest length 83 m. greatest breadth, 65 m. area, 2560 sq. m. The S. boundary of the canton is formed by the Bernese Alps which include some of the highest summits of the alpine system. Among these are the Fluchli-Aarhorn 14 111 ft. Jungfrau 18 718 ft. Schreckhorn 18 386 ft. the Mithel, 13 498 ft. &c. Offsets from this mountain-range cover the S. part of the canton, and form the high country or Berne Oberland celebrated for the beauty of its valleys the principal of which are, the Simmen the Lauterbrunnen the Grindelwald and the Hasli. The N. part of the canton separated from the S. by the valley of the Aar bears the name of Thurgau or Berne Nid canton from the mountain-range that intersects it. This range is considerably lower than the Bernese Alps. Excepting a small portion on one French frontier watered by the Doubs, the whole of the canton belongs to the basin of the Rhine. The principal streams are the Aar and its tributaries the Emme, Simmen, Kander and Thiele. In the N.W. besides the Doubs, the canton is watered by the Saane and the Dür, with its affluent the Trame the former falling into the Lake of Neuchâtel, and the latter into the Rhine near Basel. The canton contains three considerable lakes, Biel in the basin of the Thiele, and those of the Emme and Saane, in the basin of the Aar. The climate is healthy but rigorous in the alpine regions, where the mountain snows form extensive glaciers and in some localities it is exposed to sudden changes, a warm day being frequently succeeded by a night of frost. In the valleys of the Thiele the Emme, and lower Aar the temperature is much milder. The mountains of Bern are finely wooded with pine and ash the valleys are

fertile, and yield good crops of grain, but not in sufficient quantity for the population. Hemp, and flax of good quality are raised, and indifferent wine to a small extent, is grown in the neighbourhood of the lakes. But cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants, the rich pastures of the canton rendering it peculiarly well adapted for the rearing of cattle, of which the breeds found in the valleys of Emme, and Saane or Saane are esteemed the best in Switzerland. The dairy produce of these valleys has a high reputation, the cheese being reckoned only second to that of Freiburg. The total cheese made in the canton amounts to about 2500 tons annually. Bern is famed for its horses those of Emmenthal are exported in considerable numbers to France, for draught and heavy-armed cavalry. The canton contains mines of iron, lead and copper with quarries of marble gypsum freestone, granite, and limestone. Coal is also obtained, but in small quantities. Fine crystals are found among the quartz rocks of the Grindel and gold dust is met with in the sands of the rivers. Mineral springs are numerous and the bathing establishments of Wassenburg, Blumenthal, &c. are much frequented. In the mountain districts, the houses are generally of wood but in the lowlands, and round Bern of stone. The land in general is very much subdivided from being equally partitioned among children, except in Emmenthal where the youngest son inherits the paternal domain. The manufactures of the canton are inconsiderable linen and woollen goods are made in the Emmenthal paper leather hardware, Kurzwaaren fire-arms and agricultural implements are also made, and partly exported. Horses cattle and cheese form a principal export. The imports consist of salt, colonial produce, wine, grain, tobacco, metals cotton wool silk, &c. & d. flax. The transit of goods in the W. part of the canton is much facilitated by the Aar and its tributaries, from which also a considerable quantity of fish are obtained. Schools and educational institutions are numerous. Attendance at school is obligatory. The contingent of troops furnished to the Confederation, is 5024 men and the war contribution 154,094 francs (£5900) annually. The canton is divided into 25 administrative sections or prefectures, the first magistrates of which are elected for six years by the executive council. The prefectures are divided into political communes whose boundaries frequently differ from those of the ecclesiastical communes or parishes. The tribunals are—1. The supreme court, composed of 10 members, chosen for 15 years by the Grand Council, and a president chosen for five years. This is the highest court of appeal both for criminal and civil cases. 2. The district court 80 in number one for each prefecture, and two each for the prefectures of Dälmont or Delémont and Carlar. Ecclesiastical affairs are under the direction of two ecclesiastical committees, one Protestant, the other R. Catholic. One-third of the vacant Protestant churches are filled up by the executive council and the other two-thirds by the seniority of the ministry. The first Protestant minister is the Dean of the Minister or cathedral of Bern capital of the canton. The R. Catholic part of the state belongs to the bishopric of Basel and is dependent on the most-general of Fürstbischöf. The canton of Bern has formed a portion of the Swiss Confederation since 1352. In 1798 it completed a larger extent of territory and was then divided into four cantons, Bern Argau Lemar (which afterwards became the canton of Fribourg) and Oberland which was reunited to Bern in 1803. As an indemnification for its dismemberment it is a Congress of Vienna, in 1815 added to it the town of Biel or Bière, and the territory on the W. side of the Thiele which formed the greater part of the ancient bishopric of Basel and was then possessed by France. With exception of the inhabitants of this district who are of French extraction the Bernese belong to the German stock and speak German. The great majority are Protestants. Pop (1837) 407 913.

BERN (Latin *Berna*, *Arctopoli*) a in Switzerland cap. of above canton and alternately with Zürich and Lucerne one of the federal government, and of the diet or *sevent* of the Swiss Confederation. 59 m. S.W. Zürich, 89 m. W. S. W. Lucerne lat (observatory) 46° 27' 8" N. lon 7° 24' 34" E. (alt.) Height (at the observatory) above the level of the sea, 1912 ft. The town, situated on a sandstone promontory formed by the Aar is bounded on three sides by the river and on the fourth the W. side, it is defended by fortifications. A magnificent stone bridge, 909 ft. long, and the central arch of which is 93 ft.

above the stream, here crosses the Aar and supplies a level road between the town and the high bank on the opposite side. Bern is the handsomest town in Switzerland, and one of the most regularly built in Europe. It has the air of a metropolis, and is the reputed capital of the confederation, being the residence of the ministers from all the foreign states except the Papal ones, who reside at Lucerne. The houses are substantial built of stone and the streets are spacious, all of them are pleasantly enlivened with water by means of fountains, some of which are grotesque others elegant, and many of the streets have a rapid stream of water running under the footpath. The principal street or *Grande Rue* like a majority of the others is steep, but it is also wide and is adorned with many fountains. The houses are lofty and handsome and look over arcades or covered passages which line the street on either side, affording shade and shelter from summer's heat and from winter's snows. Though, from being neither high nor wide, they make the street look rather heavy and sombre. From the platform on which the cathedral stands, which is about 100 ft. above the river a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps is obtained. Gardens, in terraces hang upon the bank which for a mile in length presents a beautiful diversity of view with fruit-trees, cypresses and weeping willows. Beyond the river the country presents a verdant and finely diversified surface sprinkled with villages, hamlets and cottages and in the farther distance a vast range of mountains. The cathedral is a fine Gothic structure built between 1411 and 1519 with a spire 300 ft. high but incomplete. The other public edifices are the church *des Réformés*, the museum, containing an extensive collection of the natural products of Switzerland, the townhouse a Gothic edifice of the 15th century, the mint, where money is coined for several cantons, the extensive citizen hospital *Hôpital Spital*, the new prison and penitentiary, the *Isle* or island hospital, the corn market and corn measure for storing grain in case of scarcity, the bank and the state house. The university of Bern was founded in 1834 and has a full equipment of professors in all the different faculties and arts. There is also an academy of law, with 11 professors, a gymnasium with 11 professors and masters, a school of arts with nine professors, a school of painting and drawing and a deaf and dumb school. The public library contains 35,000 volumes, and 1700 MSS. the medical library 7000 volumes. Bern is celebrated for its number and excellence of its charitable institutions and in addition to the hospitals, has two orphan asylums, an infirmary, lunatic asylum, and a fund for the aid of indigent students. It has also an observatory and a botanical garden. The chief manufactures are cloth, linen, cotton and printed goods, clocks and watches, delicate mechanical and philosophical instruments, straw hats, leather, gunpowder &c. The property belonging to the corporation is very large, and the revenue not only suffices to defray the public expenses, but to provide all the citizens with fuel and still leaves a surplus.

Bern owes its foundation to Berthold fifth Duke of Zähringen, who in 1131 fortified the peninsula on which the town stands and invited merchants and craftsmen to resort thither for protection. In 1218 it was raised to the rank of a free town of the empire, with extensive privileges. In 1352 it entered the Swiss Confederation at that period consisting of seven cantons, and obtained the second rank. In 1798, Bern was obliged to open its gates to the republican armies of France and the canton was disbanded. From 1799 to 1803 it was the seat of the Helvetic Government. The government of Bern had hitherto been oligarchical, but in 1830 the people on their own took the role of the privileged families and organized a supreme council, which entered on its duties October 1831. Bern is said to derive its name from *bera* the plural of the German word *bär* (a bear) and that annual figures on the armorial bearings of the town as well as on the coins, signs, points, fountains, and public buildings. For many centuries living bears have been maintained at the public expense, as part of the state property. The great majority of the inhabitants of Bern are Protestants. Pop. 22,623.

BERNARD (GREAT ST.) is a celebrated pass of the Pennine Alps, near Valais on the mountain-road leading from Martigny in Switzerland to Aosta in Piedmont. Lat. 45° 51' N. Lon. 7° 11' 33" E. (c.) On the E. side of the pass is Mount Valais and on the W. the *Pénin de Dromes*, there is no mountain known by the name of St. Bernard. Almost on the very crest of the pass is the famous Hospice supposed to be the highest inhabited spot in Europe, 8200 ft. above the level of the sea. It is a massive stone building capable of accommodating 70 or 80 travellers with beds, and of sheltering 300. As many as 500 or 600 have received assistance in one day. It is situated on the highest point of the pass, exposed to tremendous storms from the N.E. and S.W., and is traversed by 10 or 12 brethren of the order of St. Augustine, who have devoted themselves by vow to the aid of travellers crossing the mountains. The climate of this high region is necessarily rigorous. There is a lake on the summit, at a short distance from the Hospice on which ice has frequently remained throughout the winter. The several



VIEW OF THE GREAT ST. BERNARD
FROM THE GREAT ST. BERNARD HOSPICE

could recorded is 2½ below zero Fahrenheit but it has often been 18 and 20 below zero the greatest summer heat recorded is 68° Fahrenheit from the difficulty of respiration in so elevated a locality and the severity of the climate, few of the monks survive the time of their vow 15 years from the age of 18 when they are devoted to this service. They are driven often with ruined health to retire to the more genial climate of Martigny where there is a branch establishment for the brethren who cannot live on the mountains. The dogs kept at St. Bernard, to assist the brethren in their humane labours, are well known. In the museum of Bern, the skin of one, called Barry is preserved who is recorded to have saved the lives of 17 human beings. In 1847 the revolutionary government of Valais sold the monastery and the heavy forced contribution of 180,000 francs (£4800) thereby much impairing the resources of the establishment, and, according to a letter of the prior written at the time, rendering its continued existence impossible. Subscriptions from various quarters have since been made to enable the brethren to continue their benevolent labours. The pass of St. Bernard appears to have been known at a very early period and a pagan temple formerly stood here from which a Roman road led down the Piedmontese side of the mountains. The remains of a massive pavement are still visible and the column of the Hospice contains votive tablets, bronze figures, and other antiquities, found in the vicinity. The Hospice was founded in 962 by Bernard de Menthon a Savoyard nobleman, for the benefit of those who performed pilgrimages to Rome. In May 1800 Napoleon led an army of 30,000 men, with its artillery and cavalry into Italy by this pass.

BERNARD (LITTLE ST.) a mountain, Savoyard States, belonging to what are called the Green Alps, about 10 m. S. Most Blanc. It stands between Savoy and Piedmont,

having the valley of the Isère, in the former on the W. and that of the Dore, in the latter on the E. The pass across it is one of the easiest in the Alps, and is supposed to be that which Hannibal used. The Hospice, at the summit of the pass, has an elevation of 7192 ft.

BERNARDIN (Str.) or **BERNARDINO** a mountain Switzerland, near Gfrien, over which a road, constructed at the joint expense of the German and Swiss governments, leads from the Rheinwald into the valley of the Misocco, and forms one of the direct lines of communication, through Switzerland, between W. Germany and the N. of Italy. It leads to Lago Maggiore the pass of the Splügen departing from the same main road in Grisons, leading to Lago di Como. The summit of the pass is 7115 ft. above the sea, and is partly occupied by Lake Misocco, the source of the Misocco. On the S. slope stands the village of St. Bernardin, a post station, the first and largest in the valley of the Misocco, consisting of a few houses on a small plain or ledge. It possesses a mineral spring, which is one of the highest in the Alps and attracts a few visitors.

BERNAU a tn. in Prussia, prov. Brandenburg on the Planks, 14 m. N. E. Berlin. It is surrounded with walls and ditches has two churches an ancient townhouse, and an hospital. It has manufactures of silk, wool, calicoes, linen &c. and a number of breweries. Pop. 1800.—Several other places in Germany and Bohemia have the same name.

BERVAY a tn. France, dep. Eure (Normandy) 20 m. W. N. W. Evreux, agreeably situated, r. bank, Charentonne. The grain market occupies part of an old abbey church the remains of which are very curious and interesting. The church of St. Croix is distinguished by its large and magnificent altar and by marble statues and sea gulls, brought from the abbey of Bee, and the church of La Couture was formerly celebrated for being supposed to cure persons possessed with evil spirits, and is still visited by numerous devotees. Bervay has also a communal college, an hospital, a court of first resort, a board of manufactures, an agricultural society and a savings bank. It has important manufactures of cloth, and flannel, tulle, linen and cotton goods and spins a good deal of cotton thread and worsted. It has also bleachfields, dyeworks, tanneries, &c. Trade—principally in grain, order cloth, from Russia, leather, linen, horses and cattle. The horse fair held in Lent is one of the greatest in France, and is attended by purchasers from all parts of the country to procure good and diligence horses for which Normandy has long been celebrated. Pop. 5490.

BERNDORF or **ANHALT-BERNDORF**, a tn. Germany cap. dist. of same name, on both sides of the Saale, in N. W. Leipzig, with which as well as with Berlin and Magdeburg it is connected by railway. It is divided into the old, the new and the high town the first two surrounded by walls, and communicating by a bridge 172 ft. long. Berndorf is well built, and contains several well paved and well-lighted streets. The principal building is the palace, situated, with a garden, on the highest part of the high town. It is very ancient but has received numerous modern additions and contains a picture-gallery theatre and church. Among the other buildings and establishments are a townhouse court-house, three Protestant churches and a chapel a R. Catholic abbey a synagogue, gymnasium, savings bank, hospital, widow's asylum, bridge, well, and seven schools. Besides an oil-mill and several breweries and distilleries, there are manufactures of paper and earthenware. Pop. 6772.—The duchy forming part of the country of Anhalt (which see) has an area of 256 sq. m., is well wooded and well cultivated and has made considerable progress in manufactures. The minerals include coal, copper lead, silver and iron of which the last is the most important. Pop. 45,353.

BERNE. See **BERN**.
BERNECK, **BERKERS** or **BERKANG**, a vil. and par. Switzerland com. of, and 11 m. E. St. Gall pleasantly situated in the Rhodan, and containing an ancient church, which is used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics. The culture of the vine, spinning, and knitting are the chief employments. Pop. 2119.

BERNECASTEL, or **BERNECASTEL** [ann. Berones Castel-um], a tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Moselle. It is a dirty town, but picturesquely situated at the base of the Hundsrück Mountains, 38 m. S. W. Vuc. 1

Bolton. The wines of the neighbourhood are celebrated. **Berncastel** has several quarries, from which excellent granites are obtained also a lead and a copper mine. Its commerce is considerable. Pop. 2100.—The circle of the same name has an area of 210 sq. m. It is very hilly several of its highest points exceeding 2000 ft. About two-thirds of the surface are covered with wood. The hills are rich in minerals, particularly iron, lead, and copper which are extensively worked, and along with the coal which is also found in the district, maintain numerous furnaces. Pop. 45,318.

BERNERA a small isl. Scotland, the most S. of the Hebrides lat. (N. point) 57° 43' N. lon. 7° 12' W. (N.) about 5 m. in circumference. The S.E. side is rocky, and frequented in the summer months by immense numbers of sea-birds. The interior is fertile. It contains a quarry of granite, beautifully marbled and of a very superior quality. A handsome lighthouse built of this granite, has been erected here. The island is said to have been a sanctuary of the Druids, an entire circle of upright stones giving a plainship to this belief. There are here the remains of two chapels one dedicated to St. Asaph the other to St. Columba. 1 op. 30.

BERNESTADT or **BERNESTADT** a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia r. bank, W. 14 m. E. N. Berlin. It is well built has an old castle two churches a synagogue, an hospital and manufactures of woollen cloth linen and leather. 1 op. 3000.

BERNIERS ISLAND a small isl. W. Australia, at the entrance of Shark Bay (lat. 34° 10' S. lon. 115° 7' E. (N.)) It is about 1.5 m. long by 8 to 9 broad.

BERKEE a tn. and com. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, and 14 m. W. S. W. Aix on the lagoon of Marseilles. It is well built, but ill supplied with water, there being but one well in the town. The little port is safe and commodious, and carries on an active coasting trade in salt, chemical substances, oils and fruit. Soda and chemical stuffs are manufactured. Pop. 1926.—The lagoon is about 12 m. long by 7 broad and communicates with the sea by the canal of Marseilles and Tour-de-Bonne. It depends on its great large quantities of salt, the gathering of which gives a considerable amount of employment. The lagoon also abounds in fish.

BERRI a tn. a former prov. of France which with the exception of the single arrond. of St. Amant belonging to the Bourbonnais, now forms the departments of Indre and Cher.

BERRIAN a tn. Africa, in the Sahara of Algeria, 35 m. E. Gardania. It is walled and has 250 to 300 houses including some mosques and schools and has a little trade in grain.

BERREDALE or **BERREDALE**, a small fishing hamlet and new, or headland, Scotland, co. Caithness, par. Lethen. The village is situated at the mouth of the Berriedale water which rises in the mountains in the E. W. part of the parish, and is one of the most picturesque and romantic streams in Scotland. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient Castle of Berriedale.—The river, or promontory is about 2 m. S. by W. the village and is in lat. 58° 12' N. lon. 2° 30' W. This district gives the title of Lord Berriedale to the Earl of Caithness.

BERRIE W. or **ANZEL** a new par. N. Wales Montgomery 13 010 ac. 1 p. 217.

BERRIMA a tn. New S. Wales co. Camden 66 m. S. W. Sydney on a remarkable bend of the flat which forms the channel of the Wingcarec River. Pop. 97.

BERRIN a tn. W. Africa Benignia, in the country of the Felops on the left bank of the Lasamansa lat. 12° 28' N. lon. 16° 22' W.

BERRINGTON par. Eng. Salop 8520 ac. 1 p. 217.

BERROW two par. Eng.—1 par. Somerset 5763 ac. Pop. 524.—2 par. Worcester 2180 ac. Pop. 491.

BERRY HEAD a promontory England co. Devon S. point of Torbay lat. 50° 24' N. lon. 8° 28' W. (N.)

BERRY POMPKROY par. Eng. Devon 4525 ac. P. 1088.

BERRYN ARBOR par. Eng. Devon 4956 ac. P. 654.

BERSTEDT par. Eng. Sussex 3008 ac. 1 op. 2964.

BERTHOLODORT a market tn. Austria, Duchy Lower Austria, on the railway between Vienna and Trieste. It lies among the hills between Brunn and Rodan, surrounded by vineyards, and contains an ancient church, with a lofty tower and a curious subterranean chapel. Behind it are the ruins of an old castle which was repeatedly occupied by Genghis

premises of the house of Haddingburgh. Bath, and a swimming establishment, have recently been erected here. Pop. 3226.

BERTHOUD *Sc DUNDEE*
BERTHOUD (a) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (b) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (c) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (d) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (e) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (f) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (g) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (h) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (i) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (j) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (k) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (l) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (m) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (n) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (o) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (p) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (q) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (r) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (s) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (t) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (u) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (v) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (w) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (x) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (y) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERTHOUD (z) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERWICK four par. England — 1 par. 500 sq. 100 sq. Pop. 1000. **BERWICK** (a) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

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BERWICK (m) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

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BERWICK (r) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

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BERWICK (x) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

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BERWICK (z) is a Italy pre and 7 m S.P. Fossil on a hill at the foot of which flows the River. It is a seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches and five convents. The river is introduced in the neighbourhood in highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

extensively introduced but in the black parts of the country the black-headed breed keep their ground. The stock of sheep has been estimated at about 110,000. Average rent of land in 1843-48, 18s. 9d. an ac. The principal river connected with the county is the Tweed, which is here a beautiful and unspoiled stream. There are a number of smaller rivers, amongst which are the Whitadder Blackadder and Leader all well stored with trout. There is only one lake in the county Coldingham Loch, a small sheet of water covering about 80 ac. The county is all but purely agricultural, the majority of its population subsisting by its pursuits, and the various arts connected with them almost the only exception is found in the bleak, hilly district of Lammormoor which, being unfit for any other purpose, is appropriated to the grazing of sheep. Interesting remains of antiquity are numerous in this county every parish containing old castles towers abbeys, priories, &c. with many tumuli, earns &c. The county contains 33 parishes and has Greenlaw for its capital. It returns one member to Parliament. Registered electors in 1849 1050. Pop. 36,377.

BERWICK (North) a royal burgh, seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Haddingburgh. The town is situated on a small bay near the base of a beautiful conical hill, 940 ft. in height called N. Berwick Law at the S. entrance to the Frith of Forth, 21 m. N.E. Edinburgh lat. 46° 14' N. lon. 2° 41' W. It is built on a sandy plain and consists chiefly of two principal streets straight and well kept, running nearly at right angles to each other and one of which is adorned with a row of fine plane-trees. The houses are mostly plain, and are built of hard trap rock. They are generally white, and have a weather-beaten appearance but of late years, some handsome houses have been erected in this E. and W. of the town. The supply of water is obtained from springs, and is generally much impregnated with lime. The churches are, the parish church, a free church, and a Free school, and a Presbyterian church. Schools—the parochial burgh and two private schools some of them very extensively attended. The harbour is small but of great access. The seaport trade which was at one time considerable is now altogether extinguished by the railways. Of late years the town has come into some repute as bathing quarters and a number of the inhabitants depend, to a considerable extent, on letting portions of their houses to summer visitors. About a quarter of a mile W. from the town, are the ruins of the abbey of North Berwick, beautifully situated on the summit of a gentle elevation. The town forms one of the Haddingburgh district of burghs which return a member to Parliament. Pop. (burgh and par.) 1843—(Local Correspondent).

BERWICK ON TWEED a port, but market to par. and on of itself England, on a gentle acclivity 1 bank, Tweed, near its confluence with the sea, 48 m. N.E. Edinburgh, and 300 N. by W. London lat. (highbanks) 55° 46' 12" N. lon. 2° 41' W. It occupies an area of nearly 2 m. in circumference and is surrounded by fortified walls 12 m. in circuit, formed of earth and faced with stone, along which is an agreeable promenade. The streets are for the most part narrow steep straggling and irregular but some of the principal ones are wide and open. Houses chiefly of stone, and well built supply of water indifferent, and the quality often objectionable lighted with gas by two companies, an old and new. There are altogether 12 churches in the town namely the parish church four L. Presbyterian, an Independent, a Baptist, one in connection with the Church of Scotland one with the English L. Presbyterian a Wesleyan a Primitive Methodist, and a Catholic. There are also the corporation academy for the education of the children of burghesses no others being admissible, conducted by a rector with three male and three female teachers, and managed by the town council a classical academy the management of which is vested in 21 trustees, appointed by the Lord Chamberlain a charity school, founded in 1725 a school of industry established in 1819 and an infant school the workhouse, and various private schools. The principal public buildings are—the town hall erected between 1750 and 1760 a handsome modern freestone structure, with a beautiful portico of the Tuscan order and a spire 150 ft. high; the barracks for infantry built of stone in the form of a quadrangle capable of accommodating upwards of 600 men the parish church, a commodious building, without a spire, having been built in

the time of the Puritans a prison, finished in 1830 affording accommodation for 12 prisoners, and containing, besides, a room in which the petty sessions are held, a chapel, etc. The Tweed is crossed at the town by a bridge of 15 arches, measuring 1184 ft in length and only 17 ft in width, commenced in the reign of James I and by a magnificent railway viaduct, considered to be the largest stone bridge in the kingdom, consisting of 28 semicircular arches, each 61 ft 6 inches in span. Of literary and benevolent institutions Berwick has a naturalists club, a public subscription library established in 1812 and a dispensary combining the advantages of an infirmary. The only manufactures carried on, and these but to a small extent, are linen, sack and sail cloth, ropes, homery carpets, and hats. The river is not navigable to the bridge only though the tide flows for several miles beyond it. The harbour which is naturally inconvenient has been recently deepened several feet, and the shipping trade of the place thereby much improved, large steamers and other vessels now expediting the smacks and small craft by which the traffic of the port was formerly exclusively carried on. The number of vessels registered at Berwick-on-Tweed, for the year ending December 31 1847 was 201 ton 17 219. The number and tonnage entered for the same period was 995 ton 53,859. Cleared 553 ton 89 082. The chief exports are salmon, of which great quantities are caught in the Tweed and mostly sent to London packed in ice, ool haddock, herrings, corn, wool and coal. The imports—timber—staves, iron, hemp tallow and horse for manure.

In the beginning of the 12th century during the reign of Alexander I Berwick was part of the realm of Scotland, and the capital of the district called Lothian. Soon after this date, it became populous and wealthy was the chief seaport of Scotland contained a strong castle, which includes hospitals, and monastic buildings, and was created one of the four royal burghs of Scotland. In 1216 the town and castle were stormed and taken by John Balliol. During the competition between Baliol and Bruce for the Scottish throne, Baliol's Parliament sat in Berwick and in the hall of the castle, Edward I pronounced judgment in favour of Baliol. Bruce retook the town and castle in 1318 but, after undergoing various sieges and a vain defence, he was surrendered to Edward IV in 1469 and have ever since remained in possession of England. By 6 and 7 Will IV Berwick is constituted a county of itself in all respects and purposes (except the return of members of parliament). Area of par 6195 sq. Pop. of par 10 067 or for the entire parliamentary and municipal bur 11 094. —(Local Correspondent.)

BERZOCANA DE SAN FULGENCIO, a tn. Spain Istria, prov. de Caceres, 6 m N.E. Logroño, on the borders of New Castile. It has spacious castle, and paved streets, a parish church, endowed school, townhall, vineyards, several fountains, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, and in rearing goats, pigs, horned cattle and a few sheep. Pop 2020.

BERALU a tn. Spain Catalonia, prov. of and 15 m N by W Gerona lies a plain, between the river Fluvià and the brook Campallès. It has two squares two churches, an endowed school, a printing press, and a public fountain. The inhabitants, engaged in agriculture and as carriers also spin and weave cotton. Pop 3013.

BESANCON (anc. *Yasconia*) a fortified in France, cap. of dep Doubs, and of the sixth military division of the kingdom 206 m S.E. Paris lat (outlet) 47° 19' 46" N lon 6° 29' E. (s.) It is agreeably situated at the extremity of a valley watered by the Doubs, which almost surrounds the town, and divides it into two parts. These communicate with each other by a stone bridge, part of which is a Roman structure of large blocks and part a modern erection, for the purpose of enlarging the roadway. The town is surrounded by hills covered with vineyards. The isthmus or peninsula, on which it is built is composed of a mass of rocks crowned by the citadel which commands the country towards the S. but the citadel itself is commanded by several eminences in the neighbourhood, on which forts have been erected for the purpose of covering the approaches. Besançon, which is a fortified place of the first class, and one of the strongest towns in France is also considered to be one of the best built. Within the walls it contains 1465 houses, all built of hewn stone, two or three stories high, and ornamented with balconies.

The streets are spacious and well laid out, and the squares which are of considerable extent, are adorned with fountains. A splendid promenade is formed, within the town on the banks of two branches of the Doubs. The public buildings are, the cathedral, and three other churches (containing some fine pictures and sculptures) the hospital the hotel of the prefecture, the college, the palace of justice, and the citadel which is one of Vauban's finest works. There are also a theatre, and a public library containing 50 000 volumes and some valuable manuscripts and an aqueduct cut in the rock by the Romans in the second century and called now *Porto Thille*. The celebrated architect Faria bequeathed in his native town, Besançon, a collection of antiquities pictures drawings, books, and other objects of rarity now forming a museum here. In the environs are the splendid ruins of the castle of Montfaucon supposed to have been built by Louis XI. Besançon is the seat of a royal court for the departments of Doubs, Jura and the Haute Saône, of a court of first resort and of commerce and of an archbishop. It likewise has a school of artillery academy of arts and sciences royal college, agricultural and medical societies, deaf and dumb institution and gravel seminary. Previous to the Revolution of 1789, it was the capital of the Franche-comté had a parliament, univers ty, mint, eight parishes, two chapters, a college and 18 convents or abbeys. Besançon came under a considerable trade, especially with Switzerland. It is prince pal and also are, wine, brandy, liqueurs, vinegars, salt, drapery, silks and various filices iron chains, nails, horse-cattle, grain, butter, cheese, &c and manufactures carpets, lace, stone, ironmongery, printing presses, coach-springs, stained papers, artificial flowers, liqueurs and mustard. It has also extensive foundries, breweries and tanneries. Watch making is the principal trade. It was introduced from Switzerland about 50 years ago and employs 2000 workmen who work principally at the two burgesses. About 600 000 bottles of artificial bolivier water are made here annually.

The origin of the town is too remote to be traced. Julius Cæsar entered it 58 years before the Christian era, and mentions it in his *Gallie Histonie* as a place of great extent and natural strength. Louis XIV besieged and took it in 1680 and by the treaty of Nijmegen its possession was secured to France along with the rest of the Franche-comté. In 1690 a council was held here under Charles of Neuchâtel 1st par. (1646) 27 &c.

BESIKI K or **BESIKCHI** (anc. *Polis*) a lake, Turkey Macedonia a little E. of the Gulf of Corinthus, into which it pours its superfluous waters, and about 20 m S. of Salona. Its greatest length E. to W about 14 m greatest breadth 4 m. To the N it is bounded by a chain of mountains stretching E. and W and the scenery in its neighbourhood is very magnificent. It bears some resemblance to that of Switzerland. Various kinds of fish are found in the lake. On the N shore are the two villages of Gruden and Lesser Heshik, both beautifully situated the former on the water edge the latter on a rocky tongue of land at the junction of Enx with the Neckar. It has two Roman towers, and is called. On the Schallstein a hill hard by the best wines on the Neckar are produced. 1 op. 2412.

BESIKI IM a tn. Wittenberg 10 m. N. Strassburg, on a rocky tongue of land at the junction of Enx with the Neckar. It has two Roman towers, and is called. On the Schallstein a hill hard by the best wines on the Neckar are produced. 1 op. 2412.

BESIKI a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Marash 38 m W N W Semurrah. It is 2840 ft above the level of the sea but, being built on a narrow limestone plateau and having neither trees nor gardens within it is hot and unhealthy in summer. It is 10 m S. of 2600 houses of Mahomedans, and 750 of Armenians, clustering round the castle, which stands on the summit of a cliff, and is in a very ruinous condition. There is a tolerable bazaar.

BESORKI See BESORKI.

BESSARABIA once the E. division of Moldavia now the most S.W. gov. of European Russia, bounded, S. by the Danube N. and E. by the Dniester and the Black Sea, W. by the Pruth which separates it from Moldavia, and by the Bukovina, part of Austrian Galicia. It thus forms, between two rivers, a strip of territory 872 m. long by 50 of medium breadth, area, 14 256 sq. m. On nearing the maritime borders, it gradually widens, and naturally divides itself into two portions. The portion named by the Tartars *Budjak*,

is composed of a flat, reaching to the sea-shore, between the mouths of the Danube and the lower course of the Dniester and has the common aspect of the Russian steppes, being chiefly suited to the breeding of stock. The N portion presents a hilly country beautifully undulated, covered with noble forests, and extremely fertile. The climate is in general mild, salubrious, and agreeable; the grapes, the finer kinds of fruit, and melons, growing in the open air. The chief mineral product is salt, obtained from lakes in the Buljak. Sulphureous mineral water, bituminous lime, are also found. Bessarabia is divided into six districts—*Ismail Akermann, Bender, Khotin, Khotin, and Tsey.*

In the Buljak territory are met Russians, Gossacks, German Jews, Bulgarians, Swiss vine-dressers, Gypsies with Greek and Armenian traders. The N part of the province, again, is almost entirely inhabited by the Moldavian race, the line of their villages extending along the Dniester to near Akermann.

Bessarabia was the furthest and most productive portion of Moldavia at the beginning of this century and perhaps has more capabilities natural and commercial than any portion of the Russian empire of the same extent. Yet, till very recent years, it has been strangely neglected, being poorly cultivated, and in many places almost deserted. The Prussian Government has established in different parts of the territory colonies of Bulgarians, Germans, Gossacks, and even some heretofore wandering Gypsies. The people of Bessarabia are a simple, hardy, and brave race, but they are less civilized than the rest of the empire. The customs are entirely of the domestic kind. Of what is understood by the term manufactures, there are none. The Moldavian peasants are generally frank, cheerful, and hospitable, but are hated by the Russians to be insolent. Monseigneur de Hall, however, asserts that in the Moldavian villages the houses are usually kept in the neatest order and are carefully surrounded with gardens and fruitful orchards.

Bessarabia once formed the E. limit of the Roman province of Thrace. After various vicissitudes consequent upon the fall of that empire, it was invaded by the Arabian Turks, and became a portion of European Turkey. It was ceded to the Russians by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812. At first, the Bessarabians were allowed to retain their peculiar laws and privileges undisturbed, but misunderstandings soon arose, and since 1819 the administrative institutions of the country have been assimilated to those of the rest of the empire. I 1850, 807-000. BESSASTADIR [Danish: *Bessastad*] a vil and church S W coast of Iceland dist. Gullfingurs Bay on a prominent opposite to and about 3 m S W Hekla Ik to which the school formerly possessed by Bessastad has been recently removed. (Buggesen.)

BERNE is a small town in France particularly in the Basses-de-Brege dep Berthe, 7 m S St. Calais r bank Braye. It has manufactures of coarse cottons, paper and wax candles. Pop 1135. — 2 Berne, dep Puy-de-Dôme on the Coast, 1 m W Issoudun. It lies in the midst of a mountainous district and is built on an immense mass of basaltic lava. All the houses are built of the same material and have in consequence a gloomy appearance. An ancient building in the town of a circular form has been supposed to be the remains of a temple of the sun, but is now probably only a bakery. In the neighbourhood there is an cultivated spring. Pop 698.

BIRSELSLEIGH par Eng Berke 825 ac. To 47

BIRSELY par Eng York E. Riding 1280 ac. P 92. BIRSELYMAN or BIRSELYMAN par Eng Norfolk 4 ac. P 141.

BIRSELYMAN. See DARNSTADT.

BIRSELYMAN par Eng York E. 2166 ac. Pop 614.

BIRSELYMAN, a mountain dist. Mohegan F order a tending between lat. 39° 30' and 20° 30'. It is watered by several rivers, and contains two considerable towns, Devermont and Montpelier, both of which are situated on the coast, at the mouths of rivers bearing respectively the same names.

BETANZAR, a city Spain, Galicia, prov of and 12 m. S.E. Coruña on an eminence, at the base of which flow the rivers Mazon and Mendo subsequently uniting to the N

The houses are well built and commodious, forming several streets, but clean streets and the square, *Campo de la Fama*, contains a handsome edifice, once used as a depository for the archives of Galicia, but now converted into a barracks. Here are also two parish churches, several chapels, a handsome hospital, two endowed schools, two suppressed convents, and an Augustinian monastery on the bank of the Mendo, near the old bridge. Loin fabrics earthenware leather and bread are manufactured considerable quantities of the latter article being exported to Coruña. An annual cattle fair is held in May. Pop 4210.

BETHLEWORTH or BETHLEWORTH par Eng Surrey 8736 ac. Pop. 1994

BETHANIA, or BETHANY, a tn Syria, about 2 m S E Jerusalem on the way to Jericho. It is now a mean village inhabited by a few Turkish families, by whom it is called *Lazari*. In memory of Lazarus who dwelt here, and who was here raised from the dead. The inhabitants of the village show the pretended sites of the houses of Lazarus, of Martha of Simon the leper, and of Mary Magdalene. The alleged tomb of Lazarus, a large excavation in the rock is also shown to the credulous. The situation of Bethania is extremely picturesque.

BETHLEWORTH par Eng Kent 6345 ac. Pop 110.

BETHLEWORTH (UPPER and LOWER) or BETHLEWORTH FOKA and BETHLEWORTH-TAHTA two vils, Palestine, near Gaza, about 9 m N W Jerusalem. They are small but exhibit traces of ancient walls and foundations. They were both fortified by Solomon. The one stands on a hill, and the other at the bottom of a hill and between them is a pass of Beth-hor, which still as in ancient times is the great thoroughfare between the sea coast and Jerusalem.

BETHLEWORTH, a tn Syria, honored above all other towns, having been made the birthplace of our Saviour. It stands 6 m S W Jerusalem on an eminence surrounded by small valleys or depressions, covered with vine and olive-yards. Half the town is in ruins and the other half consists of houses irregularly huddled together. There is much artifice in the walls and several of the windows are encased by gates. The convent, which is separated from the town by a plain, is on a hill, and is occupied by three sets of monks Greek, Armenian and Latin. The church called



THE PRINCIPAL STREET BETHLEHEM. — From Major's Views in Palestine.

St. Mary of Bethlehem and the Church of the Nativity was built by Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great and is said to stand on the spot where our Saviour was born. It is a structure of considerable grandeur though of irregular architecture. The roof, which is of a moderate height, is supported by a double row of marble Corinthian columns. The floor also is of marble, and both the walls and ceiling are covered with half faded pictures, and representations of mosaic, apparently of great antiquity. Beneath the chapel is a cave, which is entered from above by a flight of steps, and is shown by the monks as the Cave of the Nativity. An inscription bears, *Hic de Virgine Maria Jesus Christus natus est*. — Here Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary.

and the chief watch-house. There are here four churches (Calvinistic, Evangelical Lutheran, Catholic and Baptist) and a small Jewish synagogue. The town, moreover possesses two ordinary and two boarding schools (of the latter one being for boys, the other for girls), an orphan hospital, and two hospitals for the sick. Beverwijk has an annual leather market, and formerly had cattle markets the latter have, however, been discontinued. It is much exposed to inundations. Pop. 3200.

BEVILACQUA a vi) Austrian Italy gov. Varese, prov. Verona, 6 m. E. Legnano on the Tugna. Its only object in it deserving of notice is a feudal castle built in 1354. The greater part of the ancient edifice has disappeared but a palace, of modern erection, has been united to what remained and the whole, though much dilapidated during the revolutionary wars, has a very picturesque appearance.

BEWCASILLE par Dag Cumberland 30 000 ac Pop 1326

BEWDLEY a market to and bor. England on of and 14 m. N W Worcester beautifully situated: a lock. River here crossed by an elegant stone bridge. It has two or three spacious paved streets, is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The houses in the principal street are in general well built and of respectable appearance. The townhall is a neat structure of stone. Places of worship—a chapel of ease (a spacious steeple building with a tower and peal of bells) and chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians and a Friends meeting-house. Schools and charities—two grammar-schools, a blue-coat school and several sets of almshouses. Manufactures—comb and rope making tanning and braemaking, some making is also carried on. The corporation consists of a mayor four aldermen and 12 councillors. Bewdley returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1849) 394. Pop. 3124.

BLX a large vil. Switzerland can Vaud, 26 m. S. S. E. Lausanne, on the Arve, an affluent of the Rhone, and in a mountainous and picturesque country. It is a beautiful village, with substantial stone houses and a tastefully built church and five annual fairs. Near it are saline springs and boxes of rock-salt, the most important source in Switzerland whence salt is derived. Besides, sulphurous springs and baths and marble quarries. In the salt mines beautiful crystals of sodium and carbonate are obtained. Pop. 2554.

BEXAR (San Antonio) a city, Texas. See Antonio.

BEXHILL par Eng. Sussex. 3814 ac. Pop. 9148.

BFLP par Eng. Kent 5025 ac. Pop. 4450.

BEXWELL par Eng. Norfolk 1877 ac. Pop. 87.

BEYED a lofty mountain Abyssinia prov. Samen k. n. g. dom of Tigre lat. 13° 18' N. lon. 38° 40' E. covered with perpetual snow and believed to be nearly 16 000 ft. high. About 16 m. S. by W. from Mount Beyer is Amba Hal the highest mountain in Abyssinia also covered with perpetual snow.

BEYELAND See Beyerland.

BEYROUT BEIRUT or BAIRUT (anc. Berytus) a seaport in Asiatic Turkey pass. Acre agreeably situated on a promontory which on one side projects about 2 m. into the sea and on the other merges into a beautiful plain backed by the mountains of Lebanon 50 m. W. W. Damascus lat. 33° 40' N. and lon. 35° 25' 15" E. (N). It consists of the town proper and of suburbs far surpassing it in extent. The latter are situated among fine gardens, orchards and groves, and contain a great number of villas and other commodious buildings. The former occupies a kind of shoulder sloping from the N. W. side of the promontory to the shore, where two castellated buildings defend the anchorage on the land side; it is enclosed by a substantial wall of no great height, flanked by large square towers and is entered by six gates. The houses, all of stone, are well built, and generally lofty but have the disadvantage of being much crowded, and arranged in narrow and ill-clean streets. Its principal edifice is a mosque, a spicuous convent, a nursery belonging to the sisters of charity and the monasteries occupied by the different orders and rendered conspicuous by their national flags. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and cotton goods, the latter produced to some extent by European machinery; the bazars are large and well supplied and the trade—though wanting the benefit of a proper harbour and possessing only an anchorage capacious and deep enough but exposed to W. and N. W. winds—is already extensive and

promises a rapid increase. As the port of Damascus, Beyroul has extensive communications with the interior. Its chief imports are Manchester goods, rice, and hardware. Its exports, the above articles of manufacture, tobacco, gall nuts, madder and oil. It is considered the healthiest town on the coast of Syria, is the residence of a wealthy class of Armenian Christians, and has every appearance of being in a flourishing condition, though possessing little of the splendour for which it was celebrated in early times, and of which some traces still exist in the fragments of granite columns strewn along the shore. It is supposed to be the Beryth of Scripture or Bait Beryth of the Phoenicians. Under the Romans it had a famous school of jurisprudence, and in the 6th century was considered the finest city of Phoenicia. It subsequently experienced disastrous changes and suffered much particularly during the Crusades. Pop. including suburbs at least 30,000.

BEY SHLEHER See Bazarum.

BEZIERA a tn. France, dep. Hérault cap. arrond. of same name 38 m. S. W. Montpellier on a hill on the banks of the Orbe 1 are crossed by a stone bridge and at its mouth of the Languedoc Canal. The situation of the town is celebrated for its beauty and is likewise a deemed healthy. Beziers is surrounded by old walls, but has no gates. The streets are, in general narrow but the houses are tolerably regular and substantially built of stone and the inhabitants boast greatly of the recent improvements made in the town which is a busy thriving place. The general aspect of Beziers, on the Barbours side, is extremely picturesque, as it seems to rise high above the plain. The effect is heightened by the



THE CATHEDRAL, BEZIEERS.—From a drawing done by Andrew French.

old cathedral which stands on the top of the hill and is a regular Gothic structure with a handsome nave an elegant choir in form of a semicircle surrounded with columns of red marble, and well painted windows. On the terrace of the cathedral there is a reservoir to supply the town with water which is raised from the river Orbe by a steam-engine. Besides the cathedral there are two other churches of interest in the town. Beziers has courts of first resort and of commerce a communal college, a public library containing about 5000 volumes, a courthouse formerly the episcopal palace, and an agricultural society. In the vicinity excellent red wines are produced. Brandy-distilling is carried on here to a great extent this being one of the chief markets for that spirit in France. Other manufactures, some of them extensive are, cloth, silk stockings, gloves confectionary chemical stuffs, silk yarn, glass, paper soap leather and casks. It has a considerable trade in wool, grain, oil, soda, verdigris,

almonds, nuts, fruits, and the articles manufactured. In 1909 Bezoara was the seat of a horrible massacre of the Aborigines by a fanatical crusade, headed by the bishop of the district, and the abbot of Orléans. The number of victims has been stated at 60 000 but the abbot himself in a letter to Pope Incent III humbly apologises for not having succeeded in slaying more than 40 000. 1 op 18 922

BEZOARA, a town in Hindustan (Carnatic) presid Madras, 1 hank Alath 42 m. N W Manipalpur lat. 16° 27' N. lon. 80° 4' E. The town which is here crossed by two or three bold projecting mountains, is 8310 ft. wide, and is crossed by a ferry, which forms the great thoroughfare between the Carnatic and the Carnatic. The town contains a well-known Mahometan serai and mosque. The rocks are embellished with picturesque Hinduo pagodas, and cave temples of an inferior description have been formed in the bow of the mountains. Brahmins and Bengalis are the only inhabitants.

BEZOARA, a prov. Java occupying the whole of the E end of that island, bounded W by prov. Passaic, N by the Strait of Madura, E by the Strait of Bali or Bally, and S by the Indian Ocean area 30.2 sq. m. It is volcanic and contains the highest peaks, v. leane area, 101 010 ft. Wide Darun 7456 ft. and Lemongan 5561 ft. and those not volcanoes. Argoero, 830 ft. and Arung 820 ft. The E. part is thickly wooded and y. elds sugar, and in the W. limestone rocks are found. Towards the shore the land is low marshy and unhealthy but over the interior is fertile. Coffee, rice, and sugar are the principal products. Among the trees is the and the upstems. The animal are horses, buffaloes, oxen, sheep and numerous birds. Fish are plentiful on the coast. The province is divided into the districts Probolinggo, Macao and Banoewangi. 1 op 1833 394 061

BEZOARA, a town in Java cap above prov. on a rivulet of same name, at its mouth in the Strait of Madura, 83 m. S W. Bezoara. It is a town on a plain formed by the alluvium of the river and sand thrown up by the sea, the middle of rice fields, and at its foot of high wooded mountains that prevent a free circulation of air. It is a very unhealthy place, even for Java. The stagnant water in the muds devoted to the culture of rice brings at certain seasons, run off the decomposition of vegetable matter and of the thousands of worms and marine animals exposed under a tropical sun, as a stench felt on and around the roads, though vents make it a considerable way off. Intermittent fevers are then prevalent, attacking both natives and Europeans. These last however, hurry round up the river from the town, in a more healthy locality. A good deal of business is done here in the products of the province. The roadstead is secure. The Province

BHADRIKATH or BATHRIKATH (anc. Fodorineika) — 1. A small town in Hindustan prov. Kumaon, in the centre of a narrow valley of the Himalayas on the Alaknanda, 10 290 ft. above the sea, 50 m. N Almorat lat. 30° 43' N lon. 79° 20' E. famous for a Hindu temple, said to possess 100 villages in different parts of Garwal and Kumaon and visited yearly by upwards of 50 000 pilgrims from all parts of India. There are here warm sulphureous and cold springs — 2. A peak of the Himalaya, 17 m. W. the town 23 440 ft. high

BHAG or BACH in Bulochistan dist. Cutch Gun dars 140 m. E. S. E. lat. It is a large place, and surrounded by walls which are in a ruinous state. It has not much trade in the products of the district, but its situation on the caravan route from Shikarpore to Khairat, gives it an important transit trade. 1 op 8000

BHAMO BAZO or BAZO (also Zee-choo-ah—the new mart land no place) a large trading town, Bhamo, the seat of a vicery 1 hank, Iravadi which is here a deep navigable stream. It has 170 m. N N E. Ava, and 15 m. W from the frontier of the Chinese province of Yunnan lat. 24° 9' N lon. 94° 4' E. (Guthrie). This is a modern town, erected for the convenience of water carriages to Ava the old Shan the river Yapa which falls into the Iravadi about 1 m. above the new town of Bhamo. It lies on unequal clay ground, 40 to 50 ft. above the level of the river and is surrounded with a bamboo palisade. The houses, about 2000 in number are large and comfortable those belonging to the

natives being made of reeds thatched with grass, but those belonging to the Chinese are mostly substantially built of stone-stained bricks. The Chinese temple is built, and the streets are paved with the latter material, and the grounds of the temple are surrounded by a neat brick tile-covered wall. Besides the regular inhabitants, who are chiefly Iars, there always numerous strangers in Bhamo—Chinese, Bhamo, and Kachya, who come either as purchasers or in search of work. There is here a good bazaar and the principal merchants are Chinese with an intermixture of Burmese. The principal article of export trade, cotton, is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. Other articles of trade are salt, dried fish, rice, betel-nuts, and other vegetable produce. Irons, tin, ivory, copper pots, carpets, and warm jackets. From China, the imports are, tea, manufactured goods, paper &c. It is the chief entrepot between Bhamo and (Kha), and in many respects may be considered a southern Kachya. The people are wealthy and comfortable, and pay for every thing in silver the export of which however from Bhamo is prohibited. The Palaung, who inhabit the neighbouring hills on the Chinese frontier are remarkably industrious they are good dyers, carpenters and blacksmiths, and make all the swords used in this part of the country.—*Four Bengol Asiatic Soc. April 183*

BHATGONG a city N Hu dootan, Nepal 9 m. E. S. E. Katmandoo, once the seat of an independent chief and said to have formerly contained 19 000 houses. It is now much decayed but is still a favourite residence of the Nepaulian Brahmins. It has a palace, several public buildings, and an extensive bazaar. Pop 19 000

BHATNEER or BHUTNEER a town in Hindustan Rajpootana modern cap of the Bhatia Country and the most E town in the presidency of Bengal, 180 m. W N W Delhi 180 m. N N E Bhojpur lat. 26° 36' N lon. 74° 27' E. It was taken and destroyed by Timurlen in 1398 and in 1807 was again captured by the Rajah of Bhojpur who kept possession of it for so many years.

BHATTAL (THE COUNTRY OF THE) Hindustan prov. Ajmer. Its limits are not fixed but it may be assumed to be bounded N by the river Gar or Ghara S. by the border of the Bikaner Rajah E by Bhurwarra and parts of Jullin and W by the most sandy desert. Bhatmer and Bhatnagar are the chief 11 city towns, but those best known to Europeans are, Futehabad Sirsah Bhatnagar. The fishable and export little produce, and import only white cloth, sugar and salt being almost wholly dependent on pre-stated habits. They were originally shopkeepers whose descendants are still to be found in the Panjab, and E. of the Indus from the sea to Cochin

BHAT (CLIPPORE, or BOELPORE, a dist. Hindustan presid Bengal chiefly in prov. Bihar but the E portion in Bengal between lat 23° 4 and 25° 49' N and lon 86° 15' and 87° 51' E bounded N by districts Tirhoot and Patna E by Patna and Moorshedabad S by Rangpur and Beerbhoom and W by Bihar and Rangpur length N W to S E 133 m. breadth 80 m. area, 8225 sq. m. It lies on both sides of the Ganges, and has several clans and groups of hills forming part of the Vindhya Mountains. The two principal groups are situated respectively near the N E. and N W boundaries of the district. The former close by Rajmahal are pretty well cultivated but the hills to the W are mostly waste and, in many places covered with almost impenetrable forests. A great part of the surface of the level land is mere rock. In other parts, the ground is studded at intervals with fragments of rock, particularly in the W hills, where the plough cannot be employed. It has been estimated that the area of the rocky level ground is upwards of 1700 sq. m. and that of the uncultivable hills, 1250 sq. m. The remaining arable portions consist of rich and productive soil about 3000 sq. m. being under tillage. The chief crops are, wheat, barley, maize, cotton, sugar-cane, and indigo. Of the last large quantities are exported. Potatoes are grown near Monghir and Beglipoor. Small quantities of silk and salt-petre are produced. Thousands of cotton, and silk and cotton mixed fabrics, sugar and domestic articles in general, are the only manufactures. Owing to the want of good roads and bridges, there is little trade. Besides the Ganges which runs through the district for 60 m. the chief rivers are the Gogga and the Gandah. South of the Ganges, the streams

are merely hill torrents, which, though broad are usually fordable during the rainy season, when several of them are deep enough to float down bamboo canoes. The winds from the E. and W. they are also the most violent. The winters are less cold than in the adjoining district of Purneah and the summer season is often oppressively hot. There are a few wild elephants on the hills in the E. part of the country but the most destructive quadruped is the Hanuman baboon (considered by the Hindus nearly as sacred as the cow) which abounds here. Great numbers of pughris, soldiers, and European travellers are constantly passing through the district both by land and water and this forms a principal source of profit to the inhabitants, who furnish travellers with provisions and other necessaries. It is estimated that at certain seasons, no fewer than 100 passage boats stop daily at Rajmahal besides those stopping at 1 mile Golang Balaungang Bhogpur and Mongdur. In the 17th century W Bhagulpore was seized by the Mahometans, and E. by the Bengalees, and until the British ascendency was established security prevailed in both. Pop. 90,000 of which one-third are Mahometans. (Fennell's *Indian Excursions* Martin's *History of East India* Rennell's *History of a Map of Hindostan* Report on East India Affairs Hamilton's *East India Co.*)

BHAGULPORE, (more commonly now *Bhogpur* [the abode of refugees] cap. above that, nest of a governor, meat, resident, and ancient court, best fully situated near a bank, Gaucha 118 m N W Moonsabad lat. 25 18 N lon. 86 35 E. The town is large and finely situated, but is usually built, and even the numerous houses are inconveniently placed. The European houses and Mahometan mosques are handsome buildings, and the monument of Hosam Khan is well worth notice. Bhagulpore has a neat jail and hospital, Arabic college, with about 40 scholars and an English school well attended chiefly by the children of the hill chiefs. There is a small E. Catholic church attended by persons of that religion partly descendants of the Portuguese, and partly by native converts, and a few others. Religion is our own dress and manners. A little N. W. of the town, are two singular round towers, supposed to be of Jain origin, and a mound for the accommodation of the numerous worshippers of this sect who annually visit them. As the traveller approaches the town, the numerous mosques, overtopped by lofty palms and mingled with the hanging foliage of the tamarind tree, give it a very pleasing appearance. The vicinities abound with swelling hills, and is very fertile, well-cultivated and healthy though much infested by snakes, particularly the Cobra de capelle. Pop. chiefly Mahometan, 90,000.

BHAWULI OOR. See BHAWULPOOR.

BHELLA, a race of mountaineers Hindoostani inhabiting the mountains of Candahar and the wild and unsettled country along the bank, Nerwinda, from the plains of Newwar to those of Goojerat. They differ from the other natives in appearance and manners and are believed by some to be the original inhabitants of the country. They are small have dark complexions go almost in a state of nudity constantly armed with bows and arrows and are greatly addicted to thieving and robbery. They are said to be Hindoos of the Brahminical persuasion but they bury their dead eat beef and pork drink spirits of every description and indulge in many other practices which are in direct opposition to the requirements of the Hindoo religion. Many of them in certain districts go down to convert to Mahometanism of which however they seem to know little beyond the name.

BHEERJOON or **BURKHAN** a town, Persia, prov. Khorasan cap. dist. of same name about 180 m S. Mehabad. It is of great antiquity and though much decayed is still a place of considerable importance. It is the seat of Government, and has extensive felt-manufactures. The population has been stated at 30,000 families but Fraser thinks that it does not exceed that number of individuals.

BHOANESHPUR or **BEVAWAWARA** a small town, or village Hindoos prov. Orissa 16 m S. Cuttack, on the site of a very ancient city founded in the seventh century. It consists of a few hundred mud huts. At one extremity of it is the *Burra fallora* or great tank half a mile square, and very deep, with a magnificent temple in the centre.

BHOOG a city Hindoos, prov. Oudeh of which it is the modern cap. on an alluvial plain, S W a fortified town.

hill called Bhogpur, 240 m N W Surat and 35 m N the Gulf of Cutch lat. 23 17 N lon. 69 05 E. It is situated on a rising ground and presents, from a little distance, a picturesque appearance, with its numerous pagodas and brilliant white houses, shining from amidst thick plantations of date-trees. As in the case of most Eastern cities however a nearer view dispels the illusion. The fort of Bhogpur was taken by the British in 1819 and both part and town suffered considerably from an earthquake in June of the same year. West of the city and close to the walls, is a large tank with stairs to the water's edge, and in the centre an elevated terrace, formerly a place of recreation for the chiefs. But the hill has now no ruins. Bhogpur is well famed for the skill of its artists in working gold and silver. Infanticide is frequent in the vicinity. Pop. 30,000. (Boswell's *Researches* *Trans. Bombay Soc.*)

BHOONGHAI A district, India, N. part of Beluch, about lat. 28 10 N lon. 60 E. It contains 10 villages and formerly yielded an annual revenue of Rs. 6000. It has repeatedly changed masters, and in 1843 the British authorities in Beluchistan placed it under Mahomed Khan ruler of its own right as a reward for his zeal and fidelity.

BHOOL ALL or **BOPART**, a territory Jhin loonien, under British protection, prov. Bengal, provs. Malwa and Girdwar, between lat. 22 33 and 23 46 N and lon. 74 40 and 75 20 E bounded N. W. and S. by the Chinese dominions. The whole forms a natural boundary between the whole extent of the front length, S. to W. 140 m breadth, N. to S. 81 m area, 6784 sq m. The surface is uneven and full of jungles and is traversed chiefly from W. to E. by a hill tract forming part of the Vindhya Mountains. The soil is generally fertile especially in the valleys, and the wheat, maize, millet, rice and other vegetable productions peculiar to Central India. Rice is not largely cultivated but sugar tobacco, ginger and cotton, are raised in quantities exceeding the home consumption, and exchanged for salt and manufactured goods. The district is well watered by the Nerbudda, Betwa, and other minor streams. The dominant people are Patanas, established here by Aurangzeb, in the early part of the 18th century. In 1812 the Tamer Mahomed made a gallant and successful defence against the combined forces of Scindia the Rajah of Nagpur and the Pindarries but on his death in 1816 the British took Bhool under their protection conferring on Mahomed's son, the Tamer Mahomed Khan, a considerable part of the present territory. The country is well cultivated, and is a peaceful and prosperous one. Population estimated at 12,875.

BHOUL A.L.L., a Hindoos cap. of above territory on the boundary between M.W. and G.W. lat. 10 10 N lon. 73 15 E lon. 72 25 E. It is surrounded by a stone wall and has on the N. W. a native fort or place with square towers, all much dilapidated. F. and W. of it is town are two large tanks the source of the rivers Bhoi and Purna.

BHOULAV See BHOULAV.

BHOWAUGULI, a seaport town, Hindoos, prov. Co. Jowar, W. side of the Gulf of (Arabia) 60 m W. Barocha lat. 21 40 N lon. 72 10 E and the chief mart of import and export for Ahmedabad, &c. The trade with Arabia is considerable.

BHURTOOR a native state Hindoos, prov. E. by Agra, and S. by the Rajput states extending from lat. 28 43 to 27 40 N lon. 76 54 to 77 49 E area, 1978 sq m. The chief towns are Bhurtoor (the cap. lat. Deeg) Bagra Ham, Chaudhary Gopalghar and Kurnava. Some parts of the country are low and flat, as to be completely inundated during the rainy season. The soil is generally light and sandy but well watered, and well cultivated. The chief productions are corn cotton, and sugar-balls also are obtained from low springs. From the country not being well wooded fuel is scarce, and consequently high priced. The villages are in good condition and indicate an industrious population. There are numerous wells constructed by building the masonry first, and afterwards underground and sinking it. The paoonik is an object of such veneration here, that it is dangerous to kill it.

About A.D. 1700 the Jats settled in this district, having emigrated from the banks of the Indus, in the lower part of the province of Mooltan; they assumed the title of the military caste and their chief that of Rajah. In 1768, the territory was at its greatest extent stretching along the course of the

river Jamnah, from near Delhi to Etawah but in 180, Nandji Khan conquered it and reduced it to an insignificant area, disestablishing in proportion the revenue of the Rajah. After various changes Baldev Singh in 1824, ascended the throne of his father Ramesh, and his son, Bulwant Singh was recognised by the British in 1825 as legitimate Rajah. In 1826 Darjeet Sah attempted to sweep the throne of the young Rajah and have reinstated his interference was defeated, and himself and thirty sent prisoners to Allahabad. Since that time, Bhutpoor has been under British protection.

BHUT POOR is a hill station in the N.W. corner of the Punjab, 110 m. S.W. Delhi and 30 m. E. Agra. lat. 27° 12' N lon. 77° 50' E. It is about 4 m. in extent and was formerly strongly fortified but its defences have been long demolished and it is now surrounded by a low wall only. The streets, as in all Eastern towns, are extremely narrow and dirty but are full of life and bustle. The houses are of stone and two or three stories in height. At the N.W. part of the town is the fort, in the form of a pentagon. It consists of walls of heavy stone 60 ft. high, reckoning from the bed of the moat, which is 80 ft. deep and is full of water in which are a number of tortoises. Within the walls is the Rajah's palace, situated on



THE RAJAH'S PALACE, BHUTPOOR.—From an original drawing, by Capt. R. Smith, 18th Regiment.

an eminence, surrounded with pretty flower-gardens and fountains. The building is of red and yellow freestone, in the Mogul style, and has a singularly picturesque appearance not a little heightened by the fine trees with which it is encompassed. Bhutpoor derives no small interest from having been the scene of two sieges, in one of which the flower of the British army was destroyed. The first occurred on January 1, 1803 when the place was invested by Lord Lake, and taken after a siege of upwards of 14 weeks, with a loss to the British, 10 killed and wounded, of 2100 men. The second took place in January 1826, when it was again taken, but with a loss on this occasion, of no more than 108 killed, and 446 wounded. Standing on a plain, Bhutpoor is seen from a great distance in approaching it, luxuriant fields of wheat and barley are seen on every side. Pop. about 100,000.

BHUTNIP

BIAFRA (Bhur or) Africa, Gulf of Guinea, having Cape Lopez on the N., and Cape Formosa on the S. distance from each other 390 m. The shores of the light extend to about 600 m. between lat. 0° and 4° N and lon. 6° and 10° E. The N. African and Guinean current terminates in it is light, coming slightly in contact with the equatorial current before entering it. There are three islands in the light, Fernando Po, Prince's Island and St. Thomas's and it receives the Old Calabar river the Cameroons and some others.

BIAGIO (By), or St. Biase, a town in Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta 23 m. W. Nola. In the vicinity good wine is produced and there are some mineral springs but the situation of the town is unhealthy. It suffered from an earthquake in 1783. Pop. 3350.

BIALA.—A town in Austrian Silesia, Galizia, gov. Lemberg on the frontier of Mikaya, circle of, and 18 m. S.W. Wadowice, on the Biala. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, nails, and iron utensils. It has been a free town since 1793, and was made capital of the circle by the Confederation of

Bar. Pop. 4000.—A town in Poland, gov. Polesian, 63 m. E. & S.E. Siedlce, on the S. river. It contains the fine castle of the Radzwill family. Pop. 8600.

BIALYSTOK, or Bialostok.—1 A prov. Russia in Europe, formerly belonging to Poland, but ceded to Russia by the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807. It is bounded, N. & S. by the Grodno territory and N. & W. by Poland and is divided into four districts—Bialystok, Sokolka, Bialsk, and Drohobysk. It covers an area of nearly 8400 sq. m. The surface is flat and marshy at intervals but is in general fertile; and a considerable portion is covered with fine forests, those belonging to the Crown comprising about 250,000 acres. In these forests, bears and wolves are not uncommon, and game abounds. The agricultural produce includes rye, wheat, oats, barley, flax, hemp, and hops. Its manufactures comprise coarse cloth, linen, leather soap, &c. The chief exports are grain, flax, hemp, hops, tallow, and timber. Pop. (the majority R. Catholic) 260,044.—2 A town in Russia, gov. of above prov. on the Bialy, 4 m. S.W. Grodno. It is a well built, handsome town. In the east of a criminal court, and of a civil court of appeal and contains a gymnasium and seven other schools, with about 500 pupils. It has some manufactures employing about 700 hands also a busy trade. Here are the fine dwelling and domains formerly possessed by the Counts of Bialostok, since called The Versailles of Poland. Pop. (1860), 15,837.

BIANA, or BIANA, a town in Hindoostan, prov. of and 32 m. S.W. Agra, dist. Bhutpoor on the Banpura lat. 26° 56' N lon. 77° 14' E. situated at the foot of a hill. It was formerly the capital of the province of Agra, and is still a considerable town containing large stone buildings, and a spacious and flourishing bazaar. In the environs may be traced the remains of a more extensive city.

BIANCAVILLA, a town in Sicily dist. of and 14 m. N.W. Catania. It stands on the S.W. slope of Mount Ima, from which it is about 10 m. distant, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Etna or Inca. It has some trade in grain, silk and cotton. Pop. about 6000.

BIANCO (white) four capes, Mediterranean Sea.—1 A cape Tunisia the most N. point of Africa lat. 37° 30' N lon. 9° 47' E. 2 A cape, Cyprus lat. 34° 29' 18" N lon. 33° 25' 12" E. 3 A cape, Jordan Islands, the most S. point of Corfu lat. 39° 21' 12" N lon. 20° 7' 45" E. 4 A cape at Sicily S.W. coast lat. 38° 22' 24" N lon. 12° 15' 30" E. (n.)

BIAK, a town in Spain Valencia, prov. of and 20 m. N. by W. Alicante, in a valley of same name. It has steep but generally wide and well paved streets, two squares, a parish church, townhouse, containing the prison an hospital, poor-house, endowed school, and stonework. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, weaving woollen fabrics, and in cutting tombstones &c., and manufacturing earthenware. Two mines of copper and iron are wrought in the neighbourhood, and oil made, and excellent honey produced. Pop. 2963.

BIARRITZ, an important seaport in France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, 4 m. from Bayonne. There is here a light-house, situated on a point called St. Martin de Biarritz; lat. 43° 30' N lon. 1° 33' W. The light is revolving and visible from a distance of 16 m. The town is much frequented by the inhabitants of Bayonne as a watering-place. Pop. 1897.

BIASCA or BALESCA, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. Tessin, on the Lago, 6 m. N. Bellinzona. It contains a very ancient church, from which a series of chapels forming what is called a Via Crucis, leads up to the chapel of St. Peter, commanding a fine view. In 1513 a mass of earth and rock, thrown down by an earthquake, dammed up the Lago, which soon formed an extensive lake. Two years after the barrier gave way and the flood carried devastation into the district. Biasca, then a flourishing place, was almost destroyed, and has never recovered. Pop. 1912.

BIBBIENA a tn. and com. Tuscan, prov. of, and 11 m. N. Arezzo, near l. bank, Arno, commanded by a castle of considerable strength and extent and having two churches, a townhouse, theatre, several palaces, an academy of sciences, and other educational institutions. Some grain and fruits are grown and a considerable number of sheep and cattle reared.

Pop. 6079

BIBBONA a tn. and com. Tuscan, prov. of, and 24 m. S. by E. Pisa, 16 m. N. Cambray, on a rocky N. W. Mount Gherardese. It possesses a spacious square, and handsome church and is commanded by a castle, defended by a wall flanked with towers and surrounded by a deep fosse. Here are extensive ironworks, supplied with metal from the island of Elba. The commune is fertile in grain, and is rich in pastures. Pop. 1506

BIBBACH, a tn. Württemberg circle Danube, on the River 25 m. S. S. W. Ulm. It is surrounded by walls has a townhouse five churches numerous educational institutions and an hospital. It carries on an active business in skin dressing tanning and brewing and in the manufacture of strong woollen fabrics. It has also a considerable trade in grain. In the vicinity is Oberholzhelm the birthplace of Wieland. The French under Marmont, defeated the Austrians near Bibbach in 1796. Pop. 4687—Several other places in Germany have the same name.

BIBIANA a vil. Italian States, Piedmont, prov. Turin and about 8 m. S. W. Pinerolo on the Fobos. It contains a parish church, a convent, and a castle, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 2500

BIBLIS, a tn. Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, r. bank, Wachsen 15 m. S. W. Darmstadt with a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 2950.

BIBURY par Eng Gloucester 6800 ac Pop. 1116

BICANERE BUCANERE, or BUCANAN, a principality in Hindoostan prov. Ajmeer of which it occupies the centre. It lies chiefly within lat. 27° and 29° N. and has, to the great Ajmeer desert and the Bhatty country. S. the Joudpoor and Jeypoor dominions, E. the British district Marwar and the Shekawaty country and W. Jewelmere and the great desert into which it merges but like all other states in this desert of moving sand, its limits are not easily defined and are continually changing. Area, supposed to be about 18,000 sq. m. The country is somewhat elevated but the surface is flat and the soil which is a light brown sand, absorbs the rain as soon as it falls. Various kinds of Indian pulses are almost the only produce of the soil. Artificial irrigation must, in almost all cases, be resorted to, in order to obtain a crop of any kind. Here are cattle, of a very inferior kind are the sole exports; while rice sugar opium and indigo are the principal imports. This is the poorest of the Rajpoot principalities, and in 1818 was admitted within the pale of British protection. The capital is Bicanere. Pop. 639,250

BICANERE, or BUCANERE, a fortified tn. W. Hindoostan prov. Ajmeer cap. principality of same name, 240 m. W. by S. Delhi lat. 27° 57' N. lon. 73° 30' E. It stands within a tract of desolate country and has a magnificent appearance at a distance, which is not borne out by a closer inspection. It is surrounded by a wall, with numerous round towers and Indian battlements. There are some elevated houses and temples, one of which has a lofty spire but the great majority of the dwellings are more huts, with mud walls, painted red. The citadel a confused assemblage of towers and battlements about a quarter of a mile square, and surrounded by a wall 30 ft. high, is regarded by the natives as a place of great strength. In it is a well 900 ft. deep and 20 ft. diameter. There are generally several Europeans in the service of the Rajah. Pop. vaguely estimated at 40,000

BICCARI a tn. Italy Naples prov. and 13 m. W. S. W. Foggia, on the E. declivity of the Apennines. It has a collegiate, and several other churches. Large fairs are held here. Pop. 2460

BICENTER, a market tn. and par. England co. Oxford The town stands on a plain, 54 m. N. W. London and 11 m. N. E. Oxford. It consists of three principal streets, two of them straight, and all wall kept houses mostly of stone and all well built. The town is lighted with gas, well supplied with water and has been much improved of late by gassing and draining. The churches are, the parish church, a spacious structure with a lofty tower and peal of bells, rebuilt in

1409 and containing many interesting monuments and antique sculptures; an Independent chapel and Wesleyan chapel both handsome edifices. The principal schools are, the national school, for girls only; the blue-coat school founded 1721 for 80 boys the diocesan school two private schools for girls, and two for boys, and several sabbath-schools, two of which are endowed. There are also several benevolent and charitable societies and associations the most remarkable of which is an ancient institution called The Town Stock, for the relief of deservant parolarians who have been formerly in good circumstances. A savings-bank was established in 1843. The manufacture of leather slippers and soaking and the combing of wool, were formerly carried on here to a considerable extent but one only of these branches (the manufacture of soaking) now remains, and that only on a very small scale. Ale is brewed to some extent, and has obtained considerable celebrity its excellence being supposed to arise from the purity of the water. Area of par. 2680 ac. Pop. 2654.—Local Correspondent

BICETTI E. **Sts GENTILY**
BICKANEER See BICANER
BICKENHILL (CHURCH) par Eng. Warwick 3771 ac. Pop. 763

BICKFR, par Eng. Lincoln 3720 ac. Pop. 899

BICKERTON'S ISLAND Australia, W. coast, 6 m. off Cape York lat. 13° 45' S. lon. 136° 15' E. (2.)

BICEINGTON two pars. Eng. Devon — 1 1375 ac. Pop. 332 — 2 Bickington (High) 4194 ac. Pop. 861

BICKLEIGH two pars. Eng. Devon — 1 2323 ac. Pop. 403 — 2 1835 ac. 1 op. 480

BICKNOLL par Eng. Somerset 1800 ac. 1 351

BIL KNOLL three pars. Eng. — 1 Bilsno (Chard) par Kent 631 ac. Pop. 40 — 2 Bilsno (Walsley) par Glouc 2371 ac. Pop. 584 — 3 Bilsno (Walsley) par Monmouth 8003 ac. Pop. 89

BICTON par Eng. Devon 1294 ac. Pop. 208

BIDASSOA or **VIDASSA** [Basque] way to the west, or two streams] a river Spain, about 45 m. long the last 12 of which form the boundary between France and Spain. It rises in the mountains of Spanish Navarre, and after various changes of direction falls into the Bay of Biscay near Fontarabie. In former times, Spain claimed not only the entire river but so much of its banks, on the French side, as its waters curved at last tide. This difference was finally settled by each country containing itself with its own share. Near Irun, there is a small island in the middle of the stream called the Island of Phasanas on which, being a sort of neutral ground, Louis XI and Henry IV met in 1493. Here, also a peace was concluded between France and Spain in 1654 and here, again, in 1690 Cardinal Mazarin met Louis de Haro and arranged the marriage between the daughter of Philip IV and Louis XIV.

BIDBORO CH par Eng. Kent 1299 ac. Pop. 269

BIDDERDEN par Eng. Kent 7208 ac. Pop. 147

BIDDERHAM par Eng. Bedford 1700 ac. Pop. 874

BIDDERHAM par Eng. Somerset 674 ac. Pop. 181

BIDDFSTONE (St. Nicholas) par St. Peter's par Eng. Wilt 2580 ac. Pop. 447

BIDDFSDON or **BIDLETON** par Eng. Bucks 1630 ac. Pop. 144

BIDULPH, par Eng. Stafford 5635 ac. Pop. 2688

BIDEFORD a market tn. river port, and par. England co. Devon lun. Shebbear The town is 44 m. N. Plymouth lat. 51° 4' 30" N. lon. 4° 12' W. (2.) picturesque situation on both sides the Torridge the principal portion being on the W. side on a bold acclivity 3 m. from the sea. A handsome stone bridge of 24 arches, and 677 ft. in length, connects the two divisions of the town. There are six principal streets, all well paved, and which, from their being on a slope, are always clean and dry houses mostly of stone, and generally well built. The town is abundantly supplied with water from numerous springs there being scarcely a house without a pump and it is well lighted with gas. Near the centre is a spacious market-place and, on the margin of the river, a commodious quay. The principal public edifice buildings are the town and guild halls, both extremely plain. There are six different places of worship including the parish church an endowed grammar-school, two other public schools, and two private seminaries, and a number of minor charities also

a dispensary (lately established) a library and scientific institution, with a good library. The woollen manufactures, formerly considerable, have been discontinued. The most important manufactures now are coarse earthenware, and pottery of a fine description, ropes, sailcloth, shipbuilding and the various branches connected therewith. A calum mine, also has lately opened which promises to form a considerable addition to the ordinary trade of the town. It is for the most part a extensive shipping trade, having, at the close of the 17th century more ships engaged in the Newfoundland trade than any port in England, except London and Tupaiah. It is also said that it imported more tobacco in some years of last century than the metropolis. The trade of the port is still considerable. The number of vessels registered, in the year ending December 1847 was 150 tons. 12,436. External during the same period 572 tons. 26,570.—cleared 230 tons. 12,913. The exports consist chiefly of timber, hemp, tallow, wax, fruit, cattle, coal, iron, flagstones, &c. The principal export is agricultural produce. The amount of customs received in 184 was £3,50. By the municipal act of 1835 the government of the town is vested in a mayor four aldermen 13 councillors a recorder and several borough magistrates. The scenery around the town is singularly beautiful and the climate is salubrious. Area of par 3149 ac. Pop. 57 b of in 4830 —(Local Correspondent).

BIDFORD par E g. Warr ck 7 40 ac 1 p. 153
BIDFORD, a small river France an affluent of the Adour into which it falls 16 m. W N W Bayonne. It rises in the Pyrenees, near St. Jean l'ed de Port, dep. Basses Pyrenees, and by means of the tide is navigable for a small part of its course which in all does not exceed 60 m. The chief article of traffic upon it is heavy stone, for Bayonne, from the quarries of Camet and Bidache.

BIDSCHOW (Rus) or New Bidschow Bohem. Aow-Bidchow) a tn. Bohemia, circle of same name, 45 m. E N E France on the Casidina, near a small lake. It is very old and has a church a synagogue a townhouse and an hospital. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. The cattle raised here are of a superior kind. Topaz, chalcedony agates, and Jasper have been found in the environs. Pop. 7891 of whom 580 are Jews.—The castle is bounded N by Prussian Silesia, W by circ. Dusseldorf, S by (Brunswick, Meissen, and Chemnitz, and E. by Kötteritz area 744 geo. sq m. The surface consists of three marked descriptions—the highlands, belonging to the Rungsbirge, and containing several ridges of considerable height, broken by narrow valleys the midlands, exhibiting generally an undulating surface and the plains. The summits of the mountain are granite, and their sides mica-slate the lower hills are chiefly of red sandstone, in which are some appearances of coal. The plains have usually a substratum of chalk covered by a deep alluvium. The principal rivers are the Elbe, which rises in the circle the inner the Miluta, and the Cididina. The minerals are of no importance. The hilly districts are in general well wooded, and the lower fertile producing all kinds of corn and pulse. The principal fruits are cherries and plums. Excepting in the lower valleys, the climate is unfavourable to agriculture consequently the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in trade and in the manufacture of cotton, linen, glass, iron, paper &c. Pop. 251,414.

BUSTONE, par Eng. Chester 4244 m. Pop. 1533
BIEBEICH or BIEBERACH a tn. duchy of Nassau, 20 m W S W Frankfurt prettily situated, r bank Rhine, which here forms the boundary between Nassau and Hesse-Darmstadt. It is the usual residence of the Duke whose palace is a large and handsome edifice, surrounded by gardens and an extensive park. The railway from Wiesbaden to Mainz has a station at Bieberich. There is here also a quay at which coal can be had and unloaded. The weaving and polishing of marble is carried on to some extent. Pop. 8000.

BIEBERKOPF a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Lahn, 23 m. N N W Gießen with ironworks, and considerable manufacture of cloth serge, and hosiery Pop. 3290
BIEL. See BERNEX.

BIELLA, the name of numerous small German villages, particularly in Bohemia.

BIELF or BIELLA a tn. Nassau, cap dist. of same name, gov of, and 63 m. S W Tula. 1 bank, Oka; lat. 58° 45' N

lon. 26° E E. It is the second town of the government, and gives name to the Greek bishopric of Tula-and-Biel. It has manufactures of soap, leather and hardware. Leather-dressing and tallow-melting are carried on, and a considerable general trade. Pop. 8000.

BIELFELD a tn. Prussian prov. Westphalia, circle of same name, 38 m. R. Münster. It has walls with ramparts, along which apollon walls have been formed; several R. Catholic and Protestant churches, a synagogue, and an orphan asylum with a fine old castle, now turned into a prison. It has extensive manufactures of thread and linen; the last the best made in Germany and is celebrated, also, for its tobacco pipes made of carbonated magnesia, and called macramas. Pop. 5800.—The circle, area, 80 geo. sq m. is of far greater importance than its extent would seem to indicate. The inhabitants are remarkable for their industry. The chief agricultural products are hemp and flax but bleaching, and the weaving of common linen and damask, are carried on to an extent which makes Bielefeld one of the most important manufacturing districts of Prussia. The other industrial products are ironmongery tobacco, woollen stuffs, leather soap and yarn. Pop. 45,903.

BIELGOROD a tn. Russia, cap dist. of same name, gov of, and 76 m. S. Kowno, on the Dniester. lat. 50° 40' N lon. 26° 30' E. It comprises, properly speaking, two towns, the old and new with three suburbs the houses are nearly all of wood. It is the seat of an archbishop, contains 13 churches and two monasteries and has three very important fairs, of a week each. Its name, which in Russian means 'the town is derived from a chalk hill on the vicinity. The environs are noted for producing fine fruits. 1 op. 8931

BIELITZ a tn. Austrian Russia, gov. Boline, circle of, and 18 m. N E Teschen 45 m. W S W Crecow 1 bank Rhine, which divides Silesia from Galicia. A stone bridge connects it with the town of Biela in Galicia. It has extensive manufactures of woollens and linens and dyeworks and printworks of considerable repute. A large amount of business in manufactures is done with Hungary Italy Poland, Russia, and in Hungarian wine sent to Prussia, Silesia, and Galicia, from which last province it in return receives rock-salt. Here are several charitable institutions, and a Protestant convent having under its jurisdiction Moravia and Austrian Silesia. The town was totally destroyed by fire in 1808. In 1751 Bielitz was erected by the Emperor Francis I. into a duchy and has since belonged to the prince Salkowsky who has here a castle converted into public offices, with a handsome park attached. Pop. of the duchy about 10,000 of the tn 6000

BIELITZ, two tns. Russia.—1 Bielitz (Now) gov. Mohilew at the confluence of the Mien and Boy with the Dniester 68 m. N Tchernigov. Pop. 3000.—2 Bielitz gov. of, and 55 m. E Grodno, r bank, Mienas. Pop. 900.

BIELLA (Latin Biogelia) a tn. kingdom of Italy Piedmont formerly cap. prov. of same name, now in prov. and 36 m. N N E Turin. It is the seat of a bishop and of a district court of justice; and contains a cathedral three parish churches, eight convents and monasteries, two hospitals and a college. Manufactures.—cloth serge linen and stockings, silk wool, and paper and carries on some trade in silk, oil and wood. Pop. 7700.—The province of Biella is 20 to long and 16 m. broad mountainous, formed by spurs of the Pennine Alps and has no rivers except some small affluents of the Po. It produces the best wine in Piedmont, departs a large number of cattle, and yields copper and iron. The inhabitants are industrious, and carry on an active trade. The province is divided into 10 mandements, which are again subdivided into 78 communes. Pop. 94,955
BIELON a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 80 m. N N E Smolensk, on the Mga or Oshna. It has a considerable trade, particularly in grain. Pop. 8476.

BIELPOLJE a tn. Russia gov. of, and 108 m. N W Kharkof in the Vire. It contains eight churches, has several large distilleries, and a considerable general trade. Pop. 9600

BIELO-OZERO (White Lake) a lake, Russia, gov. Novgorod, about 340 m. E St. Petersburg 25 m. long by 20 broad. Several streams flow into it and it sends its waters by the Volkhov into the Volga. It is very deep, abounds in fish and, by means of canals, communicates with the Onega, Sekona, and Dwina.

BIELOZERUK a tn Russia, esp. dist. of same name
gov Nizhny Novgorod, S. side of Lake Bielo-Ozero; agreeably situated
on a hill, and possessing a pure, healthy air. Indifferently
built of wood. It contains 16 churches, and a summary list
chief manufactures is candles and it has some trade in pitch,
tallow, cattle, corn, and especially fish. Biulozeruk is an
ancient city and was capital of the old principality of the same
name. It was taken and ravaged by the Lithuanians in 1678
Pop. (1849) 4785.

BIELSKA a tn. Russia, esp. chief. of same name, gov. of and 86 m. S Bialystok, on the Biala. It is well built, and paved; has a fine custom-house, and was once capital of a Polish palatinate. In 1881 the Poles gained a victory here over the Russians. Pop. (1850) 2595

BORN (German: *Doorn*) is a town and lake, Switzerland, in Bern. The town is situated at the N end of the lake at the foot of the Jura Mountains 16 m. N.W. Born. It is surrounded by ancient walls and watch-towers is well built, approached by several avenues. It has a parish church, townhouse, public library, college, and hospital, with extensive tanneries, dyeworks, and a cotton mill. The transit trade is considerable, from several main roads meeting at the town. Six stars are held to the year 1 *loper* (principally Protestants) 4248 — THE LAKE (German, *Bornsee*) is unglacial, N.P. to S.W. 10 m. greatest breadth 5 m. It stands 1400 ft. above the level of the sea, and has a depth of about 80 fathoms. It lies S.R. lower than Lake Vendelhut, whose superfluous waters it receives by the Tünel and afterwards by the *Wasserfall* (waterfall) some 1000 ft. above the town. The scenery around is beautiful, but not bold. One of the most interesting objects is its little islet of St. Pierre, where S. J. Rousseau took up his residence for two months, in 1770, to avoid machinery persecution.

BIFENTIA a tn and com Tuscany prov Pisa, 2½ mi N E. Vico Pisano at the ft. base of Mount Pisano. The town is well built, and has a square and a parish church in which are some good pictures. Pop 2,377

BIENVENIDA, a m. Spain Extremadura, prov of, and
49 m. S.E. Badajoz in a fertile plain. It has a church, a
large and substantial building a chapel of ease approached
by a fine avenue of poplars a townhouse, prison, two schools,
a storehouse, and cemetery. Some little trade is done in
wine, fruits and wool. Pop. 2800. (Mador.)

BIEQUE, YIRQUO, or CRAB ISLAND one of the Virgin Islands, W Indies lat. 18° 7' N lon 63° 54' W (n. i.) It is uninhabited and is about 16 m. long E. and W. and 4 broad N. to S. low towards the E. and covered with traces of bushes and towards the W. rising to an elevation of 800 to 800 ft. It has no harbour but has some good roads. The British, Danes, and Spaniards have the right of cutting wood and felling here but none of them are allowed to form settlements on the island.

BIERTON WITH BROUGHTON par Eng Bucks 2470
pp. Pp. 888.

BIG EYES *perca* vnl. Holland, prov. Zealand 9 m. E. by N. Dordrecht. Lake, Breckman was a church school at a small place from which grain is carted, and to which wood, stones, etc. are imported. Olden times. Breville was rather an important town subsisting chiefly by fishing, more especially the herring-fishing. Frequent inundations almost totally destroyed this town and its fortifications, which were renewed early in the 17th century from which period the present village dates its existence. In the 16th century Willem Breckman, a native of Breville, invented the method of curing herring by salt. He died in 1497 and his posterity is burying in the church. Pon. 470

BIETIGHEIM a m. Württemberg circle, Neckar at the confluence of the Neckar with the Enz, 14 m. N Stutt-

BIETIGHEIM a m. Württemberg circle, Neckar at the confluence of the Neckar with the Enz, 14 m. N Stutt-

gert; with woollen manufactures, dyeworks, worsted spinning-mills, and fulling-mills. Pop. 2920.

BIEVENE a tn and com Belgium, prov Hamant, 84 m.
E N E. Tournai with considerable linen manufactures. Pop.
8414.

BIGBURY par Eng Devon; 8167 ac. Pop 583.
BIGNY par Eng Lincoln. 8440 ac. Pop 20.

BIGGA or BIVA: one of the Hebridean islands in the Shetland

of Yell, between the island of the latter name, and the mainland. It is about 2 m. long and from 1 to 1½ broad; and is inhabited by a few families who rear some black cattle and sheep.

BIGGAR, a bor of barony and par Scotland on. Leithard
Upper Ward The town stands on a gentle acclivity having
a fine S. exposure, 26 m. S.W. Edinburgh, 44 m. from the
Caledonian Railway on both ends the Biggar Water, on the
the r bank bang of modern erection It consists chiefly of
its principal street, straight, spacious, and clean, houses, of
stone, and generally well built and many of the shops hand
some. It is lighted with gas, and is amply supplied with
water. The churches are, a parish church, a plain Gothic
building with an unfinished spire, and two U Presbyterian
churches. Schools—a parish infant and U primary
schools. Biggar is a pleasant town, and is low. A well-
cultivated market is held here every Thursday. The area
contains 114 1/2 m. and an entire pop of 3049 Pop of in
1850—Local Correspondent.

BIGG L&W ADEA, a market in and par England, co. Bedford. The town is pleasantly situated r bank, 141 haw increased by two stone bridges, 2 m S E Bedford. Since 1785 when a large portion of the town was destroyed by fire, it has been greatly improved, and now presents a very handsome appearance. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with fresh water has responsible industry in a modern structure for the manufacture of the most superior quality of cotton and woollen fabrics, and, besides, manufactures of iron, brass, and brass, and infant schools, and four small charities. Places of worship—the parish church a hand some Gothic edifice, built in 1730 but much modernized, and Wesleyan and Baptist chapel. The making of white- thread lace and edging, and straw-plaiting effect employment to a considerable portion of the female population. The river is navigable for small boats, and the carrying of goods to and from the town is facilitated by the railway. A great market for corn is held every Wednesday. The Great Northern Railway which passes through the town has a station near it. Area of par 4910 ac. Pop 4480

BIGHIA or BIEA, a tr. Turkey in Asia near Anatolia, prov. Samsak of same name. In a fertile plain about 10 m S the sea of Marmora. The exports in a former time, and celebrated for their richness, were Mount Ida and, plains of Troy and the surrounding country, products are cotton silk, wine, tanning bark, gall nuts, and turpentine.

BIGHORN a navigable river U States name in the Rocky Mountains in lat 42 50' N and falling into the Yellowstone River at Fort Manuels after a N E. course of 240 m. direct distance, unobstructed by falls, through a fertile open country

BRIGHTON per Eng Hants 2004 ac. Pop 285

BIGNOR, par Eng. Sussex 1145 an. Pop. 203

BIGORRE [anc. *Bigorren*]. France. A dist. of the former prov. of Gasconne, of which the cap. was Tarbes. It now forms almost the whole of dep. Hautes Pyrénées.

BIHARS or **BHARACH** a fortress, Turkey in Europe, prov. Croatia, on an island in the Urmu or Umanly about 60 m. E the Adriatic. It is one of the strongest places in N. Turkey and its possession was often keenly contested during the Turkish wars. It consists of old Hungarian stone buildings, and more modern Turkish houses the latter looking as if they would tumble to pieces. A mosque has recently been constructed, and a Christian church which once stood without the walls is now ruined by its site and ruins. The Turkish garrison is small and their condition, though the Turks have so completely destroyed the building, that not a stone is standing. Owing to the lowness of the situation the town is unhealthy and the inhabitants have a deadly look. Pop. 3000.—(Faxon's *Adriatic*.)

BIHAR, a co. Hungary carols, beyond the Theiss, area, 3700 geo. sq m Its capital, which straddles near its centre, is Grosswardein. The E side is controlled by the Carpathians

HIHAR, a co. Hungary carols, beyond the Theiss, area, 3700 geo. sq m Its capital, which straddles near its centre, is Grosswardein. The E side is controlled by the Carpathians

Mountains, the W stretches out into an extensive plain. It is watered by the Acora, the Black Acora, and the Borestry. All are subject to great overflows which have covered the plains with lakes and marishes, and made them very unhealthy. A clearer air and better climate are found in the upper grounds, and also in the valley of the Korah which is of great extent and very beautiful. The country is on the whole fertile, producing large crops of wheat and summer corn, about 120,000 pipes of wine, and 600,000 tons of hay. The higher grounds are well the plains but indifferently wooded. The minerals are numerous and valuable. Lead and silver are found in small quantities copper lead and iron, in abundance. The woods are well supplied with game, and the rivers and lakes teem with fish. Crayfish also, and land tortoises, are found in great numbers. There are several mineral springs and baths. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in pursuits connected with agriculture. There does not seem to be any manufactures. Pop. 459,200

BILHAR, a market in Hungary above eo. to which it gives its name, within 8 m. of Grosswardin, with a Protestant church. Pop. 2440

BILKE *See BIRKE*

BILJANACUR (Biljanagara)—the city of triumph) a city Hindoostan of great antiquity and once of great importance, but now nearly uninhabited, and little more than a heap of ruins spread Madras, prov. Belajoor, 8 m. N. of Tombedra. 30 m. N. W. Bilhar lat. 15° 15' N. lon. 76° 37' E. It stands in a plain surrounded by enormous masses of granite in some places assuming the appearance of hills, and in others, presenting detached blocks heaped together in the most extraordinary manner, sometimes obstructing all passage excepting through the narrow winding defiles which separate the fragments. N. and W. the city is bounded by the Tombedra, and S. E. it is enclosed partly by natural barriers and partly by strong stone walls the whole nearly 8 m. in extent. The main streets, which often follow the tortuous passages between the stone blocks are paved with large flags of granite, and are intersected at intervals by a series of small, but the remains of numerous temples, and public and private buildings exhibit the pure style of Hindoo architecture. There is a continued succession of paved streets, now almost unhabited for 3 m. W. from the Tombedra ferry. Near the W. extremity and turning a street 90 ft. wide is a magnificent temple dedicated to Mahadeva (the great god) it is surrounded by numerous cells for devotees facing the E. is a pyramidal portion, about 160 ft. high, divided into 10 stories. The attendant Brahmans are an union and the establishment is well endowed. The street leading to this temple is lined by a row of handsome stone buildings, decorated with sculptures and appropriated to the use of pilgrims during the annual festival. Another temple near the centre of the city is dedicated to Vittala (an incarnation of Vishnu) and occupies an area of about 400 by 200 ft. enclosed by cells, and entered through a painted pyramidal portion. The temple of Rama is known by its pillars of black boulders to rest with myrtle leaf sculptures of the main deity, and near the ferry among a group of picturesque temples, is a gigantic figure of Himmaman the huge monkey carved in baso-relievo. Besides these there are the ruins of numerous other pagodas, temples, &c. Biljanagar was built between 1236 and 1243, by two brothers, named Ala Herryhar and Junes Herryhar who ruled here in succession the former until 1350 and the latter until 1378. In 1564 it was taken, and completely sacked, by a confederation of Mahomedan rajahs which caused it to be almost totally deserted.—Hamilton's East India Gazette. *See BILJANAGAR.*

BILJA PUR, or **VIJAYA PURA**. *See BILJANAGAR.*

BILJALIAK, or **VEIKARA**, a tn. Chakras, 8 m. N. of Jaulm, 20 m. S.E. Haranagar with nothing in it worthy of a place except a large bazaar. Next to the capital it is the largest town in the valley. Over the river here is a wooden bridge.

BILJNFE, or **KHURSTAVANT** a principality Hindoostan, on some more, prov. Bengal adj. along Amara consisting partly of independent territory and partly of lands under the British jurisdiction. It lies on both sides of the Pichmanga, and consists chiefly of a tract country watered by the affluents of that river. The soil is suited for the production of rice (the chief crop) wheat, barley, mustard, legumes, the

betel, sugar-cane, and mulberry. Many of the villages are stationary, and much nearer than those of Bengal and many have plantations of betel-nut and sugar-cane; but numbers of cultivators are migratory and, on the least dispute, withdraw into the territories of Assam and Bochar. The inhabitants are divided into two castes, the Bhaktar, or worshippers of Krishna, and the Gorman, who eat pork, and indulge in strong drink.—Barua, the capital, is 810 m. N. E. Chaitanya lat. 26° 35' N. lon. 90° 51' E. It is surrounded by a brick wall has some small brick temples, and a few thatched huts and is the residence of the rajah.

BIJORE. *See BAZORE.*

BILBAO () a city Spain, cap. prov. Biscay is a fertile plain surrounded by mountains on all sides, except towards the sea, r. bank, Nervion, 26 m. N. Vittoria lat. 43° 15' 40' N. lon. 3° 54' W. (n.) The appearance of the town, when viewed from any of the heights around it is very picturesque. It is generally well built. The houses are usually of three stories, with ornamental facades; and some of the principal streets are straight and spacious, though the majority of them are narrow and winding. All of them, however, are remarkably clean and well paved. There are, properly only two squares in the town, but both of them are handsome. The principal buildings are, the four parish churches, several monasteries and convents, the hospital, a magnificent stone building supported by voluntary subscription, and containing 800 beds, the custom-house, townhall, court-houses, the theatre, and slaughter-house. The last, which serves also as the fish market, is a fine building of the Tuscan order and is kept perfectly clean by a copious fountain, which is constantly flowing. The river is crossed by three bridges one of them



THE CHURCH OF SAN ANTONIO ABAD, BILBAO.
From the Plaza Arriaga by M. M. M.

a very handsome suspension bridge of recent construction and along its banks is a wide and pleasant promenade, well planted with oak and lime trees. The chief educational establishments are the general college of Biscay. There is also a Latin five public, and numerous private schools. Bilbao is abundantly well supplied with water which is conveyed in stone tunnels under the street and, in order that these may not be disturbed wheeled carriages are absolutely prohibited all the traffic being carried on on horseback, or by means of sledges. The chief manufactures are, woollen and linen goods, silk, iron and copper ware, hats, paper and soap. Ship and boat building is also extensively carried on. The port of Bilbao is reached by the tide, but does not admit vessels of more than 70 tons. The trade, however, is still important, though much less so than formerly. Marine wool used to be the staple export, but has suffered much by the competition of the fine wools of Saxony. One of the chief imports is dried oak which is transmitted to all parts of the interior. Bilbao was twice besieged by the Carlists without success, in 1836. The first siege was conducted by the celebrated Zumalacarraga who received a death-wound. Pop. 10,324. **BILBOROUGH** par Eng. North 1090 so. Pop. 263. **BILBROOK** par Eng. city of York Almsy 1889 so. Pop. 242.

BILDESTONE, or **BILTON** a decayed market tn. and par. England co. Bedford. The town is 11 m. W. N. W. Ipewich. The parish church on an elevation at a short distance W. the town is a spacious and handsome structure. There is also a Baptist chapel here. Bildestone was at one time

noted for its manufacture of blue cloth and blankets, but both have fallen into decay. The market which used to be held here has been discontinued for some time. Area of par 1430 sq. Pop. 818. —(Local Correspondent.)

BILEDULGERID an extensive and little-known tract, N Africa, lying between the S. declivity of Atlas and the Great Desert, and between Fuzan on the E. and Cape Mes, on the Atlantic, and the W. It consists of gently inclined plains, which spread to the foot of the mountains, and which are nearly as sandy and barren as the desert itself, excepting along the courses of the numerous streams descending from the S. slopes of the Atlas Mountains, all of which are absorbed by the sand, and many of which are strongly impregnated with salt. Along these streams date-palms abound, with camels, horses, and cattle, forming the sole wealth of the inhabitants. The real name of the place is said to be *Biledul-Jerid*, which has been translated by some, into the land of dates; by others, into the parched country. Both would, to a certain extent, apply as the date-tree flourishes luxuriantly in its limited localities, while an utter sterility characterizes all other portions of the country.

BILQHAY a town in Russian Poland, dist. of and 50 m S Lublin l. bank, Lada. It contains three churches, and has several important fairs. Pop. 1600.

BILARSK [Tan. *Bulawski*] a town, Russia, gov. and about 80 m S.E. Kazan, l. bank, Tobozer Kanu. It is a place of great antiquity, and, though now decayed, its former magnificence is attested by numerous ruins, particularly those of an ancient temple, which is still held in great veneration by the Tartars. Pop. about 2500.

BILIN (Bohemian, *Bylina* Latin *Belina*) a post in Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, 42 m N.W. Prague, prettily situated in the vale of the Elbe. It is walled, contains a fine old castle built in 1590, and one of more modern date in which is a good collection of minerals, an armoury, and a museum. In the town there are several churches, chapels, cotton-spinning mills, and best-root sugar-manufactories. Within 1 m of the town are mineral and springs, much resorted to, and from which 900,000 jars of water are exported annually. The waste water of the wells is evaporated, and the salts and magmas thus obtained form important articles of commerce in the vicinity are found coal and garnet. Here is also the singular basaltic rock called *Borsenberg* or *Biliner Stein*.

BILIERICAY a small market in England, co. Essex, on a hill 24 m. E.N.E. London. It consists of two principal streets, one of which is straight, spacious, and about half a mile in length. It is amply supplied with water from numerous and copious springs, and is well lighted with gas and contains a plain but neat market-house, in which a corn market is held every Tuesday. The churches are, the district church, having an ancient and handsome tower adorned with turrets; and a chapel belonging to the Independents, a very tasteful structure. Principal public schools — a national and British school, also a respectable academy, several minor schools, and a thriving mechanics institute. No manufactures, and the chief business of the town is limited to a retail trade. The scenery in the vicinity is exceedingly beautiful, and from several points extensive and delightful views are obtained. Pop. 1,033. —(Local Correspondent.)

BILLEDON a small market tn. and par. England, co. of and 8 m. E. Leicester. In the town are 2 churches, Baptist chapel, almshouse, and other charities, also a school house, erected in 1850. In the vicinity are vestiges of a strong Roman encampment and pagan temple, and, though the trade and population are now inconsiderable, Billedon appears to have been, in the time of the Romans, a place of some consequence. A fair is held in April. Area of par., including the chapels of Goadby and Rolleston, 4480 a. Pop. 948.

BILLESLEY par. Eng. Warwick 760 a. Pop. 41.

BILLING two pars. Eng. —1 *Billing* (Great) par. Northampton 128 a. Pop. 459. —2 *Billing* (Little) par. Northampton 856 a. Pop. 98.

BILLINGBOROUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln 2020 a. Pop. 1048.

BILLINGFORD two pars. Eng. —1 par. Norfolk 1820 a. Pop. 871. —2 *Billingford* or *Prilston*, par. Norfolk 1820 a. Pop. 271.

BIL LINGHAM par. Eng. Durham 1181 a. P. 1811.

BILLINGHAY par. Eng. Lincoln 7890 a. P. 2375.

BILLINGSBUISH par. Eng. Sussex 6768 a. P. 1458.

BILLINGSLEY par. Eng. Salop; 1285 a. Pop. 148.

BILLITON *Bilittion* or *Bilittion*, an old Indian Archipelago, belonging to Palembang in Sumatra. It lies E. of Banca and W. of Borneo between lat. 2° 3' and 3° 20' S. lon. 107° 28' and 108° 22' E. rises to a considerable height above the sea, and is surrounded with dangerous rocks and shoals. Billiton, as well as Banca, contains vast deposits of tin, which the Dutch Government keeps in reserve in case of the exhaustion of that metal in the larger island. At present the iron and steel ores only are worked and are found, without much trouble, in the form of slightly oxidized iron. It produces the same woods as Banca. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and the sale of trepan tortoise-shell, wax, resin and edible birds nests. They were, for a long period, notorious pirates, but having, in 1871, had the audacity to attack and plunder a Dutch gun-boat conveying stores and money to Sarawak, the Dutch Government made Billiton a military post, and gradually brought the island entirely under its sway. The inhabitants, being excellent boat-builders, were employed in constructing light cruisers, which have proved of great use in suppressing piracy. Billiton was recognized as a Dutch possession by the treaty of London in 1824. Pop. 6000.

BILLONKLY or *Billockan* par. Eng. Norfolk 899 a. Pop. 63.

BILLOM a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 13 m E.S.E. Clermont, on a hill in a fertile district. The town is ancient, and in the 15th century was surrounded with walls and had a flourishing university. At that period its commerce was very considerable, but the walls have now disappeared and the trade has long been on the decline. Still, however, it has manufactures of linen, serge, cloth and coarse earthenware, bricks, and tiles, and a considerable trade in hemp (the great staple of the district), wool, honey, corn, cattle, wood, and tanned leather for gloves. Storms are of frequent occurrence, and the great quantity of rain that falls at Billom has become proverbial. Pop. 3265.

BILLQUAY a vil. to gland on Durham, 3 m E. Gateshead. It has extensive works for smelting lead ore, and making litharge and red lead, green glass bottle-works on a large scale, a tar naphtha, and turpentine distillery, and an establishment for distilling oil from bones, also manufactures for preparing colours and painting mustards besides a large ship-building yard and floating dock.

BILTY par. Ireland Antrim 1730 a. Pop. 6080.

BILMA a tn. in N.W. Africa, Sahara, and in the W. limit of the Tibbo country of which it is the cap. lat. 18° 30' N. lon. 15° 30' E. It stands in a hollow on the oasis called *Wady Kessa* and is surrounded by low mud walls, which with the 10000 women, are mean and miserable.

The women of this town, says Major Denham, are of a superior class to those of the other towns, some having extremely pleasing features, while the pearly white of their regular teeth is beautifully contrasted with the glossy black of their skin. They are further described as dancing with great taste and skill, and being altogether exceedingly attractive. Bilma is the residence of the Sultan, and derives further importance from the caravans which pass through it on the road between Murrook and Bornou, and from its vicinity to some salt lakes from which large quantities of fine crystallized salt are collected and sent to Bornou and Foonan. Dates also grow here abundantly but other provisions are scarce and dear.

BILNEY two pars. Eng. —1 *Bilney* (West) par. Norfolk 544 a. Pop. 187. —2 *Bilney* (West) par. Norfolk 2750 a. Pop. 804.

BILSA (*Bilvesa*) a large tn. Hindoostan prov. Malwa, belonging to Scindia, r. bank Betwa, near its junction with the Betwa, 84 m N.E. Bhopal; lat. 23° 55' N. lon. 77° 56' E. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and some years since contained 80000 houses. The vicinity is celebrated over all India for its tobacco.

BILSBY AND THURLEY par. Eng. Lincoln 2620 a. Pop. 611.

BILSINGTON par. Eng. Kent 2648 a. Pop. 889.

BILTHORPE par. Eng. Notts 1672 a. Pop. 217.

BILSTON a market in England, co. Stafford, 3 m E. Wolverhampton, on a rising ground and extending nearly 2 m in length. It is irregularly built, but the principal

street contains some substantial and handsome houses. It is lighted with gas, but very inefficiently the smaller streets are unpaved, and the larger macadamised. There are few public buildings, and none of any note. The church is a neat edifice, in the Grecian style, with a bell tower. St. Mary's chapel is also a handsome structure, in the perpendicular English style, built in 1839. A third church has been recently erected. There are places of worship, besides, for Baptists, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Methodists of the new connection, and R. Catholics also a small Welsh chapel. Schools numerous, including what is called the Chobers orphan school, maintained for the gratuitous education of the children under 12 years of age of those who died of cholera in the town in the autumn of 1832 amounting to no fewer than 742 in less than seven weeks leaving 450 orphans children. The manufacturing industry of Belait is very great. The noise and smoke of engines and furnaces is heard and seen in all directions, and for many miles around the town. The manufactures include tin, japanned and enamelled ware of every kind iron wire nails, screws, iron gages, and pallades, machinery steam-engines, &c. There are also some mills for forming sugar into bars, and many iron and brass foundries. Course pottery is made with the clay which is found in the neighbourhood in great abundance. A particularly fine sand for casting and a very hard stone, suitable for grindstones, are also obtained here in great plenty. Pop 2,500.

BILTON (two parts, Eng. —) A par and small vil. Warwick 2 44 ac. Pop. 631. — A par. A small of the city of York. 4100 ac. Pop. 845.

BIMA, a resort in, lat. Sembawa, Asiatic Archipelago, cap. dist. of same name, N. side of the island, and near its E. extremity at the head of the Bay of Bima. It is a place of some importance, being the residence of the Sultan, of a Dutch agent, and having a considerable export trade in rice, plantains, timber wax, and horses. During the dreadful volcanic eruption of the Tambora Mountain, 40 m. distant, which occurred in this island in April 1815 many of the houses in Bima were choked up with ashes, while the lower parts were inundated with the sea, which, through them, was a perfect cube, rolled in upon the shore. The Bay of Disembawa 21 to 24 m. into the island, with soundings of 60 or 80 fathoms at the entrance 2 or 3 m. inside of which the bay narrows, and has on each shore a native fort. Ragged Point, the E. entrance into the bay is in lat. 8° 11' S. lon. 118° 51' E.

BIMBIA, a river W. Africa falling into the Bight of Biafra, W. the Cameroons lat. 4° 9' N. lon. 9° 20' E. On its banks are numerous villages, built on a beautiful amphitheatre of rocky ground. The inhabitants, who are of the Duala nation, are principally occupied in the collection of palm-oil which forms the staple article of their traffic. In 1833, their chief placed himself under British protection.

BIMLIPATAM a small seaport in Hindoostan (Orissas), 18 m. N. N.E. Visakhapatnam lat. 17° 53' N. lon. 85° 22' E. The only tolerable buildings are a few houses in the European style near the beach, and a temple on the slope of a mountain that bounds the town on the S. Traces of a Dutch fort still remain. A considerable trade is carried on from hence in native craft.

BINAR, a town in Persia, prov. Azerbeijan 1 bank of the Chai 55 m. S.W.W. Tabreez, and 8 m. E. Lake Urmia lat. 37° 17' N. lon. 46° 0' E. It is abundantly supplied with water and is one of the nearest and cleanest towns of Persia having numerous good caravanserais, and a bazaar. It is surrounded for many miles by orchards and vineyards and, from its mild climate, is well adapted for the cultivation of grapes, vast quantities of which are exported to Tabreez. It is a dependency of Maragha yielding a considerable revenue, and furnishing a quota of 400 men to the Austrian army. Binar is quite a modern settlement, no mention being made of it by any of the Oriental geographers. Pop. about 7500.

BINABOLA, or **TRINTRA PIRA**, a group of mountains Ireland, co. Galway about midway between Lough Corrib and Achill Head, consisting of two distinct mountain-ranges, separated by a deep elevated pass called Maun Line, and occupy large spaces of about 20 sq. m. The highest summit is 2460 ft. above the level of the sea, and the lowest about 1800 ft. It is intersected by glens, and enclosed by lakes and by most

places is very precipitous. Quartz is the principal formation, but towards the foot of the mountains limestone abounds.

BINACRO, or **BENACRO**, par. Eng. Bedford 1690 ac. P. 223.

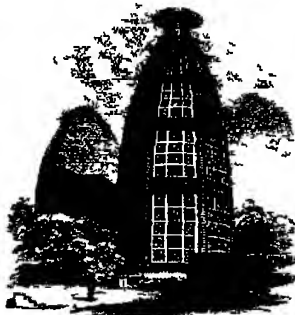
BINACRO a town, American July gov. Miss. cap. dist. same name, prov. of and 15 m. N. by W. Favia, and intersected by the Favia Canal. The town is defended by a castle and has a handsome church. It was burnt by the French in 1796. Pop. 1182. — The district is well irrigated, and produces fine crops. Pop. 9338.

BINBROOKE, (St. Gabriel and St. Mary) a united par. Eng. Lincoln 6070 ac. Pop. 1810.

BINCHE, a town, and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, nearly midway between Mons and Charleroi. It is pretty the structures are picturesque and it contains several handsome buildings; among others a church, a communal house, a small college, and an hospital. The manufactures are considerable, including metal forging cutlery glassworks soapworks, sugar refineries, hat factories, tanneries, three breweries and distilleries. Some hundreds of women are engaged in flower-making. Bincbe was walled, in 1110, by Baldwin the builder Count of Hainaut and burnt, in 1634, by Henry II. of France. Pop. 5131.

BINCUMBE, par. Eng. Dorset 977 ac. Pop. 221.

BINDRABUND a large town, India prov. of and 25 m. N. W. Aggra, r. bank, Jumna lat. 27° 57' N. lon. 77° 48' E. It is chiefly famous as having been the scene of the youthful sports of Krishna, the eighth avatar of Vishnu who is an object of enthusiastic admiration to the Hindoos, and to whom many temples, still existing, were dedicated. Some of these



HINDOO TEMPLE AT BINDRABUND. From Double View to India.

are of a remarkable style of architecture, and the great erudition of the priests is attested one of the most many and elaborate works of Brahminical antiquity. There are likewise several sacred pools, where the pilgrims perform their ablutions, and wash away their sins. Different parts of the neighbouring woods are pointed out as the abode of ancient Hindu sages and seers and which are now occupied by religious mendicants.

BINEGAR par. Eng. Somerset 1216 ac. Pop. 352.

BINFELD par. and vil. Eng. Berks 5307 ac. P. 1290.

BINGEN a town grand-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. of, and on bank Rhine, 15 m. W. Mainz. It occupies about 500 houses, and is the place of sale for the wines produced in its vicinity which are much esteemed. It has also a considerable trade in corn, several extensive tanneries, and manufactures of tobacco, and carries on an active traffic on the Rhine. It is a place of high antiquity, having existed under the Romans. The bridge across the Rhine into Bingen, is said to have been constructed by Drusus, the Roman general. On an eminence near the town are the ruins of an old fort, called Klops, or Drems Castle, commanding a fine view. The inscription of the Rhine was formerly situated near Bingen, by a ledge of rocks that ran obliquely across the river; but by blasting,

a channel of 810 ft width, called Blinger Loch (hole of Bingham) has been opened in them, through which vessels now pass in safety. In its vicinity are the Mausethurm (mouse tower) the retreat and death-place of Bishop Hatto of Mainz, the castle of Rheinslein and other architectural remains. Pop. 4415.

BINGHAM a small market tn. and par. England co. Norfolk. The town 9 m. E. Nottingham, has two principal streets, and a few smaller a large church several dissenting chapels a poorhouse, some parochial and Sunday schools and other charities. The petty sessions for the hundred of Bingham are held here and it is one of the polling places for the 8 division of the county. Two annual cattle-fairs are held in February and May, and two others, one in Whitweek and one in November for hops &c. The par. intersected by the Grantham Canal, has an area of 3980 ac. Pop. 1898.

BINGHAMTON a port vil., U. States, New York co. Broome co. 138 m. E.W. Albany. It contains a court-house jail academy and several churches, and exports a large amount of lumber. Pop. 3800.

BINGLEY a tn. and par. England, co. York, W. Riding. The town lies on the sides and summit of a gentle eminence between the Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal 36 m. W. S.W. York and consists chiefly of one long street, is tolerably well built, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The churches and schools comprise the parish church a spacious and venerable structure, with a square embattled tower in the later English style. Baptist Independent Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, a free grammar national and several day and Sunday schools. The manufacture of woollen and cotton is carried on here, and in the neighbourhood to a great extent. There are also paper manufactories and some trade in malt. The town is altogether rapidly increasing in importance and prosperity. Area of par. 15 180 ac. Pop. 11 850 of in 10 167.

BINTANG **FURU BINTANG**, or **BINTAN** an Isl. Indian Archipelago between lat. 1° 10' N. and 1° 10' S. lon 104° 15' and 104° 37' E. bounded N. by the Strait of Singapore E. and S. by that of Roon and W. by the China Sea. It is 30 m. in length and nearly the same in breadth. Numerous small islands and reefs make its waters dangerous to seamen, to whom it and some of the neighbouring islets are best known under the name of Roon, a port in the small island of Pandang Pinang. Bintang is subject to a Viceroy of the Sultan of Lampa, but the supremacy of the Dutch is fully recognized. It contains 6000 ginger gardens 1 op. with surrounding islets 6000.

BINIG, a seaport in and com. Franco dep. Cotes-du-Nord 7 m. N.N.W. St. Briere at the foot of a semicircular hill whose base is washed by the sea. A wooden bridge across the river Le unites the communes of Pordic and Binic. The port has a depth of above 18 ft. in spring and about 8 ft. in ebb tide and is one of the most convenient on the coast of Brittany. It has several vessels engaged in the New-found-land cod fishery. Pop. 2224.

BIOBIO the largest river in (Chil) prov. Concepcion its head streams, which are numerous rise in the Andes, and uniting at Nacimiento, or about lat. 37° 20' S., form the Bio-bio which falls into the Pacific at the town of Concepcion lat. 36° 48' 20" S. lon 73° 5' 30" W. (n. after a total course of about 180 m. but not more than 80 m. from the junction of the head streams at the point above named. It is about 2 m. wide at its mouth but is so shallow for large vessels small river barges, however and cannot navigate it as far up as Nacimiento. The Bio-bio forms the N. boundary of the territory of Araucania.

BIR or **Bese** (anc. *Bithra*) a tn. to Asiatic Turkey 62 m. N.E. Aleppo on the side of a steep hill 1 bank Euphrates which is here about 600 yards wide and from 10 to 12 ft. deep. The town is surrounded on the land side, by a wall with towers at the angles, and placed with loop-holes. The streets are narrow but clean. In the centre, on a steep rock is an old ruined fortification. The rocks on which Bir is built are of chalk and the houses of the same material the whiteness of which in bright sunshine is painful to the eyes. Bir has long been the point where caravans and travellers from Aleppo to Orfa Diarbekir Bagdad and Persia cross the Euphrates. It is also the point from which it is proposed to navigate the Euphrates by steam. Pop. between 8000 and 4000.

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BIRBHOO See **BIRKENHOOD**.

BIRD ISLAND See **AYES ISLAND**.

BIRD ISLAND numerous small islands.—1 An Isl. Banda Sea lat. 5° 29' S. lon 180° 1° E. (n.)—2 One of the Falkland Islands about 14 m. long and 410 ft. high lat. 52° 11' S. lon 60° 54' W. (n.)—3, An Isl. Ladrones about 2 m. in extent and having rocks round it lat. 16° 1' N. lon 146° 9' E. (n.)—4 An Isl. Low Archipelago, called also Halmah about 24 m. in extent, and having a lagoon in it lat. (N. point) 17° 48' S. lon. 145° 7' W. (n.)—5, An Isl. S.W. coast, Papua, lat. 4° 38' S. lon 133° 28' E. (n.)—6, An uninhabited Isl. Sandwich group lat. 23° 6' S. lon 161° 57' W. (n.)—7 A Low Isl. Baybelle Archipelago in which water may be procured by digging. It is about 2 m. in extent, lat. N. E. points 8° 42' 42" S. lon 65° 16' 42" E. (n.)—8 An Isl. W. coast Africa, about 2 m. long lat. 13° 59' 50" N. lon 16° 40' W. (n.).

BIRD ISLANDS—1 A cluster of low islands, N.E. coast, Australia, named by Capt. Cook lat. 11° 46' S. lon 148° 9' E. (n.)—2 A small cluster of islands called also Chaon off Algoa Bay Cape Colony extending over a space about 7 m. by 2 m. lat. (S. one 35° 52' 8" S. lon 26° 18' E. (n.)—3 Two small islands, N.W. the Magdalen Islands Gulf of St. Lawrence lat. (S. one) 47° 51' N. lon 61° 94' W. (n.).

BIRGHAM a small vil. Scotland co. Berwick on the Tweed, 15 m. S.W. Berwick, formerly called *Birgach* from a bridge which it is supposed united the two kingdoms at this point. The village is worthy of notice on account of its historical associations only. It was here that Hugh Bishop of Durham ambassador of Henry II of England and William the Lion of Scotland attended by his bishops earls, and barons met on the subject of the *Splach* tenth, a tax which Henry proposed to levy in Scotland, as he had done in England to carry on a new crusade; but which William then formed the bishop 1 could not prevail on his people to pay. It was here also that a numerous meeting of the community of Scotland assembled to express their approbation of the proposed marriage of Prince Edward son of Edward I with Margaret of Scotland, but which in consequence of the death of the latter never took place. In July of the same year 1290 another meeting was held at Birgham at which were present the Bishop of Durham and five others were chosen in the name of the King of England, certain measures taken by the Scots to secure the independence of their kingdom.

BIRIOLSSA a river Siberia, forming part of the boundary between govts. Irkutsk and Yenisei. It is one of the head streams of the Ona, an affluent of the Tedzue, and has a N. course of about 200 m.

BIRIOUTSK a tn. in European Russia, cap. dist. of same name gov. of and 80 m. S.W. Yennisei 1 bank, Boma, a tributary of the Don. It is surrounded by a garden rampart and a ditch of considerable depth contains seven churches, and has four important annual fairs. Pop. chiefly agricultural (1848) 3023.—A stream of the same name near the town, is remarkable for the pearls occasionally obtained from its oysters and the bones and teeth of elephants often exposed upon its banks.

BIRKENHEAD a principality cap. same name belonging to the grand duchy of Oldenburg but locally separated from it 1 bank Rhine N. of Hesse-Homburg and surrounded on all sides by the Prussian government of Trer and Coblenz. It has an area of 154 sq. m. and is divided into the three bailiwicks of Bickenfeld Oberstein and Reifeld. The surface is generally rugged the soil by no means fertile and the climate particularly in the neighbourhood of the Hunsdicken cold and severe. The chief streams are the Naha, Frale, Idar and Kanne. The wood is principally oak and beech, and the minerals are coal iron roofing-slates and whetstones. Pop. 28 069.—The town is 24 m. E.S.E. Trer or Trer with a sharping and polishing mill linen manufactory and tanneries. Pop. 2855.—Numerous small places, particularly in Prussia, have the same name.

BIRKENHEAD a market tn. and port, England co. Cheshire, on the estuary of the Mersey here 1840 yards wide opposite Liverpool lat. 53° 28' N. lon. 3° 2' W. It is of entirely modern erection and owes its formation and the prosperity which has attended it, to its commodious docks. It has five principal streets, running from N.W. to S.E. crossed

at right angles by a number of shorter ones a handsome square, having an area of 64 sq. feet of which are enclosed and planted with shrubbery a townhouse that cost £10,000

market on an extensive scale, which cost £30,000. The slaughter houses on the most approved plan and ranges of dwelling houses for workmen, mutually complete its accommodation and in all their appointments. The system of drainage and sewerage is also singularly complete. The width of streets is regulated and the streets are generally wider than in the best parts of most towns. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. There are six churches belonging to the Establishment, an English and three United Presbyterian churches a Wesleyan and a R. Catholic chapel, and numerous excellent schools. There is also a theological college, where young men are prepared as clergymen for foreign missions. A mechanics institute was established in 1840. The benevolent institutions comprise an hospital or infirmary a lying-in hospital and a dispensary. In the N.W. part of the township, on rising ground, a large public park beautifully laid out, has been formed, having a noble carriage entrance, in the Ionic style. Its magnificent docks, however, form the great distinguishing feature of Birkenhead and are the source of its prosperity. The dock warehouses are on an equally magnificent scale.

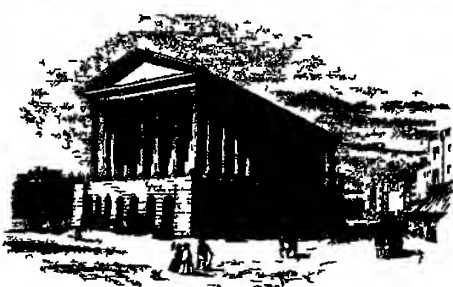
The communication with Liverpool is kept up by small steamboats which ply from each side of the river every quarter of an hour. Birkenhead is connected by railway with Chester and thence with all parts of England. The rails are brought round all the corners of the docks. It returns a member to parliament. Pop. (1861) par. bor. 51,649; par. 56,912.

BIRMINGHAM See BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM [see Birmingham] one of the greatest manufacturing towns of England, N.W. extremity of co. Warwick, division of its name, h'm. Hemmingford, on the borders of the counties of Stafford and Worcester 109 m. N.W. London and 113½ by railway. It stands nearly in the centre of England, on a slightly elevated ground, 474 ft. above the level of the sea, with annual rainfall 24 inches is somewhat circular in form, and about 7½ m. in circumference. The streets are generally irregular few of them running parallel to each other a few of them however are imposing and are lined with handsome buildings. A great part of the town is crowded with workshops and warehouses, and occupied principally by manufacturers; but the central and western part contains a number of new broad and regular streets houses well built chiefly of brick, the more recently erected being, in many instances, faced with Roman cement and plaster. The town is lighted with gas and the leading thoroughfares are well paved with flag-stones. In the smaller streets the footways were until recently most uncomfortably paved with boulders, but on account of paving of blue brick is now being substituted. The roadways throughout the town are macadamized.

Public Buildings, &c.—The most remarkable of these are the townhall, and free grammar-school, the latter founded and endowed by Edw. VI. The townhall situated at the E. end of Paradise Street, erected for municipal purposes, public meetings, and musical performances, is the great boast of the town, and is so lofty and large that it is seen from almost every part of it. The building is rectangular and after the model of the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. It rests on a rustic basement of 23 ft. in height, placed with doors and windows, which is surmounted by a series of Corinthian columns supporting entablatures above. It is 180 ft. long 100 broad, and 63 high, and is of brick, faced with Anglian marble. The large saloon or hall is 145 ft. long 65 wide and 65 high. It can accommodate above 4000 persons sitting, and contains a large orchestra capable of holding 400 performers, with a lofty white, and deep recess for the organ, one of the largest and finest in the world. The free grammar-school a beautiful structure, erected in 1634 at an

expense of about £50,000 stands nearly in the centre of the town. The architect, Sir Charles Barry has employed in it the same general style as that which he has adopted in the



THE TOWNHALL, BIRMINGHAM.—From Nature and on wood, by C. W. Badely.

new Houses of Parliament. It is of a regular quadrangular figure, 174 ft. in front 125 deep, and 60 high and embodies an adaptation of the collegiate, civil and ecclesiastical pointed architecture of the latest Gothic or Tudor style. It contains both a classical and a commercial school each being assigned for a separate class of boys. The income of the foundation from landed property is about £12,000. There are about 470 pupils in the central establishment and 1000 (half being girls) in the four branch schools which have been erected in suitable situations for the children of artisans and others, thus conveying the benefits of this noble foundation very extensively. The institution is open to scholars of every denomination. It is under the management of 20 governors, and the bishop of the diocese. Among the other public buildings of note besides several of the churches to be afterwards mentioned are the Queen's college, a very unassuming institution situated opposite the townhall in Paradise Street, founded in 1828, incorporated by royal charter in 1848—up to 1846 open to medical students only but now open to all classes of students and entitled to issue certificates for degrees in the university of London, in arts, law or medicine. Queen's hospital lying-in hospital deaf and dumb institution blind school, blind asylum Bingley exhibition hall Hebrew school Odd fellows hall bankruptcy court, the building belonging to the society of artists, two theatres, the post office the dispensary and the market hall wash-houses, and baths and to these may be added the public office the proof house the London and North Western Railway station the general hospital, the barracks, the Birmingham library three sanctuaries—one belonging to the corporation and two to joint stock companies—county court, public dining hall, two clubs Midland Institute free libraries public gallery of art, the Exchange buildings, the Masonic hall the Cornhill hall (erected specially for the annual dog show), three music halls the Corn Exchange, and statues of Lord Nelson, Thomas Armitage, Sir Robert Peel Joseph Sturge, and the late Prince Consort. There is also in the suburbs of the town, the handsome Jacobean mansion of Aston Hall situated in a domain of 45 acres lately purchased partly by the corporation and partly by private donations, as a place of public recreation with two other public parks.

Places of Worship.—Birmingham, within the borough, which includes Edgbaston, a suburban par. and town and part of Aston contains 84 churches in connection with the Establishment in addition to several rooms licensed for worship. The old parish church of St. Martin—supposed to have been founded in the seventh or eighth century though the present structure does not seem earlier in date than the 13th—has been sadly disfigured in its exterior by alterations made in the Georgian period but the massive tower and handsome spire (210 ft. high) have lately been rebuilt in the style of

their original architecture. The interior contains some fine and remarkably curious monuments of the De Birmingham, the ancient lords of the place. St Philip's Church, erected

Charitable Institutions.—Amongst the charitable institutions, the most important are the General hospital supported by subscriptions and by the profits arising from the biennial



THE WILKINS & St. MARTIN'S CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.—From a drawing by W. Wood, by G. W. Baskett.

in 1718, on the most elevated spot in the town is a beautiful structure, in the Palladian or Italian style consisting of a pedestal line, of good height, a range of lofty Doric pilasters enclosing the large and well proportioned windows and a handsome balustrade. The tower carried upwards by a series of curved figures, is surmounted by a dome and cupola. The steeple of this building having decayed it has lately been raised at a heavy expense defrayed by public subscription. St George's Church, erected in 1822 is a handsome and graceful structure, in the decorated English style with a lofty square, embattled tower. St Thomas's Church, the most spacious in the town built in 1821 gives a fine specimen of Doric architecture. The other churches are St Mary's, belonging formerly to the parish of St Martin erected by subscription in 1774. St Paul's, erected by subscription in 1779 somewhat heavy in its architecture but relieved by an extremely light and elegant spire, Christ Church, a large plain, and commodious stone building admirably situated on an angular tongue of land, formed by the convergence of several important streets, St Bartholomew's, a plain brick building, with a powerful organ by England, and a handsome altar-piece. St Peter's, formerly a chapel of ease to St Philip's in the Grecian style, with a massive Doric portico, in imitation of the Parthenon at Athens, St James's Chapel a chapel of ease to Aston Church is an also St John's, built in 1765 and Holy Trinity Chapel a handsome Gothic building. All Saints erected in 1833 a large and handsome brick structure interspersed with Bath stone and Bishop Ryder's Church so called as a testimonial to the memory of the prelate of that name, by whose example and influence subscriptions were raised for its erection. To these may be added the old and the two new churches at Edgbaston and several churches recently built in those populous parts of the adjoining parishes included within the Ecclesiastical boundary of the borough. The dissenting places of worship are very numerous. There are a large R. Catholic cathedral and three or four chapels; thirteen Wesleyan Methodist chapels four new connection and one belonging to the Wesleyan Association, besides several smaller belonging to other sections of Methodists fourteen Baptist chapels, two Independent chapels seven places of worship for Unitarians, a Presbyterian church in Broad Street, and a chapel belonging to Lady Huntingdon's connection. A New Jerusalem church, a Quakers meeting-house and a Jews synagogue. Some of these places of worship are very elegant and spacious buildings. The most remarkable is the R. Catholic cathedral of St Chad erected at an expense of £200,000 it contains a melodious peal of bells conspicuous as a handsome building, the residence of the R. Catholic bishop and clergy

the ordinary ecclesiastical branches and religious instruction; the girls are also taught sewing knitting and household work and are prepared for domestic service—the pupils are boarded and lodged as well as taught the Protestant Dissenters charity-school established in 1760 and entirely supported by voluntary subscription at present sixteen, male and female, educates 40 girls but the number is not limited. St Philip's industrial free school originally established in 1834 though the present building was erected in 1849—admits 220 children boys and girls. Besides these there are numerous private ordinary and boarding schools National, British and L. M. Christian schools a Hebrew school infant, Sunday and ragged schools, &c. Springhill College for the education of young men for the dissenting ministry amongst Independents is a well-endowed seminary and in the neighbourhood of Birmingham is the R. Catholic seminary of Oscott. A diocesan training institution is erected at Salford. There is a public subscription library in the town containing from 80,000 to 40,000 volumes a society of arts and Government school of design, an Odd fellows literary institute, a phreanographical institution entitled the Midland Institute, and a society of artists. There are also free libraries, erected by the corporation, and two reformatory institutions.

Manufactures.—The origin and progress of the prosperity of Birmingham is wholly attributable to the excellence and extent of its hardware and miscellaneous manufactures. Its geographically central situation on the border of a great coal and iron district, combined with the command of a wide and ready transit, both by canal and railway have contributed to render it one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the world. Nowhere else can we find such extraordinary developments of human skill and ingenuity nor such perfection in the arts in which they are employed. The vast variety of trades renders it a doubtful case for the talented and skilled artisan and the variety is such that it has seldom happened that Birmingham has been distressed, like many towns from utter lack of employment. Of the early history of Birmingham as a manufacturing town little further is known beyond the general fact that it has enjoyed a reputation for its iron and steel manufactures for several centuries although its greatest and most rapid progress has taken place within the last fifty years. In 1806 the amount of hardware and cutlery exported was 4268 tons, in 1844 it amounted to 22,562 tons, all the intermediate years, with two or three exceptions, showing a progressive increase. In 1831 the value of the exports was £1,297,692. In 1844 £1,719,067 and in 1864 £4,169,107. But the value of hardware goods was, probably fully a third more in the former than in the latter year; so that the quantity exported

In 1864 exceeds that of 1821 or 1844 far more than the respective statistics indicate. In addition to hardware Birmingham is more or less interested in brasses, glass, leather, machinery, iron and steel wire, plate, copper, brass, zinc, tin and coal, the aggregate value of the exports of which amounted in 1864 to £27,987,750. The extraordinary reduction in the price of Birmingham ware has arisen, partly from a reduction in the cost of the material, but chiefly and in many cases solely from improved methods of production as the cost of the material forms generally a very small portion of the value of the finished article. Some of these reductions are truly extraordinary on firearms the reduction is about 50 per cent on gun locks, from 65 to 85 per cent on epaulet straps, &c. from 61 to 69 per cent, and on iron chains 68 per cent. One of the most important manufactures of Birmingham is that of firearms. During the war against Napoleon 5,000,000 were furnished on account of Government and of the private trade; those for the former being supplied at a rate of 15,000 muskets weekly. The manufacture of sword and bayonets is also one of the staple trades of Birmingham. Both of these trades, however, fluctuate considerably with circumstances. During two years of the civil war in America 1,023,351 military weapons were exported to the United States. In the vicinity of the town, was formerly by one of the largest steam-engine makers, factories in the world belong to Boulton & Watt, the celebrated James Watt, but the steam engine department is now carried on, excluded, at Sauldwick a short distance to the west of town, where extensive works have been erected by successors of the company. This manufacture of copper coinage formerly conducted at Solihull, now carried on by Messrs. Hirst & The Mint. Cast iron articles of all kinds, and of the most beautiful patterns and workmanship are manufactured here, to a great extent superseding those made of more expensive metals. In former years, iron foundry was limited to large and heavy articles, but is now extended, with the most entire success to the lightest and most graceful, in the finishing of which brass is now very generally employed. Designs are often prepared at enormous expense. In the establishment of Messrs. Messinger & Son may be seen models by the late sculptor Gintrey. The quantity of solid gold and silver plate manufactured in Birmingham is large. The most delicate and finished at the Assay office average 30,000 ounces per annum silver wares 190,000 which is additional to the vast quantity manufactured and sold without being marked. The consumption of silver in plating is very considerable being estimated at about 800,000 ounces a year. Notwithstanding the introduction of such metallic compounds as that called *electro*, which competes with plated goods, the consumption of the latter is steadily increasing. The beautiful invention of electro plating first discovered in this town tends very greatly to the increase of the consumption of silver and also of gold. The vast establishment of Messrs. Lillington & Co. Newhall Street, employing 1000 work-people is an object of great attraction. Japaning in all its forms and varieties is carried on here to a large extent and has attained to a great degree of perfection, especially in the pictorial department the trays and walters manufactured in Birmingham particularly those of paper mache, often displaying in the conception and execution of their ornamental designs, taste and talent of the highest order. Glass manufacturing and glass staining or painting, forms another important branch of manufacture. In the former ornaments of a sort are made which it was once thought could be produced only in metal on these the most beautiful delicate and brilliant surfaces are raised by the lathe and cutting tool. The manufacture of steel pens scarcely known 35 years ago, is another important branch of the trade of Birmingham. Mr. (Holt, who is the principal manufacturer of this apparently in this article, employs 500 operatives, and sometimes upwards of 100 tons of fine sheet-steel annually each ton making 10,000 gross of pens. The price of this article has fallen from 12s. per dozen to 1s. per gross, and still lower for an inferior article. The whole quantity of steel pens now manufactured is estimated at 900,000,000 annually consuming above 500 tons of steel. Large quantities of these are exported. Pins are also manufactured here in enormous quantities and such is the extraordinary productive powers of the machinery employed and

of the system of minute subdivision of labour that 15,000 pins can be sent and pointed in an hour and 60,000 heads rounded off in the same space of time. The manufacture of booklets was at one time carried on to a great extent at Birmingham but has decayed in one of its branches in consequence of the general decay of the article. Buttons are made in large quantities, and though there has been a great falling off in some of the branches of that trade, in others there has been a vast increase. The whole number made annually in the town is estimated at about 1,000,000,000. When gilt buttons were more in demand than they now are, so extraordinary a degree of perfection was attained in the art of gilding that 3d. worth of gold was made to cover a gross of buttons. In making flannel or silk buttons fourteen pairs of hands, and a number of machines are employed and yet a set of fourteen buttons can be sold for a 1d. or 1½d. Several hundred tons of mother of pearl shells—fished on the coast of Central America, the Eastern Archipelago, and the Persian Gulf—are annually consumed in the manufacture of buttons and lately a species of palm-nut has been to an equal if not larger extent employed. Fancy seals, brooches, clasps, and other trinkets composed of what is called Birmingham gold, and polished steel are made in immense quantities, of the most beautiful workmanship and at prices which excite astonishment. Great numbers of collars are also manufactured in some years nearly 90,000 wedding gold rings have been assayed and worked at the Assay Office in Birmingham. The above sketch gives only a selection of a few of the leading articles manufactured at this great seat of human industry and ingenuity. It is a simple enumeration of all without any statistical detail would occupy a far greater space than could be afforded in a work of this nature but we may mention in addition wire drawing, scale making, railway carriage building, brass-founding, works in bronze, and manufacture of lamps metallic bedsteads, gas fittings, lead or wood cast tools, percussion caps and sewing machines. The machinery employed in the manufacture of nails, screws, button shanks, and in rolling out thick bars, or ingots of metal into long thin sheets are amongst the most wonderful inventions of the mechanical genius of this extraordinary place all of these combining prodigious power with the most delicate and beautiful precision of movement. The most delicate engraving on metals are often produced by the die-making stamp. It has been observed that not many large capitalists are engaged in the manufacture of Birmingham a great proportion averaging from £500 to £1000. These persons give out their work to the workmen they employ who are generally paid by the piece, and sometimes work at home. The employer has thus no expense of establishment to maintain and no wages to pay but when he has orders to execute. The workman again when the work put into his hands requires the use of machinery may hire, for any given time, one or more rooms, together with a certain quantity of steam power in any one of a number of buildings appropriated to such purposes which are furnished with steam engine, working shafts, ladders, benches &c. At the present time however (1865) there are many large houses as well as large capitals engaged in the business of the place. The engine-power of Birmingham, in 1849 was estimated at that of 400 horses, and consumed 377 tons of coal per day. The working of this power employed 8000 to 10,000 persons. In 1850 the number of steam engines employed was 231 consuming 500 tons of coal daily. The horse-power was, high pressure 6233 low pressure 2287 total 9510. There were 1013 melting and casting furnaces at work. The estimated value of the steam-engines was £22,337. 20,000 families were engaged in manufactures 40,000 persons were members of friendly societies. The municipal revenue was £123,962 the poor rate, £75,154. It has been lamented by those who take an interest in the morals of this town that the employment of married women and of children in the manufacture should occasion much domestic evil and should exercise a prejudicial effect upon education. There is a branch bank of England in Birmingham and six other banks, all on the joint-stock principle two of them being with limited liability. The savings' bank which was one of the largest and most flourishing in the kingdom has been amalgamated with the post-office system.

signity of an ancient town. The borough comprises the parishes of Birmingham and Edgbaston, and the townships of *Bordesley*, *Durston*, *Duddleson*, and *Neuballa*. Area, within the parliamentary and corporate boundary 8780 ac.

Name and History.—As far as can now be ascertained Birmingham was not known to the Romans. The first mention of the place is in a Domesday Book, under the name of *Bermingham*, the derivation of which probably is from the home *Berengus*, of the *Bormas*—a tribe which may have come from the ancient Bormas now the Russian province of Perm. Of its early history however very little is known. It was the centre of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia and at the time of the conquest, was a place of some consideration. Birmingham was distinguished in the course of the parliament, and was the scene of some conflicts, in the last of which in 1643 it suffered considerably having been taken partially burnt and heavily fined, by Prince Rupert. It suffered to a fearful extent, from the plague in 1665. Its first considerable increase in size and population took place in the reign of Charles II. Toward the middle of the last century it began to assume an important appearance and has since continued rapidly to increase. It is not 100 years since it was made a port town previous to this, letters used to be directed to Birmingham near Walsall. The American and French wars, during the latter part of the last century and the early part of this, were the great causes of the prosperity and increase of the place, the great demand which they created for iron. In July 191 Birmingham was the scene of a series of disastrous riots property was destroyed to the amount of £200,000. In 1831 riots again took place when several private buildings in the neighbourhood were set on fire and various other excesses committed. During the excitement of 1838, of one man was taken into custody for any political offence—a circumstance indicative of great moral improvement. The moral healthiness of Birmingham is proved by its having been exempt from cholera on both occasions of that malady visiting England. Dr Price considered it the healthiest place in England. For this it is thought to be indebted partly to the quantity of vitriol which is consumed in the manufactures, and it is considered to have a purifying influence on the atmosphere, but a more certain and more extensive cause may be found in the larger quantity of open space which Birmingham possesses, when compared with such towns as Manchester and Liverpool. In the general salubrity of its drainage greatly facilitated by the substitution of sand and gravel on which it is built and in the important fact that there is scarcely an underground dwelling or what is called a cellar within its precincts. One man in Birmingham lives on the same space as two in Manchester and three in Liverpool. Edgbaston already named a suburban part and in Birmingham is pleasantly situated about a mile S.W. from the latter. It is a fine villa residence of the wealthier classes of Birmingham and is almost exclusively inhabited by them. It is in consequence rapidly increasing and becoming quite a fashionable resort. It consists of several principal streets, regularly laid out and remarkably well kept. The houses mostly modern are well built chiefly of brick surrounded there being few of stone. Water is abundant, and all the thoroughfares are lighted with gas. There are here three churches connected with the Establishment, and a public school. No workshops of any description are allowed to be erected in the parish. There are botanical gardens here, open to the public one day in the week on the payment of 2d. Area of par 2790 ac. Pop 14 625.

Periodical Celebrations.—Birmingham is remarkable for three occurrences of a periodical nature. One is the Musical Festival, celebrated every third year for the benefit of the General Hospital, another the simultaneous congregational collections held in every pulpit of the place on the same day of each year by which about £2500 is annually realized for the local charities the third the show of cattle and poultry in Bingley Hall—an exhibition which is scarcely equalled by any of its kind in Great Britain by that of the Smithfield Club in London.

Population.—In 1901 the population of Birmingham was 73 670 in 1841 it was 192 223 being about 150 per cent increase in 40 years in 1951 it was 253 941 in 1861 296 076 and at the present time (Oct. 1866), is estimated by the registrar general at 278,847. If the immediate suburbs, not

included in the borough were taken into account, the population would be about 400 000. (Local Correspondent.)

BIRNAM a hill Scotland, co. of, and 13 m. N.W. Perth according to the last statistical account 1860. It was recently included in a royal forest, but has long since been felled of the wood rendered famous by Shakespeare. Birnam is 12 m. distant from Dunnichen.

BIRNEBACH a town Prussia, cap. circle of same name, on the Wartha, 46 m. W. N.W. Posen with a R. Catholic and a Reformed church, a synagogue, an orphan hospital and manufactures of linen. Pop 2800.—The circle, area 400 sq. m. is in general flat and covered to a great extent with forests and meadows. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied with agricultural pursuits. Pop 28,168.

Numerous small places in Germany have the same name.

BIRNÉL, or **BIRNIX** (Oto and Nuv), two the Birnion both W. Lake Tebal. Old Birnion, formerly cap. of the kingdom, but now deserted and in ruins, is near the bank of the Leon 70 m. N.W. Kooka, and 75 W. the lake; lat. 13° 0' N. lon 18 15 E. In the days of its splendor it covered a space of 8 sq. m. and is said to have contained a population of 200,000. The walls, of which portions are still standing in large masses of hard red brickwork, were from 16 to 18 ft. in height and from 3 to 4 ft. in thickness. New Birnion is about 75 m. S.E. K. Old Birnion, 20 m. N. Kooka, and 15 from Lake Tebal lat. 12° 30' N. lon 14° 16' E. This town is also walled and contains a royal palace, a large mud edifice. Pop about 10 000.

BIRNIE par Scot. Egl. 7 m. long and about 2 broad 1 pop. 407.

BIRK or **PANON'S TOWN** a market in and par Ireland King's co. The town stands on gentle acclivity, on both banks of the Little Borena, 60 m. W. S.W. Dublin. It consists chiefly of one principal street and several smaller streets a better description of which are straight and well kept, houses generally of stone, and the greater number have a respectable appearance. The only buildings of note are the parish church and the R. Catholic chapel. There are two national schools in the town one for boys the other for girls—the latter conducted by the Catholic school on united with the parish church, with the 18th century a classical school and several smaller primary schools. There is a fever hospital a dispensary a public reading room and a mechanics institute. In the town and neighbourhood are several corn and distillery and a distillery. There is no trade of any importance. Area of par 7 18 ac. pop. 10 000. Pop 11 m. 481.

BIRSA par Orkney Mainland, 1/2 m. long, 1/2 broad 1 pop. 1634.

BIRSE par Scot. Aberdeenshire, 10 m. long and about the same breadth. Pop 129.

BIRSHIS, a small maritime town Tripoli dist. Jeb-el Akhar lat. 22 17' N. lon 29 39' E.

BIR-SPIRA See BIKSPIRA.

BIRSK a town Russia gov. Orenburg at the confluence of the Bir with the Salais, 50 m. W. N.W. Oufa. It contains three churches. Pop (1849) 1 182.

BIRSTALL, a par and vil Eng. co. York W. Ridgr 13 180 ac. 1/2 m. S.W. Leeds. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of woollen cottons, linen silk and in the coal and ironstone mines. Pop 29 723.

BIRU or **BIRAO** a kingdom W. Africa, in Focdon N. and W. of the Niger with the Sahara bounding it N. between lat. 15° and 16° N. and lon 0° 30' and 7° 15' W. The cap town Walat, is 240 m. S.W. Timbuctoo.

BIRACCIA a town Italy Naples prov. Avellino 12 m. N.E. St. Angelo de Lombardi on a hill with several churches and a hospital. Pop. 5016.

BIRACQUINO or **BIRACQUINO**, a town Sicily 28 m. S. Palermo with a considerable trade in grain oil and flax. Pop. 8000.

BIRAMBERG a vil Lower Austria about 8 m. N. Vienna, esp. of a dust and situated on a hill of the same name the summit of which is 1180 feet above the sea. In its neighbourhood one of the best wines of Austria is produced and a great deal of lavender grown. Pop. 642.

BIRAYAS, a name given by the Spaniards to all the Philippine islands excepting Luzon which is derived from the language spoken throughout them called *Besugo* which has

Barrington school, a Quakers school, and four or five private schools. There are likewise several benefit societies, and a mechanics institute. No manufactures the town depending on the coal trade, being situated in the midst of a coal field known as S. Durham. Pop. 5112.—(Local Correspondent.)

BISHOPBRIDGE or **BISHOPSTON**, a vill Scotland, co. Lanark, par. Cadzow, about 8 m. N. E. Glasgow, and station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The quarries in its vicinity are very extensively worked, and furnish much of the fine freestone of which Glasgow is built. Above the freestone is a good seam of Roman cement.

BISHOPBRIDGE, par. Eng. Kent 8007 ac 1 348 BISHOP CASTLE, a market in and par. England, co. Salop, hund. Purwile. The town is situated on a gentle acclivity 17 m. S.W. by R. Shrewsbury. It consists chiefly of two streets both straight and well kept, houses of stone, and, though old, generally well built, supply of water ample. The only buildings of note are the union workhouse, the market-house, a neat modern building and the parish church a fine old structure, partly in the Norman style. The other places of worship are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a chapel belonging to the Independents. The schools are a national school and a partially free school for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town. With except of a little chair-making no manufactures are carried on here, the people being chiefly engaged in agriculture. The castle from which the place takes its name is not now in existence, its site being occupied by the Castle Inn. It belonged to the Bishops of Hereford. Area of par. 5644 ac 1 op. of par. 1699 of m. 1010.—(Local Correspondent.)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD a market in and par. Eng. land co. Hertford. The town which is 27 m. N. N. London is built in the form of a cross, and occupies the acclivities of two hills, on the river Stort. It consists chiefly of four streets, all nearly straight and well kept, houses mostly brick, lighted with gas, and supply of water abundant. The *crn* exchange, built in 1828, is a handsome and commodious building containing assembly and coffee rooms. The church is also an elegant structure, having a tower at the W. end, with a spire about 80 ft. in height. Other place of worship are, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Independent, and a chapel, one of which and 7 Quakers meeting-houses. There are here likewise a fr. grammar-school a national school, and a British and Foreign school, some almshouses several minor charities, a savings-bank, and a mechanics and literary institution. The principal trade of the town is weaving which is carried on to a very considerable extent. A large patent tanning manufactory which employed many hundred hands, is now and has been for some years closed. The business of the town is facilitated by the Eastern Counties Railway which has a station here and by a canal, which joins the r. or Lea. The market, now one of the principal in the county is held on Thursday. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight, and a county court once a month. Area of par. 2241 ac. Pop. 5280.—(Local Correspondent.)

BISHOP'S STORTON par. Eng. Hants 2510 ac 1 494 BISHOPSTORPE, or THORPE, Lincs-Down, par. Eng. co. York 700 ac. Pop. 408

BISHOPSTON, E. five par. Eng.—1 par. Hereb. 16 ac. Pop. 280—2 par. Essex 1937 ac 1 op. 233—3. par. Wilt. 444 ac. Pop. 755—4 par. Wilt. 4452 ac. Pop. 606—5 par. S. Wales. Glamorgan. Pop. 513

BISHOPSTON par. Eng. Wilt. 980 ac 1 op. 296

BISHOP'S WALTHAM a small market in and par. England, co. Hants, the former 10 m. N. E. Southampton. Its church is an ancient structure in the mixed style, with a square stone tower. The schools are a national school for boys and girls and an endowed grammar school. S.W. the town are the ruins of Waltham Abbey the ancient palace of the bishops of Winchester. Bishops Waltham is a polling station for the election of county members for N. Hants. Area of par. 1788. Pop. 2265.—(Local Correspondent.)

BISHOP WALTHAM See BISHOPSTON

BISHOPTON par. Eng. Durm. 4081 ac. Pop. 464

BISHOPTON par. Eng. Monmouth 1211 ac. Pop. 218.

BISHOPAN par. Eng. (Bismarck) a fr. Italy Naples, prov. Capua, 14 m. N. Cosenza, the seat of a bishop and defended by a citadel occupying the summit of the highest

of the seven hills that surround it. It contains a cathedral, 19 churches, several convents, a seminary, two hospitals and a house of refuge. The cultivation of the silk-worm forms a principal branch of industry. Pop. 10,000

BISK See BISKRA.

BISKRA, a fr. N. Africa, in the Sahara, 314 m. S.E. Algiers lat. 34° 47' N. lon. 5° 22' E. It is less a town than the collection of seven villages, or urban quarters lying among plantations of date-trees covering nearly 50,000 ac. of land. Nearly in the centre rises the *harab*, a kind of citadel where a garrison is lodged. The summit of the chief *maquis* surrounds the highest palm-trees near it. The general aspect of the town buildings is not otherwise remarkable than that, like all other houses in towns of the Sahara, they are built of baked earth and have terraced roofs. Biskra is the capital of the Sahara. Pop. about 4000.—(Sahara Algeria.)

BISLEY—1 A vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The former 11 m. S.E. Gloucester consists chiefly of one main street, houses well built, supply of water indifferent. There are here but one church, and a parish school. Broad cloth was formerly manufactured here to a great extent, but is now very limited area of par. 8053 ac. Pop. 4909—2 par. co. Surrey area, 950 ac. Pop. 340.—(Local Correspondent.)

BISHAM par. Eng. Lancashire 5886 ac. Pop. 2857 **BISHAM** (THIS) or **BISHAM ISLAND**, a group of small volcanic islands, about 30 in number W. coast, Africa opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, between lat. 10° and 15° N. and lon. 15° 30' and 16° 30' W. The largest, Marab, is about 1 m. in length. Most of them are inhabited, but some of them are merely bare rocks, and visited only occasionally. The soil of the more fertile islands is excellent, consisting principally of decomposed lava, and vegetable matter. They are mostly covered with wood, but present a few clear spaces covered with a rich verdure, on which herds of elephants, deer, buffaloes, and other wild animals depasture. The inhabitants cultivate maize, and have plantations of bananas and palms, but their chief dependence is on their cattle, goats, and fisheries. They are a brave but treacherous people and go always armed.—There is a town of the same name on the 1 bank of the Bolivia River about 23 m. from its embouchure lat. 13° 12' S. lon. 55° 15' W.

BISSAO an isl. and support in W. Africa coast of Bessé gambia at the mouth of the Juba or Gambia the latter in lat. 11° 52' N. lon. 15° 37' W. (n) The island is extremely fertile, and densely peopled by a race called Papia, remarkable for their industry and fidelity. On the E. side of the island and close to the beach, is a tortoise ground for a large square building with four bastions and several guns, garrisoned by about 300 soldiers, who are chiefly convicts and mutineers excepting the officers, who are detached from the Cape de Verde Islands, of which this settlement is a dependency. Good anchorage may be had off the town in 7 fathoms mud. Refreshments of all kinds are to be obtained here, but at high prices. Water of good quality is also to be had but the supply is scanty. The Portuguese have been in possession of this island for upwards of two centuries but of the numerous fortifications with which it was formerly protected the one above spoken of is all that remains. The present trade is confined to a very few annual ships from Lisbon.

BISSELT, a fr. two towns, India.—1 A fr. Punjab a bank, Ravee lat. 32° 28' N. lon. 74° 44' E. with an irregularly built bazaar and a remarkable palace of the Rajah, regarded by him as the finest building of the kind in the East.—2 A fr. prov. Delhi, 81 m. S.W. by W. Bareilly lat. 28° 19' N. lon. 79° 10' E. It flourished under the early Mogul Emperors and the Rohillas but is now comparatively desolate. It contains the tombs of some of the family of the Rohilla founder.

BISSELTPOOR, an ass. fr. Hindostan, prov. Bengal 70 m. S. W. Calcutta lat. 23° 4' N. lon. 88° 23' E. It is situated in a tract of fertile land, about 80 ft. above the alluvial plains of the Ganges, and is still a place of considerable trade and importance. The only note-worthy structure is the old fort where the Rajah resides, at one time a place of great strength and consequence, though now fallen into decay.

BISTRAD a fr. Bohemia, circle, Chrudin, par. Jorladisch of same name, in a deep valley 80 m. W. by S. Olmitz. It has a church with a fine altar-screen, an industrial school, and a weekly market. Pop. of the 1926; of lordship, 10,178.

BISTRITZ.—1 A tn. and lordship, Moravia, circle, Prague. The town, situated on the Bistritza, 25 m. S.E. Olmütz, has a parish church two chapels a castle, and an hospital. Pop. 1468. The lordship has an undulating surface, and is watered by the Bistritza and Rausawa. Pop. 8612.—2 A tn. and lordship, Moravia, circle, Igau. The town 43 m. W by S. Olmütz, has its own magistracy, two churches a town house, an hospital, and considerable manufactures of cloth Pop. 3447. The lordship is generally level, though in part hilly and is watered by the Bohvawwa, Nedwiedicka, and Bobrawka. Pop. 6328.—3 A tn. and lordship, Bohemia, circle, Klattau. The village has a castle a chapel, a manu factory of looking-glasses, a mill and two workhouses. Pop. of vill. 524. of lordship, 14,999.—4, Bistriz (Ves) a tn. and lordship, Bohemia, circle, Tabor. The town lies in a valley almost level, 85 m. S.E.E. Tabor and contains a church, a castle, a townhouse and hospital, and has some woollen and linen manufactures. Pop. of tn. 3450 of lordship, 10,164, all R. Catholics.

BISTRITZ, a royal free to Transylvania, cap. dist. of same name, on the Bistritz, opposite to the Borgo Pass, in a fine valley 39 m. E.W.E. Sasmaroczar lat. 47° 0' N. lon. 24° 30' E. It is walled, has two churches, one Lutheran, with a tower 350 ft. high, and one R. Catholic a monastery of Florians, and one of Minorite Friars, a Protestant, and a R. Catholic gymnasium, a printing-office, two hospitals, two schools, and a handsome corn-market. The inhabitants manufacture cloth cordage, leather potatoes, and soap, and trade with Bukovina Austrian Poland, and Moldavia. Two large cattle-markets are held here annually. Wine is produced in the vicinity. Near the town are the remains of an old castle, formerly the seat of the Hapsburgs. Pop. 8620.—The distance area, 520 sq. m., is intersected by a branch of the Carpathian Mountains, and particularly in its higher parts has a severe climate. Agriculture is necessarily of very limited extent, but the woods abound with game, and the rivers with fish. There are about 30 salt springs in the district. The great Samos is the largest stream, but the most celebrated is the Little Bistritz known by the name of Golden Bistritz which it owes to the gold dust found among its sands. Pop. 35,000.

BISTRITZ a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Trever or Treves, cap. circle of same name, between the Nyme and the Kyll 18 m. N.W. Treves. It is the seat of several public offices has two R. Catholic churches, and a castle, some manufactures of cloth and leather a weekly and four yearly markets. Pop. 3000.—The circus, area, 320 sq. m. lies between the Ardennes and the Kifel, and is watered by the Moselle or Mosel, Kyll, Prüm, Nyme, Sauer, Dambach, and Farbach. The surface is much broken by hills, which are generally well wooded, and in the N.W. furnish quarries of slate, limestone, and sandstone. The valleys are fertile and well cultivated, and produce good crops of grain, pulse, potatoes, rape, flax, and hops. Iron is worked to some extent. Pop. 89,041.

BITCHE a fortified tn. of the first class, France, dep. Moselle, 69 m. E. by S. Metz. The lower town formerly called Kellenstein, is built at the foot of a rock, near a lake, from whence the Huns take its rise. The castle, situated on a rock about 150 ft. above the valley mounts about 60 pieces of cannon, and requires 1000 men for its defence. It consists of four bastions and a half-moon battery and is well supplied with water from five ditches, and a very deep well sunk in the heart of the rock. Bitche has manufactures of earthen ware and paper snuff-boxes and in the neighbourhood are the glassworks of Münsthal. Pop. 3181.

BITHFIELD par Eng. Lincoln 1344 ac. Pop. 209.
BITHETTO a tn. Italy Naples prov. and 10 S.W. Bari, in a fertile plain, W. shore Adriatic. It is the seat of a bishop, has several convents, and a cathedral containing numerous interesting pictures and murals. Pop. 4664.

BITTOUG a river, Russia, which rises in the S. of gov. Tambou shortly after enters Voroneje, and, after a course of about 120 m. joins 1 bank Don, about 15 m. above Pavlovsk. Its banks are covered with fine forests.

BITULIA See Berrin.

BITUNTO [anc. Bituntum] a tn. Italy Naples prov. and 15 m. W.S.W. Bari in a fine plain. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a handsome cathedral 13 parish churches, convents for both sexes, an hospital and a seminary. The

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environs produce excellent wine, called Zagarolo. A short distance from the town the Spaniards gained a decisive victory over the Austrians, May 25, 1784. Pop. 16,235.

BITRITTO a tn. Italy Naples prov. and 6 m. S. from Bari. It has a collegiate church and its territory is noted for the excellence of its wines and olives. Pop. 2607.

BITZERWILLER a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 13 m. N.N.E. Belfort, in the valley of the Thur. It has cotton mills, iron furnaces, and manufactures of numerous articles in the steel, and common iron. Pop. 3647.

BITTADON par Eng. Devon 1018 ac. Pop. 67.

BITTER See Birsau.

BITTERFELD a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony cap. circle of same name, 1 bank. Müste, 21 m. N. Leipzig 18 m. S. Dessau. It is founded by a colony of Flemings, is walled and has some manufactures of cloth and earthenware. Pop. 8860.—The circus, area, 210 sq. m., is level and the soil fertile. The railway between Leipzig and Magdeburg skirts the circle. Pop. 41,878.

BITTERLEY par Eng. Salop 8591 ac. Pop. 1070.

BITTERWELL, par Eng. Leicester 2680 ac. P. 474.

BITTY a vil. lat. Bardonia, about 55 m. S.E. Samsan in a mountainous district. The rearing of cattle is the chief employment. Pop. 2900.

BITTON par Eng. Gloucester 7156 ac. Pop. 3452.

BIVERI or Bistriz a lake, Italy 15 m. S.W. Catania. In summer the greater part of it, converted into a mere marsh produces a miasma which makes the whole district unhealthy, but when swelled by the rains of winter it has a current of nearly 20 m. It communicates with the sea by the river Leontini and contains various kinds of fish the taking of which employs from 50 to 60 boats.

BIX or Bixham par Eng. Oxford 8075 ac. P. 807.

BIXLEY par Eng. Norfolk 760 ac. Pop. 128.

BIYA a river Siberia, uniting with the Kaluznya, 10 m. S.E. Biyak, and forming the Obi. It rises in Lake Altin, flows N.W. then S.W. and has a total course of upwards of 100 m.

BIYK Biak Biak, or Biak, a tn. Siberia, gov. of and 370 m. S. Tunka, on the Bira, lat. 52° N. lon. 85° 10' E. It is wholly composed of wooden houses, and derives its chief importance from the facilities it offers for carrying on trade with China from the frontiers of which it is only 190 m. distant. The country around is fertile in wheat, pastures numerous cattle, and produces a considerable quantity of honey. Pop. (1850) 8973.

BIZERTA or Bismerta [anc. Hippo Zarphus] a seaport tn. and bay regency of Tunis. The town stands on the W. side of the bay 85 m. N. by W. Tunis; lat. 37° 16' 30" N. lon. 9° 49' 15" E. (p. and is thus the most N. town of Africa. It is about a mile in circumference, and is fortified towards the sea, by several castles and batteries which, however are all but useless as defences, in consequence of being commanded by a hill at the distance of a quarter of a mile. Bizerta was formerly one of the best ports in Tunis and is still good, though now seldom frequented, except by small vessels. The shores of the bay are chiefly composed of sandy deserts there is good anchorage at a little distance from the shore, m. 6, 4, and 7 fathoms. A lake, or rather lagoon, runs from the bay a considerable distance into the land and is said to have a depth in some places, of 40 to 50 fathoms but its entrance from the sea is narrow and has not more than 9 ft. over the bar. There is an extensive fishery here, which is famed at a high rate the fish taken are chiefly mullet, of a large size and fine flavor. The country around is singularly beautiful and fertile, producing corn, pulse, oil, cotton, and fruit in great abundance. Notwithstanding this its inhabitants have been represented as living in a state of the greatest poverty. Pop. about 10,000.

BJÖRKO.—1 An isl. Sweden in Lake Malar about 18 m. from Stockholm. It is supposed that here stood the famed large and great city Björkö and ruins of walls, gates, the seem to confirm the accuracy of the supposition.—2 An isl. E. coast, Sweden lat. 59° 58' N. lon. 19° E. 10 m. long by 4 broad.—3, An isl. Basia Gulf of Botnia, W. coast, Finland lat. 63° 21' N. lon. 19° 15' 22' E.

BJÖRNEBORG a seaport in Russian Finland, dist. of, and 70 m. N.W. Åbo, and on a sandy tongue, of land, at the mouth of the Kumo, in the Gulf of Bothnia. It has some

shipbuilding and exports of timber pack, saw articles of wood, and fish, the two last chiefly to Stockholm. Its export to N. Russia, above a mile from the town. The States of Sweden met here in 1602 10p (1841 4927

BLABY par Eng. Lancaster 2300 n. Pop. 1963

BLACK FOREST See SCHWARZWALD.

BLACK HEAD -1 A bay Ireland, co. Clare, S. side. Galway Bay having the promontory of Black Head - lat. 53° 5' N. lon. 10° 17' W. N. - on the W. and Flannery Point on the E. - 2 A point N.E. coast, Ireland, co. Antrim, N. side of the mouth of Belfast Lough. lat. 54° 46' N. lon. 6° 41' 15' W. (2)

BLACK RIVER a river U. States, New York falling into Black River Bay in the N.E. part of Lake Ontario after a N.W. course of about 108 m. of which about 40 m. near its centre, are navigable for boats. The lower part of the river is obstructed by rapids.

BLACK SEA, or Euxine [anc. *Pontus Euxinus*] a large inland sea, bounded, N and N.W. by Russia, N.E. by Caucasus, W. by Turkey to Europe, S. by Anatolia, and S.E. by Armenia, between lat. 41° 0' and 46° 37' N. and lon. 37° 25' and 41° 46' E. Greatest length, from E. to W. about 700 m. breadth, about 800 m. extent of coast, upwards of 2000 m. area, variously estimated at 160,000 and 180,000 sq. m. It receives some of the largest rivers in Europe, including the Danube, Dnieper and Dniester and drains a surface of 550,000 sq. m. Its waters are in consequence only brackish. Its depth in general is great, no bottom having been found in some parts with a line of 140 fathoms although in a few places, as the Strait of Yeniköy, it does not exceed 10 fms or 30 ft. while off the mouth of the Danube the water deepens so gradually from the shore, that the distance from the latter may be ascertained within half a mile by soundings alone. Throughout the whole of the Black Sea there are usually low rocks, and almost everywhere are excellent anchoring places. Shores are rare, and when they do occur are of short duration, seldom lasting more than 12 hours, without considerable abatement. During the summer N. winds prevail and S. in the beginning of autumn and spring. The former frequently detain vessels from the Mediterranean in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus for weeks together. The currents of the Black Sea, generally have a tendency towards the Bosphorus or channel of Constantinople. The most constant currents, is that which sets along the W. shore, from the mouth of the Danube to the Bosphorus occasioned by the great influx of water especially on the melting of the snow from the great rivers that fall into the N.W. portion of this inland sea. There is no flow of tide in the Black Sea, the slight difference of elevation that occasionally occurs arising solely from the winds and currents.

The S. coast of the Crimea and the coast of Anatolia and Caucasus, abound in lofty mountains, which rise up immediately from the margin of the sea, and afford excellent land marks. On the N.W. and N. the coast is generally low and on this account dangerous as it can be seen only from a very short distance. Harbours and bays are numerous, and many of them good, but there are none of any great extent. Those that penetrate deepest into the land are the Gulf of Kerch on the N. between the Crimea and the mainland the Gulf of Kizilirmak and Burgas on the W. and those of Sinope and Samson on the E. There are no remarkable projections or headlands, excepting those formed by the W. and E. extremities of the Crimea, and Cape Isthak and Sinop on Anatolia. The Black Sea communicates with the Sea of Azov by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Kertch or Yeniköy, and with the Mediterranean by the Bosphorus or Channel or Strait of Constantinople the Sea of Marmara, and the Dardanelles.

There are few fisheries of any importance carried on in the Black Sea, although it abounds with various kinds of fish, including porpoises, caracaras, dolphins, mackerel, mullet, brans, &c. &c. &c. are numerous. One of the most extensive fisheries is at the entrance of the Strait of Yeniköy, where considerable quantities of sardines are taken. The N. ports are frequently shut up by ice for three or four months in the year or from about December to March.

The Black Sea extended, at a remote period, much further E. and N. than it now does, occupying the whole of the vast plains and steppes that surround the Caspian and the Sea of Azov, its Tertiary neighbour of which had then a separate exten-

sion, being included in this great inland sea. The relative level of the Black Sea, with the Caspian on the one hand and the ocean on the other were long undetermined points; but seem now to be pretty well ascertained. It has been found that the Caspian is 101 ft. lower than the Black Sea, and that the latter is precisely of the same level as the ocean. That it is, however, a little, though, perhaps, but a very little above the level of the Mediterranean, which is itself just below that of the Atlantic by evaporation, would appear from the almost constant flow of a current towards the Gironde. Archipelago through the Dardanelles. The amount of evaporation which takes place in the Black Sea must be also very great, as the discharge by the Bosphorus is wholly insufficient to account for the disposal of the immense quantities of water passed into it by its rivers. How it should retain its saltness, notwithstanding this large and constant accession of fresh water has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

The Black Sea was explored at an early period by the Greeks, who from their ignorance of the arts of navigation and shipbuilding represented it as beset with dangers of the most formidable kind and who, it has been said gave it the name of Black Sea, as expressive of the dread and terror in which they held it—a feeling further manifested by their placing the Cimmerian land of everlasting darkness on its N. shore. Having gathered courage from experience, the Greeks, at a later period, formed numerous establishments along its shores from which they carried on an extensive trade in slaves, cattle, and corn, and in this day their vessels are the most numerous in the Black Sea, the greater part being employed in exporting the corn, hides, tinned iron, and furs of Russia, and in importing wine and fruits, and the manufactures of England and France.

BLACK WARRIOR RIVER, a river U. States, Alaska, falling into the Tomlinson at lat. 53° 35' N. lon. 68° W. after a S.W. course of about 150 m. For several boats, it is navigable to Tualchee, 48 m. direct distance; and for boats, much higher up.

BLACKAULTON par Eng. Devon; 5646 n. P. 1309

BLACKBURN a pari. bor. market tn. and par. Eng. land co. Lancashire. The town is 21 m. N.W. Manchester pleasantly situated in a valley sheltered by hills on the N.E. and S.W. It is very irregularly built, but contains many respectable houses, all lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water, but indifferently paved. The church, a spacious and elegant edifice, in the later English style, with a lofty square tower was almost wholly rebuilt in 1819-26, at an expense of £30,000. The other churches are the district churches of St. Paul St. John, and St. Peter the latter two most modern edifices. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, W. Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends also a Scotch Kirk, and E. Catholic chapel a free grammar-school, several national and numerous other schools, in which 5000 children altogether are educated; a number of charitable institutions, and a gymnasium established by a private company for the recreation of their workmen, for whose children the same benevolent individuals have erected a school at a cost of £1000. There is a spacious covered market, with tower and clock a small theatre, assembly rooms, and a cloth hall, now seldom used for that purpose, the stalls for the sale of cloths being erected in the streets. The house is still shown in Blackburn in which the father of the late Sir Robert Peel was born. It is a homely looking dwelling situated in what is called Fish Lane.

Blackburn is the seat of extensive manufactures of cotton goods, of which from 50,000 to 60,000 pieces are manufactured weekly in the town and vicinity employing above 10,500 persons. The annual value of the goods produced, is estimated at upwards of £2,000,000. This species of manufacture has entirely superseded the Blackburn greys, a fabric for which this town was formerly celebrated as it was, also, at an earlier period, for Blackburn cloths.

Some of the most important improvements, in the spinning and manufacturing of cotton, originated with James Hargreaves, a carpenter in Blackburn, who was the inventor and patentee of the spinning-jenny.

Blackburn commands an extensive inland navigation by means of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which passes the outskirts of the town railways afford it still further facilities,

connecting it, on the E., with Burnley and the W. Riding of York; on the W., with Preston and Liverpool; and on the S., with Bolton and Manchester. There are two railway stations in the town, belonging, respectively, to the East Lancashire, and to the Bolton and Clitheroe Railway Companies. Blackburn receives two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 1116. Area of par 45 269 ac. Pop. 84 919; of in 44,538.

BLACKFORD par Eng Somerset; 578 ac. Pop. 178
BLACKHEATH, a vil. and well known heath, England, co. Kent, the former about 6 m. S.E. London with which it is connected by the Greenwich Railway pleasantly situated on a gentle slope on the verge of the heath. It consists of one principal street, spacious, but irregular; the houses plain and mostly of brick; those of the working classes said to be ill drained and otherwise exceedingly uncomfortable. Close by is Morden College, a quadrangular red brick building, founded by Sir John Morden for the benefit of decayed Turkey merchants, many of whom reside here in the greatest comfort, and are remarkable for their longevity. The only place of worship in the village is the Wesleyan chapel. There are no manufactures in the village. The market contains about 70 ac. within its present limited bounds. It is very picturesque and, in summer is much resorted to by pleasure parties, loquacious being one of the amusements for which it is well adapted. This celebrated heath has been the scene of many remarkable events, some of them of great historical interest. —(Local Correspondent.)

BLACKLAND par Eng. Wiltshire 537 ac. Pop. 72
BLACKMORE, par Eng. Essex 2576 ac. Pop. 704.
BLACKNESS, a vil. Scotland, co. Linlithgow; a burgh, Forth 3 m. E. Borecastle. It has been long in a decaying state, and is now only resorted to by a few families in summer as bathing quarters. On a peninsula near the village stands Blackness Castle, one of the four forts in Scotland, stipulated to be kept in repair by the articles of union and famous as the place of confinement of many of the Covenanters.

BLACKPOOL, a vil. England, coast of Lancashire, between the estuaries of the Ribbles and Wyre, 17 m. S.E. W. Lancaster, which sea of late years attracted many visitors by its advantages as a watering-place. It is elevated considerably above the sea at low water affords excellent accommodation for visitors, a range of lofty houses about 1 m. long facing the sea. A library and news-room are kept open during the bathing season and an excellent promenade has been formed along the edge of the breakwater. The air is healthy and bracing. The number of visitors present at one time, during the bathing season, varies from 2000 to 6000. Statutory pop. 2190.

BLACKRATH par Iral Kilkenny 1759 ac. P. 573

BLACKROCK—1 A to Ireland co. Dublin, 4 m. E. Dublin Castle, S. shore of Dublin Bay intersected by the Dublin and Kingston Railway. It is much resorted to as a bathing place by the inhabitants and its numerous handsome villas form suburban retreats for the wealthy citizens of Dublin. Pop. 2343.—2 A vil. U. States, New York near the foot of Lake Erie, 23 m. below Buffalo, with which it is connected by railway. It has a church, with several stores, warehouses, and manufactories of different kinds. The harbour is formed by an immense pier projecting into the Niagara, built by the State of New York for the accommodation of vessels on the lake and of boats which here enter it from the canal. Pop. (1840) 1800.

BLACKTOFT par Eng York E. Riding 8313 ac. Pop. 522

BLACKWALL, a to England forming an important suburb of London co. Middlesex, par Poplar 4 m. E.S.E. St. Paul's, at the confluence of the Lea and the Thames. It is a scene of immense bustle and activity containing a great number of alighting yards, and also the E. and W. India docks. It is connected with the city of London by a railway and numerous steamers are continually arriving and departing from its wharfs. The Cabinet Ministers take an annual white-bait dinner here, prior to the prorogation of Parliament. Pop. of par (1841) 36,648. See LONDON.

BLACKWATER, several rivers Ireland—1 Blaine in the N part of co. Tyrone, and flowing, for a considerable portion of its course, the boundary between that county and co.

Monaghan and Armagh. After flowing S.E. N., and N.E. and rejoining the Ouliff and several other affluents, it falls into the S. part of Lough Neagh. Total course, 80 to 40 m. It long formed the boundary between the English Pale and the Tyrone O'Neill's.—2 The principal stream, co. Cork, and celebrated for the romantic and picturesque beauty of its banks by Mr. Inglis estimated not inferior to either the Rhine or the Danube. It rises on the confines of co. Kerry and Limerick flows, generally E. by Malloy to Cappoquin, where it bends S., and falls into St. George's Channel, through Youghal harbour after a course of upwards of 80 m. It is not navigable, but it abounds in salmon, and propels numerous mills.—The other streams of the same name, nearly 20 in number, are all small and famous for nothing but trout.

BLACKWELL par Eng. Derby; 1700 ac. Pop. 467
BLACKWOOD RIVER, a small stream, W. Australia, co. Sussex, falling into the Indian Ocean at Cape Leveque, after a course of about 50 m.

BLADON par Eng Oxford 1850 ac. Pop. 720

BLAENPORTH par S. Wales, Cardigan. Pop. 719

BLAIGN par Eng Somerset 8535 ac. Pop. 1128.

BLAIR ATHOL a vil and par Scotland, co. Perth the former on a plain near the confluence of the Tilt and Garry on the great Highland road from Perth to Inverness, 20 m. N.W. Perth. It consists of a single row of substantial cottages, and a commodious inn erected by the Duke of Athol. At a short distance are the parish church and school both plain but substantial buildings. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile is Blair House or Castle, the seat of the noblemen whose name—a plain but beautifully situated building. There are here some large trees of enormous size which derive no small interest from their being amongst the first planted in Scotland. The park is about 80 m. in length and 18 in breadth, and is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery. Pop. 2084.—(Local Correspondent.)

BLAIRGOWRIE a vil and par Scotland co. Perth. The village is on a rising ground with a S. exposure 15 m. N.W. Perth. The streets are, in general straight and well kept; houses of stone, and slated and, for the most part, well built. The churches and other places of worship comprise the parish church a Free church, and independent chapel, an Episcopal chapel, and a R. Catholic chapel, none of which have any claim to architectural beauty. The principal schools are, the parish school, the Free church school and a school supported chiefly by private subscription. There is here a charitable clothing society. Flax-spinning is carried on here and in the vicinity to a great extent, there being no fewer than 13 mills in the village and around it all driven by water-power from the river Earn. They employ altogether about 1800 hands from 800 to 400 more are engaged in hand-loom weaving. The salubrity of the climate, and the beauty of the scenery around Blairgowrie, have rendered it a favourite summer resort.—The FARM is about 11 m. in length and upwards of 8 in breadth. Pop. of par 4377.—(Local Correspondent.)

BLAIR-LOGIE, a small vil Scotland co. of and about 8 m. N.E. Stirling beautifully situated at the base of the Ochil at the entrance to Glenhead and much resorted to by invalids on account of the salubrity of its climate. Pop. 134.

BLAIRDON par Eng Gloucester 900 ac. Pop. 999
BLAISE, two small rivers, France the one rises above Senones, arrond. Dreux, dep. Eure-et-Loire, and running N.E. falls into the Eure, after a course of about 20 m.; the other rises above Juttancourt arrond. Chantonnay, dep. Maine-et-Loire, and after a course of about 36 m. falls into the Maine.
BLAISE (R.) a well-built vil. Switzerland, can. of and 4 m. N.E. Neuchâtel and on the borders of the lake. It has an old church with a lofty tower three schools, and an extensive cotton printing work. Good white wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1050.

BLAISOTIS, a dist. France, which formed a dependency of the prov. Orleansais, and had Blais for its capital. It now forms the greater part of dep. Loir-et-Cher.

BLAKEMERE, or BLACMOOR, par Eng. Hereford; 1187 ac. Pop. 189.

BLAKENEY a par and small seaport, Eng. Norfolk 1805 ac. The harbour is spacious and safe, and numerous vessels are employed in oyster-fishing. Pop. 1108.

BLAKENHAM, two pars. Eng Suffolk.—1 *Blakenham* (Great), 689 ac. Pop. 244.—2 *Blakenham* (Little), 1084 ac. Pop. 159.

BLAKESLEY par. Eng Northampton 2840 ac. P. 798.

BLAMONT—1 A. in France, dep. Meurthe, 17 m. E. Lunéville, on the Vesme. Its old castle was occupied by the allies in 1814. It manufactures oilcloths, woollen yarn, earthenware, and leather. Pop. 2671.—2 A small tn., dep. Doubs, on the frontier of Switzerland 40 m. E. N. E. Besançon. It has a castle of considerable strength. Pop. 669.

BLANC (La, a tn. France, dep. Indre, 32 m. W. W. Chateauroux, picturesquely situated on the Creuse which divides it into the Upper and Lower town, and formerly a place of great strength, but now its fortifications are dismantled. It is, however one of the neatest towns in the department, and has recently received great improvements. It has a court of first resort, manufactures of coarse cloth, vinegar earthenware, woollen yarn, linen thread and an extensive brewery and in the vicinity there are several blast furnaces, and other ironworks. Trade—principally in the wine of the district, iron, wood, and fish. Pop. 4770.

BLANC MONT See MONT BLANC.

BLANCA a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 90 m. W. Murcia in a rocky and barren district, near L. bank, Segura. It has a spacious paved, principal street, with several smaller streets and narrow hilly lanes diverging from it a large square a parish church, town and chapter house, prison, hospital school and some remnants of a Moorish castle. Manufactures—silk, linen, fabrics, hats, hats, and, still, but people mainly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 2240.

BLANCHVILLESKILL, par. Irel. Kilkenny 854 ac. Pop. 152.

BLANC CAPE numerous capes in various parts of the world.—1 A well-known cape, W. coast Africa lat 20° 46' 30" N. lon 17° 4' W. (n) It forms the extremity of a rocky ridge named White Mountain or White Mountain which, bounding it, forms with the shore, a spacious harbour called the Great Bay. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1441. A lucrative fishery is carried on here by natives of the Canary Islands, who resort to it in boats or vessels of 100 to 150 tons burden.—2 A cape, N. W. Africa lat. 23° 5' N. lon 8° 38' W. (n)—3 A cape, N. Africa, Tunis lat 37° 15' N. lon 8° 59' E.—4 A cape, Corsica Island, lat. (S end) 39° 30' N. lon 30° 10' E.—5 A cape, Palestine, N. of Acre, and 18 m. S. Tyre; lat 33° 5' N. lon 35° E. (n)—6, A cape, Isl. Cyprus, S. W. coast lat 34° 30' N. lon 33° 41' E.—7 A cape, Isl. Majorca, S. W. side lat. 39° 20' N. lon. 2° 4' E. (n)—8, A cape, Peru, N. W. extremity lat 4° 17' S. lon 81° 16' W. (n)—9 A cape, E. coast, Patagonia, N. of the Gulf of St. George lat 47° 15' S. lon. 65° 44' W. (n).

BLANDAIN a vil. tn. and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. W. Tournai. The chief employments are weaving and spinning. Much oil is made here and better honey and wax are exported. Pop. 2183.

BLANDFORD FORD is a market tn. and par. England co. Dorset. The river is 14 m. N. E. Dorchester beautifully situated on a bend of the Stour across which are three bridges one of them having six arches. It has regularly laid out, well-paved, and lighted streets a townhall and theatre, neat and commodious buildings the church, situated in the centre of the town, an elegant modern structure, in the Grecian style, with a tower and spire places of worship for Independents and H. Catholics, a free grammar school, a blue-coat school for clothing and instructing 12 boys, besides daily and boarding schools, with almshouses, and other charities. Blandford was formerly celebrated for its fine point lace; but shirt buttons are now the only manufacture, and even that is declining. Races are held in August, on fine downs, in the immediate vicinity. The weekly market is on Saturday and fairs are held on March 7 July 10 and November 8, for horses, sheep, cattle, and cheese. Blandford is a borough by prescription and a charter of incorporation was granted by James I. The government of the town is vested in a town clerk, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. Petty sessions are held every alternate week. The town has suffered severely at four different times, from fire the last time, June 6, 1781 it was nearly wholly destroyed. It gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Northborough Area of par 863 ac. Pop. 8948.

BLANDFORD (St Mary) par. Eng Dorset; 1688 ac

Pop. 567.

BLANKENBERGH a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. N. W. Bruges. The village was once a seaport, and called Scherphout, but was destroyed, with a great number of other villages, in 1584, by a rise of the tide; and afterwards rebuilt under its present name. Fishing is nearly the whole support of the inhabitants. Pop. 2126.

BLANKENBURG a tn. duchy of, and 88 m. S. S. E. Brunswick, cap. circle of same name situated on the Harz Mountains, surrounded by walls, and has a gymnasium, with several educational and charitable institutions. On the summit of a height close by the town is the ducal palace of Lüneburg a heavy-looking structure, containing 370 apartments, and a large collection of paintings. Pop. 2800.—The circle, area, about 144 sq. m. is, in some parts, well cultivated but a great portion of it is covered with forests. Pop. 32 600.

Several other places in Germany have the same name.

BLANKENHESE a tn. Denmark, prov. Holsten, par. Eibe, 5 m. W. Altona, to which there is a good road, and about lat 53° 34' N. lon 9° 45' E. Three small creeks of the Elbe divide it into three parts, which rise up to terraces to a considerable height. It is irregularly built but has a beautifully laid out park containing about 110 ac. the price of admission to which a small sum yields a considerable yearly amount, which is appropriated to charitable purposes. The inhabitants are nearly all engaged in manufacturing pursuits. About 240 vessels, together 15,870 tons, belong to the place but there being no harbours they are obliged to winter in Altona and Hamburg. There is a ferry across the Elbe, which is here about 1½ m. broad. Pop. 3000.

BLANKENHAYN a tn. Germany duchy of Saxony, situated on a height 8 m. S. S. E. Weimar. It contains a castle, two churches, and a R. Catholic chapel and has manufactures of glassware, porcelain common pottery and tiles. It has also some trade in wool and ribbons and three yearly fairs. Pop. 1690.

BLANKHYE white-timber par. Eng Lincoln 6006 ac. Pop. 600.

BLANQUEFORT a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 6 m. Com. Bordeaux. In the vicinity excellent white wines are grown. Four fairs are held annually. Pop. 1648.

BLANQUILLA an Isl. Caribbean Sea 58 m. N. N. W. Santa Margarita lat. 11° 56' N. lon. 64° 37' W. (n) It is about 15 m. in circuit abounds in turtle, and is inhabited by a few fishermen.

BLANTYRE, a vil. and par. Scotland co. Lanark, the former on a plain 8 m. S. E. Glasgow and 8 m. W. Hamilton. It is kept extremely neat and clean, and being tastefully adorned with trees, has a remarkably pleasing appearance. The houses are of stone, and generally well built. The parish church is in the village and at a little distance from it is a Free church. Pop. 261.—About 1½ m. from Blantyre stands a village called Blantyre Works, or Low Blantyre containing a manufacturing pop. of 1780, connected with the works owned on there by Henry Moncrieff and Co. including the branches of cotton spinning weaving by hand and power loom, and Turkey-red dyeing. The houses of the village are beautifully situated about 90 ft. above the level of the river and over look a fine sloping bank of about 4½ acres laid out in grass sward as recreation ground for the inhabitants. The houses and streets are lighted with gas and well supplied with river and spring water. A station of the Hamilton branch of the Clydebank Junction Railway is within 200 yards of the village affording communication with Glasgow Hamilton &c.—The FARMER, about 6 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth, contains the ruins of Blantyre Priory founded by Alexander II. situated on a high rock on the banks of the Clyde, opposite Bothwell Castle. Pop. of par 2848.

BLANZY a vil. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire (Burgundy) which gives its name to part of a very important mining district, known as the coal field of Creusot and Bligny.

BLARENZ, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 4 m. N. Cork, on a rivulet of same name, here crossed by a handsome bridge of three arches. It is small but well built, and besides the parish church, contains a national school and dispensary. Flax and cotton were formerly manufactured to some extent, but both of these branches have now decayed. Spinning and dyeing woollen yarn is, however still carried on and there

is an extensive paper-mill, employing about 170 hands. Blarney Castle stands on an isolated limestone rock, at the junction of the Blarney and Comeragh, erected in the 15th century and the scene of several interesting historical events but deriving its chief notoriety from a stout in its N.E. angle, about 80 ft. from the top, bearing a Latin inscription recording the date of the erection and called the Blarney Stone; to which tradition ascribes the faculty of communicating to all who kiss it, that wisdom of most persuasive fluency of speech, commonly called *blarney*. The groves of Blarney are extensive and interesting and beneath the castle there are also some curious natural caves. The Dublin and Cork Railway passes close to the vi.

BLAS (San).—1 A point or cape, and bay (the latter called also Mandingo Gulf) Caribbean Sea N. coast, Isthmus Panama, and presently at the narrowest part of the latter which is here not more than 30 m. broad. The point which forms the N.W. side of the bay is in lat. 9° 32' N. lon. 78° 59' W. (n.). The mouth of the gulf from Cape Blas to the anchorage of Mandingo is 6 m. N. and S. and from that thus, as much to the W., its coasts are low and covered with mangroves, which run into the sea. The anchorage is sheltered and has depth sufficient for any class of vessels. In the gulf, and extending from it several miles E. there are numerous islets and cays, with banks. It is about 50 m. E. Forto Bella, and 70 m. N.E. Chagres. —2 A seaport in Mexico, Jalisco, on an island at the embouchure of the Ranzagua, in the Pacific Ocean, 87 m. W.W. Tepic; lat. 21° 37' 50" N.; lon. 105° 15' 30" W. (n.). The altitude is extremely unhealthy the harbour bad, and the trade very inconsiderable. —3 A co. S. America, La Plata, on the bay of same name 480 m. S.W. Buenos Ayres lat. 40° 38' S. lon. 68° 10' W. The port is known also to sailors as the *Rubie de la Cruz Santa*. Port about 2000. —4 A cape, N. shore, Gulf of Mexico, mainland of Florida, U. States lat. 33° 40' N. lon. 85° 29' W. (n.).

BLASENDORF or **BLASAPALVA** a market tn. Transylvania, in a very fertile district on the angle formed by the confluence of the Great and the Little Kokel, 39 m. N.N.W. Hermannstadt. It is the see of a bishop of the Greek United Church and contains besides the cathedral several other churches, a divinity hall, a diocesan seminary, a gymnasium, a normal school and a monastery. Pop. 4000.

BLASEWITZ, a vil. Saxony circle and about 5 m. S.S.E. Dresden, 1 km. Elbe, and only 5 m. from the camp because Schiller has named the female Butler in the camp of Wallenstein *Gretel* of Blasenitz, doubtless after a person of the same name, who, in Schiller's time, sold cakes at the inn close to the ferry. Pop. 280.

BLASKAT or **BLASQUET ISLAND**, a group of 12 rocky islets, lying off the S.W. coast of Ireland, N. side of entrance to Dingle Bay co. Kerry the largest of which called the Great Blasket, is 2½ m. long.

BLASTON (St. MICHAEL) par Eng Leicester 1267 ac. Pop. 16.

BLATHERWITKE, par Eng Northampton 187 ac. Pop. 249.

BLATNA, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Prashin, cap. lordship of same name on the Sclawa, 52 m. S.W. Prague. It contains a palace, a demerit church townhouse, school, and hospital and has a potash refinery. Gold was at one time found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1500.

BLATON vil. and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut 14 m. N.E. Tournai, with manufactures of woolen stuffs hosiery serge, &c. It has also hemlock, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 3608.

BLAUBERG a tn. Württemberg, circle of the Danube, on the Aach, 9 m. W. Ulm. The principal buildings are the church, and the manse which was founded in 1487 and contains some good pictures. Besides woolen and linen manufactures, Blaubeurg possesses several breweries, a vinegar work, and numerous mills, among others an iron, a saw an oil, a paper, and a fulling mill. Pop. 1973.

BLAXHALL, par Eng. Suffolk 1976 ac. Pop. 577.

BLAYDON, a vil. England, co. Durham r. bank, Tyne, 4 m. W. Newcastle, a station of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. It has an Established, and three Wesleyan churches. Large quantities of coals are embarked here in boats, to be shipped at Shields. Here are extensive works

for the manufacture of lead, several white lead and sulphuric acid works, a chain and nail manufactory; a foundry for iron, brass, and other articles a coke and lamp-black factory, a steel and iron forge, and a five-brick manufactory. Pop. 1114.

BLAYDON BURN a hamlet, England, co. Durham, 6 m. W.W. Newcastle, pleasantly situated on the Tyne, at the confluence of a small rivulet. It has extensive works, where fire-bricks and various articles of fire-clay are manufactured. Here is also an extensive millery employing from 300 to 500 hands.

BLAYE (anc. *Blayne*) a seaport in France, dep. Gironde, r. bank, Gironde lat. 45° 7' N. lon. 0° 41' W. It is a fortified place of the fourth class, and lies at the foot of a rock, on the top of which stands the L. tower, which the citadel a modern fortification, built round an old Gothic castle. The place is planted with trees and forms an agreeable promenade. Blaye is also defended by Fort Madaon, on the r. bank of the Gironde, and by the Fort a fortified tower on a small island in the middle of the river here 2½ m. wide which is thus completely commanded. The fort of Blaye is much frequented inward bound vessels delivering their manifests here, and outward bound usually calling for provisions. This town has courts of first resort, and of commerce, an hospital and an agricultural society with manufactures of linen and woolen stuffs, brandy distilleries glassworks, potteries, and building yards for coasting vessels, a considerable trade in wine brandy, oil, soap, apples, nuts, dried fruits, ream ship and house timber &c. In 1823 the Duchess de Berry who had been arrested in Nantes, was confined in the citadel of Blaye. Pop. 2848.

BLAZE (Br.) par Eng Cornwall 179 ac. P. 5570

BLEADON par Eng Somerset 2795 ac. Pop. 567

BLEAN par Eng Kent 2260 ac. Pop. 560

BLEABY par Eng Kent 1359 ac. Pop. 353

BLECHINGTON par Eng Oxford 2640 ac. P. 673.

BLEDDFA, or **BLEDDVAUGH**, par Eng 8 Wales Radnor

2740 ac. Pop. 234

BLEDDINGTON par Eng Gloucester 1110 ac. P. 394

BLEDDLOW with **BLADROW KNOW**, par Eng Bucks

4180 ac. Pop. 1202

BLEFOVO a river and valley Switzerland, com. Tessin.

The valley lies in the N. part of the canton, formed by the mountains of the Laventis Valley on the one side, and the Grisons on the other. It is watered by the river as a fertile yielding fruit and grain and pasturing cattle.—The river falls into the Tessin, after a course of about 15 m.

BLETRACH a tn. Austria, Carinthia, circle of, and about 5 m. W. Villach, in the valley of the Drava, and not far from the famous Bleiburg or Lead Mountain. It contains two churches, a R. Catholic and Lutheran. Pop. 5600.

BLEIBERG a vil. Austria, Carinthia, about 7 m. W. Villach, and so called from standing in the centre of the important mining district of Bleiburg which yields annually about 1600 tons of lead and copper.

BLEICHRODE a tn. Prussia prov. Saxony gov. Erfurt, 11 m. W. S.W. Nordhausen, at the foot of the Ilkum. It is walled and has considerable woolen and cotton manufactures tanneries, bleachfields and oil-mills. Pop. 2780.

BLEISWIJK a vil. Holland prov. Holland 7 m. N. Rotterdam, in a pleasant fertile situation, surrounded by a canal called *de Balle*. It has a respectable townhouse, in which is a weigh house two churches and a school.

BLEIJING a small principality esp. name name, N. side, tal. Bal, against which a successful expedition was directed by the Dutch in July 1846, in consequence of the piratical dungs of the Rajah and his subjects.—The town lat. 8° 15' S. lon. 115° 5' E. is the second on the island.

BLENDWORTH par Eng Hants 3804 ac. Pop. 256

BLENEHEIM or **BLANENBURG**, a vil. Prussia, on the Danube circle, Schwaben and Neuburg near the town of Hohenheim celebrated as the scene of the great battle fought between the English, aided by Princes Eugene and the Imperialists, under Marlborough, and the French and Bavarian forces under Marshal Tallard, on August 13, 1704 when the latter were defeated with a loss of 40,000 men, killed, wounded and taken prisoners 120 pieces of cannon, and 800 standards.

BLENHEIM PARK, a tract of land, England, co. Oxford, 80 m. W. W. London, containing 2940 ac. bestowed by

Queen Anne, upon the great Duke of Marlborough, in reward of the splendid victory of Blenheim and subsequently confirmed by Act of Parliament, the House of Commons further voting the sum of £250,000 for the erection of a suitable palace. The structure was completed in 1715 after a design by Sir John Vanbrugh.

BLERE, a *tu*, France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 16 m. E.S.E. Tours, 1 bank. Cher here crossed by a bridge, built about the middle of the 12th century by Henry II. of England. Bléré is the entrepot for the timber from the forest of Loches, and for most of the merchandise that comes down the Cher from the Berry and the Bourbonnais. In the canton and near the town of Bléré, is the castle of Chénouencen, which at first was a simple manor-house, but extended to its present dimensions in the reign of Francis I. It was purchased, in 1555, by Henry II., who gave it with the duchy of Valentinois, to the celebrated Diane de Poitiers, who embellished it with great magnificence, but before her designs were completed, was obliged to cede it to Catherine de Medici, who continued the embellishments on a still more lavish scale. It was afterwards possessed by the house of Condé and, in 1793, was purchased by M. Dupin (former General) the wit and beauty of whose widow attracted the most distinguished literati of the last century to the castle. Voltaire, Montesquieu, Buffon, and Rousseau, who wrote one or two pieces for the theatre, were amongst the visitors. The castle is constructed on a kind of bridge across the Cher and has a long gallery that leads from one side of the river to the other. It fortunately escaped the Revolution, and is in perfect preservation. Many fine pictures decorate the interior. The architecture, furniture, and decorations all belong to the time of the Valois. Among the curiosities, is shown the mirror used by Mary Queen of Scots, when married to the Dauphin. Pop. 19,13.

BLESSINGTON, a *tu*, and par Ireland, co. Wicklow on the Liffey 16 m. S.W. Dublin. The town is tolerably well built, has a thriving appearance and comprises a handsome church, two R.C. chapels, several schools, a dispensary and numerous elegant private dwellings. Markets—frises cloth and linen. Fairs are held on May 7th and November. —In the parish which is for the most part hilly are several quarries of excellent granite. Area 15,781 ac. Pop. 1733.

BLETCHINGLY, a *tr* and par England on Surrey The town, 13 m. S. London, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and commands an extensive prospect of the S. Downs and other parts of Sussex. It has a church, a venerable and spacious edifice, in the early English style, an Independent chapel, an endowed grammar-school for 25 boys, almshouses for 10 aged persons, and several smaller charities. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. It formerly returned two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill since which it has sunk into a mere village. The market has long been discontinued but there are two annual fairs, for horses, cattle, and pigs. The South-Eastern, and the London, Brighton, and South-coast Railways, have each a station at Bletchingley. Area of par 5585 ac. Pop. 1665.

BLETCHINGTON two par Eng. Sussex—1. Bletchington (Sussex) 221 ac. Pop. 139. —2. Bletchington (West) 576 ac. Pop. 53.

BLETCHLEY par Eng. Bucks 3150 ac. Pop. 1444.

BLETHERTON par S. Wales, Pembrok. Pop. 330.

BLETBOURNE par Eng. Bedford; 2289 ac. Pop. 407.

BLFWBERY par Eng. Berks; 6814 ac. Pop. 1140.

BLEWFIELD, or **BLONCHFIELD**, in Central America, Mosquito territory. Lat. 15° 20' 10" N. lon. 85° 41' 50" W. (u.) It stands on an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, on a height, near the mouth of the river of same name, has a good harbour and is the residence of the king. —The river rises about lat. 15° 10' N. lon. 86° 0' W. flows S.E., and falls into the inlet on which the town stands, about 7 m. N. after a course of upwards of 200 m. for 80 of which it is navigable.

BLICKLING par Eng. Norfolk; 2123 ac. Pop. 302.

BLIDA *Algiers*.

BLIDWORTH par Eng. Nottingham; 6810 ac. Pop. 1373.

BLIES, a small river in Germany which rises in an isolated part of the territory of Saxo-Coburg, and after a

course of some 20 miles, joins the Rhine at Bielefeld.

BLIEHASTEL, a *tu*, Nevada, Palatinata, cap. san. of same name, on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. W. from Bielefeld, and 20 m. S. from Paderborn. It contains two churches and a grammar-school, and has a tobacco-factory. Pop. of *tu*. 1874 of can. 19,763.

BLIGH, an island on New S. Wales, 55 m. in length, S.W. to N.E. and about 28 m. in breadth at the broadest part, or throughout about half its length and from 10 to 15 m. throughout the remainder, area, 1633 sq. m. or 1 077 120 ac. The plains in this county are extremely fertile. Live stock—horses, 927 head of cattle, 9085 pigs, 151 sheep, 130,000. The principal towns are Ailes the others are Jellah and Montefiore. Pop. 598.

BLIGH a *dist*, New S. Wales, containing 5,000,000 ac., bounded S.W. by the Macquarie river and N. by the Liverpool range. Live stock—horses, 695 head of horned cattle 25 754 pigs, 100 sheep, 124,211. Pop. 788, of whom 615 are males.

BLIJHAM a *vil*, Holland, prov. Groningen, 3 m. S.W. Wintholp, near the Hanoverian frontier with two churches and a school. The vicinity is chiefly fertile clay lands, in cultivation of which the inhabitants are mainly employed. Pop. 800.

BLIND BAY New Zealand N. and lat. New Munster off Cook's Strait, having at its entrance, D'Urville Island on the E. and Cape Farewell on the W., distant from each other 50 m. lat. 40° 45' S. and between lon. 173° and 174° E.

BLIS, **BLAIS**, or **BALIS** (anc. *Berbesse*) a ruined in Syria, 60 m. E.S.E. Aleppo, on bank, Euphrates lat. 36° 13' 21" N. lon. 38° 17' 10" E. The ruins lie among chalk hills and dry valleys, and extend about 2 m. parallel to the river and about half a mile from it and consist of remains, both Roman and Saracenic, including mosques, castles, and domestic buildings. There are here the remains of a landing-place or port, and Blis is supposed at one time to have been the Euphrates port of Aleppo—(Chamney's Euphrates Expedition.)

BLISLAND par Eng. Cornwall 6338 ac. Pop. 506.

BLISWORTH par Eng. N. Hampton 1990 ac. P. 381.

BLITFIELD with Newton par Eng. Bedford 3193 ac. Pop. 383.

BLACK ISLAND an isl., L. States, state of Rhode Island, 10 m. S. the mainland lat. 41° 15' 14" N. lon. 72° 56' 30" W. (u.) The surface is uneven and hilly and the soil fertile. It has no harbour. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing.

BLACKI FV par Eng. Worcester 7870 ac. P. 2587.

BLACKI FV par Eng. Norfolk; 2394 ac. Pop. 1178.

BLOIS (anc. *Blavus*, *Blannet*) a *tu*, France, cap. dep. Loire-et-Cher 39 m. S.S.W. Paris lat. 47° 55' 20" N. lon. 1° 20' 24" E. (u.) built in the form of an amphitheatre, r bank, Loure, as one of the finest sites of the kingdom. From its position, on an acclivity it is divided into upper and lower town. The upper portion which more properly forms the town of Blois, is all built with narrow crooked streets, almost impassable by carriages but clean, and crowded with fountains. The lower town consists of a series of 11 built houses, extending along a handsome quay a same ridge of 11 acres, which crosses the river at this point, unites it to one of the principal suburbs. The castle of Blois is celebrated from its historical associations. It was for several centuries the abode of the Counts of that name, and afterwards the favourite residence of the Kings of France. It has been inhabited by more than a hundred princes or crowned heads, who from time to time embellished and enriched it. Louis XII. was born there; and Francis I. Henry II. Charles IX., and Henry III. held their courts in it. Amongst other events, the Castle of Blois was the scene of the murder of the Guises. During the religious wars which at that period (1588) assailed France, the states known by the name of the States of Blois, were convened in the castle by Henry III. to put an end if possible to the troubles by which the kingdom was distracted. The Duc de Guise, and his brother the Cardinal, were on their way to attend the sitting when the former was stabbed almost in presence of the King. The Cardinal was murdered next day by some soldiers in the tower of the castle, and his body was burnt, to prevent the insurgents from making relics of his remains. The castle has been rebuilt and extended at so many various periods, that

nothing remains of its original structure, except the Gothic tower. The E. portion was built by Louis XII., the N by Francis I., and the fine W. facade by Gaston of Orleans, after the designs of Mansard. The castle is now used as a barracks but the state-hall, the Queen's room, and the cor-



CORNER OF THE CASTLE OF BLOIS. — From France Macmillan's Picturesque.

ridor where the Duke of Guise was assassinated are still pointed out. The finest modern building of Blois is the episcopal palace, built by Gabriel, architect to Louis XIV. It is now used as the hotel of the Prefecture. The old church of the Jesuits, built after the designs of Mansard is an interesting structure. The aqueduct that supplies part of the town with water is cut through the solid rock. It is a stupendous work and is supposed to have been executed by the Romans. Blois has also a fine public promenade, a public library containing 17 000 volumes a theatre hospital hotels garden, lunatic asylum, and several interesting monuments. It is the seat of a bishopric, a court of first resort, and of commerce and has an exchange and an agricultural society communal college, two seminaries, and a royal stud Manufactures—glazes, enamel, earthenware and leather. It has a considerable trade in wine, brandy, cloth, paper, timber and firewood. Blois is the principal entrepot for the spirit called Orleans brandy. The town is of great antiquity and was formerly the capital of an extensive county. In the 18th century it was twice the seat of the states-general of the kingdom. When the allied armies menaced Paris in 1814, the Empress Marie Louise retired here and made this place for a short period the seat of imperial government, the last seat of which were dated and despatched from Blois. Pop. (1846) 15,182.

BLOKJIL, a market in Holland prov Overijssel 16 m. N N W Zwolle, at the embouchure of the Blokzijl Aa. in the Zelder See. It is a regularly built, good-looking town, with two churches Calvinistic and Baptist; a synagogue, three schools, and a weigh-house. The chief occupations are trade shipping the manufactory of salt and leather. Pop. 1700.

BLOMBERG, a tn. Germany Lippe-Deinold, on the Diemel 28 m. S S E Münden. It is entered by three gates, contains two churches, a townhouse, and old castle and has a bark-mill, a tanning mill and a tilework. Pop. 1950.

BLOOMINGTON, a vil. U States, Indiana, 48 m. S. Indianapolis. It has five churches belonging to different religious bodies a female academy and a university. Pop. (1840) 1550.

BLO-NORTON par Eng Norfolk 1185 aa. Pop. 416.

BLORE par Eng Stafford 8780 aa. Pop. 290.

BLOTZKEIM or **BLODZKEIM**, a vil. France, dep. Haut-Rhin 15 m. E Altkirch. Near it is a ferruginous spring. Pop. 2980.

BLOXHAM par Eng Oxford; 4940 aa. Pop. 1577.

BLOKHOLME par Eng Lincoln, 1296 aa. Pop. 104.

BLOKWORK par Eng Dorset 2776 aa. Pop. 283.

BLODENE, or **BLONDENE**, a tn. Austria, Vorarlberg r bank III, 12 m. S E Feldkirch. It is a sombre-looking place, has a spacious manufactory salt and alum works, and on a neighbouring hill, an old castle. Pop. 1865.

BLUEFIELD, see **BLAUVELD**.

BLUE MOUNTAINS.—1 A system of mountains comprising the E. portion of Isl. Jamaica. The principal ridge runs from E to W., and varies in height from 5000 to 8000 ft. Some isolated peaks rise still higher.—2 A range of mountains in E. Australia, about 70 m. from the coast, stretching generally from N to S. and lying between lat. 28° and 36° S.—3 A range of mountains in the Oregon territory midway between the Rocky Mountains and the coast. They are about 300 m. in length and attain an elevation, at the highest part, of 2400 ft.—4 *Blue Ridge*, the E. portion of the Alleghany Mountains U. States, branching off from the main range in N. Carolina, crossing the state of Virginia, and extending to the high lands on the Hudson River. The highest peak has an elevation of about 4000 ft.

BLUNDESTON par Eng Suffolk 1578 aa. Pop. 663.

BLUNHAM par Eng Bedford 8300 aa. Pop. 1123.

BLUNSDON (St Andrew) par Eng Wills 1422 aa. Pop. 81.

BLUNTISHAM AND EARTHY, par Eng Huntingdon; 8428 aa. Pop. 1550.

BLVA a vil. Holland prov Friesland 12 m. N E Leeuwarden with a church and school. The inhabitants, chiefly agriculturists, are said to be the best flax growers in Friesland. Pop. 900.

BLVBOROUGH par Eng Lincoln 2845 aa. Pop. 199.

BLVHILL-WITH BARNTON par Eng Stafford 1925 aa. Pop. 622.

BLVTH (South) or **BLVTH** Noos, a small seaport in England, co. Northumberland, r bank, Blvth at its confluence with the German Ocean 11½ m. N W Newcastle lat. 55° 7' 30" N lon 1° 30' W. It has but one principal street, crooked and indifferently kept. Houses of stone, ill built, and water carried into the town. It has a chapel of ease connected with the Established church, four places of worship belonging to dissenters, day and Sunday-schools, a mechanics' institution baths, and two public gardens. The harbour is secure, and the entrance for small vessels at all times free from obstruction. A lighthouse was erected here in 1738 which shows a fixed light visible for 10 m. in clear weather. There are also a beacon light, a dry dock, two slipways for building and repairing ships and a custom house. In the neighbourhood are several coal mines. The export of coals and salt, and of iron from the Bealington ironworks, 5 m. distant, employs about 100 vessels. The Crumlington station of the York Newcastle and Berwick Railway is 6 m. from the town. Pop. 2060.—*North Blvth*, situated opposite S. Blvth, l bank of the river is a small vil. inhabited chiefly by fishermen and pilots.

BLVTH, a par and vil. England co. York, W Riding area, 17 110 aa. The vil has 6 m. N N W East Hattford on a gentle acclivity and possesses a church and several chapels. It was formerly a place of some importance. Pop. 8982.

BLVTH a river England, co. Suffolk, rising near Laxfield and after an E course of 16 m. falls into the German Ocean, 1 m. S by W Southwold. It is navigable to Halesworth, a distance of about 8 m.

BLVTHBURGH par Eng Suffolk 4116 aa. Pop. 1118.

BLVTHFORD par Eng Suffolk 947 aa. Pop. 194.

BLVTON with **WAXTON** par Eng Lincoln 3830 aa. Pop. 716.

BO or **PO** a group of seven islands Indian Archipelago, E E R. Isl. Gilolo lat. 1° 17' S. lon. 139° 18' E. They abound in coconuts and sugar, are very populous, and subject to the Rajah of Pope.

BOARHUNT par Eng Hants 1988 aa. Pop. 238.

BOARSTALL par Eng Bucks 8080 aa. Pop. 848.

BOAVISTA, or **BOAVISTA**, the most E. and one of the largest of the Cape de Verde Islands, 31 m. S by E. Sta. de Sal and 800 m. W by N Cape Verde, the nearest point of the African coast; lat. (N point) 16° 5' N lon 22° 48' W. It is of irregular form, about 16 m. long and as many broad; and, as its name implies, presents a beautiful appearance. Hills and valleys alternate, while, in some places, low points project into the sea. on the E side, in particular is a low projecting point, not discernible at a distance from which extends a reef of dangerous rocks and in this point are several rocky islets, terminating in another reef, which has caused the destruction of several vessels. Salt is the principal article of trade, exchanged for clothes and other necessities. The best and

mouth of the several anchorages in English Road, a little off the only town on the island. The inhabitants exhibit every variety of colour owing to intermarriages and several years ago were estimated at 3000.

BOBBING *par Reg Kent* 1071 ac. Pop. 411
BOBBINGTON *par Reg Shrop and Stafford* 2476 ac.

Pop. 480.

BOBBINGWORTH *par Reg Essex* 1638 ac. P 841

BOBINO *to Italy Piedmont, prov Alessandria, 87 m N. E. Genoa, on the Trebbia. It is surrounded by walls, has a diemal appearance, and is the seat of a bishopric suffragan to Genoa, and of a district court of justice. It owes its origin to a monastery founded here in the 7th century. In 1748 it was ceded to Sardinia by Austria. Pop. 4000.*—The province is 25 m. long and 10 m. broad. A spur of the Apennines divides it into two parts the S. portion watered by the Trebbia, and the N. by the Stura and Tidone. It is divided into four mandamenti, which are again subdivided into 27 communes. Pop. 31,354

BOBER, a river Prussian Rhine, which rises near a vil of same name, in the Koenigsberg, after receiving 1. bank, the Queke and Ode, and, 2. bank, the Spoota, flows into the Oder near Crossen, after a N. W. course of nearly 180 m.

BOBERKA, or **BOBERKA** a small tn. and lordship, Austria, Galicia, circle, Borsany 19 m S. E. E. Lemberg. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek church. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving linen. Pop. 4700

BOBIA *Abasco or Filates Island.* See **ABOSCHIA**.

BOBLINGH *N. a vil. Württemberg 10 m. S. W. Stuttgart with woollen linen and cotton manufactures vineyard and chemical works. Pop. 3500.*—The tract area, 54 geo. sq. m., has a pop. of 40 000 employed chiefly in weaving the culture of hops and the timber trade.

BOBROUSK, a fortified tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 85 m. S. E. Nizhny at the junction of the Bobrovsk with the Berezna. It has four churches and a school, and forms a station for steamboats navigating the Berezna and Dnieper. It was besieged by the French, without success, in 1812. Pop. 8500.

BOBROV, or **BOBROV** [beaver] a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 53 m. S. E. Voronez, 1 bank, Bitovog. It has two churches, extensive gardens, and some trade. Pop. 5000

BOCA, or **BOCCA** [mouth]—1. *Boca del Toro*, a channel between two islands, leading into the bay of the same name, Caribbean Sea, N. coast, Veragua lat. 9° 20' 30" N. lon. 82° 15' 15" W. (n.)—2. *Boca del Dragon*, a channel leading into the same bay 15 m. N. W. the former—3. *Boca de Chagres*, a channel, Caribbean Sea, leading through a cluster of islands into a lagoon of the same name, N. coast, Veragua, 40 m. S. E. Boca del Toro—4. *Boca Chica* [little mouth] the entrance into the harbour of Cartagena, New Granada lat. 10° 30' N. lon. 75° 35' W.

BOCAQUE, (L.) two dists. France, the one forming part of dep. Vendée, and so called from the great quantity of wood which covers it and the other called also *Beauve Marchand*, which belonged to prov Normandy and had Vire for its capital, is now included in dep. Calvados.

BOCAINA a mountain-range, Brazil prov Rio de Janeiro. It is an offshoot of the Olympos or Organ Mountains.

BOCA YRENE, a vil in Spain, prov. of, and 50 m. S. S. W. Valencia, on a small canal built at the W. extremity of the valley of Agre. It has hills and mountainous streets, five squares, a parish church, three well-attended schools, a town-hall small and very unwholesome embarrasment prison, an hospital, public storehouse, and an extensive palace of the Barons de Casanova. Manufactures—linen and woollen fabrics, cloth and hats of all kinds hats, soap, tannery, and brandy. A monthly market is held. Pop. 4074.

BOCCA TIGRIS, or **BOCCA**, the name given to the embouchure of the principal branch of the Cha Kiang, or Canton river China. At this point the river suddenly expands into an estuary of 30 m. in breadth. To the S. W. there are several shallow channels, by which the flat-bottomed trailing craft of the Chinese can reach Canton. But British ships, and all others of large draught of water can ascend the river by the Bocca only. On this account it was strongly fortified by the Chinese, but, though mounting 120 cannon,

was forced, with little effort, by the British frigates *Impresso* and *Andromeda*, in September 1834.

BOGHINIA, a tn. Austria Galicia, cap. circle of same name, gov. Lemberg, 25 m. E. S. E. Cracow, near the Beha. It is tolerably well built, with several churches, a gymnasium, a grammar and other schools and a board for the government of mines and saltworks. The salt mines here employ 500 persons, and yield about 13 000 tons per annum. Pop. 3600. —The town, area, 800 geo. sq. m. contains five municipal and eight market towns, and 377 villages. In addition to agriculture and the ordinary handicrafts, mining particularly that of salt, gives employment to the inhabitants. There are also considerable manufactures of linen, and various articles of woollenware. Pop. 178,760

BOCHOLD or **BOCHOST** a tn. Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov. Münster on the Aa, 16 m. N. E. E. Cleves. It contains three churches, one of them a beautiful structure, in the Gothic style, and a castle of the persons of Salm-Salm and has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs, bonnets, and hosiery with several distilleries. In the neighbourhood are valuable iron mines and ironworks which produce sheet iron, and all kinds of castings. Pop. 4462

BOCHOLZ, a vil. Holland, prov Lumburg 18 m. E. S. E. Maastricht with a R. Catholic church a school an old castle, a brewery and a distillery. Pop. 680

BOCHUM a tn. Prussia, prov Westphalia gov Arnberg cap. circle of same name, 25 m. N. N. E. Düsseldorf. It is walled, contains four churches and chapels, and has manufactures of kerseymeres and worsted yarn. Pop. 8813. The church, area, 194 geo. sq. m., consists of an undulating plain, which is very fertile, watered by the Ruhr and the Ensch and strided over with old estates, which gives the whole district a very picturesque appearance. Pop. 48,058, almost all Protestants, only 2000 being R. Catholics, and 300 Jews.

BOCKAU a mining vil. Saxony circle, Zwickau, dist. of, and 4 m. W. N. W. Bockwarum. It has a tin furnace, several churches, and numerous iron works. In the neighbourhood silver and cobalt are worked, and medicinal herbs extensively grown. Pop. 1700

BOCKENHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Cassel prov. and circle of Hanaus not far from Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It is a very stirring place and has numerous manufactures—cloth, straw hats, ironware, machinery and the well-known Hanaus crucibles. It has also a bleachfield, and a distillery for spirits of wheat. Pop. 3900.

BOCKING a vil and par England co. Essex. The village lies on a gentle acclivity on the Blackwater a little N. from Bradstreet with which it forms a continuous town, though in a different parish. It consists of one principal street, and several smaller some of the houses are well built most of the others are merely lath and plaster. It is well supplied with water but not lighted. The only buildings of any note are the parish church, an Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and the union workhouse. The schools are, a national school, a British school and a respectable boarding-school. There are several minor charities also a literary and mechanics institute Bocking was, formerly, celebrated for its lace manufactures but this branch has given place to the silk trade, which is carried on here to a great extent the weaving of silks, satins, and velvets, employing many hundred hands. There is also a rope manufactory. Area of par 4807 ac. Pop. 3846 —(Local Correspondent)

BOCKLETON *par Eng Hereford* 3292 ac. Pop. 683
BOCOGNANO a tn. Prussia lat. Godes, 16 m. N. E. Ajaccio in an extensive and very fertile plain, near 1 bank Gravona. Many persons in easy circumstances retire to it during the summer heats, to enjoy its cooling breezes. Pop. 2631

BOCONNOG *par Eng Cornwall* 2008 ac. Pop. 843
BODDINGTON two pars Eng. —1. *par Gloucester*, 980 ac. Pop. 448 —2. *Bodington (Lower and Upper)*, *par Northampton*, 8770 ac. Pop. 724

BODE, a small river Germany which rises in the Harz Mountains, and is formed by two streams called the Cold and the Warm Bode. It afterwards receives the Rapp-Bode and the Lap-Bode and, flowing E. N. E., joins the Saale about 7 m. E. Halberstadt.

BODDEEN par N Wales, Anglesey 4225 ac. P 1153.
BODEGA, a port and settlement, U States, California, on the Pacific, 40 m N W the embouchure of the San Francisco, lat. 38° 40' N lon. 122° 40' W. The settlement was made by the Russians, in 1812 and was designed to serve as the factory of the Russian American Company and the entrance of the Russian ships.

BODEGRAVEN a vil. Holland prov S Holland, 11 m S W W Leyden. It is well built, on both sides of the Rhine here crossed by a drawbridge, and has a cruciform Calvinistic church, a small evangelist Lutheran church, and two schools. It is one of the stations between Leyden and Utrecht, the traffic between which makes the village cheerful.

BODENHAM par Eng Hereford 5380 ac. P 1118.
BODENRE, *see* COMSTON (Lark).

BODENSTADT a to Austria Moravia, circle Plessau in a valley 30 m E Olmitz. It is a very old place, and contains a castle, two churches, and an hospital. P 1305.

BODENSTOWN par Irel Kildare 2832 ac. P 595.

BODENWILDER a to Germany on an isolated part of Hunsrück and 30 m S S W the city of that name, 1 bank Moser. It has walls with two gates, carries on a good shipping trade, and contains numerous taneries a printworks and cotton mills. P 1489.

BODEWYD par N Wales, Anglesey 596 ac. P 53.

BODFARY or **BODFAR** par N Wales Denbigh P 369.

BODFRIN par N Wales Carnarvon 511 ac. P 67.

BODFUAN or **BODFAN** par N Wales, Carnarvon 2573 ac. P 418.

BODHAM par Eng Norfolk 1688 ac. P 296.

BODHAM par Eng Sussex 1596 ac. P 306.

BODMIN a port bay and in England, co. Cornwall near its centre, chiefly on the slope of a hill, 26 m N W Plymouth. It has three principal streets lying E and W all straight and well kept houses of stone and those of recent erection commodious and substantial well lighted with gas, water abundant. The church erected about the middle of the 15th century and situated at the E. end of the town is the largest in the county and in the interior the handsomest. It contains, amongst other interesting relics a curious font, evidently of high antiquity. There are chapels, besides, for Bynastons, Independents, and Methodists. The schools are as a national school an endowed British and Foreign school and an academy. There are also a literary institution and a dispensary. The town has much improved since 1839 when the whole of the county sessions and sessions began to be held in it, although its population does not seem to be increasing. It has no manufactures. By the municipal act, its government is vested in a mayor four aldermen, and 12 councillors. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Electors (1851) 401. 1 up 437. — (*Local Correspondent*).

BODNLY par Eng Norfolk 2605 ac. P 108.

BODOL, a to Norway prov Tromsø, esp. banl. Nordland, on the Baltic-ford, at the extremity of Bodø peninsula, the youngest and most important chief town in the country. It has a good harbour, trade is its only support and fish its only export. P 800.

BODROGH KERESZTUR, a market to Upper Hungary 3 m. N W Tokay, a bank Bodrog. It has two churches a synagogue, and large annual cattle markets. The environs produce rye, and the famous Hargyalla wine known by the name of Tokay. P 4500. — An important river which is formed by the confluence of the Latorca, the Lapt, the Labore, and the Opatava, takes the name of Bodrog in the latter part of its course before joining the Theiss at Tokay.

BODROG par N Wales Anglesey 1813 ac. P 350.

BODO (Lark) *see* Lighthouses *Providence* the most W point of Sicily about 1 m. W Marsala. lat. 37° 40' 10" N lon. 12° 22' 10" W. The cape like the rest of the coast in the vicinity is low and the shore is full of shelving rocky bottom extending more than a mile out, and making the navigation dangerous. This cape being the point of Sicily nearest to ancient Carthage early became an important naval station, and near it was fought a famous naval battle between the Romans and Carthaginians. The decisive victory gained by the former put an end to the first Punic war.

BODOTIA, a division of ancient Greece, now included in the modern nome or province of Attika and Viotia. *See* ATTICA. Vol. I.

BOG *see* BUS.

BOGAN a river New S. Wales, Wellington district. Its chief sources are in Harvey's Range, in about lat. 33° 50' S. lon. 148° 37' E. It flows N W and falls into the Darling in lat. 30° S. lon. 145° 51' E. whole course, about 80 m. The uniformity of the river is remarkable neither the character of its banks nor the breadth of its bed undergoing any perceptible change throughout its entire length.

BOGARRA, a to Spain New Castile, prov of and 29 m S S W Albacete near I. bank, Madara with irregular and steep streets, a large square, a parish church, townhouse prison endowed school and two public storerooms. Manufactures: — linen, woollen, and silk fabrics trade, cattle and grain. P 1627.

BOGDOLIN DABASSI, a salt lake Russia, gov. Astrakhan, at the foot of the remarkable hill Bogdoola, and 14 m. E. Tobolsk. It is about 10 m long from N to S. and 6 m. broad produces a fine sparkling white salt, the accumulation of which along the shore makes it look as if covered with snow. The salt, owing to the expense of transport, has ceased to be an object of traffic.

BOGDO-OLLA a remarkable hill Russia, gov. Astrakhan, not far from the banks of the Akkate, and about 14 m. E. Tobolsk. It stands isolated in the middle of a vast steppe and rising up to a conical peak, to the height of nearly 500 ft. forms a conspicuous object from a great distance. Its base forms a mass of earth and rock of a triangular form and appears to rest on Kineton. Higher up it consists of sandstone which, on the N. E. side rises perpendicularly like a rampart and is cut into deep cliffs, which are the resort of innumerable birds from the steppes. The sandstone is succeeded by layers of clay and sand alternately white and red giving it a very strange appearance. The summit contains fragments of fossil insects but is chiefly composed of masses of rock-salt. Bogdoola or Holy Mount, is the name given to the hill by the Kalmaik, who hold it in the highest veneration, and have a tradition that the Dalai Lama once passed a night upon it, and while dining, let fall a grain of salt, which grew up into the present salt cone. At the foot of the hill is the salt lake Bogdool Dabass (salt sea).

BOGENHAUSEN a vil. Bavaria, a bank far in the Innthal, vicinity and almost a suburb of Munich. It contains two palaces and a fine royal observatory. P 198.

BOGENEE a to Denmark N W coast, lat. 57° 10' N lon. 17° 10' W Odense with a small harbor from which there is regular communication to the coast of Jutland. P 1400.

BOGIE, a rivulet, Scotland co. Aberdeen formed by the confluence of two burns near the name of Anghindor and after a course of about 11 m. through the beautiful strath to which it gives its name, falls into the Doyran a little below Huntly.

BOGLIPOOR. *See* BHAGALPOOR.

BOGMUTTI BOGMUTTI or BOGMUTTI a river Hindoostan rising in Nepal S W Khatmandoo and after a S. E. course of 23 m and receiving numerous affluents, it falls into the Ganges opposite Monghur lat. 25° 26' N lon. 83° 28' E.

BOGNOK, a small market and maritime to England co. Sussex 6 m. S F Chichester on an extensive plain sheltered from the N. winds by the S. Down hills. It is lighted with gas supplied with excellent water and has three principal straight, spacious, and well kept streets, houses built without any attempt at regularity but generally substantial. There are, besides, two handsome terraces, and numerous elegant villas in the vicinity. Bognor has four churches, the parish church a chapel of ease and a dissenting and Wesleyan places of worship, all of them plain structures a national and infant school, and an academy. It has become a favourite watering place. P 8000. — (*Local Correspondent*).

BOGÖ, or **BLAGÖ** a to Denmark between islands Misen and Falster. It is fertile, has a village named Bogby, and about 1000 inhabitants.

BOGODOUKHOF or **BOGODOUKHOF** a to Russia, esp. dist. of same name, gov. of and 34 m. N W Khar'kov on the Mele. It has some trade in ox-hides, and goat-skins, which are prepared in considerable quantities. P (1849) 8619.

BOGORODITZK, a to Russia, esp. dist. of same name, gov. of and 33 m. S E. Tula. It is a mean-looking place, but contains a fine church, a fine park, and it seems export of grain, flax and honey produced in the dist. P (1850) 7316.

BOGORODSK or **Bogorodsk** a tn. Russia, gov. of and 30 m. E. Moscow, bank, Kama, and on the road between Moscow and Vladimir. Though it ranks as a town, and is chief place of a circle of the same name it is in appearance a mere village. The houses are of wood, and have steps to the doors, and covered balconies. Most of them have bath chambers, and at almost every front door an earthen vessel is hung up called *rukavitsa* [hand vessel], which is used by the inmates every morning. The neighborhood are quarries, with strata of compact quartz, generally yellow, but sometimes brown and exhibiting marks which have evidently been made by the action of glaciers. Pop. (1850) 1735.

BIGUSLOVSKA, a mining rd. Russia, Ural Mountains, gov. of and 185 m. N. E. Perm, near lat. 50° N., 960 ft. above the sea. The copper ores obtained here are found in limestones, about 2 m. from the village. The mines are the property of the bank of Russia, the workmen convicts. Grain will not ripen and turnips do not thrive here.

BOGOTA (formerly *Sancta Fé de Bogotá*) a city R. America, cap. republic of New Granada, the seat of government and of an archbishopric. lat. 4° 35' 48" N. lon. 74° 15' 45" W. (L). It is situated on an elevated plain 8663 ft. above the sea at the foot of two lofty mountains with a delightful though most climate resembling a perpetual autumn the temperature rarely exceeding 59° Fahr. Seen from a distance, it presents a very imposing appearance, rising in the form of an amphitheatre. The streets are narrow but regular crossing each other at right angles and many of them having a stream of water flowing down the middle. They are all paved and have footpaths, but are indifferently lighted and there being no common sewers, are often in a filthy state. The principal street *Calle Real*, is very handsome, terminating at one end in a square, formed by the palace of the president, the cathedral the custom-house, &c. There are several other square boulevards, of inferior pretensions though spacious, and all ornamented with fountains. Bogota being subject to earthquakes, the houses are low and strongly built few of them exceeding two stories in height. They are constructed of sun-dried brick, whitewashed, and tiled without chimneys, stoves only being used. Traffic is carried on in the streets by mules, no vehicles of any kind being employed. The religious structures of the city are disproportionately numerous, there being no fewer than 26 churches, a cathedral nine monasteries and three seminoles to which more than half the houses in the city belong. The churches, though gorgeously adorned internally display more splendor than taste. Bogota contains a university three colleges, most of the professors in which are monks or priests, a school of chemistry and mineralogy a Lancasterian school a national academy a public library an observatory a botanic garden and a well-attended theatre. The inhabitants mostly Creoles are described as a mild, polite, and cheerful people. The women are reputed handsome with fair and clear complexion, and Spanish physiognomy. The market is well supplied with provisions of every kind and with fruits and vegetables, the former including straw berries, pineapples, peaches, &c. Manufactures—soap cloth leather and precious metal trade active. Bogota was founded in 1538 and made an archbishopric in 1561. It was formerly capital of the Spanish vice-royalty of New Granada, and also capital Republic of Colombia. Pop. 30,000 to 40,000.

BOGUSLAW or **Boguslaw** a tn. Russia gov. of and 70 m. S.E. Kiev cap. dist. of same name, r. bank, Dnieper. It contains three churches, two Greek and one Uniate. A great proportion of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 5000.

BOGOWONTO a river lat. Java, rising in prov. Bagien skirting the W. of Djokjarta, and falling into the Indian Ocean.

BOGUTSCHAR, a tn. Russia, gov. of and 128 m. S.E. Voronezh, on the Bogutsharskaya, at its junction with the Don. The district is productive of corn and cattle. P. (1851) 1775.

BOGWA NGOLA, or **Bogwa ngola**, a tn. Hindostan, presid. and prov. Bengal 8 m. N.E. Moorshedabad r. bank. It is a busy place, presenting more the appearance of a fair than a town and is built entirely of bamboo and thatch. The encroachments of the river have caused the town to be removed back several times. Having always plenty of water, it is a busyemporium for inland navigation.

BOILAIN a tn. France dep. Aisne, 13 m. N.N.E. St. Quentin. Cashmere and light silk shawls are made here, and

in the surrounding villages, to a large extent. Mynal cloaks are also manufactured. Pop. 3745.

BOHARM, a par. Scotland, co. Banff and Moray length, 9 m.; breadth, from 2 to 3 m. Pop. 1868.

BOHEMIA (Königreich) [German, *Böhmen* or *Böhmen* French *Bolonia*] an administrative division of the Austrian empire in the Germanic Confederation. Pop. 7,000,000. E. by Moravia, N. E. by Prussian Silesia, N. W. by the kingdom of Saxony, W. by Bavaria, and S. by the archduchy of Austria, and between lat. 48° 55' 56" and 51° 3' 39" N. and lon. 12° 4' and 10° 47' 8" E. length, E to W 210 m. breadth, N to E. 171 m. circuit, 814 m. area, 20,223 sq. m. Bohemia forms an extensive upland valley with an inclination to the N. W. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains and belongs almost exclusively to the basin of the Elbe, by which stream nearly all the water that falls in the country is drained off through a single saddle on the Saxon frontier which separates the Erzgebirge from the Lauritz branch of the Illmenau. It is divided into 16 circles (kreise) or provinces, and the metropolitan districts of Prague.

CITIES.	Area in sq. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	Population.
Bautzen	924	Schneeberg	(1849) 6,190
Beroun	1113	Leitmeritz	(1849) 3,000
Karlsruhe	1121	K. u. M.	(1849) 2,100
Halle	1648	Jung-Bautzen	(1849) 3,074
Hofheim	814	S. Böhmen	(1849) 3,000
Königsplatz	1748	Königsplatz	(1849) 8,112
Chemnitz	1,43	Chemnitz	(1849) 8,444
Gratzen	1248	Gratzen	(1849) 3,000
T. bor	1700	T. bor	(1849) 4,074
Budweis	1805	Budweis	(1849) 6,730
Prague	1890	Prague	(1849) 1,446
Kautzen	77	Kautzen	(1849) 1,646
Pilsen	1446	Pilsen	(1849) 9,794
Elbogen	1139	Elbogen	(1849) 2,000
Saaz	300	Saaz	(1849) 3,000
Leitmeritz	1444	Leitmeritz	(1849) 4,374
Prague	8	Prague	(1849) 6,004

Mountains—Four chains of lofty mountains constitute the natural boundaries of the Bohemian basin. N. and N. E. it is separated from Silesia by the Riesengebirge [great mountains] the highest of the principal branches of the Silesian chain. The highest peaks, which are likewise the loftiest of N. or Central Germany are its Kniebis (3,000 ft.) or Schneekoppe (snow cap) 5400 ft. the double-topped Brannberg, or Bannberg 5007 ft. and the Kniebis (snow-head) 4755 ft. N. and N. W. it is separated from Saxony by the Erzgebirge [ore mountains] parted N. E. from the Riesengebirge by the defile through which the Elbe leaves Bohemia. The Erzgebirge is not so much a chain of mountains as a huge continuous mound, sloping gradually on the Saxon side, but remarkably abrupt on the Bohemian. It is well wooded and its undulating ridges are broken in some places by considerable depressions. Its highest peaks are the Schwarzwald or Sonnenwühl near Joachimsthal 4124 ft. Little Fichtelberg near Wismuthal 4008 ft. Schneberg 3200 ft. W. and S. W. Bohemia is separated from Bavaria and the archduchy of Austria by the Böhmerwaldgebirge [Bohemian forest mountains] a range which forms part of the Sylva Hercynia of ancient geographers. At its N. W. extremity it is separated from the Erzgebirge by the depression through which the Elbe flows. It is wild, precipitous, and full of deep chasms and ravines towards Bavaria it is very steep, but of more gradual inclination on the Bohemian side. Its most elevated points in Bohemia are the Himmelsberg 4623 ft. Knaul or Knaul, 4521 ft. Fichtelstein 4483 ft. Ouseberg 4345 ft. S. E. and E. the Mühlviertelgebirge [Mühlviertel mountains] separate Bohemia from the archduchy of Austria and Moravia. This chain, uniting at its S. W. extremity with the Böhmerwaldgebirge and at its N. E. with the Riesengebirge, connects the circle of mountains by which Bohemia is enclosed. The Elbe rises on a gentle declivity of the average height of 3281 ft. and separates the basin of the Elbe and Moravia from that of the Danube. Several offshoots from these chains of inferior height, intersect the highlands.

Geology and Minerals.—The whole of these mountain ranges, generally speaking, are of primitive formation though later formations are found on the N. W., where the Elbe

quite Bohemia, and on the N.E. near Trautman. In the centre of the country is an extensive sandstone formation and that the carboniferous series likewise exists, is evidenced by the presence of coal, of which the quantity produced in 1845 was 986 180 tons, and in 1846, 221 655. Indeed, one of the chief sources of the country's wealth has been its valuable minerals, found chiefly in the Kragebirge and the spine of the Fichtelgebirge. Of gold and silver it now yields little of the latter in 1844, the quantity obtained was only 21 243 lbs. Troy. But it produces chalcum, tin, bismuth, copper, zinc, nickel, lead, manganese, borax, sulphur, iron, iron, arsenic, chrome sulphate of iron and copper and plumbum, some of these in considerable quantity. For the years 1842 1843 and 1844, the total money-value of the produce of the mines was respectively £317 172 £322 093 and £286,109. The plumbago, or graphite, is said to be inferior to that of England, though still of good quality. In 1845 the quantity produced was about 400 tons; and in 1846, upwards of 500 tons. Quarries are worked everywhere, and excellent marble, alabaster, quartz, granite, breccia, superior millstones, and gradstones are obtained. The beautiful granite, famous over Europe, are found chiefly in the circles of Cassau and Leitmeritz and in various localities toponame chalcidomae, anethys Jasper, sapphires, carnelians, rubies, agates, and many other kinds of precious stones porcelain earth, and potter's clay.

Rivers, Lakes, and Springs.—The streams of Bohemia converge from all sides towards the Elbe, which rises in the Riesengebirge, and of which, either directly or indirectly, with an exception of some inconsiderable tributaries of the Danube and Oder they all are effluents and through which their waters are drained off through a mountain delta in the Saxon frontier where the level of the river is 267 ft. above the sea. The principal affluents of the Elbe in Bohemia are the Moldau with its tributaries the Berawa and the Eger the first rising in the Moravian mountains, and the second in the Fichtel and the third in the Bohemian forest. These streams afford excellent water-ways for navigation, and Bohemia has not only large lakes, but it is said to possess 20 000 ponds and 160 mineral springs. Some of these last are famed over Europe, of which may be specified the saline chalybeate springs of Franzensbrunn near Eger those of Marienbad and Giesebitz the warm alkaline spartan springs of Carlsbad and Toplitz (186 and 99° Fahr. re positively) one at Marienbad, and others at Billin and Liebenwerde the bitter chalybeate waters of Seditz, Badelitz and Pilsna the sulphurous springs of Toplitz besides a host of others of less repute. The warm spring in which Carlsbad owes its celebrity seems to have been known in the seventh century 200 000 gallons of these mineral waters are exported annually.

Climate.—The climate is variable, but in general healthy and warmer in the low districts, the central parts and towards the N. than in the S. The mean annual temperature at Prague is 48.48 Fahr. winter 32.81 spring 47. summer 69° 50' autumn, 60° 23'. In the Böhmerwald, the snow is often found 12 ft. deep and lies till the middle of April; in some of the other ranges it remains throughout the whole year. The prevailing winds are W. N.W. and S.W. bringing drought in winter and rain in summer the annual fall of rain is about equal to that of the midland counties of England.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Excepting in the lofty mountain-ranges, the soil of Bohemia is generally fertile, more especially in the N. and E. and in the valleys of the Eger and the Elbe. The whole amount of arable land is estimated at 12 255 962 ac. of which 8 101 640 ac. or nearly one-half is under the plough, the remainder being laid out in orchards vineyards, pastures, &c. The principal crops raised are rye and oats, about equal in quantity; barley and wheat, about half the two former. Potatoes and turnips are grown extensively and considerable quantities of legumes poppies rape and clover seeds, flax, and hemp. Of the hops which are good, a large portion is sent to Bavaria. Fruit is abundant on the lower grounds and in the warmer localities, on the banks of the Elbe, the vine ripens and yields about 350 000 gallons of wine. Besides the garden under cultivation 8,736,290 ac. under wood, yielding annually 8,686,000 cubic fathoms of timber value £1 916,811. The horses are superior, though of small size, being handsome and vigorous

especially in the circles of Santa, Leitmeritz, and Chrodin. The horned cattle are small and ill formed, owing, in part, to the scarcity of fodder and the supply for home demand is so inadequate, that it is found necessary to import large numbers from Poland and Moldavia. The breed of sheep is now greatly improved, and the wool excellent. Comparing the stock of cattle in 1834 with the stock in 1846, as follows, it will be found that cattle-rearing has been on the increase:—

	1834.	1846.
Horses	144,769	158,819
Horned cattle	1,031,619	1,059,682
Sheep and goats	135,489	1,429,364

The rearing of poultry and bees is extensively prosecuted; but attempts to introduce the silkworm have not been successful. On the whole, agriculture has made considerable progress in Bohemia of late years but still the utmost capabilities of the soil are not and cannot be fully developed under a system which as there, excludes the cultivator from participation in its produce. In Bohemia there are no tenancy, property speaking and, therefore, no class corresponding to our farmers, the owners of estates keep them in their own hands and employ labourers to perform the necessary work. Hence arise two evils of great magnitude—the land is not parcelled out into manageable farms, but retained in immense tracts, in the hands of the landlord and the immediate cultivator of the soil, receiving no share of the produce, takes no interest in its amount.

Animals.—Game is still abundant and hunting is a favourite amusement, though from the progress of agriculture gradually on the decrease still extensive preserves exist, containing large numbers of the wild boars for which Bohemia is noted. *Falco* martens, foxes and squirrels are met with but wolves and bears have been nearly exterminated. Pike, carp and trout are plentiful in the rivers and ponds and in the Moldau and some other streams, large numbers of pearl muskies are found.

Manufactures.—For manufacturing skill and activity Bohemia has long ranked as one of the most important countries of the Austrian empire. In 1844 there were reckoned 1,500 000 pieces of linen of 90 alls each value, £1 050 000. There are 53 cotton-spinning factories in the kingdom with 896 000 fine spindles, producing about 3,500 000 pieces, and employing about 150 000 persons. Much cotton yarn, of the inferior numbers is spun by machinery but the higher numbers are imported from the archduchy of Austria, and from Bavaria. Calico-printing has increased of late, and blackdyeing is numerous. The whole quantity of wool produced in Bohemia, is estimated at 156,985 cwt. and the cloths made at about 126 000 pieces—value, £1 088 000. Types, ribbons, and lace are also manufactured and in Prague, silk to a small extent. The manufacture of potash employs nearly 6000 people, and leather 4000. In 1845 there were 10 manufactories of sugar from potatoes, and 25 from beet-root but the quantity produced was too small to supply the home consumption. Besides these, there are five sugar refineries.

There are likewise 911 breweries, and 1228 brewery distilleries mostly on a very small scale producing 4 069,562 imperial gallons of spirits distilled from various articles, such as rye potatoes, wine-lees, plums, cherries, &c. but the national beverage is beer made from barley. The total amount of beer manufactured in Bohemia, in 1845, was 1,000,000 cwt. may be estimated at 17,500 tons per annum employing about 6000 persons; and the value of the whole beerworks produced £170 000. Gold silver and pewter are manufactured at Zittgenau Budweis Kautzschitz and Prague, at the last of which and at Carlsbad good needles are made. Other manufactures are white lead and brass to a small extent spoons, buckles, buttons, porcelain earthenware, and paper the last extensively. Glass has been a staple article of Bohemian manufacture since the 13th century although it is not supposed to be now so flourishing as it was formerly. There are in the kingdom 67 glassworks, properly so called, besides mirror factories, and glass-cutting works, and factories of glass pearls employing in all about 50,000 persons. It has been estimated that about one-third of the entire population of the kingdom is employed in the various manufactures.

Roads, &c.—By means of the two navigable rivers, the Elbe and the Moldau, and the numerous excellent roads throughout the country the business of Bohemia is greatly

furthured. The first railway completed in Germany was that from Badens in Bohemia, to Linz in the archduchy of Austria, and subsequently prolonged to Gentinden. From the capital there is direct railway communication with Vienna, through Olmitz, and also to the N W with Dresden and W. Germany excepting 15 m. between Leitmeritz and Tetschen, all (1851) incomplete. Besides these there is a short line SW to Lams.

People.—The greater proportion of the inhabitants of Bohemia are Czeches or Teutches, of Slavonian descent, and remarkable for bravery, general intelligence, strength of memory and a passionate love of music. The second, in point of numbers, are the Germans, about 900 000, who dwell chiefly at Prague and in the districts bordering on Saxony, Prussia, and Bavaria. They constitute the most industrious part of the population, and in mercantile and mechanical pursuits excel the Slavonians. The Jews seem to have settled in the country at a very remote period for inscriptions, discovered on several tombstones, indicate their presence as early as the first century of the Christian era. They number about 70 000 and apply themselves principally to trading in corn, cattle, leather and wool, and to banking or exchange business. Most of the brewers, distillers, and potato factories are in their hands. The average ratio of deaths to the whole population is 1 in 33 including the capital in the low country it is said to be 1 in 39.

Religion.—The R Catholic is the prevailing creed, and the state religion of the Bohemians; other Christian denominations are tolerated. The secular clergy are governed by the metropolitan Archbishop of Prague three bishops at Leitmeritz, Breggrate and Budweis, one titular bishop, and 14 prelates. The total number of parishes is 1765. The regular clergy though much reduced by the reforms of Joseph II still possess 75 monasteries or communities and six numerous Protestant are almost exclusively confined to the N E districts, and have 55 parishes. The Jews have a head rabbi at Prague, and several district rabbis.

Educational Establishments.—Bohemia is abundantly supplied with educational establishments, comprehending a university at Prague, with 53 professors, 14 assistants, and more than 5000 students; a model academy at 3400 scholars, of which 48 are chief grammar 2,711 R. Catholic, 4 Protestant and 19 Jewish schools, a polytechnic institute, 28 gymnasia, with about 6000 scholars for the most part kept by monks especially Piarists three diocesan philosophical schools, three diocesan seminaries of theology a Jewish college, an academy of painting, a conservatory of music, and several military academies. The school attendance is, male one to five, and female one to six, of the population; while in the whole Austrian empire, the proportion is only male one to nine female one to 10. The total sum expended on schools chiefly by provincial districts and local and municipal governments, is about £26,000.

Charitable Institutions, &c.—There is no legal provision for the poor in Bohemia, consequently the number of street beggars is almost incredible. There are, however numerous benevolent institutions at Prague, and in the chief towns of the kingdom, for the relief of the sick and destitute, such as foundling and lying-in hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, houses of refuge, &c. for widows and orphans asylums for the blind, the lame, the deaf and dumb, &c.

Language.—The use of the vernacular tongue, a dialect of the Slavonian, is confined in a great measure to the lower and middle classes. A knowledge of Bohemian is not deemed necessary in the service of Government. Among the educated classes, German is generally spoken and in the schools, German alone is taught, and has been so since the time of Maria Theresa, who enjoined its use in all educational establishments. Of late years, however, there has been a great national movement amongst the Bohemians, directed chiefly to the cultivation of their language and literature. This movement is discouraged but not openly opposed by the Austrian Government.

Government &c.—Bohemia, with the title of Kingdom, forms a provisional government of the Austrian empire, with certain special political rights. The Emperor of Austria is styled King of Bohemia, and is crowned at Prague. The crown is hereditary in the Imperial family both males and females but, in case of extinction of the reigning dynasty

the right to elect a king appertains to the Estates, consisting of the clergy the high nobility the knights, and the burghers. The civil administration is managed by a central government at Prague subordinate to the higher powers at Vienna. Military affairs are under the direction of the Commander-General.

History.—Bohemia derives its name from the Bui a Celtic people, who settled in the country about 600 years a. c., and who were expelled, in the time of Augustus, by the Marcomanni. About the middle of the sixth century a numerous army of Czeches entered the country and subdued it. The first Duke known to us by name is Premislas, a peasant, whom the Princess Labasa married in 475 and raised to the throne. In 1061 the Emperor Henry IV gave the royal title to the Duke of Bohemia. By the extinction of the male line, the crown came to the House of Luxemburg in 1310 when Charles IV united Bohemia with the German empire. After many vicissitudes, Bohemia fell to the House of Austria, in the person of Ferdinand the Archduke, brother of Charles V and brother-in-law of Louis II, King of Hungary and Bohemia, who was killed in 1526, in a battle with the Turks near Mohacs. At this period Bohemia possessed a comparatively free constitution and the most of its inhabitants were Protestant. In consequence of the encroachments of the succeeding emperors on the religious liberties of the Protestants, serious disturbances arose, which threatened the House of Austria with the loss of the kingdom. In 1619 the people offered the crown to Frederick V, Elector-palatine, to the exclusion of Ferdinand II. But the battle of the White Mountain fought in November 1620, and in which Frederick was totally defeated put an end to the rising hopes of the Protestants and proved the source of innumerable calamities to the Bohemians, who were subjected by their conquerors, the Austrians, to a persecution scarcely paralleled in history. The Protestant religion, held by three-fourths of the people became well nigh extinct the free constitution was totally subverted and Bohemia converted into an absolute and hereditary monarchy and the R. Catholic faith established, to the exclusion of all others. From this time the kingdom continually declined. More than 80 000 families including many of the nobility all the Protestant ministers and teachers, numerous artists, mechanists, &c. were forcibly driven into exile, or had their estates and property confiscated. When Frederick II died in 1687 out of 8,000 000 inhabitants which Bohemia contained in 1617 there remained only 780 000. On the death of Charles V (1740) Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria claimed the crown but Maria Theresa succeeded after an arduous struggle, in securing possession of the kingdom. She was succeeded by her son, Joseph II in 1780 and from that time downwards, a more liberal and enlightened system of administration has been pursued, under which Bohemia is advancing in prosperity as steadily as any other portion of the Austrian empire. Pop. (1845), 4,249 666, of which 1 991 667 are males and 2 258 000 females being 210 14 to the sq mile. —[Haller's *Lehr. über Österreichs Statist. Ökonomie* 1845. *Statistisches Jahrbuch* (Parliamentary Papers).]

BOHILAHANE pop. Irel Cork 1097 ac. Pop. 442
BOHMERWALD [Forest of Bohemia] a wooded mountain-range of considerable extent running nearly N W and S E., and separating Bohemia from Bavaria and the archduchy of Austria. W N W it joins the Erzgebirge (see mountains) and S S E. the Mährisch-schlesische [Moravian mountains]. Length, about 120 m. mean breadth, about 25 m. In its whole length it is traversed only by six roads, along one of which at Freustadt, the railway from Budweis to Loun passes. It is the *Sylva pubes*, forming part of the European forest of the Romans. The chief is mainly composed of granite, overlaid by granite, schist, and calcareous deposits. Towards the N and N W, the hills are frequently basaltic, isolated, and almost of a conical shape. The principal peaks are Monte Arber 4948 ft. and Raasdorf, 4745 ft. in Bavaria and Heidelberg, 4623 ft. and Kufani, 4521 ft. in Bohemia.

BOHOL pop. Irel Fermanagh 15 050 ac. Pop. 1933.
BOHOL, one of the Philippine Islands, dependent on Zebu, and lying between that island and Leyte, and N of Mindanao lat. (S.E. point) 9° 48' N. lon. 124° 28' E. (w.) about 53 m. long by 54 broad. It is watered by several

river, one of which comes from a lake in the centre of the island. Rice is grown, and cattle reared. The inhabitants make coco-nut oil, cultivate and weave cotton, producing strong cloth, and weave also silk.

BOHOLA, prov. Iran. Mayoy 8674 sq. Pop. 2907
BOGOROICHA a market in Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 10 m. S.W. Stanislaw, on the R. It contains a Dominican cloister and a Greek church. Pop. 1990

BOIABAD or **AYAN**, a tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. Anatolia, r. bank, Karaman an affluent of the Kizil Irnak, 95 m. N.W. N. Anatolia. lat. 41° 28' N.; lon. 34° 45' E. It consists of about 300 scattered houses, contains three khans, and, with its luxuriant gardens, full of fine fruit-trees and overgrown by vines, presents a pleasing appearance. There is here a castle, attributed by the natives to the Genoese, but bearing no inscriptions. It was long the seat of an independent chiefdom. Pop. 1800

BOIPEBA-VELLIA a tn. Brazil prov. of and 65 m. S.W. Bahia, on the island of same name. It has a church, and primary school but is a poor little place exporting to Bahia yucca, rice, and bark for tanning.

BOIS (Lam) (*German, Fiedelsloh*) a vl. Switzerland, can. of, and 26 m. W. W. Bern; 1431 ft. above the sea level on the Yura Mountains. It has an old church, and a school. Watch-making is carried on to some extent and two well-frequented cattle-markets are held. Pop. 994

BOIS BLANC, or **WHITE WOOD** an Isl. U. States, Michigan, in Lake Huron lat. 45° 45' N. lon. 84° 55' W. It is 11 m. long by 5 broad, and is generally fertile, though the under portion of the soil is sandy. It has a lighthouse on the E. end.

BOIS-DE-LESSINES, a vl. and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut. 26 m. N.E. Tournai with some linen manufactures. Pop. 1752

BOIS-LE-DI-C See *HINROCKBOCK*
BOIZENBURG a tn. Mecklenburg Schwedn circle, Wenden on the Elbe, 32 m. S.W. Schwerin. It has walls, with two gates and is a handsome well-built sitting place, containing numerous manufactures among others leather glue, vinegar, sugar, and carrying on a considerable shipping trade, for which its situation on the Elbe gives it great advantages. The vessels belonging to the town amount to 30. Pop. 3184

BOJADOR (*Cape*) a promontory W coast Africa lat. 26° 7' 10" N. lon. 14° 30' W. (n.) one of the projecting points of the Great Desert of the Sahara, and forming the W extremity of a rocky ridge, called the *Jebel el-hal* or *Black Mountain*. The coast N of this cape is extremely dangerous, being shallow to a great distance out, and constantly enveloped in a haze. It has been in consequence the scene of many melancholy disasters. Cape Bojador was long the limit of navigation towards the S. and was first passed by the Portuguese in 1433

BOJANA a river Turkey in Europe, prov. Albania, pach. Scutari. It issues from Lake Scutari near the town of that name, and after a winding course of from 20 to 25 m. falls into the Adriatic lat. 40° 5' N. lon. 19° 21' E.

BOJANO (anc. *Boventes*) a tn. Napier, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Combermere, on the Biftum in a deep dell, at the foot of Mount Matara. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a cathedral, several churches and convents a university and an hospital. Two fairs are held annually. Pop. 3117

BOJANOWO a tn. Prussia, prov. and gov. Posen 9 m. N.W. Rawitz. It is divided into the old and new towns. Most of the houses are of wood. It has some manufactures of coarse cloth, linen leather and earthenware. Pop. 2450

BOKA, a vl. Hungary circle, this side the Theiss, co. Temesvar, on the Tamas between Kanak and Szentgyorgy 86 m. S.E. W. Temesvar. Pop. 3599

BOKEARA, or **UNKEHMAN** [*Tibet land*] a kingdom Independent Turkey Central Asia, cap. same name. Its geographical limits have not been precisely ascertained, hardly any two authorities agreeing exactly as to the space it occupies but it may be said to lie between lat. 36° and 42° or 45° N., and lon. 61° or 65° and 87° or 70° E. for all these different boundaries have been assigned to it. Khandkoff a Russian traveller who was there in 1843 says that the *Kandir* way extended over the space of country comprised between lat. 37° and 43° N. and lon. 61° 50' to 69° 50' E. Arrow

smith a map places it between lat. 36° and 1° 20' N. and lon. 63° 35' and 70° 10' E. It is bounded, N by the Kirghis steppe and the khans of Khokand, W by Kalha, S by Afghanistan, and E. by Hissar and the khans of Khokand. Burmes makes the Sea of Aral, and the river Sir or Jaxartes the N boundary but the former at all events, is now known to belong to Kalha. Khandkoff makes the Amou or Jihoun the S boundary though Balkh and Andkoo are understood to be at least tributary to the Khan of Bokhara. Area estimated at 226,806 sq. m. According to native authorities, the political divisions are Karakool Bokhara, and seven districts around, Karmama Moenkool or Kutta Koorghas Samarand with five districts, and Jumanak, all in the valley of Samarand and besides these Kharshid, Lumbab or banks of the Oxus, and besides the provinces S. of that river. It is mountainous and elevated towards the E. where it includes the valleys forming the W slopes of the great Asiatic plateau, some of the summits of which Burmes estimated at 18,000 ft. high, being enveloped in snow in June and S. it leans on the Hindoo Kosh and V. encasement of the Persian plateau. All the rest of the country is uniformly low and flat, belonging to its characteristics, to the dry steppes and sandy wastes of the Caspian and Aral Seas. Bokhara forms part of the plain of Khorassan, which has an elevation of 3000 ft. It slopes N.W. towards the Sea of Aral to whose basin it exclusively belongs. It is very imperfectly watered, possessing only two streams of any consequence, the Amnu, Jihoun, or Oxus, traversing the country S.E. to N.W. and receiving accretion to some, as affluents, the Helich or Adirahm on the left, and the Zourkab on the right though according to others, both these streams are absorbed in the sand before reaching the Oxus. The other principal stream is the Samarand, Zerashen or Zaurushan, which traverses the country E to W., passing the cities of Samarand and Bokhara, and falling into Lake Dargah a short distance N of the Oxus. Besides these, there are some other smaller streams, as the Karabeh or Karohi described by Burmes as a mere rivulet. Along the banks of these rivers lie the only cultivable lands in the country not reaching to more than a tenth of the entire area. Along the stream Samarand is the valley of the same name, so valued for its bounty by the Arghun conquerors that it was called an earthly paradise. Though certainly beautiful, its attractions are doubtless heightened by comparison with the sandy wastes which on every side surround it. The territory on the banks of the Oxus is likewise greatly favoured by nature. N of the Oxus, and from the mountains W to Bokhara the country is occupied by a succession of low rounded ridges of oolite, limestone and gravel covered with a scanty verdure between these ridges are hardened plains of argillaceous clay forming excellent natural roads. On these, occur sand and hills of no great extent but sufficient to shroud the rivulets flowing towards the Oxus. W the city of Bokhara and S the Oxus, however, the country is covered with these hills or rather mounds of loose sand, of a horse-shoe shape about 15 to 20 ft. in height, resting on a firm soil having been accumulated by the winds, and so numerous that little space is left for cultivation. In the valleys formed by these sand hills, deposits of salt and saline rivulets frequently occur. The only lake of importance is Dargah or Karakool, about 50 m. S.E. W the city of Bokhara. It is deep, brackish, and about 10 m. long.

Mineralogy—Gold in considerable quantities, is found among the sands of the Oxus but there are no mines of that metal in the kingdom, neither are there any of silver copper or iron, all these being imported from Russia. Sulphur is found in its native state, and salt deposits are numerous.

Climate—The climate of Bokhara is salubrious and pleasant; it is dry and in winter very cold the Oxus being frequently frozen over so strongly that travellers pass across it in the ice. In summer the hottest wind rises above 90° except in the desert, where in June, it reaches 100°. In Balkh also, the heat is oppressive and the climate unhealthy. The sky is always clear and of a bright and beautiful azure. The country however is subject to violent tornadoes, which usually follow excessive heat. In winter snow lies for three months on the ground and around the city of Bokhara, and the spring rains are often very heavy.

Vegetable Products—The tree most abundant in Bokhara is the poplar which is used for house-building. The cotton

plant is cultivated, and hemp is likewise grown; but the only use to which the latter is turned by the natives, is in extracting oil from the seeds, and also an intoxicating drug called *hemp* the stalks of the plant are given to cattle. The principal grain crops are rice, wheat, barley, Indian corn, and sesamum. The fruits of Bokhara are celebrated, especially the melon, which here attains an excellence known nowhere else. The other fruits are the peach, plum, apricot, cherry, sour cherry, apple, pear, quince, walnut, fig, pomegranate, mulberry, grape, pumpkin, and cucumber. The raspberries of Bokhara are large, and of delicious flavor, but the wines are very indifferent. Neither indigo nor sugar-cane grow here, but an excellent substitute for the latter is found in an article called *terapshen*, a molasses, gum which exudes from the cane's thorn. This singular and valuable plant abounds in the vicinity of Kurahoe and Samarcand to which locality it is almost wholly confined, not being found W. the city of Bokhara. Tobacco, of a superior quality is grown at Kurahoe, and wild rhubarb abounds in many places. Vegetables are in great plenty—turnips, carrots, onions, radishes and beet-roots.

Animals.—The only beasts of prey in Bokhara are leopards, and a very small species of tiger; the other wild animals are deer, antelope, fox, wolf, jackals and bears; there are also wild dogs and wild asses. Bats, tortoises and lizards are found in the deserts. Scorpions are common but completely harmless. Eagles and hawks are met with and plover will peep and water-fowl abound but there are no sturgeon birds, and game of all kinds is scarce. There being few rivers or lakes fish is not abundant, those taken in the Oxus are similar to what are found in other Asiatic rivers, with the exception of an enormous kind of dog fish called *lulur*, which has no scales and sometimes attains the weight of 600 lbs. European. In the Lake Derwent or Karakul fish of good quality and flavor are caught. There are no alligators in the Oxus, nor any other animals to be dreaded. Locusts sometimes infest the country but few other noxious insects are met with. Silk-worms are reared in great numbers in all parts of the kingdom where there is water especially on the banks of the Oxus the silk produced there being considered the most valuable, both from the softness and the fineness of the thread. The silkworm, called by the natives *raikis*, which burrows in the flesh of the human body and causes great pain and annoyance, is one of the greatest evils with which Bokhara is afflicted. It is calculated that one-fourth of the entire population are annually attacked by this animal. The natives are singularly dexterous in the extraction of the worm, which they effect with needles. Of the domestic animals the sheep and goat are the most important, the former furnishing valuable skins, and the other a wool second only to that of Cashmere. Both feed on fescue and dry grass, and their flesh is sweet and well favoured. The sheep have large tails, sometimes weighing as much as 15 lbs. those that produce the black, curly fleece, in such demand in Persia for caps, are peculiar to Karakul and it is said the animal will thrive nowhere else, and that when removed to any other place, the fleece becomes deteriorated. The skins having the smallest curls are most prized of these about 200,000 are annually exported. The goats of Bokhara are about the common size and of a dark colour; their wool is grey and less than the skin. The camels of Bokhara, of the Bactrian or two-hump kind, are greatly superior in appearance to those of India, being covered with a sleek coat of hair whereas the latter are almost naked, and often disfigured by eruptions. The use of this country is large and strong and is much used both for saddle and burden. The horned cattle are of good size, but greatly inferior to those of England. Beef is eaten by the lower orders only mutton being always preferred.

Manufactures and Commerce.—There are no manufactures in Bokhara of any extent, the most considerable are those of silk and cotton, and of a kind of cloth in which both are combined. Articles of steel, gold and silver are also made, and of good quality such as shawls, kurvas, rings, and other jewellery. The art of dyeing is well understood but in tanning the Bokharians are inferior to the Russians, and their leather generally bad, with exception of Morocco. The principal articles of export to foreign countries are cotton, raw and manufactured, leather consisting of coarse hides and goat-skin, thread, silk, sent chiefly to India and Cabool; hand

skins, of which, as already stated, 200,000 are annually exported. In former years, the greater part of the trade of Bokhara in European goods was carried on through Russia, it is now conducted chiefly through India and Cabool. The chief articles of import from India are muslins, broads, white cloth for turbans, sugar and clove shoes from Bazaar are white cloth, muslin, chintzes, broad cloth, velvets, minkens, gold thread, hardware, metals, eastern jewellery, leather, paper, &c., the greater part of British manufactures, as are also the greater part of the goods imported from India, the cloths of England being greatly preferred to those of any other country. Owing, principally to the want of good roads and other means of communication, the internal trade of Bokhara is very limited although large quantities of merchandise are brought yearly to the city no less than from 12,000 to 15,000 camel loads, but this is owing to the circumstances of its being the central point of all the commercial routes between E. and W. Asia, and being on this account made a depot for goods intended ultimately for remote destinations. The trade with Russia is carried on by caravans, from 6000 to 6000 camels being yearly employed in the transport of merchandise from Bokhara to that country, the value of which amounts to between \$200,000 and \$300,000 the returns to about \$450,000 having increased nearly threefold within the last 20 years. The trade with Cabool, Herat, and Cashmere employs from 8000 to 9500 camels, the chief articles imported from Cabool is indigo most of which is used in Bokhara, the rest being sent to Russia.

Government.—The Government of Bokhara is a monarchy the Emir or sovereign, having all but absolute power including the right of life and death and being limited only by the Mussulman canonical law. The Emir appoints chiefs, or governors, to the distant towns giving them the fullest powers, excepting life and death, which he reserves in his own hands. The number of troops of all arms which the Emir can raise, is conjectured by Khankhoff to be about 40,000 men of which the musk authority says, not more than a third is completely armed the rest consisting merely of the followers of the army or such as are indifferently equipped. During Khankhoff's stay at Bokhara, there were only 1000 regular infantry who he supposed fire-arms. The Emir's private revenue and highest state officer is the *Kash-gah* or *Vizier*, who is keeper of the seal, and general receiver and disburser of the national revenues. The public revenue has been estimated at about \$400,000, derived chiefly from land, but in part also from farm produce, fruits, and skins. The present Emir (1847) is Near Ullah Bahadur Khan Melik el Mumtaz, second son of Emir Seld, who died in 1838.

Race of Man.—Bokhara is at present inhabited by no fewer than 11 different nations the Uzbek, Tajiks, Turkmen, Araf, Persians, Mongols or Kalmaiks, Kirghis Kara Kalpaks, Jews, Afghans, Lashis, and Gupans. The most numerous by far are the Uzbeks, who were the last conquerors of the country. Most of them lead a wandering life, while a few apply themselves to the arts of peace inhabiting the large towns and cities. The Tajiks consider themselves the aborigines of the country they resemble Europeans in personal appearance, and are remarkably industrious. The Turkmen, Kirghis, and Kara-Kalpaks are all of Turkish descent; the former inhabit the desert W. of the Oxus, the latter are few in number and live N. of the Karakum and in the vicinity of Karahoe. The other nations settled in Bokhara at different periods, and have no particularly distinctive characters.

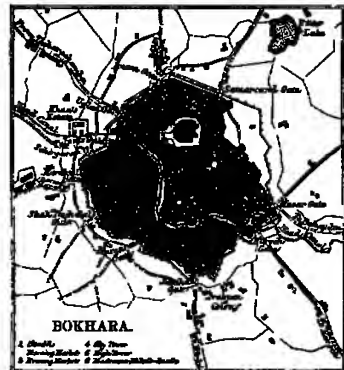
Religion, Education, Habits, Dress, &c.—The people of Bokhara are all *Acclimated Mahomedans*, and no other religion may be publicly professed. There are daily public prayers in the capital during which time there is a cessation of all business. Bokhara was long celebrated as a seat of learning, but although there are still many educational establishments both in the capital and throughout the country the greater portion of the population remain wholly uneducated. The diet of the people generally is simple, consisting chiefly of tea, rice, vegetables, mutton, cheese, and milk. Kurvas and forks are not used, all kinds of food being raised to the mouth with the fingers. Large white *broccas*, close short drawers, and caps of red cloth form the principal articles of dress of the Bokharians. The dress of the women is very nearly similar to that of the men, with the addition of highly decen-

shed boots, and black velv. Both sexes are in the habit of staining their suits with henna.

History.—Bokhara, in short, corresponds to the Bactria of the ancients. After the destruction of the Greek Bactrian empire, it formed a powerful kingdom, conquered in 705 by the Arabs. In 1357 it fell into the hands of Genghis Khan, whose descendants were dispossessed by Timur in 1368. In 1505, the Uzbeks became masters of the country and the throne.

Bokhara contains 19 towns of some note including the capital. The pop. has been variously estimated, by Meyendorf at 2 473 000 by Khanikoff at 2 000 000 and by Burnes at 1 500 000. (Burnes's *Travels in Bokhara* Khanikoff's *Bokhara, its Empire and its People*, etc.)

BOKHARA [the treasury of solomons] the cap. of the kingdom or khanate of Bokhara; lat 39° 43' N lon 64° 26' E. It is situated in a flat country and is embosomed in trees is surrounded by a mud wall with battlements has 11 gates



PLAN OF BOKHARA.—From Eyewitness's *Notes on Travels in Bokhara*.

and is between 8 and 9 m. in circumference. The streets are extremely narrow and the houses small. of the former there are, altogether about 850 few of which are paved, and these that are, are so very ill kept, that the large rough projecting stones rather impede than facilitate locomotion. The principal public edifices are the Emir's palace, which stands on an elevated piece of ground, of about 300 ft. high, in the centre of the city. It is surrounded by a brick wall of 70 ft. in height. Within this area, besides the palace of the Emir is the residence of the Vizier, his public courts of audience, and the dwellings of several other grandees with the houses of their numerous retinues, and three mosques. There are, altogether 800 mosques in the city there being thus one for every street but eight only of any note. The largest occupies a square of 300 ft. and is encased with tiles of same blue attached to this mosque is a tower of 210 ft. high from which criminals are thrown. Of colleges, there are 103; none of them, however have any architectural pretensions but a few have their fronts ornamented with coloured tiles. The number of students, in 1840 amounted to about 10,000. The city contains 38 caravansaries, 24 of stone and 14 of wood and 16 principal baths. The private dwellings, all built of sun-dried bricks, and flat roofed, generally enclose several four-cornered courts the inner walls are sometimes plastered, but the windows are without glass, and the houses of the poorer classes often extremely filthy. These, however of the wealthy are frequently tastefully adorned with comfortable and elegant apartments. The city is intersected by a canal, shaded by mulberry-trees; but in summer it is often dried up for months, when water becomes extremely scarce and what is to be had is so exceedingly bad, that it gives rise, it is said, to the terrible disease occa-

sioned by the guinea-worm, as mentioned in the preceding article. The bazars are numerous, these being places of this kind appropriated to each of various different articles of provision, fruits, clothing drugs hardware, &c. Khanikoff in this way enumerates 94, three of which are for bad boots. The streets of Bokhara during the day are densely crowded, and the din of the busy population perfectly stunning; immense quantities of fruit are exposed for sale, and the demand for it incessant. Tea is in universal favour with the Bokharans and is drunk at all times of the day and in all manner of ways it is sold prepared, in the market-places, in small bowls, and is largely consumed. Grape jelly or syrup, mixed up with chopped ice and called, in Eastern phrase, the delight of life, is another much-prized luxury of Bokhara, which is always to be had on the streets during the warm weather. With regard to the population of Bokhara, accounts differ widely. Burnes, in 1835 states it 150 000 while Khanikoff, in 1843 estimates it at 60,000 to 70 000.

BOKOL, a large vil. Sasapamla, near the Sorogal river lat. 16° 24' N lon. 16° 24' W governed by a marabout. It has some trade and the people are cultivators and cayman hunters.

BOLAROLA. See BORAROLA.

BOLAM par Eng Northumberland 7386 as P 634.

BOLAN PASS a formidable defile in the lofty ranges of mountains that traverse the N.E. corner of Beloochistan prov Sarawan about lat 29° 30' N lon. 67° 40' E. The elevation of the crest of the pass is 5793 ft. above the sea its total length between 54 and 55 m. average ascent, 80 ft. in the mile. The minutest description says Lieut Conolly could hardly convey a just idea of its strength. It is a defile which a regiment of brave men could defend against an army. The eminences bounding the pass however are not generally of very great elevation but there are points where it is edged by perpendicular cliffs of 500 to 600 ft. in height, and approaching so near as to leave but a narrow lane between tremendous in its depth and overshadowed by huge walls of



THE BOLAN PASS.—From Aldrich's *Scenes in Afghanistan*.

living rock, which seem almost to close over the gloomy path below. The air in the lower parts is, in summer oppressively hot, and so excessively unhealthy that scarcely any persons then venture through it, except messengers on urgent business.

It is traversed by a small river called the Bolan which

when there is rain in the higher parts of the mountain, comes down in an almost perpendicular volume, without warning, and sweeps all before it. The pass is infested by Delinquentes, a lawless, treacherous, sanguinary race, who rob and murder all travellers whom they think they can overpower. In 1828, the Bengali colonist, with his accompanying artillery marched through the pass, on their way to (about, taking six days to accomplish it).

BOLANOS, a town in Mexico Jalisco, 65 m. N.W. Guadalajara; chiefly remarkable on account of the rich silver mines in its neighbourhood.

BOLAS (MADONNA AND KISSON) per Eng. Seloy 1945 ac. Pop. 279

BOLDEC a town in France, dep. Seine-Inférieure 17 m. N.E. Le Havre, agreeably situated on the side of a hill washed by the Bulbe, and at the junction of four valleys. It is well built, partly of brick, partly of stone, the streets are wide and straight, and have a lively appearance. On July 14, 1785 a fire occurred in the town, which destroyed 806 houses, and reduced 3000 persons to destitution. The modern town in consequence of the conflagration, was built without that admixture of wood so common in the houses of Normandy. It is a thriving and industrious place, and well situated for commerce. It carries on the manufacture of cotton goods to a large extent, receiving the raw cotton from La Havre, coals from Flanders and Harbinger and disposing of the products at Rouen. Its printed cottons and handkerchiefs have long been held in high estimation. Besides these, it produces linen and woollen stuffs, lace, cotton, velvet, and thread, and has several dyworks and tanneries, with a considerable trade in grain, horses, and cattle. Pop. 8658.

BOLIVIA, per Eng. Durian 3364 ac. Pop. 1008.

BOLIVIE, per Eng. Hantz 11 850 ac. Pop. 25 4

BOLIVIE, per Eng. Hantz 1950 ac. Pop. 220

BOLIVIE a market in Austria, Galicia, gov. Lemberg, circle of, and 14 m. S. by the Bukel. The salt springs in the neighbourhood furnish a large quantity of salt and the convent of Hesse is much frequented by pilgrims. Pop. of whom more than a half are Jews, 3322.

BOLSKINE-AND-ABERFAR a united par Scotland so Inverness. Length, about 10 m. average breadth about 10. It lies a rough almost all around with farm, and is intersected by Loch Ness. Pop. 1997

BOLI a city Asiatic Turkey with Amstola 37 m. N.W. Angora, on an eminence, at the W. extremity of a fertile plain on or near the site of the *Hedra-nopolis* of the Romans. It has several mosques a square, market-place, and public baths and is the residence of a pasha of two talis. It is a thoroughfare for the caravans travelling between Erzeroum and Constantinople. There are mineral baths within a short distance of the town in which frequented by the Turks. Pop. 6060

BOLILMEN or **MAWITCH** a lake, Russia, formed by the Mamch between gora. Den Cassack and Lancasta. It is a long irregular expanse of brackish water stretching nearly 60 m. S.E. to N.W. and in average breadth does not exceed 3 m.

BOLINGBROKE, a market in and par England, co. Lincoln. The town, 72 m. S.E. Lincoln comprises an ancient church, several Nonconformist chapels, some schools and churches, and the ruins of an old castle. The market is held on Thursday and a annual fair on St Peter's day. Area of par 2470 ac. Pop. 692.

BOLIVIA (formerly called **UPPER PERU**) an independent republic, S. America, confining on, and partly enclosed by the States of Peru, Brazil, the Argentine republic, and Chili. When the freedom of the Spanish-American colonies was definitively won by the victory at Ayacucho, on Dec. 9 1824 the future government and political organization of Alto (Lower) Peru, as the country was called, which embraced the provinces of Chucuito, Potosí, La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, became the first and most pressing object of consideration. These territories had originally belonged to the viceroyalty of Peru, the seat of which was at Lima, 500 m. distant along the cordillera, but in 1767 they were annexed to that of Buenos Ayres, still further off, and the road to which, through the desert of the Grand Chaco, was hardly less dangerous than that of the mountains. The incursions arising from the remote distance of the seat of supreme authority were universally felt and admitted, it was resolved to unite the ill-used provinces in question into a

separate republic, which, through gratitude to General Bolívar, was named Bolivia, and this resolution was carried into effect in 1826.

Boundaries—The boundary of Bolivia, towards Peru, begins on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, at the river Loa, in lat. 21° 38' S., and follows up the course of this stream S. to the Andes, where it turns N., inclining a little to the W., as far as the Nevado de Tacora above Arica, in lat. 18° S.; it then goes N. by E. across the Lake of Titicaca to the Cordillera, in lat. 14° S. and continues along a branch of these to the river Yapurá, whence it turns to the confluence of the Beni with the Mamoré, at about lat. 10° S. Here the Brazilian frontier commences, going along the Mamoré, and its great affluent the Guaporé or Iténez, and from the latter river in a straight line to the Yacaré which falls into the Paraguay. Such was the boundary fixed by treaty between Spain and Portugal in 1750 and 1777 but the Brazilians have in fact encroached so much on this line, that from the Iténez or Guaporé, in lat. 18° S. to the Orinoco, which falls into the Paraguay in lat. 20° S. a distance of at least 500 m. they have occupied a tract 50 or 100 m. wide on the S.W. or W. banks of the river marked by treaty as the line of demarcation. Along the Paraguay the Bolivian frontier extends S. to lat. 23° S., where it meets that of the Argentine republic, a conventional line running generally W. from that point across the plains to the Andes separating these two states. The boundary towards Chili is undefined, parts of the territory being in dispute.

Area—Thus it appears that Bolivia, with a frontier of more than 3000 geo. m. yet possesses but a small extent of sea-coast and this maritime tract, which is extremely inhospitable throughout, is commercial with the inland and productive provinces by a portion of the cordillera, not more than 80 m. in length. Owing to its remoteness, therefore, as well as to its natural character, which unites the disadvantages of steep, rocky mountains with those of sterile, sandy deserts it is of little value. The most N. point of Bolivia is at the junction of the rivers Beni and Mamoré, in about lat. 10° S. its most S. the confines of Chili. In width it extends through rather more than 12° of longitude, from the Paraguay on lon 58° W. to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. The area of Bolivia probably does not fall much short of 450 000 geo. sq. m. or nearly five times the surface of the British Islands.

Divisions—Bolivia is divided into seven departments, namely Chuquisaca, La Paz, Potosí, Cochabamba, Oruro, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and Beni besides two provinces, namely Cobiza and Taraja, which, in respect to local government, are on the footing of departments. These divisions are all named from their chief towns respecting which it will be sufficient in this place to mention, that Chuquisaca is the capital of the state, and the seat of Government, and that Cochabamba is in public documents, sometimes called Orcepe, though this name having failed to become popular is now seldom used. The subdivision of the departments is as follows. For the little information possessed respecting the area and population of the departments, the reader is referred to the separate articles.

Departments.	Provinces.	Departments.	Provinces.
1. Chuquisaca.	Chuquisaca Oruro Yari yari Tarija.	4. Cochabamba.	Cochabamba Ayacucho Oruro Cobiza Migue Oruro Potosí Cobiza
2. La Paz.	La Paz de Ayacucho Potosí Cobiza Yari yari Oruro Cobiza.	5. Oruro.	Oruro Cobiza Cobiza Cobiza Cobiza
3. Potosí.	Potosí Ayacucho Cobiza Cobiza	6. Santa Cruz.	Santa Cruz de la Sierra Yari yari Cobiza Cobiza Cobiza
		7. Beni.	Beni Ayacucho Cobiza Cobiza Cobiza

Two of the provinces, Chiquitos, in the department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and Moxos, in the department of Beni, are

no important on account of their magnitude—forming, as they do, nearly two-thirds of the whole Bolivian territory—their great natural capabilities, and the civilization partially diffused among their indigenous inhabitants by the Jesuit missionaries, as to deserve especial mention.

Aspect.—There is no country in the world, perhaps possessing such a variety of soil and climate of physical aspect and productions as Bolivia. Everywhere there are to be seen grand scenes exhibited in clean juxtaposition and on so grand a scale. The broadest part of the Andes where these mountains encompassing the great lake of Titicaca divide into two chains, known as the E. and W. cordilleras lies within the limits of this state. On the W. side, therefore Bolivia presents to view an immense pile of mountains, rising in many points beyond the limits of perpetual snow and enclosing within them an elevated plateau nearly 100 m. wide. The slope of the W. cordillera, towards the Pacific Ocean, presents a most forbidding aspect: bare rocks, fearful precipices, and moving sands with but few and partial traces of verdure, weary the eye of the traveller as he toils up the steep paths which lead him from the burning climate of the coast to the regions of perpetual winter. Arrived on the elevated, treeless plain, and having now in view the snowy peaks of the E. cordillera, he may admire the grandeur of the scene, but not without a sense of its dreariness and monotony. But when he arrives at the passes of the E. cordillera and looks down in the deep valleys which stretch beyond he is ravished at the total change which the garb and aspect of nature at this point undergo, and gazed with delight on the luxuriant prospect of interminable forests, and the hundreds of lively streams which hasten on to form the mightiest rivers in the world. The Andes, while they present to the W. an abrupt and uniform ridge, throw off to the E. numerous racial foothills, which extend a long way from the cordillera. In the valley of the Oruro or Rio Grande, the chains of hills connected with the Andes may be traced to a distance of 850 m. from the sea-coast such that in the width of the Bolivian mountain region. And here again nature takes a new face. The hills cease and are succeeded by a plain exceeding Great Britain in superficial extent, in which no stone nor even a pebble is to be found and which is annually flooded to such a degree by the numerous fine rivers which run through it towards the Amazon, that communication by boat are practicable narrow it through the stately forests is nearly all directions. This is the country of the Moxos. Beyond that, towards the Paraguay the plain rises in general above the reach of inundation, and rocks and hills of moderate height again make their appearance. This is the country of the Chiquitos. These dry plains separate the basin of the Amazon from that of the La Plata but some of the affluents of the Paraguay approach so close to the sources of the Amazon, that in floods it is a canoe can pass from the one river to the other. Such is the general outline of Bolivia but the chief natural features of its remarkable country its mountains, valleys, plains rivers &c. demand a more attentive and detailed consideration.

Mountains.—The W. cordillera of the Andes in Bolivia attains a great height at no great distance from the sea, and exhibits not a few nevados or summits rising above the limit of perpetual snow which in the vicinity of a great table-land lies higher than on an insulated mountain, and rarely descends here below an absolute elevation of 17,000 ft. The road from Arica into Bolivia passes between the nevados of Tacora and Rinza, while on the left is seen that of Chigüitani, and on the right a still loftier series of snowy crests. The heights of these mountains, as determined by Mr. Pentland, are as follows:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Tacora.....	18,000	Pennacota.....	99,000
Chigüitani.....	19,740	Humapaca.....	21,700
Salama Peak in lat. 16° 7'—	22,250	Guatani in lat. 16° 25'	20,000

The pass of Tacora is itself at an elevation of 14,400 ft. which is about the general height of the W. portion of the table-land to which it conducts. The village of Tacora, one of the most elevated inhabited places on earth, is but 150 ft. below this ridge. Of the nevados in the E. cordillera, on the opposite side of the plain, the most conspicuous are:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Amakusa for the Nevado of Rinza.....	21,365	Humapaca Peak.....	20,000
Illimani.....	21,140	Chadacoma (two summits).....	20,215

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How it must be remarked, that Anacolum and Illimani were long regarded as the highest mountains in America, or even, with the exception of one or two points of the Himalaya, in the whole world. The re-ascension, however of the observations made to ascertain their height, has recently reduced them to the measure given above, Boria Jomg by this correction nearly 4000 ft. of its supposed elevation. With this fact before us it is impossible not to revise with mistrust the heights assigned by the same observer to the series of nevados between the parallels of 18° 7' and 18° 25' and which all exceed the height of Chimborazo. From Illimani a chain of mountains runs W. by S., which bears, throughout a great portion of it, perpetual snow and may therefore be assumed to reach an elevation of 18,000 ft.

Valleys.—Between the snowy heights of the cordilleras extends a great plain from N.W. to S.E. for above 300 m. widening towards the S. The W. side of this plain has an elevation of 14,400 ft. for a width of about 40 m. It then sinks abruptly about 1000 ft. and slopes to the shores of the Lake of Titicaca the level of which is about 12,700 ft. above that of the ocean. The Lake of Titicaca is connected by its outlet, the Rio Desaguadero, with the Lake of Atlagua or Ulagua, 160 m. S.E. from it, and lower in level by nearly 490 ft. Here then is a great valley equal in area to Ireland, and lying at the height of from 12,280 to 14,400 ft. above the sea. This remarkable feature in the geography of Bolivia is the more deserving of attention, inasmuch as it was on the shores of Lake Titicaca that the power of the Incas chiefly lay and the indigenous civilisation of America, credited in that elevated region, grew up with a character harmonising completely with the skies above and the scenes around it. Besides, the peculiar husbandry of the indigenous inhabitants of these plains, who are still numerous and who keep large herds of llamas and alpacas employing it a former almost exclusively in the mountains as herds of burdon depends altogether on the boundless extent of their dry plains and elevated pastures. The S. and more depressed part of this high plain is traversed by several low ridges running nearly from W. to E. The openings between these break off towards the E. into numerous valleys some of which pour their waters into the Pilcomayo, which joins the La Plata, while hundreds more contribute to swell the Mamoré, Beni and other great affluents of the Amazon. The chief of these valleys, in respect of magnitude, is Yalla Grande or the valley of the Yungas.

Rivers.—The W. slope of Bolivia, as the coast between the W. cordillera and the Pacific Ocean, has no river deserving of notice but on the E. side of the E. cordillera, the rivers are countless and the utmost we can do here is to group them. The hills of Chiquitana separate the streams which flow into the Pilcomayo from those running into the Rio Grande. The Pilcomayo is probably navigable from the commencement of the plains to the Paraguay but, owing to the indeterminate character of much of the country through which it flows, it has hitherto engaged but little attention and nothing is known of its capabilities. Between the Pilcomayo and the Rio Beni, the Parapiti descends into the plains, and seems long doubtful whether it shall ally itself with the floods of the Amazon or with those of the La Plata; it decides however for the former and spreads into extensive marshes, which overflow during the rainy season into the Rio Grande. This great river descends from Chiquitana, in an E.S.E. direction, for 300 m., till it turns the last hills connected with the cordillera; it then winds N.W. under the name of the Beni, till it meets the Mamoré when the joint stream flows N. through the low country of the Moxos till it reaches the Beni, and leaves the territory of Bolivia. The river-course thus described from the source of the Rio Grande to the junction of the Beni and Mamoré, exceeds 1000 m. in length, and the lower half of it is navigable for large boats. But the Mamoré, and Beni also with several of their affluents, are noble streams, navigable, to a great extent, at all seasons, and, after the rains, even to the foot of the cordillera. But again the Mamoré is joined on its W. bank, by the Guaporé or Indio, a great and navigable river which marks the Brazilian frontier and the head waters of the Indio are separated by a portage of only a few miles from the Yungas, which may be navigated in canoes to the Paraguay. A latter communication, however (for Bolivia at least) with the last-named great river may be found in the Orquiola or Orquiola, which

join the Paraguay on its bank in lat 19° 50' S. and resolves the Tupiza, into which flows the Beni. The Beni flows from the hills of the Chapare. From the same heights flow the Beni Miguel and Baura or Rio Blanco, both navigable streams, N N W. to the ocean.

Lake.—The few and inconsiderable rivers of the elevated plain between the cordillera, may be considered as belonging to the lake or lakes which form one of the most striking features of that region. Lake Titicaca, the position of which has been already described in general terms, has a length of perhaps 30 m. and a breadth of about 25, but the dimensions of it hitherto published are much at variance with respect to its shape, and are obviously not entitled to implicit confidence. At about a third of its length from the S. end, it is contracted by peninsulas from both sides, which divide it in fact, into two lakes of these, the S. and smaller one is properly named the Lake of Chucuito, and lies wholly in Bolivia of the larger basin or Titicaca, the E. shores alone fall within the limits of that state. The waters of Lake Titicaca and Chucuito are carried off at the S. extremity of the latter by the Rio Desaguadero, which is about 150 m. to the S. of Lake of Anzures or of Potosi, as some call it. This lake is about 490 ft. lower than that of Titicaca, the waters of which it receives. It has itself, no outlet, but is wasted by evaporation and is, consequently salt. The Rio Desaguadero has a general width of 800 ft., with a moderate uniform current and appears to be navigable throughout. In the plains of E. Bolivia, lakes are numerous, particularly during the rains but these inundated tracts however they may be denominated, are still forest as well as lakes. Little is fact is known, as yet of the situation and extent of the permanent standing waters in those great plains nor can we even tell exactly the position of the Salinas, whence the Indians of the mission of the Chiquitos draw in the dry season, large quantities of excellent salt. They are vaguely described as lying about 150 m. S.W. from the most southern of these missions.

Geology.—The slope of the W. cordillera towards the sea, is formed almost wholly of trachytic conglomerates, in various stages of decomposition. It is generally whitish or of a reddish hue, but dark-colored rocks of basaltic origin frequently break through it. The point which shelters the harbour of Cobija is a mass of basaltic porphyry. The Cerro de Tacora, and other dome-shaped summits of the ridge, are of trachyte, the bare rock being often exposed, as on the nevado of Chiquitani, in consequence of its steepness. It has been said that some of the conical summits of these cordilleras are extinct volcanoes, and that the Cerro de Tacora is a true Soliman but it seems now fully established, that no lavas or other volcanic productions, of a geologically recent age, are found on the Bolivian table land which is never disturbed by earthquakes and as to active volcanoes, the Bolivians know of only one, which is situated, in the S. part of the maritime cordillera, in the province of Carabaya. The disintegrated trachyte, which covers the W. and more elevated part of the table-land abounds in quartz crystals, exhibits much saline effluence and is generally adverse to vegetation. The river Manu, running S.E. through this tract till it falls into the Desaguadero, has worn its bed in a white channel, 600 ft. deep, the W. side of which presents to view horizontal strata of the whitish trachyte conglomerate while the E. side is formed of basaltic porphyries. The country thence E. has a more diversified and broken outline, the hollows of the ground not being filled up, as on the W. by mouldering trachyte. This geological character continues across the plain to the E. cordillera there the masses of the Illimani rest on an immense pile of granite. The general direction of the granite range is N.W. and S.E. In its neighbourhood the trachyte rocks become micaceous, on the E. the granite is overlaid by rocks of the Silurian and Devonian systems, through which it has forced its way upheaving them so that some of the sand stones of the Devonian series nearly reach the height of perpetual snow. The granite seems to extend from Illimani N.W. but towards the S. from Oruro to Potosi, it is probable that the silurian and other overlying strata have been raised by trachyte. The granite shows itself only in the elevated parts of the E. cordillera, but in the E. of it are found a few spots of porphyry and with these and all traces of Plutonian rocks throughout the lowlands of Bolivia. The rock next met with in the plains is older and of a totally different char-

acter. The hills or mountains of the Chiquitos are 200 m. distant from the nearest branch of the cordillera and form a system quite distinct from the Andes on the one side, and the Brazilian mountains on the other. They consist of gneiss, a stratified rock, which here extends from W.N.W. to E.S.E., and resembles a long island in the midst of a sea of alluvium. It is, in many places, broken and dislocated by the forces which have raised it into its present position. The gneiss is overlaid by foliated aluminous strata, the lowest of which has a thickness of at least 600 ft.; and on this again rests a mass of the Devonian series, after which comes the red carboniferous sandstones. The strata in these formations are, as it may be supposed, filled up, and levelled by alluvium or sedimentary deposits of various ages. Of these, the most remarkable are—the alluvium of the Pampas, which seems to have been derived from the wear of the gneiss rock, and contains in great abundance, the fossil remains of mammals, many of them of great size, as the giant armadillo the three-toed sloth, the American horse, &c. this stratum which contains the remains of an extinct animal world, is covered immediately by a deposit enclosing the shells of existing species another alluvium called the guaraní tertiary contains hydrates of iron in abundance and is generally found resting horizontally on the carboniferous limestones. It may be remarked that the ortoceras and marine tertiary formations are here wholly wanting, and that the plain, in general has been levelled by a sea of mud now distinguished as the fossiliferous alluvium, and which is, in many places, covered by modern sediments made up of fine sand and decayed vegetable matter.

Mine.—Here, as elsewhere, the precious metals are found chiefly in the aluminous strata, where these approach the igneous rocks. Gold is found in many of the streams that fall down the E. side of the cordillera, and at Chocomaquia near Cochabamba, at the source of the Rio Grande, as well as at Tipuani near Boreto, the washing of the gold-sands is still carried on with profit. In the same district the schists of Potosi are rich in silver and thence S.E. by Oruro to Potosi, the whole country is famed for the inexhaustible treasures which have been drawn from it chiefly in the form of silver-bearing alluvium. The celebrated Potosi was once the richest silver-mine in the world. From the year 1556 down to 1834 it yielded £164 000 000, without counting, the large quantity of silver taken by the Indian labourers probably equal to one-fourth more. Though many of the veins are now exhausted and the rest are imperfectly wrought the annual yield of this renowned mountain is still \$450 000. The tin mines in the department of Oruro, are said to be the richest in the world. At Loroque and Huallabamba, both in the same department, but 120 m. asunder copper is found nearly pure. But these and all other sources of wealth are rendered comparatively valueless for export purposes from the difficulty and great expense of bringing them down to the coast.

Climate.—From the foregoing account of the physical aspect and configuration of Bolivia, it might be at once concluded that it embraces every variety of climate, from the heat and aridity of the torrid zone, to the perpetual frost of the polar circle. On the elevated table-land there is frost every night, and the morning ice on the river Tacora is always strong enough to bear a man, but here on the borders of perpetual snow the climate has one great advantage over that of polar regions, for the sky is always bright and cloudless, and the air dry. The atmospheric phenomena which characterize this region may be best studied on the E. cordillera, whence may be seen towards the E. like a murky sea, the clouds which roll over the luxuriant forests of the plains and valleys beneath. This sea of clouds generally rests, at a certain elevation on the side of the cordillera; but, during three months of the year it rises and fragments of it pass over to the table-land. These follow violent storms and showers of rain and, at this season (chiefly in December, the hottest month) the *veranos* put on their annual covering of new snow. But the clouds and rains rarely reach the W. half of the table-land and never pass the S. cordillera. From the coasts of Bolivia, on the S. as far as M. de Payta, in Peru, or about the parallel of 5° S. it seldom or never rains. Adjacent to this arid region, the table-land of Bolivia enjoys bright sun for nine months in the year, and but three months of rain to restore the verdure, and of mountain-moors to supply the

river. But a little further E. even a day's journey down from the crest of the cordillera, may be found places where rain falls every day in the year. The inhabitants of these countries distinguish three regions of climate, the Puna, Paramo, and Yungas. The first is elevated and cold and disagreeable to those unused to it, from the difficulty of respiring in an attenuated atmosphere. This is the region of the llama and alpaca, higher up still is the Puna brava, which is frequented by the wild guanaco and the vicuña. The country round Lake Titicaca cooes, for the most part, under the denomination of Puna. The second or middle region is the Paramo, which is temperate and productive. The Paramos have been naturally taken advantage of by the European settlers who have filled them, as in the valley of La Paz, with European grains and fruits. Below the Paramos lie the Yungas or valleys, having a decidedly hot climate and distinguished by a rank vegetation. Thus La Paz seated in a Paramo, and enjoying a climate resembling that of the S. of France is close to the region of the llama on the one side and on the other to valleys yielding excellent coffee, cooes, and other tropical productions. The inhabitants of these deep valleys are not unfrequently afflicted with pox but are said to be not liable to the scurvy which in Europe, often attends on that disease. Intermittent fever is frequent in some of the valleys on the E. side of the cordillera, but it is not easy to trace the source of the malarial producing it as some spots, quite exempt from the disease, enjoy no visible advantage of situation above others, the air of which is reputed to be most deadly. Water does not seem in this part of the world, to be a principal agent in creating or disseminating disease for while some valleys, apparently favoured by nature, are scarcely habitable, owing to fever the villages of the Indians, in the midst of marshes or of inundated forests, are often quite healthy. In the plains of the Moxo and Chiquito, the prevailing wind is from the N. the E. wind blows sometimes, and is likewise a warm wind. The W. wind is never felt, being intercepted by the cordillera. The S. wind is extremely cold, and to the inhabitants of the plains, disagreeable. The rains fall chiefly from October to April.

Botany.—The botany of Bolivia is of course, as various as its climate. On the ridge of the W. cordillera, there is no deficiency of species of Alpine plants, but taken collectively they form but a scanty vegetation so that the tree trunks and shrubby plant cooes, at the first place, to be wholly destitute of vegetable life. Yet dwarf plants occupy the clefts of the loosened rocks. A broom grows to the height of 5 or 10 inches, according to the elevation of the ground and several small plants (as *Larrea canicola*, *Verbena musina*, and *Lycopodium Austro*) attaching themselves to the projecting parts of rocks, there increase, in the course of ages perhaps, into tufts of considerable magnitude, so compact that lichens grow upon them, and so strong that the axe alone can lay them open. Owing to their density and resistant nature, these tufts are valuable as fuel. An aromatic little bush characterizes the trachytic plain lower down as soon as available and is met with the Indian plants, potatoes, and in favourable spots, barley is sown not for the sake of the grain which does not ripen here, but as green food for the loaded mules that cross the plain. Towards the shores of the lake, though rivers are still wanting, the grasses become luxuriant, and 20 species of graminaceous plants have been gathered there in a hasty excursion. In descending the E. cordillera, the first plant which attracts especial attention is the cactus, like a candle-labra, or in other majestic forms and which, in a particular one (perhaps about 7000 ft. above the sea) attains a height of 40 ft. This is followed by the zone of acacias; and lower down the species increase and the forest thickens, till at length, near the foot of the mountains, the bamboo and true ferns grow beneath the canopy formed by the graceful foliage of palms nearly 50 ft. high. An effort to describe systematically the productions of these forests would here be out of place. Let it suffice to say that, in these primeval forests, the Indians find all their wants supplied. Here they procure the trunks of trees, from which their large canoes are made as well as the canes to build and palm leaves to cover their houses. From the inner bark of a kind of mulberry they obtain a vegetable gause, of which they make their shirts, and which does not lose by a comparison with cotton. The woods of the Moxo abound in the mate leaf or Paraguay tea

near the cordillera is found the tree which yields the balsam of Peru and higher up, that producing dioscorea or Peruvian bark.

Cultivation.—The valleys occupied by the Spanish settlers on the E. slope of the Bolivian high land and varying in height from 12,500 ft. to 8000 ft. above the ocean produce abundantly all the fruits and grains of Europe. The vine, the cultivation of which was forbidden by the jealous policy of Spain, is now introduced. The warm and well watered valleys as that of Cochabamba, supply with corn and fruit the populous but comparatively sterile districts of the table land. In the Yungas, and the hot plains of Santa Cruz, the objects of culture are coffee (said to be excellent) cooes, tobacco, indigo, cotton, maize at all seasons yuca or manioc, potatoes guavas the chirimoya (a delicious fruit) the sugar cane, and above all cooes. This is the last of a stratum (*Hypoxylon Peruvicum*) which the inhabitants of this part of the world consider as the Malays show the best and such is the force of habit, that cooes, to the Bolivian and Peruvian, an article of the utmost necessity without it he pines with it, the smallest quantity of food will sustain him through great fatigue. The yearly sale of cooes in Bolivia amounts to 10,150,000 lbs.—a large quantity to supply the wants of a particular class, in a population of 1,000,000 at the utmost.

Zoology.—The quadrupeds inhabiting the elevated parts of the cordillera, are few in number as well as in species. The llama and alpaca, which are domesticated are thought to be but varieties of the guanaco, which is still wild, the vicuña is a different species. On the same heights with the guanaco is often to be seen the rough haired deer (*Cervus Andeanus*). The chinchilla, hunted for its beautiful fur and now almost exterminated prefers the neighbourhood of the snow as does also the viscacha or long-eared marmot, the burrows of which sometimes occupy a great space in the plains. On the wooded sides of the E. cordillera, the cactus thicket affords shelter to bears. Lower down the pear warts the marmots feed, and the jaguar attacks the cattle. The number of these beasts of prey however is rapidly diminishing the governor of Santa Cruz paying a cow for every jaguar skin brought in. The tapir the glutton sloth armadillo, and many other animals, are killed by the natives for food. The large rivers flowing into the Amazon are frequented by the fresh-water dolphin sometimes to the quarter of the globe. These have a formidable enemy in the cayman or alligator which, together with the palameta or armed beaver, and some voracious small fish renders the waters of the Bolivian plains extremely dangerous. The vampire bat is so troublesome in Capachico and other parts of the Yungas, as to prevent the rearing of cattle. The forests are crowded with monkeys of different species always social and active. Their varied cries mingled with those of birds show how much life there is in these wild solitudes. But that which chiefly astonishes the naturalist here, is the multitude of the feathered tribe. Whether on the sea-shore or in the forests, they are numerous enough when on the wing to darken the sky. From the condor which soars above the Andes, to the diminutive humming-birds, from the loud-streaming parrot to the musical organio birds of all character size, and plumage are to be found in Bolivia.

People.—The population of this country is variously estimated from 600,000 to 1,800,000 probably does not exceed 1,000,000 of whom two-thirds belong to the aboriginal race of the country and the remainder are mestizos, or descendants of the original settlers by native women. The indigenous inhabitants of the Bolivian highlands, near Lake Titicaca are, the Aymara; while to the N. and E. dwell the Quechua, with whom the former were united under the dominion of the Incas. These two nations speak distinct though cognate languages. Numerous monuments of the national prosperity and civilization of the Aymara still remain. Ancient villages, with domed houses built of stone, or of sun-dried brick, and with enclosures for cattle truncated obelisks facing E. and W. and wall-built tombs containing the mummies of whole families, arranged together in a sitting posture, are strewn thickly over the country and seem to indicate the former existence of a considerable population. The Aymaras are industrious, good, and intelligent. They seem to prefer the pastoral life, and the cultivation of the potato, to any other occupation. As Christians, they

retain many of their pagan usages, dancing in masquerade at certain church festivals, for two or three days without intermission. The clothing of the peasantry is generally black. In the towns, the women pride themselves on the number of



COUTURES OF AYMARAS AND QUECHUAS.—From D'Osbey
Fig. 1. A. Aymara. Fig. 2. Quechua.

petticoats they wear they load themselves accordingly till with felt hats of immense circumference these swartwits bask in as bared as they are long. The Quechua Indians, on the I side of the cordillera, do not differ much from the Aymaras. In the provinces of the Moxos and Chiquitos,



THATCHED HOUSE OF THE AYMARAS.
From D'Osbey's 'Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale'.

there are the remnants of perhaps some 20 nations or communities, speaking different languages but the judicious policy of the Jesuits, who founded these missions, and sought by all means to unite the scattered tribes under one language (the Chiquito) and uniform customs is still persevered in and the original dissensions between the aboriginal tribes are rapidly disappearing. The Indians are collectively treacherous and hostile, and some of them, as the Moxos seem to have entered fairly on the career of civilization. The Spaniards in Santa Cruz, and other remote parts of Bol. in, have adopted the simplest mode of life: the clothing of both sexes is scanty their houses, far from being luxurious, want even comfort. Their amusements, which occupy much of their time, are dancing and drinking chicha, a kind of beer made from maize.

Trade.—It might be supposed at the first view that a state, possessing such extensive territories as Bolivia, with a soil so prolific, such variety of climates and productions, and such a river as has within itself all the elements of commercial prosperity but a little consideration will show that the state is in question is debarr'd to a great extent, by nature and position from those facilities of communication without which commerce cannot flourish. The enormous cost of carriage from the sea-coast across the cordillera, to the populous towns of the interior must necessarily operate to discourage trade by that route. And as to facility of intercourse with the sea, by means of the rivers Orinoco, Paraguay, Paraná, and La

Plata, or by the Beni Guapey, Madeira, and Amazon, these courses suppose a river navigation of 1500 or 2000 m.—a preliminary condition which, so far as commerce by sea is concerned must subject the foreign trade of Bolivia to great disadvantages. With these drawbacks the trade of the country is not of much importance, the most of it being internal with the neighbouring republics of La Plata and Peru. The Yungas supply the high lands with coca, coffee sugar and cocoa, and other products of the warmer regions: the high lands send chichas (or dried meat) and corn to the Yungas and the silver of Potosí: the tin of Oruro, the copper of Coroico, the emeralds of the forest, and the gold of Lipián, constitute the medium of exchange for European commodities. The Spanish settlers, who thought of nothing but the precious metals, have never condescended to profit from the example of the Incas, and to construct good roads. Hence it is that wheeled vehicles are unknown in Bolivia. The construction of a good road for wheel carriages over the W cordillera, and of a railway connecting the Paraná with Chiquitos, may appear perhaps to be undertakings far beyond the present resources of the republic but they must, nevertheless, precede any considerable development of the trade and industry, and under judicious management would doubtless prove eventually remunerative.

History.—The early history of Bolivia is included in that of Peru. As the state was constituted in 1825, Bolivian history properly so called, commences with that epoch. The constitution which was drawn up for the new state, by General Bolívar and was adopted by the Congress in 1826, makes ample provision for personal and political liberty securing religious toleration the freedom of the press and the independence of the tribunals. It established a legislative body composed of two chambers, namely the congress and the senate with a president elected for 4 or 6 years. The public debt amounts (£1850) to about £1 084,943.—(Preston's *Var of Jour across the Cordillera of the Andes and of a Residence in Lima Stevenson's Historical and Descriptive Narrative of Twenty years Residence in S. America, &c.* Lieut.-Col Brand's *Journal of a Voyage to Peru and Passage across the Cordillera of the Andes Memoirs of Gen. Mill* & in the *Servicio de la República de Peru* Beauchamp's *Histoire de la Conquête des Pérou* D'Osbey's *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale* 1796-33 *Précis de l'Amérique*).

BOLLEHNAIN a tn and circle, P'ussan Bolca. The town has 19 m. S.W. Lagunita, 1 bank house and five two churches two schools, a townhouse and hospital with some woollen, linen, and ribbon manufactures. Pop 2450.—The circle area, 98 sq m is mountainous, and covered to a great extent with wood but is fertile yielding flax, hops, and potatoes. Silver copper arsenic, and sulphur are found, and linen is manufactured extensively. Pop 32,413.

BOLKHOFF or BALKHOV a tn. Russia, pop dist. of some 2000. gov. of and 34 m N Orel on the Volga. It is a very ancient place, is chiefly built of wood and contains 22 churches, a monastery and a seminary. It has manufactures of leather and of worsted stockings, and a considerable trade in hemp, flax and tallow. Pop (1851), 18,799.

BOLLAT a tn. Italy Lombardy prov. of and 6 m N Milan with a square and a parish in each. Pop 2021. BOLLENE, a tn. France, dep. Yvelines, 23 m N Argenne in a fertile territory watered by the Sen. Silk of good quality is spun and several important markets, two of them of them days each are held here. Pop. 2660.

BOLLULLOS DEL CONDADO a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. of, and 18 m. E. by N Huelva. It has narrow ill-made streets a square two churches a session-house, townhall hospital three schools, a prison and several convents. Manufactures—earthenware, tiles, and brandy. Products of vicinity:—wine and oil. Exports—grain and wine. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 4688.—(Málaga).

BOLM a maritime dist. or territory W Africa, S S.E. from the peninsula of Sierra Leone, extending N from the Sherbro river to Yarry Bay and intersected nearly in the centre by the parallel of 8° N.

BOLMEN, a lake Sweden, Jönköpings län, 53 m N N.W. Christnastad about 20 m long, by 7 broad. In it is the island of Bolmen, forming a whole parish.

BOLNEY par Eng Sussex 2546 ac. Pop 89
BOLNHURST par Eng Bedford 2160 ac. Pop 878.

BOLOGNA a prov Italy bounded on the N by prov Ferrara, E. by prov Ravenna, S by Tuscany and W by Modena area 1296 sq m The surface in the S is mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of the Apennines but, in the N slopes down toward the plains of Lombardy It is watered, by numerous streams, which are extensively employed in irrigating rice fields, and make the air rather unhealthy In addition to wheat and maize, which are the principal cereal crops, rice, hemp to a great extent, and flax, are raised The olive also is cultivated, and a good deal of wine of moderate quality is produced Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of silkworms, and silk is both spun and woven to a considerable extent The chief trade is in hemp, cordage, rice, and silk Pop 876 681

BOLOGNA [Latin, *Bononia* French *Bologne*] a city Italy Emilian Prov cap, cap prov of the same name residence of a cardinal legate, east of an archbishopric and of one of the four appeal courts of the States, in a beautiful and fertile plain, at the foot of the lower slopes of the Apennines, between the Savena and the Reno, 190 m. N. N. W. Rome, and 896 ft. above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by a high brick wall in which are 12 gates, and has a circuit of about 5 m. being nearly 3 m. long and 1 m. broad. It is divided into four quarters, the older of which, indifferently built, and consisting of narrow tortuous streets, have a heavy antique and gloomy aspect and strikingly contrast with the broad and well-paved thoroughfares and the noble structures of the modern city One of the peculiar features of Bologna is the line of arcades continued through all the streets, and covering the footpath, so as to afford both shade and shelter The public edifices are numerous and many of them magnificent The churches alone exceed 70 and are remarkable not more for the beauty of their architecture than the works of art which they contain. The most deserving of notice are the cathedral (*di Duomo*) founded in very early times, but repeatedly rebuilt and not completed in its present form till 1748 of imposing appearance, arranged in the interior in the Corinthian style, and adorned with numerous fine paintings and frescoes particularly an Annunciation, the last fresco executed by Ludovico Carracci the church of San Petronio, the largest in Bologna, and though unfinished, one of the finest specimens of Italian Gothic San Stefano, the oldest, and perhaps the finest church, founded by the union of seven churches, containing numerous fine paintings and very early relics of antiquity San Domenico with its adjoining cloister of the same name San Salvatore, San Giacomo, and San Giovanni in Monte. Of numerous public and private palaces, the most deserving of notice are the Palazzo Maggiore del Pubblico where the legats reside adorned with numerous fine statues and containing among other magnificent halls, the Sala Terrena, whose roof and walls are covered by paintings of celebrated masters and the Palazzo dei Podesti, remarkable as the prison of King Edmund son of the great Emperor Frederick II. captured by the Bolognese, in 1249 and detained, in spite both of the threats and offered ransom of the Emperor till his death in 1272 Among the most conspicuous structures of the city are two leaning towers near its centre. The one, built in 1109 by Gerard Asinelli whose name it bears, was originally higher than at present, but an earthquake overthrew the upper portion of it, and reduced its height to 256 ft. It inclines 3 ft. 2 in. from the perpendicular. The Gherardini tower was built in 1110. Its height is 180 ft. and its inclination 8 ft. From one of the gates of the city an arcade, nearly 3 m. long with 700 arches, leads to the handsome church of La Madonna di San Luca in the vicinity of which is a fine public cemetery This arcade is one of the finest structures of the kind built since the time of the Romans. Bologna has always held a prominent place in the annals of art and science Its university is the most ancient in Italy having been founded in the year 435 by the Emperor Theodosius. It was considerably augmented by Charlemagne. The number of students attending it, at one period, was not less than 10 000 and its professors were of European reputation. One remarkable honour peculiar to this university is the number of its learned female professors, of whom three distinguished themselves, respectively in the chairs of law mathematics, and anatomy Legal studies at one time had the pre-eminence, but medicine now holds the first place. The building including the university

institute, and other similar establishments, was originally the Palazzo Cellesi, purchased by the Senate to receive the noble bequests of Count Marignoli, a friend of Newton, including a rich cabinet of natural history a museum of antiquities



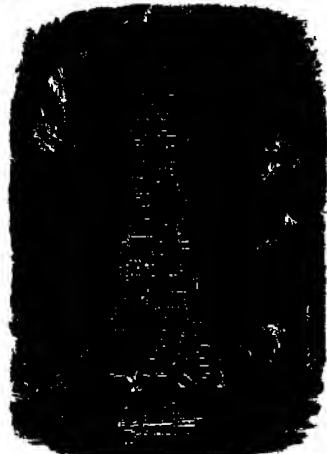
THE ASINELLI AND GARISENDA TOWERS, BOLOGNA
From Gaby Knight's Illustrated Antiquities of Italy.

and a library of 150 000 volumes, with many MSS. Count Marignoli also founded and endowed an observatory in an astronomical hall and a botanical garden, which is one of the most complete in Europe. There is another public library containing 88 000 volumes and 4000 MSS. The collection of works of art is numerous among which that of the academy of painting endowed in modern times by the municipality principally with the treasures of abolished churches and monasteries, as well and full of historical interest. In the 16th century the Cardinal, Giulio Ben. Domenico and Albano, founded a school to which their works have given great reputation. Many of their paintings adorn the churches and collections of the city Bologna has likewise three theatres and a casino or assembly room for the upper classes supplied with literary and political journals and several well endowed and well-managed hospitals, of which the first place is due to the Ospedale Grande. One curious fact connected with it is, that the number of cases of *strepitus* annually admitted into it averages 500 The manufactures of Bologna are important consisting of silk goods, velvet, crape, coarse linen, common cloth cordage, and paper excellent liquors, scented soap, artificial flowers and fruits, and salted provisions The *corvales* and *mortadelle* sausages of Bologna, are known throughout Europe. Glass, jewellery leather needles and small steelwares, straw hats, nitric and sulphuric acid, and cream-of-tartar are likewise manufactured here. Commerce is facilitated by the Bologna Canal.

The people of Bologna are frank, gay and spirited; their bearing is the most manly and independent of any people of the Papal States, owing probably to the ardour for political freedom, inherited from their ancient political institutions. The women are generally handsome. The dialect spoken is the most smooth and corrupt of all Italy. Foundlings are numerous, illegitimate births being one-eighth of the whole. The air of Bologna is pure but, from the proximity of the Apennines liable to sudden changes causing frequent Indian rainy seasons. Bologna is the *Bononia* of the Romans. A Christian church was erected in it in the third century and in 728 it passed into the hands of the Lombards, from whom it was taken in 800 by Charlemagne. In the 12th century Bologna took possession of several of the surrounding cities, and for 156 years (1118 to 1274) formed the most flourishing republic in Italy. In 1506, it was united to the Papal States. Bologna has produced eight popes, 100 cardinals, the naturalists Galvani and Aldrovandi, the anatomists Malpighi and

Mondano, the astronomer Maraldi the mathematician and engineer Manfredi, the painters Guido, Albano, Barbieri, Domencchino, the three Caracci and the professors Monti, Ortolani, Tommasini, and Mazzoni. Pop. 72 000

BOLONCHEN a large the vine vil. Central America, Yucatan, 66 m. N.E. Campeche. It derives its name from two Maya words *Bolon*, mine, and *chen*, walls, now walls having formed from time immemorial the centre of a population, and these walls being now in the place or square of the village, which consists of a long line of straggling houses or huts on either side the road. The walls are circular open rings cut through a stratum of rock, evidently communicating with a common reservoir for the water is always at the same level in one that it is in all the rest. The village authorities make it a principal part of their business to keep these walls in a proper state of preservation but with all the care bestowed upon them, the supply of water completely fails for four or five months in the year. During the season of scarcity the inhabitants derive their supply of water from a remarkable cavern (cave) at a considerable distance from the village. The entrance to this cavern is by a lofty and abrupt opening under a ledge of overhanging rock. At the distance of 60 paces from the entrance, the descent is precipitous for about 80 ft., and is accomplished by a ladder. A little further advance leads to the brink of a great perpendicular descent to the bottom of which a strong body of light is thrown from a hole in the surface, a depth of 210 ft. From the brink of this precipice the descent is made by a ladder between 60 and 80 ft. long, and about 12 ft. wide, rudely constructed of the rough trunks of saplings, lashed together lengthwise and supported by horizontal trunks, braced against the face of the precipitous rock. In the large cavern at the foot of this ladder seen in the accompanying view a village fete is annually

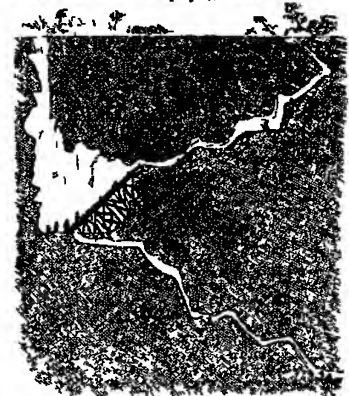


WELL AT BOLONCHEN.—From Colquhoun. View in Central America.

held at the opening of the wells in the cave, which takes place on a day appointed by the municipality. The walls of the rocky chamber are dressed with branches and hung with lights and the whole village comes out with refreshments and music, the pastor at their head, and pass the day in dancing in the cavern and rejoicing that when one source of supply fails, another is opened to their need.

By a ladder descent from this great cavern, Mr. Stephens reached a pool of water calculated to be at a depth of 450 ft. perpendicular height, and 1400 ft. distant from the entrance to the cave. The number of ladders leading down is seven; and of

the nature of the whole descent some idea may be formed by an examination of the accompanying section. There would



Scale of 1 ft.

SECTION OF WELL AT BOLONCHEN

appear to be seven water pools, several of which Mr. Stephens visited, reached by various passages diverging from the great cavern, at the foot of the ladder. The surface of the surrounding country is mountain limestone. Top. of vil. 1000—(Stephens *Academy of Travel in Yucatan*).

BOLSHIY TAGH a lofty mountain-range, Central Asia, W. of Laila Tilet, stretching nearly due N. and S. It forms one of the N. branches of the Himalaya, connecting it with the Thian Shan range, and several others beyond or further N. Its most elevated summits are supposed to exceed 19,000 ft. in height. In these mountains great numbers of a diminutive species of ox called yak or beak-yak are reared.

BOLOTANA a tn. in Sardinia, 41 m. S.E. Sassari in a fertile district that produces excellent corn and pasture. It contains a monastery. Pop. 2274.

BOLSAN a river America, rising in confederacy and state of Mexico, and, after a considerable W. course, in part of which it forms the boundary of the state of Mexico and Valladolid falls into the Pacific Ocean at Zaratula, 240 m. S.W. the city of Mexico lat. 17° 53' N. lon. 102° 24' W.

BOLSHIAYA RYBKA a river Kamtschatka, which rises among hills in the S. of that peninsula, and, flowing W., falls into the Sea of Okhotsk, below Bolshoiurk. Its chief affluent is the Kitchika, after receiving which it becomes navigable for barges. In spring tides, it admits the largest vessels at its mouth.

BOLSENA [anc. *Fulmenum*] a tn. and lake Papal Blasen, Silesia, of 20 m. N.W. Vitarbo. The town stands on the N. side of the lake of the same name. It is surrounded by a high wall flanked with towers, and defended by a ditch and is rich in remains of antiquity. Pop. 2000.—The lake [anc. *Lacus Fulmenensis*] supposed to have been a crater is about 8 m. long and about 7 m. broad 325 ft. deep at the deepest part, 1000 ft. above the level of the sea, and well stocked with fish. It is surrounded by wooded hills, affords some charming scenery, contains the two islands of Basmina and Martana, which were anciently believed to be floating; and gives rise to the river Marta, which flows to the Mediterranean.

BOLSHEREZK, a small tn. and port, Kamtschatka, S.W. coast, about 180 m. N.W. Cape Lopatka lat. 53° 50' N. lon. 156° 50' E. (R.) The houses are built of wood, and thatched.

BOLSOVER, a tn. or vil. and par. England, co. Derby. The town, about 22 m. N.N.E. Derby, stands upon a high

table-land overlooking the vale of Bowdoin, and has tolerably straight, and pretty well kept streets. The houses are irregularly built, and generally of a mean appearance. The church an ancient building, is in the early English style, and contains some curious specimens of ancient sculpture. There are also an Independent and Wesleyan chapel, and a national school. Bolswere was at one time celebrated for the manufacture of bookbinder, but now it has no manufactures of any kind. Area of par 6900 ac. Pop. (1841) 1512. —(Local Correspondent)

BOLSWARD a town, Holland, prov. Friesland, 15 m S.W. Leeuwarden at the junction of several canals. It is bordered N.E. by rich corn and pasture lands, and on the W and S. by several lakes thus fringed with fish. It is circular surrounded by a high earthen rampart, now a public walk planted with trees and is everywhere intersected with deep canals, crossed by numerous stone and wooden bridges. The streets are wide and airy the houses and gardens remarkably neat and clean. The parish church is said to be the largest and finest in Friesland, and has an elaborately carved pulpit, representing the four seasons, and supported by two eagles. There are two Reformed churches, two R. Catholic, a Baptist church, and a synagogue. A Latin, a Dutch and French, Dutch and English schools. Bolsward has highly ornamented town-hall, a court house, a wall-enclosed porchouse for Reformed, R. Catholics, and Baptists, a porchouse for the Reformed alone, and an hospital called the Provener's House in which frugal patients by yearly payments beforehand may purchase a comfortable retreat for their old age. The trade consists chiefly in cattle cheese, and butter above half a million lbs. of cheese, and nearly as much butter are yearly brought to market. Many of the inhabitants make their living by spinning what under the name of Friesland worsted, is sent largely to other provinces. There are also two woollen and one linen manufactory shipbuilding yards tile and brick works, potteries, and tanworks Pop. 3650

BOLT HEAD a cape, England, co. Devon, the west S. point of that county lat. 50° 13' N. lon. 3° 49' W.

BOLTAÑA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of and 80 m. N.E. Huesca, 1 bank, Ar. It has pretty good though steep streets, one principal and several smaller squares, a collegiate church chapel two convents, a public prison, and other houses. Manufactures—linen, woollen and silken fabrics, and leather shoes. Trade—cattle, oxen, swine, and apparel, manufactured goods and raw silk. Pop. 2860

BOLTON or **BOLTON MOORS**, a large manufacturing tn. bor. and par. England co. Lancashire. The town has 10 m N.W. Manchester and consists of two divisions, called respectively Great Bolton and Little Bolton. It contains a great number of narrow and irregular lanes but by far the larger portion of it is modern, the public improvements within the last 30 years, having been very extensive. The principal streets unite at a spacious market-place and are crooked and irregular ill paved and worse drained. The houses are chiefly of brick badly built and of every form and dimension, and destitute, in most cases, of all comfort and convenience. The town is lighted with gas and, since 1824, has been plentifully supplied with water. The public edifices comprise a town-hall, exchange buildings, erected in 1825 in which year a mechanics institute was established, a theatre, the old cloth hall, the Bolton dispensary and infirmary, a spacious temperance hall, in Little Bolton, used for lectures public meetings, concerts, &c. In 1845, splendid baths with private rooms for concerts, &c., were erected. A handsome building has recently been finished for the savings bank. Great Bolton has also several new-rooms and public libraries. The parish church of St. Peter in Great Bolton is a spacious and very ancient structure with a beautiful stained-glass window. In 1845 an elegant new church, in the later style of English architecture with a tower was erected and since then, Emmanuel Church and Christ Church have been built, all in Great Bolton. In Little Bolton there are three Established churches. The Wesleyans have three large chapels in the borough, one of which is also used as a Sunday school. The Wesleyans are also erecting (1850) a spacious new chapel in stone, in the perpendicular Gothic style. The R. Catholics have two chapels and the Independents three. A Scottish church, in the early English style, was erected in 1845. There are many other places of worship, for Baptists several denominations of Methodists, Unitarians, and Swedenborgians.

The local charities are numerous and well conducted. The free grammar-school, containing 60 boys, was founded and endowed in 1641. A charity school containing 90 pupils, was founded and endowed in 1693 and another the Church-bridge charity school, was founded in 1714. There are, besides, in the parish, numerous public schools, connected on the systems of the National and British and Foreign School Societies. Some of these are in addition that are highly creditable to the friends of education, and ornamental to the town. There are Sunday-schools in connection with almost every place of worship in the parish, embracing in their operations, nearly one-fifth of the population, and frequently retaining the scholars until they become adults. The one in connection with the parish church numbers more than 1500 scholars, and is conducted in a building of freestone, in the later English style, erected in 1819. Within the last 70 years the town has greatly increased, and attained to a high degree of commercial prosperity. In 1537 emigrant Flemings introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth into Bolton and laid the foundation of its future importance. So early as the reign of Henry VIII. the town and its vicinity were celebrated for producing what *Leland* calls cottons, which however were not the vegetable cotton now having been introduced until the reign of James I. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685 many of the French refugees took up their abode in the town. Prior to the introduction of the cotton trade, some weavers from the palatine of the Rhine had introduced the manufacture of a mixed fabric, partly of linen yarn chiefly imported from Germany and partly of cotton. The chief articles were fustian jeans, and thickened velvets entirely of cotton, were first made here in 1756 and mulins, cotton quiltings, and dimities in 1763. Many of the subsequent improvements in the cotton manufacture originated in Bolton, and to these it mainly owes its present flourishing condition. Between 1767 and 1776 Sir Richard Arkwright, originally a barber and resident here, brought the spinning jenny and the water-frame machines to perfection and Samuel Crompton, a native of the parish who resided in the neighbourhood, invented a machine called the mule, combining the properties of both. The factories of Bolton commenced long on a small scale, in consequence of the scarcity of water till the employment of steam as a motive power and the adoption of power looms enabled the proprietors both to enlarge their works, and greatly to improve and extend the trade. In 1847 Bolton had 61 cotton mills using annually about 6000 tons raw cotton and other four large factories are just now (1850) being built. The articles chiefly made are plain and fancy muslins superfine printing calicoes, quiltings and counterpanes dimities, jeans cotton shawls and the generally of power-loom production. The power of the steam engines used, exceeds that of 2200 horses. A large proportion of the cotton fabrics manufactured here are bought up by the Manchester manufacturers; and the principal Bolton manufacturers have warehouses in Manchester where they generally attend every Tuesday for the sale of their goods. Bleaching is also carried on to a great extent, there being 24 bleaching grounds some of them very large. More than 10 000 000 pieces of cloth are annually bleached in the parish. In each of the three most extensive establishments, from 180 000 to 180 000 pieces are, on an average bleached every month. There are 23 iron foundries and machine-works, some of them on a very extensive scale. They can consume together about 35 000 tons of coal and coke, and use nearly 20 000 tons of metal. Besides these, there are several paper-mills, saw mills, and chemical works. The whole amount of horse power employed in the different works of Bolton in 1846, was 3810. The abundant and cheap supply of coal from the neighbouring collieries, and the advantages of an extensive inland canal navigation together with the introduction of railways, have added materially to the prosperity of the place. A canal connects Bolton and Manchester and has a branch to Bury. The Bolton and Leigh Railway a branch of the Liverpool and Manchester line, was completed in June 1831. The Bolton and Radford Railway which, running almost parallel with the Bury and Bolton Canal, establishes a direct line of communication with Manchester was opened in 1838; a railway to Exton, a few miles S. of Exton, in 1843; and a railway to Darwen and Blackburn, in 1847. The market-days are Monday and

Thursday the former for general provisions, being the principal. There is likewise a large market on Saturday for timber and meat and for store cattle every alternate Monday between January 5 and May 12. Fairs for horned cattle, horses, and sheep, livestock, and toys are held on April 28, July 30 and 31, and October 13 and 14.

The name of Bolton-in-moors or Bolton-on-the-moors, is derived from its situation—in the midst of moors a portion of which has been brought under cultivation having been enclosed under an Act passed in 1794. The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and is now governed by a mayor 12 aldermen a recorder and 86 councillors. Petty sessions for the borough are held every Monday and Thursday. By the Reform Act, Bolton returns two members to the House of Commons. The boundaries of the parliamentary borough and the municipal borough are the same. Number of electors (1849) 1537. Bolton is the centre of a poor-law union, comprising 26 other townships and chapels. The parish of Bolton includes, altogether 12 populous townships, and 212 chapels area, 30,062 ac. pop. (1831) 63,084 in 1841 8,906 Pop (1841) Great Bolton, 33,010 Little Bolton 16,105 together 50,165. It is now 1851 87,280 —(Barnes *Lancashire Parliamentary Papers Local Tax respondents*.)

BOLTON five parrs Eng. and one Scot.—1 par (in barland) 8443 ac. Pop 1141.—2 *West Bolton* par York W Riding 4892 ac Pop 109.—3 *Bolton upon Dearne* par York W Riding 2,93 ac P 604.—4 *Bolton Percy* par city of York Aust 7148 ac P 1134.—5 *Bolton-in-Bancks* par Lancaster 7905 ac Pop 1402.—6 par Scot Haddington 2400 ac. Pop 83

BOLUS HEAD a cape Ireland, co Kerry N.W. side of the entrance into Ballynaskilling Bay lat. 51° 48' N lon. 10° 12' W

BOLYA A river Russia, rises in the N.W. of prov Kalouga, and, after a S. course, joins the Dnepr near Bratsk. During part of the year it is navigable.

BOLY or GALVULY par Irell Tipperary 1268 ac. P 246. BOMBA A vil Italy Capua prov Chieti 18 m. W B Yanto on the side of Mount Pallano watered by the Sangro. The parish church is one of the most remarkable and most richly ornamented churches in the province. On the mountain above the town stands, as some gigantic ruins, whose history is unknown.

BOMBAY (PRESIDENCY) one of the three presidencies into which British India is divided, situated between lat. 14° and 29° N and lon 68° and 77° E. It comprehends the districts Ahmednuggur and Poona in prov Astrungabad N and S. Cochin, and Darrar in prov Bompoor Ahmeda had Beroch, Kaira, and Sarat, in prov Cooperat the island of Bombay Candlesh and Scindia, recently added. The surface is irregular presenting the diversity of low barren hills mountainous tracts, valleys, and elevated table-lands. The mountains comprise a large portion of the W. Ghats range, which line the whole W coast of peninsular Hindoostan, the Satpoutra chain, the W portion of the Vindhya chain, and further N the Aravalli chain. Z of the latter lies the tableland of Malwa, having an average height of 1600 ft above sea level, and of which two-thirds are in the presidency of Bombay. The principal rivers are the Nerbudda and Tapty both falling into the Gulf of Cambay but there are several other considerable streams that have their sources only in the presidency such as the Godavary and Krishna, which fall into the Bay of Bengal. The valleys are remarkably fertile, and many parts of the presidency are in a high state of cultivation, although there is still much waste land, particularly in Surat. The roads, also, are so exceedingly bad, as not only to affect the development of its resources, and, conjoined with the absence of navigable rivers, to limit greatly its internal traffic. So detrimental to the interests of the country have these evils been found, particularly the former, that in 1850, the merchants and bankers of the city of Bombay presented a memorial to the Governor-general of India requesting so materially inadequate are the means of communication with the interior that many valuable articles of produce are, for want of carriage and a market, often left to perish on the fields, while the cost of those that do find their way to Bombay is enormously enhanced, to the extent sometimes of 300 per cent. considerable quantities never reach their destination at all, and the quality of the remainder is almost universally deteriorated. It appears further that in consequence of this wretched state of the roads in the presidency of the vast numbers of sheep fed in Candlesh and the Deccan, which are sent down to the Bombay market, not one-third reach the city alive, and those greatly reduced in flesh. A railway however has recently been commenced at Bombay which will be the precursor of a better state of things, as regards internal communication.

Climate and Vegetable Productions.—The climate of the presidency is various in some parts, such as Bombay and its immediate vicinity it is exceedingly unhealthy liver complaint being more frequent and fatal there than in any other part of India. In other places, again such as Poona, which is only about 90 m. distant from the city of Bombay and lies in an elevated situation the climate is so favourable to Europeans that the rate of mortality amongst the British troops stationed there, has not much exceeded that of the Foot Guards in England. These extraordinary differences in the salubrity of adjoining districts, are now carefully attended to by the Bombay Government in the distribution of the European troops, by which means a great saving of life has been effected.

The principal vegetable productions are cotton rice, wheat, and coconuts. In the N. parts, a great abundance of variety of fruit is produced, and in S. Cochin, and the central districts, large quantities of rice are grown. Cotton also is cultivated to a great extent, particularly in Baroch, and is the best raised in India. It is brought from Baroch to Bombay in half-screwed bales. Sugar and indigo are grown in Candlesh, the latter of superior quality but considered rather light in the colour.

Animals.—These are such as are met with generally throughout India—elephants, tigers, panthers, leopards hyenas, but falcons wild boars, deer antelopes and jackals. Snakes abound, and many of them of the most venomous description including the whip snake and the cobra de capello. Birds are numerous and of great variety.

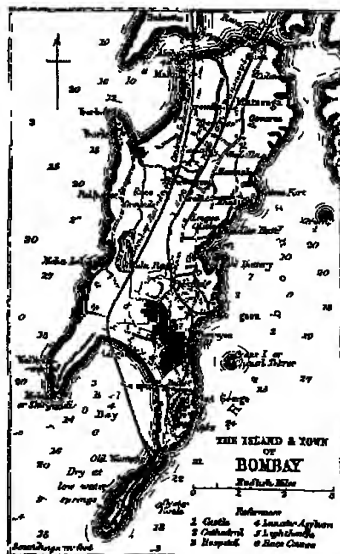
Government, &c.—The government of the presidency is vested in a governor subject to the authority of the Governor-general of India but independent of all other local control. He is assisted by three councillors, with several secretaries, and various officers of state. The law department is presided over by a chief and one puisne judge. Civil justice is administered almost exclusively by the judges and is remarkable for efficiency. In 1841 the number of cases decided by them was 74,067 and of these 3571 were appealed, or 4.82 per cent. and of this number 946 were reversed, or 1.26 per cent. that is, not more than 1.25 cases were reversed in 100 tried, affording strong testimony to the carefulness of the decisions by the native judges. There are at Bombay as at Calcutta, courts of requests for the recovery of small debts the records of which are Europeans. The public revenue for 1846 was £2,647,171. Expenditure, £2,741,281. The expense of maintaining the military force in the presidency in the same year amounted to £1,704,852.

Church Establishment and Education.—Bombay is the see of a bishop, subordinate to the Bishop of Calcutta and has also a recognized branch of the Church of Scotland which annually receives a grant of £1964 and a grant of £2826 is also made to the K. Catholics, who are more numerous in this, than in either of the other presidencies. The most numerous body of Christians here are Nestorians. The Government educational institutions in Bombay are under the management of a board of education. This board consists of a president, five members, and a secretary. Three of the members are Europeans, one a Parsee, one a Hindoo and another a Mahometan. A maximum sum of £12,500 is fixed for educational purposes, under the Bombay presidency and the board control a sum of £2000 constituting the Sanscrit College Fund. The provincial English schools are at Poona, Trichin, and Surat at which the scholars, in 1842 amounted to 174. Of the district vernacular schools in 1842 there were 120 with an attendance of 7760 scholars. There are besides, a number of village schools.

Manufactures Trade, &c.—The principal manufactures are of sugar indigo, and silk a description of the latter ornamented with gold and silver, as worn at Poona; but, with exception of these, there are no other manufactures worth mentioning. The internal trade of the presidency for the

regions mentioned at the beginning of this article, namely west of route and of navigable rivers, is much more limited than it would otherwise be. For an account of the foreign trade, see BOMBAY (CITY OF). The population of this presidency including Poind, is estimated at about 8,500,000.

BOMBAY (Portuguese, *Bom-Bahia*—Good Harbour) a well-known city and seaport. W coast of the peninsula of Hindocstan, cap of the presidency of Bombay and situated on a narrow point of land at the S.E. extremity of the island of the same name; lat. $18^{\circ} 53' 42''$ N; lon. $72^{\circ} 45'$ E. (n.) 660 m. N W Madras, and 1050 m. S W Calcutta overland,



and somewhat more than double that distance by sea. The city is divided into two portions, one lying next to the sea, and surrounded by fortifications and situated about 1 m. N W the other called the Black, or Native town. The streets of the former are narrow without any foot pavement, and in many places choked up with dirt. The houses are three, and sometimes four stories high, and are provided with verandahs, which run one above the other and are supported by wooden pillars; they have also small low windows, adorned with neat trellis-work. In the lower part of the town are the bazars, which are narrow and dirty and are chiefly kept by Parsees, an industrious and angularly intelligent race, of Persian descent, to whom a large portion of the mercantile wealth of Bombay belongs and who assimilate themselves to Europeans in habits, manners, and mode of living more than any other race in the East. Between the fort and the nearest part of the native town without is what is called the esplanade, used as parade and airing ground, on which no permanent building is allowed to be erected. The European population is accommodated, partly within the fort, in the largest and best-situated houses but the greater proportion in bungalows, or villas, in various parts of the island these are generally large and handsome, with extensive areas, called compounds, in front, and built with careful reference to the climate, verandahs encircling the rooms of the house. Bombay Castle, the treasury the Government-offices and almost all the merchants' warehouses and offices, are situated within the

fort. The principal building is the townhouse within the fort, and occupying the E side of the square called the Bombay Green; it contains many of the Government-offices a library rich in collections, gathered from all parts of Asia, and a spacious saloon, adorned with marble statues of Montezuma, Epistemon and St John Malcolm. In the centre of the Green itself is a statue of Lord Wellesley; and another to the memory of Lord Cornwallis, stands outside the fort, at what is called the church gate. There are now several Protestant churches in Bombay—four of the Church of England, one being a cathedral a handsome building one Established Church of Scotland, and one Free Church of Scotland a graceful structure, with an elegant spire, lately erected and one American Presbyterian. There are also a great many Portuguese and Armenian churches in the city several synagogues, for both white and black Jews and a great number of Mahometan mosques and Hindu temples. Bombay is the seat of a Protestant bishop, of English and American missions, and of missions from the Established and Free Church of Scotland. There is also a large R. Catholic population in the city whose religious establishments enjoy the support of the East India Company. A great portion of the Black, or Native town is built on a low tract of land which in former times, suffered much from inundations, and was during seven or eight months in the year an unwholesome swamp. Much has been done of late to remedy this evil by draining, and the formation of roads and streets, and with some success although the streets which are here also most inconveniently narrow still continue to abound in nuisances while, during the rainy season, much sickness and suffering prevail in consequence of the excessive damp. The houses in Black town are small built of brick, and two stories in height. The lower stories are kept open as bazars, in which the dealers sit cross-legged surrounded by baskets containing piles of merchandise. In the swamps, the scene here is very animated the streets and bazars are lighted up with numerous small lamps, and crowds of natives throng the stalls, examining the goods and making purchases.

The markets of Bombay though not equal to those of Calcutta, are well supplied with provisions, mutton, kid, poultry and fish in abundance, and generally good quality the oranges are particularly excellent, and as such are celebrated all over the coast. The wages of servants here are much higher than in Bengal but food is dearer which is probably the cause yet the salaries of the public servants are smaller here than in any of the other two presidencies.

The harbour of Bombay is one of the largest and safest in India while its scenery and that of the neighbouring coast, presents a rare combination of grandeur and beauty it is 12 or 14 m. long with a general width of from 4 to 6 m. It is situated between the islands of Colaba, Bombay and Salsette on the one hand and the mainland and islands of Caranjah and Elephanta on the other and is defended by formidable batteries particularly strong towards the sea. The usual anchorage is on the W side of the harbour off the town of Bombay. The general depths in approaching the former are from 14 to 18 fathoms. The docks, which are the property of the East India Company are under the management of Parsees, by whom the shipbuilding is conducted. Two ships of the line can be completely built and equipped in these docks every 18 months, and the ships and boats are calculated for vessels of any size. The ships constructed here include merchant vessels of large dimensions, occasionally frigates, and even ships of the line the timber being amply supplied from the neighbouring districts of Malabar and Cochin.

The trade of Bombay is of great extent and importance. The following table shows the value of exports, imports and exports in various years, from 1847-8 to 1855-6.

	Exports	Imports
184-5	2,238,796	2,240,181
1851-2	2,238,796	2,240,181
1852-3	2,238,796	2,240,181
1853-4	2,238,796	2,240,181
1854-5	2,238,796	2,240,181
1855-6	2,238,796	2,240,181

Great Britain furnishes a large amount of the imports, and takes a large quantity of the exports than any other country excepting China. In 1853-4, the cotton wool exported to the former amounted to 81,771,000, and the opium chiefly to the latter to 23,750,000. After these, but to a much smaller extent stands the trade with the Persian and the Arabian Gulf the coast of Africa the Portuguese posses-

ships in the East. France, including the ships of France and Bourbon. America and Australia. In 1853-4, the square-rigged vessels that arrived had an aggregate burden of about 200,000 tons, and the native craft about double as much. The total tonnage outward about equally divided between square-rigged and native vessels, was 257,296. About 5000 tons of shipping arrived from America, and about 4000 departed for it; above 30,000 tons left for China; ports chiefly Hong-Kong and 29,000 arrived from it, about one-half by the P&O and Oriental Steam Company's vessels. For New S. Wales 46,000 tons were despatched, and from it 5000 tons arrived.

Bombay is the chief Indian port connected with the establishment of steam navigation between India and this country. In 1827 three steam vessels sailed between Bombay and Buss and in 1843 there were eight. There is now a regular trans mission of mails by steam, every fortnight, by way of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Steamers ply between Bombay and Freetown de Galle in Ceylon where they meet other steamers which proceed to Madras and Calcutta, and also to Canton in China. A railway between Bombay and Tannah, a town and fortress on the island of Salsette, about 25 to N N E. from the former was commenced on October 31 1850 and is the first railway begun in India.—The island of Bombay on which the city is situated is one of a cluster of islands, and the largest of all excepting Salsette, with which it has long been connected towards the N E. by a wooden and arched stone bridge another connecting mound was formed towards the N W a few years ago. It is about 8 m long from N to S. and about 3 m broad formed by two ranges of rock of unequal length, running parallel to each other on opposite sides of the island these ranges are united at the extremities by hills of sandstone, which are only a few feet above the level of the sea. The interior of the island was formerly liable to be overflowed by the sea, which is now prevented by substantial works and embankments, but the lower parts are still covered with water during the rainy season. On the S W, the island terminates in a rocky peninsula 60 ft. high, called Malabar Point stretching far into the sea, and forming the W side of Back Bay by which the S end of the island is hollowed out. It is adorned with a pleasing variety of country seats, interspersed with groves of coco-nut trees, and traversed in all directions by good roads. Magnificent views are obtained from this point. The S. E. extremity of the island again, terminates in a smaller but much longer projection, formed in part, by Old Women and Colaba islands connected together and to Bombay by causeways. This projection, which, by the junction of the islands, appears an entire peninsula, forms the E. side of Back Bay. Here also, are a number of spacious houses, most of which are surrounded by small gardens and overshadowed by mangoes, palms, and acacias. At the extremity of this point, which forms the S. entrance point of Bombay harbour is a light house. The jurisdiction of the supreme court is confined to the island of Bombay and to European in the rest of the presidency the civil and criminal laws are those of England. Bombay is, next to Madras, the eldest of our possessions in the East. At present it rules the whole N W coast of India. The mean temperature of Bombay is higher than that of Calcutta, but lower than that of Madras, which is 84 Feh. January 87 and Calcutta 79°.

The population of Bombay has increased tenfold within a century. In 1718 it was estimated at 16,000. In 1813, at 161,550; it is now according to the census of 1842, upwards of 500,000, composed of British, Portuguese, and Armenians, Jews, Mahomedans, Hindoos, and Parsees.—(Hamilton's East India Gen. Von Otter's Travels in India, Forster's Progress of the Nation, Maculloch's Account of the British Empire, British Colonial Library, Historical and Descriptive Account of British India, Hurlingham's East India Directory, The Oriental Interpreter, Present Information, &c.)

BOM FIM, the name of several towns and villa. Brazil—1 a small in prov. of and 26 m. S. E. Goyas. Once more

populous than at present the falling off being the result of the exhaustion of the gold washings in the vicinity.—3 A. a. prov. Minas Geraes, 120 m. W Villa Rica; having a church, and a pop. for town and district, of 3000.—3, A considerable vil prov. Minas Geraes, 75 m. N. Talisco or Cidade Diamantina. Pop. vil and dist., 2000.—4, A suburb of the city of Bahia.—There are several other unimportant places of this name.

BOM JARDIM [good garden] a m. Brazil, prov. Ceara, 80 m. S. Crato in a fertile valley of the serra Caldeira-Novas. The town is small but the district extensive; yielding mandiocas, sugar &c. Pop. 6000.

BOM JESUS [good Jesus] the name of numerous places in Brazil all unimportant. Among them are a vil. prov. Pernambuco three vila prov. Bahia; a par. prov. Matto Grosso and an isl. prov. Rio de Janeiro.

BOMMEL, or De BOMMEL, a vil. Holland prov. Zealand, 14 m. E. by S. Bruden, on the Haringvliet. It has a handsome octagonal church, with painted glass windows, and a copper-covered steeple.

BOMMEL (ZALT) See ZALT-BOMMEL.

BOMMELERVAARD an enclosed dist. or hl. Holland, prov. Gelderland. It lies immediately above the meeting of the Waal and the Maas, and is 16 m. long and 6 m. across at its greatest breadth. Besides the town Zalt Bommel it contains 17 villages. The soil is a rich clay and particularly suited for flax and hops. The pop. of which about two-thirds are Protestant and one-third R. Catholics, is chiefly agricultural and amounts to about 15,000.

BOMST a m. and curio, Prussia, prov. and gov. of Posen. The town lies on the Obra, 10 m. N E. Zollikhan and has three churches, a good deal of hop and garden ground, and some vineyards. It has also some manufactures of coarse cloth, and a considerable trade in shoes. Inhabitants, Germans, Poles, and Jews, 2250.—The manors are, 308 ges. sq. m. is flat and the, though light, tolerably fertile. A considerable part of it is in pasture, and feeds great numbers of cattle. Pop. 44,272.

BONA (CAIR) or RAS IDRA, a cape, Tunis, on the Mediterranean, lat. 37° 4' 48" N. lon. 11° 3' 30" E. (s.)

BONA [anc. Hippo Regius] Arabic, Baid-el-Anab—the town of [jubah] a maritime city Algeria, prov. of, and 85 m. N. E. Constantine, W side of the Gulf of Bona Ist. (Leon point) 36° 54' 30" N. lon. 7° 40' 30" E. (u.) It is built at the foot of a hill which rises to the N and N W of the city and is surrounded by a wall 80 ft. in height, and nearly 2 m. in circumference, with four gates and is further defended by a strong fort or citadel on the top of the hill and the fortifications have been greatly strengthened since the place came into the hands of the French. It is the seat of French judicial courts. The streets are narrow and crooked, but many



BONA, from Port Chaguan. From Strasbourg Algeria.

of the houses substantial and well built. There is a good market, with shops, reading-rooms, coffee-houses, and a theatre. The harbour is now nearly choked up with mud but there are good landing-places in the vicinity and the trade of the town is still considerable. Its chief manufactures are of burracoons, a piece of Arab dress, and other garments; tapestry and

addles. Its exports are corn, wool, ox hides, wax, and coral, being the seat of a fishery of the last. In 1843 the exports amounted to 279,526 in 1845, to 256,364 the imports (1843) 247 681 (1845) 2327 889. The citadel and town were taken, in 1835 by the French, by whom it has been greatly improved. About 1 m. S. the town are the remains of Hippo Regius, once a residence of the Numidian kings, and the episcopal seat of St. Augustine. Pop. (1858), 6510 (1847), 5792.

BONABONA. See BONAONA.

BONAIRE also BUNOS-AYRES, or BUNOS AYRE, an Isl W Indies, belonging to the Dutch, off coast of Venezuela, 27 m. N. E. Curaçao, by which it is used as a place of transshipment lat. (Dutchbush, S. point) 12° 2' N lon. 68° 17' W (s). It is 20 m long by 5 to 10 broad of a very irregular shape high and hilly chiefly composed of calcareous deposits, but, in some places, of pure quartz. It is thickly wooded the soil is hard and dry suffering from a deficiency of rain yet not without excellent pasture. On the S. coast, the land is covered with low knolls clothed with verdant creepers and cactuses which yield considerable quantities of cochineal. The chief product is Turkish wheat, constituting the general food of the people, the hill sides are covered with Brazil and yellow wood, but there are no fruit-bearing trees. The island produces sheep and goats as also asses, which run wild, and are caught, for sale, by the Government, to American and other foreigners. The flamingo frequents the S. E. peninsular. Turtles are caught on the coast. Large quantities of salt are produced and lime is procured by burning the corals with brushwood, but the quality is bad, in consequence of its being slaked with sea-water for want of fresh. The inhabitants, though not rich are frank and hospitable. The roadstead is on the S W side in a deep exposed bay where there is a fort, but vessels can come close up to this shore. Pop. (1851) 2254.

BONACCA or QUARAZA an Isl Caribbean Sea, Honduras Bay 80 m N Cape Castille lat. 16° 28' N lon. 85° 55' W (s). It is about 9 m long and from 1 to 3 broad covered with wood, and, towards the centre attains a height of 1200 ft.

BONATI a tn Naples, prov Principato Citra 21 m S. La Sala, near the Gulf of Policastro. Pop. 8300

BONAVISTA, Cape de Verde Islands. See BOAVISTA.

BONAVISTA a tn A Bay E coast, Newfoundland, N America, between Cape Freels on the N and Cape Bonavista on the S. Its entrance is 35 m wide but the bay is crowded with islands, and the whole coast is extremely rocky and dangerous.—S A cape, forming the S. E. limit of the above lat. 48° 42' N lon 53° 8' W (s). It is a bluff bold headland having a lighthouse, with a revolving light at two minute intervals, alternately red and white, 160 ft. above the level of the sea.—S A tn N America, Newfoundland 34 m S. E. the cape and on the E coast of bay of same name. It is a large and straggling place, but is surrounded by a good deal of cultivated land, and has upon the whole, a respectable appearance. The want of a good harbour or even good shelter for boats, prevents its advancement.

BONBOY (LARGE) See BATAVIA.

BONBY par Eng Lincoln 2410 sa. Pop 454.

BONCHURCH a vil, and par England Isle of Wight the former pleasantly situated on an elevation embowered among trees and commanding a delightful view of the sea, about 1 m. E by W Ventnor. It is much resorted to by invalids on account of its genial climate, and is rapidly rising into importance. Area of par 618 sa. Pop 523

BONDENO a tn Italy prov and 10 m W N W Ferrara, at the confluence of the Po and Po d'Argenta. One of the dikes that lead across the Apennines, commences at this place. Pop. 8000

BONJOL, a strong native fortress, Isl Sumatra, prov Padang, famed as the first scene of the immolation of the Dutch, called Padris in Sumatra, in 1833 and that of their last stand in 1827 when, after much fighting it fell into the hands of the Dutch.

BONDOUT a little known country Sasegumbe, cap. Bombani lat. 14° 21' N lon 12° 30' 37' W; bounded N by Galam W by Youta Danga, E by the Faldan (a tributary of the Bengul which separates it from Bambock) and S. by the Tunda and Woll countries, close to

the Gambia, extent supposed to be about 97 m. N to S. and 80 m. E. to W. It is mostly a flat country with some elevations of no great height, in its N and central parts and watered in its E side by numerous small streams that fall into the Faldan. It is very fertile and well cultivated producing cotton, millet, maize, indigo, plantain, tobacco &c. Vegetation is exuberant, and there are extensive forests including the baobab, acacia, &c. Iron, abundant, but not worked, and also some gold is obtained. The people have a tolerable stock of horses, cattle, and sheep. Wild beasts are numerous. The Faldan swarms with crocodiles. The natives are spirited, brave, and (for Africans) industrious weaving of cotton cloth is carried on to some extent, chiefly of long and narrow strips of cotton called *pagas* which besides being made up into garments, serve as a kind of currency. The Bondon people are chiefly Foulahs, but include several tribes many of them can read and write Arabic, there being regular schools for teaching that language and all or nearly all, are professed Mahomedans but the bulk of the people trust in a kind of sorcery, and are firm believers in the supernatural efficacy of their *gris-gris* or charms some of which are merely written words, taken from the Koran. Nineteen twentieths of the men of Bondon are in a servile condition and not a few are absolute slaves. Among their superiors, the chief are the *sufo* or relatives of the emory or sovereign next in order are the *sufo* or official functionaries then come the *tanaris*, or judges after them the *talibis* or learned men. All these come under the general name of marabouts and the sovereign himself is a head marabout, or pontiff. He is in all respects, an absolute prince and the office is hereditary usually passing from brother to brother. His influence is very extensive and he has a considerable revenue, derived from the produce of land, the sale of slaves tribute from neighbouring countries tolls on traffic, and presents from French and English traders. Pop not certainly known, but estimated by some at 1,600,000.—(Raffines Voyage dans l'Afrique Occidentale in 1843-44)

BONGA a tn E. Africa, cap of Kafia or Kafia lat. 7° 10' N lon 87° 30' 25' E represented to be in a richly wooded and fertile country in some respects resembling Brazil

BONGAY RAJAST or RAJAST, an Isl Indian Archipelago, E coast, Celebes, between Faling and Kola or Ryda lat. (S. point) 2° 10' S lon. 123° 55' E (s). It gives name to a group of about a hundred islets, much resorted to for slaves and wood

BONGO a small Isl Philippines, Iloilo Bay Isl Mindanao, opposite the river and town of that name lat. 7° 16' N lon. 124° 16' E. Nearly opposite, also, is a well-known watering-place, called Pallock Bay or Cove, where good anchorage is to be had but the treacherous disposition of the inhabitants render it dangerous to land unless every precaution is used.

BONGOR, a tn on a bay of same name, W coast, Isl Sumatra a few m. S. the town of Idang. It consists of 80 to 100 bamboo houses, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. The large quantities they daily take, are immediately bought up for the most part, by inland dealers, who dry the fish for future sale. The bay is small, and expanding reefs and shoals make it dangerous for large vessels

BONHILL a vil, and par Scotland, co. Dumbarton. The village is beautifully situated in the valley of the river about 4 m from the junction with the Clyde 3 m. N. Dumbarton. It has one principal street, and two smaller houses generally well built of a reddish-coloured stone, obtained in the neighbourhood, and roofed with slate well supplied with water from the Leven, and the houses, but not the streets, lighted with gas. There are three churches in the village—the parish church a neat and handsome structure the Free church, a U Presbyterian church, and four schools, one of which is liberally endowed by the proprietors of one of the printworks in the vicinity not only for their own work-people, but for the public generally. There are three public libraries, one of which is in connection with a mechanics institute. The inhabitants are nearly all employed in the extensive printworks in the vicinity in one of which 17,000,000 yards of cambric gamme, de laines, &c. are printed and finished annually.—The parish is about 4½ m. in length, and 4 in breadth. Pop of par 7843 of vil 2827.—(Local Correspondent.)

BONI or **BONY** [called by the inhabitants *Bono*] a territory S.W. peninsula of Id Celebes, W side gulf of same name N of Bonobokanah, about 80 m in length, and stretching from a half to two-thirds across the peninsula. The N part is beautiful and fertile, producing rice, sugar, and coconuts. The inhabitants excel in the working of gold, iron and cotton, in which they trade with the whole Archipelago. The ancient institutions of Bony, whose first prince is believed by the people to have come from heaven, are remarkable for their near approach to constitutional monarchy and its annals from the commencement of authentic history are highly interesting. Its first king gave the country settled laws, and appointed seven elective lords to assist the Crown in administering the government. Women, as well as men, might form part of this chosen council, which had to be consulted on all matters of public importance, and especially about the settlement of the crown and the making of peace and war. When a crime was committed the culprit was denounced to the King, who called upon the grandees to try the accused, and, when judgment was pronounced if the sentence was capital, the Prince gave a wink, and instantly the criminal was dragged out and stabbed to death. If there were aggravating circumstances, the King commanded him to be bound to a tree, and his body to be pricked all over with the points of *krises*, and then be smeared with *asirup*, on which the ants immediately attacked him, and he expired under the direst tortures. The Dutch East India Company having repeatedly assailed the Bony people against their enemies, is said to have made them over-powerful and haughty. When the British took Celebes in 1811, they offended the Bonese by prohibiting the slave trade, and on being refused indemnity for injuries done to British commerce were attacked by General Nightingale, who took and plundered their capital. This only produced exasperation and was followed by some British ships being attacked and their crews sold into slavery. Hence another expedition against them in 1814, when the King was slain. The Dutch returned to a milder policy and succeeded in re-establishing friendly relations in 1836, though not until after considerable bloodshed caused by the obstinacy of the Bonese in claiming a supremacy over all other principalities in Celebes. Pop. 200,000.—The *RAY* or *GULF* is formed between the S.E. and S.W. peninsulas of Celebes, and is about 180 ge in long by about 120 broad at the mouth narrowing to 4 at the upper end. It has numerous shoals and its navigation is intricate.

BONIFACCIO [Latin *Bonifacium*] a seaport in Corsica, 45 m. S.E.E. Ajaccio on the strait of Bonifaccio which separates Corsica from Sardinia lat. 41 23 48" N lon. 9° 15' E (u). It stands on a peninsula about 180 ft above the sea is well built and tolerably well fortified, and contains several handsome churches. The port is good, but difficult of access on account of its narrow entrance. The town has a court of commerce, and exports wine and oil. The cord service is carried on here. In the neighbourhood are curious marine grottoes and granite quarries, in which may still be seen huge blocks and pillars left half finished by the Bonese. Pop. 8120.—The *STRAIT* of Bonifaccio is 7 m broad and contains several small islands on one of which is an ancient pillar 19 ft high.

BONIFATTI a town, Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta S. m. S.E. Belvedere. It has several churches and a convent. Silk is produced to a large extent in the district. Pop. 2670.

BONIN or **ABORIGENES ISLANDS**, several groups of islands, N Pacific Ocean, extending from lat. 27 44 30" to 26° 30' N. The N.W. Island of the most N cluster called Parry Group is in lat. 27 45° 30' N lon. 142° 8' E. the cluster consists of small isles, pointed rocks and very irregular bottom. The largest of the chain is Peel Island on the W side of which is a good harbour called Port Lloyd, in lat. 27 5° 30' N lon. 142 11 30° E. nearly surrounded by hills, crowned with palm-trees. Almost every valley has a stream of water. Green turtles abound in the sandy bays. Sharks are numerous, and fish of several kinds plentiful.

BONMAHO, or **BUNMAH** a maritime vil. Ireland, co. of, and 14 m N.W. Waterford on St. George's Channel, at the mouth of the Mahon, from which it takes its name. It has a fine beach, and numerous respectable lodging-houses, and is a place of great resort during the summer months for sea-bathing.

Near it are lead and copper mines, which have been occasionally worked to some extent. Pop. 1771.

BONN [Latin, *Bonna* or *Almona*] a town Prussia, prov. Rhine pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity 1. bank, Rhine about 16 m. S.E. Cologne having a very pleasing and cheerful appearance; encircled with walls, and surrounded with beautiful gardens. The streets are narrow and ill-lighted, and the air often black and cold, yet from its delightful situation it is one of the most desirable places of residence on the Rhine. It comprises about 1500 houses 26 public buildings, eight churches and chapels with a number of mills and manufactories, the chief of which are of cottons, silks, and sulphure acid. Bonn enjoys the reputation of a high antiquity but derives its greatest celebrity from its university which has had many distinguished men amongst its professors among others, Schlegel and Niebuhr the historians. The number of students attending it is generally between 600 and 800. In 1844 the number was 714, of whom 196 were students of theology (76 Protestant, and 120 R. Catholic) 232 of law 103 of medicine, and 190 of philosophy. The building of the university is an immense pile, and was formerly the residence of the electors of Cologne. It has a library of about 100 000 volumes. The principal square in the town is called Minister Square, a fine area planted with trees, and which derives its name from the Minister or church of St. Cassian, an ancient Gothic structure. The townhall is the headquarters of the modern public edifice. In the vicinity at Poppelsdorf, are an extensive botanic garden an agricultural school museum of natural history with 200 000 specimens of minerals, and 10 000 petrifications, besides a large collection of zoology and plants. Amongst the scientific associations of Bonn is an academy of naturalists, called the Leopold-Caroline Academy which has extensive collections. There are five elementary schools in the town, and a free school for the education of poor children. Beethoven the celebrated musician, was a native of Bonn having been born there on Dec. 17 1770. Franz Albert was a resident here. Bonn has ample means of conveyance by the railway from Cologne which was opened in 1844, and passes the town and the numerous steamboats which ply on the Rhine. Pop. 14,869.—The *CANAL* area, 80 geo sq. m. is level well wooded well watered and fertile, producing in abundance corn of all kinds, flax tobacco, and wine. Pop. (mostly R. Catholic) 50 000.

BONNETABLE a town France dep. Sarthe 12 m. S. Mamers consisting of two principal parallel streets joined by numerous smaller ones. The old Gothic castle is one of the best preserved monuments of the feudal times now to be found in the kingdom. In one of its halls are curious wooden sculptures with figures of the lords of Bonnetable. The manufactures consist of calicoes, bombazines and cotton handkerchiefs and the trade in grain grass-seeds, fruit, and cattle is considerable. Pop. 3247.

BONNEVAL, a town France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 9 m. N.W. E. Chartres formerly fortified but nearly demolished by Henry V of England while besieging Orleans, and rebuilt by the successors of Charles VII. The parish church has a singular spire, of great height. There are here some spinning-mills, and extensive manufactures and fannels, blankets, calicoes, and printed goods are made. Trade—in agricultural produce. Pop. 1780.

BONNEVILLE [anc. *Berym* Austria], a town France Haute Sav. is cap. prov. Faucigny on the Arve is near the junction of the Rhone 16 m. E.E. Geneva is well built, and contains a college and handsome town-houses. The river is crossed by a good stone bridge and near it is a statue lately erected to King Carlo Felice and placed on a column 90 ft high. A fine hard pavement is extensively quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1500.

BONNIEUX, a town France, dep. Vaucluse, 6 m. S.W. Apt, formerly surrounded by strong walls. About 2½ m. from it is a Roman bridge of three arches, in a state of perfect preservation; supposed to have been built by the Emperor Julian. Pop. 1554.

BONNINGTON par. Eng. Kent 1109 sq. Pop. 166. **BONNY**.—1 A river, W. Ashton, Upper Guinea, forming one of the mouths of the Niger and falling, with the New Calabar into the Mouth of Biafra, its E. point, according to Botelier being in lat. 4° 23' 45" N; lon. 1° 52' E. It can

be entered at any time of the tide by vessels drawing 16 ft. water. It *is* deep inside the bar and affords safe anchorage at all times of the year. Its banks are low and swampy. Large quantities of palm-oil are exported from this river and it has long been notorious for the extent to which the slave-trade has been carried on along its banks.—S. A. In, on a narrow and deep brook of the above river. Although the residences of the King it consists merely of a collection of huts, differing much in quality, size, and style of building, but strongly resembling English cottages in shape. They are composed chiefly of stakes, plastered with mud roofed with palm-leaves and all extremely dirty not excepting the King's dwelling. The inhabitants are reckless and superstitious; and great numbers of them die annually of dysentery and jungle fever occasioned by the malarial and unwholesome situation of the town.

BONO A, or **BONOA** an isl. Indian Archipelago Moluccas, 8 m. from the N.W. end of Isl. Ceram lat. (S.W.) point 8° 8' S.; lon. 127° 57' E. (N.). It is about 12 m. long and 10 m. broad, very hilly and so stony towards the W. that it is not all cultivated. It was once a noted haunt of piratical Malays, but the inhabitants now devote themselves to fishing and tillage. There was formerly a Dutch establishment on the island for exporting clove-trees.

BONOEVA a tn. in Sardinia, Algeria 17 m. N. E. Bone, on the declivity of a mountain. It has two monasteries, and a breeding stud of horses. Pop. 4274.

BONSALL, par. Eng. Dorset 2464 m. Pop. 1449.

BONTHAIN, or **BONTAIN** the W. part of the territory Bookkamba-and-Bonthain, with town of same name, in the N.W. peninsula of the isl. Celebes. The country is beautiful, abounding in rice, timber, and fruits, and swarming with wild beasts. It has been twice conquered by the Dutch and by the Bongsy contract was left in their possession. See **BOOKKAMBA** and **BONTHAIN**.—The town lies in a bay of same name, 85 m. S. E. Macassar lat. 8° 50' S. lon. 130° E. About 3 m. off there is good anchorage, in 7 or 8 fathoms, nearly bottom.

BONVILSTON par. S. Wales Glamorgan Pop. 294
BOVTHAD or **BOVTHAD** a market in Hungary circle beyond the Danube, co. Tolna 21 m. N. E. Fünfkirchen with a R. Catholic church a Reformed church an almshouse and a synagogue Pop. 6840

BOO or **Boo** a group of islets between Gilolo and Papua lat. 1° 12' S.; lon. 129° 20' E. (N.).

BOOAN or **BOGAN** a small isl. Asiatic Archipelago off the N.E. coast of Borneo lat. 6° 29' N. lon. 115° 10' E.

BOOHY ISLAND, a mere rock Torres Strait lat. 10° 36' S. lon. 141° 52' 50' E. but derives interest from containing a depot of provisions and water left by men-of-war and other vessels passing for the use of those who have been wrecked in the strait. It is one-fourth of a mile in diameter flat, and about 80 ft. high, the summit being bare porphyry rock. A valley intersects the N.W. side of the island in which grow a few creepers, some bracken and two or three trees of tolerable size, with a peculiar broad green leaf, which gives shelter to some reptiles and quails, in which latter the island abounds even more than in the bird which gives its name to the locality. Turtle were once found upon this isle, but none are now taken.—[Stokes a. Australia.]

BOODBOOM BOODBOOM, or BOODBOOM.—A seaport in Asiatic Turkey pass Anatolia, 95 m. S. Smyrna lat. 37° 12' N. lon. 27° 36' 18" E. beautifully situated on a rising ground at the head of a bay opposite the island of Cos. The houses are of stone, the streets narrow and dirty and the bazaar miserable. The harbour is small, but well sheltered with two or three fathoms water and convenient dockyards. On a projecting rock on the E. side of the harbour is an ancient fortress, built by the knights of Rhodes, in 1402 and still mounted with cannon. Boodroom is believed to occupy the site of the ancient *Boothromus*, the country of Herodotus, and the magnificent ruins that abound in the town and vicinity would seem to strengthen the idea. Amongst these are a number of temples, and other buildings, ornamented with cornices and columns, and rows of pedestals,

finely sculptured, and of admirable workmanship. On the side of a hill above the town are the remains of an elegant theatre, 280 ft. in diameter and with 36 rows of marble seats. The seats and the great part of the proscenium remain, and the cornices and statuary are but little impaired, although



THE PORT AND CASTLE OF BOODROOM.—From Turkey Description de l'Asie Mineure

part of the front wall has fallen in. A picturesque church of the earliest Byzantine age stands near the W. extremity of the terrace that overlooks the city.—J. A. in (see *Supplement*) Asiatic Turkey pass Anatolia, about 80 m. S.W. Isauria with the remains of seven or eight temples and numerous other Greek buildings. A picturesque Byzantine church overlooks the city.

BOOKARIA, a tn. W. Africa, 100 m. N.N.E. Free Town Sierra Leone lat. 9° 58' N. lon. 12° 31' W.

BOOKHAM two par. Eng. Surrey—1 *Bookham* (Great) 8249 ac. Pop. 1061—2 *Bookham* (Little) 950 ac. Pop. 187

BOOKIT BARISAN a chain of mountains, of primitive formation, in Sumatra running along the whole length of the island, from Achou Head to the Straits of Sunda.

BOOLEAL. See **BOUAL**.

BOOLEKOMBA, **BOOLAKAMBA** or **BOOLOKOMBA**, a prov. esp. same name, S.W. peninsula of isl. Celebes. It is now subject to the Government of Macassar and forms part of the territory called Bookkamba-and-Bonthain. It is the most S.W. portion of the peninsula, about 43 m. long by 20 broad, and is particularly productive in rice, which is sown here while gathered in Macar, where it is sown when gathered here, although the two provinces are separated only by hills of no great height. It produces much gum also, but has no good timber. Wild animals abound particularly deer. The people are industrious. The chief river is the Kalekang, on which the town stands, near its mouth. In 1840 the sea rose, in a few moments from 60 to 80 ft. above its usual height, and again retired, after destroying two villages and many lives. In the W. monsoon, the roadstead is very dangerous for large vessels, though small craft can find shelter in the river. The Dutch have a fort here, which was attacked, without success, in 1825, by the Bongs.

BOOLEKOMBA **ARDY-NORTAIN** a territory S.W. peninsula, isl. Celebes about 48 m. W. to E., and 20 m. N. to S. and bounded N. by the mountains Kindan and Torontan, S. and E. by the sea and W. by the Tano. The inhabitants are reckoned the most peaceable and best disposed of the subjects of the Dutch in Celebes. Pop. 25,000.

BOOLEKOMBA **1 OIAI** (called also *Cape Lassa*, or *Borak*) the S.E. point of the W. peninsula of Celebes lat. 5° 55' S. lon. 120° 27' E. (N.).

BOOLEY BOON, or **BOON**, a tn. Bocha, near the mouth of the Bocha river 130 m. S.E. Badagry; lat. 5° 40' N. lon. 6° 7' E. The caboose or head governor of the river resides here. There are two other towns close by—Fish Town and Salt Town.

BOOM, a tn. and com. Belgium prov. Antwerp at the junction of the Brussels Canal with the Rupa, 12 m. S.

Antwerp city Boona, being also richly situated for trade, is a busy island port. It contains 50 brick and tile works, six building-yards, many breweries, tanneries, and millworks, sawparks, ropewalks, and sundries manufactories; numerous oil, saw and corn mills, fish-salmon, woodyards, &c. P. 7464.

BOONDEE (sun. *Bundji*) — A principally Hinduistan, prov. Almor under British protection bounded, N by Jay poor and Conjara, W by Jay S. and E. Kotah; area, 2500 sq m. It was pretty extensive before Kotah and its territory were separated from it. In 1817 more than half the revenues was usurped by Seindia and Holcar.

and the peasantry were impoverished by oppressive exactions but in 1818 the Rajah received a considerable addition of territory together with the town of Palam, from the British Government. Although small, Boondee is important as the medium of communication between the N and S. The inhabitants are of the Hara tribe which has given birth to many famous men, and among others, to Ram Singh Hara, one of Aurangzeb's most renowned generals. — 2. A in Hinduistan prov. Almor east of above principality and residence of the Rajah, on the S. declivity of a long range of hills lat. 28° 28' N; lon. 76° 50' E. It consists of Old Boondee and New Boondee the former surrounded by a high stone wall extending up the declivity behind it and connected with the fortifications on the cliff above the houses are of stone, and, for the most part two stories high.

The natural situation, eminently numerous temples, and magnificent fountains of Boondee, give it a very interesting appearance. The picturesque effect, its main street is almost unbroken. At its upper extremity stands the palace a remarkable edifice, built of stone, with tiered windows and battlements, supported partly by the perpendicular rock and partly by solid piers of masonry 400 ft high. At its lower extremity is the great temple dedicated to Krishna. Old Boondee, which is W of New Boondee, contains some fine fountains and pagodas, but is in a state of general decay. The passes N of Boondee are strongly defended. The country around is exceedingly picturesque. — (*Asiatic Researches*).

BOONEVILLE, a city and port of U States Missouri on bank Missouri river 40 m. N W Jefferson city. It has a court house, Methodist church two academies, and two schools two ropewalks, and some trade in cattle and provisions. Pop. 2541.

BOONTING ISLANDS a group of five small islands, Indian Archipelago, N of Paganay and of moderate height. The most N. is m lat. 5° 42' N lon. 109° 50' E.

BOORHANPOOR (sun. *Burhanpur*), a in Hinduistan in the Deccan prov. Candahar, of which it was the met. cap. 137 m S by E. Ogela in a plain, on bank Tapti which is fordable during the dry season lat. 21° 19' N lon. 76° 18' E. It is one of the largest and best built cities of the Deccan.

most of the houses are of brick, with neat facades and roofed with tiles. Many of the streets are wide, regular and paved with stone as are also the Raj bazaar and the market-place an extensive square, the two best-known places in the town. The most remarkable public edifice is the Jumma Masjid or mosque a fine pile of grey stone. Boorhanpur is supplied with water by aqueducts 4 m. in length, which distribute it through every street beneath the pavement, whence it is drawn up by means of leather buckets. A singular sect of Mahometans, named Bohra, have their head quarters here. They are the chief merchants in this part of Hinduistan, have Arab features, wear the Arab costume, and derive their origin from a disciple of their great prophet. Grapes grow abundantly in the neighbourhood, and are said to be the finest in India.

BOURLON, or Bourlon, a lagoon, Lower Egypt, delta of the Nile, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow strip of land, the W extremity 5 m. E. Rosetta. Utmost length 38 m. average breadth about 15 m. It is shallow and marshy and is connected by canals, with both the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile.

BOURO or Booro, an Isl. Indian Archipelago, 46 m. W Amboloa lat. (Fort Defence, Capel Bay) 8° 22' 56' S. lon. 127° 6' 15' E. (c.) It is oval shaped, 62 m. long

by 55 m. broad, and the third largest of the Moluccas. Its largest bay that of Capel, says Sir Edward Bolehar possesses great advantages over Amboloa, as regards supplies of poultry eggs, water and wood. The harbour also is snug and safe, sheltered from the southeast and less troubled with the thermal runs than Amboloa; consequently better adapted for coastal trade, as well as astronomical observations. Viewed from this bay Booro presents a magnificent panorama. On a shore of the richest verdure, the minarets of the mosques and the bamboo



TEMPLES AND HOUSES AT CAPEL BAY BOORO.

houses of the natives are seen through the openings between the trees, or crossing the infinite variety of forms assumed by the rich vegetation of the tropics while, behind this beautiful foreground rise the lofty mountains of the interior wooded to their very summits. On the L. a succession of rising grounds exhale the odours of plantations of balsams. The N W side, on the contrary presents nothing but vast swamps, partly under water and swarming with crocodiles. Even the higher grounds are watered by a thousand fresh and generally rapid streams, which meander in all directions, and moisten the turf covered by the *Juncus tenella*, with its beautiful flowers. From the height of its mountains Booro is seen at a great distance at sea. Mount Dome has an altitude of 10 400 ft and Tomaboo 6258 ft. above the sea level. The island is watered by 125 rivers, large and small, the Abbo the Boy the Ila, &c. In the centre of the W part, a spacious lake, 20 fathoms deep, is fed by mountain streams, and communicates by three rivers with the sea. The interior is difficult of access, and dangerous from the number of serpents. Booro has a variety of valuable woods. Its myrtaceae supply the best balsams. It produces, besides many odoriferous flowers and resins the *ard*, a gummy plant, gives a highly aromatic oil. The wooded marshes are frequented by large herds of the *Bos siva* or banyan, a kind of hog peculiar to the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The interior of Booro is occupied by Althorras, reputed to be as wild and fierce as those of Ceram are among the quinquina, and verities. They live a frugal life among the hills, feeding chiefly on sago and what game they kill abandoning the coast to the Malays. To their rooted aversion to the visits of Europeans and the circumstance of the island producing no cloves, we probably owe its being, till very lately neglected by the Dutch although so near Amboloa. The population is in state of conjecture, but, by the last estimate, Booro, with some smaller isles, contained 18 000 souls. — (*Van der Aa* *Tumbeck*, *Ceylon* &c.).

BOOROGHILL Boorogor or Boorogor, a in Persia, prov. Irak ajem, cap. gov. of same name, 190 m N W Isfahan lat. 33° 43' N lon. 48° 45' E. with a castle and several mosques. It lies in a fertile and well-cultivated valley yielding saffron belonging to the Lack tribe. Pop. 12 000.

BOOSEMPRA or Boosom Praa a river N W Africa, kingdom, Ashantee. It is formed by the junction of two streams, which rise in the interior at the distance of about 100 m. from the coast, and fall into the Atlantic lat. 4° 52' N lon. 1° 30' W. It has yet been examined but a short way inland, and, so far as explored, was found to be 100

yards broad, and 4 fathoms deep. The water is quite fresh and the banks, which are fringed with mangroves, are only 8 or 4 ft. above the stream. There are but 3 ft. on the bar the difficulties of which for boats, as by these alone it can be attempted, are increased by the enormous rollers that sweep over it. The natives, nevertheless, most skilfully paddle their canoes both in and out of the river.

BOOTAN *Dzongar* *Dzongar* or *BORAN* an independent state, N. Hindustan, between lat 94 18 and 28 5 N and lon 88 55 and about 92 80 E bounded N by the Himalaya, which divides it from Tibet, S. by Bengal and Assam, and W by a branch of the Teesta, which separates it from Sikkim. The E boundary is not certainly known. Length E. to W 250 m. breadth N to S 120 m. area, 19 000 sq. m. It is a mountainous country consisting chiefly of terraces of the Himalaya, of which, on the frontiers of Tibet, it contains some of the loftiest peaks that of Chomolungma or Chomolungma attaining an elevation of 27 900 ft. The country lowers gradually by steps to the Brahmaputra, to the base of which it wholly belongs, and near which, on the frontier of Bengal, is a strip of jungle-covered country 25 m. broad forming the only plain in Bootan. The loftier mountains are bare, many of them covered with snow. Lower down at an elevation of 8000 to 10 000 ft. are fine forests of pine, birch, maple, ash and yew but no oak. The hilly tracts likewise, produce the smaller fruits of Europe—blackberries, raspberries, apples, apricots, &c. The valleys are more water-courses between the hills and their vegetation is similar to that of the S. of Europe. In the lower parts the vegetation is tropical. Iron is the only metal as yet wrought, and good building stone abounds.

The chief river is the Teesta, which enters Bootan from N. to S. traverses the valley of Tenzin, and after an impetuous course of about 160 m. falls into the Brahmaputra, below Rangpo, under the name of the Ganga. All the rivers are remarkable for the number of falls in them and the impetuosity of their courses.

In the N. parts the climate is rigorous in the lower terraces at an elevation of 8000 to 10 000 ft. it is pleasant and healthy and in the lower grounds, hot and pestilential. Showers are frequent but the heavy falls of rain which accompany the S.W. monsoon in Bengal seldom occur.

The wild animals of Bootan are comparatively few in number. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger and buffalo, are found among the jungle and marshes of the plains and a monkey of a large and handsome species, well known both by Bootan and Hindostan. The only domestic animals are horses, cattle and dogs. The first consists of a breed called Tangm, indigenous to this part of the world and usually 13 hands high, of a yellowish colour and fine symmetry, strong and active, but said to be somewhat headstrong. They are chiefly bred in the valley of the Teesta.

Agriculture, Trade, &c.—The natives are industrious cultivators of the soil. Irrigation is extensively employed, and, where the climate is temperate, every part of the mountain which has a favourable aspect and a coating of soil is cleared, and adapted for cultivation, by being cut into horizontal beds. Rice, wheat, and barley are the common agricultural products. The culture of vegetables, excepting turnips which are remarkably good, is much neglected although shallots, cucumbers, gourds, and melons are grown. Bootan trades with all the neighbouring countries, but chiefly with Tibet and Bengal. In horses, linen cloth, musk, furs, walrus, oranges and Indian molasses exchanged for woollen cloth, cottons, drugs, sandal wood, saffron, and spices. Part of the articles brought from Bengal are sent to Tibet, with rice, wheat, and flour. Tea, gold, silver and embroideries are received in exchange. From Cooch-Bihar cattle, hogs, dried fish, tobacco, betel, and various odours are imported. The chief manufacture is that of paper made from the bark of a tree, from which material a fabric like silk and satin is also manufactured.

People.—The inhabitants of Bootan are generally Buddhists in religion, and are partly vigorous, tall, with smooth and dark skins, broad faces, and high cheek bones—features prevalent among the Tartars and Chinese. They are not deficient in courage, but are possibly inclined and have little skill in the military art. Goats is a common complaint with these who live near rivers liable to inundations. Woolen

cloth is the usual wear and animal food, tea, and spirits, the common articles of consumption. The houses are usually one story high. The bridges are ingeniously built, some of timber others of iron of this latter kind, is one across the Teesta at Chooka, an admirable structure. The aqueducts are formed of hollowed trunks of trees. No religious forms are observed in marriage and both men and women are addicted to polygamy. The dead are burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river. On such occasions the Gyangs, a sort of priests officiate.

Government.—The Dharma Raja, regarded as an incarnation of the Divinity is their ecclesiastical chief as well as sovereign. Being a sort of spiritual entity and of course immortal he is quite absorbed in the contemplation of his own essence, and leaves the regulation of the affairs of the country to the Deb Raja, saving only that he appoints one member of the state council which consists of eight persons, without whose authority the Deb Raja can do nothing important. The power from the low countries to the most famous are numerous, under the jurisdiction of officers styled *cooks* who live in their respective fortresses, visiting the lower country in the reign of winter either to enforce their authority or to invade the neighbouring states. Both the lower hill and the plain country are partitioned into small domains each having a distinct officer for the collection of the revenue, and the superintendence of the police. The Raja's revenues are usually paid in articles of produce, and war-chandises. Tassoon, Wandpers, Icomah, Ghim, Puro and Murchom, are the chief towns.

History, &c.—In ancient Brahmin legends, Bootan is called *Madra* but little was known about it till 1772 when Cooch-Bihar was invaded by the Deb Raja, with whom, however peace was eventually concluded. The boundaries of the country are uncertain a regular system of encroachment on the British possessions having been long practised by the latter. In 1816, the advance of the Chinese forces towards Nepal excited great alarm at the court of the Deb Raja who was induced by his fears of the enemy and hopes of assistance from the British to declare himself friendly towards the latter.—(Capt. Turner's *Embassy to Tibet Asiatic Researches*.)

BOOTERTOWN par and vil Irel Dublin 540 ns Pop 8421

BOOTHBY par Eng Lincoln 2860 ns. Pop. 208

BOOTHBY IAGVILL, par Eng Lincoln 1794 ns. Pop. 120

BOVTHIA GULF a large inland sea, N. of Hudson's Bay between the island of Boothia Felix and a portion of the continent of N. America on the W. and McVillie, Fox and Cockburn Island on the E. between lat. 67 and 72 N. It is about 810 m. in length, N. E. to S. W. with a breadth varying from 60 to 100 m. The gulf is entered by Prince Regent's Inlet, off Barrow's Strait, or by Fury and Hecla Strait, from Fox's Channel.

BOOTLE, a market tn. and par England to Cumberland. The town, 5 m. S. by E Ravenglass, has a church an independent chapel and some schools, and a little trade in corn, pork, bacon, &c. Area of par 7146 ac. Pop. 811

BOOTON par Eng Norfolk 1040 ns. Pop. 244

BOOTON *Bouton* or *Baton*—1 An ill. strait and tn., Indian Archipelago. The strait lies off the S.E. peninsula of the island of Celebes lat. (S. point) 6° 43' S. lon 128° 44' E (alt); 90° m. in length, and varies in breadth from 20 to 30 m. A long narrow strait to which it gives its name separates it from the island of Mooka, and the large bay of Kallinacoco or Dwellby lies on the E. presenting a safe anchorage during the W. monsoon. The N. coast is rendered dangerous by a shoal and the S. by a reef. Booton is hilly and much wooded. It produces rice, Turkish wheat, sweet potatoes, beans, fruits, sago, spices, among which is the dwarf nutmeg also buffaloes and goats a variety of birds, and a dark brown, small ill-looking race. Though brightly and vigorously when well treated some are not uninteresting of trust. They profess Mahomedanism and manufacture cotton stuffs, and a tissue from the fibres of the aloes. By treaty the Dutch were long allowed to employ an *Eschepier* to traverse the island, and destroy the clove and nutmeg trees, for the preposterous purpose of enhancing their monopoly but the

Shelan, by a renewal of the Dongy contract, on improved terms, may now grow spruce. Pop. including Pangassai, 32,300,000.—The town stands on the strait, lat. 4° 26' S. lon. 122° 45' E. is large and well settled. The houses are of bamboo. The straits straight and narrow.—S. Two shallow Indian Ocean N.W. entrance of the Malacca Strait off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, from which they are distant about 45 m. They are close together in about lat. 6° 24' N. lon. 99° 17' E. They are both high and the westernmost is formed of a regular sloping pyramidal mountain, generally called Bontoe Domm, visible from a distance of upwards of 50 m. When seen from the W. they appear as one island.

DOOWANG BESI, Owa, or HAROOKO an Isl. Indian Archipelago, 1½ m. N.E. of Ambon, and about 12 m. long and 1½ m. broad. It is hilly and the climate reckoned very healthy yet frightful extenuous diseases prevail among the natives, and which is very uncommon in the Indian islands, malarialism of the limbs. There are hot springs on the island resorted to for rheumatism and gout. Many tropical fruits and vegetables thrive in the gardens. The inhabitants on the S. side profess Christianity those on the N. Mahomedanism. The Dutch have possessed the island since 1527. Pop. 4000.

BOPAL. See BOPPAID.

BOPPAID or **BOPPAID**, an anc. in Prussia, prov. Rhine, S. bank of that river where it is joined by the Kouge back, 9 m. S. Coblenz. The houses are mostly of wood and the streets narrow ill paved dark, and dirty. It has several large woollen and cotton factories considerable manufacture of linen, houses tobacco-cases and leather and numerous mills. Pop. 2654.

BORABORA, **BOLABOLA**, or **BOSABORA**, one of the Society Islands, S. Pacific Ocean lat 16° 30' S. lon 151° 45' 30" W. (a). It is about 21 m. in circumference and presents a singularly picturesque appearance from the sea,



THE ISLAND OF BORABORA.—From Dreyer, Voyage autour du Monde.

from which it rises abruptly in the form of a lofty double-peaked mountain, the highest summit of which, called Piton, attains an elevation of 1695 feet. The sudden ascent of the land from the sea is, however, more apparent than real, there being a considerable margin of level ground next the water which is fertile, and covered with cocoa palms, and bread-fruit trees. Borabora is in an atoll or lagoon, being surrounded by a chaplet or ring of coral the water within which, at such in such cases, is remarkably pure and limpid. The island abounds with albatrosses, several kinds of petrel, and other birds, including woodpeckers, and small parrots of red and splendid plumage. Domestic fowls also are numerous, and were found on this, and the adjoining islands, when first visited by Europeans. Borabora was discovered by Captain Cook in July 1769.

BOPPAID, a town in Sweden Westmanland or Edsberg, lies on the Wike-ån, 25 m. E. Göteborg or Gothenburg, surrounded by mountains and forests, and in an underland district. It is regularly built, is the centre of some local trade and around the town spinning, weaving, and working in slates are carried on. The most important works are the

dyeworks. In the vicinity is a mineral well. The town was founded by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. Pop. 2522.

BORBA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, dist. of, and 19 m. W.S.W. Elbas. It is surrounded by walls, and has an old castle, two churches, three monasteries, an hospital, and a poorhouse. Its annual fair is of some importance. Pop. 2635.

BORBA, a poor old tn. Brazil, prov. Para, advantageously situated on an estuary 7 bank, Belém, about 70 m. above its embouchure in the Amazon lat. 4° 22' S. lon. 59° 30' W. It has a church, and is a meeting-place for the canoes navigating the Madeira. Tobacco and cacao are cultivated in the vicinity to a considerable extent, for export. The inhabitants have much on the flesh of the tortoise, which is here abundant.

BORBOREMA a mountain-range, Brazil forming the S. boundary of prov. Ceará, and trending N.W. to the sea, through prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte. In general it is well wooded, presents a vigorous vegetation, and, from its considerable height, has a low temperature.

BORCETTE. See BOURCETTE.

BORCULO or **BORCULO**, a small tn. Holland prov. Gelderland, 15 m. E. Zutphen, on the Rhenel. It derives its importance from the royal stud kept at the old castle of Borculo, the lordship of which was bought by William V. Prince of Orange, from Prince Adam Chastarnack, in 1777. A stud of above 100 of the finest horses and mares is kept on the grounds, and has greatly contributed to the improvement of the breed in Holland. The district round Borculo is purely agricultural, eight-ninths of the inhabitants Raimond, seventh E. Catholics. Pop. of tn. and par 3760.

BORUM. See BOURBON.

BORDEAUX [anc. *Burdigala*] an important commercial and maritime city France, cap. dep. Gironde and of the 11th military division of the kingdom 284 m. S.W. Paris lat. 44° 50' 18" N. lon. 6° 34' 30" W. (a). 1 bank, Garonne, 87 m. from its mouth. The approach to it by the Paris road from the E. is very striking. The road winds round the shoulder of a hill, consisting of gently terraced slopes and on reaching its foot leads by a straight avenue 2 m. long to a magnificent stone bridge of 17 arches, which spans the Garonne, and was erected in 1821 at an expense of £290,000. This bridge furnishes perhaps the finest view of the city which is built in a crescent form, along the bank of the river lined with magnificent quays for more than 3 m. while Gothic towers and antique spires rise behind, and form the most conspicuous objects in the background. Bordeaux consists of an old and a new town, the boundary between them being formed by the Rue de Chapelle.

Rue, a wide and handsome street, which, commencing at the quay near the centre of the crescent at the Bourne, stretches across the city E. to W. The old town, lying to the N. of this street, is chiefly composed of irregular squares, and narrow crooked streets, with houses which, though substantially built of stone stone are mean and ugly. In this respect they present a striking contrast to the new town, which is laid out with great regularity and on a scale of magnificence not surpassed by any provincial town in Europe. The streets, squares, and avenues are of the most splendid description, and, in particular, the Fausbourg des Chartreux to the N.E., is composed of edifices which at once indicate the good taste and great wealth of their inhabitants. The objects chiefly deserving of notice in the old town are the triumphal arch, called Porte de Bourgogne, placed at the extremity of the bridge, and forming the principal entrance to the town; the cathedral; the Gothic edifice, said to date from the sixth century but destroyed by the Normans, and rebuilt in the 13th century by the English, who are said to have given it its two elegant spires, 150 m. high; St. Michael's Church, in the line of the bridge, distinguished by its lofty

BOREE, a large fortified town in Afghanistan, prov. Bawistan, on the route called the Boree Pass, leading from Dara Ghasee Khan to Kandahar and Ghaznee lat. 31° N; lon 69° 10' E. 185 m. B.R.E. Ghaznee. The country around is fertile, well cultivated and has a dense population almost exclusively agricultural.

BOREEI or **PELISIAN** Islands a group of small islets P.E. coast Van Diemen's Land, off the most S. point of Brunel Island lat. 43 22 S. lon 147° 21 E. (n.)

BORFIAN par. *Exp. Excess* 3759 no. Pop. 1040

BORFRAI — 1 A fertile is. Scotland, Hebrides, N. from North L. lat. 56° 14' N. breadth about half a mile. — 2 An islet, Scotland, Hebrides about 2 m. N. St. Kilda.

BORG (Tas) **BORG**, or **Tax BORG**, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland on the Old IJssel, 9 m. E.E. Zutphen. It is open, and beautifully situated amid woods and has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school. The inhabitants, though chiefly agricultural, have a linen trade, and an iron foundry. At one time there was much traffic through *T. Burg* to and from Germany, but the business of the roads has diverted it to other places. Pop. 700.

BURGA a seaport in Finnish Russia dist. Nyland 8 m. N. E. Revel on the *Borgy A.* near where it falls into the Gulf of Finland lat. 59° 22' N. lon 25° 45' E. It has miserable houses, crooked streets, and is the seat of a Lutheran bishop, and chief place of one of the two parishes of Finland. It possesses a stone cathedral a wooden church a gymnasium and small public library and has some manufactures of linen and woollens but its harbor is bad and its trade insignificant. Pop. (1841) 2786

BORGFAITREICH a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. Minden, circle of and about 7 m. N. E. Warburg. It contains a R. Catholic parish church and a synagogue. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture. Pop. 1734

BORGHEIOL a tn. and com. Belgium prov. Antwerp on the high road from Antwerp to Turnhout with bleach fields dyeworks, and corn mills. Pop. 4491

BORGHETTO a tn. Italy Lombardy prov. Milan m. 6 Lodi on the R. streamlet *Silero* 2 m. from its junction with the Lambro. An annual cattle-fair is held here in August. Pop. 4587

BORGHOLM a tn. Sweden in Öland and the only one on it. It was a free harbor for coasters was founded in 1817 and is increasing. Pop. 320.

BORGIA a tn. Naples prov. Calabria Ultra 6 m. N. W. Catanzaro almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1788 and rebuilt nearly on its former site by Ferdinand IV. It has a parish church and wine and silk of good quality are produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3497

BORGNE BAY or **GULF** U. States, Louisiana, can. notes with the Gulf of Mexico by Pascagoula Sound and on the N.W. with Lake Ichautrain. It is about 40 m. long and 15 broad.

BORGIO with various offices, the name of numerous towns Italy — 1 *Borgio Forno*, a tn. Austrian Italy cap. dist. of same name, prov. of and 9 m. S.W. Mantua. I bank Po, defended by a citadel, now ruins. Pop. 3186. — The district much exposed to the inundations of the Po, is marshy and unhealthy. Pop. 7853 — 2 *Borgio Forno* a tn. and com. Austrian Italy prov. of and 24 m. S.E. Mantua, I bank Po. The vicinity is marshy. Pop. 2000. — 3 *Borgio Lombardo* a tn. and com. Sardinian States, prov. of and 9 m. S.E. Novara, on the *Arborea*. *Silkworms* are reared to a large extent in the vicinity and the town has several silk spinning-mills. Two annual fairs are held. Pop. 4000 — 4, *Borgio Forno*, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. of and 8 m. N. W. Ivrea, near I. bank, Douve. Fine grain and fruits are produced here. Pop. 1800. — 5 *Borgio Manero*, a tn. and com. Sardinian States, prov. of and 17 m. N. W. Novara, on the *Goppa*. It has a college, hospital, and several convents. Pop. 8000. — 6, *Borgio Scia*, a tn. and com. Sardinian States prov. Val d'Aosta. I bank, river of same name with manufactures of silk. Pop. 7284. — 7, *Borgio-Scalzone*, a tn. and com. Sardinian States, prov. of and 5 m. S.W. Cuneo. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey and a tolerably active commerce. In the neighbourhood are iron and copper works and grain and fruits are grown. Pop. 8000. — 8, *Borgio-Scalzone* a small city duchy of Parma, cap. dist. of same name and see of a bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of

Bologna. It is an agreeable plain, r. bank, *Stilone*, 15 m. N. W. Parma. It is surrounded by walls, has several good streets a cathedral, four parish churches, a college, *Palazzo* and some other schools and literary institutions a dual palace, *Stabile* townhouse, hospital, theatre, cavalry barracks, several convents, public baths and storerooms. Manufactures: — woollen linen and silk fabrics, oil and wine. An annual fair is held in October. This town obtained its name from St. Donnino, who was beheaded here in 304. Pop. 8839. — The district is well watered and fertile, about 38 m. long, and 16 broad area, 706 sq. m. Pop. 180 185 — 9 *Borgio-Musone*, a tn. duchy of Lucca, cap. dist. of same name, 13 m. N. Lucca, r. bank, *Serchio*. Pop. 1500. — 10 *Borgio-Scia* (n. *Calzone*) a tn. and com. duchy of Piacenza, 3 m. S. by E. *Castellum-Glorioso*, in a plain at the foot of Mount *Vallidone*. The vicinity is mountainous, but the valleys are fertile. Forests of oak, beech, chestnut, &c. cover the hill sides and rough cattle is reared. Pop. 6262. — 11 *Borgio-san-Bernardino* or *Bettolo-san-Bernardino* a tn. and com. Italy duchy of, and 20 m. S. Piacenza, I bank, *Nure*. The vicinity is mountainous, and covered with forests. The valleys are fruitful, and cattle and pigs are reared in great numbers. Pop. 5252. — 12, *Borgio-Lorenese* a tn. and com. Tuscany prov. of, and 15 m. N. Florence, on the *Stivo*. Grain and fruits are good and abundant here, and cattle are reared. Pop. 8225.

BORGIO DEI VALI MAGNANI a tn. Austria, Tyrol in the valley of the *Eugana*, on the *Brenta*, 12 m. E. by S. *Tront*. It is well built, has a parish church, with three fine pictures a Franciscan monastery which was founded in 1608 several schools an hospital richly endowed a theatre a musical spring and a handsome stone bridge over the *Brenta*. The raising of silk employs about 340 persons. Pop. 9450

BORGIOBELLO a tn. Austria Transylvania, gov. Dobok cap. dist. of same name 13 m. N. E. *Bistriar* at the entrance of a pass over the *Carpathians* leading from Transylvania into *Roumania*. It contains a Greek non-united church and has some manufactures of earthenware, particularly tobacco-pipes. The whole district is mountainous. Pop. about 800

BORGOMANERO a tn. Sardinian States Piedmont, prov. of and 18 m. N. W. Novara, I bank, *Gogno*, and nearly equidistant from the R. extremities of *Lake Maggiore* and *Orta*. It is well built and contains a communal college, several convents, an hospital, a most *de pedit* &c. It has little trade, but some manufactures, and three annual fairs. Pop. 6000

BORGIOO three countries interior Africa — 1 A country in the land of the *Tibboos* or *Tippos*, 15 days journey S. *Fexen* — 2 A country four days journey S. S. E. the former and called also *Wadai* (*whet* see) — 3, A country on the S. W. frontier of *Houssa*, and separated from it by the *Joliba* or *Niger* and bounded E. by *Dahomey* and *Yariba*

BORGOTARO a small tn. Italy Parma cap. dist. of same name, 22 m. S.W. Parma, I bank, *Taro*. It is well built, surrounded by walls, has three gates, handsome streets, two churches, town and assize houses, an hospital public library cavalry barracks, theatre some schools, and public fountains. Four annual fairs are held here. Pop. 2387. — The district of *Borgotaro* is hilly and well wooded area, 489 sq. m. Pop. 48 784

BORGUE, a par. and vil. Scotland stewartry of *Kirk* cuthair area, 40 sq. m. interesting ruins of the tower of *Balmacrae*, and *Flinton Castle*. Pop. 1048

BORGIOLO or *BORGIOLO* a tn. Parma cap. dist. of same name gov. of and 44 m. N. E. *Minsk* I bank *Bersina*. Near to *Barnasoff*, at the village of *Strofilanka* the French made their dismounting passage over the *Bersina*. Pop. 8003.

BORISPOLE, two tns Russia: — 1 A tn. gov. of and 55 m. N. W. Yaroslavl, I bank, *Volga*, opposite *Novoslov* built among woods. It has several forges, chiefly employed in making iron pots and some trade in grain and fish. Pop. about 4000. — 2 A tn. cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 102 m. S.E. *Tambor* on the *Volga*, near its junction with the *Khopor*. It contains two churches and is an entrepot for some inland traffic by water. Pop. (1851) 6360

BORJA a city Spain Aragon, prov. of, and 38 m. W. by N. *Saragossa*, at the foot of a small hill, on the top of which stand the remains of an ancient castle. It has well built and paved streets and squares a collegiate, and two other churches, a college, two endowed schools townhouse,

two prisons, an hospital, a storehouse, three convents and a cemetery. Manufactures—cloth, blankets, silk, hamper, fishnets, and brandy. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 4339.

BORJAS, a town, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 14 m. E. by El Llorenç, tolerably well built, and having a parish church, a chapel, townhall, school-house, an endowed school, hospital, prison, and storehouse. Pop., exclusively agricultural, 3000.

BORKAI or **BORUAI**.—1 A bay Arctic Ocean, Siberian coast, between lat. 70° 4' and 72° N. lon. 123° and 133° E.—2, A cape, forming the N.E. boundary of the above.

BORKEH.—1 A town and circle, Prussia, gov. Münster. The town lies on the Aha 34 m. W.S.W. Münster has a chert factory and both manufactures and deals largely in linen. Pop. 8000.—The circle, area 190 sq. m., is undulating and well wooded, fertile, and well cultivated and rears a great number of cattle. Its manufactures of woollen silk, and cotton stuffs, worsted, sherry and cutlery are also extensive. Pop. 41,873.—2 A town, Hesse Cassel prov. Niederhessen, circle of and 4 m. W.N.W. Homberg on the Ohmloch at the N. foot of a little heath hill, on which a strong castle of the noble family of Borke once stood. It contains a church, synagogue, burgher school and hospital. The inhabitants depend chiefly on agriculture five yearly markets. Pop. 1873.

BORKEUM **BORKUM** or **BORUUM** [Latin *Borkehus*] an isl. N. Sea, belonging to Himmer of the mouth of the Ems, hall. Pevum lat. lighthouse 58° 30' 30" N. lon. 6° 40' 42" E. (n.) about 14 m. in circumference. At low water the sea flows through a hollow in the centre of the island, and divides it into two nearly equal parts. Borkum is a parish. Its church has a tower 154 ft. high which is used as a lighthouse, and provided with English lamps and 16 parabolic reflectors, which guide the entrance into the Deth. Most of the male inhabitants are seamen, the remainder support themselves by husbandry gardening and the rearing of cattle. Pop. about 500.

BORLEY par Eng Essex 776 ac. Pop. 121.

BORMIDA a river, Bavaria, which rises in the Maritime Alps near Mount Calvi, and in two branches, the one called the W. and the other the E. The Bormida proceeds N. to Disago, where the two branches unite. It turns E. till it passes Asper, near which it resumes its N. course, and after receiving the Orbe, joins R. Isère, 7 miles N. of Alpe d'Huez.

BORNIO [German *Born*, a town in a Austrian Italy gov. Milan, on the route of the Salvo 91 m. N.E. Sondrio, in the valley of, and on a bank. Adda, 4550 ft. above the sea level near it, upon the side of Mount Braglio, are hot saline springs and baths (100° F.) celebrated by Cascardone, and much frequented by invalids. It enjoyed a considerable trade with Venice and the Grisons, but in 1790 it was partly burnt by the French, when it fell into decay but is again reviving. Pop. 3500.

BORNA a town and half Saxony circle of and 17 m. N.E. Leipzig. The inhabitants live by spinning weaving, and the ordinary handicrafts. Pop. of in 3600 of hall 30,988.

BORNALI or **ACROBORN** one of the Caroline Islands, N. Pacific Ocean lat. 6° 45' N. lon. 156° 25' E. It is about 80 m. in circumference, of volcanic formation and so lofty that it may be seen, in clear weather 40 m. from a ship's deck. It is surrounded by coral reefs between which the island is many small islets, that do not rise more than a few feet above the water, yet are covered with coco-palms, trees and other shrubs. Bornali have more communication with strangers, on account of its good harbours, than any of the surrounding islands, is much resorted to by their inhabitants for the purpose of obtaining tobacco and other foreign commodities. The two principal harbours, Mahalan and Born Kidid, are situated, the former on the N.E. side of the island, the latter on the S. side. They are much frequented by whalers.—[*Norfolk Magazine*, 1843.]

BORNEO an isl. Indian Archipelago, lying under the equator and nearly bisected by meridian 114° E. Excepting Australia, it is the largest island on the globe. Its most N. point (Cape Sangamang) is in lat. 7° 5' N.; its most E. (Cape Salatan) in lat. 4° 13' S. so that it extends through 13° 18' of latitude, while, in longitude it stretches through 10° 26', from Cape Pandan on the W. (108° 54' E.) to Cape Ousang on the E. (in 119° 20'). The form of Borneo is that of an irregular pentagon with a small rhomboid attached to

it on the side facing the N.E. or to use a homely simile, it may be compared to a shoulder of mutton—the knee-joint pointing to the N.E. and the blade-bone expanding to the S.E. The greatest length of the island is in the direction of N.F. by N. and S.W. by S. from Cape Sangamang to Cape Salatan a distance of 850 m. Its width taken at right angles to the direction here indicated is, in some places, 600 m. but diminishes towards the N. The area cannot fall short of 270,000 sq. m. and consequently exceeds threshold that of Great Britain.

Surrounding Seas.—Borneo forms the central mass of the Archipelago which extends from Sumatra in the W. to the Moluccas and Philippine Islands in the E. and which is sharply circumscribed, on the S. by the chain of islands that stretches from Java to the Arru group in the vicinity of Papua. The seas surrounding it are variously denominated from the adjoining shores. From N. to S.W. it is washed by the Chinese Sea which narrowing in the latter direction between Cape Sambar and the island of Biliton takes the name of the Straits of Carimata. On the S. Borneo faces the Sea of Java on the E. is separated from Celebes by the Straits of Macassar N. of which, from Cape Kamoongan to Cape Ousang a distance of 250 m. its shores are washed by the Sea of Celebes. From the vicinity of Macassar (lat. 6° N.) the Sooloo Islands extend across in an E.N.E. direction, to Mindanao and N. of them is the Sea of Mindoro, which mixes its waters with those of the Chinese Sea, at the N. point of Borneo. The coasts of this great island are beset by numerous reefs which in many places rise into countless islets and further off the clusters of islands, such as those of Balabala, or Little Peterborough in the Straits of Macassar of Carimata in the straits of the same name and the islands of Tondolon and Natuna, in the Chinese Sea. These hostile groups, usually considered with little reason as belonging to Borneo, are as yet hardly known in detail.

General Aspect.—Though the mountains of Borneo are in some places, while from the sea, particularly off its coasts yet the general character of its shores is that of mangrove wastes, or of interminable low plains, liable to inundation, and covered with dense forests. The parts frequented by Europeans are chiefly in the vicinity of great rivers, which form extensive deltas wherein there is hardly anything to be seen but the water and the unproductive forest. There exist, of course, the great extent of elevated country in the interior whence descend the numberless streams intersecting the maritime tracts but still there is reason to believe that a very large portion of Borneo consists of immense alluvial plains of the greatest fertility and raised but little above the level of the sea.

Mountains.—The mountains in the interior of Borneo it has been already observed, become more conspicuous towards the N. The highest of them, Kailashoo in lat. 8° 8' N. and lon. 116° 33' E. attains an elevation of 13,680 ft. On the S. side of this mountain, there is said to be a great lake of the same name from which, if the accounts of natives are to be relied on, many numerous rivers. From this culminating point, a chain of mountains may be conjectured to extend S.W. throughout the whole extent of the island, terminating a little E. of Cape Sambar. From about lat. 2° N. and from that part of the central ridge named Ang-ang, a range known in its successive portions as the Longmole and Sakoon extends E. by S. to Cape Kamoongan, lat. 1° N. A second range leaves the central ridge further S. and running S.E. about 300 m. turns E. and finally S.W. till it terminates in Cape Salatan the most E. point of the island. Again, from the mountains of Mada, in the central region, lat. 1° N. a chain of mountains runs W. about 200 m. and then S. till it ends in Mount Pang near Cape [Nanjong] Datoe, lat. 3° 5' N. Thus it appears that Borneo, the mountain chains of which all break out from one central nucleus resembles the neighboring island of Celebes in its formation much more closely than might be suspected from the hasty comparison of their figures on the map. For if the former island were cut 1800 ft. or even 500 ft. it would lose immediately its compact form, and its mountain-ranges would figure as narrow peninsulas, some hundreds of miles in length, separated by immense gulfs instead of alluvial plains. The following list of heights—all probably, with exception of the first and last, to be considered only as rough estimates—

may serve to give some idea of the configuration of the country—

	Feet
Kinabalu	14,520
Mounting, the S.W. slope	14,520
Longo, K.A. chain	14,520
Maricao, same ch.	14,520
Mounting, the S.W. slope	14,520
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long as respectively in lat. 2° 45' and 2° 55' N. These rivers, though barred, are not inaccessible, and may be sailed a long way up. Further N. for some hundreds of miles, the details of the coast are but little known, but the Kinabatangan, in lat. 5° 45' is reported to be a great river.

Lake.—Of the lakes little is known, and that little chiefly through native information. The most celebrated of them is that of Kinabalu, E. side of the mountain of the same name. About three degrees further N. near the source of the Boanglong, reports place another great lake (no doubt erroneously) to be, like the former, the source of many great rivers. These two lakes are situated in or near the mountains. In the alluvial plains also, particularly near the large rivers lakes are numerous but not remarkable either for magnitude or as interesting physical features. Yet the chain of lakes which connects the Kapoos and the Kotawing is said to prove that the principality of Matan at the S.W. angle of Borneo was isolated at a comparatively recent period by a narrow strait or arm of the sea.

Geology.—Borneo being so little explored its geological formation is necessarily very imperfectly known. All that can be done, therefore, is to bring together those ascertained facts which seem to indicate the general structure of the island. In Sarawak granite with the several allied varieties of rock prevail along the coast the valleys being filled chiefly with a detritus of feldspathic materials, while limestone mountains encompass this district on the S. The Uluang Ratuos [hundred mountains] also a chain 8000 ft. high separating the Tanah Laut or maritime country at the S.E. angle of the island from the valley of the Banjarasin, is formed of granite rocks, underlying probably the limestone, which shows itself further N. in the same valley. In both the granite districts here mentioned, are found quartzose masses, resembling corals widely disseminated and containing iron. It is in the alluvial formation of quartzose gravel reddened with oxide of iron that the gold and diamonds of Borneo are found in such abundances. In the vicinity of Brunei or Borneo, and also in Labuan, 80 m. further N. coal has been discovered, under circumstances which indicate the existence of a large field of the valuable mineral. On the river of Marapout also, E. of the town of Banjarasin have been found beds of excellent coal. Basalts, and other volcanic rocks, occur in Maludu Bay at the N. end of the island, and also at the falls of the Looson or Banjarasin river where it issues from the mountains. Besides gold, the annual produce of which has been estimated at a quarter of a million Borneo yields copper tin, antimony and iron, which last is of the best quality. The diamonds are widely disseminated in the red soil, but the largest are said to be found at Mount Landa in Pontianak. The business of mining for gold and diamonds is wholly in the hands of Chinese adventurers and is carried on chiefly in Pontianak and Pampas.

Climate.—The wet season in Borneo begins in September and ends in April during which time the rain falls heavily attended with much thunder and lightning and violent squalls. During the rest of the year or the dry season, as it is called, copious showers fall nearly every day. In the equatorial parts the winds are variable throughout the year, sea-breezes however blowing once on shore. On the N. the rain in the mountains are those of the Chinese Sea in general—N.E. from October to April and S.W. the remainder of the year on the S. shores, about Banjarasin, the monsoons resemble those of Java being from the W and E. respectively in the seasons already mentioned. The heat is not by any means so great as might be expected from the geographical position of the country—a circumstance attributable, no doubt to the prevailing humidity the vast extent of forest, screening the ground and itself incapable of accumulating or reverberating heat, and to the frequency of the sea-breezes. In Pontianak, the summer heat rarely exceeds 82° F. This equality of temperature, and the atmospheric circulation may perhaps explain why the European visitors to the swampy lowlands of Borneo, rarely complain of their insularity.

Zoology.—An equatorial land, exceeding France in extent varied and fertile, and still for the most part, in a state of nature, may well be supposed to teem with animal life in great diversity of form. Here it will be sufficient to point

out what is peculiar to, or characteristic of, Borneo in the department of Zoology. A great portion of this island is covered with dense forests, reaching the light, and frequently inundated beneath to a depth of some feet. In these obscure retreats lives the orang-outang (*Panama aspera*), an animal peculiar to Borneo and Sumatra. It is less formidable than is commonly supposed, and rarely ventures to the ground but, in running through the forest from bough to bough, or on the compact foliage which forms its roof, it displays much address and activity. Two other remarkable apes, the long-nosed and the crested, inhabit the skirts of the same woods, near the banks of rivers and lakes. The only gibbon (lar) found in the island inhabits the fig-tree thickets on the slopes of the mountains. In the mountainous districts is found also the striped tiger (*Pelis maculosa*) which is here the chief beast of prey though not so powerful nor voracious as the panther. But the most remarkable animal in Borneo, after the orang-outang, is a singularly whiskered carnivorous creature, resembling at once the otter and orinorhynchus, and which has received the scientific name of *Potamophilus barbatulus*. The bear which spoils the coco-nut trees, and steals the honey in the woods, does not appear to be a new species. A porcupine (*Hystrix javanica*) supplies a favorite food to the natives who say that this animal alone can feed with impunity on the upas. There is reason to believe that neither the elephant nor rhinoceros exist in Borneo which possesses however a peculiar species of hog, *Sus barbatulus*, distinguished by its enormous whiskers and hideous aspect. The banteng, a large and handsome species of buffalo, inhabits the mountainous tracts, the naga, a snake, frequents the borders of the woods. Of deer only three species are known, respecting one of which, the sambar, it is said by the natives, that whoever eats its flesh will die of enormous disease. In the river of Borneo are three species of crocodile, one of which resembles the gharial of the Ganges. Fish are extremely abundant along the shores. In the Chinese Sea, all the reefs and islets are covered with oysters. In the Straits of Macassar pearls and mother-of-pearl are ordinary productions.

Botany.—Of the countless forms of the vegetable kingdom which clothe this prolific island, only a few can here be mentioned. The coco-nut, betel sage, and gambut the skins of which serve as make up the palms most highly esteemed by the natives. The *Nipa fruticosa* also which adorns the banks of the rivers where it invariably grows on the side of the deep water while the mangrove overspreads the shallow side is of great importance. Its scented flowers feed the bees which furnish the wax exported in such quantity its fruit resembles the coco-nut, and its branches serve to form the roofs of houses. This must not be confounded with the mangrove, the leaves of which are used to cover the roofs, and its extensive sheath of wood for flooring and boatbuilding. A species of sugar-cane here grows wild as well as a kind of nutmeg (in this state flavourless) and a cinnamon which has a taste of cloves. The mountain sides, where there is a sandstone soil, are covered with pine woods and still higher up the iron wood tree (*Diospyros*) attains, with slow growth colossal dimensions. In the district of Sarawak and probably throughout the island, the gutta percha tree (*Ficus elastica*) is plentiful. It attains a diameter of 8 ft. and is called *Niato* by the natives who are ignorant of the use of its juice.

Inhabitants.—The Europeans who now arrogate the dominions of the shores of Borneo, find themselves preceded in that island by three different races—the Chinese, the Malays and the Dyaks. The first of these are temporary visitors in constant circulation and led to the country by the desire of exercising a lucrative industry. The Malays are conquerors, who have issued from Sumatra or the Malayan Peninsula, within the last five centuries, and have established themselves on the coast, throughout the Indian Archipelago for the sake of engrossing the commerce. In Borneo they are strictly confined to the coast, and banks of the navigable rivers. The interior of the great island still remains wholly to its aboriginal possessors—the Dyaks. But it must be observed, that the native wild tribes of the interior are properly called Dyaks only in the W. Dutch residencies and the adjoining district of Sarawak. In other parts, they are called Majow, Kajan, Marat &c. Yet, notwithstanding the doubts and contradictions uttered on this subject in recent accounts of Borneo it may be confidently assumed that the nations dwelling

these various appellations are all connected together by the use of a common origin, a common language, and similar manners though varying in dialect and fashions, and divided into numberless petty tribes each of which usually bears the name of the river whereon it is settled.

Dyaks.—The Dyaks are of middling stature, well made, but not vigorously developed. They are fiercer than the Malays have good features regular features and a frank, agreeable aspect. Their eyes are somewhat oblique, and their cheek-bones prominent thus seeming to betray a mixture of Mongolian blood. Their dress varies much in different parts of the island. In general, they wear a cotton cloth round the loins. The Deosons of the N coast wear immense rings of solid tin or copper round the lower parts of the body and the shoulders. While the Bagis of the S E are dressed in



DYAKS.—A DYAKMAN AND A BAKUL.
From Murray, Borneo and Islands of the Sunda.

tigers skins and rich cloths, with splendid head-dresses made of monkeys skins and the feathers of the argus pheasant. Others wear rings of rattan in place of metal the neck is loaded with collars of human teeth or of the teeth of apes and wild boars. The head-dress is made of cloth decorated with feathers or of the bark of trees with tufts of fibre resembling feathers. Their ears are loaded with as many heavy rings as they can bear which stretch the lobes immediately. Some tribes are tattooed in blue lines from head to foot, others make war dresses of handsome peltry preferring the skin of the tiger. Their arms are a bundle of hard wood a spear and sword or knife some tribes use also the marteau or sumpitan, a slender tube, about 5 feet long through which is blown a small dart, 8 inches long, and as thicker than a strong wire, the point of which is dipped in a poison made from the upas. The women's dress is becoming, but their shawls, made of bark, sometimes stuffed with rind of brass, are sewed on them and never removed except in case of pregnancy. The Dyaks of the W side of the island generally dwell in sheds or houses, capacious enough to contain the whole community some have been seen nearly 500 feet long and capable of lodging 400 people. These houses are uniformly erected on piles of iron wood from 5 to 20 feet from the ground. The floors are of split bamboo the roof covered with the leaf of the Nibong. Thin partitions of split cane separate the apartments of the married people from the common room. The chief occupies the centre of the building, and in front of his chamber usually a portion of the common hall is set apart as the head-house. And here we are led to consider the most revolting characteristic of these people for the Dyaks, though ordinarily neither fierce, treacherous, nor sanguinary yet covet human heads and no man so merry till he has won the object of his affections, by presenting to her at least one of these horrid trophies. These tribes and some

rials of murder are pickled, and, with covey shells in the eye-sockets, and tufts of grass in the ears, are hung up in the head-houses. On Fridays they are taken down to adorn the persons of the horses to whom they respectively belong, who dance with these ornaments dangling at their sides, suspended by belts over the shoulders. A similar custom of obtaining *hau* is prevalent among the Alfornes of Celebes and Ceram. The Dyaks *spect* from Malay influence, seem to have no ideas of religion. They have no form of worship, and no priests, the only superstition distinctly recognized among them consists in anxiety or in attention to the flight of several birds. Most of the tribes bury the dead some burn the body and others suspend the coffin from a tree. In all cases, the head first acquired by the deceased accompanies him to the grave. The Dyaks marry but one wife and though there is said to exist among them much license before marriage infidelity is rare. Their government seems to be republican, their chiefs exercise influence, but are not as yet with effectual authority. These people, even when turned cultivators, and residing in villages still retain a trace of nomadic habits, when the fertility of their rice grounds is exhausted they abandon them, and settle elsewhere. They have little industry yet their rumpuses or blow-pipes, their stencils of painted rice, and their prahms, often 50 feet long, are so many specimens of excellent workmanship. Some of the native tribes on the N shore of Borneo live much on the water where they are always ready to attack those who seem weaker than themselves.

Language.—The language of the Dyaks is radically related to the Malayian both being apparently derived from that universal Polynesian language the remains of which may now be traced from Madagascar to the Sandwich Islands. It is reported that in the mountainous interior of the island N of the valley of the Baram, there exists a wild people who to quite naked live in trees and share all intercourse. They are called by the S. tribes *Orang Uai* on the W coast they are known as the *Orang Bani*.

Customs.—The Chinese who crowd to the shores of Borneo belong to the drags of the people, yet in their newly adopted country they exhibit a decided superiority in social and industrial capabilities and their villages are patterns of good order, comfort, and abundance. The mining business is wholly in their hands and after years of strenuous labor they return to China, generally as well as circumstances, enriched it is supposed by the accumulation of gold dust and diamonds. They are accused of turbulence, that is to say rapacious of Malayian rule, and in truth, if they could bring with them Chinese wives, and dispose themselves to settle permanently in Borneo, they would have long since dispossessed the Malays. For their own protection they combine in societies called *Kong-sees*, the members of which are bound by an oath solemnized by drinking blood, and the administration of which, in China, is forbidden under pain of capital punishment. The three great *Kong-sees*, which may be said to govern the mining interests of W Borneo are *Lang-fong* in Pontianak, which is said to have at its command 6000 fighting men, the other two viz. *Tay kong*, and *Lau-tai-kion*, able to levy 10 000 and 5000 combatants respectively are in Sambas.

Malays.—The Malays in Borneo have lost none of the distinctive characters of their nation: they manifest the greatest inclination towards a seafaring life, and many of them may be said to have their home on the water, following piracy as an occupation as well as commerce. Though habitually indolent, they are not without capability of exertion as well as skill, and, with their excellent iron, they can imitate to perfection the finest work of our millers and gunsmiths.

Antiquities.—It deserves to be remarked that, both in the valley of the Nagara, E. of the *Berjarmasin*, and near the banks of the Kapoos, in Pontianak, remains have been found of Hindu temples, with sculpture, coarse indeed, yet indicative of art and civilization, superior to any now existing in Borneo among either the Dyaks or Malays. At one village on the Nagara, the memory of the Hindu deity (*Orang Keling*) is still traditionally preserved. Among the Dyaks also are preserved, as precious heirlooms, with religious care, certain large jars, with dragons in relief, said to have come from Java, but thought, by good judges, to be of Chinese origin. Such jars, however, are no longer made in Java or in China, and nothing seems to be preserved of the history of

their manufacture which can throw light on the question of their age.

Products.—The productions of Borneo which find their way into commerce are, gold, platinum, tin, antimony, copper, iron, and diamonds. Edible birds nests, collected in the interior as well as on the coast, *troupe* or *kolostera*, fished in the Straits of Macassar—these three articles are destined wholly for the Chinese market. Camphor iron wood *donny nutmeg*, cassia, wax, sago, and rice, are in general demand.

Dominions.—Of the great island of Borneo above two-thirds are claimed by the Dutch, either as actually possessed by them, and subject to their immediate authority or by virtue of treaties made with the native princes, who have acknowledged their supremacy. The portion exempted from their rule is the N and narrow part, its limits on the coast being Tanjung or Cape Dato, on the W lat 2° 5' N and the mouth of the river Atas lat 3° 20' N on the E. This maritime region 12 000 m. in extent was till lately divided between two States; the Sultan of Borneo Proper claiming the dominion of the N W coasts from Tanjung Dato to the river Kiamas, lat. 6° 35' N while the Sultan of Suluco dominated over the remainder. But a third power capable of counterpoising the influence of the Dutch has recently arisen here which threatens to extinguish the preceding two, ere long if that result be not indeed virtually accomplished already. The district of Sarawak, extending from Tanjung Dato E. S. L. about 0 m. to the mouth of the river Pemangahan and consequently within the dominions of Borneo Proper was purchased in 1842 from its native chief, by an English gentleman, Mr. Broke and formally and absolutely ceded to Great Britain in the following year by the Sultan of Borneo, who probably foresaw that he could never reckon on the obedience of his new vassal. In fact the English chief of Sarawak attacked and took the city of Bruai or Bheru in July 1848 and among the fruits of his victory he is reported to have ceded to Great Britain a few months later of the small island of Labuan situate about 80 m. N the Borneo river and well fitted, by local circumstances to command the trade of these coasts. Thus the British are now established on the N coasts of Borneo, where they figure as the protectors of lawful commerce but, as the Sultans of Borneo Proper and Suluco with their subordinate chiefs, are always more or less obstructive to the general progress of trade and the consequent penalty of extermination it is obvious that the sway of the British in these seas, must eventually extend itself over both the shores protected by them and the States coerced by the act of protection.

The Dutch possessions and dependencies in Borneo are embraced by a coast line of not less than 1800 m. from Tanjung Dato, round by the S. to the river Atas on the E coast. The former are divided into three residences or provinces, of very unequal size—Sambas, Pontianak, and Banjarassin. The first of these adjacent Sarawak, from which it is separated by the mountains on the S.W. and extends about 120 m. along the coast from Tanjung Dato to the river Doorn. Mount Bapang, its furthest inland limit, is probably 100 m. from the sea. Between the rivers Doorn and Kotaringo the coast boundary of Pontianak, the distance is 300 m. in a straight line while in the interior the residences embrace the entire valley of the Kapoos. It comprises 24 principalities of which however only the following seven are immediately under Dutch control—Mampawa, Pontianak, Landak, Kuching, Sempang, Samarang, and Matan. And here it may be observed that the name *Samarang*, which means terrestrial paradise, and belongs properly to a small district E of the Sempang river as by some writers extended to the whole of this region, including Sambas. Among the dependencies of Pontianak are reckoned about 100 islands. The residence of Banjarassin or of the S. and E. coasts far exceeds that of Pontianak in magnitude and besides, as the chief seat of Government, it claims the vassalage of the dependent states on the E coast—these are the kingdoms or principalities of Tumb-Bumut, Paitir, Kootai, Geong-Tahar, and Balingas. Within this ample territory in the town of Marapoos, about 70 m. from the Dutch capital, the Sultan of Banjarassin is allowed to retain, within a narrow district, the semblance of independence. The Governor of Banjarassin was, till 1844, subordinate to the Governor-general of the Dutch Indies, in Batavia, but since that date, he has

exercised, under the title of Governor of Borneo, plenary and independent powers.

Population.—The population of Borneo may be estimated, with some probability to be 3,000,000 of whom 400,000 are Malays, 100,000 Bugis from Celebes and 140,000 Chinese the rest are Dyaks or indigenous tribes.

History and Name.—The Europeans who first visited this island early in the 16th century—Lorenzo de Gomez, in 1518 and Pigafetta, with the ships of Magellan's expedition, in 1521—both named it *Brunei* or *Borneo*, from the port and principal city on the N.W. shores at which they touched. This name, written by the Malays themselves *Bidni* or *Borneo*, is obviously the Sanskrit *Bhūm* or *Bhōmā* [land] its conversion into Borneo, and application to the whole island, came into use, among Europeans, in the 17th century. Some writers have stated that the island, in its whole extent is called, by the natives *Pulo Kalamantan* but those who have had most intercourse with the native tribes of Borneo, deny that they have any general name for the whole island.

The first Dutchman who arrived at Borneo was Oliver van Noort, in 1598. The reputation of the island for abundance of diamonds and other precious stones (the latter was considered at that time, as a universal medicine) induced the Dutch settled in Batavia to send, in 1608 to the Queen of Succiadana, an officer demanding a treaty of commerce to whom she replied that the trade of her country was free to all nations. In 1609 however they succeeded in making a treaty with the Sultan of Sambas. A factory was thus established and the factors gradually raised themselves into sovereigns, by steps which cannot be here detailed. In 1769 the English, having taken Manila, obtained from their ally the Sultan of Suluco the cession of his claim to the N. coasts of Borneo and took possession of Belambangan. But, in 1775 the garrison of that island composed chiefly of Bugis, was cut to pieces by a band of pirates and the settlement was consequently abandoned. When Java was taken by the British in the late war the Dutch power in Borneo fell to the ground and the native chiefs, watched by a few British political agents resumed the exercise of their original authority but they now found themselves unable to cope with the Chinese King also and were, therefore well placed at the return in 1815 of their Dutch masters. In 1842 the boldness of Mr. (now Sir James) Brooke, who had become acquainted with the lucrative commerce of those seas, and contrived to obtain the territory of Sarawak, with the title of Rajah broke through the limits of the monopoly so long maintained by the Dutch. These to meet the danger have renewed their treaties with all the native princes within their influence in terms which assign them an express supremacy. But British influence must necessarily extend from Labuan and Sarawak over the N. of the island, and if the maxim of the Queen of Succiadana, in favour of a free trade with all nations be steadfastly adhered to that influence will probably gain the ascendancy in the S. also—[Van der Aa's *Aardrijksbeschrijving* *Waaromacht der Nederlanden* *Tumanduk, Coup d'œil sur l'Inde Néerlandaise* *Moniteur des Indes* *Far's Eastern Seas* *Low's Sarawak* *Sir E. Belcher's Voyages of the Samarang* *Keppler and Brooke's Borneo* *Hausmann's Voyages en Malacca* &c.]

BORNEO PROPER, a kingdom or independent principality N.W. coast, all Borneo extending from the northern bounds of Sarawak and Suluco (lat. 1° 28' N. lon. 110° 40' E.) about 500 m. N.W. to the river Kramas in lat. 6° 40' N. It was at the capital of this kingdom that Europeans first learned the name *Bidni* or *Borneo*, which they afterwards changed into Borneo and extended to the whole island. The river of Borneo is a noble stream, 1½ m. wide, and with a depth of water for a frigate up to the city which is situated about 12 m. above the river's mouth, in lat. 4° 28' N. lon. 114° 52' E. The city is built on piles in the river like most Malayan towns occupying, in three portions both above and as island, or rather mud bank, projecting from the S. side. The houses are raised about 8 ft. above high water and are connected together by narrow plank bridges the intercourse of the place is carried on chiefly by means of canoes. Borneo has been lately described as a Venice of borois. It presents a singular spectacle on market-days when the river is covered with little canoes paddled by women, selling catfish, and screened by immense hats made of palm leaves. When Pigafetta visited this place in 1521, he sup-

posed it to contain 25,000 houses, or about 100,000 inhabitants; subsequent estimates fell lower and we find the population of Borneo, at the present day variously estimated at 50,000 or 10,000; the latter number probably being near the truth. Before Europeans had penetrated so far to the E. Borneo enjoyed, in an eminent degree the prosperity derivable from a most advantageous position on the Chinese seas but those active rivals quickly intercepted the chief sources of wealth Chinese emigrants, however still frequented the old emporium, where they were deeply engaged in two branches of industry namely the cultivation of pepper and the building of junk, but the disquietude of the country at the commencement of the century arising probably from the progressive decline of trade, and general loss of fortune, had the effect of driving away those industrious sojourners and there are few or no Chinese in Borneo at present. The alarmation of Sarawak in 1845 and the forced exodus of Labuan to the British in 1846 were events calculated to hasten the downfall of Borneo Proper for Labuan enjoying equal advantages of position with that of the perfect security afforded by civilized governments, and an efficient police, will easily become the nucleus of these seas, and the old city of Borneo will sink into decay. The dominion of Borneo extends 500 m. or more in little more than nominal. There exists no social organization in the country; there are no roads nor regular communications by land; the Government exercises no prompt or prevailing authority but its wild subjects, habitually pillaged and oppressed, are always ready to disobey when there ceases to be the power to compel their obedience, and that day is evidently not far distant.

BORNHOLM, a small island in the Baltic, prov. Antwerp, 1 bank, Scheldt, 15 m. W. Maastricht with numerous islands for linen-washing several breweries, mills, blacksmiths, and tanneries and trade in seeds, flax and linen. Pop. 4184.

BORNHOLM *anc. Bornagum* in N. Denmark, Baltic Sea, 80 m. E. Zealand and 25 m. S. the most S. point of Sweden. Its most N. point is Cape Himmeren on which is a lighthouse, 279 ft. high in lat. 56° 17' 42" N. lon. 14° 46' 40" E. (p.). It is about 23 m. long by 18 broad area, 470 geo. sq. m. In general the coast is high and rocky presenting perpendicular cliffs, close to which is deep water. Where cliffs do not prevail, rocks and sandbanks stretch out to sea rendering all approach dangerous, more especially in stormy weather when the surf is heavy. The island has no good or secure harbour for large vessels and only few and indifferent ones for small. The best is at Rønne on the S.W. side with 1½ ft. water. The island however is not very good, being exposed to the S.W. winds. Bornholm both geographically and geologically belongs to Sweden. In the N. and N.E. it is composed of granite and gneiss, occupying more than a half of the whole area. W. from this crystalline formation and lying generally N.W. and S.E. are seams of inferior coal, connected with the coarser and the older green sandstone. In the S. are strata of sandstone, schist, and limestone, of the transition series. Excepting a heath tract near the centre of the island on a plateau, 280 ft. above the sea, the land is generally fertile, producing the same grain crops as the rest of Denmark, and the same trees, beech excepted. The island has no lakes of any size and its streams, numerous enough, are merely rivulets, with narrow rapid courses. Good building stone and marble are quarried and exported. The metals are likewise raised and used to some extent, but they are of inferior quality. The island has long been famous for its rock crystals. Its watches have likewise a local reputation. The chief support of the inhabitants is agriculture, cattle-rearing, fishing and seafaring. The principal towns and ports are Rønne, after which come Nexsø, and Svaneke. Pop. 26,600.—[*Dagbogen der Danske Slægt*].

BORNO a large vil. kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov. of and 39 m. N.E. Bergamo 7 bank Oglio. It has a large square handsome church two chapels and a court-house. Pop. 2228.

BORNOR, a town in Spain Andalusia, prov. of, and 28 m. E.N.E. Cadix on a slope near a bank Guadalquivir, and built with considerable regularity. The houses are generally of two stories and many of them have good gardens. There are fine spacious squares, and the streets are usually of good width, but those which follow the direction of the slope on which the town stands, are more or less steep. The most

remarkable building is the palace of the Duke of Medinaceli, part of which consists of an old Moorish castle, in good preservation. The parish church is large and handsome and has some good pictures. Manufactures unimportant, and consisting chiefly of linen and cotton cloth, and soap. Bornes is famous for its water and the sweetness of its climate, which makes it the resort of invalids. Pop. 4334.

BORNOU an extensive kingdom, Central Africa, lying S. and W. Lake Tchad having the latter part of Kanem, and the river Shary and Beghram, on the E. and S. E. Houses on the W. Mandara on the S. and the Desert on the N. and N. W. a tract comprehended between the parallels of 15° and 10° N. and the meridians of 12 and 16 30° E. The whole country is flat, and by far the greater part is covered with thick underwood, high coarse grass, and creeping and climbing plants while all around Lake Tchad, and for a considerable distance W., S. W., and S. is alluvial and marshy and by no means cultivated to the extent it might be.

The heat in Bornou is very great but not uniform. In the hottest season, that is, from March to May or June the thermometer sometimes rises to 105° and 110° at two o'clock in the afternoon and is rarely below 100° even during the night. The hot season is followed by violent thunder-storms, seasons passed by heavy rains, which are then sooty continual with cloudy weather and a damp and sultry atmosphere. The inhabitants now begin to prepare the ground for corn and now the rivers and lakes begin to overflow their banks, and confer fertility on the soil. The dry and cold season commences in October. Towards December and in the beginning of January the thermometer no part of the day mounts higher than 74° or 75° and in the morning it descends to 58° and 60°.

The country produces little besides grain, the principal kind raised being a species of millet called *gawo*. Prepared in various ways, it forms the staple food of the inhabitants. Four kinds of beans, all known by the general name *gawo* are also grown in large quantities. Cotton and indigo the latter of excellent quality grow well close to the Tchad and overflowed grounds. There are no fruit trees of any description in the kingdom, with exception of a few lime and fig trees in the gardens of the Sheikhs at Kooka. The only implement of husbandry is an ill-shaped hoe.

The domestic animals are dogs, sheep, goats, cows, horses, and asses the last in considerable herds. Horses are also bred in vast numbers. Domestic fowl and game are abundant and best so everywhere, as in some places to obstruct the passage of travellers.

The wild animals of the country are these common to tropical Africa—the lion, leopard, crocodile, hippopotamus, giraffe, &c. Most of these are eaten by the natives the flesh of the crocodile in particular being reckoned extremely fine, having, according to Denham, a green firm fat resembling turbot while the calipee has the colour, firmness, and flavour of the finest veal. The crust of all the above and its secretion forms an important article of trade. Reptiles are numerous, including scorpions, centipedes, enormous lizards, and many varieties of serpents one of which said to be harmless, measures from 14 to 16 ft. The rivers and lakes abound with fish. The country is frequently desolated by the visitations of the locust, which though a favourite article of food is on this account much dreaded by the natives.

The people of Bornou consist of two classes—the descended sons of Arab settlers, and the native race the former called Shuwas, and the latter Kanowry. The Shuwas, who are of a light copper complexion, with an open pleasing countenance, are a shrewd, cunning and intelligent people, but deceitful and overbearing the Kanowry or aborigines exhibit all the Negro qualities, both moral and physical. They are simple, peaceable, and inoffensive, but wanting in energy have flat noses, large mouths, and unexpressive countenances, of a deep black colour. The latter acknowledge the superiority of the former and conduct themselves towards them with a servile inferiority. There are many different dialects spoken in the country besides the Arabic. The government is an absolute despotism and the King can, at any time, muster a well-disciplined and well-equipped army of 15,000 or 20,000 men, mostly cavalry armed with sabres, pikes, and bows. A favourite and important body of the infantry consists of spearmen from Kanem, on the N. side of Lake Tchad. The

laws are arbitrary the punishments severe and summary but generally administered with justice.

The chief articles of export are gold dust, slaves, horses, salt, and ivory. The only manufactures known in Bornou are



POLICE OF BORNOU

Kanem, Bornou, and Bornou, in the Month of Bornou. Bornou.

coarse linen, made from the hemp of the country a species of carpet, used as a covering for the horses and a coarse cloth from wool mixed with the hair of goats and camels of which they make tents, for the use of the army. Principal towns, Kouka.—(Narrative of Travels in Northern and Central Africa by Denham, Clapperton and Oudney).

BORODINO a village near Moscow, on a small tributary of the Moskwa. Near this village, an obstinate battle was fought, September 7 1812 just before Napoleon reached Moscow—the French gaining a costly victory.

BOROFF or BOROFF, an em. in Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of and 49 m. N. N. E. halouga, traversed by the Prota. It gives title to a Greek bishop, contains four churches has important manufactures of muslin one factory employing 250 hands and in addition to this staple carries on a considerable trade in flax, hemp leather &c. Boroff is famous for its cattle and onions. In the environs is one of the richest convents in the empire, founded in 1444. Pop. (1850) 763.

BORONGO or BORONGO, a small market in England, co. York, W. Riding 17 m. N. W. York, in a valley on the Ure.

BOROUGHBRIDGE a small market in England, co. York, W. Riding 17 m. N. W. York, in a valley on the Ure. It has three streets, straight and well kept and is well supplied with water. The houses are mostly of brick, and tiled or slated. The places of worship are the parish church a Wesleyan and Independent chapel. There are eight schools, including a national school, and a mechanics institute. Boroughbridge returned two members to Parliament from 1568 to the passing of the Reform Act, when it was disfranchised. It has neither trade nor manufactures, the inhabitants being nearly all employed in agricultural labour. The York, New castle, and Berwick Railway have a station here. Pop. of chapelry 1006.—(Local Correspondent.)

BOROVITSKI POROGUI a town in Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of and 98 m. E. Novgorod, on the Msta. It owes its additional name, Porogui (atarata) to extensive rapids in its vicinity which though passed by boats greatly obstruct the navigation. The worst of the obstructions have been removed and the trade of the town has increased 1 op. (1842) 5807.

BORROWSTOLNESS, or BORST, a bor. of haven, airport, and par. Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 7 m. E. of Forth. The town is situated on low ground, 17 m. W. by N. Edinburgh lat. 56° 1' N. lon. 8° 38' W. It consists of

two principal streets, and numerous narrow lanes; and has altogether an exceedingly irregular and confused appearance. Its general condition also as regards cleanliness, &c. is very indifferent, although somewhat improved in the respect of late years. There are some good houses in the town, but many of an inferior description, and most of them much blackened by the smoke of surrounding manufactories. The town is lighted with gas but extremely ill supplied with water. The townhouses though now never used as such, is a large, square, castellated building with a tower at each corner. There are a parish, a United Presbyterian, and a Free church, all substantial, but plain buildings; and six schools several of which are taught by females. The parish school is the largest, and in 1859 attended by nearly 300 children. There are several religious benevolent, and provident societies, and a good public library. The working population are mostly employed in a pottery within the town, and in extensive ironworks, and numerous coal mines, in the vicinity. Close by there are also a chemical work, and a distillery and a considerable business is done in corn.

The harbour which is of safe and easy access is formed by two piers carried out into the firth. It is 240 ft. broad and 563 ft. long with a depth of water at spring tides of from 16 to 20 ft. Registered shipping, in 1847 58-7 tons. The number of vessels that entered the port in the same year was 186; tonnage 13 390. About 60 years since, Borrowstonness had eight ships engaged in the whale-fishing; there is now but one. Salt also was manufactured here, and exported to the extent of 37 000 bushels annually but it has now altogether ceased. Borrowstonness is one of the oldest seaports in Scotland, having been the great emporium of commerce with Holland and the Baltic in the 17th century. The piers is about 4 m. in length and 2 in breadth, and nearly the whole of it is built. The great wall of Antiochia, commonly called Graham's Dyke, traverses it, and is supposed to have terminated hereabouts. Pop. of town and parish 5192. —(Local Correspondent)

BORRIOL, a tn. Spain Valencia, prov. of and 4 m. N N W Castellon-de-la-Piña, at the foot of a steep hill and in the vicinity of an extensive and fertile plain. It is very largely built and has a parish church, which though small is handsome. A considerable number of modern constructions, and several endowed and well-attended schools. Borriol is of great antiquity and contains numerous Roman remains. Pop. 2069.

BORRIS, several small tns., vills and pars. Ireland — 1 *Borris-in-Ossory* a market tn. Queen's co. 5½ m. E. Roscrea consisting of one long street, of mean appearance and having a brewell, dispensary and small market-house. Pop. 594. — 2 *Borris-o-Kene* a small tn. and par. co. Tipperary 8 m. N by W Nenagh 11 m. S W Birr having a church R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Wesleyan and Baptist. Several schools, a brewell, fever hospital and dispensary. Area of par. 6128 ac. Pop. 3461. — 3 *Borris-leigh* a small tn. co. Tipperary 5 m. S.W. by 8 Templemore with a dispensary. Pop. 1129. — 4, *Borrisleigh*, par. Tipperary 11 940 ac. Pop. 2361. — 5 *Borris*, or *Borris-leigh* par. Carlow 14 m. N New Ross, on the Borris rivulet consisting of a single row of houses, extending parallel to the bank of the stream of the Borris Liff. Here are a R. Catholic chapel school fever hospital and dispensary. Pop. 719. — 6, *Borris*, par. Kilkenny 1271 ac. Pop. 154.

BORROWDALE a small dist. England, co. Cumberland, par. of Crosthwaite, 6 m. S. Keswick chiefly famous for the production of black lead or coal, as it is provisionally called, in great abundance, and of the finest quality. The scenery of the district is extremely beautiful and near a lake at the lower extremity of the dale is a salt spring, resembling that of Cheltenham. Pop. 423.

BORROWMEAN ISLES [see *Islands Channel Islands*] situated in a bay of Lake Maggiore, and belonging to Mardinia, in Piedmont, prov. Novara. Their names are Isola Madre, Isola Bella, and Isola Superiore. The first is the largest contains a fine garden, and has great natural beauty. The second is the most celebrated and is greatly valued on account of a vast unfinished palace of Count Borromeo which occupies one end of it; its fine terraced gardens rising from the edge of the lake in a pyramidal form, lined with statues, vases, obelisks, and black cypresses and in which, owing to the extreme mildness of the climate not rarely the orange, No. 7.

citron, myrtle, and pomegranate, but the camphor-tree, sugarcane, and other tropical plants flourish in the open air. The surface was originally barren slate, and every handful of mould is artificial. The third island contains a small fishing village.

BORSA, a vil Hungary, co. Marmaros, on the Vise 46 m. S. E. Sighet. It stands at the mouth of the gorge of Tater-Volgy, which leads into Bukovina, and its neighbourhood are mines of argenticiferous lead and copper. Pop. 3478. — Several other small places in Hungary have the same name.

BORSOD a co. Hungary circle this side the Theiss; divided into four dists. Miskolcs (containing the esp. of co. of same name) Erian Borsod, and Eszt Pater arae, 1043 geo. sq. m. Its surface is partly hilly partly alluvial and the soil, in general extremely fertile, producing abundant crops of grain and a good deal of wine. On the pastures and meadows, some of which are of great extent numerous cattle are reared. The forests furnish excellent timber of various kinds, and abound with game. The rivers of which the principal are the Theiss, Sago, Hernad, Bodva, Sanyva, and Illoz teem with fish. The chief mineral is iron which is worked to a considerable extent, and partly converted into steel. Pop. 218 500. — The village of Borsod which gives its name to the county stands on the Bodva, dist. of and about 5 m. from Borsod is the property of several noble families and contains a Reformed church, and an old castle. — Two other small places one in this county and the other in Bacs, have the same name.

BORSELE or **BRANSKALE** originally two islands Holland prov. Zealand but now part of B. Beveland, by means of gradual accretions from the river and the sea. History shows that its villages have to sustain a constant struggle to defend what they have taken from the surrounding waters, to which they have had more than once to give back what they had attempted to enclose.

BORSECALL, par. Eng. Bucks 8080 ac. Pop. 352. **BORT** a tn. France, dep. Corréze, 14 m. S.E. Ussel r. bank, Dordogne, here crossed by an ancient bridge, leading to the principal suburb. It has manufactures of linen, held in high estimation throughout the S. of France, tanneries, breweries, and wax blancheries, with a considerable trade in agricultural produce and live stock. Marmontel was a native of Bort. Pop. 1083.

BORTHWICK [see *Lochever*] a par. Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 6 m. in length and 4 in breadth. The ancient uninhabited castle of Borthwick built, in 1430 by the first Lord Borthwick, in the valley of that name, is one of the finest old structures in Scotland. It was frequently visited by Mary Queen of Scots, and was the scene of several passages of painful interest in the history of her unhappy connection with the infamous Bothwell. Pop. 164.

BORTHWICK a vil sd. Sardinia prov. Cagliari, place actually situated on a hill in a healthy district, about 40 m. S.E. Sassari. Pop. 2600.

BORTSCHE BLEK, a small stream Holland forming the boundary between Guelderland and Overijssel between Zutphen and Deventer.

BOSA a seaport in W coast, Isl. Sardinia division, Cape Sassari, 18 m. S.E.E. Alghero, near the mouth of the Terno est. 40° 1' N. 10° 8' 27' E. The town is built partly on the side of a hill on the summit of which is an old castle now in ruin and partly in an unhealthy plain. It is surrounded by walls in bad repair and has a cathedral, and other Gothic churches several monasteries, and a theological seminary. A bishop suffragan to the Archbishop of Sassari resides here. The port is inconsiderable, and admits only small vessels. Wine grain and cheese, are exported from it, and it is frequented by the Genoese who come here to fish coral fine specimens of which are found on the coast. Pop. 600.

BOSBURY WITH UTLEADER, par. Eng. Hereford 4709 ac. Pop. 1153.

BOSCASTLE, a small seaport, England co. Cornwall 5 m. N N W Camelford, with a commodious quay and a considerable trade in corn, slate, and mangroves, of which last there is a mine in the vicinity. Pop. 807.

BOSCO — 1 A m. Sardinia, Piedmont, dist. of and 8 m. S.E. E. Alexandria, in the midst of a forest. It possesses a fine library and is the birthplace of Pope Pius V. Pop. 2680. — 2 Two towns, Naples, the one called *Bosco Tre*

Cave, and the other *Bosco Reale*. They stand at a short distance from each other at the S. foot of Mount Vauvau, and contain several churches and convents also a royal manufactory of arms and a powder-mill. A famous *pastr* is made here, and good wine and much silk produced in the district. Pop. of *Bosco Tre Case* 2355, of *Bosco Reale*, 5046.

BOSCOMBE, par Eng W. 1692 sq. Pop. 159.

BOSHAM, par Eng Sussex 3839 ac. Pop. 1126.

BOSHINGTON, par S Wales, co. Pembrokeshire. P. 248.

BOSJEMAN N., or *Dumuk*: a race supposed to have descended at a remote period, from the Hottentots and the remainder of which—for they are now nearly extinct—are to be met with chiefly in the Karroos or desert plains lying between the district of Clan Williams and the Orange river Cape of Good Hope colony. They are of remarkably low stature, olive colour, small twinkling eyes, thick projecting lips, and small depressed nose, altogether their appearance is singularly repulsive, being at once diminutive and deformed. They have long been a persecuted race, having been shot down like wild beasts by the bores of the colony who were in the habit of hunting the numbers they had slain. The miserable remnant of this ill-fated tribe had a life of great wretchedness.

Holes scraped in the earth serve them as houses, in which no other domestic utensil is found than a wild gourd or ostrich egg-shell to carry water. In seasons of scarcity they devour all kinds of wild roots, ants, eggs, locusts, snakes, &c. Their most efficient weapon is the bow and arrow which they use with great dexterity at short distances. The arrow is poisoned and speedily fatal in its effects. Notwithstanding their most unimpressive personal appearance the *Bosjemen* are remarkable for vivacity and are at great pains in decorating their figures. Though reckoned the lowest in civilization of all the inhabitants of S. Africa, they are the only tribe that practise instrumental music and painting.

BOEKHOOP, a large vil. Holland prov. S. Holland, 10½ m. S.E. Leyden, on the Oonwe with a handsome Reformed church. In central position makes it a bustling place from the perpetual passing of vessels from Amsterdam, Leyden, the Hague, &c., to Goos, the IJssel, Zeeland, Brabant, and other provinces. Boekoop is famed for its butter and beef also for its puzery-grounds the timber and fruit trees and like wise the straw-herbs and other small fruit raised here, being much in request. The local branches of industry are very various comprising the manufacture of agricultural and horticultural implements also shipbuilding, tinworks, corn mills, wooden shoe making, and, among the poor the manufacture of sulphur matches, from stalks of hemp. Pop. 1884.

BONKOWITZ, a town and lordly *Mitau* circle Prussia. The town which is about 22 m. N. N. E. Brinn, is fortified has a modern palace belonging to Count Francis of Dietrichstein, with some fine pictures, a parish church a synagogue, a school and almshouse, and several mills.—The *Lomawur* area, 58 geo. sq. m. has a pop. of 10,989.

BOSNA, a river Turkey in Europe prov. Bosnia. It rises in the *bully* district in the S. W. part of the province, flows N. and falls into the Save in lat. 45° 7' N. Jun 19° 15' E.; total course, exclusive of its mouth, 95 m.

BOSNA SERAI SERAI, or *SERAJEVO* [anc. *Theropolis*] a city Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. Bosnia, situated on the *Milantz*, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 5½ m. W. N. W. Constantinople. It is well built, and, although most of the houses are of wood, has a gay and pleasant appearance, from the number of steeples and minarets with which it is embellished. It contains a *serai* or palace, built by Mahomet II. to which the city owes its name. 100 mosques great and small, four churches, three monasteries, two large libraries, several schools, baths, and charitable institutions. It was formerly surrounded with walls but these are now completely decayed and its only remaining defence is a citadel, built on a rocky height at a short distance E. from the town, crowned with cannon. *Rome* is the chief mart in the province, the centre of the commercial relations between Turkey, *Belmania*, *Cristia*, and S. Germany and has, in consequence, a considerable trade. The people are industrious, and manufacture arms and utensils of copper for the Turkish market, ironware, weapons and carved stuffs, *seropene* leather home-bear bags (for holding wool) *ostene* &c. There are also several *tanneries* in the city and at a short distance from it, several important iron mines and on a plain which

stretches to the W. the baths of *Sargievanke*. Pop. 60,000; of which 40,000 are Turks, 8,000 *Orthodox* and the remainder *Greeks* and *Jews*.

BOSNIA [Turkish *Bosna-ül-Hi*] a prov. Turkey in Europe, sometimes extended so as to include Turkish Croatia, Herzegovina, and *Rumia Proper* but more correctly confined to the last, which lies between lat. 42° 35' and 46° 50' N., and lon. 17° 10' and 21° E. and is bounded, N. by the *Sava*, which separates it from Austria, E. by *Serbia*, S. by *Albania* and *Montenegro*, S. W. by *Herzegovina*, and W. by *Turkish Croatia* greatest length, from S.E. to N.W. 240 m.; average breadth 85 m. area, variously estimated, but probably about 16,000 sq. m. Bosnia is not very regular in shape, but bears some resemblance to a triangle, which has its base on the *Sava*, and gradually narrows to its apex in the S.E. Viewed generally it may be regarded as a plateau which has its highest elevation in the S. and slopes partly from S. to N. and partly from S.W. to N.E. Its surface is much broken by mountains, which have an average height exceeding 6000 ft. and consist of ramifications of the *Dinaric Alps*. The principal range stretches, from N.W. to S.E. along the frontier of Bosnia, presenting towards *Montenegro* and *Albania*, a lofty mural face of calcareous rocks, apparently of secondary formation. The same formation containing the sandstones and shales of the *carboniferous* system and also, it is said, beds of coal is general throughout the country. Valuable minerals including the precious metals *quicksilver* &c. abound, but the working of them, for some reason or other is prohibited, or at least discontinued by the Turks. The only metals wrought are iron and lead. The principal rivers are the *Vrbas*, *Bosna*, which gives its name to the province, and *Drina*. They all take their rise in the principal range above mentioned, and proceed, in a course in the main, to join the S. bank of the *Sava*, thus belonging, in common with it, to the great basin of the *Danube*. The valleys in which these rivers flow are steep and confined in the S. but gradually widen out as approaching the N. still however continuing to be too much broken and inclined to descend the name of plains. The proper plain of *Bosna* occupies the centre of the province, having its greatest length N.W. to N.E. above 50 m., with an average breadth of 20 m. It forms an extensive basin enclosed by mountains and appears formed by the prolongation of their base. It is not uniformly level but broken by numerous small protuberances. The strata, as indicated by these consists of calcareous and *schistose* rocks, but the surface is covered by a thick bed of yellowish clay, evidently a lacustrine deposit, indicating that the whole basin has once been the bed of a lake. The climate of Bosnia, considering its latitude, is severe. The warm winds of the S. and S.E. can scarcely reach it, being intercepted by the mountain ridges in those directions while the valleys, lying open to the N. and N.W. give free access to the colder winds. In the mountains exceeding 8000 ft. night frosts begin in the end of September and even in the lower grounds, snow begins to fall in the end of October and often continues on the ground till late in spring. Frost and snow cover the higher plateaus till the end of April. *Bosnia* being geographically cut off from the mountain belt which gives the *terry* plains of Hungary strongly resembles that country in its vegetation. The loftiest summits are generally bare but the descending slopes are densely clad with the oak, beech, and pine, which afford excellent timber and shelter great swarms, both of larger and smaller game, the hunting of which is too often preferred by the inhabitants to more useful employment. The walnut grows at 1,000 ft. above the level of the sea. On the lower slopes fruits of various kinds are grown, particularly cherries and pears, from the latter of which a weak brandy is extensively made. The vine thrives in low and sunny vales, and would grow in many other spots where its culture is not attempted. The wine made is of indifferent quality and the inhabitants, probably on good grounds, instead of forming the culture of grapes, prefer that of prunes, on which they can calculate for a sure crop. Pears and apples are of excellent quality and a good deal of elder as well as a spiced apple-pie, called *pekmis* is made. Much of the country is incapable of cultivation but the great plain and the wider valleys are fertile, and yield good crops of wheat, rye, barley and corn. A rare mountainous district a kind of *blue corn* (called in Turkish, *Arasot-darad*) is commonly grown. Maize is grown only

in low valleys, particularly those to the N of Sarajevo tobacco and hemp on alluvial flats, on the banks of rivers and harbours, to a great extent, in the great plain. The potato thrives well, and flax is frequently seen in mountain valleys of considerable height. The mountain pastures are excellent, and feed large flocks of sheep and goats. From a mixture of these, milk and excellent cheese, resembling Gruyère, is made. Manufactures are comparatively insignificant. Iron is mined, smelted and manufactured to some extent at Voluntia, and good linen cloth is made in the S. of the province as at Boujia, coarse woollen covers are made in several places, and bear a high name both for quality and cheapness. To these may be added the Russian leather manufactures, particularly at Sarajevo and Vlasica, and cordwainers, especially that of Central Bosnia, where the manufacture of a species of yellow vases extensively used throughout the country has long had its principal seat. Trade, for which several districts are well situated, is rendered almost impracticable by the state of the roads and the quantity of wood and debris, which is allowed to choke up and impede the navigation of the rivers. The principal exports are fruit, chiefly prunes, and wheat. Bosnia is governed by a Vizir who has under him two Pashas of one tail, and several Agas. For judicial purposes, it is divided into 64 cadliuks. The people are of Serbian extraction, and about two-thirds of them are Mahometans. The remainder profess Christianity Bosnia, after the disruption of the Slavonian, Croats, and Servians, into Turkey passed to different masters, particularly Hungary and sometimes maintained its existence as an independent State. It ultimately fell under the domination of the Turks, and yields them a reluctant allegiance, which it has repeatedly attempted and only wants a favourable opportunity to throw off.

Pop. 700,000.

BOSPORUS STRAIT, or CHANNEL of CONSTANTINOPLE (often incorrectly written *Bosphorus* Turkish, *Bosphos* Latin, *Bosphorus Thracicus*) a narrow passage which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara and separates Europe

from Asia. It is about 17 m. long, and varies in width from a half to 1½ m. A current sets constantly through it from the Black Sea, running with great violence and rapidity when the wind is from the N.E. but hardly perceptible when it blows from the opposite quarter namely the S.W. The depth of water is considerable and the navigation safe. At its S. entrance, which is rather more than 1 m. wide, are two lighthouses one on either side that on the right or E shore is situated on a bill of point of land, about 1 m. to the S.W. of the ruins of Kavra Sarai, the other on the left or W side, stands a little to the S. of the celebrated mosque of St. Sophia. The former light may be seen from a distance of about 5 m. the latter from about 10 m. On entering the Bosphorus from this end the voyager has the city of Constantinople, the Golden Horn or harbour of Persul, and the suburbs of Galata, Pera, and Topkapi, on the left and on the right, the town of Scutari in Anatolia Turkey. At the N entrance of the strait there are also two lighthouses, which exhibit fixed lights on an improved principle one on either side with a fortress near each, and a few houses. This entrance is difficult to make by vessels, and the attempt is often attended with the most disastrous consequences the danger being increased by a false entrance about 15 m. E. from the real one. The scenery along the banks of the channel is extremely beautiful—magnificent palaces of which no fewer than 10 are imperial summer residences, and most of them on the Asiatic side handsome houses and noble gardens being thickly distributed over the face of the country in the vicinity of the strait, on both sides, alternated with picturesque cliffs of Jasper porphyry and granite. Animals and vegetables of every variety abound in this favoured region. At the narrowest part of the channel, about 8 m. from the S. entrance, occur the two castles or forts, called respectively Rumeli Hisar and Anadolu Hisar the former on the W or European side and the latter on the E or Asiatic. The Bosphorus was in ancient times remarkable for its turmy-fishery which is still a source of considerable profit to the inhabitants. The rivers great and small that fall into the strait are said to amount to 50 in number. The Bosphorus of Constantinople is called the Thracian Bosphorus, to distinguish it from the Thracian Bosphorus, i.e. a narrow channel of 41 m. between the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea, now called the Straits of Yankalf. By a treaty executed in 1829 between the Russians and the Porte the navigation of the Bosphorus was opened to the merchant ships of all nations.

BORRA or **BOSTRA** See **BOSRA**.

BORSAI L. par Eng York N Riding 9417 as P 1178. **BOSIAN** (EL) (anc Comana) is in Turkey in Asia, Nactia pleasantly situated on a plain, near the Syphos. A considerable trade in wheat is carried on here with the Turkomans. The town can be surrounded with water at any time should the attack of an enemy be threatened. It contains four mosques one of which is very ancient. El Bosian (Comana) was celebrated in remote times for the worship of Mithra, the Cappadocian Bellona, the population then consisting principally of soothsayers priests and slaves belonging to the high priest.

BOSTON, a seaport market to and for England and America, 100 m N London and 98 m S.E. Liverpool lat. 53° 0' N long 0° 2' W on a plain, on both banks of the Witham. It has two principal streets, called respectively High Street and Bargate one on each side of the river and a number of smaller streets and lanes all generally clean and most of them well paved. There is also a spacious market place near the centre of the town. It is lighted with gas and abundantly supplied with excellent water brought from a distance of 14 m. in iron pipes. The houses are almost entirely of brick, there being no stone quarries in the vicinity. An iron bridge over the Witham of a single arch 86½ ft. span erected at an expense of upwards of £20,000 connects the two divisions or wards of the town. The church built in 1809 is a noble structure, and is the largest parish church without cross aisles in the kingdom the width of the nave, including the side aisles, being 100 ft. and the extreme length 300 ft. The tower 282 ft in height, on the plan of that of the cathedral of Antwerp, is surmounted by an elegant octagonal lantern, forming a conspicuous landmark for sailors, being visible at sea from a great distance. The other places of worship are, a chapel of ease, a Baptist, Methodist (Wesleyan and Primitive) Independent, Unitarian and a B. Catholic chapel. The charitable institutions are very numerous, the funds administered by the charity trustees exceeding £2000 per annum. A staff of clergy for the parish church are supported out of this fund, and the free grammar-school, founded by the Royal Charter of Philip and Mary the other schools are, a blue-coat school for 83 boys and 55 girls Loughton's school, for 25



from Asia. It is about 17 m. long, and varies in width from a half to 1½ m. A current sets constantly through it from the Black Sea, running with great violence and rapidity when the wind is from the N.E. but hardly perceptible when it blows from the opposite quarter namely the S.W. The depth of water is considerable and the navigation safe. At its S. entrance, which is rather more than 1 m. wide, are two

boys, founded in 1767, with one upon Dr. Hall's system, and another on the national plan. There was also a dispensary or mechanics institution, permanent library and news-room (founded in 1799) library of the people, working-men's society and several other virtuous book-ethic but none of great magnitude, or very flourishing. The theatre, however, was a magnificent building, and the most attractive; the borough jail, the assembly rooms, and the season's-house, completed in 1844 at an expense of £15,000. There are in the town branches of the Standard and Boston Banking Company and the National Provincial Bank, with two private banks, a city house, a post office, and a large fish market. On the coast there are commodious harbours, surrounded by numerous villages.

Boston can hardly be said to have any manufactures, beyond a few iron-foundries, where a number of steam thrashing-machines, have been lately made and some shipbuilding there being two building yards with patent slips, where vessels of 300 tons can be constructed. The shipping trade, however is considerable. Up to 1751 an accumulation of silt in the river greatly impeded the navigation but the channel has been deepened, and the harbour enlarged so that vessels of 1000 tons can now pass quite freely. The extensive lumber forests, constituted a very extensive portion of its trade at present the exports consist chiefly of corn, and other agricultural produce. The principal imports are timber, hemp, tar and iron from the Baltic. The number of vessels registered at the port on December 31 1847 was 185 tons, 8 3/4. The number of vessels entered during the year ending same date was 1998 tons 95 1/2—cleared 591 tons 20 6/25. As at early stated, the principal trade of Boston lies in grain of all kinds, and of all sorts of foreign goods, which are annually imported to the amount of \$1,000,000. The following Table shews the extent of the trade for five consecutive years.

Grand total in 1941	1942 1943 1944 1945
184	238,453
1943	17,178
1944	9,154
184	2,913

It is worthy of note, that Boston at one period namely A.D. 1204 ranked second in mercantile importance among the English seaports if we may judge from the amount of a tax levied on them. London paid £256, Boston £280. Southern towns £12. (Lynn *Loc.*)—*(Madox's History of the Exchequer)*

The wealthiness of Boston has been impaired, and its general prosperity materially increased, by draining the surrounding fens, which now furnish a rich tract of nearly 70 000 acres. The principal occupations of the country are the raising of turneps in large quantities in the fens, and the raising of wool. Large quantities of wool and wensels are taken in Boston, dyed, and sold in the market. A cattle market is held once a week sometimes twice; and there are four important annual fairs. Boston received its first charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. By the Municipal Act of 1835 the government of the town was vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and 28 councillors, with the usual municipal officers. Petty sessions are held every Tuesday, and the assizes are held on the circuit twice a year. Monthly Bazaar sends two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1849) 1,106.

The early history of Boston is obscure, but it is believed that the Romans built a fort at the mouth of the Wiltam. The monastery built by St. Botolph was destroyed by the Danes in 840 but was afterwards rebuilt on the N side of the site of the present church. Its remains were lately visible in a dwelling-house called Botolph's Priory which was now pulled down and the new mansion house stands on this site. In the Middle Ages, Boston was a place of considerable commercial importance. It was the chief port of the East Angles in 1281 the town suffered much from fire and in 1295 was greatly injured by another fire. By 27 Edward III. it was made a staple port for wool, leather, tin, lead, and other commodities and the Flemish merchants who settled in England here established a guild. Boston afterwards suffered by the plague, and by famines, to which its low situation rendered it particularly liable. The principal cause of its decline was the increasing difficulty of the navigation of the Wiltam. The channel having been improved, however, the sea trade was restored, the prosperity of the place has been in some degree restored. John Foxe, the celebrated martyrologist, was a native of the town.

town. Boston has direct railway communication with London through Peterborough, and with the W through Lincoln, by means of the Great Northern line, opened in October 1848 and with Hull by the East Lincolnshire Railway opened at the same time. Pop. 17,518 — (Thompson's *History of Boston*, Noble's *Go of Lincoln Parliamentary Papers Local Government*).

BOSTON a city U States, cap. Massachusetts, on Suffolk, situated principally on a peninsula, 3 m. long, and 1 m. broad at the W extremity of Massachusetts Bay. lat. 42° 21' 24" N lon. 71° 5' 30" W (a.); 210 m. N E. New

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York. Boston consists of three parts. Old Boston on the peninsula, St. Boston on the S side of the harbour and N. Boston built within the last 15 years situated on an island and communicating with Old Boston by a steam ferry which starts every five minutes from each side. The promontory on which it is built is connected with the mainland by a narrow schuim, called the Neck, about 1 m in length. The streets are all paved with granite, and the sidewalks are of granite and curbs of granite and granite. In the older parts of the town the streets are narrow and crooked, the houses small, and constructed of wood, but in the newer portions, the streets are wide and straight, the houses spacious, and many of them built of granite, though the greater part are of brick. This change for the better is gradually pervading the whole city. Communication with the mainland is maintained by six daily ferries, which cross the harbour at intervals of 15 minutes, and by a horse-drawn line between Hull forming a conspicuous object from a distance, and from which one of the finest views in the U. States is obtained. Faneuil Hall marked, an elegant market-house of granite. Faneuil Hall in which public meetings are held in the city hall or old state-house, an old building used formerly as a public office, the Massachusetts Hospital, a handsome granite building, 183 ft. long by 56 ft. wide, with 4 stories, the Boston house, a splendid one with building of Greek architecture. Twenty

see besides nearly one hundred churches in the city many of them very handsome structures. Among the public places, the Common is the most important. It occupies the S. delivery of Beacon Hill and contains about 60 ac. On its

W side is a botanical garden, containing about 25 ac. The literary institutions are also creditable to the intelligence of the citizens. The public libraries contain 70 000 volumes, and are yearly increasing. The library of the Boston Athenaeum con-



BOSTON from above Charlestown. 1810. — After L. Leveque.

tains 30 000 and that of Harvard College, 40 000. There are 80 newspapers published in Boston eight of which are daily. Besides these, there are a number of magazines and reviews, including the *North American Review*, a work of European as well as American reputation. Its principal literary societies are the American academy of arts and sciences, the Massachusetts historical society and the Boston natural history society which has a fine cabinet. It contains, likewise, two theatres—the Tremont and the National theatre. The medical branch of Harvard University has its seat in Boston, and schools are numerous, and in general well conducted. There are also a number of religious and charitable societies in the city.

The harbour is esteemed one of the best in the U States, being spacious safe, and easily defended. The passage to it is not more than 4 m. wide, with several islands obstructing it, so that the main entrance will scarcely admit two vessels to pass abreast, while 500 may ride at anchor within with a good depth of water. The outer harbour has about 40 small islands, 15 of which afford excellent pasturage. The wharves are extensive commodious and some of them of great length, with ranges of lofty brick warehouses. The trade of Boston is extensive. The imports consist principally of wools, cotton, linen and silk manufactures sugar coffee indigo, hemp, and iron and the exports chiefly of fish and fish oils salted meat, foreign soap candles, and iron. In 1852 the total value of the foreign exports of cotton manufacture amounted to \$216 019 and the total foreign imports amounted to \$2,797,428. In the same year the aggregate tonnage of the shipping amounted to 283 068 tons. Three-fourths of the trade between Russia and the U States, and above half of that with India passes through Boston. There are, besides a packet line of large steam-ships between Boston and Great Britain and other packet lines to every port of importance throughout the U States. Six different lines of railway connect Boston with various places in the state. A line also communicates with the state of Maine, passing through New Hampshire.

Boston has a history of some interest. It was founded in 1630 by the settlers established at Chastestown, on the shore of Massachusetts Bay. The name was given in compliment to the Rev John Cotton, a pious and eloquent clergyman from Boston in Lincolnshire. It was here that the revolutionary movement, which terminated in the independence of America, first commenced, several of its most active leaders being natives of the city. Boston was the scene also of hostilities connected with that event. The royalist forces under General Howe, were here blockaded by the American troops under General

Putnam but the latter were ultimately subdued from their position on Dorchester heights, after a serious loss on the part of the British. During this action, usually named *Barker's Hill* fought June 1775 Charleston then a suburb of the city and the scene of an act on was set on fire by the latter and entirely consumed. A month afterwards Boston was invested by Washington and the British General eventually (March 1776) compelled to evacuate the town. The city is governed by a mayor eight aldermen, and a common council of 48 members. The well-known philosopher Benjamin Franklin was a native of Boston, having been born there on January 17 1706. 1 op (1849) 93 38d (1860) 136 881

BOSWELL'S (St. a par Scotland so Roxburgh on the Tweed chiefly noted for the great annual fair held on 18th July for sheep horses cattle wool linen cloth and various other articles area 2800 ac. Pop. 654
BOSWORTH (Huntingdon) par long Leicester 3870 ac Pop 1092

BOSWORTH MARKET a market in and par Eng land, co. Leicester. The town is agreeably situated on an eminence, in a fertile district, 11 m W by 8 Leicester has a parish church a handsome edifice in the perpendicular style, with a tower surmounted by an elegant spire, and chapels for Independents and Baptists a well-endowed free grammar school in which the celebrated lexicographer Dr Samuel Johnson, was once usher. The manufacture of worsted stockings employs many persons in the town and neighbourhood. The battle of Bosworth between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond afterwards Henry VII. and the closing scene of the long-protracted struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster was fought (1485) on an extent of moor 3 m E of the town. Area of par 7449 ac 1 op 3449

BOSZEMENY two places Hungary.—1. A municipal in co Bihar 12 m W N W Grosvarden. 1 op 17 000.
—2. A town in co Szabolcs 12 m N N W Debrecza, containing a Reformed and a Greek church. Pop. 14,860

BOSZEA, BOSNA, or BOMA [the Bosna of the Greeks] a town, 80 m N.E. Jerusalem anciently of great importance, now for the most part, a heap of ruins some of which, however are magnificent, and mark the height from which the prostrate city has fallen. Amongst these are the great mosque, a triumphal arch, a castle of great strength, built by the Saracens; and a vast reservoir for water; besides numerous pillars, and other ruins of the most elaborate workmanship. The corners of the streets and alleys are almost wholly obliterated, and the few inhabitants that now remain are lost in the labyrinthine of shattered edifices and crumbling walls, which

which they are surrounded. The vicinity was at one time celebrated for its vineyards but they have long since wholly disappeared. After the establishment of Christianity it was an archbishop's see, with 19 bishoprics under its jurisdiction. *Souma* is mentioned in several places in Scripture.

BOTAFOGO, a considerable vil Brazil prov of, and about 4 to 8 W Rio de Janeiro, on a bay of same name, commencing with the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. This village, which is rapidly increasing in size, is composed of fine country houses, ranged in a semicircle round the N margin of the bay.

BOTANY BAY a bay New S. Wales co, Cumberland, and so called by Captain Cook, the first discoverer of Australia on account of its profuse vegetation. It is copious and safe, with an entrance about 1 m wide, but afterwards enlarging to 3 m. Good anchorage is found in from 4 to 7 fathoms water but both on the N and S. side, and in the bottom of the bay false extended to a great distance from the shore, having only 4 or 5 ft. of water on them. The anchorage on the E. side, too, conveys to the entrance of the bay is exposed to heavy seas, from the E winds. Cook landed here on his first voyage, in 1770, and took possession of the country in the name of his sovereign, calling it New S. Wales. Eight years afterwards, Government having resolved on founding a penal settlement in the S. hemisphere sent out Governor Phillip, to establish such a settlement in Botany Bay. Finding it to possess the disadvantages above enumerated the Governor proceeded to Port Jackson, a few miles further N and there planted the new colony founding at the same time the now large and populous town of Sydney.

BOTANY ISLAND S. Pacific Ocean, off the N.E. extremity of New Caledonia lat 22° 27' S. lon 167° 1' E. (a)

BOTEL TOBAGO (Great and Little) two small islands China Sea, off S.E. coast of Formosa, from which they are distant about 45 m. The largest is in lat 21° 50' N lon 121° 28' E. the smaller in lat 21° 50' 30" N. The former is 3 or 4 m in extent, of considerable elevation, and the higher part crowned with trees. It is well inhabited, having several large villages on the S. portion. The latter or Little Botel which is about 2 or 2½ m. to the S.E. of Great Botel, is also of considerable height with some houses on it.

BOTESDALE, or **BOTENSDALE**, a tn. England co. Suffolk, 13 m. N.E. Bury St. Edmund's, is a dale and consisting of one street, nearly 1 m. long. Houses, chiefly of brick. It contains a chapel of ease belonging to the established church, a Baptist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a free grammar-school founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon father of the celebrated Chancellor Bacon. Pop 626. (Local Correspondent)

BOTHALL, par Eng Northumberland 693 ac. P 946

BOTHAMSALE, par Eng. Notts 1630 ac. Pop. 319

BOTHEHAMPTON par Eng. Dorset 823 ac. P 548

BOTHNIA (Gulf or) [Swedish *Botnia* When] the N portion of the Baltic Sea, beyond the Åland Isles, between Sweden and Russian Finland. Length, from N to S. 600 m. extreme breadth, 156 m. Its depth is very various, round the small islands 4 fathoms and elsewhere 20 to 50. It has fewer shoals than other parts of the Baltic, and its harbours are better. It receives a great number of considerable streams from Sweden, and several small ones from Russia. On its shores are the towns of Åbo, Torné, Helsingfors, &c.

BOTHNIA, **Boten** or **Botnia**, a territory N Europe, both sides of the gulf to which it gives its name. It was composed of the provinces of E and W Bothnia, both of which once formed a portion of Sweden but the former now belongs to Russia, as well as a small part of the latter. E. Bothnia, or *Öster-Boten*, is now comprised in Russian Finland (which see). W. Bothnia, or *Väster-Boten*, is now comprised in the two Swedish N. or counties of Umeå and Västerbotten.

BOTHELWELL, a par Bedford, co. Leicestershire, with vil. of same name. The parish, extreme length, about 8 m., extreme breadth, 4 m., is rich in coal. In a picturesque hollow at the N.E. end of the village, through which runs the Clyde, is Botwell Bridge, now much altered and improved, but originally of great antiquity which gave name to the battle fought there between the Covenanters and the royal troops, under the Duke of Monmouth on June 22 1679 when the former were defeated. The ancient castle of Botwell, a

magnificent ruin, once a stronghold of the Douglases, is situated on the summit of a steep bank, sloping down to the Clyde, and surrounded by fine woods and extensive pleasure grounds. It forms an exceedingly interesting and striking object. Joanna Baillie, the celebrated authoress, daughter of the Rev James Baillie at one time minister of the parish was born in Botwell manse. —The village consists chiefly of a row of houses on either side the road from Glasgow to Hamilton, about 8 m. S.E. the former and 2 m. N.W. the latter. The houses are of stone mostly of respectable, some of neat appearance. The latter is more especially the characteristic of various recent erections, built to accommodate the increase of summer visitants since the opening of the Clydebank Junction Railway which has a station about a mile from Botwell. Besides the parish church, there is here a Free church, and some schools. Pop. of par 15 283.

BOTLEY par Eng Hants 1867 ac. Pop 798

BOTOUSCHANI or **BOTOUSCHANI** a vil Moldavia situated on a considerable trade with Germany, in wine cattle, wool honey wax and tobacco. Pop. 4600

BOTHIPHINE, par Scot. Banff length 4½ m. breadth 8 m. Pop 112

BOTSFORD two par. Eng. —1 par Lincoln 7440 ac. Pop. 1507. —2 *Botsford*, with *Northampton* and *Eastthorpe* par Leicestershire 5010 ac. Pop 1374

BOTTISHAM par Eng Cambridgeshire 4700 ac. P 1649

BOTTWAG par N. Wales Carnarvon Pop 189

BOUFISI-FMING par Eng. Cornwall 1188 ac. P 247

BOTZEN (Italian, *Bozzeno*) a tn. Austria Tyrol, gov of and 64 m S. Innsbruck at the confluence of the Teller with the Elzsch, near where these fall into the Adige. It is a well built flourishing town, surrounded by a wall 2 m. in length and in some places 34 ft. thick, built to protect it from a mountain-terror close by. Its situation at the junction of the roads from Switzerland, Germany and Italy has secured it a share of the trade of these countries rendering it a thoroughfare for the transit of goods and making it the first trading town of the Tyrol. The parish church is a Gothic building of the 14th century with an elegant spire adjoining. It is the new cemetery. The other objects worthy of notice are the church of St. Anselmo a grandiose, ancient house, two monasteries, a normal school and a nursery. It has also some silk and woolen manufactures, tanneries dyeworks and a printing-office. Botzen is known principally for its four annual fairs, resorted to by commercial travellers from all parts of Italy and Germany. In the environs wine and fruits are produced in abundance, and of excellent quality. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly German, but in the neighbourhood a dialect of the Italian is spoken almost universally. It is thought that the town occupies the site of the ancient Roman *castrum Frea Drun.* Pop. 19 000. —The *Cinella*, area, 964 sq. m. produces all kinds of grain, hemp and flax. A great quantity of silk is produced, and some of the waxes, particularly the Koebelberger and the Lentscher are celebrated. The cheese of Botzen also bears a high name and is largely exported. Pop 107 072

BOU NOURA a small tn. Algerian Sahara, 8 slopes of the Atlas lat 28° 28' N lon 2° E. It is walled, and has three gates; and some trade in grain

BOU SAIDA a tn. Algerian Sahara, lat 28° 22' N lon 4° 9' E. In a fertile site, amidst an arid plain among the Atlas Mountains. It consists of 500 or 600 houses, and five mosques, divided into eight distinct quarters, each of which being surrounded with its own gardens gives the whole the aspect of a cluster of villages. In one of these dwell the Jewish inhabitants apart from the others. They have a synagogue, and their own cemetery and schools. Each quarter has its school where are taught reading writing, and religious precepts. The *Kabhat-el-Naher* or public market-place has daily all the bustle of a fair, and it is not uncommon to see 500 or 600 camels of burden there at once the town being, in fact, one of the greatest entrepôts of N Africa, and frequented by the people of many Arab tribes, who there exchange country products for local and foreign manufactures, of which part come from Algiers and Constantine. It is also a busy seat of industry containing 60 soapworks 10 mills and armaments shops, several forges, four dyeworks and numerous shops for general ware. Each family makes its own vestments and pottery. The

Jews are employed either in commerce, or as wool-carders, tailors, dyers, goldsmiths, &c.

BOUCHES-DU RHONNE, a dep. France, Provence (cap. Marseilles) situated, as its name implies, at the mouth of the Rhone. Bounded E. by dep. Var N. by dep. Vaucluse, from which it is separated by the Durance and W. by dep. Gard from which it is separated by the main stream of the Rhone as far as Arles, and thence to the sea by the W. branch of that river and S. by the Mediterranean between lat. 48° 20' and 48° 55' N. and lon. 4° 25' and 5° 49' E. about 76 m. N. to W., by about 80 m. N. to S. Area, 1,287,083 a.c., of which about one-half is under cultivation, the remainder being occupied by forests, heaths, wastes water &c. A great portion of it is occupied by calcareous hills, the last elevations of the Alpine range in that direction, of which St. Victoire (541 ft.) is the highest peak. Between the mountains are various basins and towards the shore are extensive plains, sloping gently to the sea. Between the Rhone and the lagoon of Berre is the great plain of the Crau d'Arles. Its borders are tolerably well cultivated, and support a number of cattle but the centre is little better than a desert of stones and pebbles, scantily mixed with reddish-brown earth, but affording winter pasture for sheep, which are fed on the pastures of Dauphiny in summer. The Rhone is the principal river. Near Arles it divides into two branches, leaving a large delta, called the Isle of Camargue; other streams are the Durance the Touloubre, the Ares, and the Eyranne. Several canals facilitate transport, and are especially useful for irrigation. Some small islands in the Mediterranean belong to the department. The climate in general is very warm, with little rain during summer. A cold, and generally violent wind called *mistral* from the Cevennes so invariably follows rain that even a shower will bring it. It lasts from three to nine, and sometimes though rarely to twelve days and produces evaporation which dries the ground with astonishing rapidity. The soil of the department is generally arid and unproductive without irrigation. Some alluvial spots are fertile, but the total produce of grain is inconsiderable, except in the territory of Arles. Vines, however thrive, and some of the wines are esteemed, though seldom exported. The plants of Crau and Camargue produce many plants not indigenous in the V. of France. The cypress, laurel and myrtle appear in the hedges the oleander along the banks the elms and rosemary cover the rocks and lavender thyme, sage and other odoriferous plants on the hills. Almonds give sapot, and nuts, and particularly olives, are extensively cultivated. The pastures are only used in winter cattle being unable to endure the intense summer heat which likewise parches the grass. Coal limestone, marble, alabaster gypsum, clay for pottery and crucibles &c. are found, but the minerals are of little commercial importance. Salt is extensively manufactured from the lagoons and the saltworks of Berre are celebrated both for the quantity and quality of their produce. The articles manufactured are principally soap brandy olive-oil (the best in France) soda, chemical stives vinegar scents, essential oils, cloth, leather articles in coral silk, glass tiles, bricks tobacco &c. The fisheries are numerous and productive. The tunny anchovy and sardines are caught on the coast, or in the lagoons which, during winter are also frequented by the numerous water-fowl that migrate from the N. of Europe. The common language of the people is a combination of Celtic Greek and Latin mingled with Catalan and Italian, and is very expressive. The inhabitants are frank hospitable and sober but excitable and passionate. They are robust and industrious have great natural vivacity and an energetic propensity to belligerence. The women of this part of France are celebrated for their personal attractions. Before the first Revolution, paternal authority was recognized to an extent now altogether unknown. The head of the family was its chief and nothing was done without his sanction. This authority descended from father to son and a general register was kept of domestic proceedings in a book called the *livre de raison*. This book contained a record of titles genealogies partitions divisions of property inventory of movables, &c. and was contained in a chest appropriately sculptured, of which the head of the house alone kept the key. During the lifetime of the father the eldest son made the entries in the *livre de raison*, and each was signed by the father who, on winter nights, brought forth the family treasure and caused it to be

read for the general edification. Most of these singular books have now disappeared but some of them are still extant in the vicinity of Arles, and carry back the history of families to the time of Charles of Anjou, or even to a period more remote. Principal ports—La Vigneole, Arles Martigues, Port St. Beuve, Fontenay, Marseilles, Cassis, and La Ciotat. Pop. 1849 418,918.

BOUFARIK, a vil. Algeria, prov. of and 16 m. S. S. W. Algiers. It has well-frequented markets, and is an important military station on the road from Algiers to Biledul and Oran. Pop. 2181.

BOUGAINVILLE.—1 An Isl. S. Pacific, one of the Solomon Group, Cape Franchise near the E. end, is in lat. 6° 44' S. lon. 155° 40' E.—2 A cape, N.W. coast, Australia, forming the N.E. side of Admiralty Gulf lat. 18° 52' S. lon. 128° 12' E. n.—3 A cape, Van Diemen's Land E. coast forming the W. entrance into Oyster Bay lat. 49° 50' S. lon. 148° E. (n.)—4, Shoals or reefs situated about 180 m. off the N.E. coast of Australia lat. 15° 17' S. lon. 147° 57' E.

BOUGHTON several pars England.—1 par Norfolk 1323 a.c. Pop. 210.—2 par Northampton 1850 a.c. Pop. 863.—3 par Notts; 1872 a.c. Pop. 599.—4 Boughton-Alph par Kent 2419 a.c. Pop. 533.—5 Boughton-Water, par Kent 2390 a.c. Pop. 1469.—6 Boughton-Maherle par Kent 2390 a.c. Pop. 463.—7 Boughton-Monckcote, par Kent 2796 a.c. Pop. 1066.

BOUGHVOOD par Wales Rad. or 1638 a.c. Pop. 314.

BOUGIAH (French, *Bougie*) a tn. Algeria, prov. of, and 118 m. E. Algiers, on the Mediterranean near Cape Carbon. It is strongly fortified, and has a considerable garrison. It has no harbor but the anchorage is secure. Considerable trade is carried on here in oil, honey was bred, and grain, and the town gave its name, Bougie, to the wax candles, for the manufacture of which it has been long famous. It was formerly a place of great importance and contained extensive and interesting remains of antiquity. The French troops took possession of it in September 1835. Pop. 6000 a.c. of garrison, 467.

BOULLON a tn. Belgium prov. Luxembourg 17 m W. S.W. Neufchateau, 1 bank, Semois in a deep gorge of the Ardennes, and overlooked by a strong castle, built on the summit of an adjacent rock, surrounded in its turn by the surrounding hills. The town is small, but regularly built and possesses two churches, a town-house, prison hospital posthouse and two schools. Manufactures—woollen stuffs leather and oil, with filling bark, and saw mills. Trade—hardware, cattle, oak-bark, &c. Bouillon was once capital of an ancient duchy of its name, and was the property of the famous Godfrey leader of the first crusade and subsequently King of Jerusalem. The duchy was annexed to the French republic in 1794 and the town was besieged by the allied troops in 1810. The castle was restored to Belgium, and fortified, in 1827. Pop. 4510.

BOULIN a small Isl. and con. W. coast, France, at the bottom of the bay of Bourgneuf dep. La Vendée. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, now crossed by a causeway. The circumference of the island is about 16 m.; and although low and marshy it has some excellent pasture age, and produces large quantities of salt, obtained from the salt marshes besides some corn, cattle, and horses. It contains only one village, that of Boulin (anc. *Bouvenon*) from which the products of the island are exported. Pop. 3678.

BOULAC, BOULAC or BULAC, a river port, Egypt, t. bank, Nile, 8 m. N. Cairo, of which it is the port. The houses, generally of one or two stories fling the river at the port, and present an indifferent appearance, excepting the palace of Ismael Pasha, which is a singular compound of Italian Greek, and Saracenic architecture. Here passengers for Suez and India embark; and here is a custom-house, at which all duties on goods imported from Alexandria are levied. Boulac also has a school for engineers, a Government printing-house, a cotton factory a silk-mill and some other manufacturing establishments. It was taken and burned by the French in 1799 and was rebuilt by Mahomet Ali since which time it has become an important place. Pop. 19,900.

BOULAY a tn. France, dep. Moselle, 16 m. E.N.E. Metz, r. bank, Nied. It is well built. The streets are regular and spacious and the market-place, where the townhouse

stands, is of great extent, and adorned with a fountain. The parish church is large, and richly decorated. Its manufactory items are cloth, blankets, glass, ivory black, hardware, foil blades, cotton yarn, and leather. Pop. 2894.

BOULEBANI is in W Africa, cap. Boudon near bank Faidon lat. 14° 20' N. lon. 12° 35' W. It lies in a large plain bounded E by low rocky hills, and on other sides by forests. The buildings, many of which are mere huts, are grouped together in clumps the whole surrounded by a rudely embattled wall pierced at intervals with gates. The streets, or rather irregular passages around these groups of dwellings are not paved or kept with the least regard to cleanliness although the place is famous for its spring water and, indeed takes its name from its wells. In the centre of the town is an area, on which stands a mosque, an extensive building of very rude architecture and the late, or fortified residence of the amany or sovereign of Boudon. Most of the people here are the slaves of the monarch who draws a large revenue from their sale. Pop. about 2200. — (Radford's *Afrique Occidentale*).

BOULGE par Eng. Boulogne 543 ac. Pop. 38.

BOULOGNE [anc. *Bonna Paris*] a large and handsome ville France, dep. Seine 5 m. W. the centre of Paris, of which it forms a kind of suburb, between the wood of same name (Bois de Boulogne) and the Seine which is here crossed by a stone bridge of twelve arches leading across to St. Cloud. It is well built, and is especially celebrated for the promenades in its vicinity. The Bois de Boulogne contains about 2400 ac. was replanted and remodelled by Napoleon when he fixed his residence at St. Cloud. In 1815 the English troops encamped in it; and it has recently suffered from the construction of the fortifications of Paris, which traverse one of its extremities. The wood is surrounded with walls, has eleven gates, and is intersected with an infinity of roads and avenues which form the resort of the fashionable population of the capital. Pop. 6000.

BOULOGNE MER [anc. *Bononia*] a seaport in France dep. Pas de Calais at the mouth of the Liane, 20 m. S.W. Calais lat. (normal) 50° 44' 30" N. lon. 1° 37' 16" E. (a.) It is divided into the upper and lower town. The former situated on an eminence is surrounded with ramparts of ancient construction, along which is a promenade, from which a fine panoramic view is obtained embracing not only the surrounding country, but extending across the Channel to the chalky cliffs of England which in clear weather are distinctly visible. It contains the imperial palace formerly inhabited by Napoleon and the house where Le Sage, author of *Gil Blas* died. The Hotel de Ville occupies the site of the palace of the Counts of Boulogne. The castle, situated at a corner of the ramparts was built in the 15th century by Simon de Villiers. On the ruins of the ancient cathedral a modern cathedral is in course of erection which when completed, will far outstrip all the other public buildings of Boulogne. One of the gates lead down by a steep but narrow street, called the Grande Rue to the lower town which stands on a flat, and is well built in the modern style and presents a greater appearance of activity and commerce than is usual in French towns. It has several churches including an English Protestant church a public library containing 25 000 volumes a museum of natural history and antiquities an hospital and an elegant bathing establishment. The harbour formed by two large basins, defended by several forts was enlarged by Napoleon when he proposed to invade England and was the scene of Nelson's successful attack on the flotilla by gun-boats. A French army of 150 000 men was then encamped in the neighbourhood of the town where, on August 15 1805, were distributed the first decorations of the legion of honour. To commemorate the foundation of that order and also, by anticipation, the conquest of England, the army erected a monumental column at its own expense, and dedicated it to the Emperor. The column which is 164 ft. high, stands on an elevated plain about 1 m. from the town, and is surrounded by a statue of Napoleon, and ornamented with bronze bas-reliefs. The port is safe, but counterbalanced by a bar and of difficult access. A fixed red light is placed on the N.E. jetty and two other lights one above the other on the N.W. jetty. The harbour has lately been improved, but is still, and in all probability must ever remain, only a tide harbour. The town is the seat of courts of first resort and of commerce. It has also an exchange, a custom-house,

and several societies—agricultural, commercial, and scientific. It manufactures coarse woollen stuffs, sailcloth, lace, fishing nets crochery and fine hawthorn for the colonies, bottles, crockery, bric-a-brac, and leather. The inhabitants are mostly employed in fishing and daily dispatch large quantities of fresh fish to Paris. They also engage extensively in the herring-fishery and in 1848 had nine vessels employed in the Newfoundland cod-fishery. They are also understood to carry on a large contraband trade, particularly in brandy with the English coast. The general trade of the port is extensive and steam communication is kept up with London, Dover and Brighton. In 1843, the foreign vessels entered at Boulogne were 831. Tonn 80 610—cleared, 865. Tonn 83 403. The vessel (1848) completion of the railway to Amiens has brought it into communication with Paris. The annual number of passengers who embark and disembark, is about 60 000. Many English reside at Boulogne; and there are numerous educational establishments and boarding-schools for English children. The fishers are a body by themselves, inhabiting a particular part of the town, speaking their own dialect and seldom intermingling with the other inhabitants. They are bold seamen, and their boats are not surpassed by any in the Channel.

Boulogne still exhibits some Roman remains. The Northmen took it in 889 and massacred the inhabitants. On September 13 1544 the town capitulated to Henry VIII of England after a siege of six weeks. The English retained it till 1550 when Edward VI restored it to France, upon payment of 400 000 crowns. Charles I demolished it in 1653. During the Republic Boulogne received the name of Port de l'Union. Pop. (1821) 18,007 (1831) 30,856 (1846) 28,741.

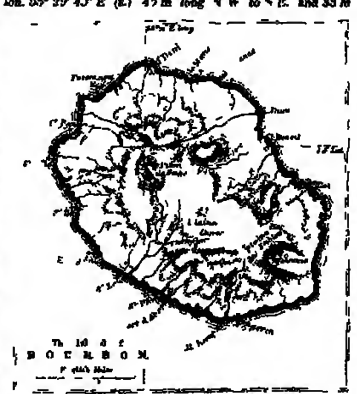
BOULSTON par S. Wales 1 inch scale 182° ac. P. 324.

BOULTHAM par Eng. Lincoln 1410 ac. Pop. 74.

BOUNG a prov. Japan, one of the largest in the Kin

BOUNJUL BELANDS two islands about 13 m. apart, Australia. Gulf of Carpentaria. The larger is intersected by the meridian of 140° E. and is 3½ m. long and three-fourths of a mile broad. The smaller is about half a mile each way. They obtained their name from the great quantity of turtle found on them.

BOURBON (Isle of) an African isle belonging to France Indian Ocean about 400 m. E. Madagascar and 90 m. S.W. the Mauritius lat. (St. Denis) 20° 51' 30" S. lon. 55° 39' 45" E. (a.) 45 m. long N.W. to S.E. and 33 m.



extreme breadth area, 900 sq. m. It is nearly circular, has no great indentations on its rocky coast, is volcanic, and composed of a mass of mountains, rising to a considerable elevation near the middle of the island and sloping down on all sides to the coasts along which is a grille of cultivated

land 8 to 4 m broad. The mountains form two principal groups (that of Piton des Neiges [snowy peak] an extinct volcano in the N.W. the most extensive and that of the active volcano, Piton de la Fournaise, in the S.E.). The culminating peaks are Piton des Neiges, 10,384 ft., Grand Bernard 9743 ft. and Chimaneuf 7492 ft., all in the N.W. group and Piton de la Fournaise, 7217 ft. The plains between the two mountain groups are not extensive. The principal ones, called the plain of the Caffres, and that of the Palmiers separated by a respect of volcanic rocks, are at a considerable elevation above the sea level. The soil of the former is entirely composed of lava and other volcanic substances; and it is scarcely destitute of vegetation although in some places a few stunted shrubs exist. In the latter many trees are found, including palms, whence the plain derives its name. Streams are numerous coursing down the mountain sides in all directions and forming deep rugged ravines. They are, however mostly torrents of no great use, except during the rainy season when they descend with devastating force on the cultivated plains below. Earthquakes are rare and little felt.

The climate is delightful and healthy especially in elevated situations on the windward side. The air is pure, and the sky always clear. At St. Denis, the hottest part of the island, and at the sea level—extreme heat 90° 50' mean of February and March, the hottest months, 81° 50' mean of August the coolest month, 72° 50' lowest temperature 61° 25'. There are two distinct seasons, the hot and rainy season, from the end of November to the beginning of May and the temperate season from May to the end of November. The prevailing winds throughout the year are from the E. and S.E. except at new and full moon. The island is often times swept by terrible hurricanes but was calmed, until recently entirely free of endemic malarial and fevers. It would appear however that now after a recurrence of four or five years, Europeans are subject to bloody flux and typhoid fever. The mountains were at one time well wooded and are still partly covered with forests, in which many useful trees are to be found. Excepting a circular basin near Piton des Neiges, no part of the interior is cultivated or inhabited. All cultivation is on the shore fields nearly adjacent to, round the foot of the mountain where the soil generally speaks for itself of the greatest fertility and presents all varieties of levels, from the margin of the sea to 8000 ft. high. The principal articles cultivated are sugar coffee cloves, peppers, tobacco, and potatoes. Wheat, maize, and rice are also raised but not in quantity sufficient for the consumption of the island. Manioc, the excellent arum legumes, &c. are also grown to some extent. The fruits of Bourbon are those both of European and tropical countries, and include pine-apples, bananas, bread-fruit, dates, figs, grapes, oranges, strawberries, raspberries, &c. The dryness of the pasture-lands prevents the rearing of cattle in numbers sufficient for the wants of the population of domestic animals pig, as usual in greatest plenty their numbers nearly equalling that of the inhabitants. A few wild goats are to be found in the woods and knolls and are obtained in the W. districts. Bats are numerous and are esteemed a great delicacy by the natives. The coasts abound with fish, and the shores with beautiful shells. Ambergris is also found. The island has neither metals nor useful minerals other than volcanic stones and earth. It has one superfluous alkaline spring, in the vicinity of Piton des Neiges, which is somewhat frequented. Manufactures there are almost none, excepting that of bags for holding sugar &c. some lime-burning and tanneries. The principal exports are—raw sugar rum coffee cacao, cloves, mace imports—rice, wheat, oil, wines, cattle, salt, porcelain, &c. with notions and other manufactured goods. After France Bourbon trades chiefly with India, to which it sends slaves and from which it imports rice. Madagascar from which it obtains large cattle, and rice and the Mauritius. In 1840 the imports amounted to 2,688,894 and the exports to 4,240,871. The island has no harbour but only about a dozen of open, exposed roadsteads of which, the best are those of St. Denis on the N., and St. Paul on the N.W. side. It is divided into two arrondissements subdivided into 18 communes six caisses, and 13 parishes and has two principal towns—St. Denis the capital and St. Paul and 11 other towns and villages, mostly built on the coasts. Bourbon is presided over by a Governor assisted

by a council of 80 members, elected for five years and there are a royal court, two courts of assize, and two of first resort. Besides a college, there are numerous schools on the island, 18 churches, two hospitals two establishments for the relief of the poor and two prisons.

The island was discovered by Mascareignes, a Portuguese navigator in 1543 at which period it was not inhabited and received the name of its discoverer. In 1642, the French sent here some criminals from Madagascar and, having formally taken possession of it in 1649 named it Bourbon. At the beginning of the first French Revolution the name was changed into that of *Éléonore*, and during the Empire into that of *Bonaparte* and *Napoleon*. It was captured by the British in 1810 and restored to France in 1815 when it resumed the name of Bourbon. Pop. (1841) 111,682 of which 60,998 were slaves.

BOURBON L'ARCHAÛMENT [anc. *Barbe Fréchaudelle*] is in France dep. Allier 13 m W Moulins, whence the royal Bourbons are said to have been named. The ruins of a castle, which belonged to the first lords of Bourbon are pointed out as all that remains of the ancestral halls of the royal families of France and Spain. The town is now only noted for its thermal springs, used in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, gun-shot wounds, and diseases of the eye. The baths were known to the Romans who appear to have had an establishment in this locality 1 op. 161.

BOURBON VILLE, a tn. France, dep. Vendée 931 m W V. Paris agreeably situated on a hill & bank XN. The streets are broad straight, clean and lined with good-looking houses and nearly all end in the Place Royale a spacious square, bordered with rows of fine trees and surrounded by public monuments and elegant mansions. The parish church, with a peristyle of six Doric columns and the massive or mansion house, an elegant Italian building, are both in the Place Royale. Besides these, there are an elegant market house, centre and extensive public edifice, large barracks and a small public library. Bourbon is likewise the seat of a court of first resort and it has an agricultural society and lyceum. It has no manufactures, and scarcely any trade. The town occupies the site of the ancient *Boconerion*, a large feudal castle founded prior to the Crusades and dismantled by Charles IX. at Louv. XIII and in 1798 thoroughly destroyed by the Republicans. In 1805, Napoleon selected Bourbon for the capital of the department and devoted 2,000,000 francs (£240,000) to the erection of the public edifices requisite for the chief town of a prefecture. It was named *Napoleon Ville* until 1814, when a decree of the Comte d'Artois dated April 25 changed it to Bourbon Vendée. Pop. 6280.

BOURBONNAIS a prov. France, now forms the dep. of Allier and also the arrond. of St. Amant dep. Cher.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS [anc. *Durbonna*] is in France, dep. Haute Marne, 21 m. N.E. E. Langres, occupying the site of Roman thermal baths, succeeded by a feudal castle, and then by a small town. The present town was built about the commencement of last century the former one having been almost entirely consumed by fire. The baths, whence the town is named, are derived from three springs of the respective temperature of 186° 124° 121° F. The latter belongs to the military hospital. The public bathing establishment is a very handsome edifice where every convenience is provided for the invalid. The waters are used extensively for chronic complaints, and for old wounds, in the cure of which they enjoy considerable reputation. The town is agreeably situated, and has some fine promenades. Its manufactures are cotton and cotton hosiery 1 op. 3643.

BOURBOLLE a tn. France, tp. Nord, 9 m S W Dunkirk in a marshy country near a bank, &c. on the canal from that river to Dunkirk. It is an ancient town, and during the Middle Ages, was the place where the Kings of England usually held their interviews with the Counts of Flanders. It has manufactures of lace self-refined breweries, and oil-mills. Pop. 3428.

BOURG ARGENTAL, a tn. France, dep. Loire, 12 m S E St. Etienne on the Decaux in a district where silk of a superior quality is produced, bought principally by the manufactures of Lyons, St. Chamond, and St. Etienne. The silk is white, and being the best in France for the manufacture of blonde lace, brings a high price. The manufactures are

hens, crabs, and rabbits. There is an excellent blackfield and silk and cotton are spun in the town. In the neighbourhood are extensive nurseries. Pop. 1860.

BOURG DOISANS, a town in France dep. Loze, 18 m. S.E. Grenoble at the extremity of the dark and picturesque valley of the Romanche which is completely hemmed in by wooded heights, with numerous cascades. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a natural embankment formed by two torrents which having overtopped the steep down rocks and trees into the valley bed, and gave rise to the Lake of St. Laurent. The lake thus formed in 1131 covered the valley at Bourg-d'Oisans to a depth of about 90 ft. Thirty years afterwards the embankment suddenly gave way and the vast volume of water rushing down carried devastation into numerous villages in the base of its course, and almost drowned the town of Grenoble. Lead mines and rock crystal are wrought in the vicinity. Pop. 1643.

BOURG DU PAYS, a town in France, dep. Drome, 11 m. N.E. Valence on the bank of the Isère which separates it from St. Roman. The soil is extensively cultivated in the vicinity and silk is spun in the town. Silk is also manufactured here. Pop. 3300.

BOURG EN BRASSIN [anc. *Burgis Engannorum*] a town in France cap. dep. A. 27^m in S.E. Paris 1 hour, Reims 1 hour. It is well built with good streets, tolerably clean and ornamented with public fountains, one of which in the form of a pyramid was erected by the inhabitants to the memory of General Foubert. On the Promenade du Bastion is a bronze statue of Bichat the celebrated anatomist who founded his early medical studies in the hospital here. Bourg has a parish church a handsome edifice of the 17th century a public library containing 10,000 volumes a museum and a spacious corn market. Outside the town is a magnificent hospital surrounded by gardens and the beautiful Gothic church of St. Remy built by the direction of Margaret of Austria, daughter of Maximilian I. In front of the portal stands a curious elliptical mural monument to the celebrated astronomer Lalande, who was born of this place. Bourg is the seat of a court of first resort, and has also a lycée, a seminary and agricultural society some manufactures of linen and hosiery several tanneries and a cotton mill and a considerable trade in grain poultry, wine, leather, horses, and cattle. In 1814 the inhabitants of Bourg offered a stout resistance to the Allies and held 1500 Austrians in check for some time but the town was ultimately taken and pillaged. Pop. 8502.

BOURG ST ANDREAS a town in France dep. Ardèche 20 m. S. Privas agreeably situated on a fertile and well cultivated country on the bank of the Rhone which is here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It has manufactures of silk and some trade in grain flour wine brandy olive-oil and other productions of the S. of France. The church contains a Roman tomb in marble and in the immediate vicinity of the town is a grotto with a temple to the god Mithras and curious sculptures. The principal square wears the Roman name. Pop. 2753.

BOURG ST MAURICE a village France 60 m. N. of Tarantaise on the Rhone, about 6 m. N.W. of the Little St. Bernard. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1794 but has since been rebuilt in an improved form. A cheese of some celebrity is produced in the neighbourhood and with cattle, forms the only article of trade. Pop. 2380.

BOURG ST MATHIEU, or *BOURG ST. MATHIEU*, a town in France dep. Gironde 8 m. S.E. Bay, on the bank, Bordeaux, near its confluence with the Garonne. It is tolerably well built has a small port, admitting vessels of 200 or 300 tons and in the neighbourhood some quarries of excellent stone from which Bordeaux is supplied. The town has a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 1556.

BOURGNEUF a town in France, dep. Cressa, 17 m. S.S.W. Clermont, on the Thonon. It gives its name to a coal field or basin extending through four of the neighbouring communes and has manufactures of porcelain and paper. Pop. 2491.

BOURGAS, *BOURGAS*, or *BURHAS*—A seaport in Turkey in Europe, prov. Rodoska, on the Black Sea, at the bottom of gulf of same name, 70 m. N.E. Adrianople lat. (measured) 42° 30' 18" N. lon. 27° 30' 45" E. (n.) It is built on an eminence, and has a prepossessing appearance. The shops

are kept neat and clean and being well stocked with showy articles, look very pretty. Its principal source of prosperity is in the manufacture of pottery pipe-bowls, cups, &c. for which a superior clay is found in the neighbourhood. They are handled tastefully made, richly ornamented, and are sold at a high price. The town has also a considerable trade in grain wine, iron, woollen stuffs, butter, cheese, and other productions of the country. Pop. 6000.—The town is formed by Cape Eminah on the N. and the town of Blashah or Muspoli on the S. 17 m. apart. It opens a fair and stretches about 22 m. inland—2 Turkish Bourgas or Burgas, a town some 45 m. S.E. Adrianople lat. 41° 31' N; lon. 27° 18' E. with an old castle a fine mosque, hospital, baths, small market place manufactures of terra-cotta, and about 2000 houses.

BOURGES [anc. *Bithurice* or *Bithur*] a very ancient in France cap. dep. (bar 124 m. S. Paris at the confluence of the Allier and Yèvre. It is surrounded with ramparts now converted into public promenades and is about 2½ in round. The streets are generally broad but deserted and gloomy owing to the small population, and peculiar construction of the houses. Large air built spaces, likewise generally planted with trees or occupied as gardens and nursery-grounds are met with here and there. The principal public buildings are the cathedral erected in the 13th century and esteemed one of the finest Gothic structures in France the church of Notre Dame founded in 116 destroyed by fire in 1487 and rebuilt in 1520 and the church of St. Etienne founded in 1200 destroyed by the same fire of 1487 and rebuilt in 1510. The glass in the chapels of the latter is exquisitely painted. The archiepiscopal palace is a handsome building with gardens, designed by Le Notre. The hotel of the prefecture occupies the site of the old palace of the Dukes of Berry. Next to the cathedral however the most remarkable building of Bourges is the Hotel de Ville built in 1448 and originally the mansion of Jacques Cesar a native of the town and the celebrated and unfortunate treasurer of Charles VIII. who after losing his master 200,000 gold crowns was cast into prison, and all his property confiscated, for certain imaginary crimes, of which he was accused by courtiers who shared in his spoils. He was condemned to death but escaped to Rome and died on a naval expedition in the service of



HOTEL DE VILLE, BOURGES.
From France, Manufacture of Pottery.

the Pope. This building is in the solid Gothic style and of great magnificence. Besides the mansion of Jacques Cesar contains the halls of the royal court the courts of first resort, of commerce, and judiciary. The

modern seminary is also a handsome edifice, now occupied as barracks. Bourges has a public library containing 50,000 volumes, a college museum, primary theatre, general hospital, prisons, and a house of refuge. The town is the seat of an archbishopric, of a royal court for the departments of Cher Indre and Nièvre of a diocesan theological seminary ecclesiastical school and normal school for the department. It is also the capital of the 21st military division of the kingdom. The manufactures are innumerable consisting of some coarse woollens, blankets outwore and leather. It has also extensive works in iron, steel, and tinware. The number of silversmiths is remarkable for a provincial town. The principal trade is in grain, hemp, wool, flannel, hides, wine and fruit-trees. Bourges is of high antiquity. Six centuries before the Christian era, it was the capital of Celtic Gaul. In the time of Julius Caesar it was called *Avaricum*, and was the capital of the Bituriges, from whom the modern name appears to be derived. Caesar besieged and took it in 52 B.C. Under the Romans it became the capital of Aquitania. In 475 it fell into the hands of the Visigoths, but submitted to Clovis, when he had vanquished Alaric, in the plains of Vouille. It then became the capital of the Berry, and during the Middle Ages partook of the vicissitudes common to the towns of France. The great fire of 1437 destroyed 8000 houses and gave a blow to the commercial prosperity of the town from which it never recovered. The cloth manufacturers who were at that time numerous, removed from the place and Lyons profited by the disaster as the fairs were transferred to that town. In 1683 the plague carried off 5000 of the inhabitants. Seven councils have been held at Bourges and the Pragmatic Sanction was accepted here by the clergy in 1486. Pop. (1846) 18,235.

BOURGET—A lake France Savoy 7 m N Chambéry and near the E. border of the dep. It is about 11 m long from N to S and on an average, not more than 2 m broad. It empties its surplus water into the Rhone by a tortuous channel which permits steam vessels to enter and navigate the lake. The scenery is very romantic the W shore consisting of a precipice of limestone which rises almost perpendicularly 2000 ft. at the S.W. extremity of the lake. It is a place of great antiquity and many Roman remains have been found in it. Pop. 1650.

BOURGOGNE. See **BURGUNDY**.
BOURGOGNE [anc. *Bergundia*] a town France dep. Jura 8 m W N W La Tour-du-Pin on the Rhone. It is surrounded with marshes, which have been partly drained and which afford inexhaustible supplies of turf for fuel. The town has some woollen cotton and silk manufactures, and numerous flour-mills. It carries on a good trade in flour of excellent quality, hemp flax and woollen cloth. See Pop. 3337.

BOURGUEIL, a town France dep. Indre-et-Loire 26 m S.W. Tours, v. bank, Dole, here called the Antium. This district produces red wine of good quality, flax, hemp, and liquorice, oats, onion and other vegetable seeds. Trade in nut-dried fruits, butter, maize, millet and wine. Pop. 1720.

BOURKE, a co. S. Australia, 6 m. long and 60 broad area 8500 sq. m. or 2,495,000 ac. It contains 35 parishes. Pop. 17,831 of which 9449 are males 1891 females.

BOURLON. See **BOURDON**.

BOURN or **BOURNE**, three parishes Eng.—1 par. Cambridge 4085 ac. Pop. 945—2 *Bourne* (St. Mary) par. Hants 7678 ac. Pop. 1149—3 *Bourne* (West) par. Sussex 5091 ac. Pop. 2178.

BOURNE, a town and par. England co. of and 83 m S. Lincoln. The town lies at the foot of a range of hills, and consists of four principal streets recently much improved in cleanliness and sewage, houses generally of brick, for the most part irregularly but well built, amply supplied with water and well lighted with gas. The church is a large ancient structure, with two towers at its W end. There are chapels belonging to Baptists Methodists Independents and Calvinists also a grammar national and several private schools a set of almshouses a clothing-fund, and some other minor charities and a mechanics institute. The manufacture of leather formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, has long since ceased. The only trade of the town now is in wool and corn. Area of par. 3853 ac. Pop. 11,000.

including the hamlets of Dyke and Cawthorpe 3717. —(Local Correspondent.)

BOURNEMOUTH a vil. England, co. Hants, 6 m. W by S. Christ Church. It lies on the coast and having of late years become a place of fashionable resort for bathing, many tasteful villas have sprung up. A spacious hotel a range of elegant and commodious baths and a church, have also been recently erected.

BOURNEY par. Irel. Tipperary 12 981 ac. Pop. 3116

BOURO. See **BOURON**.

BOURTANGER MORANE, an extensive swamp up to 40 m in length, on the confines of Holland and Hanover bank of the Elbe. Being quite impenetrable for the passage of troops it forms, to the adjacent provinces an important defence against invasion. At the N. extremity of the morass, in province Groningen is a fort of the same name.

BOURTIE, par. Scot. Aberdeen 4000 ac. Pop. 523.

BOURTON three par. Eng.—1 *Bourton-upon-Denham* par. Warwick 2520 ac. Pop. 868—2 *Bourton* on the Avon par. Gloucester 2960 ac. Pop. 530—3 *Bourton-on-the-Water* par. Gloucester 2238 ac. Pop. 1040.

BOUSSA, a city Africa, Soudan cap. of a province of same name on an island in the Niger or Quorra about 3 m. long and 1 m. broad lat. 10° 14' N lon 6° 11' E. It is walled, and being surrounded by rocks is a place of considerable strength. As in all African states the houses are irregularly placed and thus cover a space of ground disproportioned to the number of inhabitants. The soil of the province is fertile producing cereals, yams, cotton rice, and timber trees, in great abundance. Amongst the wild animals are elephants hippopotami, lions, tigers &c. Boussa has obtained a notoriety from the circumstances of its being the place where the enterprising traveller Park met his death. The population of the town of Boussa has been estimated at 12,000 to 18,000.

BOUSSU a town and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m W Mons with the fine castle of the Counts of Carman and Beumont whence Louis XIV. threatened the siege of Saint Omer, in 1655. The commune has extensive breweries in iron and dry and forges &c. Boussa has obtained a notoriety from the circumstances of its being the place where the enterprising traveller Park met his death. The population of the town of Boussa has been estimated at 12,000 to 18,000.

BOUZY a river France which rises at the foot of one of the towers of the ancient castle of Malestribes, near Chef Bouteaux, dep. Deux Seines and, after a S.W. course of about 60 m. falls into the Charente, about 10 m. above its mouth. It passes, and is navigable from St. Jean d'Angely.

BOUWILLE, or **BOUWILLAN**, a town France, dep. Bas Rhin on the Moselle 20 m. N.W. Strasbourg formerly walled. It has extensive chemical works, producing alum, vitriol, Prævalent blue, ammoniac animal charcoal, pyritesous acid, &c. It likewise has some large tanneries glassfields madder-works ropeworks and manufactures of Russian linen ironmongery, and excellent glass. Pop. 8861.

BOUZONVILLE a town France, dep. Moselle on the Nied 19 m. N.E. Metz. Its manufactures are leather (common and shammy) glue, nails, and cabinet-work. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an abbey founded in 1090. Its extensive Gothic hallioid crown, a hill whose sloping sides are covered with orchards and at the foot of which the Wind meanders through large and verdant meadows. Pop. 1580.

BOVA a town Naples prov. Calabria Ultra, 1 m S.E. Reggio, on a mountain not far from the sea. Seat of a bishop, suffragan to Reggio. It has a cathedral, and several other churches a seminary hospital and two monasteries. Silk worms are reared in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3883.

BOVENO a vil. kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov. of and 16 m. N. by E. Brescia, near 1 hunk, Mella. It has a parish church an hospital, and manufactory of iron vessels, and cutlery. In the vicinity are iron mines and several mineral springs. Pop. 2048.

BOVDVAGH par. Irel. Derry 19 636 ac. Pop. 4819.

BOVEY town par. Eng. Devon 5654 ac. Pop. 600.

BOVEY TRACY a vil. and par. England on Devon 4 m. W by S. Chagley. There are here a large parish church in the early English style chapel for Wesleyans and Baptists and an endowed free school for 20 boys. There

are several extensive earthenware potteries, and some tool shops in the parish. Area of par 7301 ac. Pop 2085.

BOVINO [anc. *Bovium*] a tn Naples, prov Capitanata, 20 m S S W Fogera, near the Cervaro, the seat of a township, suffragan to Benevento. It is fortified, and has a cathedral, two parish churches, and several convents. The Spaniards were defeated here by the Imperialists in 1734. Pop. 571.

BOVI or **WYMET TRACKY** par Eng Devon 2740 ac Pop. 601

BOVI an isl S. Pacific lat. 18° 5' S. lon 140° 48' W (N.) of coral formation, 30 m long by 5 mean breadth, well wooded on the weather side, but assembly on the other visited for its pearl-fishery. Pop. about 100.

BOVI or **BREATHWATER-BOW** a vil and par England, co Middlesex, 4½ m. E N E St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The village is agreeably situated well paved, and lighted with gas. The church an ancient structure of a mixed style of architecture has a low square tower and a window gorgeously ornamented with figures in stained glass. There are besides places of worship for Wesleyan Baptists and R. Catholics several free schools an almshouse and various other charities. Porcelain was formerly manufactured here, to a great extent. The Eastern Counties Railway passes a little N the town. Area of par 309 ac Pop. 6380.

BOWDEN two pars Eng—1 *Bowden* (E. coast) par Leinster 3120 ac Pop 8174—2 *Bowden* (little par) Northampton 1670 ac Pop 404.

BOWDEN a vil and par Scotland co Roxburgh. The vil 3 m S. Melrose has a church and a good parochial school. P. 269. Area of par 600 ac Pop 981.

BOWDITCH ISLAND an isl. S. Pacific; lat 1° N point 9° 20' S. lon 111° 4' W (N.) of coral formation, and triangular form, with the apex S. It is 8 m long N to S and about 4 m broad. On the N W and N points the land is of considerable elevation, and on the E. are extensive groves of coco-nut trees and shrubbery. The scenery on some parts of this little island is of surpassing beauty, smiling all that the imagination has pictured, or can picture of these paradises of the ocean with their balmy climates and luxuriant foliage. The inhabitants of whom there are about 600 are friendly gentle and good-natured but extremely timid. In their persons they are well formed and the expression of their countenances is extremely agreeable. The younger portion of the community go naked but those more advanced in life wear the sarong, a sort of apron, which the men is from 16 to 14 inches wide in the case of females it is of proportionate size, and weighs about 50 lbs. presenting a very smooth and ridiculous appearance. They do not cultivate the soil but live chiefly on its spontaneous productions, which include coco-nuts and on the produce of the sea and that these resources afford them sufficient sustenance says Capt. Wilkes, is amply proved by their robust and healthy looks. They are a very ingenious people exhibiting great taste and dexterity in the manufacture of various small articles, such as fish bones boxes and working-implements, axes, files, and such, which they manufacture with great skill but well adapted for their purposes. They also manufacture an excellent kind of matting for sleeping in, and for clothing. Bowditch Island was discovered by Commander Wilkes, of the U. States Exploring Expedition, on January 29 1841 the island not having been laid down in any chart previous to that period and being still wanting in many maps.

BOWDON par Eng Cheshire 17 971 ac. Pop 11 224.

BOWFR, par Scot Caithness, 7 m. long by 8 broad Pop 1555.

BOWEN-CHAI K par Eng Wals 2956 ac. Pop. 569.

BOWEN-CITFORD par Eng Essex 2608 ac. P 230.

BOWEN par Eng York Y Riding 18 334 ac. P 725.

BOWELL, a mountain Eng. Westmoreland, 7 m W. by N. Ambleside, 2611 ft. high.

BOWMORF a vil and port Scotland co Argyll Isl.

Islar near the head of Loch L. Deal. It is laid out with

three schools. A distillery here is somewhat noted for the quality of the whisky produced. Pop. about 1500.

BOWNESS, a pt. in England, co. Westmoreland delightfully situated on E. shore Lake Windermere, 9 m. W N W Keswick, a favourite residence of visitors to the lake scenery. It has a parish church free grammar-school, and several handsome villas and is within 14 m of the Windermere station of the Kendal and Windermere Railway.

BOWNESS, par Eng Cumberland 17 947 ac. P 1385.

BOX par Eng Wals 4217 ac. Pop 1987.

BOXFORD two pars Eng—1 par Suffolk 1820 ac Pop. 1102—2 *Boxford-cum-Westcott* par Berk 2169 ac Pop. 582.

BOXGROVE, par Eng Sussex 3676 ac. Pop. 750.

BOXLEY par Eng Kent 5740 ac. Pop 1508.

BOXMEER [anc. *Meer*] a tn Holland prov N. Brabant 9 m E Hertogenbosch near the Maas. It is neat and clean has an old castle, a handsome court house a R. Catholic church a Carmelite monastery and convent a gymnasium for the tuition of Latin philosophy and theology and three other schools. Boxmeer has two canals printworks, and is noted for its fine beer. Pop. 680.

BOXTHED two pars Eng—1 par Essex 5082 ac Pop 909—2 par Suffolk 1367 ac Pop. 201.

BOXTAL, a tn Holland prov Gelderland 7 m N. Herengemosh on the Demmet which winding through among the houses propels a variety of mills, besides serving for the passage of boats and together with the constant traffic of carriages of all sorts to and from Westralia, &c. renders this one of the most stirring places in the district. Bortel has a R. Catholic and a Reformed church two schools and a small almshouse. It is noted for the beauty of its dunes and hamaks and has bleachery and a paper mill. Pop. nearly all R. Catholics about 9500.

BOXWELL, with *WINTERSTON* par Eng Gloucester 566 ac. Pop 285.

BOXWORTH par Eng Cambridge 221 ac. Pop 859.

BOYACA, a vil New Granada, dep. name, 60 m N. N. E. Bogota with important lime-kilns it has become noted from the defeat here sustained by the Spaniards in 1819 and which secured the independence of the W. provinces.—The DEPARTAMENT is very extensive, bounded by the republics of Venezuela, and provinces Cundinamarca and Magdalena area, 42,800 sq. m. capital, Tunja. In the W. it is traversed by a chain of the Andes, and in the E. it is composed of mountain plains, watered by affluents of the Orinoco. Pop. (1840) 46500.

BOYANAGH par Ire Galway 1 837 ac. Pop. 391.

BOYANNA BAY a bay N. W. coast of Madagascar N. W. point lat. 15° 59' S. lon 49° 28' E. It is about 3 m wide in the entrance, and 6 or 7 m in length extending S. with depths from 6 to 4 fathoms and which abut on 2 and 1 fathom near the shore and at the bottom of the bay around which there are several small villages and on the W. side is the principal town of the province.

BOYD (OWN) a seaport Australia, head of Wales at the head of Twoold Bay lat. 4 10' S. lon 149° 57' E. separated from E. Boyd by the river Hugh. Though but lately founded it is in a flourishing condition and has already a pretty extensive trade, and is laid out in good taste, and composed of well built brick houses, and neat cottages, with verandas. It contains a handsome Gothic church, with a lofty spire a spacious hotel and several ranges of commodious shops. There are here a large whaling establishment, employing nine sperm whaling ships and several extensive salting and boiling down houses. The port has a convenient jetty 300 ft. long and vessels refitting have here the advantage of a heaving-down bulk and every necessary mechanical assistance, abundance of wood and every description of provisions and vegetables. Both Boyd and E. Boyd are consequently favourite resorts for shipping.

BOYLE, a garrison tn and par Ireland co. Roscommon. The town is 22 m. S. E. Sligo, on a stream of same name connecting Lough Gara with Lough Key in a valley nearly surrounded by hills. It consists of four principal streets crossing at right angles, two of which are straight, the other two winding one of the latter ascends a very high hill all judiciously paved and kept. The more modern houses, many of which are of stone, are well built, great improvement in this respect

having taken place of late years but in the outskirts are many miserable hovels. Boyle has an Episcopal church, and chapel of ease, a R. Catholic, and two Methodist churches, a work house, in the old English style, court-house, and bridge, the latter a plain building, with freestone front a national school for boys and girls and a male and female infant school connected with the church a dispensary and a charitable farm. Cattle and flour are made at very extensive mills erected on the Boyle river at the extremity of the town and coarse tins and stamens are manufactured by some of the peasantry but to a very limited extent, and only for the home market. A large number of cattle is sold at the fairs which take place nine times a year and being the centre of an extensive district, there is a good retail trade. In the environs is a public garden, decorated with a statue of King William III. with well laid-out walks, for the recreation of the inhabitants, provided by Viscount Lorton, the proprietor of the town. Pop. 8462. Area of par 19 618 ac Pop 10 265 — (Local Correspondent).

BOYLETON par Eng Derby 1380 ac Pop 802
BOYNDIE or **BOYNDIE** par Scot, Banff 3000 ac P 1674
BOYNE, a river Ireland rises in the bog of Allen co. Kildare, 14 m S E Carbury and d after a winding N E course of about 60 m through beautiful and romantic scenery falls into the Irish Sea 4 m E by D. Drogheda. By artificial means it has been rendered navigable for barges to a distance of 20 m from the sea but it is bar at its entrance can be crossed only by vessels of small burden. The Boyne derives its chief importance from the memorable battle fought on its bank July 1 1690 between William III and James II. An obelisk, in commemoration of the battle was erected in 1786 on the spot where William received a slight wound, the evening before the engagement.

BOYNTON par Eng York F Riding 2680 ac P 118
BOYNTOWN or **BALINTOWN** par Ire Wicklow 25 185 ac Pop 3904

BOYTON three parts Eng — 1 par Devon Cornwall 4956 ac Pop 529 — 2 par Suffolk 1633 ac Pop 320 — 3 par Wilt 9856 ac Pop 398

BOYTONRAH par Ire Tipperary 592 ac P 187
BOZEAT par Eng Northampton 2400 ac Pop 821
BUZZOLO a fortified in Italy Lombardy prov Cremona, and 16 m W W Mantua, near r bank, (Cigno) well old fortifications some silk looms and an annual fair Pop. 4040

BZA a tn. Italy Piedmont prov Cuneo, 9 m W S W Alba. It has three parish churches the principal of which is in the church of Santa Chiara built in 1742 by Vettone. The town has a good trade in cattle grain wine and silk which is held in high repute Pop 8000

BZAA or **BZAAE**, a river France rising in Pomerania It forms numerous small lakes in the upper part of its course flows S E, and falls into the Vistula on its l. bank, 6 m E Fromberg total length about 106 m The coal from Fromberg to Valsut unites it with the Vistula, and thus forms a communication between the Vistula and the Oder

BRAAK or **BRACK**, several streams, S Africa, Cape Territory — 1 *Brack* or *New River* rising in Graaf Reuvet, near lat 31 S. flowing N W and falling into the Gariep or Orange River after a course of 120 m. exclusive of windings — 2 *The Great and Little Brack* the two head streams of the Great Fish River — 3 A small affluent of the Little Fish River

BRAAKE *See* **BRACK**
BRABANT (Dutch *Herzogdom Brabant*) an ancient duchy of the Low Countries of which Brussels was the capital. On the emancipation of the United Provinces of Holland it became divided into two parts — one Dutch or N Brabant, and Austrian Brabant comprehending not merely the present provinces of S. or Belgian Brabant, but both it and the present province of Antwerp.

BRABANI (Dutch, *Acord-Brabant*) a prov Holland and on the frontier between it and Belgium along which it extends about 20 m. area 543 540 ac. It is generally flat, and is drained by the Meuse, the Marweide, the Scheldt the Amer, the old Meuse, the Dommel, the Aa or Aa, the Doyne, the Mark, and the Dintel to which may be added the great South William's-van't Canal Careful drainage has made the province famous for health and longevity, and while epidemics

have raged in other parts of the Netherlands, N Brabant has been exempt from their attacks. There are no minerals of any consequence, the soil varies from barren moor and wet bog to the richest arable and pasture land. Besides the common cereals, it produces hops, madder colored flax hemp and orchard fruit. Not the least important product is the running plant, found indispensable for the preservation of the dikes from abrasion by the water. Oak and elm thrive well. The lower grounds afford excellent pasture and lucerne, and the white mulberry is much grown for silkworms which are reared chiefly at St. Michael's Gestel. The horses and cattle of N Brabant are smaller than those of some of the neighbouring provinces. The wool of the sheep is mostly used within the province, particularly at Tilburg. The pigs are excellent. Immense quantities of geese and poultry are raised and exported. Bees also are an object of profitable attention. The rivers abound with fish of which the anchovy of Bergen op Zoom and the salmon of Gertrudenberg are in great repute. Manufactures — Woollen cloth, made at Tilburg Middelburen and Guldorp coloured cottons at Helmond and linen and cotton fabrics at Flushing and the villages around Middelburen, where also the finest damasks and diapers are manufactured. In other towns there are carpets, hat and pin manufactures, potteries brick fields many celebrated breweries, lace-making from mule &c. For the administration of justice N Brabant is divided into three districts, and these again into 18 cantons. It is a 449 primary and 14 1 stn schools, it a latter attended by about 800 scholars Pop. 578 487 of whom R. Catholics 388 741 Protestants 47 536 Jews 1061 attached to no religious communion 210

BRABANT (Sourin) [Dutch *Land Brabant*] a prov. Belgium which though in population only the third and in extent only the fourth is from its central position, and possession of the capital the most important of all the provinces of Belgium. Its boundaries are N prov. Antwerp E prov. Limburg and Liège S prov. Hainaut and Namur W prov. E. Flanders. It has an area of 810 956 English ac of which 671 484 are cultivated, 100 181 under wood of which one tenth belongs to forest Soignies, and only 8107 uncultivated and waste the remainder being occupied by water roads, towns &c. Its soil, which owes much to nature but more to industry produces in abundance all the ordinary grain and pulse crop seeds and grasses its manufactures are various and extensive, consisting chiefly of cotton stuffs, various velvets, lace and carpets. It has numerous picturesque townships and currying houses hat factories, sugar and salt refineries, coachworks, paper-mills glassworks distilleries, and very extensive breweries. There is also a very large book trade the chief works of which are obtained not from native authors, but from the neighbouring literature of France. Brabant is divided into three administrative and judicial arrondissements, of which the chief places are Brussels Louvain, and Nivelles. According to the proportion of one to every 45 000 inhabitants, it should send 18 members to the Chamber of Deputies. Pop. 691 857 of whom 220 547 use the French and 487 696 the Flemish language

BRABOURN par Eng Kent 8499 ac Pop 816
BRACADALF par Eng Scotland on Inverness, Isles of Skye length 17 m breadth 4 to 7 m rocky and intersected by several arms of the sea Pop 1697

BRACCIANO [anc. *Arconum* or *Arconum*] a tn Papal States W side lake of same name, 12 m N W Rome with a magnificent castle belonging to the Duke of Bracciano. In its vicinity are thermal springs and baths Pop. 1800 — The Lake [anc. *Sabinum lacus*] is 2437 ft above the sea area, 25 sq m. and nearly circular. By the Arno it communicates with the Mediterranean

BRACEBOUGH par E g. Lincoln 2230 ac P 210
BRACEBY, par Eng Lincoln 903 ac Pop 161
BRACE-MEDIE par Eng Norfolk 2487 ac Pop 1174
BRACEWELL, par Eng York W Riding 1920 ac Pop 167

BRACKENHEIM a tn. Württemberg circle, Neckar cap. dist. of same name, 23 m N W Stuttgart. It contains two churches, a townhouse an old castle, a grammar-school and a well-endowed hospital. It is a place of great antiquity and is said to have been a Roman station. Pop. 1620 — The district area 70 geo ac m. produces much fruit and wine. Pop. 24,415

BRACKLEY a market tn. and par. England, co. Northampton. The town is 12 m. S.W. Northampton, and consists chiefly of one straight spacious street nearly 1 m. in length hinged chiefly of stone, with large gardens behind well lighted with gas. It contains a church an ancient and hand some building Wesleyan and Independent chapels a free and a national school. The townhall in the centre of the town is also an ancient structure. There are two large breweries here but no other manufactures of any consequence. Pop. 2151. — *(Local Correspondent)*

BRACON a small par. Eng. Norfolk 9 4 ac. Pop. 161. **BRADDA** (1) a river Naples which rises in a branch of the Apennines, near Basilicata, and, after an E. & E. course of nearly 60 m. falls into the Gulf of Tarento, at Ponte Favole. **BRADBORNE**, par. Eng. Derby 62 4 ac. Pop. 1230. **BRADDPN** par. Eng. Northampton 1000 ac. Pop. 173. **BRADFIELD** three par. Eng. — 1 par. Bucks 10 001 ac. Pop. 138. — 2 *Bradfield* (Essex) par. Norfolk, 2840 ac. Pop. 421. — 3, *Bradfield* (Hants) par. Norfolk, 1082 ac. Pop. 422.

BRADSTON par. Eng. Norfolk 511 ac. Pop. 170. **BRADSTON** par. Eng. York 484 ac. Pop. 1216. — 2 par. Essex 2 10 ac. Pop. 994. — 3 par. Norfolk 57 3 ac. Pop. 234. — 4 *Bradfield* (Cambs) par. Suffolk 818 ac. Pop. 203. — 5 *Bradfield* (St George) par. Suffolk 1884 ac. Pop. 496. — 6 *Bradfield* (St Clare) par. Suffolk 1492 ac. Pop. 214.

BRADFORD a flourishing manufacturing town and par. England, co. York W. Riding 9 m. N. E. Manchester. It is pleasantly situated at the junction of three beautiful and extensive valleys and is almost entirely built of fine freestone. In the older parts of the town the streets are narrow and ill constructed but in the more modern they are spacious well paved and lighted. The exchange is a beautiful building with a library and news-room attached. Opposite to it is the stock-exchange for the exhibition and sale of wool goods. Thursday is the day of sale, but of late years sales of goods have been effected, to a much larger amount, at the rooms now warehouses of the leading manufacturers and merchants both on Mondays and Thursdays. The courthouse erected in 1824, is a handsome and convenient building. There are also a good market-place, with a spacious enclosed area, a mechanics institute in which a commodious and handsome building has been erected a flourishing philosophical society and a dispensary liberally supported. Churches — the par. 1 church erected in the reign of Henry VI. in the decorated style of English architecture. Christ Church a chapel of ease a most structure, with a low tower. St James's St John St Jude's, and St Paul's. The other places of worship are three large Baptist chapels three Independent three Wesleyan Methodist one New Connexion Methodist two Association Methodist one U. Presbyterians (recently erected) one Unitarian, one Soc. of Friends, one Moravian, and one E. Catholic. Bradford has a free grammar school liberally endowed by Charles II. and rebuilt in 1659 four national schools, and one conducted on the system of the British and Foreign School Society and seven parochial and Wesleyan schools. In the immediate vicinity is Alkdale College for the education of young men for the ministry among the Independents. The Baptists have a similar academic institution at Little Horton and at Woodhouse Grove, 4 m. distant. The Wesleyan Methodists have a school for mechanics near. The railway erected in 1842 is a noble building in the Tudor style, with wards for 60 passengers, and a dispensary. The staple manufacture of the town is worsted stuffs, and mixed worsted, alpaca and mohair also cotton and silk fabrics. The spinning of worsted yarn employs a great number of hands and when spun it is largely exported, and also woven in the worsted-looms factories of the town. There are not less than 112 mills in the par. for spinning and weaving worsted of these, 36 are in the town. Broad and narrow cloth employing six extensive mills, chiefly in adjoining towns of wool-cards, and ivory and horn combs are made in great quantities. In the town and neighbourhood, some very extensive dyeworks have of late years been erected. The cotton manufactures are of recent introduction but are making rapid progress. The vicinity abounds with coal and limestone and about 7 m. S. E. the town are the Low-wood quarries and 1 m. S. E. the Buntingfords, both of

which are on a very extensive scale, and particularly celebrated for the quality of their iron. Bradford has suffered less from the depression of trade than most other large manufacturing towns. Thursday is the market-day and there are three important annual fairs. There is here a flourishing savings bank, with a handsome building erected in 1887. Commercial operations have been greatly facilitated by the cutting of a branch from the Leeds and Liverpool Canal near Shipley into the very centre of the town. The admirable position of the town in respect to railways is also of advantage to its prosperity. The station of L. & Leeds and Bradford Railway through which communication is established with the N. E. and N. W. of England, and with Scotland is within 800 yards of the exchange. Equally easy communication is afforded with the S. E. and S. W. of England by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway connected with Bradford by two branches proceeding respectively in a S. E. and S. W. direction. A direct line from Bradford to Leeds is contemplated.

Bradford was incorporated in 1847. A mayor 14 aldermen, and 42 common councilmen constitute the corporate body. By the Reform Act, it returns two members to Parliament. The boundaries of the borough comprise four townships. Number of electors (1856) 1811. Bradford is a polling station at elections for the W. Riding of the county. The rapidity with which the population of the town has increased affords one of the best evidences of its prosperity. In 1801 it was only 6393. In 1841 58 498. The four townships comprise the part bet. in 1801 contained 13 294 and in 1841 66, 18 inhabitants. — THE TOWN OF Bradford is 11 m. in length and at an average 4 m. in breadth, and comprises the town of Bradford three chapels and nine townships area, 34,146 ac. Pop. 149 548. — *(Local Correspondent)*

BRADFORD GREAT an anc. market tn. and par. Eng. and co. W. York. The town is beautifully situated 26 m. N. W. Saltaire, on a declivity on the banks of the Wharfe, crossed by two bridges, a very old one of masonry arches, in the centre of the town, and a modern one of four. The town consists of three regular streets, containing many handsome and some elegant houses. It has a spacious church with a fine altar-piece, and w. windows of stained glass. places of worship for Baptists Independents Friends, the Connexion of Huntingdon Connection Wesleyans and Unitarians an endowed free school for a education of 80 b. y. a news room, two almshouses and a workhouse. Woollen cloth is the staple manufacture of the place particularly that one pound of fine thread and Haxony wool for the dyeing of which the water of the river is highly favourable. Weekly market Saturday two fairs annually. Bradford was of some note in the time of the Saxons. Duranton having been elected Bishop of Worcester at a synod held in it. The Kennet and Avon Canal passes through the town and the Thrubridge station of the Great Western Railway is 4 m. distant. Area of par. 11 310 ac. Pop. 8959. Pop. of m. 3656.

BRADFORD four par. Eng. — 1 par. Devon 3496 ac. Pop. 490. — 2 par. Somerset 1182 ac. Pop. 569. — 3 *Bradford Abbas* par. Dorset 1139 ac. Pop. 671. — 4 *Bradford* par. Dorset 2700 ac. Pop. 414.

BRADLEY a small maritime tn. and par. England Isle of Wight. The former is prettily situated at the head of an inlet called Brading Haven E. end of Isl. 84 m. S. Ryde, has little trade and no manufactures, and consists principally of one long irregular street. The church is an old and humble structure and in the churchyard a plain head-stone marks the last resting place of the hero of the battle of Agincourt, Sir John de Brading. There are two other churches in the parish as also two dissenting chapels and a national school. The market, which is well supplied with corn, is held on Monday and fairs are held on May 12 and October 2. Vessels of moderate burden can enter the harbour at high water. Area of par. 10 107 ac. Pop. 8046.

BRADLEY nine par. England — 1 par. Derby 2374 ac. Pop. 248. — 2 par. Lincoln 1523 ac. Pop. 87. — 3 par. Hants 860 ac. Pop. 132. — 4, *Bradford* 8876 ac. Pop. 828. — 5, *Bradley Great* par. Suffolk 3280 ac. Pop. 49. — 6 *Bradley Little* par. Suffolk 857 ac. Pop. 30. — 7 *Bradley (North)* par. Wilts 4086 ac. Pop. 2398. — 8 *Bradley-in-the-Moors* par. Rutland 650 ac. Pop. 64. — 9 *Bradley West* par. Somerset 626 ac. Pop. 133.

BRADMORE, par Eng Notes; 1560 ac. Pop. 401
BRADNICH or **BRANEX** a deserted bar market situated on par England on Dorset S. m. N. N. E. Exeter, pleasantly situated on an eminence, and nearly surrounded with hills, 8 m from the Collington station of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. It consists of one principal street, nearly straight, about 1 m. in length, and of several smaller houses generally of stone, mostly thatched, the remainder covered with slate. A new guildhall with a prison under it, was erected in 1836. Bradnich has an old parish church, with a beautifully carved screen tomb of Henry VII., a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school, erected in 1837. There are two large manufactories for paper in the parish—the one, called Kimsam Mills, for coarse papers and the other for fine papers, called Hole Mills. Area of par 4351 ac. Pop. 1884—*(Local Correspondent)*

BRADON, par Eng Somerset 390 ac. Pop. 47
BRADPOLE, par Eng Dorset 969 ac. Pop. 1891
BRADBERG or **BRATBERG** a bail Norway composed of the fiefdom of Orre (Upper) Tellum kan in prov Christianand and of Nodre (Lower) Tellumarken in prov Agderhusus area, 4080 sq m. It has about 25 m. of sea coast in the Skager-Rak and stretches landwards to the Hardanger fjord. It contains the coast towns of Stathelle, Langemyrd, Arund, and Brevig, and the inland towns of Skien, Furskrug, and Oesebacken. Pop. 1845 67 050

BRADSHIRE, par Eng Devon 1257 ac. Pop. 157
BRADWELL four parcs Eng.—1 par Bucks 892 ac Pop. 351.—2 par Essex 10 113 ac. Pop. 1143.—3 par Herts 2893 ac. Pop. 741.—*Bradwell-on-the Sea*, par Essex 2870 ac. P. 1841 1004

BRADWORTH, par Eng Devon 9085 ac. P. 1611
BRADMAN a par Scotland co Aberdeen now united to the parish of Crathus, remarkable for its grandeur and magnificence of its scenery. It is crowded with lofty picturesque mountains whose projecting cliffs and steep acclivities are covered with trees while commingling with these sterner features are numerous gently sloping hills which gradually subside into beautiful valleys and verdant plains. The principal mountains in this romantic district are Lochsagar, Cairn-tol, Binn-muir, B. Binn-muir, B. Binn-muir Castle, one of the summer residences of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, is in the united parish of Crathus and Bradman. Pop. 1785 *(See ABERDEEN COUNTY)*

BRAFFERTON, par Eng York N Riding 4838 ac. Pop. 884

BRAFFIELD, or **THE GREEN**, par Eng Northampton 1980 ac. 1 p. 497

BRAGA [anc. *Bracara Augusta*] a in Portugal cap prov Minho and seat of an archbishop, primate of Portugal

It contains seven squares ornamented by fountains, an erectorial palace, a large quadrangular building containing a library, a fine richly ornamented Gothic cathedral of the 18th century, six parish churches, eight monasteries, a seminary, college, hospital, and numerous antiquities, among which are remains of a Roman temple, amphitheatre, and aqueduct. The inhabitants are industrious, and have manufactures of some importance with which they supply the fairs of Portugal and of Galicia in Spain. The principal articles produced are hats, shoes, iron and horn ware, harness, linen cloth, &c. Besides weekly markets Braga has two annual fairs each of which lasts a fortnight. In the vicinity are cold sulphurous springs. Braga is supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians. On a hill about 1 m. E. from the town is the famous sanctuary *Dom Jesus do Monte*, the most conspicuous and best frequented of any in Portugal. Pop. 16 077

BRACAN, (A.—1. An anc. in Brazil, prov Para 100 m. N. E. Belém 1 bank, (Aite, near its mouth in the bay of same name lat. 1° 50' N. lon. 4° 30' W. It is a small church and a prison and the river is navigable up to it at high water. 10 p. in and out. 6000.—2. A in Brazil, prov of 50 m. N. E. São-Paulo. It has a church. Its district is fertile lands numbers of cattle and pigs for the Rio de Janeiro market, and has a number of sugar-mills. Pop. 10 000

BRAGANZA, or **BRASAGUA** [anc. *Brasagua*] a in Portugal prov Tras-os-Montes. In a pleasant and fertile plain on the little river Fervença. 24 m. N. W. Miranda. It lies as a fortress, being surrounded by walls, though in a ruinous condition and defended by a citadel, is the seat of a bishopric, suffragan to Braga. has two churches three monasteries, a college, and manufacturers of silk and velvet. Braganza is said to have been founded by Infante I. in 1187. In 1540 John II. a great Duke of Braganza, ascended the throne of Portugal under the name of John V. and from him is descended the present royal family who retain the name of Braganza. P. p. 3315

BRAGNÄS. See **DRANEM**
BRAGNÄS a small station, Rissens Finland N. R. shore of Gulf of Bothnia, lat. 58° 10' and 57° 10' N. W. Ulsburg. The port is good, and some trade is carried on in pitch and tar. Pop. 1841 1984

BRAGH or **BRAGHLOFF** a fortified in Turkey in Europe. *Wallad* is a river Danube, of which it is one of the ports 90 m. from its mouth and may be reached by any vessel capable of entering that river lat. 45° 10' N. lon. 2° 04' E. The houses are regularly built, and several handsome new streets have recently been added—a result of the increase in prosperity of the town in which all the foreign trade of the province centres. It contains no small large granaries and commodious warehouses. The principal exports are wheat, rye, barley, hides, beef, wool, salt, timber, staves, &c. It has besides, a valuable sturgeon-fishery. The chief merchants are Greeks, but of late years several English houses have been established in the town. Pop. 6000

BRAHMAPOOTRA **BRAHMAPUTRA**, and erroneously **BEHRAPOOTRA** [Syring of Brahmaputra] one of the largest rivers of Asia, formed by the junction of three streams which unite in the N. E. part of Upper Assam in lat. 24° 47' N. lon. 95° 20' E. 1228 ft. above the sea level. These rivers are called, respectively, the Dihang, Dibang, and Lohit, and have each in turn, been represented as the head stream of the Brahmaputra, but without any of them having been left in undisputed possession of that honour. Nor in the present state of information on the subject, can this point be yet confidently decided. All probability however is in favour of the Dihang; but this, again, is on the presumption that it is a continuation of the Sargo—a presumption which, although apparently highly probable, is by no means free from uncertainty. The Sargo, a very large river and on this account worthy to be the head stream of the Brahmaputra, rises in Tibet, on the N. slopes of the Himalaya, in lat. 28° 30' N.



THE SQUARE AND FOUNTAIN OF TOWER, KHARRA. From Pictorial History of Portugal and Spain

28 m. N. N. E. Oporto, in a plain watered by the Este, and about 8 m. S. of the Cavado. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and defended by a castle. The houses are old, and the streets though broad, are not well laid out.

lon. 82° 10' E. nearly opposite the sources of the Ganges, on the E. side of the range and not far from those of the Indus. It flows in an E. direction parallel to the Himalayas for about 750 m. or to about lon. 45° E. when it is presumed it suddenly bends round to the S. cuts through the Himalayas, as the Ladra flows between Iskard and Attock, and enters Upper Assam under the name of the Dihong where in lat. 27° 50' it is joined by the Dihong and Lohit, and then becomes the Brahmaputra, a name which it retains till within about 30 m. of the embouchure when it is called the Megna. From the point at which it is joined by the Dihong and Lohit, the Brahmaputra flows in a S.W. direction, through the centre of Assam, to lat. 26° 15' N. when it bends round, proceeds nearly due S. and falls into the Bay of Bengal. Its outlet mingling almost indistinguishably with those of the Ganges. The length of the Brahmaputra, from the point at which it obtains that name, or from the junction of its head streams in Assam to its embouchure, is between 500 and 600 m. If the Sampo is taken as the original stream the entire length of this great river will be nearly 1400 m. The volume of water discharged by it during the dry season, is about 146,188 cubic ft. in a second the quantity discharged by the Ganges in the same time, and under the same circumstances, is only 80,000 cubic ft. In the annual floods, the quantity of water poured through the tributaries of the Brahmaputra from their snowy sources is very great the plains of Upper Assam are an entire sheet of water from the middle of June to the middle of September the only means of communication then being by elevated causeways 8 or 10 ft. high. Its waters unite also with those of the Ganges in overflowing the E. portions of Bengal. In its course through Assam and Hindoostan, the Brahmaputra forms a numerous island some of which are of very considerable extent. For 60 m. from its embouchure it is about 4 or 5 m. in breadth, and interspersed with numerous islands and mudflats, and were it not for the freshness of the water it might be taken for an arm of the sea. From its mouth to the junction of the three head streams in Upper Assam, the river is navigable for the boats of the country and above the junction, up the Lohit there is plenty of water for rafts for many miles further. Its waters are usually thick and dirty and its banks during the latter part of its course, heavily covered with jungle or marsh land. It is subject to the mounds, and abrupt ridges of the tide called the *bars*, but not so much as extent as the Hooghly the principal branch of the Ganges. Its principal affluents in Upper Assam are the Dihong, Jessung, Noor-dehing, Noa-dehing and Debooroo with a great number of smaller streams. Those in Bengal are the Jomah Barak, and Coonty on the left and the Gadada, Neelcomer and Teesta on the right. The Dihong and Lohit the two other alleged head streams of the Brahmaputra, flow from the N. E. and have their sources in a mountainous district in the E. corner of Tibet and within about 30 or 40 m. of each other. The Lohit is formed by the junction of two mountain-streams, the Tselong and Tselooka, which unite at lat. 28° 12' N. lon. 97° 10' E.

BRAHMOIC MOUNTAINS a name given by Portinger to the Hala Mountains, between Belochistan and Kande.

BRAIC Y PWIL HEAD N Wales, co Carnarvon lat. 52° 47' N. lon. 4° 48' W.

BRAILEY par Eng Warwick 5820 ac. Pop. 1808.

BRAILFORD par Eng Derby 4296 ac. Pop. 708.

BRAINE LALEULLE a town and com Belgium par Brabant 13 m. S by E. Brussels. Part of the operations of the battle of Waterloo were in this commune, in which is raised a mound surmounted with a colonial lion, to commemorate the event. Clothing, leather glass &c. are manufactured here and in the commune are some quarries of paving stones, but the inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Pop. 4645.

BRAINE LE COMTE—1 A small and nice town Belgium par Namur, 54 m. S.W. Brussels containing a handsome church, founded in the 13th century and a large well built chateau. The Southern Railway branches off from this town, on the W. side, to Mons and Quilvrain, E. to Namur and Charleroi. Amongst its public works are, breweries, saw-works, dyeworks of cotton and corn mills. At one time it manufactured and dealt extensively in tin ware, but this branch of trade is almost if not entirely extinct. Pop.

1400.—2 A com. Belgium par Brabant, with a brewery and a paper and two cotton mills. Pop. 2850.

BRAITFIELD par Eng Hertford 1540 ac. P. 110.

BRAINTREE a market town and par England co Essex.

The town pleasantly situated on a rising ground on the Braan 404 m. N. E. London consists of three principal streets, and several smaller the former spacious commodious, and well kept, but the latter dirty and inconvenient. A new town, in which the streets are wide, and most of the houses provided with small gardens is forming between the railway terminus and the town, and rapidly extending towards Braintree. All the new houses are of brick. The town is lighted with gas, and tolerably well supplied with water from wells and pumps. The corn exchange recently built is the only public building worthy of notice it is a commodious structure in the Corinthian style of architecture. Braintree has a church a Congregational and two Baptist chapels one boy's free school two boys boarding and day schools, two girls schools, and several other smaller schools several religious and benevolent societies, and a mechanics institute. The manufactures consist of silk and cramo weaving. The former gives employment to about 470 persons altogether the latter employs about six looms. The town is increasing in size and population. Area of par. 2242 ac. Pop. in a.d. par. 4340.

BRAITHVELL par Eng York W. Riding 7904 ac. Pop. 89.

BRAKE a vil duchy of Oldenburg circle, Oldenburg on the Weser 16 m. N. E. Oldenburg. It forms part of the parish of Hammelwarden and has a wool market, and some woollen manufactures a dyework, and gristmill. It is chiefly known as a shipping port that Brake possesses importance being one of the principal commercial entrepôts in the duchy. The Bremen ships usually stop here being unable to go further up the Weser and in the building yards, vessels of 300 to 400 tons are built. In 1848 the number of vessels that entered was 284 and in 1849 297. Of the former 109 were British of the latter 0. Pop. 1397.

BRAKEL—1 A in Prussia, Westphalia, gov. Minden on the Bruch near its confluence with the Nethe, 32 m. N. N. W. Cassel. It is walled, has two R. Catholic churches a synagogue, a monastery an hospital and a workhouse. The inhabitants depend chiefly on agriculture many particularly the cultivators of flax. They have also breweries and distilleries. In the neighbourhood are glassworks and a mineral spring of some repute. Pop. 2600.—2 Brakel (Dy) a vil and com. Belgium par F. Flanders, 13 m. S. by E. Ghent 1 bank Zwalm a small tributary of the Scheldt. It is regularly built, and has a church communal and several private schools dyerles, bleacherles, breweries malt houses, a salt refinery three oil-mills, and a flax mill. Several cattle-fairs are held annually. Pop. 3765.—3 Brakel (Dy) a vil and com. Belgium par F. Flanders, 1 m. S.W. the above. The village is small but neatly built, and possesses a church and two primary schools. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving grinding corn and oil and in husbandry. Pop. 2120.

BRAMBACH—1 A in Saxony circle, Zwicken, on the Gelseburg on the Bohemian frontier 11 m. N. Eger. It contains a castle and several mills and has some linen manufactures and general trade. Pop. 1200.—2 A in Nassau, cap. hill of same name, 7 bank Rhine 7 m. W. Nassau. It lies well but in a dull place, with dark narrow streets. It contains a palace and a parish church. Pop. 1507.

BRAMHMAN a dist. Isl Java, par Soerakarta, famous for its magnificent remains of Hindoo temples. These were first visited by a Dutch engineer who found them nearly buried under the luxuriant vegetation of the soil. They were afterwards examined by Colonel C. Mackenzie, in 1812. An intelligent sepooy from Benares, who accompanied him, and who was perfectly acquainted with the history and purpose of the sculptured objects in Hindoo temples, was lost in surprise at the number, magnitude, and superior execution of those at Bramhman, to which he said that India could furnish no parallel. The temples at Bramhman are entirely composed of plain brown stone without the least mixture of brick, mortar or rubbish of any kind, even to fill up the floors and basements of the largest structures. Capt. Baker afterwards employed by Sir T. B. Raffles to take measurements and drawings of them, declares, after extensive experience

of like surveys in India, that he had never met with such finished specimens of human labour and of ancient science and taste, crowded together in so small a compass as at the Chandi Sewa or Thousand Temples, at Brambran. On the S face there are two gigantic figures in a kneeling posture and of terrific forms, appearing to threaten, with uplifted clubs impertinent intruders. The ground plan is disposed in five parallelisms one within the other of which the outer one alone of 84 small temples, 22 on each face the second, of 8 the third, of 64 the fourth of 44 and the central one of 8 in all 296 temples. In the centre of the whole stands the great temple, about 90 ft. in height, and still a magnificent monument, though ruin and overgrown by the trees that cover it. The style, taste and execution of the sculpture with which the great temple in particular is covered are light, chaste, and beautiful and the figures 3648 in number display a wonderful variety of mythological characters. But of the smaller temples at least two-thirds lay strewn on the ground. **BRAMBER**, a vil and par England co. Sussex. The village is 9 m W Brighton on the Adur which from these place to the sea, at New blitham is called the Bramber water and is navigable for small craft. It has a Norman church and the remains of an old castle. Though now consisting of only a few cottages Bramber was once a parliamentary borough and continued to send two members to the House of Commons till it was disfranchised by the Reform Act. Area of par 864 ac Pop 130

BRAMCOTE, par Eng. Notts 1078 ac 1 p. 790
BRAMCOTE, par Eng. Notts 1204 ac 1 p. 219
BRAMFORD, par Eng. Norfolk 728 ac. Pop 27
BRAMFORD, par Eng. Suffolk 246 ac. Pop 40
BRAMFORD, par Eng. Suffolk 3226 ac. Pop 967
BRAMHAM, a tn and par Eng. and co York W. Rid. The town on a scarp 4 m S S W Waterbury consists chiefly of two main streets intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are principally of stone and well built. A fine water mill. Area of par 5162 ac. Pop. 1152
BRAMI, a chapelry England co York. Ber and 4 m N W Leeds with an I. school and several Dissenters' chapels, and three schools. Woollen cloth chiefly for the Leeds market, are extensively manufactured here and near it are quarries of excellent building stone. P 8949
BRAMI, a tn and par Eng. 1 par Hants 225 ac. Pop 495—2 par Surrey 4008 ac Pop 1111
BRAMPTON, a tn and par Eng. Devon 1649 ac. Pop 439

BRAMPTON, a market tn and par England co Cumberland. The town 9 m N E Carlisle, is irregularly built but well paved and kept tolerably clean. Ample supplied with water well lighted with gas, and generally improving. It contains a handsome octagonal market-house a church a Wesleyan chapel three Dissenting places of worship 6 private schools and a national infant school supported by subscription. Calico-weaving is carried on to a small extent. There are two breweries in the town. Area of par 16 970 ac. Pop 352.—Local Correspondent

BRAMPTON, a tn and par Eng. 1 par Hants 2411 ac. 1 p. 1291—2 par Norfolk 524 ac 1 p. 20.—3 par Northampton 2360 ac. Pop. 101—4 par Norfolk 2092 ac. Pop. 281—5, *Erpington with Cuthorpe* par Derby 8820 ac. Pop. 4409—6, *Brampton (Abbots)* par Hereford 1462 ac. Pop. 303—7 *Brampton-Bryan* par Radnor and Hereford 5816 ac. Pop. 326—8 *Brampton-Chapel* par Northampton 1339 ac. Pop. 190—9 *Brampton-Church* or *Brampton-Magna* par Northampton 1100 ac. Pop. 174
BRAMSHALL, par Eng. Stafford 1910 ac. Pop 205
BRAMSHAW, par Eng. Wilt and Hants 8560 ac. Pop. 760

BRAMSHOTT, par Eng. Hants 6676 ac. Pop. 1325
BRAMSTED [Danish, *Bræmsted*] a tn Denmark. Heltz cap bul Søgeberg 22 m. N Hamburg on the Elbe, a tributary of the Stora and on the highroad from Kiel to Altona. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and weaving. Here are some sulphur and chalybeate springs and baths. Pop. 1700

BRAMWELL (Kims) par Eng York, W. Riding 1860 ac. Pop 231

BRAN (Twa) a rivulet, Scotland Perthshire issuing from the E. end of Loch Freuchie, and after a V E. course of 10 m. 1

about 14 m. through the strath to which it gives its name, falls into the Tay a little above Dundee Bridge

BRANCASTER, par Eng. Norfolk 5177 ac. Pop 1070

BRANCOLETH, par Eng. Durham 22 893 ac. P 6441

BRANCO, a high and rugged salt, Cape de Verde group between Santa Lema and Santa Nicolao. It has a well on it and some decayed small wood and a low sandy silt runs out from its S E side

BRANCO—1 A large river Beniamin Guinea. It rises from various sources on the N confines of British Guinea and Yessassa, flows S and falls into the Rio Negro lat 1 25 S 69 10' W after a course of 400 m. in which it receives numerous affluents.—2 An affluent of the Rio Grande, prov. Hal is in the part lately annexed from Pernambuco. It rises in the Serra Duro lat 11 25' S. lon 46 10' W flows S E a course of about 120 m. and is navigable from its mouth to Tress-Barras a distance of 40 m

BRAND, a tn. Saxony circle, Dresden inhabited chiefly by miners. Pop 2150.—Numerous places in Germany have the same name

BRANDEIS, a tn Bohemia, 14 m N E Prague call 1 also *Brandels* on the Elbe to distinguish it from another Brandels, on the Adler. It has a castle, a deanery church, a synagogue, and a manufacture of liqueurs. Pop 4500
BRANDENBURG, a tn. Prussia has a pop. of 1179

BRANDENBURG (MARK, or *MAHRIAVIE* 107, an ancient fief of the German Empire, and identical with the modern prov. of the same name with the addition of a part called the Old [Alt] Mark, which is now included in the province of Saxony. The country was first possessed by the Slaves and thereafter from the fifth century by the Wends, till their subjugation by Charlemagne. In 906 the Mark was united to the dukedom of Saxony but in 1143 under Albert the Bear it was separated and became an immediate fief of the Empire. In the 14th century it passed to the two houses of Bavaria and Luxembourg the latter of which sold it to the burgraves of Nürnberg Frederick a younger branch of the house of Hohenstaufen under whom it became the nucleus of the present Prussian Monarchy

BRANDENBURG, a prov. Prussia the centre of the monarchy bounded N by the two great duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Stettin, and the Prussian province of Pomerania. E. by provs W. Prussia, Posen, and Sillesia. S. by provs Silesia, and Saxony and the Anhalt principality. W. by provs Saxony and the Hanoverian dominions. 16,330 sq m. about a seventh part of the whole surface of the Prussian States. It is divided into the governments of 1 stadium and Frankfurt, and 34 circles. Its principal towns are Berlin, Potsdam, Frankfurt, Brandenburg &c. The province is almost an entire plain slightly elevated above the level of the Baltic Sea. The soil is extremely poor being composed mostly of a tract of barren sand and extensive heaths and moors. Its principal products are grain chiefly buckwheat, potatoes, wool hemp, flax tobacco under hops &c. Much attention is also paid to the rearing of cattle and sheep, particularly the latter the breed of which has been much improved of late years. There are numerous cones of tuffaceous sandstone and well supplied with fish. Its principal streams are the Elbe the Oder the Spree, and the Havel but the first two merely skirt the territory the one forming the N W boundary the other the E. The climate of Brandenburg is temperate but exceedingly variable, and subject to violent winds. It is mineral is iron gypsum lime alun brown coal (lignite) and sulphate. There are several mineral springs. The greater portion of the inhabitants are of German descent, a few of French most of whom are settled in Berlin. The majority of the former are of the Lutheran religion. The manufactures are confined almost exclusively to a few towns.

BRANDENBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. of same name gov. Potsdam cap circle of W. Havelland 85 m. W. S. W. Berlin on the Havel which divides it into two parts, the old town and the new with an island in the middle, on which is a castle cathedral church, aqueduct college, and other buildings. The streets in the old town are narrow and crooked, those in the new town broad and straight. They are both walled the former having five gates, the latter four. Some of

These gates are very handsome. It contains, inclusive of the cathedral church, eight churches, one of which, the church of St. Katharine, church of brick, is of beautiful architecture. Five hospitals, a council-house, a public library, a gymnasium, with a number of elementary and charity schools. Its manufactures consist of woollens, flannels, breeches, leather stockings, &c. It has, besides, a considerable trade in shipping, and in fishing, and is on the railway from Berlin to Angermünde. Pop. (1846) 17,569.—Numerous places in Prussia have the name of BRANDENBURG.

BRANDENBURG (New) the largest and most beautiful in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It lies at the N end of Lake Tollern, 55 m. W N W Berlin. It is walled, and has four gates. It is regularly built, has a palace, a townhall, two churches, a chapel, several schools, a theatre, and two squares. The palace stands in the marketplace, and is a long low building. The inhabitants are generally in comfortable circumstances, and carry on trade in tobacco, hides, rags, paper and horses. Manufactures:—tobacco, paper, soap, leather and cloth with oil bark tanning and saw mills. Pop. 6145.

BRANDSTON two pars. Eng.—1 par Norfolk 784 ac. Pop. 155.—2 par Suffolk 1224 ac. Pop. 508.

BRANDON a market town and par England, co. Suffolk. The town consists of two portions, the more important of which called Town Street, is pleasantly situated 23 m. N W Ipswich, on the Little Ouse or Brandon over which is a neat stone bridge, and the remaining portion, called Ferry Street, about 1 m. lower down where there is a ferry for the conveyance of goods to the Isle of Ely. The church situated midway between the two streets, is a handsome structure, with a lofty embattled tower. There are also places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, a free school, an almshouse, and several minor churches. Gun-flint was once so common as to be extensively manufactured here, and a considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, cattle, bricks, iron, and timber. The extensive rabbit-warren in the neighbourhood afford large supplies to the London market. Weekly markets on Thursday and annual fairs in February, June, and November. The Eastern Counties Railway has a station here. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon takes the latter title from this place. Area of par. 6739 ac. Pop. 2215.

BRANDON (LEITZ) par Eng. Norfolk 979 ac. P. 212.

BRANDON HAY AND HEAD W coast, Ireland on Kerry. The bay is 4½ m. wide at its entrance and stretches about 5 m. inland. It is formed between Brandon Head on the W.—lat. 52° 15' N. lon. 10° 10' W (L.)—and a narrow neck of land on the E. which separates Brandon from Tralee Bay.

BRANDSBURYTON par Eng. York P. Riding 5060 ac. Pop. 779.

BRANDYWINE CREEK a small stream U. States, rising in Pennsylvania, flowing S.E. through part of Delaware, forming the harbour of Wilmington where it falls into the Delaware river after a course of about 40 m. It is navigable to Brandywine village, where there is 8 feet water at high tide.

BRANIXTOWN par Irel. Wicklow 889 ac. Pop. 132.

BRANBY with STANLEY par Eng. York, E. Riding 3683 ac. Pop. 310.

BRANSCOMBE par Eng. Devon 3487 ac. Pop. 1017.

BRANSTON par Eng. Leicestershire 960 ac. Pop. 317.

BRANTHAM par Eng. Suffolk 3483 ac. Pop. 413.

BRANTINGHAM par Eng. York, E. Riding 3683 ac. 547.

BRANTOME (sua. Brantomacus) a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 18 m. N W Périgueux, on the Dronne. It was formerly fortified, and had a rich Benedictine abbey, said to have been founded by Charlemagne. The building still remains, and annexed to it is a church of singular construction. A crypt near the abbey has some bas-reliefs, with curious colossal figures. The town has some manufactures of serges and bombazines, muslin, and dyeworks, and exports large quantities of timber. Sometimes the historians told this story in error, and wrote part of its walls here. In the neighbourhood is a curious dolmen, consisting of a large horizontal block, 10 ft. long by 4 ft. broad, resting, about 7 ft. from the surface, on three smaller blocks. Pop. 1512.

BRANXTON par Eng. Northumberland 1487 ac. Pop. 284.

BRASS—1 A river Africa, Gaboon, taking one of the mouths of the Niger, falling into the Gulf of Biafra lat. 4° 10' N; lon. 8° 15' E.—2 A tn. near the mouth of the above, where the slave-trade is carried on to a great extent, chiefly by agents from Harware and Brazil.

BRASSA—1 A tn. France, dep. Tarn, 13 m. E N E. Castres, traversed by the Agout, which it here crosses by a bridge. It has manufactures of cordage, ironmongery, and cotton fabrics. Pop. 1801.—2 A vil. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. S. Issoire, 1 bank, Allier which is here navigable, and makes Brassas the entrepot for the coal which is extensively worked, in a coal field of the same name in the neighbourhood. Pop. 326.

BRASSCHAET a vil and com. Belgium prov. of, and 7 m. N E. Antwerp, on the great road between that city and Bruck. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied with agriculture, disposing of their produce at Antwerp. They have also some trade in madder. Pop. 2468.

BRASSO see KNOWLTON.

BRATTON par Eng. Kent 4450 ac. Pop. 1137.

BRATTON a tn. Russia, gov. Pskov, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Bug, 110 m. E. Kaniow, it is defended by an old rampart and fence, and makes some figure in history having been taken successively by the Poles and Turks, previous to its final ruinous with Russia. Pop. 2400.

BRATTLEBY par Eng. Lincoln; 1930 ac. Pop. 169.

BRATTON three pars. Eng.—1 Bratton-Claudy, par Devon 3318 ac. Pop. 695.—2 Bratton-Flaming, par Devon 5845 ac. Pop. 700.—3 Bratton-Seymour or St. Mary par Somerset 1099 ac. Pop. 164.

BRÄUGLIN par Eng. Hertford 4300 ac. Pop. 1246.

BRÄUNA—1 A fortified tn. Upper Austria, gov. Zara, on the confines of Croatia, 28 m. S W Fiume, at the confluence of the Sava, with the Inn. It has manufactures of cloth, and paper some celebrated lawrean, several churches, one of them an old Gothic church built of tufa stone; a townhall barrack, and an arsenal. Pop. 9600.—2 Bräuna, a tn and lordship, N E. corner of Bohemia, circle, Kralupitz. The landscape consists of a valley about 30 m. long by 5 m. broad, bounded towards the N.E. and S.W. by lofty hills. It is fertile, and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 17 040, who are almost all R. Catholics, and speak German. The town stands in the centre of the valley, on the Steine, a river two churches, one of them a large building with two towers, several fine fountains, and an excellent organ, a gymnasium, and a town school, with 260 scholars. The chief employments are weaving and spinning. Pop. 1699.

BRÄUNCEWELL with DUNSTON par Eng. Lincoln; 3470 ac. Pop. 131.

BRÄUNFELS a tn. Prussia, prov. Rhine, gov. of, and 36 m. E N E. Coblenz. It has a handsome palace adorned with fine pictures, and surrounded by well laid out gardens. Pop. 1473. The proximity of the same name has an area of 6000 ac. m. and pop. 26,000.

BRÄUNHIERSCHE a vil Austria, in the immediate neighbourhood of Vienna. It contains a palace, and a church and has several large manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2700.

BRÄUNSBURG a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. Königsberg, circle of same name on the Passarge, about 4 m. from its junction with the Frische Haaf; lat. 54° 15' N. lon. 19° 54' E. Situated by the river into the old and new towns. It is the residence of the Bishop of Ermland, and the seat of a royal court of justice consisting of R. Catholic churches, and one Protestant church; a R. Catholic lyceum, with theological and philosophical faculties, a gymnasium, and military par. with six professors, a normal school, an asylum, and three hospitals. It has some linen and woollen manufactures, and tanneries; and a considerable trade in yarns, grain, and ship-chamber, the river being navigable for small vessels as far as the town. Pop. 8161.—The circle, area, 220 sq. m. contains 172 parishes, four towns, and 178 villages. The surface is well wooded, and the soil tolerably rich, both in arable and pasture land. It is visited by several considerable streams, and has good roads. Pop. 44,734.

BRÄUNSTADT a small tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 16 m. E N E. Olmütz; with a handsome parish church, adorned with frescoes, an hospital, two workhouses, and a great number of houses for weaving linen. Pop. 2095.

Mountain Table-land and Plains.—In ten arduous con-
trast to the countries on the W side of the S American con-
tinent, Brazil has no mountains of very great elevation with
exception, perhaps of Itambé an isolated peak in the pro-
vince of Minas Geraes, which is variously stated at 5960 and
8430 ft. above the sea. The higher mountains of Brazil must,
of them occurring at greater and lesser distances from the E
coast, extend generally like the Andes, from N to N. although
numerous and river valleys traverse the country in various other
directions. The most connected chain is that in which
the highest summits occur are the Serra do Espinhaço, the
Serra dos Orgãos and the Serra do Mar. The first originates
at Itah, about lat 15 S and interesting the province of
Minas Geraes terminates at lat 23 S. It lies parallel to the
coast, and at a distance from it of about 250 m. Its culminat-
ing peaks are Pico da 5530 ft. high and Itacolum 540 ft.
The Serra dos Orgãos (organ mountains) so called from the
fasciated resemblance of its peaks to the tubes of an organ, and
the Serra do Mar which runs, in fact but not in a chain the first
name being applied to the N E half of the range and the
second to the S W. he also parallel to the coast N N E and
S S W but at a distance from it of a very few miles only
extending from about lat 22° to 0°. The culminat-
ing point of this range Morro do Candelo which occurs in the
Serra dos Orgãos station has an elevation of 42 ft. It lies
nearly east and west and W from it lie a series of mountains
through the province Minas Geraes, I. Itambé, Morro do
S. Martinho Grosso but none of the peaks appear to attain as
high as the elevation of Pico da Serra do Mar, the hills
become lower and terminate on the Belo Horizonte in the
S. of Minas. In this locality occurs the watershed between
the affluents of the Amazon and La Plata. It is of very in-
considerable elevation and some of the sources of the Madeira
which falls into the former and of the Paraguay the head
of which the latter is not in this S. apart and must
enter the Amazon at a considerable distance. The hills ter-
minating at Itambé extend along the E side of the empire as far
as lat 3° S but within it in Mato Grosso not farther than 12 S.
and 4 of lat 10 S the Serra Itapagaya may be taken as the
W limit. This table-land occupies half the surface together
with part of the Argentine republic and the Paraguay and its
average elevation is from 2000 to 2500 ft. Along the Amazon
and its affluents the vast plains or *sertões* are said to occupy a
space equal to six times the size of France. Another great
plain stretching between the Serra Itapagaya and the river
localities is occupied from 10 S upwards of 40° S and
from E to W, as far as 400.

Rivers and Lakes.—The river system of Brazil is
equalled, perhaps in no other part of the world for the
number and magnitude of the streams of which it is composed
the surface of the whole W portion being intersected with
rivers of great length and volume present the complex
appearance of veins in the human body to which the Amazon
and its larger tributaries may be said to stand in the relation
of main arteries. By far the greater portion of these num-
berless streams have a N direction, and finally find their way
either directly or through their principal, to the N shores of
the empire. The largest river of Brazil and the largest it is
classed in the world though not the longest is the Amazon,
which enters the empire from the W about lat 4 30' N.
from 0° W and after a N E course from the point named
about 600 m. falls into the Atlantic near the equator. The
next in size is the Rio Francisco which after flowing N for
about 800 m. suddenly turns due E. and subsequently S E.
It lies in the sea about lat 11 S. In order of magnitude
it is the Rio Negro and Madeira both tributaries of the
Amazon, the former flowing from the N W, the latter from
the E W. The other large rivers in this portion of the empire
are the Ipanema a tributary of the Rio Negro the Tapajós
at Xanxara, other two large tributaries of the Amazon the
Aragua Tocantins Maranhão and Paranaíba flowing
into the Amazon from the embouchure of the Francisco the
flowing into considerable rivers occur the São Paulo Itapicuru
Igarapé, Juruá, and the Juruá, and the Paranaíba do Sul
the boundary of the same. In the continuation of the
rivers having the embouchure in the E coast of Brazil
we have omitted an immense number of smaller streams, per-
haps not many below a hundred in the interior of the S.

portion of the empire, occur the large rivers Uruguay
Iguazú, Paranaíba, Tietê, Para, Paraguay and Paraná,
with numerous smaller streams—smaller in comparison to
these but still large rivers—winding in all directions through
every province. Most of the rivers in this part of Brazil have
a N and S direction those having the former proceeding
from the W side of the curve by which this part of the coast
is lined and those having the latter issuing from the hilly
tract which crosses the centre of the province of Mato Grosso
from E. to W. and which forms the watershed of the W. and
central part of the empire the rivers of the province of Para
flowing from it N. and those of Mato Grosso S. and W. Of
the rivers last named the Paraguay and Paraná are the largest
and have the longest courses. The former has its sources in
the central high lands of Mato Grosso whence it flows nearly
due S. quelling the Brazilian territory at lat 21° N. and from
this point forming the W. boundary of the independent state
of Paraguay. The latter rises in the hilly district of the pro-
vince of Goiás not far from the source of the Tocantins
although those subsequent courses are nearly in direct opposi-
tion the latter proceeding due N while the former flows
S S W. The Paraná forms throughout a portion of the course
the boundary between the Brazilian territory and Paraguay
quelling the former about lat 25 40' S. Although unrivalled
in the number and magnitude of its rivers Brazil has con-
siderably fewer lakes than any other extensive country. The largest is the
Lagoa dos J. lakes in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. The
next largest is the Brazilian province it is 150 m. in length
and 50 m. in breadth at the widest part, and is separated from
the sea by a narrow strip of land only it discharges its waters
into the ocean by a channel called the Rio da Moura. Further
N several small lakes occur the largest of which may be
from 20 to 30 m. in length. There are hardly any others
with much more than the width of the Rio da Moura.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Granite prevails in the extent of
2000 m. along the coast of Brazil and with events, forms the
base of the table land. The superstructure of the latter con-
sists of metamorphic and old igneous rocks sandstone clay
stone, limestone, in which are large caverns, well bones of
extinct animals and alluvial soil of which the N part of the
country is almost wholly composed being intersected by num-
erous large streams. The mineral wealth of Brazil is considerable
and includes gold silver and iron diamonds topaz, and
other precious stones. Amongst the earliest discovered
and first wrought for its value were those of diamonds, but it is a
long time since it has been regularly worked. The precious metal
found more easily and in greater abundance associated with
the sands and alluvial deposits of rivers. The process of
separation the gold being in small particles, is effected by
repeated washings which are continued until nothing but the
pure metal remains at the bottom of the vessel. The entire
quantity of gold produced has greatly fallen off in late years
being now hardly a fourth of what it was in two quarters of a
century since even owing chiefly to the audacious and having
been exhausted. In country as rich in diamonds as Brazil
the neglect cultivated mines and mines of Serra do Rio de
Janito surrounded by almost inaccessible mountains and guarded
with the utmost vigilance. The diamonds have been hitherto
found in the beds of rivers only and are washed from the sand
and flints with which they are mingled much in the same way
as the gold. The largest known diamond was found in the
Rio Alameda in 1781 and weighed 134½ carats. Another worth
£4500 was found, according to the Brazil journals in 1847
by a negro. The negro who finds a diamond weighing 17
carats obtains his hereditary variety of proportionate rewards
being appointed for those of lesser value. About 20,000
negroes are employed in the diamond mines. The Govern-
ment receives one-fifth of the total value of all the gold and
diamonds found in the country. Notwithstanding the sound-
ing names of these two items of the mineral wealth of Brazil
neither of them have been nearly so profitable, nor so bene-
ficial to the general interests of the country as the homestead
of its agricultural productions. In the short space of a year
and a half the exports of sugar and coffee amounted to more
than the value of diamonds found throughout a period of 80
years.

Climate.—At almost the whole of Brazil lies 9° of
the equator and in a hemisphere where there is a greater propo-
tion of sea than land its climate is generally more cool and

moist than that of countries in corresponding latitudes in the N hemisphere. This is particularly applicable to the flat portions of the *azuleiro*, where impenetrable forests occupy the alluvial plains; and by preventing the sun's rays reaching the earth, cut off one of the principal sources of heat—radiation. In the S. parts of Brazil in consequence of the gradual narrow- ing of the continent, the climate is of an milder character—less uniform, and the quantity of rain that falls is less. In Brazil differs widely in amount. In the S. provinces the provinces generally are subject to heavy rains and violent storms but the S. regions rejoice in a stifled mild, and *salubrious* climate. The rainy season commences in October and usually lasts till March setting in with heavy thunder- storms. At Rio where the climate has been much modified by the clearing away of the forests in the neighbourhood the rainy season is not so oppressive as in the interior, but is so diminished as to have seriously reduced the supply of water to the city. Generally the climate of Brazil is delightful diffusing and maintaining a perpetual summer throughout the favored land. In the N. parts, the air is the lower tracts is somewhat sultry and oppressive but vegetation is vigorous and profuse the ground being covered with flowers and the trees with a foliage that is ever green while the nights are deliciously cool. Near the coast the temperature is modified by the trade wind, which after blowing the Atlantic, freshens the shores of Brazil imparting a refreshing, coolness to the atmosphere.

Salt, Vegetable Productions of.—The land of Brazil is so far as its capabilities have been tested is highly fertile, although but a comparatively small portion has yet been subjected to this test not more than a hundred and fiftyth parts of the whole surface being under cultivation and this portion is entirely limited to the coast, and to the N. E. part of the empire which seems peculiarly well adapted for the cultivation of maize, sugar and coffee. The pasture however are of vast extent and being covered with prodigious herds of horned cattle form one of the principal sources of the wealth of the country. The vegetation of Brazil is characterized generally by the peculiar physiognomy which that beautiful family of vegetables imparts on tropical countries. Of these no fewer than 100 species are native to the country. The chief food plants are maize, coffee, cotton, cocoa, rice, tobacco, manioc, wheat, manioc beans bananas ipomoea, ginger, yams, lemons, oranges &c. the two first sugar and coffee, however, the staple products of the empire. The manioc is a native of Brazil and its acrea is almost the only kind of yield used in that country. An acre of manioc is said to yield as much nutriment as 6 acres of wheat. The Indians find in the manioc and its products a more abundant and nutritious food than the other products of the Old World. But it is in the boundless forests of Brazil that the vapour of the vegetable power is exhibited in its most imposing form. No language is able to describe or can describe the glory of the Brazilian forests the endless variety of form the contrast of colour and size, the largest tree bearing brilliant blossoms of every hue, and clothed with a drapery of carmine epiphytes and festoons of climbing plants, while thousands of a diameter of not less than 8 and 12 ft. stand so close together that it is impossible (the intervals being filled up with an undergrowth of plants) to obtain a passage between them. In some of these groves of the forest the trees are so tall and so delicate that the tops of the trees grow to the height of 40 ft. If the cane of a principal forest, say Bumbold, can be given as any forest on the face of the earth, none can claim it perhaps so truly as those that fill the connected banks of the Orinoco and the Amazon. But it is not in the plains alone that this gigantic vegetation is met with the sides of the mountains are also clothed with trees of enormous size, including the most beautiful specimens of the palm and tree-fern. The ocean-nut palm attains a great size on the sea-shore and the curious Bertholletia, or monkey-pot tree the kernels of which are exported from Brazil under the name of Brazil nuts, a nut with a many-seeded kernel, but more especially the tree of the baobab, the tree of life. A peculiar character of the vegetation of the coast is the host of species of sea-weeds which, though not of much use to the human race, perfume the air with their exhalations. Amongst the more valuable trees of the Brazilian forests are the anacardium, or Durao da Paraitia (the *Conium*) the seeds of which

yield a tasteless oil more powerfully emulsive than castor-oil, and was imported into Europe; the cacao or chocolate-tree the *Cassia palustris* or Brazil-wood tree, used, under the name of Pernambuco wood for dyeing silk of a truer colour than the rosewood-tree, the frutin, mahogany and a variety of others well adapted for the purposes of shipbuilding. The different kinds of forests and woods in Brazil are distinguished by the inhabitants by particular names. There are the *Matos* or *Virgens* or *virgin forests*, such as those which exist on the *Campana* peninsula, and along the whole maritime frontier, where the tallings are generally *palmeiras* or palms, and the trees the *Casareos* *clowowiro* or shrubs about 8 or 10 ft high and the *Cap* *lira*, such wooded tracts as are formed by the small trees and shrubs, which spring up where virgin forests have been cleared away. The beauty variety and abundance of the flowers of this extraordinary country are no less remarkable than a y other of its vegetable productions. The whole country says Mr Gardner through which we travelled, was a garden, and the flowers were everywhere, where, like a child at a flower show, he would choose a group at first everything was not only new to him, but as more beautiful or more rare than the others.

[illegible]

Literature, Education, &c.—In every town schools for teaching the first rudiments are now to be found to which all citizens are admitted free. There are two universities—one in São Paulo the other in Pernambuco of which, the former is held in the highest estimation. In all large towns there are professorships of Latin Greek, English, French, philosophy, rhetoric, geometry, chemistry, botany &c. and printing; sciences are now common throughout Brazil.

People.—The free population of Brazil consists of Europeans, white persons born in Brazil or native Brazilians, mulattoes, Mamelucos, a mixed caste between whites and Indians, Indians in a domesticated state called Caboccos, Indians in a savage state, called Tapuyas, free negroes, born in Brazil, manumitted Africans, *Mestizos*, a mixed caste between Indians and negroes. The slave population consists of Africans, *negro*, mulattoes, and *Mestizos*. The race of the *Mestizos* are an idle and inactive race with few wants and fewer enjoyments. The mulattoes, the offspring of Europeans and negroes, are ingenuous and evince an aptitude for the mechanical arts. The Tapuyas or native Indians of Brazil are of a copper colour, robust and well made, but of short stature. They generally go naked, paint their skins, and are fond of ornamenting their heads with feathers. To this race belong the Botocudos or Botocudos a ferocious tribe, who inhabit the banks of the Rio Doce and the Belmonte. They are said to be descendants of an ancient people called the Ayayaras, who distinguished themselves by their cruelty to the Portuguese, whom they slaughtered on one occasion about the middle of the last century without mercy leaving impressions of horror and apprehension on the Portuguese colonists which are not yet effaced. They go entirely naked, and render themselves hideous by the insertion of large circular pieces of wood in the lower lip and lobes of the ears, the former giving the mouth the semblance of an ape. In other respects they have all the personal characteristics of the Tapuyas, while some of their young women are said to be really handsome. Their light copper colour glows all over when they blush. They are said to be cannibals and there seems little doubt that they were so at one time, but it would appear that the practice is now becoming obsolete amongst them. Those inhabiting the banks of the Belmonte seem to be of a somewhat more native than those on the Doce who manifest an irreconcilable hostility to the whites and are by far the most savage tribe in Brazil, if not in all S. America.

Commerce.—The principal articles of import and export and the countries with which trade is carried on will be seen in the following tables—

TABLE OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF BRAZIL IN 1854

	Imports	Exports	Total
	1854	1854	1854
Great Britain	2,312,575	2,121,118	4,433,693
France	84,890	1,107,440	1,192,330
United States	738,997	896,860	1,635,857
Portugal	481,615	485,215	966,830
Italy	10,662	682,477	693,139
River La Plata	191,063	506,913	697,976
Other Countries	49,115	670,413	719,528
Total	3,949,010	5,495,485	9,444,495

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTS AND MANUFACTURES IN 1854

	Imports	Exports	Total
	1854	1854	1854
Cotton	2,141,680	1,111,415	3,253,095
Woolen	457,530	622,881	1,080,411
Iron	9,575	231,790	241,365
Wine	145,016	196,087	341,103
Silk	144,667	254,411	399,078
Gold & Silver	18,115	934,415	952,530
Food & Drink	941,975	485,215	1,427,190
Wool & Woolen	93,815	196,087	289,902
Wool	109,468	181,800	291,268
Woolen	33,915	396,487	430,402
Wine	39,337	361,413	400,750
Total	4,007,987	4,987,127	8,995,114

In September 1850 a law was passed declaring the slave trade piracy.

Religion.—The established religion of Brazil is Roman Catholicism. Although other religions are tolerated the Government of the empire is non-sectarian. Hereditary constitutional and representative. The Legislative power is in the Central Assembly which consists of two chambers, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The former elected for life and the latter for four years. In 1850, the public debt stood at \$100,000,000. External \$10,000,000. Internal \$90,000,000. The latter figure for 1849 is \$22,000,000 being less than the

receipts. The military force for 1850-51 was fixed at 25,000 men of the line besides which there are 60,000 national guards, and each province has a well-equipped municipal guard or police force. The navy in 1850 comprised 40 vessels of all arms, three frigates, seven corvettes and nine steamers, the remainder consisting of brigs, schooners &c. manned in all by 3500 men. The steam force is annually on the increase.

History.—Brazil was discovered May 8 1500 by Vicente Yáñez Pinçon, one of the companions of Columbus, but was subsequently taken possession of by Pedro Álvares Cabral. Various towns now sprung up along the coast under the auspices of the Portuguese Government, but without much success from the emphy and jealousy or envy of other nations, especially the English, Dutch, and Spaniards, who repeatedly attacked and destroyed their settlements. The Portuguese however still retained possession of the country which notwithstanding these calamities continued to prosper. On the invasion of Portugal in 1808 by the French, the sovereign of that kingdom, John VI. sailed for Brazil, accompanied by his court and a large body of emigrants. Soon after arriving there he began to improve the condition of the country by placing the administration on a better footing and throwing open the ports to all nations. At the fall of Bonaparte the King sailed Brazil to a dukedom of a kingdom and assumed the title of King of Portugal, Algarve, and Brazil. The revolution which took place in Portugal in 1820 compelling the King to return to that country, he next year sailed for Lisbon leaving Pedro, his eldest son and successor as lieutenant and regent. In the following year 1822 Don Pedro gave himself the title of Emperor of Brazil, acknowledged the independence of it in a letter country in 1825. Some years afterwards a series of tumultuous proceedings ended in the abdication of Don Pedro, who left Brazil on April 1821 leaving his son who was under age, as his successor. The rights of the latter were recognized and protected and a regency of three persons appointed by the chamber of deputies to conduct the Government during his minority. In 1840, the young Emperor was declared of age being then in his 15th year and was crowned on July 18 1841. Peter and Marianne were crowned as King and Queen of Brazil. *Private Information.*

BRAZIL.—A large river, 1. States Texas, runs among the mountains in the W part of the state, under the parallel of 33 N. flowing S E between the Colorado and Trinidad and after a course of about 900 m. falling into the Gulf of Mexico between Quintana and Velasco 56 m. W. S. W. Ulveston lat 25° 45' N. lon 85° 40' W. It is navigable, during freshets for a considerable distance, but there are only 6 ft. water on the bar at its mouth. The plain through which it flows is strongly impregnated with salt and iron and one of the streams which forms its head waters, issues from a saline lake, 20 m. long and about 6 broad. Its principal affluents are the Rio Fork and Navasota. Among the towns on its banks are Milan, Nashville, Washington and Richmond. The cotton plantations along its banks are highly productive.

BRAZZA (anc. Bruck) an isl. Austria, in the Adriatic Sea, and belonging to Dalmatia lat 45° 15' N. lon 16° 37' 30" E. It is 34 m. long and from 5 to 7 broad, contains 50 villages, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 12 m. broad, which affords excellent anchorage for shipping. The island is very mountainous and well wooded and in the valleys vines are grown, from which are made the best wines in Dalmatia. It produces also, good oil, almonds, and cotton, and grain in small quantity. Much attention is paid to the cultivation of bees and silkworms. The kids and lambs of this island are prized for the delicacy of their flesh and the cheese is also in high repute. Near St. Martin in the E. part of the island there is an extensive stone quarry, from which large quantities of building-stones are exported. The chief town, St. Pietro di Brazza has a small port de-

fenced by a mole. At Milne there is a considerable ship-building yard. The island of Bracon forms a district, divided into seven communes, and gives a title to the Bishop of Lons-Bracon. Pop. 14,690.

BREADALBANE, or **BRATIALBAN**, a mountainous dist. Scotland, co Perth in the centre of the Grampian range, about 88 m in length, and 31 in breadth. The hills afford excellent pasturage, and the valleys are many of them susceptible of profitable cultivation. One of the most striking features of this romantic district is Loch Tay a beautiful sheet of water of about 16 m. in length with an average breadth of about 1 m. From the N.E. extremity of this lake issues the river Tay one of the three principal rivers of Scotland. Loch Lyon at another beautiful, though much smaller lake. It is situated at the head of Glen Lyon, is about 3 m long and half a mile in breadth. The district abounds in numerous and various kinds of minerals. Breadalbane gives the title of Marquis to a branch of the family of Campbell who are also principal proprietors. The chief seat of the family is Taymouth Castle, a magnificent residence.

BREDAISAL L. par Eng Derby 2410 ac. Pop. 821.

BREAGH (St.) par Eng. Cornwall; 7161 ac. P. 4543.

BREA HEAD Island W coast, co Kerry, Ireland.

BREAHEAD ISLAND S. side of Dingle Bay, lat 51° 55' N. lon 10° 15' W.

BREAKEA ISLAND — A small S.W. extremity of New Munster, the most S. of the two larger islands of New Zealand at the entrance of a narrow strait between Paterson and Resolution Islands lat 40° 35' S. lon. 166° 40' E. — 2 Breakea Spit, a reef of 18 or 19 m in length E coast Australia, stretching N from Sandy Cape its extreme N point is in lat. 24° 4' S. lon 153° 18' E.

BREAREORE par Eng Hants 25.1 ac. 1 op 846.

BREAVLE par Eng Somerset 3167 ac. 1 op 182.

BRECH a St. France, dep. Morbihan about 20 m from Lorient.

A battle fought here in 1364 in consequence of a challenge given by Jean de Montfort son of Edward III. to Charles de Blois was gained by the former chiefly by the aid of his Flemish allies and gave him the crown of Burgundy. Charles Cadwallader, the celebrated Welshman was a native of Brecon. A monument, begun to be erected to his memory was abruptly terminated by the Revolution of 1830. 1 p. 184.

BRECH A or **BREUNY** par S Wales Carmarthenshire 530 ac. 1 op 107.

BRECHIN a royal bur and par Scotland co Forfar. The town is situated on an alluvial 1 bank S Eak 8 m from its junction with the sea at Montrose, 28 m N N E Dundee. It consists of one principal street stretching N to S of another nearly three fourths of a mile in length and several cross streets. The houses are all stone and have a respectable appearance particularly those of recent erection and on the whole, the town is rapidly improving. The cathedral church, which now forms the parish church, is situated on the N bank of a river—formerly a moat—which separates the town from Brechin Castle. It has a large and beautiful Gothic window over the W door and a tower and spire 130 ft. high. Near the church stands the tall slender tower of Brechin commonly called the Little Steeple, which has long been a puzzle to antiquarians. It is an undecorated turret of freestone, 26 ft. in height to the cornice and 15 ft. more to the pinnacle of the spire, which has more than once been repaired. There is an interior communication to the cornice, by means of movable ladders. There are here also the remains of an ancient chapel called *Maison Dieu*. The other churches are—two Free, three United Presbyterian, one Original Secession, and one Congregationalist. A Scotch Episcopal chapel and a R Catholic meeting house. The two Free churches are handsome edifices. The public schools, which have been long celebrated are situated in the lower floor of a building erected by Lord Panmure for educational purposes. Besides which a building has been erected called the Educational Institute, amply supported by Free Churchmen and Dissenters, in which also are schools, well attended by young children. Brechin has likewise a mechanics institution, comprising a handsome building, erected and endowed a few years ago by Lord Panmure, with a large library attached. The linen trade is the staple of the town. A considerable quantity of fax is annually spun into yarn, employing a large number of hands. There is also an extensive bleaching establishment here but the greater part

of the working population within the town are employed in hand-loom weaving of linen fabrics. There are also two distilleries and two breweries the former manufacturing not less than from 80 000 to 100,000 gallons of whisky per annum. Brechin Castle, for many centuries the residence of the Marquis of Farnham, stands on a precipice overlooking the Eak and is separated from the town by a deep ravine. Brechin unites with Montrose, Forfar, Bervie, and Arbroath, in returning a member to the House of Commons represented electors in 1850 172.—THE TOWN is about 7 m. in length, and 8 m in breadth. Pop. 3310. Pop. of tn 4515.—Local correspondence.

BRECHIN a tn and com. Belgum, prov. of, and 14 m N E. Antwerp with manufactures of cloth tanneries, breweries, a dyework and a brick and tile work. Pop. 3123.

BRECKIN L. S. par Eng Norfolk 1890 ac. Pop. 156.

BRECKON or **BRECKNOCK** an island co England S.

Wales, about 38 m N to S and varying from 34 to 14 m E to W bounded N and N.E. by co Radnor E. by co Hereford S.E. by co Monmouth S. by co Glamorgan, and W by co Carmarthen and Cardigan area 483,000 ac., or 754 sq. m.

It is one of the most mountainous counties in the principality and is distinguished by great sublimity and beauty of scenery.

The prime peak mountain-range, called the Black Mountains traverses the S part of the county from E to W and near its centre rises the *Tau* or *Brecon* forming the high est summit of S. Wales, and having a height of 2802 ft.

The chief geological formation of Brecon is the old red sandstone, which is most largely developed in the central and S.E. districts.

According to Mr. Murchison, it is divisible into three minor formations viz. a mass of tile stones, a centre of marls, limestones, locally called *coronatus* sandstones &c. and an upper portion, consisting of sandstones and conglomerates, which usually compose the great *coronatus* masses, and, as in the case of the Brecon, directly described, second to their highest summits.

In the N districts the rocks are still older in the series, consisting chiefly of graywacke slates traversed and penetrated by a remarkable line of trap and porphyry.

To the S near the borders of Glamorgan a band of mountain limestone appears forming part of the long narrow zone which encircles the important coal fields of S. Wales.

A very small and inferior portion of this coal field is included in Brecon and though some workings have been established near its E. border, they must derive their chief supplies of coal, and even from adjoining counties.

As a whole, Brecon can not boast of minerals. The river Wye forms a natural boundary between this county and Radnor and the Lk. ranging in the Black Mountains crosses the county and flows through a fine valley towards the town of Brecon.

About 2 m E. from the latter is Brecknock Mere or Llano-fellder one of the largest lakes in S. Wales abounding in otters, pike, perch and eels.

The climate is, in general temperate and salubrious. The farms are small and the land under cultivation is about 230 000 ac.

The lower parts of the county contain several fertile valleys, which yield considerable agricultural produce, consisting of oats, wheat, rye, barley, turneps, vetch and potatoes also of wool, timber, butter, cheese, and cattle which are sent to the markets in the neighbouring English counties.

The mountains are usually of a sterile nature and, towards their summits, produce little herbage but their lower slopes are verdant, and are chiefly used to pasture sheep, which are generally small but much prized for their excellent quality.

The manufactures of the county consist principally of coarse woollen cloth, stockings, and other woollen stuffs.

The trade has been considerably facilitated by a canal from Brecknock to Llanelly 18 m in length and 9 ft. deep, and navigable for barges of 25 tons burden thus opening a communication with the sea and by the Brecon and Merthyr-Tydvil Railway.

The county is divided into six hundreds, and possesses four market towns—Brecon, Builth, Crickhowell, and Hay.

It sends one member to Parliament; number of electors (1850) 2548. Pop. 61 474.

BRECON or **BRECKNOCK**, cap. of above co., and nearly in its centre in an open valley at the confluence of the rivers Honddu or Honddu and Lk., over which there are four bridges 145 m. W by N London.

It consists chiefly of three principal streets, and several smaller; most of them tolerably straight, and well kept; and all of them paved and flagged.

The houses are of stone, and generally well built, and

particularly those of recent origin. It is badly supplied with water and is but indifferently lighted though furnished with gas. The town, however, is in the whole improving in appearance particularly as regards its shops and public buildings of which last the most noteworthy are the new court hall a handsome structure in the Grecian style a new girls and infants school in the Elizabethan style a large and commodious market house and a barracks. Breda has three churches two chapels belonging to the Independents, two Wesleyan rev. Baptist and one Cal. m. m. Methodist. The Priory church one of the best was a fine structure, partly Norman and partly English style. Its schools are—the college school and several others for boys for girls and for infants there are here an infirmary and a mechanics institute. The trade of the town is merely of a local nature and it has no manufactures except that of flax and coarse woollen cloths wrought to a small extent. Markets three times weekly and fairs annually for hops leather cattle, &c. Breda returns a member to the House of Commons registered electors in 1850 340. The celebrated Mrs. Henry Siddons was born here in 1750. The town is of high antiquity its origin dating A.D. 1092 at which time its castle was built. Of this building hardly any trace now remains. Pop. 10,000.

BREDA a town and former fortress, Holland prov. N. Brabant on the Mark about equidistant from Berz in op-Zoom Antwerp and Hertogenboech in a fine wood and river. Its defences are strong though irregular and capable of being crossed by flood up the surrounding country. The town is of a triangular form has four gates and above 30 streets, one of which opens into the market place which is surrounded with trees. There are other charming public walks within the walls. At Breda now the part of the church of the Reformed adorns the market place with its lofty tower. Destroyed by lightning in 1744 it moved its restoration chiefly in William III. of England. The Lutherans also have a handsome church. The R. Cath. here are divided into three parishes of which each has a church and the Jews have a synagogue. The other public buildings are the castle used for the royal military academy until the revolt of Belgium the government house—a handsome town-house the palace of justice, &c. and the local courts next a brewwell and two prisons. On the parade ground is the great arsenal a beautiful building also the new and the little arsenals, and various other buildings required in a fortress of the 1st order. Among the public institutions there are hospitals for the old and sick and two orphan-houses, a drawing school a scientific and literary association, a branch of the institution against a department of the public utility society and three musical societies besides a Latin there are other 1) schools of various kind. From its central position and water communication with other provinces and the sea Breda is frequented by vessels trading with all the principal towns in Holland but its trade has suffered from the separation in 1815. It has manufactures of carpets hair cloth linen hats soap tallow and wax candles also cotton print and dye works tanworks breweries ropewalks, tanneries and lithographic printing houses, a leather factory a copper foundry and a gunpowder work coopermakers, armurers, &c. Previous to the revolt of the Netherlands against William III. Breda was a favourite residence of William I. of Orange. There he held court, and exercised a personally homelike occupation more with hounds and hawks than with politics. At Breda, in 1566, the famous league of the nobles was first proposed by Count Louis of Nassau and the famous Marquis of St. Aldegonde. Breda repeatedly fell, by force or fraud into the hands of the Spanish or Dutch during the 80 years war of independence but was finally secured to the latter in 1737. The pop. of the town 13,000 and ne 2700 for the parishes 11,700 of which 11,780 R. Catholics, 5700 Protestants, and 180 Jews.

BREDI par Eng Sussex 4940 as. Pop. 1059

BREDI-NELBY par Eng Hereford 545 as. 1 op 53

BREDI (N) par Eng Suffolk 1067 as. Pop. 46

BREDGAR par Eng Kent 1727 as. Pop. 594

BREDHURST par Eng Kent 600 as. Pop. 113

BREDIOT par Eng Worcester 837 as. Pop. 63

BREDON par Eng Worcester 518 as. Pop. 161

BREEDSTEDT a in Denmark, duchy of and 27 as. W. W. Schleswig near the coast. It has a church (built

in 1510) a manufactory of tobacco, some trade in cattle and corn a considerable number of looms employed in weaving linen and owns 8 or 10 small vessels. Pop. 1800

BREDI two par Eng Dorset —1 Bredy (Litch) 1836

as. Pop. 226 —2 Bredy (Long) 917 as. 1 op 37

BREDWARDINE par Eng Hereford 5245 as. P. 42. BREDFORD, a river in Africa, Cape Colony rising in the district of Worcester and after a considerable course chiefly S.E. falling into St. Sebastian's Bay lat. 34 45 S. lon. 20 50 E. Though it has only 13 ft. water at low tide it is the deepest river in the district and considerable quantities of the wool grown in the neighbourhood are shipped from it.

BREDEVOORT or BREKVOORT a in Holland, prov. Gelderland 90 m S.E. Zutphen. It was once fortified has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church and a school. Besides some linen-weaving and bleaching there is a saw-mill and a cotton manufactory. Pop. 900

BREDEVOORT par Eng Lancashire 6410 as. Pop. 2153

BREDEVOORT a in Austrian States, cap. of the Vorarlberg gov. of and 7 m W. of Innsbruck beautifully situated on the slope of a hill on the banks of Lake Constance. It is well built divided into the old town which is an ugly place, and occupies the eminence and the lower town which is more pleasant, and spread along the shores of the lake. It has three churches and a school two monasteries an orphan asylum and a military engineering school. Wharves in cotton spinning are carried on and articles in wood and straw are manufactured. The inhabitants are very industrious, and export large quantities of framework wooden fittings for houses, and even wooden shales ready for erection, to the Swiss cantons. They likewise do a good business in corn, fruit, wine butter and cattle. In the neighbourhood are salt-petre works blast furnaces and coal pits. Bredevoort is supposed to be the Argentinus of Strabo and Ptolemy whence the *Leus Brigantius* has Lake of Bregeus but now Lake Constance got its name. The old castle once the stronghold of the powerful Counts of Montfort and the ruins of which are to be seen on Mount Leihard belnd the town was for a long time one of the most important fortresses in this part of Germany. P. 4-60

BREDEVOORT par Eng Lancashire 6410 as. P. 27. BREDEVOORT, or BREVEN, one of the Pulis Lacs in England off the Land's End, on Cornwall at the W. entrance into the English Channel about lat. 43 30 N. lon. 8 20 W. It is about 1 1/2 m in length N to S, with an average breadth of half a mile and comprises an area of 370 ac. It consists of several small hills connected by tracts of low land, a considerable part of which is in cultivation. A small group of houses is called the town of Bredevoort in which there is a church erected a few years ago on the site of a more ancient one. Pop. between 2000 and 3000

BREDEVOORT par Eng France coast of Brittany dep. Côtes du Nord 24 m from St. Brevé in the English Channel lat. 46 35' N. lon. 2' W. It is about 3 m long and 2 m broad and is separated from the mainland by a channel 1 m broad. It has three harbours. One on the S. is the Corderie on the W. and is the Corderie on the E. The last of which has 8 to 15 fathoms water according to the state of the tide. Bredevoort is the only point on the French coast, between Brest and St. Malo, where frigates can enter and in time of war is much frequented by convoys navigating the channel. On the rocky reef of Haux Bredevoort there is a lighthouse the light of which is visible from a distance of 14 m. The island is defended by 12 small batteries. It has no springs the inhabitants using rain water. P. 151

BREDEVOORT par Eng Hereford 1829 as. Pop. 866 BREDEVOORT (Aix) (Lash, Bredevoort) a in grand duchy of Baden circle, Upper Rhine, 15 m W. Freiburg 8 1/2 m W. Strasbourg 7 1/2 m Rhine, opposite Neuchâtel, and Fort Mörser in France. This is an ancient town and was formerly very strong being regarded as the key of Germany on the W. but its fortifications were dismantled in 1641. The only building in the town worthy of notice is the manoir of St. Stephen, remarkable for a beautiful altar-screen, carved in wood. The chief employments of the inhabitants are weaving agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Pop. 5200. The name of the same name has a pop. of 22 000 BREDEVOORT (New) See NEUR-BREDEVOORT

1653 was 2729, town. 845,046 and cleared 2696 vessels, ton. 3 529. A railway connects Bremen with E. N., and Central Germany on the one hand and with W. Germany, Belgium and France, on the other. Bremen was founded or at any rate, first rose into note in the year 787 or 788 when it was made the seat of a bishopric by Charlemagne, subsequently elevated to the dignity of an archbishopric, which at the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, was secularized in favour of Sweden. After various political changes the city was taken by the French, in 1806 and from 1810 to 1813 it was the capital of the department of the Mouths of the Weser. In 1815 it was restored to its old franchises, by the Congress of Vienna. Bremen holds the chief rank amongst the free cities of the German Confederation, and with them holds the 17th rank in the Diet. Pop. (1842) 49,000. 2 TERRITORY a territory stretching along both sides of the Weser and is bounded, N. E. and S. by Hanover and W. and S. by Oldenburg area, 100 sq. m. The inhabitants are nearly all of the Protestant faith. The executive government of the republic of Bremen (city and territory) is vested in a senate, called the *Wiseheit* (the Wisdom) consisting of four burgomasters, two *senators*, and 14 councillors, and in the convention of burgesses, composed of all resident citizens who pay a certain amount of taxes, without regard to their religious opinions. Pop. ~ 890 including the city. 3 DUCRY a subdivision of the landreates or provinces of Saxe-Hanover occupying the portion of that kingdom between the Elbe and Weser area, 150 sq. m.

BRIMERHAFN a report at the mouth of the Weser formed on ground on its bank, purchased by Bremen from Hanover in 1931 and completed in 1830 lat. (Bremen or Weser Light) 53° 45' 30" N. lon. 6° 4' E. (a). It is 24 m. N. W. and is the proper port of Bremen. It consists of an outer harbour, a sluiced dock, and an inner harbour. The difference between the lowest ebb and the highest flood is 26 ft. but the average rise does not exceed 10 ft. Since the completion of the harbour Brimerhafen has grown up into a considerable village, but the narrow limits of the space of ground purchased and its sterile nature, give no promise of its ever becoming an important town. It is guarded by fortifications and defended by the *Ilsewerder battery*. Fort Wilhelm on the southern side of the river. Pop. 2360.

BRIMERVOED a tn. Hanover dist. of, and 18 m. S. W. Stade, duchy Brunen, on the Ouse with distilleries, machine-works dyeworks, and manufactures of cloth leather and paper, and some trade in turf and wood. Pop. 2481.

BRIMGARTEN a tn. Switzerland cant. Aargau cap. area of some name 14 m. S. E. of Aarau, r. bank. Rhine which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. On the S. bank of the river is a Capuchin cloister. It has a large church, a respectable townhouse and a paper-mill. The chief employment is agriculture. Bullinger the reformer was born in this town. Pop. 1692.

BRIMHILL L. par Eng. Wills (r. y. y.) ac. Pop. 141.
BRIMILLHAM or **COWICKE** par Eng. Wills 433 ac. Pop. 46.

BRENCHELEY par Eng. Kent 7,800 ac. P. p. 2693.
BRENDON par Eng. Devon f. 31 ac. Pop. 265.

BRENKELN a vil. Holland prov. of and 8 m. N. by W. Utrecht, 1. bank. Vecht, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, two schools, a brewery and a brickfield. Pop. 1500.

BRENN a populous vil. W. Africa, on the Senegal about 50 m. above its embouchure lat. 16° 25' N. lon. 16° W. built on two sides of a marsh.

BRENNÉ (La) [Latin, *Brenna Sylva*] a country France, in the ancient prov. of Touraine and Barri. The part of this country still retaining the name is marshy and filled with pools affluents of the Claise, and lies in dep. Indre, between L'Chazotte and La Blance. The inhabitants collect bees in the marshes.

BRENNER, a mountain of the Tyrol Alps, between the Inn the Ache, and the Adige height, 6777 ft. The road from Innsbruck to Verona, by Botzen and Trento traverses this mountain, at an elevation above the sea of 4668 ft. This is one of the lowest roads practicable for carriages over the main chain of the Alps and one also of the most ancient, having been made first by the Romans.

BRENO a tn. kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov. of and

85 m. N. E. Bergamo L. bank Oglio. It is well built and has a fine square townhouse, an ancient Gothic church, and a strong castle. In the vicinity is also a beautiful staididus grotto. Pop. 2406.

BRENT, five par. Eng. — 1 *Brent (Zeed)* par Somerset 2057 ac. Pop. 780 — 2 *Brent-leigh*, or *Elly* par Suffolk 1617 ac. Pop. 260 — 3, *Brent (South)* par Devon; 1974 ac. Pop. 1203 — 4, *Brent (South)* par Somerset 5426 ac. Pop. 937 — 5 *Brent-Tor* par Devon 1212 ac. Pop. 161.

BRENTA [anc. *Medonensis Major*] a river Austrian Italy. Its source is Lake Caldese in the Tyrol 8 m. S. E. Trent whence it flows S. E. with a winding course of 119 m. and falls into the Adriatic through the canal of Brionova or Brionetto at Brondolo. Formerly its embouchure was at Valsusa, opposite Venice. It has a rapid course, and is navigable for 46 m.

BRENTFORD a market in England, on Middlesex, 7 m. W. London on a slight acclivity on the Great Western Road, and at the junction of the Brent with the Thames the former divides up into Old and New Brentford. It consists chiefly of one long, wide street well kept and containing some good houses. There is a great deficiency of water in Old Brentford, but in New Brentford the supply is better. The former is lighted with gas, the latter only partially. The town is exceedingly ill drained and the poorer population filthy and wretched in the extreme. The townhall and market-house recently erected is a handsome structure. The churches are two—one in Old Brentford, and one in New. Three Baptist chapels, two Independent, and one Wesleyan and the schools two infant, a national and a British both for boys and girls. The charitable institutions are a dispensary and Old Brentford visiting society. A large distillery, a soap manufactory which makes between 2000 and 3000 tons annually and extensive sawing and planing mills, are the chief manufactures. The retail trade is considerable, especially on market days. Petty sessions are held every Saturday and the county court is held every month. Brentford is the county town for elections a market, and union town. Pop. 3870. — (Local Cor. respondents.)

BRENTONICO a tn. and com. Austria, Tyrol 8 m. S. Roveredo on the N. slope of Mount Isarco overlooked by a small castle. Vine-culture is the main occupation. Pop. 2661.

BRENTWOOD a market in England co. Essex on a commanding eminence, 11 m. S. W. Chelmsford consisting of one principal street with houses in general old and irregularly built. It has a chapel connected with the Established church, Independent meeting-house and free grammar-school open to all boys within 3 m. of the town, and a large ale and porter brewery. The weekly market is on Saturday and there are two annual fairs for horses and cattle. The Eastern Counties Railway has a station here. Pop. 4205.

BRENZETI par Eng. Kent 1802 ac. Pop. 231.

BREOCK (St.) par Eng. Cornwall 8387 ac. Pop. 1774.

BREKETON par Eng. Cheshire, 4601 ac. Pop. 648.

BRESCIA a deleg. ki. kingdom of Italy Lombardy bounded, N. by the Tyrol and Valaisine E. by Verona and Mantua, S. by Mantua and Cremona, and W. by Bergamo area 888 geo. sq. m. Towards the N. it is hilly, but in all other directions it is a fertile plain. The chief rivers are the Oglio and its tributaries Mella and Chiese. The air is mild and pleasant. The chief productions are grain, fax, hemp, grapes and olives. A good deal of silk is produced and manufactured. The principal mineral is iron, which is extensively mined and supplies numerous works. A great deal of paper also is made. Pop. 810,000.

BRESCIA [Latin *Brenna*, French *Brescia*] a city Italy Lombardy cap. of above delegation lat. 45° 56' N. lon. 10° 18' E. 40 m. N. W. Verona, and about the same distance S. E. Lake on a beautiful plain, 1. bank. Mella. It is a hard rock and flourishing city of a square form about 4 m. in circuit, and surrounded by walls its streets are spacious, and its public buildings numerous particularly its churches, which are further remarkable for the number and value of the paintings with which they are enriched. A few of them only however have much pretension to architectural beauty amongst those that have are the new cathedral, a handsome structure of white marble and the church of San Domenico. But however plain in exterior appearance most of the houses

churches may be they are richly decorated within with the most beautiful frescoes, and other creations of taste and art. The other buildings most worthy of notice are the Palazzo della Loggia, and the Eretoletto. The first was intended for the palace of the municipality or townhall; it is composed of the richest marbles and was worked upon by the first architects of the 16th and 18th centuries, successively. The Eretoletto, the ancient palace of the separate communes, the characters of forests and townhall, and is surrounded by a great tower whose deeply-etched Italian battlements produce a singularly grand effect. The whole is in a colossal style and marked by the peculiar characteristics of the age in which it rose—supposed to be about the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th centuries. The city contains, also, a lyceum, two gymnasies, an atheneum, a college with a museum of antiquities, and a botanical garden. A public library with 80,000 volumes, a Geological museum, a handsome theatre, a corn exchange, an extensive hospital, two model-schools, a workhouse and several other educational and charitable establishments. There are 73 public fountains in the streets and squares besides some hundreds of private ones. Outside the town is a cemetery begun in 1815 designed by Venturi.

Bresla is a place of considerable trade and manufacturing industry. Year it is large ironworks and its fire-arms are esteemed the best that are made in Italy. It has also silk-loom and paper factories, tanneries and oil-mills and is an important market for raw silk. But it derives the greatest interest from its fine Roman remains having been at one time the seat of a Roman colony. These first attracted attention in the 17th century although as far as regards inscriptions, they had been objects of especial care to the citizens of Bresla for two centuries before that period but it was not till 1820 that any very earnest efforts were made to bring the buried remains of ancient buildings to light. Since that period some remarkable discoveries have been made, unwatering, besides numerous statues and inscriptions the beautiful marble temple of Vespasian, and a number of noble and magnificent Corinthian columns with numerous fragments of mouldings and ornaments, some gilt, and all of great elegance. Bresla was the seat of a school of painting, of great merit to which many eminent artists belonged, including Alessandro Benvenuto, commonly called il Moretto, who flourished in the 16th century and was remarkable for the deep devotional feeling which he threw into his sacred subjects, as well as for his excellence as a portrait painter. The city is of great antiquity having been the chief town of the Cretans, a Gallic tribe, who were subsequently conquered by the Romans, whom it became—but at what period is unknown—a Roman colony and afterwards a municipium. In the year 413 it was burned by the Goths, and was soon afterwards destroyed by Attila; but was rebuilt about the year 452. In 536 Otto I. of Saxony declared it a free city and it so remained for nearly three centuries, when it fell a prey to the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and ultimately put itself under the protection of Vienna. In 1793 it was taken by the French and was assigned to Austria by the general treaty signed at Vienna, on June 8 1815. In 1849 it was involved in the commotions by which so large a portion of continental Europe was disturbed in that year its streets were barricaded but the city was eventually carried at the point of the bayonet, by the Austrians under General Haynau. Bresla is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Milan. Pop 80,551.

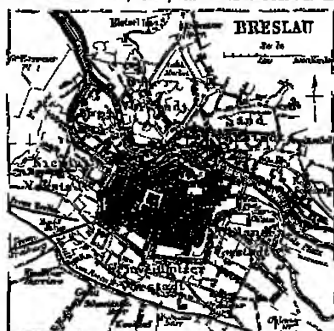
BRESLAU a rocky island, France dep. Herault, in the Mediterranean, 23 m. from Agde. It appears to be an extinct volcano and is crowned by a fort, which has batteries hewn out of the rock, and was formerly a state prison. On the fort is a lighthouse lat. 43 17 N lon 8 30 E. The light is visible 8 m. off.

BRESKONA, or **BRASKA**, a vil. Holland, prov Zealand, 5½ m. S Middelburg. In bank W Scheid. The Reformed church is evidently the church of St. E. Catholic church of which the nave is supposed to have been washed away by the sea. Breskna is a very thriving place, mainly owing to the steamboat ferry thence to Flushing, and its corn trade with Rotterdam and Antwerp. Pop 620.

BRESLAU a gov (*Regierungsbezirk*) Prussia, prov Silesia area, 8870 sq. m. The surface is the S

towards the borders of Bohemia and Moravia, is mountainous, some of the summits being about 4000 ft.; in other directions it is almost level. The chief rivers are the Oder and its tributaries the Stober and the Waide on the right, and the Vaux, Ohlau, Lobe and Weistritz on the left. There are no lakes of great extent. The climate varies with the surface being cold and severe among the mountains, but mild in the plains and also healthy except where swamps prevail. The valley of the Oder is generally fertile on the left bank but on the right bank inclines too much to sand and is extensively covered with forest. In addition to the ordinary cereals a good deal of flax madder hops and tobacco are grown. The minerals include gravel, lime, lead, iron, and copper and a little graphite. Precious stones particularly amethysts, carnelians, agates, opals, and garnets are frequently found. The manufactures of this government were at one time of very great importance, but have lately suffered much by foreign competition. Pop. 1,084,523.

BRESLAU the chief city of the Prussian dominions, and sixth of Germany cap. prov Silesia, and of gov of same name, at the confluence of the Ohlau and Oder situated on a spacious plain bounded N by the Trebous Mountains, and S, at a greater distance, by those of Zobten. It is divided by the Oder into old and new towns, which, with the various suburbs are



government for the province, and has various administrative establishments. It is also the seat of a royal mint and bank, with a royal office for mining productions. There is a theatre and opera-house in the city and a number of musical associations, both public and private. The fortifications with which Brest was formerly surrounded have been levelled and tastefully planted and laid out in gardens and pleasure grounds, the wile forming a delightful promenade. The manufactures of Brest are numerous, comprising gloves, plate jewellery silks, woolsens, cottons, linens, and stockings. Its lithographic and engraving presses amount to 24. It carries on, besides, an extensile trade in Siliman products and fabrics, the principal of which are corn, metals, and timber. The number of distilleries in the town amount to nearly 100. Brest is also the first market for wool on the Continent. It is altogether a bustling and thriving city and from its salubrity the cheapness of provisions and education the sociable dispositions of the people and the beauty of its environs, is a very desirable place of residence. By railway it communicates with Rennes on the one hand and with Berlin, Berlin and Hamburg on the other. Pop. (1710) only 41,000 (1846) 108,000 (1846) 112,134.

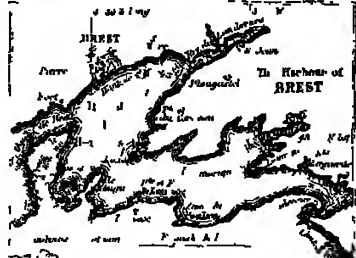
BRECKAY.—An isl. Scotland one of the Shetlands, opposite Lerwick united probably with Barra and Quarff lat. $60^{\circ} 10' N$ lon $1^{\circ} 10' W$ about 6 m in length and from 2 to 3 m in breadth. Its coast line is rocky and deeply excavated in many places by the action of the sea. The interior hilly but presenting some cultivated land sloping towards the shore. A usual look is a hill, covered with heath, stunted grass, and post moss, 724 ft. high called the Ward or Beacon Hill, rises near its E. extremity and another of 400 ft. called St. Andrew's or Ander Hill, on the E. side. On the N. are three bold headlands the Ord, the Bard, and Hammer (the first is 590 ft. high, and is habited by eagles the other two are about 200 ft. each). There are a number of small lakes in the island abundantly stored with excellent trout. Quarries of a coarse kind of slate have been wrought for many years. Culinary vegetables thrive well here, but trees make little progress, although it must have been otherwise at one time, as large trunks are frequently found buried in the mosses. Sea-fishing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. To the long-fishing called the haaf or sea-fishing Breckay sends upwards of 13 boats, of 14 or 20 ft. keel and stores proper to enable in the cod and herring fishing. Kelp also, is manufactured here to a considerable extent. Herring-bones, and a little Shetland line cry. Several traces of Pictish buildings occur in the island, and some tumuli, in which human bones have been found. There are also two or three perpendicular standing-stones here one of which forms a landmark for vessels entering Breckay Sound. 1 m from Breckay Barra, and Quarff 1812—2 **BRECKAY MOUNT** between the isl of Breckay and Mainland is well known as a safe harbour from about 1 m to 1½ m average breadth depth about 1½ fathoms at high water fall of tide about 8 ft. Two centuries ago Breckay Sound was much frequented by foreign vessels during the fishing season. It is still resorted to by numbers of English and Dutch boats, and is a rendezvous for whale ships on their voyage to Greenland and Davis Straits. The entrance is the sea always taken by vessels of a large draught the N. being narrow with a rapid current and only 18 ft. water at its deepest point, even at spring tides. At the N. entrance is a shallow rock seen at low water called the Unicorn, from the circumstance of a war vessel of that name sent in pursuit of the Earl of Bothwell having been wrecked on it.

BRESCHE LA, a dist. France, which formerly belonged to prov Burgundy and had Bourges for its capital. It took its name from an extensive forest which stretched from the Rhone to Chalons and was called *Bresche Selve*. It now forms the greater part of dep. Ain.

BRECHINGHAM a par. England, co. Norfolk 2354

BRESCHEURE, a. in FRANCE, dep. Deux Sevres, 86 m. N. by W. Niort. It was formerly strongly fortified, but was ruined by wars, especially that of La Vendée, when it was refused to surrender, with exception of one house and the church. It is now improving, and has some manufactures of flannel and cotton. Granite quarries are worked in the neighbourhood, and the parish church is built entirely of that material. Pop. 2320.

BREST the principal naval port in France, dep. Finistère, situated about at the W. extremity of the kingdom, near the mouth of the English channel, 820 m. W. by S. Paris lat. (observatory) $48^{\circ} 29' 36'' N$ lon. $4^{\circ} 29' 16'' W$. (a.) The town stands on the N. side of a superb roadstead,



at a short distance from the mouth of the Elorn and on both banks of the Penfeld which divides it into two parts. On the N. bank is Brest Proper and on the S. is a suburb called Recouvrance. Its circumference is about 3 m. The upper part of the town stands on the slope of a hill with a declivity so abrupt that the streets leading to the lower town are in some cases provided with flights of steps. The upper town is built with tolerable regularity and has some fine edifices. The lower town is well and substantially built and clean in the vicinity of the port, but some quarters are confused and dirty. Recouvrance has one or two good streets, but the greater portion are very inferior to those on the other side of the river and very dirty. Brest is encircled by ramparts, which being planted form agreeable promenades, and afford a fine view of the port and shipping. From its natural advantages, the extent of its various establishments, and its means of defence, the port of Brest is considered one of the finest in the world, and although surpassed in extent by those of Constantinople and Rio de Janeiro it is surpassed by none in the safety and excellence of its anchorage. It communicates with the ocean by a single passage called the Goulet, 1750 yards broad. In the middle of this channel rise the Mingar Rocks, which contract the entrance still more, and oblige ships to pass immediately under the batteries. From this entrance to the mouth of the Elorn, the roadstead is about 3 m. in length. Its diameter varies considerably from the irregularity of the shores but in some places it is 3 m., so that the port could contain all the navies in Europe. The Goulet is so completely defended that no hostile ship could enter it without being knocked to pieces. There are about 400 pieces of cannon and mortars in the various batteries that command the channel and the anchorage inside is well further protected by the guns that face the shore. Outside of the Goulet is the fort of St. Matthew and the new light-house. The inner port or harbour of Brest is formed at the mouth of the Penfeld. It is narrow but has depth of water for ships of war 40 or 50 of which might lie here in single file. The mouth of the harbour is closed by a boom. It is defended by several tiers of batteries rising from the water edge. Near the entrance to the harbour is the old castle which belonged to the Dukes of Brittany and was partially transformed into a modern fortification by Vauban, in 1698. The horn-battery is on the water level, and has every convenience for heating ships. In addition to all these defences the town is protected by numerous batteries, mounting several hundred pieces of cannon. On the summit of the hill behind it is the powder magazine, where ships that enter the port deposit their powder. The celebrated dockyard of Brest is situated on both sides of a narrow but deep inlet of the sea. It contains the building slips, dry docks, sail house, general repository, ropery, cannon-foundry (begun in 1841) the mullers' barracks, where seamen are lodged while in port in the same manner as

soldiers and the *bagne* or convict station, a building 500 yards long. There are also timber-yards and boat-sheds, and fine building-yards. The retailing-office contains 24 ovens and a slaughter-house, granary, &c. In the year 1858 when the French and Spanish fleets were here, it supplied 50 000 rations daily. Outside the dockyard is the naval hospital. The town has also a naval library containing 20 000 volumes a cabinet of national history a botanical garden, a marine observatory theatre, Hotel de Ville, and naval schools of medicine, surgery pharmacy artillery hydrography and seamanship. The communal college is attended by more than 300 students.

Brest has little trade excepting for the supply of the naval department, and its manufactures scarcely extend beyond glass hats and tarpaulins for the seamen. The merchant shipping is small in extent, bringing principally timber building materials wine, grain and flour malt, iron, hemp tar, &c. Although Brest has been alleged to occupy a Roman site, no mention of it occurs in history till the year 1240 at which period its castle was ceded to John, first Duke of Brittany. This castle had a small town in its vicinity and was several times besieged by the English. French and Spaniards Cardinal Richelieu was the first to take advantage of the natural capabilities of the port for a naval station, and, in 1681 commenced the fortifications which were improved and extended by Vauban. In 1694, it was attacked by an English fleet under Admiral Berkeley but the expedition failed and 900 men who landed were cut to pieces, as the tide had receded and left the boats dry. In 1778 the line of fortifications was considerably extended, and the town soon became as populous as it is at present. Pop. (1846) 88 153 besides which the barracks can accommodate nearly 10 000 military.

BREST LITOV *so* to Russia, gov. of and 110 m. S. Grodno, *r* bank Bug. It stands in a marshy district, and is a place of some strength, being both walled and defended by a castle seated on a rock. Outside the town is an imperial palace with gardens. Both the Greeks and R. Catholics have churches and schools here, and there is a famous synagogue held in high regard and much visited by Jews from every quarter of Europe. The trade is in grain hemp flax and honey. Pop. (1840) 18 048.

BRETAGNE (English *Brittany*) one of the 83 provinces into which France was divided before the revolution of 1789. It is now distributed among the five departments of Ille-et-Vilaine, Loire Inferieure Côtes du Nord, Morbihan and Finistère. Its inhabitants still retain their ancient language, which is closely allied to the Welsh and is extensively used by the peasantry in the W. part of the province. Brittany is principally remarkable for its people, who are a country or two behind in costume manners and customs, agriculture, &c. and for the prodigious number of Celtic remains it contains scattered over its heath. It is supposed to have been peopled by natives of Great Britain partly during the Roman dominion and partly after the invasion of the Saxons.

BRETEUIL two tns. France.—1 In dep Eure 16 in S.W. *Verreux-on-the-Iton* near an extensive forest of same name, in a district abounding in iron mines. It has a church erected in the 11th century and the remains of a castle built by William the Conqueror. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the ironworks, foundries, pin and nail works, which are extensive. Pop. 1487.—2 In dep Oise, 16 m. N.E. Beauvais near the source of the Oise, with remains of ancient walls. The only remarkable building is the extensive abbey of St. Mary built 1228. The town produces large quantities of shawls, sergeen woolen goods, paper leather brassware and earthenware. Pop. 2474.

BRELBOROUGH *par* Eng. Worcester 1663 *as* P 575.

BRETHERTON in Eng. Lancaster 1360 *as* P 818.

BRETIGNY *a* vil. France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 5 m. S.E. Chartres, remarkable for the treaty of 1260 which bears its name, by which Edward III. in 1260 it is said, by a vow made during a violent thunderstorm, renounced his claim to the crown of France, and John II. of France, who had been made prisoner at Poitiers, obtained his liberty after four years captivity on agreeing to pay a ransom of three millions of crowns of gold, and delivering the first persons of his kingdom as hostages—among others two of his sons, and his brother the Duke of Orleans.

BRETTON BAY *N* Australia, co. Twaen, about 16 m. N. Perth, the cap. of the colony. The river Garban discharges itself into the bay.

BRETTON (Carr) *See* Carr BRETTON

BRETTEN *or* BRETTEN *a* *in* Baden circle, Bad. U. Rhine, on the Salzbach, 12 m. E. Carlsruhe, remarkable chiefly as the birthplace of Melancthon the great theologian of the Reformation. An inscription, stating the fact, has been placed on the house in which he was born. Pop. 2029.

BRETTEVHAM two par. Eng.—1 *par* Norfolk 1981 *as* Pop. 77.—2 *par* Suffolk 1668 *as* Pop. 401.

BREVEN *or* BREYER *a* mountain of the Pennine Alps, Savoy. It forms the N.W. boundary of the valley of Chamouni, viewed from which it presents a vast line of apparently inaccessible precipices. Its summit which is 5000 ft. above the valley and 8500 ft. above the level of the sea, is the best position for obtaining a view of the whole mass of Mont Blanc.

BREVIG *a* seaport in Norway prov. Agderhusen hall Drendberg 12 m. W. Larvig with a good harbour on the highway from Christiansand to Christiansund and on the Lange-sunds Fjord across which there is here a ferry. It has a busy trade in fish and iron. Pop. 1395.

BREWARD (St) *par* Eng. Cornwall 9287 *as* P 697.

BREWILAM two par. Eng. Somerset.—1 *Brewilam* (North) 2026 *as* 1 *op* 264.—2 *Brewilam* (South) 2671 *as* P 540.

BRFWOOD *par* Fr. Stafford 11 833 *as* Pop. 3555.

BRFZNO BANYA. *See* Burea.

BREZOWA *a* market in Hungary co. Neutra on a river of same name, about 18 m. N.W. Leopoldstadt. It contains two churches, a R. Catholic and a Protestant and has some manufactures of leather and several distilleries. 1 *op* 6157.

BRIANÇON (Latin *Brigantium*) *a* *in* France, dep. Hautes Alpes *r* bank Durance, 85 m. N.E. Gap near the Italian frontier a fortified place of the first class formerly a kind of Alpine Gibraltar. It stands on an eminence at the foot of the Col de Gendève, at the point where two small rivers unite and form the Durance. It is 4284 ft. above the level of the sea, and is the highest town in France. The fortifications consist of a triple line of walls encircling the town, with seven forts commanding the approaches. The road to



BRIANÇON.—From *Voyageur dans l'Est de France*.

Italy is commanded by several redoubts and half moon batteries. The principal works are on the bank of the Urdre whose deep gorge is crossed by a bridge of a single arch. All the heights in the vicinity are converted into points of defence, and the position is considered impregnable. Briançon is the French arsenal of the Alps and the central point of attack and defence from which troops can be marched on the passes of Mont Cenis, St. Bernard the Simplon, and the Col de Tenda. From the town itself there is a practicable passage into Italy by Mont Gendève. There is only one tolerable street. Briançon manufactures cotton goods, homery scythes sickles hemp hackles, and other small articles, and has some trade in mules and sheep reared in the vicinity which grows, verjus, lavender water and madder. Pop. 1419.

BRIANSK *a* m. Russia, cap. dist. of same name gov. of and 70 m. W.W. Orel, *r* bank Dniep. It is surrounded with an earthen rampart, contains 16 churches, a monastery with a seminary and two porchouses and has a considerable

out of the town, is a plain building of no architectural pretensions. St. John's is an elegant modern Gothic edifice, with a well-designed tower to the W end. The other places of worship are eight in number belonging to Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, Society of Friends and R Catholics. About a quarter of a mile from the town is a recently laid off cemetery. There are two endowed schools within the borough—the free grammar-school founded by King James I., and a school for the sons of decayed gentlemen and tradespeople residing within the town; also, two national and Unitarian infant schools. There is one literary and scientific institution indifferently supported, and an infirmary a plain building, established in 1814. The market-house, a modern building is large and commodious, and forms a prominent object in the centre of the town. The townhall is a large, plain, modern building, containing apartments for the local law courts, and for the meetings of the town-council. The union-house, and hospital attached is a large brick edifice, on the N side of the town capable of containing 866 paupers. Situated still further N are the docks and warehouses, erected within the last few years, the former consisting of an outer and inner dock. The docks, which were made legal under July 20 1850 comprise an area of 8 ac., and are capable of accommodating 60 or 90 vessels of ordinary size the highest register entered was for 558 tons vessels drawing 19 ft. can enter readily. In 1845 the number of vessels that entered inwards was 2907 tons. 222 880—outwards 768 tons. 80 000 Bricks &c. not liable to enter at the custom house, and not including the above as exports from this place, amount to about 20 000 tons annually. The trade of the port may be averaged at about 200 000 tons. About 10 000 tons of timber are annually imported from the Delta and Amazon. One hundred and three vessels entered the docks from foreign ports in 1848 ton 12 220 The principal imports are timber, corn, coal, flax, divi-divi, tallow and exports—bricks (sourcing and building) lime, timber, bay, beans, potatoes, &c. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons registered electors (1849) 5 9 The corporation consists of a mayor six aldermen 18 council men, recorder, town-clerk, and coroner. Bridgewater has chiefly a trading port, has few manufactures, the principal being brick making including a kind of scouring-brick, composed of a mixture of clay and sand from the river and called Bath or Plimsditch brick. There are also two corn mills. It was the birthplace of the celebrated Admiral Blake, who was born there in 1659 and received his early education in King James's grammar-school in that town. Bridgewater obtained its ancient name, *Burgh Walles* from its having belonged to Walter de Douay son of William the Conqueror's followers, to whom it was given by that monarch. In the civil wars of the 17th century the inhabitants embraced the royal cause, and defended the town resolutely against the Parliamentarians but were subdued by Fairfax, who carried off a large booty and 1000 prisoners. The town again suffered severely for supporting the pretensions of the Duke of Monmouth who was here received with great pomp, and proclaimed King. Pop. 10 817

BRIDGTOWN a port vill port of entry U States, New Jersey on the sides of Cobleskill creek 20 m. from its mouth into the Delaware Bay. It lies on the W side of the creek, a court-house, jail and public offices on the E side, a Presbyterian church and a Methodist church, a bank an academy a public library and various manufactures. Thirty vessels, of from 50 to 80 tons, sail from the place. On the W side of the creek are very extensive farmworks which employ about 122 persons. Tonnage of the port (1840) 14,171 tons.

BRIDGLINGTON or BRIDGWORTH—1 A market tn. and par England, co. York. The town is agreeably situated about 1 m. from the sea, 87 m. N.E. York, on the railway from Hull to Scarborough, and consists of one principal and several smaller streets narrow and irregular houses, in general ancient, but having a respectable appearance lighted with gas. The parish church forms part of an ancient priory of elegant architecture, but now much decayed. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, the Society of Friends, and R Catholics, together with a free grammar-school. A considerable trade is carried on in corn. Market-day Saturday and two

times annually Area of par 12 410 ac. Pop. 6070.—**3 Bridlington Quay** a handsome modern little tn. about 1 m. S.E. Bridlington, on the sea-coast, is the recess of Bridlington Bay. It consists of one spacious street, and several smaller is lighted with gas and abundantly supplied with water. It contains a handsome new district church in the English style, besides places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, national schools and an infant school. There is here an excellent harbour enclosed by two substantial stone piers which afford a safe retreat to coasting vessels during contrary winds, while the bay which is protected from the N.W. winds by the coast and the N. winds by Flamborough Head, offers safe anchorage to all fine gales of wind. Bridlington Quay is much frequented during the bathing season for which a beach of fine hard sand peculiarly adapted to the purpose, there are hot and cold baths and commodious rooms. At a short distance from the town, there is a chalybeate spring of reputed efficacy Area of par 13 286 ac. P 6948

BRIDPORT a seaport, bar market tn. and par England co. Dorset, 14 m. W by S. Dorchester in a fertile valley surrounded by hills, with the river Bride, whence the town is named, on the W and the Abber on the E. These streams, twin S. of the town and form a commodious harbour for small boats lat 50° 42' 7" N lon 2° 44' 5" W. Bridport consists chiefly of three spacious, clean and well paved streets, containing many well-built modern houses, mostly of brick, with a few of Portland stone. It is well lighted with gas, but the supply of water is not abundant. In the centre of the town is the market-house, a handsome building in the Grecian style, containing the townhall which occupy the second story. The church is a beautiful structure, and contains a fine organ. There are besides seven chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, R. Catholics and a Quakers meeting-house. The educational and literary institutions are, one public and four private schools, with several excellent boarding-schools a mechanics' institute, young men's mutual improvement society and a young men's Christian association. The principal manufactures are hempen goods, sailcloth weaving, and shoe-thread, which are carried on to a considerable extent. The harbour is safe and can accommodate for vessels not exceeding 200 tons. The principal imports are coal, timber, hemp, and flax exports variously assorted hempen goods and sail goods, chiefly for New Zealand and Holland. The number of vessels registered at the port in 1847 was 21; ton. 310. The number entered for the same year was 255 ton. 19 767—cleared 147 ton. 85 0 In 1845 the former was 224 ton. 1647—the latter 139 ton. 5018 showing an increase of several thousand tons in both cases in favour of 1847. Shipbuilding is carried on to some extent. Market days Wednesday and Saturday and three fairs annually. Bridport returns two members to the House of Commons constituency (1850) 588 Area of par 62 ac. Pop 4653.—(Local Correspondent.)

BRIDSTOW par Eng Hereford 2199 ac. Pop 704 **BRIE** a dist. France which formed part of Champagne and Isle-de-France and had Meaux for its capital. Its name was derived from a large forest called *Salix Drageus* still in part existing. It is now included in depts. Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, and Marne.

BRIG a dist. France, prov. Alsace, 1 bank, Oder cap. m. of same name 86 m. S.E. Breslau, a thriving place, with well-built houses and broad and straight streets. It is surrounded by fortifications, which, however are not very formidable, and some of which have been converted into promenades. It has five gates, two Lutheran and two R Catholic churches a synagogue several hospitals, and other charitable institutions a gymnasium, with a good library attached and a lunatic asylum. Its manufactures consist of linen, woollen, leather gloves, and stockings cotton, ribbons, lace, leather tobacco, &c. Its trade has gained much by the completion of the Vienna and Breslau Railway

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on which the town lies. It is the seat of a head office for the royal Salsician mine of a royal salt-factory and of district courts of justice. The Ode is crossed here by a substantial wooden bridge. Pop. (1948) 12,015.—The *crucis*, area 174 sq. m. *concessio* almost entirely of an extensive fertile plain. It is traversed by the Ode on the l. bank of which the soil is generally a strong loam, while on the r. it is rather of a sandy nature. The principal crops are wheat and barley. On d. is a left of the Oder German, on the right Polish in general spoken. Pop. 46,781 of whom nearly nine-tenths are Protestants.

BRIELLE, or THE BRIST, a tn. and fortress, Holland, prov. R. Holland, h. bank, Maas, and near its mouth 14 m. S.W. Rotterdam lat. 51° 54' 15" N lon 4° 10' E. (s.) An outer haven connects its two inner havens with the Biefelle-diep at the narrowing of the Maas, by the island of Lozenburg. As Brielle commands the mouth of an important river it is well fortified, particularly towards the sea. It has a water and three land gates, is intersected by several canals, has three market-places, a horsehouse prison, arsenal, and look-out house for the use of pilots. The *reformed* have two churches. The larger is remarkable for the height of its tower which forms a characteristic feature of the place when seen from the sea and a chime of two octa of bells. The R. Cath also have also a church and the Jews a synagogue. Brielle has an orphan house, two hospitals for the old. It also serves a military hospital a savings bank, and several benevolent societies, a department of the public utility society a Latin, a Dutch and French, a Dutch and a poor school.

Brielle was a flourishing town early in the 15th century when it had a large trade with the Baltic and Scotland. The cutting of the Tonné Canal and the transference of the English steam-packet station to Helvoet-alus, have diverted business to other channels. But it will ever bear a conspicuous place in history as the first place in which the standard of Dutch independence was raised in the 16th century and the first fortified town in H. land, in which the hero, here, without the slightest aid from without, rose against and overpowered the French garrison 1913 in both instances verifying the words, *Libertas prima* inscribed in front of the town house. Pop. 410

BRIENNE LE CHATEAU a tn. and com France, dep. Aube, 14 m. W. Sar-sur-Aube, at the foot of a high hill. The town consists of two streets, behind which is situated the chateau a magnificent edifice, erected in the last century by Louis de Lamoignon, last Count of Brienne. In 1760, a military school was established here, which Napoleon Bonaparte visited as a pupil April 20 1778 being then 10 years of age and unable to speak any language but Italian. He left the school October 1. 1784 after an attendance of five and a half years. Brienne, which saw the first dawn of Napoleon's career had almost seen its termination 17 years after for as he was about to enter the town after dr. ing Blücher out of it, a band of Cossacks charged his staff and one of them, who had enquired his name at the Emperor was only arrested by a bullet from the pistol of a Cossack, when so near Napoleon that the bullet fell at his feet. The town had been almost destroyed in the contest and Napoleon promised to rebuild it, and found a military school in place of the old one which had been suppressed in 1800. His projects were never realized, but he bequeathed a million of francs to the town and 200 000 to the inhabitants who had suffered most severely. Pop. 1930

BRIENON or BRIGNON L'ANCIENNE a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 10 m. E. Joigny. It is well built, clean, and agreeably situated on the Burgundy Canal which separates it from a suburb called the Port. It manufactures coarse cloth and has woollen mills and tanneries, and carries on a large trade in dressed, charcoal, and grain. Pop. 681

BRIENZ, a tn. Switzerland, can. Bern, beautifully situated on the N.E. shore of the lake of same name on a narrow ledge, at the foot of the Bernese Alps, and in the immediate vicinity of the Gschwend Falls. The shore of the lake is lined by the gardens of the town, enclosed by a wall 8 ft high to protect them from inundation. The church, with some old ruins, and a handsome school, stand on a height, and have a very picturesque appearance. The chief article of traffic is cheese, which bears the name of Brienz, and is celebrated. Pop. 2102

BRIENZ (Lake or) [German Brünensee] a lake, Switzerland, can. of, and 80 m. S.E. Bern 8 m. long N.E. to S.W., and on an average about 3 m. broad. It receives the Aar at its E. extremity, and at its W. empties its surplus water by a continuation of the same river into the Lake of Thun. It is surrounded by high mountains, the chain of which the Bernese commands magnificent view of the whole range of the Bernese Alps. The lake is 850 ft. above the level of the sea, and varies in depth from 80 to 200 fathoms. A small steamer now plies upon it. The principal fish is the *Lota* a fish in some respects resembling herring which is esteemed a great delicacy.

BRIERLY HILL, a vill. England co. Stafford, 2½ m. N.N.E. Stourbridge. It has several streets, a large chapel a national school for 500 children and a handsome infant school. There are numerous collieries, large ironworks, glassworks and potteries in the vicinity and the manufacture of steam-boilers, and other heavy articles of iron is extensively carried on.

BRIES BRONN or BRUNN-BANNA a royal free tn. Hungary co. Szolnok on the Gran, 22 m. S.W. N. Szolnok. It stands on a plain, surrounded by hills and forests, and contains a parish church, a gymnasium, and a grammar-school. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, the rearing of cattle, and the timber trade and make an excellent cheese which is known by the name of the town and extensively exported. Pop. 3500

BRIE C (or) a seaport in France dep. of dep. Côté-d'Azur lat. (cathedral) 49° 50' 54" N lon 2° 40' W (s) on the coast, about 1 m. from its mouth in the Bay of St. Eustache. The port, properly speaking is the hamlet of League, at the mouth of the river with quays accessible to vessels of 800 or 400 tons. The intermediate space is partially occupied by buildings which have rapidly increased of late years. The town is badly built with old tortuous streets, and has several public fountains bridges and a cathedral erected in the 13th century. On the top of a promontory commanding the entrance to the river are the remains of the tower of Cosca, which Henry IV attempted to blow up after the wars of the League. It now serves as a landmark visible 16 m. at sea. The town is a bishop's see and has courts of first resort and of commerce an agricultural society communal college, diocesan seminary school of hydrography and a public library with 24 000 volumes. Linsey woolenry drabs and molinsins serges, paper leather gilt buttons and lancers are manufactured here, and a tolerable trade is carried on in agricultural produce. Vessels are equipped for the Newfoundland cod-fishing, in which the inhabitants were at one time largely engaged, but it has now fallen much off. Races are annually held on the sands below the tower of Cosca for three days, during the first fortnight of July. Pop. 9840

BRIG or BRIGO a tn. Switzerland can. Valais, between 1 bank, Rhone, and the small tributary the Val d'Aoste, and at the commencement of the ascent over the Simplon 47 m. N.E. Martigny. It is well built and the houses are covered with a white plate which shines like silver. During the last European war it carried on an extensive and guarded traffic, but since the peace it has lost all its importance has no manufactures, and scarcely any trade. The most conspicuous building is the Jesuits college and church attached. There is also an Ursuline convent. Pop. 751

BRIGA a vil Italy prov. Port Maurice, 25 m. S. by E. Cuneo on the Livenza with a castle and collegiate church and made in cattle wax and honey. Pop. 8000

BRIGGS See CLAMORP-BRIGGS

BRIGHAM par Eng Cumberland 22,560 ac. P. 8141
BRIGHOUSE a vil and ecclesiastical dist. England, co. York, W. Riding, 8 m. E. by N. Halifax. The village, delightfully situated in the Calder Valley, contains many handsome houses, and is kept in excellent order the church is an elegant structure, with an embellished tower. The main feature of woaded and cotton goods, and of cards for wool fax and cotton is carried on. The town has some tanneries and flour-mills and there are valuable quarries in the vicinity from which stone is sent to different parts by the Calder and Hibble navigation. The Yorkshire and Lancaster Railway has a station at the village. Pop. 6091

BRIGHT par Irei Down 5544 ac. Pop. 1492
BRIGHTING par Eng Sussex 4513 ac. Pop. 812

BRIGHTLINGSEA, par Reg Essex 5060 as. P 1852
BRIGHTON [formerly *Brighthelmston*] a pari hor
 maritima in watering-place and par Regland, co. Sussex
 at the junction of the London and Brighton with the S. coast
 Railway. The town is 47 m S. London or by railway
 504 m lat (polar high) 50° 49' N; lon 8° W (n) on a slope
 near the centre of the curved line of coast, between Beachy
 Head and Worthing Point, and stretching along the shore for
 nearly 3 m. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by an
 open space of ground called the *Steyne* or *Stine*, surrounded
 by elegant houses. The high land of the S. Downs immedi-
 ately behind the town protects it from the N winds.

Brighton comprises upwards of 500 streets, of all descrip-
 tions with numerous handsome terraces, squares, and cres-
 cents. The principal streets have a slight curve in conformity
 with the shore line, and contain many shops fitted up in the
 most splendid style. In front of the town is a stupendous sea
 wall extending nearly 2 m. and supporting a spacious drive
 and promenade constructed at a cost of £100,000. The
 houses are mostly of brick and flint-stone and some of those
 of modern erection 6 or 7 stories in height many of them
 are covered with cement, painted and finished in a tasteful
 and ornamental style. The town is abundantly supplied with
 water and well lighted with gas. The buildings of any note,
 exclusive of the churches, are few. The most remarkable

dional institutions comprise the Brighton College opened in
 1847 for the education of the sons of noblemen and gentle-
 men the St. Mary's Hall institution, for the education of
 the daughters of poor clergy a diocesan school, for training
 schoolmistresses several national schools, British schools,
 ragged schools, numerous private schools, &c. The bene-
 volent institutions are the county hospital already named
 containing about 80 rooms some of them large enough to hold
 20 beds a dispensary an infirmary for diseases of the eye
 typhoid dispensary self-supporting dispensary orphan asy-
 lum 1 airy almshouse, and Swan Diver's school for girls.
 Literary institutions—the royal literary and scientific insti-
 tution schism and young men's literary union working
 men's institute, &c. At a short distance F from Brighton
 on a piece of sloping ground a cemetery having an area of
 18 ac. was laid off in 1850.

Brighton has no manufactures the greater portion of the
 inhabitants being almost exclusively engaged in providing for
 the accommodation and comfort of the numerous visitors who
 resort to the town. Some idea of the extent to which this
 prevails may be inferred from the fact, that there are no fewer
 than 500 regular lodging-house keepers, besides a large amount
 of hotel and private accommodation and 346 licensed bar-
 ney coachmen. Building is the chief source of employment
 to the mechanics and labourers resident in the town but
 mackerel and herring fishing are also exten-
 sively prosecuted there being about 400 per-
 sons so employed.

Races are held here in the beginning of
 August. The race-course is situated on the
 summit of the Downs, to the N and N.E. of
 the town.

Brighton was anciently a fortified town
 of considerable importance but was gradu-
 ally annihilated by the sea, which has from
 time immemorial been encroaching on the
 coast of Sussex. In the reign of Elizabeth
 the town stood in the tract where the chain
 pier stands, but no traces of it are now per-
 ceptible and but for the sea wall recently
 erected the modern town would in all pro-
 bability have shared a similar fate. The
 town owes its prosperity to George IV. who
 made it his residence when Prince of Wales
 Brighton rose to two men here to the House
 of Commons. Registered electors (1849)
 776. Area of 19,230 ac. The increase
 of its population is remarkable in 1801 it
 was only 439 in 1811 442 in 1841 it
 had reached 48,601 and in now 1851



THE ROYAL PAVILION BRIGHTON. Engr. Cook.

is the pavilion built by George IV. but recently purchased
 by the commissioners of Brighton, an edifice in the Oriental
 style of architecture, with numerous cupolas, spires and
 minarets, on the model of the Kremlin at Moscow. It has
 a handsome stone front, 300 ft. in length with a large
 Oriental dome 120 ft. high, nearly in the centre. The whole
 structure with its stables, out buildings, and gardens, which
 are open to the public as pleasure-grounds occupies 9 ac.
 Opposite the palace front within a raised area, stands a bronze
 statue of George IV. by Chantrey. The other buildings
 worthy of notice are the townhall a large massive building
 of recent erection, containing with other accommodations,
 a spacious ballroom the market-house, opposite the town-
 hall a commodious edifice the Sussex county hospital the
 theatre the Brighton College and the chain pier an object
 of great utility and ornament, 1134 ft. long and 18 ft. wide,
 erected at a cost of £250,000. Several of the hotels also,
 are very handsome buildings. Brighton has 13 churches
 and chapels belonging to the Establishment, five independ-
 ent chapels, four Baptist two Wesleyan and one Primitive
 Methodist, one Congregational of Huntington connection two Cal-
 vinist, one Scotch Presbyterian, one Unitarian one R. Cath-
 olic, one Society of Friends meeting house, one Bible Chris-
 tians, one Latter day Saints one Plymouth Brethren and
 one Jewish synagogue. The church of
 St. Nicholas stands upon elevated ground and forms an ex-
 cellent sea mark. St. Peter's situated at the N end of the
 town, is a beautiful Gothic structure, said to be one of the
 best modern specimens of the kind in England. The edifice

is 505 (Trans. Correspondent L)

BRIGHTON (New) a watering-place, England, co. Ches-
 ter 8 m. N.W. by R. Liverpool. It forms the N.E. corner
 of the peninsula of Wirral, between the Mersey and the Irish
 Sea. It possesses excellent natural advantages for sea bath-
 ing having a bracing atmosphere a smooth and firm sandy
 beach and clear water. It has communication with Liver-
 pool by steamers every hour. On the black rock at the
 confluence of the Mersey with the Irish Channel is a strong
 fort, mounting 16 large guns.

BRIGHTWELL three par. England—1 par. Dorset
 2024 as. Pop 678—2 par. Suffolk. 90 as. 1 pop 71—
 3 *Brighthelmston*, par Oxford 1600 as. 1 pop 94.

BRIGNALL, par Reg York, N Riding 2037 ac. P 173
BRIGNANO a vill. of Italy gov. Milan prov. of
 and 11 m S. Bergamo surrounded by walls, and entered by
 two gates. It has a large and handsome church and a palace
 of the Counts of Milan and some trade in silk and lace.
 Pop 2650.

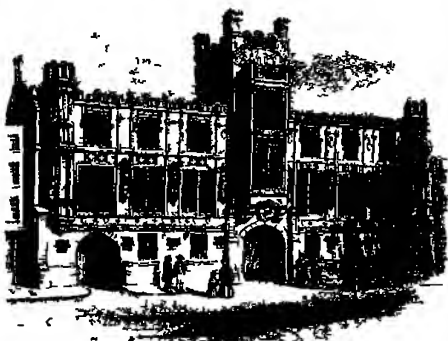
BRIGNOLES a in France dep Var 22 m W.S.W.
 Draguignan pleasantly situated in a fertile valley surrounded
 by wooded hills, and watered by a small stream called the
 Colan. It is well built, and has several squares planted with
 trees, and ornamented with handsome fountains. It is the seat
 of courts of first resort and of commerce, and has a normal
 school for the department. It has long been celebrated for
 its salubrity and formerly was the summer residence of the
 Counts of Provence. R. manufactures common cloth silk,
 crockery soap, wax candles glass, and has distilleries, several

hall public hall Colston a almshouses, the royal infirmary the general hospital the working men's hall the railway terminus, &c.



CHURCH OF ST. MARY REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.

Schools.—Bristol possesses numerous endowed schools, some of which, besides educating board scholars, and apprentices the pupils, or a certain number of them. Among these the principal are the city grammar-school educating 900 boys in classics and general education and possessing five exhibitions and two fellowships at Oxford, Queen Elizabeth's hospital, where 200 boys are educated and maintained, Queen Elizabeth's free grammar-school Colston's hospital Colston's school Red Mand's school Pill Street free school &c.



THE NEW GUILDHALL, BRISTOL.

Besides these there are above seventy other schools maintained by voluntary contributions government grants &c. educating about 12,000 children and likewise ragged industrial and reformatory schools. Private schools and academies are numerous, and there are also a medical school affiliated to London university a Baptist college for candidates for the ministry and literary scientific and philosophical societies and institutions.

Charities.—There are in Bristol 22 hospitals and almshouses containing 320 inmates, who receive above £2300 per annum 21 annual gifts to the poor amounting to above

£1000; several marriage portions 41 societies established for various benevolent purposes and 31 societies and associations for the promotion of Christianity. Besides these there are two establishments for the reception of the sick and the Bristol royal infirmary and the Bristol general hospital.

The former which was established in 1766, has 224 beds, and in 1864 relieved 2962 in patients and 21 105 out-patients, the latter founded in 1832 and subsequently rebuilt has 180 beds and in 1864 gave relief to about 1900 in-patients and 16,000 out-patients. Besides these there are the Bristol Maternity Asylum at Clifton the general dispensary for children the institution for deaf and dumb the institution for diseases of the ear and of the eye maternity hospital &c. There are likewise two private asylums—one at Clifton and the other at Clifton, the other at Ashley Down open to patients of all Protestant denominations. The latter is a fine quadrangular pile of buildings, erected between 1855 and 1861 at a cost of £26 000 and intended to accommodate 1100 children. It is immense establishment was founded by and is contained under the immediate superintendence of Mr. George Miller at an expense of about £20 000 per annum derived from voluntary contributions and transmitted from all over part of the habitable globe.

Manufactures.—Bristol has numerous glassworks and potteries and has long been famous for its glass and pottery ware. There are also brass copper zinc lead iron, and tin works chain cable, and anchor factories paper millinery locomotive and other steam engine works. The latter series multi-houses, chemical works soda soap leather ropes, sail cloth, saddlery patent sheet sparker floor cloth pins hats, tobacco and snuff &c. are also extensively manufactured and a cotton factory employing several hundred has been erected in 1840.

On the banks of the Avon are several dockyards in which shipbuilding to a very considerable extent, both in wood and iron is carried on Bristol having been for centuries celebrated for this art and having built some of the first frigates used in the late wars and a corsair used in the royal mail service.

Commerce.—The commerce of Bristol is principally with the West India the Mediterranean, Havana, Venezuela the East India China, Canada, and the United States carried on in vessels varying from 500 to above 1000 tons. There is also an extensive trade with the Mediterranean and the Azores, and considerable commercial intercourse with Russia America France and the African coast. Bristol formerly possessed a large trade with Spain in wool, but this has long since fallen into decay Spanish wool having been superseded by the merino of Australia Germany the Cape, &c. With America, on the other hand, the trade is principally in emigration iron or coals for ballast this trade is rapidly increasing as

are also the imports from the United States and Canada consisting of cotton timber flour provisions tobacco, and hardware. The chief articles imported from other places are sugar rum wine, brandy coffee, timber tax, wax, palm oil hides and tallow. The tobacco trade of Bristol is considerable and the manufacture of snuff extensive. The quantity of leaf tobacco entered in 1864 amounted to 1 656 907 lbs. From the period of the establishment of the floating harbour up to 1846 owing to heavy dues being charged by the dock company the trade of Bristol did not increase correspondingly with other ports but in that year the enormous dues were

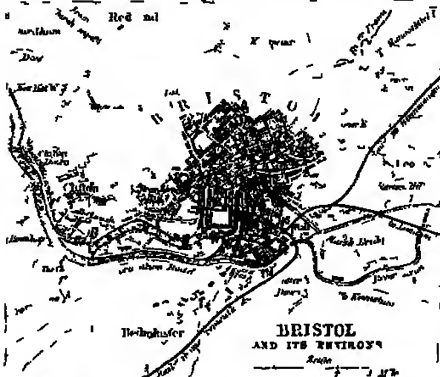
reduced and the trade has been improving ever since. On December 31, 1894, the number of sailing vessels registered at the port of Bristol was 393, tonnage 11 steam vessels 46, tonnage 1890.

The following figures give a general view of the shipping trade at intervals over the last six centuries—

Year	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Year	Number of vessels	Tonnage
1384	146	1,114	1641	28	14,351
1430	141	1,044	1641	1	83
1461	141	1,044	1641	9	596
1461	141	1,044	1641	9	596
1461	141	1,044	1641	9	596
1461	141	1,044	1641	9	596

It is also possesses a very considerable Irish and coasting trade, while in 1894 employed 403,264 tons of shipping. The inland commerce of Bristol, much promoted by various railways, of which it is a great centre and by the extensive internal water communication afforded by the Severn, the Avon, the Lak, the Avon, the Parret, the Lugg, and the numerous canals connected with them.

Its political government—Bristol received from Henry II a partial charter which was confirmed and extended by John and Henry III. Edward III constituted it a city and county in 1344, and Henry VIII after the general dissolution of the religious houses made it the seat of a bishopric. In 1542 the city was extended to the east by the charter of Elizabeth I, and in 1562 a new charter for Charles II, which was confirmed by Queen Anne. By the Municipal Act of 1835 it was divided into 11 wards and its population in 1894 was 148,000.



a recorder. It holds its own sessions. Bristol has returned two members to Parliament since the 24th of Edward I. In 1293 number of electors (1840) 11,082. In 1733 great riots took place here on account of the high price of bread. In 1792 efforts for the abolition of the slave trade, and others again in October, 1831, which lasted for several days when the custom house the excise office the bishop's palace, the public jails and more than 40 private houses were burned down and many lives were lost. The pretext for the riots was the attempt of Sir Charles Wetherill, who had rendered himself very unpopular by his opposition to the Reform Bill to make a public entry into the city as recorder previous to his taking the oaths. Bristol confers the title of Earl and Marquis on the noble family of Mervyn and Baron in Fitz hardup. It has three principal market places, and a daily market which is well supplied. Two annual fairs for two days each are held March 1 and September 1. They used to be frequented by dealers from all parts of the country but of late has been declining. The suburb of Clifton, the locality of the celebrated Bristol waters lies about 1 m N the city on the summit of

lofty cliffs whence its name, and contains some elegant squares, terraces, arcades and numerous handsome mansions and villas, extending from the city to the Durkham Downs and also to Rodland, a suburban hamlet in the parish of Westbury. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and contain some elegant shops. Clifton has 7 churches and chapels of ease, and there are 4 handsomely constructed dissenting chapels and a Catholic cathedral. It possesses likewise 3 national schools, 1 female training institution for domestic purposes, 2 infant schools, a recently erected educational establishment called Clifton College at which a university education is given, and several academies for the education of the higher classes, both male and female. Clifton has besides its pump rooms, tepid baths at the Hotwell House and a bathing establishment, 2 branch banks and public subscription rooms, an observatory under which is the grant a crane and zoological gardens tastefully laid out, and containing a good selection of animals. Clifton is now connected with Leigh Woods on the Bournemouth side of the Avon by a suspension bridge across that immense chain known as St. Vincent's Rocks, at the foot of which the Avon winds its way to the Bristol Channel, erected at a cost of about £35,000. The chains of the Hungerford Bridge in London were purchased for the purpose, and the necessary additions were made to render them suitable for their new destination. The bridge has a length from pier to pier of 1,021 ft, height above high-water mark 245 ft, breadth of way 31 ft, strength 7,000 tons. The scenery of the contiguous Downs and the salubrity of its atmosphere render Clifton a favourite resort. Resident population about 25,000.

Bristol was a fortified city in the fifth century but was not otherwise of any consideration until the beginning of the 12th century when it was called *Breoc* or *Breocet* as it had become a place of some importance. In the reign of Edward III it contributed to the service of that monarch against France as many ships as 1 nearly as many as London, and in 1346 a fleet of 100 ships. In 1346 it had sold one small barque. With exception of some occasional visitations it continued from this period to the present time a thriving trade with America and the West Indies, not the least active or profitable part of which was shipping kidnapped persons for the colonies—a traffic in which the first magistrates of the city were extensively engaged and from which some of them derived large fortunes. The Bristol of these days, however, was a very different place from the Bristol of the present time, as may be learned by reference to *Murray's History of England* (vol. 1, p. 535, et seq.) where amongst other curious particulars it will be found that the streets were then so narrow that if a coach or car ventured into them, there was no small danger of its being wedged between the houses, that goods were conveyed about the town on trucks drawn by dogs, and that the richest inhabitants exhibited their wealth not by riding in gilded carriages but by walking the streets with trains of serants in rich liveries, and by keeping tables loaded with good cheer. Amongst the more curious natives of Bristol were William of Worcester, the topographer, William Grey, an eminent Greek professor at Oxford, the celebrated discoverer of Newfoundland, Sebastian Cabot, son of a prominent Venetian, the ill-fated Chatterton, Bayly, the sculptor, Bowditch, the African traveller, and the poet Southey. Pop (1851) 137,378. 1861, 154,093. (Local Correspondent.)

BRISTOL, a seaport town and port, 11 miles, Rhode Island, 10 m N. by R. Providence, on E side Narragansett Bay, in (Episcopal church) 41, 40' N. lon. 1, 17, 15' W. It has a townhouse, and 2 churches, Baptist, Christian Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist, and two banks. It has a good harbor and is extensively engaged in the coasting trade and the fisheries. Pop. 2400.

BRISTOL BAY N America, Russian territory S W coast, having the promontory of Alaska on the S. and Cape Newenham on the N. lat. 58° N lon. 158° W

BRISTOL CHANNEL England an arm of the Irish Sea, extending between the S shores of Wales and the coast of Somerset and the N coast of Devon and terminating in the estuary of the Severn remarkable for its high tides, and for the rapidity with which they rise. Outside the channel the spring tides rise from 22 to 24 and 96 ft. at the mouth of the Lower Avon to 48 ft. and at Chusseton to 60 ft. Taking Lundy Island, lat. 51. 10' 6" N lon. 4 40' 15" W (n.) as the W extremity of the channel and meridian S W as the E extremity it will be about 50 m long by a breadth varying from about 40 to 14 m

BRISTON or **BURSTON** par Eg Norfolk 4 51 ne. 1 op 995

BRITAIN (Great) See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (Title)

BRITAIN (New) the name of two large and several small islands, in the E Pacific Ocean, lying between the parallels of 4 and 6 30' N, from near the N E point of New Guinea, to the S.W. part of New Ireland and having Dundee Strait to the W and St George Channel to the E. The two larger islands contain mountains of great elevation and at the N.E. extremity of the most northerly is a volcano in active operation. Latent volcanic plains of great fertility stretch along the shores of both islands which produce coconuts, mango, breadfruit tree, and other kinds of palms also bananas yams guinea sugar-cane, bamboo, &c. Flgs, turtles, and fish are also plentiful. The islands of New Britain have a large population a stout and well made race, of very dark complexion, and bearing altogether a strong resemblance to the natives of Papua. These islands were believed to form part of the latter till the discovery of Dundee Strait in 1699 or 1700 by the celebrated navigator of that name, who established their insular character.

BRITANNIA ISLAND (native name, *Utoe*) in the E. Pacific, off N.W. extremity of New Caledonia lat. 21 28' N lon. 168° 10' E (n.) is about 30 m in length of coral formation elevated on the S.E. part to about 250 ft. and quite level on the top. The other parts are not quite so high, and the whole of it is thickly wooded. The coast on the S.E. part is composed of perpendicular cliffs and no soundings within 100 yards of the breakers on the W side the land is low thickly wooded with coconut trees, and having a white sandy beach stretched along its margin which gives the shore a beautiful appearance. From the E. side to the centre of the island, the ground is rocky and destitute of soil but on the W side, around and a little inland from the villages, the soil is good and capable of producing every variety of tropical fruits and vegetables. Its well cultivated fields abundantly crops of sweet potatoes, bananas, and sugar-cane. The climate is salubrious and well adapted to a European constitution. The island is inhabited by two distinct tribes, who live in a constant state of warfare. They are generally above the middle size, and their complexion between black and copper colour. They are treacherous, and are accused of cannibalism. Pop. estimated at about 4000.

BRITFORD par Eng Wilt 8148 ne. 1 op. 938.

BRITISH AMERICA comprises, with exception of the Russian possessions, the whole of N America north of parallel 49° together with some irregular portions, including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, stretching S to lat. 43 30' N and the triangular portion of which the Canadian form the base, the apex extending S to lat. 41 56' N. This vast territory is thus bounded E. by the Atlantic, Davis Strait, and Baffin's Bay N. by the Arctic Ocean N.W. by Hansen America, W. by the Pacific, and S. by the U. States. It comprehends the Canadian (Upper and Lower) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland N.W. Territory, and Hudson's Bay Territory. British N America is generally speaking a level country. It contains few hills and those, for the most part, of inconsiderable height, with exception of the Rocky Mountains. The climate in the N parts is so extremely rigorous that the hardest forest trees cannot withstand it. It is covered with lakes and rivers, all of which abound with fish of various kinds. Wild fowl are also numerous especially geese wild geese and ducks. The animals hunted for food are deer of five different kinds, buffaloes, rabbits, and porcupines. The principal objects of

traffic, in the more N parts are the skins of fur-clad animals, of which there are here a great variety. The chief tribes inhabiting these N regions are the Chipewians the Assinibonians, the Crees, the Slave Indians, and the Esquimaux. Of all these tribes the Crees have the best character being active, honest, and hospitable kind to their women, and fondly attached to their children. The others are cruel treacherous, and unprincipled.

BRITISH EMPIRE See **ENGLISH CHANNEL**.

BRITISH EMPIRE (Title) in many respects the greatest now existing or that has ever existed in the world and remarkable not more for the magnitude to which it has attained, than for its comparatively humble origin—no empire which though apparently destined, by geographical position to occupy only an archipelago in the N.W. corner of Europe so remote as to have been at one time deemed beyond the limits of civilization, now stretches out its arms in every quarter in a manner enriching the globe and raising its destinies pre-eminent alike in wealth and population manners and religion law literature and arts—an empire, in short, in which the great problems of human government is practically solved and the power of the sovereign so happily reconciled with true freedom in the subject, that other States, in reforming themselves look to the British Constitution as their most perfect model and the humbler as well as the most illustrious of other lands when driven into exile hasten to the British shores as their safest asylum.

It is obvious, both from the extent of the subject, and the narrow limits here necessarily assigned to it, that little more than a general sketch of this magnificent empire can now be attempted. Its numerous subdivisions will of course be described under their different names.

The British empire comprehends two great divisions.—1. The **BRITISH ISLES**, or what is commonly called, 2. THE **EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND** and 3. **COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES**.

General Description.—The British Isles occupy a kind of archipelago in the W of Europe, and consist of the two principal islands of Great Britain and Irel and a great number of smaller islands, which sometimes singly but more frequently in groups, line the shores of the others or lie in the surrounding seas at great distances from them. On the N.W. and S.W. they lie in great degree on the verge of the Atlantic, on the E. they are washed by the N Sea, or German Ocean and on the S. by the Atlantic and the English Channel. Taking the most N point of Irel, in the Shetland Isles (lat. 60° 49' N) as the most S. point of England Lizard Point (lat. 49° 5' 30" N) as their extremities Y and S and Lowestoft (lon. 1 46' E.) and Dunmore Head (lon. 10° 2' W) as their extremities E and W, straight lines drawn through these four points, will include a space extending over nearly 11. of latitude, and rather more than 12. of longitude. Hence at the summer solstice, the longest day at the N will exceed that at the S. extremity by 2 h 40 m being 13 h 48 m at the former and only 1 h 8 m. at the latter while at all seasons there will be a difference between the E. and W. extremities of nearly 49 m of time. The United Kingdom formed by the union of what were formerly 4 or three independent kingdoms of Scotland, England, and Ireland still remain subdivided for administrative purposes. The principal subdivision of the kingdom is into counties, of which England with Wales, has 53 Scotland 32 and Ireland also 32.

The **COLONIES** and **DEPENDENCIES** are not confined to any particular quarter of the world, but are scattered over its surface, often at immense distances some of them forming the very antipodes of the mother country while others stretch over the globe in succession from E to W and make that which was once feebly and of the Spanish superiority to be emphatically true of the British empire—that the sun never sets upon it. It is singular however that with all these vast dominions, Britain possesses not one colony and has only one dependency on the continent of Europe. On the accession of her present Majesty the kingdom of Hanover previously included in the empire, passed from it, under the operation of the Salic law and the only continental spot now remaining as the impregnable fortress of Gibraltar. To this may be added, in the same quarter the strong island of Malta, possessed in absolute right, and the Ionian Isles, held under the name of a protectorate and off the estuary of the Elbe, the rock of Helig-

ground, which had great commercial importance during the ascendancy of Napoleon, but lost it on 11th lawful. Leaving the European, and proceeding S to the African coast, on reaching the coast of Senegambia nearly in the parallel of 15° N. we find a series of British settlements skirting the coast, and extending with interruptions, for 1000 m. almost to the equator. These settlements are of little commercial value, but they have done more than any other part of the empire to raise the British name, and place it on the proud canonic which it now occupies among the nations. There with a hope of pecuniary return, and in the deadliest climates to which European constitutions can be exposed Britain pursues a life of love—both keeping up her settlements, though at fearful sacrifices, and at securing the coast with her ships, in order to put down an African traffic. Crossing the equator and still proceeding S the first British possession reached is the island of Ascension and after it, at a long distance the more famous island of St. Helena, of some importance as a point of rendezvous on the voyage to India, as it still long to be remembered as the ocean sea where Napoleon, by just retribution, found a prison and a grave. The next British settlement is the important one of Cape Colony occupying the peninsular extremity of S Africa and possessing with great intrinsic still greater artificial value, from its admirable position in regard both to the mother country and her possessions in the E. On the S. and W. it is washed by the ocean while in the N. its natural limits are determined by bleak elevated tracts, called Drakens, or Drakens, and seldom visited by rain, that vegetation is almost extinct, but a large space of fertile promise stretches far eastward and being sheltered by British protection must at no distant period merge into the colonies. Indeed, the work of incorporation has already begun and promises to make rapid progress by means of the recent settlement of Natal which, for the present may be regarded as the limit of British possession in this quarter. To Africa however properly belong the groups of the Ammirante and Seychelles, forming a small archipelago on the N.E. of Madagascar and also, though far to the E. of the African coast, the valuable dependency of the Mauritius, the importance recently given to the navigation of the Red Sea, now one of the great highways to the E. has already led to negotiations for the acquisition of Socatra, and the actual purchase of the islands of Muscat and the Gulf of Aden. The passage across this gulf brings us from Africa to Asia and places us in the town of Aden, which since it became a British dependency has made such rapid progress as to justify the belief that it is the nucleus from which other important settlements are destined to radiate. From this point E. the Asiatic coast is skirted by the Arabian desert, where notwithstanding the perfumed gales, poets call it to be wafted from its shores neither the enterprise nor caprice of Europeans has yet found anything to tempt the formation of a settlement, but, once across the Arabian Sea, and the scene alters. There are immense peninsular tracts reached commencing in the S. at a mere point, but gradually swelling out on both sides as it ascends towards the N. till length and breadth have become almost equal, having a stretch of nearly 2000 m. while a mountain-range of an equal height and grandeur crowns the N. frontier and forms the appropriate barrier of this great territory. The whole, with a few insignificant exceptions, belongs in property or in trust to Great Britain, and is unquestionably her most vast and useful foreign possession—a possession in extent so vast in resources so rich, and in people, tongues and nations so multitudinous, that there is no extravagance in the language which declares it from other dependencies and speaks of it as a our Indian Empire. At the S.E. of Hindustan, and is closely connected with it by the islets of Manar and Ram certain that no properly navigable passages intervene, is the large and beautiful spice and coffee island of Ceylon, in which British supremacy has long been established. Proceeding S. across the Bay of Bengal we arrive at Aracan and considerably to the S.E. on the same coast, at the Tenasserim Provinces, both once belonging to Burmah, and ceded to Britain in 1826 and both now included in India E. of the Ganges. Considerably to the W. are the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, some other island groups, nominally the property, but not actually in the possession of Great Britain. Leaving these, we reach the peninsula of Malacca and turning into its Straits,

find several British trading settlements—first, Prince of Wales Island or Penang then Malacca of much larger extent, but as yet far inferior in trade and busy on emerging from the straits and rounding the peninsula, the most important of all the flourishing settlement of Singapore, placed at the entrance of the Chinese Sea, and forming the great depot for its traffic. In the lower portion of this Bay, the only British settlement is that of the island of Labuan with the accompanying relationship of Sarawak, both now regarded with deep interest by the British public, not so much on account of the results which they have actually produced as of those which are singularly anticipated from them. The number of British settlements in the Chinese Sea, bears no proportion to the magnitude of the British interests connected with it. Not another is met with on this side of the coast of China, and even it is the only possession which British sails bear own is the paltry island of Hong-Kong. Turning out of the Chinese Sea by the S. of the Philippine Isles and proceeding into the vast archipelago, to which on account of its numerous islands the name of Polynesia is perhaps the most appropriate that could be given we reach New Holland or Australia, the largest island of the world and only a fifth less than the continent of Europe. This island Great Britain as yet possesses undivided, and is apparently converting into a new empire. Wherever favourable localities could be found colonies have been placed and appear to prosper, however to the serious drawback of being partly peopled by convicts, and their immediate descendants. On the S.E. of Australia is the short narrow colony of Van Diemen's Land, and a westerly further S.E. first the Auckland Islands, granted by Government to the Endeavour, their discoverers, as a whaling station and then Campbell Island. To the N. of these islands are 12 recently formed and hopeful colonies of New Zealand consisting mainly of two islands which though the antipodes of Great Britain in respect of position bear some resemblance to it in shape and, from the thousands of respectable emigrants who have crowded to their shores, promise soon to resemble it in more important features. To the N.W. of New Zealand is a small settlement of Norfolk Island. Beyond it the bosom of the Pacific is dotted over with islands, of which several nominally belong to Great Britain while many others are possessed all the right which both priority of discovery and of possession by her subjects, can give. It would seem, however from recent circumstances, that this title is either incomplete or has been voluntarily abandoned. These islands interesting as they must always be to the true philanthropist as the scenes where civilization with religion for its hand, early gained some of its most pleasing triumphs, have little political or commercial importance and their inhabitants, therefore, still live at the mercy of any unprincipled power which under the alternate guile of mildness and bigotry chooses to force its protection upon them. Turning then from Tahiti and the other islands of the same Sea, our course now lies S. over a long expanse, then round Cape Horn and N. to the Falkland Isles which Britain early acquired but chiefly values as a station in connection with the fisheries of the South Sea. Almost the whole coast of S. America must now be covered N. by another British settlement as reached. The first which occurs is British Guiana, the N.W. extremity of which is almost lost in the embouchure of the Orinoco. In common with the other parts of the extensive tract almost encircled by this river and the Amazon it is chiefly remarkable for the rank luxuriance of its vegetation, and the large supplies which it raises of all kinds of colonial produce. In this latter respect, it may be considered as belonging to the series of settlements which lie principally in and around the Caribbean Sea, it now forming the West India Islands, the management of which presents with many of the difficulties of the brightest spots in British annals. Before leaving this quarter mention should be made of Honduras, a settlement from which Britain has long continued to derive some of her finest ornamental timber. Proceeding N. past the Bermudas, now a penal station, we reach the last great division of our settlements—a division included under the general name of British America and originally almost of boundless extent, as may be estimated from the fact, that though its S. portion is nearly constituted a vast mass of independent sovereignties, it still stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and from the parallel of 42° to the North Pole. The

area and population of the different countries of which the British Empire is composed is exhibited in the following Table—

	Area in sq. m.	Population.		Area in sq. m.	Population.
EUROPE			Br. Ind.	1,463,886	170,436,703
British Isles	129,971	27,018,568	América	196,614	683,649
Reykjaland	1	3,000	Canada W.	147,000	508,063
Svalbard	1	10,000	New Russia	27,700	130,700
Males and Goro	130	113,847	Nova Sco	17,800	199,270
Ionian Is.	1,682	218,797	P. Ind. Is.	3,181	34,666
AFRICA			Switzerland	3,700,000	1,009,700
Gambia	10	4,507	West India	13,783	648,480
Sierra Leone	800	44,331	Y. Ind.	19	10,880
Gold Coast	8,000	273,000	Kuwait	63,790	119,000
Senegal	2	400	Qatar	1,000	105,100
N. Rhodesia	46	4,977	Irish Islands	14,000	
Cape Colony	110,450	1,046,468	ASIA		
Natal	16,000	101,069	Am. Ind.	53,100	1,023,381
Mozambique	70	105,943	S. America	820,000	31,163
Bechuanaland	75	105,943	W. Australia	4,000	4,620
ASIA			Victoria	98,000	40,000
Aden	5	50,000	W. Africa	2,800,000	
India	683,000	35,000,000	Port P. Ind.	100,000	
India Dependencies	44,000	47,000,000	Australia	2,800,000	
Texas prov.	30,000	118,000	Malaya	24,000	74,366
Ceylon	25,000	1,000,000	Singapore	10,000	159,000
Formosa	180	10,000	Malaya	24,000	74,366
Malacca	50	45,000	Sumatra	10,000	159,000
Singapore	5	10,000	Java	10,000	159,000
London	1	1,000	Sumatra	10,000	159,000
Hong Kong	1	1,000	Sumatra	10,000	159,000
Carry over	1,463,886	170,436,703	Total	1,463,886	170,436,703

The rapid sketch now given must suffice for the British colonies and dependencies, but the geography of the United Kingdom requires a fuller description, and it is, therefore, we now return.

UNITED KINGDOM—Geography.—As already observed it consists of a number of islands, the principal of which are Great Britain and Ireland, separated from each other by the Irish Sea, which, now the centre, attains its greatest width of about 130 m. but between Holyhead in Wales, and Howth Head in Ireland in the tract taken by the English packets, is not wider than 60 m. and between the Mull of Cantyre in Scotland, and Fair Head in Ireland, narrows to about 12 m. Great Britain, the larger and by far the more important of the two islands is situated between lat. 49° 57' 42" and 55° 40' 24" N. It is the largest island in Europe, and the seventh largest in the world, the only island ranking before it, in this respect being Australia, Borneo, Japan, Sumatra, Nippon and Madagascar. Its nearest approach to the continent of Europe is at its S.E. extremity where the Strait of Dover separating it from France, is only 21 m. broad. On both as far as the Strait the distance is rapidly increased. To the W. the English Channel widens out till the extremities of England and France are 100 m. asunder. On the E. the German Ocean, where it separates England from Belgium and Holland is also about 100 m. across, but a little N. it suddenly gains three times that width, and retains it so as to place the E. shore of Great Britain at the average distance of 350 m. from the W. shores of Denmark and Norway. The contour of Great Britain is so very irregular that it seems vain to compare it to any mathematical figure. It has sometimes been described as a triangle with its vertex in the N. and its base resting on the S. and it is no doubt, true that the island narrows much in the former and attains nearly its greatest breadth in the latter direction, but the B. and W. coasts, which to complete the figure must represent the sides of the triangle, cannot, by any force of imagination be made to assume the form of straight lines. The N. part of the island in particular exhibits on its E. coast a succession of large salient angles, while the W. coast is broken and ragged in the extreme the land ever and anon putting out into the sea, and the sea making deep inroads into the land, so that the two elements had not yet ascertained their boundaries, and were contending the mastery. The greatest length of Great Britain measured on

a line bearing N. by W. from Rye to Dunnet Head, is 608 m. The breadth, necessarily modified by the numerous indentations of the coast, varies exceedingly. The longest line which can be drawn across the island, in a straight direction is W. S.W. to E. N.E. 567 m. from Land's End to Lowestoft, but the longest line, measured from the W. to the E. coast on a parallel of latitude between St. David's Head in Pembrokeshire, and the Ness, in Essex, is only 280 m. The breadth is least in the N. parts of the island. Between the Clyde at Dumbarton, and the Forth at Alloa, it is only 33 m. in the Orkney which falls into Dornoch Firth, the three ascends all within 18 m. of the W. coast and the remarkable chain of lochs between the Moray Firth and Loch Lomond leaves so little land intervene up between the opposite coasts that the communication left unfinished by nature has been completed by art, and now forms the Caledonian Canal. The area of Great Britain including the groups of the Orkneys, Shetlands, and Hebrides is about 88,051 sq. m. Of these, England and Wales occupy 58,122 sq. m. and Scotland 26,014 sq. m.

Ireland, as already mentioned, lies to the W. of Great Britain being separated from it by the Irish Sea and surrounded on all other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. It nowhere extends so far as either the N. or S. extremities of Great Britain, but occupies an intermediate space between lat. 51° 4' and 53° 3' N. its N. extremity being on the same parallel with the central part of Arran, and the town of Ayr in Northumberland, and its S. extremity being opposite to Bristol Channel nearly in the latitude of London. E. and W. it lies between lon. 6 and 11 W. Its shape is much more regular than that of Great Britain, and bears a considerable resemblance to a rhomboid, two sides of which are nearly due N. and S. while the other two take a slanting direction, between W. S.W. and E. N.E. The greatest diagonal of the rhomboid is between Mizen Head, in Cork, and Fair Head in Antrim about 800 m. the greatest length, measured as a meridian (nearly that of S. W.) is 280 m. and the greatest breadth measured on a parallel (about 4° 25' N.) is 180 m. The breadth across the centre is nearly 165 m. Owing to the compactness of the form Ireland does not exhibit much variation of breadth as we have seen to exist in Great Britain, but the breadth from Galway Bay to Dublin is not 110 m., and the shortest breadth of all between Ballyvaughan and Dunstaffnage, is only 85 m. One remarkable fact is that, notwithstanding the general compactness of Ireland, the opposite coasts and arms of the sea are so conveniently situated in regard to each other that there is not a spot on its surface which is not, in some direction or other within 50 m. of the ocean. The area of Ireland is about 20,913 sq. m.

AREA OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

NAMES.	Area in sq. m.	Area in acres.
England	68,380	1,064,280
Wales	425	6,616
Isle of Man	220	3,420
Irish Isles	8	125
Channel Islands	139	2,140
Scotland	26,114	409,820
Isle of Arran, &c.	1,000	15,625
Isles of Argy.	940	14,625
Isle of Arran	123	1,925
Isle of Bute and Galloway	850	13,175
Orkney Isles	440	6,812
Shetland Isles	950	14,762
Ireland	20,913	328,271
Total	120,971	1,911,441

Physical Features.—We are so much accustomed to think and speak of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland that we are apt to imagine, not merely a political but also some great physical distinction between them. In fact however there is no such physical distinction. Their frontiers, in part at least, merge insensibly in each other and the whole must be viewed as one island which in regard even to physical features is among the most interesting islands in the world. Though of comparatively limited extent, all varieties of scenery are exhibited in such profusion on its surface, and all forms of geological structure lie within its bosom. The N. part of Great Britain is, for the most part, rugged, mountainous, and barren. To the W. of a line drawn from the Firth of Clyde on the N. to Stonehaven on the E. coast,

the whole country is composed of primary rocks. Gneiss, and mica slate with numerous outbursts of granite form lofty mountain chains, whose lower slopes are usually covered with beds of conglomerate and old red sandstone. These mountain chains maintain a remarkable degree of parallelism throughout the island. The principal chain is the Grampians, but though its summits are the loftiest in the island, they are by no means of the first class. Their culminations, Ben Nevis and Ben Alder, are respectively 4150 and 4305 ft. From their N side snow scarcely ever disappears. These mountains, from the nature of the materials of which they are composed frequently assume the form of peaks and howling precipices, which, as they descend, instead of terminating at the general level of the base are continued downwards, and become the romantic barriers of deep extensive lakes presenting scenes in which sublimity and beauty strangely intermingle. The first range within the line already mentioned is that of the Ochil, which are much less elevated than the Grampians, and exhibit scenery of a much tamer description. They consist chiefly of porphyry and sandstone in which numerous nodules of quartz and mica are found. Instead of towering up in sterile peaks they are generally rounded and clothed to their summits with verdant or heady pastures. On their S slopes a new geological formation appears. The carboniferous system, at first with its strata almost turned on edge, and thrown into confusion by contact with masses and veins of trap soon becomes fully developed and stretches with occasional interruption from N to E to the W coast, over the base of both the Firth and Clyde. The mineral treasures of this district make it one of the most important in Great Britain. To the S immediately beyond the limits of this coal field the country assumes an alpine character and mountains, which for the most part are composed of rocks of great waste and coarse slate, rise with heights varying from 2000 to 3000 ft above the level of the sea. A considerable part of this district is occupied by the Lead Hills, so called from the rich veins of lead by which its strata of graywacke are intersected. In earlier times their alluvial covering embedded a more precious metal, and the mere washing of the soil is said to have yielded gold to the value of £100,000 still further to the S several large masses of granite occur. Coal also again appears, and forms two minor coal fields. Towards the N E the most conspicuous feature is formed by the Cheviot Hills a porphyritic range, which once formed part of its boundary between two independent kingdoms and sends its ramifications into both. Those which pass into England may be regarded as the commencement of a line of a long chain of mountains and hills, which extends with scarcely a single interruption along the W side of that division of the island forming its most important water-shed and throwing out numerous branches particularly those which penetrate into Cumberland and Wales, and give a somewhat modified but scarcely less attractive reputation of the magnificent scenery to which reference has been made. In the N part of this chain, or that part to which the name of Cumbrian range is sometimes given, the most striking feature is formed by the series of romantic lakes so well known to tourists from all countries. Here granite and a species of basalt are occasionally seen but the prevailing rocks are slates and sandstones, belonging to the Silurian series. In other parts of this range, trap-porphyry occurs. It forms the very summit of Ben Bulbin, and is seen in still more interesting circumstances, at Boddale in Borrowdale, where, at its contact with a bed of red unctuous clay and ironstone occurs the celebrated vein of graphite, which has long furnished the finest black lead pencils in the world. Another largely developed rock of the same range is the mountain limestone, which if anywhere, here truly deserves the name; inasmuch as it forms lofty mountain masses—Ingleborough, Wharfedale, Pen-y-fent, and Cross Fell being almost entirely composed of it. This limestone is often intersected by rich veins of lead. In the long-extended chain already referred to, and to the S and W of it the Cumbrian range spreads over the great part of Wales and contains a group among others, the highest mountain of S. Britain—Snowdon 5571 ft. The rocks, like those of the Cumbrian range, lie low in the geological series, and consist almost entirely of slate and different varieties of trap and porphyry. The great exception is towards the S.

limits of the range where the Silurian rocks are overlain by an extensive tract of old red sandstone, overlain in its turn by the mountain limestones, which like a girdle encircle the most extensive if not the most valuable of the British coal fields.

To the S of the Cumbrian is the Devonian range stretching from the Bristol to the British Channel and though lofty enough, when viewed from the level of the sea to present a coast of remarkable boldness, too low to deserve the name of mountains. Here granite is extensively developed, and often possessing the property of decomposing rapidly furnishes the white clay called kaolin, of which our finest porcelain is made. The granite is overlain by the old red sandstone, or rather by a slate which is considered to be its equivalent and prevails to such an extent particularly in Devonshire as to have given its name to a geological formation hence termed the Devonian series or system. Here the mineral treasures are tin and copper veins of which, generally at a high angle, and in a direction from E. to W intersect the slate and granite, and vary in width from a few inches to several feet. Not infrequently a vein commencing with tin is converted into a vein of copper after a considerable depth has been reached. Tin, too, occurs in the sands of rivers and valleys in the form of grains and pebbles which are known by the name of streamers—the rocky walls which once enclosed it having evidently been decomposed and washed away. The different ranges now described as occupying the W side of England and stretching from its N to its S. extremity are composed entirely of primary rocks, or at least of rocks which with the exception of the great Welsh coal field and another of limited dimensions on the N coast of Cumberland, never stand higher in the geological series than the lowest strata of the carboniferous system. On proceeding E the case is reversed and the oldest strata which occur are identical with those which were formerly the most recent. Here secondary formations predominate beginning with the mountain limestone or corozo quartzite sandstone, known by the name of millstone grit, on which our coal fields are usually based and ascending by regular gradations up to the more recent tertiary deposits. The coal fields, notwithstanding their innumerable economical value, occupy a comparatively limited extent of surface—an extent certainly not underestimated at one-twentieth of the whole. A line drawn from Lyme Regis to Bath thence to Gloucester Warwick London Nottingham and Leicester and from Tadcaster to Stockton on Tees has on its E side nearly two-thirds of the whole surface of England. In the whole of this space no coal is worked. If it is a series of strata are regular there can be no doubt that coal exists but probably at a depth far beyond the reach of any known means of excavation. Immediately above it the immense beds of red marl sands, sandstones, and conglomerates composing the new red sandstone series and remarkable for the saline springs and rock salt with which it abounds. This series from its proximity to the coal is usually at no great distance from the coal fields, and its lower strata must often be sunk through to great depths in order to reach them. It occupies a considerable portion of surface, but its saliferous deposit now are appear so rich as in the neighbourhood of Chester. Above the new red sandstone is the colic series composed of numerous beds of limestone, clay schists and sandstones, and stretching with partial interruption, from the S. of England into York shire. It is rich in fossils and beds of fireclay and furnishes much of the finest building stone in the kingdom. Passing the walden series, so called from having its chief development in the W side of Sussex we reach the chalk which occupies the uppermost place in the secondary formation and which though confined to a few patches of N., constitutes a marked feature in the geology of S. Britain where they not only compose the prevailing strata of extensive undulating tracts, but form in many places, both on the E and S coasts bold and giddy cliffs from whose white colour the ancient name of Albion is said to be derived. The tertiary formation which includes all the rocks above the chalk is of comparatively limited extent, and is succeeded by immense beds of diluvial gravelly sands, and clays in which are found remains of the larger existing quadrupeds, several of them like the elephant and rhinoceros belonging to genera which now exist only in much hotter climates. Above these diluvial beds lie

alluvium and other superficial deposits, the constituents of which, mainly depending on the rocks from which they have been disintegrated, determines the natural properties of the soil. Consequently, it is almost inexhaustible fertility and sometimes denoting it to perpetual barrenness.

Turning from Great Britain to Ireland one of the most marked features which meets our view is the dreary expanse of bog which stretches over its interior. The surface, as might hence be inferred, is much flatter than that of Great Britain. It is not, however, by any means destitute of mountains. Of these no fewer than 24 exceed 2000 ft., and four exceed 3000 ft. Carr Tuil, the culminating point of the island is 3404 ft. It belongs to a great range called the mountains of Kerry which, in connection with the lakes of Killarney placed in the very heart of them, furnish scenes of grandeur which few countries can surpass. The great mountain groups consist of primary and transition rocks, and are generally situated near the coast, which accordingly becomes of the boldest description. Inland behind these lofty barriers lies a vast undulating plain occasionally penetrated and broken up by masses of primary rocks but occupied almost throughout its whole extent by secondary formations. Of these, for the most largely developed is mountain limestone, much of it so fine-grained and compact as to furnish quarries of marble, both black and variegated, but seldom containing the rich veins of lead which usually accompany the same formation in England. The limestone is succeeded in regular gradation by the upper strata of the carboniferous system, and coal has been found to a greater or less extent in no fewer than 17 Irish counties. In general, however, its quality is inferior. Much of it is in the form of anthracite, of which seams of remarkable purity almost entirely composed of carbon occur in the vicinity of Kilmoney; but the greater part of the coal raised is more dreary or culm scarcely fit to be employed for any more important purpose than burning limestone. Still higher in the series above the coal the upper strata of the secondary formation are considerably developed in the N. where they are capped by numerous masses of volcanic origin. The most magnificent specimen of these is the range of basaltic columns which forms the celebrated Giant's Causeway.

Rivers and Ports.—The mountain-chains which constitute the principal water-sheds of Great Britain are generally at no great distance from the W. coast, and hence the rivers which descend from them in that direction have a short course and are comparatively unimportant. The two great exceptions to this rule are the Clyde and the Severn. Both of them have their mouths on the W. coast, but they owe both their volume and the length of their course to a series of longitudinal valleys, which, instead of opening directly to the coast take an opposite or parallel direction, and thus suffer along the water-shed then flowing from it, obtain much larger supplies of water than a direct course could have given them. The former of these rivers though of vast commercial importance as is indicated by its far less to its natural channel than to the immense sums judiciously expended through a long series of years, in improving and almost creating its navigation. Considered merely as a river it is comparatively insignificant, the whole length of its course in Dumfriesshire where the Firth properly commences being not more, including windings, than 73 m. The Severn is a much longer stream, and carries along with it a much mightier flood which commencing in the mountains of N. Wales, proceeds S. through long valleys, opened up by others which add their tributary streams, till the immense accumulated volume is poured into the Bristol Channel. To counterbalance these, the only rivers of any considerable volume of which the W. coast can boast, though it also possesses the Mersey, commercial importance the second river of the empire, the E. coast proceeding from N. to S. receives the Spey, Don, Ouse, Tyne, Forth, Tweed, Tyne, Ouse, Trent, and Thames. That last contains the Tyne in volume the first river of Great Britain, and the Thames not much less in volume, and in navigable importance the greatest river of the world. It is remarkable that no river of import any empties itself either on the N. or S. coast. Owing to the great central flat of Ireland, its rivers usually flow on in a gently winding course, and, little interrupted by natural obstructions, are admirably fitted for navigation. Three of its importance are not very numerous, but one of them the Shannon, is understood to be the largest river of the British

Isles. Within 7 m. of its source it enters Lough Allen which is itself navigable, and after passing out of the Lough pursues a S.W. course of 214 m., the whole of which is available for transport by smaller vessels, while from its mouth up to Limerick, a distance of 70 m., it fleet vessels of 400 tons. In numerous features this noble river bears a remarkable resemblance to the Severn. We have seen that in Great Britain the E. coast receives the greater part of its rivers. In Ireland the rule is reversed. The Liffey more important from having the capital on its banks, than from its own magnitude, is the only river on that coast deserving of notice. While both Great Britain and Ireland are thus provided with numerous streams, which render every part of the country and are either themselves navigable, or when they cease to be so furnish the means of continued navigation by acting as the feeders of canals, the coasts are scooped out into deep and sheltered bays, in some of which whole fleets of the largest ships can float and ride in safety. It is true however that the number of ocean harbours, properly so called, is not great, and that the E. coast of Britain in particular is so scantily provided as to make the construction of a great harbor of refuge at some central point a work of prime necessity which must sooner or later be performed. The best of these harbours are situated on the S. coast, and most providentially at the very points where the proximity of the Continent, and the presence of a mighty rival animated by a deadly hate and ever on the watch to strike a blow made it of most importance to possess them. Within these harbours lie the wooden walls which form the true defences of the British Empire.

Climate.—Among the many advantages which the British Isles derive from their geographical position, one of the best effects of which cannot easily be over-rated, is the peculiar kind of climate conferred by that position—a climate in which the natural rigours of a comparatively high latitude are so modified, that at no season is either cold or heat in extreme and the mean temperature maintained in one of the most favorable to the full and healthy development both of animal and vegetable life. The peculiar excellencies of it as climate cannot be more accurately or happily expressed than in the words which according to Sir William Temple were used by Charles II. when, in answer to some courtesies who were disparaging the British climate, and landing that of Italy and France, he said: "His thought that was the best climate where he could be abroad in the air with pleasure, or at least without trouble or inconvenience, the most days of the year and the most hours of the day and thus he thought he could be a Englishman more than any other country of Europe." The accuracy of this opinion is undeniable and the ground on which it rests might easily be explained and our limits admit of detail. The British Isles being nearly in the centre of the temperate zone, have, in common with all countries so situated four different seasons, which merge almost insensibly into each other but exhibit a wide range of temperature between their opposite extremes, as determined by the sun's elevation above, or his depression below the equator. The central latitude of the United Kingdom is nearly 53° N. and the latitudinal line which passes through it indicates a mean annual temperature of 50°. Did this isothermal line, when continued E. across the continents of Europe and Asia, or W. across that of America, pursue the same parallel it would prove that the climate of all countries on that parallel was uniform and that the British Isles, if they had nothing to complicate, had also nothing to boast of. In point of fact, however the deviation is very great, and it is wholly in their favour. The isothermal line on crossing the German Ocean and approaching the coast of Holland is deflected S. and this deflection continues to increase in the same direction till it reaches lat. 45° on the E. side of the Sea of Azov. From this point it pursues its course with great uniformity skirting the N. shores of the Caspian, and passing onward through Mongolia and Manchouria on the N. of China, to the Sea of Japan. The fact thus established is, that in respect of mean temperature, the British Isles have the advantage of all countries of the same latitude to the E. of them and that on the continent of Asia this advantage is so marked, as to amount to a difference of 10° of latitude: the British latitude of 53° enjoying as much annual heat as the Asiatic latitude of 43°. But this is by no means the whole

amount of the advantage. A mean temperature is an average obtained by adding temperatures of different seasons together and then dividing them. Hence it follows, that the same mean temperature may exist when the climates are of a different and almost of an opposite description. A winter of 10° and a summer of 90° fit in the same mean temperature as a winter of 40° and a summer of 60° but how unlike the climates! The former gives a range of temperature equal to 80° the latter a range equal only to 20° . In other words the inhabitants living under the one climate are alternately humiliated by piercing cold and exalted by scorching heat whereas those living under the other are blessed with a kind of perpetual spring. Now it is precisely in regard to range of temperature, that the superiority of the British climate becomes most apparent. The range of the temperature between the coldest and the warmest months, is, at Paris, 40° at London, only 26° . In the S.W. and S.E. of France it is respectively 31° and 29° and in Italy 32° 50° in England generally only 24° 30° . The range of Edinburgh is 25° 37° that of St. Petersburg, no less than 55° . The mean winter temperature of Dublin only 39° 8° is 1° higher than that of Milan Paris, Padua, or the whole of Lombardy. In the N.E. of Ireland, the myrtle grows in the open air as in Portugal and in the S.E. of Cornwall, the mean temperature is only 2° 4° less than that of Montpellier and Florence. The chief agent in moderating the natural climate of the British Isles, is the Atlantic Ocean. Its temperature, no 10° below the freezing point and rarely by the heat of the Gulf Stream is communicated to the winds and vapours which are wafted along its surface, and hence, these winds and vapours, on reaching our country combine with the colder temperature of the atmosphere and surface in forming one of a medium and mitigated description. A continual struggle is carried on between the low current of dense and intensely cold air which comes from the frozen regions of the N. and the downward current of warm air which is expanded and driven N. by the vertical axis of the V. trades. In this struggle the warm air is generally proved victorious, and hence the general use of the S.W. winds. While they blow frost is of rare occurrence, and never of long duration in the British Isles. When the wind blows from the N. after it has passed over a immense fields of ice or from the E., where, from the limited expanse of the German Ocean its temperature continues nearly as low as that which it had acquired in passing over the Continent, our atmosphere is rapidly cooled down, and frosts are occasionally severe. These considerations explain the only disadvantages under which the British climate labours. South west winds charged with vapour bring deluges of rain and N. and E. winds are accompanied with considerable and too often sudden accessions of cold. East winds, in particular prevail in spring and not only check vegetation, but tend to produce, or at all events greatly aggravate pulmonary complaints. Still the advantages already enumerated far more than counterbalance the disadvantages and the cloud less skies of S. Europe accompanied as they are with scorching heats which wither up the fields, and often make what should be the best and the longest and the most fertile season of the year, partly compensates for the magnificent foliage and rich verdure which at the same season give a peculiar charm to the British Isles.

INDUSTRY—Great Britain though somewhat late on entering on the career of improvement, and hence indebted to foreigners for the first establishment of more than one flourishing manufacture ultimately succeeded in outstripping her competitors, and now confidently leads the world in all the great branches of industry. This unexpected success is owing, partly to physical and partly to moral causes. To the former belongs the vast resources of the country itself—the fertility of its soil sufficiently great to reward industry but not to foster indolence, the comparative mildness of its climate and the mould treasures deposited beneath its surface to the latter belong the spirit of activity enterprise, and independence, engendered by free institutions and the perfect security of property guarded from foreign aggression by inviolable fleets and eventually maintained at home by good laws, ability and vigor only administered. Another great cause of industrial progress may be found in the obstacles which have been removed, and the facilities afforded by introducing all the parts of the United Kingdom into easy communica-

tion with each other by means of roads canals, and railways. On all of these arms of almost fabulous amount have been expended and the proportion which their united lengths bear to the whole area, far exceeds that of any other country. Before proceeding to give a sketch of the leading industrial interests, the following Table of the lines of communication to which all these interests are essentially indebted, may be appropriately introduced:—

LENGTH IN MILES, OF ROADS, CANALS AND RAILWAYS, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

	Roads.	Canals.	Railways.
England and Wales	118,861	8460	4235
Scotland	16,948	113	70
Ireland		303	476
Total		8776	5447

Agriculture—Of all branches of industry this unquestionably demands precedence both because the produce which it yields is greater in aggregate value than that of any other branch and is also, by its very nature, not merely conducive to the well being, but essential to the very existence of society. But though agriculture is at once the most useful and the earliest of arts, there is none in which improvements advance so by sluggish a pace. A routine once established becomes almost immovable and not unfrequently when everything else has yielded to the force of improvement the husbandman continues in the ancient tract, performing all rural operations after the fashion, but with the rude implements, of centuries before. Even yet, traces may be found of the wretched farming which reserved all the manure for the fields around the homestead and kept unavailingly securing those at a greater distance till as if resuming the injury they refused to repay the expense of seed and labour and in some parts near the very heart of England a long line of horses is still attached to an ordinary plough to move along in solemn state under the guidance of drivers and do the work which is elsewhere better performed by a single pair. Such things however are not now the rule, but rare exceptions to it, and in almost every district in Great Britain where the plough can move, farming of a superior description may be seen. Instead of the slovenly manner in which not a century ago all operations upon the soil were performed now implements many of them of recent and ingenious contrivance now execute the work in the most efficient manner and with the least waste of draught. Draining, not confined as formerly to swampy spots is extended systematically to whole farms and every field of them not a single furrow being left without its artificial drain of tiles or stones, into which the surplus water may percolate freely and yet so gradually as not to carry off nutriment along with it. Science, too has been called in to act as the handmaid of art. The organism of plants, the primary elements of which they are composed, and the food on which they live, have been assiduously and skilfully investigated and most important results obtained, particularly in regard to manures and rotations. These results, instead of renewing a dead letter have passed from books into the hands of practical farmers and the farmyard, though still justly retaining its pre-eminence, has ceased to be the sole source from which the soil derives its nourishment, and becomes capable of producing heavy crops. Artificial manures, in great variety have come into common use not only increasing the produce of lands previously cultivated but extending the limits of cultivation itself. Steeps which from the impossibility of carrying up the requisite weight of farmyard dung could not be brought under a regular course of cropping, are easily supplied with a few ewts of bone-dust, or of some substance chemically prepared. This application itself secures a crop of turnips, sheep and then where they grow and thus supply the soil with additional nourishment of the richest kind a grain crop of wheat or barley sown with grain seeds, follows, and the succeeding year shows a rich clothing of the finest grass, where all previously was weeds and barrenness. Thus grass allowed to lie, becomes for years a feeding pasture or cut for hay is broken up at the close of the year for another grass crop. The rotation is now complete, and the process as described again begins. The effects produced by such means are truly astonishing. Under an improved system of management, the produce of a farm has at least been doubled, and, over the whole kingdom, has no greatly

increased that the territory which once with difficulty supported ten millions, finds no difficulty in supporting twenty. Part of the result, no doubt, is to be ascribed to additional lands which formerly possessed as common, or lying as unimproved wastes, have been brought under cultivation. But the far greater part is undoubtedly derived, not from new but from the increased productivity of old lands.

The following Table gives a good general idea of the state of land in the British Empire—

	Arable and Pasture.	Wooded, Pasture, and Barren.	Waste and Uncultivated.	Water and Inland.	Sea-water.
England...	10,325,800	15,879,300	8,661,000	8,255,800	85,324,400
Wales...	880,270	3,258,430	530,000	1,104,000	4,718,000
Scotland...	2,012,800	2,771,000	5,860,000	5,671,900	19,738,000
Ireland...	5,288,000	6,758,500	4,900,000	8,412,600	19,461,500
Brit. Isles...	109,600	974,000	300,100	609,400	1,110,100
	19,126,880	29,685,900	14,900,000	15,871,400	79,074,400

One of the most striking facts apparent from the above Table is the proportion which the available land of England and Wales bears to its whole area, compared with the same proportion in Scotland. In England and Wales excluding wastes of all kinds unimprovable and unimprovable, and including only the two first heads of the table, that proportion is seven-eighths. In Scotland it is little more than one-fourth proving, that while the former is agriculturally one of the most favoured portions of the world the latter is among the poorest. Ireland is in a middle state, having more than one-half of its surface available. The land under the plough in Great Britain is generally cultivated on systematic principles, according to one or other of the following rotations—

First Rotation.—1 Fallow often not mowed. 2 Wheat 3 Hay, heavily manured. 4 Barley with grass seeds 5 Hay 6 Oats.

Second Rotation.—1 Potatoes or Turnips generally sown off by sheep. 2 Barley with grass seeds 3 Hay or pasture 4 Wheat or Oats.

Third Rotation.—1 Part fallow mowed part potatoes or turnips 2 Wheat or Barley with grass seeds 3 Hay once cut, then pastured 4 Pasture 5 Oats.

The first of these rotations is particularly adapted to rich alluvial clays which have originally formed the beds of lakes or flooded banks of rivers, and have gained either by the spontaneous retirement of the water, or the exclusion of it and subsequent elevation of the surface by the well-known process of warping. The finest specimens of these soils are seen near the mouth of the Humber and in the rich cage lands of Scotland. The second rotation constitutes the celebrated Norfolk husbandry so called from its having first come into most extensive use in that country particularly under the auspices of Mr Coke. It is generally used on light sandy loams, on which heavy crops of turnips can be raised and then eaten off by sheep. It is a severe rotation, keeping the land almost constantly under the plough, and repeating clover at such short intervals as are scarcely consistent with its growth. A great improvement of the rotation has been made, by extending it to five or six years, by means of two or more additional years of pasture between the barley and wheat. This makes it almost identical with the third rotation, than which perhaps no better can be adopted on two-thirds of the soils of this country. In addition to the crops above mentioned several others are occasionally introduced. The most important of these are rye, oats or rape, beet-root, hops, and flax. At the present low price of grain the culture of the last will probably be greatly extended. It already forms almost a staple crop in Ireland. From the above Table of the state of the employment of the land it will be seen that the quantity under the plough in England is about five millions of acres less than that in meadow and pasture. The produce of the latter is consumed to a considerable extent in feeding farm horses still a vast surplus remains, and exhibits, both in the mode in which it is raised and the uses to which it is applied a peculiar feature of England, as distinguished from Scotch husbandry. In Scotland, there is not much arable land kept permanently in grass, except that which is intended for ornament, in the neighbourhood of country seats. Meadows artificially formed for irrigation, by a kind of catch-water, exist on an extensive

scale, in particular localities, but nowhere, in the sense in which an Englishman understands the term are so widely known. The meadows of England are permanent hay fields which are annually cut, and maintained in fertility by regular and heavy doses of farmyard manure. Much of the land thus employed is naturally of poor quality having only a thin covering of soil over a hungry gravel or ferruginous sandstone clay, but by the careful management of perhaps a century has become covered with a close sward of the richest grass, and of admirable feeding quality. The attention paid to this kind of land is sometimes in excess, and has led, in several districts, to a comparatively neglect of the labours of the plough—a circumstance which accounts in some degree, for the alleged superiority of the best Scotch, to the general average of English farming. Taking the turn in its widest sense, as including not merely the raising of crops of grain, or roots, but the rearing and fattening, of stock the improving of breeds, and dairy management, there is no country in the world that can be compared to several of the S. districts of Great Britain. It is sufficient to mention among horses the race-owes the finest type and the parent of the best existing breeds of that animal among cattle the short horns of Durham and among sheep, the celebrated South Downs and Leicesters. Industry produces several districts are equally pre-eminent. Aston pigs have sometimes been made to specify the extent of acres devoted to each particular kind of crop, and from this, on a supposed average yield per acre to estimate the gross value of the agricultural produce of the United Kingdom. Such calculations being for the most part founded on data which have no official authority can only be regarded as very distant approximations to the truth and therefore, instead of entering into details it seems sufficient here to mention the general results from Mr M'Culloch's *Account of the British Empire*, Ed 1847.

	Produce of Land under crop.	Value of stock raised.	Total.
England and Wales.	79,099,857	61,842,000	1,110,806,887
Scotland.	12,744,848	9,000,000	5,744,356
Ireland.	28,000,000	30,000,000	68,000,000
	119,844,705	100,842,000	217,551,978

The above Table is common with all others yet published on the same subject, labours under the serious defect of assuming an enormous average of price. In the Table for instance, the price of wheat is taken at 50s. whereas at present (1851) it does not exceed 40s.

MINERALS.—Such is the mineral wealth of the British Isles, that, with exception of quicksilver and gold, which though found both in Scotland and Ireland, are too limited in quantity to repay the labour of searching for it, it is scarcely possible to mention a metal or mineral product, of economical value, which is not worked to a greater or less extent beneath their surface. Among these, the first place is unquestionably due to

Coal.—It claims precedence not merely because the annual output of it, in regard both to quantity and aggregate value exceeds that of any other mineral product, but because with out it the other natural resources of the country and the industry of its inhabitants, must have for ever remained in a great measure undeveloped. The coal fields are not confined to one particular district, but occupy a series of basins which come touching but more frequently at a considerable distance from each other and extending, in an irregular curve, from the S. slopes of the Ochil Hills to the Bristol Channel. Under the head of *Physical Features*, reference has already been made to the carboniferous formation both of Great Britain and Ireland and little more can now be done than glance at the localities of particular fields, and append a few important statistics. Beginning with the N. Hunt, we find a field commencing in the W. by great outcrops of trap, of which Strath-Castle crosses the most prominent summit, skirting the foot of the Ochils, and passing onward to the German Ocean near St Andrews then turning round into the strath of the Forth, and continuing up the L. bank of that river occupying great part of Fifeshire, a small isolated portion of Perthshire, and almost the whole of Clackmannanshire. The coal of this field is of several kinds; but the most important seams are splint, part of it of a free, open burning quality greatly

in demand for steam navigation from its not corroding the furnaces and boilers, and part of it admirably adapted for the blast furnace. Part of this field, immediately to the W of Dunfermline contains a coal which, in its richness and quality of making leaves a resemblance to that of Newcastle, and has been worked, as ancient records prove, for at least five centuries.

On the opposite side of the Forth and almost in visible communication with the field already described another field extends over a considerable portion of the Lothians. It furnishes the greater part of the fine fuel which is used in the ironworks of Scotland, and contains excellent seams of parrot coal. To the W but at some distance, lies the coal basin of Lanark, Redfear and Ayrshire, the first, famous throughout the world for the immense manufacturing establishments which it mainly has called into existence, and made prosperous the second remarkable chiefly as containing near Johnstone, the thickest seam of coal in Scotland or (if the Dudley field be not an exception) in the British Isles and the last, as yet imperfectly developed, but evidently destined to higher importance than it has yet attained. In the N.W. of Dunfermline, in the neighbourhood of Saeathur there is a coal field, the existence of which hitherto little known because of its inland and almost inaccessible position, will be proved now that an important railway intersects it. In the S.E. of the same country is at a small field near Lazonby, with a considerable local consumption, and particularly interesting as the last of the Scotch and the connecting link with the great English coal fields. Immediately on passing the border the first of these fields lies before us, extending over the greater part of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and covering near Newcastle, which gives it its name. The proximity of this field to the sea, and the excellence of the coal unrivalled for domestic use early made it the great theatre of mining operations such as have been carried on to an extent and on a scale of magnitude which makes it a world's wonder. It furnishes the larger proportion of sea borne coal whether to domestic or foreign ports, and, notwithstanding the competition which it now has to maintain with inland supplies by rail way still sends annually to London about 3,000,000 tons. Several of the pits have a depth exceeding 1,500 fathoms, and more than one colliery has a capital exceeding £100,000 sterling. On the opposite coast nearly in the same latitude, is a small coal field, the workings of which at Whitthaven and Workington, have been carried to a great distance beneath the sea. Besides supplying the local consumption, it exports extensively to the S of Scotland and the N of Ireland in particular to the towns of Belfast whose flourishing foundries and factories usually depend upon it. The next coal field to the S.E. in many respects, the most important of all it includes a large central space, not entirely occupied by coal, but interrupted, longitudinally by a broad belt which consists of the lower strata of the carboniferous system, and thus forming a kind of two fields, the one of which extends from Leeds to Nottingham, while the other has its greatest length from S.W. to N.E. and borders at its E. and W. extremities respectively on Manchester and Liverpool. It thus can boast, not only of being the seat of what has been termed the world's great workshop, but of furnishing the most successful steam both of its existence and prosperity. The W. branch of this coal field is continued S. by a narrow belt, and terminates in a space of a triangular shape occupied by the small field of Newcastle-under-Lime. The only other coal field of a magnitude similar to those already mentioned, is that of S. Wales, which though it long lay almost unknown or unheeded, has, in comparatively recent times, become the centre of some of the greatest public works of the empire. It is of an irregularly oval shape, and passing from Monmouth on the E. continues W. without interruption, through Glamorgan to Carmarthen. Beyond which another field or continuation of that already mentioned, stretches irregularly to St. David's Bay. The characteristic features of this great coal field are, the large quantities of anthracite or stone coal which it contains, and the hilly nature of the country in which it lies. The latter gives the important advantage of obtaining access, even to the deepest seams, by means of horizontal adits, which, at the railway express it, carry off the water on its own feet, and save the expense both of deep workings and powerful engines. From the extent of this field, and the number and thickness of its seams which, near its centre, number 28, with

an aggregate thickness of 85 ft. the field of S. Wales has probably a better title than any other in the kingdom, to be deemed almost inexhaustible. There are several other minor fields, all of them with exception of that of N. Wales situated near the centre of England and thus, from position as much as from extent, possessed of great value. Their names are, the N. Staffordshire the Warwickshire, the S. Gloucester and Somersetshire, the Warwickshire, and the S. Staffordshire. The most important on the last are the first, N. Staffordshire from being the principal seat of the pottery, and the last two Warwickshire and S. Staffordshire County deriving its supplies from the one. Lichfield, Walsley, and Dudley from the latter and Birmingham chiefly also from it, but partly from both. In S. Staffordshire occurs the enormous seam known as the Ten-yard Coal of Dudley. It properly consists of several seams separated by very thin beds of clay called partings, and owing to the necessity of working it in sections is by no means so profitable as might be imagined. The average annual output of coal in Great Britain has been conjectured rather than calculated at 50 millions of tons, and apportioned in three equal parts—ten millions to domestic use, ten to ironworks, and ten to manufactory and miscellaneous establishments and export. Assuming the medium price of 6s. 8d. per ton the value is £10,000,000 sterling. The export of coal to foreign countries, in 1849 was, including cinders and culm, 2,837,979 tons. The following Table shows the progress of the foreign coal trade:—

TONS OF COAL SHIPPED FOR EXPORT TO BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN 1844-45.

	1844.	1845.	1846.
Continues	7,977,068	8,758,408	9,128,448
N. Irish Colonies	3,244,85	363,248	412,225
Foreign Low lands	1,329,46	2, 67,97	2,118,180
Total	9,130,963	11,511,680	14,558,853

I am—Almost the whole of the iron ore smelted in this country is a carbonate, which is invariably found, to a greater or less extent, in all coal measures, but excludes itself in a great variety of forms, and with very different qualities. Of our great coal fields, none is so destitute of iron as that of Newcastle and hence, though not a few blast furnaces are in operation there the iron used are obtained not from the surrounding pits but by importation often from considerable distances. More than one furnace is supplied by black band ironstone shipped from Scotland, after being calcined. The most important iron districts of England are those of S. Yorkshire, Shropshire, S. Staffordshire, and S. Wales. The coal fields already described sufficiently fix their localities and, therefore, it is only necessary to mention here that the ore is obtained partly from *lodes*, and partly from *seams*. The former name is usually applied to nodules or balls, generally of a round or oval shape, which lie together with considerable regularity often in contact, but always without adhesion, and are for the most part, imbedded in thick beds of shale or *slates*. The latter name is given to ironstone lying in regular strata, and worked in the same manner as coal. These strata generally are only a few inches, and generally carry over a foot of *slates*. Each stratum is the finest in quality but, for many reasons, the most valuable of the stratified ironstones is the *blackband*, so called from the darkness of colour produced by the large proportion of easily matter which it contains. It is singular that the only part of England known to contain this stratum, is a portion of the coal field of S. Wales. In Scotland also, it was at one time supposed that it was merely a local deposit, and that its existence, or at least its good qualities were confined to the range of a few miles in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen. Hence, accordingly some of the largest mining establishments of the kingdom suddenly spring up, and a small estate, the surface of which did not yield 2500 per annum began to yield its fortunate possessor from its mineral treasures, at least £10,000 per annum. A more careful examination has proved that few of our Scottish coal fields are without these blackband seams, and numerous ironworks have, in consequence, sprung in numerous districts where their profitable existence had hitherto been deemed impossible. To the N. of the Forth, only one ironworks had been able to maintain a large-scale existence. Other two, one with five and the other with two blast furnaces, have already been erected.

On the opposite bank of the Forth, stand the Kinross Works, with four furnaces, supplied with ironstone from old pits, in which the seam had been sunk through while its value was unknown. In Leamthorpe the area of the seam has proved equally extensive, but from the number of ironworks previously existing it has not so much led to the establishment of new as to the extension of old works and to the almost universal substitution of blackband for the inferior claystones formerly in use. Ayrshire, on the other hand, where the works of Muirkirk only existed is now beginning to be almost studded over with them. A discovery of perhaps greater importance than that of the blackband, because applicable to the ironworks of England as well as to those of Scotland, took place about the same time. By heating the blast, before entering the furnace, to about 600° F. (i.e. to such a degree that lead exposed to its metal) its power is so much increased, that the most stubborn materials quickly give way before it and raw coal becomes even more efficient in smelting than coke was before. A ton of iron can thus be obtained with much fewer materials and what is of considerable moment, in far less time. A furnace which, under cold blast, makes 70 tons a week, easily makes 100 under hot blast. Another improvement, by which the gases evolved within the furnace are not allowed to escape, but collected, and made available for fuel in its operation in several works and promises important results. The annual make of pig-iron in the kingdom is estimated at 1,500,000 tons. About one-third is used for castings, and the remainder not exported, is converted into malleable iron. In this second part of the process Scotland apparently fails. Her furnaces smelt about one-third of the whole produce but a considerable part of this make is sent as pig to England to be made malleable there, either by itself or in mixture with English pig. The cause of this is not very obvious, but there is probably some ground for a prevalent belief that pig made from a variety of ores, as in England, is somewhat superior to that made from blackband alone, and that this superiority becomes still more manifest when it is made malleable. A similar opinion exists in some quarters as to the superior strength of iron made by cold blast which seemingly notwithstanding of its numerous disadvantages in other respects is still used to a considerable extent. The principal statistics of the iron trade are given in the following Table—

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND EXPORT IN GREAT BRITAIN				
Year.	Furnaces.	Quantity in tons.	Export in tons.	Pig Iron.
1830	276	677,417	10,881	12,038
1840	428	1,296,470	144,719	30,951
1844	—	1,403,000	95,215	99,950

The whole production of 1849 has been estimated at 1,500,000 tons. Of this quantity Scotland possessing 118 furnaces produced 690,000 tons. The annual produce, per furnace, in 1786, did not exceed 1038 tons in 1849 it had risen to 6106 tons.

The principal localities in which lead copper and tin are found have been already mentioned. Additional facts of importance are subjoined—

ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCE OF REFINED LEAD, COPPER, AND TIN FROM 1845-46, in tons.

	Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
England	78,731	12,870	5000
Wales	10,745	21,045	—
Scotland	943	—	—
Ireland	811	—	—
Isle of Man	1,068	—	—
Total	48,164	35,896	5000

The ton of lead is supposed to yield on an average, about 8 oz. of silver.

It seems unnecessary to give any details as to minerals of minor importance. The principal articles are salt, of which the quantity obtained, chiefly from rock-salt and brine pits, has been estimated at nearly 550,000 tons. The locality in which salt is most extensively worked at present, occurs near Cheshire; and the supply is so great as to be inexhaustible. Quarries also exist in every part of the British Isles, except the S.E. of England. They furnish granite susceptible of a polish which makes it fit for stationary freestone of the purest white and most durable substance, and immense quantities of the finest roofing-slates. As to the value of the produce from quarries, little authentic information exists. The fol-

lowing summary of the mineral produce of Great Britain, on an average of three years, ending 1845, is from M. Colclough's *British Almanac*, 8d edition, vol. I. p. 624:—

Silver	17,800 lbs.	Tray worth £	50,000
Copper	12,000 tons		1,200,000
Tin	1,500 tons		500,000
Lead	50,000 tons		1,000,000
Iron	1,000,000 tons		8,000,000
Coal	30,000,000 tons		10,000,000
Salt, Alum, and other minor produce			1,000,000

£23,200,000

It will be seen that several of the quantities differ from those already given and believed to be more accurate. At present prices, also the iron and coal as rated in this estimate, are greatly over-valued.

Fisheries.—The raw materials obtained from the land of the United Kingdom either by growing them on its surface or digging them from its bowels, having now been described, we proceed to notice those which are obtained from its waters, including under the term, not merely rivers and lakes, but bays and creeks, and immediately surrounding seas. Considering the large extent of space occupied by these within the interior of the kingdom and along its coast it might be supposed that the fisheries by which their produce is obtained, would be one of our greatest national interests. They have accordingly been felt to be so and many efforts have been made by Government to foster them. The success of these efforts not being such as to encourage their exertion all our boundless have been withdrawn. One great obstacle to the general consumption of fresh fish, has been the difficulty of transport now much diminished by the facilities offered by railways and it would seem that in some important inland towns where fresh fish were previously known only as an expensive luxury they can now be had at a price which places them within the general reach, so far at least as to afford a wholesome and grateful change of diet. The principal British fisheries are those of salmon, herring, and cod. The first is carried on chiefly in the rivers and estuaries of Scotland and Ireland the second on all the coasts and islands of Scotland, the great centre of resort for curing being the towns of Wick, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh the last around the N. islands and along the E. coast of Great Britain particularly the edges of the Dogger Bank off the coast of Yorkshire. Among minor fisheries may be mentioned those of mackerel, pilchard, oyster, and lobsters. Of these last and indeed of all kinds of fresh fish by far the largest consumer of the kingdom is London.

Manufactures.—Taking these in the order of their importance we begin with cotton. The history of this manufacture, which now employs more hands than any other within the kingdom and furnishes above one-third in value of the whole exports is indeed remarkable. The raw material is of vegetable origin and is obtained from the internal coating of the pod or seed vessel of the *Gossypium*, of which there are several varieties, some growing as a tree or shrub and others as an annual herbaceous plant. It is from the latter that the far greater part of the supply is obtained and for this supply as none of the varieties grow in our climate, we are entirely dependent on other countries. Cotton grows well in India and would undoubtedly thrive well in many of our other possessions but at present and for many years, the supply has been in a manner monopolized by a few of the slave states of N. America. In so far therefore as regards the raw material, we have no advantage in the market over other competitors but, compared with one of the most jealous and enterprising of them, are placed in unfavorable circumstances. The more astonishing is our success in gaining the lead, and maintaining it while all other nations are lagging at an immeasurable distance behind. The explanation of the fact is to be found in the nature of the manufacture, and a series of successful inventions, all made, with the exception of that of the American Whiskey for separating the cotton from the seed, by subjects of Great Britain—by Arkwright, Hargreaves, Compton, and Cartwright—contrivances, too, tending in a remarkable manner to give new advantages to a country possessing, like ours, exhaustible fields of coal, unvalued machinery vast accumulations of capital and a dense, orderly and industrious population. On the subject of this manufacture, interesting volumes have been written and as any

analysis, however condensed would far exceed our limits, the leading facts must be exhibited in a tabular form.

TABLE OF IMPORTS OF COTTON WOOL, LAIN, AND OF REPOUNDED AND REFINED TABLE OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, TWIST AND YARN FROM THE EAST TO KINGDOM.

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Wool.	Twist and Yarn.	Cotton Goods.	Raw Value.
1845	161,674,853	29,533,325	345,570,820	16,510,740
1850	258,961,432	64,548,848	644,998,496	19,408,694
1855	287,409,010	115,570,522	740,651,907	24,885,416
1860	3,080,000	126,144,565	601,598,460	21,115,204
1865	1,140,000	164,447,140	442,815,646	18,648,770
1870	864,698,018	719,707,778	5,354,501	37,431,160

TABLE, showing the effect of successive improvements on diminishing the price of COTTON CLOTHS. The same are the price of Calico, 4 cuts in the 18th to 72-4 cuts throughout.

Years.	Price of Cotton.		Price of Cloth.		Selling Price.	
	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870
1845	1	1	1	1	1	1
1850	1	1	1	1	1	1
1855	1	1	1	1	1	1
1860	1	1	1	1	1	1
1865	1	1	1	1	1	1
1870	1	1	1	1	1	1

Woolen.—This is our most ancient, and was for centuries our great staple manufacture. The flocks fed on our downs and other pastures, furnished wool of peculiar excellence, and in such abundance, as both supplied the home demand at a moderate price, and left a large surplus for exportation. There can be no doubt however that the first great improvement was not of native invention, but was introduced by foreigners, whom either the loss of power of our sovereigns had allowed, or the mercenary bigotry of their sovereigns had driven into the kingdom. Though the main fabric cannot boast of an extension like that of cotton, it holds the next place to it, and, besides working up the greater part of the wool grown within its kingdom, draws largely on other countries for additional supplies, particularly on Australia, which see, p. 103. In the finer broad cloths our manufacturers have formidable competitors in the Belgians, from whose factories we may be said to have learned the branch, and also in the Saxons, but in other woollen our position, in several branches, is at least as high as that of any other country, while in not a few our superiority is decided. The chief seat of the woollen manufacture is in England—the W. Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire, being the most distinguished for broad cloths. Norfolk for worsted stuffs, Lancashire and Nottinghamshire for woollen hosiery. Blankets and shawls have numerous localities, but for the finer qualities the W. of England and several of the Welsh counties are most conspicuous. Carpets, of every quality and pattern, are extensively made at Kidderminster, Gloucester, Worcester, &c. but those of Wilton and Axminster are so superior as to suffer little by comparison with the celebrated fabrics of Turkey and Persia. A particular species of woollen manufacture, in which the resources of modern ingenuity are equally displayed, is that of shoddy. Its raw material is woolen rags, which after various purifying processes, are reduced to their original wool then re-spun, re-dyed, and re-manufactured. Formerly the article produced was so coarse as to be fit only for padding and similar purposes, but now either alone or with a partial mixture of raw wool, shoddy is made into stockings, druggists, pilot and other great coats, tarpans, and table-covers, some of the last of great beauty. The principal seat of the shoddy trade is Dewsbury about 8 m. from Leeds. The woollen manufacture of Ireland is on a very limited scale, being confined to a few broad-cloth factories near Dublin and Cork, and a few blankets and shawls, the former in Kildare and the latter at Wicklow. Scotland has made much

more progress, but still bears no proportion to England. The chief seats of the Scotch woollens are Aberdeen for broad cloths, chiefly coarse, and the spinning of worsted; Kilmaronock for carpets, bouquets and shawls; Glasgow and its neighbourhood for carpets and various Galleshale, Jedburgh, and also a number of small towns along the foot of the Ochil, for narrow cloths of several varieties tartans, shawls, plaids, &c. Inverness for tartans, and Hawick for hosiery.

Linens.—In England the spinning of flax is carried on to a great extent, but its manufacture into cloth is comparatively limited. A considerable quantity of damask and duaper is made at Barnsley. Should the recently invented process, for the improved preparation of raw flax, have the effect anticipated, and enable the present cotton machinery to spin fine thread from a mixture composed of a large portion of flax and a small portion of cotton, and producible at a much cheaper rate than cotton alone, the manufacture of flax in this form may be expected to make almost unexampled progress. Linen is the great staple of Ireland and was long, in regard to textile fabrics, the staple also of Scotland. In the former extraordinary means were employed to foster it. It early fixed its seat in the N. particularly near Belfast, and there the great changes which have taken place in the mode of manufacture, by the substitution of spinning-mills and factories for the domestic wheel and loom, appear only to have fixed it more permanently. Almost the only form into which flax is manufactured in Ireland is plain linen, chiefly shirts. In Scotland, the manufacture assumes greater variety. Besides plain linen it has manufactures of Osnaburgh, sheetings, sailcloth, sackings, &c. chief seat, Dundee and of duaper and damask, chief seat, Dundee. The staples of both towns are by far the most important of their kind in the kingdom.

Silk.—Here the raw material is like cotton, entirely of foreign production, with the important difference in favour of silk, that, instead of being almost monopolized, and consequently liable in regard both to quantity and price, to be controlled by a single country the limits of its production include an immense range of which a considerable portion belongs to our own colonies and dependencies. This is perhaps the only great branch of manufacture in regard to which, at least in finer fabrics, we must yield the palm of superiority and be contented with something less than equality. The number of silk-mills is considerable and confined chiefly to England. To England, likewise, belong the chief seats of the silk manufacture. Paisley is almost the only town out of it in which it is carried on to a great extent; and even there, the celebrated shawls of unrivalled excellence are generally a mixed fabric of silk and wool. The chief seats of the silk trade in England are the district of Spitalfields in London, Manchester and Coventry.

The following Table contains a statement of the imports of the raw materials of the woollen linen, and silk manufactures, and of the exports of goods manufactured from them.

Years.	Quantity of Raw Materials Imported.		Manufactured Yarn of One in 100 part.	
	Wool.	Flax and Cotton.	Woolen Goods.	Other Goods.
1845	78,215,948	1,418,328	1,041,434	1,060,916
1850	108,117,022	1,667,748	1,381,906	1,060,916
1855	125,307,307	1,660,541	1,381,906	1,060,916
1860	108,117,022	1,667,748	1,381,906	1,060,916
1865	78,215,948	1,418,328	1,041,434	1,060,916
1870	78,215,948	1,418,328	1,041,434	1,060,916

Beside the manufactures already mentioned there is a great number which though separately of less importance, absorb immense sums of capital, exhibit many of the most wonderful specimens of human ingenuity and give subsistence to millions of the population. We can do little more than glance at the most prominent.

Under the head of minerals we only noticed the preliminary steps of converting ores into metals; and, in the case of iron we referred to the additional step of converting it, from its first melted state, into malleable iron. Vast processes remain behind and constitute numerous branches of manufacture under the general name of hardware. Several of the

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EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM in 1849 £ 14 0 with the

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An Account of the Total Official Value of all the Imports into, and of all Exports from the UNITED KINGDOM, whether of the Produce of Great Britain and Ireland; also the Declared Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the UNITED KINGDOM Exported in each of the following Years —

Year.	Official Value of Exports.					Percentage of Exports of the United States to the United Kingdom.
	Official Value of Exports.	Percentage of Exports of the United States to the United Kingdom.	Percent and Excess of Exports of the United States to the United Kingdom.	Total Exports.	Percentage of Exports of the United States to the United Kingdom.	
1900	18,000,000	18,000,000	10,804,910	33,804,910	54.66	
1901	20,782,000	20,782,000	12,481,250	33,263,250	58.58	
1902	20,800,000	20,800,000	12,577,500	33,377,500	62.62	
1903	21,000,000	21,000,000	12,600,000	33,600,000	62.50	
1904	21,500,000	21,500,000	12,700,000	34,200,000	64.33	
1905	22,000,000	22,000,000	12,800,000	34,800,000	63.22	
1906	22,500,000	22,500,000	12,900,000	35,400,000	64.97	
1907	23,000,000	23,000,000	13,000,000	36,000,000	63.89	
1908	23,500,000	23,500,000	13,100,000	36,600,000	64.21	
1909	24,000,000	24,000,000	13,200,000	37,200,000	64.52	
1910	24,500,000	24,500,000	13,300,000	37,800,000	64.82	
1911	25,000,000	25,000,000	13,400,000	38,400,000	65.11	
1912	25,500,000	25,500,000	13,500,000	39,000,000	65.38	
1913	26,000,000	26,000,000	13,600,000	39,600,000	65.65	
1914	26,500,000	26,500,000	13,700,000	40,200,000	65.92	
1915	27,000,000	27,000,000	13,800,000	40,800,000	66.19	
1916	27,500,000	27,500,000	13,900,000	41,400,000	66.46	
1917	28,000,000	28,000,000	14,000,000	42,000,000	66.67	
1918	28,500,000	28,500,000	14,100,000	42,600,000	66.89	
1919	29,000,000	29,000,000	14,200,000	43,200,000	67.11	
1920	29,500,000	29,500,000	14,300,000	43,800,000	67.33	
1921	30,000,000	30,000,000	14,400,000	44,400,000	67.56	
1922	30,500,000	30,500,000	14,500,000	45,000,000	67.78	
1923	31,000,000	31,000,000	14,600,000	45,600,000	68.00	
1924	31,500,000	31,500,000	14,700,000	46,200,000	68.21	
1925	32,000,000	32,000,000	14,800,000	46,800,000	68.43	
1926	32,500,000	32,500,000	14,900,000	47,400,000	68.64	
1927	33,000,000	33,000,000	15,000,000	48,000,000	68.86	
1928	33,500,000	33,500,000	15,100,000	48,600,000	69.07	
1929	34,000,000	34,000,000	15,200,000	49,200,000	69.29	
1930	34,500,000	34,500,000	15,300,000	49,800,000	69.50	
1931	35,000,000	35,000,000	15,400,000	50,400,000	69.71	
1932	35,500,000	35,500,000	15,500,000	51,000,000	69.92	
1933	36,000,000	36,000,000	15,600,000	51,600,000	70.13	
1934	36,500,000	36,500,000	15,700,000	52,200,000	70.34	
1935	37,000,000	37,000,000	15,800,000	52,800,000	70.55	
1936	37,500,000	37,500,000	15,900,000	53,400,000	70.76	
1937	38,000,000	38,000,000	16,000,000	54,000,000	70.97	
1938	38,500,000	38,500,000	16,100,000	54,600,000	71.18	
1939	39,000,000	39,000,000	16,200,000	55,200,000	71.39	
1940	39,500,000	39,500,000	16,300,000	55,800,000	71.60	
1941	40,000,000	40,000,000	16,400,000	56,400,000	71.81	
1942	40,500,000	40,500,000	16,500,000	57,000,000	72.02	
1943	41,000,000	41,000,000	16,600,000	57,600,000	72.23	
1944	41,500,000	41,500,000	16,700,000	58,200,000	72.44	
1945	42,000,000	42,000,000	16,800,000	58,800,000	72.65	
1946	42,500,000	42,500,000	16,900,000	59,400,000	72.86	
1947	43,000,000	43,000,000	17,000,000	60,000,000	73.07	
1948	43,500,000	43,500,000	17,100,000	60,600,000	73.28	
1949	44,000,000	44,000,000	17,200,000	61,200,000	73.49	
1950	44,500,000	44,500,000	17,300,000	61,800,000	73.70	

DECLARED VALUE of BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS EXPORTED
to the *here-mentioned* COUNTRIES in 1846, 1847

	1966	1967
BRITISH COLONIES		
C. of Good Hope	400,970	6,00,208
Malta	110,611	1,28,651
Trinidad and Tobago	50,510	81,577
Australia and New Zealand	1,844,770	1,844,770
British North America	3,708,008	3,283,014
British West Indies	5,06,187	2,10,677
British East of Suez	6,436,156	6,870,136
FOREIGN COUNTRIES		
France	2,716,935	3,646,283
Belgium	1,134,064	1,709,466
Turkey	1,40,126	2,679,909
Russia	1,791,149	1,044,645
Poland	3,976,000	3,071,743
Italy	3,701,693	2,515,717
H. and W. Germany	4,830,101	5,007,560
Japanese West Indies	2,008,933	1,486,774
Switzerland	867,918	847,770
African Coast	4,182	818,743
China	1,701,429	1,840,388
South America	5,463,557	1,077,749
Pakistan	8,49,330	1,266,001
United States	6,690,500	10,794,181

SHIPPING employed in the TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM in 1848.

	Imports		Exports	
	Ship.	Tonn.	Ship.	Tonn.
British Foreign	31 768	4,068,653	21 117	4,794,027
	12 160	1,891,412	12,963	2,166,894
Total	21,803	6,122,344	24,782	6,780,081

MERCANTILE SHIPPING belonging to the BRITISH EMPIRE in 1848.

	Selling Yards.	Total.	Steam Yards.	Total.	Total Yards.	Total Tons.
United Kingdom	24,530	3,340,808	1118	151,468	25,648	3,492,276
Colonies and Dependencies	7,900	632,044	236	32,957	8,136	665,001
Total.	32,430	3,972,852	1354	184,425	33,784	4,157,277

GOVERNMENT.—Under this general head, a variety of important particulars are included. The first in order is the Constitution. The British Constitution is the growth and embodies the wisdom and experience of ages. No man or set of men first preconceived it in theory and then proceeded to give it a real existence. It assumed its leading features in times when theories were little thought of, and has become what it now is almost imperceptibly without premeditated design, so that it may truly be regarded as more the result of providential arrangement than of human invention. A considerable portion, as necessarily fall of animals, which are excluded from the rights of citizenship, and are not within its speculative power. At the same time the type of government to which it belongs is obvious. It is a limited, hereditary monarchy in which the executive power is lodged in the Sovereign, but controlled in its exercise by the legislative power shared in common by three bodies, of which the Sovereign, though the first in dignity is by no means the most influential number. The second and third of these bodies are the House of Lords and House of Commons who meet and vote in separate Chambers. With the Sovereign and the House of Commons the Legislature is complete, and every lawman before becoming law must obtain their assent, given first by the House in which it originated and expressed either unanimously or by an open vote then in like manner by the other House and, finally by the Sovereign, the date of whose assent is held to be that of the operation of the Act, provided no other date is specially expressed. The House of Lords is composed of Lords temporal that is peers of blood-royal, British peers, representative peers not British and of Lords spiritual. Peers of blood-royal act by courtesy British peers, after their first creation, and by right representative peers by election. Fourteen of the last class present themselves, namely, six are elected by the other two parts of their respective countries, who are not British. Scotch peers 16 in number are elected for each Parliament, Irish peers 28 act for Irish. Lords spiritual are archbishops and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland. All those of England, with exception of four without seats, sit for life. Of those of Ireland, only four (one an archbishop) sit by rotation for a single session. The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord Chancellor and, in addition to its legislative, performs judicial functions in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons for the two kingdoms. The third body is the House of Commons. Its members are elected for a single Parliament, which expires legally in seven years, and generally sooner if its members 658 are arranged as follows:—

		Members ^a
England	40 Counties, 2 Universities	141 4
Wales	108 Cities and Boroughs, 18 Counties	328 16
Scotland	57 Cities and Boroughs, 23 Counties	146 50
Ireland	74 Cities and Boroughs, 28 Counties	225 64
	1 University	2
	43 Cities and Boroughs	89

The qualifications of the electors vary in minor points, in the different kingdoms but the general principle is to give a vote for county members to every male not under legal incapacity who within the county either owns houses or lands to the clear value of £10 per annum or rents them to the amount of £50 per annum and a vote for borough members to every like male who owns or occupies houses or lands of the value of £10 per annum, within a certain limit, called the parliamentary borough, and actually resides within 7 m. The number of electors, according to the registrations of 1849-50 is as follows —

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
Countries.	451,613	26,984	45,406	81,832	579,955
Boroughs.	278,284	11,084	41,848	40,334	471,550
	<u>829,797</u>	<u>48,068</u>	<u>90,254</u>	<u>122,166</u>	<u>1,080,187</u>

The president of the House of Commons is the Speaker one of the members elected by a majority of the others at the commencement of each Parliament, and for its whole duration. In general any legislative measure may originate in either House; but the House of Commons possesses the exclusive

privileges of originating money bills, that it will not allow the House to do what is granted to the Senate, that it will not allow the Lords to do what is granted to the Commons, and that it will not allow the Commons to do what is granted to the Lords. The Lords to the most general nature, which the Commons may have passed, and sent up to them. When we are told of the immense power of the Crown—it is solely for to levy armies, and sit out navies to make peace or declare war to appoint all the high functionaries of the State, and dignitaries of the Church when we are further told that the Sovereign is inviolable in person may by an undisputed maxim of the Constitution we can do no wrong—we are almost tempted to say to do wrong. The words are altogether a little better than an unmitigated despotism, but they are not much better. On the other hand, to the money privileges of the Commons, and to the necessary consequences, that most of the political things which the Crown can theoretically do, it cannot do actually without their sanction, the danger to the Constitution if there is danger is seen to be elsewhere. A revolutionary House of Commons would be in fact a revolution accomplished. But there is no danger and therefore there need be no fear. References has been made to the maxim that the Sovereign cannot do wrong. The words are altogether a little better than meaning simply is, that the acts of the Government are not considered to be the acts not of the Sovereign, but of the Ministry which for the time conducts the Government. The Ministry consists principally of what is called the Cabinet, in which are 14 high functionaries. Of those the most important are, the First Lord of the Treasury who is Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor and the three Secretaries—Home, Foreign and Colonial. Several other functionaries though not possessing seats in the Cabinet, are also members of the part of the Ministry. It is the Sovereign's duty but not the Ministry's, that the responsibility rests; and hence, for their own safety when they lose the confidence of Parliament and the country they have no alternative but to resign. Other ministers of different principles succeed and difficulties which might have seemed to threaten a collision between the highest powers of the State, pass off quietly and are soon forgotten. In this way the Constitution like some mechanism of exquisite contrivance, possesses within itself a power of re-adjustment and assumes to be perfect—if need be overpowered by external violence, it returns to place by internal despatch—to be as lasting as the world.

Intimately connected with the Constitution or important integral portions of it, are its Ecclesiastical Establishments, of which there are two both Protestant, and in doctrine almost identical but very different in form—the one, under the name of the United Church of England and Ireland, being Episcopal and the other confined to Scotland Presbyterian. As these churches will be fully described under the heads of England, Ireland, and Scotland, it would be out of place to do more than mention besides the Established churches those of the Dissenters, who no longer labour under civil disabilities and are both numerous and influential.

After the above explanation your attention is naturally directed to Judicial Establishments far on account of which we again refer to the same reason refer to the heads of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Indeed, the only court of justice which can be considered as belonging to all of them alike, is the House of Lords sitting in its judicial capacity as already mentioned, not to exercise original jurisdiction, but to hear civil causes on appeal. Strictly speaking, this is the only European Court within the British Isles, though the name is usually given to the Court or Courts of each Kingdom, whose decisions are subject to an other review than that of the House of Lords. As it is truly the only British House that the Judicial power rests upon, I will now have a seat in it entitled to praise and blame, but in practice, only those called Law Officers, viz., the Attorney General, Solicitor General, and Advocate General.

From judicial we turn to Military Establishments usually comprehended under the general head of the

Army and Navy.—The extent of the British Empire necessarily makes the aggregate military force very considerable but there is no European state in which the standing army bears so small a proportion to the whole population. Thus great privilege is mainly owing to our safety from foreign aggression, and the internal tranquillity which, with one gross exception, generally prevails. The total number of troops of

the last at present, including Queen's troops in the pay of the East India Company is 139,625. To these must be added 14,410 artillery making the whole force 144,035. The number on home service is only 61,947 of whom 80,505 are in Great Britain and 21,644 in Ireland. This of course is the peace establishment, but during the last great European war when our very existence as an independent nation seemed to be threatened, gigantic efforts were made and no state shared more largely than Great Britain in the glory of saving the liberties of Europe by putting down an unprovoked tyrant. Whenever British troops have been sent on foreign campaigns, and properly commanded, they have proved unrivalled. Here it is sufficient to name the achievements of Marlborough during the last century and those of Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. In many respects, and particularly as a defensive force, the army must yield to the navy. The advantages of our insular position are often talked of as if the mere fact of being on an island were in itself a source of safety whereas the safety is not in the position but in the ability to defend it. In early times the sea, allied with warlike borders, saved from the foreign hordes of the populous North and poured like a deluge on our shores which from their vast extent and with the feeble means possessed, it was impossible to defend. Our insular position was in those times our greatest weakness, and so must it be again, if we ever lose our decided superiority at sea. The public mind is, happily, as to this vital consideration and hence while a large standing army is for many reasons, even with jealousy our navy awakes every British heart with honest pride, and is confidently appealed to as a sufficient response to the strange cry which is sometimes heard, proclamation, the defenceless state of Great Britain. A force which is thus honoured and fostered, naturally attracts the best and bravest spirit of the land, and many of the brightest pages in our annals are filled with naval achievements. The principal details respecting the navy are as follows—

The number of SHIPS and STEAM VESSELS in the British Navy with the number of guns they mounted and the horsepower of their engines are noted up to 1890—

10 First-rates	of 121 116, and 110 guns mounting 2,516 guns	
6 Second-rate	of 101-100, 81-80, and 74 guns	6,190
108 Fourth, fifth, and sixth-rates	of 60-14	4,573
70 Sloops	of 20-10	3,000
15 Torpedo	of 10-5	8
20 Steamships and frigates	with 12-10 hp. e-power and	561
43 Sloops	of 10-5	21
80 Gun-voicers	of 10-5	125
9 Submersibles (not w. with auxiliary steam power)	of 10-5	80
Home power of steam guard and black-ships, classed as fourth-rates		3,800.

Making a total of 420 vessels mounting 15,026 guns of which 114 are steamers propelled by engines of an aggregate power of 36,160 horses. This does not include the fleet of mail steamers at Dover, Pembroke, Holyhead, Liverpool &c. which are only armed with light six pounder guns for signals.

Money Weights and Measures.—Passing from subjects of a warlike nature, we come to economical arrangements, and of these, the first which meets us as forming the basis of the whole, is the currency or money system, and in connection with it, the system of weights and measures in the United Kingdom. 1 lb Troy of gold 11 parts pure, and one alloy is coined into 46 sovereigns and $\frac{1}{2}$ the of a sovereign in other words, into 246, 14s. 6d. thus making the mint or standard price £3, 17s. 10d. per oz. The gold coins in use are sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and constitute the only legal tender in all sums above 40s. One lb. Troy of silver containing 11 oz. 2 dwts. pure, and 18 dwts. alloy is coined into 66s. of which 30s. constitutes the money pound thus making the mint price of silver 6s. 6d. per oz. The silver coins in use are five-shilling pieces or crowns, half-crowns, shilling pieces, half-shillings or sixpences, four-penny pieces, and threepenny pieces. The only copper coins are pence, each of which is $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a shilling, and halfpence. They are legal tender to the amount of 1s. Coins form a comparatively small part of the circulating medium of the country. A far larger part consists of mere representatives of value, in the form of obligations to pay. Of these the most common in use are bank notes, or documents bearing the per-

mission to issue them to pay the specified sums contained on them to the bearer on demand. The permission to issue bank notes is now confined to certain existing banks, and to certain definite amounts for each bank. By far the largest circulation is that of the bank of England. In that part of the kingdom, no notes under £5 can be issued. In Scotland and Ireland, they are still issued for £1.

In weights and measures, we cannot boast of anything so scientifically formed as the system of France. That country having been thrown into the revolutionary caldron, had no prejudices to consult and could make any changes however violent. Our Legislature had a very different task to perform, and therefore, instead of attacking inveterate habits and customs with a violence which would only have defeated its own purpose, wisely endeavoured to produce uniformity by adopting not the system which it knew to be most philosophical but that which it believed to be most practicable. In every system two standard units are essential—one of length, and another of weight. The linear unit of the United Kingdom, as fixed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, is the Imperial Standard Yard, measured by the distance between the centres of the two points in the gold scale in the straight brass rod now in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons, whereon the words and figures, Standard Yard, 1760, are engraved and to make the recovery of it easy in the event of it being lost, it is declared that its length is to that of a pendulum vibrating seconds in the latitude of London as 36 to 39,1308 inches. This standard yard is declared to be the only standard measure of extension, whereby all other measures of extension whatsoever whether the same be linear, superficial, or solid shall be derived. The principal subdivisions are the foot = $\frac{1}{3}$ yard and the inch = $\frac{1}{12}$ foot. The principal multiples are the pole or perch = $\frac{1}{2}$ yard the furlong = 220 yards and the mile = 1,760. These linear measures, squared give superficial measures of which the principal are the rood = 40 sq. perches = 1,600 sq. yds. and the acre = 160 sq. perches = 4840 sq. yards. The standard unit of weight is the Imperial standard Troy pound made in 1758, and now in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons. From this, measures of weight are derived. It is subdivided into 12 oz. each oz. into 30 dwts. and each dwt. into 24 grains. To fix the avoirdupois pound it is declared to be 7000 grains Troy and subdivided into 16 oz. and each oz. into 16 drams. The multiples avoirdupois are 28 lb = 1 qr. 4 lbs. = 1 cwt. and 20 cwt. = 1 ton. The standard measure of capacity is fixed by the standard imperial gallon containing 10 lb avoirdupois of distilled water at temperature 62° Fahr or 77° 274 cubic inches. The corn wine and ale gallons have respectively 208 8231 and 202 of these cubic inches.

Finance.—To carry on the affairs of such a wondrous fabric as the British Empire necessarily requires a sum of amount so immense that it is scarcely possible to form a very definite conception of them, notwithstanding of the minute accuracy of the series of official blue books in which they regularly appear. The separate amounts of revenue and expenditure under their different heads as well as the total amount, are given below. This vast revenue is generally raised in accord with what are understood to be the soundest principles of political economy in other words, the taxes direct and indirect, and the customs which furnish it, are, with few exceptions, collected in the least obnoxious form, fall lightest on articles of primary necessity or of raw materials of manufacture, and heaviest on articles either of luxury for which the persons using them must be supposed well able to pay or of noxious consumption from the use of which the persons unhappily addicted to them, ought, if possible, to be deterred by the high price which they are compelled to pay. Almost all the great heads of revenue furnish facts of the deepest interest, and it is difficult to refrain from making several of them the subject of special remark. Nowhere can we find data better fitted to explain the social position of the country than in the various sources from which its revenues is obtained; for example the direct taxation on property and income showing the vast amount of wealth which must annually be produced, when 7d. per pound raises a sum of more than £5,000,000 sterling, the innumerable amount of correspondence in such large forms of variety which must be carried on, when a single penny on each letter after paying all expenses of management, yields a clear surplus of more than £800,000. But our

limbs forbidd, and nothing more can be done here than to append the following important Tables.—

Net Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom.

	Year ending April 1.				
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
INCOME.					
Duties	18,730,338	18,965,361	18,401,994	17,175,340	17,444,760
Excise	13,800,000	13,965,361	13,979,279	13,823,777	14,043,934
Stamps	7,800,240	7,898,431	7,510,000	6,866,305	6,638,547
Taxes	4,964,639	4,371,169	4,247,171	4,118,001	4,381,980
Property Tax	1,867,741	2,049,481	1,819,380	1,517,544	1,468,149
Post-office	711,000	858,000	983,003	913,030	825,000
Crown Lands	130,000	115,000	91,000	100,000	100,000
Small Revenues	19,000	388,017	114,449	61,138	15,000
Chinese Money	817,307	83,638,179	81,461,829	83,792,782	67,593,616
Imputed &c.	70,000	807,644	645,231	84,384	—
Total	3,009,386	64,473,785	63,063,747	53,017,782	54,916,913
Excess of Expend	—	—	5,004,86	200,578	—
Net Income	3,009,386	64,473,785	58,058,887	52,817,204	54,916,913
EXPENDITURE.					
Public Debt	20,511,532	20,054,808	19,487,498	18,090,860	18,104,407
Civil List	785,421	802,271	814,234	805,070	796,461
Debt Service	174,165	171,143	180,873	181,210	180,280
Consolidated	711,870	644,754	2,664,972	2,115,478	1,981,645
Army	4,964,639	7,382,281	7,382,281	7,382,281	6,111,744
Navy	5,715,400	6,534,980	7,247,280	6,758,554	6,430,472
Ordnance	8,453,817	8,453,817	7,758,000	3,001,198	2,425,256
Lawrence and Peninsular	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000
Miscellaneous	3,884,344	4,530,794	4,384,780	4,481,843	4,421,116
Ordnance Compensation	645	662,000	97,000	880,000	—
1st Division	—	—	1,104,000	—	—
Staff War	—	—	—	—	—
Excess of Expend	49,638,734	51,738,271	54,150,540	53,867,110	50,778,641
Net Income	3,009,386	64,473,785	58,058,887	52,817,204	54,916,913

At the Revolution in 1688 the national debt was £264,263 and the interest and management £29,856. At the commencement of the last European war in 1793 it was £239,800,145 and in 1817, shortly after the termination, £340,550,491. It is now £775,168,319 and the interest and management, as seen above, £23,194,007.

People.—Under this general head we include not merely their numbers or population properly so called, but whatever is peculiar in their condition—their origin and language, their literature, religion and manners—everything, in short, which throws light on their social position and is now usually considered under the designation of moral and vital statistics. Some of these topics we can barely glance at and even the most important of them must be discussed in a few brief sentences.

In 1710 the population of England and Wales was 5,066,537 and nearly at the same time, that of Scotland 1,050,000 and that of Ireland 2,099,094. In 1715, 4,811.

The census was first actually taken in 1801 in Great Britain, and in 1821 in Ireland and ever since in both islands decennially with the following results:—

SUMMARY ACCOUNT of the POPULATION of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND including the ARMY and NAVY in the year 1871 in which Census has been taken.

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871
England	5,251,484	6,259,827	11,561,497	13,091,001	14,906,128	16,700,000	18,700,000	19,700,000
Wales	641,646	611,738	717,400	808,158	911,608	1,011,608	1,111,608	1,211,608
Scotland	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
Army, Navy &c.	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Ireland	2,099,094	2,099,094	2,099,094	2,099,094	2,099,094	2,099,094	2,099,094	2,099,094
Total	10,049,648	12,049,648	24,481,993	28,049,648	30,049,648	32,049,648	34,049,648	36,049,648
Total Population of the United Kingdom	—	—	21,288,986	24,410,838	27,019,648	29,119,648	31,119,648	33,119,648

The decennial period having again expired, another census is on the eve of being taken, and a population of at least 25,000,000 is anticipated. The known proportion between births and deaths seems to indicate a greater increase but considerable allowance must be made for emigration, which has

long been carried on and is daily attracting more attention as a necessary outlet for a constantly increasing population.

This great population like that of Europe generally belongs to what is called the Caucasian race, which exhibits the human form in its highest physical type, and is so superior to all other races, that in whatever quarter of the globe it fixes its seat, it sooner or later becomes dominant. One of the most celebrated varieties of this race is the Anglo-Saxon and to it, though with a considerable in admixture of other Gothic races, the great majority of the inhabitants of Great Britain unquestionably belongs. The Anglo-Saxons however were not the original owners of the soil. They found the Celts in possession and drove them before them into the wildest and most inaccessible parts of Great Britain, particularly the N and W where they still remain and prove their separate origin by one of the most marked of national distinctions—a peculiar language. Ireland expenes used a different fortune, and with the exception of the N provinces, where an Anglo-Saxon colony was established in consequence of its recent use almost entirely peopled by Celts. The Celtic language is also though with considerable variations, the vernacular of the Highlands of Scotland and Wales, the N and W of Ireland and the Isle of Man but it has not, and does not seem destined ever to have, a literature. The Anglo-Saxon or English on the contrary promises soon to be, if it is not already the most widely spoken of European languages and has proved itself inferior to none as a vehicle of thought. Fitted alike for all the great walks of literature it can move with the dignified step of history pursue the ruses of metaphysics, give utterance meet to the finest bursts of forenoon, senatorial, and pulpit eloquence and, twining all the cords of harmony sustain poets and other imaginative minds in their loftiest flights. The long list of distinguished men who occupy the highest niches in the temple of Fame, and embodied their conceptions in the English tongue, of itself indicates that the race to which they belonged was not inferior to any other. As a people they have been thought of as the greatest of all ages and are surpassed in the stern and sublime virtues. Nowhere are honour and integrity in higher esteem nowhere has phalanx throng made more costly sacrifices, or gained more glorious triumphs nowhere are the final destinies of man held in higher reverence and nowhere are the great truths of Christianity more deeply pondered, more thoroughly understood more cordially believed more sedulously practised. This superiority of character is accompanied, as usual, with superiority of social position and when men ask, Where is the greatest amount of national prosperity to be found? the best informed of every country turn round and point, with one accord, to Great Britain. There, vast accumulations of wealth have been made, and vast multitudes of families are living in the daily enjoyment of the ordinary comforts of life. But all pictures have their darker shades and our prosperity is by no means without alloy. Gigantic evils raise their heads in many quarters, and threaten to advance in spite of all the efforts that are made to stay them. The population is not merely great in proportion to extent of surface, but is much more crowded together in dense masses than that of any other country in Europe. France, in addition to its metropolis, has only three towns with a population exceeding 100,000. The United Kingdom, besides its metropolis, has no fewer than nine. All of these contain immense commercial or manufacturing establishments, in which myriads seek their means of subsistence and live on from day to day often from the scantiness of their wages unable, and often still from improvidence or some worse habit unwilling to make any provision for the future. But all trades are more or less fluctuating. Changes occur in the political

world, or markets become glutted, and a sudden revelation takes place. Want of employment at once does up the only source from which the first necessities of life could be obtained. Disease soon begins to commit its devastations, and the whole fabric of society is shaken to its base. Such things are not of infrequent occurrence, and threaten results which it is fearful even to contemplate. But apart from these, pauperism has struck its roots deep and multitudes live solely on the pittance which a legal provision can obtain for them. In regard to many of the poor such provision, when other means of subsistence fail is perhaps one of the simplest duties of justice, but undeniably the law operates by inflexible rules, and cannot draw any moral distinctions. Poverty in fact is all that it provides for, and hence, the poor who have become so by unavoidable misfortune, or it may be by the practice of a more than ordinary virtue, must stand on the same footing with those who have made themselves poor by the grossest indolence or perhaps only pretend poverty in order to procure additional means of continuing them. When such things can be prevented (and an effectual preventive still remains to be discovered) pauperism preys on the very vitals of society. An specimen of the state of pauperism in the United Kingdom is given in the following Table for 1846—

	Population in 1841	Total number of Paupers in the United Kingdom in 1846	Proportion per Cent.	Annual Value of Pauper Relief	Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor in 1846	Rate in the Pound on the Average of the Poor	Rate per Head of Expenditure
England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland.	16,994,411	1,211,852	10.8	£ 1,191,171	£ 1,191,171	1.191	1.191
	8,178,134	333,019	4.0	119,570	119,570	1.195	1.195
	2,850,316	146,570	5.1	8,230, 34	435,018	1.1	1.1

The same causes which foster pauperism tend to foster crime. Of this, too, there has been a great increase in recent times but there is reason to hope that the increase is more apparent than real and that numerous cases which appear in our criminal calendar indicate not so much an extension of crime, as superior skill in detecting it. The density of the population, and the consequent difficulty often experienced in finding employment, has led to extensive emigration, which is carried on partly under the auspices of the Government, and has unquestionably been most beneficial inasmuch as it both relieves the mother country of a load which might ultimately prove too heavy for it adds greatly to the comforts of the emigrants themselves and tends to supply the most serious want which many of our colonies experience—a want of labour. The extent and direction of emigration from the United Kingdom are exhibited in the following Table.—

EXTENT AND DIRECTION OF EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Years.	From			To				Total.
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	U. States.	British America.	Australia.	Other Countries.	
1846	37,811	5,427	34,811	50,339	47,419	377	1998	139,681
1847	145,098	8,218	82,788	142,114	109,890	6,949	1887	396,870
1848	178,258	11,546	49,701	139,583	11,986	53,678	6169	346,765

One of the most formidable symptoms of British society is the general situation of the condition of its labouring classes as now attracting. Both in high places, and elsewhere, clear heads and warm hearts are laboring anxiously to ameliorate it. And it is well that, amidst their devotions, sanitary measures are not forgotten. Our climate is eminently favourable to health, but for a long time good evidence of the fact was to be found only in the rural districts. Many of our larger towns, with their stagnant atmosphere, their narrow filthy lanes, and damp, smoky, crowded cellars, were the chosen abodes of disease and pestilence. The improvements which have been effected, and continue to be vigorously followed up, already furnish one of the most interesting chapters in the comparatively recent but very important history of vital statistics. In the five years ending 1805 the mortality was one in 41.9; in 1810, one in 44.8; in 1830 one in 46; in 1840 one in 44.5; and in 1844, one in 46. In London in 1805 the mortality according to Maccubbin, was one in 25. It is now one in 40. It is plain, however, that much of a sanitary nature is still required in our larger towns,

since Mr Farr one of the highest authorities on the subject, states the difference in the duration of life in towns and country at not less than 17 years in favour of the latter—the proportion being 55 years in the country, and only 38 in towns. It is not, however, by physical means, important though they be, but by moral means, that permanent improvements of our social system are chiefly to be effected. The first of these, unquestionably is education. Taken in its highest sense, it includes the whole course of training by which a human being is raised to the highest perfection of which his nature is susceptible. Such an education is always of difficult attainment, but it is believed that where it meets with congenial minds, the education pursued in our higher schools and colleges is not surpassed in any country in Europe. The description of these celebrated institutions must be reserved for the particular divisions of the empire in which they flourish. Here we can only advert, for a moment, to the humble education which every citizen ought to receive, because, without it, he is to all intents and purposes not a civilized man but a savage. For a long time it was supposed that this education was as widely diffused in Britain as in any other country, but the contrary has been proved, and in our place among educated nations it is not the first. The fact

is somewhat humiliating but it is hoped will soon come to be a reality. Circumstances have hitherto prevented the establishment of a national system, and Government has in the meantime adopted one of the most effectual modes of accumulating voluntary exorbitant by rewarding them with additional grants from the Treasury. Education, on a basis so extended that the most scrupulous cannot refuse to receive it, and of a kind so pure and hallowed, that none can receive without being essentially benefited by it, should be one of the earliest, as it certainly would be one of the noblest achievements of our country. For educational and criminal statistics, see EDUCATION, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

History.—Great Britain, for many ages consisted of two independent, and almost incessantly warring kingdoms, which became united in 1603 under one sovereign in the person of James previously the sixth of the name in Scotland, and thereafter known as James I. With him the history of the British Empire properly begins. His reign has the merit of having been peaceful but he was ungainly in person vulgar in manner, and of a cunning, treacherous, and selfish nature. His learning, which might have shone like a jewel in his crown, only furnished displays of his pedantry and his highest personal quality was the very equivalent of an entertaining extravagant notions of his royal prerogative. His son and successor Charles I was a man of a very different stamp. In person, he was every inch a king, and had he lived in less trying times, the many noble qualities, of which he was undoubtedly possessed, might have made him reign both prosperous and brilliant. Unhappily he inherited his father's notions of prerogative— notions which, though they had only furnished the father with a topic on which he was perpetually giving utterance to a kind of blasphemous bombast, became the occasion of fearful calamities to the son at once terminating his reign and his life by a bloody tragedy. An interregnum succeeded, in which the chief actor performed his part with unrivalled ability but with a character so odious that many are still puzzled where to give him a place—whether among saints or hypocrites. He had ruled by a military despotism but the sceptre, which even he was centrally able to wield, dropped at once from the hands of his feeble, irresolute son, and the Restoration of Charles II was hailed with loud acclamations. Society now underwent a sudden change, and, as so often happens, passed from a bad to a worse extreme. Under the pretext of disapproving hypocritical Nonconformists gained the ascendancy and nowhere more completely than at court, where the monarch himself was soon found raising sons for his debaucheries, by paying his kingdom, and

stepping to the insupportable infancy of hectoring its independence, for a passion from such a savage as Louis XIV. The death of Charles II. made way for his brother James II. an insupportable bigot, who at once brought matters to a crisis and was soon beyond the kingdom an ignominious exile. Then followed the glorious Revolution of 1688 which completed the Magna Charta by its Bill of Rights and placed the Constitution on its immovable basis. William and Mary were succeeded by Anne whose reign is remarkable chiefly for the act of Union in 1707 and the hand of distinguished writers who flourished in it, and have justly procured for it the name of the Augustan Age of English Literature. George I. and George II. followed, both of them adding to limited intellect the greater disadvantages of being foreigners by descent, language, and manners. The reign of each is marked by a rebellion which aimed to bring back the House of Stuart. They were succeeded by George III. whose blameless private life has endeared his memory to every right-hearted Briton, and whose long reign, though not free from blemish as to the whole one of the most illustrious in British annals. A visitation of providence withdrew him from public life, and placed him in a state which, notwithstanding the trappings of majesty which still surrounded it, the very meanness of his subjects could not envy. Meanwhile his place was occupied by his son as Prince Regent, who afterwards succeeded him under the name of George IV. He looked a king but was scarcely so said to have lived on. During his reign, the hope which the nation had entertained of an illustrious female succession, was suddenly and grievously extinguished. The sceptre of the British Empire was again to be wielded by a female, but in the meantime, it passed into the hands of William IV. whose reign not otherwise much distinguished is famous for the Reform Act. The period applied for a female reign now arrived, and our beloved sovereign Queen Victoria I. ascended the throne. This reign has hitherto been as illustrious as that of the great Mademoiselle, without being terminated by any of its darker spots. Many years of it have already elapsed and many more. We trust are due to commerce, but that much can now be said. Never could loyalty to the crown be more justly claimed, and never has it been more cordially and universally paid — (Macaulay's *History of England*, Porter's *Progress of the Nation*, McCulloch's *British Empire*, Baume's *History of the Cotton Manufacture*, Johnston's *Physical Atlas*, Statistical Journal, *Parliamentary Returns* &c.)

BRITON-FERRY par., S. Wales, Glamorgan. 1 1737

BRITTANY see BRETAGNE

BRITWAY par. Jral Cork 4010 ac Pop 738.

BRITWELL BALONE par. E. g. Oxford 571 ac.

Pop 248

BRIVAS (see *Bona Lurra*) a town in France, dep. Corren, 15 m. S.W. Tulle. agreeably situated amidst vineyards and orchards 1 bank, Corren, surrounded by a fine avenue of elm houses substantially built of stone, but the streets narrow and the public squares indifferent. It has a college and hospital a court of first resort and of commerce an agricultural society and seminary and in the vicinity an extensive cotton mill. Manufactures — woollens, cotton, goods, iron-rod and wax candles, brandy and wine-refining. Trade — timber, wine, chestnuts, bristles, tuffed poultry, wool, cattle, pigs, &c. Coal is worked extensively in the neighbourhood Pop 5882.

BRIVIESCA a town in Spain, Old Castile, prov. of and 20 m. N.E. Burgos. It stands in a plain 1 bank, Oca, and is well built, houses generally of two stories and streets straight, spacious, clean and well paved. It has two parish churches, both handsome buildings, a townhouse and three hospitals. It is well supplied with water part of which is furnished by a finely ornamented fountain. The manufactures are of no consequence but corn mills are numerous, and there is a considerable trade in wool Pop 2064.

BRIVIO a walled town, kingdom of Italy, Lombardy prov. of, and 17 m. E.S.E. Como r bank, Adda commanded by a castle, and having a handsome parish church and some chapels. Manufactures — silk and linen fabrics, lace, and paper Pop 1980.

BRIXEN a town in Austria, Tyrol circle, Schwaz, gov. of and 40 m. E. by R. Innsbruck in a narrow valley near the confluence of the Rienz with the Isar. The town is regu-

larly built; but there is little to it deserving of notice, except the cathedral which has four towers, and a facade of white marble. Brizen is the seat of a bishop, and has an Episcopal palace, a townhouse, prison, hospital and several convents. Among the educational institutions are a gymnasium, with 200 students and a normal school. Some silk is manufactured Pop 8600.

BRIXHAM a market town, Dorset, and par. England, co. Devon. The town is prettily situated on the English Channel occupying the sides of two hills a little S from Berry Head, the S. part of Torbay and 23 m. S.E. Exeter lat. 50° 25' N. lon. 3° 30' W. It is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Brixham: the former comprising a long straggling street. The generality of the older houses are very indifferent buildings, but some of these of more recent erection are sufficiently respectable. The shops are lighted with gas but not the streets. There are two churches — the parish church a large one in structure in the perpendicular style a chapel of ease, and Wesleyan Independent, Unitarian, and Baptist chapels, and a chapel for negroes to the Plymouth Brethren, a national and two private schools, several benefit and benevolent societies and other charities. The trade of Brixham is chiefly in fish, which is carried on to a great extent, London, Bath, and Bristol receiving supplies from this place. The port possesses also a number of vessels, engaged in the coasting and foreign trade. Those in the latter plying chiefly to the Mediterranean. Brixham is celebrated in history as the place where the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. landed November 4 1688. Pop 5617. Area of par. 3749 ac. Pop 5395.

BRIXTON (three parts Eng. — 3 par. Devon; 9900 ac. Pop 77 — 2 par. Isle of Wight 3251 ac. Pop 695 — 2, Devonshire, par. Wilt 2450 ac. Pop 201.

BRIXTON a town, England, co. Surrey forming an agreeable suburb of London 8 m. S.W. St. Paul's. It consists of North Brixton and Brixton Hill, composed of neat, well built houses extending about 2 m. along either side of a road from Kennington to Streatham with numerous handsome detached villas. In the village and district are three Baptist and three Dissenting places of worship, a house of correction for the county. St. Anne's a nunnery an elegant brick edifice where 200 boys and 100 girls are maintained and called Trinity asylum for aged females and the Reform almshouse. Pop 14610.

BRIXWORTH par. Eng. Northampton 2410 ac. Pop 1208. BRIZINA or BRISINA a vil. Algeria, in the Sahara, 286 m. S.W. Algiers, lat. 32° 23' N. lon. 0° 45' E. It contains about 150 houses built with a wall and has mosques and schools. The people spin and weave wool make tolerable gunpowder and are good armourers, smiths, farmers &c. Salt-petre abounds in the environs, while sulphur is obtained from the Dead Marsh. A good deal of fruit is grown, but not much grain. The neighbouring hills contain extensive beds of gypsum.

BROACH see BAROACH

BROAD HAY a bay Scotland N.E. side of Lewis, having Kepp Head on the N.W. of its entrance, and Clump Head on the S.E. Its length inland is about 7 m. breadth varying from 3 to 4 m. lat. 58° 30' N. lon. 6° 10' W.

BROAD SOUND an extensive bay N.E. coast, Asia, trolia, in lat. (entrance) 22° 22' N. lon. 149° 30' E. It runs about 60 m. into the land in a S.E. direction, measuring from the parallel given above and terminating at a point at its S. extremity where it is encompassed by high barren hills, with craggy tops.

BROAD-CHALK par. Eng. Wilt 6904 ac. Pop 621

BROAD-CLIFF par. Eng. Devon 9186 ac. Pop 2450

BROADFIELD par. Eng. Dorset 820 ac. Pop 8

BROADFOUR a small vil. Scotland, Isle of Skye 15 m. S.W. Portree; with a church and school-house. A market is held annually Pop 80.

BROADHAVEN a bay N.W. coast Ireland, co. Mayo extending from Erna Head on the W. to Kid Island on the E. 54 m. The anchorage is good, and the water sufficiently deep; but in W. winds there is only room for two or three vessels to ride in safety.

BROADHEMPSTON par. Eng. Devon, 4708 ac. Pop 864

BROADHEMPSTON par. Eng. Devon 2047 ac. Pop 784

BROAD HINTON par Eng Wilt 8559 ac F 714
BROADMAYNE par Eng Dorset 2540 ac. Pop. 485.
BROADDAKE par Eng Cornwall 3867 ac. Pop. 323
BROADSTAIRS a small seaport and hamlet, England, co. Kent, Isle of Thanet. 2 m N.E. Ramsgate. Lat. 51 22' N; Lon 1 06' E. situated on a slope, facing the E. The streets of R. or principal streets, as it is a handsome terrace. The thoroughfares are straight and spacious and though unpaved, are well kept. The houses are in general good, the larger of brick the others of flint. Water obtained from deep wells, is abundant. It contains four chapels—one chapel of ease, one Wesleyan and one Baptist, and an ancient chapel called the chapel of the Virgin, occupied from time to time by various denominations. There are four principal schools, and several others a Doreen society and various other charities. The town has of late years become a fashionable water supply and is provided with suitable accommodation for visitors, including well furnished lodging-houses, a hotel, news and assembly rooms, public libraries, and hot and cold baths. The only trade of the place is in fish. Pop. 1457.

BROADWATER par Eng Worcester 1160 ac. Pop. 518
BROADWATER par Eng. Somerset 2560 ac F 5079
BROADWAY three par. Eng.—1 par Dorset 1029 ac. Pop. 610 —2 par Somerset 20' ac 100 490 —3 par Worcester 4900 ac. 100 10.9

BROADWELL two par. Eng.—1 par Gloucester 1600 ac. Pop. 889 —2 par Oxford 34 ac 100 110
BROAD WINDSOR par Eng Dorset 6 14 ac. Pop. 1518

BROADWOOD HILL par Eng De on 2660 ac 100 7.6.

BROADWOODHILL par Eng De on 5'80 ac 100 609

BRODBURY par Eng Hereford; 508 ac 100 60
BROCKDINGH par Eng Norfolk 1068 ac. Pop. 123
BROCKENHURST par Eng. Hants 2930 ac F 1034.
BROCKEN or **BROCKEN** [Latin *Braccina*] a mountain, Prussia, Saxony, par Magdeburg about 20 m W.S.W. Halberstadt. It is the culminating point of the Harz Mountains and 3791 ft. high. The summit and nucleus of the mountain are granite, around which this sedimentary rocks lie, enveloping it like a mantle. As one, called the *Brackenau* in which the host constantly resides, occupies its loftiest summit. Close to the inn is a tower of mossy timber 50 ft. high, and about 1 mile from it is a cleft called the *Schneebeck*, from which the snow scarcely ever disappears. Owing to the haze which prevail the view which is said to be fine, and very extensive can seldom be seen to advantage. The mountain is said to be haunted, and is the cradle of numerous fabulous legends, which are still well known throughout Germany. One cause of their prevalence is a curious natural phenomenon called the *Spectre of the Brocken*, occasionally seen at sunset or sunrise, when the sun rises perpendicularly out of the valley opposite to the sun, and at the same time leaves the mountain-top clear. Every object reflected from this wall of vapour is magnified. The whole mountain becomes of larger dimensions, the inn is converted into a palace and human beings appear giants. At the foot of the mountain the *Bohn*, *Holz*, *Ocker* and *Hohemau* take their rise.

BROCKFORD AND WITHEMERHURST par Eng. Suffolk 8 83 ac. Pop. 1101

BROCKHAGEN a vil. Prussia prov Westphalia, gov of and 83 m. S.W. Minden. There is a distillery and a good deal of yarn is spun. In the neighbourhood, hops are extensively cultivated. Pop. 2194

BROCKHALL par Eng Northampton 861 ac. F 57
BROCKHAMPTON par Eng. New York 785 ac. F 145

BROCKLEY par Eng. Lincoln 8860 ac. Pop. 269

BROCKLEY par Eng. Eng.—1 par Somerset 692 ac. Pop. 128 —2 par Suffolk 1565 ac. Pop. 378.

BROCKTHURST par Eng. Gloucester 1009 ac. F 191

BROCKVILLE a. in Upper Canada, co. Leeds, 1 bank St. Lawrence, 49 m. E.N.E. Kingston. It is a handsome town, and lies on a limestone bed, which supplies the material of which the houses are built. It has a court-house, jail and six churches—Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, and M. Catholic, all built of stone. Thawing, brewing, sawing, wagon-making and various other handicrafts, are carried on. Grains is obtained in the

neighbourhood. The steamboats from Montreal to Kingston call here. Pop. (1857), 2346.

BROCKWORTH par Eng Gloucester 1847 ac. F 425
BROU or **BROCO**.—1. A fortified m. Austria, gov of same name military frontier of Selavona, 21 m. S.E. Posen, 1 bank Sava, opposite the Turkish town of Bred. It carries on an active trade with Bosnia, whence it receives raw hides, woollens and cottons. Pop. 3470.—The university of Bred extends over 578 aq. m. with a pop. of 81,200.—3. Bred, or *Uperker-Bred*, a. in Austria, Moravia, gov. Brian, circle of, and 9 m. E. Hradecr. bank, Olava. It is walled has a handsome parish church, a Dominican cloister which has existed since 1337 and a town house. It has also manufactures of cloths, and a good trade in fruits and hides. Pop. 8369.—4. Bred (Bohemian, *Cesty Bred*) a. in Bohemia, circle, haurzin, emp. lordship of same name on the Zambka and on the Olmutz and Bohemian Railway 19 m. E. Prague. It is surrounded with walls, in which are three gates, and contains two churches and a chapel, one of them a ducal church with fine old monuments a townhouse, school &c. It is well situated for trade but the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. Pop. 1877.—4. Bred (*Druck*) (Bohemian, *Arnsdorf*) a. in Bohemia, circle of, and 22 m. S.E. Caslau, on the Zanaa with a gymnasium and custom-house. Pop. 3988.—6. Bred, a. to Turkey in Europe prov Bosnia, bank Sava, opposite Bred in Selavona, 60 m. N.W. Buzza town. It is defended by a castle, and is a commercial entrepot.—Many other places in Central Europe also bear the name of Bred.

BRODSWORTH par Eng York, W. Riding 5170 ac. Pop. 443.

BRODY a. in Austria, N.E. part of Galicia, gov of, and 50 m. E.N.E. Lemberg on the Russian frontier lat. 50° 7' N. lat. 25° 18' E. situated on a swampy plain. It is built and dirty and the houses mostly of wood. It has been called the *German Jerusalem* from the large number of resident Jews, who constitute three fourths of the whole population. It has several squares three Greek churches, a R. Catholic church several synagogues, a chamber of commerce court of exchange a convent of the Sisters of Charity a great many Jewish and other schools and assemblies, a Jewish hospital a theatre, and a large palace belonging to the Potocki family June 17, 9. It has been a free commercial town having its own magistrates and courts of justice, and its imports and exports exempted from all duties. It is the first town in Galicia in commercial importance, and the second in population. The transit trade with Poland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey and the E. parts of Russia, is very extensive. The imports from the latter have lately increased nearly twofold, but the exports have fallen off in more than the same proportion. The trade of the town is almost exclusively in the hands of the Jews, and consists chiefly in the export of horses, cattle wax, honey tallow hides, leather ungates, unseeded dried fruits, &c. and in the import of wax, honey tallow raw hides, wool, wax, &c., from Russia, and of jewellery pearls colonial produce and manufactured goods, silks, and furs and particularly hardware. It has tanneries and linen manufactures; and its markets are numerously attended, especially that which takes place four weeks after the Leipzig fair to which large quantities of goods from the latter are transferred, and are bought up chiefly by Russian merchants. Pop. (1846) 17,789

BROEK IN WATERLAND, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Hal land, about half way between Amsterdam and Edam on a brook, from which it is supposed to take its name called the *Aa* or *Ed*, and placed in the middle of four lakes or meres. Broek, though otherwise an inconvenient place is reserved for the devotion of its inhabitants to sea-fishing and oystering. The houses are very irregularly placed some projecting others retiring but all built of wood, and painted white or blue, so as to appear as if newly erected. The most sedulous attention is paid to the state of the streets no smoking is allowed as the ashes of the tobacco might defile them. The war with dirt is carried on incessantly within as well as without. Each house has generally two kitchens, the smaller kept for the purpose of preserving the larger from the disadvantage and soiling of its utensils. Each house has an apartment also kept for the sole purpose of being cleaned, except on the occa-

son of a baptism marriage, or funeral. Each also has two outer doors, of which one, in consequence of the outer steps to it being removed is some feet raised above the ground and is never used by any member of the family but on three occasions baptism, marriage, and burial. The gardens and flower-plots equally attest the horror in which slovenliness and dirt are held by their owners and attract many strangers who come to admire the taste and attention bestowed on them. There is but one church, the Reformed, a highly ornamented and carefully preserved building with a high square tower passing into an octagon a curious painted glass window and an elaborately carved pulpit. The court-house is on the N side of the village, and formerly served also for the school but being found much too small, a large and handsome school house was built in 1826, and is attended by 170 scholars. There is also an orphan-house. Pop. of the parish nearly 1200 all Protestants, excepting 30 E. Catholics and 10 Jews.

BROKEN BAY Australia, New S. Wales, between the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, having the former N and the latter S. 13 m N E Port Jackson lat. 34 15' S. lon. 151 20' E.

BROKENBROUGH a par England Wils 2552 ac. Pop. 442

BROKEN ISLAND—1 An ul China, off the N W extremity of ul. Chuan, with which it is connected at low water. It is about 750 ft. high and is steep on all sides, excepting that west the island just named.—2 An ul S Pacific Ocean N coast Papua lat. 2 40' S lon. 134 50' E. (c.)—3, A group of islands, sometimes called Dorong or Bologo Islands Bay of Bengal coast of Aracan they are three in number and are situated immediately to the S of Aracan river. They are long and narrow mountains, woody and rugged without any appearance of inhabitants or cultivation and the whole coast of Aracan, both to the N and S of them, has a similar scenery and repulsive aspect.

BROMFIELD a tn. Preuss. prov. of and 69 m N E Posen, cap. gov. and circle of same name on the Rusa 6 m W its confluence with the Vistula. It is well built, has three suburbs, and contains three churches, a monastery a convent and several educational and charitable establishments. It has a large sugar-refinery several tobacco and distillery manufactures several flour and oil mills, potteries, and luncheon also a vinegar work several distilleries and breweries. It has likewise a considerable trade in grain and wine, for which its situation on the Heymberg Canal gives it great advantages. For a short time under Napoleon Bromberg was restored to the Poles and formed the capital of a department of the same name.—The government area 3437 geo sq m consists generally of an extensive plain with a double slope, one E. belonging to the basin of the Vistula and the other S W. sending its waters, by the Vetus and other streams into the Oder. The soil is of a middling description, but agriculture, owing more to the industry of the inhabitants than to their natural advantages, has made considerable progress. All the ordinary crops of grain are raised. The potatoes are excellent. The chief manufactures are woollen linen, leather and paper. There are also several saltpetre-works and sugar-refineries. The breweries and distilleries are numerous. Pop. of gov (1846) 465,969 of circle, 67,520; of tn 11,282

BROMBOROUGH par Eng Chester 3612 ac P 338

BROMBSWILL par Eng Suffolk 1804 ac Pop 226

BROMBY a tn two pers Sax.—1 par Cumberland 14 644 ac Pop 2297—2 par Balop 7174 ac Pop 682

BROMHAM two pers Eng.—1 par Bedford 1798 ac Pop. 543—2, par Wils 3593 ac Pop. 1619

BROMLEY a small market to and par England on Kent. The town lies 10 m. S E London on the N side of the Ravensbourne. In the neighbourhood of the Croydon Canal and Railway and consists chiefly of a long street of well built houses, with an almshouse for old people and a well-endowed hospital for 40 widows of clergymen. In the neighbourhood is the palace of the Bishop of Rochester area of par 4646 ac. Pop. 4137

BROMLEY five pers. Eng.—1 Bromley Abbot par Stafford; 9391 ac. Pop. 1538—2 Bromley (Great) par Essex; 1806 ac. Pop. 737.—3 Bromley (Little) par Essex 1841 ac. Pop. 483—4, Bromley (King s) par Stafford 2870 ac. Pop. 704—5 Bromley (St. Leonard's) par Middlesex 619 ac. Pop. 11,789

BROMPTON a W suburb of London, co. Middlesex 1 m. W Hyde Park corner wall built, lighted with gas, and supplied with water. It has a handsome church, in the later English style a chapel of ease, a meeting-house for Independents, a school and an elegant hospital for consumptive patients. The land in the neighbourhood is laid out chiefly as nursery grounds. Pop. 9514.—2 A vil. England, on York, N Riding on a plain about 2 m N N E. Northallerton near the Great North of England Railway. The houses are chiefly of brick and very mean. It contains a chapel of ease in the Gothic style and one school. The battle of the Standard was fought here, 1138. Pop. 1956

BROMPTON four pers. England.—1 par York N Riding 10 180 ac. Pop. 1672—2 Brompton-Patrick par York N Riding 5757 ac. Pop. 1159.—3 Brompton Pulph par Somerset 2690 ac. Pop. 530—4 Brompton-Rople par Somerset 8810 ac. Pop. 968

BROMSBOROUGH par Eng Gloucester 1803 ac P 260

BROMSBRO a hamlet Sweden lat. of and 27 m N. W. Kalmar on the Brömseö lake crossed by a bridge, and which here falls into the sea. It lies at the boundary between the ancient provinces of Blekinge and Småland and is celebrated for the treaties entered into here by the representatives of Sweden and Denmark in 1541 1641 and 1645

BROMSWICH (Warr) par Eng Stafford 710 ac Pop. 24,591

BROMYARD a small market to and par England c Hereford. The town is 13 m N E Hereford c on a Frome and consists of one principal street crooked and ill flatterly kept houses in general tolerably well built partly of stone and partly of brick ill supplied with water. The church is a fine old structure. The other places of worship are—an Independent chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel and a Quaker meeting-house. There is a, in all 10 schools of which the most important are the charity school established by H. Golden the Company a national school for girls and a British school for boys. Area of par 9811 ac. Pop. 8063 and decreasing

BROMDOLO a tn Austr an Italy gov of and 18 m S Venice, on the S of the Isle of Lido and the mouth of the Barchiglione. It is fortified, and was once a flourishing town standing at the mouth of the Ad ge which has of aged its course, and made a new embouchure a title to the S. Owing to its low situation Bromdolo is very unhealthy. The harbour is capacious but shallow. Two wooden bridges connect Bromdolo with Chioggia

BROMGWYN par S Wales Card gam 1620 ac P 367

BROMI a tn kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 11 m N E I avia Near it is the castle of B on famous for the victory gained by Prince Eugene over the French in 1703. Pop. 2600

BROMKITTY a tn Russia, gov of and 20 m S P Moscow on the Mta. It stands on the site of the ancient Slavonic town of Kholmogor often mentioned in Russian chronicles and famous for a battle fought, in 1614 between the Russians and Swedes. In the neighbourhood is a hill of considerable height in the shape of a sugar loaf, and crowned by a church built on the ruins of a heathen temple, which possessed an oracle in such repute, that it was repeatedly consulted in person by the rulers of the North. Pop. (1860) 238

BROMTE a tn. Swely vil d Calcutta, 23 m. N N W Calcutta Brumote Elms. It has several churches, convents and a seminary manufactures of woollen cloth and paper and some trade in wine, oil silk grain almonds, &c produced in the neighbouring district. Lord Nelson was treated. Duke of Bronte in 1799. Pop. 8870

BROOANG or BURETO Pass a pass through the Himalaya Mountains, on the course of the Sutlej 15,000 ft. above the level of the sea lat. 31 21' N lon. 78 12' E. The country in the neighbourhood is extremely rugged and, from the top of the pass, a magnificent view is obtained of the peaks of the Himalaya, towering 8000 or 7000 ft. above.

BROOK, four pers. Eng.—1 par Kent 583 ac. Pop. 120—2 par Harw 715 ac. Pop. 157—3, par Norfolk 1185 ac. Pop. 802—4, par Rutland 1560 ac. Pop. 102

BROOKESBY par Eng Leicester 861 ac. Pop. 20.2

BROOKLAND par Eng Kent 1833 ac. Pop. 446.

BROOKLYN a city U States on Long Island New York, separated from the city of New York by the narrow channel called East River. It is properly a suburb of that city and is a place of great business. It is regularly built, the streets straight and wide, and many of the houses of a very superior description. In consequence of its pleasant and healthy situation it has become a favorite place of residence with many of the merchants of New York with which it is connected by four steam ferries, the trip being performed in about five minutes. It contains a jail, a handsome building of freestone 50 churches and the lyceum a fine granite structure, in which there is a spacious lecture-room 19 academies and 38 schools. The city library contains 8000 volumes, and has a spacious reading-room. The U States navy yard covering 40 acres of ground is in the E. part of the town, in Wallabout Bay. Connected with the establishment is the U States naval lyceum a flourishing institution with a valuable library and museum. Half a mile E. of the navy yard is the naval hospital, occupying a commanding eminence, and surrounded by 33 acres of cultivated ground enclosed by a brick wall. Brooklyn has extensive manufactures of cotton woollens, glass, oil carriages, saddles, and harness chains cables, and engines besides fine distilleries, and one brewery Pop. (1843) 59,596 (1850) 96,500 [add. 80,847].

BRACOLA or Barmoo a territory N W Africa, in the E. E. part of Senegambia, between the Boki and Kokoro rivers, two of the head streams of the Senegal. It is of small extent, not exceeding 60 or 60 m in length from N W to S E, and about 40 in breadth and is intersected by lat. 13 30' N. and lon. 10 30' W.

BRODAL (Loot) a bar N W coast, Scotland, co. Ross, having Priest and Summer Islands at its entrance and Martin Island at its head. Inland from the head of the bay extends a narrow salt water lake at the head of which is the small village of Lochmoss.

BROMME, three par Eng — 1 par Worcester 716 ac. Pop. 143 — 2 par Norfolk 1442 ac. Pop. 552 — 3 par Suffolk 800 ac. Pop. 514

BROOMFIELD three par Eng — 1 par Essex 2215 ac. Pop. 881 — 2 par Kent 1430 ac. Pop. 14 — 3 par Somerset 42 ac. Pop. 4

BROOMHILL par Eng Kent 8,90 ac. Pop. 134

BROOMSGROVE or Broomsgrove, a market in par England co. Worcester. The town is pleasantly situated on a plain, 15 m. N. W. Birmingham, on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway 1 back Salway and consists of one principal street, and some diverging lanes the former stretching along the Birmingham and Worcester turnpike road. It is well paved, abundantly supplied with water and lighted with gas. The houses are in general well built and mostly of brick intermingled with a few ancient wood framed edifices, ornamented with black and white st. ptes. In the centre of the town is the townhall a neat and commodious though unpretending building. The parish church, an eminence in the centre of the town is an ancient and handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a tower 189 ft. high. The other places of worship are, W. Wesleyan chapel, one Baptist, one Independent, and one E. Catholic chapel. Broomsgrove has a grammar and a national school some almshouses, and several minor charities, and a literary and scientific institution, lately established. Bottoms, mills, and hocks are manufactured here to a considerable extent. area of par 10,968 ac. Pop. 10,908 — (Local Correspondent).

BROUX, or Broux, a market in Asintra, Transylvania, country of the Habsburgs, cap. of Broux Stuhl 45 m. W. by N. Hermannstadt, on an affluent of the Maros. It is well built, has a spacious castle, a E. Catholic, and two Reformed churches and a gymnasium. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agricultural pursuits. Pop. 8300 — The Marosca Stream, area, 128 sq. ac. m., is traversed by the Maros and is, for the most part, fertile in corn and fruit. Pop. 30,400

BROQUE (A. a vil. France, dep. Vosges, 24 m. from St. Die station) is situated in here. Pop. 1360

BROZLEY a market in par England, co. Salop. The town is 13 m. N. E. Shrewsbury on the summit of a hill, which rises abruptly from the Severn, and consists chiefly of one long street, straight, and well kept, but the other parts of the town are extremely irregular. The older houses are

low and inconvenient, but the modern are generally well built and commodious, particularly of brick. It is lighted with gas, but is supplied with water. In the centre of the town is the townhall, a handsome brick building, with the market place underneath. The church, which is situated at the N. E. end of the town, is a beautiful structure, of white brick in the Gothic style. The other places of worship are two Baptist chapels, one Wesleyan, one Primitive Methodist and one Independent chapel and the schools are a church day free school and several other day schools. Brozley has long been, and still is noted for the manufacture of glazed tobacco pipes, tiles, and firebricks. In the vicinity are extensive ironstone and coal mines area of par 1912 ac. Pop. 4739 — (Local Correspondent)

BROUVA par Irei Kerry 11,960 ac. Pop. 2364

BROTHERDE, 4 in Hesse-Cassel about 12 m. S. W. Gotha, with a handsome church, several extensive workshops, several mills and an active trade in articles of iron, steel, and wood also in tobacco, leather and wine. Pop. 2359

BROTHERS (Tun) — 1 Two small islands Bay of Bengal near the N. W. entrance to the Strait of Malacca, off the S. end of the island of Salang or Junkney W coast. The most N. is in lat. 4° 30' S. and of considerable height lat. 31° N. lon. 98° 30' E. (n.) — 2 Two small islands, covered with wood, in the Strait of Malacca, 4 or 5 m. from each other the most N. is in lat. 3° 24' N. lon. 98° 49' E. They are also called, respectively Pulo Pandan or Pandang and Salsama the latter is the larger — 3 Three islands in the Durian or Duryan Strait, at the S. E. entrance to the Malacca Strait the most N. the largest and highest, is in lat. 0° 32' N. lon. 103° 45' E. — 4 Two small islands, Java Sea, off the S. E. coast, near the N. E. entrance to the Strait of Sunda. The most N. is in lat. 0° 30' S. lon. 106° 5' E. They are close to each other are covered with trees, and may be seen from a distance of 18 or 20 m. They are united by a reef and to be nearly dry at low water — 5 Four high small round islands, covered with trees 6 to 10 m. S. E. Malacca Road. — 6 Two small islands in the Chinese Sea, off the E. coast of China lat. 23° 32' N. lon. 117° 42' E. (n.) — 7 Two islands, China Sea, 70 m. N. W. Cape Cambay or Cambodia lat. 8° 35' N. lon. 105° 15' E. (n.) The most W. is barren rock and has high breakers on its E. side during blowing weather the most E. is a high round islet with trees on its summit. — 8 Two islands China Sea, Galang Bay island Huanan E. coast. The E. Brother is in lat. 18° 11' 8" N. lon. 109° 41' E. (n.) — 9 Two small islands, N. Atlantic Ocean, W. coast, Africa, Bight of Biafra lat. 1° 21' N. lon. 7° 17' 5" W. (n.) — 10 Two small islands E. coast China the Tchin-San of the Chinese lat. 20° 10' N. lon. 122° 56' 8" E. (n.) — 12 Two small islands, Arabian Sea, at the entrance to the sea of Bal-el Mandeb off the S. W. coast of the island of Socotra about 110 m. N. E. Ras Asser or Cape Guardafui lat. 12° 7' N. lon. 55° 17' E. (n.) sometimes called Dudy. — 13 Two small islands near the head of the Red Sea off Komer in Egypt lat. 25° 21' N. lon. 34° 49' E. — 14 Two islands, Grecian Archipelago lat. 35° 49' N. lon. 26° 29' E. (n.) — 15 Two islands, Hudson Bay, British N. America lat. 56° 49' N. lon. 60° 33' W. (n.)

BROTHERTON par Eng York N Riding 2190 ac. Pop. 1551

BROTON par Eng York N Riding 4105 ac. P. 818

BROU a m. France, dep. Eure-et-Loire 22 m. S. W. Chartres, on the Ouzon. It has manufactures of linen, serge, homage, hosiery, bricols and tiles, and some trade in wool and grain. Pop. 3047

BROUAGE, a maritime in France, and fortification of the third class, dep. Charente Inférieure 4 m. N. Marneaux. Excellent salt is obtained from the extensive marshes around the town, and constitutes the main article of commerce. Brouage was formerly an important town, and had 400 houses, and was fortified by Cardinal Richelieu; but the saltiness of the place caused it to be abandoned as an official station in 1730, when the public offices were removed to Marneaux. Pop. 250

BROUGH a small market in par England, co. Westmorland. It is 23 m. N. E. Kendal on a plain. It consists chiefly of one long, straight street; houses of stone,

but very indifferently built, amply supplied with water. It contains a church a Baptist and Wesleyan chapel; has no trade, nor manufactures, but lead and coal mines in the vicinity give employment to some of the inhabitants. In the forest of Stannone, in this neighbourhood, was the urn which marked the boundaries of England and Scotland erected by William the Conqueror and Malcolm the Scotch King. Pop. of in 1773. Area of par 24,517 ac, pop. 1539.

BROUGHAM par Eng Westmoreland 6040 ac, pop. 179.
BROUGHAM sixteen par Eng — 1 par Backs 1020 ac. Pop. 183. — 2 par Haddington 2550 ac. Pop. 416. — 3 par Lincoln 6918 ac. Pop. 1940. — 4 par Northampton; 2550 ac. Pop. 691. — 5 par Oxford 1850 ac. Pop. 616. — 6 par Baloy 580 ac. 1 pop 181. — 7 par Hants 2296 ac. Pop. 1068. — 8 *Brougham-in-Arcadia* par York W Riding 8871 ac. Pop. 335. — 9 *Broughton-Asley* par Lancaster 1980 ac. Pop. 745. — 10 *Broughton-Church* and *Supperion* par Derby 2272 ac. Pop. 661. — 11 *Broughton-Cyford* par Wilt 1872 ac. Pop. 629. — 12 *Broughton-Hackett* par Worcester 490 ac. Pop. 133. — 13 *Broughton-Heather* par Lancaster 2111 ac. Pop. 423. — 14 *Broughton-Poppe* par Oxford 1123 ac. Pop. 137. — 15 *Broughton-Sulway* par Notts 1800 ac. Pop. 394.

BROUGHAM a town Eng Lancaster Pop. 686.
BROUGHAMTON GRAMMERS and KILNDRUM par Scot. Peebles 2900 ac. Pop. 364.

BROUGHAMTON in Furness, a market in England on Lancaster on a gentle declivity 23 m. W Lancaster in the form of a square, with a lofty obelisk in the centre. The spinning of woollen yarn was formerly the principal occupation of the inhabitants but the making of hoops is now their chief employment. In the neighbourhood are several slate quarries, and numerous iron and copper mines. The weekly market is on Wednesday and fairs are held in April and August, for horned cattle, and in October for cattle and sheep. The Furness Railway has a station at the town Pop. 1937.

BROUGHAMTON'S ARCHIPLAGO a range of islands rocky islets, and rocks N Pacific, N of Vancouver's Island W coast of N America so called from an Englishman who discovered them in 1790 lat. 50° 35' to 51° N.

BROUGHAMTON FERRY a marine vil and watering place, Scotland, on Forfar N shore of the estuary of the Tay 3 m. E Dundee on the Edinburgh and Northern Railway at the ferry across the Tay from Ferryport-on-Craig. It consists of four principal streets stretching E and W, and four others crossing them at right angles. They are, with one exception straight, and are all clean but most of them unpaved, or only macadamized, supplied, however with convenient foot-paths. The houses are of stone, and generally well built, while many of those of modern erection are extremely neat and tasteful. Handsome villas, in various styles of architecture, but chiefly Elizabethan belonging to Dundee merchants and manufacturers are also numerous. The village is lighted with gas, and tolerably supplied with water. There are four places of worship—a chapel of ease, belonging to the Established church, a Free church, with a steeple, erected in 1844 a United Presbyterian and Episcopalian chapels the former a neat Gothic structure. The schools are—one under the auspices of the Established church another under that of the Free church an infant and two private schools well attended. The only manufacture carried on here is that of coarse linen, in which about 80 weavers are employed. Nor do the fishwives' lairs that are often to be established, it being a condition in many of the leases that no manufacturing works be erected. A great portion of the working population is employed in fishing for supplying the Dundee market. At the E extremity of the village, on a rocky promontory projecting into the sea stands the old castle of Brougham when or by whom built is unknown. (Local Correspondent.) Pop. 2772.

BROUWERSHAVEN a town Holland prov Zealand about 6 m. N Zierikzee, N shore of IJsselmeer. The five gates of this ancient and much decayed town have been pulled down. The Reformed church is old, and large and the market-place adorned with a stone statue of Jacob Cats the most popular of Dutch poets, and a statesman of some note, who was a native of the town. The inhabitants were 1641.

once largely engaged in the herding-hubery but are now almost purely agricultural. An old man's, an old woman's and an orphan home have all disappeared but there is still a school. Pop. 1160.

BROWNSEA, an isl. England on Dorset, near the entrance into Poole harbour 1½ m. S Poole; about 8 m in circumference, and having on its E. extremity a castle, built in the reign of Elizabeth, for the defence of the port. Pop. 770.

BROWN'S ISLANDS, a chain of low isles N Pacific Ocean; the most N lat. 11° 40' N lon. 162° 15' E.

BROWNSTOWN chap. Eng Warwick 872 ac. Pop. 75.

BROWNSTOWN par Ind North 1190 ac. Pop. 804.

BROOKLYN — 1 par Eng Hartford 4505 ac. Pop. 2771. — 2 A vil Scotland on Linlithgow on a stream of same name and on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway 11 m W Edinburgh.

BROOKLYN MY par Eng Lincoln 1298 ac. Pop. 113.

BROOKLYN OF CHAVERN par Eng Essex; 8149 ac. Pop. 165.

BROOKLYN, a town Spain Estramadura prov. of and 21 m W N W Castron on the top of a hill nearly 800 ft high surrounded by a fortress. It has irregular streets, three squares two churches (one built of granite) a townhouse, prison six schools, an hospital, and a cemetery. Manufactures—linen and woollen cloths hats soap, earthenware, and tanned leather but chiefly celebrated for its medicinal baths used in chronic rheumatism ague and in scorbutic and cancerous disorders. A fair is held in April. Pop. 7121. (Nadieu.)

BROZZI a town and com. Tucumán prov. of and 6 m. W J Jermes r bank. Armo. It has a church, and townhouse, and manufactures fine stuffs silk and hats. Pop. 8712.

BROZSK a town Poland, dist. Mstoko on an affluent of the Vistula 90 m W N W Warsaw. The Jews had once here a fine convent and college. Pop. chiefly engaged in linen and woollen weaving 1300.

BROZSK (Tung) a rivulet Scotland, to 10 m. in the district of Athole, a tributary of the Garry which it joins 19 m N W Dundee. Its beautiful falls and well wooded banks, are much admired. This stream forms the subject of Burns's poem, *The Humble Poetess of Bruar Water*.

BRUAY a vil France, dep Nord 3 m from Valenciennes with manufactures of glass. Pop. 1506.

BRUCA (Lat) [anc. *Portus Ponticus*] a seaport in Sicily dist. of and 16 m S E Catania on a promontory at the mouth of the Jocoari. Its harbour fit only for small vessels, enables it to carry on a little trade. Pop. 3000.

BRUCE ISLAND an isl Red Sea. See JOUR (8r).

BRUCHY, a small river France, which rises near a hamlet of the same name, in the Vosges, and, after a N E course of about 45 m. joins the Rhine and Rhine Canal of which it is an important feeder.

BRUCHSAL, a town Baden, esp. half same name, circle, Middle Rhine on both sides the Elzabach, 12 m. N N E. Carlsruhe and on the railway between it and Heidelberg. It is walled, and has spacious barracks. The church of St. Peter is interesting and contains some antique tombs. It has also an admirably regulated hospital, a N Catholic gymnasium and other seminaries and a house of correction for the circle of the Middle Rhine. It is an ancient town, was the residence of the Prince-bishops of Speyer from A.D. 1024, whose antique castle is still standing and is the seat of the judicial administration of the bailiwick. The grand Duke of Baden who acquired it in 1806 has a fine palace and grounds here. In the environs are the salt springs of Utschalt, formerly turned to account, but now neglected. Pop. (ex clusive of garrison) 7386. — The railway is traversed by the Rhine, and contains the towns of Bruchsal and Heidelberg. Its area is 76 geo sq m. and its population, of whom four-fifths are R. Catholics 33,897.

BRUCK — 1 A town Lower Austria, gov. and circle Vienna, from which it is 22 m E.S.E. on the Leitha. It is divided into the old and new towns. has a church a chateau with a noble park and botanical garden attached, belonging to the Counts of Harrach a theatre, college, and a cotton-spinning factory. Pop. 3600. — 2 A town Austria, in Styria, esp. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Mur and Mürs with a good transit trade, and gymnasium. Pop. 1500. — The CIRCLE, area, 1168 geo sq m. is intersected

by high hills, at the foot of which lie valleys of considerable extent. It is well wooded and watered, and contains both game (particularly the chamois) and fish in abundance. It is also rich in minerals, particularly iron and copper. The inhabitants live chiefly by mining and the rearing of cattle. Pop. 62,000.—3. A. in Friaula, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 17 m. S.W. Potsdam with manufactures of woollens and linens; and some breweries. Pop. 1255.—Numerous other places in Germany have the name of Bruck.

BRUCKENAU, a vil. in Bavaria, on the Rhine 40 m. N. Würzburg, with a castle, in which the royal family often resided during summer. It is also a favourite watering-place, containing saline, alkaline, and chalybeate springs, which are much frequented. Pop. 1850.

BRUFF par Irel Limerick 1531 ac. Pop. 2106. —in the Dendre, 14 m. N.W. Mons with linen manufactures, several limestone quarries, and limekilns. There is a Jesuit college here, with about 300 students. Pop. 1737.

BRUGES (Belgium, Flanders, Brugges) a city, Belgium, cap. prov. W. Flanders, in a plain, 8 m. from the German Ocean, 54 m. N.W. Brussels lat. 51° 12' N. lon. 2° 15' E. surrounded with a double water l. no. which includes the canals of Ostend (which traverses the city and is of great depth), Ghent and the Damme or Sluis (Edsae) all of which here join. The city has 54 bridges, 42 stone and 12 wooden all opening in the middle for the passage of vessels. It is an oval shape, lying S.W. to N.E. and is fully 4 m. in extent. It is surrounded by walls with seven gates, and has more than 200 streets. Many of these owing to the great increase of the population in modern times, seem half deserted as they have all a venerable look, and bear upon them a strong impress of the Middle Ages. The houses in the lead and even some of the retired streets mostly remain as they were originally erected and in excellent preservation with lofty fantastic gables and ornate fronts, abounding in quaint designs. Bruges is the see of a bishop, the seat of several courts for the province, and was long one of the finest cities of Europe. Near the Grande Place or chief square stands the old edifice called *Halles* (cloth and other halls, or

is the town library of about 8000 vols., and 500 to 600 MSS., most of which belonged to the old abbey of Dunas. Abutting on the townhouse is the chapel of St. Basil, composed of two distinct chapels—an upper and a lower the front being a kind of screen of florid Gothic. Contiguous to this double chapel is the Government-house, and the court-house. The old parts of the latter contain rooms once inhabited by the sovereign Counts of Flanders, and Dukes of Burgundy.

The cathedral of Bruges, or Church of the Holy Saviour is said to have been first founded A.D. 646. The first building being destroyed by fire in 1258, the present church was raised shortly thereafter. The Church of Our Lady is a sumptuously furnished and richly adorned edifice finished in 1119. The exterior of this church like the preceding, is plain, both being built of brick. The tower and spire of Our Lady's rise to the height of nearly 450 ft., and serve as a landmark to mariners. In side chapels are the fine tomb of Charles the Bold, last Duke of Burgundy, killed January 6, 1477 at the battle of Nancy, and the finer mausoleum of his daughter the Archduchess Mary wife of the Emperor Maximilian (died 1483) both buried in this church. Some of the paintings in this church are of superior merit, two in particular by Quellyn and Soghera. The once famous abbey of the Dunas, or Dunas, is now occupied by the seminary or academy for young priests. In several parts of the city may be seen the buildings of suppressed monasteries either in a state of dilapidation or applied to secular purposes. There is still a convent of about 60 British Augustinian nuns, who are much employed in educating ladies of their own persuasion.

Their church is small and of showy early Roman architecture. There is a Protestant chapel in the city for English residents. Besides the theological seminary (English, 140 library 7500 volumes) there are an Episcopal college, partly supported by the state, an *athlète* or college, for secondary education, with communal and infant schools, a school for the deaf and dumb (opened 1835), a school of surgery and obstetrics, a museum, open to the public, and a botanic garden. Bruges has also some scientific and literary associations and an academy of fine arts, with about 400 students. The picture-gallery of the museum contains some good early paintings, such as a Van Eyck, of 1440 also others of later date but greater beauty by Forbus, Fleming &c. As early as the year 1258 Bruges had a corporation of painters, architects, and sculptors the labours of many of whom are still visible on the inner and outer walls of the city they lived in, and loved to adorn. The city likewise possesses many well endowed charitable foundations, among which is the magnificent depot for W. and E. Flanders, usually containing 500 to 600 inmates. It has also a *mont-de-piété* or state pawn brokers a well-ordered prison and a small theatre. The stagnant water around the city renders Bruges rather unhealthy notwithstanding its proximity to the sea. Still many wealthy old-fashioned Belgian families make it their general residence. The sandy nature of the surrounding country makes good water scarce; rain water is therefore carefully preserved and the inhabitants likewise use the muddy waters of the canals, and the ditches of the old fortifications.

The manufactures of Bruges are magnificent to what they were in former ages. They still however include linen of every sort and fineness, damasks, lace, light woollen goods, mixed stuffs, &c. In a recent year 21,693 pieces of linen were sold to the cloth hall. The lace-making employs several thousand women and girls for instructing the latter in fine work, schools have been opened in the city are spinning-factories, eyeworks, bleachfields, calico printing houses, several tanning oil, wax, and paper mills, a great number of breweries and distilleries, sugar and salt refineries, coppersmiths, tanneries, curriers shops, starching houses, lace factories, ropewalks, potteries &c., and a building yard for the construction and repair of vessels. It was long famed for its tapestries; and furnished a part of those that graced the triumphal entry into London, of Edward III., after the battle of Poitiers, in 1357.

Through the course of canals, Bruges has direct, though limited, intercourse with several parts of general Europe, and may be considered as one of the Belgian entrepôts. Hence it exports the native products of the soil, and goods of its own make, and imports colonial produce, spices, dyewoods, drugs, wines and brandy olive-oil, dried fruits, seeds, and



BRUGES, LA TOUR DES HALLES.
From Delapierre, Album Pittoresque de Bruges.

markings) a square building surrounded by a tower 254 ft. high, in which is a very numerous and sweetly-toned set of chimneys. The precise date of this edifice is unknown. Burnt in 1380, and again in 1498 it was extensively repaired if not then three centuries, to give the alarm the monument a fire appears in the city or environs. To the E. of the market-place stands the Hotel de Ville, and a small but beautiful Gothic townhouse, containing several quaint pictures. Adjoining it

pothol. Likewise leather furs, silk, metals, building-timber, etc., and a variety of other articles. The great beam or dock, which is the general receptacle for all water-borne merchandise, brought in or taken away by means of the several canals, forms a convenient port, having warehouses, &c. adjoining, and accommodation for some scores of vessels at 15 ft. draught. In a recent year the value of the total exports, officially declared, was 664,677 francs (234,580) total exports, value 717,815 francs (259,713). The number of vessels arrived in the place was but 11 of 1840 tons in all. There are four annual fairs held here for every kind of goods, beginning May 8 and continuing 15 days; with three others for horses, cattle, &c. one immediately after Easter and the two others July 25 and November 15. The State Railway from the N. coast at Ostend to Mechlin, and thence all over Belgium and connected with the Prussian and French lines passes through a portion of the W. side of Bruges. In 1587 Bruges was fortified by Count Baldwin of the Iron Arm and was walled, first in 1058 and again in 1270 when the place was also mostly re-built. It suffered greatly from fire in 1184, 1215, and 1280 in the latter disaster its records perished, and its churches wrecked or bought from its feudal protectors, or rather oppressors. For a time it had thus no acknowledged municipal privileges, which however were restored by Count Philip the Handsome in 1399. Early in the 19th century Bruges had fallen into ruin and power. In the House of Burgundy it took the leading rank as the central mart of middle N. Europe, and was frequented by Lombard merchants. About that time, such was the extent of its commerce there were 13 foreign consuls or agents permanently resident in the city. The progress of its manufactures was at least as great, and its cloths, linen, and tapestries, at last came to excel all others for quality and beauty. Under the House of Burgundy Bruges still increased in riches and power. In 1480, Duke Philip the Good here instituted the order of the Golden Fleece, a title meant to bring honour to those of its traders who pursued a good of wealth into his coffers through means of the chief manufacture of the locality for through its means a ducal chief was raised above the generalty of kings, in wealth and real power. Unhappily the pride and turbulence of the citizens grew nearly commensurate with their prosperity. In 1488, they rose in rebellion against Duke Maximilian and laid hands on his person. The seven measures of repression which ensued gave the first blow to the city's prosperity from which time it declined, and its ruin was afterwards entirely completed by the oppressions and persecutions endured from the Duke of Alva and other tyrants of Philip II. King of Spain. In these latter days of trouble, all trade was at a stand, as a consequence crowds of the best artisans sought an asylum and occupation in England. From that time we may date the beginning of our own superiority in manufacturing as well as producing wool long the great staple of England.

The population of Bruges once exceeded 200,000 it now scarcely numbers a fourth of that amount, in 1643 being 48,764, and even this a considerable increase compared with what it had been many years before.

BRUGG or BAUCK a par. and vil. Switzerland, can. of and 10 m. N E Aargau on the Aar which is here crossed by an ancient bridge supposed by some to be Roman. It was an ancient possession of the House of Hapsburg and is surrounded by walls with lofty conical towers and gates. Half a mile beyond the walls stands the abbey of Königsfelden, where many members of the House of Austria are buried, and a little further off, on a wooded height called Willemsberg are the remains of the castle of the House—the Castle of Hapsburg. The village, abbey and castle, are all included within the site of the ancient Visandian, the most important settlement, and strongest fortress of the Romans in Helvetia. Zimmerman was born here and Brugg, from having given birth to him, and several other individuals of talent and learning is sometimes peculiarly termed the City of the Prophets. Pop. 800.

BRUGUIERE (La) See LAVALOCHERE

BRÜHL, a m. Prussia, prov. Rhine gov. of and 9 m. S. Cologne, on the railway to Bonn, on a spur of the Eifelbahn. It is surrounded by ancient walls, is well built, and contains two churches, a normal school, and a magnificent palace, begun in 1735 by the Elector Clement Augustus, of Bavaria.

In the Franciscan convent, a normal school, for the education of R. Catholic schoolmasters, was established in 1875. The town was of more importance formerly than now. Cardinal Manning took up his residence in Brühl when he fled from France, in 1851. Pop. 2800.

BRUILLE (St AMAND) a tn. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. N W Valenciennes, near which are coal mines and brick fields. Pop. 2021.

BRUIX, par. lral Tipperary 8899 ac. Pop. 919.

BRUIXVARD par Eng Suffolk 1128 ac. Pop. 358.

BRUMATIS, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 10 m. N by

W Strasbourg on the Zorn with cold acidulated springs, madder-grinding, and two annual fairs. It occupies the site of the ancient *Brocomagus*. Pop. 2701.

BRUMMEN a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland 13 m. N N E. Arnhem. For picturesque beauty the excellence of its houses, its pleasant society, and the salubrity of its climate, it ranks among the most agreeable villages in Holland. Besides a Reformed and R. Catholic church it has a well attended school and a branch of the public utility society. Pop. about 900.

BRUMSTEAD par Eng Norfolk 799 ac. Pop. 92.

BRUNAI BRUAI or BUNGO a tn. and river. See BOS

BRUNDALE par Eng Norfolk 544 ac. Pop. 80.

BRUNDISH par Eng Suffolk 2077 ac. Pop. 610.

BRUNECKEN or BRUNCKEN a tn. Austria Tyrol, cap. of the *Foerstthal* 16 m. N E by E Bressan, on an elevated plain on the river Rava. It comprises a handsome modern church, adorned inside with frescoes, pictures, and monuments a townhall school, court, workhouse, and prison, formerly the Bishop's castle with some manufactures of woollen fabrics. Pop. 1800.

BRUNEL or BUNGO a tn. and river. See BUNGO PRO-

VINCE.

BRUNEL ISLAND Van Diemen's Land Hobart Town district, separated from the mainland by D'Entrecasteaux Channel (S. point or *Pennant's Head*) 43 35 S. lon. 147 21 E. (n.) It is of very irregular form, the main portion is about 23 m. in length and about 9 in breadth connected by a narrow isthmus with another portion of this island about 14 m. in length with a breadth varying from 3 to 5 m. The length of the whole island in a straight line, from *Tamson's Head* to *Cape Gert Out*, at the mouth of the river Derwent, is about 84 m. It has several bays the principal of which is *Adventure Bay* discovered by *Arminius* in 1773, and visited by *Cook* in 1777. *See* *Surf*.

BRÜNN (Latin *Brwna* Moravian, *Brno*) a fortified bn. Austria, Moravia, cap. gov. and circle of same name, 70 m. N by E. Vienna, on the railway from Vienna to Prague near the confluence of the *Schwarza* and the *Zwittava*, which almost encircle it. It stands on the slope of a hill, is surrounded with walls which have four gates, and it has 10 suburbs. It is for the most part well built, paved and lighted, and from its elevated position commands many fine and extensive views. Behind the town lies the castle of *Waldburg* on a hill of same name, formerly a citadel, but since 1809 converted into a state prison, and houses of correction and for eight years the prison-house of *Prince Pallico*. Brunn has seven public squares with fountains six parish churches, a church of Minorites, one of Capuchins, and another belonging to the Augustinian monastery with some fine paintings, and a library attached founded by *Elizabeth*, Queen of Bohemia; and many others. The other chief public buildings are St. Peter's Cathedral, the Bishop's palace, both built on the Peterberg, a commanding eminence in the W. part of the town. St. Jacob's Church, a handsome edifice in the Gothic style, with a steeple 376 ft. high dating from 1815 the *Landhaus* built in 1737 formerly an Augustinian convent now the place of meeting of the Governmental office; the military palace; the townhall, built in 1611 the theatre the splendid mansions of the *Urbischats*, *Leichtenstein*, *Kautschke*, and other nobles; and the *Leutis* college, a very spacious structure, enclosing seven different courts, now used as a barracks. The chief scientific and literary institutions are a philosophical institute, a theological seminary, royal gymnasium, and normal school and several other schools a national society for the encouragement of agriculture, natural history, and geography.

with its valuable museum, botanic garden, and public library. Berlin is the centre of Episcopal jurisdiction, the seat of a Protestant consistory, a court of appeal, and of other criminal and military courts. It has numerous charitable institutions such as the general infirmary, lying-in hospital and lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, society for the suppression of public begging, foundations for pensioning the soldiers of the Prussian guard and the widows and orphans of teachers, asylums for the blind, the deaf and dumb and for decayed livery servants. It contains also a brickwell, a workhouse, a fire insurance office and a provincial bank. The number and extent of its woollen, silk, and cotton manufactures, have obtained for it the name of Austrian Leeds. Its woollens are particularly prized. The other manufactured articles are chiefly silk, ribbons, cottons, yarns, glass, soap, tobacco, dyestuffs, leather and vinegar. It surpasses every town in Moravia in the extent of its trade being highly favoured by its central position in regard to Prague, Breslau, Pesh, and Vienna, with all of which it is now connected by railway. Its four annual fairs are much frequented by Austrian manufacturers. Berlin has several beautiful public walks, the most attractive are the Augusten, and the Franzosen gardens in which is an obelisk 60 ft. high of Moravian marble, erected in 1818 in honour of the late Emperor Frederick I.

Berlin is old. Its model was blockaded by the Hungarians in 1848 and the town itself was besieged by the Prussians in 1846 and by the Prussians in 1848. It has been repeatedly destroyed by fire, and often rebuilt. In 1553 it was visited by the plague which carried off 4000 of the inhabitants, to whose memory a column has been raised in the great square. Bonaparte had his headquarters in this town before the battle of Austerlitz, December 1805, and in 1809 the chief actions of Fort Spandau were determined by the French. Pop. in 1846 450,000 of garrison, 45,149.

BRUNNEN, a vil. Switzerland can of 3 to 8 W. Schwyts, pretentively situated on the banks of Lake Lucern near the mouth of the Moota. It has a good transit trade being both the port of Schwyts, and the depot for goods to and from Italy over the St. Gothard. After the victory of Morgarten the confederates met here and swore their league. Brunnen suffered much from the French in 1799.

BRUNSVITTEL, a w. Denmark in the S. Dithmarschen, 10 miles E. from the mouth of the Elbe. Lat. 53° 52' N. lon. 9° 10' E. Its harbour which is a little to the E. of the town, has from 8 to 12 ft. water is well sheltered, and is provided with commodious wharfs. Its export of grain is considerable. Steamers ply regularly between this place and Altona and Hamburg. There is also a ferry across the Elbe, which is here about 4 m. broad. The river is deep at this point, and the current so violent, that it has swept away the ground on which stood two older towns of the same name, and has caused very expensive erections for the protection of the present Brunsvittel. The town is extending and improving, and owns a considerable number of vessels mostly of small size. Pop. 1200.

BRUNSWICK (German *Brunschweig*) a duchy in W. Germany forming the twelfth state of the German Confederation. It consists of three larger and six smaller divisions, detached from each other and surrounded by foreign possessions. The principal division, containing Brunswick, the capital, is of a compact and oval form, with the exception of a narrow strip towards the N. E. On the N. W. and S. W. it is surrounded by Hanover and on the S. and E. by Prussian Saxony. The second largest division is a long irregular belt, stretching from E. to W. across S. Hanover which of course forms its N. and S. boundaries, while on the E. it is bounded by Prussian Saxony and on the W. by Rhenish Prussia, Hanover and Waldeck. To the S. E. of this division lies the third also irregular in shape, traversed by the Harz Mountains, and surrounded by portions of Prussia, Hanover and Anhalt. Of the six smaller divisions, Thedinghausen, Bodenau, Harzen, and Delberg are in Hanover and Kai Vöhring, and a patch of land near the village of Hunsfeld, government of Trever, are in Prussia. The smallest one of all these divisions is comprised in 1134 sq. m. of which nearly one-half is arable land, meadow and gardens, one-third forest, and one-fourth moorland. The surface is for the most part hilly particularly the division which is traversed by the Harz. Brunswick Proper has a considerable extent of level land,

only a few low ridges appearing towards the E. The principal rivers are the Oker, Leine, and Weser, to the basin of which lies all the stream below, with the exception of the Elbe, which falls into the Elbe. The principal mineral products are gold, silver, antimony, lead, zinc, copper, sulphur, vitriol and alum. The mines are, in part worked conjointly with the Hanoverian Government, and in part, independently. The duchy produces also marble, alabaster, limestone, and gypsum, potters clay, asbestos, agate, Jasper, &c. There are within the territory likewise, several saltworks of considerable extent. In the Harz Mountains asphalt and other bituminous substances are found. Game is not very abundant, though red deer, roebucks, hares, rabbits, and a few wild boars, are occasionally to be met with in the forests. Fresh-water fish are rather more plentiful. A chief manufacture is of iron, linen now however much fallen off, and casades dyeing and brewing are also carried on to a considerable extent and oil and saw mills are numerous on the different large streams. The spinning of yarn forms an important branch of industry all over the duchy. The industrial resources of the country are carefully and judiciously cultivated by the Government, which extends its protection and patronage also to its educational institutions. The constitution of the duchy is a united monarchy. The legislature is composed of the Duke an upper chamber consisting of six prelates and the 78 holders of equestrian estates and a lower chamber composed of six prelates, 19 deputies from towns, and as many representatives of the land-holders who do not possess equestrian rights. The legislature must assemble at least once every three years, for which period the taxes are voted. The Duke appoints three ministers of state, and in each of the six circles into which the state is divided there is a provincial board to conduct its municipal and local government. The revenue of the duchy is derived from the fiscal domain from land personal and indirect taxes, from stamps, fees of court, post-office, tolls and a lottery. In 1849 these amounted to £234,800 the expenditure being about the same amount. Public debt (1848) £358,653 of which £258,750 was for railways. The quota of men which the duchy is bound to furnish to the army of the German Confederation, is 2008. The affairs of this little state are conducted with great prudence and judgment, and the consequences have been the securing for the population a degree of comfort and tranquillity not equalled in any other part of Germany. Personal bravery and an open unassuming nature, are the distinguishing characteristics of the Brunswickers. Pop. (1846) 268,943.

BRUNSWICK — 1. A city Germany cap. duchy of same name, and place of residence of the Duke of Brunswick. 25 m. S. E. Hanover lat. 53° 16' 11" N. lon. 10° 51' 29" E. (L.) It is divided into six districts and contains about 100 streets; most of them clean and some of them spacious and imposing though of somewhat antiquated appearance, many of the houses being of wood and from 300 to 400 years old. The city was formerly fortified but the ramparts have been levelled planted with trees and converted into pleasant promenades. The principal public buildings are—the new palace or Schloss, a magnificent structure the ancient cathedral of St. Blasius the mansion-house, with statues of Guelfish princes in front the chapter-house chancery house of legislative assembly must arsenal dual exchequer opera-house townhall trades hall, old Alldorf townhall and a few others. Besides these are the following objects of interest—an ancient bronze lion of Byzantine workmanship brought from Constantinople a Gothic fountain of bronze, dated 1408, situated in the Altes Stadt markt a cast-iron obelisk, 60 ft. high erected by the citizens to the memory of their two Dukes who fell at Jena and Quatre-Bras and a monument and chapel erected to the memory of the patriotic Schill who, with 14 of his companions in arms, was shot here by the French in 1806 for rising against them. The museum possesses an excellent gallery of paintings, comprising many works of the greatest masters, and a good collection of classical antiquities, and works of art. The city contains 10 churches, including the cathedral, none of which the most remarkable are St. Andrew's, one of whose steeples is 218 ft. high St. Catherine's, adorned with paintings by Delacroix, and some magnificent stained glass windows, and the church of St. Martin, in the pointed Gothic style. The educational institutions are the college, a gymnasium, a seminary for

teachers, a college of anatomy and surgery a real school for practical acquirements including mechanics, and commercial and agricultural studies; and several others. Amongst the charitable institutions, which are numerous, are a general



THE WOLF MARKET AND ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BRUNSWICK
From Tower, Arndtshausen vs. Dordrecht.

and lying-in hospital, a deaf and dumb, and orphan asylums. The principal manufactures of the town are of linen, woollen hardware tobacco, chimney Glass, silk, mineral colours, china, paper, maché, leather &c. Three railways now meet in Brunswick. The earliest and shortest, completed in 1839 leads to and terminates in, Harzburg; the second goes E. to Magdeburg and the third N. and N.W. to Hanover. The railways promise to make Brunswick the entrepot of a very extensive trade. Pop. 42,000.—2 A. vii and par Dordrecht, Holstein, near Kiel with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. Pop. 1167.

BRUNSWICK BAY Australia, N.W. coast lon 125° E. The Prince Regent river discovered by Capt. Stokes, falls into this bay.

BRUNSWICK (NEW) See NEW BRUNSWICK.
BRUNFINGTHORPE par Eng. Lancaster; 1830 ac Pop. 362.

BRUEF par Irrel I. merlok 8860 ac 1 in 2918
BRUSA, BRUSA or PRUSA (anc. Prusa ad Olympon) a celebrated city Turkey in Asia, pass Anatolia, 62 m S. by E. Constantinople, beautifully situated on a verdant plain at the foot of Mount Olympon. Including the suburbs, it extends 2 m E. to W. and half a mile N. to S. The appearance of



BRUSA From Tivoli Description de l'Asie Mineure

Brusa, with its domes and minarets the fruitful fields by which it is surrounded diversified by magnificent scenery and delightful solitude, is singularly pleasing and picturesque. It is divided into two quarters the Turkish and

Armenian, by a rapid stream across which there are two stone bridges, each of a single arch. The houses, which are for the most part of wood, occupy the face of a declivity and command a fine view of the plain below. The city is well

supplied with fountains, and streams of water run through most of the streets, which are generally narrow unpaved, and filthily from the accumulations of mud caused by the water which, if properly managed, should cleanse them. Near the centre of the town, on a perpendicular rock, stands the Citadel occupying the site it is supposed, of the Acropolis of ancient Prusa. The walls are of Greek construction, and of great solidity. Within its walls is a mosque, called Doudou Monastery in which is the tomb of Sultan Orkhan, son of Othman who conquered Brusa in 1326. West of this mosque there is a ruined castle, and two castles. The principal ornaments of the city are its mosques, of which there are said to be 365 some of them magnificent especially those of the Sultans Achmet and Osman and the Dolah or great mosque, in the centre of the city. The baths are handsome structures contain a number of apartments, and are well supplied with both hot and cold springs the Kalpateba Hammam, situated

about 1½ m. N.W. of the city is the principal. There is here, also, a circular pool of 25 ft. diameter and 4½ ft. deep paved with marble, and lined with coloured tiles in which swimming is practised. The khans and colleges are numerous and respectable. The bazaars, large buildings with shops and warehouses and the bazars, are filled with silk and cotton stuffs, manufactured for exportation and of which large quantities are produced, especially of silk. Brusa silk being much esteemed both in Europe and the East. It is a silk town, manufactures of this article is said to employ 80,000 persons. In 1849 there were 884,750 lbs. of raw silk produced in the city and neighbourhood. Brusa was long capital of Bithynia, and one of the most flourishing towns in the Greek empire of Constantinople. In 1866 it was taken by Orkhan son of Othman, founder of the Ottoman dynasty and from that epoch it was the residence of the Turkish sovereigns, until the seat of empire was transferred to Adrianople. In 1800 an earth quake injured or destroyed the chief public buildings, including 80 mosques, and a great part of the town and killed 100 people. Pop. about 60,000.
BRUSHFORD two parts 2½ m. par Die on 894 ac. Pop. 172.—2 par Somerset 2769 ac. Pop. 335.

BRUSSELS (Flemish Brussel French Bruxelles) the cap. of Belgium and of prov. S. Brabant, the residence of the King and the seat of Government. It is situated on the small river Senne about 50 m E. of the German Ocean lat. (observatory) 50° 51' N. lon. 4° 21' 00" E. (—) nearly in the centre of the kingdom in an agreeably diversified and fertile locality and erected partly on a hill and partly on flat ground through the latter of which flow the turbid waters of the Senne with a tortuous course, forming four islands in its way. Though the highest ground in the city is only about 240 ft. above the sea level, yet the general aspect of the whole, towards the W. is lofty and imposing. The city is about 3 m. in circum ference, is shaped somewhat like a fat iron, and its walls which are merely intended for fiscal purposes, the fortifications having been destroyed enclose nearly 16,000 houses or other buildings, with about 500 streets, lanes, or alleys the whole being divided, for municipal government, into eight territorial sections. Between the city and the walls, and intermediate of the suburbs, are the broad promenades and drive, replacing former ramparts, called boulevards, there are also in number and shaded with double rows of lime-trees. There are 14 city gates, none of them now-worthy except the antique Porte de Hal a baronial looking barbacan, erected late in the 14th century which long served, in later days, as a prison

The Brussels of early Christian times was little more than a group of huts on a marshy island (île de St. Géry) surrounded by the Senné. During the Middle Ages, it never had the extent or importance of the great cities of the Low Countries, such as Antwerp, Ghent, or Bruges, but, in succeeding times it became, as the political capital of the country nearly as conspicuous as in history. It has still much of the record of other days, when the Flemish monarchs threw the mantle of its grandeur over the palaces of Flemish thrift and even in the commonest quarters or the lower or old town, there are many quaintly ornate buildings, once the mansions of Brabant nobles, but now occupied by very different tenants. In the high town, the buildings are generally modern, built of brick and covered with cement.

Every part of Brussels exhibits a coexistence of twisted streets, with exception of a few of these recently formed mostly near the royal palace. One the Rue Royale, is really handsome. Several irregular areas, called places or squares, when used as markets, are to be found at intervals through the city which, however, is, in general, far too closely built. The only exception is in the extra-mural quarters lately formed, such as the new and regular quarters Leopold and Louise beyond the Boulevard du Regent. Among the chief places, &c. are the Place Royale containing in one of its sides, the church of St. Jacques. Place des Palais, hard by the Place de Grand Sablon with the church of Notre Dame des Victoires. The Grande Place or Grand Marche in front of the Hotel de Ville is a remarkable square forming the finest feature in Brussels at least in a pictorial point of view, and containing besides the beautiful Hotel de Ville, the front of which occupies much of one side the broad or broad-house (called also *Maison du Roi* and several antique and quaint edifices, most of which were the guild houses of corporations of trade during the Middle Ages. In the open space the patriot nobles, Counts Egmont and Horn were beheaded by Alva, in 1568. Place des Martyrs, named in memory of those who fell, on the Belgian side in the Revolution of 1830. Place de la Monnaie so called because the mint, in which money was struck as early as 1291 forms a portion of one side the opposite side being formed by the theatre royal which is also the opera-house. The two chief opera places of recreation in Brussels are the Park and the Allée Verte. The former area 17½ ac. is on the high E. side of the city in the court quarters, and is overlooked, on one side, by the royal palace on another by the prince royal's palace &c. on the third by the legislative palace and on the fourth a rectangle by the edifices of the Rue Royale, Brabant, Dussée, &c. The Allée Verte which is outside the boulevards, and laid along the E. bank of the Wilhelms Canal is a handsome and spacious ride or drive, with rows of fine old elms, and intervening footways, extending nearly 1½ m.

Among the chief public edifices, the Hotel de Ville merits the first mention. It is a fine example of Lombardo-Gothic, erected between 1401 and 1442. The open-work spire, especially in lofty and elegant. Including the tower it is fully 280 ft. high and with the spires of St. Michael and the Dragon a group in copper gilt, almost 420 ft. high. The interior of the townhouse is mostly occupied by plain offices for municipal officials but one rather small saloon quaintly decorated is shown as that where the Emperor Charles V. in October 1555 abdicated in favour of Philip II.

The King's palace is a respectable-looking edifice, separated from the closely contiguous houses near the Place Royale, by a small garden. At right angles with the King's palace is that of the heir-apparent, or palace of Brabant, built for the Prince of Orange, the late King of Holland, as a voluntary gift, by the Belgian people. The owner was driven from it, one year after its completion at the Revolution of 1830 since which time it has remained unoccupied. Opposite to the King's palace, is the palace of the Nation, or of the Belgian legislative chambers—an edifice originally built for the council of Brabant with a Doric facade. Close to the legislative palace are located the ministers of the Belgian home department, of finance, and foreign affairs and, hard by, the Palais du Conseil d'Etat.

The palace of the fine arts, also called the museum, one part of which was founded in 1546, and finished in 1820, and another added in 1768 contains a gallery of paintings (besides as a collection, to the use in Antwerp museum) of sculpture,

and of natural history; with cabinets of curious antiquities, comparative anatomy and gallery of ancient armour. Library of 120,000 volumes, and about 16 000 MSS. the latter forming the Burgundian library.

The museum of industry contiguous to the foregoing, is built on the site of the old botanic garden. One of its main uses is the periodical exhibition of samples of Belgian industry which takes place every four years. Among the permanent collections kept here, are first, a depot of models, and constructive machines second a depot of plans, &c.; third, a technological library. A portion of the establishment is called the college, in which gratuitous lectures on science, history, literature, &c. are given daily during appointed seasons, by state-paid professors.

A little way from the museum, lower down the city at the Place de Sablon, is the palace of justice, where are the head courts of Belgian law offices &c.

Churches.—The church of St. Louis, the cathedral of Brussels, is a large and noble pile of cruciform shape situated



CATHEDRAL OF ST. LOUIS, BRUSSELS.—From Quarry. Architect O. De Maessene.

on a slope, between the corner of the park and the botanic garden formerly called the Meulenbergh or Mill-hill. The central doorway is flanked on either side by a massive square tower each 228 ft. high. These towers are more modern than the general pile, having been added to it in 1618 while the body of the edifice was built between 1226 and 1668. Its architecture is of early pointed Gothic, and the material is mostly brick. The interior has the stamp of simple grandeur and, in the inside of the nave, are attached, on brackets, 14 colossal statues representing Jesus, the Virgin, and the twelve apostles works of Duquesnoy and other good artists. The pulpit is a remarkable piece of wooden sculpture, by Verbrugge. The windows have richly coloured glass, by Fiers and others comprising the likeness of the Emperor Charles V. and several other historical personages.

There are several other Gothic churches in Brussels, of which the most interesting are—the chapel church (*église de la chapelle*) built on a lofty site, and dating from 1140; it contains a fine pulpit, sculptured tombs, and a few good paintings; the church of the Sablon, built in 1388 has an elegant interior with a splendid mosaic in the church of St. Nicholas and the church of St. Catherine, with a fine picture by Croyer. The French, German, and English Protestants, have each their places of worship, and the Jews have a synagogue.

Institutions.—Benevolent, Educational, Literary and Scientific.—Among the benevolent institutions of Brussels are the hospital of St. Peter and several other hospitals and places of refuge, the infirmary philanthropic society &c. The free university of Brussels was founded in 1824. It is a proprietary rather than a state institution, and comprises four faculties—mathematics and physical sciences, belles lettres, law, medi-

one, with a special school of pharmacy attached. There are about 60 professors and assistant teachers in all. The *schools royal* is a secondary institution, founded by the communal administration in 1843. It is under state control, and has 25 professors or teachers. The total number of students and pupils receiving their education, in the superior and middle class colleges and schools of Brussels, is nearly 4000. A school of geography in the Flanders suburb, was founded in 1830, by M. Vander Meulen, for the public benefit. The extensive museum of this establishment is an admirable collection for the elucidation of physical sciences as geology, chemistry, anatomy and natural history in general. In the royal academy of the fine arts, reformed in 1836, gratuitous instruction is given in drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving. The Belgian royal academy of sciences, letters, and the fine arts, has its seat in Brussels. It comprises three departments, general sciences, letters, and social and political knowledge and the fine arts. The royal school of medicine, founded in 1841, has also its seat here. Its main duties are, to report to the Government on all that concerns the public health, forensic medical science, and the veterinary art. It publishes its transactions periodically. Elementary education is well provided for in the capital, both by the municipal authorities and the state. There are five large communal primary schools and an extensive model elementary school (*école primaire supérieure*). The clergy too, have a number of the children of the city under primary educational training. The total number of pupils in the authorized primary schools of Brussels, considerably exceed 6000. French is the common medium for instruction in nearly all the foregoing, with the exception of a very few of the lower class schools. Among the societies for the advancement of knowledge, located in Brussels, are the royal society of medical and natural sciences, royal society of horticulture with a botanic garden which is one of the most attractive places of resort about Brussels, royal social society royal council of agriculture including a farming and agricultural school, a royal antiquarian society with a museum which is open to the public. Brussels royal academy of the fine arts with 15 professors of painting, drawing, sculpture, and architecture, who are paid by the state and take no fees. The royal conservatory of music of Brussels has 26 professors of music, vocal and instrumental. There are 19 elementary teachers besides. The observatory in the V. E. quarter of the city is a well furnished and somewhat celebrated establishment.

Government, Health, &c.—The municipal administrative body of Brussels, called the regency is composed of a burgomaster and four aldermen, functionaries named *schepens*, with a communal council of 96 members. Upon most articles introduced for consumption in the city a special impost is levied, besides the tax that some of them may have paid to the state. The chief prison is the *Cuveuse*, so called from being built, in the S.W. quarter of the city on a site formerly occupied by a Carmelite convent. It is a two-storied oblong square pile, with alas courts for air or exercise. At Vilvoorde 6 m. distant N. is the *maison de réclusion*, for convicts. The city is lighted with gas, and well supplied with running water brought in pipes from Etterbeek, and has several public wells within the walls, and a good many fountains for general use, of which may be specially noticed, the Manneken Pis, with its bronze statue. The climate is salubrious, but moist; and the weather proverbially fickle. The winters are more severe than those of London. The sanatoria are all outside of the town.

Manufactures.—The first well-reputed product of Brussels was lace, and some of the finer qualities are made there still. Carriage-making was, for a time, a considerable manufacture, but is on the decline. Printing, type-founding paper and ink-making and all that is useful in the manufacture of books, chiefly reprints of contemporary French works give no small amount of employment. Some printed cottons, velvets, muslins, &c. and light woollen fabrics are made in and near the city. The minor articles of manufacture include china and stone ware, glass of several kinds, hats for both sexes, furniture, ornamental paper, hosiery, tallow and wax candles, oil, tobacco chemicals, colours and varnishes, vinegar, chocolate, glass, brass and iron articles, &c. There are many breweries and distilleries, several sugar and salt refineries, some tanneries and carriage works, several

dyeworks, blancheries and spinneries. A few carpets are made in Brussels, but most of those of Belgium are to be found elsewhere. It gives name, are really the produce of Touraine. Other products are browned wares, ropes and twine brushes, cork, balls, swords cutlery, waxed cloth, ribbons, gold and silver lace, knitted articles, gloves, buttons, combs, wedding writing, ink, chimney powder, playing and other cards, &c. There are foundries of iron and brass, steam-engine factories, rolling mills &c. Among petty articles of luxury formed in Brussels to a considerable extent, may be enumerated as the chief—gold, silver and fancy stone trinketry, trimmings of dresses, &c. Brussels is indeed, the great depot of all useful and tasteful products, in the small thriving kingdom of which it is the centre and there it scarcely any trade or calling needed in a state of advanced civilization, that does not find some who follow it here.

Trade.—Brussels carries on a brisk trade with every other part of Belgium, by means of railways, canals and rivers. The Scheldt is not navigable, but the canals of Wilbroeck or Antwerp and Charleroi serve as water roads. The former begins at Brussels, and terminates at the river Rupa, opposite Boom, the navigation being thus continued to the Scheldt; the latter connects Brussels with the S. side at Marneghem-Sambre and is 46 m. long. Trade is further promoted by the N. and S. railways connecting Brussels with all parts of Belgium with France, and France. The chief offices of the two Belgian state banks are located in the capital. In Brussels are also a chamber of commerce, and a society of commerce the aim of which is to forward trade, industry under state auspices. A *monnaie-publique* was established as early as 1818. The profits arising from the interest on pawn, and their sale when forfeited go to the funds of the hospitals. In a recent year pawns to the value of 2 000 000 francs (280 000) were taken.

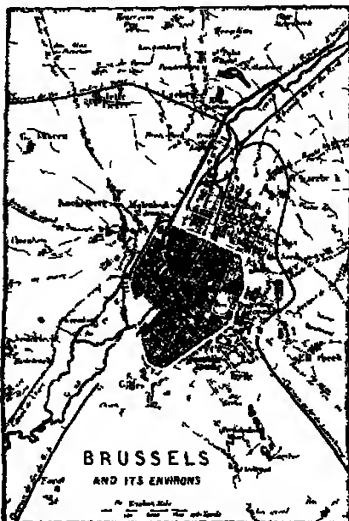
Inhabitants.—Few of the best Belgian families reside in the capital, probably on account of the expense of living. The trading class is a sober-living steady and cautious, perhaps rather distrustful race. The working people are an industrious, patient, good tempered race but mostly improvident, and given to constant beer-drinking and frequent holiday-making. The French language is universally spoken in the mixed society of Brussels, and French literature perfectly appreciated by its citizens. Most of the lower classes, who have had any education, also speak it, more or less correctly, but in their intercourse with each other the vernacular Flemish or Walloon, is still common. In the markets however many of the country dealers can speak no French. The horse races which take place in the plain of Louvain every year in July and September when prizes are given by the municipality have incredible attractions for all ranks of the inhabitants of Brussels.

History.—The Emperor Otto dated a decree, *apud Bracelonem*, in 976. But the town was not of consequence enough to be fortified till 1044, when Lambert Baldeus, Count of Louvain and Brussels built a wall, with seven gates, around it. A second wall was constructed in 1360 which included pretty nearly the line of the present town wall. In 1405, lost 1400 of the houses by fire. In 1549 two earthquakes caused it much damage. But it was of small account, till Flanders passed into the hands of princes of the House of Austria when it became in 1507 the usual seat of government for the entire Low Countries. At Brussels the Emperor Charles V. established his vice-royalty and here, in an assembly of the States in 1556, he solemnly divested himself of monarchial power, in favour of his son, Philip II., under whom he retired and passed, from his marriage the Duke of Alva, and from the Inquisition, here set up.

Brussels was taken by the French, in 1701 at the beginning of the Succession War. In 1708 it was taken by the Duke of Marlborough and by the French, under Marshal Saxe, in 1747. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, gave back Brussels to the Austrians. In 1794, General Dumeret took possession of it for the French republic.

On the extension and re-constitution of the French territory Brussels became the chief town of the department of the Dyle. Napoleon then first moved made his headquarters into Brussels, by the Allee Verte, July 21, 1808. He was rather partial to this city and bought the chateau of Louvain, as a palace for Josephine and under its roof, he signed his fatal

declaration of war against Russia. The Prussians took possession of Brussels February 1 1814 September 11 1814. William of Orange-Nassau was inaugurated at Brussels, as King of the Low Countries. It then became one of the two



capitals of the new kingdom, alternating with the Hague, in Holland, as the residence of the court and the seat of the states (*états généraux*). At length, September 13 1830 burst out at Brussels, the revolution which separated Belgium from Holland and Prince Leopold of Saxa-Coburg, elected King of the Belgians, by the national congress, June 4 1831 made his public entry into Brussels, as the sole capital of his new kingdom. Pop. (1865) 161 41 of whom about a third speak French or Walloon and the rest speak Flemish or Dutch. — *See* *Belgique* *Northern Geographic Journal*, back Murray's *Handbook Private Information*!

BRUSTHEM a vil and com Belgium prov. Limburg 10 m N W Tongres with an old church founded in 1449 and a tower built in 1111. The village is noted for a signal defeat of the League, by Charles the Bold, in 1467. Pop. about 1000

BRUTO a market tn. and par England, co. Somerset. The town is 12½ m. E. by S. Glastonbury agreeably situated at the foot of a steep hill on the Bri or Brn, from which it derives its name, and which is here crossed by a stone bridge. It consists principally of one well-paved and well-kept street houses in general neat looking and respectable; church, an elegant and spacious structure, in the later English style. It has also two chapels and an Independent meeting-house, a free grammar-school, founded in 1519 and an hospital for 14 aged men, 14 aged women, and 16 boys who are also educated and apprenticed. Manufactures, formerly extensive, now confined principally to stockings and machinery. Shilshewing also affords a good deal of employment. Two fairs annually. Dumpers the celebrated navigator was born here. Area of par 3681 ac. Pop. 2106.

BRUX or **BRUX** a royal to Bohemia, circle, Sazitz, 46 m. N W Prague, on the Bita, at the foot of the Fohlsberg. It is walled, and well built, has several churches and convents, a gymnasium, an hospital, a normal school, a school of industry for girls, a townhouse, and a manufactory of cotton stuffs. In the neighbourhood are extensive coal mines, and the

springs of Pulna, strongly impregnated like those of Sedlitz, with Epsum and Giesmer salt, and yielding a better mineral water which is largely exported. The inhabitants trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 8000

BRUTELLE, a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 14 m. N N E Epinal on the Arnette in the midst of the Vosges Mountains. It has manufactures of calicoes and cutlery and a considerable trade in tanned hides, butter cheese, and cattle. Pop. 2276

BRYANSTON or **BLANDFORD-BRYAN** par Eng. Dorset 1512 ac. Pop. 16;

BRYN CROER par N Wales, Carnarvon. Pop. 923

BRYN EGI WYS, par N Wales, Denbigh 8783 ac. Pop. 484

BRYNGWYLL — 1 par S Wales Radnor 1484 ac. Pop. 290. — 2 par Eng. Monmouth 4536 ac. Pop. 513

BRYN LLYS, or **BROKILIS**, par S Wales, Brecon; 2100 ac. Pop. 330

BRZEZAN a tn. Austria, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, gov. of and 47 m S S. Lemberg on the Zlota-Lipa. It has several churches, a castle convent, gymnasium, and extensive tanworks. Pop. 5500 of which 1500 are Jews. — The church area, 1808 geo. sq. m. is somewhat hilly well wooded and watered by the Dniester and its streams. It abounds in game and honey and produces good crops of corn, flax, and hemp. Considerable numbers of horses, and neat cattle, are reared. The circle contains three towns 14 market towns, and 390 villages. Pop. (inclusive of 16,000 Jews) 17,300

BRZE/NTZ, a tn. Bohemia circle, 1 rachin 43 m S S. W Prague on the Wlatowa or Lomnitz. It has a palace and a parish church. Pop. 2000 — Two small places in Moravia have the same name.

BRZEZIN a tn. Poland gov. Moravia, on the Pilica, 61 m S W Warsaw. It has some manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 800

BRZEZOW a tn. Austria Galicia circle of and 14 m N W Sanok on the Stelmica. It has an ancient castle a parish church and cloth manufactures. Pop. 2400.

BUA (anc. Bous) a small is. in the Adriatic, Austria Dalmatia, circle, Spalatro and opposite to the town of Tien with which it is connected by a mole or bridge. It is a long straggling island about 10 m long W to E and scarcely 1 m in breadth. Its coast is fringed by bold rocks of limestone and has no proper harbour but two promontories form a bay of a horse-shoe form, in which vessels can ride in safety. Little of its once boasted fertility now remains. The chief products are wheat, olives and almonds. Some asphalt is obtained from a cavern on the N side. During the later period of the Roman empire, many state offenders and heretics were confined here. Pop. 5349 of whom 1380 live in the principal village, called Bua or Santa-Croce.

BUACHE ISLAND *See* GARDEN ISLAND

BUBAK, a vil Beloid, on the borders of Balochistan on the E. shore of Lake Manchar and said to possess a good climate lat. 26° 20' N lon. 66° 52' E. Pop. about 5000

BUBBENHALL, par Eng. Warwick 1230 ac. P 288

BUBBIO *See* BOMBO

BUBENDORF a par and vil. Switzerland can Basel-Landschaft, on a small tributary of the Elber 10 m S E. Basel in a grassy valley in the midst of magnificent scenery. It contains an ancient church and handsome parsonage. In its vicinity are saline springs, which bear its name and at a short distance to the S, a lofty peak is crowned by the old castle of Widenmatten in which several interesting antiquaries are seen. Pop. 1183

BUBION a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 85 m S E. Granada, on an inclined place with steep, irregular though paved streets two squares, an ancient Gothic church townhall prison, endowed school and several fountains. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 2697

BURHILL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 23 m N E. Gollin, in a valley on the Gollin. It contains a parish church, and has some linen and woollen manufactures. A good many of the inhabitants live by fishing and agricultural trade. Pop. 105

BUBWITH par Eng. York, E. Riding 10154 ac. Pop. 1861

BUCCANEER ARCHIPELAGO a group of islands off the N W coast of Australia, between Sunday Strait and Collingwood Bay; lat. 16° S; lon. 123° E.

BUCCARI a seaport in Austria, Croatia, in a bay of the Adriatic, 4 m. E. of Trieste. It is finely situated on the shore between two hills, and is a royal free town with a free harbor. It possesses a strong castle, and a parish church. Pop. 3200.

BUCCINO a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, on the Golfo here crossed by an ancient bridge of early Roman construction, 14 m. E. by S. Campagna. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle, and contains five parish churches and several convents. In the neighbourhood fine marble is quarried. Pop. 4700.

BUCELLAS, a vil. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 15 m. N. Lisbon on the Francisco, in a district that produces wine of good quality known by the name of Bucellas.

BUCHAN a dist. Scotland a division of one Aberdeen and Banff, stretching along the E. coast, and forming the most E. land of the kingdom. Its limits are not certainly defined the mouths of the Deveron and the Don having been assigned as its boundaries—the one on the N. and the other on the S. More recent opinion has fixed on the river Ythan as its S. limit. The whole district was at one time the property of the Cumine Earls of Buchan, and is one of the oldest earldoms in Scotland. On Robert Bruce ascending the throne of Scotland, he deposed the Cumine, his most implacable enemies, of their property and divided it amongst his friends. The Earls of Buchan have long ceased to have any property in the district. Cap. Peterhead.

BUCHANAN par. Scot. Striving length, 20 m. breadth 6 m. Pop. 632.

BUCHANEN a promontory or headland Scotland east of Buchan co. Aberdeen S. side of the Bay of Peterhead lat. 57° 3' N. lon. 1° 45' E. the most P. point of the main land of Great Britain. A light-house was erected here in 1824 height, 118 ft. built of granite. It exhibits a flashing light, visible at a distance of 15 or 18 m. when the atmosphere is clear.

BUCHAR'AT BUKHARAT or BUKHARIST [the city of enjoyment Latin, Buxarista] a city cap. of Wallachia, in a spacious plain, in which is neither tree nor stone. L. bank, Dumbavitsa, which is crossed by a bridge. Lat. (metropolitan church) 44° 25' 29" N. lon. 26° 23' 23" E. S. It is frequently built, the houses generally miserable mud walls and the streets mostly unpaved. Where it is otherwise, they are merely boarded over or laid with logs which half float in the liquid mud beneath. Mingled with it is wretchedness and present it a strange appearance by contrast are a number of hand



A STREET IN BUCAR'AT.—After H. Durnham.

some houses, hotels, and churches—a population in rags and nobles tricked out in sparkling dresses and gaudy finery with a curious and striking intermixture of Eastern and European dresses, which is to be seen in fullest effect on the cows or public walk, the great resort of the fashionable of the place. The town contains a palace, the residence of the hospodar or prince a large old building the metropolitan church both situated in a spacious square in the centre of the town 60 churches, each having from three to six steeples or towers.

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a bazaar several hospitals and infirmaries 30 monasteries and convents, and about 80 kilns or Oriental stoves. From the centre of the town runs a tower 50 ft. in height, called the Fire Tower from which a complete view of the city is commanded. The consular residences of which there are several are also handsome buildings especially that of the Austrian consul. The educational and literary institutions consist of a college having 500 students a gymnasium conducted by 12 professors and a number of public schools, four of which afford instruction gratis a public library a society for belles lettres and another for agriculture.

There are no extensive manufactures in the town, but it contains a great many artisans, particularly goldsmiths, jewelers, and watchmakers. Small quantities of woollen cloth carpets brasses &c. are made. Being situated in a fertile country its trade, particularly in agricultural produce, is very considerable exporting yearly large quantities of grain wool butter honey wax, and tallow together with large herds of tamed cattle and hogs, which are sent chiefly to Germany whence are imported in return many of the necessities and luxuries of life. Buchar'at has the unenviable reputation of being one of the most dissolute cities in Europe. It is filled with gambling-houses, and other resorts of vice and depravity. Of late years however it has improved in civilization and an earnest and anxious desire for the diffusion of knowledge and education has begun to prevail. It is the seat of the Wallachian Government, and the place of residence of a (tsar) archbishop. In 1812, a treaty of peace was concluded here between Russia and Turkey by which the latter yielded up to the former Bessarabia, and a portion of Moldavia, the river Pruth becoming, the boundary between the two empires. In 1847 Buchar'at suffered severely from fire which destroyed about a fourth part of the town, including the church and some of the Government and the palace of the Catholic bishop. Pop. 60,000.

BUCHARIA (BUKHARA) a name for BUKHARA which see. —BUKHARIA (BUKHARA) a name for a district of India, now included in TRIJAN-GHAR NAXAL; which see.

BUCHAU a tn. Württemberg circle, Donau 9 m. N.E. Riedlingen, S. side of Lake Feder of which, at one time, it formed an island. It has in a marshy position has a fine church a synagogue, and a castle. Pop. 1958 of whom 938 are Jews.

BUCHEN a tn. Baden circle Lower Rhine on the Moselle and on the highroad between and almost equally distant from Heidelberg and Würzburg. It stands 1120 ft. above the level of the sea, and has a castle (church) built in 1498, numerous mills, several breweries and large stone quarries. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and wool. Pop. 2400.

BUCHU (BUCHU) (a name of numerous places in Germany. The most important is in Saxony circle, Zwickau dist. of 6 m. S.E. Grunbach. Great part of the inhabitants are employed in mining. Pop. 2791.

BUCHLOWITZ a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Brunn, at the foot of a mountain chain 26 m. W.S.W. Olmütz. It contains a castle belonging to the lords of Buthen, a parish church, townhouse and hospital and has four fairs and cattle-markets. In its neighbourhood there is a sulphur bath. Pop. 1820.

BUCHUWITZ a vil. and borough of barony Scotland on the coast, and 18 m. W. Stirling on the road to Dumfries. It has a chapel associated with the Lethbridge family. Free byerinn church, and five annual fairs. Pop. 381.

BUCHNE, a tn. and com. Tuscan prov. of and 14 m. W. Arezzo, in a valley on a affluent of the Arno. It is tolerably well built having a spacious square, and a church and is overlooked by a castle. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the chief employments. Pop. 6595.

BUCKBY (LOWE) par. Eng. Northampton 3000 ac. Pop. 2341.

BUCKDE par. Eng. Huntingdon; 8590 ac. Pop. 1172. **BUCKFELD** a tn. W. Germany cap. of the principality of Lippe-Schaumburg on the Aue, and at the foot of the Harzberg 6 m. E.S.E. Minden, in Westphalia. It is a walled town with five gates, and is well built having handsome houses and spacious streets with a palace in which the prince resides three churches, and a synagogue a gymnasium, a library a normal school, and an orphan hospital. Pop. 2250.

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BUCKENHAM (New) a small tn. and par. England co. Norfolk. The town is situated on a plain, 16 m. S.W. Norwich, and consists chiefly of two principal streets. Some of the houses are well built, but most of them indifferently. The better description are brick, the others clay lamp. Supply of water ample. The town has been recently thoroughly under-drained, and the streets repaired and put in good order. The principal houses are of the perpendicular style. The other places of worship are three meeting-houses, belonging respectively to the Wesleyans, Baptists, and Free-Methodists. There are several schools and minor charities including some almshouses. Area of par. 534 ac. Pop. 700. Two miles from N. W. in Kentham, is the parish of Old Buckenham, area, 420¹/₂ ac. Pop. 141.

BUCKENHAM two par. Eng. Norfolk. — 1. 931 ac. Pop. 50. — 2. Buckenham (Little) 931 ac. Pop. 54.

BUCKFASTLUND par. Eng. Devon 1559 ac. Pop. 348. Devon 3 m. S.W. Ashburton. The town is partly in a valley and partly on a hill or bank. It consists of five streets, somewhat tortuous, and not very well kept. Houses strongly built of mull and slate-roofed. Places of worship one church a Wesleyan chapel, and an Independent chapel. The church is a handsome building, in the Anglo-Norman style, with a lofty tower and a fine, and elegant stained glass windows. The schools are a British national and several juvenile schools. The manufactures are woollen, leather, malt, and paper. The wool trade employs generally from 1200 to 1400 hands. A considerable trade in blankets, blanketing serge, and woollen, both is also carried on. Area of par. 538 ac. Pop. 417. — 1. and 2. par. Eng.

BUCKHAYN a fishing, wh. Scotland co. Fife, 10 m. S.W. Cupar. It consists of an assemblage of mean-looking cottages, scattered without order or arrangement on the face of a steep ascent rising from the shore, without attempt at the formation of streets, or regularity or system of any kind. It is, however, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The inhabitants are a peculiar race of people, believed to be the descendants of the crew of a British vessel wrecked on the coast in the reign of James V. They were long reckoned the most ignorant and most uneducated class of persons in Scotland, and were, on this account, made the subject of many humorous effusions both in prose and verse but they are now much improved, and not worse, in any respect, than other similar communities. They are an industrious hard working class of men and with exception of a few weavers are all employed in sea fishing. There are upwards of 100 fishing boats of various dimensions, belonging to the village, manned by from 12 to eight men each. The value of which, with their nets, has been estimated at about £20,000. About a quarter of a mile from the village is a Free Presbyterian church. 1. 1 (1850) estimated at 2000. — (Local Correspondent).

BUCKHORN WESTON par. Eng. Dorset 163 ac. Pop. 444.

BUCKLE a considerable fishing wh. Scotland co. of and 18 m. W. Banff at the mouth of the Burn of Buckle between Speyburn and Cullen Bay 6 m. E. the former. It has been a fishing station for many centuries, and has a tolerable harbour. About 145 boats, large and small, are employed in the various fisheries. A small manufactory of ropes is carried on here. In the village there is a chapel connected with the Establishment, a Free church, an Episcopal chapel and a Catholic chapel. Buckle is famed for the curing of haddock. 1. 3789.

BUCKINGHAM or **BUCKEN**, an island co. England bounded N. and N.W. by co. Northampton; N.E. and E. by co. Bedford and Hertford; S.E. by Middlesex; S.W. by co. Berks; and W. by Oxford. Its length N. to S. is about 8 m. greatest breadth E. to W. 2 m. Area, 478,520 ac. (which 440,000 are supposed to be arable). The vale of Aylesbury stretching through the centre of the county and celebrated for its fertility furnishes rich pasturage for vast numbers of cattle and sheep. The soil in this part of the county is a strong clay loam varying in depth from 2 ft. of rich staple to soil a few inches incumbent on stiff clay. But though well adapted for grazing, it is not considered suitable for tillage, and the persons therefore, under the plough, is very small. In this district the tenures are principally from year to year—a system which, notwithstanding its various

disadvantages, is looked upon with considerable favour by most of the tenants. The average rent of land in the vale is from 25s. to 35s. an acre, the farms averaging from 300 to 600 acres.

Agriculture is altogether in a very backward state in this county chiefly owing to the reluctance of the landlords to be at any expense in effecting improvements. The order of cropping is not very definite, but generally consists of wheat or barley, three crops and a fallow which begins with bare fallow then wheat, then beans, peas and clover and last, wheat or barley. In working the land, two different descriptions of ploughs are used—one an old-fashioned wooden plough for winter and the other a more modern iron-wheel plough, for summer. The depth of furrow turned up is from 4½ to 6 inches. In winter there are seldom fewer than four horses in a plough. The quantity of stock kept on these arable farms is quite inconsiderable. The average rent of arable land is about 80s. an acre. The farms accommodate generally as to dwellings and out houses, for in the worst timber and ditched, with little regard to form or situation. Drainage, too, is much neglected. The labourers employed on grazing farms are from 10 to 14 on farms of from 800 to 400 acres wages, from 9s. to 10s. a week. In the B. parts are rich dairy farms. The stock of dairy cows, as estimated a few years ago, was about 27,000 of which upwards of 21,000 are always productive. Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 lbs. or about 1900 tons of butter are annually made in this county the greater part of which is sent by contract to London. It is made up into lumps of two lbs. each and packed into paper baskets called flats. Only a few cream cheeses, in summer are made for the Buckingham Aylesbury and Wycombe markets. Hops and docks are reared in great numbers the former more especially on the dairy farms, where they are fed on skim and butter milk. The fattening of cattle is almost wholly confined to the vale of Aylesbury.

The manufactures of Buckinghamshire are chiefly of thread lace, which furnishes employment to a great number of females and children in paper and straw mills. The former however has much declined since the rise of the machine lace manufactures of Nottingham. The mineral productions of this county are of no great importance. The county is watered by the Ouse the Thame, and the Thames and is intersected by the Grand Junction Canal and the London and North Western Railway and by some branches of both. It is divided into eight hundred and 20 parishes, and returns three members to the House of Commons constituency (1850) 5733. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Hloberth Hampden. Pop. 167,725.

BUCKINGHAM a market in par. bur. and par. England. The town sits at the foot of its own name, is 50 m. N.W. London on the Bletchley and Buckingham branch of the London and North-western Railway pleasantly situated on a peninsula formed by the Ouse, which almost encloses the town and is here crossed by three stone bridges. The houses are mostly of brick the streets straggling and irregular paved and lighted with gas. The town and jail are large and common-sense buildings. The church, erected in 1781 is a specious structure, with a square tower surmounted by an elegant spire and there are hidden places of worship for Independent, Wesleyans and of the Society of Friends and a free granary school founded by Edward VI. and several almshouses. The manufacture of lace formerly carried on here to some extent, of late years has greatly declined. Spinning and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent and a good deal of business is done in wool and hops. In the vicinity are several Honesstone quarries, and some of marble. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons—a privilege which it has enjoyed since the time of Henry VIII. Its municipal government was vested in a mayor and 12 councillors, and 12 councillors. A weekly market on Saturday and one on Monday extends only for calves numerous fairs, chiefly for horses, cattle, and sheep. Buckingham gives the title of Duke to the family of Temple. Area of par. 4777 ac. Pop. 4020.

BUCKINGHAM, a co. Van Diemen's Land bounded N. by the river Huon from its source near the Franklin range to its mouth in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Principal towns, Hobart Town.

BUCKLAND 19 parcs Eng.—1 par Bucks 1544 ac Pop 663.—2 par Hertford 1503 ac. Pop 836.—3 par Kent 978 ac. Pop 21.—4, par Kent 978 ac. Pop 1895.—5, par Surrey 1744 ac. Pop 387.—6 *Duckland-with-Carswell*, par Berks 4434 ac. Pop 787.—7 *Duckland-with-Laverton*, par Gloucester 2270 ac. Pop 868.—8 *Duckland-Brower* par Devon 6167 ac. Pop 877.—9 *Duckland-Denham*, par Somerset 1829 ac. Pop 521.—10 *Duckland (Pae)* par Devon 1385 ac. Pop 149.—11 *Duckland-Pleghy*, par Devon 8087 ac. Pop 251.—12 *Duckland (St. Mary)*, par Somerset 8494 ac. Pop 758.—13 *Duckland-Monckton* par Devon 6338 ac. Pop 1649.—14 *Duckland-in-the-Moor* par Devon 1458 ac. Pop 141.—15 *Duckland-Weston-on-Avon*, par Dorset 6018 ac. Pop 990.—16 *Duckland-Nigara* par Dorset 1237 ac. Pop 111.—17 *Duckland-Toussaints*, par Devon 1000 ac. Pop 43.—18 *Duckland (West)* par Devon 1772 ac. Pop 279.—19 *Duckland (West)* par Somerset 5071 ac. Pop 1001.

BUCKLEBURY par Eng. Herks 52.2 ac. Pop. 1219.

BUCKLESHAM par Eng. Suffolks 1823 ac. Pop. 818.

BUCKMINSTER par Eng. Leicesters 8063 ac. Pop 685.

BUCKNALL par Eng. Lincoln 2471 ac. Pop 529.

BUCKNELL par Eng. Oxford 1579 ac. Pop 848.

BUCKWELL par Eng. Hereford and Salop 4100 ac. Pop. 607.

BUCKSPORT a flourishing town in L. States Maine, 1 bank Penobscot river with two academies, 10 schools and a fine harbor an considerable shipping. This harbour has sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class and is not much obstructed by ice. Pop. 701.

BUCKWORTH par Eng. Huntingdon 1840 ac. P. 191.

BUDACZ, or Buzsacz: a t. m. Austria, Gallicia, north of and 85 m. N. W. Kaliszegyr, traversed by the Herat. It contains a parish church, Jesu convent and a gymnasium. Pop. of which 700 are Jews 3200.

BUDA (Sclavonian, *Budin* German, *Ofen*) a free city Hungary, on Pesth, with the city of which name its connection across the Danube, formerly maintained by a bridge of boats 490 yards long, as now perfected by one of the most magnificent suspension bridges in Europe 153 m. E. S. E. Vienna, lat. (see observatory) 47° 20' 10" N. lon. 16° 5' 2" E. (c.) It is the residence of the emperor or palatine, and the seat of government, and metropolis of Hungary. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the Schlossberg, the central part being included in the fortress (Festung) or upper town surrounded by walls and bastions. It has five suburbs, Wasserstadt, Landsstraßen, Neustadt, Tabak or Heizenstadt and Christenstadt. The

the church of St. Anne's, and the church of the Capuchins. In the Neustadt stands a column dedicated to the Holy Trinity a memento of the plague of 1710, 80 ft. high and in the Heizenstadt are a Catholic church, a Greek church and the mansion of the Greek bishop. The town contains in all 13 churches and a synagogue. There are also an archiepiscopal seminary, four monasteries, two high-schools and many other schools, including one of design. Subjects of natural history a theatre, and public libraries. On the Schlossberg, an adjoining hill to the S. stands the new observatory (700 ft. above the level of the Danube) supplied with the best instruments and apparatus. Buda has numerous charitable institutions, hospitals, infirmaries asylums for orphans, for a leprosy and houses of refuge for sailors, manufacturers of silks, velvets, flannels, woollens, leather, talcose, earthenware, a cannon-foundry and some apparatus works but it is by no means a manufacturing town, its chief trade being in the fine red wines, produced in the adjacent country to the amount, a favourable season, of four and a half million gallons yearly. There are here some celebrated hot sulphurous springs (see penultima 118) used as baths successively by the Hungarians, Turks, and Croatians. Of these, three Turkish had a ruinous and are much used by the common people.

Buda is supposed to be named from Buda, a brother of Attila, who resided in it occasionally and greatly improved it. O Buda or Alt Ofen a little further up the river is the *Szemlér* of the Romans, and though not at any part in actual contact with the modern Buda is undoubtedly its embryo, having been a Roman station of some importance in the early part of the 4th century. Many Roman antiquities still exist within it and though not equal to Buda, it contains several fine Roman buildings, and a considerable population. After many vicissitudes, Buda was taken in 1441 by the Turks under Hattai the Magnificent, who introduced a partition into it of 13 000 Janissaries, and reduced a great part of it to the kingdom to the state of a Turkish province. It continued to be the seat of a Pasha until 1786 when it was re-taken by the Austrians, under the Duke of Lorraine and the marriage of Baden. Hither in 1784, Joseph II. transferred the seat of government. The greatest moral improvement which both Buda and Pesth have received, is a suspension bridge completed in 1849 at an expense of 2550 000. Before the bridge was opened to the public, its stability was cruelly and most severely tested by the passage of the whole force of the Hungarians and Imperialists over it, the former fully paraded by the latter. For nearly two days the whole platform of the bridge was one dense mass of moving soldiers. P. 10.

(1816) exclusive of military 40,000.

BUDHAWAKE, par Eng. Warwick 3216 ac. Pop. 405.

BUDFABAD a strong Ghilji fort, Afghanistan, prov. Jughlani lat 34° 44' N lon. 70° 14' E. It is a square of 240 ft. each side and the walls which are 25 ft. high are protected by a deep ditch. In this fort the 63 British captives, who had been spared from the massacre on the 1st of September, were kept for a short time imprisoned.

BUDDU a t. (Uince, r. bank Niger 37 m. N. W. the junction of the Tchadda, and supposed to be chief town of the native state of Kakaunda. The huts are circular built of clay and over the summit of the cone of grass which forms the roof is placed an inverted black polished earthen pot, about 1 foot in diameter and 2 ft. deep, intended to prevent the huts from being struck by lightning. The people seem idle, and their canoes are inferior. The men generally have their heads shaved, leaving two or three circular patches of hair and the women arrange their hair in small plaits hanging round the ears, and some have the head entirely shaved. A man may have as many wives as he can keep. In the dry season, small-pox, fever, bowel complaint and sore eyes, are prevalent. Pop. 3000 or 4000.—(Allen's Niger Expedition.)



BUDA at noon from Pesth, showing the new suspension bridge.

fortress is regularly planned and laid out, with numerous handsome edifices and squares among other palaces is that of the Viceroy. The other buildings of note in this quarter are the parish church, garrison church, arsenal, townhall, house of assembly for the estates, government-offices, and residences of the public servants of the crown, civil and military; the university press, and type-foundry. In the Wasserstadt are

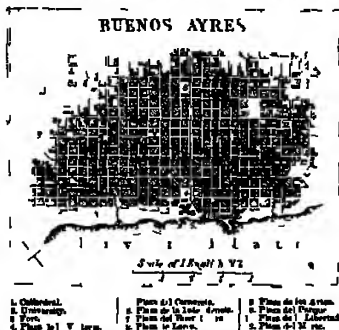
are inferior. The men generally have their heads shaved, leaving two or three circular patches of hair and the women arrange their hair in small plaits hanging round the ears, and some have the head entirely shaved. A man may have as many wives as he can keep. In the dry season, small-pox, fever, bowel complaint and sore eyes, are prevalent. Pop. 3000 or 4000.—(Allen's Niger Expedition.)

[bitter lake], about 80 m. long and 18 broad from which that city drew its annual supplies of salt, before the port was thrown open to foreigners.

The climate of the province is generally healthful being in the S. parts similar to that which prevails in Europe, above lat. 50° N. In the N. districts it is warmer the thermometer in summer rising to about 90°. Both regions have sufficient rain for vegetation. The N. winds are unpleasant, resembling the *sirocco* of Italy and those from the S.W. sometimes extremely violent, and accompanied by thunder and lightning. The extremes of heat and cold are considerable and the change of temperature often sudden and violent.

Cattle and agricultural produce form the chief sources of wealth. Hides, horns, hair tallow, milk, beef, poultry and wool, are the principal exports. Ballocks and horses are the main articles of trade in the country constituting its legal tender. The former are worth from 20s to 40s according to age while horses, Rs. or 12s. and if broken to the saddle, 40s or 60s. For commercial statistics, see following article on the city of RUSSO ATRIA see also I KATA (L.A.) REFUSION OF PRO, about 200 000

BUENOS AYRES [good air] cap. of the above prov. and seat of the general government of the republic. Lat. 34 86 29' S. lon 58 23 34' W S.W. shore of the estuary of the river La Plata, which is here about 30 m in breadth and at the distance of about 150 m from the point where the latter joins the sea. The city stands on a slightly elevated ridge, running parallel with the river and is built with great regularity and neatness, but is somewhat monotonous. The streets intersect each other at right angles at



1. Cathedral.
2. University.
3. Fort.
4. Plaza del V. Juan.

over 150 yards and form numerous squares of considerable extent, but of little architectural beauty. They are also very broad, spacious, and now pretty well paved but were formerly all but impassable with mud in wet weather and with dust in dry. The granite with which the streets are paved is obtained from some islands to the river above the town. The houses—many of which are built, the older of mud-dried the more modern of burnt brick—have been greatly improved of late years. Almost every house has a garden before, and another behind and many in the balconies. The balconies are usually covered with flowering flowers. The windows of the houses are opening toward the street, generally two in number are often without shutters having instead an iron grating called raja, which gives rather a gloomy and prison-like appearance. The floors are generally paved with brick the use of wood in their construction being avoided as much as possible. The principal square is the Plaza de La Plaza, and is surrounded by handsome buildings, including the palace of the Viceroy the town hall and the cathedral a structure with a cupola and portico of good workmanship. The other public buildings are the house of St. Francis and St. John, and situated on the skirts of the city are the great apartment buildings for the use of the Canadian Indians. The convent of Mercy and several others of monks and nuns, and in the town, one for men and one for women.

women; an orphan hospital, a fraternal hospital, and a college possessing a library of 80 000 volumes. Connected with the college are a school of education, a business school, a normal school, a mathematical school, a public school and a school for painting and drawing. Several other literary and scientific institutions have been established since the Revolution, including a society for the promotion of natural philosophy or mathematics, two academies (one of medicine, the other of jurisprudence), a normal school, and an association for the promotion of agriculture. The town is but indifferently supplied with fresh water during being no public conduits and the wells, though numerous, being all brackish. The only supply is from a fountain some miles off at sunset about ten loads are mounted on bullock carts, and sold at a high price. It is at first hot and undrinkable but after being allowed to settle for 24 hours, it becomes very excellent. Most of the wealthier families have large deep tanks in which the rain that falls on the flat roof of the houses is collected. The environs of the city for a distance of 8 or 10 m. are very beautiful consisting of a well-cultivated country interspersed with gardens and groves, and cultivated by numerous country residents, called *campesinos*, every person in constant attendance having his country seat, and consequently the whole garden attached. The trade and consequently the prosperity of Buenos Ayres is much impeded by the difficulties of the navigation of the La Plata, and the want of a safe and commodious harbour. Large vessels, drawing 16 or 17 ft. water cannot approach nearer than from 8 to 10 m. and even the lighters employed to unload them are often swamped in crossing the bar between the outer and inner reefs. The surf on the beach is also very heavy when it blows from the south-east. Another danger arises from the pumps thrown up from the Andes with tremendous fury. The vessels underdug and skinned, in the following years, were —

	Noted		Closed	
	Fresh	Total	Fresh	Total
1931	408	53,761	493	101,858
1941	437	78,591	387	74,811
1942	449	116,213	494	104,117

Danicos Ayres imports cotton, linen woolsen and silk manufactures goods hardware jewelry earthenware, glass leather, furniture, and exports oil and iron, hides, cane, chinchilla furria, other animal skins tallow salted beef horse hair horse wool etc. the last two g greatly on the increase. But its trade has been much damaged by the unsettled state of political matters, and by the long blockade it sustained in recent years. The following Tables convey some idea of the extent and nature of the export trade, representing of course nearly the total exports of the whole republic of El Para, which possesses no other means of any note.

	Total Exports.	Amount of Export shipped in British tonnage.
1941	23,637,314	27,16,729
1942	1,440,440	318,077
1943		437,000

TOTAL QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED IN 1842,
1843 AND 1844.

		914	924	934
	number	Quintiles 1,215,504	Quintiles 649,410	Quintiles 1,097,704
Hides—1/2 Cow		658,429	649,410	730,281
Horns		4,217	69,914	29,294
Skins—3 Harris		618,978	60,585	51,838
Ground Hides	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Shoats		88,184	95,000	124,261
Goats			39,885	
Out		6,591	96,038	154,861
Deer		4,861	8,394	6,447
Other			2,701	
Cows		78,897	93,283	148,898
Horse Hide		801,494	11,207	136,547
Wool		134,501	158,671	267,544
Beef		89,132	90,761	129,121
Butter		56,593	10,900	99,240
Boones		9,486	4,988	11,028
Partings of Hides			1,008	
Condition			250	
Wholesale Dealers				
Horns	number	1,028,000	1,194,400	1,378,101

The majority of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, who are said to be observant and intelligent are the descendants of

Spaniards, who have settled in the country during the last three centuries. The climate is said to be healthy but variable, the temperature rising as high as 90° in the shade, and sinking as low as 35° 40° and subject to sudden and violent changes. Deaths in the city estimated at 1 in 32, and in the country at 1 in 40. The town was founded in 1580 by Don Juan de Garay and in 1760 was made the seat of a vice-royalty and in 1768 the port was thrown partially open by the Spaniards, from which time the city increased rapidly. Pop. about 80,000. The population of which probably one-fifth are foreigners, chiefly English and French.—[See W. Farish's *Des de Ayres, des Nephthes, Amfianenne, Striches, prout, n'eluy, ener!* *seconde Helt Part Papers* (add *See Surr*)]

BUFFALO river, Iowa, &c.—1 A river S. Africa, British Kaffra, formed by the junction of several streams, and so called from a point about 4 m. below or S.E. of Cape Williams Town lat. 33° 55' S. lon. 37° 50' E. and which after a course of about 25 m., falls into the Indian Ocean at lat. 33° 27' S. lon. 37° 45' E.—2 A river S. Africa, Cape D. D. river, falls into the Atlantic, 18 m. N. Cape Town.—3 A river in the same dis., 50 m. N. E. Cape Town.—4 A river Cape Colony dist. Graft Reynes, has its source in the Snow M. streams of that territory about lat. 32° 2' S. lon. 24° 1' E. and after a course of about 60 m. first W. and latterly S. and S.E. falls into the ocean. In lat. 32° 28' lon. 23° 25' E.—5 A river Texas, dist. Harrisburg, formed by several streams W. and S.W. Houston formerly the cap. of Texas, and to which town it is navigable by steamers from the Bay of San Jacinto, communicating with the Gulf of Mexico.—6 A small lake U. States, N. W. territory lat. 43° 45' N. lon. 99° 10' W.—7 A lake Sioux territory, U. States, in lat. 45° 40' 45' N. lon. 96° 30' W. about 28 m. in length, and 5 in breadth. In high floods, boats can pass from this lake to Big Mound Lake, situated a little S.E.—8 A lake, British N. America, lat. Saskatchewan lat. 51° 4' N. lon. 113° W. about 20 m. in length, and 10 m. breadth.—9 A lake British N. America, dist. English River lat. 55° 40' N. lon. 108° W. about 30 m. in length broadest part, 20 m. it is connected by small rivers with several other lakes.—10 A lake, British N. America about 100 m. E. Great Bear Lake in the territory of the Copper Indians lat. (centre) 67° 10' N. lon. 111° W. length, 21 m. breadth 20 m.

BUFFALO islands, Cape rocks &c.—1 An ill off E. coast Cochinchina lat. 14° 11' N. lon. 109° 16' E. (n.) a steep convex rock moderately elevated.—2 Two or three small islets, called also the Caravans, Mindoro Sea centre of the Philippine group a little N. W. of Point 1 of N. W. extremity of St. Francis about lat. 11° 53' N. lon. 121° 50' P.—3 A point or cape, W. coast of Sumatra lat. 3° 55' S. about 14 m. S. of the W. point of Pulo or Pulo Bay. Coast here generally bold, with high mountains inland.—4 A group of detached rugged rocks, Bay of Bengal off W. coast Barmah 20 m. N. Cape Negrais lat. 16° 18' 23' 25' N. lon. 94° 12' E. They extend nearly N. and S. 33 m. and are about 3 m. from the shore.—5 A small ill off E. coast China (Fujian Archipelago) lat. 29° 42' N. lon. 121° 10' E. Its E. shore is rocky; on its W. side are several islets, one nearly separating the island in two parts. It rises into 120 peaks, one 500 ft. high. Fresh provisions and some tame water may be obtained here. It is called Buffalo's nose from a large perforation near its N. end.

BUFFALO a city and port of entry U. States, state and 470 m. N. W. New York, at E. end of Lake Erie, near the commencement of the Niagara River on Buffalo Creek which forms the harbour and has 12 to 14 ft. of depth a mile from its entrance into the lake. It is regularly and handsomely built, has three squares, a court house, townhall, jail, communications market-house, and about 40 churches, of which the Catholic cathedral is one of the finest edifices of the kind in the U. States; a university medical college and two hospitals numerous schools and benevolent institutions; also manufacturers of boilers engines, cars, &c. grinding mills and extensive ship-building yards in which, in 1863, there were built 3 steamers, 1 propellers, and 7 schooners—aggregate burden 16,394 tons. Including commerce there arrived at Buffalo, in 1858 4106 vessels ton 1,632,074 and departed 4152 vessels, ton 1,629,901. Chief articles exported in same year were—wheat 493,837 bush; wheat, 5,424,043 bushels lumber 8,234,788 ft. larch, 23 025 64, the D. P. railway

and the Erie Canal there is communication with all parts of the Union. Buffalo was laid out by the Holland Company in 1801 and became a military post in 1812. It was incorporated as a city in 1833. Pop. (1856) 80,000. [add *See Hurr*]

BUG or **BOO** two rivers, Russia.—1 A tributary to the Vistula, falling into it on its E. bank at Modlin in Poland; it rises near the village of Harbours, in Galicia (Austria) and proceeding N. along the E. frontiers of Volhynia and Grodno which it separates from the kingdom of Poland, reaches Russia 17 m. above, on its E. bank; it receives the Pene, its most important affluent. 2 Hence entering the kingdom of Poland first, it proceeds N. W. to Nar where it reaches the Narewka. From this point it flows almost due W. and shortly after receiving the Narew falls into the Vistula, near Modlin, about 20 m. N. N. W. Warsaw. It has a course of 434 m., and is navigable for nearly 300.—2 (June, *Hypocrite*) A river which rises near the confines of Volhynia, in the N. W. of gov. Podolsk and proceeds first E. and then N. E. through that gov. to Olvynsk, where it enters gov. Kherson, whither it runs almost centrally from N. to S. and falls into the estuary of the Dnieper, near Kherson. Its chief affluents are the Ingul, Balta, Telental, and Bolshaya. 3 In chief towns on its banks, besides those mentioned, are Bratslav, Voznesensk and Nikolayev. It has a course of about 400 m. but its navigation is greatly obstructed by rocks and sandbanks.

BUGBROOK par. Eng. Northampton 2420 ac. P. 860
BUGENIKOFF a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders and 4 m. E. Tournai, on the railway between that place and Moulins, with breweries, vineyards, a paper mill, and a saw, a hut, and a corn mill. P. 3761

BUGIA or **BOUTAN** *See* **BOUTAN**

BUGI a people, Indian Archipelago, chiefly inhabiting Macassar and Bona in Mol. Celebes. They are muscular middle-sized, and of a light brown colour, some being even fair. Their dress consists of a piece of red or blue striped cotton which they wrap about their loins, and pass between their legs. They bind their jet black hair very carefully in a red or blue cotton handkerchief. They pluck out the hair of their heads, and examine their arms and legs with bones wire above the wrists and ankles, and to these the children attach lumps. They are, to the last degree, sanguinary, revengeful crafty and treacherous and it is rarely that they see an enemy without contravening him, and depriving him of his life. On the other hand, under good treatment, they have often been found even as slaves, faithful and obedient. Their weapons are the crescent and the assegai a club of the hardest wood, 8 ft. long. The original country of the Bugis of Bona who are the most enterprising navigators of the Indian Islands, is the banks of the great fresh-water lake Teyen-Karab, in the W. part of the S. W. peninsula of Celebes, and communicating by rivers navigable for the largest native craft, both with the Bay of Boni on the E. and with the sea on the W. The voyage from the shores of the lake begins with the E. monsoon the trading as they proceed W. until they reach Illo, or even Malacca and Achen, where they are prepared to return with the change of the monsoon. They take with them native cotton cloths, gold-dust, nutmegs, Spanish dollars, bird's nests, camphor, benzoin or frankincense and tortoise-shell and return with European broadcloths and opium, pepper, nutmegs, iron, and tobacco, which they partly sell at the intermediate ports as they sail homeward. This is their most important voyage, but they make many subordinate ones for collecting birds nests, fishwives, tortoise-shell, trepan, &c.

BIGTHORPE, par. Eng. York E. Riding 1890 ac. Pop. 364.

BUGUE (L.) a in France, dep. Dordogne, 23 m. S. E. Périgueux, r. bank. Vendre, near its confluence with the Dordogne, it has blast-furnaces, valuable ironworks, manu- factures of nut-oil, sargol, bonfires, and various goods and is the entrepot for the wine and produce of the banks of the Vendre, which are shipped here for Bordeaux. In the vicinity is the extensive grange of Mirmeat. Pop. 1240

BUGULMA or **BOUTOUSSA**, a in Russia gov. Orenburg, cap. dist. and on a small river of same name, 180 m. N. W. S. W. Oufa. It is well and regularly built, and contains two churches. Its trade, which is extensive, is chiefly in cotton and woollen goods, and it has two important annual fairs. Pop. 4700.

BUHL a tn Baden circle Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, and on the railway from Carlsruhe to Freiburg, 20 m. N. E. Strasbourg, with a considerable stocking factory, and dyeworks both of blue and Turkey red. The weekly market of Buhl is important. At Buebach about 8 m. from Buhl is an obelisk of granite, marking the spot where the celebrated Marshal Turenne was killed. Pop. 2800. — Numerous places in Germany have the name of Buhl.

BUIDWAES par Eng. Salop; 1178 ac. Pop. 500
BUILATH or **LE-VAIVAYS** village in a tn and par S. Wales, co. Brecon. The town is 12 m. S. W. New Eborac, delightfully situated on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge of six arches. It consists of two parallel streets, and a few lanes, forming irregular terraces on the side of a declivity and has a parish church and chapels for Baptists Independents and Calvinists and Wesleyan Methodists several schools, and the remains of an ancient castle. Weekly market on Monday four cattle-fairs are held annually. — In the PARK are several mineral springs, which are a source of great attraction to visitors. Llanfyllen, the last of the native sovereigns of Wales, was slain in the neighbourhood, in an engagement with the English in 1282. Area 712 ac. P. 1108.
BUIRONFOSSE a vil. France, dep. Aisne 9 m. N. N. W. Verme. and the centre of a considerable manufacture of boots. Pop. 1465

BUIB (Lx) [box tree] a tn. France, dep. Drome, 48 m. R.S.L. Valence, on the Drone. It is mainly built, but has some fine promenade, and public market-places, planted with a double row of trees, silk mills, oil works and tanneries, with trade in wool cloth, and silk. In the vicinity the box tree grows in great quantity. Pop. 1978

BUILENPOST a vil. Holland prov. Friesland d. f. E. by N. Leeuwarden. It is a pleasant looking village has a Calvinist church, and a school and its inhabitants subsist chiefly by agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 800.

BUITFAZORG a prov. dist. in the tal. Java. The province or *maumbar* is bounded, N. by that of Batavia, E. by Kraton S. by the Province Regencies, and W. by Mandan and forest, on a prolong of 747 sq. m. with 900 villages, and 470 hamlets. It is a mountainous, of which the high old peaks, Sukat and Pangurango are 8000 ft. above the sea. To its innumerable streams many canals have been added for the increased irrigation of the soil. The climate is mild and the higher grounds much resorted to by European invalids. The tiger and rhinoceros abound in the R. and W. The useful products are horses buffaloes, and oxen. Rice coffee sugar edible birds nests hide potatoes and green vegetables for Batavia. The great Java highway crosses the residency N. to S. — The province still called by the natives *Ngopo*, which was changed into Buitumbar by blr T. S. Raffles after the name of a country house first erected by General Van Imhoff and enlarged by Mariscal Desmoules is proved by numerous ancient remains, to have been in a highly prosperous condition previous to the civil wars which convulsed that part of Java at the first introduction of Mahomedanism. These made it a wilderness in the strictest sense of the word. Its temples and useful constructions were left in ruins, and trees wild boars, and other dangerous animals so multiplied that prayers were put up at Batavia for the Governor-General's safety whenever he ventured into it. Its fine climate and fertility however together with its proximity to Batavia, pointed it out, above a century ago, as peculiarly adapted for European residences and an express grant was then made of it to Imhoff, and his successors in the government for that purpose. A plain house was erected by Imhoff himself, and was soon followed by many more, by other functionaries and wealthy persons, so that a fine village or small town rose, at length in the bosom of the wilderness, while at the same time, the cultivation of the ground was industriously resumed. — The town is 30 m. S. Batavia and 800 ft. above the level of the sea. Among other handsome buildings, the present palace of the Governor-General is particularly distinguished. It presents a central pavilion, surmounted by a dome and two long wings, ornamented with porphyry. Close by there is a large garden in which all the most useful and curious vegetable productions of the Indian Archipelago are to be found, arranged and tended by a highly scientific botanist. — (Van der Aa *Handboek, Voyages en Chine, &c.*)

BUITRAGO a tn Spain, New Castle, prov. of and 40 m. N. Madrid. It was formerly walled, and has two squares a parish church, chapel townships, two schools, and a hospital. Pop. 1503.

BUTTLE par Best. Kirkcudbright length, 8 m. breadth 3 m. Pop. 1041

BUJALANCE, a city Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 21 m. E. by N. Cordova, on an elevated plain in a mountainous district. It has two squares and numerous wide and paved, though crooked streets a parish and several conventual churches a Latin and two other schools and a ladies college townships six hospitals, two hospitals, a prison, several fountains, and overlooking the town an Arab castle, surrounded by an embattled wall and moat, flanked with several dilapidated towers in one of which is its portal. Manufactures — cloth and woollen fabrics, earthenware & glass. Trade — exporting wheat, oil and industrial produce, and importing wool. A large cattle-fair is held in August and September. Pop. 6986.

BUK or **BUCU** a French cap. circle of same name gov. of, and 17 m. W. S. W. Poona, with five schools, and considerable manufactures of linen, leather and shoes. It has also several distilleries. Pop. 2249. — The *CIRCLE* area, 268 sq. m. in level well watered, well wooded and fertile producing good crops of corn, flax, hops, and garden fruits and rearing great numbers of cattle. Pop. 44,584

BUKKEN an isl. Norway W. coast, prov. Christian and bui. Stavanger in the Bukke-fjord lat. 59° 18' N. lon. 6° 22' E. with a vil. of same name. The Bukke-fjord, is an arm of the sea extending about 80 m. inland, with a breadth of 10 to 15 m. and is so criss crossed with numerous islets. Its N. E. part is called the *Naurstrand* Fjord and is N. part the *Sjoklo-fjord*

BUKKLE — 1 A fortress, stands on an isl. of same name, in the Indus tl. a channel which divides it from Ronen on the 1 bank of the river being 1200 ft. wide, and 30 deep and that which divides it from Suklet, on the S. bank, being 204 ft. wide, and 15 deep. lat. 24° 41' N. lon. 68° 51' E. The island is a limestone rock 2400 ft. long 900 wide, and 27 high. It is almost covered by the fortress, which has double walls of brick from 30 to 35 ft. high with bastions, loop-holes, and a port-coat. — 2 A tn. in Pui jeb on a small offshoot of and about 8 m. E. the Indus lat. 31° 39' N. lon. 71° 7' E. in a fertile district and abundantly supplied with cheap provisions. Pop. 5000

BUKOWINA a duchy Austria in P. Galicia, and recently called the circle of *Czernowitz* between lat. 47° 20' and 48° 40' N. and lon. 24° 45' and 26° 20' E. greatest length N. to S. 104 m. average breadth, about 60 m. area 2944 sq. m. The whole circle is traversed by ramifications of the Carpathians, and much of the surface is occupied by swamps and forests. The principal rivers are the Pruth, Dniester, Suckava, Seret, Moldava, and Hucstina. The climate is on the whole, mild and salubrious. The annual production is wheat. Gold is found in the sands of the Pruth. Not much corn is grown, but great attention is paid to the rearing of cattle and horses. The trade chiefly in the hands of Jews and Armenians, is confined to horses, horned cattle, hides wool wax, and honey. The capital of the circle is *Czernowitz*. Bukowina was united to Galicia in 1777 and from 1785 to 1849 it formed the circle of *Lancowice*. In the latter year it was re-constituted a duchy. Pop. 298,498

BULACAN a pr. and tn. It lies upon an island, at the head of the Bay of Manila. The province is the smallest in the island but the most productive, the best cultivated and said to be the healthiest places in the whole archipelago. It is intersected by numerous small rivers the banks of which are extremely fertile, and are covered with trees all these streams fall in to Manila Bay. Gold, from the latter said to be of excellent quality and inexhaustible in quantity could, alabaster limestone, and building stones are found. Amethysts, opales, and emeralds, are said to exist; and good slate is to be obtained but is not wrought to any extent. The principal agricultural productions are rice, maize sugar, indigo, and some tobacco. The forests are inhabited by wild boars, oxen, buffaloes, wild horses, and a great variety of birds, including turkie doves. A large portion of the population on the coast is employed in fishing and of those in the interior a number

she out a society subsistence by washing the numerous sands of the rivers. A still greater number are engaged in weaving, and in manufacturing various fabrics. The town cap. of the prov. is about 2° 20' N W Maaila lat. 14 50' N; lon. 120° 50' E. and is connected with the latter by an excellent road. The streets are spacious, and the houses of wood, with exception of the church, the residence of the chief magistrate, and the government-house, all of which are of stone. Among the inhabitants are many wealthy sugar-manufacturers; a great number are also employed in manufacturing various kinds of fabrics, particularly mats or carpets of silk. The savanna of Bulama are extremely picturesque. Pop. of in 1893 of the entire prov 179 000. (Malt's Philippine)

BULAMA one of the Blassa Islands, W coast, Africa, 18 m. long and generally about 9 broad although, in many places, a good deal more lat (W point) 11 31 18' N lon. 15° 8' 5' W [c] The land rises gradually from the shore to the centre of the island where it attains the height of 100 ft. In 1722 an attempt was made by an English company called the Balamia Association to establish a colony in this island but the colonists about 275 persons dispersed and unprincipled were sent off by disease, except a miserable remnant, who in 1793, sailed for Sierra Leone

BULADIA a n. Asiatic Turkey push Anat lin, 35° E. Asum Kara-Hissar lat. 38 44' N lon. 31 7' E. Pop. 3000

BULFORD par Eng Wilt 34 ac Pop. 408.

BULGARIA *anc. Moesia inferior* a prov. Turkey in Europe between lat. 44° 9' and 44° 10' N and lon. 23 14 and 29° 36' E. bounded N by the Danube, which separates it from Wallachia, the S.E. corner of Moldavia, and Bosnia; F the Black Sea, S the Balkan Mountains, which separate it from Macedonia and W by Servia; length from E. to W about 320 m. average breadth, about 100 m. area, 2 440 sq m. The whole province may be regarded as consisting, of a vast inclined plain, descending N with more or less abruptness, from the ridges of the Balkan to the banks of the Danube, and of a smaller and much lower inclined plain with slopes N, to the Black Sea, to the lands of which the whole province belongs, to a small extent directly but by means of the Danube and its tributaries, to a much greater extent indirectly. The most important of these tributaries are the Timok, Iabar, U. of Osm. Lom, and Tahan. The interior is only indifferently wooded, but magnificent forests clothe the lower Tchernov, and rise almost to the highest summits of the Balkan. The prevailing strata belong to the upper part of the secondary formation, and of course are chiefly cretaceous. The soil is of remarkable fertility and produces so much more corn and rice than the inhabitants consume that the Turks regard Bulgaria as their most important granary and derive from it large supplies of all kinds of agricultural produce, including honey and wax. The minerals are probably of considerable importance, but as yet, the only one which has been worked to any extent is iron. For administrative purposes Bulgaria is placed under the Egerberg of Roumelia, whose residence is in the capital Sophia, and is divided into four sanjaks—Bosphorus, Kiopekia, Vidin, and Widdin. The greater part of the inhabitants belong to the Greek church. They generally understand Turkish but their vernacular tongue is a dialect of Slavonic, bearing a considerable resemblance to the Rumanian. They are more industrious than is usual with the inhabitants of Turkish provinces and showing little inclination to break the yoke of their masters, are in return treated by them with tolerable mildness. Pop. 1,800 000.

BULGARY par Eng Warwick 4510 ac 1 2005
BULWORTH par Eng Devon 1110 ac Pop. 1,3
BULLAN a n. Inland prov. of Aust 33 m. W by N. Merica, on an extensive 1840 ft. above the sea level. It has steep and unimproved streets, two squares, a parish church, townhall, endowed school, prison, workhouse, and extra wall cemetery. Manufactures—linen, and hempen fabrics, cottonware, and brandy. Trade—manufactured goods, grain, &c. 1 op. 514.

BULLITT a n. Waterland cap. dist. of same name can. of and 14 m. S by W Freshburg. It stands in a fertile valley 2340 ft. above the sea level. In 1840 almost every building with exception of the old castle and Lutheran church, was

burned down. The greater part of the town is now new and regularly built. The parish church, which is very handsome and has a marble chancel and possesses a fine organ by Moser. Six yearly markets are held here. One in May is the largest in the eastern and at the two in October and November the prices of Grubbe cheese, for which Bulls is the great depot, is fixed. Pop. 1432

BULLFISH or **BUCHAN** a small fishing vil. Scotland co. Aberdeen on a gentle slope terminating on the brink of a high cliff, 23 m N N E Aberdeen. It consists of two or three rows of houses straight and running parallel to each other but hardly deserving the name of streets. The houses are superior to those commonly to be met with in fishing villages and are kept remarkably clean by their occupants. Water is abundant, but hard. The male portion of the population are all fishermen and carry on the trade of white-fishing in small boats, during 10 months of the year never going further than 10 or 12 m. from land. They likewise engage to a small extent in the herring fishing. Close by the village is the remarkable natural curiosity called the Bullers of Buchan, consisting of a group of singular rocks and sea-worn caverns. The principal of these caverns or excavations is called the Buller or Booter of Buchan. It resembles an immense well, whose perpendicular walls are of the living rock, with the sea rushing violently in through an opening at the bottom and having an aperture at the top of about 50 ft. in diameter from which the visitor contemplates the tumultuous waters below at a depth of 150 ft. Boats enter by the same passage with the tide affording the curious an opportunity of visiting the interior which however descending the adventure appears to be accomplished without risk. (Local Correspondent)

BULLHES a vil. and com. France, dep. Oise 6 m N N W Clermont on the Bresche. It was formerly noted for its manufacture of linen called *den-Bulland*, still carried on to a limited extent. The goods were sold chiefly at Beauvais. Pop. 1071

BULLY par Eng Gloucester 551 ac 1 op 941
BULLINGHAM par Eng Hereford 1100 ac 1 610

BULLINGTON chap. Eng Lincoln 100 ac Pop. 37
BULLOCK par Eng Dorset 2088 ac 1 op 1087

BULLOBS (Borra and Berra) two maritime districts, W Africa both in the country of the Timmanees. N Bulob is bounded S by the Sierra Leone, and N by the Little Sardinia river intersected centrally by the meridian of 13 W. S Bulob is situated S of the peninsula of Sierra Leone between lat. 8° 9' and the river Nana or 8 34' N and lon. 12 15 W and Yawry Bay

BULLY'S BAY or **BAMOT BAY** a bay L. side of New Southland lat. 47 25' N lon. 52 20' W

BULLUMHUR a n. in fortress India, prov. of and 21 m. S Delhi lat. 28 23' N lon. 77 10' E. The fort has lofty brick walls, a deep ditch and high mud bastions and the town though small is tolerably well built, with lofty houses and numerous temples.

BULMEL, ten pars. S. L. —1 par Essex 2 79 ac 1 op 817 —2 par York, N Riding 8900 ac 1 op 1022

BULMEL A a n. and river Bougainville in the town, stands on the r. bank of a tributary of the Diakia about 5 m N from its junction with the latter and 50 m from the sea lat. 14 31' N lon. 14 20' W. The river the sources of which are not well ascertained traverses the country of the Maesara and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 11 30' N being separated from the embouchure of the Juba or Rio Grande by a peninsula about 11 m broad

BULMEL par Eng Essex 1657 ac 1 p 261

BULMEL, a port. Hindostan, on the highroad to Bombay 42 m. S S W Surat lat. 20° 20' N lon. 72° 2' E. It carries on a considerable trade in grain and timber. The chief manufactures are of cotton, rice and sugar-cane are cultivated in the vicinity but a large portion of the land is still waste.

BULTI DALTES, **BULTIAN** **ISKARDON**, or **LITTLE TIBET** the various names of a small state in Central Asia, occupying on the maps the S.W. corner of the Chinese empire, though not subject to that power and lying between lat. 34 40' and 35° 30' N and lon. 74 40' and 76° 20' E. Greatest length E.E. to N.W. about 270 m. breadth between 50 and 90 m. area, 15 000 sq m. It is enclosed by lofty rugged mountains, rising to a height of 6000 and 8000 ft.

and is traversed by the Indus during the entire course of that river and has several other inferior but all considerable streams, numerous mountains, terraces, and five pretty large lakes. Little is known of its minerals, but arsenic is met with sulphur abundant, and thermal springs are numerous. As might be expected from the inequalities of its surface, its climate presents the extremes of heat and cold in accordance as well with its elevations and depressions as with its seasons. In the elevated parts the cold is intense in winter, while in the lower districts, the heat in summer ranges from 70° to 80° in the shade at noon. Zaid is a grain almost unknown but snow falls frequently and lies to a depth of from 1 to 2 ft. The country is not naturally fertile, but, through the industry of its inhabitants is made to yield tolerable crops of wheat barley millet, buck wheat turnips, and a little rice. Fruits of various kinds are abundant, including apricots, peaches, apples, pears grapes mulberries walnuts, and melons. The principal wild animals are a species of sheep with enormous horns a large kind of goat, mule deer marmots, bears, leopards, hares, wolves and foxes. The chief domestic animals are the grunting ox, which attains the size of our large ox, the cow the lake a hybrid between the former and the latter sheep, and goats. Eagles are frequently seen more rarely vultures and red-legged partridges, together with another species, as large as a common hen are plentiful. The rivers abound with trout, but have scarcely any other fish. The inhabitants are of the Mongolian race, are peaceable and well intentioned. They labour hard and live poorly have a sallow skin, and care more look, and are seldom long-lived. Their dress is a long full tunic and cap, generally made of the wool of their sheep and goats. Their religion is Mahometan, and their language Tibetan. Pop. estimated at 75,000.

BLWELL, par Eng. Notes 1210 ac. Pop. 3788

BULWICK par Eng. Northampton 1310 ac. Pop. 401

BURMUN par Eng. Roscom 5022 ac. Pop. 2340

BURMISTALL two par. Eng. Essex—1. *Hamstead* 8181 ac. Pop. 351—2. *Burymist-Steep* 5296 ac. Pop. 139.

BUNAKBASILI a n. and n. r. Turkey in Asia, near Anatolia. The town is in lat. 39° 52' N. lon. 36° 10' E., 46 n. N. Adramyts and is supposed to occupy a part of the site of ancient Troy. The river Buzarbashi is formed by the junction of several warm springs and is conjectured to be the Gomerius of Pliny.

BUNBURY par Eng. Chester 16,890 ac. Pop. 4748

BUNDELKHAND a dist. Hindostan part of it is in the British province of Allahabad, and part under the rule of native chiefs, protected by the British Government. It lies between lat. 24° 8' and 26° 26' N. and lon. 77° 48' and 81° 33' E. area, 23,817 sq. m. and is watered by the Betwa, Dahan, and Cane, all affluents of the Jamna, which forms the N. bound of Bundelkhand. It is hilly contains the almost exhausted dammed waters of Pandua, and has soil of every variety and yields almost every grain and plant of India. Principal towns, Banahat, Calligjer, and Jhansi. In 1804, it was ceded by the British, and in 1817 the portion now belonging to the presidency of Bengal was finally given up by the Peshwa, and formed into the two districts of N. and S. Bundelkhand. Pop. 2,500,000.

BUNDER ABHAS. See BERNER ABHAS.

BUNDEBPOOCH (monkey's tail) the native name of the loftiest peak of the Jannumoy one of the Himalayas lat. 31° 1' N. lon. 78° 58' E. height, 21,153 ft.

BUNDURY par Eng. Devon 1234 ac. Pop. 994

BUNRAY a market in and par England on Suffolk, bank, Waveney 80 m. N. E. Ipswich. It occupies the sides and summit of a gently rising hill and is neatly and well built streets spacious, and well paved, diverging from a moderate-sized area in the centre of the town, forming a market-place in which is a handsome market-cross. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Its churches are, St. Mary's an elegant structure, with a beautiful steeple and the Holy Trinity Church, a small ancient building with a round tower and an ancient elaborately-carved pulpit. Adjoining St. Mary's Church are the picturesque ruins of a Benedictine monastery. It also has Independent Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels and the Baptists have three separate congregations, but no chapel. The town-hall is neat and

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commodious attached to which is the public dispensary. There are 25 daily and five Sabbath schools and several churches. Fifty sessions weekly; market-day Thursday and two annual fairs for horses, &c. The principal trade is in corn, coals, flour, lime and malt, in which a considerable amount of business is done. There is also an extensive printing-office and stereotype-factory. Adjoining the town is a very spacious common, on which is a good race-course, where the races are held in September. Area of par 2080 ac. Pop. 2841.—(Local Correspondent.)

BUNGBLOW ISLAND a n. l. Pacific Ocean, about 140 m. N. E. Great Loo Choo Island lat. 28° 25' N. lon. 110° E.

BUNKLIF and LUNNON a n. and par Scotland so Perthwick. Mean length 4½ m. mean breadth, 2½ m. Pop. 715.

BUNNY par Eng. Kent 2000 ac. Pop. 636.

BUNOL a n. Spain, prov. of and 2, m. W by S. Valencia with remains of ancient fortifications. It has steep streets, two squares, a parish church two schools, townhall, prison and public warehouses. Manufactures—cloth, paper and woollen fabrics. Trade—wine, oil, silk, and malaga. Pop. 2472.

BUNOLA a n. Spain, rd. Majorca, 10 m. N. E. Palma. It is tolerably well built and has a parish church two schools, a townhall and cemetery. Manufactures—soap oil lime gypsum and charcoal, which are exported grain and wine being imported. Pop. 1983.

BUNOCHTAN a small ill built in Beloeochtan, prov. Keshire lat. 57° 43' N. lon. 72° 5' W. a small town, and in a district of desert of same name and is a sterile defended by a fort.—The district of Banoch is inhabited by the principal tribe of the Nairnes who speak mixed Persian and Beloeoch possesses about 200 cavalry and 2000 infantry and support themselves as chiefly by predatory incursions into the neighbouring countries, especially Perth.

BUNOCHTAN a n. and par Ireland co. Clare. The town lies a bank Oughter, at its confluence with the Shannon, 8 m. W by N. Limerick and has an old castle, erected in 1377 now used as a constabulary barracks. The anchorage in Banochy roads, off one of the numerous islands in the Shannon near this town is considered the best in the river and is used by large vessels to discharge their cargoes for Limerick. Five fairs are held annually for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Area of par 2703 ac. Pop. 1350.

BUNTING ISLANDS. See BUNTING.

BUNTINGFORD a market in England co. of and 10 m. N. N. B. Hartford, consisting of one long street houses generally well built water abundant business in malt & leather. It has a large commodious church, and places of worship for Friends and Independents, a free grammar-school almshouses, and other charities. Pop. 581.

BUNWALL par Eng. Norfolk 2470 ac. Pop. 978

BUNZLAU Latin Boleslawitz.—1. A n. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of 428 m. W. Legnica, 2 bank Bober on the railway between Frankfurt and Breslau, surrounded by a double line of walls flanked with bastions, and by a deep ditch. It contains three churches, one Lutheran and two R. Catholic, a synagogue, some charitable and educational institutions, several manufactures of woollens, linens, stockings and earthenware and extensive potteries. In the market-place is an iron obelisk to the memory of the Russian general Kutusow who died here in 1813. Opitz, the father of German poetry who died in 1803 was born here. Pop. (1846) 5677.—The church, area, 305 sq. m. is generally level and well wooded, but the soil is of a sandy texture, and not very favourable for the production of corn. The chief crops are flax and potatoes. Iron and potter clay are extensively worked and manufactured. Toppies, apices, chalcodons, corallines, and jaspers, are also found. Pop. 56,014.—2. *Bunzlau (Jung)* (Bohemian *Meiss-Boleslaw*) a royal n. Bohemia, cap. circle of Bunzlau, 81 m. N. E. Prague, 1 bank, Iser. It is well built of stone, with several churches, a synagogue, a neat workhouse, barracks, an hospital a court of criminal jurisdiction for the district, a royal gymnasium of artists, and manufactures of cottons printed calicoes muslins woollens soap and leather. It has an old fort, built by Duke Boleslaw (A.D. 978) the repaired founder of the town. Pop. (1844) 5074.—The church, area, 1642 sq. m. is intersected by the Iser and, in the W and N W by oblique

of the Roesengorge. In general the country is arid, excepting in the western valleys which yield large crops of rye, barley, oats, fax fruit and hops. In the mountain districts, the manufacture of linen, cottons, woollens, ironware, glass, crystal and paper is carried on. The circle contains 16 towns, 30 market towns, and 1033 villages. Pop. 413,233.

—3 P. sides 14 to a tn. Hohenau, circle Kaaroun, 16 m N W France, near a lake, E. side. It has a collegiate school and a church 1 m. distant, resorted to by pilgrims. Pop. 3000.

BUCHS a v. and par. Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, near S bank Lake Lucerne, and S bank A. S. N. E. Lucerne. It stands on the slope of the Thöschhorn, and contains a very handsome church, an orphan and a poorhouse and is much exposed to inundation. Pop. 1107.

BUCHS par. Ireland Tipperary 716 sq. Pop. 2308.

BUONABILLACOLO a tn. and com. Naples prov. 1 rincipato Ultra. 12 m. S. Sala, in a mountainous district, on a tributary of the Sele. Pop. 545.

BUONALIPROGO a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra. 7 m. N. W. Arzano. Pop. 3765.

BUONCONVENO or BOWNCONVENO a tn. and com. Tuscany prov. of and 16 m. S. E. by Siena, near the confluence of the Arbia and Ombrone vallio, flanked by towers, and overlooked by the castle of Perenna. The church an extensive edifice contains some valuable works of art. Silk is manufactured, good grain grown, and a considerable number of cattle fed. Pop. 273.

BUONO a tn. and com. Austrian Italy gov. of and 6 m. N. E. Venice lying among the lagoons. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, part also in building boats and making lace. Near the town there is an extensive ropework. Pop. 9000.

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2. *Buren-Nieder* on the same river a little below the former and containing a handsome church, and good school. Pop. 1090.—3. *Buren*, a tn. can. of and 14 m. N. W. Bern cap. dist. of same name on the Aar. It has a court-house, and a new bridge over the river and carries on a good general and transit trade. Pop. 1147.

BUREN a tn. and circle Prussia prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden. The tower stands at the confluence of the Aare and the Aare is called, contains a handsome church a normal school, and an asylum for deaf and dumb. The staple trade of Buren is linen-weaving. Pop. 1800.—The circle, area, 195 geo. sq. m. is hilly almost mountainous in the S and S. E. flat and covered with extensive moorland wastes, in the N. E. and N. In Batskotten there is a salt spring which yields annually 500 tons of salt. In other parts of the circle the linen manufacture is carried on to a great extent, and it is there are numerous oil mills, several paper-mills, glassworks and potash works. Pop. 24,000.

BURENDO 1. ASS. See BURENDO.

BURENDO RIVER or BUREN.—1. A valley Cheshire, extending S. E. to N. W. between lat. 53° 20' and 53° 30' N. and lon. 2° 10' and 2° 26' E. containing numerous subterranean water-channels and abounding in springs of great force and volume.—2. A river flowing N. W. through the above valley. Shortly after the junction of the two streams of which it is composed a great part of the water suddenly disappears by an opening in the bed of the river the remainder being covered by a canal N. W. towards Lancaster beyond which it joins the Great Ouse. lat. 53° 44' N. lon. 2° 2' E. whole course about 40 m.

BUREN (or MAINT) par. Eng. Suffolk and Essex 4131 sq. Pop. 1807.

BURENMOULN or LITTLE BUREN, par. Eng. Essex 1430 ac. Pop. 642.

BURFORD a market town in and par. England, co. Oxford. The town is 16 m. W. by N. city of Oxford on a steep ascent, chiefly on a bank, stream of the Windmill. It consists of three principal streets straight and well kept, but badly paved houses of stone, and mostly very old. The church is a handsome structure of Saxon architecture, with Norman tower and spire. There are chapels, besides, for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Quakers, a grammar school formerly of considerable, but now of little repute, and several almshouses for poor and aged widows. An ancient priory in the vicinity is an object of some interest. Three fairs annually for cattle, horses, sheep, cheese, &c. Area of par. 2170 ac. Pop. 1818. of tn. 1504.

—(Local Correspondent).—2 par. Sal. p. 672 ac. 1 op. 1057.

BURG.—1. A tn. Russia, prov. baxony gov. of, and 12 m. N. E. Magdeburg on the Elbe surrounded by a wall with several gates. It has three churches a grammar-school a hospital and a workhouse and is the seat of civil and judicial administration for the circle. Its manufactures are extensive and consist chiefly of woollens, yarns linen pottery stone and leather. It has also an iron foundry dyeworks tallowworks numerous mills and distilleries, and likewise a pretty extensive trade in hops, chloxy tobacco, cattle, and wool great numbers of sheep being reared in the vicinity. Pop. (1846), 14,779.—2. A tn. Denmark, in Fennia prov. Schleswig lat. 54° 30' N. lon. 11° 10' E. Its trade and shipping were at one time considerable but have both been nearly extinguished by the filling up of the harbour which is now accessible only to boats. The steeple of the church of Burg forms a conspicuous landmark for mariners. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. Pop. 1800.—3. A tn. Denmark, in the S. Denmark of Holstein, dist. Holsberg, with a very old church. 1 op. 1129.

BURG (Dz) or BURW a v. Holland, prov. N. Holland in Texel 7 m. N. E. Heide the principal village in the island, and so much improved of late years, as to rival, in the beauty of its streets and trees, the nearest villages in Holland. The Reformed church, with its lofty spire, stands in the centre, and around it are 10 streets, and three squares. A handsome new cesspool-house was built in 1840. The E. Crochols have a new church, and the Baptists a plain one. Burg has a French and Dutch and a Dutch school and besides, an institution chiefly for poor and indigent persons, who have no direct claim for support on the island four benevolent boards for aiding the poor a sub-committee of the society of beneficence, district branches of the Netherlands Bible, missionary and

tract societies, a savings bank, and a branch of the public utility society. The inhabitants, generally in a thriving condition, are occupied in trade or the rearing of cattle. Pop 1100

BURGAGE, par Incl Wicklow 1877 ac. Pop 290

BURGAGE, par Incl Wicklow 1877 ac. Pop 290

BURGATE, par Eng. Suffolk; 2076 ac. Pop. 860

BURGAU several places, Germany. The chief is a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia cap dist. of same name 24 m. W Augsburg on the Mündel, over which there is here a bridge. It contains a castle and an hospital, and has manufactures of leather and glass, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2068

BURGDOFF or **BURGDORF** a tn. Switzerland, can of and 12 m. N.E. Bern, r bank, Emmen with a townhouse, hospital, several public educational institutions, and a public library of 4000 volumes. There are manufactures of ribbons, chocolate, tobacco, and some breweries. Large fairs are also held. In the vicinity are the hot n. nat. baths of Lœchbold. Pestalozzi laid the foundations of his educational system here, and had a school in the old castle. The town disputes with Rees the honour of having established the first printing press in Switzerland. Pop. 2417

BURGDORE a tn. and bail Hammer dist. Lüneburg on the Aue, 12 m. N.E. Hammer partly surrounded with a wall and ditch. It has manufactures of cotton and leather and several distilleries. Pop. of tn. 2322; of bail 45708

BURGEO ISLANDS, a group of islands, British N. America off E. coast Newfoundland lat. (S.W. point) 47° 35' N lon 54° 44' W (r). The fishing is extensively prosecuted by the inhabitants of these islands, and according to the report of Captain Leach yielded 1,575,000 lbs. between October 1847 and June 4 1849. The fish are sent principally to the markets of Spain and Portugal. The fishermen, with very few exceptions, are all Protestants. They have two churches, and a small school house, but their dwellings are miserable huts. The settlement, however appears to be in a flourishing condition and the people, notwithstanding the discomfort of their dwellings contented and happy. Pop 700 (—*Parl. Papers*.)

BURGESS par Incl Tipperary 4960 ac. Pop. 1869

BURGESS 14 pars Eng. 1 par Suffolk 1201 ac. Pop. 296—2 *Burgess*, par Norfolk 1820 ac. Pop. 604

3 *Burgess*, par Norfolk 780 ac. Pop. 288—4

4 *Burgess*, par Norfolk 1408 ac. Pop. 344—5 *Burgess*

with *Grady* or *Burgess-upon-Bass* par Lincoln 1560 ac. Pop. 117—6 *Burgess*, par Norfolk 604 ac. Pop. 125

7 *Burgess* (St. Peter) par Norfolk 1600 ac. Pop. 583

8 *Burgess* (St. Peter) or *Whitcomb* par Norfolk 1061 ac. Pop. 349—9 *Burgess*, par Norfolk 1216 ac. Pop. 860—10 *Burgess-upon-the-Dunns* par Cambridgeshire

7839 ac. Pop. 1038—11 *Burgess*, par York W Riding 1700 ac. Pop. 233—12 *Burgess*, par Hants

5060 ac. Pop. 809—13 *Burgess*, par Berks 4237 ac. Pop. 1193—14 *Burgess*, par Hereford 5704 ac. Pop. 946

BURHAM, par Eng Kent 1787 ac. Pop 518

BURHAUN a small in Hesse-Cassel, prov. of, and 71 m. N. Pader on the Hase. It is surrounded by wall and ditch is a place of great antiquity and had a church in 1093.

Its markets are important, and it has a good deal of linen-weaving. Pop. 1828

BURGHADEN a tn. Bavaria on the borders of Austria, 27 m. N.N.W. Salzburg, on the Salzach with a palace and churches a monastery an English female institute, and a grammar-school. It has also a powder-mill, a bell-foundry and some trade in salt and leather. Pop. 2475

BURGHAD BAY Scotland, or Moray S.E. coast of the Moray Firth, an excellent roadstead lat. 57° 42' N lon. 3° 35' W

BURGH-IN-THE-MARSH, a vil. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The village, 2½ m. E. by Spilsby has a commodious parish church, with a lofty tower and chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans an endowed school, and two annual fairs. Area of par. 4238 ac. Pop. 1216

BURGLAND three vils. and pars. Switzerland—1 *Burgland*, can. Uri, on a small tributary of the Reuss, and the birth place of William Tell. On a height where his horse stood is a chapel, painted over with scenes from the patriot's life. Near Tell's chapel is a new and handsome parish church, with

a subterranean chapel beneath. Pop. 1215.—2 (supposed to be *Pörsch*) can. Bern, r bank, Züri, not far from the Lake of Biemles or Biel. A great number of coins and Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1926

—3 can. Thurgau r bank, Thur 11 m. E. Frauenfeld. It was once a place of some importance, and part of the walls and towers by which it was surrounded still remain. A considerable quantity of fruit is grown in its vicinity. Pop. 1076

BURGO (Er) a tn. Spain, Andalucia, prov. of, and 85 m. W by N Málaga. It is tolerably built, and contains a parish church, townhall, two schools, prison and cemetery. The inhabitants are exclusively agricultural raising grain, wine, oil, fruits, and vegetables and rearing sheep, goats, and horned cattle. Pop. 2113

BURGO de Ossa, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of and 38 m. S.W. by S. Burgos 1 bank Uvero. It has here square, a cathedral, episcopal palace, ecclesiastical court-house, secretary of aria, three endowed schools, founding and general hospital townhall three fountains and a cemetery. Main factories.—linen hump shoes, leather and chocolate. Trade —export of wine, fruit, cattle, and industrial and agricultural produce. Pop. 1790

BURGOS, a prov. Spain, Old Castile, between lat. 41° 32' and 43° 10' N bounded, N by prov. Santander E by Alava, Logroño, and Soria S. by Burgos, and W by Palencia and Valladolid; area, 7082 sq. m. The surface is very elevated, and consists of a series of mountain ranges, with inter-vening valleys. The mountains belong to the great systems of the Pyrenees, and the Iberian Mountains two branches, one from each system, meeting and almost meeting imperceptibly into each other near the centre of the province, on the banks of the Arizón. The principal chain in the centre de Ossa. They are generally well wooded with oak, pine, chestnut, beech and other timber. Gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, quicksilver, sulphur, gypsum, and lignite are found, but mineral operations are carried on very imperfectly and to a limited extent. Marble, and good stone for building and pavement, abound. The soil of the valleys usually consists of a blackish loam which, though sometimes shallow is fertile, and produces good grain, fruit, and vegetables the higher districts afford excellent pasturage for cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, and pigs. The chief rivers are, the Ebro Duero Arizón, Nájizillo &c. the chief affluents of the Ebro. They abound in fish. The climate is cold and damp, liable to sudden changes of temperature. Spring is hasty and short and is suddenly succeeded by scorching heat. Snow frequently covers the summits of the loftier hills eight months in the year. Manufactures.—linen woollen and cotton fabric hats, paper, leather hardware cutlery fine cloth and coarse garments, bricks, tiles and heavily Trade is wholly inland, and very insignificant. Education is advancing, numerous schools, non-violent institute one and scientific associations, having been recently established. but matters in this respect are still on an unsatisfactory footing. One-half of the villages of the province have no school, and the attendance is only 1 to 6 of the population. Crime is comparatively rare. Pop. as given by census in 1844, only 177,159 but *Molina*, founding on statistical data calculates that it is 234,021.—(*Molina*)

BURGOS a city Spain, Old Castile, cap. prov. of same name on a declivity sloping towards the Arizón, here crossed by three stone bridges, 112 m. N. Madrid. It forms an irregular quadrangle, of which the longer side E to W is about 2 m. and the shorter 1 m. It is walled but its chief defence is its castle, seated on an adjacent rugged hill, which is wholly enclosed by its works. The houses are in general well built of stone or brick but most of the streets are narrow and winding and heavily paved with large cobbles, fixed in their places by a whitish kind of stone, which gives the whole an appearance of mosaic. The principal square are the Plaza Mayor or De la Constitución, the centre of which is adorned by a statue of Charles III. the Plaza de la Libertad, lined with good houses, many of them recent, but some also interesting from their antiquity and the Plaza del Mercado, in the centre of which is a beautiful fountain, with a gilded column adorned with gilded stone figures, and surmounted by a lofty obelisk, which terminates in a star of gilded rays. This is only one of 10 fountains from which Burgos derives copious supplies of water. The finest street, in every respect,

le that called *Placer del Rey*. All the streets have good macadam pavement. Places of penance are numerous, but the one most frequented and justly forming the boast of the town, is the Espoleta, which is laid out in spacious walks, and has a fine view opening to the Arriaga. Burgos, up to the commencement of the 16th century shared with Toledo the alternate honour of being the royal residence and hence, its public buildings several of which have a greater magnificence than usual in a provincial town, are not so much situated in its present, as memorials of its former greatness. The



VIEW OF THE CATHEDRAL. See—From Library & Magazine

most remarkable structure is the cathedral one of the finest buildings of the kind, not only in Spain, but in Europe. It was commenced in 1211 on the site of a royal palace, which Ferdinand III gave up for the purpose, but was not finished for so long a time. It is built of white marble, in the form of a Latin cross, and is about 300 ft. long by 200 broad. Its principal entrance, on the W. has a finely decorated facade and is flanked by two towers, which have a height of 300 ft and terminate in spires of filigree-work exquisitely chiselled. The interior is of corresponding magnitude, is adorned with fine carvings and paintings and contains numerous interesting monuments in particular the tombs of Don Fernando, and the Cid, both saviours of Burgos, and celebrated throughout Spain for their heroic achievements in the wars with the Moors. Besides the cathedral, there are numerous other churches, some of them of great extent, and considerable pretensions, but generally exhibiting much less taste either in the style of their architecture, or grotesque finery of their ornaments. San Lorenzo one of the largest, has a front of Corinthian pillars, and an interior of a circular form lighted from above by a handsome dome. None of the other public buildings within the city are deserving of notice. The theatre in use is small and insignificant, and a new one, commenced on a most magnificent scale, remains unfinished from want of funds. Outside the city is the stately of Las Huelgas. The buildings are of mean appearance, but the edifice was one of the richest in Spain, and all the nuns were of noble descent. The castle which is situated to the N of the town was the palace of the early kings. It is now almost a ruin, but must have been of great strength if we may judge from its successful resistance to the repeated attempts of the British to take it. The failures of one of them and the disastrous retreat which ensued, are too well known. The benevolent and educational establishments of Burgos are numerous. Among the former may be mentioned the royal, military and founding hospitals savings-bank, and *mont-de-piété* which seems to combine a natural assistance and loan society for working men among the latter the Seminario Conciliar of San Gerónimo the College of San Nicolas, and four primary schools, supported by municipal funds. The chief criminal establishment is a house of correction, called Presidio Penitenciar, not only for Burgos, but also Logroño, Pampeluna, and Santander. The manufactures of Burgos are few and unimportant. That of fine woollen cloth, and harness tanning which once had an European reputation, are all but extinct. The only other articles worth mentioning are paper hats, linen, and

silk stuffs. There is a little inland trade, chiefly in agricultural produce. Burgos is the residence of a bishop, general, the seat of an archbishop, and of a high court, whose jurisdiction extends over the provinces of Alava, Biscaya, Burgos, Guipuzcoa, Logroño Santander &c. Before the removal of the court to Madrid Burgos was in a very flourishing condition, and contained three its present population. Since then it has continued to sink gradually and exhibits in every quarter indications of decay. The pendulum was during which the possession of it was repeatedly and heavily contested, and died greatly to its disaster. Pop. including the suburb of Vaga, on the opposite side of the Arriaga 15 924.

BURGSTADT a tn Saxony, circle, Leipzig 7 m. N N W Chemnitz with a handsome Gothic church and considerable manufactures of china and printed stuffs, and honey. It also sends a good deal of fax. Pop. 2700.

BURGSTEIN or **BURKSTEIN** a tn Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, about 48 m N N W Prague. It contains a handsome palace, with gardens a parish church an hospital and a manufactory of mirrors. In the neighbourhood, on the summit of a remarkable precipice of sandstone are the remains of the old castle of Burgstein. Pop. 1000.

BURGUNDY [anc *Berygunde* French, *Bourgogne*] one of the largest and most important of the

former provinces of France, and now forming dep. Côte-d'Or Seine-et-Louis, Yonne, part of Ain, and part of Aube. In more ancient times Burgundy was the name of a kingdom, and it included several districts in addition to the above province once paying the whole homage of the Rhine. Its most ancient inhabitants were the *Edii* fully described by Caesar, but its name Burgundy is derived from one of the northern nations, called, in Latin, *Berygundi* or *Berygundones* who established themselves there in the beginning of the fifth century. At a later period after the subversion of their kingdom the province was erected into a dukedom and long made an important figure in history under a race of Dukes of Burgundy. The male line having become extinct in 1477 on the death of Charles the Bold, at the siege of Nancy Louis XI who had married his daughter succeeded to the dukedom, which has ever since formed part of France.

BURHANPORE See **BOOKHATPORE**.

BURIAR, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Phihymann, between Malacca and Ceylon lat 13 11' N lon 106 5' E (a.) area, about 827 sq m. The coast is rocky but the island has some good harbours and excellent anchorage. The latter is fertile.

BURTON par Eng. Hants; 6306 ac P p. 1041

BURKA, a tn Arabia, E coast, Oman 60 m W N W Muscat, with a fort built by the Portuguese. This fort which is mounted with cannon, was once the winter residence of the Imam, and still has a garrison of about 200 men. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and the raising of dates. The bazaar is much frequented by the Bedawin. The harbour is merely an open roadstead, accessible only by vessels of 80 to 50 tons. Pop. 4000.

BURKHARDTSBORGH a tn Saxony circle, Zwickau 7 m S Chemnitz. It has manufactures of hosiery cotton and linen cloth, and also has but the inhabitants depend chiefly on mining. Pop. 1850.

BURLESCOMBE par Eng. Devon 3768 ac Pop. 911

BURI BAFONE par Eng. Dorset 874 ac Pop. 71

BURLEY, par Eng. Rutland 8380 ac Pop. 230.

BURLINGHAM three pars Eng. Norfolk —1 *Durlingham* (St Andrew) 740 ac. Pop. 202 —2 *Durlingham* (St Edmund) 661 ac. Pop. 99 —3 *Durlingham* (St Peter) 400 ac. Pop. 100.

BURLINGTON —1 A city and port of entry U States, New Jersey pleasantly situated 1 bank Delaware, 17 m N E Philadelphia, lat. 40° 5' 10" N, lon 72° 52' 37" W. It is enclosed on the S and E by a small stream, and con

needed with the mainland by four bridges and several causeways. It has six churches, a city hall, lycæum, bank, library and several schools. The Bishop of New Jersey resides here. It has some considerable manufactures and a pretty extensive shipping trade. *Town.* (1840) 8861. *Pop.* 9484.—*3 A* Township and part of city Vermont, beautifully situated on a bay of the same name, Lake Champlain. *lat.* 44° 18' N *lon.* 73° 15' W. The village contains many elegant houses and a handsome public square. It has a court-house, jail an academy six churches two female seminaries, and a university, called the university of Vermont. *Pop.* (1840) 4371.

BURLINGTON a in England *See* RICHMOND

BURMAH THE **BURMAS** or **BURMAN** EMPIRE, OF THE KINGDOM OF *AVA* [Burmes, *Mye-ma*, or *Brum-ma* Chinese, *Mo-cho*] the most W. of the three great states of the Indo-Chinese peninsula capital, Monchohe and formerly *AVA*. Its extent, limits capabilities, &c. are very imperfectly known, the country never having been fully explored by Europeans. It is bounded, N. by Assam E. by the Chinese province *Yun-nan* by independent Laos and the *Tamerson* Province S. by the Gulf of Martaban W. by the Bay of Bengal Arakan, Chittagong and Cassy Kaboon, or Manipoor and it appears to extend from *lat.* 17° 45' to between 26° and 31° and from *lon.* 95° to about 98° 40' E. estimated area 184,000 sq. m. According to Dr Francis Hamilton,—"In fertility beauty and grandeur of scenery and in the variety value, and elegance of its natural productions, Burmah is equalled by few countries on earth and it is occupied by a people of great activity and enterprise, possessed of many qualities agreeable to strangers. The mountains are covered with fine timber and the valleys with jungle, spots here and there being cleared and cultivated but the proportion of cultivated land is small and the greater part of the country is timbered."

Physical Features.—Burmah is composed of a series of longitudinal valleys, sloping N. to S. and sowed through by the Irrawadi and its affluent the Kyau-dwen, by the Salween, and the Salween, which last stream forms the E. boundary. These valleys are formed by spurs of the Himalayas which lower in height as they proceed S. The most important are the chain of *Assam* mountains, forming the N. frontier and terminating S. in Cape Bervilla. *lat.* 18° 1' 80" N *lon.* 94° 12' E. between the Gulf of Martaban and the Bay of Bengal culminating point, 8902 ft. and the chain which separates the basin of the Irrawadi from that of the Salween, terminating S. at the Gulf of Martaban, culminating point Phoonngun 12,424 ft. near *lat.* 27° N covered with perpetual snow. From the Gulf of Martaban N. to *lat.* 17° 30' N Burmah is low champagne, interspersed with numerous small lakes well intersected in all directions by branching of the Irrawadi and Salween, within the delta of which all this district is included forming the most extensive plain in the kingdom. From *lat.* 17° 30' to about 22° N the country is hilly and elevated, but intersected by numerous fertile and well-wooded alluvia and N. of that parallel it is decidedly mountainous, the highest ranges being N. and N. E. of the capital.

The sea-coast of Burmah is above 400 m. in length. Its most important portion is along the Gulf of Martaban, which is the termination of the mountain ranges of the country the receptacle of all the great streams, and the source of access to all the ports, namely Rangoon, Martaban and Bassein.

The Irrawadi the greatest stream in the empire rises, as far as known, in the Himalayas, flows S. through Burmah near its E. frontier till it reaches Bhamo, where it takes a S. W. course to *AVA*, below which about *lat.* 21° 35' N, it receives, on its bank, its chief affluent, the Kyau-dwen, which in part of its course, forms the W. frontier line towards Cassy. The Irrawadi's course continues from *AVA* still S. W. till it approaches the Arakan frontier after which it flows S. E. and, full, by numerous mouths, into the Gulf of Martaban. These mouths afford admirable means of internal water communication and the main river itself is navigable, at all seasons, for sailing vessels of 300 tons, as far up as *AVA*, and, during the rains as far as Bhamo, a distance of about 800 m. from the sea. The other affluents of the Irrawadi worth noting are the Bhamo, Lamphayan, Mukiang, and Myingyung, all of which it receives above the confluence of the Kyau-dwen, and all navigable to a greater or less extent. The Salween rises in Lake Gmangnag, *lat.* 20° 30' N and is a comparatively small

stream. Its total course is about 250 m. direct distance to the Gulf of Martaban, which it reaches through a broad estuary and several small offsets but is not very navigable, there being no continuous channel deeper than 4 ft. The Salween or Thantayn (which see) is next to the Irrawadi in size and falls into the sea between the ports of Martaban and Moulmein. The lakes of Burmah are numerous, especially in the S. part, as already stated but small. The only one of any considerable size, as far as known is Nandokandee N. of *AVA*, above 40 m. long by about 12 broad and Gmangnag already noticed, about 10 m. long by half that breadth.

Geology and Minerals.—The N and P part of Burmah as far S. as about *lat.* 17° N appear to be of crystalline schistose formation. From N of *AVA*, stretching S. E. into the *Tamerson* Province to a band of tertiary formation. Near the junction of the Kyau-dwen with the Irrawadi is a patch of the transition series including the carboniferous formation. All the rest of the country S. and W. seems to be composed of alluvium covering apparently limestones in various states. Blue near *AVA* and dark, bituminous, and slaty between that city and Pagan and near Prome, coarse grained and sandy. The low hills in the delta of the Irrawadi are composed of blue limestones, calcareous sandstone, breccia, quartz and conglomerated iron ore. In an lower part of the course of the Salween, are abrupt hills of the finest blue limestones. In these are numerous extensive and magnificent stalactite caves, many of which, from their immensity, have been devoted to religious purposes, and are still adorned with countless numbers of images of Gaudama of different sizes and materials, some covered with gold and some formed merely of burnt clay. The minerals known to exist, and most of which are wrought to a greater or less extent, are gold, silver, iron, antimony, lead, arsenic, and sulphur, all except the first two said to be abundant. Besides these, there are limestone marble, near *AVA*, equal to that of Carrara, and monopolized by the Government, for the manufacture of images of Gaudama, nitre, natron salt, and precious stones, including rubies, sapphires, amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, and Jasper most of which are sent to China. Coal is said to be abundant in some quarters, but is not used. Petroleum is obtained to the extent of upwards of 80,000,000 lbs annually, a quantity it might be greatly increased, and is used as an oil for burning all over the country and also for paying boats, and other purposes and in the N. part of the empire, more especially on the banks of the Kyau-dwen in it is a valley of Eukong as the Assam frontier are mines of very pure amber.

Climate.—In general healthy where cleared even in the delta of the Irrawadi excepting during the rainy season, when the swampy parts become unhealthy for foreigners but even then the course of the great rivers and cleared parts remain salubrious. In this district there are two seasons similar to those in Hindoostan a dry and a wet the latter from April to October during which 150 to 200 inches of rain fall and the former from November to April N. of the delta, or *lat.* 18° N there are three seasons cold, from November to February hot, from March to June, and rainy the rest of the year. The delta, and all the lower parts of the valley of the Irrawadi, are subject to annual inundations, which continue from May to October. Earthquakes are frequent in the S. parts of the country.

Vegetation.—A considerable portion of Burmah lying with in the tropics, and many parts more especially in the N. being considerably elevated its vegetation is rich and varied. In mainly places in the valley of the Irrawadi rice of excellent quality which constitutes the favourite food of the people, is produced in abundance and on the drier grounds, maize and millet are raised. Around *AVA*, and some of the other larger towns, and in the more elevated spots, wheat and excellent tobacco are grown besides which, are cultivated kidney and French beans, some mustard (*Brassica oleracea*) from which is obtained an oil used instead of butter black and red pepper indigo, and sugar to a small extent and two kinds of cotton one red, the other white but all the processes of agriculture are performed in a most primitive manner. The opium, a Burman tobacco plant, is grown on the hills of *AVA*, but its leaf is used only as a pipe. Turmeric, used chiefly as curry and various yellow dyes, are in good variety. Among the fruits may be named the mango, orange, pine-apple, mustard apple, lemon, lime, durian, betel-nut, olive,

are among the edible roots, the ginger cassia, liquorice, arrow-root, yam, batatas, onion, &c. Timber for ship and house building is abundant, including teak though not so good as that found in Malabar; secondary oak of several kinds, fir and ebony. Of other useful trees and plants may be noted sandal-wood, agave, and Indian fig, several kinds of palms, the tamarind, also, cucumber, papaya, castor oil, cotton, lettuce, and several kinds of bamboo, sage palm plantains and, on the sea-coast, the coco-nut.

Zoology.—Elephants are numerous in the lower parts of the country and cannot great devastation among the rice fields, but are never used as beasts of burden. The white elephant, apparently an *ethiops*, is also at times found, and is an object of superstitious veneration but only among the lower classes. The king always possesses one, who is considered the second dignity of state and has a regular retinue of ministers, with numerous attendants and guards. Other animals, more or less prevalent, are rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards, buffaloes, hogs, civets, wild cats, apes, deer antelopes, otters, but no jackals or wolves, porcupines and other birds of rich plumage (jungle-fowl, peafowl, pheasants, partridges, quails, geese, ducks, and snipes). Alligators of two kinds, crocodiles, and sharks abound in the river mouths, turtles and tortoises are very common on the coast, the latter *de capillis*, a very curious species but not generally valuable, are numerous as are also scorpions, centipedes, hawks, leeches and destructive insects. The domestic animals are oxen and buffaloes, used extensively for agricultural purposes; horses small but vigorous and only used for the saddle; pigs very few and of small size, or common fowls.

Manufactures, Trade and Commerce.—Hemp, H. eight, and Muscavado.—The manufactures of Burmah are, as a whole, unimportant and inferior. The females who are the weavers make cotton cloths but not so good as those of Hindoostan and China. Durable, though coarse silks are also made, and pottery-ware, unglazed and glazed. Of the latter kind large jars have long been used in India, under the name of Pegu jars. The only steel of consequence is made in the Shan country chiefly sword blades coarse cutlery is made in some of the villages, and clumsy gold and silver jewellery is much fashioned in most of the large towns. Blacksmithing is carried on to some extent at Bhamo; this branch of industry is important, in proportion to the paucity of good roads, and the great number of excellent water ways. The vessels built are sometimes 200 and 250 tons burden, and admirably adapted for inland navigation. The Burmese excel in golding, which they make to withstand damp, apparently by means of repeated coats of wood-oil. They undertake dyeing but their colours are generally fugitive; they make paper umbrellas, carriages, saddles, and inferior gunpowder but are famous as bell-casters. The bells they make are said to be of delightful tone, but disproportionately thick and some of them are of enormous size. One at Mawgoon, near Ava, is said to be 20 inches thick, 20 ft. high, and 18 ft. 6 inches in diameter estimated weight, 500,000 lbs. that of the great and useless bell at Moscow being 443,772 lbs. It is suspended a few inches from the ground, and has no tongue. Little attention seems to be paid to the kind or proportion of the metals used the materials being supplied by the multitudes who come to witness the casting during the time the process is going on. An eye-witness describing the casting at Mandalay March 1849 of a bell 17 ft. high and 4½ in circumference, to be used in the service of Quansan, says there were employed 40 furnaces, all containing crucibles, holding about 20 lbs. of metal each. These furnaces were supplied from a heap of charcoal, which, although diminishing, was still kept up by voluntary donations. An uninterrupted stream of men, women, and children, each with an offering either of gold, silver, copper or precious stones, were continually feeding the crucibles by casting in their gifts. We ourselves saw during the short time that we were present, about 70 precious stones, consisting of rubies, diamonds, sapphires, and emeralds, thrown into the crucibles, besides large quantities of gold and silver ornaments and coins. An interval of two or three minutes elapsed between the emptying of the crucibles and the whole smelting process occupied 14 hours. The commercial transactions of the Burmese are, individually on a small scale, although the aggregate is considerable. In the lower provinces, the internal traffic is conducted

chiefly by water conveyance in the hilly districts, by land communication the means of transport in the latter case, being carts drawn by oxen, and sometimes small horses. The lower provinces supply the higher with rice, salt, pickled and dried fish, and various foreign commodities from the different sea-ports the former receive in return petroleum, sulphate lico, paper, lacquer, wax, sugar, and all fabrics from, culley, brassware, calicoes, palm-sugar, castan, tamarind, &c. The foreign trade of the Burmese seacoast, is almost wholly concentrated in Rangoon (which see). From this point a considerable trade is carried on with Chittagong, Dacca, and Calcutta, in Bengal; Madras, Manipalpet, on the Coromandel coast; the Nicobar Islands, and Penang and occasionally with Bombay and the Persian and Arabian Gulfs. The principal articles of export are teak wood, castor oil, salt, lac, wax—was elephants teeth, raw cotton, opium, gold and silver. Of teak wood the quantity exported annually is equal to 7500 full-sized trees—Calcutta being the principal market for this article. Large quantities of raw cotton, of a superior quality are sent from Ava, to the city of Dacca, in the province of Bengal where it is wrought into the fine muslins of that place.

The principal imports are cotton piece goods, British Bengal and Madras British woollens, iron, steel, galvanized copper cordage, horse, sulphur gunpowder, sulphate, firearms, coarse porcelain, English glassware, opium, tobacco, cocones and areca nuts, sugar and spirits. The Burmese carry on a pretty extensive traffic besides through Bhamo as the entrepot with the Chinese of Yun-nan, from whom they receive copper ornaments, musk, silver vermilion, iron pans, brass ware, tin lead, silver, gold and gold leaf, earthenware, painted carpets, shawl, tea, honey, raw silk, velvet and other wrought silks, spirits, musk, vermillion, dry fruits, pepper, fans, umbrellas, shoes and wearing apparel giving in return for these, raw cotton, ornamented feathers, edible birds nests, ivory, rhinoceros and deer horns, sapphires, rubies &c. The quantity of raw cotton, sold annually to the Chinese merchants, averages about 14,000,000 lbs. The whole export and import trade with China has been estimated at £400,000 to £700,000 sterling. The only coins in circulation are of lead these being made of either copper, silver, gold or any other metal. Gold and silver however are used as mediums but always in the shape of ingots, which must be weighed on every occasion of exchange; they are also of different degrees of purity which must also be ascertained by the receiver. The pieces of silver used in trade are generally of a fixed weight, or of the value of 8½ d. Gold is reckoned about seventeen times the value of silver. The principal measure of capacity for rice is the basket 55½ lbs. *avropoids*; of length, the finger breadth, hand breadth, span, and cubit. The weights mostly in use are the taal about 1½ cunus, *avropoids* and the van, equal to 100 taals, or 8½ lbs.

Religion, Language, Education.—Excepting some of the barbarous mountaineers, the inhabitants of Burmah are half civilized and adhere to the Buddhist religion, worshipping Quansan, one of the incarnations of Buddha, whose images are generally of marble, though sometimes of bronze. The priests are numerous, bound to celibacy and eat but one day. There are monasteries, and both monks and nuns or priestesses, the latter generally old women, though some are young and at liberty to marry when they must quit the sisterhood. British and American missionaries, and all religious, are tolerated, but departure from the national religion is prohibited. To the priests is committed, exclusively, the charge of public instruction, and nearly every person learns the first elements. The two principal spoken idioms are Burman and Pagan but Pali is the language of religion and literature.

People, Manners, Customs, Dress.—The inhabitants of Burmah belong to a common stock the Indo-Chinese, and are divided into several tribes, none very numerous. The most important of these are the Burmese, occupying the middle part of the basin of the Irrawadi and the Pagans the lower basin the Shans, in the E. and N.E. provinces; the Khyens, spread over the centre of the country and the Karens, between the Rangoon and the Salween. Tartar and Tibetan tribes occupy the N. parts. Chinese slaves are numerous, and the mines are wrought by Chinese. The Burmese are short, stout, active, and well-proportioned; of dark brown colour, black, leak, coarse, abundant hair, said to be hardy,

double, industrious, lively fond of music and poetry but treacherous cunning, and avenging though hospitable and courteous to strangers feeding and lodging the traveller gratis. They are good mimics; and they love theatrical amusements, boxing, cock fighting, games of chance, and athletic exercises. The Burmese marry early and though polygamy is permitted, has only one wife, whom, with the other females of his family he compels to do all the work. Divorces by either party are easily arranged, and are exceedingly common. Among the common people, the principal part of the male dress, called a *Pu-ho* covers the loins, and reaches half way down the leg. It consists of a double piece of silk cotton, or a mixed fabric, about ten cubits long and is loosely wrapped round the body. Over this a flock, of white cotton cloth, in water quilted, called an *u-pu*, with sleeves is worn reaching below the knees, and tied in front. The head is covered with a small square handkerchief commonly of British hook-cashmere, or English or Madras printed handkerchiefs, worn like a turban but leaving the upper part of the head bare. In the lower classes of women wear only a single petticoat, called a *ta-ween*, more or less open in front, according to the condition of the wearer. The dresses of the better orders wear also an *u-pu* or flock, somewhat different in form and shorter than that of the men. They wear long hair but no head-dress. Bangles are frequently worn by both sexes and umbrellas are in general use being among the principal insignia of rank or office the colour indicating the quality of the possessor. A nobleman's dress consists of a long robe of flowered velvet or satin, reaching the ankles. A mantle or scarf thrown over this, hangs from the shoulders. On the head is a high velvet or silk cap, plain or embroidered, according to his rank. Females of the higher classes generally wear a loose jacket with tight sleeves. A piece of silk or cloth girdles the waist and descends to the feet. When they go abroad a silk sash crosses the bosom while the ends are thrown over the shoulders. The priests have the head closely shaved and uncovered and only protected by a small fan of palm-leaf. The colour of the dress of the priesthood is yellow and is held so sacred that it is forbidden to cut or else to wear it. Tobacco, already on the legs and lower parts of the body is smoked by the Burmese and some of the other tribes and the chewing of betel, and the smoking of tobacco, are universal. The houses are made of timber or bamboo and have thatched roofs and doors and windows of mat none are of stone or brick, the use of these materials being prohibited, except for pagodas, &c. Rice eaten with curry and masses of stewed onions, vegetables, &c. is the principal food. Oil made from sesamum seed, and Chili pepper are greatly used as seasoning. Animal food is eaten by those who can afford it, though the law forbids the taking of life.

Government, Laws, Revenue, Military Force.—The government is despotic the King is styled Lord of life and property his office is hereditary and he rules by a council, called *Lut-d'han* composed commonly of four officers, but sometimes of five or six, which exercises legislative, executive, and judicial functions, acting for the King whose name never appears. The laws are taken from the celebrated *Maint* or *Maint* code, and are, in many respects, distinguished for the wisdom of their provisions but the punishments, in general, are cruel. Justice is easily purchased. The only hereditary public officers are the *Sauwbas*, the tributary princes of the conquered provinces. The revenue is derived from a tax upon cultivated land fisheries mines petroleum wells, exports, &c. and the King's whole income probably does not exceed £250,000. Officers are paid by gifts of public lands, and not in money. There being no military code, and the standing army being small general levies of men are made in time of war. The troops have no regular pay but are maintained at the public expense. The main army is infantry but there is also a small body of cavalry and a flotilla of boats. Twenty two-headed swords named *Dia*, spears matchlocks, European muskets, &c. are their arms.

Divisions.—Burmah is divided into several provinces of which the most important are Ava Proper or *Mranma* Pye. In the centre of the kingdom Pegu or *Talaing* formerly an independent kingdom, which, with prov. *Bassan*, comprises the delta of the great and *Sittoung* Malaya-shan on the E. and Jo or Yo Pye on the W. Frontier and the country of the Shan to the N.

Calendar.—The Burmese year is divided into 12 months, of 29 and 30 days alternately rectified by an intercalation every third year. Each month is divided into an increasing and a waning moon. The week is divided into seven days; and time is kept by a kind of elegancy, consisting of a copper coin perforated at the bottom, and placed in a vase of water. The Burmese have four epochs but the one in common use commences with a D 639.

History.—The Buddhist religion was probably introduced into Burmah about the year A.C. 901. At that period, the government was permanently fixed at Prome, where it continued for 890 years during which there reigned 24 princes. After this, it was removed under a new dynasty to Pagan, where it continued for nearly 13 centuries, during which there reigned 85 princes. In A.D. 1300 the seat of government was established at Pinya, where it continued 56 years, under three successive princes. In 1384 it was removed to Ava where it continued for 869 years, and where in the 16th century Europeans first became acquainted with the Burmese. Towards the commencement of the 18th century the Burmese were conquered by the Peguans, a people whom they had overthrown and kept in subjection for nearly two centuries before. At this period arose *Alompra*, the founder of the present dynasty. After a reign of eight years *Alompra* was succeeded by his son *Uparaja*, who made Haguig his capital. *Uparaja* reigned three years only when he died, and was succeeded by his brother *Sambuen*, who removed the capital to Ava. In 1716, *Sambuen* was succeeded by his son *Sen Ka-ka* who, after a reign of five years was succeeded by *Paung ha-cha* who removed the seat of government to *Amaraapura*. After a reign of 88 years, *Paung Ka-cha* was succeeded (1819) by *Nu-un*, who removed the court once more to Ava, but that town having been almost entirely destroyed in 1839 by an earthquake, *Manohob* has become the seat of government. In 1837 *Nu-un* died, and was succeeded by his brother *Su-a wa*, to the exclusion of the proper heir.

The first English writer who notices the Burman dominions is *Ralph Fitch* a London merchant, who travelled in India towards the end of the 16th century. He expresses the countries especially the cities to have been then in a flourishing condition and the trade and shipping of the seaport towns to be very extensive. At the close of the 17th century the Governor of Madras, Mr. *Higginson* made certain friendly overtures to the King of Ava which were graciously received and in 1709 the Burman dominions were visited by Captain *Alexander Hamilton* who wrote a *New Account of the East Indies*. In 1767 the East India Company obtained a site for a factory and other advantages. Subsequent aggressions on the part of the Burmese, accompanied by insolence to our ambassadors led to hostilities, which terminated, in 1785, in the curtailment of the Burmese power and the establishment of British rule in the provinces of Arakan, *Yea Tay Margut*, and part of *Maribah*. Pop. (1818) 4,230,558, though estimated by some at 8,000,000.—(Crawford's *Embassy to the Deities of Jannaggy Japan, Indo China, as Captains 1850 Malabar's Travels in 1822* *Annals of the Indian Archipelago*, 1849.) and See *Survey*.

BURMARSH per Eng Kent 1796 s. 1 op. 138
BURNMINGTON per Eng Warwick 808 s. Pop. 209.
BURNSTONE per Eng York, N Riding 1185 s. Pop. 374
BURNFTT per Eng Somerset 608 s. Pop. 95.
BURNBY per Eng York E Riding 166 s. Pop. 129
BURNCHURCH per Eng Ireland co Kilkenny 8364 s. Pop. 748.
BURNHAM *ag. rural* villa, and pure England.—1 A vil and par Bucks 8720 ac three annual cattle-fairs are held here. Pop. 2801.—2 A li and par Essex 5528 ac. Pop. 1869.—3 A par Somerset 4502 ac. Pop. 1701.—4 *Burnham-Deepdale*, a small vil and par Norfolk 1081 ac Pop. 117.—5, *Burnham-Norton* a small li and par Norfolk 8590 ac. Pop. 185.—6, *Burnham-Overy* a small seaport and par Norfolk 2548 ac 14 m. v. 2 *Burnham-Westgate* has some trade in corn and oyster-dredging. Pop. 674.—7 *Burnham-Thorpe*, a vil, and par Norfolk 2978 ac. Pop. 424.—8, *Burnham-Upham-and-Sutton*, a par Norfolk 1452 ac. Pop. 429.—9 *Burnham-Westgate*, a small market li. and par co Norfolk. The town lies 87 m. N N W Norwich, on the

Burn within 8 m. of the sea, and has a good harbour. It consists of one principal street, with several smaller diverging from it, and is tolerably well supplied with water. The church situated about 1 m. from the village, is a neat Gothic structure. There are, besides, several chapels, belonging respectively to Baptists, Unitarians, Methodists and Anglicans. Schools—seven dame schools, one day-school for boys and two national schools. Considerable quantities of corn, hay and straw are shipped for London, &c. and oysters, the trade in which forms the chief support of the inhabitants, are exported to various quarters, including France, Holland, and Algiers. The chief imports are coals, oil-cake, and timber. Area of par 3047 ac. Pop (1851) 1741.—(Local Correspondent.)

BURNLEY, a market in England, co. Lancaster on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Burn and (older 21 m N Manchester. It comprises six principal streets, one or two of which are handsome, and lined with excellent shops all are well kept houses chiefly of a whitish-coloured freestone which abounds in the vicinity and well built lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water from springs in the neighbourhood. An old faxon cross which occupies the centre of an area, is an object of some interest. The church of St. Peter is an ancient building with a massive tower and pinn of bells but has undergone so many alterations, that scarcely any traces of its antiquity remain. Trinity Church and St. James's are both new edifices—the one in the Gothic, and the other in the Tudor style. There are, besides, a Wesleyan chapel a large and handsome structure two Independent, one Association Methodist, one Primitive Methodist, and chapels for Particular and General Baptists. The schools consist of a free grammar-school which has existed since the Reformation, four national schools, in a flourishing condition, a large infant school recently built independent and Wesleyan day schools, two R. Catholic schools, but only one commercial school of importance. A dispensary has recently been established, and there are a mechanics institution, a Wesleyan institution somewhat resembling the latter but more of a religious character and the Church of England literary institution the most flourishing of the kind in Burnley and for which a new and spacious building has been lately built, the most important one of the kind in the town. Cotton spinning and weaving and woollen spinning are carried on to a great extent, the former employing 1680 horse power and the latter 60 horse power. There are also cotton-mills employing 96 horse power a large cloth printing establishment, and several iron-foundries and machine shops. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the East Lancashire Railway both pass through the town which is also connected by a branch, with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Market every Monday six fairs annually (Pop. in 1841 18 30 in 1851 20,829.—(Local Correspondent.)

BURNSTALL, par Eng York W Riding 31 331 ac. Pop. 1279

BURNSTLAND a small seaport and par Scotland, Fife, N shore estuary of the Forth. The town is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W Edinburgh, in lat. 56° 4' N. lon. 3° 13' W. mostly on level but partly also on sloping ground, which rises to a considerable height behind it. consists of one long and spacious street, unencumbered, and well kept, a back street running parallel to the latter also tolerably clean and a number of diverging lanes and alleys. Some of the older houses in the main street are in the Flemish style, with their gables to the front but many of the more modern are handsome and commodious buildings and the town is every year improving as sea-bathing quarters and is lighted with gas. It has three churches—an Established U. Presbyterian, and Free church—the first a large edifice, in the old Dutch style a town hall a modern Gothic structure, with a handsome steeple several schools including burg school and Free church school two or three benevolent societies a reading-room, and scientific lecture association. The fisheries are considerable shipbuilding and distillation are carried on the latter to a great extent. The harbour is spacious, of great depth, and is easily access. Burnstland is the steam boat ferry station on the passage of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. It unites with Kinghorn Dysart, and Kirkcaldy in sending a number in the House of Commons

Registered electors 52 Area of par 2800 ac. Pop of par 3158 of bor.—1859.—(Local Correspondent.)

MURPHAM par Eng Sussex 2722 ac. Pop 267

MURRA, three islands, Scotland—1 Two islands, Shetland W of Mainland and separated from it by Cliff Sound, lat 60° 8' W lon. 1° 31' W. The E. island is also called House and on its E side is a peninsula 1 m long chiefly consisting of pasture. The coast of both is rocky—2 An island Orkney separated from S. Ronaldshay by Water Sound lat 58° 50' N lon 2° 53' W It is composed of sandstone and dark blue slate, is about 4 m long and 1 m broad and inhabited by fishermen. Pop. 529

MURRA LAKE a lake Australia New S. Wales on the N W margin of ss. Argyle lat. 34° 18' S lon. 149° 45' E

MURKIANA a tu and port, Spain Valencia, prov. of and 8 m. N. Castellón de la Plana, 5 bank Beach, 1 m. from the sea. It is well built, has three squares a parish church townhouse, two endowed schools an hospital priam and a cemetery with chapel attached. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture though some are hewmen employed in fishing and the usual industrial occupations of a seaport (trade—exports—fruit, wine, and oil imports—sugar brandy salt fish and iron 6203.)

MURKINGTON three pars Eng —1 par Hereford 7850 ac. Pop. 235—2 par Somerset 2909 ac. Pop. 483—3 par Devon 5430 ac. Pop. 1001

MURKINCARNA par Irel Mayo 43.7 ac. Pop. 91.0

MURKISHOOL par Irel Mayo 53.750 ac. It contains the town of Newport. Pop. 7,798

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par Lincoln 1196 ac. Pop 289—12 *Burton Joyce* par Votia; 1940 ac. Pop 778—13 *Burton Hoekings* par Votia; 1910 ac. Pop 345—14, *Burton-Labour* par W. Thompson 2690 ac. Pop 1007—15, *Burton-Leonard* par Leicester 2060 ac. Pop 104—16, *Burton-Leonard* par York; W. Riding 1789 ac. Pop 457—17 *Burton-by-Lincoln* par Lincoln 2325 ac. Pop 304—18 *Burton-Overy* par Leicester 1680 ac. Pop 484—19 *Burton-Pidley* par York, E. Riding; 1960 ac. Pop 894—20, *Burton-Ridgeway* par Lincoln 3580 ac. Pop 135—21 *Burton (Wad)* par Votia 710 ac. Pop 28—22 *Burton-upon-Ashford* par Lincoln 8890 ac. Pop 899

BURTON IN KENDAL, a small market in and par England on Westernland. The town is 10 m S Kendal well built, and clean, with regular and well kept streets, a spacious market-place, a fine old church grammar-school and several churches, flax mills, and well attended market on Tuesday. Area of par 8768 ac. 1 op 3559

BURTON-UPON-TRENT a market in and par England on Stafford, and partly in co Derby. The town is pleasantly situated 20 m E. Stafford in a fertile vale, L bank Trent, which is here crossed by a fine old bridge of 36 arches, 1845 ft long. The streets, several of which are of considerable extent, are well paved and lighted with gas water abundant. The places of worship are three churches all of them elegant and ornamental structures; and chapels belonging to General and Particular Baptists, Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. There are besides a free grammar-school, for 500 boys a school for 500 children, several other schools, almshouses for 11 poor women, a dispensary a savings bank, a subscription library a news-room and a union workhouse. Milling, rope-making tanning and iron forging are carried on to a considerable extent but the chief business consists in the brewing of ale, for which the town has been long celebrated large quantities being sent, not only to London and other parts of England, but to India and China. The town is governed by a high steward, annually elected, and bailiff appointed by the Mayor of Anglesley. The bailiff who is a justice of peace, acts also as coroner. There is a weekly market on Thursday and six fairs are held annually. The Trent is navigable to Gainsborough, a distance of nearly 80 m from whence there is a branch to this place of the Grand Trunk Canal between the Trent and Mersey. The Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway has a station about half a mile W the town. In 1822 a battle was fought on the bridge at Burton, between Edward IV and the Earl of Lancaster in which the former obtained a decisive victory. Area of par 7730 ac. Pop 9769

BURTSCHIED or **BORCKETE**, a tn. Prussia and properly a suburb of Aix-la-Chapelle, with which it is connected by an avenue of trees, being not half a mile distant from it. It contains a townhouse, and three churches (two R Catholic and one Protestant) and carries on extensive manufactures, particularly of woollens and casementers. Its thermal springs, which rise in the hill immediately above the town are celebrated. Pop 5900

BURULDA or **JAIWAR**, a dist. Hindooistan S.W. coast, Googates principally between parallels 21 and 22 N. It is bounded N by the Bettacome, F by the Burulda hills, and W by the sea. It is generally flat of a light soil indifferently wooded, and in many places the water is brackish. Its chief town is Fortunder

BURUM or **BURUM**, a vil. Holland prov Friesland, 11 m S.E. Doornik and communicating with the Lauwer Zee. A large but quiet and sequestered village surrounded by a flat dry soil known by the name of Burumland. It has a handsome Reformed church, and a school. The people live wholly by raising corn and rearing cattle. Pop 1500

BURWANKEE, a tn. Hindooistan, Candahar, dist. of same name lat. 22° 4' N lon 74° 58' E. surrounded with a double wall. It has an extensive palace but is generally in a ruinous condition. The district extends along 1 bank, Nerbanda, and is about 85 m long by 45 broad but the greater part of it is covered with jungle.

BURWARTON par Eng Dorset 130 ac. Pop 115

BURWASH or **BOWENSHAW** par Eng Sussex 7821 ac. Pop 2777

BURWELL—1 A vil and par England on Cambridge, containing the united parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary 4 m. Vol. I

N.W. by W Newmarket. It is composed chiefly of one long street and possesses a handsome Gothic church, the ruins of an ancient castle several schools and an Independent chapel area of par 7332 ac. Pop 2187—2 par Eng Lincoln 2180 ac. Pop 158

BURWHA a negro tn. Central Africa, kingdom, Barotsi, W bank, Lake Tshad, 80 m N.W. Koko, lat. 18° 58' N lon 13° 58' E. It covers an extent equal to 8 sq m and being surrounded by a wall 13 or 14 ft high fringed by a dry ditch may be considered with reference to the practices of war in that country a place of some strength. The town is entered by two gates, which are nearly E. and W. and are defended by two mounds of earth with perpendicular fronts. Each principal hut in the town has a little enclosure, with a cow or two and some goats and fowls 1 op. about 5000 or 6000

BURY—1 A bor. market in and par England, co Lancashire. The town, which is agreeably situated on rising ground between the Irwell and Roches, 6 m E. Bolton consists of three principal streets and a commodious market-place. It is abundantly supplied with water well lighted and has within the last few years been greatly improved. The parish church, which was rebuilt in 1776, is a substantial structure, with a beautiful tower and spire, which were erected in 1844. There are, besides three other churches, and chapels for Independents Primitive and New Connection Methodists, W. Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Baptists Unitarians and R Catholics the last a handsome Gothic building, with an elegant tower. There are several excellent schools, including a free grammar-school, and national schools, to the first of which are attached two scholarships of from £20 to £25 each to the colleges of St. John's, Cambridge, and Brasenose Oxford. There are also three news-rooms, a mechanics institution a subscription library a dispensary and savings bank. The woollen manufacture, which was introduced here in the reign of Edward III is still carried on to a great extent and forms the staple of the place. There are likewise numerous factories for spinning and weaving of cotton, together with iron foundries and paper-mills calico bleaching and printing dyeing and log-wood grinding are also carried on to a great extent. There are stations here belonging to the Liverpool Wigan, Bolton and Bury Railway the East Lancashire and the Bury and Heywood branch of the Manchester and Leeds Railway. By the Reform Act, Bury was constituted a borough, with the privilege of returning one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1849) 605. Its local affairs are under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions twice a week. The weekly market is on Saturday and three fairs are held annually in March May and September. The late Sir Robert Peel was born at Gleanborough Hall, within the parish in 1788. Area of par 24,320 ac. Pop 70,148 of bor 81,282—(Local Correspondent)—2 par Huntingdon 1645 ac. Pop 414—3 par Sussex 5340 ac. Pop 569

BURY ST EDMUNDS, a tn. England, co Suffolk 26½ m. N.W. Ipswich on a slope, L bank,bourne or Lark) streets straight, at right angles, clean and well lighted water abundant houses (of brick) plain but generally well built. It has three churches, two of them fine old Gothic edifices seven chapels, two Independent two Baptist, a Wesleyan, a Unitarian, and a R. Catholic also a Friends meeting-house. Other public buildings are an hospital concert and assembly rooms theatre county-hall guildhall King Edward's school and jail. Public institutions—1 a free grammar commercial, and five other schools, an asylum for twelve poor persons an hospital admitting upwards of 1000 patients yearly 99 almshouses, and several minor charities mechanics and young men's institutions, archaeological society and public library soap and candle manufactured to a small extent.

The borough returns two members to the House of Commons, and its municipal government is vested in a mayor six aldermen, and 15 councillors. Bury St. Edmunds formerly had one of the largest and wealthiest abbeys in England. Of the many fine remains still existing, the gate built in 1377 62 ft high 50 long and 41 broad is one of the best specimens of early Gothic. In part of the abbey grounds is a beautiful garden, tastefully laid out. The Eastern Union Railway has a station here. Pop 18,900

BURYAN (Str) par Eng Cornwall 6064 ac. P 1658

BURYTHORPE, par Eng York & Riding 1225 ac. Pop. 259

BUSACRI, a tn, and prov of Sardinia, dist Cagliari. The town lies 1 bank Tiri 11 m N. L. Oristano between two mountains, in a district which is unhealthy but fertile, yielding good crops of grain and excellent pasture. Pop. 1662

BUSACO [Portuguese, *Bussaco*] a hill of Portugal far nearly called *serra da Alcobaca*, prov Beira, 18 m N. Coimbra. Near its top, in a kind of hollow stands a Carmelite monastery commanding a magnificent view and near which on September 27 1810 the French army under General Massena, was repulsed by the English and Portuguese, under Lord Wellington.

BUSACQUINO or **BUSALINDO** a tn. Shire prov of, and 29 m. S by W Palermo. It stands upon a height, contains eight churches, and some manufactures of linen. Pop. 3000

BUSCA a tn kingdom of Ital Piedmont prov of and 9 m. N W Coni. dist. of same name 1 bank Maira an affluent of the Po. It is well situated at the foot of a hill and contains two handsome churches and a convent. The wine made in the neighbourhood is excellent. Pop. 7900

BUSCHUP par Eng Berks 2848 ac. Pop. 424

BUSHELEY par Eng Stafford 69 ac. Pop. 163

BUSHEAD or **BUSK BAIN** [properly *Bush* as good water a low and narrow but well peopled island about 18 m long Persian Gulf 1 mi about 10 m from the Persian coast lat E 20° 45' N lon 58° 24' E (n) On the E point is a neat looking village surrounded with date trees which are generally plentiful.

BUSHET par Eng Hertford 3188 ac. Pop. 250

BUSHIRE [properly *Ala Okla*] the father of enna the principal subject of Irenaeus prov Fars, 1154 m W S Shiraz lat 26° 5' N lon 50° 50' 15' E (n) on a low sandy point running N W on the side of a bay N E coast, Persian Gulf. The town lies on the edge of a desert, in a triangular form, having the sea on two sides and fortified on the land side, by a high wall nearly 1 m in length flanked, at every 200 yards, by a round tower with loop-holes for musketry. It has seven mosques, a few hammams or baths, two caravanserais, and an Armenian church. A large palace, built by the late Qasim Khan, stands about the centre of the town. The houses are flat-roofed two stories high, and constructed chiefly of clay, or of a soft sandstone obtained from the ruins of Babelue, a decayed town 4 m. to the S. From a distance, Babelue has rather an imposing appearance the square minarets or wind chimneys, erected on the tops of a few of the principal houses, for conveying air into the interior during the hot weather appearing like so many minarets or towers. But on a near approach, the town is found to be a mean and dirty place with streets, as in most Eastern towns, more narrow and more crooked lanes from 6 to 8 ft. wide, half choked up with filth or mud, and infested with crowds of mangy dogs. The bazaar is large and well supplied. Fruit chiefly brought from Shiraz, may be obtained here all the year round. In the hot season water melons, grapes, peaches, plums, apricots, &c. are abundant as are also oranges, apples, pears, and pomegranates in the cold season with several kinds of dried fruit. The Shiraz is famous for the fineness of its pool try and the delicate flavour of its mutton. The sheep, which are brought from the interior are of a small breed, with uncommon tails.

Bushire carries on a considerable traffic with India its merchants, who are principally Armenians or Persians supplying the greater part of Persia with Indian and European goods, for which silk and bullion are the principal returns. From Bombay, Manipalman, and Bengal, it imports chintzes, woollen cloths, muslins, and piece goods with hardware and cutlery indigo, sugar rice pepper and other spices cloves &c. and from Europe, by way of India, English cotton yam, and other goods. Among the exports are Cashmere and Persian shawls, dials, and dried fruits; tobacco carpets, pearls Shiraz wines grain and wool with various drugs, dyestuffs and perfumes. As secure trade is carried on with Shiraz by means of caravans. The anchorage is indifferent but is the best on the coast. It consists of an outer road, exposed to the N W winds and a safe inner road, with 4 fathoms water nearly bottom, 2 m from the town. In 1831 the plague carried off more than a third of the inhabitants. Pop. (1835) estimated at 20,000. — (Comprehensive Notes of a Survey on

the S. Shores of the Persian Gulf in London Geo. Jour. 1840, page 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

BUSHLEY par Eng Worcester 1740 ac. Pop. 259

BUSHMAN'S RIVER, S. Africa, Cape Colony, along in the E. of Somerset on flowing generally N.E., forming the boundary between Umtata and Albany and falling into the Indian Ocean, 28 m. S. Graham's Town lon. 26° 57' E.

BUSHMILL See BUSHMILL.

BUSHMILL a tn. Ireland co. Antrim, 6 m. N.E. Coleraine, on a plain bounded W by the Bush Water celebrated for its fine salmon and which falls into the sea a little below the town. It is the general place of resort for persons visiting the Giant's Causeway about 2 m. distant and consists of one principal street, well kept houses of whistone abundantly supplied with water one Episcopal church, two Presbyterian in connection with the Irish General Assembly one Congregational one Methodist meeting-house, and one R. Catholic chapel all plain buildings two schools, one male and one female, under the national board two large corn mills, two distilleries one fax-mill and a manufactory of spades, shovels &c. Pop. 807

BUSIGNY a tn France, dep. Nord on the rivulet Riet, and at the foot of hills covered with wood about 12 m. from Cambrai. It was once a place of considerable importance, and was defended by a castle and several towers. Its manufactures are merinoes and Cashmere shawls. Pop. 2234

BUSK, a tn Austria, Galicia, gov. of and 27 m. N.E. Lemberg on the Bug. It has several churches a tannery and manufactures of paper and iron. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing in the adjoining lakes. Pop. 4581

BUSKERUD a bail Norway prov Agderhusen aros, 4913 sq. m. It lies N of Bratsberg, W of Agderhusen bail wick, and E. of Bergenhus, and contains the towns of Drammen and Kongsberg. Pop. (1845) 86112.

BUSHIN THORPE, par Eng Leics 1006 sq. P 51

BUSBAHER a Sikh state in N India, under British protection, occupying a mountainous tract bounded on two sides by the Sutlej and Juma, stretching N. into the Himalayas cap. Bampur; lat 31° 30' N lon 77° 30' E. It contains some fertile well cultivated tracts, which produce grain and fruits in abundance. The main articles of traffic are sheep wool, cattle gins, opium, tobacco, and musk. Manufactures — blankets and woollen cloths for plaid, trousers, &c. Bampur has at all times carried on a considerable trade with Hindoostan and Tibet receiving from the former sugar cotton cloths iron and brass ware, and indigo in return for blankets, opium, tobacco and musk and exporting to the latter grain, gins, opium, tobacco, &c. in exchange for wool, silk, Chinese silks and tea. (add. See Sui.)

BUSHELTO (anc. *Burdeth*) a tn Italy duchy of and 20 m N N W Parma 1 bank Ogina, an affluent of the Po. It is tolerably built, surrounded by walls and contains a col legiate church, in which are some fine pictures another parish church a townhouse, Jesuits college, several schools, a palace, public library hospital theatre, and barracks. Manufactures — silk woollen and linen fabrics, cutlery and wax. Pop. 2200

BUSOLENGO a tn. Austria Italy gov. Venice, 9 m. W N W Verona near r bank Adige. It is rather well built contains two churches and six oratories, has some linen manufactures and is the centre of an important transit trade between E. Lombardy and the Tyrol. Pop. 5006

BUSBORAJI BAHARA BAHARA, BARRA, or BARRA a city Turkey in Asia, pash Bagdad and principal port of the Persian Gulf r bank Euphrates or Sebati of Arab (river of the Arabs) 70 m from its mouth and 44 below the junction of the Tigris, 270 m S. E. Bagdad lat 30° 27' 30" N lon. 47° 53' 12" E (n). It is about 5 m in length, 1 m in breadth and about 7 m in circumference, which, however, includes some corn fields and gardens of date-trees. The town contains about 6000 houses is ill built, the streets narrow unkept, and extremely filthy houses mostly constructed of sun-dried bricks, as is also the miserable wall by which the town is surrounded and in which there are five gates. The only buildings having an appearance of respectability are the King's harem the residence of the governor one or two of the principal mosques, and a few of the mansions of the wealthiest inhabitants. Busborah has a vast number of khans and coffee-houses with about 40 mosques; and is interested by a

canal, which, besides conveying goods to the city supplies the inhabitants with water for domestic purposes. Other two canals surround the town, forming a ditch to the fortification. The basars are wretched structures, but are, in general spacious and well stocked, particularly with fruits and vegetables. The Euphrates is tidal as far up as Basorah, and is navigable, to this point, for ships of 500 tons burden, but there is a bar at its mouth on which there is generally but 12 ft. water so that only during spring tides can vessels pass drawing more. Its current is about 3 m. per hour during the flowing, and 3 m. during the ebb tide. A few British ships from India visit Basorah annually but the principal trade is carried on by Arabian vessels. The chief articles of import are, muslin, spices, drugs, rice, sugar, indigo, silk, cotton yarn, dye-woods, coffee, &c. from India the returns for which are mostly made in the precious metals. Arabian horses, pearls, dates, copper, gall-nuts, raw silk, gold, brims, corals, gums, rose-water, dried fruits, &c. The horses from Basorah of which great numbers are exported to India annually are of extreme beauty and capable of enduring marches. Besides its shipping trade Basorah carries on an extensive traffic with Aleppo and Bagdad by means of caravans. The climate is said to be salubrious during winter and spring but is certainly very unhealthy in summer when the town is for months surrounded by water from the overflow of the Euphrates which, on its retirement, leaves marshes and ponds from whence stagnant waters the most noxious exhalations arise.

The country around Basorah is flat and fertile, more especially on the banks of the river in many respects, indeed it resembles Egypt, both in climate, fruitfulness and in the overflows of the great river to which much of its fertility is due. The cultivated grounds yield corn, dates, olives, pomegranates, vegetables, and goat herds. There is of all kinds about. There are besides, entire fields of rose grown for the distillation of the attar of roses, and for the manufacture of rose water. Basorah belongs to the Turks having been taken by them from the Arabs in 1837. It is governed by a wazir or lieutenant, in the name of the pasha of Bagdad Pop. 60,000.—(Cheneys's *Euphrates Expedition* Fontenay *Voyage dans l'Inde*.)

BUSSUM a vil. Holland prov. N. Holland 13 m. S. E. Amsterdam on a dry sandy soil which cultivation has clothed with useful crops. It has a small E. Catholic church, a Reformed chapel, and a school. Owing to the healthiness of the neighborhood, many handsome lodging-houses have been erected here for strangers. Besides agriculture the inhabitants are engaged in the making of ships, linen, soap, paint, linen fabrics, such as towelling, pack-sheet, bed-covers, and floor-cloths and in bleaching. Pop. 740.

BUSTARD BAY (see *Wastmore*) a n. and dist. Hindostan in the Deccan prov. Gundwana. The town is in lat. 18° 51' N. lon. 82° 25' E. 300 m. N. E. Hyderabad.—The river is difficult of access, and has a very insalubrious climate, and is occupied by a branch of the range of mountains that runs N. and S. parallel to the Bay of Bengal in the rear of Cuttack and due N. Caracra. Teak wood abounds here, and through the rivers Indowry and Golewery it is floated down to the Bay of Bengal but it is only of use sufficient for the construction of such vessels as navigate the Coromandel coast. Nearly the whole country consists of jungle hills, and of pastoral nurseries; the remainder is badly cultivated. The natives live almost in a state of nature, and are extremely ignorant and superstitious.

BUSTARD BAY a bay Australia, E. coast lat. 34° 4' S. lon. 151° 50' E. discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1770 and named by him from a species of bustard which he found there. The country around is dry and sandy but the hills are covered with trees, growing separately and without wood.

BUSTO-ARZIZIO a town and com. Austrian Italy gov. of, and 16 m. N. W. Milan cap. dist. of same name, in a fertile plain which produces much excellent wine. It contains two churches one of them an octagonal edifice with numerous statues and fine paintings by Daniel Oropia a native of the town and has manufactures of fusian and dumpy. The remains of ancient buildings found in the neighbourhood, show that Busto was formerly a place of considerable importance.—The district produces corn, wine, mulberry-trees, and

fodder but great part of it is barren heath. Pop. of town and com. 10,025 of dist. 29,842.

BUSLUK or **BONNOUR**, a town Russia, gov. of, and 150 m. W. N. W. Orenburg cap. dist. of same name 1 bank, Kamara. It is fortified, has straight regular streets, and contains two churches. It manufactures leather trades in wood and has an important annual fair. Pop. (1851) 4926.

BUSVAGAN an isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Calamianes, a group of the Philippines, S. side of the Mindoro Strait lat. (W. point) 12° 3' N. lon. 120° 2' E. separated by a narrow strait from the island of Calamian, and having numerous small islets off its N. coast. It is about 50 m. long N. to W. and about 13 to broad mountains but fertile. Birds, deer, wild dogs, apes, and rats are very numerous, and commit great devastation on the cultivated lands.

BUTCHER'S ISLAND a small green isl. India, in the harbour of Bombay between the islands Coromandel and Salsette.

BUTOOMBE, see Eng. Somerset 923 as 1 op. 250.

BUTIF a co. Scotland, Frith of Clyde comprising the islands of Bute Arran Inchmarloch and the two Cumbros (which see) Pop. 16,608.

BUTIF an isl. Scotland W. coast of same name, at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde, the N. W. portion being detached into the mainland of Cowal, Argyshire from which it is separated by a narrow strait called the Kyle of Bute, and the S. E. stretching out into the open Frith between the promontory of Cantyre on the W. and the coast of Arran on the E. its centre is in about lat. 56° 50' N. lon. 5° 4' W. 40 m. W. Glasgow and 13 m. S. W. Greenock. Extensive length about 10 m. greatest breadth 5 m. Its coast line, which, exclusive of minute sinuosities, is about 35 m. in length, is indented by several bays and good natural harbours the principal of which are the bays of Relf easy Kildrattin Kames or Port Bannatyne on the E. and of Duggill Striveness, Scalpa, &c. N. N. W. and E. N. W. on the S. The island is so little that is called romantic scenery to boast of but is distinguished in many parts for its quiet picturesque beauty besides commanding although it does not in itself possess some of the most magnificent views in Scotland, especially towards the Kyles. It has no remarkable elevations its highest summit, Kames Hill being only 875 ft. high but it has several pretty little lakes, the principal and most beautiful of which is Loch Fadh, 2½ m. long by a quarter of a mile in breadth on the banks of which is the favourite villa of the late celebrated tragedian Edmund Kean. The other lakes next in extent are Azeog and Stack. All the three lakes have water less than half a mile of each other. Bute is naturally and geologically divided into four distinct portions. The Garraich Head forming the extreme S. portion is rugged and hilly and is composed almost entirely of trap rocks proceeding N. the next division between Highland Bay and Rothbury Bay on the W. and Scalpa Bay on the E. is composed with slight exceptions, of sandstone the third portion extending from Scalpa Bay to Fitzroy Bay consists of chlorite slate and the fourth and last division between Fitzroy Bay and the Kyle of Bute, of micaceous schist. Lime, coal and slate are found in the island but they are all of inferior quality. The climate of Bute is so remarkable for salubrity as to have obtained for the island the appellation of the Montpellier of Scotland. It is on this account much resorted to by invalids.

Agriculture is in an advanced state, and is yearly improving. A complete system of drainage has been introduced and the most approved rotation in crops is observed. The more recently built farm houses are neat and commodious, and the grounds generally well enclosed chiefly with thorn hedges. There are 10,241 acres under cultivation. Average yearly rent of land about 18s. 6d. per acre. Great attention is paid to the dairy and the sheeps made use of of excellent quality. The cows are all of the Ayrshire breed. The agricultural interests of the island have been greatly promoted by the Bute farmers society which grants yearly premiums for the best ploughing for the best cattle, sheeps, butter, roots, &c. and for the encouragement of cleanliness among the cottagers. The sea-coast abounds with fish, including salmon, cod, haddock, whiting, &c. The means of education are ample, there being many well-conducted schools throughout the island. The consequence is, that there is scarcely a native inhabitant above 15 years of age who cannot read and write.

The island was long a favourite resort of the Kings of

Scotland, who resided in their Castle of Rothsay (which was) now a stately and interesting ruin. Bute gives the Scotch title of Earl and the British title of Marquis to a branch of the family of Stewart descended from a younger son of Robert II. Mount Stuart, the family seat, is beautifully situated, 4 m. from Rothesay. The Marquis of Bute is principal proprietor & 2000 souls of the island belong his property. Pop. 6860.

BUTERA a t. Sicily prov. of and 21 m. S. S. E. Calamatta, near a bank Mofra. Pop. 4081.

BUTI a t. Tasmania, of and 9 m. E. Pies, in a narrow dell of the same name, formed by a spur from the E. side of Mount Plesno, and traversed by a rapid mountain torrent an affluent of Lake Beaufort. It is surrounded by a castle, and contains a parish church. The climate is cold and moist, and the ground not favourable to cultivation. Still, by industry it yields excellent oilives from which is obtained the best oil in Tasmania. Pop. 4091.

BUTLEIGH par Eng. Somerset 446 ac. 10 p. 1015.

BUTLEES-MARSH par Eng. Warwick 1820 ac. Pop. 284.

BUTLEY par Eng. Suffolk 1941 ac. 10 p. 85.
BUTLOW a t. in Prussia, Pomerania a gov. of and 50 m. E. Berlin, on the Buttow, a valley surrounded by hills of considerable elevation with three churches, woolen and linen manufactures, and a wool fair. A height in the neighbourhood is crowned with the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2150.

BUTRINTO a fortified town, in lat. Turkey in Europe Albania, 15 m. R. W. Delvino opposite the island of Corfu. The town is in lat. 38° 44' N. lon. 20° 2' E. Shallow water extends all across the head of the bay but in the middle large ships find good anchorage with 20 fathoms water. The town is fortified, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. In its vicinity are the ruins of the *Epistretum* of the ancients. Pop. 2000.

BUTSCHOWITZ, a market in Austria Moravia, circle of and 9 m. S. E. S. E. Delitz, on the Letaava. It contains a large and strong castle belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, and has woolen and linen manufactures particularly one of cassimere. Pop. 4000.

BUTTSFISH par Eng. Devon 49 ac. 10 p. 160.

BUTTERLEY a hamlet England co. Derby 3 m. N. Alfreton. It is the seat of extensive ironworks. In the neighbourhood is a large reservoir for supplying the Nottingham Canal.

BUTTERMARK, par Eng. Wilt 1502 ac. Pop. 194.

BUTTERWICK par Eng. Lincoln 4420 ac. Pop. 624.

BUTTER a vil and par Switzerland can. of and 19 m. N. W. Neuchâtel in a valley so narrow and hemmed in by mountains that from part of the village the sun is not visible during three winter months. The *Fayres Grotto*, in the vicinity is one of the most remarkable in Switzerland. A great number of the inhabitants are clock and watch makers. Pop. 10664.

BUTTVANT a t. and par Ireland on Cork. The town stands on the Awbeg 23 m. N. W. Cork. Having been the seat of a number of opulent monastic communities it was at one time a place of considerable importance, but has now fallen into utter decay. The houses are of the baseliest description, intermingled with the ruins of churches and monasteries. The town contains extensive barracks for infantry a fever hospital, a dispensary and two R. Catholic chapels. A little to the E. is the castle of Buttvant on a high rock, overhanging the Awbeg. Spenser the poet, resided in the vicinity and there, it is said wrote the *Rory Oreen*. Buttvant gave the title of Viscount in the Irish peerage to the Buttvant family. Fairs were held on March 27 and October 14. Pop. of in 1524. Area of par, including Ballyvaughan 11 508 ac. Pop. 3385.

BUTTINGTON par N. Wales, Montgomery P. 610.

BUTTSCHOLZ a vil and par Switzerland can. of, and 11 m. N. W. Luzern, on a tributary of the Wiggen and remarkable for a mound in its vicinity called the *Engländer-burg* or English burrow from containing the bones of 8000 Englishmen. Oliver Cromwell's family Fairs were held on Edward III. and Duke of Bedford, who, having a feud with Leopold of Austria, was devastating the Swiss cantons, when this peasants attacked and defeated him. Pop. 1768.

BUTTSCHOLZ, par Eng. Sussex 810 ac. Pop. 55.
BUTTON NESS, a prominent headland, Scotland can. Forfar. It aids the entrance into the Firth of Try. lat. 56° 28' N. lon. 2° 40' W. There are two lighthouses here, with bright fixed lights, on separate towers.

BUTTSBURY par Eng. Essex 2118 ac. 10 p. 506.

BUTTSBURY a t. in Saxo-Wesimar co. hall. of same name, 11 m. N. W. E. Wesimar. It contains a handsome church, and five schools. has manufactures of woolens and horses; also a potash-works, and mills and five large fairs, chiefly for horses. Pop. 2164. The *Wesimar*, area, 43 geo. sq. m., contains three towns and 20 villages. Pop. 18,500.

BUTTA, a vil Switzerland, cant. Argau, 7 m. N. Aarau.

BUTTA, a vil Switzerland.

BUTZOW a town Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Marow and in the neighbourhood of a lake. It is walled, and well built. The town church, built in 1279, has some fine wood carvings and the *Marow* church is the only one of that denomination in the duchy. Butzow has a paper-mill, worked by steam and numerous manufactures—linen cloth, soap, and candles, playing cards, straw hats and shoes. It has also numerous breweries, and a stone quarry. The town owes much of its prosperity to the earlier settlers from France by the persecutions of the 17th century. Pop. 3694.

BUTZOW a t. in Spain Old Castile prov. of and 20 m. N. F. Burgos in a plain, 1 bat. K. Oca. It has clean, paved, and spacious streets two squares, two churches, of which the collegiate one is a beautiful edifice containing some fine sculptures two well-attended schools, a townhall prison, hospital public storerooms two fountains, and a cemetery. Cattle-rearing and agriculture are the chief employments. In 1585 Juan I. at the instance of John of Austria gave his son the title of Prince of the Asturias. Pop. 2064.—Madrid.

BUTZOW a vil Hesse-Darmstadt, gov. Kasselberg, 20 m. N. W. Frankfurt on the Main. It is walled, and has two parish churches, and an old castle, now used as barracks. Its chief manufactures are horse leather and looks. It has seven annual fairs. Pop. 2300.

BUXAR (Buxana) a fortified town Hindostan prov. Bahar a bank Ganges here 1 m. broad 60 m. N. N. E. Benares lat. 25° 28' N. lon. 83° 57' E. Its rather large houses of the usual character in India, mud and thatched with a few good lungalos inhabited by Europeans. The small fort is built on an eminence near the river and is surrounded by a broad deep ditch. It is kept in good repair and garrisoned by sepoy. The Mogul chiefs, Mughal and Dowlah and Cossim Khan were encamped here with an army composed of 40 000 men, when, on October 23 1764 they were attacked and completely routed, by 856 European and 6215 native troops under Major Munro.

BUXHALL, par Eng. Suffolk 2120 ac. Pop. 560.

BUXHALL par Eng. Sussex 8945 ac. Pop. 1604.

BUXTEHUDE a t. in Hanover duchy of Bremen, dist. Stade, 12 m. S. W. Hamburg a bank, Elbe about 1 m. above its junction with the Bill. It has walls, with several gates and its houses though indifferently built, are lofty. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court and contains a gymnasium a handsome parish church, a townhall and courthouse. Its chief manufactures are w. of iron, soap, candles, wax, starch, calico and tobacco. It has also oil and tan mills, and linen exports—timber oak bark, honey and wax, and has several annual fairs. Some of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Pop. 2223.

BUXTON—1 A t. and fashionable watering-place, England co. of, and 29 m. N. W. Derby in a deep hollow surrounded by hills. It has two principal streets, straight, clean, and lighted with gas several handsome ranges of houses, and a fine crescent, all of stone, two churches, and Wesleyan, Independent, and Presbyterian chapels two schools (one endowed) and a bath charity. The accommodation for visitors, who come to drink the waters and amount to many thousands annually is very complete excellent hotels and lodging houses baths, assembly rooms, and pump-rooms. Buxton in June. The vicinity abounds in fine scenery and there is a vast stalactite cavern, called *Pool a Hole*, adjacent. Public walks provided by the Duke of Devonshire, 14 acres in extent. Pop. 1284.—(Local Correspondent)—12 per Norfolk 1274 ac. Pop. 569.

BUZANÇAIS, a tn. France dep Indre 14 m. N W Chateauroux, r bank, Indre, here crossed by five bridges. The town is finely situated on an alluvial and in a beautiful district, but the streets are narrow, dark, and crooked, and the houses indifferent. It has manufactures of woollen goods, a worsted and some extensive flour mills, and trades in wool and leather. There are ironworks in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8189.

BUZEN a prov Japan in N of Isl. Kiu-sin, and separated from Nippon by the Strait of Van der Capellen, here scarcely 1 m. across. It is bounded N by the sea and at the other points by the provs of Takusan and Bango is in the form of a fan. The between lat. 33° 25' and 34° N. lon. 150° 40' and 181° 25' E and comprises 23 islands all unimportant. The principal mountains are—Fikusan Obotaka Kusan Toman, Mikumayama, Kawarajama, Furokajama, and Kurokage. The mountain-chains of three adjacent provs converge at the S. border of Buzen, thence traversing the provs of Bango, in an E. direction to the shores of the sea. The principal valley is that of Sakagawa, besides which there are those of Sawa gawa, Wogawa, Ugawa, Takasagawa, and Murasagawa. The rivers bearing the four last-named names take their rise in Fikusan, and fall into the sea at Nakatani Creek between the point Hajikoma and Cape Nagasaki. The cap. of Buzen is Kokura. Dairi Takura, Matsuyama, Kanda, Ima, Bita, and Nakata, are excellent ports. Buzen is extremely fertile principal products—wheat, barley, buckwheat, silk, wax and honey. Charcoal is made copper and iron are found. At Kokura there is a manufactory of cottons of superior quality and a syrup, called *one*, is made from wheat. Buzen is divided into eight districts and has 54 towns, villages, and ports. Two of the towns are fortified.

BUZARDH BAY U. States, N. coast, Massachusetts, opposite Barnstable Bay lat. 41° 25' to 41° 42' N. lon. 70° 55' to 71° 10' W. It is 30 m. long and 7 broad, and separated from Cape Cod Bay by an isthmus only 5 m. across.

BYAM MARTIN—1 An isl. Arctic Ocean one of the N. Georgian group lat. 7° N. lon. 104° 8' W. (n) between Melville and Bathurst Islands. Discovered by Parry 1819-20.—2 An isl. S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Low Islands lat. 19° 40' S. lon. 140° 29' W. (n)—3 A cape W. coast, Baffin's Bay near the entrance of Lancaster Sound lat. 73° 20' N. lon. 78° W.
BYFLELD par Eng Northampton 2100 ac. Pop. 1021
BYFLEET par Eng Surrey 3000 ac. Pop. 687
BYFORD par Eng Hereford 908 ac. Pop. 197
BYGRAVE, par Eng Hertford 1809 ac. Pop. 971

BYKHOF several places, Russia particularly—1 *Bykhov-Sarov*, gov. of and 80 m. S. Mohilev a little W. of r bank Dnieper defended by ancient fortifications. It has several churches, convents, and a synagogue. Pop. (1861) 6810.—2 *Bykhov-Sarov* at a short distance from the former.—3 *Bykhov*, gov. Tchernigov, not far from Kirovograd.
BYLAND (Ola) par Eng York N Riding 2738 ac. Pop. 150

BYLAGH par Eng Norfolk 1048 ac. Pop. 111
BYRON'S ISL AND a small Isl. S. Paella, about 12 m. in length, abounding in cocoa trees. Discovered by Commodore Byron in 1785 lat. 1° 18' N. lon. 177° 45' E. (n).

BYSKIL, a river Sweden which falls into the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 64° 57' N. where it takes its course of 110 m. At its mouth is the small town of Bysskil.

BYTHAM two pars Eng Lincoln —1 *Bytham (Oastle)* 7760 ac. Pop. 1200 —2 *Bytham (Lade)* 1010 ac. Pop. 673

BYTHORN par Eng Huntington 1608 ac. Pop. 294

BYTON par Eng Hereford 946 ac. Pop. 176

BYTOWN a tn. Upper or W. Canada, dist. town of Dalhousie district, 92 m. N. E. K. system r bank Ottawa, at the junction of the Redwan Canal with that river lat. 45° 33' N. lon. 78° 33' W. It is divided into two portions called Upper and Lower Bytown the former which is situated half a mile higher up the river and on considerably higher ground is the most aristocratic, the latter the most business portion of the town. Bytown is rapidly improving in appearance, and now contains several handsome stone buildings, including the jail and court house. There are five churches and chapels in the lower town namely one Free church two Methodist one Baptist, and one R. Catholic. In the upper town there are three, namely one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, and one Methodist. The town is supported principally by the lumber trade. The scenery about Bytown is, next to Niagara, the finest of the unimpaired portion of Canada. The Glades Falls, a short distance above the town, are beautiful. A handsome suspension bridge has been erected across the Ottawa below the Falls, joining Upper and Lower Canada. (V. p. 1849) about 7000

BYTUNNEY or *Yarutunney*, a river Hindoostan rising in the mountainous region of Chota Nagpur prov Behar and after a S.E. course of from 900 to 400 m. and receiving various tributaries, falling into the Bay of Bengal a little N. Point Pahnayra, near Duomrah lat. 20° 37' N.

BYWILL two pars Eng Northumberland —1 *Bywill* (St. Andrew's) 2512 ac. Pop. 480 —2 *Bywill* (St. Peter's) 17784 ac. Pop. 1874

C

FOR ARTICLES not found in C look K, S, T, or Z

CAACATY an Indian vil. state of and 77 m. E by S to the N. of Corrientes republic of La Plata. It lies in the Malaya marsh and its houses are low small and each furnished with a gallery on either side. Caacaty means striking wood, a name derived from the odour of a wood in the vicinity. Pop. 800

CABAHUBI a river Brazil, a tributary of the Rio Negro, formed by the junction of the Matanza and Bara, which unite at lat. 1° 25' N. lon. 66° 15' W. From this point, the river pursues a S. course for 120 m. and falls into the Rio Negro at lat. 0° 10' S. lon. 66° 30' W.

CABAGAN a tn. Isl. Luzon, prov Cagayan it is the second largest town in the prov. containing a pop. of 11 135.

CABALABA, a river Dutch Guinea, a tributary of the Corantyn which it joins about lat. 5° N. lon. 57° 3' W. It is about 100 yards wide at its mouth but is broader 6 m. higher up. It is extremely winding in its course, and its water is of an ochraceous colour. The banks exhibit all the luxuriance of a rich soil and the wild Aracete grows plentifully along its margin, with the splendid flowers of the *Osmanthe* (Colony) towering over them. About 17 m. above its junction with the Corantyn, a cascade occurs of 30 ft. in height, called,

by the Indians, *Iddi* or *Iddi Falls*. Here blocks of a fine-grained whitish sandstone are found which are used by the Indians as gravestones, and are of excellent quality. The Cabalaba is frequently visited by the Maroons on fishing expeditions.—Schomburgk.)

CABANES a tn. Spain Valencia prov of and 14 m. N. by E Castellon-de-la-Plana. The streets are well built and regular and the town possesses a handsome parish church two schools a townhall and a prison. Domestic weaving distilling brandy expressing oil, and husbandry employ the inhabitants. Some trade is carried on in grain, fruits, cattle, &c. Pop. 1816

CABAPUANA (called also, erroneously *Campuzan*, *Reynolds* and *Mariboca*) a river Brazil prov Espirito Santo. It rises in the N. slopes of the serras de Pico flows S. E. and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 21° 20' S. after a direct course of 80 m. of which about 80 m. are navigable for canoes. A kind of bay is formed at its mouth in which there is another 7 to 8 fathoms water.

CABEÇO DE VIDE, a tn. and par Portugal prov Alem-tago dist. Foz de Azeite, at a height, 37 m. N. N. W. Evora. It contains a church, two hospitals, and a poorhouse. Pop. 1843.

CABELLO (Pezumbo) a considerable seaport in Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea lat 10° 30' N lon 68° 5' W. It has a good harbour and a large trade, but is in a very unhealthy situation and has a pop. of only 3000.

CABRITI (SE DA TI) LA a bay Brazil prov Maranhão. It is about 5 m square and is interspersed with islands and sandbanks, rendering it difficult of access. It is intersected by lat 5° 40' N.

CALINDA or **KALINDA** a seaport in Africa, Lower Guinea, cap. of the Eni Goro or Angway territory on the Atlantic about 40 m. N. of the mouth of the Zaire lat 5° 35' S. lon. 1° 40' E. on the side of a hill which is of a conical form, and clothed to the top with fine timber. The anchorage here is good, and there was long a considerable trade in slaves, ivory, wax, and honey. The territory around is fertile, and the whole district is justly regarded as the finest on this coast.

CALERA, or **KALERA**.—1. A town and port (anc. Tiopego) N. Africa, regency Tunis. The town stands at the foot of the mountains called Jebel Menara, in a low situation on a bank of the sea lat 33° 45' N lon. 10° E. It has some export trade in dates and berries, the latter for drug.—2. The Gulf of Calera (Golfo de Calera) at the head of which the town is situated lies between the islands of Kerkenna and Jerba.

CABESA DEL ESTE in Spain Extremadura prov. Ba. lujos, 40 m. N. E. of the town on the N. slope of the Sierra de Pericor. It is tolerably built and possesses two parish churches, several chapels, a townhall, two schools, a small damp prison, hospital, public storeroom, and three fountains. The inhabitants manufacture serge, lease cloth, linen, fabrics, shoes, and bridle, and carry on some trade in grain, cattle, and manufactured goods. P. p. 539.

CABEZAL (or **CAZAL**) in Spain Andalusia, prov. of Cordova, 24 m. S. W. of the city of Cordova. It has steep, irregular and ill-paved streets, two small squares, a parish church, three chapels, two schools, a townhouse, small prison, asylum for destitute poor, and an extensive and substantial storeroom. Limited trade in wine, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 421.

CABEZON DE LA in Spain, prov. of Cordova, 24 m. W. of the city of Cordova. It has steep streets, two squares, a parish church, townhall, two schools, prison, cemetery, and several fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, refining salt, and in husbandry. An annual fair is held on the 16th of April. Pop. 2047. Several other small towns in Spain have the same name.

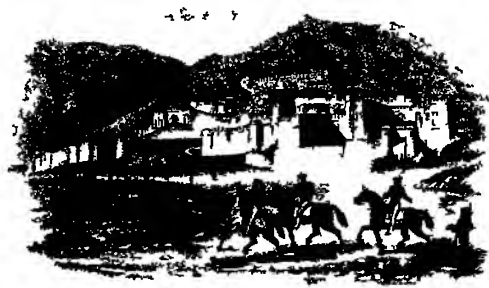
CABEZULTA in Spain, Extremadura, prov. Caceres, 16 m. N. E. of Plasencia. It has a town. The streets are clean and paved, and the town possesses a church, townhouse, two schools, and a prison. The people are chiefly engaged in silk spinning, expressing oil, and tillage. They also trade in grain, wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 2328.

CABO in Brazil, a cape Brazilian Guinea lat 1° 31' N lon 50° 10' W. It is the E. point of the marshy island of Goelbo, formed in the delta of the river Amazon. **CABO FRIJO** an ancient town and port Brazil prov. of Rio de Janeiro, and about 8 m. N. W. of the cape of same name. It is composed of two parts, the most considerable called Passagem, lies on the mainland while the principal part of the town lies on a kind of island. Between the two parts, which are united by a stone bridge, flows a canal connecting the neighbouring lake—Araxama—with the sea. The streets are broad, but cracked; the principal part of the houses are built of earth, and the most noteworthy edifices are the town hall, with the prison underneath, a convent, a parish, and two other churches. Cabo Frio has a Latin school, one of philosophy and several other schools, and its climate is unhealthy, agues being frequent. The bay and port are well protected. Coffee, sugar, and building

timber are exported to Rio de Janeiro, whence, in return, are brought jerked beef, salt fish, and general stores. Pop. 3500.—The cape is in lat. 23° 18' S. lon. 41° 58' 15' W. (n).

CABOOL (KABOOL) or **AFGHANISTAN**. **CABOOL**, a prov. in the N. E. of Afghanistan extending N. to S. from the Hindu Kush to Ghaznee and W. to E. from Damian to the Aktyher Mountains. It is about 300 m. in length E. to W. and 160 in breadth, area, about 10,000 sq. m. Its principal towns are Cabool (the capital), Istah, Ghaznee, and Kandahar.

CABOOL, **CABOOL**, or **KABOOL**, a city Afghanistan cap. of the above prov. at the W. extremity of a fine and spacious plain on the E. bank of the Cabool river, immediately above its confluence with the Logur, 6000 ft. above the sea lat. 34° 30' N lon 69° 10' E. The city is about 5 m. in circuit, and is defended merely by a line of weak ramparts, incapable of successfully resisting the attack of an enemy although formerly surrounded by a strong wall of burnt bricks and mud. Its length E. to W. is a little upwards of 3 m. and its breadth at the widest part about 1900 yards. The houses are built slightly and indifferently built, generally of mud and unburnt bricks. They are mostly two or three stories in height, with flat roofs, made of boards, coated with mud, and surrounded by a coarse framework of wood and having the windows, notwithstanding the severity of the weather in winter unplastered, and closed merely by lattices or shutters. The houses of the wealthy classes have extensive courts and gardens, ornamented with fountains. Few of the houses of Cabool have chimneys, the centre of the room being held the proper place for the fire, although in some of the better dwellings there are special winter apartments heated by stoves. The streets are, in general, extremely narrow in many cases so contracted that two horsemen



THE RALA WUZAR, CABOOL.—From the Palace of the Shah.

cannot pass each other. They are paved with stones, but the pavement is much neglected, and in winter they are rendered almost impassable by the accumulations of snow thrown from the roofs of the houses, and never removed till it dissolves, when a mixture of snow and mud keeps the streets for a long time in a miserable condition. There are no public buildings of any note in the city; even the places of worship are very ordinary looking buildings, although many are spacious and commodious. There is but one madrasah or college, and it has neither endowments nor scholars. Serais or caravanserais, and baths are numerous, but the former are elegant and inconvenient, and the latter disgusting filth. There are two principal bazars, running nearly parallel to each other one of which is three-quarters of a mile in length. But the most magnificent resort of this kind in Cabool, constructed by Ali Muztan Khan, was destroyed by the British in 1843. It is said to have been one of the most splendid structures of the kind in the East, consisting of a series of covered arcades and open areas, and was highly embellished with paintings, and provided with wells and fountains. No-

fore the shops in the bazars are a kind of counters, on which the shopmen sit with wares displayed. The manufacturers of Cabool are trifling and are confined chiefly to iron, leather and the weaving of cotton, and shawl in imitation of Cashmere, the principal export of the town being derived from a considerable transit trade. The artisans, generally, are but inferior, only skilled in their trades. In Cabool the several descriptions of traders and artisans congregate, as is usual in Eastern cities, and together are found the shops of drapers, saddlers, braders, ironmongers, armourers, bookbinders, vendors of shoes &c. But besides the shopkeepers, or fixed tradesmen there are vast numbers of itinerant traders who parade the bazars, and it is probable, says Masson, that the cries of this city equal in variety those of London. Many of them are identical, and the old clothes-man of the British metropolis is perfectly represented by the Moghat of Cabool. Besides the bazars, there are several market-places in the town. These are the cattle-market on the N side of the river where sales of all sorts of animals are effected daily the grain-markets of which there are two, and the fruit-market into which large quantities of the finest, the most beautiful, and the most various fruits are daily poured to be afterwards dispersed amongst the retail vendors of the city. There are likewise markets for wood and charcoal. Water is abundant; the S part of the city being supplied by a canal from the river and the other parts by numerous wells. Cabool is divided into districts, and these are subdivided into sects, each well enclosed and accessible only by small gates, which are walled up in time of siege or intestine war and thus each section becomes a fortress. On the S E side of the city but connected with it by streets and lanes stands the Bala Hisar on the acclivity of a hill, a fortified residence of the Sovereign. It is about half a mile long and a quarter broad enclosed by lofty stone walls strengthened at intervals by towers and the whole surrounded by a broad stagnant moat. W of this district is a town containing nearly 1000 houses, and a good bazar. The royal palace, which occupies the summit of the hill has a sombre external appearance but commands several beautiful views, particularly towards the N where the distant snowy masses of the Hindoo Koosh terminate the prospect. It is substantially constructed and contains several suites of apartments, one commodious and magnificent alone. In the S W quarter of the town is a strongly fortified district called Chandel inhabited by Kurudheshes, or Peshawars, to the number of 10 000 or 12 000. Pushtoo is the vernacular dialect of Cabool, but is spoken for the most part, by the lower classes only the higher orders speaking Persian. The people of Cabool are generally tall with dark black eyes and marked features. The women are said to have both beauty of face and elegance of form, but they are rarely seen abroad and when they do appear out of doors, they are so enveloped in a peculiar dress called the *hoor*, that neither feature nor form are distinguishable. In fine weather the men live much abroad but in winter all who can afford to remain within doors do so during the whole season. As Cabool stands at an elevation of 6398 ft above the sea the winters are very severe setting in at the beginning of October and continuing to the end of March. In summer again the heat is considerable, the thermometer in the shade at noon being found to range on different days in August, from 91 to 75. During the summer and autumnal months, but chiefly during the latter the city is visited every evening by a black bird or whistling, somewhat impetuous, but of short duration. Attached to the city are several places of burial, the larger without the walls which, in general, much resemble European localities of similar character. In summer from the influx of merchants and people from all parts of the country the city is densely inhabited and the streets and bazars crowded with strangers. The general appearance of Cabool is by no means particularly attractive, but the circumstances in part compensated by the singular beauty of the surrounding country composed of delightful gardens, orchards, and groves. In 1839 Cabool was taken possession of by a British army which in 1842 was entirely annihilated by the perfidy of the Afghans, one man only out of 8849 soldiers and 12 000 camp followers, having escaped. It was however recaptured in the same year by the British, when the treasury of the Afghans was simply avenged. Pop. about 60,000. CABOOL RN per Eng Lincoln 2860 sa. Pop 166.

CABRA, or KARRA, a tn. N W Africa, Sweden 5 m. S. Timbuctoo, 1 bank, Niger lat. 17 N lon 2 59 W Pop about 1200.

CABRA [anc. *Agobara*] a tn. Spain, Andalusia prov of and 29 m S S E Cordova, in a valley almost surrounded by mountains. It has walls and, with few exceptions, steep and paved streets, a large irregular but imposing-looking square, with four smaller ones two large and handsome parish churches containing fine monuments and pictures and numerous conventual churches a richly endowed college Latin manual and many other schools an hospital, poor-house and orphan asylum, united in a Dominican convent a theatre, town and court houses, prison and on the W over looking all an ancient castle and palace of the Dukes of Soma within whose ruined walls is an extensive cemetery. Manufactures—lunen fabrics soap, knit cloth, earthenware, hand ware, lime, and gypsum. There are also brassy distilleries, dyeworks, tanneries, stone and marble works, and oil-mills. Trade—iron timber manufactured goods rice, paper silk and potatoes. An annual fair is held for cattle, grain and general merchandise. Pop 8673.—(Madrid)

CABRA DEL BAYTO QUINTO a tn Spain Andalusia, prov of and 28 m S E Jaen on the R. de pe of the sacra Granada. It possesses a square several wide straight well paved streets, a parish church, townhall two schools, a prison, public star-house, and cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in domestic weaving exporting oil and habundary 100 3000

CABRILLI per Foot Banff Pop 750

CABRAS, a v l m Sardinia, prov Sassari 9 m W N W Oristano, on a lagoon which furnishes the best fish in the island. Corn, wine and excellent ravens are produced in the neighbourhood. Pop 2800

CABRERA an isl. river. See KAHNERA

CABRI RA, an isl. belonging to Spain in the Mediterranean, one of the Balearic group, 10 m S W by S. Capo Salina, in Majorca lat 33° 7' 50" N lon 3 E 33 in length S W to N E and 23 in breadth. It is mountainous and rugged, the hills are covered with pine box, &c. The only buildings are the old castle inhabited by a governor a captain, surgeon, and 14 men, detached from Palma as a garrison with a few household servants.

CABRILLAS, a river Spain, which rises near the source of the Tagus and the Júcar in the sacra Molina New Castile and pursuing a circuitous S course of about 130 n during which the only tributary of any consequence which it receives is the Moya, on a l bank it joins a l bank, Júcar near the borders of Valencia.

CABUL See CANOOL

CAÇATEIRA a tn. Brazil, prov São Paulo 70 m N W Fardo with a church and school. The inhabitants are of city Indians, engaged in raising cattle, which they sell in the province of São Paulo. Pop 40 and dist. 2000

CACCAMO a tn Sicily dist. Termini 18 m W Palermo Pop. 6394

CACAYONT a tn Cayles, prov Bañizo 5 m. S W Agaña. It has three churches, and a house of refuge. Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2247

CACUERI a vil Naples prov Principato Ultra 12 dist of and 20 m N W Corroone. It stands on a sandy knoll and contains a handsome collegiate and two other churches, a Dominican convent, and two outside of walls. Rock salt is mined in the neighbourhood. Pop. 83.

CACERES a prov Spain, Estremadura cap Cáceres, bounded N by prov Salamanca E by Avila, Toledo and Ciudad Real S by Badajoz and W by the kingdom of Portugal area, 10 017 sq m. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Tagus which river intersecting the prov E to W divides it into two nearly equal portions both mountainous but that to the N the more rugged of the two. Slate iron and lead, suitable to exist, but are much neglected. The mountains yield pine oak, beech chestnut, and other useful timbers and the extensive and well-watered plains and valleys are naturally fertile though little attended to by the agriculturist. The inhabitants, comparatively few in number are chiefly engaged in raising merino sheep and swine, for which the rich pastures and the plentiful supply of mast, renders the province well-adapted. Honey and wax are gathered to a considerable extent, though bee-culture is little

produces being usually obtained from wild bees. Manufactures are confined to a principal town and the only trade is in wool and iron much retarded by miserable roads. Education is at a low ebb even the schools in the towns being inefficiently conducted. The people are honest, kind-hearted, and when roused energetic and persevering. Cortes, and the two Piaros, were natives of this province. Pop. 208,000. — (Mader).

CACHOCHA. 1. A lake (see Cacha-Cacha) Spain. Keta-madura, cap. of Alore prov. 34 m. W. by N. Truzillo, an elk and old ground. It is divided into two parts, called the old and the new towns. The old town occupies the top of the hill, and is surrounded by a strong wall defended by towers and having five gates. The new town is built round the old and forms the larger and more important portion of the two. The houses are, in general, tolerably well constructed. The streets are steep, and with few exceptions narrow and ill paved. Its principal square is lined with good houses, shops, and public buildings, and in the centre is a handsome plaza or promenade. There are seven other squares, but all small. The public edifices are four parish churches, a townhouse, a session house, four hospitals, two prisons, a theatre, university normal, and several other schools besides which there are a Jesuit college, of great celebrity some convicts, one of which is now used as a barrack. An episcopal palace, one belonging to the counts of Torre Mayorca, an elevator or castle of the ancient rulers of Cacha, and the largest ball ring in Spain. Linen, cloth, hats, leather, ropes, soap, earthenware, wine and oil are manufactured. Many of the inhabitants are also engaged in dyeing, washing wool, tilling, and so forth. Considerable trade is carried on in cattle, pigs, and lucas, lacoon, merino-wool, manufactured goods, &c. An annual cattle-fair is held in April. Pop. 1,001. — (Mader).

— 2. Cacha (Cacha) in Philippines lat. 13° 40' N. lon. 123° 25' E. lies on the river Naga, or Santa Cruz, which flows occasionally. A to the Bay of San Miguel distant from Cacha about 70 m. It is the seat of the bishop of the province is regularly built and the governor's house is elegant. Pop. 12,400. — (Mader).

CACHAO KE-CHO or KACHAO a large city, Laos, cap. Tonquin, on bank of the 90 m. W. of the Gulf of Tonquin 335 m. N. W. Hae lat. 21° N. lon. 105° 33' E. The principal streets are broad and paved with brick or pebbles. In the centre an unpaired passage is left for the elephants and beasts of burden. Most of the houses are of mud or wood some of brick and stone all are covered with leaves, straw or reeds. The ancient royal palace was of vast extent, as appears from its ruins. Its trade is now considerable and there were here formerly French, Dutch and English factories. The exports are gold, fine silk stuffs, and lacquered wares, the most beautiful of the E. imports — cloths, chinaware, &c. The Hong-ke or Tonquin river was formerly much frequented by European navigators and was accessible to ships of 500 tons but now the mouth is so much sanded up that vessels of more than 200 tons cannot enter. Pop. 160,000.

CACHAO or CACHAO a Portuguese Africa in Senegambia, on the river Cachao or St. Dominge a few miles above its estuary lat. 12° 13' N. lon. 16° 17' W. It is a military post, a fortified port and carries on trade in gold dust, wax and ivory. It is the principal Portuguese establishment in Senegambia and is under the government of the Cape de Verde Islands. Pop. 600. — The river Cachao is one of the mouths of the Juba or Rio Grande, but receives also, through several small branches, part of the waters of the Casamansa.

CACHAR, KATCHAR (see Behar) a territory India beyond the Ganges bounded N. by the Brahmaputra and by Assam, E. by Manipur, S. by Sylhet and Tipperah and W. by the principality of Jyrisah, between lat. 24° and 27° N., and lon. 92° and 94° E. length N. to S. 140 m. breadth E. to W. 100 m. area, about 6564 sq. m. It comprehends two divisions — Cachar Proper and Dharmapoor. The former occupying the S. and the latter the N. part. The country in general is mountainous and covered with forest trees, bamboo, and jungle, which afford shelter to great numbers of elephants, buffaloes wild deer &c. There is a great want of arable land but this want is to a considerable degree

compensated by the river Barak, which affords good internal communication during the greater part of the year. From June to November large tracts of the country are inundated rendering it tedious and difficult to pass from one place to another. The mountain-streams are serviceable for floating down timber, rattan, gamboge &c. During the S. W. monsoon which begins in February or March rain is frequent and heavy causing a rapid and vigorous vegetation. The climate is unhealthy owing, in a great measure, to the large surface of stagnant water giving rise to the jungle fever and to ague and dysentery. The soil is extremely fertile the chief products are rice and other grain sugar and cotton. A considerable revenue is derived from salt pits, the produce of which not only satisfies the home consumption, but is to some extent exported. The other exports consist of coarse silk, wax, cotton, timber and iron ore. The inhabitants are robust, of fairer complexion than the Bengalees, and resembling the Chinese in cast of countenance. The original Malayalam dialect is now nearly extinct the language and written character of Bengal having taken its place.

In 1774, Cachar was invaded by the Burmese army which, however, was destroyed by the jungle fever but a second expedition reduced the Rajah to subjugation and forced him to become a tributary to the King of Ava. In 1810 the Burmese placed Marjot the Rajah of Manipoor on the throne, and for five years a civil war for pre-eminence between him and his brothers Choopet and Umthine Sing, harassed the province. The latter having been deposed in 1824 a British detachment entered Cachar and expelled the Burmese, who, by the treaty of Yandaboo, in 1826 gave up all claims in favour of the legitimate Rajah but on his death, in 1830 without heirs, it became, in 1838 a constituent part of the British territory. Pop. 70,000.

CACHIMAO a river Bolivia, an affluent of the Pilcomayo, its sources are in the Cord. Chayanta, about 80 m. N. W. of Cochabamba lat. 19° 5' S. lon. 65° 5' W. when after making a bend N. E. it flows in a S. E. direction, joins the Pilcomayo at about 210 m. S. lon. 63° 50' W. total length of course about 310 m.

CACHOEIRA numerous towns in Brazil of which the only two important ones are — 1. A large commercial city prov. of and 62 m. N. W. Bahia, on the Paranaíba, which divides the city into two unequal parts. The larger is traversed by two small streams, the Talibara and Pitanga across which there are bridges and which furnish several sugar-mills. It has a municipal hall and prison, three churches, a convent of bare-foot Carmelites, and an ornamental fountain. The smaller part of the city called São Felix is on the E. bank of the river which is here crossed by a bridge. It has two churches, and is inhabited by the poorer classes. Cachoeira is the depot for the products of a considerable tract round about, and the market where the inhabitants purchase general stores, implements, &c. The principal articles of export are coffee and tobacco. This city is much exposed to inundations one which took place in December 1857 destroyed a great many of the houses. Pop. 15,000. — 2. A small town prov. São Paulo 57 m. N. W. Paria bank Jany. Its streets are broad straight, and of an agreeable aspect. It has a church and school a municipal hall, and prison. The river is navigable for canoes. Cattle-rearing is the principal occupation.

CAÇONDA (new) a town Africa Benguela, belonging to the Portuguese possessions, on the Cotaça, 170 m. S. E. St. Philip-de-Benguela. It is situated in a hilly district and used to be regarded as one of the best situated Portuguese establishments in Guinea. About 50 m. N. W. stands old Caconda on the Caporoca.

CAÇUNGO or MALHEIRA a kingdom, Africa, in Lower Guinea, to the N. of Loango. A small part of it lies along the Atlantic, lat. 5° S. and it extends S. E. as far as the river Bani. It widens considerably towards the interior but its extent is not well known. The surface is generally flat, and the soil fertile. The interior gradually becomes elevated, and the climate is said to be healthy. The chief town is Kuyunda. The other towns of any note are Caço and Malheira, which is on the coast, and was once a great slave market.

CADAMSTOWN, par. Irel Kilmore 5088 ac. Pop. 933

CADAQUEB, a w. and port Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 80 m. N. E. Gerona, extreme E. of the province. It is colorably well built, and has a church, townhall, three schools, a prison, and public fountain. Manufactures—brandy, soap, paint, potash wine, and oil. The trade of the port is unimportant. Pop. 2787.—(Madoz.)

CADBURY (three parts Reg.—1 per Devon 1899 aa. Pop. 364.—3 (North Cadbury) par Sommerset. 2810 aa. Pop. 1089.—5, (South Cadbury) a small vil. and par Sommerset. In the neighborhood of the village are the remains of one of the strongest fortifications in England supposed to be a work of the Romans. Area of par 800 a. Pop. 206.

CADDER, or **CADDER**, a par Scotland co. Lanark N. of Glasgow 14 m. in length and about 4 in breadth. Within a few yards E. of the mansion house of Robroyston in this parish stood the house in which the celebrated Scotch patriot, Sir William Wallace is said to have been betrayed to the English on September 11 1305. No vestige of the house now remains. 1 op. 2014.

CADDINGTON par Eng. Bedford 1850 aa. P. 1866. **CADFEY** par Eng. Leicester 2180 aa. Pop. 406. **CADLEIGH** par Eng. Devon 1891 aa. Pop. 410.

CADENET (anc. *Cadenetum*) a m. France dep. Vaucluse, 81 m. S. E. R. Avignon in a fertile district, r. bank Durance, supposed from the antiquities found in the vicinity to have been a Roman station. The baptismal fonts of the parish church are amongst the finest and most ancient of the kind in the kingdom and the church itself is a remarkable edifice. Cadnet has silk mills and some trade in silk. Pop. 2195.

CADREITA a small m. Mexico cap. dist. of same name prov. of state of and 743 m. N. the city of Mexico on a small island formed by the Silla and the Santa Lucia. It is agreeably situated, well supplied with water from a distance by a fine aqueduct has a good parish church and a Franciscan convent. The district contains silver mines grows a great deal of wheat, maize, French beans, and pulco, and is famous for its breed of horses and mules. Pop. 8000.

CADREYBIS, a mountain N. Wales co. Merioneth, about 34 m. S. Dolgelly highest peak, 2914 ft. above the sea.

CADYROUSSE, a m. France, dep. Vaucluse, 3 m. S. W. Orange, 1 bank, Rhone. It occupies the site of the ancient *Vadala*, where the Romans had a temple to Jupiter Ammon. It has manufactures of serge, silk mills and some trade in silk, grain, wine, &c. Madder is extensively cultivated in the environs. 1 op. 1809.

CADLAR a vil Spain Andalusia, prov. of and 45 m. S. E. Granada, at the W. base of the Sierra Nevada, 1 bank, Cadiz. The streets are well built, and the town possesses two squares, a parish church of Doric architecture, endowed school, chapter-house, prison and cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture grinding corn, expressing oil, and distilling brandy. Pop. 2186.

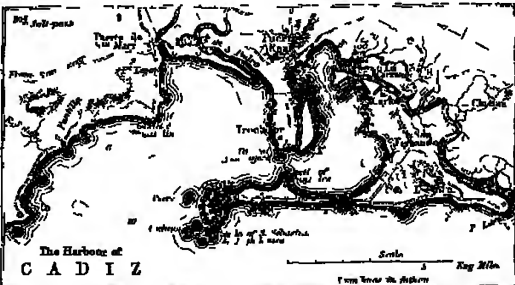
CADYRE (La) a m. France dep. Var 10 m. N. W. Toulon on a place of great strength being encircled by three walls and defended by a large castle flanked with towers but its fortifications were demolished at the commencement of the 18th century. It has some trade in olive oil, walnuts, figs and capers, the best two of excellent quality. Pop. 1240.

CADILLAC a m. France, dep. Gironde, 18 m. S. E. Bordeaux in a fertile plain, r. bank, Garonne. It is remarkable chiefly for the old castle of the Dukes of Epemon which was long regarded as second only to the royal palace, and is now used as a female penitentiary. There is here a large prison, in which from 800 to 900 prisoners are usually detained. The chief manufactures are wine-making and agricultural implements. The trade is considerable, Cadillac being the entrepot for the produce, and particularly for the wines of the district. Pop. 1164.

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CADIZ, a prov. Spain, Andalusia, one of the three provinces into which the ancient kingdom of Seville has been divided. It lies between lat. 36° 3' and 37° N. and lon. 4° 7' and 6° 22' W. area, 8905 sq. m. bounded, N. by provs. Huelva and Sevilla, E. by Malaga, S. and W. by the Strait of Gibraltar and the Atlantic. The mountains of Ronla traverse a part of it in the F. and ramify in different directions towards the sea. The principal rivers which water and fertilize the province are the Guadalquivir and the Guadaro, and their affluents. Both these streams rise N. of Ronla, the former falling into the Atlantic in the Bay of Cadiz, and the latter into the Mediterranean N. of Gibraltar. Timber of various kinds, lime, sulphur, building-stone, and grind stones are obtained from the hilly districts, which also depasture numerous herds of cattle flocks of sheep and some horses. The warm and fertile and in many places well-tilled fertile valleys yield the usual cereal crops and legumes, olives, fruits of different descriptions and excellent grapes, from which are made the famed sherry wines of commerce. Formerly the breeding of horses constituted the principal riches of the province, but this branch of business as well as commerce generally has greatly fallen off the latter being limited chiefly to the wines of Jerez and Rota, which legumes a small quantity of oil, speria, and home-manufactured goods chiefly woollens, and silk. Besides those employed in agriculture, a small portion of the inhabitants are engaged in various manufactures which are carried on to a limited extent and others of them are engaged in fishing, tanning and seal-drying, and in preparing salt, which is of good colour and quality. Education is much neglected, only about 80 in 100 being able to read and write, but as to crime Cadiz contrasts favourably with many of the other provinces of Spain. There are many traces in this province of the Phoenician colonists and here, r. 711 King Rodrigo lost his life and throne in a battle the loss of which opened the ports of the country to the Arabs. Off Cape Trafalgar also in this province, Nelson gained his famous victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets. Pop. 358,641.

CADIZ (anc. *Gades*) a city and seaport, Spain cap. of above prov. in the Tale of Leon off the S.W. coast of Andalusia lat. (observatory) 36° 33' N. lon. 6° 17' 10" W. (a). 60 m. N. W. Gibraltar and 64 S. Seville. It stands on a narrow tongue of land which projects about 5 m. N. N. W. from the Isle, it is surrounded on three sides by water and is strongly defended both by nature and art. The entrance to its capacious bay is completely commanded by the forts St. Sebastian, Santa Catalina, and Matagorda while on the



other sides the beach is so precipitous or so surrounded by sandbanks and smitten rocks, that large vessels cannot approach within three-fourths of a mile of the city. Hence a hostile attack by sea may be regarded as almost hopeless. On the land side the only access is along a belt of land, in some places not more than 200 yards wide, and bristling with cannon. The city itself which is nearly in the form of a square 14 m. each way is surrounded by walls of great height and thickness, flanked with towers and bastions, and is entered

by five gates. It is divided into the four quarters of Santa Cruz, Real, San Antonio and San Lorenzo, and is built with so much regularity and uniformity that a stranger from west of distinguishing features, is very apt to lose his way. The houses are solidly built of freestone, and are generally of three, sometimes of four stories. They have flat roofs, with gutters to carry away or rather to collect the water in reservoirs prepared for it, so water is scarce, and the inhabitants depend on the rain for their principal supply. The houses in general have handsome fronts, are well arranged internally and are often surmounted by lofty towers, open to the sun breeze, and commanding the views of the bay. The streets are somewhat narrow but are remarkably well paved, and are uniformly provided with foot-pavement. The finest streets are the Ancha



PLAZA DE ISABELLA II. CADIZ.—From George L. Squire.

[systems] and San Raphael. The public squares are few and some of them so small as scarcely to deserve the name. The finest—not so much from its extent as the elegance of its buildings—is San Antonio, nearly a perfect square and the great place of resort in mild winter days, and moderate evenings in spring. It is considerably surpassed in extent by the Plaza de Abastos, or as it has been named Plaza de la Libertad, which was only commenced in 1837. The Plaza de San Juan de Dios, now called Plaza de Isabella II. is of considerable extent, but irregular in its shape. It contains several handsome buildings, particularly the consistory now chiefly used for municipal and public purposes. Its front, towards the square consists of a portico above which rises a row of Ionic columns as high as the roof which is surmounted by a tower in three divisions—the first square, surrounded by a marble balustrade, the second octagonal and the third circular supporting a cupola. One of the most conspicuous objects in Cadiz is the high-tower of San Sebastian, 12 ft. above the ground and visible 20 m. off at sea. The other principal edifices are—the old cathedral, now used merely as the parish church of Santa Cruz, and though of small size, one of the most regular buildings in Cadiz; the new cathedral still unfinished, of larger dimensions than the other though small for a cathedral, built wholly of white marble, except the bases of the pillars, which are variegated, and surmounted by a dome, the interior of which is of great beauty; three other churches, several monasteries and convents particularly the convent of the Capuchins, which is said to possess two of Murillo's finest pictures and two theatres, one capable of containing 1400 persons. Among benevolent establishments are the Casa de Misericordia, a magnificent edifice, and a well-arranged and richly-endowed establishment, good partly as an ordinary hospital and almshouse, and partly as a lunatic asylum; the female hospital, next in importance to the Casa de Misericordia; the hospital of San Juan de Dios, the general infirmary which annually receives about 700 patients; and the house of refuge of San Bernardino and San German, where destitute children or young criminals are instructed and reclaimed. The principal educational establishments are the Cadiz medical school in connection with the university of Seville; the seminary of San Ber-

torneo; several superior schools, also in connection with the above university; and a school or academy of the fine arts. Besides the Alameda which is well planted, though not laid out with much taste, the ramparts afford agreeable promenades, commanding a beautiful prospect of the bay and country beyond and are much frequented in the evenings by the inhabitants, who repair thither to enjoy the luxury of the cool sea breeze. But the absence of trees, to the growth of which the sea air is unfavorable is greatly felt. The bay which is formed by the peninsula and the mainland is spacious, and affords good anchorage. It is divided into the outer and inner bays. The former is exposed to a heavy and dangerous sea during the prevalence of N W winds; the inner is protected by an extensive mole, but is accessible to small vessels only.

The larger ships are obliged to anchor at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the shore, where there is from 5 to 7 fathoms water. Opposite to Cadiz is the town of Santa Maria, the principal depot of the wines of Xeres. La caracra or the royal dockyard is situated at the bottom of the inner bay about 6 m. from the city and is defended by the cross-fire of two forts. It contains three spacious basins, and 12 docks or slips, but the whole establishment is now going to decay.

The trade of Cadiz has been for a long time in an unsatisfactory state owing to the want of commercial treaties with foreign countries and to the enormous prohibitory duties levied upon imports, giving rise to an extensive system of smuggling and consequently subjecting the government to heavy expenses in maintaining a preventive service without the benefit which would under other circumstances have been derived from the importation of useful articles of foreign manufacture. But lately Spain generally has been run again as always have been and are still being constructed commerce is increasing and a healthier state of commercial matters is established. But there is still the improved state of things and is especially benefited by the railway to Seville and Cordova which is being continued to the central and important parts of the country.

The total number of ships entered and cleared with cargo only at the port of Cadiz in 1860 was 1,110 of 569,214 tons. In 1861 2221 of 600,646 tons, and in 1862 2155 of 511,507 tons. The values of the imports and exports were as follows—

	Imports.	Exports.
1861	£13,579,678	£1,640,911
1862	£13,146,740	£1,531,455
1863	£13,877,953	£1,742,428

The principal articles of export are the well-known wines of the R. of J. and sherry. Of the latter considerable quantities are exported from Cadiz in British vessels, to the Newfoundland fishery and also to the river Plata, and the Brazils, and large quantities are also shipped on board Russian Swedish and Norwegian vessels. The chief imports are wheat and wheat from America, hides, cocoa, indigo, cochineal, dyewoods, sugar and other colonial produce from Cuba, Mexico, the Philippine Islands, Mexico, and Central America and fish from Newfoundland and coals from England. Cadiz has been often besieged. It was taken in 1506 by Lord Essex and again attacked by the English in 1598. In 1856 it was blockaded by Blake. Another English expedition was undertaken against it in 1702 but failed. In 1800 the Cortes took refuge here on that occasion the town was blockaded by the French till 1812. In 1823 it surrendered to the French under the Duc d'Angoulême. Pop. (1857) 71,514—(Murray's Handbook of Spain, Wilkinson's Spain, John's Handbook, Muller's Spain, etc.)

CADIZ (par Eng. Lancelotti 5100 an. Pop. 570). CADORE, or FIEVE DE CADORE, a town, Austrian Italy gov. Venice, 22 m. N.N.E. Belluno, 5 bank Pieve, among high mountains. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, cattle-rearing and mining. It has some trade in wood and iron. In the vicinity, in 1797 the Austrians de-

anted the French but the place derives its chief interest from being the birthplace of Tilius, who was born here in 1477 (Pop. 1600).

CADOXTON two pars. Wales, Glamorgan.—1 82 000 ac. Pop. 7814.—2 (Jesse Barry) 1028 ac. Pop. 272.

CAEN (anc. Cadocum, Cadocum) a town in France, cap. dep. Calvados (Normandy) 128 m N W Paris, in a valley between two extensive meadows, at the confluence of the Orne with the Odon and 10 m. from the embouchure of the former. lat. 49° 11' 12" N. lon. 0° 21' W (L). The streets are broad, regular and clean two of them cross each other at right angles and extend nearly to the extremities of the town, which is also traversed by a canal supplied by the Odon and employed to drive the machinery of numerous manufactories. The houses are generally well built, of an excellent freestone which is extensively quarried in the vicinity and imported into England under the name of Caen-stone. There are four squares the principal of which the Place Royal, is ornamented with a statue of Louis XIV. The public walks are beautiful especially the covers a splendid avenue about a mile in length lined with elm-trees. Some fine promenades also extend along the banks of the new canal. It has numerous fine churches and other buildings, of which the following may be noticed—the cathedral of St. Etienne, one of the finest in Normandy; the monastic buildings of the Abbaye aux Hommes, a large plain edifice now occupied as the royal college, and containing the tomb of William the Conqueror; the church of the Trinity in the Norman style; the Abbaye aux Dames founded by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror and converted into an hospital in 1828; the church of St. Nicholas, now con-

in Caen is that of St. Pierre, whose tower terminated by a spire, is exceedingly elegant, and as well as part of the nave, and the three porches, was built in 1308. The great porch, finished in 1384 is irregular but picturesque and the apse is justly regarded as a work of the greatest taste and elegance, and as one of the most curious and the happiest efforts of the revival of the arts in France. Five centuries have not in the smallest injured this beautiful specimen of architecture. Other buildings and mutilations are—the hotel of the prefecture, a handsome building in the Italian style; the Palais de Justice the remains of the castle built by William the Conqueror; the Hôtel-Dieu; the Hôtel-Valois where the exchange and chamber of commerce are held; the public library with 67,000 volumes; museum, cabinet of natural history botanical garden with 8000 species of plants; custom house house of correction, &c. Caen is the seat of the royal court for the departments of Calvados la Manche and l'Orne and has a court of first resort and of commerce an academy of arts and sciences, and an academy universitaire (the representative of the university founded by Henry VI of England in 1431 and re-modelled at the Revolution) a secondary school of medicine, school of hydrography societies of medicine agriculture and commerce deaf and dumb institution normal school school of surgery, and numerous other institutions for the promotion of the arts sciences, and literature. Indeed the advantages possessed by Caen in respect of education &c. have induced many English families to take up their residence in it.

The manufactures of Caen are considerable and consist of hats lace, cloth, flannels linen, cotton goods drugges Angers and thread gloves, straw hats, shot, porcelain, earthenware paper-hangings cutlery oils &c. there are also some cotton mills, dyeworks breweries tanneries and establishments for bleaching wax. Some shipbuilding is also carried on. From time immemorial the town has been celebrated for its manufacture of Angers and woollen gloves, with which it supplies most of the country districts of France. In this manufacture, indeed, Caen has no rival and immense numbers of Angers rabbits are reared in the neighbourhood for the purpose of being plucked, which operation they undergo once a year. The fur thus obtained is used without tye, and the gloves are of the grey or white. There is a considerable trade in corn, wine, brandy cider clover &c. 13 top cattle horses of good quality poultry butter fish salt provisions, iron, steel hardware, grinders, freestone, and paving stones. Six fairs are held annually and are well attended.

The port formed by the river is of little importance on account of the dangers attending the entrance to it the Orne, obstructed as it is by mudbanks. At high water however vessels of 150 or 200 tons can reach the town. Nothing certain is known of the origin of Caen. In 912 when Neustria was ceded to the Normans, it was a place of importance and increased rapidly under the Norman Duke. William the Conqueror and his wife Matilda, adorned it with many edifices it became the capital of Lower Normandy—a distinction which more than once exposed it to the ravages of war. In 1246, it was taken and pillaged by Edward III of England. It was again taken by the English in 1417 and wrested from them in 1450 by Dunois, who captured the Duke of Bourbon and 4000 troops, who had retreated to the castle. Matilda is commonly regarded as the father of French poetry. Hunt, the celebrated bishop of Arranches, and Aubert the composer were born in Caen. Pop. 38,256.

CAENBY par. Eng. Lincoln 1450 ac. 1 tp. 146.
CAERHUN par. Wales Carmarvon Pop. 1558.
CAERTYLLROCK par. Scotland on Dumfriesshire, about 6 m. in length, and nowhere exceeding 2 in breadth. It contains the ancient castle of Caerterrock, a magnificent ruin, celebrated in history and famous for its warlike associations and for the many deeds of violence and bloodshed it has witnessed. Pop. 1481.

CAERLEON an anc. in England co. of and 18 m. R.W. Monmouth on a gentle eminence, r. bank, L. L., which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It contains principally of two ill-paved streets houses irregularly built, old and dilapidated; and has a chapel of ease, and a chapel for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; a free school, an almshouse, an agency for the poor, the neighbourhood are extensive iron and tin works. Caerleon was



VIEW FROM THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE. A.
From France: Normandy of the Orne.

verted into a shot-manufactory and perhaps the only one in Normandy which presents the French style of the 11th century in all its purity—no mixture of ornament, and no modern additions having defaced the original. One of the finest churches

at one time the metropolis of Wales, and a place of great wealth and importance being reckoned the third city in Britain; it is now rapidly becoming to decay and presents but few traces of its ancient grandeur. It was also a principal and permanent Roman station, as many interesting remains sufficiently prove. These consist of a part of a wall by which the town was surrounded, and the site of an embellished fragment of Roman mosaic floor, coins, and rings, have also been found. Pop. 1381.

CAERMARTHEN or **CAERMARTHEN** a maritime co. S. Wales, and the largest of all the Welsh counties having Cardigan on the N. the Bristol Channel and part of Glamorgan on the E., Pembroke on the W. and Brecknock on the E. extreme length, 63 on breadth, 36 area, 634,800 ac. It is of a mountainous character generally but not so rugged as some of the other Welsh counties, neither are the mountains so high. Some of the valleys are beautiful and extensive particularly that of Towy which is 50 miles in length. The principal river is the Towy or Towy which rises in Cardigan shire. This river and the Tare are the only navigable streams in the county. A large part of the county is waste but the valleys are fertile, and numerous herds of small black cattle are reared on the hills. Agriculture, however is extremely backward, and drainage altogether neglected. The mineral products of the county are iron lead, coal and limestone. There are no manufactures of any consequence. The county returns two members to the House of Commons constituency 1850/4999 Pop. 110,635.

CAERMARTHEN or **CAERMARTHEN** (Welsh, *Carr Fydd*) a N. Wales, cap. of above co. 9 m. from Caermarthens Bay Bristol Channel and 14 m. N.W. Llanelli on a moderate eminence. r bank Towy over which there is a spacious bridge of seven arches. It has two principal streets tolerably straight well paved and lighted with gas houses well built, some of stone, and some of brick. The principal buildings are—the county hall N. 1/4 of a Liberal, an excellent edifice, containing numerous antique and curious monuments St. David's Church a plain substantial structure a monument to Sir Thomas Llewellyn and a well-executed statue of General Llewellyn, a native of the place. Besides the two Established churches, there are two independent chapels, two Baptist, two Wesleyan, one Unitarian and two Calvinistic Methodist of public and private schools about 20 in number the most prominent are the S. Wales training college Sir Thomas Darnley's free grammar school Queen Elizabeth's grammar school &c. There are also two infirmaries, and a literary and scientific institution. The shipping of the port is not so considerable and it has recently declared an independent customs station. Tin plate and iron works are carried on to some extent, but the bulk of the inhabitants are employed in such handicraft occupations as are likely to be most in request in an agricultural district. With Llanelli it returns a member to the House of Commons; constituency (1860) 718 1 pop. 10,224.—(Local Correspondent)

CAERNARVON or **CAERNARVON** a maritime co. N. Wales, having Caernarvon Bay W. and co. Denbigh E. the island of Anglesey and the Irish Sea. N. and Cardigan Bay S. Its extreme length, S.W. to N.E. is about 52 m. extreme breadth, 20 m., although the greater portion of it does not exceed 7 or 8 m. on an average area, 348,160 ac. It is county is traversed throughout its whole length by lofty mountains, including the Snowdon range, whose highest peak is 3557 ft above the sea. There are other summits varying from 1500 ft. to between 8000 and 4000 ft. Although however the most mountainous county in Wales, there are many tracts of low and fertile land some of it affording rich pasturage and other parts bearing large crops of barley and oats. Dairy farming and cattle large and sheep breeding are, however the principal occupations of the farmer. The cattle and sheep are of a small breed. Lead and copper ores have been found in the mountainous districts, and some attempts have been made to work them but with little success. It has been otherwise with the slate quarries in the neighbourhood of Bangor which have been extensively and profitably worked. Large quantities of this slate which is of the finest quality are exported. Agriculture though not so far behind as in some of the other counties of Wales, is still in an extremely backward state. Farm buildings and cottages are generally in a bad condition and the implements employed rude and inefficient. It sends

one member to the House of Commons constituency (1850), 1988. Pop. 87,870.

CAERNARVON or **CAERNARVON** a seaport to, and part of N. Wales, S.E. side of Menai Strait, and cap. of above co., 208 m. N.W. London. The ancient walls thrown around it by Edward I. and flanked by round towers, are still pretty entire. Within there are ten narrow but regular streets outside, many new and handsome houses have been built of late years and some spacious streets formed. The town is well lighted with gas, and is abundantly supplied with water. The magnificent castle or palace of Edward I. and in which Edward II. was born stands at the W. end of the town, and is still externally entire, though much dilapidated inside. Including its court-yards, &c. it is about 1 m. in circumference. On the N. and W. the sea dashes against the rock on which it stands, adding an appropriate feature to the imposing fortress. The parish church is half a mile from Caernarvon, but there is a commodious chapel of ease in the town, with four dissenting chapels, and several schools. A number of wealthy families reside in the neighbourhood, and the town is much frequented in the season by sea-bathers. A beautiful promenade stretches along the Menai which is much frequented particularly in the summer evenings. Caernarvon has no manufactures, but the shipping trade is considerable the port admitting vessels of 400 tons. The principal exports are slate and copper ore the imports, colonial produce, Manchester and Birmingham goods &c. The coasting trade is chiefly confined to Liverpool Bristol and Dublin, although occasionally extending to Glasgow Cork, and Waterford constituency (1850) 861 Pop. of bor 8874.

CAERPHILLY a market in S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, agreeably situated 63 m. N. by W. Cardiff. It is embosomed among hills and the scenery in the neighbourhood is picturesque and grand. The houses are neatly but irregularly built. An ancient castle, contiguous to the town was one of the most magnificent structures in the kingdom. It has a chapel once owned with the Established church, and places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists and an endowed school for girls. Caerphilly which appears formerly to have been a place of considerable extent had been gradually declining till the beginning of the present century when it began to increase and prosper. Its manufacture of woollen cloths checks and hosiery-wool is carried on. Weekly market Thursday well supplied with corn and all kinds of provisions; six fairs are held annually for corn cattle, cheese, and other articles. Pop. 634.

CAERWEN par Eng. Merioneth 1092 ac Pop 430

CAFRWYS, par Wales Flint 2603 ac. Pop 947

CAHAREBA CAHAREBA, or CAHAREBA, CAHAREBA a small haven Asiatic Turkey Palestine lat 32° 23' N. lon. 34° 44' E. 55 m. N.W. Jerusalem. It was once a place of considerable note but is now a mass of shapeless ruins uncomprehended by a low wall of gray stone and tented only by jaculas, snakes, turkeys, &c. A great extent of ground is covered by the remains of the city the most conspicuous ruin being that of an old castle at the end of the ancient mole. Water being good and abundant, coasting vessels often put in here. The ancient city was founded by Herod the Great, A.D. 22 he then raised some magnificent edifices, and caused a sumptuous mole to be constructed for its port which is said to have been one of the most stupendous works of antiquity and has been compared, as to design and execution, to the breakwater at Plymouth. Caesars in the name of several interesting events mentioned in Scripture. Eusebius, the early church historian, probably a native was also some time bishop of Caesarea. In A.D. 638, the Saracens captured it and retained the place till 1101 when it was taken by the Crusaders; after the latter left, it soon fell into decay.—2 *Caesarea Philippi*, the same as BANIAS which see.

CAFFA, See KAFFA.

CAFFARELLI ISLANDS, N.W. coast, Australia, Emperor Archipelago at the entrance of King's Sound; lat. 16° 8' S. lon. 123° 16' E.

CAFFARELLI, See KAFFARELLA.

CAFFRISTAN, See KAFFRISTAN.

CAGAYAN a prov. in Luzon, the largest of the Philippines, occupying its S. extremity. It is mountainous, and contains numerous extensive primitive forests. Cultivation is carried on to some extent, but the sustenance of its popula-

then prevents a full development of its capabilities. Its principal vegetable production is tobacco, which is exported in considerable quantities. Cattle and timber the latter comprising a valuable species of ebony are the next chief articles of export. Gold, iron, and a red ochre are found in the province, the last in great abundance. The mountains are inhabited by numerous and various animals, particularly buffaloes, stags, hogs, cattle, and horses. The rivers teem with fish, which form a large portion of the subsistence of the natives. The climate of Cagayan is rendered very unhealthy by dense and tangled forests, but the practice of cutting down the trees in the vicinity of the villages and towns has considerably improved the salubrity of these localities. The mountains are generally houses and well disposed, and their heights are unknown. The province comprises 21 towns and villages which contain together 58,000 inhabitants.—(Mallet).

CAGAYAN SOOLOO three islands, Sooloo Sea lat. 6° 58' 6" N lon 118° 28' E. (L.) one of which is large, high, and well wooded and may be discerned at a distance of 28 or 24 m.

CAGAYANES ISLANDS, three islands, one large and two small in the Sooloo Sea. The larger is of considerable size, very high and covered with trees, and apparently of volcanic origin. The small islands are situated 5 m. S. of the former, they are of moderate elevation, and are also well clothed with timber. The large island is surrounded by a reef. Its centre is in lat. 9° 30' N lon 121° 28' E (L.).

CAGGIANO a tn Naples, prov Principato Ultra, 12 m N W La Sala, on a mountain. It has three churches and an hospital. Pop. 4429

CAGLI [anc *Celleis*] a tn Papal States, at the confluence of the Cassinone and Besno fort of Monti Petraro 13 m S. L. Rome. It has a cathedral, four monasteries, four nurseries and is the seat of the bishopric of Cagli and Pergola. Pop. 3000

CAGLIARI (CAPO DI) or DIVISORE DI one of the two military divisions of Sardinia, comprising the S. half of the island. It is divided into the six provinces of Cagliari, in glelia, Inli, Lennus, Nuoro, and Bessali. The sea-coast from Tortoli on the L. side, to Oristano on the W side is flat, with a rich and productive soil but, from June to December the air is infected from vapours from the numerous marshes and lagoons. The interior, on the contrary is mountainous with a pure and healthy atmosphere and snow lies in the higher districts for a considerable portion of the year.

CAGLIARI (GULF OF) a gulf S. and of ul Sardinia extending from Pala on the W to Cape Carbonara on the E. nearly 20 m. across. The entrance is easy and there is an excellent roadstead, with good anchorage after getting into soundings.

CAGLIARI [anc *Calaris*] a maritime city Sardinia, State, cap ul Sardinia, and of the division of Capodi Cagliari situated on a slope on the gulf of same name S. shore of the island and backed by exceedingly jagged mountains lat. (St. Paucosa Church) 39° 13' 12" N lon 9° 7' 45" E (L.). It is surrounded by a single wall defended by some bastions, and a broad but shallow ditch, neither of which are in a state of efficiency. The streets in general are broad, but the houses are very poorly built. The original part of the town now called the castle, occupies the summit of a hill about 400 ft. above the beach. This portion was built and regularly fortified, by the Pisians and a citadel has been added to it by the Medimontese Government. The vicerey and principal authorities inhabit this quarter which contains the cathedral also built by the Pisians and partly faced with marble the vice-regal palace the university three square towers called St. Paucosa, the Elephant, and the Eagle, the mausoleum of Martin, King of Sicily and the residences of the nobility. The next quarter is the Marina, extending from the middle of the castle hill to the sea shore. The Marina is the commercial quarter of the town, and contains a bonded warehouse, an arsenal, and a lazaretto. Here also is the mole. Another quarter called *Trattoria*, extends W from the castle, and contains the corn market and storehouses for grain. The quarter of Villanova extends E. and is the poorest part of the town. Cagliari has a suburb nearly a mile long called St. Avandino. Besides the cathedral the town contains 55 churches, 21 convents, a seminary a university founded in 1826, and re-established in 1764, with facilities of study,

law medicine, and philosophy attended by between 300 and 800 students an agricultural society a college for nobles, a school of medicine and surgery a mathematical school a museum of antiquities, a cabinet of natural history a library of 18 000 volumes, a mint a theatre, and several hospitals and other beneficent institutions. The town is badly supplied with water although an ancient aqueduct remains which could be restored at a moderate expense. It is reputed healthy notwithstanding the proximity of the extensive marsh of the same name to the W and the frequency of droughts. Cagliari is the seat of government for the island and of the high court of appeal for both civil and criminal cases of an admiralty court, court of first resort tribunal of commerce and fiscal court. It is also the residence of an archbishop, who takes the title of Primate of Sardinia.

Consuls from most of the European states reside here, this being the port through which most of the foreign trade of the island is done. The manufactures of the town are of little importance. They include cotton, soap gunpowder arms, leather and jewellery. There is also a royal tobacco manufactory. The salt marshes on the neighbouring island afford large quantities of salt, which forms a principal article of trade. The port is one of the best in the Mediterranean and the roadstead has good anchorage ground. Grains, vegetables, salt, oil wine, cheese, wax, hides, saffron, and rags are exported.

VESSELS RECEIVED AND C. WARD, of St. Peter of Cagliari, 1845 and 1870 to 1845.

	Yards	Cab	Yards	Ton
1462	454	82,856	1462	863
1890	853	67,641	1890	159,84
1891	201	15,288	1891	159,87
1892	870	1,826,07	1892	177,607

The ancient *Calaris* is supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians. During the Punic Wars the Pisians built the castle, with its three square towers. The King of Sardinia retook it from 1730 to 1814 during which period the French had possession of his continental dominions. Pop. (1845) 80,063

CAGAYANO two tns. Naples.—1 In prov Abruzzo Itra, 5 m N W Aquila. Pop. 5187.—2 In prov Capitanata 18 m N W Benevento. Pop. 4200

CAGHER, a tn France dep. Var on a hill near the coast of the Mediterranean about 10 m N France. Good road W. is grown in the usual household and furms almost the only article of trade. Pop. 1036.

CAGHANA a tn Luzon one of the Philippines, prov Albay near the S. extremity of it island the second largest town in the province. Pop. 12 700

CAGUA a tn Venezuela prov Caracas, 1 h E Aragua and a Rio L. of Lake Icaragua about 40 m S W the town of Caracas lat. 10° 15' N lon 6° 48' W. Pop. 5200

CAGLAN a tn N W Granada, near the source of a river of same name in the Llanos of Caguan lat. 2° 50' N lon 74° 30' W. It has a cave containing an image of San Roque, which is held particularly sacred and to which numerous pilgrimages are made. The climate here is warm, and the country around productive in maize, plantains, sugar cane, &c. Gold is also obtained. The river Caglan falls into the Cagueta or Jagua, in lat. 0° 17' N lon 72° 5' W.

CAGRAWA a river L. France, Alabama. It rises in the N. part of that state, whence it flows N. to the town of Cahawba, where it unites with the Coosa r. or forms the Alabama.

CAHER, two par. Ire. —1 par Kerry 12 100 ac. Pop. 5659.—2 par Tipperary 13 647 ac. Pop. 7303

CAHERAGH par Ire. Cork 28 528 ac. Pop. 5118

CAHERAVALLY par Ire. Limerick 3228 ac. P. 896

CAHERBOURN par Ire. Limerick 1546 ac. P. 274

CAHERDUGAN par Ire. Cork 6191 ac. Pop. 1109

CAHERKELLY par Ire. Limerick 2719 ac. Pop. 293

CAHERLAG par Ire. Cork 3557 ac. Pop. 1611

CAHERVARRY par Ire. Limerick 2478 ac. P. 890

CAHETE, or VILLA DE RAINDIA (New Queen's town) an old tn Madrid prov Hues 10 m S. S. Bahaa lat. 19° 50' S lon 45° 10' W. Its streets are broad and straight, and its houses in general well built, though partly of earth. It possesses a fine parish church and two places churches, an hospital and a primary school. A fine castle, bearing, and mining, are the chief occupations. Pop. 6000

side. No attempt is made at symmetry, yet the whole is most harmonious. Most of these houses are built of dried bricks, few are of stone, and none of wood, and many present in their interior a true picture of Oriental luxury. The numerous beautiful minarets with which the city is adorned contribute greatly to lighten the general impression in favour of Cairo.

The city is divided into several quarters, separated from each other by gates which are regularly closed at night. The public streets are mostly crooked lanes, few of them being 10 ft. broad. The by-roads, and those in the interior quarters, are still narrower and in consequence of the manner in which the houses are built, each story projecting beyond that immediately below it, two persons may shake hands across the streets from the upper windows. The streets are not paved, but they are kept extremely clean. They are constantly obstructed by caravans of mule riders on ass-back and horseback, little regarding the pedestrians, who are few in number and composed wholly of the poorer classes. The chief square of Cairo is the magnificent area El-Rabeh which is annually inundated by the overflowing of the Nile, and the centre of which is laid out as a garden. It is surrounded with many of the finest mansions several of which belong to Government officials, including the palaces of Ali Pasha and Amet Pasha. In this square there is a monument to General Kieher who was assassinated there on June 14, 1860.

The buildings in the citadel merit first mention from their prominence, in a general view of the city, no less on account of the interest which attaches to several of them. This fortress founded A.D. 1176 by Saladin is built on a calcareous rock, in the S.E. quarter of the city of which it forms the abrupt termination within its walls, March 1, 1811, the massacre of the Mamelukes took place. It contains the most, an arsenal the Pasha's marble palace, his new mosque, &c. To make room for the latter a lofty antique edifice, called Khosrow's or Joseph's Hall, was removed in 1819. The vice-regal palace is small, but has had some short alterations made to it of late years. Joseph's Well still remains it is dug in the rock, and consists of two parts, the upper and lower well and a winding staircase leads to the bottom a depth of 280 ft. The fortress is further supplied with water from the hills, by an aqueduct, formed by Saladin. But the most remarkable building of the citadel is its new mosque—perhaps one of the most splendid in the world—built of Egyptian marble and really wonderful considering that it has been got up by native architects and workmen without any fixed plan, almost without any measurement, and, as it were, only in imitation of other buildings of the same style. Behind the citadel is a fort, upon a rock, called the Citadel of Joseph, the ascent to which is by a long causeway. It was on the site of this fort that Mahomet Ali erected a battery against the citadel, then in possession of Khosrow Pasha, by which he obtained the surrender of the place.

The most interesting edifices of Cairo are, undoubtedly its mosques, and though many of the 400 it possesses are in ruins, yet the number in repair and in daily use is very great. The oldest mosque as well as the oldest building in Cairo, is the mosque of Ahmed-ibn-el-Toloun generally known as the Jama Tayloun, of unknown date but evidently anterior to 879, and though not remarkable for beauty it is of high interest in the history of architecture. The finest mosque is that of Sultan Hassan, immediately below the citadel and built of blocks obtained from the pyramids. Its porch is lofty and beautifully ornamented, the corridor of its towering walls is rich, and its minarets, like the arches of its spacious courts, are striking. Near the bazars of the Khan Khaloul is the mosque of Sultan Kaloum, to which is attached the Maristan or mad-house, founded by that prince, in A.D. 1387 and the only one in Egypt, till the erection of the new lunatic asylum by Mahomet Ali, in 1844. In the mosque is the handsome tomb of the founder who died, A.D. 1300. Not far from this mosque is that of Sultan Berkeok, with his tomb attached. This potentate was the first sultan of the Circassian Mameluke dynasty and was renowned for having twice repulsed the Tartars under Temuchin. Besides these named, the other principal mosques are the Esna Hassanin El Hakem and those of Sultan El Ghoreh, the Sherwan, Mouftah, and British Zaynah. The tombs of the Egyptian Caliphs, which occupied

the site of the bazaar of Khan Khaloul are all destroyed but that of El Saleh Eyyoub, who died in 1250. Near them are the tombs of Sultan Baybars Nasser Mohammed, Baharite Mameluke prince, and various others, some of them remarkably elegant. The largest convent of nuns existing in Cairo was built in 1174, and between the city and Old Cairo is another. There is also an hospital for the sick poor with 500 beds, 200 of which are for women.

The principal bazars of Cairo are the Ghorehah and El an



BOULEVARD OF SULTAN BERKEOK AND PART OF THE BAZAAR OF SULTAN BERKEOK.
From the Plateau of Cairo.

Khaloul in the former cottons, silks tarbooches (Fox caps) &c are sold in the latter cloths, dresses, swords, silks, embroideries, &c. and in both goods are disposed of by public cry or auction. In the Hammoueh, silks, crapo cloth &c and most European tissues, are sold; the dealers are all nominal Christians. Some of the bazars are well covered over and all the passages are kept cool by watering and each one is confined to certain classes of goods or wares. The same observation applies to the shops. Those of the Srokoogh for instance, or sugar quarter are for sugar almonds, dried fruit &c the Naisam full of coppernails the Khordukidih where hardware, cups, coffee-pots &c., are sold the Saorjah occupied by sword mounters the Hagha, by gold and silver workers and the Oshergah, by jewellers. The Oshergah-Ghah or slave market, in the centre of the city is a large old building surrounding a large court. The slaves exposed for sale are chiefly from Abyssinia, Nubia, Dongola, and Senaar. Circassians of both sexes are also sold, but these are usually only procured to order.

Public baths are numerous but none are remarkable. The largest is the Tumbales, near the Jeb-el-Sharfeh. Many of the streets or public fountains are curious specimens of the peculiarities of Oriental taste abounding in great luxuriance of ornament. The most remarkable are those of Tossoun and Ismail Pasha, the sons of Mahomet Ali and some others of older date, in the centre of the town. There are several hotels for strangers from the West, with a number of Frank lodging or boarding-houses a few of which are specially for British or Americans.

The climate of Cairo is esteemed healthy. It is dry though in winter heavy rain is frequent. At that period also, the nights are cold. From July to November N winds prevail, and in general are very harmful to the country and the traveller, but they bring with them from the Mediterranean heavy and cold fogs, which lower the temperature suddenly and render it dangerous to be out at night without being warmly clad. In April and May the hot N winds prevail, and no dew falls. The mean temperature is about 5° 25° Feb. varying from 35° the maximum or 85° 50° the medium of August to 5° the minimum, or 56° 50° the medium of January. It is in order to find a shelter from the great heats of summer and the cold winds of winter that the streets are built so crooked and so narrow.

Besides the great Meles festival (see CONSTANTINOPLE) held in Cairo, it is the scene of two great events, annually—the ceremonial departure and return of the Hajj or Mecca pilgrims through the Bab el Nasser Gate of Victory on the

before the judicial session in the Citadel or submits them for the consideration of the vizier or his resident deputy. Questions of property family disputes and all proper cases of law come under the jurisdiction of the *Mahkamah* or Cadi's court, the operations of this tribunal are ordinarily slow but may be quickened it is said, by bribery. No foreigners can legally buy real property in Cairo. Europeans and Americans are judiciously subject to the consuls or envoys of their several Governments, and cannot be punished by Turkish law. The Cadi's court used to be held in the decayed buildings of the old Sultan's palace but a new legal edifice with courts and offices, has lately been opened.

To Mahomet Ali, Egypt owes the introduction of elementary and scientific education. In Cairo there are three primary schools, with 400 pupils, where reading and writing, and the four rules of arithmetic are taught. There are, besides, several primary schools here and elsewhere, for the solitary besides scientific academies for sailors, &c. From 4000 to 5000 pupils are educated in the schools of the city mosques. The Church of England Missionary Society has a school connected with the British chapel in Cairo for young male Orphans, and another for 100 native girls.

Omrah Bey ran to Boulaq and across the desert to Suess. In March 1851 the Pasha officially announced his intention of constructing a railway between Cairo and Alexandria—an undertaking expected to be proceeded with in the same year and which will afford a much more speedy means of transit than the water way of the Nile and the Mahommedan canal connecting those two cities.

Extremes of Cairo.—The following general view of the exterior features of the city is given by Dr. Hildesheimer (1846).—Palm trees and minarets rise in grand picturesque groups above the city walls. The central part of the background is filled by a wood of palms, stretching into the distance, near to this, on the right, rise the giant structures of the pyramids of Ghizeh. These supply the place of an outline which would otherwise be wanting to complete the picture, the foreground of which consists of a thick wood of acacia. In the interspace are fields of maize in the midst of it a plain some lake surrounded with rows of the Labakacene. On the horizon the desert may be distinctly perceived by the yellowish gray of the atmosphere which hangs over it. The cemetery or cities of tombs are seen outside the walls. Among them are the sepulchres of the Mamaluke kings of the Circassian dynasty (ruled 1382-1517) on its E. side, beyond the gate Bab el Nasser. To each tomb a mosque is attached.

The palace and gardens of Siohla lie about 4 m. to the N. of the city the road to which along the banks of the Nile, is shaded with lofty acacias. This splendid country seat of Mahomet Ali is beautified with a fine pleasure garden more than 30 Farnham wheels are employed in irrigating its grounds. In the immediate vicinity are some other villas and many lying them a row of extensive manufactories. Between Boulaq and Cairo are the fine palaces and magnificent gardens of Ibrahim Pasha.

Old Cairo (Musal el Ateekah) called *Antak* by the Arabs, is the S. or upper part of Cairo, where all duties on goods destined for the latter are levied and paid. It presents some objects of interest, including an old Roman fortress and the splendid mosque of Ameer. The inhabitants are mostly Copts, and here are several convents of that sect of Oriental Christians. Seven antique corn mounds, popularly called the granaries of Joseph, have lately been demolished. The aqueduct which conducts the waters of the Nile to the Citadel of Cairo, by a winding course of 2 m. here runs on. In the Isle of Roda, opposite Old Cairo, is the famed *Mekki* or ancient Nilometer for measuring the rise of the Nile, upon which the fertility of Egypt depends. Boulaq already referred to, is the lower part of Cairo.

The site of the city of Cairo is said to be that of the *Nebyth* of Cambrinus built on the ruins also of the pre-existing *Latois* of the Egyptians. The present city was founded



RAHELNAH, ART PART OF THIN W. L. B. CAIRO — From the Nile of Cairo.

E. or desert side of the city and the opening of the canal at Old Cairo which is also an annual ceremony of great import. There are few places of amusement. Within the last few years a theatre has been set on foot in the Frank quarter with amateur actors, who play gratis. A more useful institution in the same locality is the library and reading room of the Egyptian Society. In 1842 another society for respectable Europeans called the Egyptian Literary Association, was founded here. Ibrahim Pasha commenced a public library in 1830 and both he and his father made beginnings towards forming a museum of antiquities in which however little progress has been made.

In Cairo there are nine cotton spinning factories 10 for weaving silk and cotton 13 for manufacturing cloth 14 calico printing works 18 dyeworks 15 bleaching, 16 iron-foundries, &c. In the Citadel are a factory of small arms and cannon the latter bronze, and of small calibre iron roll ng-mill, and the mint.

There were in Cairo in a recent year about 24 Moslem foreign merchants 16 European but no British, houses 10 Catholic Greeks and six Bohemian establishments. In the city were 164 corporated bodies for the regulation or advancement of native trades. But the commerce of Cairo is much diminished. It has ceased to be a depot, as it formerly was for other articles of export or import. Alexandria, from the greater facility which its position affords, has supplanted it in importance. It is still, however a great market for guns and some other secondary articles. The stocks of goods in Cairo are consumed principally by the inhabitants of the city the buyers for the interior finding it more advantageous to supply themselves from the warehouses of the importers at Alexandria. At Cairo are resident consuls from France, Austria, and the U. States.

The police of Cairo is superintended by a *bas*-age, with an office near the Frank quarter. This functionary decides slight cases summarily but sends those of a graver character

by the Arabs, about A.D. 970 and its citadel as we have seen, was ruled by Sultan Saladin, in 1175. From that period till the year 1517 when it was taken by the Turks, it was the capital of the Saracenic Sultanate of Egypt. The latter governed it by Debas, these being formerly controlled by the Mamelukes, to whose massacre, followed by the re-occupation of rule by the Pasha, we have already adverted. Pop. of Cairo and its suburbs, about 300,000 of which 190,000 are Egyptians, 10,000 Copts, 4,000 Jews, 5,000 Syrians, 5,000 Greeks, 2,000 Armenians, and a varying number of Franks or Europeans.—(Quoting *Guide au Grand Souverain Rous in Egypte*, Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt* 2e)

CAIRO (anc. *Cyzra*) a city, kingdom of Italy, prov. Genoa, 10 m. N.W. Savona, 1 bank, Bormida. The French defeated the Austrian army here in 1794. Pop. 4500.

CAIROAN or KAIWAN a tn. Tmla. See KAIWAN. CAIROH.—1 A small market in and par England co. of and 21 m. N.E. Lincoln, pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill has an Established church, several places of worship for dissenters, and a free grammar-school. It is however chiefly noticeable on account of its antiquity having been a Roman station as numerous relics, indicative of the presence of that people are dug up from time to time. Area of par 6490 ac. Pop. 2407.—2 *Caistor* near York, par Eng near Yarmouth, Norfolk 8047 ac. Pop. 1043.—3 *Caistor*, St Edmund's par Eng Norfolk 1044 ac. Pop. 154.

CAITHNESS a maritime co. Scotland occupying the N.E. extremity of that kingdom bounded W. by co.utherland and by the N. Atlantic Ocean on all other sides. It is about 43 m long S.W. to N.E. and about 30 broad area, 448,085 ac. of which about 100,000 are cultivated and in pasture, the remainder is moor and hill. The general appearance of the country is flat and uninteresting, having neither trees nor eminences to break the dreary monotony of the scene. It contains no navigable rivers, nor lakes of any consequence the shores are bold and rocky. Until late years the dwellings of the tenantry were, in general, extremely poor but great improvements in this respect, and also in the various branches of agriculture and husbandry especially in the rearing of cattle, have recently taken place, so that the country already presents a much more cheerful and thriving appearance than it formerly did. The soil where duly cultivated is extremely fertile, yielding luxuriant crops and the sheep and lambs reared in it is county command the highest market prices. On the coasts herring fishing is prosecuted with great success about 120,000 barrels being taken yearly there are about 700 boats, manned by five men each all belonging to the county engaged in this fishery. There are also two considerable salmon fisheries one on the river Thurso another on that of Borellie. Caithness contains 10 parishes. It sends a member to parliament and its principal towns, Wick, a town with Kirkwall Dunrobin Tan Dargwall and Cromarty in choosing a representative on statutory (1850) 551. Annual value of real property in 1815 £24,409 and in 1844-45, £26,589. Its chief towns are Wick and Thurso, the former being the more important. The natives are of Scandinavian origin the country having been colonized by that people from the Orkneys, where they had been previously settled. From the 10th to the 13th century Caithness formed part of the dominions of the Orkney jarls but was finally subjected to the Scottish crown by William the Lion in 1187. Pop. 48,709.

CAJAHIRIA a small isl. Brazil, W side Bahia do Todos os Santos, opposite the mouth of the river Sergipe. It is low cultivated, and has a primary school.

CAJANO (Pocaoi l.) See Pocaoi l. CAJAZO

CAJARE, a tn. France, dep. Lot 20 m. E. Cahors, on bank, Lot in a large and fertile valley surrounded on all sides by hills clothed with vine. The streets are narrow and irregular and the houses indifferently built with exception of some along the old ramparts, now converted into a promenade. The only buildings of interest are the parish church built in 1289 and the remains of an ancient fort, apparently of a very remote antiquity. Numerous fairs are held here 1 cop. 1074.

CAJAZZO a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro on a hill near the Volturno 10 m. W.N.W. Capua. It is very ancient is dominated by a citadel built by the Lombards, and has a handsome cathedral, several churches and convents, a Ysa. L.

seminary college and an hospital. Good wine is produced in the neighborhood Pop. 3391.

CALAHAR, a maritime dist. Upper Gambia, W. Africa, intersected by two rivers, called, respectively Old and New Calabar. The limits of the district are not well ascertained, but may be said, generally to be between the river Benue or Forama, and the Rio del Rey with the Kong Mountains in the rear and thus leaving the Niger passing through its centre. The coast here, a projecting line between the Dights of Benue and Ilafra, is uniformly low and flat unbroken by the slightest elevation and closely intersected by rivers, most if not all of which with exception of Old Calabar being branches of the Niger. Much vegetable matter and silk are discharged at every tide by these mouths, which discolour the ocean with a filthy soun of a brown colour and give forth a sickening smell for the distance of several miles. The climate of Calabar is extremely deleterious, and the coast generally inhospitable there not being a lighthouse or single harbour of refuge throughout its entire length. Hurricanes are frequent, and of the most violent character accompanied by vivid lightning and tremendous peals of thunder with rains so fierce and heavy that it is impossible to look to village or discern anything beyond a few yards distance while the noise so overcomes the loudest voice, that all orders must be conveyed by messengers. A large portion of the population of this district are slaves, and are employed chiefly in cultivating the pepper grounds or in the various kind of labour connected with the palm-oil trade, in which the slaves are engaged. Old Calabar or Bongo river is situated about 90 m. nearly due W. from New Calabar. The entrance of its estuary which is solely in the centre of the Dight of Benue, is in lat. 4° 55' N. The latter is a considerable expanse of water about 9 m. in breadth with a strong current. The traders ascend the river about 30 m. New Calabar enters the Dight of Ilafra at lat. 4° 50' N. 7 m. 7 E. Its course is from the N.W. and its depth 30 m. from the sea, 5 fathoms. This river is believed on good grounds, to be one of the numerous terminating branches of the Niger the power and volume of its current showing that it must be the embouchure of a great river.

CALABOZO a tn. Venezuela, prov. of and 120 m. S.W. Caracas, between the rivers Guariso and Uruco, in the midst of the Llanos. It is tolerably well built, and has rather a pleasing appearance. Its church, though not very handsome is commodious. The principal wealth of the inhabitants consists of cattle. The neighbouring ponds abound in electrical eels, which Humboldt describes as being from 5 ft 4 inches to 6 ft 7 inches in length and capable of killing a horse. Calabozo, formerly only an Indian village owes its existence, as a town to the Burey Company. Pop. 5000.

CAJABRIA an extensive territory Kingdom of Naples, comprising all the S.W. peninsula in which Italy terminates, from about lat. 40° N. to the Strait of Messina area estimated at 7000 sq. m. It is divided for administrative purposes into three provinces—Calabria Citra, the most northerly Calabria Ultra I. the most southerly and Calabria Ultra II. between the two former. The central region is occupied by the great Apennine ridge, wild and bleak, to which, however, whole colonies with their cattle, migrate in the summer. The plain near the coast are marshy and unhealthy and inhabited by herds of buffaloes but the valleys at the foot of the mountains are delightful, and rich with the most luxuriant vegetation. The vine, the orange and lemon trees, the fig, the olive, and all the fruits of S. climes, grow there in perfection. The climate was reckoned salubrious in ancient times but in some places the accumulation of stagnant water produces disease in the hot season. During the remainder of the year the heavy dews prevail, a delightful verdure, increased by numerous springs and streams. Corn, rice, saffron, safflower, lignum, madder flax hemp olives, almonds and cotton are raised in abundance. The sugar-cane also comes to perfection here. Sheep, horned cattle, and horses, are numerous. Near Reggio a kind of mussel is found called *Pinna murex* from whose silky byssus or beard a beautiful fabric is manu factured remarkable for its extreme lightness and warmth. Coral is also found. The quarries and pits afford alabaster, marble, gypsium, siliceous chalk, rock salt, brim stone, and the fine copper renowned since the time of Homer.

A melancholy temperament, a concentration of feelings, and a sullen distrust, render the Calabrian formidable when irritated. Even their women seem enfolded with a masonlike rigidity their features, harsh though regular are scowling and wrinkled even in youth and their ungainly dress leaves them little of the delicacy which is considered elsewhere natural to the sex. They marry early and soon fade. The men, with their short jackets close trousers, leather garters, and sandals of undressed skin, tied by thongs and a rusty conical hat with narrow brim and trimmed with ribbons and images of the Virgin may be seen strutting about behind their olive-trees, or some loose stone wall as if it was for some passenger to fall upon. The peasant labours little subsisting almost entirely on the spontaneous productions of nature, and his habitation is of the most wretched description. Hereditary hatred divides most of the families, and an individual never goes abroad unarmed. In the night they barricade their houses. They have little or no idea of social intercourse, and seldom visit each other. The language of the people is a corruption of Italian difficult to be understood, but full of original and pointed expressions. Its natives are well formed muscular and of a brown complexion with animated countenances, and eyes full of expression. Like the Gordini and Corsicans, they murder without remorse when instigated by cupidity or revenge. The robber carries religious robes in his bosom, and trusts to them for the success of his nefarious enterprises. The towns in this country are built on steep conical hills crowned with houses to the very top, the outer or lower buildings being joined together by walls, so as to form a sort of rampart. They are generally in the lowest state of wretchedness.

The arts and manufactures of Calabria are in an extremely backward state. There are some silk manufactures at Mon telesone, and olive-oil is manufactured to a large extent. Silk is produced in tolerable quantity although of a darker shade than that of the other two provinces, from the red mulberry being employed to feed the silk worms.

Calabria has long been subject to devastation by earthquakes, 10 years having seldom elapsed, during the last century, and a half without a shock, but the more severe convulsions have always been separated by much wider intervals. The last remarkable visitation of this kind occurred in 1783 when about 40,000 persons perished in the Calabrias and thirty and 20,000 more, shortly after, by causes resulting from it. By far the greatest number who died at the moment were buried in the ruins of their houses but numbers also were ingulfed in the deep fissures into which the earth was rent. It is said that the conduct of the Calabrian peasants on this dreadful occasion was singularly atrocious; they abandoned the farms and flocked into the towns in great numbers not to rescue their countrymen from a lingering death, but to plunder and were seen stripping the wounded and half buried while yet living. Pop (1844) 1,074,540.

CALABRITTO s. in Naples, prov. Principato Citra, on the Sele, 10 m. N.E. Campagna, with several churches, and a convent. Large fairs are held here. Pop. 2420.

CALADEIT s. in Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, 23 m. N.W. Teruel, in a plain at the base of a mountain. It is tolerably well built, and possesses a parish church, two endowed schools, a townhall prison, cemetery and several fountains. Wine and oil are expressed, and some trade is carried on in grain and cattle. A cattle fair is held in December. Pop. 2404.

CALAHORRA.—1 [anc. *Calagurris*] a city Spain Old castle, prov. of, and 24 m. E.N.E. Logroño, 1 bank, Laodicea, 2 m. from the confines with the Ebro. It has several squares, an ancient cathedral, four churches, four chapels, four schools, an episcopal palace, townhall, hospital, and a large Franciscan convent, which now serves the triple purpose of school, home, prison, and theatre. Weaving, expressing oil and agriculture are the chief occupations. Annual fair in August. Calahorra is famous for the sugar it sustained from Omeir I omeyy 810-72 by whom it was taken, after an obstinate resistance and the most dreadful suffering from famine. Portions of its ancient walls, towers, and aqueducts still remain. Pop. 5994.—2 s. in Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 35 m. E. Granada. It has a parish church, two endowed schools, a townhouse prison, and a magnificent palace of the Marquis of Casa, of Moorish architecture, built in the 15th century.

Some little trade is carried on in wine, oil and grain. In former times, numerous iron mines, and two of silver, were wrought in the adjacent hills, near one of which is a mineral spring. Pop. 1993.

CALAIS, a seaport in and fortified place of the first class, France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 20 m. N.E. Boulogne, on the strait of and 27 m. S.E. Dover lat. 50° 57' 38" N lon 1° 51' 10" E. (N) It has a tolerable port, at the junction of several canals which facilitate communication with Gravelines, Arras, Dunkirk, and St. Omer and is the terminus of the railway from Lille, through which it is directly connected with the metropolis. The town is nearly square is walled, well fortified, and has a citadel on the W side and several forts commanding the town harbour and approaches. On the land side, the country is flat and can be laid under water with the exception of an approach about 200 yards wide, protected by a cross fire. The ramparts are planted with trees, and afford an agreeable promenade. The streets are broad and well paved, the houses substantially built of brick, and the hotels in general excellent. Still the town has on the whole a dull aspect, and evidently owes its importance rather to the number of travellers who pass through it, than to any particularly favourable circumstances pertaining to the place itself. The place d'armes near the centre of the town has some good houses, and here the Hotel du Villa, built in 1740 is situated. The cathedral contains a fine altar-piece in Genoa marble, and above the altar is a magnificent painting of the Assumption, by Vanduyck. Other noteworthy objects are, the *cours de Commerce* the columns erected to commemorate the landing of Louis XV. III in 1814 the public library with 12,000 volumes, theatre, barracks containing an enormous water cistern, and the hotel, *Domain*, which combines a hotel, theatre, garden, and public baths. The town is so ill supplied with spring water that the inhabitants are obliged to content themselves with the rain collected in cisterns. Calais is the seat of a tribunal and chamber of commerce the residence of several foreign consuls, and has an agricultural society school of design, and school of hydrography.

The harbour is formed by two canals which are contained seaward by wooden piers the whole being about three quarters of a mile in length. At ebb tide it is nearly dry and has



THE BELLRY AND LIGHTHOUSE, CALAIS.
From Voyage des Français en France.

not a greater depth than 15 or 18 f. at high water according to the wind. A tower in the centre of the town serves as a lighthouse, the light of which is revolving, and is 118 f.

above the sea level. A stationary tidal light at the red fort, *amouzon* when the port is accessible. Good anchorage ground from 2 to 8 m. N. W. the harbor. Galais is well known as one of the principal ports for the debarkation of travellers from England, there being daily communication with Dover by steamboat, and several times a week with London and Ramsgate. In 1849 the number of travellers that arrived by sea was 25,411 and in 1850 it reached to 53,864. The manufactures of the town formerly inconsiderable have risen of late to some importance. The bobbin net trade employs 798 looms, and from 4000 to 5000 articles. Numerous mills have been erected, steam-engines are multiplying, and the finer manufactures have been removed to make way for the factories. There are also some oil and soap works, tanneries, and a salt-refinery. Vessels are built here, and fitted out for the cod, mackerel, and herring fisheries. A considerable trade is carried on in spirits, salt, oil, grain, wine, hemp, wood, coal &c. and not less than 55 millions of eggs are annually exported to England.

In 1247 Calais was taken by Edward III. of England after a siege of 11 months. The story of his determining to execute six of the principal burghers, with the heron Estaci de St Pierre at their head, and of the sparing their lives at the intercession of his wife, Queen Philippa, is too well known to require repetition. Calais remained in the hands of the English from 1247 to 1568 during which time they improved the town, and strengthened the fortifications. In 1568, it was taken by the Duke of Guise, and was the last rule of the Gallic dominions of the Hapsburgs which at one time comprehended the half of France. Pop. 10,678.

CALAIS, a in U. States, Maine, r bank St. Croix, (nearly opposite St. Andrews in New Brunswick) 140 m. N. E. Augusta; lat. 44° 7' N lon 69° 5' W. It has an upper and lower village 2 m. apart, connected by a railroad 10 schools, and a grist and 30 saw mills, propelled by the falls, which afford excellent water-power. A low lower falls is a bridge across to the British side of the river. The tide rises here 33 ft. and vessels of the largest size can ascend to the lower village. Pop. 2354. [Add. See RIVER.]

CALAIS (JAS DE) See PAS DE CALAIS.

CALAMATA or KALAMATA (Uroek, *Falamar*), a seaport, Greece, Moravia, cap gov. Messenia, at the head of the Gulf of Koron. It stands about 1 m. from the sea, 1 bank Noton, a torrent which emerges from a rocky gorge in Mount Taygetum, and has a small suburb on the other side of the torrent, with mules and garden supplied from it, by an artificial channel. It is the seat of the bishopric of Messene of a court of first resort, and has a busy trade. Its exports consist of wool oil raw silk and figs of the first quality, and is noted for a particular kind of handkerchief, which from the brilliancy of the colours, and moderate price, is in great demand throughout the Levant. In 1847 the arrivals in the harbour were 1106 vessels, tonnage 18,024—departures, 1098 tonnage 12,430. The town was burnt by Ibrahim I. sultan, in 1825. Almost every house in Calamata contains a chamber for the wearing of silken robes. The pop. consists of 400 families of which only six are Turkish. (See *Leake*.)

CALAMATA or CALAMATA, a group of islands and prov. Philippines. The group comprises the islands Calamatas, Busuagan (which see) Coron, Lincapacan, and 1108 or 1109 between the islands of Palawan and Mindoro, besides numerous small islets. They lie between lat. 11° 25' and 12° 20' N. and three of them are intersected by meridian 120° E. The island Calamatas, having Busuagan N. and Lincapacan S. is about 86 m. long by about 17 broad. Fully fertile, and abounding in wild animals, such as deer, hogs and rats which commit great ravages on the crops. The provinces include the island group wherein it is named, the N. portion of island Palawan, and several islets adjacent. It is thinly inhabited, and produces gold, rice, legumes, excellent wax, honey, fruits, beautiful pigs, and fowls. It is hilly well wooded, and fertile soil yields turban and pearls and though in general dangerous, yet possesses some good harbours and anchorages. Pop. of prov. 16,038. (Mallet.)

CALAMO or KALAMO, one of the smaller of the Ionian Islands, between the S. end of Santa Maura and the coast of Greece, from which it is separated by a narrow channel lat. (E. end) 38° 16' N; lon 20° 54' E. It is about 7 m. long by 2½ greatest breadth partially covered with olives and

vine, but pasturage indifferent. There is a little harbour named Gerginon on the S. E. side affording good shelter where fresh water is to be obtained.

CALAMOTHA a in Spain, Aragon prov. of and 83 m. N. Teruel in an extensive plain, near r bank, Jiloca. It has a parish church, chapel two endowed schools, a *terracotta* prison and cemetery and some trade in cattle, wine, and grain. Pop. 1400.

CALA MOTTA, a in Spain, Asturias, 7 m. W. by N. Ragua, in the Adra. It is highly cultivated producing excellent wine and oil. With the neighbouring islands, Gila, pen and Maza it was either given or sold to Ragua, in 1080 by Silvestre king of Dalmatia. Pop. 500.

CALANDROOG a in Holland prov. N. Holland, on the N. Sea, 9 m. S. the Helder. It has a Reformed church and a school. This is the third church—two former ones, at considerable distances towards the W. have been swept away by the sea with a large tract of cultivated ground. Near Calandrog, the combined British and Russian forces landed, August 27 1799 and defeated a Dutch army with great loss.

CALANAB, a in Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 30 m. N. Huelva with a church two chapels, a townhouse, school hospital, and cemetery and some trade. In grain, flax, and cattle. Pop. 1949.

CALANIAN or KALANIAN a principal by Malay peninsula, E. coast, tributary to Sabu with river and town of same name.—The river ALAN is bounded N. and S. by the petty states, Sangora and Tringgan from which it is separated by the rivers Hanara and Baco, parallel 6° 15' N. which incloses the mouth of the river Calanian may be taken as the centre 10 of the territory which probably extends on either side about 30 m. The country is composed of vast plains and is soil clay mixed with sand. It is fertile and produces rice coffee, pepper legumes sugarcane bananas, &c. The principal mineral products are gold and tin.—The river has a tortuous course, is neither very broad nor very deep, has beautiful limpid water and sandy banks well stocked with a great variety of fish, and abounds in crocodiles.—The town which lies near the mouth of the river is composed of irregularly built huts interspersed among groves of coconuts, banana, durian and other fruit-trees. The houses, both inside and outside are filthy in the extreme.—The port is small shallow and sheltered on either side by a sand hill 1 on of principally estimated at 40 000.—(See *Journal des Voyages*, &c.)

CALANPIGA ISLANDS a group of islands N. E. coast, Sumatra lat. 0° 29' to 0° 51' 30' S. lon 104° 14' to 104° 44' E. The three principal islands are high and may be seen 4 m. from the deck. CALAP a small isl. N. Pacific Ocean Oil old Passage W. and Isl. 1 pa. lat. 16° S. lon 129° 30' E.

CILAPAN a in N. E. coast, Mindoro one of the Philippines lat. 13° 20' N lon 121° 10' E. It is a poor place, and badly built, has two small forts, but no port. The houses are covered with the bark of a species of palm, called Cabonggo, remarkable for its durability. Pop. 2799.

CILAPAN par Irel Warklow 19,384 ac. Pop. 2402.

CALANCISETTA or CALANCISETTA a in Sicily prov. of, and 14 m. N. E. Calanica v. t. numerous caverns and sulphurous springs in its neighbourhood. Pop. 4788.

CALANI ALIRA a in Spain prov. of, and 40 m. N. W. Murcia with streets badly paved and having two squares, a parish church chapel school house, four schools, a post-house and a public fountain. Waving grinding corn and rice, expressing oil, tilage and tanning cattle, occupy the inhabitants, who also trade in cattle. Pop. 6275.

CALATABELLUTA a in Sicily prov. of and 27 m. N. W. Girgenti near r bank river of the same name—the *Oriente* of the Romans. The ancient *Tricella*—the principal fortress occupied by the insurgents in the war of the slaves—was situated in the vicinity of the town. Pop. 4766.

CALATAMBI a in Sicily prov. of, and 21 m. N. S. E. Trapani. It is badly built, has a ruinous castle on the summit of a neighbouring hill, environs well cultivated, and extremely fertile. It occupies the site of the ancient *Longoromo*. Pop. 3578.

CALATAGIRON, or CALATAGIRON (anc. *Calata Hieron*) a in Sicily prov. of, and 22 m. S. W. Catania, on the slope of a hill and with its suburbs occupying a considerable extent of ground. It is reputed one of the wealthiest towns

In the island, has spacious and clean streets and its municipal regulations are judicious compared with those of the generality of southern towns. It contains several churches and convents, a royal college, hospital, and orphan asylum is the seat of a bishop, and has an academy with four professors. The inhabitants are esteemed the best workmen in Sicily in the useful arts, and manufacture good pottery-ware and cotton fabrics. Several fairs are yearly. It was fortified by the Spaniards, and taken from them by the Genoese. The famous Roger Guiscard secured extensive privileges to the town. Pop. 21 00

CALATAYUTURO, a tu Sicily prov Palermo 37 m N W W Calatimitta, on the Grande. Jasper is found in the neighborhood. Pop 2408

CALATRAVA (SANTIAGO) a tu Spain, Andalusia prov of, and 30 m W by S. Jena. It is composed of a square, and some ill made streets and contains a parish church, small townhall prison, endowed school, public storehouse, and cemetery. The people are engaged in tillage and cattle-rearing. In the vicinity is a quarry of white marble, of superior quality. Pop 1014

CALATRAVA LA VIEJA In Spain, the remains of the ancient city of Calatrava, on the R bank of the Guadiana, 65 m. S.E. Toledo known as the *Orcus* or *Orca* of the Orcus under the Romans. In the Middle Ages, it was strongly fortified, and was considered the key of the sierra Morena, the lofty barrier between Castile and Andalusia. The military order of Calatrava was founded here in 1158; the Knights at first retained the Cistercian habit, but afterwards shortened it, to make it more suitable for the field. They subsequently adopted a secular dress for common use and one for ceremony consisting of a mantle of white silk, tied with a cord and tassels. The Knights rendered themselves famous in their contests with the Moors. The institution gradually degenerated, and in 1493 the grand mastership was united to the crown. About 80 years after its union to the crown, which was destroyed in the days of its glory by the title of the pallant order.

CALATAYUD [see *Baldia*] a city Spain, Aragon prov of and 45 m. W Saragossa, 1 bank Jalon near its junction with the Jilón. It lies in a plain at the foot of two rocky ridges, the summits of which exhibit remains of several Arab fortifications. The city is divided into two parts, high and low. The former or old Moorish town called Morcia, is chiefly inhabited by a poor and miserable race of people, living in caves and hovels. The latter or modern town contains numerous clean well-paved streets and 22 squares, lined with commodious houses and handsome public buildings. Calatayud possesses in all 15 churches those of Sta. Maria and St. Raphael, are elegant, and deserve especial notice. Sta. Maria was formerly a grand Arab mosque, built prior to the conquest of the city by Alonso the Brave, in 1120 it has a lofty octagonal tower. St. Raphael built in 1611 on the site of an earlier edifice bearing date 1156, in the Doric style and contains many curious relics. Of the remaining churches two or three are handsome Gothic structures and that of Santiago was also once a mosque. The other noteworthy public edifices are—a spacious guild-hall with session-house and jail attached, three hospitals, a theatre, barracks, bull-ring, workhouse, college, several primary and other schools an episcopal palace and extensive and magnificent old castle in the environs many agreeable public walks and pleasure-gardens. Manufactures.—linen and hempen fabrics, canvas, ropes, soap, paper, wool, oil &c. Considerable trade is carried on in cattle, grain, fruit, hemp, and manufactured goods. An annual well-attended fair for cattle and agricultural produce is held in September. Calatayud is the birthplace of the poet Martial and the painter Voss. Pop. 7135.—(Hicks)

CALALUBIA See PORA.

CALAVITTA See CALAVITTA

CALAYAN an Isl Indian Archipelago. See BARANAYAN.

CALBE or **KALBE**, a tu Prussia, gov of and 15 m. S. Magdeburg, circ. of same name, on the Saale here crossed by a bridge 1270 ft. in length. It has walls, with five gates contains two parish churches, several hospitals, and other endowments and has manufactures of woollens, paper, distillery oil and best root sugar. The railway between Leipzig and Magdeburg passes the town at the distance of a mile, where there is a station. 1 of 6000.—The CUCKLE,

area, 161 000 sq. m. is level and tolerably fertile. Pop. 50,175.

CALBOURNE, par Eng Hants; 6897 ac. Pop. 781
CALCA, a prov Peru, dep. Cuzco, and N the city of that name. The surface is broken and uneven, but the temperature mild, excepting on the heights, where it is very cold. The soil is extremely fertile, producing in great abundance sugar-cane, wheat, maize, &c. and a great variety of fruits. The sugar made here is the finest in Peru. Three considerable rivers have their sources in and around this province, these are the Puro or Beni the Yambari or Pauranamba, and Uruambana.

CALCAR, a tu Prussia, gov Danneberg circle of, and 8 m. S.E. Cleves, on an island formed by the little river Ley. It contains two churches (a Protestant and a Catholic), the latter possessing some fine paintings; and a handsome town house has manufactures of cloth, flannel, hosiery and has a tannery, brewery, polish work and some trade in wood and coal. It has also four cattle and two general markets. Pop. 1900

CALCESITTE or **CALCARE** a river and lake U States, Louisiana. The former rises in lat. 31 25 N. and, after a R.B.W. course of about 110 m. falls into the N. extremity of the lake of the same name which, again discharges itself into the Gulf of Mexico.—The LAKE is upwards of 30 m. in length about 10 m. in breadth, and is distant from the sea 9 or 10 m. At the N. end of the lake, and stretching from N.E. is an extensive prairie called the Great Calcasieu Prairie.

CALCEBY par Eng Lincoln 618 ac. Pop. 74

CALCETHORI E. par Eng Lincoln 1088 ac. 1 87

CALCH a vil and com. Tuscany prov of, and 7 m. F Pisa near r bank, 1700 It is well built, commanded by a castle belonging to the Archbishop of Pisa and possesses a handsome parish church which has a fine marble font and granite pulpit. A considerable quantity of oil is manufactured here. Pop. 2000

CALANAJA a tu, and com. Tuscany prov of and 12 m. P Pisa in a plain r bank Arno. It is well built and possesses a fine church. The city is fertile and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in husbandry. Pop. 3222

CALCINATE, a vil kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov of and 10 m. E.E. Bergamo, on the post road to Brescia. It is tolerably well built, and possesses a handsome parish church school hospital and poorhouse. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in husbandry and cattle rearing. Pop. 1896

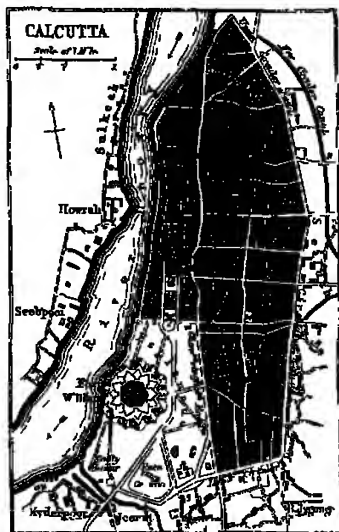
CALCINATO a tu kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov of and 12 m. S.E. Brescia, on a gentle declivity 1 bank Chiese. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French April 19 1796 Pop. 3673.

CALCIO a tu kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov of and 18 m. S.E. Bergamo r bank, Oglio, on the highroad from Milan to Brescia. The streets are well made and clean and the towns possess two handsome churches, an hospital and a brandy distillery woollen linen and hempen fabrics oil and wine are manufactured and considerable attention is paid to the rearing of silkworms. Calcio was formerly the capital of a small province called Calcinato, when its importance and population were much greater than at present. Pop. 2900.

CALCKEN a tu, and com. Belgium prov E Flanders, 8 m. E Ghent, 1 bank, Scheldt. It has breweries, bleach-works, flour col, snail tank, and saw mills, and an annual horse fair. Pop. 4322

CALCUTTA [Kalka Ghatik, the plant or head-quarters of the golden Kalka; in acts of Parliament called the Town of Calcutta, and Factory of Fort-William] a well-known city Hindoostan, cap. of presid. and prov Bengal and seat of the supreme government of British India lat. 22° 33' E° N. lon 88 19' S° E. (a.) situate on a level tract, 1 or E bank, Hooghly a branch of the Ganges, about 100 m. from the sea. It is about 4½ m. in length, S.E. to N.W., along the course of the river and in breadth E to W from 1½ to 1½ m. at the broadest part, which is about the centre. At either extremity the width does not exceed half a mile. Beyond these limits, however, there are numerous suburbs, villages, and detached residences. A spacious way called Circular Road encompasses it on the land side follow- ing the line of the ancient entrenchment called the Mahatma ditch and marks the boundary of the liberties of the city, and

of the administration of English law. On the W. side, or that next the river, is an extensive quay or break-work, about 3 m. long, called the Strand, 40 ft. above low-water mark, and having landing places or piers, at intervals throughout its



entire length. The river opposite the city varies in breadth from about two furlongs at the narrowest part, to about three quarters of a mile at the broadest. The approach to the capital of British India, by the Hooghly is thus described by Davidson. — On arriving at Garden Reach the stranger may begin to imagine that, not wholly without reason Calcutta has acquired the title of the city of palaces. From the lower part of this Reach, on the right the river bank is laid out in large gardens, each with a handsome mansion to its centre and the whole seems a park of opulence and splendour. On approaching the head of Garden Reach, the stranger all at once beholds Fort William, and the town of Calcutta spread out before him, and a splendid view it is. Should he arrive in the month of November or December he will behold perhaps, the finest fleet of merchant shipping the world could produce.

Calcutta is divided into two distinct portions, the one, the N. portion is occupied by natives the other the S. by Europeans. In the former the streets are narrow and dirty, the shops and warehouses mean-looking. The lower parts of the houses contain the bazaars, and the upper the dwelling-houses. This department of the city is crowded with a low and heterogeneous population; many being half-naked numbers entirely so, while others are bedizened in tawdry and fantastic garments discordant noises of all sorts, and most offensive smells, complete the repulsive character of this portion of Calcutta. It is different with the S. or European portion. Here the streets are spacious; the houses, most of them detached, large and handsome, built of brick, and stuccoed, which gives them the appearance of marble palaces.

Chowringhee, which lies E. of the fort, is the fashionable

and favourite quarter of the town, being apart from the quarter of trade and commerce. The streets there are wide, the houses handsome and detached in their own grounds. Both the Episcopal and Presbyterian burying-grounds are in this quarter of the city. The road which bounds Chowringhee on the W. is about 80 ft. wide, and runs along the E. side of the Maidan or plain, from N. to S. The new theatre called the *Sans Souci* (an elegant Grecian structure) and the Asiatic Society's House (a plain building) are the only public edifices in this quarter. The ornamental character of some of its private houses with their garden enclosures is in some degree marred by the inconspicuous proximity of native huts and open patches of uncultivated ground which are however diminishing as building extends in this direction.

The suburbs of Calcutta are extensive and Garden Reach about 8 m. S. of the town is the most striking as to architectural and park like features, which are seen and admired from on board the ships, while sailing up the river. The houses are occupied by Europeans. The grounds are extensive and lead out with fine trees, and numerous of shrubs interspersed with the bright colours of tropical plants while the scene is enlivened by the ships constantly passing up and down. On the opposite bank are the botanical gardens, remarkable for their extent and beauty and for the noble banyan and other trees which adorn them and lower down is seen, on the same side of the river the elegant Gothic structure of Bishop's College. Allpore and Ballygunge are other suburbs to the E. both healthy and having also garden houses of Europeans, but without the river view. East of Calcutta lies the suburb of Entally chiefly inhabited by Europeans or half-castes, and natives. Further towards the N. are the populous suburbs of Sealdah and Simlaah running into other like suburbs, containing the houses of wealthy natives, and the huts of their poorer countrymen show a—what is so common in Eastern cities—a commingling of the stately mansions of the wealthy with the wretched hovels of the poor.

The houses of British residents in Calcutta have the fore court or garden surrounded by a wall, the dining room on the ground floor, the middle story surrounded by a verandah supported by pillars, occupied with the sitting rooms of the family and in the upper stories, the bed chambers. Bath rooms are universally introduced and all the apartments are supplied with a *pudding*, moving noiselessly by means of a *cord* led into an adjoining apartment. Europeans, early in the morning take out-of-door exercise the air being if on cool. At nine o'clock, after bathing they take breakfast when in the case of a family they dispense for their several avocations. At the approach of sunset, every one seeks recreation on horseback or in carriages, till eight o'clock, when dinner is served everything being conducted on the most splendid scale, and including every attainable luxury. The tea is brought in large blunks from Amoy and is preserved in coolness. In the cooler season theatricals, concerts, balls and horse-racing give a variety to the social entertainments.

Trades, Dealers, &c.—The want of expensive outward decorations of the shops, and the absence of all show of goods in their windows, most strikes a stranger forcibly. But some improvements in these respects are now beginning to be made and within, no disappointment will be met with either as to the quality of the goods, or as to the skillfulness of the European tradesmen by whom they are manufactured. Everything, in short, may be obtained here which money can purchase, as readily and as good in quality as in England. Several English firms have carriage manufactories, and turn out in a style equal to that of Long, Acers, baronets, gnomes, chariots, and other descriptions of carriages adapted to the climate. The taste for the more elegant and expensive European equipage is extending among the rich natives. The principal trades practised by Europeans are those of hotel-keepers, jewellers and silversmiths, watchmakers, cabinet makers, carvers and gilders, fancy stationers, dealers in objects of vertu, book-sellers and bookbinders, hoot and shoemakers, tailors, mantua-makers, milliners, ironmongers, apothecaries, confectioners and pastry cooks, grocers, dealers in oilman's stores, tea, wine, and spirit dealers, coach-makers, heavy-stable keepers and horse-dealers, bone-balers, shipbuilders, iron-founders, and lastly undertakers.

The native shops are in what are called *bazaars*, being

houses in close narrow streets, in the native towns where the rooms in the different floors are appropriated to the selling of all descriptions of goods. Among these, the principal are *Batta bazaar* and the old and new China bazaar. In the two latter the native shopkeepers sell imported European goods. In the *Chitpore Road* are found numerous stores of

Within its walls are store-rooms, ordnance-yards, powder-magazines, barracks, a church, &c. Around the E. margin of the *Maidan*, are a series of walled tanks. At the S. extremity is the grand jail and the race-ground, of a triangular form, with a course of about 1½ m. in length. At the N. side, which is called the *Eplanade*, is the Government-house, the

palace of the Governor-general a magnificent pile, built by *Marquis Wellesley*. It has four wings, with a stupendous dome in the centre and is surrounded by a colonnade of Ionic pillars. In a line with the Government-house, and fronting the *Eplanade*, are splendid mansions, with handsome verandahs, supported by lofty columns. This is one of the healthiest localities in the city. It is also a favourite resort of the fashionable world, being the *Hyde Park* of the Indian capital. Another favourite promenade is the *Strand*, where both Europeans and Indians go to enjoy the cool of the evening and where, on such occasions, as to be seen an imposing display of handsome equipages, with crowds of ladies and gentlemen on horseback all attended by a horse-keeper to each horse called a *Agua*. After the Government-house the principal edifices worth noticing are the townhall, supreme court, Government treasury, writers' buildings, the *Metcalfe Hall* the mint, where it is said 500,000 coins can be struck off in 24 hours, and in which nearly 900 workmen,

native made furniture (after European models), of mahogany or teak wood (a red wood resembling mahogany), and teak wood but inferior both in elegance and durability to that manufactured in the workshops of European tradesmen, and therefore sold at much lower prices. The natives who practise trades on their own account cannot compete, in finish and exactitude with the well turned out articles of the European workshops where natives also labour, but under the direction and guidance of the European head, whose better training and habit of working by rule, correct their faults and defects. The butcher, poultry, fish, fruit, and vegetable markets are all designated bazzars, and are admirably supplied. The nation of Bengal is equal to the best Highland mutton and the best of the small *Bengal cow* is sweet and delicate.

Public Buildings.—At the S. W. extremity of the city is a large space of verdant, level ground, about 1½ m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth, called the *Maidan*, bounded, E. by the *Chowringhee Road*, and W. by the *Hooghly*. In his

chiefly natives are employed the *Hindoo college*, the *Madras or Mahometan colleges*, the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland a institution the Free Church of Scotland a institution, the *Kemal Club* the theatre, the medical college the general hospital, the native hospital, the mechanics' institute, the orphan school, the *Irish-house* the *Martins*, the race-track, the *Anasie Society's* rooms, and the *GI* sec. for burning the dead bodies of *Hindoo*.

The monuments are, General Sir David Ochterlony's pillar on the *Maidan* the statue of the *Marquis of Wellesley* in an open *Grecian* building in *Tank Square* *Prinsep's* statue, S. of it a fort the bronze statue of *Lord William Bentinck*, in the *Eplanade*, and the bronze statue of *Lord Auckland*, on the S. of Government-house the marble statue of the *Marquis of Cornwallis* and others, within the town all and to *Bahadur* *Haider* and others in the new and old cathedrals, and the monument between the W. gate of *Fort William* and the river erected by *Lord Ellenborough* in commemoration of the victory gained at *Gwalior* during the government.

The religious edifices are, the new cathedral of *St. Paul's*, the old cathedral or *St. John's Church* the old *Mumoon Church* *St. James's Church* *St. Thomas's Church* or *Free-school Church*, *St. Peter's*, with in the fort all these belong to the Church of England *St. Andrew's Kirk* con-

secrated with the Established Church of Scotland the *Free Kirk*, built since the *Disruption* by voluntary contributions. Three *R. Catholic* churches the *Greek church* the *Armenian church* the *Maronite church* the *Sinaitic church*, in which a converted, educated, and especially ordained *Hindoo* officiates besides *Mahometan* mosques, *Hindoo* temples, and a *Chinese temple*. The churches connected with the *English Establishment* are under the *Bishop of Calcutta*, and *Metropolitan of India* and



BARAKAS ON THE CHITPORE ROAD CALCUTTA. — From *Payson's Views in Calcutta*.



THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND TREASURY CALCUTTA from the old *Quorum*.—After drawing by *William Prinsep Esq.*

lain, about 1 m. from the city and commanding the river being separated from it only by the *Strand Road* and the *West Dock*, stands *Fort-William* one of the largest and most regular fortresses in India. It was constructed by *Lord Clive*, after the battle of *Plassey* (1757) and has cost altogether 23,000,000 sterling. It mounts 619 guns, from 12 to 32 pounds will hold for the purposes of defence, 15,000 men contains 80,000 stand of arms, and is usually garrisoned by one European, two native regiments, and a detachment of artillery

in detail with the Established Church of Scotland the *Free Kirk*, built since the *Disruption* by voluntary contributions. Three *R. Catholic* churches the *Greek church* the *Armenian church* the *Maronite church* the *Sinaitic church*, in which a converted, educated, and especially ordained *Hindoo* officiates besides *Mahometan* mosques, *Hindoo* temples, and a *Chinese temple*. The churches connected with the *English Establishment* are under the *Bishop of Calcutta*, and *Metropolitan of India* and

the archdeacon and clergy are all salaried chaplains of the Company appointed by the Court of Directors. Calcutta was made a bishop's see in 1814 and on the creation of Madras and Bombay into bishoprics in 1838, the Bishop of Calcutta became Metropolitan of India, with jurisdiction over them, but subject himself to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The new cathedral is a splendid Gothic building on the E. of the Maidan or plain. It was erected by voluntary subscription. The old cathedral was begun in 1784, and was built by voluntary subscriptions also, under the auspices of Warren Hastings, Governor-General.

St. Andrew's Church was built soon after the appointment of the first chaplain of the Church of Scotland, in 1814 and two ordained ministers of the Established Church of Scotland now officiate therein. They are, like the ministers of a sister establishment, salaried chaplains of the East India Company. The Kirk-session in Calcutta and that of each of the two other presidencies of Madras and Bombay are subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the presbytery of Edinburgh. These three kirk-sessions jointly elect and send one minister and one elder as their representatives, to the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland. In 1884, a presbytery was established at Calcutta by the General Assembly with power to license and ordain native preachers in connection with their literary institution. The Greek church was built in 1781 and the Greeks declare the crown of England the protector of their church. The ministers are taken from Greece by permission of the Patriarch of Constantinople. The Armenian church was built in 1724 but has since been added to. The Armenians were invited, as far back as 1680 by Job Charnock, then Governor to settle and trade in the Company's factories and a written agreement was executed between them giving them exclusive privileges for trade, and the protection of the company.

Educational Institutions.—The educational institutions and affording religious instruction are—the college of Fort William for the members of the Company's civil service, the Hindoo college, the Madras or Mahomedan college, and the Sanskrit college, all supported by Government and managed through their committees of general instruction. The first two are situated to be below (through the medium of English) instruction in the sciences and literature of the world apart from any religious instruction. There are several schools, taught by natives for instruction in English, and in the vernacular languages and a native female school has been lately established by Mr. Bhatnagar member of council.

The educational institutions affording religious instruction are, Bishop's college founded in 1820, by the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts at the instance of Bishop Middleton, the first bishop of Calcutta. It has been since supported by the Church of England at home. It has a principal and two professors from the English universities, and is intended for the education of missionaries, catechists and schoolmasters.

The General Assembly's institution established in the year 1829 its object is to spread among the native youth a knowledge of the evidences and doctrines of the Christian religion, by means of a sound and liberal education, under ordained missionaries of the Established Church of Scotland. It is divided into the normal school and college department and a theological course is now added, to prepare native youths for becoming licensed ordained preachers, under the authority of the Established Church of Scotland.

The Free Church institution was established, on the Disruption on similar principles, and with similar objects, by the able missionaries, Dr. Duff and the Rev. Wm. Mackay who raised the other institution to its high place in public estimation.

The high school, the free school, the parsonal academic institution the Christian association society the ladies school society several ladies societies for native female education, the Christian tract, and book society and the Armenian philanthropists are other institutions of a religious character. St. Xavier's College, and I. Orestes House are institutions established and conducted by Jesuits and the latter is an establishment for the education of young ladies conducted by nuns of the Ursuline order who came from England for that purpose.

The Maristines, founded under the will of General Claude

Martin, a Frenchman, who had been in the Company's service, and died at Lucknow was opened in 1836. The original bequest, with its accumulation of interest amounted in 1830 to nearly £100,000. The building cost about £25,000. It provides gratuitous board &c. and a liberal education to a certain number of both sexes, on the foundation of indigent Christian children above the lowest class of the population without respect to religious denominations. Boys, in better circumstances, are admitted as boarders and day scholars to receive a superior education at a fixed monthly fee. A course of religious instruction and a form of prayers, were it is worthy of remark, framed by the penitency and united efforts of the Protestant bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Wilson the B. Catholics, your apostolic, Mr. St. Lepor and the senior minister of the Scotch Church Dr. Charles which are used by all in the school while the children of each denomination receive private religious instruction from their respective pastors.

The Benevolent Institutions are—A government savings bank, the general hospital the native hospital the fever hospital the police hospital the Howrah sanatorium hospital the leper asylum, dispensary, phthisis leprosy district charitable society Dwaraknath Tagore's fund for blind poor Bengali military orphan institution, European female orphan institution, the sailor's home, and some others.

The Religious Societies are numerous. The most important are the Church missionary association, the diocesan committee of the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, the diocesan committee of the society for promoting Christian knowledge, the auxiliary Bible society the Church missionary association Christian institutions of the London missionary society the student's friend, or Bethel society and native Christian protection society.

The Library and Scientific Institutions are—the Asiatic society the mechanics institution the public library the medical and physical society and the nat. & medical college. The last is a most admirable Government institution, for training the natives to become efficient and skilful surgeons and medical practitioners. There the highest caste Hindu students religious motives and still may be seen handling the dead anatomy, and using the scalpel like a European without being excused by his countrymen from the privilege of his caste—a wonderful victory gained over their religious prejudices! There are also the agricultural and horticultural society and in connection with them may be mentioned the beautiful and extensive botanic gardens of the company a little S. of Calcutta, on the W. bank of the river.

Commercial Companies and Corporations.—The bank of Bengal the bonded warehouse, and the Assam tea company are corporations branches or agencies of the Agric. and united service bank, the oriental bank and of the North western bank, are established in Calcutta. There are also the chamber of commerce, the trade association, indigo planter's association the docking company the steam-tug company and a several river navigation companies, marine and life insurance offices and provident societies.

The Newspapers published in Calcutta are—the *Markata* Englishman, *Morning Chronicle*, *Eastern Star* and the *Government Gazette* besides several native newspapers in the vernacular languages.

Courts of Law.—Her Majesty's supreme court of judicature, at Fort William, was established by charter 18 Geo. III. in 1774 which vested in it criminal civil admiralty and ecclesiastical jurisdiction subject only to an appeal to Her Majesty in her privy council. It has a chief and two puisne justices, appointed by the Crown, who must be barristers of a certain standing at the English or Irish bar and either practicing in that court, or in the courts at home. It has exclusive criminal jurisdiction on with jury trial over all the inhabitants of Calcutta who are placed under the protection of British law. The civil jurisdiction of the court is equally extensive but with this reservation, imposed by the statute 21 Geo. III. cap. 70 namely that the court shall administer their own respective laws of inheritance succession and marriage and of contract to Hindoos and Mahomedans. The entire common law of England and the statute law then existing, so far as applicable to the state and settlement of the settlement, were transferred to Calcutta, by

virtue of the charter of 13 Geo. I. in 1736 establishing the first legal tribunal called the mayor's court. Acts of Parliament passed since, do not affect India, unless India be specially mentioned. Beyond the limits of Calcutta, both the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the supreme court, extends over all British-born subjects of Her Majesty and their lawful descendants, residing within the presidency of Bengal, and the provinces from time to time annexed thereto and its civil jurisdiction extends also over natives, and all other inhabitants of India, residing within those extended limits, who enter into written contracts with any British-born subject and agreeing therein, that if dispute should arise, the matters between them should be determined by the supreme court. The practitioners in the supreme court are divided into two distinct branches, as in England, namely barristers, called advocates and attorneys. An insolvent court connected with the supreme court, was established in 1839. The present insolvent act in the English statute 11 Vict. cap. 21 and, in respect of trustees, it has provisions similar to those of the English bankrupt act. A court for small causes (one of the judges in which is a Hindu) exercises jurisdiction, in some respects subject to and confined within nearly the same local limits as the supreme court.

The police officers in Calcutta are presided over by paid magistrates—justices of the peace—who exercise a criminal jurisdiction, auxiliary and subordinate to the criminal jurisdiction as exercised by Her Majesty's judges in the supreme court. The Calcutta courts of *Shudder Dwaney and Sudder Adawet* being the chief civil and criminal courts of appeal from the East India Company's local courts, in the provinces of Bengal, established under Government regulations, have no original or other jurisdiction within Calcutta. The Board of Revenue in Calcutta is invested with certain original and appellate judicial as well as with ministerial functions, created and defined by the Government revenue regulations in relation to the Company's revenue courts and officers, and the collection of the territorial revenue within Bengal.

Factories.—The factories in the city and neighbourhood using English machinery are—the Government foundry at Compoor having beautiful machinery for casting and boring brass ordnance the *Ghorat mill*, for making cotton twist the sugar manufactory at Seetpore, using vacuum pans and steam machinery and several corn, flour and oil mills, and a manufactory for steam boilers, with a foundry attached. The mill has powerful and efficient steam and other machinery for all the purposes of working the metals, and coaling country ship building was carried on formerly to a considerable extent, but is now nearly altogether extinct, *owis*, it is said, to the cheaper cost of construction in that country. The repairing of ships is, however, a considerable and lucrative business still and the Government and private docks are extensive and commodious.

Commerce.—Calcutta is now the great emporium of the East, monopolizing the whole internal trade of Bengal the nature and extent of which will be found at once fully and concisely exhibited in the following series of Tables—

		IMPORT.		EXPORT.	
		Value.	No.	Value.	No.
1845-46	British vessels	771	2,587,225	844	2,621,225
	Foreign vessels	110	4,251,111	112	4,418,888
	Total	881	6,838,336	956	7,040,113
1846-47	British vessels	878	3,018,118	728	3,030,543
	Foreign vessels	163	5,412,111	164	5,412,111
	Total	1,041	8,430,229	892	8,442,654
		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Free Goods.	Wholesale	2,137,000	Cotton piece goods.	84,222	
	Wholesale	844,417	Cotton goods.	314,539	
	Wholesale	37,223	Woolen goods.	30,619	
	Wholesale	514,544	Woolen goods.	30,619	
1846-47	Free Goods.	2,137,000	Cotton piece goods.	87,809	
	Wholesale	372,223	Cotton goods.	314,539	
	Wholesale	44,537	Woolen goods.	30,619	
	Wholesale	797,448	Woolen goods.	30,619	
		EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
1846-47	Wholesale	2,137,000	Cotton piece goods.	84,222	
1846-47	Wholesale	844,417	Cotton goods.	314,539	
1846-47	Wholesale	37,223	Woolen goods.	30,619	
1846-47	Wholesale	514,544	Woolen goods.	30,619	

EXPORTS OF INDIA.

	Amount.	Value.	Of which to Great Britain.	Value.
1846-47	196,011	21,877,877	94,009	21,814,091
1846-47	196,011	21,877,877	94,009	21,814,091

The Amount within Five Years, in Rs., of the net exports.

PROCESSES for the past FIVE YEARS of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF BENGAL.

	Cases.	Total Cases.
1846-47	63,317,206	63,317,206
1846-47	10,383,701	10,383,701
1846-47	32,545,516	32,545,516
1846-47	13,107,008	13,107,008
1846-47	64,701,080	64,701,080
1846-47	8,300,007	8,300,007
1846-47	63,700,151	63,700,151
1846-47	14,800,509	14,800,509
1846-47	38,100,236	38,100,236
1846-47	11,940,507	11,940,507

RECAPIT.

	Cases.	Total Cases.
1846-47	131,011,941	131,011,941
1846-47	8,574,497	8,574,497
1846-47	96,338,038	96,338,038
1846-47	2,265,549	2,265,549
1846-47	63,300,000	63,300,000
1846-47	8,300,000	8,300,000
1846-47	94,100,000	94,100,000
1846-47	4,644,500	4,644,500
1846-47	108,500,000	108,500,000
1846-47	3,800,000	3,800,000

M. lands for Merchandise. T. lands for Produce.

DUTY LEVIED IN 1846-47, COMPARED WITH 1845-46

	1845-46	1846-47	1845-46	1846-47
Only on Goods imported on foreign bottoms	179,641	179,641	179,641	179,641
Only on Salt imported on foreign bottoms	204,760	204,760	204,760	204,760
Only on Drawn Salt imported on foreign bottoms	24,708	24,708	24,708	24,708
	204,760	204,760	204,760	204,760

The principal articles of export are opium, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, rice, raw cotton, raw silk, piece goods, hides, lac &c. The principal imports—metals, piece goods, twine, and yarn, salt, hotel-stuff, books, glassware, wine, woods, woolens, &c. The banks of the Hooghly from the entrance of the river for many miles upwards, are low flat, and covered with jungle. Ships cannot venture to make the river without taking in board a pilot from the pilot schooner of the Company stationed in the bay and thithering sands with a rapid stream meeting a contending tidal rise, make the navigation of the river uncertain and dangerous, and demand the pilot's constant watchfulness and care. Therefore, as early as 1869 the Company (then having a settlement at Hooghly only 28 m. above Calcutta and up to which large vessels could then sail), obtained permission from the Mogul Emperor to organize an establishment of pilots, and the present efficient body of Europeans forming the Bengal pilot service has been the result. Government and private steam tugs, now plying on the river considerably lessen the risk of navigation, and lighten the labours of the pilots. The river stream of Calcutta, is about the breadth of the Thames at Gravesend. Ships of 1400 tons berden on and up and anchor off the city in mid-channel in 6 or 7 fathoms water or may lie at moorings within a few feet of the bank.

Government has sanctioned the construction of a railway from Howrah, opposite Calcutta to Fardham, with a branch to the Rangpur collection, in the district of Burdwan, in all about 120 m. An electric telegraph has recently been formed between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour about 60 m. down the Hooghly and it is intended to carry it down to near the mouth of the river.

Currency.—The coin now coined and current in Calcutta and provinces are the Company's gold mohur, rupee, and pice. The first is equal in value to 16 rupees, which are the silver currency and one rupee is about the value of 2s. sterling. Each rupee is equal to 16 annas (a nominal coin); and each anna is equal to four pice, the copper currency. The bank of Bengal

lowest notes, which pass current for their respective amounts and are received at the Government treasury and provincial collectors as cash in payment of Government revenue and other dues.

Climate.—The range of the thermometer in November, December, January and February demonstrated the cold season, is from 50° to 75° Fahr.; the N.E. monsoon then the prevailing wind, is bracing to the European constitution, relaxed by the preceding heat, and at this season the appetite and strength improve. Bells and gentry by night, and boating with spears, jackal hunting with bounds, and horse-racing with Arab, English New B. Wales, and country-bred horses are the amusements of the mornings during this season. European vegetables for the table are then grown and are fully equal to those produced in more temperate climates. March brings with it the S.W. monsoon and hot weather which increases in temperatures during the succeeding month and in May the thermometer reaches 90°-95° in the shade, 100°-110° in the open air; and the hot atmosphere of that month striking the face, on going out of a house from which the external air has been from sunrise carefully excluded, has been aptly compared to the heat of a blast-furnace. This heat, however, alleviated by occasional storms, called North-westers which are generally accompanied by thunder and lightning. In June the rainy season commences much to the relief both of animal and vegetable nature, and continues to the end of September; but there are very few days that have not some hours free from rain. The interval between the cessation of the rains, and the commencement of the cold weather is unhealthy from the moisture in the atmosphere, and a still powerful sun causing a rapid decay of vegetable matter. The climate has been, however, much ameliorated since the original establishment of the factory by judicious draining, clearing away jungle in the suburbs, and by opening up roads and thoroughfares and otherwise improving from time to time both the native and European quarters of the city. A permanent sanitary commission, with extensive powers, has been lately established by a local act. A stranger going to India, in order that he may be gradually acclimated, should as time has departed from England that he may arrive in the beginning of the cold weather. The sun of Bengal is singularly prejudicial to Europeans, and at no season is it safe in Calcutta to be in the open air when the sun is up without some protection from its rays. Carrages, rags with lead or hoods, or palanquins carried by natives, by means of poles resting on their shoulders, are therefore, absolutely necessary for Europeans. The proportion of deaths to the population is 9.18 per annum nearly—that of London is about 9.16 the difference being accounted for on the score of climate.

Population.—The population of Calcutta, according to the census of 1837 amounts to 229,714. But the apparent population seems much greater from the crowds of people which pour into the city from the suburbs, during the day to earn a livelihood, and which according to the same census, amount to the additional number of 177,000. The inhabitants of Calcutta may for judicial purposes be divided and classed into—1. British-born subjects and their legitimate descendents, about 8189 in number. 2. Hindoos or Gentoos, of Bengal and of the Upper Provinces of Hindoostan in number about 137,651. 3. Musulmans or Mahomedans of Bengal and of the Upper Provinces of Hindoostan, in number about 58,744. 4. Other natives of Asia, neither Hindoos, Mahomedans, nor Christians—such as Parsees, Chinese, Arakanese, Jews, Arabs and Moguls. 5. Portuguese, American French and other Christians of native or foreign extraction, together with half-castes, or illegitimate children of British subjects by native mothers, and their offspring numbering about 4,746.

The Society.—English—is excellent, being composed of members of council, judges, and heads of departments, and members of offices and boards, employed in the administration of the affairs of the Company civil, and military and of other officers and servants of the East India Company of both services, and the bishop and clergy, then the judges of the supreme court the barristers, attorneys, and merchants, who are all independent of the Company.

Steam Communication with Great Britain.—Besides the continuous communication kept up by fast passenger and other sailing vessels round the Cape of Good Hope, passengers and mails are carried once a month, to and from Calcutta, by what

is called 'the overland route, namely Alexandria Cairo and Suez. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company undertakes the mail service, under contract with the Imperial Government and at the same time, carry passengers in the large steamers employed by them, and which leave Southampton on the 20th, and Calcutta on the 8th, of every month. Two other companies are in the field—the one to be called the Eastern Steam Navigation Company to occupy the same line as the Peninsular and Oriental, but their steamer to pass Plymouth on the 1st of the month for Alexandria, in correspondence with one from Calcutta. The other the Screw Steam Navigation Company now carrying a mail to the Cape of Good Hope, intend extending that line to Calcutta.

Early History.—Job Charnock, the agent of the London company the first English East India Company incorporated by charter of Queen Elizabeth in 1600 was the founder of Calcutta. The first factory in Bengal of this powerful Company was established at Hooghly 28 m. higher up the river under a decree of the Mogul Emperor of Hindoostan, Shah Jehan, dated 1654. In the year 1686, the Company's then agent, Mr. Charnock, was with his council and factors driven out of it, by the Nawab of Bengal, and on December 30 while sailing down the river he was attracted by the shade afforded by a large tree in the village of Chittanuttie (the present site of a part of Calcutta) and accordingly he and his people landed and began to entrench themselves there. Finding it inexpedient to remain they left in February 1690 and did not return until some time after the treaty with the Nawab, of August 1697 was signed. In October 1699 they again took their departure, and went to Madras. Questions how ever having been made to them by the Nawab, by the orders of the Emperor Mr. Charnock with 11 council and factors returned to Chittanuttie on August 24, 1690 when the Emperor gave them permission to form a commercial settlement, but prohibited the erection of any fortifications. Here, then the settlement was permanently fixed as the head quarters of the Company's commercial establishments in Bengal. One officer and thirty men came from Madras with Mr. Charnock, that being the military establishment originally allowed by the Emperor 'to do honour to the principal agents. This period, therefore, may be considered the era of the foundation of Calcutta. Its founder Charnock, died in 1699 and lies buried in the old cemetery where St. John's Church (the old cathedral) was afterwards built. The settlement rapidly increased, being situated on a navigable river and therefore well adapted for being the emporium of the trade of Hindoostan. In 1696 a grant was made by the Nawab of Bengal confirmed by the Emperor Aurangzeb, of the village of Chuttanuttie together with two other villages called Kallighat, and Govindpore adjoining reserving an annual rent to be paid by the Company of 1196 rupees. Walls of masonry with bastions at the angles, were first raised in the same year by the permission of the Nawab as a defence to the factory against a rebel Zemindar or land holder of Bardwan. Thus originated the fortifications of Calcutta.

The old fort, called Fort William in honour of King Wil. III. was not begun to be built until the year 1699 and that fort, and the European part of the town were erected on the site of the village of Kallighat, and hence the name Calcutta. The fort occupied the site of the present import warehouse, extending to about the centre of Tank Square, then called Tank Bazar or the Park. Part of the present native portion of the city on the N. occupies Chittanuttie while the Govindpore has disappeared and in its place we now see a magnificent garden or plain, on the S. of the city in which is placed the new stadium, also called Fort William. As late as the year 1717 a forest stood immediately in front of the town to the S. on what is now the esplanade. In 1720, however, considerable improvements were made in the public buildings, and roads were opened, to contribute to the salubrity of the city. At this period, and for many years after the maiden or plain and the site of the present stadium as well as the space now occupied by Chowringhee, were a complete jungle, interspersed with the huts of natives, patches of rice cultivation and grazing ground.

Calcutta, however has had vast quantities of forests. In the year 1757 the town extended about half a mile above and below the old fort, and about 800 yards inland, the houses of the English were in number about 70 and were detached in

imperial enclosures. In the same year Calcutta was captured and plundered by the Nawab of Bengal, Saad-ud-daulah, after a spirited defence and many of our brave countrymen, after the ignominious flight of the Governor were taken prisoners, and fled from subjection in the Black Hole where they had been placed for safe custody. Colonel Clive afterwards Lord (river) with about 3000 men, assisted by Admiral Watson, with a fleet of three King's ships, were sent from Madras. They re-captured Calcutta in February of the same year, and after a few days afterwards, attacked and routed the Nawab in its vicinity. The latter then signed a treaty dictated to him by which among other things, he agreed that the Company should fortify Calcutta in such manner as they should deem proper for its defence and that money should be raised at Allisnapur (Calcutta) in the same manner as at Moorshedabad. In the year 1756, Moot Jaffer Nawab of Bengal granted a nannad to the Company for the free tenure of Calcutta. From this date Calcutta became, virtually the seat of an independent power. — (Davidson's Travels and Voyages in the East. Von (British Travels in India Orme's History of the War in Bengal) I've League Points Considerations on India Affairs) 'erolists State of Bengal Charters, Acts of Parliament and Port Reports and W. H. Kingston's External Commerce of Bengal) (Add See Butri J.)

(ALDAR) or ALDAR, a town and com. Austria, Tyrol, prov. of, and 8 m. N.W. Mozen, near bank Adige. It is a lovely well built, and has a square a handsome parish church towards the east, and two convents and a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 3719.

CALDAS (hot baths), several towns, and medicinal baths, some of which the most important are—1. *Caldas de Banhos* in Catalonia, prov. of, and 15 m. N. Barcelona. It has narrow and crooked streets, two squares, a church, a school, hospital, several fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures—linen, woolen, and cotton fabrics, ribbons, serges, lace, and bread. Pop. 2409.—2. *Caldas de Reyes* in Galicia, prov. of, and 14 m. N. Pontevedra. It is a town at the confluence of the rivers Minia and Brena. It has a church, two schools, a townhall, prison, ancient tower and feudal palace of the Marquis of Benda. The bathing establishments are two in number and much frequented. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, tanning, tillage, and cattle-rearing. Pop. 117.

(ALDAR, a town, Brazil in the S. of prov. Minas Geraes near the source of the Rio Parana an affluent of the Rio Grande or Parana. It has a church and primary school and its inhabitants are engaged in cattle rearing and in mining. Near it are warm sulphurous springs. Pop. 21 and dist. 2000.

CALDAS DA RAINHA, a town and par. Portugal prov. Estremadura, dist. Alentejo on the slope of a hill 68 m. N. Lisbon. It contains a church and an hospital and has a considerable annual fair but deserves notice chiefly for its sulphur baths, which are much frequented. Pop. 1550.

CALDECK, par. Eng. Cumberland 24,290 sq. f. 168

CALDECK, par. Eng. Norfolk 500 sq. f. 107

CALDECK, three parts. Eng. 1 par. Cambridge

833 sq. f. 144 — 2 par. Huntingdon 78 sq. f. 52

— 3 par. Warwick 686 sq. f. 107

CALDECK, two parts. Eng. 1 par. Hertford 318

ac. Pop. 49.—2 par. Rutland 1440 ac. Pop. 329

CALDER.—1 Two parts. Scot. Edinburgh West and Mid Calder the former about 10 m. in length, and 5½ m. in breadth the latter about 7 m. in length and 3 m. in breadth Pop. (W. Calder) 2190 (Mid-Calder) 1474.—2 *Calder (East)* a vil. Scotland ac. of, and 11 m. S.W. Edinburgh the Kirkcaldy. Pop. 1719.—3 *Calder (North and South)* two small rivers, Scotland, co. Lanark affluents of the Clyde which they both join on the R. bank, the first 6 m. and the second 10 m. N.E. Glasgow.

(ALDAR, two rivers, England.—1 a river co. York, which rises on the E. borders of Lancashire, near Barnley passes on E. course to Wakefield, then, proceeding N. joins the Aire, near the village of Castleford. It is navigable for about 30 m., is connected with a number of canals leading to Rochdale, Tollerden, Halifax, Golek, &c. and facilitates the transportation of goods across the kingdom from Liverpool to Hull—thus forming a junction between the E. and W. seas. On its banks are the important towns of Wakefield and Dursbury and numerous iron and coal works, and stone quarries.

—2 A much less important river which rises near the same source, but flows in an opposite direction, and falls into the Ribbles, in Lancashire.

CALDICOT par. Eng. Monmouth 8156 sq. f. Pop. 661 CALDONAZZO a vil. and com. Austria, Tyrol, prov. of and 11 m. S.E. Trent 2 m. S.W. Levico, near S.W. bank Lake Caldazone. Silk is produced and manufactured to some extent. Pop. 2608.

CALDY a small isl. Wales, Carmarthen Bay. W. side, on the coast of Pembrokeshire lat. (S. point) 51° 57' 54" N. lon. 4° 41' 0" W. It is 1½ m. long and half a mile broad. Some part of it is cultivated, and a few families reside on it. The remains of an ancient priory are still visible.

CALFODD a market in Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the Blackwater 11 m. S. by W. Dungannon. It is generally well built, has a handsome church with a spire and chapel for Wesleyans and R. Catholics a free school where 40 poor girls are clothed and educated, and several other schools and churches and extensive four-mills in the vicinity. Pop. 999.

CALEDONIA (New) a tract of country British N. America, W. of the Rocky Mountains included in the Hudson's Bay territory between lat. 48° and 57° N. extending about 500 m. N. to S., and nearly 400 m. E. to W. It is mountainous, and abounds in lakes and rivers—the largest of the latter called Fraser's River. The climate is unfavourable to agriculture; but potatoes, turnips, wheat, and barley are raised at some of the stations or posts, where also considerable numbers of cattle are reared and there are many fertile spots along the rivers. The thermometer sometimes falls 82° below zero but the seasons are generally milder than in the same parallel E. of the Rocky Mountains. The summer is never very hot although fires can be dispensed with from the end of May till the beginning of September. Snow lies on the ground from November till April or May and on an average six ft. deep. This part of the country is inhabited by the two great nations of the N.—the *Yukon* or Carrier Indians, and the *Astas* or Shoshone. The Carriers are of extremely filthy habits and brutal propensities. They live chiefly on salmon and prefer their meat putrid, burying it for months and a ground till it becomes a mass of corruption when it is considered a delicacy. They are quick tempered, but neither sullen nor revengeful and are singularly susceptible of ridicule. The Hudson's Bay Company have nine posts or stations in it in territory.

CALEDONIA (New) an isl. Australia, S. Pacific Ocean between lat. 20° and 32° 30' S. and lon. 154° 6' and 187° E. length 3½ to 5 E. about 500 m. breadth 80 m. It is surrounded on all sides by coral reefs, connecting numerous islets, rocks, and banks of sand—rendering the navigation ac. intricate and dangerous, so that the island can be approached by two openings only. Vessels may anchor securely at Port Dalrymple, on the N.E. and at Port B. Vincent, on the S.W. the latter having a natural harbour with anchorages in 10 or 12 fathoms, perfectly secure. Between the small island of Botany and the S. end of New Caledonia, and within the coral reef, a deep, white ship channel was discovered by Capt. Woodes in 1849.

(ALDAR, a river, England.—1 a river co. York, which rises on the E. borders of Lancashire, near Barnley passes on E. course to Wakefield, then, proceeding N. joins the Aire, near the village of Castleford. It is navigable for about 30 m., is connected with a number of canals leading to Rochdale, Tollerden, Halifax, Golek, &c. and facilitates the transportation of goods across the kingdom from Liverpool to Hull—thus forming a junction between the E. and W. seas. On its banks are the important towns of Wakefield and Dursbury and numerous iron and coal works, and stone quarries.

CAJ EDONIAN CANAL See SCOTLAND.

CALISALA, a maritime in Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 30 m. N. E. Barcelona, at the foot of a small hill called *Monte*. Its streets are clean and spacious and it has two squares, a church, chapel, college, school, townhall, prison, hospital, dock for building vessels, and a cemetery. Many fisheries—linen and cotton fabrics, blonde lace, green paint, and ropes. Distilling brassy fish-scurfing ship and boat-building, and filigree, are carried on. Pop. 3020.

CALENZANA, a town in France, in Corsica, 5 m. S. E. Calvi. It stands in a fine valley open to the sea-breeze, and contains a large and handsome church. A good red wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2487.

CALIBIA, a village in Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo 3 m. S. W. Talavera, near L. bank, Tago. It has two squares, a church, townhall, prison, two schools, a cemetery and trade in cattle, grain and wine. Pop. 2598.

CAI ESTAYO, a town and com. Italy duchy of and 30 m. S. W. Ferrara, near L. bank, Bagnone, at the base of Mount Frangio. It has a church, medical seminary and primary school and in the vicinity are quarries of fine marble. Four annual fairs are held. Pop. 3654.

CALF OF MAN an inlet. See MAN (Isle of).

CALI a town, New Granada, 70 m. N. by E. Popayan lat. 8° 25' N. lon. 76° 30' W. It lies on a W. declivity of the Andes near the Cauca. Has straight streets, houses of brick, and of whitened earth, two elegant churches, several deserted convents, and one still in use. The inhabitants are wealthy and chiefly engaged in the transit trade, from the interior to the Pacific. Pop. 4000.

CALIADEP, a village in Indonesia, prov. Malwa, on the Sipsa, 5 m. N. Oquiri, with a lofty heavy walled structure, entirely devoid of architectural attractions called a water-palace, built on an insular eminence in the Sipsa.

CALIANO a village in Austria, Tyrol 10 m. S. Trent, L. bank Adige. In 1487 the Venetians were here defeated by the Austrians, the Emperor, of Austria.

CALICE DI VERA a town and com. Tuscany prov. Pisa, 11 m. S. Fontenelle, L. bank, Arno, an affluent of the Vena, it is 3 m. S. W. from the confluence with the Arno. It is surrounded by a castle and has a large parish church and some mills. The neighbourhood is mountainous, and clothed with forests of chestnut, vine and olive plantations. The low grounds in the vicinity of the river are rich, and yield grain and pasture for cattle. Pop. 3959.

CALICOUAN a town, Hindustan prov. Travancore, 116 m. N. Cape Comorin, lat. 9° 11' N. lon. 76° 23' E.

CALICUT a maritime town and dist. Hindustan prov. Malabar. The town formerly the cap. of the prov., is 45 m. S. E. Tellicherry and 100 m. S. W. Kottayam lat. 11° 15' N. lon. 75° 45' E. (N.) It is of considerable extent but a large portion of it consists of mere huts, the remainder of houses, constructed of teak-wood, or of sun-baked bricks—there being no buildings of stone. The manufacture of cotton goods was formerly carried on here to a great extent and furnished a considerable supply to Europe but this description of goods is now mostly imported. The exports consist principally of coconuts, betel nuts, pepper, ginger, turmeric, teak-wood, medicinal wood, cardamoms, and wax. The anchorage for large ships in the harbour is in five or six fathoms. Calicut was the first Indian port visited by Vasco da Gama, in 1498. The inhabitants are mostly of Arab descent, and profess Mahomedanism. The district extends along the sea-coast, and produces great quantities of pepper. [Add. See SURR.]

CALIFORNIA (GOLF OF) [Mar. Vermey, Red Sea, Sea of Cortes] a gulf of the Pacific Ocean W. coast, N. America, formed between the peninsula of Old California, the W. coast, and the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa on the E. It lies between lat. 28° and 33° N., and is upwards of 700 m. long with a breadth varying from 150 m. near its entrance, to 45 m. near its centre beyond which it again expands to 120 m. Its coast is irregular forming on both sides numerous small bays or gulfs. Numerous islands are scattered over its surface—the largest being Angel de la Guardia, Tiboron, Carmen, Cerro de San Catalina and San José. Its chief affluent is the Rio Colorado, falling in at the head of the gulf, and two small streams pour into it from the E. side. This gulf was formerly celebrated for the pearl

fisheries of the Californian coast, which employed 800 divers. They are now much fallen off.

CALIFORNIA, Upper or New [Spanish, Alta-California, or Nueva-California] a large region, N. America, formerly a part of the Mexican Confederation, but now included in the possessions of the United States. When under Mexican sway it extended from lat. 32° to 42° N. lon. 106° to 124° 10' W.; and was bounded N. by Oregon, E. the Rocky Mountains, S. the Mexican states of Sonora and Old California, and W. the Pacific Ocean. Area estimated at 500,000 sq. m. Since coming into the possession of the United States, the E. portion of this region, N. of lat. 37° N. and E. of the Sierra Nevada, has been constituted the Mormon territory of Utah, sometimes also named Deseret, and the portion S. of lat. 37° N. and E. of the river Colorado has been added to the state of New Mexico, also acquired from the Mexican Confederation and the sea-board portion, W. of the Sierra Nevada, in the N. and E. of the river Colorado in the N. now forms the state of California.

California or Upper California, as thus limited, includes the region between the Pacific Ocean on the W. Oregon on the N. lat. 42° N., and a line running thence almost E. to lon. 120° W. to lat. 39° N. and thence S. E. to the Rio Colorado where it intersects lat. 35° N. and thence along that river to the boundary between Mexico and the U. States area, 189,981 sq. m. The coast is generally rugged and precipitous, and presents few good harbours for its extent, above 9° of lat. the finest, commencing at the S. and going N. are San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco (which see); the last, entered by an inlet 1 m. wide is the most spacious and important in the state. On the S. part of the coast are a few islands—Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Catalina, San Clemente or San Salvador varying from 20 m. to 25 m. long, and San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, San Juan, San Miguel merely islets.

California is divided into two districts of unequal size, and of markedly different character by the Sierra Nevada, a ridge of mountains which forms the E. limit of the N. portion of the country but in the S. traverses it almost centrally. The district E. of this range is little known, and has generally speaking it may be described as sunny, sterile, destitute of trees, and even of vegetation, except along the banks of the streams, which are few and unimportant. It measures about 600 m. in extreme length, by about 250 m. in extreme breadth. In the N. however a small portion of this district is well watered, and covered by forests of the Sierra Nevada. The W. district consists of one great and several smaller valleys, all nearly parallel to the coast, and to each other; with many minor transverse valleys, formed by spurs of the chief mountain ranges. It is bounded on the E. throughout by the Sierra Nevada, or snowy range, which proceeding from Oregon, takes a direction generally S. though somewhat tortuous, parallel to, and about 150 m. from the coast; uniting, in lat. 34° 30' N., with a lower and nearly parallel range to the W. called the Coast range; both afterwards constituting one chain which lowers down, and forms the peninsula of Old California. In the Sierra Nevada are volcanic peaks, some of which are said to be active, rising far above the limits of perpetual snow to the height of 14,000 ft. and 17,000 ft., and its formation, to a considerable extent, is granitic; though trap and other igneous rocks occupy much of the upper and lower valley of the Sacramento as well as a large extent of all the N. part of the country. The coast range—a comparatively low ridge of heights—originates near the Oregon frontier takes a S. direction parallel to and at an average distance of 50 m. W. from the Sierra Nevada, with which it unites as above noted, in lat. 34° 30' N. It is formed chiefly of sandstone, with patches of basalt, and other igneous rocks. Between these two ranges lies the great valley of the Sacramento and Joquima or Tulare, 500 m. long and shut in at the N. and by spurs of the Cascade mountains. W. of the coast range are other lower ranges of hills, also generally parallel to the coast, forming valleys, each named from the stream which waters it—Barnabentira, San José, San Sebastian, Pichonema, &c. The N. part of the great valley between the two principal ranges is watered by the Sacramento, which flows E., receiving numerous affluents from the Sierra Nevada, but none from the coast range and near the centre, along with the San Joquima bursts through the coast range, and falls

into the bay of San Francisco, at that part of it called the bay of Sausalito. It flows in with from 500 to 600 yards, and is navigable inland for a considerable distance; streams at all seasons reaching the mouth of the Butte, about 80 m. direct distance. Its principal tributaries are the Americano, Feather or Plumas, Butte, Yuba, Bear River, Deer Antelope, Quenocilla, and Sycamore rivers. The S part of the valley is watered by the San Joaquin which rises in the Sierra Nevada, flows N and falls with the Sacramento, as already stated into the bay of San Francisco it is navigable, but how far inland is not known. From the head of the valley it receives the waters of the Lakes Tule, Talares or Chinleche, and like the Sacramento, numerous tributaries from the Sierra Nevada, and some from the coast range. Its principal affluents some of which are also navigable to a certain extent, are the Merced, Totalamene, Stanislaus, Calaveras, Mokelumne, and Cosumnes. The only other note-worthy stream is the Benavente, flowing N through a valley W of the coast range, and falling into Monterey Bay. Lake Tule, already named, is the only one of any considerable extent, being about 75 m. long and about 50 m. broad. It lies near the E. extremity of the great valley receives numerous streams from the Sierra Nevada, and some also from the coast range. It is surrounded by lowlands, rankly overgrown with bulrushes. There are also a few small lakes near the course of the Sacramento.

Gold and other Minerals.—From the formation of the country granite, trap, and sandstone must be plentiful. Excellent slate abounds in the valley of the San Joaquin. Copper exists near San Luis Obispo, about 125 m. E. Monterey; lead of pure quality and quicksilver abound in the same locality and iron both of them of excellent quality have been found on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, N of San Francisco near San Jose is a quicksilver mine reputed to be one of the richest in the world and silver has been found in various quarters. No coal has been discovered, nor is likely to be so the geological formation of the country rendering such an event highly improbable. Gold however is so plentiful, that little attention has hitherto been paid to all but the main rills. Indeed, the mines of Pure Mexico and the Ural mountains, have all been thrown into the shade by the quantities of gold found in the farthest region, which until the late discovery of gold in Australia, justly claimed to be the richest surface region in the world. The gold is found in various places, containing veins of quartz, and in hypogene or primary rocks that have been protruded through them in the Sierra Nevada, both N and E. of the junction of the coast range, and in the alluvial deposits of the rivers. On the coast, also, near the Oregon frontier there has been discovered what is called a Gold Bluff; on the beach at its base the gold is found mixed with black sand supposed to have been washed down from the bold precipitous bluff by the tremendous swell of the ocean that constantly exists here. The gold-bearing sands are said to stretch along the shore for 6 m. but the heavy sea will prevent washing on the spot. Specimens of the black sand brought to San Francisco, yielded \$5 14 cents (12s. 7d.) to the lb. The first source, however above indicated, the living rock—must be the permanent source of supply for it is in the nature of surface alluvial deposits to be ultimately exhausted—a fact of which plenty of evidence is afforded by the gold-washings of Brazil. The want of capital and machinery prevented, for a time, mining operations, properly so called, from being commenced. These wants having now however to a considerable extent been supplied, several mining companies have been established and much gold is now obtained from quartz, which, after being excavated by blasting or otherwise, is crushed in a mill and the gold separated either by washing or by amalgamation with mercury. The efforts, however of individual workers or small associations destitute of capital, have mainly been directed to the solution rocks led bare in ravines by water and to the alluvial deposits. In the former gold is often found in considerable masses, imbedded between the layers of the strata, whence it is scooped out by means of a strong knife or displaced by a crow bar or other lever. The worker in such localities may at times become speedily rich by finding a few large pieces; but, generally speaking, the supply from such sources is more precarious than from the alluvial deposits. These deposits are found in the great val-

leys along the rivers Sacramento, Joaquin, and their affluents from the Sierra Nevada on the river Klamath and its tributaries on the Oregon frontier and probably on many others. They consist of all clay and gravel or shingle the last often containing numerous large stones, rendering the labor of removing them to get at the clay and small detritum very great. To what extent the great valley is pervaded by the precious metal is not yet known; but at all events, gold is probably to be found in greater or smaller quantity in all the lower valley of the Sacramento, and as far S. as the headwaters of the San Joaquin—a total stretch of nearly 300 m. The metal is found in the form of dust, or small grains, in smaller quantity in the surface deposits on the banks, or in the beds of the streams and in greater abundance in the lower and firmer deposits, and in greatest abundance (at least on the San Joaquin) next the alluvial deposits which frequently rest the gold, from its weight apparently always seeking the lowest stratum. The metal is obtained by washing the alluvium, till all the earthy matter is floated off when the gold is found left at the bottom of the vessel. The streamers stand in the water washing the shingle lifted from the bed of the stream or they dig pits on the river edge, on a hill slope, or in some other locality deemed suitable, the soil and gravel thrown out requiring afterwards to be washed. These pits, also called dry diggings, are generally found to increase in value the deeper they are dug until the slate or rock is reached, on the surface of which the metal is often found in surprising quantity. The digger or laborer however is often expended in vain, and he frequently finds it difficult to earn as much as will suffice for his daily subsistence. The total amount of gold shipped at San Francisco, September 1 1849 to December 15, 1850, was \$51,060 175, or \$6,213,035; besides, probably £4,000 000 brought away by passengers. The total amount that has left California, from June 1849, when the gold was discovered, to the end of 1850, may be roughly estimated at \$12 000 000. It may not be out of place to add here some instances of extraordinary fortune on the part of individuals, as reported in the current newspapers of the day. Between the middle and W forks of Yuba river a lump of quartz and gold was found, weighing 80 lbs. containing by estimate, 23 lbs. of pure gold on one of the alluvial of the Joaquin a block weighing 99 lbs. was discovered, one-half of which was stated to be pure metal and on another affluent the Merced, a person found a lump of nearly pure metal weighing 83 lbs. but the largest piece so far obtained was in the mines of the Mariposa, an affluent of the Joaquin—a lump of quartz weighing 700 lbs. and rich in gold.

Gold seeking can only be carried on with advantage during the dry season. The streams are too large, and the ground so saturated with water during the wet and winter season, that it is next to impossible to do any work. Even after the wet season is past, a time must elapse before operations are seriously commenced in the bed of the larger streams for the rivers being snow-fed, increase with the advance of spring, in place of diminishing consequently it is not till about June that the real labor of washing can be properly carried on in such places. The result of this state of matters is, that those who have not succeeded well during summer, are subject to great privations from poverty during winter, as doubt greatly aggravating disease contracted from exposure and exposure labor. The rise of the rivers, however, is no obstacle to the progress of the mining or dry digging, both requiring a good supply of water to wash the crushed rock of the ore, and the exhausted heaps of the other. To those so engaged therefore, the want of rain in winter which sometimes occurs, causing many of the rivulets on which they depend for water to dry up, is as great a calamity as too much rain is to those occupied in the river washings; and the rise of the streams—from the melting of the snow—which relieves the former still hinders the work of the latter. Gold seekers often unite in bands, to accomplish a definite object, and then separate. Thus they will form a company in the morning, to wash together all day and separate again in the evening; or they will unite to excavate a pit in a given locality and as soon as it is wrought out, divide the proceeds and separate. It being obviously impossible to search the beds of the larger streams by ordinary methods, dredging has been tried; and steam vessels are now occupied on the Yuba, working dredging machines with considerable success.

Climate.—California being intersected by the isothermal line of 50° has the same mean annual temperature as the N. of Spain and the centre of Italy and may generally speaking be estimated genial and mild; and the year may be divided into a dry and a wet season—there being no frost, and rarely snow, excepting on the mountains. The wet season begins in November and continues to the middle of February or the beginning of March, during which time a considerable quantity of rain usually falls, though in some years this season is called *huila* its name, and continues perfectly dry to the great detriment both of agriculturists and gold seekers. No rain falls during the rest of the year. Though the climate is generally speaking, mild still, in many places the changes of temperature are sudden and great and though in the great valley during the summer days are unknown, yet on the coast they are frequent. At San Francisco, the temperature in summer sometimes reaches 110° and in the rainy season it seldom falls below 40° the maximum and minimum differ as much as 90° in 24 hours and a scorching hot day is often followed by a night of bitter cold. The heat in the valleys is frequently oppressive, not being tempered by the sea-breezes but, on the other hand sudden changes, and great extremes of temperature do not, in these localities, appear to be so frequent or violent as on the coast. On the lower slopes of the sierra Nevada the climate is said to be that of constant spring.

Vegetation.—N. of lat. 34° 30' N. the slopes and valleys of the coast range, the district W. of it to the sea the valley of the Sacramento where not covered with sand or gravel and the E. side of the valley of the San Joaquin, will yield heavy crops of wheat and oats; indeed, the greater part of these districts is annually covered with wild oats. The soil in one place another is also suitable for maize and the other cereals and for the tubercous plants and legumes usually cultivated in temperate climates. The vegetables grown in the U. States stand here on an extraordinary scale. The districts above referred to are covered with excellent herbage, on which numerous flocks of wild cattle, deer &c. depasture, but the W. side of the valley of the San Joaquin having no permanent water-courses, and probably being chiefly composed of sand washed down from the coast range, is destitute of herbage, though covered with a profusion of beautiful flowers of the most varied hues among which however blue is the most prevalent. So destitute of herbage is this district that the cattle of emigrants employed in transporting their effects to the gold districts of the valley have frequently been on the point of starvation while browsing down a vigorous vegetation of which they refused to partake. That part of the valley near Lake Tule or Tulare is marshy and covered with a thick growth of a kind of gigantic bulrush frequently 15 ft. high called *tule*, whence the lake is named. The olives of California are equal to those of Andalusia, and the wine is similar to that of the Canary Islands. Indeed, the fruits are most varied, including apples, pears, plums, figs, oranges, peaches, pomegranates, plantains, bananas, and coconuts the figs plant also, and the sugarcane and tobacco, yield abundant returns. The lower parts of the country are interspersed with isolated tracts of various kinds. Along the foot of the sierra Nevada are open groves, composed chiefly of white oak (*Quercus laevis*), Torr and From) 5 to 6 ft. in diameter and 60 to 80 ft. high. Higher up are evergreen oaks, yuccas, cedars, and lofty pines, among which *Pinus Lambertiana* attains a height of upwards of 300 ft., with a circumference of 57 ft. Its timber is soft, white, and light, and its turpentine of pure amber colour. Its cones are 16 inches long, and the seeds are eaten roasted or pounded into cakes. The lofty plateaus characterize of this range, from which the bare volcanic peaks run like pyramids, are generally densely covered with timber. From the sterility of the rains, and the great droughts of summer agriculturists must always, in California, depend much upon irrigation.

Zoology.—Beavers, wolves, foxes, wild-cats, otters, beavers, antelope, hares and rabbits abound. Large herds of wild cattle, horses, deer, and elk depasture on the grassy slopes and valleys. The oxen are small, and the horses small, delicately formed, but capable of long-continued exertion without food or water. Mules, goats, sheep and swine, are plentiful. The mutton is good, but the wool inferior. Poultry thrives well. Birds generally are scarce the most common

are the turkey buzzard, quail and woodpecker, partridge, geese, ducks and cranes, are said to be numerous. Snakes among which the rattlesnake, and lizards of various kinds—scorpions, tarantulas, &c. are met with and mosquitoes are innumerable.

Towns, Commerce &c.—The principal town and port, but not the capital, is San Francisco, situated on a spit of land at the entrance to the bay of its name. The seat of the legislature, and residence of the governor is Vallejo, or Vallego, a new city on the N. shore of the bay of San Francisco, between the bays of San Pablo and Suisun. San José, a small town about 45 m. S.W. San Francisco was the old capital. Among the older towns Monterey San Diego Los Angeles, &c. from being unimportant places have become large cities. Of the more recently-founded places may be named, Napa Sonoma and Benicia, on the N. shore of the bay of San Pablo and Martinez on its E. shore; New York of the Pacific States, Boston, Suisun Sacramento, Fremont, Vernon, Yuba, Acapulco, &c. on the Sacramento river and its affluents and Emery city Stockton, Stanislaus, &c. on the Joaquin and its tributaries. All the recently-founded towns are built chiefly of wood though erections of brick and stone are becoming more common and houses are run up so rapidly that whole new streets are formed in a few days. Many so-called towns erected in the vicinity of the diggings, are merely collections of tents. After the discovery of the gold so many went in search of it, and the produce was so great that labour and property in the towns went to enormous prices. Servants were paid \$100 to \$200 (\$20 to \$40 per month); carmen \$6000, \$12000 a year a rifle cost \$20 and sharp and bow knives 25 to \$10 a house, the sum of a common English domestic was rented to the Miners Bank at \$75 000 (\$215 000) a shed, 15 ft. by 30 occupied by gamblers gave \$3000 but the influx of labour and more correct ideas of the income from the gold districts have now brought prices to a more natural level. Manufactured goods, having soon arrived in great plenty, sold at an early period comparatively cheap so much so, indeed that at one time it was more economical to purchase new shirts than to pay for the old ones being washed.

Regarding the commerce of the country little can yet be said. In former times hides and cattle were exported, and will likely be so again. At present gold is almost the only article of export (see p. 364) in return for manufactured goods, implements of various kinds, provisions liquor, &c.

Population.—The Spanish Californians now comprehensively a small section of the community have large strong frames, strong muscles and a ruddy fresh complexion. The Indian population now few and scattered seems at one time to have been great, as evidenced by the remains of numerous villages in the great valley. The Indians are seldom more than 5 ft. high, of a dark copper colour with low forehead, black eyes, thick lips, and rough straight hair. They are indolent ignorant, and cowardly though prone enough to murder when they can do so with safety. The main part of the population is Anglo-Saxon, and chiefly from the U. States though some are also from Great Britain and Ireland. Almost every nation has its representative here and the population forms a curious mixture of high born and low born learned and ignorant in which those accustomed to be highest are sometimes found to be lowest. Lawyers, ex-professors, physicians &c. dig canals, drive ox teams saw wood, and carry baggage while those who have been private soldiers sailors, cooks, and day labourers are at the head of profitable trading companies and often assist in the minor details of government. In 1802 Humboldt estimated the population of Upper California at 16 862; in 1846-47 Bryant estimated it at 25 000; and at present (1851) it is estimated at 800 000; of which, 60 000 are in the town of San Francisco.

History.—Upper California was discovered by the Spaniards and its shores were examined by Cabrillo in 1542 and in 1578, it was visited by Sir F. Drake, who gave it the name of New Albion. In 1602 Sebastian Visconti touched at Monterey and proclaimed the neighbouring country to be Spanish territory. The Jesuit mission of San Diego, the first settlement in Upper California, was established in 1769 and before 1808 18 others had been added, each with its tribe of Indians attached to it and under its protection. In 1823 three missions were secularized and declared public pro-

erty by the Mexican government; and in 1845 those of San Juan, Carmel San Francisco, Solano, and San Juan Capistrano, were disposed of by public sale, the remainder being subsequently transferred to the U. States. The country suffered several times from revolution and the inhabitants more than once declared themselves independent, but as often rejoined the confederation. The authority of Mexico over it was very loose for the last 10 or 12 years of the connection with that country. In May 1848, Upper California was ceded by Mexico to the U. States, and about a month afterwards the discovery was made which has in such a remarkable manner altered its fortunes. Gold was previously known well enough to exist in the country and had, indeed, been wrought to a certain extent by the Mexicans. Hakluyt, who accompanied Drake and published in 1599 says, "There is no part of the earth here to be taken up where there is not a reasonable quantity of gold and silver." Still not until June, 1848 did the surface deposits of California attract general attention, when they were brought before the world as new may almost say by accident, by some settlers, who discovered shining particles, and some heavier pieces of yellow metal in the mud in a mill-course near Coloma, on the American or American Fork an affluent of the Sacramento. Such a discovery could not be long concealed the news spread every other occupation was abandoned, and all hastened to the diggings, and wages, provisions, and property of various kinds rose to an enormous price. In course of the following year multitudes began to arrive from all quarters, Mexico, Peru, Chili, the Sandwich Islands, China, all parts of Europe and the U. States. In 18 months, 100,000 arrived from the U. States alone there was almost a continuous line of emigrants across the Rocky Mountains, the Great Desert and the Sierra Nevada, by which roads many thousands arrived accompanied by immense wagons drawn by bullocks. Great privations were endured in crossing these treacherous regions, from want of food and water for man and beast. Many emigrants and their cattle perished on the way from hunger and fatigue. Immense numbers likewise arrived by the isthmus of Panama, and numbered some a voyage of 17,000 m. round Cape Horn. Such a great influx of people was too much for existing means of government: robbery and murder became frequent: lynch-law was in many places set up, and the out-poor, after being tried and condemned by a jury selected on the spot, was hung on the nearest tree. In this dilemma the U. States emigrants decided on forcing themselves into a state. Representatives, chosen from all parts of the country met in June 1849 and adopted a constitution similar to that of New York, guaranteeing to citizens the right of trial by jury free exercise of religious worship, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, protection from excessive fines or cruel punishments, exemption from arrest on crime, except on presentment or indictment, freedom of speech, right of petition, prohibition of a standing army in time of peace, representation according to population, abolition of imprisonment for debt, protection of rights of property, &c. Since that event took place, and in consequence of the measures subsequently adopted life and property have become much more secure than they were formerly; though the administration of the law doubtless from defective organization, being somewhat tardy it is still not uncommon for the populace to visit great suspects with cordage punishment: in the execution of which they have generally exhibited an eagerness and dignity of manner strange at variance with the irregularity of the transaction, and forming certainly not the least remarkable feature in California history and of Californian society. California was admitted as a state of the Union in 1850.—(Lieut.-Col. Fremont's Report, Lieut. Emory's Narrative, Farham's *Life, Travels and Adventures in California*, Commissioner King's Report, &c.) [add. See Story.]

CALIFORNIA (LOWER OR OLD) [Spanish, *Baja or Baja California*] a state or dep. of the Mexican Confederation situated on the W. coast of N. America, and formed of a peninsula, lying N. W. to E. E. about 750 m. long, by 80 to 120 m. broad, and extending from Cape San Lucas, its most S. point lat. 22° 43' N. to 109° 58' W. (s.) to lat. 32° 35' N. bounded, N. by Upper or New California, E. by the Gulf of California, and S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean. The peninsula is volcanic, and is traversed throughout its whole length by a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, 1000 to nearly 5000 ft.

high, the culminating peak, Cerro de la Giganta, being 4800 ft.; it has two extinct volcanoes, hot springs of water and bituminous mud of it is heated by subterranean fires, and earthquakes are frequent. This mountain-range is almost bare of verdure, being only sprinkled here and there with a cluster of briars, small shrubs, or dwarf trees. Along the mountain-foot the ground is sandy or stony, and covered with cylindrical columns of extraordinary height. Among the ridges and protracted hollows, are a few spots with soil, formed generally of decomposed lava. Springs of water few in number are ordinarily found on bare rock; for water and soil are seldom met with at the same place. Where, however, this happens to be the case, the fertility is immense. The want of water is the bane of Lower California. Only two streams fall from its mountains into the Gulf of California, both near the middle of the peninsula, and only three into the Pacific; and none of them are large. In the interior are several copious springs, sending forth abundant streams, which unfortunately run along a rocky course, and are absorbed ultimately in the porous and soft, or are lost in subterranean channels. For about 80 m. N. from Cape San Lucas, the air is mild, being tempered by the sea-breeze; from that point N. to Loreto, lat. 26° 10' N. the heat is excessive, but thence N. the air is cooler. The temperature of summer on the coast of the Pacific ranges from 58° to 71°, in the day is peculiarly clear of a deep blue, and perfectly cloudless, excepting sometimes at sunset, when streaks of the most beautiful shades of violet, purple, and green appear. In winter the rains are severe, but of short duration, and accompanied by tremendous tornadoes of wind sweeping the soil from every exposed position into the sea, and causing the tiller of the ground to seek a new place in which to ply its vocation. During the rains, the thermometer falls as low as 50°. The variety of climate, however, is great, for when near Cape San Lucas the thermometer stands between 60° and 70° at the head of the Gulf it is down to the freezing point. The few fertile spots of Lower California, yield maize, manioc, wheat, beans, peas, and all manner of esculent roots: excol least grapes, from which a wine is made, similar to that of the Canaries; oranges, lemon, limes, citrus, pines, dates, plantains, pine-apples, &c. The mountains feed a few wild sheep and goats, and to a small extent, horses, black cattle, mules, goats, and pigs, are reared. If the land be barren, the sea is stored with fish in incredible abundance and variety; among these may be named halibut, salmon, turbot, skate, pilchard, large oyster, thurmball, mackerel, tarbot, bonito, salmon, lobsters, sardines, cod, tunnies, anchovies, and pearl oysters. The pearl oyster is obtained in the gulf, near the S. parts of California, and it was formerly much more extensively fished than at present: in fact, the fishing or diving for it has almost been abandoned. The pearls obtained are of a fine water and large, but rather irregular in shape, and not very pleasing to the eye. The quantity obtained in 1831 by 15 boats amounted in value to about £7000. Gold is supposed to abound in Lower California, and a mine wrought near La Paz is said to be rich. The limited exports of the country consist of pearls, gold, dates, wines, grapes, soap, figs, spirits, salt, from an inland lake on the Island of Carmen; a few goats, and hides. The chief towns are Loreto the capital lat. 26° 16' N.; lon. 113° 5' W.; with a population of 500, though it formerly had 2000; and La Paz, about 150 m. S.E. the former with a population of about 2000. The present population of the country consists chiefly of mongrel breeds of Indians, whites, and negroes.

Lower California was discovered by Hernando de Grizalva in 1524. In 1041 the Jesuits formed establishments in it; they taught the natives the art of cultivating the ground and raised them greatly in the scale of civilization. In the reign of Philip V. more especially subsequent to 1744, the Spanish establishments in California increased, and became very considerable. In a very few years the Jesuits built 16 villages in the interior of the peninsula; but in 1767 they were expelled, and the administration of California was committed to monks of the Dominican convent of the city of Mexico, who have not relinquished the same career of usefulness as their predecessors. Pop. 8000; of whom, probably 4000 are Indians. (Rumboldt, *Reise Politische und in Begonnen de la Nouvelle Espagne*, Farham's *Life, Travels, and Adventures in California*.)

CALIG a *tu Spain Valencia*, prov. Castellón de la Plana, 7 m. N. Paelencia. It is clean and tolerably well built has a square, a parish church, chapel, two schools a spacious townhall and a prison beneath, a poorly-endowed hospital, and a cemetery. Weaving distilling brandy as pressing oil and wine, making brooks and tillage, employ the inhabitants, who also trade in grain, wine hemp, manufactured goods, &c. Pop. 3070.

CALINGPATAM a small strait in Hindoostan *tu coast*, N. Cincras 18 m. N. E. Chicacole lat. 18° 20' N. lon. 84° 11' E.

CALIPUJANG a harbour *isl. Java* S. coast middle of *sla. Nuaa-Kombangan* and *Nuaa Rá* lat. 7° 55' S. lon. 108° 30' E. Though the entrance by either side of the high round island, *Nuaa Rá*, was laid down as safe in the chart, the vessel in which Mr. Earl entered struck on a sunken rock, in the E. channel. The Dutch establishment here though the largest on the S. coast of Java is small and is employed in collecting the revenue on salt and edible birds nests.

CALITHI a *tu Naples* prov. Principato Ultra, 16 m. E. St. Angelo-Lombardi, on the Ofanto. It stands on a high hill and has a handsome parish church with a Baroque convent. Cattle and sheep are reared to a large extent in the environs. Pop. 5219.

CALIUURA, a *tu Ceylon*. See **CALUTUA**.

CALIZAO a *tu*. Surinam States div. of, and 40 m. W. S. W. Guiana to the W. of Mount Oliv, and not far from the source of the Berbice. Pop. 1439.

CALKE or **CALKE** par. Eng. Derby 689 ac. Pop. 79.

CALLAC, a *tu*. France dep. Côte-d'Azur Nord, 31 m. W. S. W. Belima. It has numerous fairs. Pop. 1028.

CALLAIN a *tu*. Malay Peninsula State Selangor, Strait of Malacca lat. 8° N. lon. 101° 20' E. 207 m. N. E. Singapore.

CALLAN par. Irel. Kilkenny; 5684 ac. Pop. 624.

CALLAN a *tu*. Ireland, co. of and 10 m. S. W. highway on the King's river. It consists chiefly of four streets that meet in the centre, the other parts of the town are composed of mean straggling thoroughfares. The parish church is an old mosaic building. The St. Catholic chapel situated in a commanding position is a modern edifice. There are, also, a modern Augustinian friary and chapel a large substantial stone structure, a national school a girls' daily school a dispensary and a loan fund. A small trade in grain is almost the only business done in Callan. A few persons are employed in making flannel and a considerable number in making brogue or cowse shoes, but the great majority are either small traders or agricultural labourers. Pop. 1568.

CALLANA or **CALANEA** a *tu* and mountainous dist. W. Africa, in Senegal. The mountains form part of the Bakata range a system which branches off in a N. E. direction from the mountains of Kong, in about lon. 2° W. and terminates in the desert of Sahara. The town of Callana is about 450 m. S. E. Timbuctoo lat. 11° 12' N. lon. 2° W.

CALLANDEIR, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Perth. The *parish* is 18 m. long E. to W. and varying from 1 to 6 m. broad. Its fine mountains and lake scenery have been rendered classical by the Walter Scott's poem of the *Lady of the Lake* the mountains Benlodi, Strid-e-chroin, and Uamh-mhor and lochs Kairine, Achmy and Veasach, being within its bounds.—The *vicarage* is beautifully situated on the N. side of a fine plain intersected by the river Teith. It consists of a long double row of neat white-washed houses, on either side of the road and contains a neat Established church, a Free church and a school. Pop. of vil. 1107. of par. 1716.

CALLAO a *tu*. Peru, dep. of and 6 m. W. Lima, of which it is the seaport, near the mouth of the Rimac lat. 12° 4' S. lon. 77° 18' 45' W. (s.). The houses are mean, built of mud with flat roofs, and are generally only one-story. There being no ruin, but frequent earthquakes stone houses are both unnecessary and dangerous. Great improvements have however recently been made the streets have been widened a fine mole has been erected and the whole town has assumed a more respectable appearance. The principal street, which runs parallel to the bay is paved, has side walks, and contains some tolerably well-built houses, of two stories. The castle of Callao, which used to be regarded as the key of Lima, has been almost entirely dismantled, and is now used as a custom-house. The market-place occupies a

square of 1½ acres. Heavy down at night supply the want of rain. Callao is theemporium of a large and increasing trade; and its roadstead is large safe, free from rocks and always smooth. Imports (1822) \$3,800,000 exports, \$2,560,000

YARMS ENTERED AND CLEARED at the Port of CALLAO, at 1824 and 1821 to 1826.

Yarms.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1824	489	117,120	526	129,438
1821	1,000	450,108	1,007	452,592
1822	1,211	751,280	1,186	478,450
1823	1,564	784,971	1,351	765,640

In 1746, the town was entirely demolished by an earthquake when only 300 persons out of 4000 escaped destruction. It has been since rebuilt nearly on its former site, but a little further from the sea. At low water the ruins of the old town are still visible. November 5 1820 Lord Cochrane and a party of Chilianes cut out the *Emeralda*, a large Spanish 40 gun frigate from under the guns of the castle. Pop. 8000.

CALLAO ISLAND an *isl.* Chinese Sea E. coast Cochinchina. 9 m. from the mainland lat. (S. part) 15° 54' N. lon. 108° 30' E. It is high, one of its mountains exceeds 1400 ft. of irregular form about 6 m. in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth having some hills adjoining the S. end, and others projecting W. from its N. W. part. It is inhabited well cultivated and the anchorage on the W. side in a 4 or 4½ fathoms is safe in all winds. On this side there is a beautiful spot of about 300 ac. covered with neat houses, temples

clusters of trees, and small hillocks, overgrown with shrubs. About 30 m. S. S. E. Callao is a small island, surrounded with rocky rocks called *Batas* Callao Island.

CALLAS, a *tu*. France dep. Var 6 m. N. E. Draguignan on a low hill, at the foot of the *Plat* Mountain. It is narrow crooked and excessively dirty streets polluted by the dung heaps in process of preparation for manuring the olive-yards of the environs. A good deal of oil is made here, and coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1980.

CALLI E. (14) or *At KALAH*, a seaport Algiers, prov. Constantine, 31 m. W. Tiberias lat. 36° 53' N. lon. 30° E. It is defended by a fort and is a principal station of the French coral-fishery lying midway between Tiberias and Roua. The environs are fertile well wooded and garden largely rich in cork trees Wheat barley leather, and tobacco are exported. Pop. 400.

CALLFNHENG two vils. Saxony both in circle Zwettau —1 dist. Waldenberg containing chalk and tile works and possessing a chalybeate spring. Pop. 1060 —2 dist. Lich containing a handsome church and possessing some linen manufactures a mill and distillery. Pop. 1400.

CALLIANFL —1 large *tu* Hindoostan, in the Conton, 30 m. N. E. Bombay cap. dist. of same name. A considerable traffic is carried on here in cocoa nuts, oil, coarse cloths, brass, and earthenware —2 a mountain-stream in the Congoa Ghauts, on which occur numerous beautiful waterfalls, the principal of which is 1400 ft. high.

CALLIDE a *tu*. France, gov. Koclin 58 m. P. S. E. Section, on the Great and Little Barrois and Mchilsee. It has walls with three gates, contains cattle, and a church, and besides some linen and woollen manufactures, has six yearly markets. Pop. 2641.

CALLIGRAY or **KILLISGRAY** a small *isl.* Scotland Hebrides Argyshire between Harris and N. Uist. It is about 2 m. long by 1 m. broad.

CALLINGER, a *tu* and fortress, Hindoostan cap. dist. of same name, prov. of and 90 m. S. W. Allahabad lat. 24° 58' N. lon. 80° 25' E. It stands on a lofty hill, the summit of which is at least 1900 ft. above the plains below. The town which is of considerable size stands at the foot of the N. front of the hill but the whole summit of the hill comprehending a plain 5 m. in extent is encompassed by an immense mud rampart of Mahomedan construction, and composed of rough unburnt stones. In the interior are several large tanks, always filled with water. In 1810 after an unsuccessful attack, it was taken by the British, the garrison having evacuated during the night.

CALLINGTON a *tu* and par. England, on Cornwall. The town, 12 m. N. W. Plymouth, lies low and is destitute of all attraction; the houses are irregularly built, and form but one broad street, running N. and S. It was constituted a borough in the time of Elizabeth, and returned two members

to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Act, Pop. 1288. Area of par 3412 ac. Pop. 2146.

CALICO a tu. and com Belgium prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. W.W. Antwerp, 1 bank Scheldt. There is the fort of Laefkenshoek, being Fort Lillo, constructed in 1563, to control the passage of the river. The position is strong, as the whole of central Europe can easily be inundated. Calico has some trade in agricultural produce. It has also a tannery, brewery, rope-work and two flour-mills. Pop. 2147.

CALICIA a tu. and com Spain, Valencia, prov. of and 21 m. N.E. Alicante, 1 bank, Cuenca, which is sometimes called Calico, 6 m. from the sea; streets generally steep, narrow and crooked but clean and well paved. It has a parish church, four chapels, townhall, session-house, prison, hospital, cemetery, public fountain, and a magnificent bath of black marble, obtained from a quarry about 1 m. E. of the town. Hempen shoes are manufactured, and some trade is done in grain, fruit, wine, &c. Pop. 4228.

CALICIA-DE-SOTUA, a tu. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 28 m. S.W. Alicante, near the Segura with houses well built, chiefly of black marble, several clean, paved and spacious squares, a large and handsome parish church, two schools, a townhouse, prison, small hospital, and four convents, with churches attached. In the neighbourhood is an extensive aqueduct for conveying water from the Segura to the city of Calico. Pop. 2904.

CALICO par. E.W. Hertsford 621 ac. Pop. 129.

CALLUNDBORG tu. Denmark. See KALLUNDBORG.

CALMAE in Sweden. See KALMAR.

CALMINA a tu. N.W. Africa kingdom Dahomey 10 m. R. Abomey and about 50 m. from the coast at Windah lat. 7° 22' N. lon. 2° 22' E.

CALMUCKS, **KALMUCKS**, or **ELECTERS**, a remarkable people of Mongol extraction, found in various parts of central Asia, but occupying more especially the W. part of Mongolia, extending from Astrakhan to China proper. Both the people and the country are still very imperfectly known. They are divided into the four principal tribes of Koshaks, Sengurs, Torgots, and Durbets and are subject partly to Russia, and partly to Chinese supremacy though each is governed immediately by its own recognised chief. In customs and physical constitution, they bear a strong resemblance to the Mongolians, having oblique, narrow eyes, with angles far less obtuse than those of Europeans, their black eyebrows, small flat noses, high cheek bones, round heads, large ears, and remarkably white patches of small, tight, and heavy so as to make objects perceptible to them at very extraordinary distances. They are in the highest degree filthy and sensual, lead a nomadic life, dwelling in movable huts of skin, and though not destitute of frankness and hospitality are much more characterized by a deceitful and thievish disposition. Their habits unfitting them for agriculture, their chief employments are herding and the rearing of cattle. Like most savage nations, they are fond of intoxicating liquors, and have discovered the means of gratifying the propensity by extracting from horses milk a kind of spirit, which they call *Arlik*, or *Kumiss*. The individuals belonging to each separate horde are classed under the heads of people, nobility and priests. The people are mere slaves, the priests, with a few exceptions, are followers of Buddha the nobility consist of several grades, some being hereditary chiefs, who take the title of noon, and govern the tribes of which they are the head with little more than a nominal subjection to the khan, or head of the whole nation others governing a subdivision of the tribe, in subordination to the noon, and known by the name of *chamgans* or *nobles*, in the proper sense of the term and a third and still lower grade, exercising authority over a still more remote subdivision, in subordination to both *chamgans* and noons. The authority of this last grade extends to the infliction of punishments, but is by no means of an arbitrary nature as it must be exercised in conformity to a code of law which is not merely oral, but is used to exist in writs in the Mongol tongue. This tongue, or rather a corrupt dialect of it, is in general use among the Calmucks. Their armour consists commonly of a lance and a bow. Not a few however have a learned use of the musket, and some of the higher classes consider themselves as completely armed without a coat of mail. The dress of the lower classes is scant, frequently almost in their natural state, but often also

after they have been subjected to some process of manufacture; the wealthier classes dress in cloth or silk, and seem fully alive to the dignity supposed to be conferred by a showy exterior. Their riches consist in the number of their live stock, more especially horses, of which individuals possess to the number of 1000 each. The milk of the mares, in addition to the spirit distilled from it, as already mentioned furnishes the principal summer beverage, but in winter that of the cow is usually substituted for it. The milk of a ewe, which, as a live stock, rank next in number to horses, is chiefly employed in making butter and cheese. For purposes of transport, the camel and dromedary are frequently employed. The milky manufacture which exists in any degree of perfection among the Calmucks, is that of preparing sheep and lamb skins which form a considerable article of trade, particularly with the Russians, and are often pressed into pelises, which bring a large price. This manufacture is almost entirely performed by the women on whose shoulders, as usual in savages or half-savage nations, all labours which require careful attention and persevering industry are laid.

The Calmucks who acknowledge the authority of the Chinese emperor amount to about 50 000 and are governed by princes who trace their descent from a brother of the celebrated Genghis Khan. After coming from the N.W. and taking possession of the country around the Koko-nor where they still have their principal locality they gave in their submission to the Chinese government, and continued faithful to it till 1723, when they raised the standard of revolt and made a hostile incursion into the Chinese territory. In the contest which ensued they sustained a signal defeat, and were subjected to an annual tribute of seven sheep horses and camels, the payment of which is still exacted. A detachment of this tribe, to the number of 25,000 emigrated in 1759 to the banks of the Volga, and became subject to Russia. The Sengurs and Koshaks about the beginning of the century after expelling some of their neighbours engaged in a fierce struggle with the Mongolians and Chinese, and were then driven ultimately subdued. The Torgots, who at a much earlier period than any of the other tribes, had emigrated to the Volga, having become discontented with their condition returned in a body to their country in 1771 leaving, however a subordinate branch headed by a prince called Dandakov who with his followers, made their unwelcome submission to the Czar. This prince at a later period became a convert to Christianity and was succeeded by his son-in-law who, by the command of the emperor assumed the title of Dandakov Koshak. Besides the Calmucks already mentioned there are some who have joined the Greek church, and been assigned a residence in the town of Siarapopol gov Simbirsk. In the same district are some Calmucks who have embraced Mahometanism. The whole number within the Russian dominions has been estimated at 56 000.

CALNE, a market in par. bor. and par. Ekegrind, co. Wilt, 65 m. W. London. The town consists principally of one long street lighted with gas, and is, in general, well built and clean. The parish church is handsome, and the tower by Inigo Jones, contains a set of five chimes. There are five places of worship for various religious denominations, a free grammar-school and some almshouses. The manufacture of woollen cloth was formerly carried on extensively but this trade has now greatly declined. Calne sent two members to Parliament from the time of Richard II. down to the passing of the Reform Act, which restricted its privilege to one. The Chappellian station on the Great Western Railway is 6 m. from the town 1 op. 446. Area of par. 8973 ac. pop. 611.

CALONT See KALONT.

CALORE, two rivers, Naples—1 rises on the S. slopes of Mount Calvo, near Mount Calvo, and the town of Montella, flows in a tortuous course past Benevento and joins the Volturno about 15 m. above Capua. whole course, about 60 m. It receives the Ufita and Miseno shortly after their junction, the Tevere, and the Salvo, and continues excellent trout, eels, and carps.—2 *Calore*, Tevere or Negro, which rises in Mount Cervino, on the S.W. borders of France, falls into the bank Miseno, after a course of nearly 50 m.

CALABRO vil. Sicilian States, division of, and about 22 m. S.W. Alexandria. A good wine is made in its neighbourhood. Pop. 1800.

CALPENTYN a seaport in promontory and gulf, Ceylon, W coast. The town 81 m N Colombo, consists of some large houses roofed with tiles, and contains a bazaar and eight places of worship—one belonging to the Protestants, one to the R. Catholics, three to the Gentooes, and three to the Mahomedans. There is also a charity school, supported by Government. An email with the towns and villages of this island, it is thickly interspersed with coconut trees, which, added to the rich foliage of the scorla, give it a singularly pleasant appearance. Gardens, besides are attached to each house, in which various sorts of vegetables and fruits are produced including vines, which here attain great perfection. There are here the ruins of a Dutch fort, built in 1645, which contained some handsome houses. The harbour is not accessible, in consequence of shoals, to vessels exceeding 100 tons, even at the highest spring tides so that they are obliged to anchor in the Dutch bay at Matral, and to send their cargoes to Calpenty in small vessels. The exports from Calpenty to Malacca and other ports on the Coromandel coast, are copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, coconut oil, shark's fin, deer, honey, bees wax, ghee, fish oil, wood oil, dammar, moss, chaya roots, and palmyra timber. The imports consist of cloths, rice, earthenware, bempen thread, spices, minerals, and drugs. There is, besides, a considerable trade with Colombo in copra, salt-fish, fish roes, dried shrimps, ghee and deer's horn, in return for Calpenty, English cloth, sugar, dates, jackwood, plants, alle brooks, iron lead &c. The fisheries here are considerable and have greatly increased of late years. Calpenty was acquired by the Portuguese in 1644 and was held by them till 1649 when it was captured by the Dutch, who remained there till 1785 when it was surrendered to the British, who still retain it. The inhabitants are composed of Malabars, Javanese, and Moors and amount in number to about 4500.—The harbour of Calpenty is a long narrow strip of land, about 20 m. in length, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Calpenty, a straight inlet, about 7 m. broad at the widest part. The soil is excessively sandy but productive.—The Gulf affords safe anchorage for vessels of considerable size, as far as Calpenty. It is plentifully stocked with fish, and a considerable mullet fishery is carried on along the N.W. coast. It abounds also in porpoises, dolphins, turtles, trepang which is occasionally collected and exported to the markets of Singapore and Penang by Chinese merchants and in clams or conch shells. In the neighbourhood of Pannu, which is near the head of the gulf, are snakes, of a venomous species exist in great numbers.

CALPI, a tn. Hindoostan. See KALPI.

CALRY par Ang. 1840. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848.

CALSTOCK a par and tn. England Cornwall. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the copper tin and lead mines of the vicinity area 6143 ac. Pop 4568.

CALSTONE-WELLINGTON par Ang. 1840. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848.

CALTANICETTA a tn. Sicily cap. prov. of same name near the Balzo, 62 m S E Palermo. It is fortified and has a citadel, broad and straight streets, houses well built. In the vicinity are springs of petroleum, and of hydrogen gas, and important sulphur mines, producing annually about 5500 tons. Caltanica is supposed to occupy the site of the *Nissa* of the Romans. Pop. 16,563.

CALTRORE, par Ang. Norfolk 1846. See Pop. 194.

CALTRONICA a tn. Sicily, prov. of and 15 m. N.W. Caltanica. The sulphur works in the neighbourhood produce annually upwards of 1000 tons of sulphur. Salt is also manufactured in the district. Pop. 7060.

CALTURA a seaport in Ceylon, cap. dist. of same name, 28 m S E Colombo; lat. 6° 33' N. lon. 80° 2' E. It consists of about 300 tiled houses, and contains a handsome Wesleyan chapel and school. A great number of native vessels, belonging to the port, trade to Malacca and other places on the coast of Coromandel. Being constantly stocked by the sea breeze, it is very healthy, and as, on this account much resorted to by travellers from Colombo.—(Ceylon Gazette, 1848, the Sure.)

CALUIRE, a tn. France dep. Rhone, 1 bank Saone, 8 m N N E Lyons. It has three annual fairs. Pop. 5048.

CALUSO, a tn. Italy Piedmont, prov. Turin 12 m S. Ivrea, with a communal college. Pop. 5000.

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CALVADOS, a dep. France, bounded N by the English Channel, along which its rocky shore extends about 60 m., E. by dep. Eure S. by Orne and La Manche W. by La Manche Area, 2145 sq. m. It derives its name from a range of rocks extending about 14 m. along the coast, and which were called Calvados after a Spanish vessel that was wrecked on them. It comprises the ancient Auge, Beain and part of Lescun. The department is undulating picturesque, and possesses rich pasture. Its S. portion is traversed by hills, none of which, however, in any part of the district attain an elevation exceeding 250 ft. the culminating point is Mount Pincon. The principal rivers are the Torques, Dives, Orne, and Vire, which are navigable for small vessels. Coal is the only mineral worked to any extent. Agriculture is in a more advanced state than in many other parts of France and more than a half of the whole surface is under the plough. Wheat, barley, oats, rye and buckwheat are cultivated, but the produce of grain is insufficient for the consumption. Pastures are numerous, and well managed, and large herds of cattle are brought in from the departments of Finistere, Cote-d'Or Nord &c., to be fattened on the pastures for the markets of Paris, Rouen and Caen. Horses of the Norman breed are extensively reared, and held in high estimation. Butter and cheese are made in large quantities. Cider grown in the department, is the common beverage of the country and makes upon in the open air. The principal manufactures are linen and lace, earthenware, porcelain, hats, cloth, cotton goods and straw-hats. That of lace near Caen and Bayeux employs about 50,000 hands. There are also numerous oil mills, paper-mills, tanneries, distilleries, &c. The mackerel and herring fishery is carried on along the coast, where lobsters and shell-fish are also obtained. About 2,000,000 of oysters, procured in the roads of Cancale are annually laid down in boats at the mouth of the Seulles. The department is divided into six arrondissements containing 87 cantons. It belongs to the 14th military division of the kingdom. Chief town Caen. Pop. 498,385.

CALVELLO a tn. Naples prov. Basilicata, 13 m K. Potenza, on a hill slope. It has a handsome church and two convents. Pop. 8560.

CALVENIURA ISLANDS, two groups of rocky islets in the Bay of Bengal off the E coast of Burmah delta 1 from each other about 5 or 6 m. The N.W. group consists of seven black rocks, in lat. 16° 55' N. lon. 94° 14' E. (n). The S.E. division consists of two high rocky islets, covered with trees and bushes, connected by a reef of rocks with 5 to 7 fathoms water upon it.

CALVERLEY par Ang. Devon 1841. See Pop. 95.

CALVERLEY par Ang. W. Riding York 8908 ac.

Pop. 24,487.

CALVERT or KAYE a group of small islands N Pacific Ocean, lat. (N.W. one) 8° 54' N. lon. 170° 49' E.

CALVERTON two pars. and a vil. England. —1 par. Bucks. 1890. See Pop. 505.—2 par. and vil. Netia. The village pleasantly situated in a valley consists of one street about 14 m. long and besides the parish church has chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Baptists and Quakers.

It is gradually increasing. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in framework, in its various branches of hosiery, drawers, and gloves. Lee the inventor of the stocking frame, was born in the parish Area, 3° 20' N. Pop. 1427.—(Local Correspondent.)

CALVI a seaport in France, Island Corsica, on a peninsula in the Gulf of Calvi, on the N.W. coast of the island lat. 42° 55' 12" N. lon. 8° 48' 30" E. (n). It is a fortified place of the second class, being defended by a strong citadel flanked with five bastions. The port is good and at its entrance on Point Rivaleto, is a light 289 ft. high. The trade of the place is considerable. Its chief exports are timber, wine, oil, almonds, cherries, oranges, wax, good skin, and wood fuel. A good red wine is produced in the adjoining territory. Calvi was taken by the English in 1794, after a siege of 55 days. Pop. 1746.

CALVIA a tn. Spain, Isl. Majorca, 6 m. W. Palma; with a church school, townhall, and cemetery. Pop. 2007.

CALVIBANO a tn. kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov. of and about 17 m. S E Brescia, in a beautiful and fertile plain. It is now of small extent, but is said to have been at one time a large and populous city.—The convent

is rich in grain and pasture, and contains numerous mulberry plantations. Pop. 5502.

CALVINSON a tn. France, dep. Gard, 11 m. S.W. Nîmes with a Protestant church, a brandy distillery extensive manufactures of cream of tartar and some trade in wine. Pop. 2,963.

CALW or **KALW** as near to Württemberg, circle, Black Forest, cap. bail of same name, in a deep and well wooded valley on both banks of the Nagold, which is crossed by two bridges, and divides it into the upper and lower towns, 20 m. W. S.W. Stuttgart. It has seven churches, a grammar and a commercial school. The town church and townhouse are handsome, particularly the latter which has a fine hall with arched roof. It is one of the most industrious towns in the kingdom, and has considerable manufactures of iron, woollen cloths, hosiery, worsted, glass and leather also several dyeing establishments. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of the former Earls of Calw the most powerful of the Swabian nobles in the Middle Ages. One of the Earls of Calw became Pope Victor II. Pop. of tn. 4190 of bail 21,872.

CALY a river, Hudsonian, which rises in prov. Gorkland flows in a S.E. direction through Delta between the Jamaica and the Ganges, parallel to, and, for a great part of its course, at equal distances from, these rivers. Laterally it bends N.E. and falls into the Ganges on the W. confines of Oude, in lat. 2° 10' N. lon. 9° 45' E.

CALZADA, several tns. and vils. Spain, of which the chief are:—1. *Cafasda* (*Santo Domingo de la*) a city Old Castle, prov. of and 25 m. W. by S. Logroño, in a fertile plain, r. bank Oja or Ojuna, surrounded by ancient stone walls, and a fence and entered by m. as gates. Its houses are generally well built, and it has well paved and clean streets four squares, a Gothic cathedral two churches, Latin and several other endowed schools a spacious townhouse session house prison rich hospital house of mercy orphan asylum, some convents and a palace of the Marquis of Curiñal. The weaving of woollen fabrics, cloth, bays, cashmere and counterpane, druggery wool and agriculture, occupy the people. Trade in grain fruits, cattle, manufactured goods, wine, wool, oil, and hardware. Pop. 2447.—2. *Cafasda* a tn. in the N. Castle, prov. of and 15 m. S. by E. Ciudad real, in a rugged plain. The houses are well built and it has clean well paved and regular streets, a parish church chapel, townhouse prison, four schools and a fine fountain. Lutes and woollen fabrics cloth, blonde lace, oil and wine are made. Pop. 3840.—3. *Cafasda de Orpesa*, a tn. New Castile prov. Toledo, 28 m. W. Talavera, having a church townhall prison, and school P. 1160.—4. *Cafasda de Ojuna* a tn. in the N. prov. of and 48 m. S. Salamanca. 1. op. 368.—5. *Cafasda de don Diego* a vil. Leon, prov. of, and 16 m. S.W. Salamanca. Pop. 195. With many others.

CAM or **GRANTA** a river England rising in the N. part of co. Hartford, and after a N.E. course of 40 m. through Cambridgehire, falling into the Ouse, 24 m. S. Ely. It has a remarkably sluggish stream and is navigable to Cambridge, 15 m. from its confluence with the Ouse.

CAM par and vil Eng Gloucester 2946 ac. Pop. 1640

CAM par and vil Gloucester 12 468 ac. Pop. 119

CAMACHO, a large, and several small lakes, Brazil prov. Santa Catharina, connected with each other by natural canals, which are navigable for Indian canoes. They lie S. of the river Taubaté, and are commonly named Jaguarez, Ourubá, and Santa Martha.

CAMACUAN or **ICAMACUAN**, a river Brazil prov. Rio-Petro-de-Rio-Grande, rising in the W. frontier of the province, flowing E. between the serras de Tapas and the serras de Herval, and, after a course of about 150 m. passing numerous falls, and receiving numerous tributaries, it enters the Lake of Pentes by several mouths. It is navigable for canoes for about 20 m. from its mouth, where the first falls occur.

CAMAJORE (anc. *Campis major*) a tn. and comm. Italy, duchy of, and 16 m. N.W. by W. Lecco, 4 m. N.E. Piotta, 1 m. S. of a small tributary of the Lambro. It is well built, and clean surrounded by walls, flanked by towers, and protected by a deep fosse. The streets are parallel, and regularly built, and the town possesses a square, a

handsome collegiate church, hospital, and numerous other neatly constructed edifices. Pop. 3750.

CAMAMU, a small but flourishing tn. Brazil, prov. of and 100 m. S.W. Bahia, 1 bank, Anacari, 10 m. above its mouth in the Bay of Camamu. It has two churches, a townhall, and prison, a Latin and a primary school, and a port, defended by a fort. It trades with Bahia, exporting coffee, cacao, manioc flour, spirits, rice, and building materials. Pop. 2000.—The bay is about 10 m. square, receives several rivers besides the Anacari, and has several islands, one of which named also Camamu is a rocky islet about 8 m. in diameter on which several families live.

CAMANA a tn. Peru, cap. prov. same name, dep. of, and 90 m. W. Arequipa, in a fertile plain near the sea. Pop. 1500.—The province is about 75 m. N.W. to S.E. and about 40 m. broad traversed by mountains and valleys, and watered by a number of torrents. The vine is extensively cultivated from the fruit of which brandy and vinegar are made. Gold mines are numerous, but yield little profit. The province is peopled by 14 different tribes, named after the valleys which they respectively inhabit.

CAMAPUAN a river Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso one of the head streams of the Teacury or Teacuri an affluent of the Paraguay. It has a course of about 70 m.

CAMARAV an isl. Red Sea. See **AMARAV**.

CAMARANCA a river N.W. Africa Oran, which has its sources in the Koug Mountains near Laig's sources of the Niger lat. 9° N. lon. 9° 15' W. it pursues a S.W. course of about 250 m., and falls into Xavry bay on the coast of Sierra Leone.

CAMARÉ, or **PORT-DE-CAMARÉ**, a tn. France dep. Aveyron 62 m. W. N.W. Montpellier in the form of an amphitheatre, on a rock overhanging the Dordogne. It is poorly and irregularly built, and ill paved, but the suburb which stands on the opposite side of the river and communicates with the town by a very ancient bridge, has a much more agreeable appearance. Manufactures—woollen cloth and worsted. About 1 m. from Camaré are the salins daily-leake springs of Andorre, where there is a bathing establishment much frequented. Pop. 1700.

CAMARÉ, a tolerably well built vil. Spain prov. of and 6 m. S. Santander with a church and school. Pop. 2188.

CAMARÉ a tn. Mexico dep. Tamaulipas, r. bank San Juan near its junction with the Rio Bravo del Norte, 90 m. E by N. Monterey lat. 28° 10' N. lon. 98° 30' W. Pop. 2600.

CAMARÉ, a vil. Brazil prov. Minas Geraes, 6 m. N. Mariana with a church and school and an agricultural and mining pop. of 1000.

CAMARÉ (La) (*Civitas Maricæ, Civitas (lands)*) a river in France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône forming the delta of the Rhone. It is triangular and is bounded E. by the branches called the Old Rhone and Great Rhone, W. by the Little Rhone, and S. by the Méditerranée. Area, 250 sq. m. length, N to S, 26 m. average breadth, 11 ft. is quite flat, and in cl. m. and soil—the latter composed of mud, to be arid sand or bare gravel beds, alternating with salt marshes and lagoons, raised from 2 to 7 ft. above the sea—it assimilates rather to Africa and the borders of the Nile, than to France. Even some of the animals which resort to it—the ibex, porcupine and flamingo, belong to the African continent. The ground is so impregnated with salt that the water is brackish, the surface of the soil in summer is covered with a white saline efflorescence, and when the pools are dried up, the salt forms a cake two inches thick. Here, as in the African desert, the mirage occurs during the heat. The sea is excluded by dykes, and the waters of the Rhone are successfully used in irrigation, to counteract the effects of the salt. The most elevated parts of the soil principally on the banks of the Rhone are extremely fertile, and produce large quantities of wheat and red wine, while the lower parts afford an extensive tract of excellent pasture, on which flocks of sheep and cattle, with large droves of bovine, are permitted to roam; 40,000 lambs are reared annually. The horses are small but sturdy, much esteemed for the saddle, and said to be descended from the Arab stock imported by the Saracens. There are several lagoons, the largest of which is that of Valcarlos. From these salt and soda are manufactured. The island contains nine communes.

CAMARINES (*Nowman and Borneo*), two provs., Philippines, all Luzon, both occupying the S.E. limb of the island. The N. province is partly mountainous, but contains also extensive and fertile plains. The mineral products comprise gold, iron, and various kinds of marble. There are several rivers in the province, all of which abound in fish. Most of these streams are crossed by bridges, some of stone and others of bamboo, but they are little resorted to excepting in the rainy season, the river generally being at all other times sufficiently low to be crossed on foot. The level tracts are nearly all under cultivation and produce rice, but not sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The climate is oppressive and unhealthy excepting in the months of January and February when it is sufficiently agreeable. The inhabitants are remarkable for their honesty and good nature. The S. province is traversed by a chain of mountains that run throughout the whole length of the island, but is, nevertheless, more fertile than the N. producing some quantities of rice as enable its inhabitants to supply the neighbouring territories. In other particulars it resembles the N. province. Formerly the Camarines composed but one province, having been separated for administrative purposes.

CAMBAY or **CAMBAYA**, a large seaport to Hindocetan prov. Gujarat, in the Gubwarwar dominions, at the head of the gulf of Cambay, 85 m. N. N. W. from 240 m. N. Bombay lat. 22° 17' N. lon. 72° 30' E. (N.). It was formerly a place of considerable importance, but now much decayed, in consequence of the silting up of deposits brought down by the rivers. Near the town the tides rush in with great violence, and rise from 20 to 40 ft. making it possible for large vessels to come close up at high water though at ebbs they are left dry. It has several mosques and Hindoo temples, and the remains of many more religious structures, erected by the Jains, a sect formerly predominant in this part of India. The surrounding country is fertile, producing abundances of wheat and other grains, elegant cotton, indigo, cotton and excellent tobacco. Formerly silk and cloth goods, jewellery and indigo, were exported but the trade of the place is almost entirely limited to shipments of grain to Bombay. The silversmiths here excel in the art of enamelling which they perform by filling the articles to be so ornamented with gum-lac, and painting the figures with a small brush. Beads and other ornaments of carnelian, bloodstone, agate, and other precious stones, are also manufactured with great skill though sometimes by very simple and primitive processes, such as rolling the stones together in bags for several weeks till they acquire a spherical form. Cambay and its territory prospered under the Moguls, and until the beginning of the present century were governed by a native prince, tributary to the Maharanas, since whose fall his rights have devolved on the British Government, to whom the present nabob pays tribute and owns allegiance. The town of Cambay is about 160 m. in length from N. to S., and at its entrance between Dm. Head in Gujarat and Terapoor Point in Coconan, opposite coast, 180 m. wide, but subsequently diminishes to a breadth of about 18 or 20 m. (Add. See *Notes*).

CAMBELLO, a vil. Indian Archipelago, Isl. Ceylon peninsula Hoornvohol, on a slight head of the shore. Though difficult of approach for ships, it is much frequented by foreigners, being the chief market for cloves.

CAMRERWELL, *Er Glaz*, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey a suburb of London, S. side of the Thames. The village is about 3 m. from Blackfriars Bridge and is mostly occupied by shops in the environs, which are very beautiful are a number of elegant villas and mansions, the residences mostly of wealthy and many of them retired merchants. The new church completed in 1844, is considered one of the most elegant Gothic structures erected in England since the 18th century. There are, besides these other places of worship under the Establishment, and several chapels for Dissenters a free grammar-school, a green-coat school with several other endowed schools and minor charities. The S. Metropolitan Cemetery a large and well laid-out enclosure, is in this parish, which also comprehends the important hamlets of Dulwich and Peckham and the districts of St. George. Area of par. 4243 ac. Pop. 54,687.

CAMBIL, or **CAMBIL**, and **HALAMAR**, a co. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 14 m. S. by E. Jaen, between two hills, crowned, respectively by the ruins of Arab castles after

which the town is named. The river Villanueva, crossed here by two bridges divides the town into two equal parts. Its streets are tolerably well kept, and it possesses a square parish church, endowed school, townhall, prison, store-house, and cemetery. Wine and oil are expressed, and some trade is carried on in grain and cattle. An iron foundry has also been established in a suppressed convent. Pop. 373.

CAMBING POLD, a small isl. Flores Sea, N. E. entrance of Onbay Passage, between the islands Timor and Onbay. S. peak in lat. 8° 18' S. lon. 125° 29' E. (N.). It is from 10 to 12 m. in length, and of considerable height.

CAMBODIA, or **CAMBODJA**, a territory in S. E. Asia. See *ASIA* and *SIAM*.

CAMBODIA, **CAMBODJA** or **PONTANAWAT** a tn. Siam the anc. dep. of territory of same name, on both sides of the Mekong lat. 12° 4' N. lon. 105° 4' E. It is now greatly decayed but the ruins of its royal palace and pagoda attest its ancient greatness. The Dutch had a factory here in the 17th century.

CAMBODIA, or **CAMBODJA**, **POINTE** The most S. E. point of Siam. lat. 8° 40' N. lon. 104° 55' E. at the entrance N. side of the Gulf of Siam. S. E. from the point a shoal flat stretches out a great way from the coast.

CAMBODIA, or **CAMBODJA**, **RIVER**. See *MEKONG*.

CAMBORN, (or **MACRIN**) a market tn. and par. England co. Cornwall, 11 m. N. W. Falmouth. The town, which stands pretty on the slope of a gently rising hill and a neatly built contains a handsome granite church and various dissenting chapels, with a number of daily and Sunday schools. Being situated in the midst of one of the richest mining districts in the county and in the immediate vicinity of some of its most productive tin and copper mines, it has risen of late years from insignificance to be a place of wealth and importance. The West Cornwall Railway has a station here. Area of par. 844 ac. Pop. par. and tn. 12,887.

CAMBORJIB, or **KAMBOUJ**, a tn. Siam 180 m. N. N. W. Bangkok, at the confluence of the Sra-wei and May-nan rivers, and for the most part along the bank of the former. It is a straggling place, comprising one long street with several smaller diverging from it and having in all about 500 houses, but no lazaret. It is surrounded by a wall in which are eight gates. A brick fort constructed here is said to contain 20 guns.

CAMBRAI or **CAMBRAY** a tn. France, dep. Nord, 33 m. S. by E. Lille, 7 m. Dunk, Scheldt, a branch of which traverses the town. It is generally well built, is surrounded by walls flanked with ancient round towers, and defended by a strong outwork. The Place d'Armes, at one end of which stands the Hôtel de Ville, is of great extent and the esplanade is one of the finest in French Flanders. The Revolut on of 1793 stripped Cambrai of all its principal ornaments leaving only two out of 19 churches. The beautiful cathedral and the tomb of its archbishop the celebrated Fénélon, were raised to the ground. A new monument to the memory of the latter by the sculptor David, was inaugurated, in 1825 in the present cathedral a modern church of indifferent architecture. Cambrai is the seat of an archbishopric, tribunal of commerce, court of first resort diocesan summary communal college, société d'émulation and school of design. It has a theatre, military hospital *sans-de-médecine* and a public library with about 80 000 volumes, and 1000 MSS.

The town has long been celebrated for its manufacture of the fine linnen called, from the place, cambric as other manufactures are cotton goods, net lace and cotton yarn, starch black and white, potato flower and beet sugar. There are also some oil mills, tanneries salt refineries, bleaching grounds, and several breweries. It carries on a considerable trade in grain oil-seeds wool, flax, cattle, agricultural produce, and coal. The St. Quentin canal begins here, and joins the Oise at Chateau.

Cambrai is the *Commenes* of the Romans by whom it was fortified. It is celebrated for the famous League against the republic of Venice, entered into here in 1508, and for a treaty of peace between Charles V. and France I. signed here in 1529. Louis XIV. took Cambrai from the Spaniards in 1687 and it was finally ceded to France by the treaty of Nymegen. On June 24, 1815 it was taken by a detachment of the British army under Sir Charles Colville, and thereafter to 1818 was one of the principal stations of the army of occupation. Pop. 18,508.

CAMBRISIA [Latin, *Cambriscus*] an ant. dist. France, about 35 m. long by 10 broad, which was once a dependency of ancient Flanders and now forms the greater part of arrond. Cambrai, dep. Nord. It was ceded to Louis XIV., in 1678 by the treaty of Nimegue.

CAMBRIDGE an island co. England having on Lincoln N. co. Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford N. W. co. Bedford and Essex S. Suffolk E. and Norfolk N. E. greatest length, about 60 m. greatest breadth, about 25 m.; area, 549,490 ac. The surface is, in general flat, although somewhat elevated towards the S. where grassy downs depasture numerous sheep and cattle. About a third part of the county is under tillage, the remainder being divided between pasture and waste. That part of the county—about one half of the whole—N. of the Ouse belongs to the site of Ely, and is wholly within the Bedford Level (which see). It is fine land, intersected by numerous canals with windmills for lifting the water into channels high enough to carry it off and grows heavy crops of oats, wheat, flax, hemp, and rye for sheep-fodder and possesses excellent pastures. The soil of the S. part of the county is chalky with some parts clayey loamy and gravelly. N. E. and E. of the town of Cambridge is the most level chalk tract in England. The more elevated tracts yield all kinds of corn especially barley and also turnips. In the fens a considerable number of cattle and long-woolled sheep are grazed, and in the N. part of the county particularly on the rich meadows on the banks of the Cam, dairy husbandry is prosecuted extensively and successfully. The butter produced here is in great demand in London, where it is sold under the name of Cambridge and also of Epping, butter. Cambridge cheese is famous, also, for a peculiarly rich and fine flavoured description of cream cheese, made at Colchester. A vast number of calves are reared here, also for the London market. Agriculture, however, on the whole, is in a backward state in this county; the farm-houses poor and the cottages miserable. There are no manufactures, excepting a little coarse potteryware, but some of the towns do a good deal of business in corn and oil. The minerals are unimportant. The principal rivers are the Ouse, which crosses the county near its centre, W. to N. E. is navigable throughout the whole of that part of its course the Cam or Granta, flowing S. W. to N. E., and falling into the Ouse, and navigable as far up as Cambridge; and the Nene, or Nona, which crosses the N. part of the county S. W. to N. E. and is also navigable. Besides its rivers, the county has several navigable canals and internal communication is further facilitated by numerous good roads, and the main-line of the Eastern Counties Railway and several branches. The principal towns are Cambridge, Ely and Wisbeach. It is divided into 18 hundreds which, together contain 167 parishes. The whole county returns seven representatives to parliament three county members two for the town of Cambridge, and two for the universities. Pop. 18,406 of which 92,699 were males, and 92,766 females.

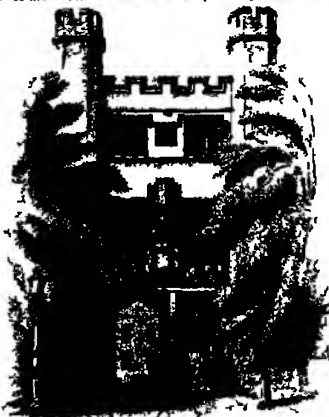
CAMBRIDGE, a seat, bor. and market in England co. Cambridge, 50 m. S. N. E. London, on a level tract of ground on both sides of the Cam, but the greater portion on the S. bank of that river which is crossed by a neat cast-iron and several other public bridges, besides which, each college contiguous to the river has a private one. It is about 3 m. in length, E. to W. and about 1½ in breadth is wanting in elegance, and, as a town, has, with exception of its celebrated university few points of interest, and fewer of beauty. The streets, formerly narrow winding and irregular are now much altered and improved, and are well paved and well lighted. The principal market place, formerly much improved, is centrally situated, and consists of two wooden oblong squares, in one of which is a conduit, supplied by water from an aqueduct, at a distance of 8 m. erected for the benefit of the town in 1614 by Holman, livery stabler who gave rise to the well-known proverb of Holman's choice, by allowing to a rule of letting his horses by rotation only thus leaving the hire no alternative but to take the one whose turn it was to go out. At the S. end of the market-place stands the guildhall, which contains several large rooms for public purposes and near the N. W. extremity of the town is the county court-

house, a spacious and handsome structure. There are, altogether, 14 parish churches in the town and seven places of worship for different religious bodies; one for Independents, three for Methodists—Unitarian and Primitive and three for Baptists. With exception of St. Sepulchre's and probably St. Mary's the Greater there are none of the churches in any way remarkable as specimens of architecture. The former, called, from its shape, the round church was built in imitation of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. In 1848, it was re-



ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.—From a Photo by Rogers.

stored at considerable cost, under the auspices of the Camden Society. St. Mary's church is adorned with a massive and lofty tower crowned with four turrets. But it is to its university that Cambridge owes the interest which it excites. The buildings of this illustrious institution extend along the greater portion of the W. part of the town between it and the Cam, so both of which it runs nearly parallel. They consist of the senate-house the university library and schools,



GATEWAY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.
From a Photo. Manuscript of Cambridge.

the former containing about 170,000 volumes the university or Pitt press the Fitzwilliam museum the anatomical museum and the observatory, most of them remarkable for architectural elegance. The colleges are 17 in number called

respectively St. Peter's, *Clare Hall*, *Pembroke*, *Gonville* and *Clare*. *Christy Hall*, *Corpus Christi*, *King's*, *Queen's*, *St. Catherine's*, *Hall*, *Jesus*, *Christ's*, *St. John's*, *Magdalene*, *Trinity*, *Emmanuel*, *Sidney*, *Sturges*, and *Down*—the most recent, all of them magnificent structures. The greater number of the colleges are contiguous to each other chiefly along the *Cam* river but there are several in different parts of the town. The origin of this learned foundation is involved in obscurity but is supposed to date from the seventh century and to have been founded by *Sigebert* a king of the East Angles. It did not, however, assume the regular corporate form of a university till about the 13th century when the first college was erected by *Henry III.* In 1388, *King Edward III.* granted the university some important privileges and in 1430, *Pope Martin V.* invested it with extensive ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction over its own scholars. In the reign of *Ricard III.* certain privileges and rights were bestowed on it, all preceding grants were confirmed, and the university declared to be incorporated by the name of the chancellor, masters, and scholars. The present university comprises, as already mentioned, 17 colleges. Each college is a body corporate, and bound by its own statutes, but under the control of the general laws of the university. Each furnishes members for the executive and legislative government of the university. The place of assembly is the senate-house. All persons who are masters of arts, or doctors in divinity, civil law, or physics, having their names upon the college boards, holding any university office, or being resident in the town of *Cambridge*, have votes in this assembly. The annual income of the university is about £55,000 arising from various sources including the produce of farms at *marketstalls*, for degrees &c. and the profits of the university press, but chiefly from the proceeds of the rectory of *Harwell*. The public professors are paid some from the university chest, some by the Government, and others from estates left for that purpose. The degrees conferred by the university are those of doctors in divinity, civil law, and medicine, and also in the sciences of music, that of master of arts, and the degree of bachelor in each of the foregoing. The academic year consists of three terms, *Michaelmas*, *Lent*, and *Easter*. The languages, arts, sciences, &c. taught, are *Arabic*, *Hebrew*, *astronomy*, and *geometry*; history, *canon*, *chemistry*, *divinity*, *laws* of *England*, *geology*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *modern history*, *civil law*, *mathematics*, *medicine*, *mineralogy*, *music*, *natural philosophy*, *physics*, besides various advanced lectureships. The botanical garden on the S.E. side of the town occupies between three and four acres. The anatomical school contains a large collection of valuable preparations. On an eminence, at the distance of 1 m. from the college walls, on the road to *Madingley* stands the observatory which cost £25,000. The *Fitzwilliam* museum, bequeathed to the university by *Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam*, is a magnificent structure, of the Corinthian order and contains a noble collection of books, paintings, drawings, &c. The university sends two members to the House of Commons, the privilege having been granted by *James I.* The right of election is vested in the members of the senate, in number (in 1845) 3204. The vice-chancellor is the returning officer. The principal charitable institution is *Addenbrooke's* hospital, situated at the S.E. entrance to the town. The annual cost of its maintenance is about £2800. There are, besides, several almshouses, minor charities, and free schools. The markets in *Cambridge* are well supplied with every kind of provision, but from the very great consumption of the university the articles are comparatively dear.

The weekly market-day is *Saturday*. There are two fairs annually one in *June*, the other in *September* the former continued for a week, the latter which is called *Sturbridge Fair* for 14 days but both are now much curtailed. The principal articles brought to sale on these occasions are horses, cattle, timber, pottery, leather, cheese, hops, wool and hardware. There are no manufactures in the town, but a considerable trade is carried on with the port of *Lynn* in corn, coal, timber, oil, and iron. No dramatic performances are allowed in *Cambridge* but there is a theatre in the adjoining village of *Barwell*, which is occasionally opened great annual *festivals*, however, are often celebrated in the town, where there is a permanent musical society on a great scale. *Cambridge* is a town of great antiquity in *Domesday* book,

where it is described as an important place, it is called *Greutbrige*, from one of the names of the river. The present name, derived from the modern name of the river *Cam*, being comparatively recent. In 871 it was burnt by the *Danes*, and again in 1010. Subsequently to this it was the scene, at various periods, of events which have become matter of history including several royal visits, and some military experiences in the time of *Cromwell*. Of the ancient castle built by *William the Conqueror* on the site of a Roman station, and some years used as the county jail only the gateway now remains 1 op. (1841) 24,433, (1851) 27,818 increase 184 per cent.

CAMBRIDGE a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, on *Charles* river 3 m. N.W. Boston. It is the seat of *Harvard University* the oldest and best endowed literary institution in the U. States, possessing a library which contains upwards of 50,000 volumes, an excellent philosophical and chemical apparatus, cabinets of minerals, anatomical museum and botanical garden. A law school, theological seminary and medical school, are attached to the institution. The average attendance of students is 346. Besides the university buildings which are extensive and commodious, though irregularly built, *Cambridge* contains an annual 16 churches, two banks, rope factories and numerous lumber yards. Many of the private mansions are elegant and spacious. Pop. of township, 8409.—Several other towns of the U. States have the same name.

CAMBRIDGE GULF N.W. Australia, between *Capes Dusseldorf* and *Donnet* lat. 14 45 S. It is about 30 m. wide at its entrance, and runs about 76 m. inland.

CAMBRILL, a tn. and port Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 13 m. W.B.W. *Tarrega*, on a hill-slope, and surrounded by decaying walls. It has a parish church chapel townhall custom house, two schools, an hospital a cemetery cavalry barracks, and prison. Wine, brandy, brocade, and tiles, are manufactured, and fishing is carried on. Only small vessels visit the port. Pop. 2254.

CAMBUSIE ANG a vil and par Scotland, co. Lanark. The village has on a rising ground 4 m. S.E. *Glasgow* and a station on the *Hamilton railway* it has an established church and school, and is inhabited chiefly by weavers and masons but is chiefly noted for the *Combining* work a remarkable revival in religion which took place in 1742 under the ministrations of the Rev Mr *McCallock*.—The PARK is about 8 m. square, and abounds in freestone, coal and limestone. Pop. (1841) 3022 (1851) 3300.

CAMBUSVETILAN par Scot. Lanark 12 m. by 3 Pop. (1841) 8803 (1851) 8821.

CAMBIVNA, an isl. Flores Sea, S. coast of the S.E. peninsula of *Celebes*. Centre point in about lat. 8 21 N. lon 121 57 E. It is about 24 m. long 9 W. to N.E. about 30 broad, and rises steep and rugged from its W. extremity. It is inhabited and cultivated.

CAMDEN.—1 A city and river port, U. States, New Jersey 1 bank, Delaware, opposite *Philadelphia*, and 29 m. S.W. Trenton. It has six churches an academy three schools three printing-offices, and several factories. A railway leads to New York, and another to *Woodbury* and connecting with *Philadelphia* is maintained by three ferries. Pop. 3571. 2 A vil U. States, S. Carolina 25 m. N.E. *Columbia*, 1 bank, *Watauga*, which is passed by a bridge 1½ m. S.W. the village. It has four churches, an academy court-house, jail, and other public buildings. In the neighbourhood is an extensive cotton factory. A battle was fought here, in 1790 between *General Gates* and *Lord Cornwallis* and another in 1781 between *General Greene* and *Lord Mawdon*. Pop. 1009.

CAMDEN a maritime co. New S. Wales, 65 m. in length and 41 in breadth, area, 1400 sq. m. The surface presents a continuous succession of hills and dale, with large tracts unimproved in fertility of these, the principal are the *Cow Pasture*, so called from the large herd of cattle found there, the produce of a few runaway animals that had escaped soon after the foundation of the colony. The beautiful and picturesque region of *Illawarra* or the *Five Islands*, is in this county it comprises 150,000 ac. and extends, N. and S. 18 m. along the coast. There are some fine lakes in the county the scenery around which is very beautiful. *Camden* returns one member to the Legislative Council. The county

town in Berrima. The stock has been estimated at 8598 horses, 33,432 head of horned cattle, 8510 pigs, and 85,117 sheep. Pop. 882.

CAMDEN TOWN an extensive suburb of London, par St. Pancras, co. Middlesex 8½ m N W St. Paul's. The houses, which are in general of recent erection are regular and substantial built of brick in the upper part, the crescent, terrace, and other ranges, have a handsome appearance, and command a pleasing though distant view of the Hampstead and Highgate hills. Camden Town is intersected by the North-western Railway which has a station here of immense extent. Besides the chapel a handsome brick edifice, erected in 1828, there are two churches, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. There are also a veterinary college, a museum, an infirmary a range of almshouses for decayed journeyman tailors, and an orphan working-rechool.

CAMEL, two parts. Eng Somerset—1 Queen Camel 2408 ac. Pop. 2—2 West Camel 1½ sq. Pop. 876.

CAMELFORD a small market tn. and bor. England, co. Cornwall, on the Camel 25 m N W Plymouth. The streets are spacious and well paved, but the houses are, in general very indifferent. It has a tower built erected by the Duke of Bedford a free school, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. It was disfranchised by the Reform Act. Previous to that period it sent two members to the House of Commons and had done so from the time of Edward VI. Pop. 708.

CAMELTON a rd. Scotland co. Sutherland 1½ m N W Falkirk on the line of the Forth and Clyde Canal. Coal making is the chief employment. Pop. 1340.

CAMEN a tn. Russia Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg 25 m. N Münster on the Wesel. It contains two churches, a Protestant and a R. Catholic. The inhabitants live by agriculture and the ordinary handicrafts. Pop. 2383.

CAMP NA, a tn. Saxony circle Bautzen 1 bank White Elster 20 m N E Dresden. It contains several churches, one of them the Marienkirche in the Gothic style, particularly handsome, and richly adorned a library a grammar school and several charitable endowments and has considerable manufactures of earthenware, tobacco, and starch several dyeworks and tanneries, numerous mills, a weekly and two yearly markets. It was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1842. Lessing the poet, was born here June 22, 1729. An hospital was dedicated to his memory in 1826. Pop. 4600.

CAMERI a tn. Italy Piedmont, prov. of and 4 m N N E Ivrea, near the Tanaro. It has several churches and manufactures linen. Pop. 3000.

CAMPINO [anc. Camerinum] a tn. kingdom of Italy 86 m N N E Rome seat of an archbishopric, and of a diocese. The town stands on a hill, and contains some good public buildings, among which are the archiepiscopal palace, a handsome edifice, surrounded by pillars the cathedral a spacious structure and the church of Orsanna, which contains some fine pictures by the great masters. In the principal square there is a bronze statue of Pope Sixtus V. There are also 12 monasteries, seven convents and a university founded in 1727. Silk is both produced and manufactured in the town and forms an article of commerce. Pop. 5000.

CAMERON par Scot. Fife 4 m. square. Pop. 1207.

CAMEERONS, MOUNTAIN AND RIVER. The mountains of Cameroon occupies the N E angle of the Right of Biafra W Africa lat. 4 15' N lon. 9° E. It has 30 m in diameter and its loftiest peak is 12 000 ft. high it is covered nearly to the summit with trees of luxuriant growth, and seems to form the common source of a range of volcanic hills stretching N E. and ending with the Mountains of the Moon, at lat. 6° N lon. 12° 30' E. At a short distance S S E. from the Cameroon Mountain is the estuary of the Cameroons river which is the receptacle also of several other streams. It is a fine river having an average breadth, before it reaches the estuary of about 400 yards, with a depth in the dry season varying from 3 to 20 ft. The r. bank of the stream, is low and swampy for several miles towards the base of the mountains, covered in most parts with mangroves, and intersected by numerous creeks, the l. bank rises at once from the water side to the height of about 50 ft. There are several

large and thriving towns on the river through which an extensive trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. The latter is of a superior quality and the former generally very large, and also of excellent kind. The supply of ivory is said to be inexhaustible, 60 tons having been procured in one season. It is here all taken from dead elephants, who, in search of water have perished in vast numbers about 300 m inland S.E. from Cameroon.

CAMERTON a par and vil England, co. Somerset The village lies in a valley 8 m W Wells and is intersected by the Somersetshire coal canal. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the collieries. 1° 48' ac. Pop. 1545.

CAMETA a tn. Brazil, prov. Para, 1 bank Tocantins, near its mouth, 80 m S E Belém. It has two churches and an hospital and is a depot for goods brought down the Tocantins and other streams, and a place of resort for vessels ascending these streams. It is a populous flourishing town whose inhabitants are devoted to agriculture, commerce and navigation. Pop. including its district, which is extensive and fertile, 20,000.

CAMIGUIN ISLANDS —1 One of the Tabuyanas islands off the N coast of Luzon lat. 18° 54' N lon. 121 55' E (a.) from 7 to 9 m long high and hilly. The S. part is formed of a high mountain formerly a volcano, visible at 60 m distance. The shore is lined with coral rocks, and on the E and N sides the land is low close to the sea. On the W side of the island, S of its centre, is the port of San Pio Quinto, formed by a cove in the land about 5 m wide, and 1½ m deep, sheltered from the sea by an island of the same name, which lies in the middle of the entrance. It is the only place amongst these islands where a large ship can be considered at all safe — 2 One of the smallest of the Philippines, on the N W coast of Mindanao lat. 8° 59' N lon. 124 20' E (a.) It is high having a knob on its centre that may be seen 60 m off.

CAMINHA a tn. and par Portugal, prov. Minho, dist. Monção on a tongue of land 1 bank, and near the embouchure of the Minho, 30 m N W Braga lat. 41 52' 42" N lon. 8 45' W (a.) It is strongly fortified, but being commanded by a neighboring hill could not be successfully defended. It contains two churches, three monasteries, two hospitals, and a parsonage. The harbour is spacious, but is encumbered by a bar which renders it inaccessible to any but small vessels. The inhabitants depend chiefly on fishing and salt making. Pop. 1272.

CAMISANO two tns. Italy —1 A tn. (Austria) gov. Venice prov. Vicenza, cap. dist. of same name 11 m N W Padua. It has a parish and a subsidiary church and an hospital. Pop. 2800 — 2 A tn. and com. Lombardy prov. Cremona, 6 m. N N E Crema. Pop. 881.

CAMLIN par Irel Antrim 5709 ac. Pop. 1819.

CAMMERINGHAM par Eng I. mooln 1806 ac. P 141.

CAMMERTON par Eng Camberland 2,27 ac. P 102.

CAMMIN or **KAMMIN** a tn. to Prussia prov. Pomerania, cap. circle of same name on the Dvivenow 5 m from its mouth on the shores of the Baltic, 38 m N N Y Riga. It is surrounded with walls with three gates and has three suburbs a cathedral built in 1184 two chief churches, four monasteries, and a spacious market-place. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and fishing. Cammin is of Wendish origin and was formerly the seat of a bishopric which was suppressed in 1648. Pop. 8176 — The **CIRCLE**, area, 478 geo sq. m., with exception of the downs along the shores of the Baltic, is flat, and the soil a sandy loam. 1 sq. 84,636.

CAMOLIN a small tn. Ireland, co. W and 21 m N Wexford r. bank Benn something of one long regular street of stone houses on one side and mud cabins on the other. Besides the parish church, it has a R. Catholic chapel and a Methodist meeting house. Pop. 777.

CAMONICA or **VALLE CAMONICA** a valley Italy Lombardy prov. Bergamo formed by two branches of a ramification of the Rhetan Alps, and stretching about 50 m from N.E. to S S W along both branches of the Olzio, and as far as the Lake of Iseo. It lies in one of the chief lines of communication between Italy and the Tyrol is in general well cultivated, and abounds in iron given indication both of copper and lead and has quarries of finely variegated marble gypsum and slate. The inhabitants, now about 50,000, were formerly called Camuni.

CAMORTA, *Cam Morta*, or *Moavani*, one of the Nicobar Islands, Gulf of Bengal, lat. $8^{\circ} 2' N$; lon. $98^{\circ} 40' E$; length, 10 to 15 m.; breadth, 3 to 5 m. It is separated by a narrow channel from Nonoway and along with these islands forms Nonoway harbour which is very spacious, and fit to shelter a large fleet from the winds. Camorta is lofty near the harbour particularly on the W side, where the principal village stands, at the foot of a precipice but towards the N and the centre it is flat, and contains a rich soil which not only affords good pasturage but spontaneously grows yams, pine apples, plantains, guavas, and sugar cane. Near the S.W. point is a lagoon, which extends far into the island. In the forests are several sorts of poon trees fit for masts. Camorta notwithstanding its fertility is thinly inhabited.

CAMLAGNA a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 18 m. N.E. Salerno surrounded by high mountains. It is the seat of a bishopric, and contains a superb cathedral, three parish churches, several convents, a college, an hospital, and a most beautiful and has some trade, and a large fair held August 1. Pop. 8192.

CAMPAGNA or *ROMA* an extensive district, Italy nearly corresponding with the ancient *Laticum* and with the modern deleg. Praenestina, and S.E. of the present Roman territory. It stretches S.W. along the shores of the Tiber, from the banks of the Tiber to Terracina, on the frontiers of Naples, and backwards to the Apennines greatest length about 60 m. average length 40 m. It is a low undulating tract, almost nowhere 200 ft. above the level of the sea; of a gloomy and desolate appearance, abounding with swamps, which exhale pestiferous miasmas, and give the unhappy inhabitants exposed to them a fruitful and disgusting appearance exhibiting all the marked symptoms of dropsy, jaundice and ague. Great part of this district must, in all ages, have been unhealthy but there cannot be a doubt that the desolation now extends over parts of the country once well cultivated and densely populated.

CAMPAGNATICO a tn and com. Tuscany prov. of and 15 m. S. Grosseto on the summit and side of a hill 840 ft. above the sea, near r. Cam. Once a fortified town built defended by a castle has an ancient parish church, municipal buildings and several oil and wine presses. Pop. 994.

CAMPAGNOLA, a vil. Italy ducy Modena, prov. of, and 12 m. N.W. Reggio. Pop. 2000.

CAMPAN a tn France, dep. Hantes Pyrenées 16 m. S.E. Tarbes 1 bank, Adour in the beautiful valley to which it gives its name. The houses mostly built of the marble found in the vicinity are remarkably neat and clean. One street stretches along the river and another along the road to Bigorre. In the place or square is a handsome fountain with marble basins. Woollen stuffs and paper are manufactured. In the vicinity is a remarkable stalactite grotto, and green marble of a fine quality is obtained. Pop. 3442.

CAMPANA, an isl. S. Pacific Ocean, off the W coast of Patagonia S. extremity lat. $49^{\circ} 10' S$. lon. $76^{\circ} W$. It is about 80 m. in length, N to S and 10 m. in breadth.

CAMPANA (La) a tn. Spain, Andaluz, prov. of and 32 m. N.E. by Seville 1 bank, Madre Yague, an affluent of the Guadalquivir. It has two squares, a parish church, two endowed schools, a townhall, a theatre and a public prison, public storehouse, cemetery and several fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, brick making expressing oil, cultivating grain and rearing cattle. Pop. 5380.

CAMPANARIO a tn. Spain Extremadura, prov. of and 61 m. E by S Badajoz, S. m. N.W. Castuera with narrow ill-built, and neglected streets, a parish church, chapel of ease, two endowed schools, a town-house and prison and a deserted hospital. Manufactures—linen fabrics, export robes, wine, and oil. Trades—grain, wool, and exports. Pop. 5464.

CAMPANET a tn Spain, Isl. Majorca, 22 m. N.E. Palma, on a rising ground; with well-built houses, a square, a parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and a cemetery. Pop. 2128.

CAMPANHA a city Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 230 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro lat. $21^{\circ} 31' S$. lon. $49^{\circ} 50' W$. The principal streets run N and S, and others cross them at right angles. Houses chiefly of earth, and generally surrounded by gardens, contrasting curiously with the arid bare hills by

which the town is encircled, and up by the excavations whence the gold has been taken. It has a townhouse and prison, five churches, an hospital, a Latin and a primary school, and a theatre. In the vicinity are several thermal springs. Pop. engaged in agriculture and mining 8000.

CAMPBELL ISLAND a mountainous isl. S. Pacific, 80 m. in circumference, 120 m. S. Auckland Islands lat. (S . harbour) $53^{\circ} 34' 24' S$ lon. $169^{\circ} 12' 42' E$. (S.) discovered in 1810 by Frederick Hazleburgh, in the brig *Porpoise*. It has several good harbours of which two on the E side are the best. *Porpoise* harbour the more S of these two, runs about 4 m. inland the upper part of land looked with good anchorage for 100 ships to lie in safety and wood and water in abundance rises and falls of tides at mean 48 inches. This island like the Auckland group, is of volcanic formation and subject to sudden and violent earthquakes, the prostrate condition of the trees sufficiently indicating the prevailing power of the westerly storm. Its iron-bound coast, and rocky mountains, whose summits appear to the eye bare of vegetation, give it the aspect of a very desolate and unproductive rock, and it is not until the quiet harbours are opened that any green hills, save a few grassy spots, is seen. In these narrow bays, a belt of brushwood composed of trees in a very stunted state form a verdant line close to the beach. (Hooker) There are neither quadrupeds nor land birds but the albatross is plentiful and seals are found on its coasts. (Ross's *Antarctic Voyage* book.)

CAMPBELLTON—1. A seaport in royal bor. and par. Scotland, co. Argyll. The town stands on a lock or bay of same name lat. $56^{\circ} 23' 30' N$ lon. $5^{\circ} 30' 30' W$ extending along the curved shore in the form of a crescent, the principal part, however being on the S.W. side. It has two Established, one U. Presbyterian and two Free churches, with Independent, Episcopal, and R. Catholic chapels, several week day and Sabbath schools and a ragged school, established 1860. It has also an almshouse and a handsome new jail. In the centre of the main street is an ancient stone cross or obelisk of the 15th century supposed to have been brought from Iona. The town is well supplied with water by gravitation, brought a distance of 15 m. and well lighted with gas. The mill-wright business is carried on to a considerable extent; and there is a brass and iron foundry. The herring fishery is prosecuted with activity and so also is the whale fishing but the distillation of malt-whisky is the staple business of the place there being 24 stilleries in the town and its immediate vicinity. The spirit is of superior quality and brings a high price in the market about 1000 000 gallons are sent annually to Glasgow alone. There are good quays on either side of the harbour. This number of vessels registered at the port, in 1849 was 20 tons 1154. Regular communication by steam-vessels is maintained with Glasgow and Ayr. The principal imports are barley, yeast, coals, timber, iron, and general merchandise the exports are whisky malt, black cattle sheep and horses, turnips, beans butter cheese and fish, and, formerly potatoes. It unites with Oban, in every branch and Ayr is sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1841) including the village of Dalnabreoch which joins the town, 6790 (1851) 6880.—The *max* or *loch* as it is called, is about 2 m. in length and about 1 m. in breadth, with a depth of 8 to 15 fathoms water. It is, in some, one of the most beautiful and secure harbours in the W. of Scotland being land-locked by Dava Island.—The *parish*, extending across all the peninsula, is about 11 m. by 9. Pop. (1841) 9634 (1851) 9361.—2. A borough in New Brunswick, co. Cumberland, 15 m. S.W. Sydney Pop. 541.

CAMPDEN a city, a market tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester 16 m. N.E. Cheltenham. The town lies in a fertile dell surrounded by richly-wooded hills on all sides but the S.E. and consists chiefly of one street, about 1 m. long houses in general modest many of them in the Elizabethan style. There are a parish church, and meeting-house for Wesleyans and Baptists a free grammar-school founded in 1487 a school for girls, and a national school for boys and almshouses, endowed by the first Viscount Campbell. The inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists. Area of par 4680 ac. 1 m. 1961.—(Local Correspondent.)

CAMPEACHY or *CAMPOTON*, a seaport in Central America, state of Yucatan, cap. dep. of same name lat. $19^{\circ} 50' N$ lon. $90^{\circ} 33' W$ (A.); W coast, peninsula of

Yacatan, on a bay of its own name and strongly fortified. It is wholly built of brown calcareous stone but the streets are narrow irregular ill-paved, and dirty. Most of the private houses are only of one story but the public buildings on the square are of two stories, and are tastefully ornamented and painted. It contains six churches, and six convents, the walls of one of which bear the marks of the injury sustained by a siege in 1840. It has also a college, with six professors and a theatre, one of the most beautiful edifices in the town. The principal suburbs, each of which has its own church, are San Roman to the S. and Candelario and San Francisco to the N. The market is well furnished with fruit, vegetables, and fish but provisions are much dearer here than in the other parts of the State. The town derives its chief importance from the exportation of logwood termed Campeschy-wood, and wax. The wood (*Logwood Campeschy*) is cut down in several places but especially on the banks of the Rio Campeche of the town and the wax is procured from the wild stingless bees which are found in the country to the E. The other products are salt, rice, and sugar, marble of good quality is found. The only important manufacture is that of cigars. The harbour is capacious, but shallow and vessels drawing more than 6 ft. must anchor 3 m. from the shore. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, vessels measuring 100 feet of lead are built here and launched by numerous artificers. The climate is healthy and though the heat at noon is extreme yet the land breeze in the morning and the sea-breeze in the evening render the atmosphere at these periods exceedingly agreeable. During the rainy season again prevail Campeschy stands on a series of subterranean caverns, excavated by the ancient Mayas. In the neighbourhood are numerous interesting ruins. Pop. 18,000.

CAMPINA (INZ), a town, Modena, dist. of and about 8 m. W. Reggio, near the frontiers of Parma. *r.* bank. 22.25. It is remarkable from the number of fountains which it contains. Pop. about 2000.

CAMPERDUIN or **CAMPERDOWN** sandy hills or downs, Holland, prov. N. Holland, between the N. sea and the small village of Camp, off which the British, under Admiral Duncan, gained a hard won victory over the Dutch under De Winter October 11 1797.

CAMPIL —1 a dist. Italy Tuscany in the Val d'Arno below Florence, containing several villages of the same name the inhabitants of which are almost entirely employed in preparing the fine Tuscan straw and in consequence of the demand for their staple, have, in recent times, rapidly increased Pop. 9782 —2 a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Otranto, 9 m. W. N. W. Leone, with a handsome collegiate church. Pop. 4101.

CAMPILGIA DI MAREMMA a tn. and com. Tuscany prov. of, and 34 m. N. W. Grosseto 18 m. S. by S. Cecina surrounded by walls, entered by four gates and defended by a fortress. It has two churches, a large hospital and municipal buildings two annual fairs are held in May and August. Pop. 3057.

CAMPILLO numerous tns. and vils. Spain of which the chief are—1 *Campello de Alhambra* a tn. New Castile prov. of, and 85 m. S.E. by S. Coenova with level, clean, and well-paved streets a parish church, four conventual churches, two schools, a townhall, prison and storehouse. Manufactures—leather oil and wine, shoes, and silvers. An annual fair is held in September. Pop. 3149 —2 *Campello de Arona*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of and 16 m. S. by W. Jaen having a church, townhouse, school, and prison. Pop. 1121 —3, *Campello de Llerena*, a tn. Extremadura, prov. Badajoz, 24 m. N. E. Llerena; possessing a church, townhall, and prison, two schools, a storehouse, and agricultural pop. of 1602 —4 *Campello de la Jara*, a vil. New Castile, prov. of, and 58 m. S.W. by W. Toledo. Pop. 1012 —5 *Campello de Bana*, a vil. New Castile, prov. of, and 29 m. N. by W. Guadalajara. Pop. 515 —6, *Campello* a vil. prov. of and 23 m. N. by E. Leon. Pop. 415.—(Malaga.)

CAMPILLO a tn. in Spain Andalusia, prov. of, and 30 m. S.W. by S. Malaga. In a plain, near the source of the brook El rin. It has wide and paved streets, three squares a large Doric parish church, a chapel, townhouse, prison, four schools a poor house, extensive storehouse, fine fountain, and spacious cemetery Manufactures—woollen fabrics, leather oil &c. Trade—wool, grain, fruits, cattle, and gypsum, the

last extracted from a quarry in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4410.

CAMPINA-GRANDE, a tn. Brazil, prov. of and 76 m. W. N. W. Paraíba. The greater number of its houses are of earth except the new ones, and the townhall. It has a church and two schools and, along with its district, suffers from a defective supply of water which has, on various occasions, caused considerable migrations. Pop. tn. and dist. 5000.

CAMPINAS, a city Brazil, prov. of and 70 m. N. São Paulo, in a fertile sugar district, in which are numerous sugar-mills and distilleries—the products from which are exported on mules to Rondon. Pop. tn. and dist. 6000.

CAMPINE (Flemish *Kempes* or *Kempeland*) an extensive arid and sandy tract forming part of the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg together with a narrow portion of Brabant in Belgium and continued into Holland. The greatest industry has been employed to reclaim it, but about 300,000 ac. still remain waste. See *BEELZUM*.

CAMPIO FORMIO or **CAMPIO FORMIO** a market tn. Austrian Italy gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, dist. Udine, 66 m. N. E. Venice. It has a parish church and numerous mills along the canal of Noja and is famous for the peace of 1797 between Austria and France which bears its name. Pop. 1640.

CAMPOLI a tn. Naples, prov. Abbruzzo Litt. I. 8 m. N. Turano. It has a cathedral three churches, an alms house several convents an hospital and a good *deglia*. Pop. 7125.

CAMPO —1 A vil. Tuscany S.W. coast, 101 E. Ba on a gulf of same name, 7 m. S.W. Porto Ferrajo. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1700 —The name CAMPO is given to a considerable district of the S.W. part of the island, commencing at Ancona —2 A vil. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I. dist. of, and 7 m. N. W. Reggio. The chief employment is the rearing of silk worms. Pop. 1848.

CAMPO numerous tns. and vils. Spain —1 *Campo de Crispiano*, a tn. New Castile, prov. of and 32 m. N. E. Ciudad Real in an extensive plain at the foot of a small ridge or mesa with well built houses, clean, wide, and paved streets, a principal and six smaller squares, a spacious Gothic church Latin and three endowed schools an hospital, townhouse, police-court, prison public storehouse, and cemetery Weaving, dyeing, expressing oil and wine, and husbandry employ the people. Pop. 5380 —2 *Campo* a tn. Extremadura, prov. Cáceres, 18 m. N. Coria with a church, townhall, three schools, a prison, and cemetery. Manufactures—leather, fabrics, cloth, soap oil and wine. Pop. 2629 —3 *Campo* (*São Maria del*) a tn. New Castile prov. of, and 58 m. S. by W. Cuenca possessing a church, townhouse two endowed schools, and a prison. Pop. 1610 —4, *Campo* (*São Maria del*) a tn. Old Castile prov. of, and 21 m. W. Burgos having a church, townhall Latin and two other schools, hospital orphan asylum prison and cemetery. Pop. 681 —5, *Campo* a vil. Valencia, prov. of and 80 m. N. by W. Alicante. Pop. 1478 —6, *Campo Fino*, a vil. Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N. E. Huelva. Pop. 628.—(Madoz.)

CAMPO LARGO a tn. Brazil prov. Bahia, L. bank Rio Grande about 90 m. above its junction with the São Francisco lat. 12° 50' S. lon. 45° 10' W. with a church townhouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. tn. and dist. chiefly labourers 3000.

CAMPO-MAIOR, a tn. Brazil prov. Paraíba 163 m. S.S.W. Paraíba, on the Buribim, near a lake abounding in fish. It has two churches, a school and resident magistrates. Its district is large, watered by the river Longa, and the streams Surubim and Maranhão. Pop., engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing 5000.

CAMPO MAIOR DE QUIKERAMOBIM, a tn. Brazil, interior of prov. Ceará, 180 m. S.S.W. Fortaleza or Ceará lat. 6° 10' S. lon. 39° 20' W. *r.* bank, Quikeramobim—an affluent of the Jaguaribe. Like all others in the interior of this province, it is a poor town but still, both its trade and population are increasing. It has a beautiful church, a townhouse, prison, a primary and a Latin school. Its territory is traversed by rivers and rivulets that dry up annually. The lower grounds are very fertile but the higher ones are sterile in the warm and the rainy season, the inhabitants descend to the lower country and feed numerous herds of cattle, which find a ready market in Pernambuco. Pop. tn. and dist. 8000.

CAMPO-MAYOR, a fortified tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Spanish frontier, dist. of, and 12 m N N E. Huelva, and 15 m N W Badajoz. The streets are narrow and dirty. It has a church, two convents an hospital, and a workhouse. In 1793 the gunpowder magazine accidentally blew up, destroying a great part of the town and walls, and killing many of the inhabitants. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1801. Pop. 4818.—Several other small places in Portugal have the name of Ocampo.

CAMPO SAN PIETRO or **CAMPO SANPIERRO**, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. of, and 12 m N N E. Padua, r. bank, Misone. It has manufactures of linen, and several churches. Pop. 3400.

CAMPO SANTO, a tn. duchy Modena, gov. of, and 15 m N N E. the town of Modena. 1 bank, Enza. It has an annual fair of three days. A fierce battle was fought here between the Spaniards and Austrians, in 1745. Pop. 2000.

CAMPORA, a tn. Spanish isl. Majorca, 32 m S S E. Palma, 6 m from the sea. The houses are generally well built and the town contains a square, parish church, handsome chapel, two schools, a townhouse, and cemetery. Manufactures—linen fabrics, brandy wine oil and refined salt. Trade—fruit, brandy and salt. There are thermal springs and lakes in the environs. Pop. 2796.—Several other places in Spain have the same name.

CAMPORA DOS GOTTAGAROS or **SÃO SALVADOR DOS CAMPORA**, a city Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, on a plain, r. bank Parahiba, 20 m W São João-da-Prata, lat. 21° 40' S, lon. 41° 30' W. It contains 1500 houses, chiefly of earth, only the principal streets are paved, but all are lighted with lamps. It has a townhall, prison, several churches, a primary and a Latin school, and a school of mathematics, philosophy, rhetoric, and French. The port only admits small vessels, and during the rains when the river is swollen, many small canoes arrive. An active trade with São de Janeiro is carried on in sugar coffee brandy building materials &c. The district is extensive sugar is the chief crop though rice, millet beans and mandioc are also raised as is a considerable number of cattle and horses reared. Pop. 40000.

CAMPORA NOVOA, a vil. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, dist. of, and 30 m N Cabo Frio. A small place, in a ruinous condition.

CAMPOBASSO, a tn. Naples, gov. Salerno, on a hill slope 52 m N E. Naples. It is fortified and is the seat of criminal and civil courts. It has a collegiate church, four parish churches, several convents, two colleges, an hospital and a almshouse. The calvary manufactured here is sold to be the best in Naples. The town is favourably placed for business on the road from the capital to the Adriatic. Two fairs are held annually. Pop. 8390.

CAMPOTRELLA, a fertile isl. New Brunswick at the mouth of Passamaquoddy Bay, lat. 44° 57' N, lon. 68° 55' W (N.) with a light on its N. point 80 ft. high, separated on the S. W. from Lunenburg by a strait, called the Narrows. This island is about 9 m long, and from 1 to 3 broad. It is for the most part in a state of cultivation has several fine harbours, particularly that of Harbour de Laite produces timber and carries on a considerable trade in fish and gypsum.

CAMPONEILLO, a tn. Sicily Val di Trapani, dist. Mazara. Pop. 5000.

CAMPOLIBETO, a vil. com. Naples, prov. Molise, on Rondo, dist. of, and 9 m. N E. Campobasso. It occupies two small hills, and makes a very good wine. Pop. 2410.

CAMPORASANO, a vil. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. of, and 2 m. N. Nola. The chief employment is the rearing of silk-worms. In August there is an annual fair which lasts three days. Pop. 1495.

CAMPBELL, par. and vil. Eng. York, W. Riding, houses of stone. 8860 ac. Pop. 1113.

CAMPBURY ASH, par. Eng. Suffolk. 1813 ac. Pop. 571.

CAMPBURY, a vil. and par. Scotland, on Barzillig. The village is 10 m. N Glasgow, picturesque situated at the base of the Campine hills, hills of moderate elevation. Near the village are the Kirkton glen, and Fin glen, much visited from Glasgow and the surrounding country for their picturesque beauty.—The Farnes 7 m. by 8 m. is rich in coal and alum and has extensive gravelfields, bleachfields, and chemical works. Pop. 6918.

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CAMPTON, par. Eng. Bedford. 1120 ac. Pop. 1000.

CAMROSE, par. Wales Pembrokeshire. 8129 ac. Pop. 1241.

CAMBINGMOON, a seaport, China, prov. Kwang tong or Canton, about half-way between Mameo and Booca Tigrie on a small island called Keow 85 m N Hong kong lat. 22° 30' N, lon. 115° 40' E. It has a tolerable harbour which used to be much resorted to by opium vessels, and now serves as a convenient depot. Since 1844, a considerable native trading town has sprung up about it. There is a European hotel in the place. Pop. about 5000.

CAMKOS RIVER, a river Cape of Good Hope, S. E. coast dist. Uitenhage. One of the largest rivers in the colony. It is formed by the junction of the Salt and Karresha rivers, which unite at lat. 33° 57' S, lon. 23° 35' E. From this point it flows in a S S E. direction and falls into St. Francis Bay at lat. 34° 3' S, lon. 25° 7' E. entire course, about 105 m. Its largest tributary is the Kouga, which joins it about 80 m from its embouchure. It is about 320 yards wide a little above its mouth, its waters beautifully clear and its bank is here skirted by a dial of wooded hills. The Camkos was at a former period the E. limit of the colony.

CAMUS, par. Scot. Tyrone. 406 ac. Pop. 479.

CANADA, an extensive territory of America, belonging to the British formerly divided into two provinces called respectively Upper and Lower or Western and Eastern Canada separated by the Ottawa but now politically united though still differing in laws, customs and manners.

The entire territory presents an approximation to the form of an equilateral triangle, the base of which may be considered as being represented by the 60th parallel of N. lat. and the apex by Point Pelee—the termination of a long peninsula which projects into Lake Erie. Lat. 41° 47' N. The extreme S. point is generally deemed to be Cape Gaspe in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 64° 10' W. The W. limit is undetermined, but is supposed to extend to about lon. 90° or 90° 30' W.

The E. side of the triangle to which the general outline of the territory has been assimilated and which comprises Lower or E. Canada, and the peninsular portion of W. Canada as formed by the N. shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario and the river St. Lawrence to about lon. 70° W. and which the States of Maine and New Brunswick touch at its E. limit. The W. side, again comprising Upper or W. Canada, is formed by the N. shores of Lakes Superior and Huron. The length of the former from S. W. to N. E. is about 600 m. breadth about 800 m. length of the latter from S. E. to N. W. about 750 m. breadth between 200 and 300 m. exclusive of the peninsular portion, which terminates in Lake Erie, and which is 280 m. in length with an average breadth of between 40 and 50 m. The entire length of the territory is of both Canadas, from E. to W. or from Cape Gaspe to lon. 90° 30' W. is from 1200 to 1800 m. and its average breadth, from N. to S. between 200 and 300 m. It is but proper to add that as the boundaries of Canada are not precisely determined on any side but the S. various limits will be found assigned to it by various authors true in all other directions.

Upper Canada, though by no means so level as it has been represented, is characterized by a general evenness of surface—there being few great elevations, with exception of a table ridge of considerable length, which stretches S. E. and N. W. forming a watershed between Lakes Superior and Huron, to which it runs parallel at a distance of about 70 m. and the S. portion of Hudson's Bay called St. James's Bay. A similar watershed traverses Lower Canada also as is indicated by the opposite courses of its rivers—a series of which flow N. E. towards the St. Lawrence while another pours into St. James's Bay—both emanating from a common centre. The existence of this watershed has, however, been doubted, and it has been alleged as not improbable that the rivers here, as in other parts of N. America, have their origin in lakes which lie in a plain of a nearly level surface, and are situated at nearly the same elevation above the level of the sea.

Upper Canada, though much more fertile than Lower Canada, is inferior to it as regards rural and picturesque scenery. The physical features of the latter, generally are varied and grand consisting of boundless forests, magnificent rivers and lakes, extensive prairies, bold rocky heights, and towering craters, diversified by cultivated fields, pretty villages and settlements, some of them stretching up along

mountain fertile islands, with neat white cottages, rich pastures, and well-fed flocks. This beautiful appearance, however, changes to a very different character in winter. After a heavy fall of snow descended by rain and a partial thaw a strong frost coats the trees and all their branches with transparent ice, often an inch thick, weighing on them so heavily that to a tempest whole forests are laid prostrate with tremor, deep noise and uproar. Nothing, however, can be imagined more brilliant and beautiful than the effect of sunshine in a calm day on the frozen boughs, where every particle of the icy crystals sparkles and nature seems decked in diamonds.

Mountain Rivers and Lakes.—The mountains of Canada are confined entirely to Lower or E. Canada, the elevations in the W. province not attaining that dignity. The principal ranges stretch from S. W. to N. E. and lie nearly parallel to each other. They consist of the Green Mountains, so called from the pure forests that cover their slopes, which, from the latitude of Quebec, follow nearly the course of the St. Lawrence, on the E. side of which they are situated and terminate on the gulf of the same name, between the Bay of Chaleur and Gaspé Point. On the N. side of the river is a corresponding range which forms undulating ridges of about 1000 ft. in elevation, the Mealy Mountains, stretching from about lat. 75° N. to Sandwich Bay compared to be about 1500 ft. high and always covered with snow and the W. Irish Mountains, a short range of crescent form between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. The rocky masses connected with the mountain chains that line the St. Lawrence river advance in many places close to the streams, forming precipitous cliffs, frequently 200 and 300 ft. high. The rivers of Canada, as elsewhere remarked, of the St. Lawrence and the lakes, nearly all flow either N. or S., as they originate in the N. or S. slopes of the water-shed, by which both provinces are traversed, the one from N. W. to S. E. the other from S. W. to N. E. As this elevated ground approaches nearer to the lakes, and to the St. Lawrence than to Hudson's Bay it follows that the rivers which flow towards the latter have a much longer course and, generally, a much greater volume of water than those that fall into the former.

The principal rivers in Lower Canada are the St. Lawrence which issues from the N. E. of Lake Ontario, and which after passing lat. 45° N. is wholly within the province of Lower Canada, forming, previously to its reaching that point, the boundary line between Upper Canada and the State of New York. The Ottawa, which forms the boundary between Lower and Upper Canada, issues from Lake Temiscamingue lat. 47° 18' N. lon 75° 35' W. although its remotest sources are said to be 160 m. further N. It falls into the St. Lawrence at Montreal after a course probably of 350 to 400 m. and is now navigable for about 80 m. from its embouchure its scenery particularly during the latter part of its course, is singularly picturesque and beautiful, embellished by magnificent cataracts, and numerous richly wooded islands. The frequency with which it issues from Lake St. John lat. 46° 15' N. also falls into the St. Lawrence near Tadoussac after a course of about 100 m. The St. Maurice, or Three Rivers, originates in some small lakes in lat. 47° N. and joins the St. Lawrence about 70 m. above Quebec. Its width is about 150 m. of which 110 or 115 m. are navigable by boats, from the mouth upwards its banks are generally high, in some places from 200 to 1000 ft. and covered with large groups of majestic trees, and it has a great variety of falls and cascades, and is adorned with a number of beautiful islands. Other rivers of less note though still of considerable size, but too numerous to be particularized here, debouch on the N. shores of the St. Lawrence, below the frequency. The same, or nearly the same, may be said of the S. side of the estuary where the principal rivers are the Richelieu, Chaudière, and the St. Francis all tributaries also, of the St. Lawrence, issuing from the N. The Richelieu flows from the N. extremity of Lake Champlain, in the State of New York and joins the St. Lawrence at the head of Lake St. Peter. It is navigable for boats for 80 m. The banks of the Chaudière like those of most of the rivers in Lower Canada, are high and steep, and thickly clothed with wood, which, in many places, overhangs the flowing rapids with the most picturesque effect. The St. Francis flows through a country of great beauty diversified by hills and deep forest and meadow river and lake.

The principal rivers of Upper Canada occur in the penin-

sular portion which projects into Lake Erie. These are the Thames and the Ontonagon, the former originates in the District of London by the union of several streams, about lat. 43° N. lon 81° 15' W., and falls into Lake St. Clair after a S. and S. W. course of about 80 m. It is navigable for large vessels to Chatham, 18 m. up, and for boats nearly to its source. The Ouse rises in the Huron district, about lat. 44° N. lon 80° 10' W. and, after a S. and S. W. course of about 100 m. falls into the N. E. corner of Lake Erie. Numerous streams of smaller size, and of which the Trent is the principal, drain the Canadian side of Lakes Ontario and Erie. The chief rivers that flow towards Hudson's Bay are the Albany, Moose, Harrison, and Rupert.

The lakes of Canada are extremely numerous—the entire surface being thickly dotted with sheets of water of various dimensions, interwoven with a net-work of connecting streams. The larger are Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, none of which, however, belong exclusively to Canada, being equally within the territory of the United States. Their N. and S. shores forming, respectively, the N. and S. boundaries of these countries.—For more full details regarding the lakes and rivers of Canada see the several Articles under their respective names.

Geology Mineralogy &c.—The N. parts of Canada so far as known appear to be of crystalline formation while along the banks of the St. Lawrence and the N. shores of the lakes, the primary stratifications prevail including limestone in a great variety of states. The banks of the St. Lawrence are in several places, composed of schist, in a disjunct or conglutinated condition and in every quarter granite is found, more or less inclined but never parallel to the horizon. In the Gaspé district—the most E. part of Canada—numerous and beautiful specimens of quartz have been obtained including a great variety of carnelian, agate, opal and Jasper indications of coal have also been traced. The limestone formation extends over 30 000 sq. m.; the dip is moderate, and the strata of limestone generally undisturbed. In the extensive region of the Ottawa, the limestone is invariably highly crystalline and sometimes very coarse grained in its structure, at other times its texture is so fine as to form statuary marble. Fossil organic remains are numerous. Along the shores of the estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence, horizontal banks of recent shells appear at various heights from 10 to 100 ft. above high water mark and inland beaches of sand and shingle, with similar shells, as also elevated limestone rocks scooped out by the waves, and showing lines of lithodroma perforations—all indicating the successive upheaving of the land, since the sea was inhibited by the existing species of testacea. Earthquakes have been frequent in Canada, and some of them of considerable violence. The most tremendous on record commenced on the evening of February 6, 1663 and is said to have continued at intervals for six months, extending from Quebec to the river Saguenay a distance of about 120 m. Other accounts say that it extended more than 100 m. in length and about 300 m. in breadth—agitating a surface of 180 000 sq. m. Earthquakes of a less violent character but of forces sufficient at times to split walls and throw down chimneys, are very frequent on the shores of the estuary and the St. Lawrence. One of these occurred in December 1781 in St. Paul's Bay about 65 m. N. E. Quebec, and the inhabitants say that about every 25 years, a violent earthquake returns, which lasts 40 days.

Iron of the best quality has been found in great abundance in Canada silver in small quantities and lead, tin and copper occur in several places. The latter seems to abound most on Lake Superior where one mine alone (Cliff mine) yielded, in 1845 1000 tons. Marble, of many beautiful varieties lithographic stone, and gypsum are also found in the W. province. Climate.—If latitude alone determined the temperature of the atmosphere the climate of the Canadian would resemble that of Central and E. Europe, but, through the operation of the numerous disturbing influences by which temperature is affected it is nearly the same with the climates of Norway Sweden St. Petersburg and the S. parts of Iceland—the isothermal line diverging far to the N. of the parallels of latitude that connect it with the old Continent. Both the heat of summer and the cold of winter are much greater than in the corresponding latitudes of Europe—the thermometer ranging between 105° above, and 90° below the zero of Fah; but, in

the districts adjoining the great lakes on its E. border the climate is much milder and more equable, than that of places more remote—a natural consequence of the presence of great expanses of water. The prevailing winds in the Canadas are the N. E. W. and S. W.—the last being the most frequent. The nature of the Canadian climate is remarkable for its purity and transparency while frosts are almost unknown. In Lower Canada the winter commences about the latter end of November and lasts until the end of April when agricultural operations are resumed during this period the frost is generally intense, with N. winds, and a clear atmosphere. In Upper Canada the winter is considerably shorter and the sleighs, or sleighing season, which in Lower Canada, generally continues for five months together, scarcely lasts two in the upper provinces. The average depth of snow that falls in the course of the winter is about 80 inches, but is frequently accumulated to far greater depths during snow storms and drifts. Generally speaking, the climate of Upper or W. Canada is much milder than that of Lower or E. Canada—owing chiefly to its being nearer the great lakes. Here, spring is at least a month or six weeks earlier than in Quebec and Montreal and the extremes and sudden variations of temperature are much less intense. Indeed winters in some localities in Upper Canada sometimes pass away with scarcely any snow at all, and with a very moderate degree of cold—circumstances which never occur in the lower provinces. The sudden and great fluctuations of temperature to which the climate of the Canadas is subject, form one of its most remarkable characteristics, a change of 80° in 24 hours, or less, being frequent while it is rare that the weather continues the same for more than three or four days at a time. Notwithstanding this no climate in the world is more salubrious or more conducive to longevity—contagious disorders or fatal epidemics being almost unknown while, from the greater dryness of the climate persons suffer far less from coughs and colds than they do in England. From the same cause, the surface of the country in the latter part of the summer and autumn has not that beautiful verdant appearance which is so attractive in a moist climate, like that of England but this want is amply compensated by the magnificence and splendour of the various tints of the forest at the close of the summer season. The climate, up to 60° N. lat. is singularly favourable to the growth of most of the cereals, particularly wheat, oats, maize, and barley although in the lower province, the field labours of the farmer are interrupted for five months in the year but in the upper for a considerably shorter period.

Vegetable Productions, Agriculture, &c.—In Lower Canada, as in all cold countries, vegetation is necessarily rapid, the foliage of the forest being often unfolded in great luxuriance in the course of a fortnight. In Upper Canada, where the suddenness of the transition from winter to summer is not so great the budding and blowing are rather more gradual than in the lower provinces. The greater portion of both provinces is covered by forests—consisting chiefly of white and red pine, the former of which frequently attains the height of 100 ft. to the first branch, and occasionally 200 ft. Immense quantities of this timber are annually sent to England. The other kinds of timber are ash of various species, black and white birch, beech, elm, hickory, sugar-maple, birds eye or curled-maple, butternut tree, black walnut, wild cherry tree (*Linnaea*), bass-wood or lime tree on rich moist ground, the white spruce and button-wood tree in the marshes, alder, spotted alder, willow and varieties of thorn and in the swamps, red and white cedar and tamarack. There are besides, spruce fir, Scotch fir, larch, black oak, and several other varieties. Of shrubs, there are many kinds amongst which is the sumach. Flowers of great beauty and variety abound—the woods in summer being crowded with them they comprise many kinds now cultivated in English gardens, such as the scarlet lobelia, blue lupin, purple gentian, columbine, scarlet and other honeysuckles, and a host of others. Amongst the wild fruits are the wild cherry, wild grapes, black and red currants, gooseberries, raspberries, cranberries large quantities of which are exported, plums, strawberries, &c. many of these, however are inferior to the cultivated fruits of the same species. Nearly all the vegetables and fruits of England thrive in the Canadas, particularly in the W. province, under proper cultivation. In the E. parts, peaches and apples are produced in such abund-

ance, that the former have been sold for a quarter of a dollar per bushel and the latter for three half-pence. Pumpkins and squashes grow in the open fields to an enormous size, often attaining the weight of 50 or 60 lbs.

The extent of occupied land in Western or Upper Canada, in 1848, was 8,613,591 ac. of which 1,780,159 ac. were under tillage, and 766,768 in pasture, the remainder unutilized, or in a state of nature, with exception of a portion appropriated to gardens, town plots, &c. Of the ground under the plough there were 556,696 ac. in wheat, 33,542 ac. in 32-4 barley 385,571 oats, 69,516 peas, 51,997 maize, 76,553 buckwheat, and 56,789 potatoes sown altogether 1,166,004 ac. under crop. The live stock amounted in the same year to 555,845 horned cattle, 151,289 horses, 888,807 sheep, 424,211 hogs. Dairy produce:—3,380,406 lbs. butter and 638,357 lbs. cheese.

The returns for Eastern or Lower Canada are neither so recent nor so satisfactory as those for the Western Provinces. The returns for 1844 (others having been made for 1848) give 2,802,217 ac. as under cultivation but the whole produce in grain amounted only to 11,445,737 bushels, and in potatoes to 9,018,869 bushels. Of the grain, 922,355 bushels only were wheat, while in 1831 this crop amounted to 2,404,765 bushels showing a decrease of 3,461,921 bushels. Live stock in the same year—horned cattle, 409,851; horses, 146,728; sheep, 668,821; swine, 197,035. Wheat is the chief article cultivated by the Canadian farmer but in the Lower Provinces there is not sufficient of even that crop raised to maintain the population, the deficiency being made up by importation from Upper Canada. Farming, until within a comparatively recent period was in a very backward state in the Canadas. Bouchette, who wrote nearly 30 years since (1812) says—The improvements that I have been introduced in the European systems of agriculture are unknown in Canada, or at least, have never been adopted and the Canadian farmer is still seen guiding the old-fashioned plough used by his forefathers. The scientific rotation of crops is unknown to him and he steadily pursues the system handed down to him by his ancestors. All this, however is now much changed especially in Upper Canada. Within the last few years agriculture has begun to keep pace with the improvements introduced into England and Scotland. The emigration into the country of scientific agriculturists, with the establishment of agricultural societies, have been very instrumental in effecting this great change; stock of a different and better description has been imported, and much land that was previously considered by the old proprietors worn out, has been improved and brought back by means of judicious treatment, to its old capabilities. In order to give an impetus to the progress of improvement in agriculture in Upper Canada Government holds out every encouragement, including pecuniary aid, to the formation of agricultural societies in that province. The most usual period for sowing in spring is April, respecting commencing about the middle of August, but the time of both operations is liable to fluctuations, being dependent on the mildness or rigour of the weather. Though in general sowing in Canada is later than in the N. parts of Britain the harvest is earlier gathered in consequence of the greater warmth of the climate in summer. The other agricultural productions of Canada besides those already mentioned are hemp, flax, tobacco, and maple sugar. Of the first three, very small quantities only are produced, but of the last, the quantity is very considerable amounting on an average to upwards of 4,000,000 lbs. annually. The quantity of wool produced in 1848 amounted to 2,359,756 lbs., the average fleece being 2½ lbs.

Animals—Beavers, wolves, beavers, foxes, raccoons, otters, martens, minks, and mink-like are to be met with in Canada, but the first three are exceedingly rare, and all the others are rapidly diminishing in numbers. The lynx and wild cat were also formerly tenants of the territory but have now gone further N. Deer were at one period plentiful but are also becoming scarce. Squirrels of different colours and species are extremely abundant, and are eagerly sought after being considered excellent eating. Wild swans, wild turkeys, woodcocks, and snipes are occasionally met with pigeons are plentiful in spring and autumn; ducks of many varieties, and wild geese also abound. Among the smaller feathered tribe are many beautiful birds—jays, woodpeckers, and blackbirds

of numerous and beautiful varieties—two species of humming birds, one of a golden green, the other having a crimson throat. Some of these, however, are summer birds only migrating in autumn. Besides these, there are eagles, kites, hawks, horned owls, herons, bitterns, and cranes. Snakes are numerous, but the venomous kinds are not so plentiful as in the U. States. As yet the latter see the rattlesnake adder and the copper head. Wild bees are numerous. In the lakes and rivers the principal fish are the sturgeon, which is frequently taken from 80 to 100 lbs. weight, the lake or salmon trout, which attains a weight of from 10 to 50 lbs. the white fish, the most delicious fish in the lakes, pike, pickeral, lake, marlinclunge or muskellunge also a fine fish, sometimes

weighing 50 lbs. and fish, suckers, perch, eels, speckled trout, and lake herring, a flabby and indifferent fish.

Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures.—Timber forms the principal article of export, extending to many millions of feet annually. Large quantities of barrelled beef and pork, flour, barley, oatmeal, wheat, butter, tallow, and pork, tallow, tallow, wool, staves, and lumber are also exported. In this last trade, the lumber trade, as it is called, a vast amount of capital is invested in erecting saw-mills, log-ponts, &c. The total exports from Canada in the year 1853, amounted to \$25,950,825 1/2 the imports to \$2,905,355. The principal imports by sea consist of wines, spirits, molasses, coffee, tea, tobacco, salt, refined and maniocado sugars.

EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA IN 1853 SHOWING TO WHICH COUNTRY EXPORTED.

Commodity	Total Value.	Great Britain.	America.	South America.	U. S. States.	Other Regions.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Produce of the Mine.	2,235 2 2	8,540 0 0				
Produce of the Farm.	95,070 15 8	8,261 10 0				
Produce of the Forest.	2,553,945 2 2	1,683,126 12 6	4,444 16 11	15,073 14 4	18,569 8 8	48,770 11 11
Animals and their Produce.	2,342 6 7	23,991 3 7		6,486 2 2	495,544 4 8	9,473 8 7
Vegetable Food.	4,998,000 17 11	845,180 4 6		41,298 10 3	961,715 4 6	
Other Agricultural Products.	56,416 17 11	9,051 0 0		573,088 16 8	1,518,861 17 11	4 0 0
Manufactures.	38,106 9 8	957 10 0	380 0 0	1,791 4 8	86,078 10 4	
Other articles.	15,625 11 2	17 0 0	260 0 0	1,566 6 11	11,820 0 0	
Total.	4,96 209 19 11	2,246,160 9 4	6,046 16 11	548 116 7 11	2,534,590 10 5	62,447 16 5

To the item of manufactures exported, we are warranted to add the ships, &c. built during the year on foreign (chiefly British) account. Their total tonnage was 49,615, and if we assume their average price to have been £12 10s. per ton it is an additional value accrues of \$299,187 10s. Further to the value of exports from inland ports add 30 per cent = £447,964 3s. and we have the grand total \$25,950,825 1/2. In 1852 it was \$23,836,091. In 1851 £8,452,501. Official returns of the commerce of the six principal ports of Canada, in two recent years:—

Exports.	In 1851.	In 1852.
Quebec.	£1,790,825	\$441,457
Montreal.	£88,191	\$22,792
T. Total.	£1,878,996	\$464,249
Hamilton.	£26,719	\$6,679
Wellington.	£1,790,825	\$441,457
St. John's.	£26,719	\$6,679

In 1853 the total number of vessels registered as belonging to Canada was—milling vessels, 694 aggregate tonnage, 81,879 steamers 91 aggregate tonnage, 9,343.

Order and are brewed and whisky distilled in great quantities in Upper Canada. Maple sugar, flaxseed, and linens are also manufactured to a great extent by the country. The first steamer in 184 to 6,403,945 lbs. of which by far the greater portion was produced in Upper Canada. The inland trade of Canada will, doubtless, be much improved when the various lines of railway now in contemplation and for some of which charters have been already obtained, shall have been completed. In the meantime it is conducted chiefly by its numerous canals, some of which are stupendous achievements. The principal are the Rideau and Welland Canals. The first is 185 m. long, extending from Lake Ontario, at Kingston to the Ottawa at Chatham, and is large enough to receive vessels of 120 tons burthen. The Welland Canal, which has been recently enlarged, unites Lakes Erie and Ontario. It is 45 ft. wide at the bottom, and 10 ft. deep. The other more noticeable canals are the Cornwall Canal 12 m. long, avoids some of the most violent rapids of the St. Lawrence; the Beauséjour Canal, about the same length, unites the Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis; the Lachine Canal extends from Lake St. Louis to Montreal; the Chambly Canal unites Lake Champlain with the Richelieu River and a number of others of lower note, many of them short cuts to avoid the rapids of rivers. Both the inland and external trade of the Canadas are likely to be greatly benefited by the railway from Halifax Nova Scotia, to Quebec, which has at last (1853) been sanctioned by Government, and a guarantee given of a fixed interest on the outlay required for its construction. This important line will give the Canadas the advantage, all winter of an open seaport, of which they have hitherto been deprived, from the freezing of the St. Lawrence.

People, Manners, Customs, &c.—The Upper Province, or

Canada W. is settled principally by emigrants, and the descendants of emigrants, from Great Britain and Ireland. There are also large numbers of U. States loyalists or persons who fought on the side of Great Britain during the American war a mixture of all nations, and their descendants and in particular localities there are large settlements of Pennsylvania Dutch and there are also many Americans scattered over the country. The Irish have rather a majority in the provinces, and next to them the English. In Lower or E. Canada, the majority of the inhabitants (habitants) are of French origin mostly descendants of settlers from Normandy established in the colony previously to 169 and to whom they still bear in many particulars a close resemblance. They are civil, polite, and hospitable, less illiterate, less warlike, less in energy and obstinately attached to old habits and usages, to the extension of all improvement. They are all in comfortable circumstances, being mostly proprietors of land and living on the produce of their own properties. Their houses are sometimes built of stone, but generally of wood, and only one story high. The walls outside are white-washed which imparts to them particularly in summer when almost everything else is green a lively and cleanly appearance. Each possesses a large kitchen or good sitting-room and as many sleeping apartments as may be thought necessary. Some of the houses have verandahs, and a small orchard and garden are often attached. The sitting-rooms or parlors and bed-rooms are lined with smoothly planed boards, and painted blue, red green, yellow &c. Till recently the chief clothing of the population was wholly of their own manufacture, but the cheapness of English goods has induced a partial use of the latter. Canadian cloth is, however, still almost universally used and the gray coats of the habitants is the characteristic costume of the country. The capote is a large coat reaching to the knee bound round the waist by a sash of the gayest colours. Thus, with a straw hat in summer a bonnet robe or a fax cap in winter and a pair of moccasins, complete the dress of the French Canadian. The women are clothed mostly after the fashion of French females in a similar condition of life. The habitants of the poorer classes are generally tall and thin with small dark lively eyes, aquiline noses, and thin lips. Those who are much exposed to the air are as dark as Indians. The women, when young, are handsome brunettes. The enjoyments of the people, as in all U. S. Catholic countries, are connected with their religious ceremonies. On Sundays, accordingly after services they are devoted to festivity. The easy and comfortable condition of the population, generally enables the habitants to spend more time in pleasure and recreation than perhaps any other people. It is owing to this that the greater part of them come from tedious labour during the winter and devote that season to visiting and merry-making. Unfortunately deep-rooted shillings of emigration, amounting to positive aversion, exist between

the French and English Canadians, arising chiefly from national prejudices, which have already led and will, probably again lead to the most unhappy consequences. The Indians, who were the aboriginal inhabitants of the Canada, are now nearly exterminated. A few reduced tribes however still occupy portions of the country. In Upper Canada they are met with on Lakes Superior and Huron, and thence towards the N. boundary. In Lower Canada, some of them occupy a reserved space on Lake St. Francis (an expansion of the St. Lawrence, 10 m. above Montreal) and others reside in villages throughout the country (all leading a life of misery and starvation). They are described as contending for the carcasses of the most worthless animals after the latter have been stripped of their skins by the Canadian hunter. It has been further stated, that the number of the unfortunate Indians who die of hunger and want would be yet more considerable, if the humanity of the servants of the Company of the Peace did not frequently supply their wants. Amongst the tribes in the unhappy condition are the Hurons the most intelligent, the bravest, the noblest, and once the most powerful of the North American Indians.

Government and Revenue.—The province of Canada, as mentioned in the beginning of this article, formerly consisted of two provinces, which were united under one legislature in 1840 with the view chiefly of extinguishing the dominion of the French party whose greater political influence had hitherto been extremely detrimental to the general interests of the colony, an effort, however, which does not seem to have been accomplished by the measure. The form of the existing Government is popular being in imitation of that of the United Kingdom. The executive power is wielded by the Governor-general, who is appointed by the Crown and is assisted in his administration of affairs by an executive council the members of which are appointed by the Governor and the tenure of their office depends upon their receiving the support of the Provincial Parliament of United Canada. The members of the executive council must hold seats in either branch of the Provincial Parliament. The Provincial House is called the legislative council the members of which are summoned by the Queen, and hold their seats for life, unless forfeited by crime. The Legislative House consists of 84 members elected by the people. In counties, a 40s. sterling freehold confers a vote, and in cities and towns the payment of a yearly rent of £10 sterling. The forms of procedure in the Provincial Parliament are identical with those of the Imperial Parliament. Bills passed by both houses of the Provincial Parliament, must receive the Queen's assent before they acquire the force of law and this the Governor is authorized to grant in her Majesty's name, or to reserve the bill for the signification of the Queen's pleasure thereon. The gross revenue of United Canada, for 1849 was £219,431. Gross expenditure for the same year £240,913. The entire public debt of Canada amounts to £2,308,640, of which £2,506,367 has been expended on public works.

Religion, Education &c.—The prevailing religion in Eastern or Lower Canada is that of the Romish Church. In Western or Upper Canada, the English Church predominates. In the following Table will be found, a record, and it is believed, correct, classification and enumeration of the various religious bodies in the United provinces—

CANADA, RELIGIOUS CENSUS.—1854.

Church of England	232,180
Church of Rome	167,480
Methodists	807,465
Presbyterians	804,449
Baptists	46,353
Lutherans	15,000
Remains of other spiritual creeds	81,571
Persons of unspecified belief	85,760

Immigration to Canada.—The entries of emigrants from Europe became official only for 1831 since that time a register of them has been carefully kept. The following are the returns for recent years. There were, in

1840	91,180
1841	92,997
1842	44,874
1843	50,148
1844	52,875
1845	53,578
1846	54,766

1847	50,110
1848	57,989
1849	55,434
1850	55,593
1851	61,078
1852	59,178
1853	56,690

It has been ascertained that about half of those who thus arrived in Canada, passed on to various parts of the U. States most if not all of them mostly having merely taken the round about way to the latter for the sake of getting a cheap passage in overcrowded ships.

Price of Land.—All crown lands, with few exceptions, are sold at 8s. currency per acre. The price of cultivated land differs in the different districts varying from about £1 18s. to £10 8s. per acre including buildings. Recent in his *Canadian Gazetteer* an apparently meritorious work published at Toronto, recommends that emigrants to Canada should not purchase land till they have been sufficiently long in the country to know its value otherwise they are certain to pay at least one-third more for it than after they have been in the country for some time. No person he adds, should purchase more land than he is able to pay for immediately and above all things, he should avoid purchasing land on long credits.

History.—Canada has its name from the *Frégolus* word *kanada* signifying a collection of huts, and which the early European discoverers mistook for the name of the country. It is said to have been first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497 but the first settlement made by Europeans was in 1541 at St. Croix's harbour by Jacques Cartier, a French navigator who sailed up the St. Lawrence to which he gave its present name. In 1608 a permanent settlement was made by the French upon the present site of Quebec Canada being then called *New France*. From this period till 1760 the French continued to occupy the country though much harassed by various tribes of Indians particularly the Mohawks but in the year just named an English army under General Wolfe captured Quebec and by September 8 1760 all other places within the government of Canada were surrendered in the British and the French power in that quarter of the world entirely annihilated. In 1774 by an Act of the British Parliament, a legislative council of 23 members was appointed to assist the Governor. Seventeen years after Canada was divided into two separate provinces to be called the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and the first parliament of the former met at Niagara on September 17 1793. In 1820 also a serious chiefly of a political and financial character began to arise between the House of Assembly and the Executive Government in Lower Canada, which went on from year to year increasing in intensity and malignity deepened by the national prejudices of the French and English colonists, the former considering themselves as having interests different from those of the latter till a crisis arrived. The spirit of anarchy and discontent extended to Upper Canada, where it began to manifest itself in 1834 the causes being substantially the same with those of Lower Canada. At length matters were brought to an issue in the latter country by the arrest in 1837 of two popular leaders, who were rescued. Warrants were issued for the arrest of others the peasantry in the districts of Chambly and of Grand Brûlé rose in arms, and were defeated by the military. Similar scenes were enacted at the same time in Upper Canada where considerable insurrection prevailed against the Government. The insurrection here, however was also suppressed but not before martial law had been proclaimed. The result of these proceedings was the re-uniting of the provinces, which took place in 1840 under the name of the United Provinces of Canada, and the changing their respective designations from Upper and Lower Canada to Canada East and Canada West. The present governor 1854, is the Earl of Elgin who was appointed in 1846. Pop. of Upper Canada in 1853 by census, 658,044; Lower Canada (1848) about 770,000—(Bouquette's *Y'all's Gookery* *Scotch's Canadian Almanac* Smith's *Gazetteer of Canada West*, *Pure Papers*) [add *See Surv.*]

CANADA CREEK a river U. States, New York, the largest branch of the Mohawk river 60 m. long. It has several picturesque rapids and cascades.

CANADIAN RIVER a river U. States, the principal affluent of the Arkansas, and formed by the union of the N. and S. Canadian Forks. The N. Canadian Fork rises in

Texas, N. of Santa Fe flows S.E. enters the Indian territory where, in lat. 35° 02' N. lon. 95° 37' W. it receives the S. Canadian Fork on its N. bank. It continues to flow S.E. to lat. 34° 30' N. lon. 97° 12' W. where it bends N.E. and ultimately falls into the Arkansas in lat. 32° 37' N. lon. 95° W. after a course of about 1000 m. It is navigable for about 120 m., and its waters are muddy. The S. Canadian Fork rises also in Texas. It is formed of numerous considerable streams, which rising in several Obseques, unite their waters in lat. 31° 55' N. lon. 100° 4' W. whence the river flows N.E. and unites with the N. Fork, as already stated, while course to head of longest affluent upwards of 800 m.

CANADIAN or ROVER CREEK, one of the two passages (N and S) into which the estuary of the St. Lawrence is divided by the lake of Anticosti. It is about 30 m. in breadth and contains numerous islands on the N. or Canadian side, the principal of which are the Morgan Islands, having passages between, and places of good anchorage.

CANALE a tn. Italy Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 7 m. N.N.W. Alba. Some mineral springs are found in the neighborhood, which afford a neutral salt much employed by the druggists of Piedmont. Pop. 5000.

CANALE a tn. Spain, prov. of and 55 m. S. by Valencia, on an elevated plain at the confluence of the rivers Callosa and Santos. It has wide straight streets, well built houses, several squares a parish church, townhouse, two schools, a prison, and cemetery. Manufactures—glass and distill. from materials found in the neighborhood linen fabrics, paper and copper vessels, and ropes, bridle-reins, &c. from the fibre of the American alio. Trade—manufactured goods, wine, oil and corn. Pop. 2170.

CANANIVA a tn. Bahamas about 12 m. S. Abouey. It is scattered o or a great area and contains a house not apart by the king for the accommodation of white men. The surrounding country is level and cultivated. Pop. 16,000.

CANANDAIGUA a vil and lake, U. States New York. The former is beautifully situated at the N. end of the lake, 280 m. N.W. New York. It is nearly built is surrounded by a rich agricultural country and contains a population of 2700. The lake is about 35 m. long and abounds with fish. Its waters are remarkably clear and its banks highly cultivated.

CANANEA, a maritime tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Paulo, agreeably situated on an island, bay of same name lat. 25° N. lon. 48° 5' W. It has a church custom-house, and several boat-building yards. Its port admits small vessels, of which numbers come for the excellent rice grown in the district—much of which is exported to Santos. Coffee and vanilla are also grown. Pop. 3000.—The bay formerly called Terapenda, is formed between a mountainous peninsula S. and two islands N. and measures about 12 m. N. to S. by 10 m. E. to W. Its entrance, about 2 m. wide, is obstructed by sandbanks, through which there is a channel for small vessels.

CANANORE (CANARA) a seaport, tn. Hindoostan prov. Malabar presid. Madras, 44 m. E.W. Calicut lat. 11° 51' 12" N. lon. 75° 20' 45" E. (a.) It trades with Arabia, Bengal, Sumatra, and Burma whence it imports borneo piece goods, almonds, sugar silk, opium camphor and benzoin and to which it exports pepper cardamom, sandal-wood, shark fins, and noir-cordage. It is the capital of the district of Canara, an elevated and uneven tract, extending for about 2 m. inland from the fort. The territory is now subordinate to the British. Cananore is the chief military station of the British in Malabar. Above of Cannore Point, on which a fort is built, vessels anchor in 5 fathoms water.

CANARA a maritime prov. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, comprehending the countries of Tola a, Hala, and some parts of Malabar and the Hindoo Kanakas; between lat. 12° and 15° N. and lon. 74° and 76° E. bounded, N. by Rajapoor and Goa, E. by Mysore and the Malagasy coast of

India, S. by prov. Malabar and W. by the Indian Ocean; length, along the coast, N. to S., 180 m.; mean breadth, 40 m. area, 7890 sq. m. It is divided into two districts, the one W. the other S. of lat. 13° 40' N. The surface is generally rocky and uneven, the W. granite, or branches of them, traversing it throughout its whole extent. The soil on the high ground is red and gravelly and near the sea sandy. The valleys are fertile, but the labour and expense of cultivating the land are great, owing to the irregularity of its surface, which renders it necessary to level the fields previously to ploughing them. Even after the land has been levelled and brought under cultivation it is neglected for a year or two, it is broken up by numerous deep gullies, formed by the torrents which fall during the monsoon. The chief production is rice, for the cultivation of which the climate, with its heavy rains, is peculiarly favourable and the lands along the rivers, or arms of the sea, are well adapted. The finer sort of land yields two and sometimes three, annual crops of this grain the inferior one crop of rice, and another of some coarse grain. Manure is scarce, and the incessant wet, and want of good pastures, has greatly deteriorated and stunted the breed of cattle. Coconuts, betel and pepper are cultivated but not extensively. The greater part of the lands are private property and are leased by tenants who pay as rent from one-fourth to one-half of the gross produce. The proprietor seldom raises the rent, or removes the tenant. Some sugar is manufactured from the palms and mill is made on the coast. The chief exports are rice betel-nut, black pepper ginger sandal-wood turmeric, coconuts oil and raw silk imports, cloth cotton, thread, blankets, tobacco, and black cattle. The chief towns are, in the N. division Paticollah, and in the S. division, Mangalore.

Canara is inhabited by many different tribes the Jains are more numerous here than in any of the adjacent districts, and some of their ancient temples are still pretty entire. The interior is inhabited by Nairs, Bants, and Soondras who are the chief proprietors of the land the people on the sea-coast are principally Mahomedans and about a sixth part of the entire population are Brahmins. There are upwards of 50,000, Catholics in the province mostly descendants of the Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, and other colonists. This province, which had been previously ruled by Hindoo, was, in 1768, subdued by Hyder Ali Rajah of Mysore. On the death of his son, Tippoo, in 1799 it passed into the hands of the British, where it has since remained in the enjoyment of uninterrupted peace. Pop. 1,531,707,571.

CANARIES (ISLANDS OF) (ann. *Fortunatas Insulae*) a prov. Spain, comprising a group of seven large, and six smaller islands in the Atlantic, off the N.W. coast of Africa



between lat. 37° 40' and 39° 45' N.; lon. 13° 20' and 15° 13' W. The large islands are Gran Canaria or Grand Canaria, Fuerteventura or Fuerteventura Grande, Lanzarote, Palma,

Tenerife, and Hierro or Ferro, containing, collectively an area of 5400 sq. m. The smaller are Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Alagran, Macanudo, and Lobos. These islands are volcanic, and from their position from E. to W. their contiguity to each other and proximity to the African continent, form probably a continuation of the great mountain system of N. Africa. Alagran is the most N. Macanudo and Roque del Este the most E. and Hierro the most S. W. of the group. All are rugged and mountainous frequently presenting precipitous cliffs to the sea, though in other parts having fertile valleys and verdant slopes, and all of them cut up by deep ravines, though the height of the interior of the islands and the steepness of the declivity to the coast, prevent the formation of rivers. The principal mountains are the Peak of Tenerife 12 182 ft. above the sea level El Cumbre, in Gran Canaria 5643 ft. Handia, in Fuerteventura, 2800 ft. and Montaña Blanca, in Lanzarote 3000 ft. Besides the well-known volcano of Tenerife, there are several others, one of which broke out in Lanzarote in 1824, and still continues active. The climate is hot, but generally healthy being tempered by N. and W. breezes and by the elevation of the ground. The S. and E. winds produce various miasmas, and often bring destructive visitations of locusts. The vegetation of the Canaries is exceedingly varied, owing to their position near the tropics and their great elevation. Near the sea, palms and other tropical plants flourish; higher up, cereals of various kinds the vine &c. are cultivated above these the laurel grows and higher still, pine trees, and white broom (*Cytisus frugosa*) occupy the still more lofty slopes. There is a great scarcity of water in some seasons of the year from the absence of rivers, property so called, the numerous water courses which cut up the islands in all directions being sometimes swelled to torrents, and at others dry. The agricultural produce of these islands, in 1842 consisted of grain, 150 000 qrs. wine, 50 000 pipes brandy 2932 pipes barrels 18,000 tons potatoes, 600 000 barrels besides these articles exquisite fruits of all kinds, including oranges, lemons, dates guavas, &c. and various vegetables, are grown honey silk, cotton, arachis and cochineal are produced, and the sugar-cane flourishes well, but is not cultivated. All kinds of domestic animals abound though sheep and goats only are indigenous. The camel has also been introduced but does not thrive in the climate. The canary bird is still plentiful, though differing in colour and appearance from those now bred in England. There is no scarcity of game, and these islands are happily free from ravenous beasts and noxious reptiles. The Canaries have few manufactures silk, cotton linen, and woollen fabrics are woven, though not extensively and the inhabitants make felt and straw hats, the latter in much request amongst the English sailors. The exports are wine, brandy silk barrels, cotton honey arachis, cochineal &c. and the imports—hardware, glass, earthenware, oil soap candles, haberdashery perfumery and other manufactured goods from England France America, and other states. The chief ports of the Canaries are Santa Cruz, in Tenerife Palma, in Canaria Lanzarote and Orzova, but though there is a great depth of water between the islands, yet the group has no secure harbours, all being open roadsides and unsafe, except in the fine season. Gran Canaria has water ground for anchorage than any other and Las Palmas Bay at its N. end, affords a secure position from all winds save the E. which is seldom violent. In 1843 111 vessels ton. 14,103 entered these ports. The fisheries on the African coast occupy so many of the inhabitants, that it is reported Spain might, on emergency obtain 3000 able seamen from them, without impoverishing the trade.

The Canaries were first discovered by a Spanish vessel, driven thither by stress of weather, about 1492. The inhabitants now are chiefly of European origin, though some still claim to be of the stock of the aborigines named Guanches who from misadventure, have disappeared. They are in general well formed, athletic and brave. The Guanches believed in one God, and in a future state of rewards and punishments embalmers their dead and deposited them in an arid position in mountain caverns, somewhat resembling the catacombs of Egypt. Some of these mummies have been found in a state so decayed as to weigh very few pounds. The inhabitants are now rigid Catholics, and generally as ignorant as degraded. The three larger islands on the E.

form one bishopric, and the four W. a second, both suffragan to the Archbishop of Seville. Pop. 1843 237 713.—(Males Tariff &c.)

CANARY (Gazette) [Spanish, Gran Canaria] a Spanish isl., N Atlantic W coast, Africa, the second largest of the Canaries, near the centre of the group. lat. (N. W. point) 28° 9' 56" N. lon. 15° 42' 12" W. It is nearly round, about 40 m. in diameter and is an enormous volcanic mass, whose highest peak, El Cumbre, near the centre, is 6680 ft. high and covered with snow a great part of the year. Its coasts are fringed with breakers and unapproachable, excepting at the N. E. side near the peninsula of Ileta, which forms the Bay of Palmas, the finest anchorage in the group. Being well watered by numerous rivulets it is the most fertile of all the Canaries, and exports some wine honey salt, silk, arachis and excellent cheese. The chief town is Palmas. Pop. 88,056.

CANASTRA a mountain range, Brazil prov Minas Geraes, stretching S. E. from the S. termination of the serras Mata Gorda, which forms part of the boundary between provs Goyas and Minas Geraes. The Rio Francisco, one of the largest rivers in Brazil rises in the N. slopes of this range. CANAVARAL-in-ALAGOAS, vil. Spain. Entrepuerto, prov. of and 25 m. N. by E. Cáceres, S. slope of a continuation of the serras de Guadalupe possessing a church, townhall, prison and school. Pop. 2355.—(Males.)

CANA YERDE a tn. Brazil prov Minas-Geraes 13 m. from Tamandua, with a church inhabitants engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 8000

CANCALE in France dep. Ille-et-Vilaine 8 m. E. N. E. St. Malo on the Bay of Cauxale. It is divided into two parts—Cancale, pleasantly situated on an embankment, and La Houle a suburb close to the shore where the fishermen reside. The former is well built, and has a pretty church.—The bay of Cancale affords good anchorage ground, in 5 to 6 fathoms water with a mud bottom. A reef of rocks protects it on the outside. It is celebrated for its oysters, of which some hundred millions are taken annually without producing any apparent diminution of their numbers. Most of the oysters consumed in France are obtained here, and many are exported. Pop. 2682.

CANCAO KANG KAO or KHANAN a seaport in Siam gulf of that name, at the mouth of the Canao river. lat. 10° 15' N. lon. 105° E. It was formerly a Chinese colony and had a considerable trade, a portion of which it still retains.

CANCELLARA a tn. kingdom of Italy Naples, prov. and 8 m. N. E. Potenza. It is situated in a fine valley and has an old handsome church. Pop. 6110.

CANCU N an isl. Mexican Confederation state Yucatan near the mouth of the Usumacinta. It is and which forms a very narrow channel with the mainland is in lat. 21° N. lon. 88° 47' W. It is a narrow strip of land composed of sand-hills, is about 8 m. long by 2 broad and has some small wells, which are used by fishermen.

CANDAILAR. See KANDANAR.

CANDEISH or KANDERISH an isl. prov. and British collectorate, nearly co-extensive, Hindustan, presid. Ben by in the Deccan between lat. 20° and 22° N. lon. 73° and 77° E. It is separated N. from Malwa by the Nerbudda and is bounded E. by Gundwana and Berar S. by Berar and Aurangabad, and W. by Goojrat length E. to W., 210 m.; average breadth about 80 m. The country which is nearly surrounded by mountains, and watered by the Nerbudda the Tapi, or Tapi, and other considerable streams, is extremely fertile and as its surface is studded in many places with detached hills, having rocky perpendicular sides and lateral summits, its military strength is naturally very great. The chief products are grain, indigo and cotton, by which a tenth of the whole land under cultivation was occupied extending annually on an average, the 12 years ending in 1846 to 104,549 bays, or 55,580 ac. It is understood that the production of cotton might be greatly increased. One great obstacle to its extension is the want of good roads. Candesh is one of the original Mahratta provinces and at one time contained a number of fortresses strong both by nature and art. Early in the 16th century it was governed by independent sovereigns claiming descent from the Khalif Omar and resident at Asmerghur their capital but towards the close of that century it was thoroughly subdued and annexed to the Mogul empire.

The decline may be dated from 1802 when it was ravaged by Jemurao Rao Holcar, next year it was depopulated by famine, and afterwards more slowly but more extensively reduced by the ravages of the Pindari marauders, so also by the predatory incursions of the Bhels, Pindaries and various insurgent bodies of Araks, who had established themselves in the straghts. In 1818, Candela was ceded to the British after which the Arabs were expelled and the Bhels and other predatory tribes put down. Nearly a half of the villages were at this time abandoned to the tigers, with which the province swarmed, and impenetrable jungle covered the land once covered with luxuriant harvests. Prosperity was, however, ultimately restored to Candela, under the effective administration of General Briggs, who, besides other successful measures, put a price on the head of the tigers, and that soon reduced their numbers. In four years prior to the General's arrival they had carried off 3,000, and 24,000 head of cattle. The chief towns are Bourbounpur, Assurgur, Hindu Nudobhar and Gantur. Pop. 480,000.

CANDELA a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata 12 m. N. E. Dorne. It has four churches, and a hospital. The environs produce good fruit, and wine of fair quality. Pop. 8500.

CANDELAHIA — A rocky islet and reef, E. Pacific Solomon group lat. 6° 10' N. lon. 159° 20' E. discovered by Bougainville in 1767. — A bay, Central America, N. E. coast isthmus of Panama, W. Choco Bay at the mouth of the Atrato lat. 8° 10' N. lon. 77° W.

CANDELARIO a tn. Spain, Leon prov. of and 40 m. R. Salamanca, on a slope of the Sierra de Regar. The houses are, in general well built, the streets steep and narrow though well paved the principal square is spacious, and contains the provincial and municipal offices. There are besides two smaller squares, both mean and insignificant a chapel, two schools, a prison and cemetery, and in the most elevated part of the town the parish church a large and elegant town structure. Manufactures — linen fabrics, paper buttons for the army wine and oil trade — cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 9089.

CANDELEDA a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of and 42 m. S. W. by B. A. at the point of junction with New Castile and Estremadura at the foot of the Sierra de Guadalupe. It has badly-paved streets three squares, in the principal of which is the town hall it likewise has a parish church, prison, hospital two schools, a storehouse, cemetery and an old castle of the Counts de Miranda which has been partly demolished, and the materials used in other buildings. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving making hats, and bricks, expressing oil and in husbandry. Pop. 4730.

— (Madras).

CANDIA an is. See Creta.

CANDIA a city cap. of the island of Crete or Candia, N. shore of the island about 90 m. from its W. and about 70 m. from its E. extremity lat. (Mizure) 35 21 N. lon. 25° 8' 15 E. (a). The streets are wide, regular and clean, and ornamented with trees the houses, in general well built mostly of one story in height. It is defended by high walls of Venetian construction, with deep ditches and outworks, all kept in good order and contains a number of mosques, a Greek cathedral and several churches with a R. Catholic monastery and its chapel. It is the residence of a Pasha, and of a R. C. archbishop. The harbour is now so choked up with mud, that vessels drawing more than 8 ft. water cannot enter. The chief manufacture is soap in the preparation of which much of the oil produced in the island is employed. There are also manufactures of silk and cotton, and several handloom distilleries. In 1846, the exports, consisting of honey, cheese, oil, silk, soap, wax, wool, fruits, &c., amounted in value to £46,261 and the imports of the same year amounted to £70,844. Candia was founded by the Arabs, by whom it was called *Musadim*, signifying an entrenchment. Pop. 13,000 of which 9,000 are Mohammedans.

CANIMA DI LUCILLA a tn. kingdom of Italy prov. of 10 m. S. W. Mortara, near L. bank Sesia. Pop. 1414.

CANDLESBY par. Eng. Lincoln 360 ac. Pop. 245.

CANDLER three pars. Eng. Hants. — 1 Candler (Bosney) 208 ac. Pop. 278. — 2 Candler (Oxford) 1473 ac. Pop. 127. — 3 Candler (Preston) 418 ac. Pop. 524.

CANDY a city Ceylon. See Kandy.

CANDYAN provisions. See Kandyan.

CANE, or **KEN** a river Hindostan, Bandedool, formed by two head streams, which rise on the E. limit of the Arak hills, and flowing N. unite lat. 24° 32' N. from which point it holds on its N. course, until it falls into the Jumna, lat. 25° 45' N. after a course of about 100 m. It is too rocky to be rendered navigable, but contains fine fish and beautiful pebbles.

CANE ISLANDS or **KALIS ROCKS**, two rocky isls. Mediterranean, off N. coast Tunis, N. W. Africa lat. 37° 37' N. lon. 10° 30' E. 54 m. from Cape Zibib they are dangerous, and have several rocks under water about them, but there is a good channel between them and the shore, having from 10 to 23 fathoms water.

CANEA or **KHANIA** (anc. *Ophione*) a seaport, and the principal commercial tn. of Creta or Candia, cap. prov. of same name, N. shore of is. E. side Gulf of Khamia lat. (Candia) 35° 28' 42" N. lon. 24° E. (x). The town is surrounded by strong walls and deep ditches, but both are neglected streets spacious and well paved houses high, and old looking. It has several mosques and Greek churches, and a Catholic monastery. The harbour which had become so choked up as to be nearly useless, has been recently much improved and now admits vessels of 800 tons. At the extremity of the mole by which the harbour is formed there is a lighthouse and opposite to it a small fort for the protection of the port. It is the principal mart for the commerce of the island and carries on a considerable trade with France, Trieste, Venice, &c. Its chief exports are wax, oil, silk, fruits, wool and provisions, which amounted, in 1846, to £139,500 the imports for the same year being £181,930. It is the residence of the provincial governor the seat of the provincial council, and of a Greek bishopric. It is also the residence of several European consuls. Canes is believed to stand on the site of the ancient Cydonia, of which, however, no vestige now remains. The country around is remarkable for its beauty — being covered with olives, cornfields, gardens and vineyards watered by rivulets overflowing with roses and myrtles. Pop. 8000 of which about 6000 are Mohammedans.

CANEGHEN a vil. and com. Bolam prov. W. Fian. 15 m. N. E. Lourin. A considerable linen manufacture, and a trade in all kinds of grain, butter, poultry and cattle is carried on. Pop. 2018.

CANEL a tn. W. Africa, Senegambia, kingdom Futa Toro 1 bank, Gambia lat. 15° 30' N. lon. 15° 18' W.

CANILLAS a tn. Mexican Confederation state of and 110 m. N. W. Durango S. W. slope of the Sierra Madre. Although the climate is delightful the inhabitants, who are employed in the mines, are very subject to gonorrhea.

CANILLI a tn. Italy prov. Asti 14 m. S. E. Asti near 1 bank Belbo. It contains two churches and a convent. Limestone quarries are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3500.

CANETTE, three tns. Spain — 1 Canette-la-rod, a tn. Andalusia, prov. Malaga, 18 m. N. by E. Bonda, N. side of the Sierra Subura; with houses tolerably well built, two squares, a large parish church town and courtyards, a prison two well attended schools an hospital storehouse, cemetery and several fine fountains. Inhabitants mostly employed in agriculture, and as salt-makers. Pop. 3574. — 2 Canette-de-los torres, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of and 25 m. E. Cordova having a church, castle, town hall, prison and two schools. Pop. 1960. — 3 Canette a village tn. New Castile, prov. of and 20 m. E. Lucena; with ill-built houses, church chapel town hall, prison hospital college, school and storehouse. People engaged in weaving shoe-making and hosiery. Pop. 1218. — (Madras).

CANFORD par. Eng. Essex 4071 ac. Pop. 702.

CANFIELD two pars. Eng. Hants. — 1 Canfield (Great) 2472 ac. Pop. 470. — 2 Canfield (Little) 1473 ac. Pop. 314.

CANFOO a tn. W. Africa, Borden territory House, r. bank of a head stream of the Tera 40 m. E. Kano, and 300 m. S. W. Kona lat. 11° 15' N. lon. 9° E.

CANFORD MAGNA, par. Eng. Dorset 7880 ac. Pop. 988.

CANFU or **CANFOO** called **KANFO** by the Chinese, an anc. tn. and seaport China, par. Che-keang, at the head of a considerable bay, 37 m. E. W. Champo. It was originally

the port of Haugeland and is described in the 8th century by two Arabian travellers, in the port of China, where all ships were sent. It is now deserted, in consequence of the stream which runs past it having become choked with sand. The trade which it formerly possessed is now engrossed by Canton and Champo.

CANGOZIMA, or **KANGORIMA**, a tn. and seaport, Japan S. extremity of the Isl. of Kiu-tu lat. 31° 37' N lon. 120° 29' E. situated at the head of the Bay of Cangozima, which runs about 25 m. inland, with a breadth varying from 8 to 12 m. On a high rock at the mouth of the harbour there is a square built Nighthouse. The harbour is protected by a bulwark and stone rampart, at the extremity of which is a guard-house. It is considered an important station.

CANGULU, a tn. Brazil prov Rio-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 80 m. S. Paro on a river of same name with a church, and including its district, a pop. of about 5000.

CANIAPUSCAW, or **KOKORAK**, a river British America, Labrador, issuing from a lake of same name, running N. by W. and after receiving two considerable tributaries, falling into Ungava or St. Bay Hudson's Strait, lat. 59° N. The lake of same name, of very irregular shape, is about 60 m. long with a breadth varying from 8 m. to 85 m. Its N. end is lat. 54° 45' N lon. 67° W.

CANICATTI a tn. Sicily prov Girgenti 15 m. S W Cataneledda well built, and most of the inhabitants engaged in agriculture. Pop. 16,455.

CANILLES, a tn. Spain, Andalusia prov Granada, 4 m. S. Baen. It has badly paved streets tolerably well built houses, three squares, parish church chapel of ease, town hall, courthouse, prison, school, and conestary. Manufactures — earthenware, bricks tiles, and sulphate oil and wine. Agriculture is the main employment. 1 op 3947 — (Mallos).

CANILLAS DE ACERVO — A tn. Spain Andalusia, prov of, and 23 m. E.N.E. Malaga, picturesque situation on the N.E. slope of the Sierra Tejeda, 1800 ft. above the valley below. It is irregularly built, and possesses a parish church, townhall and convent. Pop. 2350. — **CANILLAS DE ALBARRA**, a small tn. contiguous to the above, having a church two chapels, and a conestary. Pop. 1108. — Several other small places in Spain have the same name.

CANINDE, a river Brazil prov Piaui. It rises in the Serra of Doses-Irmãos in the S.E. of the province, about lat. 5° 27' S. lon. 41° 25' W flows N.W. 120 m. and at Ouaras receives the united streams of the Riachão and Itabim on its R. bank. 50 m. N.W. Ouaras it unites with the Piaui which joins its L. bank, from which point the joint stream flows 20 m. N.W. and falls into the Paraíba, after a total course direct distance, of 200 m. Its banks are generally flat, and present excellent pastures and near Ouaras are some fine farms.

CANINO a tn. Papal States, dioc. of and 19 m. W N W Viterbo. It has some iron-works and mineral baths and the beautiful palace of Lucien Bonaparte prince of Canino.

CANISBAY, par Book Outlines 00 m. Pop. 2487.

CANISTEAT, ISLAND, same name. Bay of Bengal, Tenasserim coast, and called, respectively the Great, Little, and W. Canister. The first and second are about 10 m. apart, and the third, 35 m. S.W. from Little Canister in lat. 15° 41' 15" N lon. 97° 45' E. It is a high steep, small round island, as is also Little Canister which is further covered with trees. Great Canister is high irregular and of considerable size. — (Horsburgh.)

CANJAYAR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov of and 24 m. W. Almería, on the E. boundaries of the Alpujarras, between the slopes of Gador and Nevado, with lofty houses narrow and steep streets, and an ancient church, whose lofty tower was destroyed by an earthquake in 1804. Pop. 2200.

CANN or **SEANOR-ST. HUMOLD**, par Eng Dorset 980 ac. 1 op. 512.

CANNA an Isl. Scotland, co. Inverness, one of the Hebrides, in the group forming the Sea of Small Isles, 9 m. N. Skye. It is 5 m. long, by 1 m. broad, and is remarkably fertile, producing good crops of barley and potatoes. On its pasture black cattle are reared, of which a great many are usually sent to the S. markets. It has a sheltered, commodious, and much-frequented harbour.

CANNAWAY par Irei Cork; 5225 ac. Pop. 1241 1/2 m. L.

CANNE a vil Italy, Naples, prov Bari near the Ofanto, 8 m. S.W. Barieta, occupying the site of the ancient Canes, celebrated for the famous victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans, 216 a.c. The field of battle is still distinguished by the name of *campus de canes*, 'the field of blood'. The ancient Canne was destroyed the year before the battle but afterwards re-built, and made a bishop's see, in the early times of Christianity. It seems to have been abandoned in the Middle Ages for the places on the sea-coast.

CANNEA, a seaport in France, dep Var 7 m. S.E. Grasse, on the Mediterranean lat. (5 lower) 45° 33' 45" N lon. 7° 1' E. It is picturesque situated at the bottom of a beautiful bay on the slope of a hill projecting into the sea well built has a Gothic castle and an old church. These being no proper harbour vessels anchor in a bight opposite the quay. Perfumes are manufactured here, and oil barrels made, and some trade is done in anchovies, sardines, wine olive oil oranges, citrons fruit, grain, and the other productions of the district. Napoleon landed here, March 1 1815 on his return from Elba. Pop. 3649.

CANNARELLO a vil and com. Naples, prov Calabria Litra 1 8 m. N Reggio on the strait of Messina. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Chief employment, fishing. Pop. including two small *villas* m. Porto and Piale 2280.

CANNETO — 1 A tn. kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov and 18 m. E Cremona, 1 bank Oglio, near its confluence with the Chiese, a very pleasant place and the scene of several engagements in the Middle Ages. Pop. 7923. — 2 A tn. Naples, prov Terra di Bari, 9 m. S. Bari. Almonds, ananas, and currants are cultivated in the vicinity. 1 op 2124.

CANNINGS-BISHOPS, a par and vil England e. Wilts 30 m. N.E. Dev ex. The village consists of one principal street, tolerably straight and kept in good order though the houses some of brick and others of stone, are but indifferently built. The church 600 years old in the Norman Gothic style, is the only building of any interest except a national school, founded in 1580. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture. Pop. (1861) 4168.

CANNINGTON a vil and par Friesland Somerset, 31 m. N.W. by W Bridgewater. The village consists of one principal street, well kept; the houses, partly of stone and partly of brick are well built. An abundant supply of good water from a brook which, running past the end of the village, drives two mills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The Bridgewater station of the Great Western Railway is 4 m. from the village. Area of par 5016 ac. Pop. 1548.

CANNOCK, par Eng Stafford 10 770 ac. Pop. 3081.

CANNOUCHEE a river U. States, Georgia, after a S.E. course of 140 m. falling into the great Ogeechee, of which it is the most W. and largest affluent. It is navigable 50 m. to Cedar creek.

CANSTADT a tn. Württemberg cercle, Neckar dep. built of same name surrounded by vineyards in a beautiful and fertile country on the Neckar 3 m. N.E. Stuttgart, with which it is connected by railway. Its principal buildings are the Kartmal parish church the theatre an orthopedic institution and a bridge over the river and it has an institution for cutaneous diseases and for the insane. It is the entrepot for the traffic on the Neckar — being accessible to barges of 80 tons and has manufactures of woollens, cottons, staves tobacco, vinegar &c. with some considerable dyeing establishments. In the vicinity are a number of mineral springs saline and sulphurous, with baths and pleasure grounds forming a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Stuttgart. Roman remains, consisting of vases, coins, &c. have been found in the neighbourhood. (Close by are the royal seats of Wilhelmshaus and Rothenstein. In 1796 a battle was fought near the town between the archbishops Charles, of Austria, and General Moreau. Pop. of tn 7000 almost all Protestants.)

CANOBBIO a tn. Sardinia, Piedmont W side Lake Maggiore 17 m. S.W. Bellinzona. It was once fortified, and the ruins of its castle still remain. Its very handsome church was built by Bezzanella, and contains some good pictures and fine frescoes chiefly by Gaetano Ferra. Canobbio has long been famous for its tanneries. Pop. 2000.

CANOMA, a river Brazil, prov Para, an affluent of the Madeira, which it joins on the R. bank lat. 3° 58' S., after a N.W. course of upwards of 200 m. direct distance; and, passing

ing through Lake Cimona, about 35 m. long, by 1¹/₂ m. broad. This lake has two out-lets, the Canons W and the Furo or Abacerv N.E.

CANON two pars. Eng. Harford—1 (From) 1023 as
Pop. 85—S. 10 W. 3708 as. Pop. 714.

CANONRIE var and vii Scot. Dunfermline Pop. 2163
CANONRYA RUSSE, par Eng. Canterbury 8911 as.

Pop. 618
[CANONIA *fane Canusum*] a tn. Kaplan, prov. Term-di-Bari, 13 m. S.W. Barletta, on the site of the ancient *Canus* of the ancient town. It has two churches, of which the cathedral, built in the 6th century, is highly ornamented, and contains the tomb of Bohemond, prince of Antioch. The ancient city was one of the most considerable in this part of Italy. The ruins of an amphitheatre, aqueduct columns and tombs, attest its grandeur and extent. It was the refuge of the wreck of the Roman army after the battle of Cannae, and was successively ravaged by Goths, Saracens, and Normans. Pop. 8960.

CANOUGE, a tn. Italia. See KANOUGE.

CANOUERGE (LA a tn and com. France dep. Lozère, 9 m. S.W. Mende, on the bridge near its confluence with the Lot, from this town the centre of the manufacture of serge and other woollen goods, known by the name of *Cade-de-la-Canouerge*. It also produces calicoes, and has some trade in grain and cattle. Pop. 1910

CANSO CAPE a headland British N. America, forming the N.E. point of Nova Scotia. Lat. 45° 18' N. lon. 61° W.

CANSO (GUT of) a strait British N. America, dividing Cape Breton from Nova Scotia, and forming a narrow and much-frequented passage from the Atlantic into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is about 1 m. in width and varying from 1 m. to 1½ m. broad lat. (N. W. entrance) E. 45° 40' N. lon. 61° 28' W.

CANIA a prov. Peru, bounded N. by Casatambo E. by Pisco S. by Huacocha, and W. by Chancay about 105 m. E. to W. by 2 m. N. to S. intersected by the Andes. The *Canayra*, the *Pamayo* and other streams, take their rise in the province which, although generally barren, has some deep canyons on the sides of which, and in other small spots, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables, are raised. Cattle are numerous, and wild goats and a peculiar species of sheep, likewise abundant. Some silver mines formerly very productive are now filled with water. The capital town of the same name lies E. the Andes 75 m. N. E. Lima. Its jurisdiction extends over 62 other towns. P. of prov. 12 160.

CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS, Spain, forming a W. continuation of the system of the Pyrenees with which they are connected by the *sierra d'Aralar*. Commencing with the *sierra* on the frontiers of Guipuzcoa and Navarre, they stretch W. for about 140 m., scarcely deviating from the parallel of 43° N., and terminate near the *sierra de la Baza*, a little W. of Keyona lon. 4° W. In their different parts they take the name of *sierra de Salas sierra de San Salvador* and *sierra Angula*. They are imperfectly known, but the mountains of Keyona are rugged and precipitous and covered with majestic forests and from those of Santander snow never entirely disappears. The culminating point of the *sierra d'Aralar* is 7022 ft.

CANTAGALLO a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 85 m. N. F. Rio de Janeiro, in an exhausted gold district. It has a circular market-place, in which stands the church, with two parallel streets. The greater part of the inhabitants, however live out of the town, to which they come on Sundays and feast days to assist in Divine service, and then retire. The town, likewise, has a primary school, a townhouse, with that essential appendage—a prison. The gold being nearly wrought out in the neighbourhood, the inhabitants have turned to agriculture. The products of the district are sent on mules to the port on the Rio Mineas, whence they are exported to Rio de Janeiro. Pop. of tn. 4000 of dist. 12 000.

CANFAL a dep. France bounded N. by dep. Corrèze and Puy-de-Dôme, E. by dep. Lozère and Haute Lozère, S. by Lozère and Aveyron W. by Lot and Corrèze between lat. 44° 34' and 45° 28' N. lon. 2° 5' and 3° 20' E. Area, 2245 sq. m. cap. Aurillac. This department, formerly part of Upper Auvergne, is named from its highest mountain, *Mont Collomb* of the *sierra*. It is one of the poorest and

least productive districts of France—the greater part of it being occupied by mountains, attaining an elevation of 5000 and 6000 ft. and high lands, furnishing only timber, scrub, and pasture. The mountains are of volcanic origin, and the quantity of lava emitted has been so great, as apparently to have filled up many of the original valleys, and converted them into table land. It is watered by numerous rivers, the principal of which are the Dordogne, Gère, and Lot. Climate rather severe near the mountains. Agriculture, though the chief stay of the inhabitants, is in a backward state. The principal crops are rye, buckwheat, potatoes and chestnuts—the last to a large extent—and some hemp and flax. Of husbandry and the produce is insufficient for the consumption. Cattle, sheep, horses, and oxen, are reared in large numbers and on the refuse of the *sierra* numerous pigs are fed. The horses are of good quality, and for the improvement of their breed races have been established by the Government at Aurillac. The fat cattle from this department are much esteemed and are sent to all parts of the country. Large quantities of cheese are made and sold principally in the S. of France, under the name of *Auvergne* cheeses. These are numerous. There are quarries of granite, sandstone, slate, and limestone, but the minerals as a whole are unimportant. Hot mineral springs are abundant—those of Chaudes-Aigues being the most frequented. The manufactures are trifling and consist principally of parchment, glass, leather, coarse wool lene and lincen common lace, some hardware, paper and glass. Large numbers of the inhabitants, apparently from want of winter employment, have from time immemorial emigrated annually to Spain, or to other parts of France. Aurillac is the great market for young mules. Means for education and Recompense for fat pigs &c. Horses, cattle, cheese, leather, honey, wax, wood and scrub are exported in exchange for grain, wine, oil, salt, non copper cloth &c. Cantal is divided into four arrondissements containing 21 cantons and 265 communes. Pop. (1846) 260 491.

CANTALICE, a vil and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo 2 lix II. 5 m. N. Città Truente, on a steep rock a little W. of Monte Terminielle with four churches and two convents. Pop. 257.

CANTALUPO a tn and com. Naples prov. Salerno or Molise dist. Jerno, 15 m. W. S. W. Capua. Many of the inhabitants perished by an earthquake in 1806. It has two annual fairs and produces a good deal of wine. The French here defeated the Neapolitans in 1798. 1 op 2990

CANTELEU a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 4 m. W. Rouen, near the bank, Seine, on a hill partly covered by the forest of Roumare, and crowned by the fine park of the old château of Cantelieu. Indianes and cotton yarn are made here, and there are some dye-works. Cantelieu cider is produced in the district. Pop. 1114.

CANTERBURY, a city co. Kent, metropolis of one of all England, and century in itself, having a separate jurisdiction, 55 m. E. by S. London, beautifully situated in a fertile vale surrounded by gentle eminences, which supply numerous streams of excellent water. The principal thoroughfares are wide, the houses well built, and the streets in general, well paved and lighted with gas. It extends about 1½ m. E. to W., and rather more N. to S. Its four suburbs at the four cardinal points. From all points Canterbury presents a picturesque appearance, its antique towers contrasting finely with the sylvan scenery around. The most remarkable object in the city is the cathedral one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in England. The original building of which no part now remains, was of great antiquity the distinction having been claimed for it of being the first Christian church in the kingdom. The present edifice, 614 ft. in length, E. to W. and 71 in greatest breadth, has been built in different ages (the oldest part dating 1184) and presents, in consequence, various styles of architecture, but retains altogether an imposing appearance, the most tower, 235 ft. in height, being one of the most beautiful specimens of the pointed style of architecture one of the towers at the W. end has been recently built of Caen stone, of which material nearly the whole of the edifice is constructed. The cathedral derives additional interest from having been the scene of the murder of the celebrated Thomas à Becket who was slain at the foot of one of its towers, in 1171; and whose shrine was the object of an annual pilgrimage, celebrated by Chaucer and admirably

Illustrated in modern times by St. Augustine's monastery in hygienic times a rival in grandeur to the cathedral has been lately converted into a church missionary college. The N gate is particularly handsome, and is a fine specimen



LANTHIERGATE CATHEDRAL, WEST POINT.

of the decorated style of architecture. St. Margaret's church has been lately restored in excellent taste, and the church dedicated to St. Martin, which stands on a hill at some distance from the city and is believed to be one of the oldest existing Christian churches, has also been lately restored. There are, besides, numerous chapels and places of worship for various religious sects, including a Jews synagogue. Other public buildings are—the guildhall, an imposing Ionic structure, the corn-exchange, fish-market, and a theatre. In addition to the royal grammar-school founded by Henry VIII. there are numerous private schools, a mechanics' institution, museum and library, an hospital dispensary and numerous other charitable institutions. Canterbury was formerly noted for its silk manufactures, now supplanted by a superior kind of damask linen, for which it has become celebrated. Its other manufactures are—worsted vellum and parchment it is also famous for its brown. There are several extensive breweries and malting establishments in the town and the principal articles of trade are wool, corn and hops, in the cultivation of the last of which the greater portion of the labouring class are employed. Canterbury has returned two members to the House of Commons since the 28th of Edward I. registered electors (1850) 1940. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and 16 councillors. The South-eastern Railway has a station here. Lord Tenterden the well known Chief Justice of England and several other distinguished individuals, were natives of Canterbury. Pop. (1841) 15,485 (1851) 18,398. (Local Correspondent).

CANTERBURY.—1. A vil. New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, 8 m from Sydney on Cook's River. Here is the establishment of the Australasian Sugar Company. Pop. 218.—2. A settlement, New Zealand, middle n. E. coast, Port Cooper district, Bank's Peninsula. This settlement was organized by a committee of Episcopalians, and is calculated to comprise an area of 2,400,000 ac., of which 636,000 acres are woodland, hill, and mountain, the remainder being fertile level ground, yielding abundant crops of grain, potatoes, fruits and vegetables. (Full. See Survey.)

CANTIANO is in Italy prov. and 84 m. S.W. Pesaro, on a small stream of its own name. It is fortified and defended by a castle and is said to be built on the ruins of an episcopal city called Lococelo. Pop. 2500.

CANTILLANA is in Spain Andaluzia, prov. of, and 17 m. N.E. by N. Sevilla, r. bank, Guadalquivir on an excellent commanding the surrounding plain. It has tolerably

well-made streets, a large square, parish church, chapel of ease, townhouse, small prison, seven schools, an hospital and cemetery. Earthquakes, soap, brandy oil and wine, are made, and some trade done in fruit, grain, cattle, &c. P. 4285.

CANTLEY two pars. Eng.—1. Norfolk; 1650 ac. 10 p. 277.—2. W. Riding York 5100 ac. Pop. 732.

CANTON (Chine, *Kuangghow*, few—broad city) a large city China, the fourth as regards population in the empire, and the second probably as regards wealth prov. Kwangchow, of which Canton is a corruption. It back, Choo Kiang, or Pearl River lat. 23° 14' N. lon. 113° 14' 30" E. is about 4 m. above the mouth of the Boon Tigris or the Boque. It stretches, for about 4 m. along the low banks of the Chan Kiang which is here about the breadth of the Thames at London Bridge at the foot of and partly ascending a range of hills, called the White Cloud Hills from which its general appearance is by no means inviting, presenting merely an expanse of red-tiled roofs, relieved only by a few large trees, some high red poles used as flag-staves and two or three pagodas. The approach to it, however by the river is striking and unimpressive. From Whampoa to Canton the banks are enlivened by villages and pagodas, the stream becomes more and more crowded with boats and vessels, and the noise and bustle attendant upon an intricate navigation gradually increases until the visitor finds himself in the midst of impenetrable war-junks and merchant proas, with thousands of fancifully painted and gay streamers floating in the breeze. Everything in short, indicates an approach to a great trading city and produces a degree of excitement and interest from its novelty of which few other scenes are capable.

The city proper or that part of Canton which is surrounded by a wall is built nearly in the form of a square and is divided by a wall running from E. to W. into two unequal parts. The northern part, which is much the larger is called the Old City the southern is called the New. The portion of Canton enclosed by walls is about 6 m. in circumference and the entire city including the suburbs or the portion of it without the walls is about 10 m. The walls themselves are composed partly of stone, and partly of bricks the former is chiefly coarse sandstone, and forms the foundation and the lower part of the walls, and the arches of the gates the latter are small and of a soft texture. The walls are from 25 to 40 ft. high and from 20 to 2.5 ft. thick having an esplanade on the inside, and a line of battlements, with embrasures, at intervals of a few feet, on the top, all around the city. The gates are 10 m. number 12 quiet and 4 lower one of the former is 12 ft. high and 15 wide. They are all shut at night, and strictly guarded both night and day. The streets of Canton are very numerous, being estimated at upwards of 600 although many of them are mere alleys or lanes. Some of the principal have such names as Golden Street Golden Flower Street Dragon Street, Martial Dragon Street, New Green Pass Street &c. They are generally short, slightly curved, and varying in width from 8 to 16 ft. the average breadth, however not exceeding 8 ft. Some, again are so narrow that a man may stand and with his arms extended touch the houses on either side while others with angles of almost every name, formed by the blind corners of buildings, oppose the progress of the wanderer and perplex him with their multiplicity. Nor are there any public squares or open areas containing fountains and shrubbery as in Europe to compensate the oppressive density and straitness which everywhere prevails. The streets however are, upon the whole very well kept, and are tolerably clean. The houses are generally small and low seldom exceeding one story in height. The dwellings of the poorest class who live in the extreme parts of the suburbs, along the banks of the river and its creeks are mere mud hovels, having but one single apartment, low dark, and dirty these along the water are all built upon piles driven into the ground. The houses of the better classes are rather more spacious, and more cleanly and are built of brick. They stand alone upon the street, and have usually but a single entrance, which is closed by a bamboo screen suspended from the top of the opening the windows are small, and rarely supplied with glass, in the place of which, paper, mica, and the interior laminae of oyster-shells are used. In this description of dwellings there are generally three apartments, one of which is used as a common sitting-room. The houses of persons of wealth and consequence, again, are large and

conditions, and are surrounded by a wall 12 or 14 ft. high which fronts the street, and completely screens the buildings within. The interior is decorated with carved work, varnished and gilded, and hung with scrolls covered with writing, or representations of landscapes, flowers, birds, &c. In the basement parts of the roof the roofs of the houses are covered with a loose frame work on which firewood is dried, clothes washed and dried and meals cooked. It also affords a lounging and sleeping place in summer, but in case of fire, which is of frequent occurrence, these lumbered roofs tend to increase the calamity. Chinese wood and mason work is showy and unsubstantial requiring constant repairs, and therefore, both gardens and houses when neglected, soon fall into a ruinous condition but when new they present a pretty appearance. A house of six apartments, and capable of accommodating 10 or 12 persons, rents about \$20 per annum. Houses are let on short leases, and the rent collected quarterly in advance. The shops in Canton are in many instances, equal to those in some European cities, considering the differences of climate. They are commodious, well stocked with goods, and are associated together very much according to their respective trades. Neat and gaudily painted signs and names give a gay appearance to the narrow streets. In most cases there are no windows in front, but the whole is thrown open by day and closed at night. At the end of the counter which is of granite, there is a niche, containing a tablet inscribed to Fivism or Manism where women are burned every day to invoke a profitable business. In the busy parts of Canton every house is a shop but there are two streets, China Street, and New China

streets in the suburbs; they contain an immense number of made dials, and are decorated with enormous fat pigs, varnished over and painted from different parts of the shop, together with varnished ducks and geese. The yearly rent of the best shops is from \$20 to \$40.

Public buildings, consisting of pavilions, halls and religious edifices, are numerous, but specimens of architecture, unworthy of special notice, although some of them are not altogether destitute of elegance. There are, also, a vast number of temples—dens of infamy and vice in which the priests and nuns are said to amount to 8000. The pagodas elsewhere situated to, and of which there are but two are conspicuous objects; one, called the *Yungy* pagoda, or *Plain* Pagoda, is about 10 centuries old; it shoots up in an angular tapering tower to the height of 160 ft.; the other is an octagonal pagoda of nine stories, 170 ft. high and 18 centuries old. There are several prisons in the city one of which is capable of holding 1000 prisoners. There is also a lunatic hospital, the children in which, when grown up, are sold and not infrequently for the worst conceivable purposes; but the charitable institutions are few in number and miserably kept. The foreign factories, or hongs, as they are called by the Chinese, in the W suburbs are the most showy in point of architectural display of any buildings in Canton. Their river frontage is between 700 and 800 ft. in length. They are built of brick stacked, with granite foundations some of them are three stories high, but most of them only two. The rents paid for these factories vary from \$240 to \$2600 per annum for each establishment. The space occupied by the

factories is crossed by a narrow alley called *Hog Lane*, unwatched in Europe for filth and the depravity of its inhabitants, who decoy sailors drag them and then rob and ill use them. The atrocious of this pandemonium have been a cause of disagreement between the British and Chinese governments.

The trades and manufactures at Canton are all more or less, connected with the foreign commerce. Many of the silk fabrics exported are woven at *Puhsan* or *Fatshan* a large town about 10 m W from the city. Fire-crackers paper mat zalls, cotton cloth and other articles, are also made there for exportation. The number of persons engaged in weaving cloth in Canton is about 50 000 including the embroiderers about 7000 barbers, and 4300 shoemakers. The barbers are a favoured class, there being strict regulations for their protection. Those who work in stone, brass, and iron, are numerous, and each trade or calling is united into guilds for mutual protection and support. The printing and book trade, also, is very considerable.

Canton is one of the five ports of China, at which according to the treaty with the Chinese, of August 29 1842 British subjects are permitted to trade. By far the largest article of export is tea. The other chief exports consist of silver silks and cloths. The imports consist of woollen goods, cotton, cotton yarn, long cloths, and various other articles of British manufacture. A contraband trade in opium is still in being, carried on in the Canton river.

TOTAL NUMBER OF VESSELS, WITH NET TONNAGE, ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANTON IN 1846, 1847 AND 1848.					
		1846.		1847.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1846	1847	1848	1846	1847	1848
1846	1847	1848	1846	1847	1848

BRITISH VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN 1847 AND 1848.					
		1847.		1848.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1847	1848	1847	1848	1847	1848
1847	1848	1847	1848	1847	1848

QUANTITY OF TEA EXPORTED IN 1847 AND 1848.

1847.	1848.
1847.	1848.



NEW CHINA STREET, CANTON.—From Yachow, Yoyang street 4 Muzes

Street, which are especially the resort of foreigners, and where the productions of almost every part of the globe are to be found. This part of the city being much frequented by Europeans, every article is sold by the Chinese retailers to attract their attention. Each of them having an English name for himself—printed on the outside of his shop, besides a number of advertisements composed for them by the sailors in their own peculiar idiom. Amongst numerous attractive announcements of this kind, the following occurs in China Street. It is written in letters of gold on a lacquered board, which hangs in front of the shop—The *Sailor's Coffee Shop*, *Chun Ling*, No. 10 New China Street, where all kinds of wines and teas are sold, and goods of every description for sale. Follow you are invited to try this shop, where you will find honest dealing, and where you can have ready-made tobacco and tea, but no swindlers. * Eating shops are very

Literally there find a current spirit trade from rice. Companies liquor is not distilled, but when wanted for foreign visitors, who like it very it is twice distilled, and contains oil, camellia, and other ingredients are added.

Canton has, besides, a flourishing marine trade to Tientsin and Shanghai. All its manufactures, its abundance of sugar, its economical stores of cotton, indigo, wax, muscadine, and a variety of smaller articles, all hundreds of junks bound for the N. and its annual exports are not below 5,000,000 dollars (\$1,718,668). In return for these articles the junks bring back considerable sums of bullion, drugs from Szechuan and Leotung, felt, fruits such as dates, pears, and grapes, and merriment. This is one of the most profitable branches of commerce which the city possesses. The anchorage ground for foreign shipping is at Whampoa, about 10 m. below the city beyond which no large vessel can proceed. It is in lat. 22° 50' N. and is formed on the S. side by two high islands called by Europeans, Dames and French Islands. The harbour is safe with a moderate tide, and from 5 to 6 fathoms water with soft mud bottom, but there is scarcely room for two large ships to moor abreast, which occasions the lower part of the shipping to be moored opposite the entrance of Junk River when there are many arrivals.

Canton has also an extensive inland trade. It obtains from the provinces of which it is the capital, Quangoong silks, rice, fish, salt, fruits, vegetables, and various kinds of fancy wood, silver, iron, pearls, beads, and beads. From Foochee, black tea, camphor, sugar, indigo, tobacco, paper, lacquered ware, grass-cloth, minerals, woolen and cotton cloths of various kinds. From Cheong silks, paper fans, wines, dates, golden-flowered hams, and a most expensive tea, called *long-ting-tse*. From Ganhuyn and Kiang-soo, green tea, and silks, which obtain excellent prices. From Chieh, dates, ginseng, various skins, wine, venison, drugs and tobacco returned in cloths, cloaks, watches, and other articles of foreign import. From Shensi, skins, wine, ardent spirits and musk. From Shensi, brass, iron, precious stones and drugs returning cotton and woolen cloths, books, and wines the trade with this province is very extensive. From Kansu, gold, quicksilver, musk, and tobacco. From Szechuan, gold, iron, tin, musk, and a great quantity of drugs. Yunnan supplies the shops of Canton with iron, brass, peacock's feathers and receives cotton and woolen cloths, books, and tobacco. Similar commodities to those above enumerated are sent from various other provinces in great quantities, and similar returns to those named made from Canton. A considerable portion of this merchandise, as well as various, are conveyed into the city by canals, of which there are several.

The scenes which the streets of Canton present, are to a stranger exceedingly amusing and interesting. There are no wheel-carriages in use, but their absence is amply compensated by the nimble sedan-bearers, one class of which are called by the Chinese, *horses* without tails. These are the bearers of men of wealth, who generally appear abroad in sedan-chairs, taking up nearly the whole breadth of the narrow street, to the great annoyance of the foot passengers, whom they constantly jostle. Recovered from such a shock, a coolie or porter bearing a burden, knocks him against the wall, with a sort of grunt while he is skuffled in an opposite direction by a second. Peculiarly curious to English eyes are the number and variety of live stock which are exposed for sale in these narrow streets—puppy dogs, roping in lambs, bee cages, kittens, merriment, rats, squeaking fowls clucking ducks, quacking geese, cackling and pigs grunting. Fish swimming and earth-worms, slugs, &c. variously disposed, are exhibited in tubs and earthen pans. A barber close by tramps his iron tweezers to call his customers near him, another operates upon a patient customer seated on a tripod stand—plucking his tail, cleaning his ears, shaving his head and face, extracting all long and superfluous hair from his eyebrows, eyelashes, and nose, and finishing off by a good clumping of his back, and uncorking his joints. Hard by is a itinerant vendor of cooked food, with an enormous reed umbrella, dispensing rice, fish, pork, and stews swimming in oil and soy, which he serves out in small bowls and basins to

his hungry customers, who devour the mess with an epicure's gusto. Beside this merchant is seated a brother itinerant, the vendor of sweatbands. A little further on stands a bookseller exposing his library the contents of two boxes, which he hawks about. In his vicinity is a fortune-teller in the act of unfolding the future to an anxious dupe, and a doctor decorously seated with a string of human teeth around his neck, extending below his waist, while his box of drugs hangs before him. Then an aged woman may be seen with feet three inches long, seated under an umbrella, mending old clothes, while a passer-by wadding a button sewed on, repairs to her, and remunerates her with a cash. Not far distant a leprosy beggar exhibits his disgusting sores, and rattles two pieces of bamboo to attract attention. Suppose the air filled with the notes, cries, and vociferations of those various vendors and of the constantly-changing throng of human beings and some slight conception may be formed of Canton on approaching to Hag Lane.

But the river presents scenes perhaps still more curious and interesting to the stranger than the streets. The prodigious number of boats, amounting at one time to 84,000, with which the surface is crowded is the first thing that



strikes the eye. A large number of these—as many it is said, as 40,000, containing a population of 200,000—are fixed residences, and most of them moored stem and stern in rows.



The inhabitants are called *tanke* or boat people, and form a class in some respects beneath the other portions of the community and have many customs peculiar to themselves.

Millions are born, and live and die in these floating dwellings, without ever having put foot on dry land, while their ancestors before them for many generations were all amphibious like themselves. The dwelling or family-boats are of various sizes, the better sort being from 60 to 80 ft. long and about 15 ft. wide. A superstructure of considerable height, and covered with an arched roof occupies nearly the whole of the interior of the boat. This structure is divided within into several apartments, appropriated to different domestic purposes, all of which are kept much more clean than those in the houses of corresponding classes on shore. This kind of boat is furnished with stern-sails, that move upon a pivot, and easily propel the boat among a crowd. The smaller boats of this description are not above 25 ft. long, and contain only one room, covered with movable mats. But by far the handsomest of the boats on the Canton river are the *hwa tang* or flower-boats. The form of these is very graceful, and their



FLOWER BOAT.—From Drawing by Mr. Shaw, U.S.

raised cabins and awnings fancifully carved and painted. As they are let to parties of pleasure for excursions on the river considerable expense is bestowed upon beautifying and furnishing them.

The people of Canton have some personal peculiarities amongst them most striking of which is a great variety of complexion, the general fairness of face, and unfavourable features, and especially the strange formation of the eye, with the lid in many cases so small as to appear unsuited to its natural functions. With exception of the conjugal, the heads of the men are shaved, while in that region if its luxuriance will admit, it is permitted to grow until it reaches the heels. The girls wear the long plait, according to the fashion of the men but do not shave the other parts of the head. After marriage, the hair is braided and decked with a profusion of flowers and jewels answering to the rank or means of the possessor. The ordinary style of dress differs but little in both sexes. It consists of loose pantaloons, and an overgarment or robe with long dangling sleeves and which varies in length from the knees to the ground. Their girdles frequently answer the purpose of purse. The stockings have no reference to the shape or size of the limb, and the shoe has a thick clumsy sole turning up in front, and destitute of elasticity to aid the step. Heggars, most of whom in Canton are blind, are a numerous and privileged class, and a source of great annoyance to passengers. The people of Canton have acquired an infamous celebrity for profligacy and corruption and are usually considered about the worst specimen of the nation that can be presented, and this the more intelligent amongst themselves readily allow although claiming at the same time for the higher classes more enterprise, more on larger views, and more general information, than is to be found amongst smaller classes in most of the other large cities of China. A retiring theory thus wound up a detail of his experiences in the government of Canton:—Deceit and falsehood prevail everywhere in this city—in all ranks, and in all places. There is no truth in man, nor honesty in woman! I have endeavoured in vain to correct these evils—it has been labour lost. I am sick at heart, and wish to depart from such scenes of vice and habitual falsehood. A chief criminal judge of the city corroborates the testimony of the Viceroy. In an official proclamation by him, prohibiting the putting away of wives for slight causes, he says, 'For vile practices of this and every kind, there is no place so bad as Canton. Canton has long been the sewer of the worst of all the most turbulent and worst portion of the Chinese; and it is

said that there is an organized band of 25,000 robbers in and around the city. The police of Canton is well regulated, but is rendered worse than inefficient by the national falling—the venality and rapacity of its officers, who share with the thieves in the proceeds of their robberies, and liberate offenders whom they have seized, for a bribe. They are said, also, to be in the habit of arresting rich individuals under false accusations, and confining them in private houses, where they subject them to every kind of ill treatment, to induce them to pay for their liberation. Gambling is one of the prevailing vices, and its consequences an extraordinary amount of suicide, a large portion of which is perpetrated by women. Education is in so low a state, that it is believed that not more than one-half of the male adult population of Canton can read. The education of girls is wholly and systematically neglected, there being scarcely a school for females in the city public opinion and immemorial usage being against the educating of girls.

The prices of the principal kinds of provisions in Canton depend very much on the seasons, but nearly as much on the amount of the extortions of the local officers, they are however in general high. As an article of food, puppies and kittens are highly esteemed those intended for the table being fed on rice. Eggs, mutton, and snails are also among the delicacies, but are scarce in the market. As the articles exposed for sale in the streets are chiefly adapted to the necessities of the day, the extremes to which the principle of accommodation is carried are remarkable. Poultry and fish are dissected into very minute portions. A quart of a fowl the head and neck, and frequently the entrails alone are all to which the means of the buyer extend. Vegetables are exposed to sale in the streets in the greatest profusion.

The coins in common use are taels, mace, and candarons, and each equivalent in English money respectively to five shillings, sixpence, one penny and the seventh of a farthing. The weights or measures are piculs and catties, the picul is equal to 135 lbs., and 1 lb. avoirdupois is equal to three-fifths of a catty.

The climate of Canton is, upon the whole salubrious. Foreigners residing there generally enjoy good health if they abstain from ardent spirits, and avoid exposure to the sun. The heat, however in summer is sometimes very great, the thermometer occasionally reaching from 90° to 100° Fahr in the shade, but the average of the whole year is 72°. In July and August the average is from 80° to 85° and in January and February from 35° to 60°. A fall of snow occurred in Canton in February 1832, to the astonishment and no small alarm of the inhabitants who hardly knew what name to give it. Ice, however sometimes flows in shallow vessels a line or two in thickness. Woollen clothes are worn and fire are comfortable, during January and February, but the Chinese do not warm their houses.

Canton is the oldest city in the E. of China, and since the foundation has undergone many changes. The Chinese historians say they are able to trace their city for 3000 years, when it was called Nin Wooding, the martial city of the South and was surrounded by a stockade made of bamboo and mud. One of its earliest names, and which is still used in its books was Yang-Ching, the city of rears. In May 1840 Canton was taken by the British, and ransomed by the Chinese for \$6,000,000. It has been frequently devastated by fire, there being no other city where conflagrations have been more extensive, more destructive and more frequent than in Canton and it is said that they have not always been accidental. Amongst the latest of these disasters was one which occurred in October 1843, when 1000 Chinese buildings, and several foreign houses or factories, were destroyed; and another in December 1844, when a large theatre was consumed, and 2800 persons, men, women, and children, perished. But the most destructive fire of recent times in Canton, occurred in 1822 when between 13,000 and 14,000 houses, with nearly all the European factories, were destroyed and many lives lost. Another alarming conflagration took place in November 1836, which threatened the destruction of the entire city but was fortunately arrested by the walls, but not before an enormous loss of property had been sustained. The fire on this occasion appeared to be about 1 m. in breadth, and was in the most populous part of the city. Pop. supposed to be considerably above 1,000,000.—(Middle

Kingdom *Jour Roy Congo Soc. Martin's Chien Fort. Papers, etc.* [add *See SURF*]

CANTORIA, a n. *Spain*, Andalusia, prov of, and 86 m. N by E. Almería, 1 bank, Almaraz. In general it is well built, the streets clean, wide and level, but improved its two squares are spacious, and adorned with handsome houses and public buildings a chapel, which occupies the place of a parish church, occupying the N side of the smaller square. The town has, besides, a townhall, prison, cemetery and three primary schools. Manufactures—linen and wool len fabrics, sulphate, oil and wine. Trade in poultry, cattle, hares, and manufactured goods Pop. 4500

CANTREFF par Wales, Brecon 30 000 ac Pop 232
CANTU or **CAVENDISH** a n. kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov of and 5 m. E. Como It is well built, surrounded by walls entered by five gates and possesses a parish church with a remarkably fine tower formerly used as a beacon a townhall school hospital theatre, &c. In the vicinity are some iron-works, which have existed since the 10th century P 5513.

CANTYRE, *CAVENDISH* See *KENTRE*.

CANUMA a lake, Brazil prov Para, 1 bank, Amazon lat. 10° 30' S. lon 68° 45' W about 80 m. long by 10 m. broad. It pours its waters into the *Uruba* or *Berari*—an affluent of the *Amazon*. Its banks are inhabited by a few Indians and at its N. end is the village of *Comanço*.

CAWICK par Eng. Lincoln Pop 218

CANY a n. France, dep Seine-Inférieure, 21 m. W. S. W. Dieppe in a green and wooded valley 1 bank, Durdent 5 m. from its mouth. This thriving little town has several cotton and oil mills, driven by water and a considerable trade in linen oil seeds oil flax, yarn, and cattle Pop 1361

CANZO a vil kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov of and 10 m. N. E. Como on the side of a steep and bare hill called from its shape, the *Horns of Canzo*. It contains a parish church and boasts of having given birth to two saints of the Roman calendar. Most of the inhabitants are employed in rearing silkworms and spinning silk Pop 1630

CAOISO a vil and com. N Italy dusty Parma 10 m. E. Piacenza, on the highroad at the confluence of the *Clusone* and *Zeno*—affluents of the *Po*. It is well built, and has a church, several and elementary schools and an annual cattle fair, and one of grain and general merchandise. The inhabitants are engaged in raising grain, fruits, wine and oil; and in rearing cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry Pop 3073.

CAPARD BUTTON 181 22, two small isls. Indian Archipelago, straits of Sunda, the one in lat. 5° 58' S lon 105° 43' E the other in lat. 5° 49' S. lon 105° 48' E They appear to be of volcanic formation and one of them contains two craters, in which are found edible birds nests

CALACIO or **CAPECIO-NUOVO** (anc. *Caput Apennini*) a n. Naples prov Principato Citra, 15 m. S. Caserta, 4 m. from the sea, the seat of a bishop and having two handsome parish churches and a convent. The cathedral is 2 m. distant, at *Capaccio Vecchio* formerly an episcopal town but destroyed in the 18th century by the Emperor Frederick II. The inhabitants then removed to *San Pietro*, and named it *Capaccio-Nuovo*. Pop. 3000.

CALANOLI a vil and com. Tuscany prov of and 16 m. S. E. Pisa, 6 m. S. Pontedera, on a hill near the *Arno*. It is tolerably well built, has a parish church and a castle, and manufactures of oil, wine, and silk Pop 1177

CAPANORI a n. and com. Italy duchy of and 5 m. F. Lucca, 5 m. W. S. W. Puccia, in a fertile plain. It has a parish church, and some oil and wine presses Pop. 2100.

CAPE BRETON a large island British N. America, between lat. 46° 30' and 47° 30' N. and lon 59° 47' and 61° 25' W. extreme length N. to S. 100 m. extreme breadth 85 m. area, extensive of the great inland gully about 3100 sq. m. It is separated on the S. from Nova Scotia by the *Gulf of Canso*, and along with Newfoundland from which it is about 60 m. distant, forms the E. entrance to the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*. It is of an irregular triangular shape, and, along the W. coast, is of dangerous access, possessing no harbour but that of *Port Hood*, near the *Gulf of Canso* and being lined throughout with precipitous iron-based cliffs. Its other shores though ragged are indented with numerous bays and bays. An inlet, called *Bay d'Or*, which is entered by two narrow passages, opens into an immense bay and arms, and, almost intersecting the island from

N. E. to S. W., forms two great natural divisions, both ragged, but not properly mountainous, the highest point in the former not exceeding 1800 ft. and that of the latter scarcely reaching 700 ft. The geology of the island is imperfectly known. Its short distance from Nova Scotia has led some to imagine that it was at one time united to the continent, and has been disengaged by some violent convulsion; but this conjecture is not supported by any striking evidence in the structure of the opposite coasts. Primitive rocks, particularly granite, prevail to the S. E. of *Bras d'Or* and are also supposed to form the nucleus of the highlands towards the N. W. but throughout the whole island the carboniferous formation appears and contains extensive fields of excellent coal. Iron-ore also, abundant and specimens have been obtained indicating the existence of copper lead, and other valuable minerals. Higher in the series vast beds of gypsium are found. Salt springs exist on the coast. There is no navigable river but the fresh water lakes are both numerous and of considerable extent. The largest *Lake Marguerite*, in the N. is about 40 m. in circuit. The climate is changeable, but not so rigorous as on the continent. Originally the whole island was one great forest, but considerable tracts have been cleared. About 50 000 ac. are under culture, and produce the ordinary cereals, and pulses, malts, potatoes, and turneps. The quantity of corn raised is not equal to the home consumption. *Lace* Breton derives his chief importance from the working of its coal mines, and the fisheries carried on in the adjoining seas. Its exports, consisting principally of timber fish and coal amounted in value, in 1844, to £70 872 imports, £24,323 The ships in the same year were—entered 335 (37,574 tons) and cleared, 331 (40,263 tons) The shipping belonging to the island was 19 053 tons. *Cape Breton*, which is admitted festively attached to the province of Nova Scotia, is divided into three counties and sends two members to the House of Assembly. It is visited by the packets from England, and its internal communications have recently been improved by the establishment of a steamer which plies regularly on the *Bras d'Or*. The island was first colonised by the French in 1713 and taken by the British in 1758 Pop. about 55,000

CAPE CLEAR, a high promontory S. extremity of *Clear Island* forming the most S. point of Ireland about 73 m. S. E. Baltimore or *Cork*. Its great height 400 ft. above the sea, and prominent position have rendered it a familiar landmark to mariners. Adjoining the Cape is a lighthouse which exhibits a bright revolving light of 31 lamps seven becoming visible every two minutes. The lantern is elevated 4.5 ft. above the sea, and may be seen in clear weather from a distance of upwards of 30 m. It is situated in lat. 51° 26' N. lon 9° 29' W. (a)——“THE MARCH of *Clear* is about 2½ m. long by about 1 m. broad. It is wild and romantic, steep and inaccessible cliffs rising up in all directions from the sea, while the greater part of the surface is merely rough, rocky pasture. The inhabitants are in a primitive state. The women manufacture a coarse kind of frieze for clothing the men who have the reputation of being expert and resolute seamen, are wholly employed in fishing Pop. of Isl (1841) 1002

CAL E COAST CASTLE, a n. and fort, *Fort Coast*, Africa, *Gulf of Guinea*, cap of the French possession on the *Gold Coast*. lat. (light on fort) 5° 24' N. lon 1° 13' 38' W. (s.) The fortress, which is large, and well built, stands on a rock close to the sea, and projects, in bold relief, from the surrounding dark, green forests. With exception of a few houses for Europeans, the town consists of straggling huts of mud built, with clusters of palm-trees, and an occasional scattered azobee. It is a principal mart for native butter; and some individuals who have been educated at the Government school in the fort, now import, on their own credit goods to the amount of £20 000 and £30 000 annually. A judicial assessor appointed by Her Majesty holds open court in the town three days a week, for native cases. Great good has resulted from the establishment of this court by inspiring confidence in British protection and the fear of justice. Climate unhealthy mean temperature 78° The principal exports are gold-dust, ivory and palm-oil Pop. estimated at 10 000. See *Grand Coast*.

CAPE HATTIEN See *Grand Coast*.
CAPE HATTIEN See *Grand Coast*.
called by the Spaniards *Guaymas*, and afterwards by the French *Cape François* named also *Cape Henry* and *Fort*

Point, nearly 90 m. N. Port-au-Prince or Port Republicain; lat. 19° 45' 42" N. lon. 72° 11' 45" W. (a). It is much on the N. side of the bay and is covered by lofty hills, and, under French domination, was considered one of the handsomest and most flourishing cities in the W. Indies. Half of it is in ruins, the effect of the Revolutionary wars. This gives it a melancholy aspect, but it still may be described as a handsome town, regularly built. The streets are wide and well paved, and the houses principally of stone; several of the squares and markets are spacious and handsome, and adorned with fountains yielding an abundant supply of good water. The cathedral, which has been rebuilt by public subscription, is an elegant structure. The military hospital, a noble edifice with large well-ventilated apartments, has also been restored and other improvements have been made. The outer part of many of the houses is occupied as stores, warehouses, and stables, the upper part only being used for residence. The entrance to the harbour is difficult, but the anchorage is safe. Cape Haytien as well as Port-au-Prince, was occasionally the seat of government, and it contained so under Christophe and Toussaint. The trade, chiefly carried on with the U. States, is still very considerable. Pop. in 1789 18,500 does not exceed 9000.

CAPE HOEN or HOEN usually considered the S. extremity of S. America, does not really belong to that continent, but is the most S. point of Heron's Island one of the Tierra del Fuego group. lat. 55° 59' S. lon. 67° 16' W. (a). This promontory is a lofty dark precipitous headland from 500 to 800 ft. high running far into the sea. When Sir J. C. Ross passed it, in September 1842, there was some snow on its summit, and the sides were clothed with a brownish coloured vegetation. The strong gales from the W. render the climbing of the Cape from the E. a matter of some danger and difficulty. But the improvements in modern navigation have greatly diminished both. Gales from the W. blow during the summer nearly without interruption but only near the Cape a few degrees farther S. they are more variable. During the winter E. winds are more frequent but the navigation is then rendered dangerous by the icebergs which approach the Cape, and are found even farther N. The Cape was first described in 1616 by the navigator Schouten, a native of Hoon, in Holland, who named it after the town in which he was born, the word having been since altered to Hoen.

CAPE MOUNT W. Africa. See MOUNT CAPE. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE [Portuguese, *Cabo de Boa Esperança* Dutch, *Kaap de Goede Hoop*] or CAPE PEAK, a celebrated promontory S. Africa, at the S. extremity of the Table Mountain having Table Bay on the E. and the Atlantic on the W., 31 m. S. Cape Town lat. 34° 3' S. lon. 18° 29' E. (a) and forming a bold promontory rising nearly 1000 ft. above the sea. This cape, celebrated in the annals of navigation, was discovered, in the year 1486, by the Portuguese navigator Bartholomew Diaz, who, not being able to double it, and having encountered much bad weather in its neighbourhood, gave it the name of *Cabo do Tormentoso* or Cape of Tempests. John IL. King of Portugal, considering this point as the goal of that gradual circumnavigation of the African continent, which had long engaged the attention of the Portuguese, gave it instead, the title of *Cabo de Boa Esperança*. Shortly after Feb. 30 1497 Vasco da Gama succeeded in doubling the Cape, and was the first European who by this route reached the Indian Ocean.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, or CAPE COLONY an extensive territory belonging to Great Britain, forming the S. extremity of Africa, between lat. 33° 15' and 34° 50' S. lon. 18° 30' and 27° 30' E. On the W. it is bounded by the Atlantic, and S. and E. by the Indian Ocean. Its boundaries, however have varied much at different periods, and could scarcely be said to be defined till 1847 when, by a proclamation of the Governor Sir H. Smith, they were declared to be on the N. the Orange or Orange River N.E. a branch of the main river called the Gariep and E. the rivers Kru, Khas Guita, Zwart Kal, and Plets, the Matberg mountains, the rivers Tsume and Kouskamma greatest length, W. to E. 520 m. greatest breadth, N. to S. 430 m. area, about 170,000 sq. m. Cape Colony consists of a W. and an E. province and, for administrative purposes, has been formed into divisions. Those have of course, increased with

the acquisition of territory which the colony has made at different times. Their number previously to 1847, had already been increased to 15, by the two new divisions of Victoria and Albert, chiefly situated along the E. frontier and formed out of a tract generally known by the name of the Ceded Territory. In addition to this, there is a large unappropriated tract lying between the former N. boundary of the colony and its new boundary of Orange River. It has never been properly explored, but is supposed to have an extent of nearly 50,000 sq. m. According to the report of the Surveyor-General, it is, for the most part as barren a desert as it is to be found on the earth's surface. From this sweeping assertion may probably be excepted the country in the immediate vicinity of the Gariep or Orange River which is said to occupy a climate more equable than some portions of the colony further S., to be tolerably fertile, and to depasture large herds of cattle.

Physical Features.—The coast line of the colony has an extent of about 1200 m. The N. W. portion, lying considerably out of the tract which is usually navigated, is imperfectly known, but is understood to consist of sandy plains, generally covered with scrubby plants. To the S. W. and S. E. the character and though seldom forming what may be called a bold and rocky coast, presents an almost uninterrupted series of headlands and indentations. The former occasionally stretch out into lofty promontories, the principal of which are the celebrated Cape of Good Hope, forming the extremity of the isolated mountain mass, of which Table Mountain is the culminating point, and Cape Agulhas, the most S. point of Africa. The latter are often scooped out into spacious bays, which have ample depth of water but lying exposed to some direction or others are very imperfectly protected. The chief of these bays are, on the W., St. Helen's Bay, Saldanha Bay and Table Bay, and on the E. False Bay with its important arm called Simon's Bay, St. Sebastian Bay, Mossel Bay, the Cangoes, and Algoa Bay. Among these, complete shelter is afforded only by Saldanha Bay which possesses all the essentials of an excellent harbour and Simon's Bay which has been selected for the arsenal and chief naval station of the colony. The interior of the country may be described as consisting generally of a succession of plateaus and mountain ranges, which rise above each other and increase in elevation as they recede from the coast, each range forming the boundary of a lower and the abutment of the next higher plateau and again lowering down considerably towards the Gariep or Orange River. Beginning in the W. the first mountain range is the Bokkeveld, which lies about 40 m. inland, and stretches from N. to S. in a direction nearly parallel with the W. coast, till it reaches the neighbourhood of the town of Worcester lat. 33° 40' S. Almost parallel to this range, but about 100 m. farther inland is the Roggeveld. Between these ranges lies an extensive elevated plateau which, according to its proximity to either range, takes the name of the Bokkeveld or of the Roggeveld Karroo. In like manner several mountain ranges run parallel with the S. coast. The first and lowest stretches from W. to E. without interruption, for about 200 m. leaving a belt along the coast which seldom exceeds 30 m. This range of hills connects with the Bokkeveld, and properly forms one of its branches, takes, in the different localities through which it passes the names of the Zwellendam, the Oudtshoorn, and the Stettin mountains. Behind this, and at a distance varying from 15 to 30 m., is a second range, connected likewise with the Bokkeveld, so as to form another of its branches and known by the name of the Zwart or Black Mountains. Between these two E. ranges lies the plateau of Kammanas and Long Kloof. About 70 m. behind the Black Mountains is the last great E. range, which links with the Roggeveld near lat. 33° 10' S. and takes, in succession the names of the Klein Roggeveld, the Nieuweveld, and the Renssenvy or Renssenvy Mountains, the last forming the highest mountain chain in S. Africa, and attaining a height which has been variously estimated, but probably is not less than 10,000 ft. The large space between this range and the Black Mountains is occupied by a plateau, called the Great Karroo. On the W. it connects with the Bokkeveld and the Roggeveld Karroo, and on the E. with a similar tract called Camdeboo, and thus the whole of these united Karroos may be regarded as one immense plateau, raised, on an average, 3000 ft. above the level

of the sea, surrounded on all sides by mountain ranges, and stretching continuously though with varying width for 500 m. The geological structure of the mountains appears to be very uniform. They have a nucleus of granite, which sometimes comes to the surface, and forms the predominating rock, but much more frequently the granite is overlain by enormous masses of sandstone, easily distinguished by the numerous pebbles of quartz which are imbedded in it. The mountain summit, when composed of granite, is usually round and smooth, but when composed of the quartzose sandstone is often perfectly flat, and assumes the form of which Table Mountain is a well-known specimen. The thickness of this stratum, in some localities, is not less than 2000 ft. and may then be seen forming steep vertical faces resembling masonry or exhibiting a series of salient angles and indentations, as sharp regular and well defined, as if they had been chiseled. With the granite are often associated primitive schists, the decomposition of which seems to have furnished the chief ingredients of the thin barren clay which forms the characteristic covering of the Karroo. In some places, particularly towards the E. coast, more recent formations appear and limestone is frequently seen piercing the surface.

Rivers.—Notwithstanding its lofty mountain ranges and elevated plateaus Cape Colony has scarcely any navigable rivers. Elephant, or Olifant's River which falls into the Atlantic in the W. of *Clanwilliam* is affected by the tide, and is navigable for boats for 80 m. but, like almost all the other rivers of the colony as encompassed at its mouth by a bar over which no ordinary sailing vessel can float. On the E. coast, the Breeds, which empties itself into St. Sebastian's Bay in Swellendam di. Isen admits vessels of 200 tons into the port of Beaufort which stands at its mouth but, immediately thereafter becomes navigable only by small craft. To judge by the map one might be apt to suppose that the colony was remarkably well supplied with water. Streams are there seen traveling in all directions, some of them apparently receiving numerous tributaries, and running a course of several hundred miles and the fact is, that at it is a season when rains prevail many of them are swollen to rivers of great width and of a depth which would float the largest vessel in safety. But the fall of these rivers is as rapid as their rise had been and the rains have no longer ceased than they either disappear altogether or sink down into deep channels, and occupy a shallow rocky bed overlying on both sides by lofty precipices of the prevailing sandstone. They thus not only become useless as a means of internal traffic but cannot even be made available for purposes of irrigation.

Climate.—The temperature of the colony varies much in different localities, but its general average may be stated at 87° 80° at Cape Town that of the coldest month being 57° and that of the hottest 79° Fahr. The extremes, however have a much wider range for Rumbold states that, in 1838, during his visit to the Cape the thermometer on Jan. 26, stood in the shade, at 94° and on the 28th at 90°. In the mountainous districts snow covers the highest summits during half the year and the temperature, cooled down by the blasts which descend from them, often falls below freezing. The alternations of heat and cold are frequently great, as well as sudden. The E. wind sometimes begins to blow with all the characteristics of a storm. At first it is almost stiflingly hot, and gradually gathering strength carries along with it an impalpable sand which penetrates everywhere. The whole atmosphere is alarmed, and the trees gather a coating which makes them look as if they had been painted with red ochre. Shortly however the breeze cools, its violence abates and the air regains its wonted clearness. This wind disagreeable though it is, is regarded as not prejudicial to health and the statistics of the colony certainly go to prove that there are few climates in which under ordinary circumstances, human life is more likely to run its healthiest course. Less rain falls in the interior and on the W. coast of Cape Colony than in any other part of the world, excepting rainless districts. It approximates in this respect to Patagonia and the E. coast of the S. American peninsula.

Vegetation.—The vegetation of the Cape is of a peculiar and distinctive character. To this, however there are some curious exceptions in the case of particular plants, where a connection manifests itself between the botany of this part of

the world and that of very remote countries. Such covers with the alder and also with the bramble, one of the nine species of which that are enumerated by Kuhn and Zeyher as growing at the Cape appears to be the common English bramble or blackberry. There are also links of connection, as far as regards the similarity of some peculiar genera, with the botany of Australia, and that of S. America. Yet, nowhere else are genera and species confined within narrower limits than here, without any apparent cause for a dispersion so arbitrary. In many respects, the vegetation in the E. districts of the colony differs widely from that on the W., although several plants are common to both. What is the grain most extensively cultivated at the Cape, but other cereals are also grown. With the exception of the silver-firs or Witeboom (*Leucadendron argenteum*) none of the indigenous trees in the vicinity of Cape Town attain any considerable size. The one named grows to the height of from 20 to 40 ft. and is very conspicuous from the brilliant silky whiteness of its leaves. Its timber however like that of all the other trees of the colony such as they are, is useless, being soft and brittle, but its bark is said to be stringy and to contain a considerable quantity of tannin. The main stem of this tree, which now forms groves at the back of a Table Mountain is at the foot of the E. side of the same mountain even at present it is almost entirely confined to the peninsula of the Cape. But the characteristic vegetation of the colony consists in its Karroo or heath, *Stapelia* or carnation flowers and Proteaceae. Of the first, there are about 400 species, and of the last 200 all exceedingly beautiful but having a range so limited, that none are to be seen N. of the mountains which bound the Great Karroo while by far the greatest number grow within 100 m. of Cape Town. The *Protea* *Cynaroides*, bearing a flower the size of a man's hat, is found on Table Mountain as for the singular and flashy *Stapelia* resembling a star-fish about 100 species are mentioned but they are almost entirely confined to the dry and sandy regions of the W. coast, where they cover a tract of many degrees of latitude in extent. A great portion of the E. frontier of the colony at this adjacent districts are covered with extensive thickets of a strong succulent and fleshy vegetation, denominated by the natives the bush. The most common plants of the bush are those, of many species all exceedingly fleshy and some beautiful; the great red-flowering arborescent aloe and some others make a conspicuous, though by no means graceful figure in the E. part of the colony where they grow irregularly scattered over the parched and baked faces of the hills. Other characteristic plants of the E. districts are the spekboom (fork tree *Portulacaria afra*) *Schottia* species, *Calcevia* or cedar, two or three species of *Loasium* or yew-wood, and the great succulent *Euphorbia*, which grow into trees 40 ft. high branching like a candlestick, entirely leafless, prickly and with a very acid juice the *Euphorbia* *malformis*, 8 ft. in diameter has on the ground, to which it is attached by slender fibrous roots and is confined to the mountains of Great Reymet, where also is found the extraordinary *Tectularia* or Hottentots' bread. The *Euphorbia* of which there are 18 species, all having the appearance of dwarf plants but without any similarity of structure, scarcely occur in the Cape Colony properly so called, but extend over the mountains of Kaffra, Tambouka, and Delagoa Bay almost to the tropics. The brilliant *Sarcocolla* are almost peculiar to the districts of George and Swellendam. Throughout are found various species of *Acacia* many beautiful ones of *Oxalis* innumerable species of *Isis*, *Gladiolus*, *Tritoma*, *Watsonia*, *Hypericaceae*, and other handsome *Iridaceae*, known by the name of Cape bulbs. nor ought we to omit the endless varieties of *Felagium* or Cape geranium, *Glaphalium*, *Xanthoxylum*, *Desfontainia*, *Meem* *hyperandrum* or *Ag-nardell*, shrubby *Berg* *gustonea* and curious if not large or showy blossomed *Orchidaceae*. Such is an outline of the magnificent flora of S. Africa from which the botanist has drawn more largely and the garden and green houses of Europe have derived a greater variety of beautiful plants, than from any other quarter of the world. From their presence here, and almost nowhere else, Kuhn has characterized this region as that of the *Stapelia* and *Mesembryanthemum*.

Zoology.—The animals indigenous to this colony are almost entirely varied, from the most unwieldy bulks in the most delicate and graceful forms. Among quadrupeds may be

enumerated the giraffe, elephant, rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, now much less frequently seen than formerly, the lion, panther, hyena, jackal, wolf, wild boar, quagga, buffalo, antelope, springbok, monkey porcupine, bat-eater, &c. Among birds are the ostrich, eagle, vulture, pelican, flamingo, crane, guinea fowl, turtle dove, and smaller species in great variety. The reptiles include among their number the largest and most venomous of their class, including the boa constrictor and the cobra d'aspide. In the surrounding seas and along the coasts, whales and seals exist in smok numbers, so to make the capture of them an important occupation, while both there and in the rivers there is no deficiency of smaller fish.

Skirmishes.—The original inhabitants of the peninsula of S. Africa consist of two distinct negro races—the Hottentots and the Kaffirs which are again subdivided into 10 or 12 different tribes. The Hottentots occupy the N portion of the peninsula, and the Kaffirs the N.E. The first are a mild and timid people, with some talent, but no energy. They make excellent shepherds and herdsmen and are faithful and honest. When young they are clean limbed, and well proportioned complexion a clear olive cheek bones high and prominent teeth small and exquisitely cannelled. The Kaffirs are a remarkably handsome race tall, stout, beautifully formed and graceful in their movements, cheerful and contented expression of countenance, complexion verging towards black. The offshoots of these two great families are the Korannas or Komas, the Hossamans or Bushmen, Namaquas, Damaras, Oranjas, Hottentots, Mambas, and Zoolas.

Soil and Climate.—The soil is fertile as such as ought to favour the growth of all the ordinary cereals, and the first colonists who settled in the country expected to find the principal sources of their wealth in the cultivation of them. The extent of territory allotted to them corresponded to this view and they settled down in farms which never would have been imagined of sufficient size, had they not expected to make almost every acre of them arable. Some of the tracts were apparently fertile enough to countenance this idea, but three-fourths of the country were so sterile of a very different description and the consequence was that the colony threatened for a time, to become a complete failure. Everywhere the soil was well adapted for the growth of wheat and the other cereals, the climate often proved most unpropitious. Long continued droughts destroyed the corn in the blade, and mildew destroyed it in the ear. At last a better system began to prevail. Agriculture formerly deemed paramount, because only of secondary importance. Extensive tracts which never could have yielded a profitable return under the plough were seen to be capable of supporting numerous flocks and herds and the attention of the colonists was generally turned to pasture. The native breed of cattle has been supplanted by better breeds, so improved by crosses with them so that the cattle of Cape Colony would not suffer by a comparison with those of many of the better improved districts of Europe, while the Cape sheep, remarkable only for the ponderousness of their tails have been very generally supplanted by finer European breeds and more especially by merinos, which thrive admirably and promise soon to make wool the great staple of the colony. Grain, particularly wheat, is still grown to a considerable extent in the lower districts and in ordinary years of crops, both abundant and of good quality are obtained. In some districts, and also in Cape Division, considerable attention is paid to the culture of the vine, which grows fruitfully, but, in general, is more remarkable for the quantity than for the quality of its produce. It is well known in commerce by the name of Cape wine, but is not in much repute and is understood to be extensively employed in adulterating some of the foreign wines, especially Madeira. The only wine of the colony which has obtained a high reputation is the famous red wine, which grows in a very limited district E. of Cape Town, and is called Constantia, after the celebrated vineyard near the town of that name, where alone it is produced.

Manufactures and Commerce.—The former are necessarily limited to a few articles of primary necessity the colonists supplying themselves with the ordinary manufactures from their mother country of a better quality and at a cheaper rate than they could hope to produce them.

The exports of wool E. in the colony are increasing rapidly those of wine decreasing. In 1857 only 44,441 lbs. of wool

were exported; in 1851 5,661,216 lbs. while the wine had decreased in the same period, from 740,000 to 483,540 gallons. The whale fishery which was formerly pursued with success has also declined. The total declared value of the exports from the whole colony for the year ending January 5, 1852 was 2,651,377. The value of imports, as declared for the same time, was 21,538,318. The colonial produce exported, in 1851-2 was of the declared value of 2458,941 and is composed principally of wool, skins, hides, wine, flour, meal called fish, ostrich-feathers, skins, horses, beef, pork, butter, &c.

Government, Religion, Education, &c.—The government of the Cape is vested in a governor nominated by the Crown, and assisted by an executive council composed of the commander of the forces, the chief justice, auditor-general, treasurer and accountant-general. Each province is administered by a lieutenant-governor and each district by a civil commissioner subordinate to whom are magistrates, superintending magistrates of country 15 or 20 in. in extent. Justice is administered by a supreme court of judicature, presided over by a chief justice and three puisne judges, a high sheriff and deputy sheriff for each district, a court of vice-admiralty police, and matrimonial courts, &c. The revenue of the colony has generally exceeded the expenditure, but the estimates for 1849 would show a different result though not to any great extent. The revenue for that year has been calculated at £213,424 the expenditure at £210,000. The Dutch and English Reformed Lutheran E. Catholic, and Presbyterian churches in the Cape, are all entirely or in part, supported by the Government. From returns for 1846, it appears that there were 115 congregations belonging to the two provinces of which 82 belonged to the Dutch Reformed church, 13 to the English Episcopalian, 8 to different Presbyterian denominations, 4 to the E. Catholic church, 21 to the Wesleyan church, 24 to the Independents, 5 Moravian and 9 Lutheran. Sunday and evening schools are attached to each. There are also numerous missionary schools, and Bell's Lancasterian and other free schools in each district. In numerous localities throughout the colony missionary exertions are carried on by various denominations of Christians for the civilization of the native population.

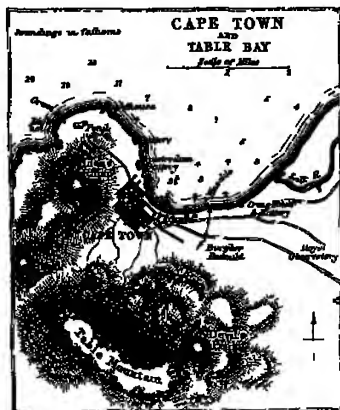
History.—The Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1486, by Bartholomew Diaz. In 1702 two commanders of the English East India Company took possession of the country in the name of King James but no settlement was then formed. In 1650 it was colonized by the Dutch Government, and remained in their possession for 156 years. In 1795 it was taken possession of by a British armament, but restored to the Dutch in 1802. In 1806 it was again taken by the British, and conferred to them at the general peace in 1814. Almost ever since this period a succession of hostilities has occurred between the colonists and the Kaffirs on the E. and N.E. frontiers of the colony the latter revenging the encroachments of the former on their territories by plundering their cattle and otherwise disturbing them in their possessions. When these aggressions become altogether intolerable, and threaten the ruin of the colony a regular military force is sent against the Kaffirs, which ultimately succeeds, though not without much trouble, and often considerable loss of life in driving back the enemy and for a time, but for a time only putting an end to their marauding incursions. After a short interval of quietness, the Kaffirs recommence their aggressions, and the same results as in previous instances, follow, to be in turn succeeded by similar proceedings. The latest Kaffir war broke out in December 1850 and did not terminate till after fully 18 months active hostilities.

In 1851 a representative constitution was granted to the colony with a liberal free-tenancy suffrage every owner of a tenement valued at £25 or more, having a vote for members both of the legislative council and house of assembly. Pop. in 1850 Western division, 114,886 Eastern 170,893 total 285,779.—(Barnard A. Resident of the Cape of Good Hope, Cape of Good Hope Almanac Past and Present State of her Majesty's Colonies Natal Magazine Mrs. Romer's Physical Geography, &c.)

CAPE RIVER, or YANUKA, a river Central America, Nicaragua and Mosquito country rising near the city of Segovia, flowing E. by N. for nearly 800 m. and after receiving several tributaries, falling into the Caribbean Sea at

Cape Giracias & Dica. It passes through a rich and fertile country has some important towns on its banks, and is navigable for a considerable distance from the sea. The upper part of its course is obstructed by falls.

CAPE TOWN is to the African, cap of Cape Colony on the lower or S. side of Table Bay at the N foot of Table Mountain, 31 m. N the promontory of the Cape of Good Hope. The view of the town and its vicinity from the bay anchorage is



very striking. Behind rise the perpendicular sides of Table Mountain while, on either hand are the barren crags of the Lion's Head and Devil's Peak the former usually capped with a cloud. It is regularly built, lighted with gas, the streets, many of them wide but most of them unpaved cross at right angles, while the houses, with their little stoops (porches) and gable fronts, exhibit many traces of their Dutch origin. Rows of oak, poplar and pine trees, line the sides of the principal avenues and the shops are well supplied with

large, well built, contain an infirmary &c and have a large area in front as a parade-ground. Another important Government establishment is the observatory, well known by the labours of Sir J. Herschel. At noon daily a ball is dropped here as at Greenwich, to indicate true time to mariners. The botanic garden of the Baron von Ludwig contains a fine collection of plants. In the town are English, Dutch, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Independent, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches; the burgher senate-houses, the chief court-houses, several fine and other schools, a theatre, a spacious market place a commercial exchange, with a fine commercial hall and a public library of about 80 000 volumes. Provisions, fruit, and vegetables, are abundant and cheap. Water is supplied from Government tanks in the dry season. The police here is well organized on a military footing. Cruises of a flagrant kind are rare. The town is divided into 12 districts, and each district into four wards over each of which there is a commissioner and four wardmasters, chosen by the people these, together appraise town property and assess the local taxes. Within the town also, is held the supreme court of justice of the colony.

Cape Town is defended on the S. side, inland, by a regular citadel on the N. towards the sea, by Amsterdam Battery and some other works. To the port, at which is the entrance, large vessels cannot come but the anchorage in the bay is commodious, and usually safe. Two quays extending from the beach into the bay enable lighters to take in and discharge cargoes at all times of the tide. Great efforts are made both by the Government and the municipality to render Table Bay a safe harbour. It is now visited annually by a large number of vessels still the casualties do not amount to a third per cent. From 1824 to 1842, it was visited by 961 vessels, of which only 28 were lost or seriously injured. The numbers, 1841-1848 were as follows—

Vessels.	Tonnage.	V. sails.	Tonnage.
1841	433	1848	690
1842	478	1849	650
1843	405	1850	625
1844	489	1851	647

In 1862 these numbers had increased to 465 vessels of 131,424 tons, entered and 4,77 vessels of 217,385 tons cleared at the port.

The walks near the town are pretty and neatly kept. One of them, which leads along to the top of the hill overlooking the town and bay and giving a view of the sandy plain and distant mountains, with Green Point (where is a light-house) and Hoban's Island in the distance is particularly picturesque. The drives around are pleasant, especially that to Green Point, 3 m. W. The climate of the whole locality is considered salubrious and the place is much frequented by Indian residents on leave of absence, who pay (if holding official situations) is here usually continued to them. Cape Town was founded by the Dutch in 1652. Pop. 22,548.

CAPE VERD the most W. promontory and point of Africa, in Senegambian, between the mouth of the Senegal on the N. and that of the Gambia on the S. lat. 14° 22' N. lon. 17° 34' W. (N.) It was discovered by the Portuguese, Dieme Fernandes, in 1445.

CAI E VERD ISLANDS (Portuguese, *Ilhas do Cabo Verde, Ilhas Verdes*) an archipelago, N. Atlantic, W. coast of Africa, consisting of 10 principal and several smaller isles, belonging to Portugal between lat. 14° 43' and 17° 18' N. and lon. 22° 28' and 25° 27' W. They take their name from Cape Verd which is about 320 m. E. of them, and is said to be so called from the verdure of a group of enormous baobab trees which covers its summit. The largest and most important is Santiago the others are Fogo, Brava, Mayo, St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicolo, Jas. Sal, and Boavista. All the islands are evidently volcanic most of them are rugged and lofty but some have sheltered bays, with good anchorage. The most elevated is Fogo, on which there is a volcano, which after 50 years



CAPE TOWN AND TABLE MOUNTAIN—FROM NEAR AMSTERDAM BATTERY

European goods. Government-house is a commodious edifice. The grounds are planted with fine old oaks, and partly formed into a public walk. The Government offices are here, and in the precincts is the E. African college. The barracks are

quasars, recently became active, and the peak of which has a height of 2157 ft. The island is fertile, and produces great quantities of maize, beans, and various kinds of fruits. The group however taken as a whole, does not deserve this

all the crops. The Cape Verde were discovered by the Portuguese in 1449 and shortly after colonized Pop. about 400,000.

CAPE WRATH the N W extremity of Scotland, co.

Sutherland. There is a light-house on it bearing a revolving light, 400 ft above the level of the sea, showing a bright and red light alternately lat. 68 38' N lon 4 58' 30" W (E.)

CABLE YONE, the terminating point of the N. E. coast of Australia, having the Gulf of Carpentaria on the W. and the Pacific Ocean on the E. lat 10° 38' S. lon 142° 33' E.; separated by Torres Strait from Papua, from which it is distant about 100 m. It is generally high and rocky with occasional grassy flats between the ridges and the sea in other places the prunines come down to the beach. A

shallow rocks at the extremity of the
Lap, which has been called Evan's
Bay lat. 16° 45' S. lon 142° 89' E.
was visited by the foregoing expedition
commanded by Captain Blackwood and
a very full account given of it by Mr
Jukes naturalist to the expedition, who
observed it as regards climate, one of
the comparatively favourable spots of Aus-
tralia, frequent showers falling there
throughout the whole year and thus
permitting (1) a existence of permanent
fresh waters, and green grass dur-
ing even the driest season. Gardens
ground and grass land to a consid-
erable extent, is also obtainable, with-
out need for horse manure, and some-
times to the full growth of

and exposed to the full wrath of a
refreshing sea-breeze. We had a
anchorage so safe. But the place has other advantages
of a most important kind, according to Mr. Jukes. In case
of accident to vessels in Torres Strait, where accidents are
frequent from the intricate and dangerous nature of the
navigation, Cape York were made the site of a station
would afford a ready place of refuge to those who might
escape in boats. The rocky elevations, besides, render it a
conspicuous object from the sea. In a military point of view
also, it would be important, in respect of affording protection,
in case of war to our commerce between the E. Pacific and
Indian Oceans and in the event of steam communication
being established between New South Wales, by way of
Torres Strait, Cape York would necessarily become one of
our most important ports. Mr. Jukes remarks that
there has been quiet and friendly, but of very low intelligence
They had the thin bodged, spare bony form, of all the Australian
lump people. Their hair however was like that of Europeans
and worn either straight, or waving in broad open curls.
Homesick and homesick, without any kind of civilization
distillate of fruits and vegetables, they pass their lives exclusively
in the chase for food, or in native industries. 'These Australian
lump, says Mr. Jukes, sat listlessly looking at us, standing
where we told them, fetching anything or doing anything
we ordered them, with great docility indeed, but with com-
plete want of interest and curiosity. On our shooting a little
part of the way they raised their heads off some of the trees
fustian, and then waved their hands. A little later, the
is open and sat it, utters and all. — (Jukes's Narrative of the
Seymourian Voyage of H. M. S. Porpoise, 1842-1845.)

CAPEL, four para. Eng.—1 Surrey 5573 ac. Pop 1103.—2 (*de Ferres*) Kent 1736 ac. Pop 185 —3, (*St. Andrew*) Suffolk 2272 ac Pop 202 —4, (*St. Mary*) Suffolk 1910 ac Pop 549

CAPELLADAS, a tn Spain Catalonia, prov of and 84 m. W N W Barcelona, in a fertile plain. It contains a parish church, chapel seven schools, a townhall, prison hospital, cemetery and some public halls. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving coarse cloth, cotton and woollen fabrics, paper making, distilling brandy, and in agriculture Pop. 27,081.

THE
CAPE VERDE
ISLANDS

English Wire

character the surface is for the most part stony and cherted. The bays. Kala mounds fills water is scarce, and generally shallow. The water is brackish, and of a low temperature. The soil is poor, of mid-fine quality while the climate is decidedly unhealthy intense heat prevailing from November to July. The *hurricanes* and *fogs* during the remainder of the year. The largest of the islands is Santiago. It is 82 in long and 12 in broad, and though possessing a few fertile spots is generally sterile mountains and sterile. Its town Pto. Praya, has an excellent harbour though inferior to that of Porto Grande in St. Vincent, which is the best in the whole group. The chief products are maize, rice, and haricots, bananas, guavas, lemons, oranges pure apple, coconuts, nuts figs and melons. The soil is very fertile crops a few of the best grain yields might be made, but the Government is too poor to encourage such attempts. It has fully introduced the cotton and indigo plants are indigenous and both they and the sugar cane are partially cultivated. The Orinoli, once monopolized and then set free, has again become monopolized by the Government on the ground that the de-
terioration produced by the free traders had diminished the quantity exported, and seriously affected the revenue, which, from the Orinoli alone, has in some years reached 224,000. The principal crops are the palm, coconuts, and beach. The chief domestic animals are goats, asses, and poultry. Monkeys, wild cats, and pigeons abound, but there are no serpents or venomous reptiles. Numerous turtles frequent the coasts, and when the water is calm the swimming of the *Manatus* is seen. The number of the albatross is the smallest. The chief manufactures are all the albatross are known leather shoes and car-

[4446 tons], and cleared 78 [4446 tons] of these, 33 Portuguese guns entered and 32 cleared, 23 British entered, and 22 cleared. The natives are indolent but inoffensive, and speak a Portuguese jargon, called *Lingua Oronde*. These islands produce with some possessions on the coast, from the Portuguese provinces of Cape Verde of which the capital, formerly Porto Praya, is now Mindello, in St. Vincent. In 1830, the islands were visited by natives and hooping coughs, measles, and other diseases, killed off 700 in a population of 4500, and scarcely any individuals remained. In September of the same year a hurricane, in three or four days, destroyed about 400 houses, and great numbers of the natives perished.

CAPELLE property GENEVIEUX CAPELLE, a vil. Holland, prov N Brazil, 13 m. W S.W. Herengheboch with a handsome church school, and two annual markets. Pop. 1180.

CAPELLE-DE-MER Yverdon, a vil. Holland prov E. Holland 4 m. P by N Rotterdam. It has a church with a fine tower a school a branch of the Public Utility Society and a literary association. Pop. including surrounding hamlets 1060.

CAPESTANG [anc. *Copet Stang*] a m. France, dep Herault, 9 m. W. Beziers, on the Canal du Midi, and near the N bank of an extensive lagoon, to which it gives its name. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, both in a ruinous condition. The church contains some Gothic sculptures, and within the town are the remains of a Roman bridge. Pop. 1831.

CAPESTERE (LA) —1 *La Margot*, a tn. W Indies, Isl. Guadeloupe, 9 m. E. N. E. La Basse-Terre, at the S.E. angle of the island and at the mouth of the Riviere aux Peres. It is the capital of the most fertile and salubrious district of the colony. Coffee, cacao, and sugar are cultivated around it.—2 A tn. W Indies E. S. coast, Marigot-Cap. of a district.

CAPESTRANO a tn. and com. Naples prov Abruzzo, Ultra II. 23 m. S. E. Aguilu. It is situated on a hill, on which there is a castle, contains two handsome churches and a convent, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 2408.

CAPIBARI a tn. and several streams, Brazil.—1 A tn. prov of, and 120 m. W São-Paulo, on a stream of its own name, an affluent of the Tieté. It has a church and school and the building of canoes, and the distilling of brandy are carried on. Pop. 2000.—2 A river prov São-Paulo, falling into the Tieté on its l. bank, 24 m. below Porto Feliz. It traverses the town of its own name, and its banks are covered with timber suited for building canoes of the largest size.—3 A river prov Santa-Catharina, falling into the Tubarão, about 10 m. from the sea. It is navigable for about 80 m.—4, A river prov São-Paulo, a tributary of the Itaipu an affluent of the Paraná.

CAI BARBE, a river Brazil prov Pernambuco, rising in lat. 7° 50' S. lon. 45° W. flowing E. and S. and falling by two mouths into the Bay of Recife. It is navigable for canoes and flat-bottomed boats a considerable way inland. Total course about 200 m. exclusive of windings.

CAPISTRILLO a vil. and com. Naples prov Abruzzo Ultra II. 5 m. S. S. W. Avezzano, 3 m. W. Lake Fucino. It contains two churches and an hospital. Pop. 1300.

CAI ITANATA, a prov. Naples, on the Adriatic comprising the small group of Tremoli and the mts of Pannose, bounded N and E. by the Adriatic, S. by provs. Bari and Basilicata, and W. by Principato Ultra and Samnium area, 8178 sq. m. W and E. It is intersected by spurs of the Apennines, one of which terminates in the wooded promontory of Gargano. S. and E. extends a vast sandy plain called the Tavoliere di Puglia, on the excellent pastures of which more than a million and a half of sheep are annually wintered. The coast is generally low and has no good port. The province is well watered by the Gandeloro and its affluents, the Cerveno, and the Carpelle, all flowing to the Adriatic. Wheat, though cultivated only in the valleys, is superabundant; figs, apples, fruit and figs, and figs, are plentiful; the wine produced are in general good especially those of San Giovanni, Vieste, and Manfredonia and likewise the olive oil of Gargano tobacco and rumex are also cultivated. The principal riches of the province, however consist in fine large cattle, esteemed horses, and sheep, the last yielding excellent wool. Goats and pigs are reared in large numbers. Marble salt is gathered in the lagoons, and good potter's clay, limestone, and alabaster are obtained. There is little fishing and no manufactures. Trade in grain, figs, figs, honey, and wool; horses, cattle, wool, shoes, and hides. Its capital is Foggia. ports, Vieste, Manfredonia, and Rodi. The province is divided into three districts, Foggia, Bovino, and San Severo, comprising 38 circondari, and 62 comune. Pop. 394,065.

CAPIVARI, a tn. Brazil prov Rio de Janeiro, near Cabo Frio, with two churches, and inhabitants engaged in agriculture, and in falling and preparing timber for the market at Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. tn. and dist. 3000.

CAPIZ—1 A prov. Philippines on the Panay N coast, and including several small adjacent islands, is about 80 m. E to W by 57° N to S. It is undulating and its lower grounds are flooded in the wet season rendering it fertile in rice. It has several rivers, some of which are filled with crocodiles. None of them appear to be navigable, but all are well wooded. The coasts are dangerous at certain seasons, but they have two excellent safe harbours, that of Batuan and that of Capiz, both capable of admitting vessels of medium size. Gold and silver are found in the province.—2 A tn. cap. of above prov., on a plain near the sea, and surrounded by the rivers Panay, Panitan and Irayan with some houses of stone, and the remainder of nipa palm. It is defended by a fortlet and a small garrison. In the rainy seasons it is sometimes inundated. The inhabitants are laborious, and fond of commerce and sailing. Pop. 11,145.

CAPIZ [I. *cap. Capiz*], a tn. Sicily prov Messina, 10 m. S.E. Mistrutta. Marble, petroleum, aquilinum and iron pyrites are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2468.

CAPIE par Eng Kent 1658 sq. m. Pop. 578.

CAPIZ-DE-SEPIA and **CARO** in SORRA (called also **CARO** in SORRA, and **CARO** in CASSANO) the two towns into which Isl. San Giulio is divided the former the N. and the latter the S. **CARO** DISTRICT (anc. *Apud*) a seaport in Austria Illyria, gov. of and 9 m. S. W. Trieste, on a small rocky island, Gulf of Trieste lat. (centr.) 46° 32' 42" N. lon. 13° 44' 16" E. It is connected with the mainland by a causeway of about 1/2 m. long. It is defended by an old fort now going to decay. Ruined walls, falling houses, and dark narrow streets give it a very gloomy appearance. It contains a cathedral a lofty edifice faced in the Venetian style with marble, and containing some fine pictures sculptures, and arabesques several other churches a handsome Gothic townhouse, a corn exchange, and theatre. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has six monasteries and two summer a gymnasium, two super or schools, several hospitals and a pest tentory. The town is very inadequately supplied with water by an aqueduct and from rain cisterns. There are manufactures of soap candles, leather and sea salt, about 18,000 bushels of the latter being manufactured yearly and a considerable trade being done in sea salt and fish, and some raising greatly extensive. The harbour is dangerous but is resorted to by fishing boats only. After the 10th century Cape d'Istria belonged alternately to the Venetians and Genoese and was made by the former in 1478, the capital of Istria. Pop. 6300.

CAI ODRISI a vil. and com. Naples prov Terra di Lavoro, 3 m. S. W. Caserta. It contains a handsome church adorned with pictures and statues, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2415.

CAPODAGAL GANY a river Upper Canada rising in some lakes N. side the ridge of hills running parallel to Lake Superior. It flows N. joins the Neagany and subsequently falls into the Albany lat. 51° 5' N. lon. 85° 50' W. about 200 m. W by S. the entrance of the latter into St. James's Bay.

CAPORELE, a tn. Naples, prov Principato Ultra, 12 m. N. N. E. Capriana, near the source of the lake. Pop. 4460.

CAPPADOCIA an em. prov. Asia Minor, now included in Asiatic Turkey bounded N. by Pontus E. by the Eux. Pontus and Armenia Minor S. by Mount Taurus and W. by Phrygia and Galatia, between lat. 37° 16' and 39° 28' N. lon. 32° 50' 15" and 35° E. It is mountainous and well watered and was celebrated for the production of excellent wheat, as well as for its fine pasture, and its superior breed of horses, asses, and sheep. It was subdued by the Persians under Cyrus and after the time of Alexander the Great, it was governed by kings of its own till A.D. 17 when it was reduced it to the form of a Roman province. Christianity was early propagated in Cappadocia, as we learn by the address of the first general council of the apostle Peter.

CAPPADOCIA, a vil. and com. Naples prov Abruzzo Ultra II. 8 m. W. S. W. Avezzano, a little N. W. of the hill in which the Liri rises. Pop. 1771.

CAPPAGH, 2 par. Ireland.—1 Limerick 1268 sq. Pop. 408.—2 Tyrone 87 670 sq. Pop. 11,261.

CAPPAGHWHITE a vil. Ireland, co. of and 7 m. N. Tipperary. It is a constabulary police station and has five annual fairs. Pop. 711.

CAPPANACURHY a group of islets and an old castle, Inland, co. Kerry. The islets are situated 8 n. W. Kinnegor, at the head of the estuary of the river of same name and the remains of the castle are on the mainland opposite.

CAPI ELI, a l. Switzerland, can. of, and 10 m. S.E. W. Zürich. It contains an old Cistercian convent, founded in 1185, a porch once the prefecture, a presbytery school-house, &c. and a simple monument, erected in 1838 in memory of 74 n. g. the eminent reformer killed Oct. 12 1830 in a contest between the troops of the R. Catholic and Protestant cantons which took place near Cappel. P. 578

CAPI ELIN See KAPPELL

CAPPOLE, par. Irel. Lond. 1784 ad. Pop. 300
CAPRAIA, or **CAPRAIA** (anc. *Epithura*) anal. Sardinian States, Mediterranean 32 m. N.W. Elba lat. (castle, E. side) 44° 2' 30" N. lon. 9° 50' 45" E. (a) It is of volcanic origin about 12 m. in circumference, mountainous, and of difficult approach except on the E. side, where the town of Capraia is situated. The port here is safe, and defended by a fort. Wine is the only produce of the island. Most of the inhabitants are fishermen. Wild goats now as formerly abound in it. Pop. 2500

CAPRARA See TARENTI ISLAND

CAPRARA a l. Papal States, dioc. of and 9 m. S.E. Viterbo, containing a celebrated castle, built on the slopes of Mount Cimino, and to be the masterpiece of the architect Vignola, and to be unrivalled at least in Italy as a specimen of the fortified domestic architecture of the 16th century. It was built for Cardinal Alessandro Farnese nephew of Pope Paul III. and is richly decorated with frescoes and arabesque each room being devoted to some incident in the history of the Farnese family, or to some allegorical subject.

CAPRERA a small is. N.E. the island of Sardinia, and separated from it by a narrow strait. It is 6 m. long N. to S. and nearly 3 m. broad. It is fertile and produces both corn and good pasture.

CAPRI (anc. *Capræ*) an is. belonging to Naples, Me. dieterranean, 3½ m. E. Cape Campanella which separates the Gulf of Naples from the Gulf of Salerno lat. (S. point) 40° 50' N. lon. 14° 11' 40" E. (a) It is about 5 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by precipitous cliffs which afford only one landing place. The island consists of two mountains of limestone, remarkable for their picturesque shape and between them lies a well-cultivated valley which yields grain the choicest grapes, olives, and other fr. The inhabitants are occupied in the production of oil and wine, in fishing and in catching quails, which come in immense numbers from Africa to the shores of Italy. Rows of nets are placed across the breaks in the woods and chasms in the rocks, to intercept these birds in their annual flights, and the quantity taken is almost incredible. The climate is remarkably fine and a residence in Capri is recommended in cases of chronic bronchitis. The island is supposed to have been originally peopled by a tribe from the Epirus. The Emperor Augustus resided here during his illness and Tiberius used thus place the scene of his debaucheries during the last ten years of his life. He is said to have built 12 villas in different parts of the island, but, after his death they were destroyed by order of the senate. Numerous ruins and fragments of ancient monuments still remain, among which is a temple cut in the side of a hill, said to have been dedicated by Augustus to his mother besides portions of aqueducts, baths and palaces. The island contains two towns, Capri and Anacapri. Capri is the seat of a bishop. It is built on the acclivity of a hill and contains a cathedral and some other churches. Pop. about 1800 (See ANACAPRI). Pop. of is. 3301

CAI HIATA a vil. Italy Piedmont prov. Alessandria, 7 m. S.W. Novara bank, Orba. Pop. 3265

CAPRICORN (Capr), Australia, N.E. coast, about 80 m. N. Port Curtis, lat. 23° 18' S. lon. 151° 42' E. (r)

CAPRICORN (Group) an assemblage of islets and reefs N.E. coast Australia, having 155° meridian and the tropic of Capricorn passing through them whence their name. They are all much alike in their geological characteristics and general features. One of them called First Bunker's Island, about a quarter of a mile in diameter is composed of coarse fragments of worn corals and alveoli, bleached by the weather. At the back of it a ridge of the same materials, 4 or 5 ft. high, and as many yards across, completely encircle the island.

Inside this ridge, on which is a belt of small trees, is a sandy plain covered with short scrubby vegetation, a foot or two in height. Between the trees on the ridge, and in some other spots, there is a thin layer of vegetable soil. The island abounds with sea fowl and other aquatic birds, especially black noddy, with whose nests the trees are laden. Most of the islands are encompassed by coral reefs, with lagoons inside in which sharks and turtle swim about in great numbers the former of immense size and strength. Turtle is so abundant, that one night, says Mr. Johns, Lieut. now Commander Blundell, being on one of the islands observing star albatross, was actually obliged to place sentries round him, to prevent the turtle from running over his artificial horizon as it lay on the ground. They were chiefly green turtle and the kind called loggerheads.—(Joy H.M.S. Fly 1842 to 1846.)

CAPRIA (two is. Italy.—1 A tn (Austria) gov. Venice, prov. of and 15 m. N.E. Verona, cap. dist. of same name on the small river R. a tributary of the Adige and surrounded by hills. It contains a parish and a subsidiary church three chapels and a record office for the district. Pop. 8500.—2 A tn Lombardy prov. of and 10 m. N. of Bergamo, near L. bank Adda. It is well built and clean, and comprises a spacious church town hall public library and convent. Hard ware, and wearing apparel and woollen fabrics, is carried on. Pop. 1419

CAPRYCKE, a tn and com. Belgium prov. E. Flanders 12 m. N.W. Ghent with a tannery three breweries, two breweries, and manufacturers of wooden pumps and clogs. There is also some trade in agricultural produce wood cattle, and linen. Pop. 8855

CAPSALE a seaport in Ionian Islands, cap. of Corfu near S. side of the island, upon the slope of a mountain. It has a commodious harbour defended by a fort Pop. 5000

CAPUA (anc. *Capen* and *Capua*) a city Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro in a plain 18 m. N. Naples, l. bank, Volturno, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. It is the seat of an archbishopric, is well fortified has a strong citadel and is reckoned one of the keys of the kingdom being the principal fortress that covers the approach to Naples. It has two magnificent gates, three principal streets, two handsome squares, and three public fountains. The town is dirty but the houses are well built. The principal public buildings are the cathedral with a cupola, supported by 16 columns the church of the Annunciation the governor's palace, and the town hall. There are also 16 parish churches, several convents for both sexes, a seminary a college, military school extensive barracks four hospitals, and a handsome theatre. A noted fair is held here annually on Dec. 25.

The ancient city was situated 2½ m. S.E. from the modern town which was built from its ruins by the Lombards in the 9th century. The site is now occupied by a considerable town, called Santa-Maria-di-Capua. The ancient Capua, one of the finest and most agreeable cities of Italy was of such extent, as to be compared to Rome and Carthage. Hannibal wintered at ancient Capua after the battle of Cannæ. It was a favourite place of resort of the Romans, on account of its agreeable situation and its healthy climate and many existing ruins attest its ancient splendor. Pop. 8100

CAPULI, lat. Indian Archipelago: one of the Philippines off the N.W. coast Samar lat. 12° 31' N. lon. 124° 3' E.

CAPUS? a town, Italy Naples prov. of and 7 m. S.E. Bari: in a plain and celebrated for its almonds. Pop. 8100

CAPUTH par. Scot. Perth 16,000 ad. Pop. 2637
CARA a small is. Scotland or Argyre, at the N. side of Gigha, with which it forms a parish. See Gigha

CARABANCHEL ALVO y BAZO two vils. Spain, New Castle, prov. of, and 3 m. S. Madrid, each possessing a church schools, town and arsenal houses, and being adorned with vil. gardens, fountains, &c. belonging to the nobility of Madrid. United pop. 1804

CARABOBO, a prov. Venezuela, bounded by Core and the Caribbean Sea N. Caracas E. Yaracua S. and Truxillo W. area, 8148 sq. m. Its principal productions comprise coffee, wheat, tobacco indigo, and cotton. Valmeta is the capital, 30 m. S.W. from which is the village of Carabobo whence the province is named, and where a decisive battle was fought in 1821 which secured the independence of Colombia. Pop. 95,967

CARACA, a mountain range, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, N. of the city of Maracana. It is a portion of the cordillera of Mantiqueira, being one of its highest ranges and liquorice, soap, sassafras, and other medicinal plants, grow naturally on it.

CARACAS, a group of six small uninhabited isles. Caribbean Sea, coast of Venezuela, a little W. Guyana.

CARACAS, SANTIAGO-DE-LOS-REYES-CARACAS a tn. S. America, cap. of Maricao and of the dep. Venezuela, and of prov. Caracas, 3000 ft. above the level of the sea, 11 m. S. S. E. La Guayra, from which it is separated by a chain of mountains whose highest point on the road is 5160 ft. lat. 10° 30' N; lon. 66° 54' W. (N.) The river Guayra bounds it on the S.

and is everywhere fordable near the town excepting after heavy rains when it runs with great rapidity but seldom almost as suddenly as it runs. Three other streams pass close to the town namely the Aracua, across which is a handsome bridge the Caracas, which separates one part of the city from the rest, and across which is another bridge and the Catuche. The town is well and regularly built, the streets being on general about 100 yards apart, and intersecting each other at right angles. They are almost all furnished with fountains.

The houses are solidly built of brick or earth faced with stucco, often richly decorated. Many of them have terraced roofs. There are several squares, the chief of which is the Plaza Mayor or Great Square, where the market for fruit, vegetables, fish &c. is held. The E. side is principally occupied by the cathedral a clumsy structure, which was much damaged by an earthquake in 1836 the S. by the college and the W. by the public prison. The chief public buildings are the churches, of which there are seven all solidly built and in the interior richly ornamented and the convents of which there are five—three for monks and two for nuns.

The most splendid church is that of Alta Gracia. From the Catuche the town is well supplied with water which is dispensed to the inhabitants in public fountains as well as in pipes and reservoirs. Caracas is the seat of an archbishop and has a university founded in 1778 and three hospitable trade is considerable, and consists of the products of the adjacent fertile valleys. For its exports see LA GUAYRA. The climate is healthy but earthquakes are common that of 1812 destroyed nearly all the houses and upwards of 10,000 of the inhabitants and though the town has been rebuilt, the houses are inferior to what they were before that dreadful visitation.

The city founded in 1667 by Diego Lozada was formerly the capital of the Captain General of the Caracas and is the birthplace of Bolivar. 10 p. about 50,000.—The PROVINCE lies between lat. 7° 38' and 10° 28' N. and lon. 65° 30' and 68° W. bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, W. by Carabobo and Vargas S. by Bolivar and Venezuela and Guayana, and E. by Bolivar area, 45,264 sq. m. The surface is partly mountainous and partly flat the former towards the sea coast, where several deep indentations occur and form good harbours and roadsteads, the latter towards the interior and particularly towards the S. where the country stretches out into vast plains. The most important vegetable production of the province is cacao the quality being the best of all that is brought to the European market but all the usual tropical crops are grown in perfection, among which may be mentioned coffee and indigo. The province is divided into 16 cantons, of which that of Caracas, containing the capital though not the largest, is the most fertile and best peopled. Pop. 246,835.

CARACOL, YAMACOCO, or YAMACOCO, N. W. Guyana, prov. Guayana, rising on the N. side of the mountain Caraguazito, about 80 m. S. by W. Quilo and after a S. S. W. course of 90 m. for the greater part of which it is navigable, falling into Lake Sambomambé, 26 m. N. Guayana.

CARAGLIO a tn. Italy Piedmont, prov. of, and 7 m. W. Cuneo, on the Grana. Spun silk and silk fabrics are manufactured here. Pop. 6000.

CARAMAN, and **CARAMARA**. See KARAMAN and KARAMARA.

CARAMAN a tn. France, dep. Haute Garonne, 16 m. E. S. E. Toulouse. It has numerous fairs. Pop. 1881.

CARAMANARA, a river Hindoostan which separates the prov. of Bahar from that of Allahabad. It rises in a hilly district, about 56 m. S. S. E. Benares; lat. 24° 40' N. lon. 83° 40' E. flows round to a N. N. E. direction, and falls

into the Ganges 10 m. above Buxar. Its whole course is about 75 m.

CARANAGASSEM a tn. Indian Archipelago, Isl. Ball, on the strait of Lombok lat. 8° 42' S.; lon. 116° 34' E. (N.) Ships may here obtain water, bullocks, hogs, and poultry. The country around is fertile and well cultivated.

CARANAGAMILLI, a large, shallow salt-water lake, S. Australia, dist. Portland Bay about 50 m. W. the town of Geelong. It is upwards of 90 m. in circumference, but to the S. it is so shallow as to be crossed by the natives for a distance of 15 m. it is deeper to the N.

CARANJA an isl. W. coast Hindoostan, between Bombay and the mainland lat. 18° 53' N. lon. 73° E. It is 4 m. long and 2 broad, and is low and woody excepting two remarkable hills, called Great and Little Caranja Hills, the former near the S. part of the island, the latter on the N. Great Caranja is very conspicuous, being of a tabular form, with a steep declivity at each end.

CARANO a small vil. Austria, Tyrol, prov. of, and 21 m. N. E. Trent r. bank Aven in the vicinity of which are calcareous and saline springs temperature 38 to 40° clear and of an earthy flavour and said to be efficacious in cutaneous affections. Pop. 304.

CARATE a tn. Italy Lombardy prov. of, and 15 m. N. Milan, E. slope of a hill r. bank Adige, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It was formerly fortified, and in its vicinity several engagements have taken place. Silken, woollen, and linen fabrics are woven. Pop. 2383.

CARAVACA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 48 m. W. by N. Murcia, on the side of a hill crowned by an ancient castle 1 bank Caravaca, here crossed by a stone bridge. The houses are generally commodious, well constructed and in many cases adorned with iron balconies. Most of the larger streets are wide, paved, and clean there are five squares, the principal of which contains the Government-house, hotel, and prison, and tower all the last a spacious and handsome structure, with an elegant balcony and a central arch, forming an entrance from the square, is to the principal street and into the noble facade. The parish church, a fine specimen of the Louis style, completed in 1600 has a lofty tower of hewn stone its interior is tastefully decorated, and contains numerous monumental and pictorial works of considerable merit. There are, besides several conventual churches and a variety of chapels. The remaining public buildings are two hospitals, a theatre, cemetery and numerous schools. Manufactures.—linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, paper soap earthenware, copper vessels leather brandy oil and wine. There are also extensive chemical and dye works, and flour mills. Trade.—m. cattle, grain, and manufactured goods. A yearly fair is held for general merchandise. Pop. 20,573. (Madsen)

CARAVAGGIO a tn. kingdom of Italy Lombardy province Bergamo, 24 m. E. Milan, on the Lena d'Adda between the Adige and here. It was surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle. These have been recently demolished but the deep fosse filled with water still remains, and six bridges over it gave access to the town which has several churches, an hospital, and a *mont-de-piété*. In the principal church are some good paintings by Campi and near the town is the sanctuary of the Madonna, built in 1574 from the designs of Pollaiuolo Titian, picturesquely situated and adorned with some fine paintings. This town is famous for being the birth-place of the two great painters, both called Caravaggio, a vicario Caldar, the scholar of Raphael and Michael Angelo Morici. The commune is fertile. It produces all kinds of grain in abundance, ~~and~~ scattered over with mulberry trees. Its melons are large and of excellent quality and yield a considerable revenue to the peasantry who cultivate them on their own account, running ground for the purpose. Pop. 6208.

CARAVELJAS, a maritime tn. Brazil prov. Bahia, on a bay of same name into which flows the river Grollas lat. 17° 42' S. lon. 39° 12' W. It is agreeably situated on a rising ground and three of its streets run parallel to the shore. It has two churches, a Latin and a primary school and it exports manioc flour coffee, and fish the former two cultivated extensively in the district. Pop. 10, and dist. 5000.

CARONARA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra 17 m. N. N. E. St. Angelo de Lombardi. Pop. 2986.

CARBONNE, a *tu France* dep. *Hauts Pyrénées*, 24 m. N.W. Toulouse, agreeably situated 1 bank Garonne, not far from where it receives the Arize. It has some woollen manufactures, a fulling-mill dye-works, brick and tile works. Its trade is in oil and wool. Pop. 1728.

CARBONNE *par Eng Norfolk* 3038 ac. Pop. 796. **CARBURY** *par Irei Kidare* 47 ac. Pop. 543. **CARIBU** *tu* Spain, Andalus, prov. of and 24 m. S.E. by 8 Cordova. It has narrow and irregular streets, a square which contains the townhouse and prison, a church, store-house, and endowed school. The inhabitants are occupied in weaving and husbandry. Some little trade is also done in grain, wine oil and cattle. Pop. 9398. — (Madox.)

CARCAGENTE, or **CARCAXENT**, a *tu* Spain, prov. of and 28 m. S. by V. Valencia, in a fertile and beautiful plain *r bank*, Júcar. The houses are well built and spacious, forming wide and clean streets. The principal square is large, lined with handsome dwellings and shops, and contains a spacious and elegant modern townhouse and prison. There are likewise a parish church, several chapels, two convents, an hospital, almshouse, cemetery, some primary schools and an extensive palace of the Marquis of Calizada. In the environs are delightful promenades and gardens. Trade — in grain, fruit, and silk. Pop. 7960.

CARLARSONNE, a *tu* France, cap. dep. Aude, intersected by the Aude and on a branch of the Canal du Midi. 53 m. S. Toulouse lat. 43° 12' 55" N. lon. 2° 21' 9" E. L. It consists of two parts, on the opposite sides of the river which is here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches the New Town in a plain 1 m. S. and the Old Town on a hill *r bank*. The former is surrounded by double walls, and has a castle. A portion of the most fine of ramparts and towers is attributed to the Visigoths, and the rest, including the castle seems to be of the 11th or 12th century. The streets are narrow dirty and dilapidated the houses falling to ruin and those that are inhabited tenanted only by the poorest class. It contains the church of St. Lazarus, formerly the cathedral within which near the high altar may be seen the tomb of Simon de Montfort, who led the infamous crusades against the Albigenses 400 of whom were here burnt alive. The modern town forms a striking contrast to the old city. It is cheerful, flourishing, and industrious, consisting chiefly of modern houses in streets at right angles with each other surrounded

The cloth manufactory has long been an important branch of industry the wool being spun, dyed, and woven here. The large fine-woollen cloth manufactory, of which there are several, give employment to 7000 persons. The cloth is exported chiefly to the Levant Barbary and S. America, where it is esteemed for its brilliant dyes. There are also distilleries, tanneries, manufactories of paper soap, woollen coverlets, stockings, linens and sails. A good trade is also done in wine, grain, flour, fruit, brandy leather and hardware. In the time of Caesar Carcassonne was a place of considerable note, and held a high rank among the Narbonnese towns. The Visigoths fortified it, and built some of the existing walls and towers. In 1309 it sustained a memorable siege by the army of familes who had been sent to extirpate the Albigenses. Want of water compelled the latter to capitulate, when scenes of miserable atrocity followed. Pop. 15 960.

CARCELAN a *tu* Spain Murcia, prov. of and 24 m. F. N. E. Albacete at the foot of a hill. The streets are narrow and steep and the only square contains the townhouse prison and a ruined tower. The town also possesses a church, poorhouse, cemetery and two schools. Manufactures — woollen and linen fabrics of and a little wine. There are marble quarries in the vicinity. An annual fair is held in August. Pop. 2019.

CAR-COLETON *par Pyr. Nord* 1200 ac. Pop. 819. **CARCES**, a *tu* France, dep. Var agreeably situated at the confluence of the Issole and Argens 16 m. W. S. W. Draguignan. It has silk manufactures tanneries and distilleries. Pop. 910.

CARDIFF (W. L. L.) *Ceredydd* a *tu* Wales and airport, S. Wales cap. Glamorganshire 1 bank Taff over which there is a handsome bridge of three arches, leading to Swansea, 3 m. S. E. Llandaff lat. (juston house) 51° 25' 58" lon. 3° 10' W. (s.) The principal streets are well built, paved, and lighted with gas, and contain some good houses and shops. But those parts of the town built by the poorer class have a mean appearance. On the N. side is an ancient castle in a tower of which Robert, Duke of Normandy was confined for 18 years and had his eyes put out by his brother Henry I. This castle has been modernized by its proprietor the Marquis of Bute who converted a part of it into a dwelling-house. The church of St. John has a lofty and elegant spire, forming a fine feature in the general aspect of the town. Besides two established churches, there are places of worship belonging to Wesleyans Baptists Independents, Calvinists Methodists and R. Catholics with an infirmary free school and a number of other schools and charities. The other public buildings are a county jail goldsmith and theatre. The town is governed by a mayor six aldermen, and 18 councillors and conjointly with Cowbridge and Llantrisant, the borough returns a member to the House of Commons. There are so manufactures in Cardiff, the inhabitants depending almost exclusively on the shipping and on the coal and iron works in the neighbourhood. The accommodation for shipping being formerly deficient, the Marquis of Bute greatly extended it by constructing a canal and two spacious docks. The commerce steadily on the increase and is already very considerable. In 1862 there entered the port 1942 vessels (ton 539,580) and cleared 4105 vessels (ton 941,388) engaged in the foreign trade and in the same year 2940 vessels (ton 251,665) entered, and 7071 vessels (ton 701,097) cleared. The exports consist chiefly of coal and iron with some tin, grain and other farm produce. Pop. of par. borough (1861) 32,954. (For Correspondent.)

CARDIGAN or **CARDMARTINE** a maritime co. S. Wales, having N. co. Merioneth and Montgomery E. co. Radnor and Brecknock S. Carmarthen and Pembroke and W. Cardigan Bay. Extreme length N. E. to S. W. about 43 m. extreme breadth, E. to W. about 30 m. area, 452,000 ac. The surface of this county like that of nearly all the other Welsh counties, is mountainous and barren, with the frequent occurrence of beautiful and fertile valleys. The mountains are, in general destitute of wood, and present a bleak appearance; some of them attain a considerable height the loftiest, Penllinmon, reaching an elevation of 2465 ft. The soil of the elevated parts is chiefly a light loam, intermixed with sand. The valleys of the lower districts have a brown mould



THE RAMPARTS OF THE OLD RAMPARTS, CARBONNE, FRANCE.

by boulevards occupying the site of the old ramparts. It has several squares planted with trees, and furnished with marble fountains. The modern cathedral and the church of St. Vincent are not remarkable. The Aber public buildings are the *Hôtel de la Préfecture* the prison the *halle* or market, and the public library containing 6000 volumes, derived principally from the *Ab* co. vaults. This town is the seat of a bishopric, tribunals of first resort, and commerce, and has a communal college, primary normal school and theological seminary.

which is extremely favourable to the growth of grass crops. In other parts, the soil is a stiff argillaceous earth, and very sterile. Its geological formation is chiefly a hard slate of the transition series. Near the sea coast are some productive tracts, yielding good crops of wheat, barley, turnips, and potatoes, and in the hilly districts rye is cultivated but barley and oats are the principal crops. The science of agriculture has made little progress here, and does not seem to be improving. Dairy husbandry, however, is well attended to. The breed of cattle, horses, and sheep, is small but the latter is of superior quality and all are hardy. Pigs and poultry are reared in considerable quantity and eggs abundant. The mineral productions are silver lead and copper great quantities of these metals were obtained here during the 17th century but the mines have since much declined in value and many of them, particularly those of copper have been altogether abandoned. Slates are still quarried but they are of an inferior quality. There being no coal in the county turf is the universal fuel. There are no manufactures, unless it be the weaving of small quantities of flannel and coarse woollen stuffs. Gloves also are made in the neighbourhood of Aberystwyth and Tregaron, which with Lampeter and Cardigan are the chief towns, the last being the county town. The county sends one member to the House of Commons registered electors (1850) 2294. Exports—cattle, butter and slaves imports—silks, muslins, and deals. Pop. 70 796.

CARDIGAN a seaport in and par. Wales, cap of Cardiganshire, on an eminence on the E bank of the Telfy, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge of seven arches, between 4 and 5 m. from its embouchure in St. George's Channel, 200 m. W N W London. The town consists of two principal streets, with a number of narrow irregular lanes and alleys formed by mean-looking houses. The church upwards of 200 years old is a venerable structure, with windows in the florid pointed style. The townhall and county jail are also handsome buildings. The ancient castle, the ruins of which occupy a low cliff at the foot of the bridge is famous in Welsh story. Two circular bastions are now all that remains of it. There are places of worship here for various dissenters, a free grammar school two or three charity schools and several schools of other descriptions. The harbour is obstructed by a bar which renders the entrance dangerous in rough weather and consequently seriously affects the trade of the port, which however is coasting is still considerable, though in foreign very trifling. In spring-tides vessels of 800 to 400 tons can come up to the town, but the general trade is confined to vessels of from 15 to 100 tons. Upwards of 10 000 tons of shipping employing above 1000 seamen belong to the port. Cardigan, conjointly with Aberystwyth, Lampeter and Adpar returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 4878.

CARDINGTON two pars. Eng.—1 Bedford 6170 ac Pop. 1455.—2 Salop 6712 ac. Pop. 747.

CARDINHAM par Eng Cornwall 9534 ac. Pop. 82. **CARDIOTIERA** a small isl. Grecian Archipelago, belonging to kingdom of Greece, about half way between Sicily and Polyndro, lat. 36 25 N. lon. 25 E. It has a few inhabitants and is chiefly dedicated to the Virgin.

CARDISTON par Eng Salop 2400 ac. Pop. 815. **CARDITO** a vil. Naples, 6 m. N. of the city of Naples. Silk-worms are extensively reared in the vicinity. Pop. 3750.

CARDIVA, or **KARDIVOR**—1 An isl. Indian Ocean, Gulf of Manar N. W coast Ceylon, S. end, is about lat. 6° 25' N. It is about 10 m long and 1 broad, and is mostly low, with sandy patches in some parts, and bushes or trees in others.

—2 An isl. Indian Ocean one of the Maldives lat. 4° 58' N. lon. 73° 55' E. (s.) It is nearly 7 m long a little more than 2 m broad, and is covered with high coco-nut trees. This island gives its name to the channel in which it lies.

CARDONA a vil. Spain Catalonia, prov. of and 45 m. N W Barcelona, r bank, Cardener here crossed by a bridge. It stands on a declivity is surrounded by walls entered by six gates, and is commanded by a strong castle crowning the summit of an adjacent hill. Its streets with the exception of two, are steep but, in general, well paved and clean. There are two squares both planted with trees and one of them containing the large, handsome, and ancient parish church there are also several chapels, a town-house, prison, hospital, small

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theatre, cemetery two convents, and a variety of schools. Manufactures—linen woollen, and hosiery flax, and paper wane, and all Trades—grain, fruit, cattle and milk. About 1 m from the town is the remarkable mass of salt noticed in the article BANCOWA. Pop. 2866.

CARDROSS, a par Scotland, no. Dumfriesshire, r bank, Clyde, remarkable only as having been the closing scene of the illustrious career of the victor of Bannockburn and the restorer of the Scottish monarchy Robert Bruce. About 1 m. from Dumfriesshire on the road to the village or hamlet of Cardross, that monarch built a castle forming the surrounding lands into a park. Here he sought relaxation in the chase and here he died, June 7 1329 his remains being carried to Dunfermline, where they were interred. No vestige of the castle now remains, but the eminence on which it stood retains the name of the Castle-hill. Pop. 4257.

CAREBY par Lag Lancashire 1454 ac. Pop. 108. **CARENAGE** (Cura) or **PORT CAUREN**, a tn. and port, W India, at St. Louis. It is the capital of the island stands at the head of a deep irregularly formed harbour surrounded by hills, on the N W coast lat. 14° 4' lon. 81° 1' W (s.). The port has deep water with good anchorage and shelter from all winds. Red mullet, and various other sorts of fish, may be caught here in abundance by hook and line.

CARENTAN (sua. *Carentanum Usellorum*) a maritime tn. France, dep. Manche 14 m. N N W St. Ló is the midst of unwholesome marshes, l. bank, Tante lat. 49° 15' 24' N. lon. 1° 14' 30' W (s.) It is built with tolerable regularity but the houses, in general are indifferent. It has a castle and fortifications contains a handsome church surrounded by a spine manufactures some lace and cotton goods and has a trade in cattle, horses, hemp, flax, cider butter and honey. Small coasting vessels come up to the town. Pop. 2009.

CARESTON par Scot Forfar 8 m by 1 m. Pop. 207. **CARGILL** par Scot Perth 3 m by 4 m. Pop. 1039.

CARGIN par Ind. Galway 2507 ac. Pop. 1043. **CARHALD** (sua. *Carvalum*) a tn. France dep. Finistere on the Ill. ers, 44 m. E by N Brest. It stands on a high hill and forms the central point of Finistere. Six main roads leading to Brest Quimper Chateaulin Yampar St. Briac and Morlaix meet here. The parish church is said to date from the 6th century and the town abounds in old houses, with projecting cornices and carved timber work. There are some tanneries and paper works. Hats, linen and drapery are also manufactured. Pop. 1827.

CAREHAM par Eng Northumberland 10 362 ac. Pop. 1363. **CARIAMATON** par Long Somerset 9734 ac. Pop. 872.

CARIAMATO a tn. Peru, 16 m. S. Pisco lat. 11° 0' S. lon. 5° 45' W. a little S. of Lake Colchibayo est. and 13 087 ft. above the level of the sea.

CARIACO or **SAN FELIPE DE AUSTRIA** a seaport in Venezuela prov. nt, and 40 m. E by N Cumana, at the head of the Gulf and near the mouth of river of same name on an extensive fertile plain, covered with plantations lat. 10° 30' N. lon. 89° 40' W. The climate is hot and unhealthy. Cotton, sugar coffee, and sugar are raised the first of which is of excellent quality. Importation of slaves is prohibited. A good deal of English rum used to be smuggled in here. Pop. 7000.

—The Gulf near the mouth of which has Cumana, is about 88 m. long by 5 to 10 m broad lying nearly E to W. There is good anchorage in all parts of it, the deepest water being 40 fathoms. On either side of the land presents an amphitheatre adorned with the most beautiful and varied vegetation. Near the entrance are some mud banks, frequented by numerous sea fowl.

CARIACO or **CARIACO**, one of the Windward Islands, Grenadine group between St. Vincent and Grenada 40 m. S. the former and 20 N the latter lat. 12° 30' N. lon. 62° 30' W. It is the largest of the Grenadines, being about 21 m. in circumference, but of irregular form. It has two bays on its N side, and contains a town named Hillsborough.

CARIATI (sua. *Castellum*) a seaport in Naples prov. Calabria Ultra, 16 m. S.E. Rossano, on a high promontory washed by the Ionian Sea. It is surrounded by ruinous walls, and has a dilapidated castle. It is the seat of a bishopric, and contains a cathedral, four other churches, a doctress seminary and a house of refuge. Silk worms are extensively reared, and the best madder of Calabria is produced in the vicinity. The coasts abound with fish. Pop. 2144.

CARIBBEAN or **CARIBBEAN SEA** that portion of the N Atlantic Ocean, lying between the Caribbean, or Lesser, and Windward Islands on the E, Guianas on the W., the islands of Haiti or St. Domingo and Cuba on the N., and New Granada and Venezuela on the S. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by a passage of about 120 m. in width, between Cape Cincinco in Yucatan and Cape St. Antonio, the most W. point of Cuba. Its shores are generally high and rocky and contain some gulfs of considerable extent. Being but little unobscured by rocks or islands, its navigation is, for the most part, clear and open.

CARIBBEAN, or **LESSEER ANTILLES**, usually divided into the Windward and Leeward Islands a section of the West India Islands (see sec).

CARIFE, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 10 m. S.S.E. Anagni. It contains a collegiate church, high school convent hospital and almshouse. Pop. 2556.

CARIGNANO (anc. *Carnesano*) a tn. Italy Piedmont, prov. of and 11 m. N. Turin. It has a fine view from a wooden bridge. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a handsome square ornamented with arcades, a fine church four convents, a college, two hospitals, some silk spinning mills and a sugar refinery. Preserved remains of excellent quality. It is prepared here. From this town is named a branch through there are several manufactures of woollen, cottons, silk stuffs, &c. most of which are in Klagenfurt.

CARINATA or **NAKATA**.—A N. uninhabited is. In Jan Archipelago, off S.W. coast Borneo lat 1° 3' S. lon. 105° 51' E. (N.) about 12 m. long. It is lofty one of its peaks being 2264 ft. high well wooded, and was formerly a great resort of pirates. — *Carnata* or *Philon Passage* the passages bounded by Carinata and the islands adjacent to the S.W. part of Borneo and W. by Sulu. It is also called the Outer Channel and is taken by ships from the Malacca Strait bound by the E. passage to China or the Moluccas after October when the N.W. monsoon prevails S. of the equator.

CARINATA, a name at times given to that part of the China Sea lying between Borneo, Lamboula, and the Malacca peninsula.

CARIMON JAY, a small is. Indian Archipelago 20 m. in circumference lat 5° 50' S. lon 110° 34' E. It is high and woody with an elevated hill in the centre. Adjoining it are several small islands, some of which abound with deer and among which ships may anchor in 20 to 24 fathoms and obtain wood and water. The Dutch formerly had an establishment on the island, to prevent piracy.

CARIMON, two is. Strait of Malacca, called Little Carimon and Great Carimon lat 1° 8' N. lon. 103° 30' E. Little Carimon is about 2½ m. long by 1 broad. It is high and rocky peaked in the centre, and covered with trees. Great Carimon, separated from the S.W. side of Little Carimon by a narrow passage, is about 9 m. long. Near its N. end are two lofty peaks, but with exception of these, it consists of low level land. Off its N.E. point vessels can anchor in 5 to 6 fathoms. It is occasionally frequented by Malay and Bugis boats.

CARINENA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of and 30 m. S.E.W. Saragossa, on the high road from that city to Daroca. It has several squares, a townhouse, church, chapel prison, hospital cemetery and three primary schools. Some little trade is done in cattle grain, fruit, and oil. Pop. 1946.

CARINERENHA, a tn. Brazil prov. Bahia, on the frontier of prov. Minas Geraes, at the junction of the river of same name with the Rio San Francisco. It has a church and an extensive district. Pop. 4000.—The forest Caribolombe runs in prov. Goias, in the Serra Tebeteig, flows E. forming the boundary line between provs. Bahia and Minas Geraes, and falls into the Rio San Francisco lat. 14° 30' S. lon. 44° 42' W. Total course about 160 m., exclusive of windings.

CARINI a tn. Sicily prov. of and 11 m. W.N.W. Palermo beautifully situated on river of same name, near its mouth. It has a Gothic castle, with several churches and convents. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Hypania. Fishing is the chief employment. Pop. 1000.

CARINOLI a tn. Italy Naples prov. of and 19 m. W.N.W. Lombrati, at the foot of Mount Capri, in an unhealthy district. It was formerly an Etruscan town, and has a handsome cathedral a parish church, extensive cemetery, and a Franciscan convent. The surrounding district pro-

duces wine of good quality. The town is said to occupy the site of the *Fero Claudio*, built by the Lombards in 1008. Pop. 5455.

CARINTHIA (German, *Kärnten*) a duchy Austria, kingdom Illyria, between lat. 46° 24' and 47° 7' N. and lon. 12° 35' and 15° 10' E. bounded N. by Salzburg and Styria, E. by Styria, S. by Carniola and W. by Italy and Tyrol. Area, 8016 sq. m. It is extremely mountainous, generally sterile, and one of the most thinly populated provinces of Austria. The arable land does not exceed 390 000 acres but there are some fertile valleys, and a considerable extent of rich pasture land. It has several rivers and lakes. Of the former the principal is the Drava, and of the latter the lake of Worlich or the Osnacher See, and the Millstätter See. All of them abound with fish. The country does not yield corn enough for the consumption of the inhabitants, who import the deficiency from Hungary. The grain most extensively cultivated are rye and oats. Some wine is produced in Lower Carinthia, but it is of inferior quality. Horned cattle sheep, and horses are raised in considerable numbers, but the wares of Carinthia are the main sources of its wealth. The chief of these are iron, lead and calamine. Various kinds of precious stones are met with. The operative industry is chiefly confined to the working of the metallic ores though there are several manufactures of woollen, cottons, silk stuffs, &c. most of which are in Klagenfurt.

Carinthia formed part of the empire of Charlemagne, and afterwards belonged to the Dukes of Styria. It subsequently passed through various hands and finally became an appendage of the Austrian crown in 1231. In 1809 it was annexed to the empire of Napoleon but was restored to Austria in 1814. In the year after it was formed into the circles of Klagenfurt and Villach. It has its own diet composed of four estates—the dignitaries of the church the aristocracy the corporate towns and the representatives of towns and places with markets—but its internal administration is subordinate to the Government authorities at Ljubljana. The principal towns are Klagenfurt the capital and seat of the criminal and other judicial courts and Villach. The inhabitants are represented as indolent and superstitious and mostly R. Catholics. Pop. 484 885.

CARIFI or **CARIRE**, a tn. Venezuela, prov. of, and 40 m. S.E. Caracas, in a fertile valley of same name. In the valley is a cavern the opening into which is 65 ft. broad and 7 ft. high, which diminishes it preserves to the distance of 1548 ft. inward. Pop. 25 and value about 5000.

CARIBROOK, a vil and par. England co. Hants.—The village is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill near the centre of the Isle of Wight, 1½ m. S.W. Newport. It was formerly a place of considerable importance having been a market town and the capital of the island till superseded by Newport. The parish church is a fine ancient structure, with a tower containing a peal of eight musical bells and there are, besides, places of worship belonging to Independents, Methodists, and other dissenting bodies. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Caribrook owes its former importance to its proximity to the seat of the same name, on the top of a considerable eminence overlooking the village, and now a heap of ruins. It is of high antiquity and is supposed to have been a fortress anterior to the Roman invasion. The latest additions are said to have been made to it in the time of Elizabeth. Here Charles I. was confined for 13 months previously to his trial and execution. The castle and grounds occupy a space of about 20 m. The extensive farms a pleasant promenade of more than 1 m. in extent. Besides objects of historical interest and curiosity the castle contains the official residence of the governor of the island, a respectable mansion with two spacious ball-rooms. A short distance N.E. of Caribrook is a neat row of houses called the New Village. Area of par 7400 ac. Pop. 6712.

CARLEE par. Eng. Lincoln 1020 ac. Pop. 549.

CARLEE or **CARLI**, a small vil. Hants, prov. of, and 40 m. S.E. Basing near which are some remarkable obelisks. The interior of the cathedral nave is 126 ft. long and 48 broad, and is supported by 21 columns of which are of elegant and beautiful workmanship each consisting of a large cap resembling a bell, finely carved, and surmounted by two elephants, with their trunks entwined, and each carrying two male and one female figure.

On several of the columns are inscriptions, from one of which it would seem that this temple was built A.D. 170. It is considerably at its termination, and is supposed to have been the work of Buddhists.

CARLENTINI is a Slavic Val-de-Note 20 m. N.W. Syracuse; built by Charles V for the head quarters of the Italian army and destroyed by the earthquake of 1693. It is now a place of little importance. Pop. 2502

CARLET is a town, prov. of, and 18 m. S.W. by S. Valencia, r bank Magla. The streets are clean, wide and lined with regularly and well-built houses. The town has six squares, a parish church two chapels, a convent, spacious townhouse prison, cemetery and two schools. Manufactures: soap, brandy oil, and wine, which with grain, salt-fish, fruits, and cattle, constitute the sole traffic of the place. Pop. 8884.

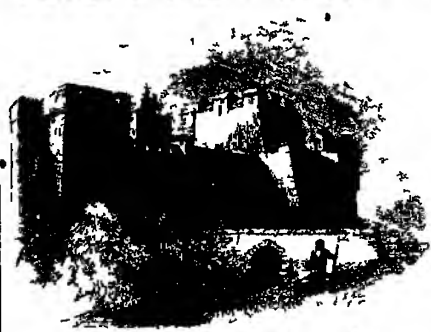
CARLTON several places, England—1 *Carlton, St. Peter par Norfolk*; 772 ac. Pop. 187.—3 *A. township and vil. W. Riding, York*. The villa is situated on a gentle eminence 2 m. S.W. Shipton consists of four streets, straight and kept in good condition. Greater part of the houses well built of stone and slated. Its church is a small Norman structure, and it has several free schools and other charities. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton manufacture. Pop. of the township, 214.

CARLINGFORD a seaport on par Ireland, co. Louth. The town is beautifully situated S.W. side of Carlingford Lough or Bay at the base of an extensive range of mountains, which terminates at this point, 9 m. S.N.E. Dundalk. It has rather a poor and desolate appearance. The lough is about 10 m. long inland and about 2 broad. Near the mouth is a bar with only 9 ft. water at low tide, but on which the tide rises 16 ft. Once inside the bar the lough may be navigated for 6 m. by vessels of the largest size at all times at high tide, vessels of 18 ft. draught may proceed 3 m. farther to Warren Point, and by those drawing 14 ft. to 4 m. farther to Rathfriland, where is the entrance of the canal which has a depth of 11 ft. to the town of Newry. On Black Horse Island, at the entrance to the bay is a fixed light, 104 ft. high, lat. 54° 12' N. lon. 6° 4' W. The bay being well stocked with oysters dredging for them constitutes the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The only trade of Carlingford consists in exporting a little corn and provisions to Dublin. Pop. 1110. Area of par 19 984 ac. Pop. 943.

CARLISE an anc. city and inland port, England, co. Cumberland 263 m. N.N.W. London, about 8 m. from the Scottish border, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence at the confluence of the Eden, Caldew and Petteril the first

of the modern houses are handsome and, being built on a plain, are gradually imparting an appearance of regularity to the city. The cathedral, which is situated on elevated ground, near the centre of the town is one of the principal objects of interest. It is of Saxon origin, but has received many additions and embellishments throughout successive generations some parts of the building are beautiful, and the whole has a venerable and imposing appearance; the E. window which is 48 ft. high by 30 broad and partially filled with painted glass, is one of the finest specimens of the kind in England. In the N. aisle are preserved the remains of the celebrated Dr. Percy. The castle another object of interest from its historical associations, is situated on a slight eminence overlooking the Eden, at the N.W. angle of the city it commands a fine view and is still maintained as a garrison fortress being the only remnant of the ancient military character of the city the old walls and bulwarks having now almost entirely disappeared. Amongst the literary and educational institutions of Carlisle are—an academy for the improvement of the fine arts a library and philosophical institution with a museum and theatre for lectures a grammar school, several national and Sunday schools two subscription libraries and two new-rooms likewise three reading rooms with libraries attached for the use of the working classes. Its church accommodation, besides the cathedral consists of the parish churches of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert with their chapels of ease, Trinity church and Christ church and 12 places of worship for various religious denominations. It is the seat of a bishopric, founded by Henry I. and an extensive ecclesiastical jurisdiction over 95 parishes. The dignitaries, besides the bishop, are a dean four prebendaries and eight minor canons. The charitable institutions are numerous and well supported, and include a commodious infirmary fever hospital and dispensary. The buildings appropriated to corporate purposes are the town hall guildhall, and council-chamber. 11 a courts of justice, where the assizes are held, and the county jail are situated at the S. entrance of the city and were erected after a design by R. Smirke, R. A. at a cost exceeding £100,000. In the area, in front of the courts, a fine marble statue of the late Earl of Londonderry, by M. L. Watson is erected. Many of the public offices are exceedingly handsome. Carlisle is the seat of various, and of some extensive, manufactures of which cotton is the principal embracing the weaving of checks and gingham calico-printing, and the manufacture of cotton twist. The making of hats is also carried on to a large extent. Carlisle has long been famed for its manufacture of whips and fish hooks. There are, besides a woollen manufactory several dyeworks, tanneries iron foundries, brasseries, marble-works and an extensive helmet manufactory which employs upwards of 200 hands. It has a considerable coasting trade, by means of its canal which extends from the town to Bowmans, on the Solway Firth a distance of about 11 m. and is navigable for vessels of from 80 to 100 tons burthen. The gross amount of customs duty received at the port for 1845 was £28,335 being an increase of nearly £2400 on the preceding year. In 1848 the receipts had increased to £48,063 and in 1849 they were £41,071. The station of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Company (in connection with the London and North Western) is situated near the courts and is a handsome, ornamental building with a portico supported by a range of pillars and is likewise jointly completed by the Caledonian Glasgow Dumfries and South Western Maryport Carlisle, and Whitehaven Junction Railway Companies. The Newcastle Railway Station is in London Road.

Carlisle was originally a Roman station and then called *Leguonum* abbreviated by the Saxons to *Lael* to which was put the prefix *Cæsar* or *city* thus making *Cæsar-lael*, whence Carlisle. It was destroyed by the Danes in the 9th century and subsequently restored by William Rufus, who built its castle. From this period it was a frequent object of attack in the long-protracted wars between England and Scotland, and suffered severely on many of these occasions.



ENGRAVED BY W. J. MACKENZIE. FROM A SKETCH BY W. J. MACKENZIE.

here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of five large, and the same number of smaller arches the Caldew is crossed by two bridges, and the Petteril by one. The town is somewhat irregularly built, but its principal streets are spacious, well-paved, well-lighted and it is amply supplied with water. A number

Having declared for Charles I. he was subjected to severe persecution during the civil wars of that period also. In 1745, it surrendered to Prince Charles, but was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland, when a number of the officers who formed the garrison were executed as traitors and their heads exposed on the gates and walls of the city. It gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Howard family. Returns two members to Parliament constituency (1861), 1000 Pop. (1 '70) when taken by the late Dr. Hueston 7477 (1841) 23 012 50 310.

CARLINLE, a tn. L. Meade, Pennsylvania, cap. Co. Cumberland, 15 m. W. by S. Harrisburg, mostly and regular built, chiefly with brick or stone and has a college with a library containing 11 000 vols., nine churches, a courthouse, and county offices, a market house a bank, young ladies seminary an academy and 16 schools. The Cumberland Valley railroad, from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, passes through it. Half a mile from the town are the U. S. barracks, built in 1 '77 capable of holding 2000 men, and provided with a cavalry school. It has six theatres, three drill-houses, three printing offices, two breweries, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 4351.

CARLISLE, (N.W.) a maritime vil., Lower Canada, Camp district, N. side Bay of Chaleur. It is regularly laid out, and carries on the fishing.

CARLU, a small isl. Russia, Gulf of Bothnia, 18 m. W. Luleå, in Finland lat. (W. point) 65° 2' N. lon. 24° 35' E. (L.).

CARLUHAGO or **CARLUHAGO** a tn. Austria, Croatia, a rich, Thaur Save on the E. of the strait which separates the island of Pag from the mainland. It is fortified and contains a R. Catholic parish church, and a cloister. Pop. 960.

CARLUHOTT, a tn. kingdom of Italy, isl. San Pietro near the S.W. coast of isl. Sardinia. It is defended by walls and the port is commanded by a castle on a neighbouring height. There are extensive salt-works in the vicinity and the coral and anchovy fishery are carried on by the inhabitants. Pop. 2500.

CARLOS (SPAN.)—1. A tn. Venezuela, prov. Carabobo 130 m. S.W. Caracas, on the Acuzco. It is large, handsome and well laid out, and before the wars of independence was one of the most populous cities of the Capitan-generalship of the Caracas. The surrounding savannahs have large plantations of sugarcane, coffee and cotton and rear vast numbers of oxen, horses, and mules. Pop. 16000—2. A tn. Chili, cap. prov. and on the N.E. coast of isl. Chiloé. It is fortified and an excellent harbour and is the principal entrepôt of the island, exporting planks, bams, and woollen stuffs.—3. A port, N.W. coast, E. Falkland Island, near the N. entrance to Falkland Sound, with anchorage for large vessels, and where fuel and water may be obtained. lat. (Penguin Head, S.W. summit) 51° 27' S. lon. 49° 15' W. A river of same name flows in at the head of the anchorage forming the port.

CARLOS (SPAN.) a tn. Spain. See CARRAGA.

CARLOTA, a L. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 17 m. S.W. from C. or Iova. The principal streets are lined with trees, and the houses, many of which are detached, are, in general, tolerably well built. The town has two squares, an old palace, now serving the double purpose of townhouse and theatre, a parish church, three chapels, three schools, a prison, barracks, and cemetery five dwell-houses, four soap-works, seven oil-mills, and a number of wine-presses. A small trade is done in cattle and grain. 1. pop. 2252.

CARLOW, an island on Ireland, prov. Leinster, having W. and S.W. co. Kilkenny, N. Queen's co., Kildare and Wick low and E. and N.E. co. Wicklow and Wexford, extreme length N. to S. 29 m. extreme breadth, at the N. end about 16 m. at the S. extremity it terminates in a point, gradually diminishing from 5 m. to less than a quarter of a mile. Area, 211 238 ac. of which 64 059 are arable, 81 249 uncultivated, and 627 plantations, 1065 wooded wastes. The surface generally consists of gentle undulations, excepting in the N. where it rises into a mountainous ridge, whose highest summit is 2604 ft. above the sea. Although this part of the country presents a sufficiently elevated and barren aspect, there are there in which are numerous broad and fertile valleys, and where the hills are cultivated to their summits. Dairy husbandry is carried to a greater extent in this county than perhaps in any other in Ireland. The principal produce is

butter of a superior quality; very little cheese being made, and that only for domestic consumption. Wheat, barley, oats, turnips and potatoes are successfully cultivated, and are the principal crops, but flax, hemp, rape, vetches, &c. are also grown, though to a limited extent. Agriculture is in a comparatively advanced state here being much more so than in any of the adjoining counties, while the implements employed are of the most approved kind, and the staple trade is in agricultural and dairy produce, of which large quantities are exported. Carlrow is divided into seven baronies—Cader Forth Idroma, E. and W. Rathvilly and St. Mullin's Lower and Upper, contains 47 parishes, and sends three members to the House of Commons—two for the county, and one for the borough of Carlrow. Pop. 68 775.

CARLOW, a port town and cap. of above co., pleasantly situated on l. bank barrow 24 m. S.W. Dublin, with which it is connected by a railway. It has a neat and cleanly appearance, and has upwards of 14 respectable streets, of which the two principal intersect each other at right angles and it is increasing in size. A bridge of four arches leads over the barrow to the suburban village of Greigue in Queen's County. The principal public buildings are the parish church an old edifice, with a handsome modern spire, the R. Catholic cathedral church, an elegant structure and the R. Catholic college a plain, but spacious building. There are also barracks, a lunatic asylum a handsome courthouse a jail and an infirmary with numerous charity schools and charitable institutions.

Carlrow is the principal mart for the agricultural produce of the surrounding country and carries on an extensive trade in corn flour and British herring consumption by the barrow with the ports of Ros and Waterford and with Dublin, both by a canal and by railway. There are in the town some extensive flour-mills, a large malting establishment, two breweries and a distillery. It sends one member to the House of Commons. On a rising ground on the S. side of the town where a small stream, called the Barrow, falls into the barrow stand the ruins of the ancient castle of Carlrow formerly a place of great strength and still preserving a very imposing appearance. Pop. 6121.

CARLOWITZ, or **KARLOWITZ**, a tn. Austria, beloved circle of and 7 m. N.E. Peterwardein, l. bank Danube well built but much overgrown stretching along the banks of the river like a large village rather than a town. The best part is that which joins the archiepiscopal palace. It contains one Greek cathedral, two other Greek churches a R. Catholic church a gymnasium, a Greek theological seminary and lyceum, a German upper school a national school and an hospital. It is the seat of the Greek Metropolitan Archbishop, the head of the church of the dissenting Greeks in a tn. Austrian dominion. The palace of the archbishop contains a valuable library. Carlrowitz is a free community and is governed by civil magistrates consisting of an equal number of R. Catholics and Greek members. Though within the military frontier yet its inhabitants are exempted from duty that they may devote themselves to trade and manufactures. An excellent wine is produced on the hill district between Gamsnitz and Carlrowitz. Scourge is caught in great quantities in the Danube, close by the town. Peace was concluded here between Austria and the Turks in 1699 and here too, Prince Eugene defeated the latter in 1716. Carlrowitz is a station for the steam-boats navigating the Danube. Pop. 5600.

CARLSBAD or **KARLSBAD**, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Ellbogen, 70 m. W.N.W. Prague, in a romantic narrow valley on the small river Tepl near its junction with the Egge. Some of the houses are built far above the level in recesses cut out of the rocky and precipitous sides of the valley. The Tepl is crossed by six bridges, some of them mere pathways and along its banks are the two most spacious streets. A monument of Charles IV. which stands in the market-place, the high church, an hospital and a granite bridge of one arch across the Tepl are the only objects in the town worth noticing. Carlsbad is the most celebrated watering-place in Germany and its springs the hottest in Europe. They were known in the seventh century but were lost sight of till 1347 when according to a tradition of the country they were rediscovered by Charles IV. whose attention was drawn to the spot, while hunting, by the cries of one of his hounds that had fallen into a hot spring when pursuing a stag. He subsequently established regular baths here, to which he gave his name, and bestowed

on the borough certain rights and privileges, which it still retains. Carlsberg is said to stand over an immense subterranean reservoir of boiling water the depth and extent of which is unknown, although several attempts have been made to ascertain these points. Holes are bored in the ground in different parts of the town to allow the ascending vapours to escape, as, without such precaution serious explosions would occur. These holes must be cleared out every three months, as they are continually filling up with concretions of lime deposited by the waters. Substances immersed in the Sprudel Spring get coated with this lime, which is so hard that it admits of being polished. This spring is covered with a solid mass of masonry to prevent accidents from the expansive force of the steam below which forces up the water in jets of 3 and 3 ft. high. Its temperature is from 165° to 168° Fah. The Hügels Spring has the same degree of heat. The other springs are the Bornherde, 145 to 157 the Neubrunnen 144 the Miltbrunnen 138° the Markbrunnen 135 the Theresienbrunnen 131 the Schlossbrunnen, which disappeared in 1809 and reappeared in 1833 131 the Spital well 125° and the Felsenbrunnen used for shower-baths, 97 Fah. It has been calculated that the whole of the springs yield 1 925 180 gallons of water per day of which the Sprudel and Hügels alone supply 1 689 300 gallons. The principal chemical ingredients of the two latter springs are carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, (Glauber salt) chlorine, and sodium. They are chiefly efficacious in the removal of complaints of the liver kidneys, &c. A salt, known by the name of *Sal Carol Henrico*, is produced from the waters of these springs by evaporation. There are here some thriving manufactories of articles in steel and brass, of needles and lacquered ware and around the town a number of pleasant walks, and some elevated points, from which extensive views are obtained. Carlsberg was the favourite residence of Goethe Hoffman and Werner. The permanent population is about 8000, to which about 4000 strangers are added in the summer season.

CARLSBURG or **KARLSBURG** a fortified town, in Austria, Transylvania, on Wassenberg's bank Maros, 83 m N W Hermannstadt. lat. 46° 0' 50" N lon. 28° 34' 29" E (n). It consists of an upper and lower town the former built on a hill and the latter in a valley. A bridge, 210 paces in length, crosses the Maros from the lower town. The citadel built by Charles IV is surrounded by a wall with seven bastions. The principal gate is finely sculptured. The town contains two R Catholic churches, one of them the cathedral church of the bishop of Transylvania, possessing a number of ancient monuments a Lutheran church, two synagogues two monasteries the residence of the bishop of Transylvania a canon's college containing the archives of the province the royal mint where the gold and silver obtained from the mines of Transylvania is purified and coined the observatory in which is a good collection of instruments and an excellent library an arsenal barracks &c. There are also a theological college, a R Catholic gymnasium a normal school and an hospital. The manufactures of the place are insignificant, with exception of saltpetre, which is considerable. The Jews here enjoy under the special protection of the bishop, a perfect equality of civil rights with the other citizens, a privilege denied them in every other part of Transylvania. Half a mile from Carlsburg on the Maros is the Maros Puerto, the chief shipping place for the Transylvanian rock-salt. Carlsburg occupies the site of the ancient *Apylon*. Several Roman antiquities have been found in it. Pop. 12,800.

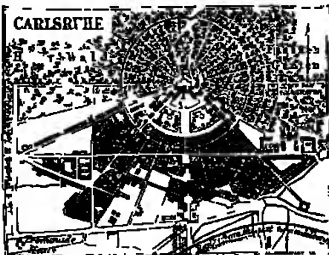
CARLECRONA or **KARLSKRONA** [Charles's crown] a seaport in Sweden, m.p. 110 or 60 of same name, on the rugged mt Trotte's but some smaller isolated rocks, but one noted with the contiguous mainland by several long bridges lat. 56° 42' N lon 15° 25' 30" E (n). It is well built, and has uncommonly broad though sometimes hilly streets, three churches, a townhall freemasons' house, and school-house but it suffers from want of good water for domestic use, which has to be brought from Sykkaby distant about 3 m. The trade has much fallen off, though sugar refining, and the manufacture of tobacco are still carried on. The harbour in which the Swedish navy is stationed, is one of the best in Europe; it has three entrances of which only one is suitable for the larger war vessels and there are two docks, the old and the new a royal shipbuilding yard artillery park, arsenal, anchor forge, and a model room, con-

taining models of various kinds of vessels several of which were prepared by the hand of the well-known Chapman, of whom there is here a marble bust. The entrance to the harbour is defended by the two forts Drottningholm and Kongsholm. The town was made the Swedish marine station and arsenal by Charles XI. in 1680. It thenceforth took his name. The admiralty offices however are still located at Stockholm. Pop. 15,466. — **THE LAK or COUNTRY** also called *Zickings* is the smallest in Sweden area, 1193 sq m. It is bounded, N by Wexio and Kalmar W by Christianstad and E and S by the Baltic. It is hilly but not mountainous granite and granite are the prevailing formations between the hills are fertile valleys, and a strip of low land runs along the coast. In some parts the soil is sandy in others clayey but generally it is fertile yielding potatoes and rye plentifully. Oats, peas, and wheat are also cultivated and, in some localities, buckwheat. Cattle are reared to some extent and garden culture is attended to by the peasants. Wood is still plentiful consisting chiefly of oak beech fir and birch and the fisheries afford a considerable amount of employment. Several islands belong to the lak and some of them are thickly wooded. Pop. 77 609.

CARLSHAMN [Charles's haven] a seaport in Sweden lat. 56° 10' 15" N lon 14° 52' E (n). It lies at the end of a beautiful valley is pretty and regularly built, and its square market-place, planted on all sides with trees, has a fine appearance. It has two churches, an elegant townhouse, a good harbour and an active trade. Wood of various kinds, with oak and beech staves, constitutes the chief exports. The manufactures are—mill-cloth sackings hats tobacco, leather and there are dyeworks, soap-boilers, and a shipbuilding yard. Pop. 4406.

CARLSBOFF an mt N 10° lat. 15° 40' N lon 14° 38' W (n). It is about 8 m in circumference has a lake in the centre, and was discovered by Roggewein, the Dutch navigator in 1728.

CARLSRUHE or **KARLSRUHE** [Charles's rock] a city esp. grand duchy of Baden on a fine plain, 4 m. S bank Rhine lat. (Schloss) 49° 0' 00" N lon 8° 24' 44" E (n). It is in the form of a wheel, of which the dual palace is the



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|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Grand-ducal Palace. | 9. St. Louis. |
| 2. Palace of the Grand-duke. | 10. St. Anthony's Hospital. |
| 3. Palace of the Grand-duchess. | 11. St. Elizabeth's. |
| 4. Palace of the Grand-duchess. | 12. St. Elizabeth's. |
| 5. Palace of the Grand-duchess. | 13. St. Elizabeth's. |
| 6. Palace of the Grand-duchess. | 14. St. Elizabeth's. |
| 7. Palace of the Grand-duchess. | 15. St. Elizabeth's. |
| 8. Palace of the Grand-duchess. | 16. St. Elizabeth's. |

centre or nave from which 32 openings radiate. These were originally and many still are, mere avenues leading to the dual residence, but more than a third of them are now lined with buildings, and converted into streets, which gives the town the wheel or fan like form by which it is characterized. The streets are wide well paved well lighted and furnished with foot-paths. The houses are built in a variety of styles, and many of them exceedingly handsome. Karlsruhe is, in part, walled, and has seven gates, one of which the Brühliger is a beautiful specimen of architecture. There are five principal squares, 10 one of which, the market-place, is a monument of red sandstone, erected in memory of the founder of

the city who lies buried beneath. The grand ducal palace, or Schloss, is built in the old French style, and consists of a main-building or centre, and two wings. Extending from these are, on one side, the orangery and hot houses, on the other the stables and riding school. From the turret of the palace, called the *Blüthenturm*, a fine view of the town and surrounding country is obtained. Among the more remarkable public buildings are the Protestant and the Catholic churches, built by Weinbrenner, the synagogue, the palace of the Dowergo Margravine of Baden and the polytechnic school, in the style of the Middle Ages. The Protestant church founded in 1807 is built in the pure Roman style. The Catholic church is adorned with a handsome portico supported by eight Ionic columns, and lighted by a cupola 100 ft. high, and of the same width. The synagogue is in the Oriental style. Besides the two palaces mentioned, there are several others, belonging to the nobility deserving of notice. There are also the townhall, the town mint, and the house of the Legislative Assembly post-office, infantry and cavalry barracks, arsenal, cannon and bell foundry and several hospitals one of which was founded by Rutila, the celebrated London tailor who endowed it with 100,000 florins (£8,000). The theatre, another handsome structure, was destroyed by fire in 1847 when many lives were lost. Connected with the ducal palace are a library consisting of 80,000 volumes, and containing also many valuable MSS., a cabinet of coins and a museum of natural history including a great variety of fossil remains. There is also a public library containing 90,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. There are numerous elementary schools, Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish. The more special schools are the polytechnic, veterinary military, evangelical, normal, and music. The manufactures are—chemical stuffs, machinery (including locomotives, tobacco playing cards, jewellery, carpets, cloth, mustard, and cottons), and a considerable amount of trade is carried on by means of the Rhine, and of the railways which connect the city with Frankfurt-on-the-Main, with France, Switzerland, &c. (Austria) is a modern city its foundation having been laid in 1745 by Charles William Margrave of Baden, in a locality that served as a hunting rendezvous. Pop. 22,619 of whom 14,568 are Protestants and 8081 Catholics.

CARLSTAD in Sweden, has of same name N shores of Lake Venern, on an island formed by the two mouths of the Klar and connected with the mainland by a bridge across either stream, one of which is the largest and most beautiful stone bridge in the kingdom. It is beautifully situated, regularly built, is the seat of a bishop, and has a cathedral, gymnasium, town-house, freemasons' hall, theatre and small harbour. Pop. 7108.—The lake bounded N and W by Norway N.E. by Fala Mts., E. by Ornsjö, S. by Mariestad, and W by Wenersborg area, 6,588 sq. m. consists of several valleys generally lying N.W. to S.E. and has numerous streams and lakes. Though hilly it is not mountainous, its highest points being barely 1000 ft. high. Oats and rye and to a less extent other kinds of grain are cultivated and cattle reared, and wood is exported from the numerous forests of the country. Pop. 189,617.

CARLSTADT [anc. *Carolsburgum*] a town, Austria, Croatia, circle, Hither Save, on and 34 m. N.W. Agram, agreeably situated on a perfectly level and richly-cultivated plain, near the junction of the Kulpa, Kruska, and Dobra. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with bastions, and consists of the town proper and the citadel, together with the suburbs of Dubovica, which is entirely built of wooden houses the proprietors having been allowed to erect them on the understanding that, in the event of an enemy appearing, they are to be burnt or torn down at a moment's notice. Carlstadt, though not a place of great strength, used to be considered as the bulwark of Croatia against that angle of the Ottoman empire which is called the Trochæne Gorge, or Irvy Frontier. It is tolerably well built, and contains five Catholic churches, and a Greek one united through a Franciscan cloister barracks, and armoury for 30,000 stand of arms, a gymnasium a head and a girls school, and a civil and military hospital. It has almost no manufactures, but the transit trade is considerable. Pop. 6000.

CARLTON 180 sq. Eng.—1 par Bedford; 1530 ac. Pop. 452.—2 par Bedford; 648 ac. Pop. 138.—3 par York. N. Riding 830 ac. Pop. 234.—4 par York W.

Riding 5117 ac. Pop. 1388.—5 Carlton Castle, par Lincoln; 500 ac. Pop. 55.—6 Carlton-Croft, par Bedford 2804 ac. 10p. 845.—7 Carlton-cum-Willingham, par Cambridge 2100 ac. Pop. 469.—8 Carlton-Curwies par Lincoln; 2870 ac. Pop. 285.—9 Carlton (East) par Bedford 1215 ac. Pop. 284.—10 Carlton (East) par Bedford 1598 ac. Pop. 64.—11 Carlton (Green), par Lincoln 3190 ac. Pop. 543.—12 Carlton (North) par Lincoln 1006 ac. 10p. 165.—13 Carlton in Moorland par Lincoln 2810 ac. Pop. 409.—14 Carlton-in-Landscap par Nottingham 3980 ac. Pop. 1054.—15 Carlton (North) par Lincoln 1795 ac. Pop. 147.—16 Carlton-Rode, par Norfolk 2831 ac. Pop. 926.—17 Carlton-Servage, par Lincoln 1943 ac. Pop. 371.—18 Carlton (South) par Lincoln; 1910 ac. Pop. 168.

CARLI K.K. par Scot. Lanark 8 m by 4½ Pop. 6283. **CARMAGNOLA** a town in Italy Lombardy, prov. of and 1½ m. S.E.E. Turin, 2 m from 1 bank Po. It has two suburbs and streets tolerably well laid out, some of them, and also the public square having arcades covering the footpath. It also has 5 churches, four convents and an hospital a good trade in silk, being linen, grain, and cattle and animal furs well frequented. In 1691 and 1796, it was taken by the French. Pop. 3500.

CARMATHEN CO. and in Wales. See **CARMARTHEN**. **CARMATHEN**, or **CARMARHAN** a vil. France, dep. Tarn, 1 bank Cèze, 9 m N. Alby. Its vicinity coal is wrought. Pop. 1961.

CARMAV-CRANGE, par Scot. Lanark, 769 ac. P. 807. **CARMEI**, or **ELMUL**—1 An anc. ruined in Amale Turkey Palestine, about 7 m. from Hebron and believed to be the place mentioned in Scripture, 1 Sam. xv 12 & xv 2. The ruins scattered about the head, and along the sides of a valley among the mountains of Judah, indicate a town once of considerable extent; the most remarkable ruin is that of a quadrangular castle, occupying a knoll in the midst of the town.—2 Carmel (Mount), a range of hills, Asiatic Turkey, Palestine, extending N.W. from the plain of Esdraelon ending in the only great promontory upon the coast of Palestine, and forming the Bay of Acre. These hills form a curve of about 6 m and vary in height from 1500 to 1800 ft. At their N. foot runs the brook Kishon and a little farther N. the river Belus. The whole range is of compact limestone, and contains hundreds of caves. Upon the summit of Carmel is a convent, which gave name to the name of that name in Europe. It was destroyed in 1521 by Abdallah Pasha but, by the aid of contributions from Europe, has been rebuilt.—3 Cape Carmel a promontory Palestine S. side of the Bay of Acre, and the termination of Mount Carmel lat. 32° 51' 12" N. lon 34° 57' 45" E. (n).

CARMEN a town and two islands, America.—1 A town in La Plata, prov. Buenos Ayres near the confines of Patagonia, on the side of a steep sandstone bank 1 bank Rio Negro, 16 m. from its embouchure in the S. Atlantic lat. 41° 48' S. lon 62° 50' W. The streets are very irregular and the houses are for the most, mere huts of one story built of mud and bricks. The most conspicuous edifice in the place is a mill and fort, defended by seven old, and almost useless pieces of artillery. This fort was erected by Francisco Pizarro, at the formation of the settlement, in 1579 and was intended as a military station for the protection of the Spanish settlements on the W coast of S. America. The soil in the neighbourhood of the town is fertile and produces wheat, barley Indian corn and various kinds of fruits and vegetables. Sheep, horses, cattle, and goats are also abundant. Pop. about 1830.—2 A town in Gulf of California lat. (R. point) 26° 10' N. lon. 111° 2' W. (n). It contains an island taken from which a considerable quantity of salt is annually obtained.—3, An isl. Gulf of Mexico, Yucatan at the entrance of the lagoon of Terminaco lat. (W end) 18° 38' 24" N. lon. 01° 50' 42" W. (n).

CARMICHAEL par Scot. Lanark 18 sq m Pop. 806.

CARMIGNANO a town and com. Tuscany prov. of, and 18 m W Florence, E. end of Mount Albano. It has a parish church and several other public edifices. Pop. 1544.

CARMÖE, or **KARMOE**, an isl. S.W. coast, Norway well Stanger at the mouth of the Bokke-fjord; lat. (S. end) 59° 19' N. lon. 5° 10' E.; separated from the mainland by

a street about 2 m. wide. It is 20 m. long, by about 6 broad, and is well cultivated; cattle-rearing and fishing are also carried on. Harold Häcker died here A.D. 988. Pop. 3000.

CARMONA (anc. Carwo) a tn. Spain prov. of, and 20 m. N.N.E. Seville cap. dist. of same name. E. extremity of an elevated ridge, overlooking a rich and extensive plain, covered with olive trees. It is surrounded with walls and is, in general, clean and well-built, containing a number of good houses, and several handsome mansions, belonging to some of the nobility, who though usually resident in Seville, spend part of the year here. It has besides two principal squares, one of which is well planted and is partly formed by a handsome church of Gothic architecture, with a lofty tower, while the other is used as the market-place, and partly formed by



THE MARKET PLACE, CARMONA. — From Robert's Spanish Sketches.

several of the most important public edifices. One of the most conspicuous objects in the town is an old Moorish castle, still in tolerable preservation, flanked with many towers faced with tin and blackened by age. The other principal edifices, in addition to those already mentioned, are six parish churches, all in Gothic, or semi-Gothic style, and more or less handsome the comendatorial buildings occupying the old Jesuit college of San Toodomiro several well-endowed hospitals, and educational establishments two ancient human gales, particularly the one called the Gate of Cordova, and a handsome theatre, of recent construction. The manufactures consist of ordinary woollen cloth coarse frises, hats, leather, earthenware, tiles for roofing and pavement, soap &c. There are also several flour and numerous oil-mills, and an important fair, chiefly for cattle, which lasts three days. Pop. 15 121.

CARMUNOCK par. and vil Scot. Lanark; 5 m. by 4 m. Pop. 710.

CARMYLIE, par. Scot. Forfar 12 sq m. Pop. 1940

CARN two pars. Ireln. 1 Wexford 1063 ac. Pop. 742

—3 Kildare 1467 ac. Pop. 562

CARNABY par. Eng York. E Riding 2000 ac. P 161

CARNAC, a vil France dep. Morbihan, 15 m. S.E. Lorient, on a height near the coast. It contains a handsome church, enriched by the vestige offerings of pilgrims who annually visit it in great numbers. The great circular mound of Carnac the most extensive in France, is situated about three-quarters of a mile from this village, and is traversed by the road from Auray. In the midst of a wide heath stand about 10 000 rude blocks of gray granite, set on end, and singular showing no marks of polish, and covered over with long moss, indicating the great length of time they must have stood in their present position. They are in the form of obelisks, with the vertex reversed none of them exceeding 18 ft. high, and are arranged in 11 lines forming 10 avenues, with a curved row of 16 stones at one end. There are many gaps in the stony lines, as every house and wall in the vicinity seems to have been built from this ready quarry. The origin of this remarkable monument is unknown. Pop. 2800.

CARNAGH, par. Ireln. Wexford; 2109 ac. Pop. 918

CARNALWAY par. Ireln. Kildare 5841 ac. Pop. 918

CARNARVON co. and tn. Wales. See CARNARVON.

CARNARVON a co. W. Australia, the most N.E. in the colony lat. 31 S about 65 m. in extreme length, E. to W. and about 45 in breadth. In its centre are several granite hills, called Highclere Hills on the S. are some low wooded hills, and extensive tracts of grassy country. There is also a pretty large lake of fresh water in the county called Lake Brown which is dry in October.

CARNARVON OR **CARNARVON BAY** a large inlet of St. George's Channel W. coast, Wales, counter Carnarvon and Anglesey extending 84 m. from near Holyhead on the N. to Bruchy Fwll on the S.

CARNATIC, an extensive marl time prov. S. Hindoostan, extending along the Coromandel coast, from Cape Comorin to the river Gundegum or between lat. 8° and 16° N. and lon. 77° and 81° E. length, S to N about 660 m. Average breadth, about 90 m. intersected, S.W. to N.E. by a ridge of mountains called the Ghats the culminating peak of which as far as yet ascertained is Mount Permain, 7364 ft. high the loftiest known summit S of the Himalayas. It is divided into S., Central, and N. Carnatic. The first extends from Cape Comorin to the river Coleroon about 260 m. the second, from the Coleroon to the river Pennar about 220 m. the third, from the Pennar to the river Gundegum, about 70 m. Madras is situated near the centre of Central Carnatic. The general division of the country is into high and low lands, or Upper and Lower Carnatic. In the first, all kinds of grain are cultivated in the last, rice. The soil is fertile in the high watered valleys, but poor on the high grounds. Sugar and indigo are cultivated in small quantities. The cotton chiefly raised is the common dwarf kind. Few trees grow here spontaneously and none will thrive, under any treatment, near Madras around which the soil is very poor consisting of a heavy sterile, salt loam, and there are other tracts equally barren. The climate of the Lower Carnatic or country between the ghats and the sea, is the hottest in India. On the coast, this excessive heat is tempered by the sea-breeze but 10 or 12 m. inland its intensity is rather increased than lessened by it, in consequence of its passing over the heated intervening tract. When the sea-breeze fails which it sometimes does for several days together the heat on the coast becomes intolerable the thermometer rising to 120° in the shade. In May June, and July showers are frequent, which have the effect of cooling the air and promoting vegetation. The principal rivers are the Pennar the Palnar the Coleroon, and the Vaygaroo, all of which have their sources in the table land above the ghats; and discharge themselves into the Bay of Bengal. The majority of the inhabitants of the Carnatic are Hindoos the Mahometans being chiefly scattered over the country. A large portion of the land is rented by Brahmans but these seldom labour with their own land, employing slaves of the inferior Sudra tribes to cultivate their farms. There are a few Mahometan farmers who possess slaves; but the most numerous class of agriculturalists are Sudras, who are looked down upon by the Brahmans as an inferior race and, in towns, are not permitted to dwell in the same street with the latter. Few provinces of India can exhibit so many large temples, and other evidences of former wealth and civilization, as the Carnatic. Its forts and fortresses were also exceedingly numerous but these are now falling rapidly into decay. The Carnatic was conquered by the British in 1769, but was not finally ceded to them till 1801. Pop. about 7,000,000.

CARNBEE, par. Scot. Fife 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1129.

CARNCASTLE, par. Ireln. Antrim 9726 ac. Pop. 1551

CAERNDONAGH a small tn. Ireland, co. Donegal, 19 m. N. Londonderry. It has several places of worship a few schools, and a number of large and well-built houses. P. 706.

CARNEW par *Irrel* Westford 22 466 ac. Pop. 6008.
CARNEWCH par *Wales*, *Cornewon* 1844 ac. P. 114.
CARNICOBAR, an *Isl.* Bay of Bengal, the *most* N of the *Micobar* group, about 80 m S by E. the *Little Andaman* *Isl.* Centre, 9° 10' N lon 92° 54' P about 6 m. N to E. and 6 broad, very little elevated above the sea, except at the W side. The middle of the island is covered with lush rich grass, where multitudes of hogs are bred, near the coast are fruit trees of various kinds, particularly orange, citron lemon and lime trees, plantains, yams, and sweet potatoes may be also procured, but coconuts are in the greatest abundance and on these all the animals are fed, there being no sort of grain grown on the island. The inhabitants are hospitable and industrious.

CARNIEREA, a *vill* and *com* *Bohemus*, prov *Hainaut* 11 m. W. Charleroi S bank, *Maase*. There are several coal mines and iron-works including 60 *moules* forges employing 800 people. Pop. 2567.

CARNIOLA (*German* *Kraus*) a duchy of Austria, forming three circles in *gov* *Laibach* kingdom *Illyria*, namely circles *Laibach* *Neusiedl*, and *Adelsberg*, between lat. 45° 10' and 46° 20' N lon. 13° 50' and 16° 25' E. having *Carinthia* and *Styria* N and E., *Croatia* and *Imbriady* S and W areas, 2903 *sq* m. It is covered with lofty mountains, some of which are about 10 000 ft. high and generally speaking is one of the most fertile regions of the empire. *Some* districts, however produce considerable quantities of wheat, barley & wine, and in the S. fruits of various kinds and excellent *flax*. Bees are numerous in S. Carniola and silk worms are reared. It has many small lakes but few rivers of any importance. The largest is the *Kupa*. There are some iron, lead and quicksilver mines, the latter exceeding v. b. It abounds in clays and valuable stones and in coal and marble. There are considerable manufactures of iron fine linen, lace woollen cloth flannel worsted stockings leather wooden articles, &c. Its chief exports are steel wares, quicksilver or *basil* *stones*, glassware, wax wine flour &c. v. principal exports—silk, oil fruit, coffee sugar tobacco clothes, cattle, &c. Carniola was made a duchy in the 13th century under the dominion of the counts of Tyrol who became extinct in 1355, and were succeeded by the *Earls* of *Goriz*. After the treaty of *Vienna*, in 1809 it was ceded to France, and incorporated in the kingdom of *Illyria*. In 1814 it came again into the possession of Austria. Capital *Laibach*. The inhabitants are industrious and temperate, and all N Catholics. Pop. 42 000.

CARNONY par *Irrel* *Andrim* 8937 ac. Pop. 6657.
CARNO, par *W. side*, *Montgou* v. 10 982 ac. Pop. 903.
CARNOUL par *West* *Ful* 2248 ac. Pop. 3191.

CARNOUL, *CARNOL* or *KURNOOL*, a fortified N. *Hin* *doustan*, *provd*. *Madras*, *prov* *Balaghat* cap. ancient *prince* *palace* of same name, S bank *Toombuddra* 240 m. N. W. *Madras* lat 15° 49' 56" N lon. 78° 6' 15" E. (r) The fort is well defended on three sides by the rivers *Henday* and *Toombuddra*, the latter here 700 to 875 yds broad while the W side is strongly fortified. The interior is almost entirely a *vered* with stone and *sare* *houses* v. b. Towards the E. of the fort is the *palace*, or *suburb*, which are of considerable extent. Pop. 4000.

CARNSORE POINT a headland, Ireland co. *Wexford*, forming the S.E. extremity of the island lat. 52° 10' 18" N lon. 6° 21' 45" W (n).

CARTEKL par and *Irrel* *Tyrene* 18 432 ac. P. 5934.
CARVATH a *vill* and *par* *Southland*, co. *Lanark* 27 m. S.E. *Glasgow* *The village*, 7 m. E. *Lanark*, contains several handsome houses, and has of late years greatly improved and has a parish, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church.—The *parish*, 12 m. by 8 m. abounds in valuable mineral, *junc*, coal, and iron, being wrought to a great extent. There are also extensive *iron-works*. See *LARARK*. *shire*. Pop. 2501.

CAROLINA a *town* *New Granada*, *prov* *Antioquia* lat. 6° 45' N Pop. 1072.

CAROLINA (La) a *town* *Spain*, *Andalusia*, *prov* of and 56 m. N.E. *Se. Jaen*, on a slope of the *sierra* *Morena*. The streets generally in a right angle, and are noted for cleanliness and uniformity. There is a square, and a *bull-ring*; a parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, a cemetery and some handsome fountains. Manufactures—linen and woollen

fabrics, oil and a little wine. This town is the capital of the German colonies, formed in the reign of Charles III. The settlers received a grant of land and various other advantages; even yet, the district is distinguished by the superior industry and activity of its inhabitants. Pop. 1789.—(Madox.)

CAROLINA (North) one of the northern U. States, between lat. 35° 50' and 36° 50' N and lon. 75° 45' and 84° W bounded N. by *Virginia*, W. *Tennessee* & *South Carolina*, and E. the *Atlantic* *Ocean*, E. to W. 450 m. breadth 180 m. 48,000 sq m. A ridge of sand runs along the whole coast of this state and is partially separated from it by arms of the sea of greater or less extent. The passages into them are shallow and dangerous, and the only ones through which vessels can pass is *Oceanock* inlet, formed by *Cape Hatteras* and *Lookout*, off which, particularly the former disastrous shipwrecks are of frequent occurrence. The surface, for 60 or 80 m. from the coast is a dead flat covered with swamps and marshes through which muddy streams pour as a sluggish course. The chief natural product is the *pitch* pine which attains a great size. The soil is generally poor and sandy but in many of the swamps along the margins of the rivers, rice of fine quality is raised. The climate of this part of the district is very unhealthy. Farther inland for about 40 m. though the soil continues sandy the surface loses its monotonous appearance, and becomes undulating after which it gradually ascends becomes more fertile, and assumes the form of a table land, being 1800 ft. above the sea, and forms the base of a portion of the *Alleghany* Mountains. The principal eminences are *Crandall's* Mountain, 5556 ft. high *Rose* Mountain 6034 ft. and *Black* Mountain, 6478 ft. the greatest height in the U. States E. of the *Rocky* Mountains. The soil of this elevated district, particularly its W. slopes, is generally fertile and when not brought under cultivation is occupied by magnificent trees of oak, walnut, hick, and cherry. The climate here is pure and salubrious. Winter is occasionally severe. The principal minerals of N. Carolina are gold and iron. The former which has been found in veins and masses and lumps along both sides of the *Blue* *ridge*, was at one time obtained in such quantities as to have produced that district the name of the gold region of the U. States. The produce has progressively declined and being now eclipsed by that of *California* will probably cease to be sought after. Iron, of excellent quality abounds and traces of both lead and coal have been discovered. The principal rivers are the *Chowan* *Cape Fear* *Pamlico*, *Roanoke*, *Nenaw*, *Yadkin* and *Catawba*. They are admirably fitted for internal communication but owing to the sluggishness of the latter part of their course are cumbered at their mouths with bars, which retard them the navigation of large vessels. They are well supplied with fish but near the coast are infested with voracious alligators. The chief wild quadrupeds are the *wild* cat and the *wolf* among wild birds, the first place belongs to the *turkey* the worst reptile is the *rattlesnake*. The chief agricultural products are *Indian* corn, rice wheat, oats tobacco, and cotton. The cane grows luxuriantly but comparatively little sugar is made the greater part being consumed in green by cattle, particularly hogs, which in *Carolina* for one summer every other class of domestic animals. Neither the trade nor manufactures of this state are of much importance. The latter are chiefly cotton yarn ironware earthenware, soap, leather and flour. The former in consequence of the want of harbours is chiefly conducted through the neighbouring states. The chief exports are rice, cotton and the products yielded by the *pitch* pine, namely *pitch*, *tar*, *turpentine*, and *timber*. The exports, in 1847 amounted to £26 963; imports £23,478. N. Carolina is one of the slave-holding states, and exhibits in its condition not a few of the baneful effects of that nefarious practice. Its internal improvements contrast unfavourably with those of some of the N. states, and neither religion nor education can be said to be flourishing. The most numerous religious denominations are the *Methodists*, *Baptists*, and *Presbyterians*; but the whole number of their communicants less short of that of the white persons above 20 years of age who can neither read nor write. The Legislature consists of a *Senate* of 60, and a *House* of *Commons* of 120 members, both elected biennially the former only by persons possessing a freehold qualification of 50 acres of land, who vote in districts regulated by the amount of state taxes paid; the latter by all free white men of 21 years of

near Carpenedo from the mouth of the Noia, which falls into the Danube 41 m. E. Belgrade to the source of the Tisza, and forming the boundary between Austria and the principality of Wallachia and Moldavia the latter proceeding from the sources of the Thyrus and the Pruth, and terminating on the banks of the Danube W. of Freiburg and forming the boundary between Hungary and Galicia. The principal mountains of the E. group are the Harghaz and Szemleik, near the sources of the Noia and Tisza in the Banat, the Kossuth Pass, and the Tisza near the sources of the Selyk in Transylvania, the Mural E. of the pass of the Rothenthurm; the chain of the Tisza E. of the town of that name, the Yvernia, the Tisza E. of the pass of Terebany, the Varga Kapel and Kossuth, the Lakota and Kigol, the Beca Vapa, the Lokava, the Stronoma, Pietra, Ullat, Pietrosu and Husk. The W. Carpathians, at first lower than the mountains of Transylvania, rise to the W. of the Pappas and form the remarkable group of Tatra, separated by the little river Ar, from an other group called Beskud who principal summit is the Zylora, above 7000 ft. and covered with snow. This group meets with a chain which forms the W. limit of the Carpathians and presents a series of heights, the chief of which are the Javorina and the Wetering or Weterburg. The greatest heights of the E. Carpathians are—Liska Pevana 5000 ft. above sea level, 5087 ft. Bistrica in Transylvania, near Kromau 8645 ft. Durbes in Wallachia, 9412 ft. Hetrail 8500 ft. and Lentezhu, 844 ft. The greatest height of the W. Carpathians are in the Tatra range, namely the Krivna 8000 ft. the Vnuka, 821 ft. the Tatra 8000 ft. and in the mountains of Lomnits, the E. Thalerpitz 8021 ft. The Gril neoseptate 8240 ft. the Hundsdoerferpitz 8118 ft. and the peak of Lomnits 8440 ft. The principal intersection of the mountains, forming the most remarkable and most frequent passes, are the Tatra, a leading from Orsova to Timisoara, of the Tisza forming the valley in which the Delia flows, and the Rothenthurm, a gap formed by the Aluta, at the foot of Mount Saural. The outer bend of the Carpathians is a much steeper than that which descends towards the valley of Transylvania and Hungary. The mountain branch which stretches N.W. towards the Tatra and the Tatra, a parallel to the Delia, runs from the Tatra, also from the line of separation between the basin of the Tatra and that of the Black Sea. From this line as far as Jaldunian in Moldavia, all the streams from the N. slope fall into the Vistula, thence all the streams from both sides of the Carpathians belong to the Danube. The only important rivers which actually rise in the chain are the Vistula, the Dniester and the Theiss. The E. part of the Carpathian chain from Orsova to the source of the Danube near Kromau is entirely composed of granite rocks. These are covered by grey granite which extends to the source of the Theiss and is only interrupted by a few groups between the pass of Borgo and the source of the V. A great chain of trachyte appears on the frontiers of the Bukovina and stretches to the point where the Aluta begins to flow N.W. To the W. of this chain on approaching the plains, an extensive tract of sandstone, belonging to the coal formation begins to appear, and covers the greater part of Transylvania. Tertiary formations surround the vast plains of Hungary, which consist of a rich alluvium and must once have been the bed of a lake. Basalt frequently occurs, but no distinct traces of extinct volcanoes have been found. The Carpathian range is rich in minerals, including gold silver quicksilver copper and iron. Salt occurs in beds, which have sometimes a thickness of 600 or 700 ft. and are apparently inexhaustible. Vegetation also is vigorous. On the plateaus corn and fruit are grown to the height of 1000 ft. Higher up, the mountain slopes are covered with forests of pine, some of them as high as 2500 ft. About 6000 ft. seems to be the vegetable limit. Above it a few lichens may be found, but in general nothing is seen but bare steep rocks many of them in the form of conical peaks. (—*Oronopsis de l'Europe*, &c.)

(*ABE ENEDOLO*) a town and Kingdom of Italy. Low landy part of 21 m. N.E. of Verona, near 1 bank, Chiese. It contains 1 church and two hospitals and has manufactures of silk. It is a weekly market, it has a fair twice a week. Pop. 4,777.

(*ABE ENEDOLO*) a town and Kingdom of Italy. It is a town of 1,000 ft. high, near 1 bank, Chiese. It contains 1 church and two hospitals and has manufactures of silk. It is a weekly market, it has a fair twice a week. Pop. 4,777.

CARPENTARIA (Town of) an immense gulf in N. Australia between Cape York, and Cape Wessel the N. point of the Wessel Islands, and Cape Arnhem on the mainland. It is about 400 m. in width and about 400 in length, taking the coast line of York peninsula, which forms the E. side of the gulf. The land on the E. and S. is so low for a space of 600 m. that no part of the coast is higher than a ship's mast head. The W. shore of the gulf is rather higher.

CARPENTRIS (anc. *Carpendron*) a city France, dep. Yvelines, 14 m. N.E. Argentan, 1 book. Argentan, is a rich and fertile district at the foot of Mont Ventoux. It is surrounded by walls in good repair flanked with towers, and has four gates exactly opposite each other. The streets are rather narrow but most of the houses are well built, and almost all are supplied with water from the fountains in the public squares. Outside of the walls is a broad esplanade planted with trees. The principal public buildings are—the cathedral a Gothic edifice with a spire of the age of Charlemagne the *Lez d'Arce* a very perfect arch surmounted by a high tower the palace of justice formerly the episcopal palace, those by which is a most triumphal arch, the hospital erected in 1711 public wash houses theatre markets, new prisons and public library containing 22,000 volumes 2000 M.S., 6000 medals, and various antiquities. The aqueduct a massive structure which crosses the valley of the Arce by 48 arches and supplies the fountains of the town, was finished in 1784 (Carpendron is the seat of the assize court for the department, if a court of first instance, communal college and society of rural economy. There are here largely spirit of wine, and various distilleries manufactures of silk and glass, wax, candles and silk yarn. There are also smaller mills, tanneries and dye works. Carpendron is the resort for the productions of the district and the weekly markets for the disposal of them are among the most considerable in the S. of France. A considerable trade is likewise carried on in olive oil fruit, almonds madder clover lucerne seed, wax honey &c. The Romans embellished Carpendron with many edifices, of which the successive ravages of the Goths, Vandals, Lombards and Saracens, have left few traces. In 1315 Pope Clement V. fixed his residence here and made it the seat of the Pontifical See on a banister at cost the town dear as at his decease the cardinals were so numerous that his successor that the people, worn out with their endless disputes and consultations, are free to the village where they had assembled, and the same evening commenced a large portion of the town. The present walls were built by Pope Innocent VI 50 years after that event. The bishopric founded in the third century was suppressed by the concordat of 1801 10p 769).

(*Carpendron*) a town, Italy duchy Modena, cond. of nation name, 8 m. N. Modena, and of a bishopric suffragan to Bologna. It is surrounded by walls defended by a citadel and has a cathedral a seminary and manufactures straw hats and spun silk. Two fairs are held annually but the trade is trifling. The neighbourhood produces rice, wheat hemp, and flax. Pop. 6500.

(*Carpendron*) a town in Naples prov. Capriana, 2 m. N.E. St. Eustachio, near Lake Varese. It has three churches. Pop. 6000. (*Carpendron*) a town in Spain, 1 m. N. Andalusia, prov. of 17 m. N.E. Cordova 1 bank. (Ranquiquier) an edictory on the summit of which stands a castle. It is tolerably well built, and possesses a parish of arch, townhouse ladies seminary two primary schools, a prison and several convents, brick and lime kilns and oil mills. Some trade is carried on in cattle grain fruits &c. Pop. 2080.—2 *Carpendron*, a town New Castle, prov. of 24 m. W. by S. Toledo, in a hilly locality houses indifferently built, and streets irregular. It has a church twinned prison, cemetery and three schools. Borgo glass, and oil are manufactured. Pop. 2497.—3 *Carpendron*, a town, prov. of 2 m. S.W. by S. Valladolid 1 bank. Trancas houses poorly built. The town contains a church, a palace of the counts of Carpio, and a primary school 10p 600.—Several other places in Spain have the same name.

CARRA LOUGH, a small lake, Ireland, co. Kerry, 2½ m. S. Castlemaine harbor about 3 m. long, by 1 at the greatest breadth abounds in trout and salmon, and exhibits scenery little inferior to that of the far-famed lakes of Killarney.

CARRACA (La) a tn. Spain, Andalusia, dep. of and 4 m. E S.E. Cadix. It is the chief naval arsenal of the government, and one of the most complete in Europe. It stands in the channel E. of the Isle of Leon, and has been completely isolated from the mainland by artificial means. Its situation is so low and swampy that the buildings have been erected upon piles. It is defended by four batteries and in addition to the extensive buildings connected with the establishment, contains a handsome parish church. A little E. of Carraca, and between it and San Fernando, on the N.E. of the Isle of Leon a new town to be called San Carlos, was commenced in 1776, on a very magnificent scale but few buildings of any consequence have been completed.

CARRAGH par. Irel. Kildare 3784 ac. Pop. 733.

CARRAN par. Irel. Clare 14,461 ac. Pop. 787.

CARRAN TUAL, a mountain, Ireland, co. Kerry rising 3410 ft. above the level of the sea—being the highest summit of that remarkable range called Macgillycuddy's Reeks.

CARRANCA a tn. Brazil prov. Minas-Gerens between Resende and São-João-del-Rei with a church and an agricultural pop. dist. included of 4000.

CARRARA a tn. Italy, duchy Modena, 3 m. N.W. Massa. 1 1/2 bank, Aversa, 1 1/2 m. above its entrance into the Mediterranean. It has a cathedral begun in imitation of that at Pisa, but unfinished several churches, a convent, an academy of sculpture, and numerous workshops for sawing, cutting and polishing marble for which water power is employed. There are also four oil powder and paper mills Carrara is the seat of a district court, and forms part of the episcopal see of Massa and Carrara. The marble quarries from which this town derives its whole importance, occupy three or four descending ridges which meet in a rocky mountain called Monte Negro. For upwards of 2000 years, the marble has continued to be exported and still there remains stores apparently inexhaustible. They are of various shades but the kind most prized is the transparent white kind used for statuary of which however the quantity obtained is small in comparison with that of the inferior kinds. Pop. 6063.

CARRIFRA JSEER, a small island group Spain off E. coast Galicia, prov. Coruña, 22 m. N.W. Vigo. They form part of the parish of San Pío de Carrifra, with less on the mainland along the bay of Arosa and less a large and well built parish church. Pop. 3241.

CAREFTAO a tn. Brazil prov. of and 120 m. S.W. P. N. Goias, with a church, and an extensive and fertile district. The inhabitants, however, are chiefly devoted to raising, though those who follow cattle-rearing are the rest.

CARRICAL or **KARRAL** a tn. Hindooon, in the Carnatic coast of Comorandil 153 m. S. Madras lat 10° 35' N. lon. 79° 53' E. It was formerly a place of importance and strongly fortified but is now wholly abandoned.

CARRICK a dist. Scot. co. Arr. (which see)

CARRICK four para. Irel. —1 Kildare 5197 ac. Pop. 394 —2 W. Wexford 2104 ac. Pop. 360 —3 Tipperary 2428 ac. Pop. 8397 —4 Wexford 3009 ac. Pop. 2012

CARRICK ARLIDE, an isolated basaltic rock, Ireland co. Antrim about 4 1/2 m. N.W. Ballyvaughan separated from the mainland by a chasm 60 ft. wide, and more than 80 ft. deep. Here is a valuable salmon fishing station, as the fish can easily be intercepted at this place in their retreat to the rivers. A communication is maintained with the mainland by means of a rude bridge of ropes thrown across the chasm and allowed to remain during the fishing season.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON a tn. Ireland co. Leitrim 85 m. N.W. Dublin 1 bank Shannon, over which is a bridge to a struggling suburb in the county of Roscommon. The town consists principally of two streets, intersecting each other at right angles is badly paved, and has a handsome church with a spire, a R. Catholic chapel, two Methodist meeting-houses, and parochial schools a county courthouse, bridewell jail, and the county infirmary with dispensary attached. Being the capital of the county the games are held here, as are the general and petty sessions. It is the chief market for grain and provisions in Leitrim and carries on an extensive trade in butter and provisions with Dublin and Newry. It has also some trade in coarse linen, druggists, furs, coarse flannel, and yarn. The prosperity of the place has been greatly increased by recent improvements on the Shannon, which have

rendered that river navigable to Lough Allen about 8 m. N. of the town. Pop. 1793.

CARRICK-ON-SUA, a tn. Ireland co. Tipperary 85 m. S.W. Dublin, on a plain, 1 bank, Suir which is navigable, up to the town, for ships of 200 tons burthen. Carrick-bag, a suburb situated on the S. bank of the river. The town consists of four streets, three of which are of a good width, and a number of lanes houses mostly of stone and well built, though of unequal heights water abundant. The public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are a courthouse, bridge and barrack, an old castle or monastery built by the Earl of Ormond in 1560 for Franciscan friars and an ancient abbey in Carrick bag founded in the year 1146. This last antique structure presents a curious architectural peculiarity. The tower is considerably broader than the body of the wall, on which it is supported by an inverted pyramid, commencing



CARRICKBEG ABBEY as described by Rev. John Smith in 1788.

on two stories one projecting from either side. Resting on these projecting, the tower rises to a height of 84 ft. 3 inches and thus balanced for there is no central base it has stood unshaken the tempests of ages. The churches are the parish church and a R. Catholic chapel both large, but neither of them particularly handsome. There are a parish school under the Church Educational Society a school kept by the monks, and run or two private schools. The town was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of coarse broad-cloth for the use of the army. It still manufactures rather a coarse woollen fabric, but the trade is now very much reduced. A considerable export trade in corn butter bacon, and live stock is carried on. Pop. 6314.

CARRICKBAGGOT par. Irel. Louth 821 ac. P. 278.

CARRICKFERGUS, a par. bar and seaport, and port of Ireland co. Antrim. The town lies N. side of Belfast Lough 11 m. E. of Belfast, with which it is connected by railway. It extends nearly 1 m. along the shore, and consists of the town within the walls and two suburbs called the Scotch and Irish quarters. On the N. and W. sides of the town some portions of the old wall are still entire. The houses are mostly built of stone, roofed with slate and have many of them a substantial and respectable appearance especially those built within the last 40 years. The parish church an old, patched, ungainly building is surrounded by a fine modern square. There are, also a R. Catholic chapel and places of worship for various dissenting congregations with numerous charities, and a dispensary. The ancient castle of Carrickfergus an object of considerable interest, is perched on a rocky promontory projecting into the sea, and is still maintained as a fortress having a number of guns on the walls, and being garrisoned by one or two companies of foot. The trade of the town was at one time considerable, but has been nearly extinguished by the rivalry of Belfast, to which it has now become subordinate the registry of vessels, and the custom duties being included in the returns of the latter port. The small importations still taking place here consist of coals iron, timber bark, salt, slaves, &c. the exports of

black cattle and grain. The spinning of cotton and linen yarn is carried on to some extent and there are a large distillery and some extensive tanneries. A good many persons are employed, also in weaving cotton goods for the Belfast and Glasgow manufacturers. But the chief dependence of the town is on the influx of visitors during the summer season when it is much frequented by bathers, and on the dairy in the bay which affords employment to a large portion of the inhabitants, and is very profitable. King William landed at Carrickmacross castle 16 days previously to the battle of the Boyne and in 1700 it surrendered to a French squad run under Thurst, who was soon after killed, having been attacked by some English ships under Commodore Elliot. In 1718, the celebrated Paul Jones captured the Drake sloop of war in the bay but made no attempt on the town. Pop. 3543 Area of par. 16,700 ac. Pop. 8530

CARRICKMACROSS, a tn and par. Ireland co. Monaghan. The town 46 m N.W. Dublin, consists of one long street, with several smaller ones branching from it. It has a clean respectable appearance, and contains several good shops. The parish church is a handsome building, with an elegant steeple. There are here a grammar-school two national and various other schools, a dispensary a mendicant society a savings-bank, and a bride-well. A considerable retail trade is carried on with the surrounding country and soap, candles, buggies, and coarse hats are manufactured in the town. There is also a tannery, a brewery and a distillery. Pop. 1937 Area of par. 16,700 ac. P. 19,557—(Local Correspondent)

CARRIDEN par. Scot. Linlithgow 423 sq. m. 117°4. **CARRIGAHOLT**, a maritime vil. Ireland co. Clare, on bay of same name estuary of the Shannon, 10 m W. Kilrush. It has a pier at which agricultural produce is shipped and is frequented by fishing craft. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, on the verge of a cliff overhanging the sea. Pop. 426

CARRIGALINE, par. Ireland Cork 14,499 ac. P. 6715 **CARRIGALINE** or **CARRIGALINE**, a vil. and par. Ireland co. Leitrim. The village, 19 m. E. N. L. Carrick-on-Shannon, is a constabulary police station, has petty sessions every alternate Saturday, a weekly market, and several fairs. Pop. 478 Area of par. 1730 ac. P. 5930

CARRIGDOWNNAVE par. Ireland Cork 79° ac. P. 156. **CARRIGLEAMILLARY** par. Ireland Cork 3330 ac. Pop. 709

CARRIGFARROW par. Ireland Limerick 1449 ac. P. 870. **CARRIGROHAN**, par. Ireland Cork 2350 ac. P. 3603

CARRIGROHANVEHL par. Ireland Cork 2061 ac. 1438. **CARRIGTOTHILL**, a vil. and par. Ireland co. Cork. The former 13 m W by S. Youghal is chiefly one long irregular street, and is a constabulary police station and has several fairs. Pop. 693 Area of par. 10,310 ac. Pop. 1443

CARRIG E, or **CARRIGROTTLE**, a small vil. Ireland co. Kerry in the Shannon, 14 m. N. W. Hallylongford. It is about 14 m. in circumference, has a battery and bomb-proof barracks for 20 men, and is a military station. The castle of Carrigrohilly, belonging to the O'Learys, offered a determined resistance to Cromwell, and was one of the last taken by him.

CARRIL, a tn, Spain Galicia, prov. of and 10 m. N. W. Pontevedra, near the mouth of the Ulla. Houses in general, badly built. The town has a parish church custom-house, primary school, and several marble stone-cuts. The average value of exports is about £26,000 imports, £36,000. Pop. 1100.

CARRINGTON par. Scot. Edinburgh 24 m. by 2 m. Pop. 210

CARRION, a river Spain, Leon, prov. Palencia. It rises in the mountains of the Asturias, flows S. and, passing Saldaña, Carrion-de las-Casas, and Palencia, falls into the Pisuerga, 22 m. N. E. Valladolid after a course of 75 m. exclusive of windings.

CARRION-DE-LA-CRISTINA, a tn, Spain, New Castile, prov. of and 7 m. N. E. Ciudad-real, near I. bank, Guadalupe. It is indifferently built, and possesses a large and highly-decorated parish church a chapel, convent, stone-cuts, prison, secondary and four primary schools. Wine and oil are exported here, and some trade is prosecuted in grain, cattle wool, and oil. Pop. 3157.

CARRION-DE-LOS-CORTEZ, a tn, Spain Leon, prov. of, and 22 m. N. Palencia, I. bank, Carrion. Most of its streets are narrow ill paved, and dirty and it has three squares, the principal containing the town-house, public storehouse, and other offices. Its remaining public buildings are—three churches, several chapels, convents, and schools, a prison, hospital and secondary. In the environs, along the banks of the river, are many pleasant public walks ornamented with trees and fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in tanning, dyeing, exporting wine and oil, and in husbandry. Trade—cattle, grain, fruits wool &c. A large and well-attended cattle fair is held in September. Pop. 5132

CARRON a vil. Scotland, co. Stirling celebrated for its extensive iron foundries, about 2 m. N. E. Falkirk.—The river of same name is a small stream, rising in an extensive meadow called the Carron bog, near the centre of the county and after an R. course of about 11 m. falling into the Forth at Grangemouth. The stream is supplied by some antiquaries to have been the boundary of the Roman provinces of *Albania* and several memorable battles have been fought on its banks. In its course it supplies water to several private fields and the great reservoir of the Carron works and drives some paper-mills.

CARRONSHORE, a vil. Scotland, co. Stirling, 2 m. below Carron works, partly in the parish of Larbert, and partly in that of Bothkennar. Pop. 636

CARRON MOUTH, a lake Inverclyde co. Mayo, 5½ m. N. W. Tulloghann Bay and ¼ m. N. E. Broadwater Bay. It contains several islands its waters flow by the rivulet Mankin into the Avonmore and through it into Tulloghann Bay.

CARRU a tn Italy Piedmont prov. Cuneo, 9 m. N. E. Mondovì. Pop. 3600

CARRSALTON or **CARRSALTON** par. Eng. Surrey 2904 ac. Pop. 2411

CARRSALTON par. Eng. Derby 1118 ac. Pop. 235.

CARRSHAYK par. Scot. Kirkcaldy 85 sq. m. Pop. 655

CARSTAIRS par. Scot. Lanark 11 840 ac. P. (1851) 1068. CART two streams Scotland co. Renfrew—1 The White Cart rises in Carrot Moss, S.W. Eaglesham flows N.W. and passing Cathcart and Pollockshaws crosses the Levens, passes through Paisley and falls into the Clyde 4½ m. below Glasgow after a course of 20 m.—2 The Black Cart, a small unimportant stream issues from Castle Semple Loch 5½ m. S.W. Paisley flows N. E. and falls into the White Cart, about a mile above its confluence with the Clyde.

CARTAGENA, or **CARTAGENA** (anc. Carthago) a tn and seaport, Spain prov. of and 31 m. S. E. Murcia, esp. dist. of same name (at noon light) 37° 56' N. lon. 0° 50' W. (n.) about 17 m. W. Cape de Pal a. Its harbour one of the largest and safest in the Mediterranean has depth of water for the largest vessels, is sheltered from all winds by lofty hills, and guarded from the sea by the island of *Escambrera*, which forms a complete natural breakwater. It stretches N. and is narrowest at its mouth, where it is defended by the castle of *Castro*, occupying one of the heights on the N. and the castle of *St. Julian*, occupying one of those on the E. The town, situated at the N. end of the harbour is surrounded by a lofty wall flanked with bastions. The space enclosed is much larger than the actual population requires, and everything above the place bears strong evidence of extensive, rapid, and comparatively recent decay. The principal streets are spacious and regular and many of the houses, though of simple architecture, well built, and provided with balconies. The most important squares are the *Married* or *Market-place*, the largest of all, lined throughout with elegant buildings, and adorned with a fine fountain, furnishing the purest water so copiously as to supply the greater part of the inhabitants and the *Monjas*, of less dimensions than the former but occupying both a more central and airy situation. The *Alameda*, in the N. W. near the Madrid gate, is well planned, and affords both a healthy and picturesque promenade. The principal edifices are the cathedral, possessing little architectural merit, and now since the bishop's see has been removed to Murcia, converted into a simple parish church, the old castle (*Castello Arzobispal*) supposed to date from the foundation of the city by the Carthaginians the *Real* or *General prison*, or convicts establishment, the military hospital, and hospital de Caridad, the military park, the observatory, the convents of

St. Augustine and Mompas, and several other convents and churches. When Spain possessed her colonies, and was in a flourishing condition, Cartagena was one of her most important naval stations and carried on a very extensive commerce, but



1. Royal Hospital (Hospital Real).
2. Arsenal (Arsenal de Guerra).
3. Light House (Faro).
4. Cathedral (Catedral).
5. Church of St. Augustine (Iglesia de San Agustín).
6. Church of St. James (Iglesia de San Jaime).

7. Palace (Palacio).
8. Arsenal (Arsenal).
9. Church of St. James (Iglesia de San Jaime).
10. Church of St. James (Iglesia de San Jaime).
11. Church of St. James (Iglesia de San Jaime).
12. Church of St. James (Iglesia de San Jaime).

everything has since gone to decay and the town can hardly be said to have either trade or manufactures. The latter consists chiefly of red lead, earthenware, cordage, exports maize, and glass. The mines, chiefly argentiferous lead, extensively wrought in the neighbourhood, give employment to several smelting furnaces and foundries. The chief articles of export are berries, gums, and spermo. In addition to other causes of decay, Cartagena has suffered greatly by its unhealthiness. Reported epidemics have raged within it, and carried off the inhabitants by thousands. Pop. including suburbs, 33,698.

CARTAGENA or **CARTAGENA** a seaport in New Granada, cap. prov. of same name, on a small sandy peninsula, connected with the continent by an artificial neck of land lat. (dome) 10° 25' 36" N. lon. 75° 34' W (a). On an island, communicating with the city by means of a wooden bridge, is a large suburb called *Xiximin*. Both the former and latter

lary of *Nuestra Señora de la Piedad*. The height of *La Piedad*, which is unascendable, as it has several times caused the fall of Cartagena without a single shot almost being fired.

The port is magnificent, and is the only one on the coast fit for the repair of vessels. It also possesses excellent building docks. The bay, which is land-locked, and has smooth water extends N to S. 7 m and affords excellent anchorage. There were two entrances to the port—the *Boa Grande*, close to the town, and the *Boa Chica* (narrow mouth) many miles farther S. but the latter to defend the approach, the former has been blocked up by sinking old vessels in it, in consequence of which, ships are compelled to go round by *Boa Chica*, a circuit of 30 m. to gain the usual roadstead for frigates which is 3 or 4 m. from the town. The *Boa Chica* is defended by two strong castles. The entrance to the port is rendered somewhat difficult by shoals. The town and suburbs are well laid out and well built. The houses are generally of stone, two stories high with balconies and lattices of wood which, in this climate, has the durability of iron and the streets, though not very spacious, are straight and well paved. Among the public buildings are numerous churches and convents some of them of great magnificence a general and a military hospital a townhall a theatre a cinema, and a college, with an average attendance of 200 students. The spring water is bad, and the inhabitants are in consequence obliged to obtain supplies from immense distances, contrived for the purpose of collecting rain water. The weather especially during the rainy season is excessively hot and thus both heat and damp combine to render the climate, particularly from May to November most insupportable. Leprosy is common, and yellow fever often makes fearful ravage. In recent years, owing partly to greater attention to cleanliness mortality is said to have decreased. The chief manufactures are ropes and sail-cloths. The trade of Cartagena, at one time considerable, has declined very much in consequence of the rivalry of the ports of Santa Marta and San Juan. The export trade is now almost confined to specie and bullion, conveyed by the steamers of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company to England. In 1845 the arrivals and departures of vessels were 89 tons, 5641 value of cargoes imported, 256,786 exported, £13,488. In 1846, the vessels numbered 42 tons 6505 cargoes imported, 252,708 exported, 243,713 A canal of 80 m. to connect the bay of Cartagena with the river Magdalena, is now in progress, and it is anticipated that on its completion the trade of Cartagena will revive. Pop. about 10,000.

CARTAGO—1 A in Central America, cap. of Costa Rica, a city of a river of its own name. It was formerly a place of considerable commercial importance, and had a population of about 37,000. It then contained 3000 houses and eight churches, but it was so utterly ruined by an earthquake on September 2, 1841, that only one church and 100 houses were left standing. Near the town is Mount Cartago rising 11,480 ft. above the sea level and presenting indications of having at one time been an active volcano.—2 A in New Granada, prov. Popayan in the valley of the Cauca, on the V. rep. The streets are broad and straight, and it has a spacious and handsome square, a cathedral and two parish churches, and a well-conducted Lancasterian school. Its trade is principally in dried beef, live pigs, fruits, coffee, superior cacao, and tobacco. The sugar-cane thrives well here. Minerals of various kinds abound, and the hills contain silver. Cartago is the emporium for the



CARTAGENA, SOUTH AMERICA.—From Shipping by John Bullen, R.N.

are surrounded by strong fortifications of freestone, and at a short distance from the city on the mainland, is an entrenchment about 150 ft. high, on which is built a strong fort commanding the fortifications. This entrenchment communicates on the E. with a range of more elevated hills, terminating in a summit 550 ft. above the sea, on which stands the Augustine monas-

trade of Santa Fe de Bogotá. The climate is hot but dry and healthy. Pop. 5500.

CARTAMA, a in Spain Andalusia, prov. of, and 14 m. W. Malaga at the base of a hill called in Virgin, crowned with the ruined walls of an ancient fortress. It has wide and paved streets a square, which contains the church a chapel,

school and several fountains. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, cattle-raising and exporting oil. Pop. 4563.—*Madrid*

CARTAYA, a tn. and port Spain, Andalusia prov. of and 9 m. W. W. Huelva. 1 bank. Picta. Its houses are irregularly built, and it has a large square, in which is situated the town hall, now ruinous. It also has two churches, a prison, school, hospital, public primary, now used as a warehouse, custom house and an old Moorish castle, now converted into a cemetery, docks for ship and boat building, and a marine storehouse. In 1843 57 vessels entered and sailed from the port. tonn. 2907. The bulk of the people are fishermen. 1 op. 407

CARTAGET an Isl. R Pacific, Solomon Archipelago lat. 8° 50' S. lon. 160° 45' E. It bears the name of the English navigator who discovered it in 1767

CARTHAGE, the anc. cap. of a famous country of same name, N Africa. The site of which is believed to be a few miles N the city of Tunis, on the N part of a small peninsula lat. 36° 55' N lon. 10° 10' E. About 30 years after the destruction of Carthage city (c. 161) the Romans attempted to establish a colony on its site, which did not prosper but a second, under the name of *Colonia Carthago* rose into importance and became the first city of Roman Africa. In 439, the Vandals under Genseric seized it. It was retaken by Belisarius in 533 but was finally destroyed by the Saracens in 698. The few ruins that now exist belong to the Roman city. Not a trace remains of the Carthaginian metropolis. In 1841 a monument was set up in the locality by the French in memory of their King Louis IX. (better known as St. Louis, who died of the plague May 4 1270, while besieging the neighbouring city of Tunis.

CARTHAGE, (Carp. N. Africa, gulf of Tunis lat. 36° 52' N lon. 10° 40' E. E. (N). The cape is on the W side of the gulf about 10 m. E from the city. A light-house has been erected on this promontory with a revolving light performing a revolution every three minutes

CARTHAGENA See CAELAGENA

CARTMEL, a vil and par. England co. Lancaster. The village is in 4 m. W. Kestel, a valley surrounded by lofty and picturesque hills, consists of two principal streets well kept, and is abundantly supplied with water. The church is a fine old cruciform structure, formerly a priory, founded in 1188. There is an ancient endowed grammar-school, with some small parochial charitable institutions. People of redy employed in agriculture. Area of par. 6350 ac. 1 op. 1134.

—(Local Correspondent)

CARLIANO, a seaport in and dist. Venezuela, prov. of and 5 m. N E. Maracaibo, about a few miles S. Maracaibo lat. 10° 47' N lon. 62° 27' W. Apparently situated at the opening of two fine coves. The place is said to be healthy and the inhabitants are of a gay and lively temper fond of dancing. A battery raised on an eminence, defends the port. It has some traffic in horses and mules, and in 1847 the arrivals at the port were 17 ves. ch. tonn. 789. Departures, 67 ton 1186. Pop. 5000

CARTIN, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 14 m. E. Bethune 10 m. N E. Arras with manufactures of starch leather, earthenware, beet sugar and potato flour. 1 op. 4038

CARTWELL, a seaport in Hindostan, prov. Canara, 30 m. S. R. G. S. lat. 14° 50' N lon. 41° 11' E. It was formerly a noted seat of European commerce, the English East India Company having had a factory here so early as 1603, but during the 17th century it fell into utter decay

CALYFORD, a small vil. Ireland co. Wicklow and 5 m. R. W. Rathfriland, formerly a priory, containing two members to the Irish House of Commons. It has a free school founded by Charles I. which is numerously attended.

CARYTENA, a vil Crete, some 40 miles, 17 m. W. Tripolitana near the Carbonara. It has an old castle repaired by and for years the residence of the celebrated chief Colocotroni. 1 op. 1690.

CASACALANDA, a tn. Naples, prov. Roccia, 18 m. N. E. (arrives) at the foot of a hill. It has three churches, one of which is in the good Tuscan style and a convent. Silk-worms are reared in the neighbourhood, and the district produces wine and fruit of good quality. Pop. 5190

CASALANGA, a vil and com. Naples, prov. Salerno Citta, dist. of and 11 m. S. W. Vasto. Pop. 2806.

CASALBORGONE, a vil Italy Piedmont, prov. of and 14 m. N E. Turin. 1 op. 2000.

CASALBUHTANO, a tn and com. kingdom of Italy Lombardy, prov. of and 8 m. N. W. Cassano, on a navigable canal between the mountains of Brescia and the Olis. It contains a parish church, and four oratories; has manufactures of linen and cotton, and numerous silk-mills one of the largest silk houses of Italy having its establishment here 1 op. 2903

CASALDUNI, a vil and com. Naples prov. of and 19 m. S. Campobasso. It has an annual fair. Pop. 3300

CASALE, (anc. *Bodincennensis*) a town, kingdom of Italy province and 16 miles N. W. Alessandria, right bank I. o. The castle, founded in 1590 by Duke Ycaas was one of the strongest in Italy. The castle or palace, is still standing but the ramparts have been converted into promenades, and the defences are now insignificant. The cathedral is said to have been founded in 741. There are several other churches, a seminary several convents, two hospitals an orphan hospital college public library theatre corn magazine several silk spinning-mills a parade, and public gardens. The trade of the town is considerable. Casale is the seat of a bishopric and a district court of justice. It was the capital of the ancient marquisate of duchy of Montferrat. In 1640 the Duc d'Orleans defeated the Spaniards here. Casale was taken and retained several times by the French and Austrians, and it formed, for a time, part of the department of Marungo in the French Republic. Pop. 21 000.—The province covers 22° 4 sq. m. is 11 ly to the S. and W. Its products are—grain fruit, hemp silk and wine. It is divided into 15 manducates and 3 comune. Pop. 112 000

CASALMAGGIORE, a tn Italy Lombardy prov. of and 22 m. E. P. Crema, 1. bank. I. o. from the mountains of which it is with difficulty provided by strong embankments. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, and has several churches, an abbey barracks, and a custom house, various schools and charitable institutions a *monte di pietà*, and a theatre. Its manufactures consist of earthenware, glass, and cream of tartar some tanneries, and brandy distilleries and it has markets twice a week and an annual fair which lasts seven days. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture, particularly in cultivating the vine. 1 op. 4190.

CASANOVO, a tn. Italy prov. Calabria Ultra, 9 m. N. W. Nicotri near 1 bank. Vele. 1 op. 1610. —2 A tn. prov. Principato Ultra 13 m. N. Policastro, 7 bank. Vele. Pop. 2401

CASANOVO three tns. Naples.—1 A tn. prov. Calabria Citta, 8 m. N. E. Cassano. Pop. 6600.—2 A tn. prov. Calabria Ultra, 31 m. N. P. Reggio almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. The neighbourhood produces silk. 1 op. 8241.—3 A tn. prov. of and 6 m. N. E. Naples. Pop. 3120

CASALPISTERI, a tn. and com. kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov. of and 18 m. S. E. Lodi L. bank, Lombardy. It is the seat of several public offices contains a parish church and sanctuary has manufactures of linen and silk goods and earthenware and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in Parmesan cheese which is here made in great quantities and of the best quality. There are limekilns in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6601

CASALTRINATA, a vil and com. Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. of and 80 m. E. R. E. Foggia, and about 1 m. S. Lake Salto. There are silk-worms in the neighbourhood belonging to the crown. Pop. 2735

CASALVECE, (1110)—1 A vil and com. Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. of and 1 m. S. W. Sansevero. Great quantities of olives are raised in the neighbourhood. Pop. greater part Albanese or Arnaute, 1020.—2 A tn. in com. Sicily prov. of and 80 m. R. W. Messina, dist. of Castoreale. Pop. 3653

CASAMANZA, a river Senegalensis between Carban and Gambia. Falls into the Atlantic lat. 11° 44' N. lon. 16° 50' W. Sources unknown. On the entrance of the river there are only 4 or 5 fathoms water at the distance of 8 or 9 m. from the land. There is a French factory at its embouchure another called Berris 80 m. higher up and a third, Zingichor belonging to the Portuguese, 9 m. above the latter. The river is navigated by large schooners to a considerable distance beyond the farthest settlement.

CASAMASSIMA a tn Naples, prov of and 14 m S E. Bari. It has several churches, a convent and two abbeys. The district produces wine and almonds of good quality. Pop. 4290.

CASAMICCOLA, a tn Naples, prov Naples, lat Ischia at the foot of Mount Sordani, near the sea coast. It produces earthenware and has some hot baths, which are much frequented, and a curious house. Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8123.

CASANARE—1 A prov New Granada, dep. Boyaca extending from the E. slope of the Andes to the Orinoco. It is very mountainous on the W but the remainder is an immense plain covered with forests and marshes traversed by numerous rivers rich in fish and game but little cultivated. The banks of the Orinoco is the only part inhabited. Pop. 12,000—2 A river in the above prov rising in the mountains of Chita, and, after an E course of about 180 m through immense plains, nearly under the parallel of 6° N falling into the Meta, a little E. the confluence of the Chira lat. 5° 58' N. It is navigable for small craft throughout the year—3 A tn. on the above river lat. 5° 56' N. lon. 71° 10' W. It has a good harbour and 900 inhabitants chiefly Indians. **CASANDRINO** a vil and tn Naples, prov of and 5 m. N city Naples. The chief employment is rearing silk worms. Pop. 2195.

CASANANO a vil and com Naples prov Otranto 11 m N N E Gallipoli. It contains an hospital, orphan asylum, and two convents and has an annual fair. Pop. 2748.

CASANOVA-LACONTE, a vil Spain Estramadura, prov of, and 8 m N by W Cáceres with a Gothic church, townhall prison, hospital, several schools, a public storehouse and three fountains. Manufactures—linen and woollen shawls, shoes and boots of all kinds. Pop. 602.

CASARILLIL, a tn Spain Andalusia, prov of and 52 m. E. Sevilla, r bank Yaguar. The houses are well built, the streets spacious. It has a small square, a church, chapel, chapter-house, prison and two schools. Inhabitants occupied in burning charcoal, distilling brandy, expressing oil and in husbandry and in trading in grain, fruits and cattle. Pop. 3120.

CASAN, several tn Spain. Those noteworthy are—1 Casade-V. a tn. New Castile, prov of and 42 m S E Albacete, on the borders of Valencia, r bank Gabriel. It has wide and regular streets lined with substantial houses and an extensive square containing a handsome townhall, also has a parish church, two schools, a prison, storehouse, and cemetery. Inhabitants engaged in weaving, currying and in husbandry and in trading in grain, fruits, cotton, wool and silk. Pop. 3395.—2 Casan-Isabel, a tn. New Castile, 4 m. N the former possessing a church, townhall prison, Moorish cemetery and two schools. Inhabitants employed in domestic weaving and tillage. Pop. 2891.—3 Casan-de-Millem, a vil Estramadura prov of and 30 m N by E Cáceres, r bank Tagus. It possesses a square, church, townhouse, school prison, and cemetery. Woollen and silken fabrics are manufactured here, and some trade is done in grain, fruit, and pigs. Pop. 1812.—(Major).

CASAS-GRANDES a tn Mexican Confederation state Chihuahua, 35 m S E. El Paso, apparently at one period a place of considerable extent and importance, the country for some distance around it is covered with the ruins of buildings capable of accommodating about 30,000 inhabitants. The ruins are of various kinds comprising aqueducts and other works. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town the soil is extremely fertile, and the verdure perpetual. Its present inhabitants, of very indigent character amount to about 800.

CASATE-NUOVO a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov of and 18 m N by E Milan with a church and small convent. Pop. 2400.

CASBIN or **KASBIN** a city Persia, prov Irak 90 m N N W Teheran lat. 36° 5' N lon. 49° E. on a plain and described by Souhag as the best-looking town he had seen in Persia. Many of its buildings are of kiln-burnt bricks, which gives them a livelier and more agreeable aspect than when built of those that are sun-dried. There are several spacious and well constructed bazars, 48 caravansaries, and 24 mosques, some of which are very elegant structures. Deserted and ruined houses are singularly numerous in the

town, and its prosperity generally is much impeded by the scarcity of water. There are no manufactures of any consequence but it has a great transit trade with Hamadan, Rehit, Teheran, and Tabriz. Pop. nearly all Mahomedans, about 40,000.

CASCADE or **PRESIDENT MOUNTAINS**, a mountain-range, U States Oregon, running parallel to and about 80 to 100 m E from the coast. It may be said to commence with Mount Baker near the frontier of British N America, lat. 49° N and to terminate S. with Mount Shasta which closes up the head of the valley of the Sacramento in California total length about 300 m. A it is separated by Fraser's river from the mountains of New Georgia and S by the Sacramento from the Sierra Nevada. Besides Mount Baker its highest peaks are Mount Jefferson, Hood, St. Helens, and Rainier some of which are 12,000 to 14,000 ft high.

CASALE, a small seaport in Portual prov Estremadura, about 6 m N W the mouth of the Tagus, and 18 m. S W Lisbon, defended by two forts. It contains two churches carries on some trade with the W Indies, and it has some manufactures of woollen stuffs. There are thermal springs in the vicinity. Casale is the birthplace of a pilot named Albuquerque Sanchez who is alleged by the Portuguese, to have been driven out to sea by a violent tempest, to have reached N America, returned with three or four companions, sold survivors of the voyage, by way of Madeira, and to have left a journal which fell into the hands of Columbus, thus reaching there, and furnished him with his first ultimately led to his celebrated discovery. Pop. 2080.

CASCANTIA, a city Spain Navarra, 6 m S E Sanja, 7 m S S W Tudela, 1 bank Quiesco. Its houses are tolerably well built, and it has a spacious square, two churches, several chapels, two endowed schools, a townhouse prison, and cemetery. In the environs is a public walk, adorned with trees. Manufactures—linen fabrics, alspeter, brandy oil and wine. Trade—grain, fruits, cattle, and colonial produce. Pop. 2244.

CASITA a tn kingdom of Italy prov 1 regno, 12 m N by S. Pop. 3200.

CASLEA or **CASTRO** a vil Tuscan prov of and 10 m S E. Pisa, m N W in the Val di Ecca. It has a parish church and bells which take their place in a hill of marble tufa in the vicinity. Pop. 1122.

CASCIANO numerous small places Tuscan none of them deserving notice except a vil prov of and 9 m S S W Florence, on the Fiume, in the vale of Arno. It contains a parish church, and its manufactures coarse woollens, artificial flowers, and straw bonnets. A good wine is raised in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1800.

CASCIU a tn and com Tuscan prov of and 9 m. P R E. 1 m N bank Arno. It is of a quadrangular form, surrounded by walls, and has a parish church, and a castle, some silk manufactories, oil-mills, and wine presses. Pop. 2080.

ASCOLI, par Eng Hantsford 2048 ac. Pop. 122.

CASCU RAY U States Maine extending 20 m to its entrance between Cape Vinalmont and Cape Small Point, containing 300 small but generally very productive islands. It includes several smaller bays, and runs by various rivers.

CASALLE, a tn Italy Piedmont, prov of and 8 m N N W Turin, on a branch of the Stura. It has two churches, a convent, an hospital and manufactures of Indian silk, and paper besides several fulling mills. Pop. 3500.

CASERTA, or **CASERTA NUOVA** a tn Naples, cap prov Terra di Lavoro, in an agreeable plain 7 m S E E Capua. It contains a royal palace commenced in 1742 by Charles III. of Spain a large, elegant, and profusely ornamented structure, to which is attached gardens adorned with numerous statues, ancient and modern. The park of great extent, is regularly planted and supplied with water from Mount Taburno, by an aqueduct 22 m in length. The town has several churches, a convent of noble ladies an hospital military school handsome public square, and spacious barracks for the troops. In some buildings attached to the palace a silk manufactory has been established and the produce, some of which are unembroidered are reckoned equal to the best stuffs made in Europe. The district produces excellent fruit as I wren of superior quality. Pop. 5000.

CASHAN See KASHAN

CASHEEN—A bay Ireland, co. Galway W side of Garraun, 84 m N the Aran Is. It is easy of access, and well sheltered. A river flows on. Key is famed by the confidence of the Fells, the Gulls, and the Birds, 64 m W. Latrovel and, after a short W course, falling into the Shannon.

CASHILL, a city and par. ter. Ireland, co. Tipperary 86 m. S.W. Dublin. It consists of one principal street from which several others diverge irregularly and has, on the whole, a mean and poverty-stricken appearance, although in some parts the houses are good, and one or two of the streets look clean and respectable. The supply of water is scanty and in the summer season altogether inadequate. The cathedral and St. Catharine chapel are both modern buildings, and both spacious. The archbishop's palace is a large and handsome mansion, with extensive gardens attached, and a library containing 9000 volumes. There are also here a convent of nuns, and a Methodist meeting-house, an infirmary, barracks, and court-house, a brewer's and handsome infantry barracks, and some interesting ruins of Hore Abbey or Grey Friars the Dominicans Abbey and those on the celebrated rock of Cashel. This remarkable rock rises abruptly from a plain, close by the city which it overlooks. On its summit are a series of rounded mounds, consisting of Cormac MacCallin's chapel, built in the ninth century a round tower 56 ft in circumference, and 80 ft in height, of unknown date, but supposed to be the most ancient building on the rock. a cathedral, castle, and monastery all built about the 12th century



CASHILL, from the North.—From Burdett's Survey and Antiquities of Ireland.

and presenting such a variety of ecclesiastical architecture, as to render them the most remarkable and interesting ruins in Ireland, an interest not a little increased by their singular and conspicuous position. There are no manufactures of any consequence in the town. It returns one member to the House of Commons constituency (1869) 141 1 op 1851) 1247

CASHILL and Islands, par. Irel. Longford 15,860 sq. Pop. 5227

CASHIGAR, KASHGAR, or KASHGAR, a m. and dist. of the Chinese empire, dependency of Thien-shan-shan-Loo, of which Cashgar forms the most W portion. The town of Cashgar is situated on a river of same name, 140 m. N.W. Yarkand lat. 39° 28' N; lon. 73° 57' E. It is the most W place of note in the Chinese empire, and is strongly garrisoned with troops. In the middle of the town is a large square, from which four hazyards branch off towards the gates. It has considerable manufactures of jade, gold silk, cotton, gold and silver cloths, and carpets, and is also an important trading locality the several routes which centre in it making it the emporium for the commerce of Central Asia. It came into Chinese possession by conquest nearly a century ago. Cashgar is said to have been a commercial city before the Christian era, and was once capital of an independent kingdom. Pop. variously estimated, from 20,000 to 40,000 but some authorities make it as high as 80,000.

CASHMERE, or KASHMIR, a country in N.W. Hindostan, Punjab dominions. It consists of an extensive valley of an irregular oval form, lying N.W. and S.E. 5400 ft. to 6000 ft. above the sea, and surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, secondary ranges of the Himalayas. As laid down on Arrowsmith's Map of the Punjab Kashmir etc. it is comprised between lat. 33° 27' and 34° 37' N. and lon. 74° 30' and 75° 14' E. area estimated at 4500 sq. m. The alluvial plain in the bottom of the valley is estimated at 75 m long by 40 m broad. The mountain range which encloses the valley is on the N. called the Durratir and Kailash Mountains. N.E. the Haramukh and Roanang Mountains E. the snowy Parnal S. the Pir Parnal and Parnal of Parnal and W. the Pir Parnal. Excepting for a fifth part of the circumference S.W. of the capital Resingur their summits appear to be covered with perpetual snow. The highest peak seems to be the Pir Parnal, 15,000 ft. high, on the S.W. boundary of the valley and on the N.E. the Haramukh is 14,000 ft. The mountains generally appear to be of basaltic formation, presenting at times beautiful amygdaloidal trap in the N.W. schistose rocks, penetrated by quartz veins, rise to the height of 500 or 1000 ft. and N.W. of these gypsium appears. Primary rocks are rare and though granite boulders are some times met with, these rocks have not been found in situ. Felshy conglomerate sandstone and clay covered gray gneiss on the lower slopes of the mountains. Earthquakes occur. In 1828, about 200 shocks were felt, and in June of that year 1200 houses were destroyed, and 1000 persons killed in Resingur. Some have supposed the valley to have formed the crater of a volcano at all events, it has evidently once been the bed of a sea, as is shown by the great beds of limestone, containing marine fossils. Iron has been found abundantly embedded in the limestone and is worked and copper is known to exist in the valley. Phosphoric stone in the Pir Parnal excellent limestone exists in inexhaustible quantities some of it in the form of fine black marble. The valley is entered by numerous passes, 11 of which are said to be practicable for horses but none of them for wheeled carriages. The most important are the Haramukh and Parnal on the W. front the latter 8500 ft. high. Parnal on the S. 6000 ft. and has on the S. all practicable at all seasons of the year. The Pir Parnal is 12,000 ft. high, and the Hindurir leading to Iskard, is 11,271 ft. (altitude is watered by the Jelum or Helmut which rises in the mountains of the S. further flows N.W. through the centre of the valley receiving numerous streams from both sides, and expands into lake Wuller which is also the recipient of several other streams. From the S.W. end of the lake the river stretches, pursues a W. by E. course, and leaves the valley of which it is the sole drain by the Baramula Pass. The channel of the Jelum is very winding and the river is navigable for boats of considerable burden from near Islamabad to its exit from the valley. The principal lakes are the Dal or City Lake, close by the capital, 6 m long by 4 broad the Manas Rai small but said to be deep and the Great Wuller Lake, which is merely a shallow expansion of the Jelum, 10 m. long by 9 broad. Besides these, which are on the E. bank and there are numerous small pieces of water in the mountains. The whole of the valley is thus most perfectly watered, and admirably supplied with the means of irrigation.

The climate, though subject to extremes of temperature, is, on the whole, salubrious. In consequence of the great elevation of Cashmere, the cold of winter is rather severe. Night frosts set in about the middle of November and early in December snow begins to fall covering the ground to a depth of 2 ft., and clothing the surrounding mountains in a dazzling whiteness but the Jelum is seldom frozen over. The hottest season is from the middle of July to the middle of August, when a peculiar stillness for which the air of Cashmere is remarkable, renders the heat greater to the sense than it really is, the thermometer ranging, at noon, from 80° to 85° in the shade. Rain falls plentifully in spring and the beginning of summer. The soil is in general, exceedingly fertile.

Rice is the principal crop, the returns being from 30 to 40 fold, and in favourable seasons, as high as 60 or 60. Wheat, barley, millet, and maize are also cultivated, but are a precarious crop, in consequence of the scanty rains in summer. Buckwheat is extensively cultivated. Cucumbers and melons are raised in small artificial floating gardens on the City Lake. Tobacco is also cultivated, but to a very limited extent. Cotton more largely. Great quantities of cotton, of excellent quality is grown, and most of it exported. Grapes are cultivated, but with indifferent success. Excellent vegetables are produced in great variety and abundance including kidney-beans, turnip, cabbage, beet-root, radish, capsicum, &c. Amongst the natural productions the most valuable is the *Singhara* or water-lily, the seed of *Tropaeolum*, on which a large portion of the poorer inhabitants almost wholly subsist. It grows in the Wular Lake, from which about 60,000 tons are annually taken. The nuts are eaten raw, boiled, roasted, or ground into flour and made into gruel and, though insalubrious, are extremely nutritious. The principal fruits are apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, &c. Amongst the finest trees of Cashmere are the *deodar* or Himalayan cedar (*Deodar deodara*), the *shimar* (*Platanus orientalis*) the poplar, and the lime, all of which abound, and attain a great size and luxuriance, and the wild olive-tree, growing in a zone extending that of the European variety, some measuring 100 ft. from the ground to the parting of the branches. Maple, willow and white thorn are common and on the steep declivities of the mountains birch alder and various kinds of pines. Flowers of various kinds and of surpassing beauty grow everywhere in vast profusion, especially roses, which are carefully cultivated for the sake of the stier extracted from them.

The wild animals are bears, brown and black, a sort of leopard, of a white colour with small black spots, jackals, foxes, otters, stags, gazelles, the ibex wild goats, muntjaks, and other species of deer, argals and caracals, but no lions. Birds of prey are numerous including various species of vultures, one of them said to be the largest in the world, and so unwieldy that it is often killed before it can rise from the ground; the other kinds are eagles, hawks, and falcons. There are also various kinds and vast numbers of geese, ducks, cranes, bulbous, snipes, woodcocks and small pelicans, various game-plumbers and partridges. The smaller kinds of birds are numerous, including the bulbul or nightingale, which however is a different species from the European one, to which it is also greatly inferior in song; venomous reptiles, rare. The waters abound in fish including a species called *ash*, which often attains the weight of 24 lbs. is firm in the flesh and of fine flavour. The horses are small and altogether of an inferior description, though said by Hilg to be bravelly hardy and tractable. Black cattle, sheep and goats are numerous, the breed of the black cattle small but they give a abundance of milk; the mutton is said to be well flavoured.

Cashmere has been long celebrated for its shawls. The wool used in the manufacture is of two kinds, one obtained from the tame, the other from the wild goat, wild sheep, and other wild animals. It is the fine down growing next to the skin, along that taken, the long hairs being all picked out by the hand. Three shawls are employed in an embroidered shawl of an ordinary pattern for three months, but a very rich pair will occupy a shop for 18 months. They are dyed in the year and carefully washed with rice flour instead of soap after the weaving has been finished. The embroidered border of the finest shawl is generally made separately and joined skilfully by sewing to the field or middle part, which sometimes consists of as many as 10 different pieces, neatly joined. The first cost of a pair of fine shawls has been estimated at £200 that is, for labour materials dyeing duty and other charges. The demand for the shawls of Cashmere has, from various causes, greatly fallen off late years and is still on the wane. Cashmere has long been nearly as famous for the gun and pistol barrels as for its shawls. The artisans employ extraordinary pains in fabricating them and produce work of singular beauty and excellence. Paper and leather for saddlery are also manufactured, both of superior quality. The paper is said to be the finest made in India. Lacquered ware, of the most beautiful description and finest workmanship, is likewise amongst the products of Cashmere and the lapidaries excel in taste and skill those of Europe.

Vol. I

the stier of roses made in the valley is considered superior to any other.

The total amount of the exports of Cashmere has been estimated at £400,000 and the imports at £50,000. Of the former the principal articles are woollens and rice of the latter shawl wool.

The greater part of the population are Mahomedans. In physical qualities, the natives of Cashmere excel all other branches of the great Indian nation being tall robust and handsomely formed. In disposition they are lively witty and good humoured but addicted to all the vices common to the other tribes of India. They are selfish intriguing dishonest, and false. The language is a dialect of Sanscrit, containing a large admixture of Persian, in which the records and correspondence of Government are written. The pronunciation of the natives is broad coarse, and uncouth. The dress of both sexes consists of a long loose wrapper and trousers, the former of woven cloth. In cold weather both sexes carry a little wicker basket, containing a small iron or earthenware vessel holding lighted charcoal and called a *kanger* which they apply to such parts of the body as require to be warmed. Cashmere contains 10 towns, and 2,800 villages the chief towns are Cashmere or *Baramulla* the capital, Chitral, Gilgit, Islamabad, and Peshawar. In 1586 Cashmere was subdued by the Emperor Akbar and was incorporated in his empire. The Afghans vanquished it in 1722 and it remained under their sway till 1819 when it was conquered by the Sikhs, and since that time it has continued under the dominion of the Maharajah of the Punjab. Pop. about 200,000 to which number it has been reduced in 20 years from 800,000 by earthquakes, pestilence, and famine.

(Hilg's *Vogue* Moorecroft &c)

CASHMERE is in SW. ASIA.

CASHMERE is in SW. ASIA.

CASHMERE is a dangerous group of rocks in the Channel about 7 m. W. Alderney on the N. point of which is a light-house; lat 49° 43' 24" N. lon 2° 23' 30" W. The Victory a ship of 110 guns, was fired off these rocks in 1744. CASHMERE is a tu and com. Tuesday prov. of, and 18 m W by N. from an elevated plain. It is surrounded by walls com. surrounded by a fortress and contains a fine collegiate church and a handsome palace. Pop. 1300.

CASHMERE is a tu, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra 10 m. W. Lanciano with several churches and two normal schools. Pop. 5866.

CASHMERE is a tu and com. kingdom of Italy. Lon. fairly prov. of and 11 m. N.W. Java. It is tolerably well built and contains a church in which some fine pictures and frescoes are preserved. In 1259 the M. lines commanded by Lord Vico on the island a decisive victory here over the Umayyads, in the day, Mar. 10 of Aug. 1000. Pop. 4900.

CASHMERE is a tu, Naples 6 m. N.W. E. bay. It has four fine churches, and is the residence of a district judge. Silk is produced in the neighbourhood. Pietro Marino, the painter was born here. Pop. 7024.

CASHMERE is a tu, Spain, Aragon prov. Saragossa, 12 m. N.W. E. Alcañiz, L. bank Guadalquivir near its confluence with the Ebro on several small hills and in the intervening valleys. It is paved streets, com. principal and more smaller squares a handsome Gothic collegiate and two other churches, several chapels, three schools, a townhall and prison in a suppressed convent an hospital and several public fountains. Manufactures—wool, oil and soap and some trade is also carried on in grain and cattle. Two annual fairs are held Pop. 7,000.

CASHMERE is a tu, [Caspian Sea, or Tyrrhenian] a large island sea, lying for the most part between Europe and Asia, 2 m. precisely between lat. 39° 05' and 47° 30' N. and lon. 46° 48' and 5° 25' E. Greatest length from N. to S. 730 m. greatest breadth 8 part about lat. 45° N. 270 m. narrowest part between Cape Apollon in Europe, and Cape Tauris in Asia, 150 m. Bounded N. and W. by Russia and Persia. E. by the Kirghiz steppes and Kurra, and S. by Persia. Area 140,000 sq. m. draining in Europe alone, an extent of 850,000 sq. m. Although at some points, the Caspian attains a considerable depth. However having in no place found no bottom at 480 fathoms. It is remarkable for its shallowness generally especially along its shores, where it seldom exceeds 3 f. for a distance of 100 yards from the

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land. Its R. and W. coasts, particularly the former are deeply indented with bays and gulfs while the S. shore is almost unbroken. The principal bays on the Asiatic side are Emba Bay, Morsk Bay, Black Lake Bay, Mangyshlak Gulf, Ishkharishan Bay, Akkordinsk ulf, Kara-Bugha, Gulf and Balkan Bay. On the opposite, or European side, occur the gulfs of Zial, Azov and Kuma, with several less marked indentations. The only one on the W. coast is Astrabad Bay (or the lake of Euzei) which has only four feet water be excluded.

The Caspian owns no numerous islands, but not many of any great extent. The largest are on the Asiatic side, the greatest number on the European particularly about the mouth of the Volga and along the coasts to the N. E. and N. W. of them, where they are closely crowded together in countless numbers, most of them however being mere islets.

The waters of the Caspian are salt, but not nearly so much as those of the ocean. It has no tides and no outlets, its superfluous waters being carried off solely by evaporation in the region of the Volga, including the territory from that river E. E. to the Baku, and W. W. to the bank of the Euzei, the whole of which is covered of recent alluvium deposited by the several streams. From E. to W. Sakas, Akhmeta, the coast is a upper terrace formation, broken in to some points by carbonaceous strata. E. of it is the Volga, and round the 8° extent of the sea the coast is low and sandy—lacked at some distance by the hill. The E. and W. coasts have generally a flat, as the sea is covered by moving sand and are generally flat (Cape Karagan, formed by movement of the same name being an exception).

Sturgeon and caviar are caught in the Caspian in great quantities and there are also salmon trout, perch, "Pike" Sturgeon, Bismarck, two kinds of carp, "Pike" fish, "Scales" about in the upper course of the river, between the mouth of the Volga and the lake. The mollusks are few and to be only four—*Cardium rusticum*, *Cardium squamatum*, *Mytilus galloprovincialis*, and *Mytilus galloprovincialis*. The chief fishery for sturgeon is at and near Astrakhan. In and about the river Euzei it is common 500 m. from the mouth of the Volga to the gulf called M. rivus, and about the island of Tobolsk near the Gulf of Azov, and not far from the cape of that name contains a fish establishment for smoking drying and salting fish. In the surrounding waters the fish Europe and India was carried on partly by its waters about the middle of the 13th century. Astrakhan on the N. E. Caspian, and M. Baku nearly in the same latitude on the Black Sea, forming the chief entrepôts till 1840 when the Black was superseded through the extension of the Genoese, for the given establishment at Kaffa, which then became the transit station for the Asiatic European trade, and so continued till 1453 when the Turks, having seized Constantinople, and barred the Bosphorus, the accustomed trade was forced into other channels, and the Caspian deserted except by the few vessels which carried on a small local trade between Moscow, Persia, and Central Asia.

About 1550 an English trading company endeavored to open up commerce by way of the Caspian with Persia and Turcomania, but with no good results. From that time till late in the 17th century the annals of navigation give few notices of this sea. At the latter period Peter the Great, partly in the hope of diverting the Indian trade into the direction of his dominions, caused the coasts of the Caspian to be explored by Dutch navigators in his day. His intention was, as one means to him and to found trading stations on ground ceded by treaty or taken by force, on the Persian seaboard. But this he failed to do, and when he died his project lay dormant, and the Russians made no encroachment beyond what Peter had already effected till the reign of Catherine II. whose conquests in his S. region were not secured till our own times. (Honnore de M. B. *Strages de la mer Caspienne* Zimmernann, *Denkschrift über den westlichen Lauf des Caspien* de.)

The basin of the Caspian is most extensive on the N. and W. from which it receives the Volga, the Terek, the Kura and numerous other streams of less note. By means of small cuttings in Russia, between the head streams of the Volga and the rivers Terek and Kuma, water communication is established between the Caspian and the Baltic. The basin of the sea is limited by the Elburs mountains, and V. the main range (Khyva) and it only short streams, and of great importance on this side is evidently at one time near the Dnieper or Anzou, now an affluent of the sea of Azov. Indeed the Caspian and Lake Azov were, doubtless, at one period united. They are apparently on the same level and, though the plateau of the Caucasus might

at first sight appear to present an insuperable obstacle to the idea of a junction ever having existed, yet it is of this plateau and in the course which the Caspian probably followed is a low tract leading into the head of what at one time was the estuary of the Orux, but now is a sandy waste, E. and S. of Kara-Bugha gulf which formed its termination. Both lakes belong to the great depression of W. Asia—a depression at one time supposed to be much greater than it is believed to be now, though it either a rise in the land has taken place, it is difficult to determine. The exact amount of the depression has not yet been satisfactorily settled—the most trustworthy data we possess being at variance. The last two levellings were executed, the one in 1837 by Messrs. F. and S. Salter and F. and S. Salter under the auspices of the *Académie Impériale de Médecine* and the other in 1838-9 by M. Honnour de M. B. According to the former measurement the Caspian is 81.4 ft. below the level of the Black Sea. But, according to the latter it is only 11.4 ft. below about 384 ft. Should the latter measurement be ultimately found to be correct, what has hitherto been supposed to be the depression of W. Asia, may turn out to be actually above the level of the ocean. The sinking up of streams lowering the accession of water and contracting the stream, with the great depression about 1000 ft. in addition to other causes in operation, are gradually reducing the size of this inland sea. It has been supposed to increase and decrease in area, at certain times; but this when it is believed to be explained by the fact, that in my winds beating for any length of time upon the flat here sometimes drive the water up over a great extent of land. M. Honnour de M. B. alleges that a rise of even 10 ft. would flood the steppes of the Kuma for a vast distance beyond the Terek and Astrakhan and the Terek, and although every year house and military staff in on the line. It was consequently be taken for granted that such a rise has taken place at all events since the beginning of last century when the first Russian settlements in these regions were established, otherwise we should have had authentic records of such a visitation.

The notices of early commerce upon or by way of the Caspian are few and uncertain. Even for several centuries after the Christian era its authentic trade records are nearly a blank. The chief portion of the commerce between W. Europe and India was carried on partly by its waters about the middle of the 13th century. Astrakhan on the N. E. Caspian, and M. Baku nearly in the same latitude on the Black Sea, forming the chief entrepôts till 1840 when the Black was superseded through the extension of the Genoese, for the given establishment at Kaffa, which then became the transit station for the Asiatic European trade, and so continued till 1453 when the Turks, having seized Constantinople, and barred the Bosphorus, the accustomed trade was forced into other channels, and the Caspian deserted except by the few vessels which carried on a small local trade between Moscow, Persia, and Central Asia.

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CASS, several places, U. States—1 on Indiana, area, 41 sq. mi. The general face of the country is level and low, with a few springs of excellent water. 1 on 5480—2 on Georgia. Pop. 2390, of which 1195 are slaves. 3 on Michigan, area, 528 sq. mi. The surface gently undulating and the soil of superior quality. Pop. 5710—4 on Illinois, area, 265 sq. mi. Pop. 2261—5, a river, Michigan on

affluent of the Begum, which falls into Begum Bay on Lake Huron.—8 A lake, formed by an expansion of the upper Mississippi in the N W or Huron territory lat. 47° 30' N lon. 95° W 180 m W Lake Superior

CASABA two mts. Asante Turkey.—1 A to pash. Anabala, 80 m N E. Swany, on the caravan route from the interior of the country to that city, lat. 8° 31' N lon. 17° 40' E contains two handsome mosques and a bazaar streets dirty and ill kept has some cotton manufactures, and is celebrated for pears and in tons.—2 A to pash. Karama, 50 m N E. Konyah at the base of the Allah Dagh mountains lat. 37° 12' N lon. 33° 9' E. It was formerly a place of some importance, but has fallen into decay

CASABANGE a territory of W. Africa, N. Angola, near lat. 10° N, and intersected by lon. 20° E. It is inhabited by warlike nomades, who have occasionally threatened the Portuguese settlements in their neighborhood

CASANO three tns. Naples.—1 A to prov Calabria Ultra, 32 m N N. E. Cosenza on a plain. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral four convents, a seminary an hospital and an old almost inaccessible castle. The district produces cotton, legumes, grain, fruit, silk, and wool, and the inhabitants manufacture macaroni, leather and table linen. In the vicinity are hot sulphurous springs, and plaster and stone quarries. Pop. 6000.—2 A to prov Principato Ultra, 8 m N W. St. Angelo de Lombardi on a hill washed by the Calore. It has a handsome church and several two charitable institutions and a paper manufactory. Pop. 4620.—3 A to prov Bari 12 m N. I. Alcamara with a parish church a convent, hospital three charitable institutions, and two manufactures of copper ware. Pop. 4713

CASANO ADRIA a to Ital. Lombardy pr. v. of d. 16 m N. E. Milan pleasantly situated on a hill 3 m N. of it. It is very old, and built mostly of bricks. A bridge of 800 piers connects it with the opposite bank of the river. There are here numerous silk mills. Casano is famous for the victory gained here on August 16, 1705 by the French under the Duke of Vendôme, over the Imperialists under Prince Eugene and for the defeat sustained on Apr. 1, 1798 by the French under Moreau from the Austrians and Russians under Suwarow. Pop. 1125.—Two other places in Lombardy have the name of CASANO

CASAY or KATIKER a prov. India, between the Ganges between lat. 23° 30' and 25° 20' N and lon. 95° and 95° E bounded N by Assam, E by Burmah and W by Cachar. It contains an extensive valley 80 m long by 10 broad covered with grass, jungle, and swamps but the country generally is mountainous, having elevations of from 4000 to upwards of 8000 ft. Some parts of the lower districts are fertile yielding good crops of rice tobacco indigo, cotton sugar spinney, and mustard. It is celebrated also for its breed of horses. Numerous rivers, some of them of considerable size, intersect the province. The largest are the Barak Imajel Teerool and Kyen-dwan the last two affluents of the Irrawaddy. Casay is an independent province, and is governed by a hereditary Rajah. The principal town is Manecpoor or Munpoor which name is sometimes applied also to the entire province. It was formerly tributary to Burmah but at the conclusion of the war between that state and the E. India Company Casay obtained its freedom

CASSEL (anc. *Cassellum Moguntinum*) a to Franco. dep. Nord on an isolated conical hill in the middle of a rich and extensive plain 16 m S. Dunkirk on the railway thence to Lille. The streets are clean, and provided with fountains the houses well built of brick, and in general having gardens attached. Lace linen hats, stockings, soap, and pottery are manufactured here. There are also several oil-mills, bleach fields, breweries, and tanneries, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. This town is of great antiquity and is said to have been the capital of a district in the time of Julius Caesar. In 1571 it was surrounded by thick walls and bastions, of which there are few remains, except three gates,

two of them attributed to the Romans. The view from Mount Cassel is one of the most extensive in Europe. It extends over the plains of Flanders, and as far as the white cliffs of England and takes in 82 towns and 100 villages. This hill was one of the principal signal stations of the great trigonometrical survey for measuring an arc of the meridian. Pop. 2550

CASSEL, or KASSEL (anc. *Cassellum Catorum*) a to Germany prov. Lower Hesse cap. of Hesse Cassel, and of circle of same name beautifully situated on both banks of the Fulda, 91 m N N. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It is divided into the Altstadt or Old Town the Upper Neustadt or Upper New Town, the Lower Neustadt or Lower New Town with the Wilhelmshöhe and Frankfurt suburb 1 bank of the river and Leipzig suburb, &c. &c. The two portions of the town are connected by a stone bridge of three arches, across the Fulda, 258 ft. in length. The old town lies low down close to the river banks and consists of narrow and dirty streets while the new part built upon an elevation formerly occupied by a fortress is airy and agreeable the streets spacious and well laid out, and the houses handsome. The Upper New Town contains a number of squares, in the principal of which the Friedrich's Platz, the largest in any town in Germany stands the Elector's palace, an indifferent structure, and next to it, the museum the handsomest building in the town containing a library with 100,000 volumes, and many valuable MSS. Within the same edifice are a collection of antiquities, a number of fine rare objects of art and science, including some interesting Roman remains found in Hesse Cassel, coins, medals and seals and a picture gallery containing 1400 pictures, among which are some by Rubens Rembrandt, Van Dyke, Tintoretto, &c. This square is lined on three sides by a double row of fine trees, and at the centre is a colossal marble statue of Frederick II. The other most noticeable public areas are—King's Platz, in the form of a crescent and remarkable for possessing a siffling echo. Charl's Platz, which is a statue of the Landgrave Charles and William's Square. In the Old town are the old town hall the Government buildings, the Stadthaus appropriated to public



ST MARTIN'S CHURCH AND GOVERNMENT PLACE, CASSEL.
From Large A. station on Düsseldorf.

AMUSEMENTS St. Martin's church with the staircase beneath it, in which the remains of the Sovereigns of Hesse Cassel are deposited the Lutheran the Brethren's and the Garrison churches a synagogue an orphan hospital and asylum an arsenal foundry for cannon and a house of correction. In the Upper New Town there are, besides the F. Catholic churches, the most excellent academy lyceum, buildings spoken on above, the mint a cadet academy lyceum, a normal and civic school, a theatre, the New Town and the F. Catholic churches, an hospital, and an infirmary. The Lower New Town contains an ancient fortress, now used as a state-prison the Lower New Town church, a Protestant orphan asylum, infirmary lying-in hospital, house of correction, and common prison. In the Leipzig suburb are an

hospital and infirmary, in the Frankfurt suburb a house of industry and in the Wittenbergschloß suburb a large hospital. Casen has, altogether, eight churches—seven Lutheran, and one synagogue, with a Jewish theological and practical school. It has also academies for painting, sculpture, &c., an observatory and several associations for the promotion of trade, agriculture, and manufactures. Its trade is considerable, but is improving. It has manufactures of cottons, silk, and woollen fabrics, hat gloves, leather hats, carpets, porcelain, musical instruments, dyes, playing cards, soap, gold and silver lace, earthenware, lacquered wares, linen, damask, starch, hardware &c. Casen is partly walled, and has 11 large and small gates. It has two fairs, and a wool-market, annually. There are many fine walks and public gardens in the vicinity, amongst the latter are the gardens of Wittenbergschloß, in which is situated the Elector's summer palace. Casen is connected by railway with Leipzig and Frankfurt-on-the-Main. 1 op. of W. 22,516 of cereals, 68,475.

CASSEN or **KASSAB**, a in E. Africa, territory Berait, a mountainous and woody country lying immediately S. of Nubia and W. of the R.W. portion of Abyssinia, 1 bank, Tassat.

CASSINE a in Italy Piedmont prov of and 14 m. S.W. Alcantrane near bank, Roraida. It has three churches and three con. est. 7 m. 2500.

CASINGTON par Eng Oxford 2970 as Pop. 4-4 **CASQUILLARI** or **LAMPUNIER**, a deep rapid river S. America, 1 meanders, forming the S. bifurcation of the Uruguay, by which that river has navigable communication with the Rio Negro. It leaves the Uruguay in lat. 3° 10' N. lon. 68° 5' W. about 20 m. S. Esmeralda, and, after a S.W. course of 12 m. falls into the Rio Negro near San Carlos, in lat. 2° 5' N. lon. 67° 40' W. It is 100 yards broad where it joins the Uruguay, and about 500 yards at its junction with the Rio Negro. Slope 560 ft. per second and, between Esmeralda and San Carlos, falls 220 ft. By means of this river water communication is established for canoes over an immense tract of S. America, it being practicable to sail from the interior of Brazil to the Llanos in Venezuela, through the Amazon, the Orinoco, and their affluents.

CASSIR, a seaport in France, dep. Bouches-de-Rhône, 9 m. S.E. Marseille, on the Mediterranean lat. 43° 13' 46" N. lon. 5° 12' 12" E. The houses are not so elegant in the square as in the Orinoco, and about 500 yards at its junction with the Rio Negro. Slope 560 ft. per second and, between Esmeralda and San Carlos, falls 220 ft. By means of this river water communication is established for canoes over an immense tract of S. America, it being practicable to sail from the interior of Brazil to the Llanos in Venezuela, through the Amazon, the Orinoco, and their affluents.

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CASTAGNARO, a vil. Austria Italy gov. Venetia, 4 m. S.E. Verona, 7 bank, Adige, at the head of the canal of its name, which enters with the Canal Biadon. P. 1800.

CASTALLA a in Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 24 m. S.W. Alicante, at the base of a conical and isolated hill surrounded by an ancient and decayed castle. It is divided into two portions, the old and new. The former occupies the upper part of the hill, contiguous to the castle, and is composed of narrow steep, and inconvenient streets and lanes. The modern erections are situated at the foot of the slope, and consist of four squares, and three, wide, and well-paved streets. The whole contains two churches, several convents, a large and handsome townhall, a court-house, two schools, a prison, hospital cemetery and two public fountains. Wine and oil are manufactured trade considerable. Pop. 3002.

CASTA MHC. **CASANKHOU**, or **KASTANOU** a in Asia Turkey, prov. Anatolia, 100 m. N.E. Angora lat. 41° 21' N. lon. 32° 40' E. It is a valley on the W. bounded by hills, on a spur of which stands the ruins of an ancient castle. The houses are of two stories, in general all built of wood the streets are narrow and dirty and a deep channel into which all the filth of this town is collected, runs through

its very centre. It has no public buildings deserving of notice, but has numerous mosques and baths, a Greek church, and tolerable new barracks. The chief manufacture is printed cottons, for which there are said to be 25 printing houses, having from four to eight presses each, also 23 dyeing houses, of which six are for red, and 16 for blue dye. The chief trade is in wool that of the neighbourhood being considered little inferior to the celebrated wool of Angora. Pop. estimated by Alauwer at 46,000. (Lond. Gen. Jour.)

CASTANO or **CASTERO** a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, prov. of, and 18 m. W. N.W. Milan in a pleasant and fertile plain, between the Ticino and the Grand Canal. It contains a parish and two auxiliary churches. Pop. 2608.

CASTEL, a fortified in Hesse-Darmstadt, 7 bank, Rhine, opposite Mainz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats and a station on the Taunus Railway from Frankfurt to Wiesbaden. Around it the vine is cultivated. Pop. 2600.

CASTEL-A-MARE (castle by the sea)—1 A seaport in Naples, prov. of on the gulf of and 17 m. S.E. the city of Naples lat. 40° 41' 20" N. lon. 14° 28' 16" E. (N.) It is fortified has a small mole, like a hook, running out N.W., is the seat of a bishopric, contains a royal palace, a cathedral five churches, several convents, a military hospital, good barracks, and a tolerable dockyard. has several manufactures of linen, silk and cotton fabrics, besides tanneries has a N. exposure, and is much frequented during summer chiefly on account of its hot baths. The environs are celebrated for their beauty and fertility but in autumn the situation is damp, chill and disagreeable. Castel-a-mare occupies the site of the ancient Stabia destroyed by Sylla during the civil war. It was overwhelmed, with Herculaneum and Pompeii, by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79 and it was here that the elder Pliny met his death by approaching too near to the burning mountain, when in a state of violent emotion. The modern town was afterwards built from the ruins of Stabia. Pop. 18452—2 A seaport in Sicily prov. of and 30 m. E. Trapani on the gulf of same name lat. 38° 1' N. lon. 12° 53' E. It lies low in a fertile district, and is dirty. Wine fruit, grain, madder, oil, fax, saffron and aniseeds are exported in considerable quantities. Pop. 8034.—The walls are about 15 m. E. to W. at its mouth, contracting, in a semi-circular manner on either side, to about 6 m. it is about 14 m. N. to E. It has deep water and good anchorage near its shore, but is not safe in N. winds to which it is much exposed.

CASTEL ARQUATO, a in and com. Duchy Parma, and 19 m. N.E. Piacenza, 1 bank Lard, here crossed by a brick bridge. It contains a fine Gothic church, a handsome townhall an hospital cavalry barracks, medical and other schools, a public promenade, adorned with a central fountain and the ancient and vast castle from which the town derives its name. The environs are hilly pastures, and abound with forests, vineyards, and olive plantations. Silk worms are reared and much silk manufactured here. Pop. 4393.

CASTEL-BALBO a vil. and com. Austrian Italy gov. Venice, 25 m. S.W. Padua, 1 bank Adige. It contains a parish church and three churches. Pop. 1960.

CASTEL-DEL-PIANO a in and com. Toscana prov. of, and 28 m. N.E. Grosseto, W. side of Mount Amiata. It is well built, and possesses a large square, two churches and two fine fountains, and is the seat of a central criminal court. Pop. 2655.

CASTEL-DE-FRANCI a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 7 m. S. Angelo de Lombardi, 7 bank Calore. Pop. 2105.

CASTEL-DE-MARINO, a in and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II 21 m. S.S.E. Sulmona, on the side of a hill, bathed by the Sangro. It contains three handsome churches, two convents an hospital and almshouse. Manufactures carpets, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 3090.

CASTEL-FORRESTERIO, a in and com. Toscana prov. of, and 16 m. S.W. Florence, on a rising ground, near bank, Elsa, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is well built, defended by a wall and has two fine churches, one of which is collegiate. Pop. 2945.

CASTEL-GRANDE, several places, Italy particularly—1 A in prov. of, and 8 m. E. Modena. It was formerly a frontier station and custom-house of the Papal States, and is supposed to occupy the site of the Forum Gallorum, ancient

for the victory which Hirtius and Pansa gained over Mark Antony. In the neighbourhood is a fort built on a commanding position, by Pope Urban VIII., but now falling to ruin.—**3** A. to. *Asinaria* Italy gov. Venice, prov. Treviso, in an extensive plain, watered by the Murore, 25 m. N.W. Venice. It is the seat of several public offices, contains three parishes and two auxiliary churches, a handsome palace, poorhouse, &c., and has some linen and woollen manufactures. Pop. 5690.—**4** A. to. *com. Naples*, prov. Capitanata, 12 m. W. N.W. Benevento. In the neighbourhood, 8 m. and gymnasium are quarries. Pop. 3693.—**5** A. to. *Castel-Principe*, a town, grand duchy Tuscany, prov. of and 58 m. W. Florence, on the bank Arno. It has manufactures of hump flax and earth-ware. Pop. 2677.

CASTEL-BAUDOLFO a vil. Papal States 11 m. S.E. Rome, on a hill near W. shore, Lake Albano. It is remarkable for the fine views which it commands and contains the Pope's summer residence, which forms a conspicuous object from any part of the lake below. It stands on a volcanic peak 1250 ft. above the Mediterranean and 450 ft. above the lake. Pop. 1000.

CASTEL-GOFFREDO a town and com. Italy Lombardy prov. Cremona 11 m. N.W. Mantua. It is walled contains three handsome churches, and has some silk mills and manufactures. Pop. 8468.

CASTEL-GOMBERTO a vil. Austrian Italy gov. Venice, prov. of and 8 m. N. Vienna near the Dogliano. It contains a parish church and three oratories, and has an annual fair. Pop. 2100.

CASTEL-GRANDE, a town and com. Naples, prov. Basinella, 15 m. S.W. Melfi. It has several important fairs. Pop. 3563.

CASTEL-GROTTUOLO, a *comune* and *d. destra*, two vil. Austrian Italy gov. Venice, 12 m. W.W. Rovigo. They form a parish and have a parish church three oratories, and an old castle. Pop. 2500.

CASTEL-NUOVO *com. Castella Golemar*, a town, France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, W. bank, France, 53 m. W. S. Agen; a nice place, well built on a agreeable estate in one of the oases of the arid country of the Lot. Manufactures—cotton cloth paper and glass and has tanneries blast furnaces iron and copper works, and a saw mill. Trade—in grain, wine, wax honey tar resin, large quantities of chestnuts, oak bark, cork, and larches. There is a mineral spring here. The castle, built by the *Seigneurs d'Albret*, to which the town owes its name, is in ruins. Pop. 1543.

CASTEL-NUOVO (formerly *Castel-Merced*) a walled town in Italy Lombardy province of and 12 m. N.W. by N. Cremona, near the Oglio. It is irregularly built, surrounded by old walls, and has a fine church. Pop. 6712.

CASTEL-NUOVO, or *Novo* a town and com. Austria, Delmatia, circle of and 13 m. W. W. Cattaro. It stands near the entrance to the Gulf of Cattaro and is surrounded by walls which have suffered much from repeated sieges and earthquakes. It contains two churches, a St. Gaudioso and a Greek a lazaretto, and custom-house. The chief manufactures, is in articles of brass. The country around is beautiful and fertile. The pop. of the town is small, but that of the com. is 7019 of whom 6447 belong to the Greek church.

CASTEL-NUOVO, numerous places, Italy particularly.—**1** A. to. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 3 m. S.W. Lanciano. Pop. 4184.—**2** A. to. and com. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 14 m. W. S. W. Benevento. It stands on a rising ground, and contains three churches, an hospital, and a church. Pop. 8400.—**3**, *Castellano di Ate*, a town in Piedmont prov. Alessandria, 15 m. N.W. Ate. Gymnasium is quarried in the neighbourhood and prepared for plaster. Pop. 2700.—**4**, *Castellano di Leno*, a town in Piedmont prov. of and 23 m. S. Cuneo. Pop. 2500.—**5**, *Castellano di Mezza*, a town in Piedmont, prov. Onegno 11 m. S. Speranza, in a valley of its own name. Pop. 2678.—**6**, *Castellano di Sette* a town in Modena, on a canal of same name 9 miles N.W. Reggio. Pop. 2000.

CASTEL-NUOVO-ALTE (anc. *Castellum S. Joannis de Obispo*) a town in Italy Parma, 12 m. W. Piacenza on the Sturla, well built, surrounded by ruinous walls and defended by an ancient castle, has a handsome collegiate church, town-hall, hospital, theatre, medical veterinary and several other seminaries; a market-house, and public promenade. Wine

and oil are produced and cattle are reared in the vicinity, and a well attended fair is held in August. Pop. 3090.

CASTEL-NUOVO a town in Italy prov. of and 14 m. S.E. Bologna, near I. bank, Sillaro. It contains a fortress, built early in the 11th century. Pop. 2000.

CASTEL-NUOVO (formerly *Castel-Ardueno*) a town and com. N. coast, Isl. Sardinia, division of and 30 m. N.E. Sassari. It stands on the summit of a steep and almost isolated rock, is surrounded by old walls and bastions, and is mostly built, has extremely steep streets, a cathedral, and a convent. The environs are fertile in corn and wine. Pop. 3042.

CASTEL-SARRACINI (anc. *Castellum Sarracenorum*) a town France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 m. W. Montauban in a fertile plain, on the Aigle, about 1 m. from r. bank, Garonne. It is neat, well built, and was formerly encompassed by walls and ditches now converted into promenades. Portions of the ramparts and the Gothic portal of the parish church are the only remains of the ancient edifices. It is the seat of a court of first resort, has a commercial college, and manufactures of serge, linen, and hair. Woollen tanneries and dye-works. Trade—grain oil saffron &c. Pop. 1420.

CASTEL-TRIVINZI (anc. *Castrum Ague*) a town in Sicily prov. of and 17 m. N.W. Siracusa, near r. bank, I. Sicily. In the neighbourhood a large quantity of sulphur is annually obtained. Pop. including that of Fontana Fredda, 6590.

CASTEL-VERMARE a town in Sicily prov. of and 27 m. S.E. Trapani on a rocky hill. It was originally well built, but has been falling to decay for years. It contains several churches and convents. The wheat wine produced in the neighbourhood is esteemed the best in Sicily. Articles of coral and alabaster are manufactured here. Pop. 12518.

CASTELVINO a town in Sicily prov. Palermo, 9 m. S. R. Cefalù. In the vicinity are mineral springs. Pop. 7000.

CASTEL-LE-TOURNAI, or *Lottoson*, a bar and par. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, the former pleasantly situated between the Longueur and the Llyn Glyn W. by N. Swansea. It has a neat church a Methodist chapel and a well attended school. With Swansea, Abera, on the river and the north it returns a member to the House of Commons. The vicinity abounds in excellent coal. Pop. 604.

CASTELLABATE a vil. and com. Naples prov. I. Campano Citra, 15 m. W. Velle, on a hill at the Gulf of Salerno, not far from I. bank. It contains several churches and an almshouse with a good deal of cotton and carries on an active saltery in the Gulf. Pop. 1280.

CASTELLAMONTE a town in Italy Piedmont prov. Turin 9 m. S.W. I. near a hill near r. bank Molina. It has a castle and a large market place. Manufactures of earthenware crucibles and trade in wine, cattle, butter and cheese. Pop. 2200.

CASTELLANA a town in Naples, prov. of and 25 m. S.E. Bari with a church and church. Pop. 1170.

CASTELLANNE (anc. *Castellum Sallentinum*) a town France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 24 m. N.E. Digne r. bank, Verdon here crossed by a bridge of a single arch. It is tolerably well built, but the streets are narrow and dirty. The old fortifications a wall flanked with towers are now in ruins. There are numerous saline springs in the vicinity. Coarse woollen cloth is made, wax bleached and some trade done in dress trunks, particularly in settee and prunes. Pop. 1454.

CASTELLANE a town in Naples, prov. Terra-d'Otranto 18 m. N.W. Taranto. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, five convents, several charitable institutions, and an hospital. Cotton is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 5458.

CASTELLARO a town and com. Austrian Italy gov. Venice, prov. of and 9 m. N.E. Montebelluna. It has a beautiful palace of the Dukes of Mantua, and an annual fair in August. Pop. 2071.

CASTELLAZZO a town in Italy Piedmont, prov. of and 4 m. S. Alessandria, between the Bernina and the Orba. It has four churches five convents and some trade in the products of the country around. Pop. 5000.

CASTELLETTO-SORFA a town in Italy Piedmont prov. of and 19 m. N. Novara, r. bank Ticino. It contains a church and a convent. Pop. 2069.

CASTELLINA DEL CHIANTI, a tn. Italy Tuscany prov. of and 12 m N by W Siena, on a hill top, W of Monte Chianti tolerably well built; has walls, entered by two gates, is commanded by a castle, and has a handsome parish church. Pop. 874.

CASTELLU BARONIA, a tn. and com. Italy Naples prov. Avelli. 12 m S of Ardea. It contains a castle and two churches, and manufactures a few coarse woollens. In the neighborhood are sulphurous and alkali-beds springs. Pop. 1434.

CASTELLO DE-VINA, a tn. Portugal prov. Beira-Baixa, esp. dist. of same name, on a height, 9 m N Portalegre. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and defended by a strong castle contains three churches, and has considerable manufactures of woollen cloth. A great number of wines are annually killed here. In the vicinity are no fewer than 300 springs. Pop. 3841.

CASTELLO-MANCA, a tn. Portugal, on prov. Beira-Baixa, and the see of a bishop, on a height, near L. bank Lusa or Lusa, 26 m S of Coimbra. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with seven towers, and is defended by an old castle but the streets are steep and the houses indifferently built. It contains the bishop's palace which is surrounded by fine gardens two church and two monasteries outside the walls two hospitals, and a richly-endowed porchouse. Pop. 9760.

CASTELLO-DE-LE PLAZA, a prov. Spain one of three into which the ancient kingdom of Valencia was subdivided in 1542 between lat. 39° 38' and 40° 4' N. and lon. 0° 55' E. and 1° 25' W. area, 2844 sq m bounded N by prov. Teruel and Tarragona, E by the Mediterranean Sea, S by Valencia and W by Teruel. On the N and W it is extremely rugged and mountainous, with a sharp, bracing climate exposed to the boisterous N and W winds while to the E and S it abounds with rich valleys and fertile plains, and enjoys a soft atmosphere the oppressive summer heats tempered by refreshing sea breezes, and sheltered in winter from the piercing blast by the adjacent hills. The mountains are chiefly of sandstone their more elevated summits capped with snow during the greater part of the year the prevailing part being Peneolite, 9000 ft. above sea level their lower slopes generally covered with pine, oak, beech, holly and other hardy trees and shrubs. Iron copper cobalt, quicksilver and lead, vermilion silver and other metallic substances are found and mined in various localities and several quarries of marble, granite, &c. are wrought. The plains and valleys are generally well cultivated for Spain and produce grain, fruits, and vegetables, of all classes of good quality and in great abundance. They are watered by the rivers Mijares, Moncayo, Jergueta, Cuenca, Cerrato and numerous smaller streams and in some districts, irrigation is successfully practiced. Mineral springs are numerous. The inhabitants till the ground, rear cattle, fish, manufacture linen, woolen, hemp and cotton fabrics, paper soap, earthenware, hardware carpentry, work in iron and copper foundries, distill brandy and express oil and wine to some extent. Education is much neglected there are numerous schools in the towns but the great proportion of the people are lamentably ignorant. They are generally robust and hardy in constitution, and temperate in their habits but though fond of amusement, idleness and vindictive in disposition. Pop. 247,741.

CASTELLO-DE-LE PLAZA [see *Castello*] a city and port, Spain, esp. of above prov., 40 m N N E. Valencia, in an extensive and fertile plain, irrigated by the Mijares, whose waters, through the medium of an ancient aqueduct, cut for a considerable distance through solid limestone rock, are conveyed 5 m. into the town, affording a copious supply to the inhabitants, and dispensing life and verdure in the vicinity. The great work was probably the construction of James the Conqueror King of Aragon about 1240. The defences of the city were strengthened and increased, by the addition of batteries and a fossé, in 1537 but the works are now falling to decay for want of repair. The houses are in general well built and commodious, and the streets wide, straight, clean and, though unpaved, many of the more important in good condition. It has also squares, a town and earthwork and parish church, whereas are some good palaces, numerous convents, six chapels of ease, Latin, human and primary schools, an hospital, porchouse, theatre, barracks, orphan-asylum, bull ring, two prisons, a cemetery

several convents, and a spacious and handsome episcopal palace. Manufactures—linen, woollen and hempen fabrics, especially sail-cloth, also ropes, paper soap, vermillion, glass, earthenware, bricks, tiles, fire-arms, brandy wine, oil, &c. Much attention is paid to the rearing of silk-worms. Imports—sugar coffee, alcohol cotton clothes, vinegar and salt fish annual value, about £18,000. Exports—hemp grain, fruits and manufactured goods annual value under £15,000. The vessels frequenting the port are numerous, but small the average annual tonnage being 15,000. Castellon was taken from the Saracens, in 1233, by James I. of Aragon, and subsequently given by him to the monastery of San Vincente of Valencia. Francisco Ribalta, the painter and his son, Juan Ribalta, also an artist, were born here. Pop. 16,952.

CASTELLON DE-AMPUZAS, a tn. Spain Catalonia, prov. of and 20 m. N E Gerona, on a small hill & bank, Muga. The houses are small and inconvenient, and the streets narrow and mean. It contains, however, a magnificent church, several convents a fortalice college, prison, several schools, a theatre, hospital, and public promenade ornamented with an avenue of trees and a fine fountain. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in husbandry cattle-rearing and fishing. Pop. 821.

CASTELLON DE-JATIVA or **VILLANUEVA DE CASTELLON**, a tn. Spain prov. of and 30 m. S. by W Valencia, in a plain, & bank Albufera. The town is surrounded by a wall, and entered by four gates. The houses are, in general, spacious and well built, forming a principal street, several diverging lanes, and four small squares. It also has two churches two chapels, a townhouse, prison, porchouse, cemetery and two primary schools. Manufactures—oil earthenware, tiles and bricks but the chief employment is rearing silk-worms. Pop. 1999.

CASTELLON-F.—1 A tn. and com. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro 4 m N. Gaeta, on the old Appian Way and near the centre of the Gulf of Gaeta. It contains a church and two convents and in the neighbourhood is a town, said to be traced to Cicero near the spot where he was slain. Pop. 3840.—2 A tn. and com. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 25 m N N W Paduano in a mountainous district, near the source of the Volturno. Pop. 1446.

CASTELLON-HIO several places Italy.—1 A tn. Italy Lombardy prov. Cremona, 14 m. E of Crema, on the V. no Ouse. It contains a parish church, a chapel and two mills. Pop. 2000.—2 A tn. and com. Naples [see *Agua* *Loraine*] prov. Salerno 9 m W N W Larino. It contains a collegiate church, an hospital and two almshouses. Pop. 267.—3 A tn. and com. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 6 m. S. W. Nola, pleasantly situated on a hill. Pop. 1229.—4 *Castelluccio Inferiore* and *Castelluccio Superiore* two vills. and com. Naples, prov. Basilicata, both in dist. and about 15 m. S. E. Lagonegro. P. of former 2993 of latter 2463.

CASTELMORON, a tn. France dep. Lot-et-Garonne, & bank, Lot, about 1 m. N E. Marmande. It has a Calvinistic consistorial church and some trade in flour. Pop. 1012.

CASTELNAU several small tns. France. The most populous is *Castelnaud-Montclair* dep. Lot, 14 m. S. E. W. Cahors. Pop. 1111.

CASTELNAUDARY [see *Castellon* *Ar* or *Sotomayor*] a tn. France, dep. Aude, 21 m W N W Carcassonne, in the form of an amphitheatre, on an eminence near the Canal du Midi. It is indifferently built, and the church of St. Michael and the general hospital a well-endowed establishments, are the only noteworthy buildings. To the S. the canal forms a basin 1800 yards in circumference, surrounded by good quays, warehouses and yards for building vessels employed on the canal. Above this basin is the public promenade. The manufactures consist of coarse cloth earthenware, pottery and bricks. There are also distilleries, tanneries, and corn-mills. Lime and gypsum are found in the environs. The grain and flour market is one of the largest in the S. of France, and some trade is carried on in timber, iron, copper &c. It has a tribunal of commerce and of first resort, an exchange, agricultural and polytechnic societies, and a communal college.

Castelnaudary was formerly the capital of the county of same name, and strongly fortified. In 1227 the Inquisition visited it, and not only condemned the living to the flames, but entombed the dead, and made their remains figure in the

antes de 46. In 1356, it was almost totally destroyed by the Prince of Wales. In 1632 the famous coulat between the troops of Louis XIII. and those of Gaston of Orleans took place below its walls. The Duke de Montmorency who commanded the latter was wounded taken prisoner, and shortly after executed at Toulouse. Pop. 8216.

CASTELORIZO or **KAWKORIZO**, an Isl and resort in Turkey in Asia, near Anatolia lat. 38° 5' N lon 39° 14' E.—The island the largest and richest in the coast, is entirely barren, and ill supplied with water. The town and harbour are on the N.E. side. The harbour though small is snug; and merchant vessels can move within 100 yards of the town.—The town which consists of 500 or 600 houses scattered over the face of the rock, is governed by a Turkish Aga, but most of its inhabitants are Greeks. A little corn is collected here for exportation and several small vessels are constantly employed in conveying fire-wood from this part of the country to Egypt. It is also a favourite place of resort for merchant vessels, both going to and returning from Syria and Cyprus. Pop. 8000.

CASTELROTTO or **CASTELROTTO** a vill and com Austria, Tyrol prov of and 14 m N.E. Bolson on a mountain near L. Isenach. The district is mountainous and affords good herbage for the numerous flocks. Pop. 3342.

CASTELVETERE several places Naples particularly 1. *Castelveteri*, supposed are *Castellum*, a vill and com. prov Calabria Ultra 12 m N.E. Gerace. It contains 87v. churches and a castle, but was partly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. In the neighbourhood much wine is produced and many silk worms are reared. Pop. 5117.—2. *Tn* and com. prov Salerno 17 m S.E. Campotese. It has a collegiate church and an hospital. Pop. 3294.

CASTENKOLDA a vill and com. kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov of and 6 m S.E. Brescia. It occurs on a slight rise on the road between Brescia and Mantua, as well as it, and contains a parish church and several chapels and sanctuaries. The district around produces good crops of corn has fine pastures, and timber plantations. Pop. 2009.

CASTERTON two par. Eng. Rutland.—1. *Great* 1500 ac. Pop. 889.—2. *Little* 1450 ac. Pop. 119.

CASTIGLIONE numerous places Italy particularly—1. *Vill* and com Naples prov Calabria Citra, 5 m N.E. E. Cosentino. Pop. 1800.—2. *Tn* and com. Naples prov Calabria Ultra 11 m N.W. Noastro, near the Adriatic. Pop. 3500.—3. *Two villa.* and com. Naples prov Abruzzo Ultra 1 both in dist. Puzos, from which the com. *Castiglione della Pescara*, is 8. 18 m pop. 1815 and the other *C. di S. Maria* *Benavente*, 6 m. N.W. pop. 2382. In the neighbourhood of the former is the fine royal abbey San Clemente di Casamara.—4. *Castiglione-Messer-Mario*, a vill and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 20 m S.W. Vasto. It stands in the midst of mountains, and has five churches and a convent. Pop. 2485.—5. A vill and com. Sicily prov of and 80 m. N. Catania, and on the S.E. side of Mount Etna. Pop. 2847.—6. *Castiglione del Stiviere* a small city Italy Lombardy prov and 17 m S.E. Brescia. It is well built surrounded by walls defended by an ancient castle, and contains a large square adorned with a central fountain three churches, and a townhall. A well-attended annual fair is held in June. The French obtained here a decisive victory over the Austrians on August 2 1796, which gave to Marshal Aguerre his title of Duc de Castiglione. Pop. 5581.—7. A vill Italy Lombardy prov Bergamo 6 m. N.E. Cassena. Pop. 1623.—8. A village, Italy Lombardy province Como 4 m N. Tradate. Pop. 1800.—9. A vill Italy Lombardy province and 3 miles W. Sondrio, r. bank Adia. Pop. 1154.

CASTIGLIONE-FIORENTINO [anc. *Arctium Adens*] a vill and com. Tuscany prov of and 9 m. S.E. Arezzo. It is pleasantly well built, and has a large square, a handsome collegiate church, a chapel, manifold buildings, hospital orphan asylum and college. Pop. 4952.

CASTILBLANCO a sp. Spain, Extremadura, prov Badajoz, 15 m. S.E. L. Zorogon on an eminence near r. bank, Guadiana. Its houses are indifferently built streets, though paved, irregular; and its townhall prison, and storehouse with other buildings, were burnt by the Carlists in 1807. It has, however, a parish church, chapel cemetery and two schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in domestic

weaving husbandry and in rearing cattle and pigs. Pop. 1700.—Several other small places in Spain bear the same name.

CASTILE (New) [Spanish *Castilla La Nueva*] an ancient prov. Spain, corresponding to the old kingdom of Toledo, and occupying nearly the centre of the peninsula bounded, N. by Old Castile, W. Extremadura, S. Andalusia and Murcia, and E. Valencia and Aragon. greatest length, 2. to W. 240 m. average breadth about 155 m. area, 42,004 sq. m. It is traversed from E. to W. by three lofty mountain chains, nearly parallel to each other—the mountains of Toledo and Sierra Molina stretching almost across its centre, the Sierra Guadarrama forming its N. and the Sierra Morona forming its S. frontier. Between these elms, which form the great water-sheds of the province, lie two extensive plains or plateaux with a general incline up to the N. that to the W. of the central chain belonging to the basin of the Tago by which, or its affluents, all its waters are received, and that to the S. belonging to the basin of Guadalupe except a small portion of the E. which is separated from this basin by a transverse ridge and sloping, S.E. sends its waters to the Mediterranean. These plains from being very poorly wooded, have in winter a bleak, and in summer often an arid appearance. They are chiefly devoted to the raising of grain as wheat, in many districts, but of great fertility since notwithstanding the arid system of agriculture pursued, the produce more than equals the consumption. The other principal crops are hemp and cotton. Many of the lower plains are clothed with vineyards from which much wine of good quality is obtained. In the higher mountain valleys the pastures are excellent, and feed vast numbers of mules, cattle, sheep, goats and swine. A mountain product of considerable importance is the *esparto* of which a variety of articles and particularly the famous mats so much in demand. The mountains are also rich in minerals, of which it may be sufficient here to mention the quicksilver mines of Almaden, which were long, and probably still is regarded as the richest in the world. Manufactures which at one period had attained a high degree of prosperity are greatly decayed and the whole province is miserably deficient in real and all the great branches of industry. The inhabitants have a grave, indolent cast of countenance and have often distinguished themselves by a peculiar aptitude for scientific acquirement. They are however generally indolent in their habits, and live on from day to day as their fathers did before them, seldom attempting to better their condition and at the same time indulging, a self-complacency which to a stranger borders very much on the ridiculous. It must be admitted on the other hand that as the most people in the world, they are really better than they seem, and possess to a higher degree the salubrious qualities of civility generosity and probity. This ancient province now forms the five provinces of Madrid Ciudad Real Conant, Guadalajara, and Toledo 1 1490 799. **CASTILE** (Old) [Spanish, *Castilla La Vieja*] an ancient prov. Spain bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay N.E. by Navarre and Aragon, E. Aragon, N.W. by Castile, and W. Leon greatest length N.E. to S.W. 210 m. breadth, 170 m. area 26,768 sq. m. It is traversed by three mountain chains—the Sierra de Guadarrama, which takes an N.E. direction, separating this province from that of New Castile, and extending to the frontier links in with the Sierra de Guadalupe, which runs to the N. and separates Old Castile from Aragon, a central chain apparently a continuation W. of the Sierra de Guadalupe and the Cantabrian Mountains in the N. at no great distance from and almost parallel with, the coast. Numerous minor ramifications penetrate between these chains and diversify the surface but the greater part of this space consists of extensive well-watered and generally fertile plains. The largest of these is the S. of the central chain, belongs to the basin of the Duero, which, flowing across it E. to W. drains it either directly or by numerous affluents. Even a considerable part of the plains N. of the central chain sends its waters to the Duero. The remaining portion belongs to the basin of the Tago. Besides these two large basins, a smaller one in the S.W. of the province belongs to the Tago, and another equally small, in the province of Santander, and to the N. of the Cantabrian Mountains, sends its waters directly to the sea. The far greater part of the arable land of this province is devoted to the culture of grain, particularly wheat, which is

raised in such abundance as to furnish a large surplus for the supply of other provinces, and enables this one to be regarded as the principal granary of Spain. In addition to cereals, the principal crops are flax and madder. The vine thrives well, and much excellent wine might be produced, but the inhabitants either by idleness or too indolent to pursue them pay little regard to this most lucrative branch of rural economy and produce only a little wine of very inferior quality. The pastures, both of the mountains and the plains, are excellent. The former are depastured in summer and the latter in winter. In this way an ample supply of food is obtained throughout the year and immense flocks of sheep are fed. The wool thus produced was long famous throughout Europe, and though it is said to be rivalled by that of Saxony and still more recently by that of our own Australia, the wool of the province still forms one of its principal sources of revenue. The minerals of Old Castle remain yet to be perfectly explored. There can scarcely be a doubt that they might be made of great value, but at present they are scarcely of any economical importance. Old Castle now forms the provinces of Santander, Burgos, Logroño, Segovia, and Avila. Pop. 1,427,472.

CASTILLO several towns and villages. The most important are—**Castillo de Lerida**, a town in Catalonia prov. of 25 m. S.W. from the N. side of the Sierra Alcanada. Most of the streets are narrow, ill paved and steep. In the public square are the remains of an Arab fortress, called Villets. There are a handsome parish church, with a highly decorated Cornelian portal, five chapels, two schools, a townhouse, hospital, prison, store-house, cemetery and some convents. Manufactures—linen, woollen and hempen fabrics, vinegar, wine, and oil. In the environs several quarries of jasper, amethysts and talisians are wrought. An annual cattle fair is held in September. Pop. 25,100. **Castillo de la Guardia** in the Aragon, prov. of and 30 m. N.W. from the N. on an elevated site, commanded except on the N. by lofty hills. Nearly all the streets are paved steep, and lined with tolerably well built houses. Its townhall and prison are of recent construction. It also possesses two churches and two primary schools. The inhabitants, mostly engaged in weaving and handicrafts, carry on a small trade in grain, wine, oil, honey and coal. In the neighbouring hills are abandoned mines of copper, lead, and silver. Pop. 2,287. **Castillo de Otero**, a town in Navarre, prov. of and 27 m. S.E. from the N. on a declivity overlooked by a ruinous castle belonging to the Marquis of Villena. It possesses a parish church, two convents, and does some little trade in cereals and oil. Pop. 1,185.

CASTILLON (anc. *Castile*), a town in France, dep. Gironde, on the banks of the Garonne, 26 m. W. Bordeaux. Nails, cordage, barrels, bricks, tiles, cotton, and woollen yarn are made here, and there is some trade in wood. In the environs are the remains of the Chateau de M. d'Angouleme where the celebrated conquest of that name died, Feb. 13, 1453. In 1541 the English, under Talbot, were defeated by the French before the walls of Castillon. Pop. 27,000. **CASTILLON** is the name of several other small towns and villages in France.

CASTINE, a seaport on the U. States, Maine. It is one of Penobscot Bay opposite Baldie 75 m. E. Augusta. It has an excellent and commodious harbor accessible to ships of the heaviest burden at all seasons of the year. Considerable trade in timber, waxing, and the fisheries. It was in possession of the British during the war with America. Pop. (1840) 1,180.

CASTLE, numerous towns. England—1 **Cambridge** 2,043 ac. Pop. 949.—2 **Castle (Norfolk)** (Cambridgeshire) 1640 ac. Pop. 346.—3 **Castle (Cheshire)** (Stafford) 3774 ac. Pop. 2,315.—4 **Castle (Cornwall)** (Wilt) 1494 ac. Pop. 567.—5 **Castle (Essex)** (Wilt) 1966 ac. Pop. 338.—6 **Castle (Essex)** (Durham) 1935 ac. Pop. 491.—7 **Castle (France)** (Hereford) 1411 ac. Pop. 166.—8 **Castle (Aberdeen)** (Worcester) 3640 ac. Pop. 852.—9 **Castle (Shropshire)** (Norfolk) 3,406 ac. Pop. 363.—10 **Castle (Hampshire)** (Cambridgeshire) 1,440 ac. Pop. 1015.—11 **Castle (Shropshire)** (Bucks) 1380 ac. Pop. 34.

CASTLE numerous towns. Ireland—1 **Castletown** (Down) 1556 ac. Pop. 772.—2 **Castletown** (Queen's co.) 9276 ac. Pop. 187.—3 **Castletown** (Wex) 16,078 ac. Pop. 2973.—4 **Castletown** (Wex) 7498 ac. Pop. 2797.

—5 **Castletown** (Kildare) 1188 ac. Pop. 140.—6 **Castletown** (Wexford) 5093 ac. Pop. 1558.—7 **Castletown** (Cork) 10,548 ac. Pop. 8762.—8 **Castletown** (Kilkeny) 2887 ac. Pop. 258.—9 **Castle Island**, par. and in Kerry 39,582 ac. Pop. 5570.—10 **Castlegarden**, Meath and King's co. 17,878 ac. Pop. 8189.—11 **Castledubh**, Dublin 7134 ac. Pop. 2955.—12 **Castletown**, Westmeath; 9457 ac. Pop. 1573.—13 **Castletown**, Cork; 12,718 ac. Pop. 3284.—14 **Castletown**, Wicklow 10,948 ac. Pop. 4556.—15 **Castle** (Wexford) 7880 ac. Pop. 3096.—16 **Castletown**, Roscommon 8918 ac. Pop. 3301.—17 **Castletown**, Co. an 10,118 ac. Pop. 6183.—18 **Castletown**, Meath 2454 ac. Pop. 539.—19 **Castletown**, Carrow 2981 ac. Pop. 4655.—20 **Castletown**—(1) Louth 2611 ac. Pop. 1085.—(2) Limerick 1735 ac. Pop. 357.—(3) Meath 4068 ac. Pop. 766.—21 **Castletown** Tipperary 6305 ac. Pop. 2907.—22 **Castletown**, par. and in W. Meath; 15,392 ac. Pop. 3514.—23 **Castletown**, Wicklow 11,878 ac. Pop. 3660.—24 **Castletown**, Kings co. 1893 ac. Pop. 283.—25 **Castletown**, Cork 4754 ac. Pop. 1102.

CASTLE-ACRE, a vil. and par. England on Norfolk about 8 m. N. W. from the town. The village which stands on a bold acclivity has three main streets, paved as if irregular while the houses are almost entirely cottages of flint or brick. There is a fine parish church of the time of Edward IV. and four chapels belonging to Baptists, Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The population is entirely agricultural. Area of par. 3748 ac. Pop. 1569.

CASTLE BLINGHAM a small town in Ireland on Louth agreeably situated on the Glyde, 44 m. N. from the town. It has a handsome parish church, a school, a dispensary and the inhabitants are engaged in linen weaving and in an extensive brewery which is here. Pop. 539.

CASTLE-BLANKET a vil. and par. Ireland on Galway 11,483 ac. Pop. 2660.

CASTLE-BLANFAY a market town in Ireland on Monaghan, on a gentle eminence, about 10 m. N. Carrickmacross. It consists of four principal streets, straight, clean and well kept and the houses, which are mostly of stone, are well built and slated good supply of water. The residence of Lord Blayney adjoins the town. The market house townhall council house and statues of the Duke and the Marquis of Eglinton are the chief buildings. It has a parish church with an elegant spire, a B. Catholic chapel, a Methodist, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and three schools. Near the town are two extensive flax mills, but the people are chiefly employed in agriculture. A. P. 2077.

CASTLE-BY-FALL, or **CASTLE HOUSE**, par. Wales, Pembrokeshire 2827 ac. Pop. 266.

CASTLE CAERLEON par. Wales Montgomery 6540 ac. Pop. 329.

CASTLE-CARNEY par. Eng. Somerset 201 ac. P. 1860.

CASTLE DOUGLAS (formerly **Castletown**) a market town in Scotland, on Kirkcubright 18 m. S.W. Dumfries. It is mostly of recent erection and is built on a regular plan on a gentle declivity terminating in a lake called **Carlisle Loch**. The houses, the general handsomely and substantial streets wide and spacious crossing each other at right angles. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1702 and has a handsome modern townhouse with a tower. It is the great mart for all the produce of the county. weekly market on Monday at which great numbers of black cattle and sheep are sold besides large quantities of all kinds of agricultural produce. Pop. 1847.

CASTLE-PINN a small town in Ireland, on the coast about 8 m. W. from the town. It lies on the Fium which is navigable to the town. Pop. 637.

CASTLE-GRUBBORY a small wretched looking town in Kerry 4 m. from the shore. Tralee Bay 12 m. W. Tralee. It has a B. Catholic chapel a national and a parochial school. The people are principally employed in agricultural labour and in fishing at certain periods of the year in netting of which occupations, however can they boast of any skill. Pop. 816.

CASTLE-MARTIN, par. Wales, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 404.

CASTLE-MARTYR, a post in Ireland co. of and 18 m. E. Cork, on the Maine, here crossed by a bridge. It consists of one spacious street, of large well-built, and whitewashed houses, which give the town a cheerful and agreeable

appearance. It has a church, dispensary, fever-hospital, and other charities. It returned two members to the Irish House of Commons till the Union. There are two fairs annually and petty sessions every alternate Wednesday. Pop. 800

CASTLE POLLARD a tn in Ireland, co. Westmeath 11 m. N. by E. Mullingar, beautifully situated in a fertile valley having S.W. Lough Derragh and S.E. Lough Lene. It consists of several well-built, closely-kept, and handsome streets, having in the centre a square, in which stands the market-house. It has a handsome church, R. Catholic chapel, parochial school, savings bank, dispensary and fever-hospital and four annual fairs. Pop. 1083

CASTLEWELLAN a market tn. Ireland, co. Down, agreeably situated 104 m. S.W. Downpatrick. It is well built, and the houses generally are neat and comfortable. It has chapels for R. Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists, a free school and infantry barracks. The linen manufactures, in all its branches of flax-dressing, spinning and weaving is carried on. There are also extensive bloom fields in the neighbourhood. Pop. 849

CASTLEMAN a tn in Ireland, co. Mayo, N. extremity of lake of same name, 126 m. W. by N. Dublin. It consists of one principal street 1½ m. in length, spacious and regular, though tolerably well built, from which several smaller streets and lanes diverge, and has also a sort of square—a green area around which are many handsome houses. The parish church is an elegant structure in the later English style with a lofty square embellished tower the R. Catholic chapel is large and well proportioned and there are a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, some schools an infirmary two Dispensaries, and a barracks for artillery and infantry. The court-house and petty court are both extensive and well arranged, the latter having a mutilated front, and containing 140 cells. The assizes for the county are held here, and also the quarter sessions in January and October besides petty sessions every Saturday. Linnen, and linen yarn, are manufactured here to a considerable extent as are also tobacco, snuff soap, and candles. There are likewise a brewery and a tannery in the town but the general trade is in grain and other agricultural produce. Castleman was taken by a French force which landed in Killybegs Bay in 1798 but was evacuated shortly after on the approach of Lord Cornwallis. Pop. 4027

CASTLEBARY a hamlet, Scotland, co. of, and 9 m. S. by W. Stirling and one of the stations on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Near it are the remains of a Roman fort, covering six acres of ground, and vaulted underneath.

CASTLECOMB a tn and par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny. The town lies on the Dean 54 m. S.P. Dublin and consists of one spacious main street bounded by a row of trees on either side, and several smaller streets and lanes is regularly built, and has a clean and respectable appearance. It has a commodious parish church, a R. Catholic chapel and near it a convent, a small Wesleyan meeting-house, a court house, a dispensary small infantry barracks, and various schools. The chief dependence of the place is on the cottoneries in the neighbourhood, which have been worked for more than a century producing the peculiar kind of mineral known by the name of Kilkenny coal, which contains no bitumens, burns without smoke or soot, and yields a strong heat. A great proportion of the coal is conveyed to Dublin by the river Nore and Barrow and by the Grand Canal. The town was attacked by the rebels in 1798 and great part of it destroyed by fire. Pop. 1895 Area of par. 21,562 ac. Pop. 8766.

CASTLEFORD a vil and par. England York, W. Riding. The village, 21 m. S.W. York, on the York and N. Midland Railway, is built on an acclivity consists of two main streets one of them crooked and not well kept, and the houses miserably of brick are but indifferently built, a great deficiency of water. Besides the parish church a fine Gothic structure, there are two chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, with a national and other schools. The male population are chiefly employed in glass-works and pottery. Area of par. 2040 ac. Pop. 2581

CASTLEREAGH a market to Ireland co. of, and 15½ m. W. W. Roscommon, on the Slane, which runs through the centre of the town. The houses are all of limestone, rough cast, and many of them are well built. It has a court-house.

house, school-house, Protestant church and R. Catholic chapel, and three schools for males, females, and infants. There are no manufactures, but a large amount of general trade is carried on. The people, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, are moral and industrious. Pop. 1311

CASTLETON par and vil. England, co. Derby. The village, 18 m. W. by S. Sheffield is situated at the bottom of a rugged embankment, on which stands the ancient castle called Peak Castle, crumpled by William Pevensey, natural son of the Conqueror. The houses are chiefly of stone. It contains the parish church a fine specimen of the early pointed style a Wesleyan chapel and a free grammar-school. The inhabitants are mostly employed in mining but many derive a subsistence from the manufacture of ornamental articles from pine and from strangers raising the remarkable natural crucifixes in the neighbourhood, the most extraordinary of which is the Peak Gavern, or Devil's Cave, consisting of a series of subterranean chambers which can be explored only by torch light. The entrance to this cavern is in the face of a precipitous limestone rock, at the height of 50 ft. from the ground, and is 46 ft. high, by 120 wide. The whole depth of the excavation towards the outward opening is 2300 ft. The founder of the Peak of St. Walley Booth's novel of that name was the supposed founder of the original castle at Castleton. Area of par. 10 206 ac. Pop. 1333

CASTLETON par Eng Dorset 69 ac. Pop. 157
CASTLETON OF BRANKMAR, a vil Scotland, co. of and 50 m. W. by S. Aberdeen a little above the confluence of the Glinne with the Doe. It has a chapel of ease communicated with the Established church, a free school, and a R. Catholic chapel. Pop. 245

CASTLETON a tn in exp. of Isle of Man at the N. extremity W. shore of bay of its name. It is intersected by a small stream over which are a draw bridge for foot passengers, and a stone bridge for carriages. The castle of Rushen which stands on the N. bank of the river and was originally the principal fortress of the island is a large quadrangular building surrounded by a lofty wall and fane, and defended by a glacis of stone. The keep which is still entire, is the only prison in the island. The market-place consists of a spacious area, near the castle wall and a market-house was erected in 1830. It has a handsome chapel and places of worship for Primitive Methodists Wesleyans, and R. Catholics. King William's college, founded in 1830 the buildings of which were, very handsome, was consumed by fire in 1844. In the town and its vicinity are several breweries, tanneries, lime kilns and corn mills. Pop. 2479

CASTLETON a par. Scot. Roxburgh 18 m. by 12 m. Pop. 2180

CASTLETON ROCHIE a tn and par. Ireland co. Cork. The town on the Avonbeg 7½ m. W. N. W. Killybegs consists of one principal street, mostly composed of miserable dilapidated cabins. It is well supplied with water and has a handsome Episcopal church with a tower and spire a R. Catholic chapel a national school and one under the R. Herol Education Society a dispensary and two large flour mills. The inhabitants are agriculturists, and very poor. The celebrated Edmund Burke was born in the neighbourhood. Area of par. 6486 ac. Pop. 338 of the 1832

CASTLETON par Eng Norfolk 15½ ac. Pop. 545

CASTOR a vil and par. England co. Northampton. The village 4 m. W. Peterborough, on a branch of the London and North-western Railway consists of one irregular but well kept street and some side ones, and is almost united to Alsworth, another village, consisting of a single street. The houses in general are of a respectable description. The parish church is a handsome cruciform structure, with an elegant Norman tower surmounted by a spire. There are besides, two chapels of ease and an Independent chapel, and a free school. Inhabitants chiefly agriculturists. Castor is the Darbyshire of Antiquity, and remains of many buildings, as baths and villas with colonnaded pavements, have been found here. Area of par. 7020 ac. Pop. 1896 of vil 772

(Local Correspondent.)
CASTRES (anc. *Castro Albiense*), a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 23 m. S.E. Albi, on the Agout, which divides it into two parts—Castres Proper N. side, and Villages, S. side the river which is crossed by two stone bridges. The streets are narrow and winding. The public buildings are the Hotel

de Villa, formerly the Episcopal palace, which contains a public library with 7000 volumes, and has a garden laid out on the plan of the Tuilleries. Three churches, one of them Protestant, two hospitals, a theatre, cavalry barracks, &c. There are several fine promenades, and a handsome square. The manufacture of the town is in a thriving condition. They consist of fine cloths, coarse cloth for the troops, flannels, blankets, and other wondrous goods linen, glass, and black soap. There are, also, blanching-grounds, dyeworks, tanneries, paper-mills, forges, and brass foundries. A considerable trade is carried on in the above articles, and in silk, cotton, hosiery, as a confectiory. Castro has a tribunal of first resort, and of commerce, an agricultural society, commercial college and two seminaries. The bishopric of which this was once the seat was suppressed at the revolution of 1793. Rabin the historian was a native of Castro. Pop. 12,590.

CASTRICUM vul. Holland. See CASTRUM.

CASTRIDE (RAY or) a bay Chius Manchoora, Gulf of Tartary between Manchouora and Mal. Sagalla lat 51° 28' N. lon. 141° E. (s).

CASTRIDE (PORT) See CARRERAGE.

CASTRO (see Mytilene) — 1. A seaport town, Asiatic Turkey lat Mytilene of W coast cap. of the island lat 39° 4' N. lon. 26° 33' E. situated on a point of land which forms two small ports or harbours and surrounded by a double wall flanked with towers, and defended by a castle streets narrow and dirty. Small vessels are built here. The ruins of the ancient town of Mytilene are scattered over a considerable space of ground to the W of the present town. Pop. upwards of 6000. — 2. A seaport in Naples, prov. of, and 11 m S.W. Otranto. It is the seat of a bishopric and has a cathedral and an old castle. The district produces grain, wine, fruit, and cotton, and fish are plentiful on the coast. In the 16th century the town was sacked by the Turks, who carried off the women and children as slaves, and since then, it has frequently suffered from visitations of the Corsairs from Barbary. The port admits only small vessels. Pop. 760. — 3. A town and seaport, Chili, E. coast, in Chile, head of a fine bay of same name, its port is good and it does some trade. It was founded in 1660 by Don Lopez Garcia, then Viceroy of Peru. Pop. 8000.

CASTRO several places. — 1. Castro Daire, a town and par. prov. Beira-Alta 18 m S.E.W. Lamego, with a church and an hospital. Pop. 7400. — 2. Castro Lohoreiro, a town and par. prov. Muho, 62 m N.E. Paredes Luma on an elevated plateau, in a mountainous district near the frontiers of Spain. It contains an old ruined castle, and owing to its great height, and total want of shelter by trees, is considered the coldest place in Portugal. Pop. 1500. — 3. Castro Marim, a town, prov. Algarve, in the N.E. corner of the kingdom on the Guadiana, and near its embouchure 15 m N.E. Thure on the Spanish frontier. It was once fortified, but the fortifications are now in ruins. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in fishing and smuggling. There are salt springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2360. — 4. Castro Verde, a town and par. prov. Algarve, r. bank, Corbea, 26 m S.W. Beja. It contains a collegiate church, university and hospital. Pop. 2665.

CASTRO-Castellano, a town, Spain, prov. of and 40 m S.W. by W. Loma, r. bank, Eura, tolerably well built, and has a parish church, chapel, and two primary schools. Inhabitants mostly engaged in weaving and agriculture. Pop. 1494.

CASTRO-Bez-Rio, a town Spain Andalusia, prov. of, and 17 m S.E. by R. Cordova, on a declivity r. bank, Guadalequiv. The more ancient part of the town is surrounded by a double-pitched wall, flanked with towers, and entered by one gate, which was defended by an Arab castle now also ruinous. The modern portion is outside the walls and extends along the foot of the hill on its N. side. Most of the streets are wide and regular lined with well built houses and handsome public edifices. Its parish church is spacious, has three naves and a lofty tower containing a clock and peal of six bells, the decorations of the interior are tasteful, and have been renovated. Here are two colleges, several primary schools, some convents with churches attached, and an economic society. The remaining public buildings comprise six chapels, one hospital, a spacious town hall, prison, stockhouse, and armory. Manufactures — linen, woollen and hampden fabrics, earthenware, tiles, bricks, wine, brandy, wheat, oil and vinegar

Trade — wheat, cattle, oil, honey &c. An annual fair in September. Pop. 9099.

CASTRO GIOVANNI (sua. Enea) a town Sicily prov. Olsinetto, 13 m. N.W. Piana, near the centre of the island on a high table-land, formed by the union of the three chains of mountains extending in different directions from this point. Its height above sea level is more than 4000 ft. The plateau on which it stands is still remarkable for fertility, while in ancient times it was adorned with the groves and temples of Ceres, the presiding goddess of the locality who is said to have been a native of Enea. Her most sacred temple was erected on the spot occupied by the modern town, but all traces of it have disappeared. An old castle still remains probably built by the Normans who occupied Sicily in the Middle Ages. Castro-Giovanni is miserably poor and appears to be going still further to decay. Sulphur is obtained in the district to the amount of 46,875 ewts. During the first servile war Enea was the head quarters of the slaves who held out against the power of Rome for some years, and fought three successful battles with her armies; but were at last subdued and the town was taken by the consul Marius. Pop. 12,000.

CASTRO-NOVO, a town Sicily prov. Palermo 23 m. S.W. Termini. Marble is found in the environs. Pop. 5908.

CASTRO-NOVO a town and com. Naples prov. Basilicata, 20 m E.N.P. Lagonegro. It has an annual fair. Pop. 2855.

CASTRO-PROFANO a town and com. Naples, prov. Salerno 5 m. N.W. Campobasso near I. bank. Biferro. It contains four churches and a convent, and has a paper-mill. P. 2756. CASTRO-LAVANNA, a town and par. Sicily, prov. of, and 24 m E. by R. S. S. in a plain, at the N.E. base of the Alcorn de Paudo. The town is defended by a wall on the land side, and by numerous batteries and is commanded by an ancient and strong castle. The houses, particularly the modern portion of them, are well constructed, and the principal streets well paved and clean. In its principal square stands the town-hall, a spacious structure of hewn stone. The parish church is ancient, and there are also a convent, chapel, national mathematics, and several primary schools, and a short distance from the town is an hospital. There is a dock and near it a handsome public fountain. Manufactures — linen fabrics, silk, rope, leather, fish-netting, tiles, bricks, &c. A great portion of the inhabitants are occupied in fishing and salted fish and in the docks. The trade of the port is very limited consisting chiefly of iron, wine, brandy, salt-fish, and hides. Pop. 3110.

CASIMAJERIZ, a town Spain, Old Castle prov. of and 17 m. W. by S. Burgos, at the R. base of a hill crowned by a castle built by Julius Cesar. It has wide clean and paved streets, which are supplied with footpaths and the houses are generally well built. It has a spacious market square, containing the townhouse, prison, one of the churches, and an extensive portico supported by pillars of hewn stone, and forming an agreeable promenade, in wet weather. It has a fine collegiate and several other churches, seven convents, a Latin grammar and some primary schools, seven hospitals and a cemetery. Manufactures — linen and woollen fabrics, glass, earthenware, bricks, stoneware, hats, wine, &c. Trade — green fruits, honey and cattle. Pop. 9420.

CASTROMOL, a town and par. Spain Asturias, prov. of and 68 m W.W. Oviedo on a declivity at mouth of the Eo. The houses in general are irregularly built and the streets, though clean are irregular and badly paved. The town possesses three squares, a parish church, and spacious townhouse, built on the site of an ancient palace formerly belonging to the Bishop of Oviedo, and serving the combined purposes of guildhall, police-court, and prison. The other town edifices are two chapels, a custom house and school. Weaving, fishing, and husbandry are the chief occupations. Pop. 1246.

CASTROREALF a town Sicily prov. of and 23 m. W.S.W. Messina on the Castro. Good wine and oil are produced in the neighbourhood; and there is a chalybeate spring a short distance from the town. Pop. 8469.

CASTROVILLARI a town Italy Naples, prov. and 84 m N. Cosentino, I. bank, Cosentino. It is well built, partially fortified and has three churches, several convents, and an hospital. It has also a tolerable trade in wine, cotton, marmalade, silk, and fruit. Pop. 7100.

CASTROVIREINA a prov. and vil. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, bounded N. by Angaraes, E. by Cangallo, S. by Ica, and W. by Lima. Length, 55 m.; breadth, 75 m. It is in general hilly and barren, with a cold climate, but some places produce corn and potatoes. The warmer valleys produce fruit, and abundance of pasture for cattle and sheep. The village is a very small place, situated on a mountain where the soil is excessive. Pop. of prov. 14,000.

CASTUBERA, a tu. Spain. Batasmadura, prov. of and 67 m. E. by B. Badajoz, near bank, Guadalequiv. Most of its streets are straight, clean and well paved. It has two squares, faced with white marble. The principal one contains the town hall, prison, and episcopal modern parish church. Here are also several chapels, three schools, and an extensive cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, making earthenware, tiles, bricks, shoes, &c. Trade is carried on in cattle, wool, wine, grain, and oil. Pop. 5578.

CAT KAYS, a group of islets, Great Bahama Bank, the largest about 70 m. S. W. the nearest point of Great Bahama Island, and 10 m. from the Bahama Islands. It has a lighthouse, erected by the British Government, the base of which is 26 ft. above high water with a tower 65 ft. in height. The light revolves once in every minute. The tower stands in lat. 25° 34' N. lon. 79° 18' 34" W.

CATALDO (St.) a tu. Sicily prov. of and 5 m. W. S. W. Catanzaro. The sulphur works in the caverns produce annually about 27,500 cwt. Pop. 7679.

CATALINA (Santa).—1. An isl. in Pacific Ocean off the coast of Upper California from which it is separated by the channel of Santa Barbara, here about 18 m. wide. It is about 45 m. in circumference.—2. A small isl. California Sea, 95 m. E. the Mosquito coast, and a little N. Old Providence Island.—3. A small fort, Portugal prov. Beira, 28½ m. W. S. W. Cambrá on the bank and at the mouth of the Mondego.—4. A harbour E. coast, N. Newfoundland in N. Trinity Bay and 11 m. S. Cape Bonaville. lat. 48° 55' N. lon. 53° W.—5. A cape, W. coast, Central America, state of and 70 m. S. S. W. Nicaragua. lat. 10° 55' N.

CATALONIA (Spanish Cataluña) a principality and old prov. Spain, forming the N. E. corner of the peninsula between lat. 40° 30' and 42° 51' N. and lon. 0° 10' and 3° 21' E. bounded N. by France, E. and S. by the Mediterranean. S. by Valencia, and W. by Aragon. greatest length 185 m. greatest breadth 130 m. but being of an irregular form it diminishes S. ward to a breadth of about 32 or 23 m. area, 12,111 sq. m. It is extremely mountainous. The province being covered by numerous offsets of the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, and which generally have a S. direction and it is traversed S. W. to N. E. by the Sierra de la Jula which is separated by the Ebro on the S. from the mountains traversing the N. part of Valencia and the E. of Aragon, and which in the N. end carries down with one of the offsets of the Pyrenees, and thus forms a watershed through the centre of the province. All the higher mountains of Catalonia are perpetually covered with snow and the lower hills with wood the valleys are verdant, and generally watered by a rivulet. The principal rivers are the Ebro, the Llobregat, and the Ter all of which fall into the Mediterranean. In the N. part of the province is a number of extinct volcanoes, and near the centre is a remarkable mass of rock-salt, called the Mountains of Cardener (see BARCELONA). Marble and minerals are found in the mountains, withypsum and alabaster, the finest at Tortosa and Gervera. Iron abounds in the Pyrenees, which contain also copper mine, and manganese. There are lead mines in various districts, and coal is obtained at Ripoll and Turis. The coast, which stretches from S. W. to N. E. and is about 180 m. is generally bold and rocky. The principal ports are Tarragona, Barcelona, Mataró, and Rosas. Cereals are said to be the best cultivated province of Spain, but although its inhabitants are remarkable for their industry and for the pains which they take to extract produce from the soil the province does not supply one-third of the grain consumption the deficiency both in corn and cattle, being furnished chiefly by Aragon. Irrigation is carefully attended to, water being in many cases drawn from wells for that purpose. The soil is light, and the cereals produced are wheat, rye, maize, barley oats and millet. Hemp, flax, saffron, madder wood, mace and liquorice, are also grown. Fruits abound orange, lemon, citron, figs, almonds,

apples, pears, cherries, quinces, medlars, apricots, peaches, walnuts, chestnuts, and filberts the last, known by the name of *Bercedana*, are exported in great quantities. The wines of Catalonia are strong and rough, and are largely used in adulterating those of Oporto. Some of them, however, are very good those of Tarragona, when matured by age, excellent. Timber is plentiful in Catalonia, including the cork tree, which abounds in the forests, and the bark forms a principal article of export. The counts swarm with fish, the taking of which occupies a great number of persons and produces excellent sailors the Catalans being reckoned the best seamen of the Mediterranean.

Catalan manufactures silk and woollen goods to a considerable extent. The cotton manufacture commenced in 1763 but has progressed slowly notwithstanding the efforts of a society which was formed in Barcelona in 1780 for its encouragement. Linen paper hats, cordage, soap, glass sheet-iron and shoes are also manufactured in the province. The distillation of brandy is carried on to a great extent. Smuggling is universal. Every body smuggles, especially the custom house officers, commissioners, and private guards. The plea of protecting the infant manufactures of the country by heavy duties, against foreign wares is the official excuse, which prohibited goods are clandestinely introduced. The English import into Spain about a million, and a half in value and take at least double in wine, oil, fruit, and other Spanish produce. (Murray's *Handbook of Spain*.)

The people of Catalonia are of a different race from the rest of Spain, and the traces of their distinct origin are visible, not only in their language but in their manners, their dress, and their superior activity and intelligence. In person, the Catalan is a strong and manly patient under fatigue and privation brave, daring and obstinate not very courteous or hospitable to strangers, and extremely rude in his manners. The lower orders are brutal. The men wear long loose cloth or plush trousers, of dark colours, a gay silk waist short jacket, which is fine merino they have, over their shoulders. In winter they wear a sort of capote, which supplants the Spanish cape. A red or purple cap completes their costume. The women are described as being neither handsome nor amiable. Their ordinary dress is a tight bodice with a handkerchief, or a serge mantle on the head. They wear earrings so large and heavy as to require to be supported by threads hung over the ears. The entire aspect of Catalonia presents a striking contrast to the other provinces of Spain. Here all is activity and the traces of a laborious and never-ceasing industry are visible everywhere. The houses and cottages have a strong and cheerful appearance externally a character which the interior fully maintains, being neat, clean, and well furnished. Peasants are more general and better kept and every one is busily employed in some profitable pursuit or other. Education however is miserably neglected and the bulk of the people being without the means of instruction are in a state of deplorable ignorance. Their better condition is thus owing entirely to their superior energy of character and in no degree to superior knowledge.

Catalonia was anciently under the dominion of the Romans who were afterwards dispossessed by the Goths and they again by the Moors. It was finally reconquered by the Spaniards, when it was divided into departments, and governed by deputed counts. The national liberties were secured by a code of *Usages* and the people were represented by local parliaments. In 1040 the sovereignty became hereditary. In 1137 the province was united to Aragon, by the marriage of Ramon Berenguer IV. with Petronilla the heiress of the former. Turbulent and impatient of restraint, the subsequent history of the Catalans presents but a series of rebellions which finally terminated in their subjugation by Philip V. who after the capture of Barcelona in 1714, expressed their ancient rights, and curtailed their liberties and privileges, having previously laid the country waste by fire and sword.

The principal towns are Barcelona, Tarragona, Gerona, Lerida, Reus, Manresa, Tortosa, &c. Pop. 1,359,784.

CATAMARCA cap. Rep. del Sur. CATAMARCA.

CALAMARCA a dep. or prov. Republic of the Plata, of uncertain dimensions, but lying between the parallels of 25° and 29° S. and the meridians of 66° and 69° W. It is

bounded, W by the Andes, which separate it from the N provinces of Chili, and on the other side by the departments Cordova, Rioja, Salta, and Tucuman. It is extremely fertile, producing abundance of corn and pasture, supplying the surrounding departments with cotton of excellent quality and sending great quantities of red pepper to Buenos Ayres. Its capital, of same name, is in lat. 27° 30' S. lon. 68° W. Pop. of dep. estimated at 25,000 of which number the city contains 4000. Incl. See Surv. 1.

CATANDI ANDI an ind. Indian Archipelago, one of the Philippines, off S.E. coast Luzon lat. (N.E. point) 14° 13' N lon. 124° 10' E. about 44 m. long, and 30 broad. It is fertile, well cultivated, and watered by several rivers the principal of which is called the Catandagan. The sands of the streams are surfaceous. The inhabitants are industrious, make good sailors, and excel in boatbuilding, disposing of their boats to the people of the neighboring islands. The women are of the same stature as the men, and envelope themselves in a long loose mantle when they go abroad making no such ornaments, also, a great display of jewelry.

CATANIA a prov Sicily bounded N by prin. Mesole, E. by the Mediterranean, S by Syracuse W by Catanzetta, and N.W. by Palermo length N to S about 45 m. breadth, 53 m. The province is partly intersected by spurs of the Neptunian range but its principal mountain is Mount Etna, in its N.E. part. The S. part of the province is formed by the plains of Catania, extending the more fertile district in Sicily and traversed N.W. to S.E. by the Giardini or Fiumicino, the largest river in the province. Grain wine oil fruit, hemp, and flax are produced, amber is found in large quantities on the banks of the Carata, and excellent marble is obtained from the hills all of which with soda, cheese, shagreen, cardamom, manna, and silk form articles of commerce. The province is divided into the three districts of Catania, Catanzetta, and Nicosia which are subdivided into 26 circondario and again into 65 comune. Pop. about 300,000.

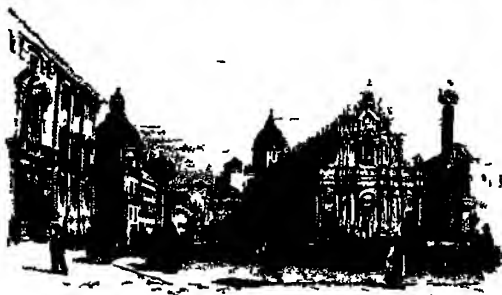
CATANIA a city E. coast Sicily cap. above prov. 17 m. S.E. the water of Mount Etna, 31 m. N.W. Syracuse, on the gulf of its name lat. (Mile) 37° 23' 18" N lon. 15° 12' E. (n.) This ancient and celebrated city was almost totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1693 and on three several occasions it suffered severely from volcanic eruptions but it has been rebuilt in a style greatly superior to the generality of Italian cities. It is nobly situated on the roots of Etna, its despoiler and its benefactor. Overwhelmed as it has often been by torrents of liquid fire, it has risen, like the phoenix, more splendid from its ashes. The dry substance which once ravaged its plains, has by its own decomposition, covered them with soil fertile as the fabled garden

and a variety of toys whilst a natural mole of lava defends the shipping from the fury of the tempest. The plan of the city is superb, and no one is permitted to deviate from it. —(Highgate) The two principal streets are long and broad and intersected at right angles by the streets of the second class. The squares are spacious and regular and, like the streets, paved with lava. One of them contains an antique statue of an elephant bearing an obelisk. The houses, in general are well built, and most of the public edifices have an air of grandeur observable in but a few Italian towns. The palace of the senate is esteemed a model of architecture. The cathedral is also a fine building. It was founded in 1094 by Count Roger and rebuilt after being partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1693. There are 49 churches, 19 monasteries and 11 convents among which, the Benedictine monastery of St. Nicholas has long been celebrated for its relics, and for the splendor of its various buildings. There are also several hospitals, a flourishing hospital, a most beautiful handsome theatre, several public libraries and some interesting museums. The university founded by Alfonso of Aragon in 1445, is an extensive establishment, numerously attended, and enjoying great privileges. Catania is the seat of a bishopric a court of appeal a high court of judicature and a civil tribunal. The principal authorities of the province reside here. The inhabitants are said to be distinguished for their urbanity, and for the courtesy they manifest towards strangers. They were enlightened enough to introduce the culture of the cotton when a strong prejudice existed against it in the country and they had the merit of introducing illumination as early as 1742. The manufacture of silk forms the principal branch of industry carried on in the town. Several thousand individuals are engaged, also, in manufacturing the amber found on the banks of the Giardini. The snow of Mount Etna is another source of wealth, and is exported to a large extent.

The climate is salubrious and suitable for the culture of wheat, grapes, fruit, &c. Grain potatoes, olives, figs, almonds, silk, wine, oil soda, manna, cardamom, have, and all the manufactured products of the town among which are articles in corn, again, and lava are exported. Catania is supposed to have been founded by the Phoenicians. It was occupied by the Romans under the name of Catana, and by them it was adorned with edifices of great magnificence, most of which however have been destroyed by earthquakes, and by the lava from Mount Etna. The ruins of the amphitheatre which was more extensive than the Colosseum at Rome, or than any other edifice of its name kind now known to exist, are still to be seen, as also the remains of the theatre, baths, aqueducts, sepulchral chambers, hippodrome, and several temples. Besides being destroyed by the earthquake of 1693, the town again suffered from a similar calamity in 1783 and 1818; and, so late as 1846 an earthquake reared many of its houses. Its population is said to have diminished upwards of 11,000 between the years 1832 and 1839. At the latter period it was estimated at 86,000. —The canal commencing N. at La Trinita, extends S. to Santa Croce 17 m. forms a semicircle, of which a line drawn between the points above named, would be the chord. The gulf forms a denotation on the coast about 10 m. deep.

CATANZARO (anc. Catanzaro) a town Naples, cap. prov. Calabria Ultra II on a mountain 5 m. from the Gulf of Squillace. It contains a citadel, 11 churches, a cathedral, several convents, a seminary a royal academy of sciences a lyceum three hospitals, and a wealthy most de-

pidict. Silk, velvet, cloth, and other tissues are manufactured. Some trade is done in wheat, wine, oil, and agricultural produce. The inhabitants bear a high character for ability and industry and the women are esteemed the handsomest in Calabria. The town



THE SQUARE OF THE EARTHQUAKE CATANIA — From the Monastery of the Phoenicians.

of the Phoenicians; and on all sides the material of destruction is turned to the purposes of ornament and utility. The streets are paved with lava; houses, palaces, and churches are built of lava in the form of ornamental chimney pieces, tablets,

is the seat of a bishopric, and of one of the four great civil courts of the kingdom a high court of judiciary and a district civil court. It suffered severely from the earthquake of 1788. Pop. 12,698.

CATAPULICHE a river, S America, rising on the E. side of the Chilian Andes, about lat. 39° 15' S. and, after a course of 66 m. almost due S through the S.W. extremity of the Pata, falling into the Rio Negro about lat. 40° 5' S.

CATARUNJA, a vil. Spain prov. of, and 6 m. S. Valencia, P. bank, Turisima. The houses are generally spacious, and commodiously arranged for an agricultural population. It has three squares a good-looking townhouse, and several other special buildings, including a large storehouse, a church, and two schools. Pop. almost exclusively agricultural 8580.

CATAWA, **WATER**, or **SANTEE**, a river U States, rising in N Carolina in the Blue Mountains, near Morganton running E. and then S into S Carolina, where it is known for some distance as the Wateree, till after the confluence of the Broad River when it takes the name of Santee, runs E. by B. and, after a course of 270 m. falls by two mouths into the sea, between Charleston and Georgetown.

CATBALOGAN a tn. Philippines cap. of lat and prov. Samar W coast, lat. 11° 52' N. lon. 124° 50' E. in a small bay about 5 fathoms water. It is regularly built, the houses generally of nipa palm with a small number of stone. It has also a church and a townhouse. P. 6238.

CATEAU (Lat) or **CATAC** CAMBODIA, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 16 m. E. R.E. Cambry P. bank Belle. It was formerly fortified, and had a feudal castle, but is now an industrious little manufacturing town, producing cotton and woollen yarn, merinoes, cambric, shawls, starch, black soap, and earthenware. It has also tanneries, several breweries, distilleries, a salt refinery, brass and iron foundries, and tanneries. A considerable trade is done in the above articles, and in the agricultural produce of the district. It has a communal college. The treaty between France and Spain known in its phonetic history as the treaty of Cateau-Cambrisis was signed here in 1556. Pop. 751.

CATEL (Tex) or ST. MARY DE CATERO, par lat Guernsey Pop. 3181.

CATFERRAM par Eng Surrey 2400 ac. Pop. 487. **CATERINA-SANTA** a tn. ad com Sicily prov. of, and 6 m. N.N.W. Caltanissetta, near lat. S. Salvo. It is a fortified place of the fifth class and has a manufactory of fine earthenware. Fine agates and jaspers are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8700.

CATERINI a maritime in Asiatic Turkey on the sea of Marmara, 170 m. N. S. Smyrna lat. 40° 58' N. lon. 29° 5' E.

CATESBY par Eng Hants 1990 ac. Pop. 921.

CATFIELD par Eng Norfolk 2938 ac. Pop. 730.

CATHARINA (SANTA) a small maritime prov. at bay Brazil.

THE PROVINCE, in the S. of the empire, is bounded N by prov. São Paulo, E by the Atlantic S and W by Rio Grande do São Pedro, from which it is separated by the mountain-ridge of Santa Catharina, the commencement of the Brazilian coast range, and including the lat. of same name, and several smaller ones on the coast length, N to S 240 m. breadth E to W 120 to 60 m. area, 51,746 sq. m. It is composed of a series of valleys running W to E formed by spurs of the boundary mountain-range, and flowed through by numerous streams of which Rio-São-Francisco, Araryty, Tapero, Tijoco, Tubarão, &c. may be named, all falling into the Atlantic. The soil though in the lower lands sometimes sandy is remarkably fertile in diverse soils, and the seasons regular. Sugar cane, manioc, millet, beans, onions of immense size, and garlic, are the chief cultivated products, considerable quantities of which are exported to Rio-de-Janeiro. The indigo and cochineal plant grow spontaneously and wheat and flax give good returns. The province is well wooded producing excellent timber both for the pulper and cabinet-maker. The Indians claim the supremacy over some of the forests, which are likewise frequented by oncas, cougars, monkeys, pigs, and other animals. Birds are numerous, including several varieties of humming birds and the lakes and rivers are frequented by innumerable geese and other water-fowl. Some of the rivers are navigable for a short distance from the sea; and many might be rendered much more serviceable than they now are for the purposes of inland

travel, were they freed from obstacles easily removable. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 30 members. Pop. 90,000.—The harbor, 8 m. to S. from the coast, is 57 m. N to S and about 10 m. E to W lat. (S.) and 37° 47' S. lon. 48° 40' W. It is fortified, and is of irregular figure, hilly and has on its coast numerous islands, some of which are also fortified. On its E. coast is no secure port, but between the island and the mainland is a commodious sheltered bay. Its soil is fertile the higher grounds yielding coffee, wheat, millet, and European fruits, and the lower grounds yield rice. Ipecacuanha grows spontaneously and bananas, oranges, melons &c. flourish, and the garden fruits are cultivated, the best in Brazil. But little attention is paid to cotton and commerce there is almost none and the people are in a poor condition. Pop. 12,000.—The bay formed between the island and the mainland, is separated into two divisions by projecting spits of land. It is sheltered from every wind except the N.E. and its depth varies from 5 f. to 30 fathoms. Wood water and provisions are to be obtained on it.

CATHCART a par and two vils Scotland, co. Renfrew. The villages of Old and New Cathcart, adjoining each other are nearly 8 m. S. Glasgow near the river Carr and have a pop. respectively of 174 and 330.—The parish is 5 m. by 1 Pop. vils inclusive, 2916.

CATHERINE par Walon Brecon 1067 ac. Pop. 204. **CATHERINE** or **(ATZELING)**, several isles.—1 A group of three small low islands N 1 settle Ocean, Gildula 1 isle lat. 0° 34' S. lon. 128° 11' E.—2 *Catherine* 81 m. ad. l. Sixies, Georgia off the mouth of the New York River between St. Catherine's Sound on the N. and Sapelo Sound on the S. It is 10 m. long and 5 broad.—3 Several small islets off the extreme S point of Beothia 1 isle lat. 69° 20' 37" N. lon. 94° 31' 65" W.

CATHERINE (Fr.) two pars England 1 Gloucester 200 ac. P. p. 1,927.—2 Somerset 1040 ac. Pop. 135.

CATHERINGJON par Eng Southampton 1110 ac. 5168 ac. Pop. 1094.

CATHARTON LEWISTON par Eng Devon 248 ac. P. 82.

CATMOR par Eng Herts 696 ac. 109 ac. P. 22.

CATOCHE (Cape) a headland, Central Ancon, forms one the N.E. extremity of the peninsula of Yucatan lat. 21° 35' N. lon. 87° 6' W. (p.) This is the first place on the American continent at which the Spaniards landed and within 6 m. of which, according to the and ority of Bernal Diaz, they saw a large town, which they named Grand Castro.

CATORCH, a tn. Mexican confederation state of, at 1 1/2 m. N. San Luis de Losos. Near it are extensive salt mines, formerly the richest in Mex. co. (p.) See Huam.

CATRAL, a tn. Spain Valencia, prov. of, and 28 m. S.W. by W Almoneda, in a large and fertile plain, slightly elevated on the E. It is regularly built and has a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, a poorhouse, and consistory Trade—in wines, oil, grain, and hemp. Pop. 2268.

CATRIMANI or **CATRIMANI**, a river Brazil prov. Para rising in a mountain range which forms a continuation of the Sierra Caranani about lat. 2° N. and after a S.E. course of about 100 m. falling into the Rio Imamu, near Carmo, in lat. 0° 29' N. lon. 63° 5' W. The bed is much impeded by rocks and cataraacts and at about 60 m. from its mouth is a settlement of Panahana Indians.

CATRINE, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 10 m. F. Ayr. It is regularly laid out, with a large square in the centre, and streets diverging from it to the S.E. and W. which again are crossed by others at right angles. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton spinning, which is here extensively carried on. Pop. (1841) 2700.

CATSFIELD par Eng Sussex 2644 ac. Pop. 550.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS a mountain range, U States, New York, commencing near the Hudson, and bending N.W. in the form of a crescent towards the Mohawk. Round Top, the highest summit, is 3504 ft. above sea level. These mountains, which are precipitous on the E. and greatly sloping towards the W. are inhabited by bears, wolves, and other wild animals.

CATSKILL, a tn. U States, New York, 34 m. E. Albany pleasantly built on both sides the creek near its junction with the Hudson. It contains the county buildings, five churches, 19 schools, two banks, great and saw-mills, two paper-mills, one brewery an extensive ash dist. &c. several

fish, and various mechanical establishments. It is a place of considerable trade, and exports large quantities of sole leather, grubs, floor butter, brick, hay, timber, faxwood, pot and peari salmon, hard fallow hares, &c. Pop. 3800.

CATTARO a seaport in Austria, Dalmatia, S.E. on twenty-four miles, 83 m. S.E. Ragusa lat 43° 35' 34" N lon 15° 46' 30" E. It lies at the foot of steep limestone rocks, strongly fortified, and surmounted by a castle connected with the town by means of a zig-zag path. It is also surrounded with walls entered by three gates, and defended by towers. The buildings are in the Venetian style, and the streets narrow, irregular and dark. It is the seat of a R. Catholic bishop, and the cathedral is a well-built edifice of brown stone. There is likewise a Greek church. Cattaro is the seat of courts of justice, and the residence of a military governor. Its harbour is spacious but little frequented, the export trade being inconsiderable. Outside the F gate is the market, frequented by the Montenegrins, who cross the mountain ridge, bringing butter, eggs, cheese, potatoes, dried fish, smoked meat, sheep, oxen, pig, vegetables war honey, yellow hides, wool, tortoise shells, fowls, Indian corn, rice, fruit, Turkish and Montenegrin tobacco, charcoal, &c. The climate is apparently hot in summer and excessively wet in winter. Cattaro stands on the site of the Roman *Adriacum*. It was founded in the sixth century and was formerly capital of a republic of same name. In 1663, and in 1677 it was nearly destroyed by earthquakes. Pop. 4000.—(1) *Atlas Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic*. Wilkinson's *Dalmatia and Montenegrin*.—The *SEUL* is an extensive and peculiarly formed harbour in the Adriatic, well defended both by nature and art. It is composed of three basins or lakes connected by narrow channels, under half a mile wide, while the outer entrance to the first basin is only about 14 m. wide, becoming to under a m. le. The first basin of irregular form is about 3 m. long by about 2 m. broad the second somewhat triangular in shape, is about 6 m. by 5 m. in its greatest extent and the third about 8 m. by 3 m. greatest dimensions, forms two smaller basins, from the most S. of which proceeds a long narrow arm, at the extreme end of which lies the town of Cattaro. The entrance to the gulf is somewhat difficult.

CATTAGAT *See Kerevats*.
CATTARICH, a vil and par England, York, N Riding. The *VILLAGE*, which stands on a plain near the Swale, consists of one street well kept. Houses mostly of brick of a respectable appearance, ample supply of good water. It has a parish church, an old Gothic structure, a Methodist chapel an academy and an endowed school. The people are almost wholly employed in agriculture. The Catterick Bridge Station of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway is about 1 m. from the village. Area of par 29,399 ac. Pop. 5014.—(*Local Correspondent*).

CATTIBORI par Eng Leicester 620 ac. Pop. 132.
CATTISTON par Eng Dorset 3009 ac. Pop. 594.
CATTOLICA a vil Italy par Eng of 14 m. N.W. (largest) near an affluent of the Istian. To the N of the town both sulphur and rock salt are extensively worked. Pop. 7060.

CATTON two parns, England.—1 *Norfolk* 630 ac. Pop. 618.—2 *York* 6102 ac. Pop. 1679.
CATWICK (GREAT), an vil (Hants) 128 m. E. Cape St. James, off the coast of Cockin-China lat. 10° 6' N lon 106° 57' E. (a.)

CATWICK par Eng York, E. Riding 1650 ac. P. 206.
CATWORTH (GREAT) par Eng Huntingdon 2090 ac. Pop. 684.

CAUAMBE, or *GADEK* a river Brazil prov Para fall into the Rio Branco, from the W at San Isabel lat. 2° 53' N lon 61° 10' W.

CAUR, *See Kaur*.
CAUR, a to Nassau, hill St. George's, r bank Rhine, 24 m. W. by K. Meers, and at the foot of a steep slate hill. It has a church, and its inhabitants live by cultivating the vine, traffic on the Rhine, and by trading and working the excellent slates of the vicinity. To the Rhine castle, a stronghold on a rock in the river opposite the town the hall of the Elector Palatine of the Rhine used to go to be confined. A toll is still levied at this castle for Nassau, a remnant of the taxation that was formerly made upon all the traffic on the river passing the castle. Pop. 1502.

CAUBOL. *See CAUBOL.*

CAUDA, an old dep. New Granada, bounded by the dep. Isthmia, Magdalena, and Cauca, and by the republics of Ecuador and by the Caribbean Sea, and the Pacific. Area estimated at 66,800 sq. m. Pop. 198,000; divided into the four provinces of Popayan, Choco, Buenaventura, and Pasto.

CAUCA a river New Granada, which rises in that part of the Andes called Paramo-de-Guanacas, within the province of Popayan, Antioquia, and Cartagena, and after a course of about 800 m. S. to N. between the central and W. Cordilleras of the Andes, falls into the Magdalena, between the small towns of Pisto and Tancol, in lat. 9° 25' N. Of its numerous tributaries the Nechi which joins it on the right is the largest, and of the towns on its banks the most considerable are Cali, Toro, and Antioquia.—The *VALLEY* of the Cauca is one of the richest, most fertile, and most populous districts in S. America. It consists of two plateaus of very different elevation and temperature. The soil is deep the pastures rich and the lands well cultivated. Cattle of a superior description are reared in great numbers; and the fields and farm-houses present an appearance of opulence and comfort. On all sides the earth, dyed with red and yellow indicates the presence of gold, many masses of which precious metal are found here, all situated in the upper part of the valley.

CAUCASUS, a gov Russia, bounded, N. by govs. Don, Cossacks and Astrakhan, E. Caspian Sea, S. Transcaucasia, and E. Cossacks of the Black Sea. greatest length, N. W. to S. E. about 880 m. greatest breadth N. to S. 170 m. It is traversed N. to S. near its centre, by a low manifestation of the Caucasus Mountains, but with this exception, the surface is flat, consisting generally of an alluvial plain towards the E. appears to be of very recent formation. It is not traversed by any river of importance (the Kura, which is the lower part of its course was lost in the sand, no longer deserves the name) but is watered on part of its N. frontier by the Merikhi, and on the S. by the Kuban and Terek. The climate is in general very mild, and there are some fertile tracks particularly in the neighbourhood of the Terek but great part of the alluvial flats is covered with salt pools and marshes, which make the soil when they prevail, altogether unfit for cultivation. The survey is in some measure, compensated by the large quantities of excellent salt which is obtained from them. Some of the steppe yield tolerable pasture, on which numerous herds of cattle are reared. The chief products of the soil are corn, including maize, and wine. The mulberry thrives well and considerable attention has recently been paid to the rearing of silk-worms. Bees also are carefully attended to, and the honey and was obtained from them forms a considerable article of export. Owing to the neighbourhood of the warlike mountaineers of the Caucasus a considerable army is always maintained within the government, and most of its towns are fortified. The cap. is Georgievsk Pop. 536,400.

CAUCASUS an extensive and high range of mountains the centre chain of which stretches N.W. to S.E. for about 700 m. between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and there forms the boundary between Europe and Asia. From the central chain numerous branches are thrown off. One of them to the N. proceeds through the government of Caucasus into Astrakhan and onward to the banks of the Volga, while the branches to the S. traverse the greater part of the government of Georgia, and in the S. of that government link on with the mountains of Arrat. The highest point in the range is Mount Elbrus, which stands near the middle of the central chain and has an altitude of about 18,000 ft. The next highest is Mount Kasbek 16,800 ft. across which is the celebrated Eng Pass, which gives Russia her only carriage communication with the Trans-Caucasian dominions. The N. side of the range is much more abrupt than the S. Great part of the mountain still remains to be geologically examined but an admirable section is furnished by the Eng Pass, and has been fully described particularly by Wagner who not only travelled over it, but resided several months among the mountains of Kasbek and ascended them in the limit of perpetual snow. According to him, stratified rocks appear at the bottom of the mountains, and rise to a considerable height on their sides. These rocks consist chiefly of thick beds of limestone, conglomerates, and clay slates. Higher up are seen however crystalline masses composed of granite, gneiss, soapstone, and gabbro. These masses, though higher in pos-

tion, are evidently lower in the geological series than the stratified rocks, which in many places have been unharmed by them, and in consequence have a considerable dip. Highest of all is trachyte porphyry which forms the great body of

dior from a variety of stocks, and speaking a variety of languages, they are all distinguished by one noble quality—an almost inextinguishable love of freedom, and in bodily constitution are at once so robustly and so elegantly framed that what is known as the Caucasian race is universally acknowledged to be the finest physical type of man.—(Wagner's *Koschus Koob's Karte von dem Kaukasus* *Indien*, &c.)

CAUCASUS (INDIAN) See HINDOO COAST

CAUDEBEC, a seaport in France, dep Seine-Inférieure, 18 m N.W. Rouen, r bank, Seine, at the embouchure of the Caudébec. Though commodious, and favourably situated between Bonin and Havre, the port is little frequented. The town has old walls and ruined fortifications, a parish church, built in the 15th century remarkable for the elegance and delicacy of its architecture and manufactures of sailcloth, starch, leather and soap, cotton mills, blacksmiths, and tanneries, with a considerable trade in ship-burial, grain, fruit, poultry &c. Prior to the emigration of the Protestants after the revocation



MOUNT ELBRUS. After Prince Gergory Goussakov.

all the principal summits of the central range. That this trachyte is the youngest of all the rocks is proved by the fact, that in many places it is seen piercing them, and throwing them into the wildest confusion. Judging from the composition and general appearance of these great trachyte masses, Humboldt and other celebrated geologists are of opinion that the Caucasus, and all the loftiest summits of the great mountain-ranges of both hemispheres were upheaved contemporaneously and within a comparatively recent period. The limit of perpetual snow in the Caucasus is 11,000 ft. and below, as some of the mountains rise from 5000 to nearly 7000 ft. above this there is an extensive range for glaciers. It would seem, however, that the supply of moisture which the atmosphere affords is far less than might have been anticipated. Scarcely a single lake of any extent is to be found in the Caucasus, and the scenery thus remains destitute of that which constitutes one of the most magnificent features in the Alps of Switzerland. In height and magnitude Mount Elbrus must yield to many mountains of the Caucasus, but in all the other essentials of sublimity it still remains unequalled. Numerous cascades tumble down the N. steps of the Caucasus, but none of them are remarkable either for volume or height, and the only rivers of any consequence which are fed by them are the Terek, Kuban, and Kura. The minerals of the Caucasus, so far as may be judged from the very imperfect examination of them which has been made, are not of great value. It was at one time supposed that gold abounded, but a worthless material of the same colour called out gold appears to have been mistaken for it. The only mineral which has yet been ascertained to exist in such quantities as to make it capable of being worked to profit is lead. Vegetation is very vigorous. Magnificent forest trees clothe the higher mountain slopes almost to an incredible height, lower down all the finer fruit trees of the climate are found growing in wild luxuriance; while lower still, where human labour can be made available, almost any degree of culture, however imperfect, is rewarded with an abundant crop. The ordinary cereals grow 7000 ft. above sea level while valuable shrubs, plants, and flowers, in almost endless variety, deck the valleys and lower plains. A animal is not less vigorous than vegetable life, and the forests abound with almost every species of game—among quadrupeds wolves, boars, jackals, deer goats, and hares—among birds pheasants, and partridges. A large species of wild cattle, called *ovoceros*, roam at large, and the herds of the Caucasus have been famed from the remotest antiquity. The inhabitants include a great variety of tribes, the principal of which are the Tcherkesses or Circassians, Georgians, Ossetes, Lezgians, and Abkhases. Evidently de-

ived from the Râkiet of Nantes, Caudebec was famed for its manufacture of hat. Pop. 2333

CAUDEROM, a pretty little village in France, dep. Gironde, about 3 m. from Bordeaux, surrounded by numerous country seats, and much frequented on holidays by the inhabitants of Bordeaux. Pop. 1485

CAUDY, T. B., a town in Spain, New Castle, prov. of and 50 m N.E. Albacete. It has three squares, a town-hall, prison and several fountains, a parish church, Carmelite convent, and a hermitage, used as a chapel for the cemetery. Agriculture and distilling brandy are the main occupations. Pop. 5002

CAUDEY, a village in France, dep. Nord 8 m from Cambrai, with manufactures of tulip. Pop. 8510

CAUFRISTAN See KAFFIRISTAN

CAULABAGH or **KALLABAGH** is a Punjab in the Salt Range, 68 m S.E. Peshawar lat. 33° 12' N. lon. 71° 36' E. It is on terraces cut out of the declivity of a hill slope by the Indus, which is here about 400 yds. wide deep and rapid. In the vicinity are huge masses of rock salt, in which, and in alum the inhabitants carry on an extensive trade with the neighbouring provinces.

CAULDON par Eng Stafford 1458 ac. Pop. 350.

CAUMONT several vills. France—1 dep. Calvados,

23 m. S.W. Caen with some trade in poultry. Pop. 910.

—2 dep. Eure, 21 m from Pont-Audemer near L. bank.

Some with stone quarries well-planning and trade in apples.

Pop. 380.—3, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 4 m. S. Marmande, on a

height overlooking the Garonne, and formerly an important

fortification. Pop. 1664.—4 dep. Vendôme, 18 m from

Avrignon, beautiful position in a fertile district on the Durance

surrounded by walls, and commanded by a castle. The rear-

ing of silk worms, and some trade in olive-oil, and excellent

dried fruits, are carried on. Pop. 8914

CAUNDLE, four pars. Eng Dorset—1 *Caundale* (*Diocese*),

1897 ac. Pop. 891.—2 *Caundale* (*Marsh*) 792 ac. Pop. 71

—3, *Caundale* (*Purton*) 1470 ac. Pop. 177.—4 *Caundale* (*Sturton*)

1975 ac. Pop. 450

CAUNES (*Les*) a village in France, dep. Aude, 18 m N.E.

Carcassonne 1 bank Argent-Double. It has a fine church

formerly belonging to the Benedictine abbey founded in 791

and supposed to be the Revolution of 1793. Cloth and brandy

are made here, and in the vicinity are extensive marble quar-

ries. Pop. 3040

CAUNTON par Eng Nottingham; 4150 ac. Pop. 611

CAURA a considerable river Venetian Galesina, formed by the junction of the Tursani, Ezeraviti, Margareta,

and their tributaries, which take their rise in the Sierra Par-

ma, near the centre of the territory. The *Caure* is formed

about lat. 6° 25' N. from which it flows N., but with a very deviant course till it falls into the Orinoco, at lat. 7° 40' N.; lon. 56° 1' W. Its whole length is about 150 m.

CAUSADÉ, a tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 23 m. N. E. Montauban. It is agreeably situated, and the suburbs by which the old town is surrounded are well built. Its only noteworthy buildings are the Hotel de Ville, and the parish church. Manufactures—canees linen, and woollen goods, sugar and tanneries. Trade—grain, saffron, spices, produce, cattle, wool and agricultural produce. Pop. 2400.

CAUTZ, or **CAUTZ**, a river Chli, Arica, Chile, has its sources on the W. slopes of the Andes, at about lat. 38° 44' S. from which it flows nearly due W. and falls into the S. Pacific Ocean at lat. 38° 48' S. flowing but a slight difference of parallel between its source and embouchure. Its whole course is about 150 m. It has six or eight large tributaries, some of them not much of it all inferior in size to itself. There is a town of the same name situated on the R. bank, and near where it is joined by the Paracatu. lat. 38° 45' S.

CALTO a river Cuba near the E. extremity of the island. It has its sources in the sierra de Colera, near Santa, about lat. 20° 20' N. from which it flows in a N. W. direction for about 45 m. when it bends round to the E. W. and, lat. 20° 30' N. falls into the bay of Hicuta Bay, about 70 m.

CALX (PAYS) [anc. *Pygus Colcahu*] a dist. France, formerly a dependency of prov. Normandy cap. Caudebec. It comprehends the greater part of dep. Seine Inferieure, comprising in particular Arrou. It re, almost the whole of arrou. Bieppe and Yvetot, and part of arrou. Neufchâtel.

AVA a small fort. Scotland one of the Orkney group, on Caithness lat. 58° 55' N. lon. 3° 5' W. It is upwards of 5 m. in circumference, and produces good crops of oats and bere. P. 201.

AVA a tn. Naples prov. Principato Citra, agreeably situated in the valley of Penastua d. m. N. W. Salerno. It is the seat of a bishop, suffragan to the Pope and contains a cathedral, three other churches, a car vault, a house of refuge, an hospital and a seminary. Silk cotton, and linen are manufactured here and in the numerous small villages that surround the town. The district is extremely unproductive, but the inhabitants have become wealthy by their industry and commerce. About 3 m. from Ava is the magnificent Benedictine convent of the Trinity which formerly contained an excellent library now transferred to Naples. This library with its archives was considered the richest in the kingdom. Pop. 18,025.

CAVADO or **CAVADO** a river Portugal which rises in the sierra de Cizez, on the frontiers of Galice a little N. Montalegre, flows S. W. passes Barcellos, and falls into the sea at Esporoso, after a course of 65 m. of which about 6 m. are navigable.

CAVAGLIA a tn. Paduana States, Piedmont, division of and 30 m. N. E. Turin. Pop. 2600.

CAVALIEN (anc. *Calvion*) a tn. France dep. Vaucluse, 14 m. S. E. Avignon on bank Durance, near the embouchure of the Lons. It is agreeably situated but ill built, with narrow dirty streets. The only public building of note is the Hotel de Ville. The surrounding district is one vast garden, producing excellent fruit in particular much esteemed melons and peaches. There are numerous silk, mulberry and oil mills also manufactures of vermilion, and of brassen materials. A considerable trade is carried on in silk, olive oil, almonds, fruit, mulberry &c. A large silk market is held weekly in the weekly is a remarkable cavern, in which 4000 sheep are penned during summer. The Romans had an important colony here, and erected many edifices, of which almost the only remains are some tombs, and the fragment of a triumphal arch. Pop. 3914.

CAVALCANTE, a tn. Brazil prov. of and 306 m. N. E. Goyas, near I. bank, Parana, with three churches and a school. The gold mines in the vicinity formerly rich, are now exhausted or exhausted, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and cattle-raising. The produce is sold in the maritime provinces. Cavalcante is a centre point for travellers and carriers between Mato-Grande, Goyas, and Minas-Gerões.

CAVALESE, a tn. and com. Tyrol, prov. of, and 25 m. N. E. Trent, on bank Aversas well built and has a fine parish church adorned with marble pillars. Pop. 2142.

CAVALHO a small tn. W. coast, Africa, lat. (N. and) 11° 30' N.; lon. 15° 41' 15' W. It is 1 m. long and 3 m. broad of volcanic origin produces in abundance a species of plum, supposed to be anti-scurbutic and its seeds eaten with a kind of fish called cavalro, from which it probably derives its name.

CAVALIERE (Carr) a broad headland, S. coast, Atlantic Turkey on the Mediterranean lat. 36° 7' 30' N.; lon. 28° 45' 45' E. (N.) It resembles an island, and exhibits cliffs of white marble rising up perpendicularly from the sea to the height of 735 ft., and connected to the main by a low narrow isthmus, which forms a small bay on each side.

CAVALLER-MASQUENS, a tn. Italy Piedmont, prov. Cuneo 10 m. N. E. Saluzzo, near I. bank, Maiza. It has two churches and four convents. Pop. 5300.

CAVALLY a tn. point, and river W. Africa, Guinea Coast, E. of Cape Palmas. The town stands on the point of the same name; lat. 4° 21' 15' N.; lon. 7° 55' 35' W. with three villages a little to the E.—The town, which may be distinguished from the adjacent marshy shore by its black rocky appearance, is encompassed by reefs, extending 3 m. to seaward.—The river, a little E. from the town issues between two low sandy points with a bar before it, which is not always passable by boats.

CAVAN an island co. Ireland, prov. Ulster having, N. Fermanagh, N. and E. Monaghan S. Meath Westmeath, and Longford, and W. Leitrim. Extreme length, 51 m. extreme breadth 20 m. although throughout one half its length it does not exceed an average of 6 to 8 m. Area, 406,280 ac., of which 375,478 are arable, 71,918 uncultivated, and 7326 in plantations. The surface is broken, extremely irregular and in the N. rises into mountainous elevations, while to the N. W. the prospect is bleak and dreary, the soil is generally light and poor except along the courses of the streams. Good copper and lead appear to exist, and there are numerous mineral springs, of which that at Stranishel is the most celebrated. The lakes are numerous but small and some of them picturesque with well wooded margins. Agriculture is in a backward state in this county; draining and irrigation are wholly unknown the fences are mere ridges of earth, and the ploughing slovenly and inefficient. The chief crops are oats, potatoes, and turnips, but no coarse forage also is grown in considerable quantities, while wheat has become in some places a more common crop than formerly. The principal manufacture is that of linen which forms the chief dependence of many of the inhabitants, almost every family carrying it on to a greater or less extent. Bleach-grounds are consequently numerous, and although several have ceased operations there are still a good many of these establishments actively employed. The number of national schools in Sept. 1848, was 155 attended by 16,311 children. Principal towns. Cavan the capital Ootobhill and Ballybrack. The county is divided into eight baronies—Castlerea, Glenties, Glenties, Loughlin, Lower and Upper Tullyhanney, Tullyhann, and Tullyhann and contains 56 parishes. It sends two members to the House of Commons constituency (1840), 684. 1 op. 174 071.

CAVAN a tn. Ireland, co. Cavan, 57 m. N. W. Dublin in one of the remotest parts of the country. In the principal street are some good houses, but, on the whole, the town has but an indifferent appearance a large portion of it being composed of mean-looking buildings and more so, though it is said to be improving. The parish church is a neat structure, with a slender spire. The other public buildings are a R. Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting-house, an endowed school founded by Charles I. municipal and county offices, jail union workhouse a courthouse, an infirmary—a plain building; and a fever hospital. It has also several Sunday and parochial schools, supported by subscription. The trade is inconsiderable it includes the manufacture of a little linen, and a retail business with the surrounding country. Cows and butter are the staple articles of sale. The assizes for the county general assembly at Hillery and winter and petty sessions every week, are held here. Pop. 2637.

CAVANAR, a port or harbour Cuba, on the N. W. coast of that island, 88 m. S. W. Havana lat. 23° 5' N.; lon. 82° 55' W. It is a fine deep bay having its entrance between two extensive reefs. Within these is room enough for several

hundred sail of ships. It is protected by a battery of five guns, with a marble tower of one gun in its centre, walled in at the bank, with loop holes facing the harbor.

CAVAREZE-MAURO-SINISTRO a vil Austrian Italy gov of, and 25 m S W Venice, traversed by the Adige, which divides it into two parts. It contains a parish and three auxiliary churches, and has a considerable trade in cattle, corn, hay, wool, and silk. Pop. 7000.

CAVATO a market in Austrian Italy gov Venice prov of, and 80 m S W Trieste. It contains a parish church and several chapels and oratories and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and hats, dye-works, and fulling-mills. Pop. 2600.

CAVE, two towns and two parts, England E Riding York.—1 *Cave (North)* the town, situated on a plain consists of two principal, regular and well kept streets houses in the modern style and built of brick. Ample supplied with excellent water. It has a parish church, and a Methodist and a Friends meeting-house, and two schools. Area of par 6913 ac. Pop. 1133.—2 *Cave (South)* the town 2 m from N Cave stands at the foot of a hill called Mount Airy and has a parish church, and an independent and a Methodist meeting-house, and two schools. Good supply of excellent water. In the neighbourhood is Cave Castle an old Gothic edifice. People chiefly agriculturists. Area of par 8600 ac. Pop. 1431.—(Local Correspondent.)

CAVEDISH par Eng Suffolk 3854 ac. Pop. 1894

CAVERHAM par Eng Suffolk 2680 ac. Pop. 283

CAVER, par Scot Roxburgh 24 m. by 6 Pop. 149

CAVERSHIFF D par Eng Bucks 1900 ac. Pop. 133

CAVERSHAM par Eng Oxford 4772 ac. Pop. 1708

CAVERSWALL, par Eng Stafford 5300 ac. Pop. 1881

CAVERY a river Hindostan, to the waters of which Mysore and the Carnatic owe much of their agricultural wealth. It rises from several head streams in Coorg and Mysore, near the confluence of Malabar and between lat. 11 37 and 19 20 N flows E. through Mysore, Coimbatore and the Lower Carnatic and after a winding E course of about 450 m. falls into the Bay of Bengal, by numerous mouths, in the province of Tanjore, the plains of which are fertilized by its B. branches. In N. Colimbatore the Cavery forms an island, called Sivana Sumatra, near to which are two magnificent cataracts. The cataract of Gargana Chikil occurs in the N. Channel where the water falls over a perpendicular rock 600 ft. high. The S. cataract called Thura Chikil has a fall of 100 ft. in 10 or 12 streams. The Cavery is filled by the monsoon rains in May and July, but is not navigable excepting by small boats.

CAVERTPAUK a tn Hindostan Carnatic 67 m W S.W. Madras lat. 12 53 N lon 79 51 E. It is mostly built, and the adjoining fort, at one time a place of some strength, is now in ruins. A victory was gained here by the British over the French and their allies, in 1764. Near the town is an immense water-tank, 8 m. long by 2 broad which fertilizes a large tract of country and is, perhaps the finest work constructed in S. India for the purpose of irrigation. The tank is lined on the inside with large stones, and supported by a mound of earth 30 ft. high.

CAVI a tn Papal States, 28 m E R. Roma. It extends in a beautiful district, and is finely built on a rock rock on the slopes of Mount Mavorola. Near it is a fine modern bridge of 20 arches, built over a deep torrent, one of the tributaries of the Lano. Cavi was built by the Celotians as early as the 11th century and is memorable for the peace signed here, in 1557 between the Duke of Alba and the Caraffa. Pop. 9000.

CAVIANA an Isl Brazil prov Para, in the mouth of the Amazon, N the Isl of Marajo, on the equator. It is of irregular form, measures 60 m N W to S.E., and about 20 m broad. It is well wooded.

CAVITE, a tn, and prov in Luzon, one of the Philip. Islands. The town is situated at the extremity of a point of land which projects, in a N.E. direction, into the Bay of Manila, E. coast; lat. 14 39 30' N; lon 120 58' E (N); about 11 m. S.W. Manila. It is capital of the province, is well fortified, and is the place of residence of the governor.

VOI 1

It contains a church, barracks, convent, and hospital; houses nearly all of stone. A manufactory of cigars lately established has added considerably to the commercial importance of the town. Cavite has a reputation for salubrity and is much resorted to on this account by foreigners from Manila. The docks and arsenals were at one time famous, but have been long going to decay.—The province is situated partly on the Bay of Manila, which, with the province of Tondo, bounds it on the N. the Lao de Bay on the E., the province of Batangas on the S. and the sea on the W. It is advantageously situated, but is not very fertile although much more could be made of it by a more industrious people, and by which it is inhabited who are extremely indolent, and so unanimously disposed that it is said more criminals come from this province than from any other in the island. The chief productions are rice, sugar, indigo, and coffee, some of the latter it is said equaling, if not exceeding, that of Mocha. A great variety of fruits likewise are grown including mangoes, dates, bananas, water-melons, oranges, and lemons. There is also some trade in cattle, sheep, and swine. Fish is another principal source of subsistence. Cavite is celebrated for its pottery and porcelain. Pop. of prov 84,495

CAVOR, or **CAVOVA**, a tn kingdom of Italy Piedmont prov Turin 7 m. S.E. Phierolo. It stands in a fertile plain at the foot of the Alps, contains a communal college and has manufactures of linen, tanneries, silk mills, some trade in corn and two annual fairs. It suffered much by an earthquake in 1808. Marble and slate are quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6000

CAWDOD a par Scotland 4 m square chiefly in co. Nairn, but partly in co. Inverness remarkable only for containing the remains of the castle in which, as tradition asserts, though on more than doubtful ground, King Duncan was murdered, an event immortalized by Shakespeare. The present castle a fine specimen of ancient fortification, was built in the 16th century rendering it impossible it could be the same in which the Scottish monarch was assassinated, that tragically having taken place in the 11th century, he about 400 years before. Macbeth a second time was *Traitor of Cawdor*. P. 1203

(A.W.I.W.L.L. par Eng Lincoln 540 ac. Pop. 40
CAWNPUR, or **CAWNPORA**, a tn and dist Hindostan, presid. Bengal, N.W. prov. The town is bank Ganges, which is here about a mile in breadth is 216 m W Allahabad lat. 26° 30' N lon 80° 12' E. It is of considerable extent but as, on the whole, mean looking and dirty with exception of the chowk or principal street which is composed of well-built brick houses two or three stories high, with balconies in front. Hardly any of its temples or mosques are worth noticing with exception of one small masjid an



IN MOSQUE AT CAWNPUR.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY CHAS. H. SHARPE, GEN. RAJ.

elegant little structure, ornamented with three egg-shaped domes a large one in the centre and a smaller on each side, and having a tall and graceful minaret at either end. Saffron, harness, gloves, and jewellery are manufactured here to some extent. Cawnpur is one of the most important military stations in India. The cantonments extend along the bank of the Ganges for nearly 7 m. comprising many hundred hussars, the barracks for the troops, the barracks, the

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whole presenting a very imposing appearance. Several of the hampsteads are most pleasantly situated on the lofty banks of the river which here runs to a height of 100 ft. They are fitted up luxuriously and have extensive gardens, in which tamarinds, mangoes, bananas, avocados, and fig-trees overshadow a rich expanse of flowers, of the most brilliant colours and graceful perfume. The hampsteads are mostly built of masonry or sun-baked bricks, and roofed with tiles or thatch; the latter however is preferred, on account of its keeping the apartments much cooler, the tiles becoming so heated by the sun as to render the house inside like an oven. Within the enclosures are a handsome suite of assembly-rooms, supported by voluntary subscription and a commodious and elegant theatre, a public drive, called the Course, a fashionable resort after sunset a race-course and several club-houses. There are here, also, a Protestant church, a St. Catholic chapel and schools for the children of the soldiers. Cawnpore is well supplied with every description of goods, both European and native, which are to be had on very moderate terms. In May and June the thermometer ranges from 95 to 104 and in the winter months falls as low as 43 at night, but in the day stands at 70°. During at least half the year the roads through and about the cantonment are ankle-deep in dust, which, when a N.W. wind blows, is whirled into the air in dense clouds, so thick that frequently an object cannot be seen half a dozen yards off, totally obscuring the sun, and penetrating into every room in the house notwithstanding the precautions of instantly closing every door and window. About 2 m N.E. stands the old town of Cawnpore where there is a long range of handsome ghats, adorned with a few temples, and terminated by the palace of the Rajah a striking and picturesque object, but now falling into ruin. The military force quartered at Cawnpore usually amounts to 8000 men, of various arms.—The river is composed of seasons to the British Government by the Bahadur of Oude, is bounded E. by the Ganges, and on the other side by the districts of Ennah, Pootnah and Bundelkand area 3650 sq m. But but productive in wheat, barley, maize, rice, sugar-cane, cotton, grain, Indian millet, and indigo. Potatoes, peas, cauliflower and many other vegetables, grow in the gardens, but the potatoes are rumped. [add See E. P.]

CAWOOD a par and vil England, York W Riding. The village, situated on the Ouse, about 9½ m S. York is remarkable only for having been long the residence of the Archbishop of York who had here a magnificent palace and for having been the place of retirement of Cardinal Wolsey after his fall, and where he was arrested by the Earl of Northumberland on a charge of high treason. Area of par 7840 ac. Pop 1195

(CAWTON) par Eng Norfolk 42° 6' ac. Pop 1184
CAWTHORPE, par Eng York W Riding 2444 ac Pop 1254

CAWTHORPE (JITTY) par Eng Lincoln 400 ac Pop 233

CAXA DE MUERTO (the coffin, or dead-chest) a small isl. Caribbean Sea, off the S. coast, Porto Rico about 6 m. from the shore lat. 17° 50' N lon 66° 51' W (a.) It has a very conspicuous and remarkable appearance, much resembling a coffin whence its name. The shore towards Porto Rico is flat and sandy; on the S. side it is high and stony. There is no fresh water on it, nor trees of any kind but for fuel. Fish and turtles abound here, the latter laying their eggs on the sandy bays.

CAXAMARCA a town in Peru dep. Libertad, cap. prov. of same name, 80 m N.E. Truxillo; lat. 7° 2' S; lon. 78° 31' W. In a valley E. face of the Andes, on a small river of its own name, a tributary of the Marañon. The streets are broad and straight, the houses, built of earth are tiled and whitewashed churches numerous, and being built of richly-etched stone, and ornamented with cupolas and spires, have a very elegant appearance. Manufactures—woolens, linens, cottons, sword-blades, daggers, and other articles of steel, and of the precious metals. A considerable trade is carried on with places on the coast, to which Caxamarca furnishes its own manufactures, and whence it returns its necessities from Europe. In the environs are some thermal springs and baths, used by the natives, and still much resorted to. Here are the ruins of the ancient palace of Atahualpa, the last Emperor of Peru, in the prison chapel of which he was executed by

the Spaniards. Pop. 7000.—The province, area, 3185 sq m., is traversed by the chain of the W Cordillera, in which rise a great number of rivers, all affluents of the Marañon. The people are employed in agriculture, the rearing of cattle, the manufacture of coarse cloths, the working of mines, and washing for gold. Pop. 55,000.

CAXAMARQUILLA a town in N. Peru, prov. Pallas, dep. of and 100 m N.E. Truxillo. Pop. 8000.

CAXATAMBO, a town in Peru, in dep. Junin, cap. prov. of same name, 140 m N.E. Lima. W. the foot of the Cordillera, in a fertile valley traversed by one of the arms of the Barranca. The adjoining of woollen yarn and trade, occupy the inhabitants. Pop. 5000.—The province, area, 1484 sq m. is mountainous has a rigorous climate and is one of the poorest and most barren in Peru. From the traces of ancient cultivation, the remains of aqueducts, and the vestiges of towns and villages it would appear that before the arrival of the Spaniards this country was in a very flourishing condition. The ridges of the mountains still afford good pasture, and feed some oxen and sheep. Preparation of wool of superior quality which is exported to Lima, and to the neighbouring provinces, is one of the chief occupations. A considerable trade is also carried on in vitriol sulphur and salt. Pop. 2,000.

CAXIAS, or **ALDEAS ALZAS**, a town of considerable extent, Brazil, prov. of and 172 m S.E. Maranhão, 7 hours, 100 m, navigable up to the town. It has two churches and is a depot for the products of the province, and consequently has a considerable transit trade. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing.

CAXO or **CABO** an isl. Grecian Archipelago lat. (S.W. point) 35° 19' N lon. 26° 50' E. 4½) 13 m long, and 6 or 6 m broad, surface uneven and rocky. At its N. side is a little bay where there is a village, consisting of about 100 houses, occupied by Greek fishermen. There is but one practicable place on the landing-place on the island. The natives cultivate a little corn and grapes making wine from the latter for their own consumption. Off the N. side of the island, and at the distance of 3 or 4 m. from it, there is a small islet, surrounded by others of less size, called Caxo or Cabo Ponto.

CAXOUEIRA See CACHOEIRA

CAYTON par Eng. Cambridge 2000 ac. Pop. 630

CAYAMBE UNCU a lofty mountain Paezador in the Colombian Andes, directly under the terrestrial equator lon. 78° 19' W 45 m N.E. by E. Quito. It is of a beautiful conical form, and rises to a height of 19,885 ft. From its geographical position and great elevation, it forms one of the most remarkable landmarks on the face of our globe, summit covered with perpetual snow.

CAYONS, or **CAIRO**, a group of isls. islets and rocks, Caribbean Sea, between lat. 21 and 22 N lon. 71° 20' and 72° 30' W. The Grand Cayon, which is the largest, is about 20 m long by 3 or 4 m. wide and has several good harbours.

CAYENNA a seaport town, and cap. French Guiana on the N.W. part of isl. of same name lat. 5° 27' N lon. 52° 20' W (a.) It consists of an old and a new town the former a miserable place, with steep and narrow streets, badly paved, and irregularly built, surrounded by walls, with high bastions and a ditch. But, in the new town, the streets are wide and clean and the houses good. There are here also, large warehouses for storing merchandise and a handsome church. In the old town are the Government-house, and an ancient Jesuit college. The harbour is shallow but not objectionable otherwise. It is protected by a fort and several batteries. The produce of the country is exported from Cayenne chiefly to France, and in 1841 amounted to £214,000; imports in the same year to £197,400. Pop. 5000.—The channel is separated from the continent of S. America by a narrow channel on each side runs a river that to the N., near the mouth of which the town is situated, is called the river Cayenne while that to the S. is called the Oya or Oyak. It is about 18 m. long, N. to S., and between 10 and 12 m. broad. On the N.W. part of the island there are some hills and elevated grounds, but in the S. it is low and swampy, and in the rainy season mostly inundated. The plantations of French Guiana are mostly on this island, at the mouth of the Cayenne. The chief productions are sugar, cotton, annatto, cloves, coffee, pepper, maize, &c. [add See SUPP.]

travels irregular. The climate, however, is on the whole salubrious, the heat, which would otherwise be insupportable, particularly in the plains and valleys, being greatly tempered by a sea-breeze by day and a land-breeze at night. When these breezes fall the air becomes very unhealthy and the province has been repeatedly scourged by pestilence. Coahuila is divided into 25 towns districts, which take the names of the different towns in the neighbourhood but the political or administrative division is into ten comarcas, which appoint eight deputies to the general legislative assembly and four senators and 25 deputies to the provincial assembly. Pop. 100,000.

CEBAZAT (anc. Sabancos) a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme 4 m. N. Clermont Ferrand on the rivulet Badat, in a rich fruit district. The inhabitants are engaged in tillage and cattle-rearing, and export fruits and vegetables to Paris. Two annual fairs are held in May and August. Pop. 2060.

CEBRELOS a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of and 30 m. S.E. Avila, on a rising ground, 1 bank, Alberche, crossed in the vicinity by a handsome stone bridge of four arches. Its streets are in general, wide, and paved and the principal square is large and lined with fine houses possessing porticoes. The town also has three smaller squares, a capacious and magnificent church several chapels, a prison, storehouse, cemetery and three primary schools. On a hill to the N. stands an ancient watch tower now much dilapidated, and used as a telegraph. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, tanning, expressing wine and oil and in husbandry. Pop. 2714.

CEBU an isl. and tn. Philippines. See Zebu.

CECINA a river and vil. Tuscany. The river rises about 38 m. S.W. Siena flows N.W. and then S.W. through the marshes of Pisa and Volterra, and falls into the Mediterranean, 21 m. S.W. Leghorn.—The village stands at the mouth of the river. It has a copper foundry and near it is a grand ducal castle. Pop. 600.

CECLAVIN a tn. Spain, Estramadura, prov. of and 20 m. N.W. Cáceres, 10 m. N.E. Alcantara, on a small hill. The houses in general are well built, streets clean and well paved and in a spacious square stands a tower containing the town clock. It likewise has a parish church, hospital, town-hall, prison, storehouse, convent, and four primary schools in the vicinity are sulphurous springs, much esteemed as baths. Linen and woollen fabrics, hardware soap, wax, candles, earthenware, wine, and oil are manufactured and some trade is carried on in cattle, grain, fruits, and wine. An annual fair is held in June. Pop. 4656.

CEDAR KAYS, three small isls. U. States, Gulf of Mexico, W. coast, Florida, and W. side of Yucatan Bay lat. 22° 5' N. lon. 82° 57' W.

CELDAR MOUNTAINS, a mountain range N. Africa, Cape Colony extending from lat. 31° 57' to 32° 24' S. and nearly along the meridian of 19° E. They are of primitive formation, and have a remarkably picturesque appearance, with peaks varying from 1600 to 5000 ft. above the level of the sea. In the higher parts an ice-coloured granitic sandstone appears to predominate while the secondary range, at a height of 2000 ft. contains many marine fossils. Fine oolite trees, of gigantic size, formerly covered these mountains and still do so to a considerable extent occupying ravines in the higher parts of the range, even at an elevation of 5000 ft. At a height of from 300 to 1000 ft. above the valley are many Dolomitic caves, varying from 30 to 40 ft. in depth, and containing numerous well-executed drawings in red ochre by that primitive people. In the valleys between the hills is an exceedingly fertile, dark-coloured vegetable mould, on which corn, tobacco, and wine are raised whilst the supply of water is more or less abundant, in constant and abundant.

CEPALLU (anc. Cephalonia) a seaport in and dist. Sicily, prov. Palermo at the foot of a rock, 50 m. S.E. E. Palermo; lat. 38° 0' N. lon. 14° 4' E. It is surrounded by an old wall, and has a cathedral with several churches. The port

is capable of receiving only a small number of vessels, and the commerce is trifling; but the sea fishery is prosecuted with activity. On a neighbouring hill, may be seen the ruins



CEPALU.—From Daily Express. Reconstructed Architecture of Italy.

of a castle built by the Saracens. The town is the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 8940.—The territory of Cephallenia is divided into six cantons.

CEPHALLIA, or KAVENLER per Wales, Radnor 4125 ac. Pop. 890.

CEGOAMA, a tn. Spain, Biscay prov. Guipuzcoa, 14 m. S. by W. Tolosa, at the N. base of the Pyrenees. It is a small well built flourishing principal street, with a central square; a large portion of them, however are detached. The town possesses a church six chapels, a townhouse, prison, Latin, music, and two primary schools, two cemeteries, and in the environs, a sulphurous spring. Manufactures—woollen stuffs, linen, ropes, pottery, machinery, nails, bolts, agricultural implements, and every description of hardware. The Carlist general Don Tomas Fontanarregal, was brought by his sons to Cegoama in 1835, after having been wounded at the siege of Bilbao, and died here eight days afterwards. His body was interred in the church. Pop. 2123.

CEGLIE, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Otranto, 25 m. W. Brindisi, on a hill. It contains several churches. P. 1930.

CELEGIN a tn. Spain, prov. of and 39 m. W. N. W. Madrid, 4 m. E. Caravaca, on a declivity facing the S. It has numerous spacious streets, and two squares lined with substantial houses and most public buildings comprising a parish church, three chapels, town and court-house, a prison, hospital, theatre, cemetery and several schools. Manufactures—paper, cloth, soap, potteryware, brandy wine, and oil. Trade—grain, wool, hemp, silk, wax, cotton &c. In the neighbourhood various quarries of jasper and variegated marbles are wrought. Pop. 10,354.—(Madrid.)

CEICER-DE-TRAIXE, and **CHICER-DE-MER**, two small isls. China Sea, off the N.E. coast of Cochin China. The first, called by the natives Hon Sau, is in lat. 11° 18' N. lon. 108° 48' E. It is rocky and barren, with exception of a little grass or green moss on the flat part. The second, Ceicer-de-Mer, is 41 m. S.E. the former lat. (centre) 10° 32' 30" N. lon. 108° 53' E. It is 4 or 5 m. long, and about 1 broad of easy access on the W. well-cultivated, and inhabited principally by Salucum, who pay annual tribute in salt fish and bird's nests to the King of Cochin China.

CEIDIO, par. Wales, Caernarvon 1081 ac. Pop. 160.

CELANO a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra IL, N. side of Lake Celano or Fucino, 6 m. S.E. Avezzano. It has several churches and a paper manufactory and two annual fairs. Pop. 2668.

CELAYA or **CELAYA** a tn. Mexican Confederation, state Guanajuato, 130 m. N. W. Mexico, and 6030 ft. above the level of the sea, on a high, Rio-Grande-de-Santiago over which is here a handsome bridge. It has numerous churches, among which, the Carmelite church is an imposing structure of mixed architecture with Corinthian and Ionic columns;

interior sombre and gloomy but enriched with a great quantity of gold and silver ornaments. There is also a large collection of storerooms. Manufactures—saddles, bridles, and other articles of leather. Great quantities of all kinds of goods, and horses and mules are bred in considerable numbers in the environs. Pop. 7000.

CELEBESIDE, a market in Ireland on Killybegs 82 m N. E. Maynooth, pleasantly situated, 1 bank, 1500 houses in general well built, supply of water plentiful. The church is a handsome edifice, with a tower and spire. There is also a free school, a dispensary and a fever hospital. Woollen cloth was formerly manufactured here to a considerable extent and adjoining the town there is an extensive cotton factory. Petty sessions are held every Monday. Pop. 1674.

CELEBES [called by the natives, *Negeri Orang Borneo* and also *Tanah-Bongka* for *Tanah-Manggese* contracted into *Manggese*] one of the larger of Indian Archipelago between Borneo on the W and the Moluccas on the E extending from lat. 1° 45' N to 5° 55' S and from lon 118° 45' to 125° 17' E. area, 71,791 sq m. Celebes is properly the name of the E. part only and *Manggese* of the W. From its singular shape it has been compared to a herring, or to two horse shoes joined at the fore parts. It mainly consists of four large peninsulas, stretching to the E and S and separated by three deep gulfs. Of these peninsulas, that of Menado on the N sweeps N then E and, lastly N. E. for 400 m. with a breadth varying from 12 to 60 m. that of Balatana on the E is 160 m long, and from 80 to 95 m broad. The S. E. peninsula has much the same length and breadth as the latter, and that of Mangassar on the S W forms a pretty regular parallelogram 200 m. long and 55 m broad. They are all formed by chains of mountains running from a common central territory 150 m long and 100 m broad. The gulf of Tomini or Gorontalo on the N. E. is 240 m long, and widens from 55 m. at its mouth to 100 m at its farther extremity which is marked on the latest maps as very little known. That of Tomaliki or Tolo on the E has, on the contrary a wide mouth and narrow upper end and that of Mangassar or Bona, on the S. washes the E side of Mangassar for 200 m. and varies in breadth from 55 to 80 m. To these must be added the bays of Menado, Amurang, Kwandang, and Tonoliki on the N. of Paloe and Puerre-Puerre, on the W of Balatana, Talawa, Nipa-nipa and Searung on the E. and many more or less considerable, in the gulf of Bona.

General Aspect.—Celebes is high and mountainous chiefly in the centre and the N. where there are several active volcanoes. The absence of extensive deltas, and the intervention of broad grassy plains between the forests distinguish it from the other larger islands of the Indian Archipelago. All that is most majestic and lovely in these, is thought to be concentrated in Celebes. It abounds in the most picturesque and varied scenery and the most beautiful and magnificent tropical vegetation.

Climate.—Though cut by the equator and wholly under the torrid zone, Celebes is thought remarkably healthy the natives often enjoying a vigorous old age and Europeans living longer than anywhere else in the E. Its extreme heats are tempered by the sea-breezes, by monthly rains, and by the N. winds that prevail for part of the year. The E. monsoon lasts from May to November and the W during the remaining months.

Geology.—The soil generally consists of a bed of vegetable mould from 10 to 20 ft. thick, on decomposing basalt. Gold is found in all the valleys of the N. peninsula, which is often convulsed by earthquakes and abounds in sulphur. Copper of good quality occurs at various points, and in Mangassar tin also, as pure as that of Banca. Diamonds are sometimes found almost at the surface of the ground and precious stones are carried down to the sand of the torrents.

Mountains, Lakes, and Rivers.—Lampoo-Batang is reckoned the highest mountain in Celebes being above 7000 ft. high. Near Menado, Mount Klobet, and the summits called the Two Sisters, stand conspicuous. The largest lake is supposed to be one in the central part of the island as yet unvisited by Europeans, and said, by the natives, to be surrounded with villages. That of Tondano, in the N. peninsula, is 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. But the most important of all is that of Tupan-Kendjo, or Lohay, in the S. W. It commu-

nicates W by navigable streams with the sea, and E with the Gulf of Boni and is the original seat of an early native civilisation, which has sent its ramifications over the whole archipelago. The largest river the Chirrana, flows from that lake, and is navigable for European vessels for some distance, and by the natives probes as far as the lake. The Boni enters the sea at Boni on the N. On the S. coast, there are many rivers navigable for some miles from the sea.

Zoology.—The island is entirely destitute of the large carnivorous animals and pachyderms. None of the cat kind from the tiger downwards, harts its forests nor has it the elephant the rhinoceros, or the tapir. Deer and wild hogs abound together with the Babirusas, and herds of antelope. Poisoned animals, unknown in the Sundas islands, here first come; also a singular sunbathing animal (*Cercus depressicornis*) the sup-koosim of the Malays and the monkey of the natives. It holds both of the ox and the deer and hunts the most solitary places of the S. of the island. The monkeys are of various kinds, and both numerous and dangerous. The white monkey is particularly mischievous. The *Tarsius spectrum* hides itself in the most woods of the plains, but when pursued, leaps from bush to bush like a frog, and though most insignificant, is held in superstitious awe by the natives, who attribute magical qualities to its large round, prominent eyes. Here, too are found the camelion and the flying-dragon, one of the marian tribe, with wings attached to the base of its flaps, forming a sort of parachute to facilitate its leaps from branch to branch. Monkeys, moles, rats, field-mice and scorpions are kept down by the numerous snakes of the island, from the enormous tiger python (*Boa constrictor*) 80 ft. long but not venomous to the small but deadly *Atractaspis*, more dreaded than the crocodile. Among domesticated animals are found small but vigorous horses, Indian oxen, sheep resembling those of the Cape of Good Hope and pigs. Many of the birds of Celebes differ totally from those of the Sundas lakes. Some seem to occur nowhere else and others, though found in the Sundas have peculiarities not found there. Green is here the prevailing hue of the parrot tribes, while bright red and scarlet predominate in the Moluccas. Beautifully-coloured pigeons, not yet scientifically described abound in the woods. Celebes is the first island in the Archipelago in which that angular pinnaceous fowl the *Macropygia* is found (see *AVICULARIA*, p. 260) as also a new kind of Moleo (*Macropygia*). The sea swarms with fish, so that 200 different kinds are sometimes offered for sale at the Mangassar market. The shores are frequented from time to time by the Dugong (*Halosaurus dugon*). The troping fishery and the catching of turtle, occupy thousands of the *Trans-Baljo* race.

Botany.—Naturalists have visited only four points of Celebes but as almost every plant or animal taken by them was more or less new a rich harvest may be expected from future researches. Dense woods clothe the mountain sides and in these are found the oak, the teak, the cedar the yucca—both *Artocarpus tomentosa* and *Styphelia tomentosa*—the one a tree, sometimes 100 ft. high the other a climber but both yielding powerful poisons together with countless other trees useful or precious, the clove and nutmeg tree, the negro and other palms, which supply the natives with coverings for their houses, clothing, cordage, household vessels, oils and intoxicating drink. To these may be added the pepper-plant, the sweet-smelling sandal wood, and that which, when fresh cut, yields a red dye. The sacred *marangani* sometimes presents, in a single tree the appearance of a forest. The bamboo attains the height of 40 ft. while its trunk though hollow is hard enough to serve for house supports and rafters the natives use its tender shoots for stems or reeds, or extract common vinegar from them. Aild to these the mango, the locust, the silk cotton-tree (*Bombyx mori*) the bamboo, from which the famed Mangassar oil is extracted smelted or fuel-wood, ebony the betel-nut tree and ginger plant. Among plants requiring more careful cultivation, there are the coffee-tree, Indigo the cocoa, sugar-cane, the manioc root, banana, and tobacco. Mountain rice, of which there are three varieties, is that chiefly cultivated, and also maize. In the gardens, cabbages, turnips, and other European pot-herbs, are cultivated. **Anthropology.**—The climate is too hot for the African of the interior that being the name generally applied to all mountain tribes that have been driven towards in many of the

islands by invaders of their coast. Those of Celebes are of middle stature, fairer in complexion than the Malays, and milder and more intelligent than the Alfurians of other islands. They believe in the agency of evil spirits, and the Polydemoniacal Ache prevails among them. But by far the finest race in Celebes, and indeed in the whole archipelago, are the Boegias, supposed to have come originally from Borneo. Like the Dyaks they are a remarkably handsome race, physically resembling the Malays more than the Malays to which race, also, they are far superior in point of honesty, energy of character, and general conduct. The bare word of these modern Thucydides is more to be trusted than the most solemn oaths of the natives of Bengal. Their commercial enterprise is unequalled in any soul, male or female from the princes to the peasant being more or less engaged in trade, and the most arduous voyages being undertaken by them in vessels ill adapted to brave the perils of the ocean. They are the chief, and almost the sole carriers of the archipelago, and annually visit even the V coast of Australia with from 80 to 100 prahus in order to collect cargoes of trepang. The Massosars are also a fine people, and supply the Dutch with their bravest and most faithful soldiers. The Celobans, generally are fond of active exercise, particularly on horseback, and as their country abounds in open grassy glades, they are much addicted to having the deer. They bring up their children in a sort of Spartan fashion rubbing their limbs with oil and water to strengthen them, and sending them to their friends, at 5 or 6 years of age, to prevent their being spoiled by the endearments of home. After some years attendance at school, the boys are taught handicrafts and the girls, who are educated by their mothers, learn silk and cotton weaving. Among those in easy circumstances, some of the women learn to read and write—a very rare practice in the East.

Language.—The languages and literatures of Celebes differ essentially from those of the continent to the W. The letters of its alphabet are, in form as unlike the Javanese as the latter are unlike the Arabic or Roman. The three great languages of the island, not reckoning the dialects of the savage tribes, are those of the Boegias, the Massosars, and of Mandhar. The ancient Boegia is the language of science and religion, and is thought, by some, to be the mother tongue of the three. The modern Boegia is the most cultivated and employs the Massosar as script and its literature more exactly both are distinguished by a soft and vocal pronunciation. The Boegia has a considerable body of literature, consisting, both of native tales, founded on national legends, and of translations of Malay and Javanese romances, and of works on law and religion from the Arabic.

Religion.—The Alfurians have their own vague superstitions. The more civilized inhabitants profess Mahometanism but previous to the introduction of that faith the Hindus had brought their religion to the island and the natives say that there are five Hindu monuments in the interior that have not yet been visited by Europeans.

Government.—Several independent nations inhabit Celebes, and their governments are more regular than their otherwise low degree of civilization would lead one to infer. The chiefs are elective. Constitutional principles are said to exist in full force among them. Some chiefs reign by right of inheritance, but, with the concurrence of inferior chiefs representing the general interests of the country. The most usual form of government is the federal and republican, composed with the monarchical and elective principle. The native princes so far recognize the authority of the Dutch, who have had a footing in Celebes ever since they expelled the Portuguese in 1660 with the exception of the four years occupation by the British. Much public respect is paid to women, and they occasionally reign as queens.

History.—The native annals reach back, with any certainty to only about 400 years, and exhibit a history full of wild energy, unceasingness, and warfare. In 1512 when the Portuguese first visited the island they found but few Mahometans in it and it was not until a century afterwards that Mahometism was generally adopted. The Massosars first conquered the Boegias, and compelled them to become followers of Mahomet. Afterwards the latter revolted were aided by the Dutch, and subdued the Massosars in turn. But even with the aid of their European allies, they failed in establishing a free gov-

ernment, and the system of monopoly now widely abandoned, but long forced by the Dutch on all the native chiefs, prevailed in every way destructive to the progress of the population.

Population.—Vaguely estimated, but, by the latest computations, thought to be about 2,000,000.—(Van der Aa; Temmink; Raffles Crawford; Earl's Eastern Seas; Willk's U States Exploring Expedition, &c.)

CELEBENZA, the name of two places, Naples.—1. A vil. and comm. prov. Abruzzo Ultra, dist. of 16 m. S.E. W. Terno. Pop. 1863.—2. A tn. and comm. prov. Capua, dist. of 22 m. W. S.W. Sansevero. It contains three convents, and has an annual fair. Pop. 3340.

CELLAN per Wales, Cardigan 3645 ac. Pop. 500.
CELLER, a tn. Hanover at the confluence of the river Aue with the Aller in the midst of a sandy plain, 23 m. N.E. Hanover. It is well built and well paved, and contains seven churches, a gymnasium, a library, a lying-in hospital, a medical school, a workhouse, and a penitentiary. It has also a royal palace with a fine chapel. In what is called the French garden is an indifferent monument to Maria, Queen of Denmark, sister of George III. who died here. The old parish church contains the burial vault of the house of Dennewitz-Lüneburg. Its inhabitants are noted for their industry; they manufacture excellent linen, dannel, hats, tobacco &c. and carry on a considerable trade with Bremen and other places, by the Aller which here becomes navigable. By railway, it communicates with Hamburg, Hanover and all parts of Germany. The royal family of England is descended from one of the dukes of Cella. 1 pop. 12,000.

CELLERFELD see KELLERFELD.
CELLIO a vil. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. Val Sesia 55 m. S.E. Varallo. Pop. 3300.

CELORIDIO da ALICIA in Portugal prov. Beira Alta, in a fertile district, 11 bank, Mondego, 11 m. W. N. W. Guarda, it is divided into three parishes, each of which has a church, one of them collegiate and contains some ancient remains. Pop. 1931.

CEMBRA a tn. and comm. Austria, Tyrol, prov. of and 9 m. N.E. by N. Trento, bank, Auser. Pop. 1513.

CEMMES, a vil. and par. Wales, co. Montgomery 64 m. N.E. Machynlleth. The village, romantically situated on the Dovey contains a handsome church, chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, a day school and Sunday schools belonging to each of these religious denominations, and several charities. There are three annual fairs. Pop. 2247.

CHENED a tn. Austria Italy gov. Ven. on prov. of and 22 m. N. Treviso on the Masi. It is defended by a castle is the seat of a bishopric and of the district government, and has a cathedral and several other churches. It has a theological seminary and a gymnasium, five paper-mills, a hall foundry, some tanneries, and dyeing establishments, with manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths and silk. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Pop. 4650.

CENIA (La) (anc. Cenis) a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 56 m. S.W. Tarragona, 13 m. S.W. Tortosa, 1 bank, Cenis. It is well built, and has a square, adorned with a central fountain, a parish church, town hall, prison, and two schools. Employments—paper wine, and oil-making and husbandry. Pop. 2043.

CENIS (Morr) or MORIS (Cenis) a mountain and pass, Cottian Alps on the confines between Piedmont and Savoy and forming part of the watershed between the valleys of the Arie and the Dora. The unimpaired point of the mountain is 2224 ft. above Lans-le-bourg, in the former valley and 6773 ft. above the sea level. Its strata consist of alternate beds of schist, limestone, and gypsium. Beasts, serpents, and it is said quarts, also occur. In principal summits, Ronche, Ronche Michel and Ronche Malon, are usually surrounded by clouds, and covered with snow. Between the first two summits on the E. and Little Mount Cenis on the W. is a plateau covered with meadows and pastures, and partly occupied by a lake, which contains excellent trout, and discharges itself by a mountain torrent, which, rushing down towards here, and forms a section of the cascade. The vegetation of the mountain is particularly rich in rare Alpine plants, and is much resorted to by botanists. The pass has been practicable from the earliest times, but the road was very bad, and exposed to avalanches. The present

admirable road, one of the safest and most frequented over the Alps, was finished in 1810 at an expense of \$300,000, under the orders of Bonaparte.

CENON *v. a. Bastide*, a vil France, dep. Gironde, 2 m. from Bordeaux. Pop. 2641

CEYVALLO *v. a. Italy* Piedmont, prov. of and 7 m N N E. Corn near r. bank, Grana. It has a castle the former residence of the Marquises of Suse. Pop. 5000

CEUTO *v. a. Italy* prov. and 18 m N Bologna. E. bank, canal of Canto and near the river Reno. It is surrounded by a rampart and ditch, and contains several churches, convents, and a cathedral. The celebrated painter G. F. Barbi, commonly called (Guerino) who founded a school of art in 1616, was a native of this place. Pop. 4000

CEVTORE [*anc. Cevituro*] *v. a. Sicily* prov. of and 17 m W N W Catania, on a rock. It has only one street, a church, and a convent; but numerous ruins exist in the vicinity where also is found a stone that dissolves in water like soap. Pop. 4455

CENTRAL AMERICA. See AMERICA, p. 124

CEOR, *anc. Greece*. See *See*

CEPHALONIA, or **KEPHALONIA** *v. a. Mediterranean* and one of the largest constituting the Ionian Republic W coast, Greece, opposite the Gulf of Patras, between lat. 38° 4' and 39° 29' N and lon. 20° 21' and 20° 49' E. Greatest length, 82 m. breadth, varying from 5 to 12 m. area about 845 sq m. It is separated from Ithaca on the W by a strait about 2 m. broad, and stretching the whole length of the latter island, which lies parallel to its N extremity. Cephalonia is generally mountainous. A calcareous ridge traverses the island N W to N E, the highest summit of which, called Orso Alino, is about 5000 ft. above sea level. This lofty peak was anciently crowned by a temple of Jupiter of which no trace remains the mountain being now entirely covered with wind. The only plain in the island of any extent, is in the S W near Argostoli. It is about 8 m. in length, and is chiefly planted with vines. There are other fertile spots throughout the island, but the soil is in general extremely thin. The coast line is very irregular and deeply marked with indentations, the principal of which are the bays of Samos, Zola, and Argostoli. The last extends about 7 or 8 m. Island has good anchorage and is almost completely land-locked, having but a narrow opening of 1½ or 2 m. wide, with a range inside of nearly 10 m. of generally deep water.

The climate is mild, but subject to sudden changes of temperature, and to violent storms which are frequent. The principal produce of the island is currents, of which large quantities are exported annually. The other products are wheat, corn, olive oil, wine, cotton, flax, and salt, with various kinds of fruits, including oranges, lemons, figs, carobs and melons. The manufactures of the island are inconsiderable, consisting of cottons, and of carpets of uncolored wool and goat's-hair with some pottery, and distilleries of liquor. The inhabitants are intelligent, industrious, and enterprising but are charged with being quarrelsome and venal. Great numbers of them are brought up to the medical profession, and afterwards emigrate for practice to various parts of the continent, especially to Turkey where there is hardly a town without a practitioner from Cephalonia.

The greater part of the population are of the Greek church the others are of the Latin church, and have a R. Catholic bishop, and several convents of Franciscans. There are 11 free schools on the island which are supported by the Government and 78 private schools.

Cephalonia was known anciently by various names being called Samos by Homer in the *Odyssey* and Tethylos by Theophrastus. In 169 A.D., the island came under the Roman dominion, and so remained till after the division of the empire, when it became subject to the Byzantines till the 13th century falling afterwards successively to the Normans, Venetians, Turks, and again to the Venetians who retained possession of it till 1797 when it was taken by the French who were, in

turn, driven out by the Romans in 1799. Cephalonia was then made part of the new State of the Seven Islands under the protection of Russia. By the peace of Tilsit in 1806, the French again obtained possession of it, but were soon after driven out by the English, under whose protection it now remains. The island is divided into four districts and sends seven members to the Legislative Assembly and one to the Senate. The principal towns are Argostoli and Lixouri; there are besides, however several large villages, amongst which are Kalata and Zola, both on the N W coast of the island. Pop. (1851) 69,054.

CELI ALONI *v. a. Italy* and some Naples prov. Principato Ultra, dist. Avellino and 5 m S Benevento. It has an annual fair. Pop. 2818

CLPRANO *v. a. Italy* 11 m S K Frosinone and near r. bank, Lati. 109 8000

CERAM, called also **CEIRAM** and **ZERAM** and **SHIRAO** by the natives an Isl. Indian Archipelago the second largest of the Moluccas, lies between Boorneo on the W and Papas on the E, and immediately N Ambon. It stretches from lat. 2° 47' to 3° 58' S, and lon. 127° 31' to 133° 56' E, area, estimated at 10,500 sq m. As the object of the Dutch war of late years, was not to increase the pecuniary products of the Spice Islands, but to sell small quantities at exorbitant profits, their agents in Ceram have been content to know no more of the island than was required for the extraction of clove and nutmeg trees, and otherwise enforcing the monopoly prescribed by the Bongan contract of 1676. Ceram, accordingly is still very imperfectly known. It is traversed from end to end by mountain ranges rising from a table-land of considerable elevation, and sending down innumerable streams to the sea. The mountains vary from 6000 to 8000 ft. in height, and that called Noonah rises to 9750 ft. But little is known of their formation, nor is it certain that there are any volcanoes among them. As the mountain ranges incline to the N the largest rivers flow N. The vegetation of Ceram is luxuriant and significant the magnolia, in particular is more abundant here than in any other of the adjoining islands, which consequently supplies of agar are exported. It grows 100 ft. high, and instead of 400 lbs. as at Amboyna, a single tree will sometimes yield 1200 lbs. of starch. Clove and nutmeg trees grow wild in the woods, which abound, likewise, in magnificent forest-trees, but none have been found as yet, adapted for shipbuilding. Near the h. and N side, in the



VILLAGE OF WARUO.—From Ducrest's *Orbis*, Vague on Plate III.

village of Waruo on the bay of same name about lat. 3° 25' N lon. 130° 40' E. The bay affords good anchorage and water and other refreshments may be procured in it.

The coasts are peopled by a Malay race of bold and enterprising fishermen and traffickers, who carry the products of their labours in large prahus, called *hore hore*, with from 30 to 60 rowers each to the Banda Islands and Singapore. The interior is peopled by the Alfoures or Hadahehans, a classical apparently with those mountaineers of Celebes and the Philip-

plans. Though the past policy of Holland has retarded the cultivation of the land in Ceram, her Christian missions have not only made numerous converts along the coast, but have stimulated a sedentary industry even among the idolaters of the interior. It is doubted whether the cutting off of hands, for the use of giving salt to a marriage or other festivity now exists in Ceram, and a Dutchman did there in 1846, what a Spaniard dared not venture to do in Luzon. A sub-renter, Mr. Steinhilber, passed through their mountainous forests, and though he found human skulls used both as private and public ornaments, the atrocious custom of procuring them from living victims was apparently abandoned. After three days travelling Mr. S. reached the elevated and almost inaccessible table-lands of these barbarous aborigines, and even amid such hideous tokens of old customs, found them a simple, honest and peaceable people, living happily with each other and in habitual respect for their own patriarchal government. The travellers were received without the least apparent distrust at the native village, which consisted of spacious cabins placed at some distance from each other at a cheerful and picturesque spot. The inmates of the huts were clean and simple, the furniture consisted of a few coarse utensils, two muskets of English manufacture, and three large tables five human skulls, suspended across the roof, left no doubt of the tribe being Alfurians. It numbered about 500 souls, of whom 100 could bear arms, and had about 70 muskets among them. The women engage in field-work the men do so only when fresh ground has to be cleared. The chief article of culture is maize and the surplus supply of that and several other vegetable productions, is exchanged at the small towns along the shore for arms, powder and shot, articles of dress, and fermented drinks. The men when not engaged in war hunt the wild boar and deer large serpents &c. The Alfurians of the E. of Ceram have an open expression, projecting features, large eyes, a well proportioned nose, large but not prominent lips, and long frizzled hair. They are generally mild in disposition, servicable, and faithful, and being both brave and obedient, make good soldiers. The other inhabitants of Ceram are subject to several chiefs, who again are subject—those of the W part to the Dutch resident at Ambona, and those of the E. to the resident at Banda. A part of the centre of the island is nominally governed by a prince called the Sultan of Ceram, yet this prince, whose paternal propensities have led, at last, to his deportation to Java. The local princes meet the Dutch residents once in two years to have their disputes settled by a court composed of 24 rajahs and at which the resident presides. Sir Edward Bulechier happened to be at Ambona at the time of its meeting there, and was surprised to find that most of the rajahs had adopted the European dress and manners.

The aborigines of Ceram are mostly idolaters, and the coast population, generally speaking Mahomedans though of 600 souls in the village of Makar to whom Mr. Steinhilber landed, 433 were Christians, 11 only Mahomedans, and 171 idolaters. But the Christians were suffering from neglect. Notwithstanding its superabundant fertility Ceram is very thinly peopled. This is attributed to the frequent ravages one of the Malays among themselves, the attacks of the Alfurians from the land side and of pirates at sea, and the scourges of the small-pox. The present pop. is roughly estimated at 236,000 — (Van der A. in 1846). *Minister des Indes.*

CERAM LAUT INLEP, a cluster of small islands, Indian Archipelago, lying off the E. and of island Ceram, from which they are separated by the island and strait of Koffing. The chief island is about 5 m. long, mountainous, and uninhabited lat. 2° 45' S. lon. 131° 0' E. (u.)

CERAMI a tn. Sicily prov. Catania, 7 m. N E. Nicotia. Silver copper salt, sulphur and slate are found in the district. Pop. 3667

CERANI a vil. district of Italy Piedmont, prov. of and 8 m. S. S. F. Nizza, the Maira. It has silk-mills. P. 8500

CERANS Fontenay-lez, a vil. France, dep. Sarthe, 13 m. from La Flèche. Pop. 1238.

CPRCAIN a prov. Pers. having Liss, the cap. of the country about its centre on the coast. It is 39 m. long by 24 m. broad is watered by the Rindas and Larin. Although very little rain falls here even in winter the territory is extremely fertile, and produces various fruits and plants in great abundance. The climate is mild, but unhealthy; and

the country though not subject to high winds, is frequently visited by earthquakes.

CERCHIARA a tn and com. Naples, prov. Calabrie Citra, 9 m. S. S. E. Casertovici. It contains two churches and a flourishing hospital. Pop. 3090

CERDAGNE, or *Cerdania* (Halia, *Cerdania* or *Cerdania*) an anc. dist. occupying both sides of the Pyrenees, and partly in France, and partly in Spain. The French portion was a dependency of the former prov. Roussillon and had Mont Louis for its capital. It now forms part of Pyrénées-Orientales the Spanish portion, of which Pay Corda was the capital is included in the modern provinces Barcelona, Girona, and Lerida.

CERE, a small river France which rises in the Ploomb de Castel dep. Cantal and, after a circuitous W course of about 60 m. joins the bank, Dordogne, 14 miles below Brezonnax, dep. Lot. No part of it is navigable.

CERE (St.) a tn France dep. Lot, 17 m. N N W Figeac, on an island formed by the Rons. N of the town is a remarkable conical hill the summit of which, about 600 ft. above the river is surrounded by a rampart 8 ft. thick encircled by a single gate. There are also two isolated massive towers on it—the principal of which is 124 ft. high and 98 ft. in each face. The origin of this fortress is unknown. The town produces good hats, and has a considerable linen trade. Pop. 2918.

CEREA, a vil. and par. Austrian Italy gov. Venice, prov. of and 12 m. S. S. E. Verona, between the Tartano and Mincio. It contains a parish and two auxiliary churches, numerous oratories, and four mills. The Austrians defeated the French here in 1798. Pop. 2800

CERES, par. Scot. Fife. 8 m. by 4 m. P. 2838

CERRE a vil. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. of and 2 m. N W Turin near the confluence of two branches of the Stura. Pop. 2000

CERET a tn France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 15 m. S. S. W. L'aripian s. bank, Tech, 4 m. from the Spanish frontier. The river is here crossed by a bridge of a single arch of 147 ft. span—the highest and widest structure of the kind in France. Ceret is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, outside of which is a promenade planted with trees. The streets are narrow but the suburbs are agreeable. Cocks, chickens and hencocks, are much bred here, there is also trade in grain, oil, cork, &c. In 1850 the population of France and Spain met here to fix the boundaries of the two kingdoms. Pop. 2665

CFRIANA a vil. Italy Piedmont, prov. Port Maurice 5 m. N. Y. Nemo. Pop. 1100

CERIGNOLA a tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 24 m. S. E. d'Agrop. It has a college, several convents, and an hospital. The inhabitants manufacture linen and the district produces large quantities of almonds and cotton. In 1593, the Spaniards here defeated the French, when the Duke de Nemours who commanded the latter was slain Pop. 10,500

CERIGO or *Kerigo* [ana. *Cythera*] one of the Ionian Islands, S. of the Moros of Ormus, about 15 m. from Cape Malos, or St. Angelo S. E. the entry of the Gulf of Laccadia, lat. (N point) 36° 23' N lon. 22° 57' 15' E. (s.) This island, between 50 and 60 m. in circumference, is hilly and its shores steep and dangerous, from corals and sudden gusts of wind the safest anchorage is at San Nikolo on the E. coast. The climate is very mild and salubrious. The island has little wood on it, but some good pastures, with a few fertile valleys yielding small crops of grain, vines, olives, &c. Some fine honey is produced, and part of it exported. On the island there is a convict station. Cerigo forms, with Lengotto one of the administrative provinces of the Ionian Islands. It contains two towns, including the capital Cephalo on the S. coast, and 29 villages. The people are of Greek origin, and are all of the Greek church. The island sends a representative to the Republican Assembly; and, conjointly with Ithaca and Paxos, one senator. Cerigo was celebrated in ancient times for the worship of Venus and near the fortress of San Nikolo are some ruins of the ancient city of Cythera and its temple. Cerigo was long subject to the Lacedaemonians; and belonged, in turn, to Macedon, Egypt, Rome, and Venice; in later times, it has shared the fortunes of the other Ionian Islands. Pop. (1851) 12 555

CERIGOTTO, or **KANIGOTTO** [anc. *Epula*] the most S. of the Ionian Islands, about 18 m. S.E. Orygia, and the same distance N.W. Cape Basso, at the NW extremity of the island of Candia or Crete. Length about 6 m. breadth varying from 1 to 2 m. Its general aspect is mountainous. Principal produce, oil of olives. It has been for a long while a favorite resort of Greek pirates. Pop. about 800

CERINA, or **TRACINA**, [anc. *Corinæ*] a tn. and port, tel. Cypria, N coast, 11 m. N Rhodus; lat. 36° 18' N; lon. 28° 30' E.; situated amidst plantations of oranges, lemons, olives, dates, and other fruit trees. All the unincorporated parts of the plains around, are covered with bay myrtle, and lentiscus. On the W. side of the town are extensive quarries, among which are some calcareous—the only remains of the ancient *Corinæ* or *Corynæ*. The harbour is small and very indifferently.

CERLEY LA BALLE, a tn. and cont. France, dep. Manche 7 m. E. Coutances. Muslin, calico, lace, and other fabrics are manufactured here; and the vicinity is remarkable for its numerous Druidical remains. Annual fair in November. Pop. 2827

CERMIGNANO a vil. and cont. Naples prov. Abruzzo Ultra I. dist. of, and 12 m. N.W. Penna. It occupies the summit of a hill containing two churches and a convent, and has an annual fair. Pop. 3140.

CERNAY or **SEVENHEIM** a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 17 m. N.E. Belfort, agreeably situated, 1 bank Thur. Many natural—gravel, galls, calcareous cotton yarn, paper, spinning, cordage, machines. There are also some bleaching grounds and a furnace. Pop. 3610

CERNE AMAS, a tn. and par. England Dorset. The town, 5½ m. N.W. Dorchester stands in a loath-covered valley; has three principal and four back streets; some of the houses antique-looking, and built of square blocks of chalk, and plastered over the greater part, however are of brick, and well built. Water abundant, forming a stream at the edge of the foot-hills. It has a church and is independent and a Methodist chapel, several schools, including an infant and a ragged school. The millwrights prepare skins for parchment, and make leather articles including gloves and excellent mats in great quantity. There are here the ruins of an ancient abbey. Area of par. 4063 ac. Pop. 1343. (Local Correspondent.)

CERNE-WETTER, par. Eng. Dorset 845 ac. Pop. 103

CERNÉY two par. Eng. Gloucesters.—1. (North) 4128 ac. Pop. 209.—2. (South) 8100 ac. Pop. 1108

CERNIOW a vil. Bohemia, archb. Kielegitz, near Paudica. It contains a Roman Catholic parish church, two Protestant chapels and a Roman Catholic school. P. 1814.

CERNIN a tn. and several vil. France.—1. *Cernin* (St.) a tn. dep. Cantal, 8 m. N by W Aurillac, in a hilly district. The parish church is a venerable and magnificent edifice, of high antiquity and in the neighborhood are several fine feudal residences, and the old castle of Marcegnac. Husbandry and cattle-feeding chiefly occupy a pop. of 3046.—2. *Cernin* (St.) a vil. dep. Lot, 14 m. from Cahors. Pop. 1048.—3.

Cernin de l'Arche (St.) a vil. dep. Corrèze, 8 m. from Brives. Pop. 560.—4. *Cernin de l'Arche* (St.), a vil. dep. Dordogne, 20 m. from Sarlat. Pop. 781.—5. *Cernin de Bellac*, a vil. dep. Dordogne, 17 m. from Sarlat. Pop. 437

CERNISI [anc. *Mogesi*] an Isl. Mediterranean, W coast Sicily lat. 37° 59' N. lon. 13° 25' E. It is about 8 m. long, and averaged about 1 m. in breadth.

CERNOWITZ a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 14 m. S.E.E. Taber chief place, a lordship of same name. It contains a parish church, castle, and townhouse and has a manufactory of potash, and five mills. Pop. 1693.—The town is situated among mountains in the S.E. portion of the circle, and has a population of 5543

CERNUSCO-ANICARNO, a town, Italy Lombardy provinces of, and 7 m. N.E. Milan. It stands on both sides of the canal of Martesana, across which there is a handsome bridge and contains a parish and sundry churches, and numerous good houses, surrounded by beautiful gardens. Pop. 3694

CERNO-DE-ARREVAL, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 24 m. N by W Huelva, 26 m. S.W. Aracena, on the crest of a hill. Its streets are generally paved, but steep; and it has two squares, the principal containing the parish church.

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of Doric architecture and townhall. The other public buildings are several chapels, a prison, cemetery and two primary schools. The inhabitants are principally occupied in weaving, oil-making and husbandry. Some trade is carried on in wool and in timber: with the latter of which the adjacent mountains are profusely covered. Pop. 3728.

CEREO-DE-PASCO, a tn. Peru, dep. Junin, 138 m. N.E. Lima, 14,280 ft. above sea level. In the neighborhood are several volcanoes. Pop. 12,000 to 16,000

CERRO, an Isl. N. Pacific W. coast of OH California at the S. entrance of the bay of Sebastian Yumino; lat. (8 point) 28° 2' N. lon. 115° 11' W. It is 80 m. long, and 75 in circumference. Its coast presents several indentations and in the S. part is a lofty mountain, which terminates at the S.W. extremity of the island in a bold promontory. The island appears desolate of vegetation.

CERRETO [anc. *Corneum*] a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 11 m. E.S.E. Piedimonte, on the slope of Mount Matese, near r. bank Caserta. It is one of the best built, and most agreeable towns in the province, and has a handsome cathedral, containing some good paintings; a collegiate church three convents, a seminary two *monasteria* and several manufactories of coarse cloth. In conjunction with Teleso, it forms an Episcopal see. Good wine is grown in the neighborhood. In 1558, the plague carried off half the inhabitants and in 1688, an earthquake destroyed the town. Pop. 5564

CERRETO-GRIN, a tn. and cont. Tuscan prov. of and 20 m. W. Florence, near r. bank Arno. It is situated on a rising ground, overlooked by a castle surrounded by walls, and possesses a handsome church adorned with paintings, bas-reliefs, and frescoes. Silk and coarse earthenware are manufactured here. Pop. 3605.

CERRIG LEINWEN par. Wales Anglesey 1562 ac. Pop. 532

CERRIG Y DRUDION par. Wales, Denbigh, P. 1118

CERT, a tn. and par. Cornwall prov. Cornwall near a small stream of same name, an affluent of the Zennor, 32 m. S.E. Cornub. It contains an ancient fort, built by Bectonius a church convent, hospital and infirmary. Pop. 2336.

CERTALDO a tn. Tuscan prov. of and 15 m. S.W. Florence r. bank Elsa. The more ancient part of the town like all the older walled towns of Tuscany occupies the isolated summit of a cone-shaped hill, and consists of but one street. At the bottom of this hill is the new town

formed along the course of a modern road which runs beneath the ancient town. Certaldo is, in itself, sufficiently insignificant and obscure, but is famous as the home and last resting-place of Boccaccio who was born here in 1313.

The house of the poet stands in the main street and within 100 yds of the church. It is exceedingly small though dignified with a tower. In one of the rooms are collected all the ancient articles of furniture of the poet's day which remained in the house—a little cabinet, containing rare and early editions of all his works some manuscript relating to his history; a specimen of his autograph and a large fresco painting of him by Benvenuto of Florence. Pop. 2113

CERTES CAPE, or **RAS DURR** a headland, Persian Gulf coast of Laristan lat. 26° 30' N. 14 m. S.W. by W from Cape Bozhan and the Bay of Mogno.

CERVARO a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 32 m. S.E. Nola, agreeably situated on a hill. It has four churches and no hospital. Pop. 3778

CERVARGA, a tn. and cont. Kingdom of Italy Piedmont prov. of and 5 m. S.W. Cant near 1 bank, Susa. It contains two parish churches. Pop. 8000.

CERVATOS-DE LA CUBRA a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of and 28 m. N.W. Palencia, in a somewhat rugged plain, near 1 bank, Cueva. It consists of several streets, of which only some are paved, and a square, in which is a handsome parish, forming the entrance to the consistorial buildings. It contains two parish churches, both of them handsome buildings, a boys and girls school, and several charitable endowments. Pop. 744.

CERVERA, a city Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 38 m. E. by N Llerda, on the highest thence to Barcelona, r. bank Cervera. It is surrounded by sweet wilds, now much discoloured, though strengthened at intervals by towers, and entered by nine gates; a castle, also ruinous, commands the

W approach. The houses are, generally well built, forming regular and tolerably well-paved streets, and four squares. Its magnificent university founded by Philip V in 1717 and



PRINCIPAL CHURCH OF THE UNIVERSITY CERVERA
From *Picturae Municipium et Urbium de Hispania*.

authorized by a Bull of Benedict XIII in 1735 is not now used as a seat of learning its classes having, 1837-1841 been transferred to Barcelona. There are here several colleges or seminaries, and primary schools. Amongst the noteworthy public edifices are the townhall a spacious and highly ornamented structure of hewn stone and the two churches, the principal of which is a Gothic building and has been renovated since 1820. The city possesses, besides, numerous convents and chapels, three hospitals a jail public storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures—linen, woollen hangings, and cotton fabrics, wine, oil &c. Trade—grain, fruit, and cattle. The prosperity of the town has much declined since the withdrawal of the university. Pop. 4099. —CERVERA is also, with various affixes, the name of numerous other small places in Spain.

CERVERA DEL RIO-ALHAMA, a tn. Spain. Old Castle, prov. of, and 40 m. S.E. Logroño, r. bank Alhama, crossed here by two stone bridges. Its streets are tolerably well paved, and the houses substantially built. It has two squares, two churches, some chapels, town and country houses, a prison convent, cemetery and several primary schools. Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, soap, linoleum and oil are manu- factured. Trade in grain, fruit, &c. Pop. 3578.

CERVERA DEL MARTE, a tn. Spain. Valencia, prov. of, and 41 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, l. bank, Cervera. The streets are poorly built and the town possesses a church townhouse, prison, school &c. Inhabitants engaged in husbandry and distilling brandy. Pop. 1496.

CERVETEZ [anc. *Cervetia* or *Appia*] a tn. Papal States, 20 m. W by N Rome; lat. 43° 07' N lon. 12° 7' E. It was one of the most important cities of ancient Etruria, and is mentioned by Pliny as having possessed a collection of paintings long before the foundation of Rome. Many valuable Etruscan remains have been discovered here and the place, though now a poor village, still bears traces of its former greatness. Pop. 750.

CERVIA a tn. Italy prov. and 11 m. S.E. Ravenna, near the Adriatic, where it has a port, with which it communicates by a canal. It is regularly built, and contains several churches, convents and a cathedral, and is the seat of a bishopric. W

of the town is a vast marsh called the *Valle di Cervia*, containing the most productive saltworks in the state. About 50,000 tons are produced annually. Pop. 4000.

CERVIGALES, or CERVIGASTA, a group of small islands in the S.E. coast of the island of Corfu lat. 41° 35' N. CERVIN (MONT) [German, *Matthorn* Italian, *Monte Cervino*] a mountain Switzerland Pennine Alps, on the S. frontier of can. Valais, about 6 m. W S.W. Bernese or Prarogues, from which a road leads to the Col St. Theodora, a pass over the mountain into Piedmont. It is one of the most magnificent objects in nature, an inaccessible shielok of rock rising up from an immense glacier to a height scarcely 1000 ft. lower than that of Mount Blanc. The glacier which differs from the lower glaciers in not being included like them between bold walls but occupying a vast and desolate table land, is nearly 10,000 ft. above sea level. The height of the peak is 14,837 ft. It is composed of felspar slates or gneiss. On the summit of the pass, 11,098 ft. are the remains of a rude fortification, supposed to have been erected two or three centuries ago, to prevent incursions from the Valais. It is, probably the most elevated spot of the globe on which fortification has been attempted.

CERVINARA, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra 12 m. N.W. Avellino. It contains six churches, and a convent. Pop. 6294.

CESANA, a vil and par Austrian Italy gov. Venice 11 m. S.W. Belluno, near the Piave. It contains a parish and an auxiliary church. Pop. 2000.

CESANO MADERNO a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov. of, and 10 m. N. by W Milan, on the Sesvea. Here are the remains of a castle with its walls and moat, and a palace called *Cesano Borromeo*. Pop. 3840.

(FSAREA See CARRARA)

CESARIO (SAR), a tn. Naples, prov. and 4 m. E. Lecce. It contains a magnificent palace, and raises fine tobacco. Pop. 3448.

CESARO a tn. and com. Sicily prov. Messina dist. of, and 20 m. E.R.E. Mistretta, on a hill. Pop. 2000.

CESENA [anc. *Cesene*] a tn. Italy prov. and 11 m. S.E. Ravenna, on the bank, Bivio at the foot of a mountain. It is the seat of a bishopric, is well built, has a handsome townhouse a cathedral 14 monasteries seven churches, a seminary an agricultural society and some mills. Its trade is principally in the wine and hemp produced in the neighbourhood and large fairs are held twice a year. There are sulphur mines in the vicinity. Popes Pius VI and VII were natives of this town. Pop. 14,000.

CESENATICO a tn. Italy prov. and 17 m. S.W. Ravenna, near the Adriatic, where it has a port, with which there is a communication by a canal. Fair fairs are held here annually. The town was bombarded by the British in 1800. Pop. 3000.

CESSENON a vil France, dep. Herault 15 m. E. St. Pons. beautifully situated l. bank, Orbe. Two annual fairs. Pop. 1278.

CETONA (SANTA CAIX DA) a tn. Spain, Biscay prov. Guipuzcoa, 11 m. N.W. Tolosa, 30 m. E. Bilbao, on an eminence 400 ft. above the sea, r. bank Urola crossed in the town by a bridge of two arches. It has a parish church townhall, two schools, and a prison. The neighbouring mountains are well wooded, and in these iron and other minerals, including Jasper crystal marble &c. are wrought. Cetona is principally noted for its medicinal baths. The waters have a temperature of 69° to 70° Fah. are clear inodorous, and of saline flavour contain chiefly chlorides of sodium and sulphate of calcium and deposit a red colouring matter composed of hydro-carbonates of iron, and carbonate sand. Pop. 1506. (Astoria.)

CETONIA, a settlement, Liberia, W coast Africa, for emancipated slaves, at the entrance of the river of the same name, on a promontory called St. George Point lat. 5° 35' N lon. 9° 28' W. A terrible surf rolls over the bar at the mouth of the stream. There has been a British factory here for a number of years.

CETON, a tn. France, dep. Orne, 22 m. S.E.E. Montagne-sur-Orne. Three annual fairs. Pop. 1010.

CETONA (ALTA AND BASSA), the name of two vills, and com. Tuscany prov. Arezzo, in the Val di Chiana, dist. of, and 6 m. S.W. Chiusa, near ruins of same name. The

sometimes of volcanic origin, have been counted. The Ceynnes are rich in minerals, containing mines of copper, iron, lead, and coal, and quarries of granite, porphyry marble, and plaster.

CEYENNES a country France, which formed the N. part of the gov. Langue, and comprised the Vivand, Vahy and Ceyenne. During the wars against the Albigens, its mountains and valleys, like those of Piedmont, were the asylum of numerous bands of Mafomars, who had renounced the corruptions of the Romish church for three centuries to continue to furnish numerous victims to the Papal persecutors. It now forms part of depts. Haute-Loire, Loire, Ardèche, Gard, and Aveyron.

CEYICO-OR-IA-TOMAS, a In. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 12 m. S.S.E. Palencia. The houses are in general substantially built, and form streets, clean, regular and well paved. It has three spacious squares, a parish church, three chapels, two schools, a cemetery and palace of the Count of Oñate. The inhabitants manufacture potteryware, and trade in grain, fruit, honey and cattle. Pop. 3002.

CEYLON (India, *Diophila* anc. *Tropæum*) an Isl. Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, 50 to 60 m. S.E. the S. extremity of Hindostan, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Manar and Palk's Strait. It lies between lat. 5° 50' and 9° 50' N., and between lon. 80° and 82° E., having the shape of a pear with the broad end S. Length about 370 m. E. to S. average breadth 100 m. circumference, about 680 m., exclusive of indentations area 24 600 m. The N and N.W. coasts are flat and mountainous, those on the S. and E. bold and rocky presenting a highly picturesque appearance, which is further heightened by its exuberant vegetation. Its noble palm forests, luxuriant corn fields and the verdant slopes of its mountains smothered with bright flowers, herbs, and creeping plants whose delicious perfume spreads far and wide. Many parts of the coast, both at its S. and N. extremities, are studded with small, rocky and verdant islands, some of them overgrown with palms, and presenting a singularly beautiful appearance.

The two principal harbours are those of Trincomalee on the E. coast, and that of Point de Galle on the S. coast the former is one of the finest harbours in the world, and is capable of accommodating any number of the largest ships. Some anchorage is also to be had, at certain seasons in the ruins generally diffused, and somewhat abundant; plumage is also obtained in such quantities as to constitute an article of export, and is increasing. Most of the gums for which the island is celebrated, occur in granite rock though also found washed down in alluvial soil in the beds of rivers. Ceylon affords all the varieties of quartz, as rock-crystal, amethyst, rose-quartz, cat's-eye, and prase. Rock-crystal occurs in abundance, both massive and crystallized of various colours, of good quality and in large masses. Amethysts of the most beautiful kind, are also plentiful, and the finest cat's-eye known are those of this island. Garnets, green moon stones, zircons, and rubies are also among the gems of Ceylon. Of indissoluble minerals two kinds occur: graphite and sulphur but neither mineral nor medicinal water abounds, and the saline productions are few.

Roads, &c.—British enterprise and industry are effecting extraordinary changes in the noble island, by opening up means of internal communication through which, as though so many arteries, the blood of civilization will circulate. It is recent times, several lines of public carriage roads have been formed, the principal of which are those from Colombo, the seat of Government, to Kandy; from Colombo to Galle, from Colombo to Negombo, and from Kandy to Rambodde. In the early part of this century there was not a single road in the country merely a few pathways, the greater part of the island being then covered with impenetrable forests. The formation of these roads is said to have impressed the native tribes with a much higher opinion of British facilities and power, than any manifestation of its military superiority.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon, like that of most other countries, varies with the different localities, being more salubrious in some places than in others according to the conditions of the surface, from which almost all atmospheric influence is derived. Where the jungle has been cleared away and the land drained and cultivated, the country is perfectly healthy where low wooded tracts, and the marshy

more numerous. In some districts, the mountain chains run in a parallel direction. In others, even adjoining mountains do not correspond with any regularity in their direction. It is still more remarkable, that there is no proportional correspondence between the heights of the mountains, and the depths of the adjoining valleys. In general, the width of the latter bears but a small proportion to their length; often they are extremely narrow. The deepest are in the heart of the mountains. Some are between 3000 and 4000 ft. deep, and not over half a mile wide.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers of Ceylon, though numerous, especially on the S. and S.W. sides, are small being merely mountain streams, navigable only by canoe, and that but for a short distance from their mouths. The principal are the Mahaweli Ganga, which rises about 80 m. S. of Kandy and falls into the sea about 8 to 10 m. S. Trincomalee; the Kalu Ganga, the Kulu Ganga, and the Walawa Ganga, all of them rising in the central mountain mass. During the freshes, the first named river is rendered useful in floating down rafts of timber to the bay of Trincomalee. This timber consists chiefly of halimille, ebony and satin wood which grow on its banks, and in the vicinity. There are a few pretty extensive lagoons in the island, but no lakes worth noticing, the largest being only 4 m. broad. This want of lakes gives a serious monotony to the scenery which would be dreary and uninteresting in a country clothed with less exuberant vegetation and through there are rivers and streamlets rushing along in every direction amongst the mountains, they are so overgrown with superabundant vegetation as to be frequently invisible. On the level spaces between the hills and the muddy hillocks near the sea, on the E. coast, are the salt water lakes or marshes, called Kaloopons, from which large quantities of salt are made for exportation. Being connected by channels, they also afford some means of internal communication.

Geology and Minerals.—Generally speaking Ceylon consists of primitive rock, the most common being granite or gneiss. It is remarkable for its richness in gems, and equally so for its poverty in the useful metals. Its mineral productions may be classed under two heads, those attached to granite rock, which constitute the greater part, and those pertaining to dolomite. The only metallic ores that can be said to have been found hitherto in any quantity deserving of notice, are of iron and manganese. Iron in different forms, is pretty generally diffused, and somewhat abundant; plumage is also obtained in such quantities as to constitute an article of export, and is increasing. Most of the gums for which the island is celebrated, occur in granite rock though also found washed down in alluvial soil in the beds of rivers. Ceylon affords all the varieties of quartz, as rock-crystal, amethyst, rose-quartz, cat's-eye, and prase. Rock-crystal occurs in abundance, both massive and crystallized of various colours, of good quality and in large masses. Amethysts of the most beautiful kind, are also plentiful, and the finest cat's-eye known are those of this island. Garnets, green moon stones, zircons, and rubies are also among the gems of Ceylon. Of indissoluble minerals two kinds occur: graphite and sulphur but neither mineral nor medicinal water abounds, and the saline productions are few.

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lands abound, covered with a rank, luxuriant vegetation, the climate is evidently unhealthy, showing what is now generally well understood, that mere heat has little to do with the unhealthiness of tropical climates. So far as military experience goes in regard to the health of troops, Galle on the S coast, and Nicara Ella in the mountainous regions in the interior, province of Kandy are the most healthy stations on the island. The heat is not so great as on the neighbouring coast of India, the sea breezes moderating the temperature. At Colombo, on the W side of the island, near the 7th parallel of N. lat., the mean daily variation of the thermometer is not exceed 5° and the annual range of the thermometer is from 76° to 86° 30' Fah. At Galle the mean daily variation is 4° and the annual range from 70° to 87°. At Jaffnapetam it is from 74° to 90°. At Trincomalee from 74° 30' to 81° 30'. At Kandy 1457 ft. above the sea, the mean daily variation is 6° and the annual range 56° to 84°. At Nicara Ella, the annual range is 85° 86° to 80° 30'. The E part of the island being exposed to the N. E. monsoon has a hot and dry climate, resembling that of the coast of Coromandel while the W division being open to the S. W. monsoon has a temperate and humid climate like that of the Malabar coast. The interruption which the course of the monsoons meet with from the mountain ranges of the island causes deluges of rain to fall on one side, while the other is parched with drought. The inhabitants on the former making every effort to protect themselves from foundation, while those on the latter are carefully doing out the scanty remnants of former superabundance. The quantity of rain that falls annually in Ceylon is estimated at three times the quantity that falls in England, the rains being less frequent, but much heavier. At Kandy in the interior the average annual fall of rain is 85.3 inches. At Colombo, on the sea coast, 75 to 80 inches. The prevalent diseases are those of the liver and intestines, often accompanied by fever. Elephantiasis and other cutaneous complaints are common. The disease called berh (*Hydrophoeranthus*) occasionally occurs, being almost peculiar to the island.

Animals.—Most of the animals found on the opposite continent are native to this island excepting the royal tiger which does not exist here. Elephants are numerous, especially in the N and E. provinces, where they sometimes do great injury to the growing crops. Under the Kings of Kandy they were trained to perform the office of public executioners. In the performance of this duty they first thrust their tusks through the criminal's body and afterwards tore him to pieces, limb by limb, with their trunk. The elephants of Ceylon are esteemed for their superior strength and docility. But the capture with which they are hunted has greatly diminished their numbers. Deers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, monkeys and tiger cats are numerous. There are several species of deer of which the elk and fallow deer are most abundant. There is also a kind of moose-deer which is caught by the natives, and exposed for sale in the markets. Wild hogs are numerous on the plains to the E. A large and fierce baboon is met with near Jaffna. Foxes, sheep, mousons, arviculles, squirrels, and mungoses are also to be found. Flying foxes and rats are numerous, and annoying. Pinnas, snipes, red-legged partridges, pigeons, peacocks, and a great variety of birds, of the most splendid plumage, are plentiful. Alligators, serpents, and reptiles of all sorts abound. Of the snake tribe consisting of about 25 different species, six only are venomous.

Vegetable Products.—In the luxuriance of its vegetable productions Ceylon rivals the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and in some respects bears a strong resemblance to them. Its most valuable are coffee, cinnamon, and the coconut. The quantity produced of the first named article is rapidly increasing the export to the United Kingdom having risen in the space of 10 years (from 1835 to 1845) from 1,970 148 lbs. to 18,667 123 lbs., while in 1849 it rose to 85,840,900 lbs. The quantity of land adapted to the growth of this valuable commodity is unlimited. Cinnamon, called by the Sinhalese *coriandru* grows in the S. W. part of the island, to which it is almost exclusively confined, requiring a shady soil, with a moist atmosphere. The trade in this spice was reserved as a Government monopoly by the Dutch when they had possession of the island all that was collected beyond the quantity which it was thought

could be sold at a monopoly price being burnt. This absurd system was followed up by the English for some years after their conquest of Ceylon, but was abandoned in October 1832 when the trade in cinnamon was declared free, subject to a duty on exportation. The coconut-tree grows along the coast in countless numbers, each tree producing from 50 to 100 nuts in the year. Every part of this invaluable tree, and of its product, is capable of being turned to profitable account. It yields its fruit at every period of the year the husk and nut in all its different stages, from immaturity to ripeness, appearing on the tree at the same moment. The husk yields a liquor called toddy, which when fermented and distilled furnishes arak of the best quality. From the juice vinegar also is made, and a description of sugar called jaggery. The fibrous husk in which the nut is enveloped called coir is convertible into cordage and carpeting and is applicable to various other purposes. The kernel constitutes wholesome and nutritious food and also yields a valuable oil, used in the island, when fresh, for culinary purposes, and exported in large quantities for conversion into candles and soap. The refuse stalks, called *poomah*, furnish good food for poultry and pigs and makes a valuable manure much used in coffee plantations. The shells are formed into globules, ladles, and other domestic utensils. The leaves are woven into mats, and are employed for a roofing of houses, being lighter than straw and equally strong and lasting. The *Almyra* palm which grows principally in the N part of the island, is of hardly less importance than the coconut, being productive in seasons of drought, when the crops fail. The leaves are used in the construction of native hats, also as a substitute for paper and various other purposes. Toddy is extracted from it, as from the coconut-tree the timber is exported in large quantities and from the fruit a jelly is made, on which the poorer classes subsist in seasons of dearth. The S. parts of the island produce the *latal* tree, the bark of which yields a coarse sugar and its fruit, dried and pulverized, serves as a substitute for rice flour. The *latal* palm also yields also the *latal* and bread-fruit trees, the fruit of which is used by the natives for food both raw and cooked the timber also of the jack-tree not being subject to be attacked by the white ant is much used by the natives for making furniture, and in house building. The Ceylon areca nut, celebrated for its superior qualities is exported in large quantities. Tobacco is raised principally in the N. district, and is of excellent quality. The quantity of this article has also increased prodigiously of late years. Indian gourd wild, but is not sought after. The cardamom plant is abundant, but inferior to that of Malabar. Fruits and culinary vegetables are produced, the latter in the elevated districts, in great variety and profusion. The island abounds with timber of various descriptions, including salamander satin, rose, myan, iron, jack, mahallie, and other beautiful woods adapted for cabinet work.

Agriculture, &c.—Agriculture generally and the cultivation of the more valuable native products of the island in particular are improving. In the interior provinces coffee succeeds well but sugar has failed, an entire failure everywhere, both on the coast and inland. Coffee however has not turned out a profitable crop, in consequence of which the sales of land by Government fell off, from 59,900 acres in 1842 to 4182 acres in 1846. The extent of ground under coffee cultivation is between 90,000 and 100,000 acres. An agricultural society has been formed, which has been of great service to the island having, amongst other things introduced a variety of European vegetables and roots, introducing the potato into the elevated districts, where they are succeeding admirably. The land lying on the sea coast, between Tangalla on the S. shore, about lat. 6° N. and Negombo on the W coast, lat. 7° 20' N. a distance of about 140 m., is the most favourable on the island to the growth of the coconut-tree and there they of course, most abound. The cinnamon of commerce is produced in the gardens on the coast, and chiefly within 20 m. of Colombo, where the temperature is equable. That grown in the interior is very inferior, hardly fit for use. The time for stripping off the bark is from May to October. The bark, after being removed from the *lunchea* previously cut from the tree, is set up in bundles for 24 hours, during which a sort of fermentation takes place, which greatly facilitates the separation of the outer part of

the bark from the outside and epidermis. It is then rolled up into quills, or pipes, about 3 ft. in length and thereafter conveyed to Colombo, where it is sorted by Government inspectors into three kinds, the two finest of which are exported to Europe, and the third is reserved, along with the chips and the refuse, for distillation yielding oil of cinnamon. The area of land under cinnamon cultivation is estimated at about 14,750 ac. Rice which is carefully cultivated by the Malabars of the N and N E districts, is grown chiefly on the level lands, but also in the valleys and on the slopes of hills, various contrivances being adopted to supply the grounds with water by artificial irrigation. There are two rice harvests in the year: the first crop is sown from July to October and reaped from January to March; the second is sown from March to May and reaped from August to October. The quantity of rice raised however is not sufficient for the wants of the island; the deficiency is made up by importation from the Malabar and Ceylonese coasts. The value of the rice imported in 1848 was £398,000, the value of that raised in the country about £270,000, the produce of about 300,000 ac. the estimated area of the rice crops. Notwithstanding the acknowledged facility of Ceylon the capabilities of its soil where justice is done, and the efforts now in progress to develop these capabilities, by far the largest proportion of the island is still unutilized, and lying waste there being in 1842 only 769,321 ac. in crop, and 4,897,298 ac. unutilized. There are a few natives who possess considerable estates in land but the law of inheritance has for the most part, caused a minute subdivision of the soil to a degree very favourable to its improvement. The British Government claims the proprietorship of all the waste lands, which are now disposed of by public sale.

Pearl Fishery.—The pearl fishery of Ceylon is now apparently extinct, there having been none since 1837, nor scarcely can any trace of the pearl oyster now be found although Government still continues a strict surveillance over the banks, and occasionally subjects them to a careful examination. No cause has yet been discovered for the disappearance of the oyster. When the pearl fishery was in existence it was confined to the Gulf of Mannar, the Bay of Cutch and being the central rendezvous for the boats employed in it. The banks, where it was carried on, extend several miles along the coast from Mannar to E of Arripo, Cutch and Pampore; the principal ones being opposite to Cutch and lying out at sea about 20 m. and extending about 30 m. N to E. and 20 m. E to W. The fishery was a Government monopoly. The places and times where and when it was to be pursued and the number of boats allowed to engage in it were announced by advertisement. One-fourth part of the pearl-oysters raised was the property of the divers, the remaining three-fourths were sold at public auction. The banks on which the oysters were found are coral ridges, with 5 to 7 fathoms water. They were divided into three or four different portions, fished successively in succession each portion being set up to sale and fished separately a sufficient interval being allowed between them to admit of the oysters attaining their proper growth, which is supposed to be in about 7 years, soon after which, it is said, they perish. The fishing season commenced in February and ended about the beginning of April. Each boat employed in the pearl fishery carried a skiff or scow and 20 or 24 men, one-half of whom were trained and skilled divers in ascending the other half were divers who went down by five or six at a time and by thus alternately diving, gave each other time to resurface for a fresh plunge. The length of time they remained under water was about two minutes. They often made from 40 to 50 plunges in a day bringing up each time about 100 oysters, which they gathered into a netting suspended from their necks. The pearl fisheries of Ceylon, in 1797 yielded a revenue to Government of £144,000; in 1798, £192,000 a third, in 1799 £22,863 and for 14 years thereafter this sum was not much exceeded, excepting in three instances while in 1837 the last year in which any oysters were taken, it was only £10,500. The Ceylon pearls are whiter than those of Ormus or the Arabian coast. The shell or scow fishery was at one time carried on to a great extent, employing about 600 divers, but is abandoned owing to the little demand now made for them in Bengal, where the greater part were sent. The shell is a sea shell (*Volva pyrum*), adapted for cutting into

ribs, and formerly used in great numbers by the native women of Hindoostan for bracelets and necklets.

Manufactures, Trade, &c.—The manufactures of Ceylon are very unimportant, with exception of arrack, which as elsewhere stated, is extracted from the blossoms of the coconut tree. Weaving, though little progress has been made in the art—and the produce is generally of the coarsest kind—gives employment to many persons. The articles manufactured are handkerchiefs, table-cloths, raphias, towels, mid-cloth, but chiefly a coarse kind of cloth used for their dress by the natives. The number of looms employed in producing these fabrics was, in 1843 8853. There are also oil-mills, for pressing the coconut kernels the number of these mills in operation, in the year above named, was 231. The Cingalese are expert workers in gold and silver and excel in the manufacture of lacquered ware. Salt is now collected by Government officers from shallow lagoons, called, in the colony *leaves*, which at certain seasons are overflowed by the sea; or it is manufactured in pans, the property of the Government, and let for that purpose. The *leaves* or lagoons and pans, are stated to be capable of producing annually 800,000 bushels, yielding an annual revenue of about £40,000. Both the internal trade and foreign trade of Ceylon have been rapidly improving of late years. In 1843, the imports amounted to £265,597 and the exports, to £216,145; which, in 1849 had increased to—exports, £1,206,149, &c. &c. imports, £1,347,549 &c. &c. The increase in the value of the exports is chiefly caused by the increased quantities of coffee now produced in the island. The principal articles of export to Great Britain are coffee, cinnamon, and coconut oil all to other places, chiefly to India and British possessions, rice, copra and just, sugar, tea, boards, plancks, and tobacco which goes almost wholly to the continent of India. The principal articles of import from Great Britain are cotton manufactures, beer, ale, and wine from unwharfed, and iron and steel manufactures, machinery, books, and stationery. From other countries dried fish, rice, paddy, wheat, sugar, tea, coconuts, &c. The quantity of cinnamon exported in 1845 was 506,688 lbs. Mercantile accounts are kept in British currency but the following monies also circulate in the island, namely 3 chakras = 1 pie, 4 pie = 1 fannam = 16 annas = 1 rupee = 12 dollars = 160. The Company's rupee is current at 2s. and the Spanish and American dollar at 4s. 2d.

Government &c.—The Government of Ceylon is conducted by a governor and two councils, executive and legislative, of both of which the governor is president. The first is composed of 6 members, including the governor the other 10 members, 6 of whom are named by the governor—namely 3 European merchants, 1 barrister and 3 natives. The councillors are selected either by the governor himself or by the Secretary of State for the colonies. The powers of the councils are limited being wholly subservient to the governor who can carry into effect any law without their concurrence. All laws, before being acted on, must be approved of by the Secretary of State. By recent regulations, any individual properly qualified may be appointed to the most responsible situation, without reference to caste, nation or religion.

The island is divided into 6 provinces—the E. W. N. E., Central and N. Western, which again are subdivided into districts. In each province is stationed a Government agent for the administration of justice throughout the island, there are, in the civil and criminal departments, a supreme court, established at Colombo also a vice-admiralty court, and provincial courts, stationed in various districts besides magistrates.

The establishment of the Church of England is composed of a bishop, archdeacon, and 12 European colonial chaplains the Church of Scotland of 2 colonial chaplains the Dutch Presbyterian Church 1 colonial chaplain.

The forces at present (1851) maintained in Ceylon consist of two regiments of infantry two companies of the royal foot artillery a mounted body-guard for the governor and a regiment composed principally of Malays—a brave, faithful, and soldier-like body of men, about 1500 strong. The principal fortresses are those of Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle, and Jaffa. The chief sources of revenue are the customs duties, the export duty on cinnamon, land rents, and salt taxes. The revenue for the year ending 31st December 1849, was £469,806, 14s. the expenditures for the same period,

£210,000, 15s; thus leaving an excess of expenditure over revenue of £2117, 18s.

Religion, Language, Public Education, &c.—The Hindoo religion prevails exclusively among the population of Indian extraction, which forms a large proportion of the inhabitants of the E. and N. E. districts of Ceylon. On the W and S W coast, the majority of the Singhalese profess the R. Catholic religion, the Kandians, and those of the interior, are mostly



BURIALS IN THE WOODS: PRIESTS AND PARISH AT KANTH
After The Burial.

Buddhists. There are now 16 Protestant churches in the island, subordinate to the Bishop of Colombo 32 dissenting places of worship and a number of R. Catholic chapels. Buddhism however still prevails in the interior and generally among the Singhalese of the sea-coasts. It is maintained and protected by the British Government, agreeably to the treaty of 1815.

The Singhalese have a colloquial language peculiar to them selves, but their classic and sacred writings are either in Pali or Sanscrit. The Malabars use the Tamil. The Ceylon Portuguese prevails in the European settlements but its use is not universal among the natives. With regard to education, says Mr. Knighton much has been done and much remains to do. Fifty schools, containing 2800 scholars, are maintained by Government, of which the Colombo academy is the most important. There are schools maintained, also, by the Church Missionary Society by the Wesleyan the American and the Baptist Missionary Societies, besides a number of private, and some regimental schools. The total number of scholars, in 1842 was 30,630.

People.—The present population of Ceylon is composed of Singhalese, Cinghese, or Ceylonese, Malabars Mahometans or Moors, Veddhas, a small proportion of Europeans and their descendants, and negroes. The Singhalese inhabiting the coasts, are a wild, timid race obsequious to strangers, but hospitable and humane. They are, however said to be indolent, cowardly vindictive, and regardless of truth but this unfortunate character of them, though often repeated, has been denied by those who have good opportunities of knowing them. Their stature is rather below the middle size their limbs slender but well shaped eyes dark, finely-cut features, hair long, smooth, and black turned up and fixed with a tortoise-shell comb on the top of the head Colour varying from brown to black, or rather from the lightest to the darkest tinge of bronze. The Singhalese of the interior, or Kandian Singhalese, are a superior race, being stouter, handsomer and of more manly and independent bear-

ing with a greater degree of intelligence. The Malabars of Ceylon are still inferior in all respects to those of the continent, being the same active, enterprising, crafty race, in their character of merchant, politician, jeweller, workmen in metals, sailors, fishermen, jugglers, &c. The Mahometans or Moors are found in all parts of the sea-coast as well as in the interior. They are an energetic and industrious people, and engage a large proportion of the commerce and traffic of the island. They class themselves into four orders—merchants, weavers, fishermen and bankers. The Veddhas, a savage race, are supposed to be a portion of the original inhabitants of Ceylon. They inhabit the most secluded and inaccessible parts of the island, and subsist entirely on wild fruits and animals. A cloth round the loins is their only clothing; and their habitations, generally of small dimensions are formed for security amongst the branches of large forest trees. They are a robust and hardy race, but extremely peaceable and inoffensive. The other inhabitants of the coast consist of Dutch Portuguese, and English colonists some Kaffirs and Javaneses, a few Chinese and Parsee traders, and a various population sprung from the intermarriage of these races with each other. There is yet another class, called Burghers, the descendants of Europeans and natives. Many of this class fill public offices and subordinate situations under Government.

The habits of the Singhalese are simple. They rise at dawn, and retire about 9 or 10 o'clock at night they have two principal meals, one at noon and the other at 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. The favourite dish consists of rice, with curry, milk, ghee oil and fruits, are also common articles of diet. Meat is never eaten but by the lowest classes. The houses are generally of mud, a single story in height, with thatched roofs. Their furniture consists of a few stools, mats, and earthenware dishes a stone hand mill a pestle and mortar for rice. The dress of the men consists of a handkerchief wrapped round the head and a long cloth reaching from the loins to the ankles. The dress of the women is much the same. Their manners are courteous and polished but their intellectual powers limited. In arts and sciences they have made little progress.

The general population of the island was decreasing for several centuries. It is now however on the increase and latterly this increase has been rapid. In 1832 the entire population scarcely amounted to 1,000,000 of whom 6500 were whites. In 1842 it had increased to 1,857,000 of whom about 7500 were whites whilst in 1843, it is stated at 1,421,681 being an increase, in one year of 166,000. This amount of population gives about 59 individuals to a square mile. It consisted of 1,413,958 coloured, and 9375 whites. A considerable part of the increase in the population is, it is said, to be attributed to the great number of Malabar coolies who come from India for employment on coffee estates.

Antiquities History &c.—The Singhalese annals contain a historical record of events for 24 centuries and their authenticity as regards descriptions of ancient towns and buildings, and other works of art, is established by existing ruins, proving that the island had been, at a remote period, inhabited by a powerful and numerous people. The lake of Candeeley nearly 15 m. in circumference, was embanked in several places with a wall of huge stones, each from 15 to 14 feet long and broad and thick in proportion, had regularly use over the other. At one point in this majestic work, two hills are joined together in order to collect the water of the lake, by an embankment nearly 100 ft. in breadth at the base and 30 ft. at the summit. In this part of the wall arches are to be seen and over these, in the work which is under the level of the water as opening is made exactly resembling the conductors used by the Romans in some of the lakes of Italy for letting out the water. Another of these remarkable remains of antiquity was discovered in the year 1816 in the centre of a very thick forest. It is supposed to have been a Buddha pagoda, reared like the Egyptian pyramids in honour of the dead. The site of the building is gigantic the basis of its cone is about a quarter of a mile in circumference and on the top and sides large trees have fixed their roots among the ruins and that up to the height of 50 or 60 ft. It is surrounded by a square enclosure, 1 m. in circumference, consisting of a broad wall, made of brick and mortar and having within it a number of cells. In the

the downstream will bring above half a mile broad, while a great portion of the N. side is not the tenth part of a mile in breadth. It is low not being more generally than 8 or 10 ft. above the sea at high tide. The French used to have a small settlement on this island consisting of slaves and a few Europeans, who prepared cocoa-nut oil and salt fish for small vessels which came annually from Mauritius. A variety of fish abound in its harbour the entrance to which is at the N. W. end of the island, and excellent green turtles visit the shores on the outside of the island. The land-crabs, which breed on the cocoa-nuts as they fall from the trees, are also wholesome food and good fresh water may be had in almost every part of the island, by digging 8 or 10 ft. deep. Next in value and importance to the island just described, is a group called Petre Banhos. It forms nearly a square of 50 m. in circumference, containing 27 islands of small extent low and covered with cocoa trees, from the nuts of which about 84,000 gallons of oil are obtained annually. Fodder, pigs, fruit, vegetables, and water can be procured here. This group was discovered by the French in 1744 its situation is between lat. 6° 18' 30" and 6° 27' 30" and lon. 71° 47' and 72° 10' E. The other islands of any extent are Eggmont Islands, the largest of which is at lat. 6° 40' S. lon. 71° 28' 30" E. These islands produce 6000 gallons of oil yearly pigs and poultry in abundance also, yuccas and land-crabs. Water also is easily procurable. Eagle Island lat. 8° 11' S. lon. 71° 28' E. There is a village on the N. W. side of this island. It produces annually about 6000 gallons of cocoa nut oil a small quantity of cotton seed and tortoise-shell. Salt fish is also exported. Wood water and poultry are readily obtained here. The Chagres islands and banks were very imperfectly known till 1785, when they were surveyed by Capt. Arnold Blair of the Bombay Marine. They formerly had the general name of Banks or Chagres.

CHAGRES, a town and port New Granada Isthmus Panama, N. coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name lat. 9° 21' N. lon. 79° 18' W. (q). It stands on a healthy site, on both sides of the river the person on the bank being called the American Town and that on the right the old Spanish and Indian Town. The former is composed of wooden houses, with shops, stores and lodging-houses the latter of huts, thatched with palm-leaf and a few wooden houses also. Here is a rude old church with bells hung on a scaffold in front. The population of American Town consists chiefly of natives of the U. States that of Indian Town of negroes, half breeds, Indians, Spaniards, and a few English. From its low and damp situation the town is unhealthy and heavy tropical showers are almost continuous but behind the town there are some fine heights, and beautifully wooded dells. Although the spot on which the town stands is flat the coast on each side is bold with precipitous cliffs. The harbour is very indifferent, so heavy a sea rolling in when the wind is from the N. E. N. W. and W. that it is with the greatest risk although the holding ground is good that any vessel can ride at such times. Ships, however may water off Chagres, especially small vessels, several copious rivulets here pouring over the rocks, whence one can lie in perfect security using wood while the water is rising, and that in great loads, with much ease. Chagres is the port at which the W. Indian Steamers land the mails for the W. coast of S. America and it has been recently much associated with the proposed line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through Central America, and is pretty generally believed to be that adopted as the starting-point of the railway now in progress across the Isthmus of Panama. But the locality is generally fixed upon at 8 m. N. E. Chagres, the locality where the harbour though not of the best description, is much better than at Chagres. The line will terminate on the opposite side, at Panama, the distance in a direct line being 38 m. but with many rivers and ranges of hills intervening. In March, 1851 the rails were nearly laid from Navy Bay to Gamu, 5 m. on the way to Gorgona, which is half way across the isthmus. The river rises in the mountains, about 30 m. N. E. Panama, flows through a fertile country W., and then N. and falls into the Caribbean Sea at Chagres. Its mouth is the Gamu Purgina, and Trinidad after the confluence of the last of which it has a depth of from 16 to 20 ft. but the navigation is impeded by rapids and numerous falls.

YOL. I.

CHAHARRAG a town Afghanistan 80 m. N. Cabool, cap. of a dist. lat. 34° 57' N. lon. 69° 9' E. It comprises about 500 houses, has a tolerably well-supplied bazaar and a manufactory of swords, gun-barrels, and cutlery.

CHAILEY par Eng Sussex. 5569 ac. Pop. 1268
CHAILE -see MARIA, a town France, dep. Vendée, 12 m. S. W. Fontenay in the midst of a marsh on the high road from Bourbon to Rochelle. The inhabitants manufacture common cloth and are engaged in dilapidated and ruinous cattle. 1 op. 2296.

CHAI 181 and an island S. Pacific Low Archipelago, 207 m. E. N. E. Tahiti lat. 17° 23' S. lon. 145° 39' W. lon. 1 about 12 m. long and 1½ broad discovered, in 1794, by Cook.

CHAISE-D'OR (La) [sans Chan Dey] a small town France, dep. Haute-Loire, 31 m. N. W. Le Puy celebrated as the site of a famous Benedictine abbey founded by St. Robert in the ninth century the Gothic church of which is one of the most taste and magnificent in France, containing many exquisite paintings, and a fine organ. Large quantities of lace are manufactured here. Pop. 1993.

CHALABRE, a town France, dep. Aude 24 m. S. W. Carcassonne r bank, Larn. It is regularly built, and has an old castle a clock tower considerable cloth manufactory, producing about 15,000 pieces annually spinning-mills for wool and dyeworks. Pop. 2800.

CHALAIN MFW or St. Hilar Mew a town Darnah 1 bank Bravado lat. 20° 00' N. lon. 94° 30' E. It is the cap. of a district, and before the British invasion, contained 10,000 inhabitants. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall 50 ft. high without, and 30 within, supported by alight subments, and only 8 ft. thick. The walls are said, by the natives, to be 1500 years old.

CHALBURY par Eng Dorset 1344 ac. Pop. 166.

CHALCIS, a town Greece See KHALKIS.

CHALCO a town and lake Central America state of and 18 m. S. E. Mexico. The town agreeably situated on the borders of the lake, enjoys a mild temperature, and has a population of about 9000. The lake, nearly circular, and about 2 m. in diameter serves when necessary to replenish the lake of Mexico, for which purpose proper sluices are provided. On it are floating gardens, formed of birdweed or other materials, and covered with mould which are moved about the lake by the wind.

CHALCOMBIE par Eng Northampton 1694 ac. P. 506.

CHALDEA the name given to an ancient territorial division of Asia, on the borders of the Euphrates the extent of which has varied much at different times. In some parts of the Old Testament the name of Chaldeans appears to be used as a general designation for the whole subjects of the Babylonian empire and in accordance with this some of the oldest profane writers, and particularly Berossus, speak of Babylon as a great resort of the people inhabiting Chalde. Ultimately however the term was much restricted in meaning and Chaldees was used to designate only a particular district at the S. W. extremity of Babylonia, extending along the Persian Gulf and upwards between the r. bank of the Euphrates and Araxes. In this district Ptolemy places the towns of Shanda, Babatharna, and others along the river and towards Chumara, Bethara, Berazina, and Oclera. All these places have disappeared and we now find within the district which they occupied the modern city of Basrah or Bassora, and the towns of Dhwanyah, Lamun, Kurah Zohad &c.

CHALDON two towns Eng -1 (Hereford) Dorset 2961 ac. Pop. 139 -2 Surrey 1822 ac. 1 op. 166.

CHALP par Eng Southampton 3775 ac. Pop. 629.

CHALEUR (Bay of) an extensive arm of the sea, N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 85 m. long E. to W. and 20 m. broad at its widest part. In N. shore is in Lower Canada and its S. in New Brunswick. It receives numerous streams the principal of which are the Saguenay, the estuary of which forms the upper extremity of the bay and the Rupert. The navigation of the bay is perfectly safe, and the anchorage everywhere good. In July 1760, a French fleet was here defeated by the British (see St. Lawrence).

CHALFIELD (Gazet) par Eng Wilt 700 ac. P. 25.

CHALFONT two towns Eng Bucks -1 (St. Giles) 8641 ac. Pop. 1169 -2, (St. Peter) 4717 ac. Pop. 1482.

CHALGRAVE par Eng Bedford 2180 ac. Pop. 392.

CHALGHOVE par Eng Oxford 2264 ac. Pop. 216.

CHALK, par Eng Kent 2246 sq. Pop. 291.

CHALKY ISLAND one of the Frisian Islands, W. of Marnum, 18 m. from Groningen. It is the second largest of the whole group, and the most beautiful. It is hilly with fertile valleys between. In which corn, fruit, and wine are raised, and cattle reared. There are three convents on the island, one of which is now a college, where ancient and modern Greek are taught. It is much resorted to by visitors, on account of the beauty of its scenery and agreeable climate.

CHALKY (Makara and Bari) New Zealand. The Makara, in which the bay is situated is off the S.W. extremity of Makara Island, lat. (21.40) 46° E.; lon. 168° 10' E. about 7 m. in length, and from 3 to 4 broad at the widest part. It is not composed of chalk, as its name would imply, but of hard white rock. It is covered with wood, which produces myriads of flies, of a very poisonous description, that bite severely. The bay is at the S.W. end of the island. On the S. side of it, is Port Chalky an excellent harbour generally used by ships visiting that part of New Zealand.

CHALLA, a par. S. America. E. Cordillera of the Bolivian Andes, 14700 ft. above sea level. lat. 17 40' S.

CHALLACUMERI, par Eng In. on 5343 sq. P. 268. CHALLANS a vi. France dep. Vendée 24 m. N.W. Bourneau Vendée. It lies in the midst of marshes betw. the canals of Priet and Ester. Pop. 1408.

CHALIUA, par Eng Kent 263 sq. Pop. 427. CHALMERS (PORT) New Zealand. See PORT CHALKER.

CHALON-EN-SAONE, or CHALON (anc. *Cobilloni*) a vi. France dep. Saône-et-Loire 83 m. N. Mâcon at the commencement of the Canal de Centre, a bank bridge here crossed by a bridge of five arches, communicating with the suburb of St. Leger. The houses are in general well built, and a fine quay lines the river but the public buildings are not remarkable. They consist of the cathedral, a Gothic edifice of the 13th century, the church of St. Peter a general hospital, and one for aged persons and orphans the Hotel de Ville, palace of Justice, an obelisk to commemorate the opening of the canal, the college, a small theatre, public bath, and the public library containing 70,000 volumes. Chalons is the seat of a tribunal of first resort and of commerce, and has an exchange, agricultural society and commercial college. Hats, vinegar oil and imitation pearls, are manufactured here. There are also dyeworks, foundries, potteries, oil and flour mills, and a considerable trade in grain, flour the wines of Burgundy and the South cattle, wool, wood, charcoal, coal, iron, plaster tiles, &c. It is a considerable entrepôt of goods both for the N. & E. of France, and has a very thriving omnibus trade. The Saône becomes navigable for steam-boats here. Caster had galleys stationed at Chalons, and it became the capital of Burgundy under Gontier. In 1273 Edward I. of England, being invited to a tournament here on his return from Palestine attended with 10,000 men-at-arms and some disputes having arisen the English attacked the French, killed a great number and left the living-ground strewn with the dead. This event is known as the little war of Chalons. The town suffered considerably from the civil wars of the 15th and 16th century and from the invasion of the allies in 1814. It was formerly very unhealthy but has been much improved in this respect by drainage. Pop. 15,937.

CHALONNAIS (Latin *Pagus Calalonensis*) a small dioc. France, formerly included in prov. Champagne and now forming part of dep. Marne.

CHALONNES-SUR-LOIRE, a vi. France dep. Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. S.W. Angers agreeably situated, L. bank, Loire. It has manufactures of hosiery, serges, and heady Pop. 2232.

CHALON-SUR-MARNE, or CHALONS (anc. *Calalonensis*) a vi. France, dep. Marne (Champagne), 94 m. E. Paris, with which it is connected by railway, lat. 48° 27' 32" N. lon. 4° 41' E. (p.) R. Reims, 2 bank, Marne, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, built in 1787. Low walls now supply the place of the old ramparts, the entrance being by six gates, which open to six main roads. The houses are inferior being principally of timber, that, and plaster, but the general aspect of the town is agreeable. The public buildings are, the cathedral, a fine edifice three other churches the Hotel de Ville built in 1773. The Hotel de la Prefecture built in 1764, one of the finest buildings of the

kind in France; the barracks, formerly a Benedictine abbey, riding school, theatre, royal school of arts, college, public library, containing 80,000 volumes, museum, hospital, poor-house, &c. There is a fine promenade, occupying about 18 ac. planted with superb oaks from Chalons is the cap. of the second military division of the kingdom, and has a tribunal of commerce and of first resort, consulting chamber of manufactures, societies of agriculture, arts, and sciences, commercial college, and two seminaries. It is the seat of a hallopie, and of one of the three royal schools of arts and trades, where 480 pupils are maintained and instructed at the public expense. There are manufactures here of woollen and cotton goods of various kinds also, cotton mills, tanneries, and chamois-leather works. Barres, a considerable trade in grain, hemp, wool, rape-oil, oil, and sparkling champagne. Chalons was fortified and established by the Romans. Christianity was preached here about the year 260. In 481 Attila was defeated before its walls. From the 10th century it formed a kind of independent state governed by its bishops, till 1560 when it was united to the Crown. In 1591 the Parliament of Chalons publicly burnt by the hands of the executioner the bull of excommunication launched by pope Clement VIII. against the King of France. Under its countships it was a considerable city with 60,000 inhabitants. Its privileges were subsequently withdrawn, and its colonated fair divided away after the union of Champagne with France. Pop. 13,732.

CHALON a vi. Tibet midway between two lakes, about 60 m. S.E.E. Chamois-to-moo lat. 28° 20' N.; lon. 89° 25' E. The lakes are frequented by flocks of migratory birds, including ducks, geese, snipe, and large cranes the eggs of the cranes are collected in great quantities on the banks. One of the lakes is much venerated by the inhabitants of Bootan, who fancy it to be the haunt of their deity.

CHALONSE (La) an anc. dioc. France, which was included in prov. Guineas, and of which St. Bevoir was the cap. It now forms part of dep. Landes.

CHALTON par Eng Southampton 1728 ac. P. 708. CHALT (S. town) France, dep. Haute-Saône, 18 m. S.W. Lamoignon. It is of high antiquity, commanded by a large and strong castle surrounded by walls and flanked by numerous towers. It has some trade in horses and mules several annual fairs are held. P. p. 1143.

CHALVINGTON par Eng Sussex 729 ac. Pop. 170. CHAM (anc. *Curia Zepa*)—1. A vi. and par. Switzerland, can. of and about 3 m. W. N. W. Zug. It is beautifully situated on a height near the N. W. shore, where the lake of that name discharges itself into a tributary of the Rhene, and contains a large and handsome parish church, with a fine organ and a good altar piece by Hansard of Lunz, two schools, and baths. A good deal of wine is produced in the neighbourhood and splendid views are obtained of the lake and surrounding district. Pop. 1182.—2. Cham or Kamm, a vi. in Bavaria circle Oberpfalz, a little below the junction of the Kamp with the Regen 86 m. N.E. Regensburg. It contains a palace, town-house and two churches has some linen weaving and a trade in linen and flax wood and cattle. Garnet and earthenware are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 267.

CHAM-COLLAO an old Chinese town, N.E. coast of Cochinchina, S. part in lat. 10° 54' N. lon. 108° 30' E. having some ships adjoining the S. and others projecting W. from its N. W. part. It is inhabited, well cultivated and the anchorage on the W. side, in 4 or 4½ fathoms, may be considered a safe harbour in all winds. About 15 m. S.E.E. from Cham-Collao is another small island but of considerable height, with a reef projecting from its S. extremity called False Cham-Collao.

CHAMA a river Venezuela, prov. Merida, rising in the Sierra Nevada de Merida, about lat. 9° 15' N. lon. 71° W. flowing first to E. then turning N. and falling into the lake of Maracaybo after a course of about 100 m.

CHAMALARI, CHUMALARI, or CHUMALARI, one of the highest peaks of the Himalaya mountains, on the N. frontier of Bhutan, near its W. extremity; lat. 28° N.; lon. 89° E. Its height is variously stated, from 23,979 ft. to 27,300 ft. a discrepancy so great, being no less than 3321 ft. as to supply almost every circumstance of antiquity, or antiquity of measurement. One of the lower estimates, 23,980 ft., is given in Humboldt's *Aspects of Nature*, vol. 1 p. 92.

CHAMALIERES [*anc. Commaria*] an anc. tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 14 m. from Clermont-Ferrand. It is well built, and has a large square, adorned with a central fountain. It has an old castle, with a lofty tower called the Saracen's Tower and near the town are two monasteries with handsome churches. Chamalieres is chiefly noted for the thermal springs in the vicinity. Resident pop. 1926.

CHAMAS [*anc. Sotus Aemulius*] a tn. France, dep. Rhodan-de-Rhône, 84 m. N.W. Marseille, N. shore of the lagoon of Evre. It is divided into two parts by a hill through which a tunnel, 318 ft. long, has been driven and by which the two parts are connected. The E. and most ancient portion is surrounded by ramparts, and has broad straight streets. The other is regularly built, and inhabited principally by the maritime population. An extensive Government powder manufactory occupies the ground between the hill and the lagoon. The port, to which about 40 fishing vessels belong, is frequented by small vessels, and by the tenders from Arles, which come to load powder. Old of excellent quality flour wine, olives, and other productions of the country are also exported. Pop. 2709.

CHAMBERSBURG a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Franklin, 22 m. S.W. Harrisburg, finely situated in the valley of Conococheague Creek, a tributary of the Potomac. It has a courthouse and county offices, eight churches, a bank, a tannery, pottery, paper-mill, cotton woolen, and edge-tool factories, an oil and two flour mills, four printing-offices, two breweries, manufactory of cutlery and many other mechanical and manufacturing establishments, also, four academies, and six schools. In the environs, which are fertile and well cultivated, blue limestone freestone, and marble abound. Its trade is considerable, and has received an additional stimulus by the completion of the line of railway from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Pop. 4680.

CHAMBERY a tn. France, cap. dep. Savoie, agreeably situated on the Lys and Albie, between two mountains at the border of a fertile plain, 45 m. S.W. Geneva. It was formerly surrounded by walls and a ditch, with four gates, three of which led to three extensive suburbs. A citadel on a hill, still remains, and contains a handsome church. The town is tolerably well built; houses mostly of three stories but the streets are narrow, crooked, and have a very dull appearance, with exception of the Rue Corvetto where most of the business is carried on. Chambery possesses several public squares, ornamented with fountains, a cathedral, three other churches, several convents, four hospitals, an orphan hospital, a Jesuit college, an agricultural society, a royal society corresponding with the Royal Academy of Turin, a public library containing 16,000 volumes, a theatre, public baths, and two fine promenades. Among the most conspicuous buildings are three barracks erected by the French. The manufactory consist of soap, silk gauze, hats, silk and woolen stockings, common lace and nails. There are also paper and marble works, a silk spinning-mill, a refinery for alum, and some smeries. Grain, silk, cattle, wine, liquors, and copper form the principal articles of trade. Chambery is also the seat of an archbishopric and of the high court of appeal for the whole of Savoy. The inhabitants bear a high character for urbanity and the women are said to be the handsomest in Savoy. The air is pure, and the climate mild. The environs, at least the low grounds, are fertile, and the mountains present many cascades much visited by travellers. About 1 m. E. of the town is Les Charmettes, the residence of Rousseau and of his friend Madame de Warens. Chambery was founded about the 10th century and remained under feudal lords till 1290, when it was ceded to Thomas, first Count of Savoy, who built the castle where the princes of Savoy resided till the Government was removed to Turin. The castle was burnt in 1745 and again in 1798, and restored in 1803. On September 14, 1792 the gates of the town were opened to the French, who made it the capital of the department of Mont Blanc, and retained it till the second treaty of Paris, November 20 1815. St. Real and Count Xavier de Maistre were born in Chambery. Pop. 14,009.

CHAMBOUR or **CHAMBOUR VILLAS**—1. A tn. France, dep. Creuse, 28 m. E. Guéret, at the confluence of the Turdus and Vouze. It is the ancient town was the capital of the Comblav. 2. A square temple, of Gaulish origin, to which the Romans had made some additions, now forms part of the

church. Chambon manufactures leather and trades in cattle. Pop. 1258.—2. *Chambon-Farguier* a tn. France, dep. Lot, 4 m. S.W. St. Etienne, on the Dordogne-Vézère the water of which is said to be peculiarly adapted for tempering steel. It has thriving manufactures of nails, cutlery, files, saws, and articles in cast steel, ribbons, and tape; and has forges for iron and steel. Pop. 1786.—3. *Chambon* is also the name of several vills in France one, in the dep. Haute-Loire, 9 m. S.E. Yvergues, has a pop. of 401.

CHAMBOURD a vil. and royal castle France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 9 m. E. Bioul. The village, situated on the Garonne, is inconsiderable, having only about 300 inhabitants. The castle or chateau which is of great extent is situated in a walled park 20 m. in circumference abounding with deer, and other game. It was commenced in 1526 by Francis I. after designs by Primaticcio. It was continued by Henry II, Henry III., and Charles IX., and Louis XIV. and Louis XV. made some considerable additions, but the original designs were never completed. The building itself has a fantastic, and, from the darkness of the stone, rather a fearful appearance. A vast group of towers, minarets, and some or inverted female, rise from a solid basement, the chief features of which are six external round towers, of prodigious size 60 ft. in diameter which seem the types of all these which characterize French chateaux. Its architecture marks the transition between the fortified castle and the Italian palace, and is a fine specimen of the age and taste of Francis I. It contains 440 chambers, and the grand staircase in the central tower is a double spiral so contrived that parties ascending do not meet



LANTERN IN THE GARDEN OF CHAMBOURD.
From France: Monuments of Architecture.

those descending. The castle was inhabited by Francis I., who made it the scene of his gallantries by Louis XIII. and by Louis XIV., who gave brilliant fêtes here, at one of which Molière and his company performed for the first time his play of the Bourgeois Gentilhomme. Louis XV. gave it to Stanislaus, King of Poland, who remained here several years after which it was successively possessed by Marshal Saxe, the Crows, the Polignac family, and the Bonapartes, who burnt the tapestries to obtain the gold and silver with which they were wrought. After the battle of Wagram, Napoleon constituted Chambour a principality and gave it to Marshal Berthier as Prince of Wagram. When the widow of the Marshal offered the castle for sale in 1820, a company was formed, which bought it for 265,590, and gave it to the Duke

of Berdama, in the nurse of the people of France, on the day of his baptism, May 1 1521. It is now uninhabited, dismantled, and without rule.

CHAMÉ POINT is headed on the S.W. coast of the isthmus of Panama. lat. $8^{\circ} 40' 18''$ N. lon. $79^{\circ} 40' 18''$ W. (a.) **CHAMÉ**, an Isl. Russian America, bay of Good Hope, Kotzebue Sound lat. $66^{\circ} 13' 13''$ N. lon. $161^{\circ} 46' 18''$ W. It is covered with a thick swampy moss, except to the E. where it ends in a low sandy point. Its highest point is 231 ft. above sea level.

(CHAMOND 89) a la France dep. Loire, 6 m. W. E. St. Etienne, at the confluence of the Gier and Ban, and on the railway from St. Etienne to Lyons. It is well built, has a handsome parish church, a promenade, public baths, commercial college, and a consulting chamber of manufacturers. The old castle, on the side of a steep hill and now in a ruinous condition, presented the singularity of a belltry below a church, and a church below a meadow round which a carriage could be driven. A hill in the vicinity furnishes excellent building-stones from its summit, while the base is a mass of coal in which extensive workings are worked. This is a thriving town sustaining towns carrying on three principal branches of industry: namely, milling silk, the manufacture of sails for the navy &c. and the fabrication of silk ribbons and laces. There are also dyeworks, bleaching-grounds, foundries, forges, and furnaces, and a considerable trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 8236.

CHAMONIX CHAMONIX or LA PRINCE (anc. *Camponis*) a vil. Savoy, France, in the valley of same name, 39 m. E. S. E. Geneva. It has several hotels, and is supported chiefly by visitors to the scenery of the valley. It originated in a Benedictine priory founded by a count of Geneva in 1059.

CHAMONIX, or **CHAMONIX** a celebrated alps. France, dep. Haute Savoie, dist. Faucigny in the Pennine Alps and 3 45 ft. above sea-level. It is about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by 1 to 6 m. broad. has N.W. to S.E. its E. end formed by Mont Blanc and other lofty mountains of the same range and its W. by Mont Breven. It is traversed as its whole extent, N. to S. by the Arve, which rises on the confines of canton Valais, receives numerous rivulets in its course, and leaves the valley by a narrow gorge on the S.W., through which also passes, high above the river the highway to Sallanches and Geneva. At its N. end the valley commences with canton Valais, by the passes of the Col de Balme and the Tête Noire, both practicable for mules and it may also be left by other passes, as the Col de Gant. But they are both difficult and dangerous, and only suited for practised and daring pedestrians. The mountains on the W. side of the valley though attaining a height of 8500 ft. above sea level are not covered with snow in summer, but those on the E. side, in the range of Mont Blanc, being from 10,000 to upwards of 15,000 ft. high are always snow-clad, excepting where the peaks are too perpendicular for snow to lie. From the snowy ranges alone, of course, proceed those remarkable features of the valley the glaciers, some of which approach close to the cultivated fields. They are very numerous, and of different sizes, but the two most important are the Glacier des Barmes, and the Glacier de la Vierge, the latter the most extensive glacier in the Alps. From its lower extremity called the Glacier des Barmes, the meltings of the glacier flow off in greater or less volume, according to the season of the year from under a naturally-formed ice-arch called the source of the Arvion, the name given to the stream thus formed which is an affluent of the Arve. The waters of this and other glacier streams are muddy in the extreme, from the quantity of crushed rock suspended in them. The lower slopes of the mountains are covered with timber through which it frequently is to be seen the devastating course taken by the avalanches in winter in summer but very severe in winter which lasts from October to May during which the snow lies 8 ft. deep in the lowest parts, and all communication with the external world is cut off. The soil is not fertile, but it is occasionally cultivated; and the inhabitants, who are gathered together in numerous villages, of which Chamouni or La Pruney is the chief take barley, oats, rye, flax, and potatoes, raw cotton, and train-bone, from which most excellent tallow is obtained, and a considerable quantity exported. During the winter years, cloths, hats,

and implements are made, and many beautiful articles of wood are carved. All the valley is famous for its country, which was first brought under public notice by Windham and Pouchon, two Englishmen, who visited it in 1741. Pop. 3600.

CHAMOREUIL, or **CHAMOREUIL**, a lake Central Asia, Ladak lat. (N. extremity) $33^{\circ} 56' 18''$ N. lon. $78^{\circ} 20' 18''$ E. length about 15 m. breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. 15,000 ft. above sea level. Water brackish, of a blue colour and supposed to be deep. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, rising in some places 6000 ft. above the surface of the lake. Although several considerable streams flow into it it has no outlet, being kept at its level by evaporation alone.

CHAMOUNI, valley and vil. See CHAMONIX.

CHAMPA See ANAM.

CHAMPAGNE (anc. *Compendia Gallie*), one of the largest and most important of the former provinces of France. It was subdivided into 12 districts, and, along with Briz, was one of the 12 governments of the kingdom. It now forms depa. Marne Haute Marne, Aube Ardennes, and parts of depa. Yonne, Aube, Seine-et-Marne, Meuse, Côte-d'Or, Haute-Saône and Vosges. The well known wine, Champagne takes its name from this province.

CHAMPAGNEY a tn. and com. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 5 m. E. N. E. Vesoul with manufactures of leather and tiles and some trade in bark. The cherry crop of the district is important, the fruit being principally made into a spirit, in appearance resembling gin or whiskey and called *brandy* (cherry water). In the vicinity is an extensive coal mine. Pop. 501.

CHAMPAGNE, a tn. France, dep. Jura, 19 m. N. E. Lux. a bank, Ain. It is favourably situated for trade on the road from Paris to Geneva, and has an abundant command of water-power. There is here one of the largest wire-drawing and nail manufactures in France. Ketting-needles and carriage drags are also manufactured and there are several saw-mills. Pop. 3201.

CHAMPANAGLE a tn. Hindostan, prov. Behar 2 m. W. Boghpoor lat. $25^{\circ} 14' 18''$ N. lon. $86^{\circ} 55' 18''$ E. There is here a monument, of some note and of great size, as a Mahomedan relic.

CHAMPALFERT a vil. France dep. Marne, 23 m. S. W. Châlons. On February 10, 1814, Napoleon defeated the Prussians here. Pop. 231.

CHAMPION BAY, a bay Australia N.W. coast, Geelvink Channel lat. $28^{\circ} 47' 18''$ S. lon. $114^{\circ} 36' 18''$ E. (a.) The depth of the bay is regular with five and six fathoms fine white sand. It was visited by Capt. Stokes in 1840 who gave it its present name the neighbouring heights he represented as having a brown and arid appearance, and as being deficient of timber.

CHAMPLAIN (LAKES OR) a lake of considerable extent chiefly in the U. States, between the states of New York and Vermont, but the N. end of which is within Lower Canada. extreme length, N. to S. about 120 m. breadth from half a mile to 15 m. area, about 600 sq. m. 90 ft. above the level of the sea. It was discovered in 1609 by Samuel Champlain, a French naval officer and Governor-General of Canada, from whom it takes its name; it is navigated by steamboats and other vessels, and is deep enough for ships of the largest class. Its outlet to the river Richelieu, flowing N. to the St. Lawrence, is navigable for barges throughout, and for ships as far as St. John's, and the most frequented line of communication between U. States and Lower Canada. The S. end of the lake is connected, by a canal with the Hudson river thus affording water communication between the St. Lawrence a few miles below Montreal and the Atlantic, at New York. Upwards of 60 islands are scattered over its surface and it receives numerous streams, none of which are very important. The scenery along its sides is picturesque. It abounds in salmon, steel, pike, and other fish, in winter it is usually quite frozen over and is passable on the ice. The chief port on its banks is Burlington.

CHAMPLAIN a vil., port, and township, U. States, New York, near the N.W. extremity of lake of same name, 167 m. N. Albany and 86 m. S. by E. Montreal. It lies on the Chazy about 5 m. from its mouth, and has a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, a grist, and six saw-mills, and a tannery. The river is navigable for ships to within 2 m. of the vil. Pop. of township, 6695.

CHAMPLATTE, a *fin* France, dep. Haute-Saône, 80 m W Yvonand, on the Saône. It manufactures lace-works and already has a trade in grain wax and the wiles of the district. Pop. 2770

CHAMPON, or **CHAMPONNOS**, a *fin* Lower Rhine, 1. bank, Payring lat. 10° 51' N lon 9° 28' E. 212 m. S.W. W. Bank. It was formerly considered by the Bismarck an important military post. Excellent timber and shipbuilding, resins, and tin, are found in the environs.

CHAMPSAUR, a *fin* France, in the former province of Dauphiné now comprised in depts. Hautes-Alpes and Drôme

CHAMUSCA, a *fin* and *par* Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca of, and 10 m E.E. Santarém, on the E. side of the Tagus from which it is distant about 1½ m. It has two annual fairs, of three days each. The vicinity produces a much esteemed red wine, of which about 1500 pipes are made annually. Pop. 2800.

CHANAK KALESI See CHANNAKALESI

CHANCAÏ a *prov* and *river* Port The PROVINCE, dep. Lima, is about 80 m long, and as many broad. The part of it which is occupied by the Andes is arid, but in the valleys on the sea-coast it is extremely fertile. The most considerable rivers are the Pucallpa and the Huancayo. Grano has long been used here as a manure and in the valleys, which are naturally very fertile, immense crops of maize and sugar are raised by the instrumentality of this valuable fertilizer. —The towns esp. of above prov., is situated in a beautiful valley near the embouchure of river of same name in the Pacific, 87 m. N.W. Lima. It has a good and well frequented harbour. —The river, rises in the Cordillera of the Andes, and after a W course, falling into the Pacific, in lat. 11° 30' S. lon. 77° 15' W.

CHANCE ISLAND Bay of Bengal W coast Lower Hind. about 35 m from the mainland lat. (highest peak) 9° 27' N lon. 97° 58' E. It is from 8 to 5 m. in length and about the same breadth with three or four small islets on its N. and W. sides.

CHANDAH a *fin* in Hindoostan prov. Gaudwana esp. dist. of same name, 80 m S. Nagpur lat. 20° 2' N lon. 79° 23' E. In walls, of freestone, and flanked by round towers, are 6 m. in circuit, and from 15 to 20 ft. in height. It consists of straggling streets, detached houses, gardens and plantations. In 1803, it contained 5000 houses; in 1832 only 2800. Within the walls stands a citadel named the Bala Killa. In 1818, Chandah was taken by the British who found there 290 000 in money and a great deal of valuable property. —The distance is about 88 m. in length N to S and 65 m. in breadth E to W.

CHANDANEKE a *fin* and dist. Punjab The town is situated on the brow of a hill in lat. 33° 21' N lon. 76° 5' E. about 76 m. S. by E. Saragarh.

CHANDEL EUR (Huez and Bay) a group of small low uninhabited islands Gulf of Mexico near the coast of the U. States, Louisiana, between lat. 29° 30' and 30° 5' N lon. about 88° 50' W. These isles with those of Grand Greaser and Briton form the Bay of Chandelour a gulf on the E. extremity of Louisiana, near the delta of the Mississippi.

CHANDEROUVA, a considerable *fin*, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 65 m. W. by N Calcutta lat. 23° 45' N lon. 87° 44' E. Pop. (1814) 16 145

CHANDEREE, **CHANDEREE**, **CHANDEREE**, a *fin*, and dist. Hindoostan prov. Malwa. The town is a strong hill fort lat. 24° 23' N lon. 78° 10' E is 110 m. N.N.E. Bhopul. —The distance is 90 m. from E to W and 70 m. from N to S.

CHANDERNAGORE, a *fin* Hindoostan, prov. Bengal belonging to France, a bank, Hooghly river 16 m. N.W. Calcutta lat. 22° 55' N lon. 88° 27' E. It has straight, well-paved but now deserted streets houses of brick whitened outside and two stories in height adorned with colonnades in front, and terrace-roofs. Though formerly flourishing it has now no trade, except with Calcutta, and no manufactures, excepting some cotton cloths. It is the residence of an administrative judge, and the seat of a court of first resort. In 1676, the French obtained permission to establish a factory here, which, in 1688, along with its territory—area, 3225 ac.—was ceded to the French E. India Company by Aurangzeb. The town was subsequently fortified, and the factory continued to flourish till 1767 when it was attacked by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, who took it and dismantled the fortifications.

It was restored to the French in 1816. Pop. (1830) 10, and territory 81 256.

CHANDOLE, a large *fin* Hindoostan in Gujarat, 85 m. E.N.E. Baruch, a bank, North lat. 22° 1' N lon. 73° 40' E. By the Hindoos it is held in veneration as a place of great sanctity.

CHANDORE, a fortified *fin* of considerable size, Hindoostan prov. Candahar pres. Bombay, 78 m. N.W. Aurangabad lat. 20° 16' N lon. 74° 21' E. The fortifications commands one of the best passes on the range of hills on which it stands, and is quite inaccessible everywhere but at the gateway where it is strongly fortified. Nevertheless, it surrendered, with little resistance, to the British twice first, in 1804, and again in 1818.

CHANERALL, a bay and *fin* Chili The bay is 1 m. N. Carril Bay well sheltered from N. and S. which but exposed to gales from the S.W. —The strait, which has about 4 m. W. is 2 m. long lat. 29° 1' S. lon. 71° 40' W. (N.)

CHANG-CHUEN CHAM, or St. John's Island on the S. coast, China, prov. Guangdong lat. (S. point) 21° 15' N lon. 112° 50' E. It is about 15 m. in length, and 8 to 5 m. wide and has generally been considered as two islands the high land at each extremity appearing separated by a large bay or vacant space, which on a near approach is found to be a low narrow isthmus of sand, uniting the high land, and having a bay on each side one of these on the W. side has 6 m. 17 fathoms water at the entrance. There is a watering-place on the S. side of the bay and a village at the head of it.

CHANG CHUO WOO —1 A city China, prov. Fokien 86 m. S.W. Amoy which is nearly the port of the city lat. 24° 55' N lon. 117° 50' E. It lies in a valley enclosed in hills, and is intersected by a river here crossed by two bridges one of which is of somewhat angular construction built up on 25 piles of stone, about 30 ft. apart, and 20 ft. high. Large beams are laid from pile to pile these again are crossed by smaller ones, which are covered with earth and then paved with enormous blocks of granite, some of which are about 45 ft. long and 5 ft. broad. This singular structure is about 9 ft. wide, half its length on both sides is occupied by boats. The city is surrounded by a wall 4½ m. in circumference, inside of which it is thickly planted with large trees. In the wall a gate, formed of a door for foot-passengers, and a canal for boats, is placed at each of the cardinal points. The streets are from 10 to 12 ft. wide, and many of them are well paved slopes numerous, and well furnished and houses in general two stories high. This is the great centre of the silk manufacture of the province, and the streets present a bustling and animated appearance. In the suburbs, which are extensive there are large silk and sugar manufactories and from an eminence near the city about 60 populous agricultural villages may be seen in a large plain 80 m. long by nearly 20 m. broad. Pop. of city exclusive of suburbs, variously estimated at from 800 000 to 1 000 000.—2 A city China, prov. Kiang soe 75 m. S.E. Nankin lat. 31° 50' N lon. 121° 43' E.

CHANG-MAT, a *fin*, Laos, a bank, Nankin lat. 30° 10' N lon. 99° 2' E. Pop. 26 000

CHANG-SHA a city China prov. Hoonan, a bank, Head Kiang 50 m. S. its embouchure in Lake Tong Ting-Hou lat. 28° 18' N lon. 118° E

CHANGAMA, a *fin* Hindoostan Carnatic, 115 m. S.W. Madras, at the end of a pass, to which it gives its name. It has a lofty pagoda.

CHANIERS, a vil. France, dep. Charente Inférieure, 4 m. from Salntes. In its vicinity good red wine is produced and it has two annual fairs. Pop. 1200

CHANNAKALESI or **CHANK KALESI** (red castle) a *fin* Asiatic Turkey, pass Anatolia, near the S.W. entrance of the Dardanelles, about 8 m. S.W. Alydus lat. 40° 10' N lon. 28° 25' E. It is composed entirely of wooden houses, which, while new and uniform, have a peculiar and somewhat pleasing effect, resembling the Swiss villages. It has been often seriously damaged by fire. The town takes its name from the manufactories of crockery carried on in it, and it, therefore, erroneously named in our maps Sultana or Saltana. Its castle is one of the most famous on the Dardanelles.

CHANVEL ISLANDS, a group of *fin*, in the English Channel, off the W. coast of dep. La Manche, in France, between lat. 49° and 49° 50' N; and lon. 2° and 2° 45' W. They

consist of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark (which see), with some dependent islets. They are celebrated for a peculiar breed of cattle, known by the name of Alderney or Norman cattle. They are almost totally exempt from taxation, and enjoy besides, all the other privileges of British

islands. Some export trade is carried on. Quarries of granite are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 39,000.

CHANTILLY, a town, a dist. and a tn. Som. territory of Cambodia, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, E. side, Gulf of Siam. It produces cardamoms, muscard, dyewoods, ship timber, hides, horns, ivory, lac, and bannoin.

The town, cap. of the dist., is a place of considerable trade; its chief export is pepper and in its vicinity are mines of precious stones. It lies 2 m. up a small river in lat. $12^{\circ} 45' N$ lon. $102^{\circ} 18' E$.

CHANTILLY, a tn. France, dep. Oise, 26 m. S.E. Beauvais, on the Normans, celebrated for its manufacture of bobbinets and silk lace, introduced by M. Mennet in 1710. There are now seven establishments in the town and seven in the surrounding district. The manufacturers give out the materials and patterns, and the work is done at the homes of the lace-makers. Porcelain hosiery and hardware are also made here. The splendid chateau of Chantilly built by the great Condé, and where he spent his latter years, after retiring from military life, in the society of Racine, Boileau, Boissieu, and the other literary men of his age, was ravaged by the mob at the Revolution of 1793. The great chateau and stables, considered to be among the finest in Europe, still remain. There is a good hunting park here, built and enclosed by the Prince de Condé. Races are held in the month of May. The headless body of Admiral Coligny killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew was interred in the chapel of the castle. Among the natives of Chantilly was the Duc d'Enghien, shot in the ditch at Vincennes, March 21, 1804. P. 2335.

CHANTONAY, a tn. France, dep. Vendée, 15 m. E. Bourbon-Vendée. Near it an extensive coal field, of the same name is wrought, and in its vicinity in 1793 a bloody battle was fought between the Republicans and the Vendéens. Pop. 1176.

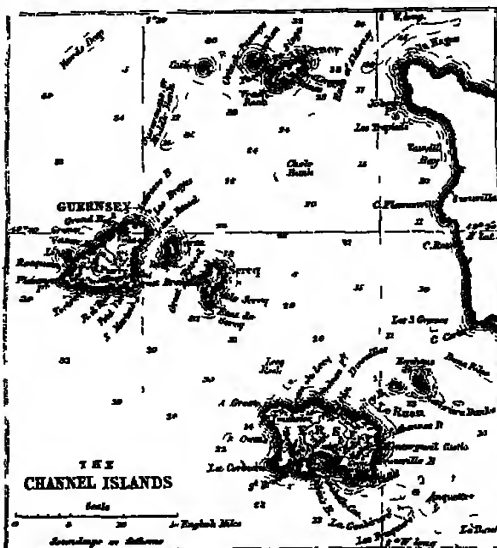
CHANZA, an affluence of the Guadiana forming during the greater part of its course, the boundary between Spain and Portugal. It rises near Cortegana, prov. Sevilla and, proceeding S.W. joins I. bank, Guadiana, a little above San Lúcar-de-Barbadena, whence about 40 m.

CHAO-WEI-LONG, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, on a lofty mountain, crowned with an old castle, 24 m. S.W. Coimbra. It contains a collegiate church, convent, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 1160.

CHAO-HING, a city China, prov. Chekiang, on a river 80 m. W. Ning po; lat. $30^{\circ} 15' N$ lon. $120^{\circ} 18' E$. It stands on a fertile and extensive plain, is intersected by canals, has broad, clean and well paved streets, and is remarkably healthy. The inhabitants are famed for their knowledge of the laws, and from among them the great mandarins and governors of provinces choose their secretaries.

CHAO-KHING or **CHAO-KHUI**, a city China, prov. Guangdong, 50 m. W. Canton, on the Si-king. It is well built, and strongly fortified and is the residence of the governor of the provinces of Quang-tung and Quang-nam. There are some beautiful gardens in one of the suburbs.

CHAO-NAM-BOU, a tn. Mongolia, territory on the Chao-tou, 165 m. N. by W. Peking; lat. $43^{\circ} 25' N$; lon. $116^{\circ} 18' E$. This town which is of vast extent, consists of a collection of houses without any regard to regularity and crowded, there is an indifferent foot-path on each side



subjects. The government of the islands is in the hands of states, some members of which are named by the Crown while others are chosen by the people, and others sit ex officio. These islands are a very costly appendage of the British Crown. They have been fortified at an immense expense, and their defence, in time of war is supposed to cost fully £500,000 a year which has to be wholly defrayed by Britain the total revenue collected in the islands not amounting to £20,000 a year. The Channel Islands form the only remains of the Norman provinces once subject to the British crown. Pop. (1841), 76,006.

CHANNELKIRK, par. Scot. Berwick 22 sq. m. P. 28. **CHANNI KHAN DIGOT**, a tn. Bahawalpur 18 m. N.E. Khampoor lat. $28^{\circ} 50' N$ lon. $70^{\circ} 54' E$. It is a small, but thriving place. The surrounding country is dry sandy and overgrown with tamarisk jungle.

CHANTANQUE (LAKE), a small lake, U. States, near S.W. extremity of the state of New York. It is 18 m. long and for the most part from 1 to 3 m. broad. It is 720 ft. above the level of Lake Erie, and 1921 ft. above that of the Ocean, and is said to be the highest body of water in the U. States on which a steamer floats. It is navigable for steamboats and rafts proceed from it to the Gulf of Mexico. **CHANTELLE**, a tn. France, dep. Allier 26 m. S.W. Moulins, r. bank, Beaulieu. On a neighbouring eminence are the ruins of an immense fortress, formerly belonging to the Salengrains de Bourbon, and now a quarry whence the country people obtain supplies of building stone. Pop. 1708.

CHARENTAIS, a tn. and tom. France, dep. Lower Loire, 14 m. from Nantes, r. bank, Loire. It is well built, and the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of white cloth, fishing, husbandry, cattle-rearing, ship and boat building, &c.

for pedestrians, but carriages and beasts of burden must pass their way through a black, deep, and disgusting mass of mud. The principal meetings are the Buddhist temples, which are numerous. In spite, however, of its unpropitious appearance, and the natural disadvantages of its situation—being surrounded by a sterile country and subject to intense winter cold, as well as stifling heat during summer—this town is a place of immense bustle and activity. The inhabitants are removed throughout Tartary and the most remote parts of Tibet for the sake of its iron and brass which they turn out from their foundries and all the countries addicted to the worship of Buddha are furnished by them with idols, bells, and the different vessels employed in their idolatrous ceremonies. The commerce of the place is also extensive. Russian merchandise is brought to it through Kiahkhi. The Tartars bring numerous herds of oxen, camels and horses in exchange for which they receive tobacco, cloth and tea. Merchants from the province of Chuen are extremely numerous, but invariably return to their own country after improving their circumstances. Indeed, it is remarked that the Chinese, in this commercial place, always and by making a fortune, and the Tartars by running themselves. The population, though not easily estimated, is said to be very great.

CHAO-TCHBOO-POO a city and dist. China. N. division of Quangong or Chuen prov. The city is situated in a mountainous region about 150 m. N. Canton city lat. 24° 55' N. lon. 118° 15' E. at the confluence of the Hsiao and Tanghai, the union of which streams form the river Pe-kien; both are navigable. It is a large place, and its walls run for a great distance along the Pe-kien here crossed by a bridge of boats. There are considerable manufactures and trade in the place but the locality is unhealthy. Pop. estimated at about 10,000 families.

CHAOUSSY or **TOUHAU** in N. Russia gov. of, and 27 m. E. by S. Mogilev. It has two churches a synagogue, and a school. A great market is held here annually. P. 8400.

CHAPADA (AKAIA, PA) a small town or vil Brazil prov. Goias, 6 m. N. Natividade on one of the low flat table lands called Chapadas whence its name. Gold used to be found in the country around, and a number of slaves were employed in washing the soil in search of the precious metal but the pursuit is now almost abandoned, the slaves being more profitably occupied on plantations. Pop. about 1000.

CHAPALA a large lake, Mexico, state Guadalupe and Michoacan, about lat. 20° 20' N. and between lon. 102° to 103° 45' W. area, 1500 sq. m. It contains numerous islands, and is traversed by the Rio Grande. The scenery on and around the lake is extremely beautiful.

CHAPARI, a river Bolivia, rising in the mountains of Cochabamba, and after a course from S. W. to N. E. of about 100 m. joining the Mamore in the parallel of 17° S.

CHAPEL—1 par. Ire. Wickford 3,898 ac. Pop. 1015.

—2 *Chapel or Garwick* par. South. Berkeley 10 m. by 5 m. pop. 2102.—3, *Chapel, or Fonthill*, par. Eng. Essex 1145 ac. Pop. 452.—4, *Chapel Colston* par. Wales. Fern broke; 170 ac. Pop. 137.—5, *Chapel-Dill*, par. Eng. Mon mouth; 220 ac. Pop. 540.—6, *Chapel-Isle*, par. and in Ire. Dublin 535 ac. Pop. 1585.—7, *Chapel-Busell*, par. Ire. Limerick 884 ac. Pop. 839.

CHAPPEL ALLESTON a chapelry and vil. England co. York, bor. and 2½ m. N. Leeds, very pleasantly situated, and the residence of many respectable families. It has a handsome Episcopal and a Wesleyan chapel. P. (1851) 8497.

CHATEL, *par. de France*, a market in and par. England co. Derby. The town 11 m. N. W. Derby has a neat parish church a Wesleyan chapel two endowed schools, and a library. Cotton-weaving and paper-making are the chief employments. Near it are lead and coal mines, and limestone quarries. Area of par., 13,280 ac. Pop. 8214.

CHATELLE (LA) a vil France, dep. Vosges, 16 m. from St. Dié. Near it is a slate quarry. Pop. 1259.

CHAPPELL-DE-DEUX (LA) a vil France, dep. Sarre, forming a N. suburb of Paris, being a continuation of the Faubourg St. Denis and commencing outside the walls. Manufactures—liquors, chemical stuffs, starch, waxcloth, brandy and salt. Pop. 12,911.

CHAPPO or **CHAPU** a fortified station in Chuen prov. Che-king, N. side of a large bay 35 m. N. Ning-po lat. 30° 40' N. lon. 120° 25' E. The houses are, in general

small with walls of brick, plastered and white-washed. The houses are all detached, each being surrounded by a wall about 7 ft. high. A particular portion of the town, surrounded by a wall and planned on the model of a camp, is assigned for the residence of the Manchoo troops, who form the garrison. Chappoo is a place of very considerable commerce, and the only Chinese port which is permitted to trade with Japan. In May 1842 it was attacked and taken by the British after a vigorous resistance on the part of the garrison.

CHARNIAKOVAN one of the Kurile islands, N. Pacific Ocean, subject to Russia, and separated from the island of Onokotom by a channel 8 m. wide lat. 49° N. lon. 154° 39' E.

CHARBAR, or **CHOTMAR BAY**—1 A bay Baluchistan, prov. Makran, on the Indian Ocean. It is of circular form, and about 9 m. in diameter. Near Charbar its E. point, is lat. 25° 10' N. lon. 60° 36' E. This bay is one of the best on the coast. Fresh water of good quality is easily procured and goats and sheep may be obtained but neither bullocks nor poultry are to be had. There are here some small gardens which produce turpentine, onions, potatoes, carrots &c.—2 A tn. of same name, on the E. side of the bay near its entrance composed of straggling mat houses occupied mostly by weavers. The country around here is arid and barren, that families are of frequent occurrence, compelling the inhabitants to abandon it in great numbers.

CHARD a tn. bor. and par. England co. Somerset. The town 43 m. S. S. W. Bristol contains a townhall an extensive market-place, an hospital and a free grammar-school also places of worship for Baptists and Independents. The lace manufacture employs about 1500 hands. The clothing, mending and corn trades are also considerable. This borough sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. and two succeeding reigns, when it lost this privilege through the negligence of its freemen. Pop. of in 2291 Area of par. 5448 ac. Pop. 2597.

CHARDAK, a tn. European Turkey Bulgaria, mukal of and 10 m. E. Salutar, and 77 m. W. by N. Lake Resoun.

CHARDAK, or **HAN GRUL** (pilgrimage) a salt lake, Asiatic Turkey, pass. Anatolia, E. extremity lat. 38° N. lon. 30° E. About 10 m. in length, and 5 broad. Large quantities of salt are collected from this lake.

CHARDESTOCK par. Eng. Dorset 5800 ac. 1 pop 1387.

CHARENTE [anc. *Carantonus*] a river France, which rises on the frontiers of the dep. to which it gives its name, and of Haute-Vienne, near Charenton in a range of hills forming part of the watershed between the basins of the Loire and Garonne. It first proceeds N. W. to Civray dep. Vienne, then turns round and proceeds almost due S. to Mande. Here, its course becomes extremely tortuous till it reaches Angoulême, near the centre of department Charente. It now proceeds almost due W. passing Cognac, and flowing onwards to Saintes, where it resumes its original course of N. W. and falls into the Bay of Biscay at Rochefort, where it forms a fine marine harbour. Its principal affluents are the Bognure, the Tourne, the Xé the Sienne and the Bortonne whole course, about 300 m. It is fit for navigation from Civray and navigable from Montignac, 60 m. above its mouth. The Charente flows generally through a rich and fertile valley and is of great importance both from the facilities which it gives for transport, and the numerous public works which are placed along its banks. A little above Rochefort, two canals, the Bognure and Charente, lead off the one from the 1 and the other from its 2nd bank, intended to drain the salt marshes around Rochefort, which made the whole district very unhealthy. They have proved of essential service.

CHARENTE, an island dep. France having N. the dep. Deux-Sèvres, and Vienne, E. Haute-Vienne, S. Dordogne, and W. Charente-Inférieure, formed chiefly out of the ancient province of Angoulême, and deriving its name from the river Charente, by which it is traversed, between lat. 45° 35' and 46° 15' N. and lon. 0° 25' W. and 0° 54' E. area, 1,467,447 ac. sup. Angoulême. It is in general traversed by hills covered with abundant trees, sandy plains, meadows, &c. Soil dry and arid, one-third devoted to tillage, a third to vineyards, and the remainder meadows, woods, and waste lands. The principal rivers are the Charente, joined by the canal of Fontenay with the Vienne the Dronne, Tonnay, Bende, Teuvre, and N. all abounding in fish. Waterfalls

are numerous. The climate is temperate, atmosphere clear and extremes of heat or cold are almost unknown. The principal productions are wheat, rye, maizé, oats, millet, and buckwheat. But the produce is insufficient for the local consumption. Trades are abundant. The wines of the department are of inferior quality and in little request for the table but they yield the best brandy in Europe. The celebrated cognac brandy is made in the districts of Champagne, Cognac, Jarnac, Rouillac, and Aligre, from a grape called the *folle blanche* which yields a white wine. The red wines furnish an inferior brandy without the bouquet that distinguishes the genuine cognac. In good years, the wine produces a fifth of spirit at 25 to 28. In bad years, on the contrary 9 or 10 parts of wine are required to produce one of brandy. The wine growers themselves carry on the distillation, each estate being furnished with stills and the necessary apparatus. Factors are scarce, but cattle are fattened to some extent. Large numbers of pigs are also fattened and poultry is abundant, as well as game of all kinds. In some districts, bees are reared in great numbers and in one commune, saffron is cultivated. Iron ore is found in the department and small quantities of lead and antimony. Excepting brandy and paper the manufactures of the department are considerable, consisting of making cloth, cordage, hats, cork, and earthenware. The paper made at Angoulême is said to be the best in France. The department is divided into five arrondissements: 29 com. and 465 com. It forms the diocese of Angoulême. Pop. (1846) 579,031.

CHARENTE INFÉRIEURE (lower Charente) a maritime dep. France, W coast having N, dep. Vendée, N E Deux-Sèvres, E Charente S E Dordogne, S Gironde, and W the Atlantic Ocean, between lat. 45° 5' and 46° 21' N and lon. 0° 5' and 1° 37' W. It comprises parts of the former provinces of Angoumois and Poitou areas, including the islands of Ré, Oléron, Madame and A. 1,668,926 sq. m. Surfaces in general flat, one-fourth consisting of marshes drained and cultivated, formerly sources of disease and death now healthful and productive. Soil chalky and sandy fertile, and well cultivated and a considerable portion planted with vines. The lands have a superficial layer resting on a subsoil of chalky and friable tuff are called *champs de tuff* and furnish the best wine for distillation. The pastures are good, and well stocked with cattle, horses and sheep. Along the coast are extensive salt marshes, from which an immense quantity of salt is produced. The extent of coast, including the E. bank of the Gironde is about 100 m. on which are numerous bays, several ports, and good roads. The principal rivers that traverse or bound the department are the Charente, Gironde, Sèvre, Boutonne, and Sèvre Niortaise, all of which are navigable, as well as the canal of Bourdeaux and that between Niort and Rochelle. The climate in general is temperate and healthy, but the districts of Marais, Rochefort and Rochelle are subject to fever and rheumatic affections, arising from the exhalations of the neighbouring marshes. The produce consists of grain of all kinds more than sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The wine is of common quality and chiefly used for making brandy. Game is plentiful and large flocks of wild fowl frequent the marshes. Oysters and sea-urchins abound on the coast. Salt and brackish are the only articles manufactured to any great extent. Wool, leather goods, luxury leather, pottery and sugar are also made and shipbuilding is carried on in the seaports, where vessels are equipped also for the cod-fishery. Principal towns—Rochefort, Marennes, Marianne, Saintes, and St. Jean d'Angély. The department is divided into six arrondissements, containing 29 com. and 460 com. Pop. (1846) 468,103.

CHARENTON-LE-PONT a town, France, dep. Seine, 4 m. S.E. Paris, r bank, Marne, near its confluence with the Seine. It is divided into two communes, one of which containing a lime-works, with accommodation for 400 patients, was called Charenton-le-Pont, till 1842, when its name was changed to St. Maurice by royal ordinance. The town owes its name to a bridge across the Marne, which has always been considered one of the keys of the capital and the frequent scene of conflict when Paris was approached by its enemy. The present structure consists of 30 arches, and was built in 1714. Soap, chemical salts, and porcelain, are manufactured here. Pop. 2804.

CHARFIELD par Eng. Gloucester 1869 ac. Pop. 516. **CHARFORD**, two par. Eng. Hants.—1, (North) 570 ac. Pop. 63.—2, (South), 358 ac. Pop. 71.

CHARIKAR, a town, Afghanistan, Kohistan, 31 m. N Cabul lat. 35° 2' N lon. 69° 5' E. It is one of the most flourishing, as well as one of the largest towns in the Kohistan or hill country having a large trade in the coarse cotton cloths manufactured throughout the district, and as iron, both in pigs and manufactured into horse shoes. It has also a considerable transit trade to Turkestan and Central Asia. It contains a bazaar about 400 yards in length, and is well covered to exclude heat. At the entrance of the town is a large masjid, the residence of one of the great chiefs of the country. Charkar is the place of residence, also, of the Hissar or Governor of the Kohistan and duties are levied here on merchandise passing between it and Turkestan.

CHARING par Eng. Kent 4551 ac. Pop. 1891. **CHARITE** (La), a town, France, dep. Nièvre, 15 m. N N W Nevers, r bank, Loire. It has a fine bridge across the Loire, and a port on that river. The streets are good, but the houses indifferently built. There are here manufactures of iron goods and tools, files, steel, metal buttons, etc. with dyers, glassworks, potteries, distilleries, vineyard-works and tanneries. Trade—wheat, wine, wool, charcoal and hemp, sheep, anchors, etc. and it is the entrepot for the iron of Berry. Pop. 4521.

CHARJUI or **CHARROOK**, a town, Bokhara, 1 bank, Oxus, 70 m. S.S.W. the city of Bokhara, on the high road to Persia lat. 39° 5' N lon. 63° 40' E. Pop. about 600.

CHARKOV See KRAKOV. **CHARLBURY** par Eng. Oxford 11,320 ac. P. 8171. **CHARLHOLM**, par Eng. Somerset 371 ac. Pop. 34.

CHARLOTTE par Eng. Warwick 2190 ac. Pop. 286. **CHARLTON** a hamlet and fortress, France, N.W. frontier dep. Ardennes. The works of Charleroi and Givet occupy both banks of the Marne, about 75 m. S. Namur at the junction of several rivers on a steep hill, and completely command the river. Charleroi rises from a narrow rock, 400 ft. high, and the only side on which an attack can be apprehended is defended by six bastions, a horn, and crown works, and several detached works.

CHARLEVOIX a town, Belgium, par Eng. Hulsant, 20 m. S. by E. Brussels, on both sides of the Sambre, the low town standing on the S. and the middle town and high town on the E. bank. The last stands apart, and is regularly and strongly fortified. Charleroi is the seat of a court of first resort, and possesses a college, an academy of design, a commission of agriculture, an hospital and several primary and other schools. The only public building deserving notice is the parish church which is handsome, and was built by Louis XIV. The town is well suited for manufactures and trade, being the centre of an extensive and valuable coal field, and having ample means of communication by railway, canal, and good roads, with the surrounding districts and the most important towns of the kingdom. It has considerable manufactures of cloth, cutlery, soap, and tobacco, numerous glass-works chiefly for window glass several forges, extensive nail-works, sugar-refineries, dye-works, brick works, limekilns, and foundries, at some of which ordnance is cast, and steam engines are made. The chief exports may be said to consist of coal, iron, and soap. Pop. 5575.

CHARLES, two par. Eng. Devon—1 2429 ac. Pop. 844.—2 (St. Martin) 1737 ac. Pop. 19,548.

CHARLES (Cape)—1 The most E point of Labrador lat. 53° N lon. 55° 30' W.—2 A cape, U. States, Virginia, forming the N part of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay lat. 37° 18' N lon. 75° 45' W.

CHARLES ISLAND—1 One of the Galapagos lat. 1° 15' 34' E. lon. 90° 51' 45' W. (a) 29 m. long N to S. and about 15 m. broad. Like all the other islands of this group it is of volcanic formation. The settlement on this island is 1000 ft. above the level of the sea.—2 A small of the S coast of Mythenberg; lat. (S point) 78° 13' N lon. 11° 55' E (N.)—3 A small N. America Hudson's Strait lat. (E. point) 62° 44' N lon. 74° 18' W (a.)—4 A small British N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near its N coast lat. 50° 12' N lon. 69° 16' W. It is 3 m. long, and 1½ m. broad. On its N side it has a small though commodious harbour.

exp. La St. Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands, belonging to the Danish. It has the island, with a large factory at its extremity. It has an excellent harbour fit for all kinds of shipping, and in which whole fleets may lie secure, and land-locked from all winds. The town is defended by a citadel and batteries. It contains several churches belonging to many different religious denominations and is a considerable entrepot for goods for the neighbouring islands. The W India mail steamers call regularly. Pop. (1847) 10 000 of which nearly a fifth are slaves.

CHARLOTTE (Queen) ISLAND.—1. One of the Low Archipelago, 8 Pacific lat. 1° 16' S lon 138° 43' W [n.] discovered by Capt. Wallis in 1767. It was visited again by Capt. Beechey in 1826, who reports that the coral had so grown up, that no lagoon could be perceived in the centre and not a single specimen was to be seen of the numerous cocoa trees found by Capt. Wallis.—2. A group of isls. S. Pacific between lat. 10° and 12° S. and lon 163° and 168° E. Five or six of them are of considerable extent, the remainder small. The largest, Santa Cruz, is about 30 m. long E. to W. and about half a mile wide. They are all of volcanic formation, and of them the volcano, lat. 10° 23' 30" S lon. 163° 36' E. is still in a state of activity. The islands are generally well wooded, and very populous. They produce the cocoa nut, the bread fruit and all the products of the Friendly Islands. The labourers are good-natured but given to theft. It was on one of these islands Mallicote, that La Perouse the celebrated French navigator was wrecked and lost with all his crew. Queen Charlotte's Islands were discovered by Mandans in 1803.—3. A large isl. off the W. coast, N. America (see *St. James* lat. extreme 4. point) 51° 55' N lon 181° 10' W 10 m. long and about 30 m. average breadth throughout three-fourths of its length N to S the remainder tapering rapidly to a mere point. Area, estimated at 5000 sq. m.—4. An isl. N. Pacific, Ocean Gilberts group lat. 1° 54' N lon 179° 45' E. (n) It is a low-lying island length N. E. to S. W. 16 m. average breadth 5 m. On the E. side the land is covered w. coco-nut and pandanus groves, with some undergrowth. The N. W. and W. side is a continuous reef 4 or 5 feet above the water's edge on which are many islets. About the centre of the reef S. W. side, is a slip of channel into the lagoon, which is half a mile wide. Water the only thing in the way of supplies to be obtained here, is flat and brackish. There are a number of towns on the island which appear to be thickly inhabited. It is also called Apia.

CHIA LAI TEBNUIG a. to Prussia priv. Brandenburg 1. rank, Speer, 5 m. W. Berlin. It consists mostly of villas and taverns being much resorted to in summer by the citizens of Berlin. There is here a seat of the King of Prussia built by Frederick I. who married Sophia Charlotte, daughter of George I. of England after whom the town was named. The palace has beautiful gardens attached at all times open to the public and an extensive orangery. Within a small Doric temple in the garden are deposited the remains of the late beautiful and unfortunate Louisa, Queen of Prussia, over which is a monument by Rauch—the figure of the Queen resting on a marble sarcophagus—estimated one of the most successful efforts of modern art although, remarkably cancelled by another statue of Louisa, executed 15 years later by the same artist, in the royal gardens at Potsdam. There are some manufactures of cotton and woollen stockings here, also a spinning-mill and bleaching grounds. Pop. 3269.

CHARLTON numerous par. Eng.—1. White 1706 ac. Pop. 219.—2. White 4780 ac. Pop. 690.—3. (Abbott) 1600 ac. Pop. 2190 ac. Pop. 112.—4. (Adams) Somerset 2910 ac. Pop. 240.—5. (Newdham) Somerset 2362 ac. Pop. 544.—6. (Kings) par. and W. Gloucester 3170 ac. Pop. 3174, forming a part of Cheltenham.—7. (Macherril) Somerset 3910 ac. Pop. 281.—8. (Newgreen) Somerset 2158 ac. Pop. 428.—9. (New-Dorset) Kent 861 ac. Pop. 314.—10. (New Woodstock) Kent 1242 ac. Pop. 4318.—11. (upon Otmoor) Oxford 1864 ac. Pop. 557.

CHARTREUSE par. Eng. Surrey 7000 ac. Pop. 1320. CHARTREUSE or CHARTREUSE-DE-MONTELLA, a. to France dep. Isere, 16 m. N. W. Epinal 1 bank Moselle here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. It has a Gothic church, ornamented with painted glass, in good preservation. A hand some public fountain and manufactures of lace, khachwater and leather with trade in grain wine wood &c. Pop. 5011

CHARTREUSE par. Eng. Dorset, 4098 ac. Pop. 908. CHARTMOUTH par. Eng. Dorset; 518 ac. Pop. 564. CHARNÉUX a. vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège, 9 m. N. W. Verrieres. It has manufactures of cloth, two breweries, two worsted, and four flour mills. In the environs are the remains of the old abbey Val-Dieu. Pop. 2557.

CHARO [anc. *Malitang*] a. in Mexican confederation, state of Michoacan at the foot of the Sierra Otzacumli, upwards of 6000 ft. above sea level. It carries on a considerable commerce. Pop. 8800.

CHAROLAIS (anc. *Agus Quadrifidus*) a small dist. France, belonging to the old province of Burgundy and now included in dep. Saône-et-Loire. Its capital was Charolles.

CHAROLLES a. in France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 38 m. N. W. N. W. Macon, at the confluence of the Semence and Arconce. It is well built and has a court of first resort, and of commerce, an agricultural society, communal college, public library 1st manufactures tile-works, lincolns and a plaster mill and iron-works in the vicinity. Trade in grain wine wood iron coal and cattle. A hill above the town is crowned by the picturesque ruins of the castle of the Counts of Charolles of which prov. Charolles was capital. Pop. 2226.

CHARONNI (Italy, *Charona*) a. vil. France close upon the barrier of the faubourg St. Antoine, and, properly only a suburb of Paris. It contains a very ancient church and a school of arts and has manufactures of stained paper refined wax wax candles, paints, and chemical products. Pop. 5435.

CHARSFIELD par. Eng. Suffolk 1230 ac. Pop. 611. CHARSILMBA or T. CHARSILMBA a. to Anatolia Turkey push Roum dist. Djanikly r. bank, and 10 m. from the mouth of the Jekil trunk on the Black Sea lat. 41° 11' N lon 36° 40' E. The greater number of the houses are surrounded by gardens and the land in the vicinity is fertile and well cultivated.

CHART three par. Eng. Kent.—1. (Free) 8281 ac. Pop. 14.—2. (Little) 15 8 m. Pop. 296.—3. (West-Batton) 2073 ac. Pop. 605.

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CHARTRES (anc. *Audunensis* *Carolis* *Carorum*) a city France, cap. dep. Eure-et-Loire, 49 m. N. W. Paris lat. 48° 7' N lon 1° 29' E. situate on the slope of a hill at the foot of which flows the Eure and partly enclosed by walls and ditches surrounded by ramparts planted with trees, which form an agreeable promenade. One branch of the river runs inside, and another outside of the ramparts of the lower town. Most of the houses are built of wood and plaster and have their gables toward the street. The streets are narrow and crooked and so steep in some parts as to be inaccessible to carriages. There are several public squares, one of which is of gr. at extent. The only public buildings of note are the cathedral the church of St. Peter, contiguous to a huge barracks once a Benedictine abbey and the obelisk to the memory of General Marceau. The cathedral one of the most magnificent in Europe is rendered conspicuous by its two spires, one of which is 408 ft. high surmounting the hill on which the city stands. It has fully 180 windows filled with stained glass, of admirable workmanship and in the choir Henry IV. was crowned in 1594. Chartres is the seat of a bishopric, court of first resort, and of commerce, communal college, seminary and agricultural society and has two hospitals, a cabinet of natural history botanical garden and a public library containing 40 000 volumes and 800 MSS. Manufactures—woollen, linen, hats, earthenware and leather. It is also celebrated for its game pie. A large trade is carried on in grain, wool, cattle, game, clover-seed, and wood. The largest weekly game markets in France are held here and the business usually does not occupy more than three-quarters of an hour. The measuring and selling of the grain, and receiving payment for it are managed by an ancient corporation of women, remarkable for their integrity and implacably trusted by the owners. Chartres was the capital of the Carmanes, and considered the capital of Celtic Gaul at the time of the Roman invasion. Towards the end of the 11th century it was fortified and in 1445 St. Bernard preached in its cathedral the first crusade. Pop. (1846) 15,804. CHARTREUSE (La Grande), a celebrated monastery France, dep. Isere 18 m. N. E. Grenoble, in an extensive meadow in the wild valley of the Quier 2590 ft. above sea

level, surrounded by the mountain forests of the Alps. It was founded in 1094 by St. Bruno, near the village of Charvonnay, the name of which he gave to the order of the Chartreux. Until the Revolution of 1793, it was the head quarters of the order of the Chartreux. The present buildings were erected



MONASTERY OF GRAND CHARTREUX.—From Yverdon (see 1) A. Indivert, France.

in 1678 after the monastery had been for the eighth time destroyed by fire. They are of great extent, but are more remarkable for the solidity than the beauty of their architecture. Previous to 1789 the monks were owners of many villages but the Revolution of 1793 stripped them of their possessions, and all that remains to them is a garden the right of cutting forest wood, and pasture for their cows of which they have about 50. Some of the monks who were driven out by the Republicans returned in 1818, when the buildings that had escaped entire destruction were restored. Near the Grande Chartreuse is a remarkable grotto called the Tron-de-Glace or Glass (ice-hole) from ice being preserved in it for the whole year. It is 727 ft. long, and contains very large transparent stalactites.

CHARWELTON pop. 281. Northampton 234° 40' N.

CHARYBDEI, a whirlpool near Messina. See SCYLLA and CHARYBDEI.

CHARGO or SHINGO a water of the Afghaniestan with a mud fort, in a fertile spot, 13 m. N. Ghazni, and on the route thence to Cabul 8697 ft. above the sea lat. 33° 45' N. lon. 68° 27' E.

CHIAHSHI LOU DOO or THEROON-LOOONON a tn. Tibet 100 m. W. by S. L. Hissa or Lassa lat. 21° 40' N. lon. 89° 5' E. (L.) on a plain surrounded by high sterile mountains. It is properly a large monastery consisting of 800 or 400 houses, the inhabitants of the Buddhist monks, besides temples, mansions and the palace of the Tesho Lama, who resides here. Its buildings are all of stone and some less than two stories high, flat roofed and covered with a parapet

running considerably above the roof, composed of boughs and brushwood. Above 4000 ft. and suna perform daily their devotions here. A large manufacture of liquors is established at which the most skilful workmen are employed but there are few laymen except the servants of the Lama. A Chinese functionary resides here to watch the proceedings of the priests. Some hundred mendicants from India and Nepal are also maintained by the Lama at the public expense.

CHASTLETON pop. 230. Oxford 1769 ac. Pop. 230. CHAT or CHATEAU CAPE, a round projecting headland Lower Canada, S. side the estuary of the St. Lawrence lat. 46° 1' N. lon. 68° 50' W. A small river of same name falls into a bay 4 m. E. the cape.

CHATEAU (Lac) or CHATEAU d'OLRON a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 6 m. W. S. W. Marennes, on the S. E. extremity of the ul. of Oléron. It is a place of some strength, ranking as a fortress of the third class has buildings, batteries, and rope-works and carries on a trade in corn, maize, wine, brandy salt, &c. Pop. 1314.

CHATEAU-CHIRON (anc. Castrum Caudion) a tn. France, dep. Nièvre 29 m. E. by N. Nevers, near L. bank Yonne, formerly defended by a castle, and surrounded by double ditches, of which some vestiges still remain. The present town is tolerably well built, on the summit of a hill. It has a court of first resort; an agricultural society manufactures of coarse woollens and flannels large tanneries and a considerable trade in wood and charcoal for the supply of the capital leather wool, grain, horses, and cattle. Pop. 1944.

CHATEAU D'OL (Swiss, Olk, anc. Castrum Olon) a tn. Switzerland, cant. Valais, chief place of the dist. Enchaub. Romand r. bank Sarine, 23 m. E. Lausanne. Here are the ruins of an old castle of the Counts of Gruyère. Important cattle fairs are held. In 1812 a considerable sum was left to the parish by two brothers named Henschel, to endow a higher kind of school at which the youth of the Alpine districts might obtain an excellent general education 1 op. 2010 mostly Calvinists.

CHATEAU DU LOIR, a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 24 m. S. E. Le Mans, near r. bank Loir. It consists of one straight street, from which numerous small crooked and steep streets run in different directions, has two squares a Bonaparte-Ville, the centre of a considerable manufacture of fine linen employing about 800 looms in the neighbouring communes. There are also cotton-mills and tanneries. Trade in grain cloverseed, hemp flax chestnuts, game poultry cattle, and wine of the district. Pop. 2746.

CHATEAU GOMBAUX a tn. France dep. Mayenne 18 m. S. E. Laval on the Mayenne, here crossed by a stone bridge concerning the town with its municipal authority, on the opposite side. Its houses are well built, but the streets are all laid out. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society and communal college and linen and large manufactures, bloodfields tanneries with some trade in cloverseed linen, thread, iron wood wine, &c. 1 op. 6454.

CHATEAU LAMON a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne 15 m. S. Fontainebleau 1 bank Sozay. It has in a fort 116 m. S. E. three churches and in the 12th century was occasionally the residence of the French Kings. Cons of Charles the Fair (Louis XII) 1414 1. Louis VI. and VII. were struck here. It manufactures woolen, and has some trade in grain and wine. Pop. 3420.

CHATEAU FOMEN (Lain. Castrum Fomen) a vil. France, dep. Ardennes, 26 m. S. W. Metz, partly r. bank Aisne and partly on an island formed by that river. On a steep rock overhanging the town are a donjon tower and some fragments of walls forming all that remains of an ancient strong castle. The manufacture consists of serge, flannel, muslin, and cambric. There are also cloth mills in work and several tanneries. In a hill N. E. of the town, the foundations of walls, Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been discovered. Pop. 2656.

CHATEAU RENAUD (two tns. France)—1 A tn. dep. Bouches-du-Rhône 11 m. N. E. Arles, 1 bank Durance with two towers the remains of a castle of the 12th century. In the vicinity are limekilns. Pop. 1696.—2 A tn. dep. Loiret, 10 m. S. E. Montargis. It had at one time a castle, and was fortified, but having become a stronghold of the Protestants during the wars of religion Louis XIII. ordered the works to be demolished in 1627. It has manufactures of cloth for the troops and some trade in linen, wool and stuff. Pop. 1447.

CHATEAU RENAULT a tn. France dep. Indre-et-Loire 10 m. N. E. Tours, agreeably situated at the foot, and on the slope of a hill, in a beautiful country. It is traversed by the Aisne, has narrow and irregular streets and possesses an old castle from which it derives its name built in 961, and still in good preservation. It is famous for its leather and has also manufactures of woollen cloth, serge and silk. 1 op. 80° 9.

CHATEAU SALINS, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 18 m N.E. Nancy, r bank, Petite Scille. It has seven towers and remains of its ancient fortifications. It originated in some salt-works established here in 1330 and a castle built soon after by Isabel of Austria. The Government manufactory of salt carried on here was abandoned in 1826. There are here manufactures of glass, leather and knitted hosiery with some trade in sucking and plaster. Pop. 2521.

CHATEAU THIERRY a tn. France dep. Aisne, 28 m. S.W. Laon, r bank Marne, on the slope of a hill the rocky summit of which is covered by the ruins of the old castle of Thierry said to have been erected by Charles Martel in 730. A considerable suburb extends along the left bank of the Marne, communicating with the town by a stone bridge of three arches. Another suburb along the Soisson road is separated from the town by an ancient gate. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and communal college and has manufactures of linen, cotton yarn, dye-works, and potteries, with a trade in grain, wine wool agricultural stock planter glass-stones, &c. A sheep fair is held annually at which about 50,000 are sold. In February 1814 the town was the scene of several conflicts between the Allies and the French troops. During the Revolution of 1793 it bore the name of Egalité-sur-Marne. La Fontaine was born here in 1621 and a handsome statue has been erected to his memory. Pop. 4147.

CHATEAU VILLAIN or VILLE NEUVE AUXOIS (Latin *Castellum Villanum*) a tn. France dep. Haute-Marne, 11 m. S.W. Chaumont, r bank Aube. It was once surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and still contains an old ruined castle. It has manufactures of leather and a trade in horses and cattle. There are blast-furnaces, and other iron-works, in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1930.

CHATEAUBRIANT a tn. France, dep. Loire Inférieure, 36 m N.E. Nantes, on the Cher. Some remains of the old castle or chateau, built by Brant Count of Penthièvre, in 1012 and from whom the town derives its name, still exist. Its houses are irregularly built in bad taste and are old. It has a court of first resort an agricultural society manufactures of woollen goods, earthenware tiles and leather with a considerable trade in cattle, grain, wood &c. It is famous also for its conserves of liquor &c. Pop. 3068.

CHATEAULUN a tn. France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 26 m S.W. Chartres, near r bank Loue. Its streets are straight and terminate in a square, from which a complete view of the town may be obtained. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society communal college and a small public library. The Hotel de Ville and college buildings are deserving of notice. The old castle of the Counts of Dunois overlooks the town. Chateaulun has manufactures of blankets and large tanneries, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 5756.

CHATEAULIN a tn. France dep. Finistère 14 m N. Quimper on the Aulne which divides it into two parts, and forms a port for vessels of 60 or 80 tons. It is still built and some remains of the old castle of the Bishops of Chateaulin and in the vicinity a mineral spring and two intermittent fountains. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and has an agricultural society and a trade in cattle, fish, butter, iron, lead, slates &c. Salmon and caride fishing is prosecuted. Pop. 1523.

CHATEAUMELLANT (Latin, *Castellum Mellicianum*) a tn. France, dep. Cher 86 m S.W. Bourges in a beautiful district, on the small stream Sologne. It is a place of great antiquity and contains the ruins of an old castle, consisting principally of two large towers, and a number of octagonal turrets, decorated with fine sculptures and curious arabesques. The trade is almost confined to chestnuts. There are nine annual fairs. Pop. 1710.

CHATEAUNEUF-DE-BANASS a small tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m N.E. Meauce on a hill. It was formerly fortified and is celebrated for the ages sustained by the English garrison in 1890 against the troops of Charles V. commanded by the valiant Duguesclin. During this siege, the English Governor who had been hard pressed, promised to surrender to Duguesclin at the expiry of 15 days, if no succor arrived. Shortly after, and before the expiry of the time agreed on, Duguesclin died, whereupon the Marshal de Biron, announced the Gu error who replied that he had given his

word to Duguesclin, and would yield to no other; and when informed of the hero's death, he said, "Then I will carry the keys to his tomb." Accordingly the Governor sallied forth with the garrison to Duguesclin's tomb, and on his hand-kissed, laid his sword and the keys of the town on the bier. In 1830, a simple commemorative monument was erected at the hamlet of Blazillac, on the spot where this event occurred.

CHATEAUNEUF-SUR-CHARENTE (Latin, *Castellum Novum*) a tn. France dep. Charente, 12 m S. by W. Angoulême, on a fertile district, l bank, Charente. It was once a place of strength and was in possession of the English about a siege of four years by the French, but was ultimately taken. It has some trade in cattle, wine, brandy, salt, and ship timber. It has also a monthly fair. There is a remarkable skeleton grotto in the vicinity. Pop. 1798.

CHATEAUNEUF-SUR-CHER a tn. France dep. Cher 16 m S.S.W. Bourges. It stands on an island formed by the Cher and was once defended by a strong castle of which only some vestiges now remain. Its trade is in wine, horses and cattle. Pop. 3041.

CHATEAUNEUF-SUR-LOIRE, a tn. France dep. Loiret, near r bank Loire, 16 m E. Orleans. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and refiners of beet-root sugar. Pop. 2748.

CHATEAUXOUX a tn. France, dep. Indre 144 m S.S.W. Paris, in an extensive plain l bank, Indre lat 46° 48' 50" N. lon. 1° 40' 51" E. It was formerly a miserable-looking place but has been greatly improved since 1820. It has straight broad and tolerably well paved streets, and spacious squares. A Hotel de la Tréfecture, Hotel de Ville, public library, modern theatre, Gothic church, public gardens and some fine promenades. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and of commerce consisting of number of manufactures societies of arts, sciences, and agriculture, communal college and normal school. The cloth manufactures in which the wools of Berry are almost exclusively used, are extensive, employing about 2000 workmen. Cotton, woollen yarn, tiles, paper and parchment are also made and there are tanneries and dye-works. There is likewise a considerable trade in grain, wine, iron, leather, poultry, and cattle. The town owes its origin to a castle built in 850 by Raoul de Larche, of Deols, still in a tolerable state of preservation. It was considerably extended in the reign of Louis XIII. who constituted it a duchy in favour of the descendants of Henry II of Bourbon, Prince of Condé. Charles of Bourbon sold it to Louis XV. who conferred it on one of his mistresses, at whose death it returned to the crown. During the Revolution of 1793, it was called Indre-Ville. Pop. (1846) 18,554.

CHATELLET a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut 4 m E. Charleroi, r bank Sambre. It has manufactures of pottery which bear a high name, nails common cloth and other woollen and cotton stuffs, tanneries, a salt-refinery and a brewery. Its trade with the neighbouring towns and provinces is considerable and it has three weekly markets, a monthly cattle, and other four annual fairs. Pop. 2859.

CHATELLERAULT a tn. France dep. Vienne, 20 m N.N.E. Poitiers, r bank Vienne which here begins to be navigable. On the opposite bank is a suburb connected with the town by a handsome stone bridge, at one end of which is a castellated gate formed of four large towers, said to have been built by Sully. The old walls and fortifications have been converted into promenades. The town is ill built, but has some good public edifices, among which are several churches, a theatre, public fountain, and the royal manufactory of swords and bayonets. The manufacture of cutlery has long been carried on here to a great extent, employing about 800 families. Jewellery hardware, and lace are also manufactured and there are bleaching grounds for wax and linen. The river port gives rise to a large trade in grain, linen, brandy, clover and horse seed, fruit, hemp, silk, iron, steel, slates, slaves, and millstones, of which this town is the entrepôt for an extensive district. It has a court of first resort, and an agricultural society.

The duchy of Châtelleraut was bestowed by Henry II upon James Hamilton, second Earl of Arron, Regent of Scotland, 1546, to induce him to consent to the projected match between his ward, the infant Queen Mary and the Dauphin Francis. The deed title is still possessed by the Duke of Hamilton. Pop. 9738.

CHATELAIN, a th. France, dep. Bas Rhin, around Scheldt, about 26 m. S.W. Strasbourg. It stands at the foot of the Vosges, overlooked by the imposing ridge of an ancient castle which covers a lofty mountain covered with forests. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods and paper. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1860

CHATHAM, a naval arsenal and seaport, England, co. Kent. The town lies on the Medway about 59 m. S.E. London, adjoining Rochester so closely as to form rather a suburb of that city than an independent town. A great portion of it is irregular and ill built, and the houses, many of which are of wood, have a mean appearance although considerable improvements have taken place of late years. The parish church, built in 1788, is a plain brick structure a more modern

branch of trade connected therewith. The dockyard, and upper and lower barracks are situated within a few streets of the city. By the Reform Act, Chatham was united with Rochester in returning members to Parliament, but now returns a member itself registered electors (1850) 1357. The Rochester station of the Gravesend and Rochester Railway is 1 m. from the town. Pop. of par. exclusive of the barracks, hulks, and hospitals, 23,399.

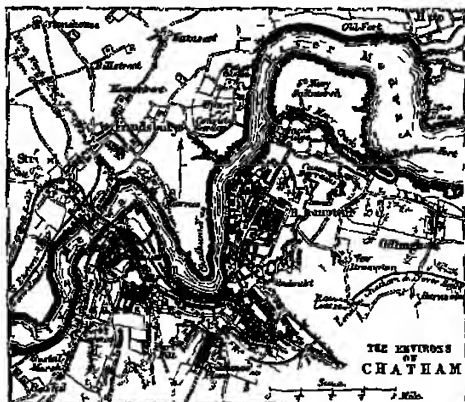
CHATHAM a m. Upper Canada, pleasantly situated on bank Thames 12 m. from its embouchure in Lake St. Clair and 66 m. S.W. London. It exports agricultural produce, timber &c. Pop. (1852) 2070.

CHATHAM BAY a bay U States, S.W. coast Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico extending 75 m. from Cape Romano on the N to Cape Sabel on the S. It receives the Suwannee, and Calumet rivers.

CHATHAM (Clark) S. coast Australia lat. 34° 28' S. lon 118° 28' E. (p.)

CHATHAM ISLANDS — 1. A group of three islands, S. Pacific Ocean.

The largest or Chatham Island the native name of which is Ware-Kauri lat. (S. point) 44° 7' S. lon 176° 49' E. (W.) is between 800 and 850 m. E from the N. E. coast of the middle island of the New Zealand Islands, and is from 80 to 90 m. in circumference. The other islands are Harp, Harte or Pitt Island, 12 m. long by 8 broad and Ranga Tira or South East Island, a narrow rock. Between 10 and 12 m. N from the W end of the larger island and on the 177th meridian are two pyramidal rocks called the Two Sisters, about 100 ft. high, covered with mossy bushes and frequented by several numbers of sea birds. The land on the N. side of Ware Kauri is undulating of small levelling, and clothed with verdure to the water's edge. The N. shore, especially to the W. is flat, and the head lands of the bays run out in long wooded tongues of land. The S. shore is abrupt and precipitous, but the land on the



one was erected in 1821 there are, besides, several Dissenting chapels, two national schools, a British school for boys and girls, and two infant schools and a mechanics institution two public subscription libraries an hospital for decayed seamen, and three or four minor charities. But the great attractions of Chatham are the naval and military establishments at Brompton in its immediate vicinity. The arsenal, storehouses, and dockyard cover a space of ground nearly a mile in length. In the latter are five wet docks capable of receiving vessels of the largest class, six building slips and about 500 houses for the accommodation of the various artificers employed in the works. In the smitheries, anchors are manufactured of five tons weight and in the rope-house, cables of 100 fathoms in length and 25 inches in circumference. The navigable course of the Medway that is between Chatham and Sheerness, is only about 10 m. yet the water is deep enough to carry the largest ships up to the former place, an advantage to which great importance and prosperity. The barracks consist of the lower or common barracks, the upper or Brompton barracks, and the new or artillery barracks, with a park of artillery. The artillery hospital contains wards for 100 patients. Here is also, a school for engineers in which young officers and recruits are instructed in a practical knowledge of their duties. The convict establishment, which usually contained 900 to 1000 convicts, was removed several years ago. Immense quantities of every necessary for naval equipment are accumulated here, with machinery of every kind suitable for the various processes and operations required, and all of the most improved description, and so complete is the system adopted, and the care, promptitude, and despatch observed in all the different departments, that a first-rate ship of war may be fitted out in a few days. In the time of war about 3000 artificers are employed in shipbuilding, and repairing and in the other

branches of trade connected therewith. The climate is mild and agreeable, and the air cool and moist. The soil is in many places fertile, and produces potatoes of superior quality but corn cannot be grown in consequence of the vast numbers of parrots by which the island is infested, and which destroy the grain before it is ripe. Turneps, cabbages, pumpkins, and tobacco are successfully cultivated. The creeks and shores abound in fish, many of them excellent sharks, of formidable size are numerous. The original inhabitants, now nearly extinct, were a cheerful and good-natured race. About the year 1830 they amounted to 1200 in 1840 their numbers, according to Dickson, were under 50. The destruction of this unfortunate people is attributed to the cruelty and tyranny of the New Zealanders who found their way here in large numbers some years ago and, by the superior energy and ferocity of their character soon became masters of the ill-fated and despotic natives. The present population consists chiefly of New Zealanders and of persons from E. Cape and Port Nicholson. The island has now a very

bad reputation, though, says Commander Stokes, "considered as a nest of rogues, several vessels having been robbed there. The Chatham Islands were discovered by Lieut. William Robert Broughton, of H. M. brig *Chatham*, and taken possession of by that officer in the name of his Britannic Majesty Nov. 23, 1791. — *Dr. Duffinbach*; *London Geo. Jour.* vol. 11, p. 190. *Ross's Antarctic Voyages*. U. S. *Exploring Expeditions*. — 2 Anvil W coast, Patagonia, between Hanover Island and the mainland. N. lat. 50° 30' S. lon. 74° 30' W. It is about 30 m. long, and about 10 broad. — 3, *Chatham*, or *St. Clement's Island*, one of the Galapagos.

CHATELLOUX SUR INDRE, a tn. France, dep. Indre, 57 m. N.W. Chateauroux near l. bank, Indre, on a height crowned by the ruins of an old castle. The church built about the 10th century is remarkable for its antique sculptures and the market-place commands a fine view of the Indre valley. Coarse woollen goods are manufactured. Pop. 2507.

CHATELLOUX SUR LOIRE, a tn. France, dep. Loire, 45 m. E. by S.E. Orleans, agreeably situated in a valley on the river and canal of Loing. Admiral Coligny who was assassinated during the massacre of St. Bartholomew was born in an old castle which overlooks the town, and in the chapel attached to it his tomb is still to be seen. In 1648, the town was erected into a duchy in favour of the Admiral's grandson. Some trade in wool and charcoal. Pop. 2019.

CHATELLOUX SUR LOIRE, a tn. France, dep. Loiret 1 bank, Loire. 45 m. S.E. Orleans with some trade in wool.

Marble and building stone are quarried in the vicinity. P. 2303. **CHATELLOUX-VALENTIGNEY** a tn. France, dep. Côte d'Or 45 m. N.W. Dijon, on the Seine. It is well built, clean, paved and rapidly increasing. Has a *Hôtel de Ville*, palace of justice, several old churches, a public library hospital college, and an old castle, surrounded by a beautiful park, through which flows the Seine. It has a court of first resort and of commerce, manufactures of cloth, serges, and then iron furnaces, forges, paper works, tanneries and breweries grain, tanning, and bark mills wax bleaching grounds, and distilleries with some trade in iron, wool, leather and gut skins. Pop. 4611.

CHATELRE (L.) a tn. France, dep. Indre 21 m. S.E. Chateauroux, r. bank, Indre. Its streets are irregular but the general aspect of the town is agreeable. It has a pretty parish church and a public fountain, a court of first resort, and communal college. Manufactures of cloth some extensive tanneries, and a considerable trade in wool cloth, was goat skins quills and cattle. Pop. 4078.

CHATELRE or BRATZ a tn. Russia, gov. of and 65 m. N.W. Tashov in a fertile plain on the Chataia. It contains five churches, and has some trade in grain cattle, wool and hemp. Pop. 6500.

CHATTABOOCHEE, a river U. States, Georgia and Alabama, rising in the Appalachian Mountains, about lat. 34° 46' N. lon. 83° 30' W., and flowing first W and then S., and forming for a considerable distance, the boundary between the above states. In its lower course, after the junction of the Flint River from the E. it is named the Appalachian, and it navigable to Columbus in Georgia for steam boats. Total course, about 120 m.

CHATTERIS, a market tn. and par. England on Cam bridge, Isle of Ely. The town 18½ m. N. Cambridge, is well built, excellently kept, amply supplied with water and partially lighted with gas. It has a handsome parish church, and seven chapels belonging to Methodists Baptists Independents, and Friends national, British infant, and several private schools a literary institution, reading-room, and several charitable societies and a handsome cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. A considerable town-market on Friday two fairs annually. Area of 16 1/2 1/2 sq. m. P. p. 5138. — (*Local Correspondent*).

CHATELPOUIL, a tn. Hindostan prov. of and 150 m. S.W. from Allahabad formerly a flourishing place and still possessing considerable manufactures of coarse cotton wrapper (old *See* *CHATELPOUIL*).

CHATTIN par. Eng. Northumb. 17 000 ac. P. 1760. **CHAI CHINA** a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. of and 12 m. from Granada is an extensive but marshy plain. It is very poorly built. All the houses are of mud, excepting a few of more modern construction which are of brick, and the streets are so badly paved, as to be almost impassable in wet

weather. The market-places is of considerable extent, and among the buildings are a parish church in a dilapidated state, surmounted by a massive tower a consistorial house partly occupied as a prison, and several primary schools. A plentiful supply of water is brought into the town by an aqueduct but owing to the dampness of the locality intermitting fevers are frequent. Pop. 1744.

CHAUDÉPONTAIN, a com. and vil. Belgique, prov. of and 6 m. S.E. Liège, r. bank Tendre with mineral springs, known as early as 1850, and well frequented. Pop. 1073.

CHAUDÉPONTAIN (anc. *Calvetia Boni*) a tn. France, dep. Cantal 28 m. E.S.E. Aurillac, in a deep gorge at the foot of the mountains that separate Aveyron from the Gévaudan. The road leading to it from St. Flour is cut out of the granite rock for a distance of 5561 ft. On the right hand is the mountain, and on the left a precipice from 300 to 500 ft. deep, at the foot of which flows the Truyère. The town owes its importance to its hot mineral springs, of which there are 12 all having their sources in a volcanic mountain. The water of these springs has the property of discharging the grime from slabs of marble and a vast number of scrofulous sent hither from the department of Aveyron to be washed. From November to April the hot water is used for warming the town, being conveyed into the houses in wooden pipes the police seeing to its equal distribution. Some woollen goods and leather are manufactured here and there are glass works in the vicinity. Pop. 1422.

CHAUDIERE — 1 A river Lower Canada, which rises on the borders of Maine near the sources of the Kennebec lat. 45° 20' N. lon. 70° 51' W. and after a N. course of about 170 m. falls into the St. Lawrence, 8 m. above Quebec. Three or four miles above its entrance into the St. Lawrence, there is a remarkable estuary, of about 120 ft. perpendicular. — 2 A lake on the confines of Upper and Lower Canada, 18 m. long, and about 8 average breadth formed by an expansion of the Ottawa 6 m. below the falls des Chats. A strong current runs through it from N.W. to S.E.

CHALDWAR, an anc. city Hindostan, prov. Oude, near Cuddah now in ruins. The ruins extend for many miles but few are above ground below the mounds of temples. There are numerous reservoirs and the remains of temples. It is not known when or why this great city was abandoned. — (*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*).

CHAUFFAILE a tn. and com. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire 15 m. S. Chareilles. Before the Revolution it was an insignificant village, but has now become a thriving manufacturing town producing large quantities of calico, with which it supplies the markets of Reims, Beaune Lyons and Villefranche. It has also cotton spinning-mills. Pop. 5705.

CHAUMONT or CHAUMONT-DE-BELMONT a tn. France cap. Haute-Marne lat. 46° 47' N. lon. 4° 56' E (n.) 141 m. S.E. Paris, l. bank, Marne 13 m. above its confluence with the Seine. In general it is well built, with broad clean streets some of which however are difficult of access. The upper part of the town is surrounded by fine promenades. Water was formerly scarce and the inhabitants were obliged to use raw water collected in cisterns but a hydraulic machine now affords an abundant supply from the Seine. Among the public buildings are the church of St. John, the college with its chapel the hospital *Hôtel de Ville*, and a kind of triumphal arch consecrated under Napoleon, and finished under Louis XVIII. It has a court of first resort and of commerce, societies of agriculture arts and sciences a royal college, and a public library containing 35 000 volumes. The celebrated abbey of Val des Ecoliers, founded in 1212, was 2 m. from Chaumont. The manufactures of the town are considerable and consist of woollen hosiery ornamented with needlework leather gloves serges, druggists, common cloths, wax tapers, &c. There are also wool and cotton spinning-mills a wax bleaching ground tanneries, and a sugar refinery with a trade in iron cutlery gloves, tapers, brandy &c. On March 1 1814 the allied powers concluded a treaty here against Napoleon, 19 days before the capture of the Congress of Chaumont. This treaty formed the basis of what was afterwards called the Holy Alliance. Pop. 6604.

CHAUMONT a vil. France, dep. Haute Saône dist. Carouge, 9 m. S.W. St. Julien formerly fortified. Its castle, once the residence of the Dukes of Nemours was destroyed in the wars of the 16th century. Pop. 1000.

CHAUMONT-sur-Loire, a vill. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne about 9 m. S.W. Blois, beautifully situated 1 bank Loire, at the foot of a wooded hill, crowned by an old castle of great extent, and most picturesque appearance. This castle,



THE CASTLE OF CHAUMONT. From France Magnanimous of Paris.

which is an irregular structure with machicolated towers built at different periods and forming three sides of a square was long the property of Catherine de Medici, who used to retire to it with her astrologers to consult the stars. It was occupied for some time by Madame de Sévigné.

CHAUNY a vill. France dep. Aube, 10 m. W by N from r. bank, Oise at the beginning of the St. Quentin Canal (one half of the town is situated on an island formed by the Oise, which is here navigable). It has manufactures of socking, worsted stockings, soda, sulphuric and nitric acids, cotton-mills, hydraulic machines for polishing the plates glass of St. Gobain large bleaching grounds and tanneries with a trade in grain, elder oil, timber, hosiery, cordage, coal, horses, and cattle. Pop. 3504.

CHAUSSEY a small en. English Channel belonging to France, dep. Manche, opposite Granville, 7 m. from the coast, lat. 48° 52' 13" N. lon. 1° 49' 10" W (n). Several smaller islands and rocks surround it, and the whole group is sometimes termed the Chausey Islands. It contains quarries of excellent granite, with which the wharves of the works about the harbours of Granville and St. Malo have been constructed. It is inhabited only in summer and by the quarrymen. It contains numerous numbers of rabbits.

CHAUX-de-Fond (la) a vill. Switzerland can. of and 9 m. N.W. Moudon, in a deep valley of the Jura, which is 3000 ft. above the level of the sea, and is traversed by the road into France. The district around it is extremely bleak, but the town is built well built and of considerable extent, most of the houses being new and handsome, and standing apart, surrounded by a piece of croft or garden ground. The parish church is elegant. The whole town, indeed furnishes one of the numerous examples in which Switzerland shows how well the hand of industry can compensate for the rigour of nature. A numerous community of monks and nuns on a soil barely adequate to furnish a tenth of its subsistence. The manufacture to which this pleasing result is chiefly owing is that of clocks and watches, and other forms of men and ingenious mechanism. The workmen generally carry it on in their own homes, and appear to be in comfort under all circumstances. In a recent year 108,236 gold and silver watches were made here. The subdivision of labour is well understood and each man confines himself to a particular piece of the work, while the finishing of the whole the gliding, enamelling, painting, &c. all form separate departments. The mechanists here, whose wonderful automata have acquired an European reputation, were born here. Chaux-de-Fond possesses two remarkable subterranean mills, which stand in an artificial hollow 66 ft. below the surface. The scenery around the town is exceedingly picturesque. Pop. 8500.

CHAVES [ann. *Agua Flavia*] a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Trás os Montes on the frontier of Spain, r. bank, Tago, here crossed by a Roman bridge of 18 arches, 41 m. W Braganza. It stands in a fertile valley of same name, and is a place of some strength, being defended by three forts. It has two suburbs, a parish church, two convents, two hospitals, an almshouse and bathing establishment, supplied by mineral springs. Its annual fair lasts three days. There are several other Roman antiquities besides the bridge. Pop. 8900.

CHAWLSEIGH, or **CHAWLEY** par. Big Devon 5020 ac. Pop. 883.

CHAWTON par. Eng. Hants 2663 ac. P. 476.

CHAY FANG, or **TOH FANG** a tn. China, prov. Yunnan, l. bank, Lung-tchen 126 m. W by S Channing lat. 24° 13' N. lon. 96° 10' E.

CHAYEVINO, or **CHAKAPOOR**, a tn. and dist. Hindostan Nagal The town 52 m. S E. Khatmanloo and near r. bank, Coosa, is fortified.

—The district is mountainous, thinly inhabited and yields but a small revenue to Government. The exports to Tibet are rice, wheat, oil, butter, metals, cloths, cashu, timber, pepper, indigo, hides, furs, tobacco, sugar-candy and pearls, whence gold silver, musk, deer skins, shawls or whisks to keep off the flies, blankets, salt, horae, Chinese silks, and medicinal herbs are imported.

CHAZILLER, or **CHAZELLE** par. Yvon a tn. France dep. Loire, 16 m. E. by N. Montbrison. It is surrounded by old walls, is well built, and possesses a handsome square lined with trees. The principal manufacture is hats. It has five annual fairs. Pop. 1920.

CHIFFADIL, a par. England co. Chester comprising the townships of Cheshire-Bulkeley, Cheshire-Mosely and Handforth cum-Bad n. with a station on the Manchester and Chester Railway. The village of Cheshire-Bulkeley 6 m. S. Manchester, contains a church in the later English style, church for Wesleyans and R. Catholics, and an endowed school. In the vicarage are several print works and bleacheries. Area of par. 627 ac. Pop. 10,410. Of Cheshire-Mosely 5463 of Handforth cum-Bad n. 2388 of Handforth cum-Bad n. 2304.

CHIFFADIL a market tn. and p. England co. Chester. The town 18 m. N. E. of Chester, contains a church, a chapel of ease and places of worship for various religious sects and has four schools, and several small churches. There is the chief article manufactured in the town, although there are, in the vicinity extensive brasses in a d. copper works with lime works and collieries. Area of par. 6701 ac. Pop. 4681.

CHIFFADIL par. Eng. Surrey 1604 ac. Pop. 1137.

CHIFFADIL par. Eng. Bucks 1130 ac. Pop. 29.

CHIFFADIL a river U. States Virginia, rising in Haystack Peak flowing N. and joining W. river an affluent of the Ohio within the Pennsylvania frontier. It is navigable for boats, except in very dry seasons. It discharges about 90 m.

CHIFFADIL par. Eng. Bedford 4172 ac. Pop. 476.

CHICINY a tn. Russian Poland dist. of and about 9 m. S.W. Kielce. It stands in a level district, but has a castle on a steep height. It contains a central h. use of correction. Fine marble, fit for statuary and other purposes, a journeyed and lead and silver were at one time worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3000.

CHICKENPOD par. Eng. Oxford 3063 ac. Pop. 410.

CHICKENPOD par. Eng. Staff. rd. 6038 ac. P. p. 2271.

CHEDABUCTO BAY an indentation, N.E. coast Nova Scotia, at the N. entrance to the Gut of Canso and Cranberry Island and lightness. It is spacious and safe and on its S. side, which is high and nearly straight, are Crow harbour and Fox's Island. It is much frequented by fishermen and at its head is the inlet of Millard Haven, about 1 m. broad and 12 m. long.

CHEDBROUGH par. Eng. Suffolk 556 ac. Pop. 343.

CHEDDLE par. Eng. and deposed vill. England co. Somerset.

The village 16 m. S.W. Bristol is situated at the entrance of a deep gorge in the Mendips hills presenting one of the most romantic and picturesque scenes in England, the walls of living rock on either side, extending from 2 to 3 m. rising perpendicularly to the height of many hundred feet. The church is a handsome structure, with a square tower 100 ft. in height, surmounted by pinnacles. There is also a West

lyran chapel. The ancient cross is beautifully cut, of a hexagonal form, and is good preservation. Agriculture and husbandry are the chief occupations. The dairies in the neighbourhood have long been famous for the excellence of their cheese. Area of par 6968 ac. Pop. 3163.

CHELDINGFORD two par Eng. —1 Bucks, 1398 ac. Pop. 506—2 Dorset 8 ac. Pop. 189.

CHELDITON a par and thriving vil. England, co. Bedford. The village, a station on the North Bedfordshire Railway about 3 m S by W Leck, has respectable houses of stone and brick, abundant supply of water, a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel and a Church of England school. Trade is silk agriculture is the chief employment area of par 9080 ac. Pop. 18.

CHELDON FERRARS, par Eng. Somerset 960 ac. Pop. 337.

CHELDGRAVE par Eng. Norfolk 1432 ac. Pop. 39.

CHELDISTON par Eng. Bedford 2578 ac. Pop. 454.

CHELDUBA, or **CHELDUBA**, an isl. Bay of Bengal about 25 m. off the coast of Aracan lat. (W point) 18° 51' N lon. 92° 5' E. (a) It is 15½ m. long, and nearly the same in breadth. Area, somewhat under 200 sq. m. Its general appearance and character is that of a fertile, well wooded island of moderate height (8 peak, 1700 ft. high) and irregular outline. A level tract, of varying breadth extends around its coasts, within which the low undulating hills of from 50 to 500 ft. in height, but in the S part of the island several summits attain an elevation of about 1400 ft. The geology of the island presents some features of great interest. About 90 years since, a large portion of its present coast, with those of the adjoining country was suddenly elevated out of the sea by volcanic action, accompanied by a violent earthquake, which, however, did no damage. Other elevations had taken place at several previous periods, and at such equal distances of time (100 years) that the inhabitants look upon it as a periodical occurrence and contemplate, without alarm the recurrence of the phenomenon in a few years. There are several small volcanoes on the island some of which are in constant ebullition. Its minerals are of little value, with the exception of pyrites which is obtained in considerable quantities, and might be more extensively worked. Coal has also been found, but its quality is doubtful. The climate is extremely unhealthy to Europeans (although) instances of great longevity among the natives are far from being uncommon. The most agreeable season is between the end of October and the middle of March, during which time the air is temperate the least rarely exceeding that of England in summer.

The general character of the soil is that of a light grayish coloured clay mixed more or less with vegetable mould, and in some places with fine sand. Rice is the staple produce of the island, and is exported in considerable quantities. Tobacco, of excellent quality is a principal product and cotton, sugar and indigo are also grown to a small extent. Yams are large and good, and pumpkins, gourds, chilies, and chilies are plentiful, the last being in universal and daily demand for curries. Cattle and buffaloes are numerous, the former of a small breed but of good quality the latter in a domestic state, and chiefly employed in agricultural work. Domestic fowls, deer wild hog, and squirrels are plentiful. Bees abound, and yield excellent honey. The coasts are simply fringed with palm trees, a kind resembling the coconut, which is taken in great quantities, and, after being prepared, is exported to the mainland. Turtles are likewise common.

The population is, with trifling exceptions, entirely Mugh descendants of Burmese. In person, they are well proportioned, though generally small, they are a simple, honest and industrious race, frank in their manners, and of a cheerful and forgiving disposition. They are superstitious, and have a great dread of evil spirits. Their language is nearly the same as that of the Burmese, as are also their religion, and all the leading customs and points of character. Chelduba is a dependency of Aracan, is under British dominion, and is, with the former immediately dependent on the Presidency of Bengal. The revenue is raised from the produce of the land and is collected without difficulty. There is a native police, but their duties are light, neither personal violence nor robbery being known. Pop. (1847) 8,634.

CHELDWORTH par Eng. Gloucester; 4690 ac. P. 983

CHELDY par Eng. Somerset; 1435 ac. Pop. 509.

CHEERSA, early Chinese Empire, in Trans-cham-son-lon, 70 m. E.S.E. Khotan; lat. 36° 30' N; lon. 81° 30' E. It is a place of considerable size, and silk of excellent quality is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

CHEFF-BOUTRONS (Latin *Cepus Follens*) a m. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, at the source of a stream of the same name, 24 m. S.E. Niort. It is a very ancient place, being referred to by Caesar; has manufactures of serge, druggot, and dolt-sare, and carries on a trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1872.

CHEHEL TAN a lofty mountain Beloochistan, 10 to 15 m. N. Meeanee, about lat. 30° 15' N lon. 68° 5' E. Its elevation is supposed to exceed 11,000 ft. Opposite to the principal peak is another of somewhat lower altitude. On the summit is a altar or place of pilgrimage, held in great veneration by the Mahomedans. The view from the top is magnificent, and of vast extent.

CHEKIANG a maritime prov. China, between the parallels 27° and 31° N., and, including the Chusan Archipelago, which forms a portion of its limit, the meridians 117° and 123° E. The continental part is bounded E. by the Pacific N. by Kiangsoo, W. by Ningpo and Kiangsoo, and S. by Fokien area, 89,150 sq. m. being considerably the smallest of the Chinese provinces. The S. portion is rough and hilly but the whole of the territory is remarkably fertile, producing in great abundance, rice and other grains, with tea silk, and cotton while its forest and fruit trees comprise the most valuable varieties known in the provinces. The rivers, of which 14 principal ones are enumerated as having their rise in the province, are short, but rapid in their course. Of these the most important is the Tseungiang which rises in the hills near prov. Kiangsi and after a N.E. course of about 150 m. through a beautiful and romantic country falls into the sea near Champo. The climate is healthy. The industry and skill of the inhabitants are attested by the marvellous beauty of their silk fabrics, which are highly esteemed in every part of the civilized world. Cotton and linen manufactures are also carried on to some extent and tea, crockery, lacquer, ware, paper ink and other articles are exported. Harbours, the sea, lies in lat. 30° 30' N lon. 120° 7' 34" E. The other principal cities include Ningpo, Ching hai and Champo. It is divided into 11 departments. Pop. 26,256,764.

CHEKSYA a river Russia. See *Sarkysa*.

CHIL BOROUGH two par Eng. Dorset —1 (2nd) 948 ac. Pop. 100—2 (1st) 68 ac. Pop. 14.

CHELDON par Eng. Devon 1108 ac. Pop. 3.

CHELER, a vil. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, mihak 24, and 15 m. E.W. Bert. It consists of four or five hundred houses, inhabited by Kurds and Yakkis Christians, and is defended by a strong castle on a rock in which the chief resides.

CHELLICUT a vil. Abyssinia, kingdom Tigré, beautifully situated on a stream, 10 m. E. by N. Antolo lat. 15° 22' N lon. 40° E. There is here a church with a thatched roof but highly decorated interior estimated one of the finest in Abyssinia. Chellicut is the usual residence of the king who has here a palace. Pop. 5000.

CHELLIGOP —1 A lake, Russian America, intersected by the parallel of 50° N. and the meridian of 150° W. It is about 90 m. long, with a minimum breadth of 25 m. and discharges its waters into Bristol Bay —2, A strait or channel Russian America, between the island of Kodiak and the mainland.

CHELLINDREH or **GULWAL**, a small port, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Irbil lat. 36° 9' N lon. 35° 22' E. (a.) It is the name *Calender* and about it are some antique remains. There are three small islands in front of the haven, which is now little frequented though affording anchorage for large vessels.

CHELLASTON par Eng. Derby 810 ac. Pop. 409.

CHELLESWORTH or **CHELWORTH** par Eng. Suffolk, 861 ac. Pop. 255.

CHELLINGTON par Eng. Bedford 610 ac. Pop. 138.

CHELM, a m. Russian Poland, dist. of 42 m. E.S.E. Lublin. It is the seat of a United Greek bishop and has a theological seminary. Pop. mostly Jews, 2900.

CHELMARSH par Eng. Devon 8360 ac. Pop. 609.

CHELMONDISTON par Eng. Suffolk, 1637 ac. P. 796.

CHELMSFORD a town in England, cap. co. Essex, 29 m. N.E. London, on the Eastern Counties Railway, situated in a beautiful valley between the Chelmer and Cam. It consists of one principal street, with three or four smaller ones, well paved, and well lighted with gas. Houses mostly substantially built, and have gardens behind extending to the rivers. The Chelmer is crossed by an elegant iron bridge and the Cam by a handsome one of stone. The church is a fine old building of the 14th or 15th century with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles and surmounted by a tall spire. There are places of worship besides, for various religious denominations, and an unusual proportion of benevolent societies and institutions. Besides the numerous minor charities, there is a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. and two charity schools. Several of the public buildings and structures are exceedingly handsome amongst the former is the shirehall, containing the corn exchange, the courts of assize, residences and an elegant assembly room. Close by this building is a finely-constructed conduit, to which a plentiful supply of water is brought by pipes from a well distant about 1 m. from the town. There is also in the town a theatre, and public baths, with a reading-room attached. There are no manufactures, but a considerable trade in corn and malt is carried on. On the banks of the Chelmer are several large flour mills, and, in the vicinity of the town some flourishing pear plantations. On Galley Common 2 m. from the town races are held every July. Area of par 2844 ac. Pop 7796.

CHELSEA a lofty mountain on the S.E. frontiers of Albion, and W. frontier of Greece, about 12 m. S.E. of Arts, and forming the most conspicuous summit in the chain E. of the Gulf of Arta. Its height is 6212 ft.

CHELSEA a town and par England, co. Middlesex, in the Kennington division of the hundred of Cusseton. The town formerly a village, in the neighbourhood of London is now a suburb of that city being blended with it by intermediate buildings, stands on a slight eminence, 1 bank, Thames, and along that part of the river called Chelsea Reach, the widest above London bridge. The older part of the town is irregular and has a mean appearance, occupying the river front above the hospital which has numerous fine buildings, but the more modern portion towards Hyde Park consists of handsome houses, regularly laid out. In the old church are monuments to the memories of Sir Thomas More chancellor of Henry VIII and Sir Hans Sloane, the founder of the British Museum both of whom resided here. But the most remarkable object in Chelsea and that from which it derives its chief interest, is its military hospital a handsome structure of brick ornamented with stone built at an expense of 2150 000 from a plan furnished by Sir C. Wren. It consists of four quadrangles and is situated in the midst of extensive and exactly laid-out grounds, with gardens reaching down to the Thames. The annual expenditure for its maintenance of this noble establishment, and for the support of old and infirm soldiers, for whose benefit it is appropriated is about 21 000 000. The number of in-patients is usually from 500 to 550 they are provided with clothes lodging and diet, and an allowance in money varying according to rank, from 5s. to 2s 6d per week. The out-patients whose numbers are not limited by law amounted in 1844-45 to 469,883. The expense of the hospital is defrayed chiefly by an annual grant from Parliament. There is another excellent institution here connected with the military profession called the Military Asylum, built at the national expense, at the suggestion and under the auspices of the late Duke of York its purposes are to support and educate the orphan children of soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and the children of those who are on foreign stations the boys, on leaving, enter the army the girls are apprenticed. This institution is upheld by Parliamentary grants, and by an annual contribution from Chelsea are also worthy of notice those of the Apothecaries Company consist of 4 ac and are situated on the banks of the river at the E. end of Cheyne Walk the others established by Mr William Curtis author of *Flora Londinensis*, and the Botanical Magazine, are situated near Sloane Street and consist of 6 ac. In former times Chelsea was a favourite place of residence with many persons of note including Queen Elizabeth, who had a palace there. Area 965 ac. Pop. of par 56,533

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CHELVY par Eng Somerset 10 7 ac. Pop 55

CHELVY par Eng Somerset 1077 ac. Pop 288

CHELVY, a town in France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. E. Beaupreux, on the Lonna. It manufactures salted handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn, and has bleaching grounds and paper-works. A large cattle market is held here every Thurs day. Pop 1897

CHEMNITZ, a town Saxony circle, Zwickau, cap. dist. of same name, in a beautiful and well watered valley on the banks of the Chemnitz at its junction with the Kappel 29 m. S.W. Dresden. It was formerly fortified but its walls have been pulled down and their site converted into a pleasant promenade connecting the old town with the suburbs. It has some handsome streets and squares, five Protestant, and one R. Catholic church a lyceum, school of design, a cloth hall, and revolved fan, with several associations for the promotion of the arts and sciences, and the encouragement of industry

It is the seat of a tribunal of justice, and of the district Government. Chemnitz is the principal manufacturing town of Saxony. The cotton goods especially stockings, for which it is chiefly celebrated and to which it owes its present prosperity rival even the English in quality and cheapness. The American market is largely supplied with the cotton hosiery, hatters, &c. of Chemnitz. One manufactory alone, has 18,000 spindles. But the stocking weavers for the most part work in their own cottages. The imports of cotton for the use of the manufactory in 1842 was 100,000 cwt. of English yarns 1,000 cwt. of woollen yarn 8000 cwt. of dyed cotton yarns, 6000 cwt. and of dyeing and coloring materials for the extensive dyeworks of the town 18,000 cwt. About 100,000 pieces of cotton are manufactured yearly and upwards of a million pairs of stockings gloves &c. There are here, also, seven machine manufactories which consume annually 1250 tons of iron. There are besides, manufactures of woollen stuffs and laces and of a beautiful description of shawls done in great numbers, and also weaving, with wool cotton, and silk, on Jacquard looms of which there are about 8000. The weavers of Chemnitz cultivate in their own gardens the potatoes and other vegetables which form their usual and principal food. The state provides them with gratuitous instruction. Chemnitz was for 400 years a Free Imperial city and still displays in its buildings marks of its antiquity. In 1539 the Reformation was introduced here by Henry the Devout and towards the latter end of the 17th century a cotton weaving was established. In 1780 there were upwards of 3000 looms which supplied all the cotton fabrics at that period used in Germany. In 1855, Chemnitz became the centre of the stocking manufacture, carried on in the villages in the neighbourhood. In 1700, Schellweil of Hamburg introduced the art of cloth printing. English quilt weaving was introduced in 1775 and English hand-spinning machines in 1790 and the spinning machines of Arkwright in 1789. Chemnitz is the birthplace of Puffendorf. A railway from Riesa to Zwickau which will pass through the town, is now (1851) in progress and partly finished. Pop. 25,000 of which about 500 are Catholics. (—Glossary—) Handelsstadt.

CHEENANGO a river U. States rising in New York and after a S. course of 50 m. falling into the Susquehanna at Binghamton on the borders of Penna. (v.)

CHENAU or **CHENAU**, a river U. States which has its source in the Himalaya Mountains in a small lake; lat. 35° 40' N. lon. 77° 9' E. whence it flows S. W. to Ghoris there S. W. between the Himalaya, and to Kanchi Mountains, to near Kachnar lat. 33° 20' N. lon. 75° 3' E. whence it flows S. W. and is joined by the Jaitun at lat. 31° 30' N. lon. 75° 15' E. and by the Ravi at lat. 30° 35' N. lon. 72° 1' E. After a course of about 145 m. to 150 m. from this point it falls into the Indus near Mitankote lat. 28° 55' N. lon. 70° 30' E. At a distance of 10 m. S. Lahore and upwards of 850 m. from its junction with the Indus, it is about 14 m. in breadth in the wet season, 14 ft. deep and with a current running at the rate of about 5 m. an hour. In the dry season its breadth at this point is reduced to about 300 yards. It is believed to be the Acinthus of Alexander.

CHENAU, a village in Belgium, prov. of and S. of S. W. Liège, at the confluence of the Ourthe and Vandre, which a little below forms a magnificent cascade. It has several forges, at which saws, and tools and most of the article used in Belgium are made numerous millworks, glassworks two distilleries, and three mills. Pop. 1925.

CHENAU-THOUREN, a village and par. Switzerland can. of and S. of Geneva, in a well cultivated district covered with handsome villas, and long the residences of Swiss nobles the market of the Italian Republic and other esteemed works. On a hill in the neighbourhood is the fine abbey of Landerbach commanding a splendid view. Pop. 3076.

CHENAU, or **CHENAU**, a village and par. England, par. Eng. Bucks. 1744 a. c. Pop. 585.

CHENAU (Lat) or **CHENAU**, a village and par. Switzerland can. Vaud, S. W. end of Lake Joux, 20 m. W. by N. Lausanne. Pop. 2715.

CHENAU, a village and par. England, par. Eng. Bucks. 1744 a. c. Pop. 585. The town lies 12 m. S. by E. from Monmouth and 14 m. N. by W. from Bristol. It has a fine view from an elevated bridge, and has a station on the South Wales Railway. The

town stands on a hill gradually ascending from the river and has a cheerful appearance, while the views from several points around are exceedingly beautiful. Streets spacious, well paved, and well lighted but indifferently supplied with water. The church is a fine specimen of the early pointed style. There are, besides, places of worship for various religious sects including a R. Catholic chapel (the town has an endowed charity school, a national school, two hospitals, and a number of minor charities. The interesting and extensive ruins of the ancient castle which dates from the 11th century covers a large space of ground on the summit of a lofty cliff overlooking the Wyre. Henry Martyn one of the judges of Charles I. died in this castle after being confined in it for 30 years. The Wyre is navigable to Chepstow which is only about 24 m. from the Severn. The tide flows up the river with dangerous rapidity and rises 40 and 50 ft. in ordinary spring tides, and between 50 and 60 at high springs. Large ships are thus enabled to reach the town, while lighter vessels of 80 tons or so ascend as far as Hereford fully 30 m. higher up taking the windings of the river. The town has no manufactures but exports a considerable foreign trade, importing wines from Oporto, and skulls, hemp, flax and pitch from Norway and Russia. Its exports are chiefly bark iron, elder coal and millstones. It sends also large quantities of timber to Plymouth, Portsmouth and Deptford, and a great deal of grain to Bristol. Shipbuilding is carried on here to a considerable extent, and several thousand tons of shipping belong to the port. Area after 1834 a. c. Pop. 4335.

CILBER, an island dep. France, having N. Loiret, P. Loiret, S. Allier and W. Loire and Loire d'Ar between lat. 46° 26' and 48° 38' N. and lon. 1° 50' and 3° 31' E. and formed of parts of Berry and Montmorancy. It is named from the river Cher which traverses it S. E. to N. W. Area 1,000 a. c. or 2,47 sq. m. cap. Bourges. This department is included in the basin of the Loire which forms the greater part of its E. boundary. The surface is in general flat but is intersected in the S. by chains of inextinguishable hills. It is various, but fertile in the neighbourhood of the Loire and Allier. Wheat and corn are all in the S. districts. The forests occupy about a sixth of the area, and furnish large quantities of fuel for the iron works, and timber for shipbuilding. Pastures extend and sheep very numerous. More grain and wine are produced than the demands of the inhabitant require. Hops and chestnuts are also largely cultivated. The best wines are those of Châteauneuf and Sancerre and in ordinary years only the spoiled wine is distilled. Beet root, buckwheat, flax, and hemp are also grown. Hops are reared to a considerable extent. The minerals consist of iron lithographic stones, good building and grind stones of all marble, cere and potash earth. The preparation and manufacture of iron called Berry iron is the principal branch of industry. In 1853 there were 25 smelting furnaces and 42 refining furnaces, employing 689 workmen. The other manufactured articles are fine and common cloth, woollen goods, porcelain and earthenware, seeking beet-sugar, cotton, paper and glass. The dep. is divided into 3 arrondissements 29 can. and 291 com. Pop. (1840) 294,540.

CILBERASCO (anc. *Cilberasco*) a village in Switzerland, dep. of and 29 m. S. E. of Geneva, near the confluence of the Rhone and Tanaro. It was formerly strongly fortified, but the works were demolished by the French in 1801. The town is well built, and watered by a canal derived from the Rhone. It has seven churches and several silk-spinning mills driven by water power. The town was taken and retaken by the French and Austrians in the wars of Italy which terminated, in 1831, by a treaty of peace concluded here. The French took it, April 25, 1796 and on the 26th, the Austrian commissioners concluded with Napoleon the Armistice of Châtillon, by which the French troops obtained a free passage throughout the Austrian dominions. Pop. 8500.

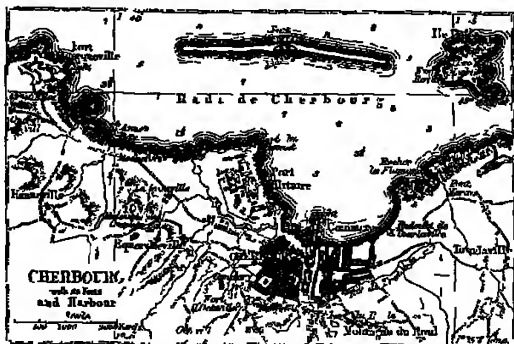
CILBERATTE, a village and com. Belgium, prov. of and 8 m. N. E. Liège. In its vicinity are numerous coal-pits. Pop. 2282.

CILBERBOURG (anc. *Cilberburg*) a principal naval seaport France, dep. Manche, 196 m. W. N. W. Paris S. side of the English Channel, nearly due S. to the W. and of the Isle of Wight, at the mouth of the Divatte and the head of a bay formed S. by Cape Lark, and W. by Cape la Hague; lat. 49° 28' 34" N.; lon. 1° 37' 16" W. The town lies in the

bottom of the valley of the Divette, which opens out to the sea under the quartz hill of Bonde. Apart from its consideration as a naval station, it is an important street narrow and dirty notwithstanding the number of public fountains. The

covering them with solid blocks. This was continued to the time of Napoleon, who directed the formation of a fort on the centre of the dyke. A mole was constructed, and a battery raised on it, mounting 20 guns.

In 1808 a tremendous storm swept away all the buildings, and drowned 104 men. By this disaster the operations of 16 years were nearly destroyed. A survey made in 1838 showed that the foundations had shifted, in the course of 40 years, to a considerable distance from the position in which they had been first placed. Under Louis Philippe the work was carried on with great activity and completion. The passage or entrance E. of the dyke is 3,890 ft. wide, and that to the W 9,678 ft. A fort and lighthouse occupy the centre of the dyke, and there are also lighthouses at each entrance to the roadstead and one at the entrance to the commercial port. The defences consist of the batteries of Fort Royal of 100 guns, on the Isle Pelée, and Fort du Honale on the W with various other works which render Cherbourg, it not impregnable from the sea



while edifices are the arsenals, civil and marine hospitals, parish church, an old tower which forms part of the ancient fortifications, Hotel de Ville, prison, lodges, barracks, and the buildings connected with the dock yard. The port is divided into the commercial and naval ports, which are quite distinct. The commercial port consists of a harbour and a basin 1,938 ft long and 416 ft wide. The basin communicates with the harbour by dock gates, which prevent the reflux of the water. The channel from the harbour to the sea is 1,168 ft long and 164 ft wide, lined by a granite quay with parapets. In it a channel there is always 19½ ft. water. The port for ships of war (grand port) occupies a triangular space of ground, one side resting on the sea, and is surrounded by fortifications. The Port Militaire, and Arsenal de la Mer, planned but only partly begun by Louis XVI. have been more than 40 years in progress and the new works commenced in 1821 will take many years yet to complete. These consist of a port, 984 ft long and 754 ft wide capable of containing 16 sail of the line and accessible at all times of tide for vessels of the largest class, a floating basin closed by lock gates and a third basin, begun June, 1838, and now in progress. These basins have been excavated from the solid slate rock which forms the foundation of the entire yard, the two former to the depth of 56 ft. There are four slips for vessels of the largest dimensions, the masts of which, 85 ft high, rest on arches supported by piers of granite and slate. Adjoining them are slips for a dry dock and beyond are the smithy and workshops, with machinery for planing, turning, screwing, and cutting rods, beams, screws &c. of iron. The timber shed is 953 ft long supported on 190 stone pillars. A portion of the dockyard called Chantier, has sheds for building frigates, and a rope walk 540 yards long. The great work however for which Cherbourg is celebrated is the dyke or break water stretching across the roadstead which though protected on three sides by the land was open to the heavy seas from the N. To secure a safe and strong harbour opposite Portsmouth has long been a favourite object of the French and no expense has been spared to accomplish that object. The dyke was commenced under Louis XVI and has been continued ever since, with occasional interruption. It is 22 m. from the harbour in water varying from 42 to 64 fms. deep. Its projections, as compared with Plymouth break water are—

Dyke	Altitude	Direction	Length
Break-water	1700	100	100

The foundation was laid by sinking large caissons of timber loaded with stones, but this plan did not succeed and another scheme was resorted to, of forming a bank of small stones and

at least very difficult of attack. On the land side it has hitherto been almost open but the fortifications recently constructed are intended to render it more secure.

Cherbourg is a fortified place of the first class and is the seat of a tribunal of first resort, maritime tribunal and prefecture. It has a school of navigation, royal academy, society, communal college, public library and marine library, theatre museum, and cabinet of natural history. Its principal industry is centered in the works of the dock yard, the commercial trade and manufactures being comparatively insignificant. There are however chemical works sugar and salt refineries dye-works, tanneries, and stocking manufacture. A lace manufactory conducted by four sisters employs 360 females the younger of whom are also educated. Large quantities of eggs are shipped for England and mules and salt provisions for the W. Indies.

Cherbourg occupies the site of a Roman station, and Alrold king of Denmark resided in it about A.D. 945. William the Conqueror founded a hospital in it, and built the castle church. The castle, in which Henry II frequently resided was one of the strongholds of Normandy and escaped the fate of the town which about 1250 was pillaged by an English fleet from Yarmouth but it sustained a further three memorable sieges in 1373 1418 and 1450. In 1718 the town was taken by the English without opposition notwithstanding that the garrison was large. They kept possession of it eight days, destroyed the fortifications, carried off the artillery and the bells, and only retired after having exacted a heavy ransom from the inhabitants. Pop (1840) 22,460.

CHERCHILL, or ZENABUL, a seaport in Algeria, 35 m. W. Algiers. The manufacture of common pottery is carried on, and there is an active trade. Though the harbor which was formerly spacious and secure has been materially injured by earthquakes. This is the Julia Caesar of the Romans, on the site of which a town was erected by the Moors who were expelled from Spain at the end of the 16th century and which was taken possession of by André Doria in 1561. Pop (1847) 2012 (add see surr.)

CHEREPONOV, or TANGEROPOV, a European Russian, gov. of 350 m. E. N. K. Novgorod, 1 bank, Shabara, near the confluence of the Volga. It has a cathedral and four other churches, and is the seat of three great annual fairs. Pop. (1843), 16,439.

CHIFFILL, per Eng. Willis 1817 as Pop 836. CHERIBON (properly TIRIKON) a prov., Isl. Java, once a kingdom, cap. same name having, N. the Java sea, W. prov. Krawang S.W. and S. Pranger and E. Tagal and Macassar. Among its lofty mountains is the Marak

able volcano, Tjornei. The broad-bait tree thrives along the coast, where, also, much salt is made. Cherkov has few wild animals, but a prodigious abundance of poultry, wild fowls, and sea and river fish. The population, notwithstanding the prevalence of fever on the coast, is large, on ailing of 1,360,000 Japanese, and 200,000 Chinese, Arabs, Europeans, and half-breeds. The produce reported in 1844 was—Paddy 8 482 143 cwt.; coffee, 65,000 000 lbs. sugar, 7 150 000 lbs. indigo, 834,000 lbs. tea, 10 000 lbs. sacks of pepper 70 000 pieces; cinnamon, 1700 lbs. Cloves and oilcloves are also raised. Potatoes and cotton-raising employ part of the people. — The river winds on the N coast, half way between Batavia and Samarang and 125 m from each. The horses, except those of the Dutch resident and the Sultan, are of bamboo. The finest town in Java, that of Syech Moelana, who brought Mahometanism with him from Arabia, is in 1406, and is now revered as a saint stands close to the town.

CHERKOV or **TOCHERKOV** is in European Russia, gov. of, and 50 m S.E. Mogilev r bank, Sij. It has two Greek Catholic churches, and a synagogue. It was founded in 1504 by Sigismund III., King of Poland. Charles XII of Sweden, attempting to cross the river here in 1708 was repulsed by the Russians. Pop. (1811), 3168.

CHERTINGTON two pars England.—1 Gloucester 1881 ac. Pop. 270.—2 Warwick 390 ac. Pop. 543.

CHERTON par Wales Glam rgan 1419 ac. 1 312 **CHERTON** several pars Eng.—1 Kent 1861 ac. P 108.—2 Hants 3090 ac. P 603.—3 (Bishop) Devon; 478 ac. 1 806.—4 (Wid) Somerset 1068 ac. P 763.

CHERTON **VILLAGE** a par and thirv. r.v. England, co. Devon. The **VILLAGE**, 4 m. N.E. by N Crediton, consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones all kept remarkably clean. The places of worship are a large and handsome parish church and an independent chapel. There are some well-conducted seminaries and several smaller schools also some almshouses, and other useful local charities a tanyard and flour-mill. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural are noted for their longevity. Area of par. 324 ac. Pop. 1207.

CHERKASK a town in Russia, gov. of, and 35 m S.W. of Don Cosacksk. It is on the N. bank of the Don, on an island formed by that river the Akum, and one of its branches, called the Vasilovka. The streets are narrow and crooked and the houses which are of wood are for the most part built on piles, raised 5 or 6 ft. above the ground on account of the inundations to which the town is subject, from the beginning of April till the end of June. It has several public buildings, some of them of wood including seven churches, an academy, several schools, a prison and a townhall. It is the seat of a considerable commerce and fishing is carried on to some extent. Its foundation is attributed to a colony of Ureks. Under the Russians it became the chief place of the government of the Don Cosacks, and such it continued till the seat of Government was removed to New Cherkask Pop. 16,000.

CHERKASK (New) or **NOVOI TOCHERKASK** is in Russian gov. country of the Don Cosacks 40 m N.F. Azov and 11 m N. Old Cherkov on a hill r bank, Akum. The streets are dirty and neither paved nor lighted. The houses are chiefly of wood. Among the public buildings and institutions are the cathedral a large hospital an arsenal and a gymnasium, where the Latin French, and German languages with history geography mathematics, &c. are taught. The town was founded in 1805, on the recommendation of the Hetman, Platoff. Pop. about 11 000.

CHEROKEES, a tribe of N American Indians, occupying a territory W of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, the possession of which has been guaranteed to them for ever by the U. States Government. They are governed by their own laws, and are extremely jealous of any encroachments on their privileges and liberties, for the protection of which they send each year two ambassadors to the Congress at Washington. The Cherokees are the most enlightened of the Indian tribes they have been instructed in the pure doctrine of Christianity the arts of civilized life have made considerable progress among them and a native weekly newspaper is extensively circulated. They are in general supposed to be Christian people. Their numbers were stated in a document laid before Congress, in 1844, to be 26,911.

CHERRAPOONJEE, or **CHERRAPOONJEE**, a British station and vil. India, beyond the Broomapootra, in the Comor or Coosya hills, between 4000 and 4090 ft. above the sea, and 20 m N. Suhal. It is resorted to by invalids from Calcutta, from which it is distant 280 m. N. W. E.

CHERRY HINTON par Eng. Cambridgeshire 2048 ac. Pop. 684.

CHERSE an isl. Adriatic, belonging to Austria, Illyria, separated from Istria by the Gulf of Quarnera, in the Comor 44° 57' and 45° 10' N. and lon. 14° 18' and 14° 30' E. length about 40 m. N to S. breadth, 5 to 7 m. It is mountainous and rocky with some fertile spots which produce olives, figs, wine, grain &c. A few sheep and horned cattle are reared, but the former are very indifferent. In the N. part of the island are extensive forests, from which timber for shipbuilding is obtained. Game is met with and fish abound, especially the turbot and anchovy. The inhabitants are industrious and manufacture coarse woollen cloth and liquors. Shipbuilding—confined, however to a very small class of vessels for the coast trade—is also carried on. In 1854, a bridge was thrown across the narrow channel between the island of Istria and that of Lussin. — The town of Cherse cap. of the isl., is situated on the W. side, at the head of a bay nearly in the centre of the island. It is ill built and dirty contains a cathedral and several other churches, a primary school two convents, and a custom-house. There are four dockyards at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the town. Pop. about 3500. — The only other town on the island is Cherse also on the W. side. It has a cathedral, with a handsome steeple and was formerly the seat of a bishopric. It has some trade in timber. Pop. 1500.

CHERSON a gov. and in Russia. See **KHERSON**. **CHERSONESUS** [Greek *χέρσος* or *χέρσος*—continent, and *χέρσος*—land] the name given to several peninsulas and promontories, particularly *Chersonesus Taurica*, the modern Crimea, in the S. of Russia, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov and the *Chersonesus Thracica*, the modern Hellespont, forming part of Turkish Gallipoli and lying between the Gulf of Saros and the Bosphorus of the Dardanelles.

CHERT is in Spain Valencia prov. of and 33 m N. Castellon de la Plana on the side of a hill above 1 bank Vallivana. It is ill built and has steep uneven ill paved streets. It contains a parish church court house, prison, and boys and girls schools. There are a few manufactures of woollen linen and hempen cloth and several flour-mills. Pop. 1778.

CHERTA is in Spain Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, 8 m from Tortosa, in a plain. It is well built, being formed of several spacious streets, and two public squares contain a parish church, consistorial building and prison an hospital supported by voluntary contribution and an endowed primary school and has some manufactures of leather and numerous mills. The trade is chiefly in fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. 2432.

CHERTSEY a tn and par England, co. Surrey. The town 20 m S.W. London, on the Southwestern Railway is pleasantly situated r bank Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge, connecting it with the N or Middleside, side of the river. The houses are mostly of brick and in general well built. The church (St. Anne's) is a handsome structure, with a square embattled tower and contains a tablet to the memory of Charles James Fox, the well-known statesman, who resided for many years at St Anne's Hill, close by the town. There are, besides, places of worship for Baptists, and Methodists. It has several almshouses, and various minor charities, together with a school founded by Sir William Perkins, in 1725, for clothing and educating 60 children—35 girls and 25 boys the number is now greatly increased. The town contains a library and scientific institution, two libraries, and a reading-room. There was formerly a monastery here of the Benedictine order in which Henry VI. was interred, and where his remains lay till removed to Windsor by Henry VII. The principal trade of the town is in malt, flour bricks and tiles, large quantities of the latter two being made here. Vegetables are extensively cultivated in the vicinity for the London market. Cowley the post dist here his study is still preserved. Area of par 10 529 ac. Pop. 6026.

CHESAPEAKE BAY the deepest indentation on the E. coast, U States, and wholly within the States of Virginia and Maryland. Its entrance (centre about lat. 36° 55' N. lon. 75° 45' W) between Cape Charles on the N. and Cape Henry on the S. is about 20 m. in width. It is about 180 m. in length, the first 70 to 80 m. being from 25 to 80 m. broad, and the remainder from 10 to 15 m. greatest depth about 9 fathoms. This spacious bay has many commodious harbours, and a safe and easy navigation for vessels of the greatest burden. It receives the waters of the rivers Potomac, Susquehanna, Rappahannock, York, and James, all large and navigable, besides a number of smaller streams, draining together a surface estimated at 70 000 sq m. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the Dismal Swamp Canal afford in connection with Chesapeake Bay an extensive inland navigation from N. to S.

CHESTER a town and par. Eng., on Buckingham. The town is 2½ m. N.W. London, pleasantly situated in a fertile valley with some beautiful sylvan scenery in the vicinity and a number of handsome country seats. It has a parish church several dissenting places of worship, an almshouse, and a Lancasterian school. The principal manufacture carried on is that of coarse woollen-wares which however has much declined. Shoe-making and straw-plaiting also employ a number of hands. There are several corn and paper mills in the vicinity. Area of par. 12 867 ac. Pop. 6036.

CHESTER a town, par. Eng. Bucks. 905 ac. 1 cop. 135. **CHESTER**, a maritime, on England (cap. Chester) having E. parts of the counties of Derby and Stafford, N. Lancashire, and the River Mersey; S. Shropshire and part of Flintshire, W. Denbighshire, Flintshire and the River Dee and N.W. the Irish Sea. Extremes length E. to W. upwards of 50 m. extreme breadth N. and S. about 30 m. Area, 675 290 statute acres, of which 920 000 are arable meadow and pasture lands including parks and pleasure grounds. The surface is generally level, although there are a few inequalities, the most considerable of which are some hills on the E. border of the county and a ridge of about 10 m. in length, in the W. part of it. The soil is generally composed of clay and sand, and although there are extensive tracts of moor and waste land there are many districts clothed in the richest and most luxuriant verdure, forming the finest pastures in England, the result of a mild and humid climate. The cheese of Cheshire, the principal product of its numerous dairies, is in high long in great request not only in this country but on the Continent and in America. London alone takes it is said, 14 000 tons annually. Dairy husbandry is therefore a primary and arable but a secondary object in this county. The forests of Cheshire were in ancient times of great extent, but have gradually been disappearing. Large quantities of Beech timber however are now grown on the estates of the nobility and gentry. Coal, copper, lead, and cobalt, are amongst its mineral products but the principal is rock-salt, of which the supply is inexhaustible. The most extensive mines are in the vicinity of Northwich. From these about 90 000 tons are taken annually most of which is exported for fish curing, &c. A large quantity of white or common salt is also made from the brine springs in the neighbourhood of the rock-salt mines. Cheshire abounds with rivers, brooks, and large abscs of water called meres, many of which contain fish. Its principal rivers are the Dee, the Mersey and the Weaver the first and second being boundary rivers—the one separating the county from Denbighshire, and Flintshire, the other from Lancashire. The Weaver which falls into the Mersey has been rendered navigable by locks for 20 m. for vessels of 100 tons burthen. There are, besides various canals, the principal of which is the Duke of Bridgewater's. The manufactures of Cheshire are considerable. As Stockport, all the branches of the cotton trade are carried on extensively and the silk-factories of Macclesfield and Congleton are on a large scale. Hats are also manufactured in these towns in great quantities, and in other there are works for smelting copper and making brass. There are 780 parishes in Cheshire, exclusive of the city of

Chester. It sends altogether 10 members to the House of Commons. Pop. 455 725.

CHESHUNT a vil. and par. Eng. on the N. Harin, 4½ m. S. by E. Hertford, near the London and Cambridge Railway. In a house still shown in the village, Richard Cromwell, under the name of Clarke spent his latter days, and died in 1712 at the advanced age of 80 years. Area of par. 8495 ac. Pop. 6579.

CHEILBORNE par. Eng. Dorset. 3580 ac. Pop. 406. **CHEIMSIE**, or **CHESMIE** (the fountain) a town, Asiatic Turkey, near Anatolia, opposite Isl. 820, on the channel of that name, 45 m. W. Smyrna lat. 38° 18' N. lon. 26° 30' E. pleasantly situated partly on the brink of a creek or inlet, and partly on the face of a slope covered by the ruins of an old Genoese castle. It contains several mosques, small but neat public baths and numerous coffee-houses or shahs for lounging and smoking. The remains of a wall round the town are now only to be traced but another Genoese castle, of small size much dilapidated, stands on the shore of the creek, nearly at the end of the town, retains its original form. Cheimsie owes its prosperity to the exportation of raisins exclusively which are grown in great quantities in the neighbourhood nearly all the fruit sold in Britain as Smyrna raisins being from this quarter. Pop. about 6000 or 7000.

CHELSEA par. Eng. Surrey 1929 ac. Pop. 329. **CHESTER**, a town, Spain prov. of and 19 m. W. Valencia, in a plain. Its houses are regularly built and it has four squares. It contains a tolerably handsome parish church, a court-house two prisons a boys and girls school both well endowed and near the town a cemetery. It has manufactures of coarse white soap bricks, and tiles, besides a distillery of brandy and several flour-mills. A number of the inhabitants are employed as mill-wheels. Pop. 8773.

CHESTER, a city, a city, and co. of itself, England, on Chester 34 m. N.W. Manchester and 103 N.W. London, pleasantly situated on a rocky height, a bank Dee by which it is half encircled. It is surrounded by a wall 5 or 6 ft. broad, evidently of Roman construction, the only entire specimen of ancient fortification in Great Britain. From this wall, which is used as a promenade by the citizens extensive and beautiful views are obtained. The town consists of four principal streets radiating from a centre, and a number of smaller streets crossing each other at right angles. They are lighted with gas and many of them have been recently well paved and flagged. The town is tolerably well supplied with water from the Dee. The four principal streets have the peculiarity of being sunk considerably below the level of the lowest inhabited parts of the houses, and below the footways



WATERGATE STREET, CHESTER, AND EXTENSION OF THE DEE NOW FROM BRIDGE BY J. & P. 1800.

also, which are within piazzas called the Rows, in front of ranges of shops at some height above the street; thus, while the carts and carriages are rolling along below the foot-passengers are moving on in safety above on a pathway pro-

used by a railing. Flights of steps, at convenient distances, connect the carriage-way with the Rows. There are shops, also, underneath the Rows, on a level with the streets, and among the more remarkable modern public structures are



INTERIOR OF THE ROW, W. THURLEY STREET, CHESTER.
From Sketch by J. F. Frost.

the new bridge across the Dee, consisting of a single arch, of 200 ft. span, the iron hall erected by the Irish merchants in 1790, the asylum, in 1808, the union hall, and commercial hall, the castle, the county hall and just a fine Grecian structure the transept-cathedral of Tudor architecture, erected in 1842, and the railway station, in the Italian style, one of the largest in the kingdom. There are also some fine specimens of timber houses but they are fast disappearing. The cathedral is a large old Gothic structure in various styles of architecture, and contains many interesting memorials of former times. There are nine parish churches, and two others not parochial with a number of chapels for various religious communities. The benevolent institutions are numerous, including an infirmary, houses of industry, almshouses, and a great many charity schools. A new cemetery on the banks of the Dee, and two public parks in the vicinity of the city have been recently laid out, and a spacious cattle-market has been lately erected. The principal manufactures of the place are paint, patent shot and patent lead-pipes. Whips, thread tobacco and gloves are also made in a small extent. Chester imports butter provisions, lard, tallow, timber, iron, brass, wine, oil, &c. Its chief exports are cheese, lead, calamine, copper plates, cast iron, and coal. Shipbuilding formerly on the declivity, from the filling up of the Dee, has now regained more than its ancient prosperity, and the trade of the port has in like manner been more than restored by the spirited improvements effected on the river. The gross amount of customs duty received here for 1847 was £290,751, and in 1848, £283,945. Registered shipping belonging to the port, January 1, 1847, 117 vessels, of 11,605 tons. Society in Chester is superior to that in most provincial towns. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday, and many fairs throughout the year, including eight cheese-fairs, recently established, all of which, the city being in the heart of a great cheese-making district are well attended. In spring and autumn, races take place on a fine level called the Race-course immediately beneath the walls. The city is governed by a mayor, ten aldermen and 30 councillors. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 2529. By railway it is connected with Liverpool, Wylton, Shrewsbury and Crewe. Chester was a Roman station, called by them, *Demonia* or *Dona*, probably from being half encircled by the Thra. Its British name was *Caeir Llan-cwr*, and it was called by *Ælfred*, *Lancaster* and *Lancaster*. Pop. (1841) 28,115 (1851) 27,765.

CHESTER-LE-STRANGE is a town and par. England, co. of 6 m. N. Durham on the railway to Newcastle, in a valley W. of the river Wear. It consists of one street about 1 m. long on the Roman wall, very road between Durham and Newcastle. The church is a handsome stone edifice with a tower

surmounted by a spire 156 ft. high, one of the most elegant in the N. of England. There are places of worship for Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, an endowed school, and a mechanics institute. Ropes, sails, and tiles are manufactured to a small extent in the town. In the vicinity are corn and paper mills, and extensive collieries and iron works. Area of par 31,061 ac. Pop. 18,119.

CHESTERFIELD is a town and par. England co. Derby on a rising ground, at the junction of the small rivers Hipper and Rothe on the Midland Railway 30 m. N. Derby. There are two principal streets the one an irregular line running nearly N. and S., and the other at right angles to it. Houses in general, irregularly but substantially built the old core of brick, roofed with tiles the more modern of stone (with which the country abounds) and covered with slates lighted with gas and amply supplied with water. The character of the place has for the last few years been undergoing a considerable change. The number of families with showy equipages has been rising off with the middle and working classes have increased. The parish church, a fine building of a cathedral form is chiefly remarkable for its crooked spire of wood covered with lead. There are two other churches—Trinity church and New Hampton church both Gothic, having square towers and lancet windows, and also two

independent chapels one Wesleyan one Primitive Methodist, and one Unitarian the town hall guildhall and grammar-school, are respectable structures. Of several schools, the most important are the old grammar-school, endowed in 1594 in which 40 boys receive gratuitous instruction, and the Victoria school, in which 100 children are taught and clothed solely at the Vicar's expense. There are also several almshouses, a dispensary, savings bank, mechanics institution, and a literary and philosophical society. Lace-making silk throwing and the manufacture of pinguin are carried on to some extent and afford employment to a good many of the inhabitants as does also the manufacture of earthenware. The railway trade is also of some importance. But the principal employment for the lower classes is derived from the iron-works pits collieries and smelting furnaces in the neighbourhood. Chesterfield gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Sturges family and Mrs. Radcliffe the well known romance writer was born in the town. Pop. 7181. Area of par 11,451 ac. Pop. 13,421. (Local Correspondent.)

CHESTERFIELD INLET is a golf British V. America N. W. corner of Hudson's Bay 245 m. long P. to W. by about 15 m. average breadth. It contains numerous islands, and its upper part called Baker's Lake receives the waters of numerous lakes by the rivers Cathawabeg and Doobanuk.

CHESTERFIELD-ORD is a (roof) a vil and par. England co. Essex the former's tents on the borders of Cambridgeshire, on the banks of the Grantham, 26 m. N. W. Chesham. It has a fine old church an endowed school and a station on the Eastern Counties Railway. A horse fair is held July 6. Numerous Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Area of par 3030 ac. 1 pop. 1024—2 (Little) par Eng. Essex 1260 ac. 1 pop. 372.

CHESTERTON four par. England—1 Cambridge 3729 ac. P. 2810—2 Huntingdon 1280 ac. P. 114—3 Oxford 2850 ac. P. 435—4 Warwick 3510 ac. P. 122.

CHESTERWARDINE a par. England, co. Salop 5722 ac. Pop. 1119.

CHEYIMACHES, a lake, U. States Louisiana formed by some of the branches of the Mississippi. It is a shallow swamp 40 m. long and from 1 to 6 m. broad traversed by the Atchafalaya near its mouth. It is surrounded by a flat marshy country which is annually overflowed.

CHEYTTON par. Eng. Dorset 1118 ac. 1 pop. 149.

CHEYTTON par. Eng. Salop; 4898 ac. 1 pop. 613.

CHEYTTA a town Hindoostan Malabar coast lat. 10° 28' N. lon. 76° 5' E. 85 m. S. by E. Callicut on an island 27 m. long by about 5 m. broad, separated from the mainland by a navigable inlet. Soil of the island in general poor.

CHEYTTON par. Eng. Dorset; 1800 ac. 1 pop. 217.

CHEYTTON par. Eng. Salop 3808 ac. 1 pop. 709.

CHEVELEY per Eng Cambridge 2527 sq. Pop. 612
CHEYENING per Eng Kent 8778 sq. Pop. 983
CHEYFREL two parts Eng Wilt. —1 (Great) 1840
 as Pop. 516 —2 (Little) 1880 sq. Pop. 255

CHEYINGTON per Eng Suffolk 2439 sq. Pop. 600

CHEVIOT FELS, a mountain-range, 8 miles Cape Colony extending E. to W. in an S.W. direction, between the Great Berg on the W. and the Hyndhope Hills on the E. about lat. 32° 30' S. The head waters of the Delvaux descend from its S. and those of the Tarka from its N. side

CHEVIOT HILLS, a range of hills which divide the Roxburgh, Scotland, from the Northumberland, England and are thus situate on the confines of the two countries. They extend from a point nearly opposite, and about 2½ m. E. Yetholm, S.W. to another point nearly opposite to and about the same distance E. Causton, their whole length being upwards of 85 m. The highest summit, called distastefully the Cheviot, is 2558 ft. high, and is in Northumberland the other great elevations are from about 1800 to 2000 ft. which is the height of Carter Fell. The hills are in general smooth, slope rapidly and are covered for the most part with a close green sward. The well known and much esteemed breed of sheep, called Cheviots are bred on these hills

CHEVREPLAT a town and com. France dep. Savoie-Orléans, 11 m. N.E. Rambouillet, on the Yvette. Formerly a place of importance, and had one of the strongest castles in the province, besides giving its name to a dukedom. It has almost manufactures of tanneries and tanning-works and wool washing is carried on. Pop. 1730

CHILWAGNA a vil and par England co Somerset, the former pleasantly situate on a rising ground, 1 back Ulver 6 m. S. Bristol. It has a spacious church whose walls are some interesting monuments and places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans and the Society of Friends. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in soil-mines and others are employed in the manufacture of stockings. In the parish are some handsome country seats an old circular camp and a wall of reputed efficacy in the cure of diseases of the eye. Area of par 5006 a. Pop. 2141

CHLW TOKK per Eng Somerset 2094 sq. 1 819
CHLW TOKK a vil and com. Eng co Somerset the former situate amongst the Mendips hills 5½ m. N.W. Wells. It contains a handsome church and a Wesleyan chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the mine, and governed by laws peculiar to themselves. Earl Waldegrave describes the inferior info of Ymout from Clewton Area of par 6514 a. Pop. 1119

CHIANGA (anc. Chiana) a river and valley Italy, in Tuscany and the Papal States. The river formerly flowed into the Paglia at Orvieto after a course of about 56 m. through a swampy and unhealthy valley. About the middle of the 12th century the stagnant waters of this river took their course towards the Arno but, in consequence of important works begun in 1441 and completed only in 1823, the valley of the Chiana was drained and the course of the river divided into two portions or distinct streams by a wall of partition formed at Callone da Chiana 2½ m. S.E. Chiana, at the boundary between Tuscany and the Papal States. The first, or Pontifical Chiana, comprises the lower part of ancient Chiana and enters the Paglia by the bank at Orvieto, after a course of 41 m. it is navigable during winter. The second, or Tuscan Chiana, forms the navigable canal of Maestro della Chiana, which begins above the Lake of Chiusi, and enters the Arno by the bank 7½ m. N.W. Arezzo, after a course of about 87 m. It forms the two small lakes of Chiana and Montepulciano. The draining of the valley of Chiana has brought into cultivation about 86 sq. m. of the most fertile ground in Tuscany

CHIANGIANO a town and com. Tuscany 8 m. W.N.W. Chiusi, in the valley of Chiana. It occupies the lower slopes of a spur of Mount Maddalena, and contains a handsome collegiate church with numerous ancient inscriptions. In the neighbourhood are quarries of the marble, and mineral springs. Pop. 2630

CHIANTI that part of Tuscany which lies between the sources of the Arbia, Arno, and Ombrone forming part of the watershed between their basins and that of the Arno. About the 11th century it was completely covered with

forests, and abounded with game. The greater part of it is now covered with vineyards, which supply the most celebrated wines of Tuscany

CHIANTILLA a river and its Central American Guatemala, prov. Totonicapán. This river rises in the volcanic chain which traverses the centre of Guatemala, and, after a N.W. course of 150 m. joins the Usumacinta on the bank, in lat. 17° 10' N. lon. 91° 55' W. The river flows on the E. bank of the river 138 m. S.W. Guatemala

CHIAPA—1 A state, Mexican Confederation bounded N. and N.W. by Tabasco, W. by Oaxaca, S. by Sonora and E. by Guatemala between lat. 15° and 17° 45' N. and lon. 91° 15' and 94° 12' W. area, 83,600 q. m. It is in many parts mountainous, and covered with immense forests; it is intersected by several considerable rivers. In the valleys the climate is warm and moist, and the soil fertile. Maize, sugar, cocoa, cotton and cochineal and 1 good, which is the principal export, are produced in abundance, the horses are highly valued. In a dense forest at the N.E. extremity of Chiapa, are some curious ruins, apparently of a large city extending for more than 20 m. along the summit of a ridge. This state formerly belonged to Guatemala, but, in 1825 it joined the Confederation of the Mexican States. Pop. 16877 estimated at 52,000—2 A town in above prov. 83 m. N.W. Ciudad Real r bank. Chiapa the most commercial and most populous city of the State. Its principal trade is in sugar and logwood. Pop. 15,000

CHIARAMONTE (anc. Cleromonte) a town Silly prov. of and 62 m. W. by S. Syracuse on a hill. It is regularly built and has good streets. The environs produce wine of good quality. Pop. 8000

CHIARAVALLI a town Naples prov. Calabria Ultra II 17 m. S.W. Catanzaro at the foot of a hill surrounded by a fertile district. It suffered considerably from the earthquake of 1798. Pop. 2107

CHIARI (Latin Chiari) a town Italy Lombardy prov. and 14 m. W. Brescia and 6 m. E. the river Oglio. It is well built has several churches two convents an elementary school an hospital and a public library. It was formerly fortified and some of its ancient defences still exist. It has manufactures of silk, linen and cotton and some tanneries. Pop. 8000

CHIATUMONIA a town Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a mountain 40 m. S.E. 10 miles. It contains two churches, a convent and a very dry park and wine of good quality are produced in it in Lombardy. Pop. 2948

CHIAVARI (Latin Chiavari) a maritime town, Italy Piedmont, division of and 23 m. S. by S. Genoa cap. port (havan) on the Gulf of Rapallo, at the mouth of the Stura. It is one of the most considerable places of the ancient Genoese territory and has quite the aspect of an old Indian town. Many of the houses are well and substantially built, with open arcades, which skirt the narrow streets. It has several churches, the principal of which is annexed to an ecclesiastical seminary intended for 70 students. There is also an hospital an agricultural society several lace manufactories, and some silk mills. Large quantities of mohair are caught here and the surrounding district produces wine, olives, and silk. Pope Innocent IV. was a native of this town. Pop. 9598

—The province in this division of Genoa is between lat. 44° 14' and 44° 56' N. area, 353 sq. m. of which about a fourth part is cultivated a sixth uncultivated a half is forests, and the remainder is productive. It is mountainous traversed in its N. parts by the Apennines but it has fertile valleys yielding grain legumes grapes, and olive oil in superabundance chestnuts are likewise plentiful. Horses, mules and draught oxen are reared in small numbers also cattle sheep, goats swine, and silk worms. The province is divided into 8 mandamentos and 28 communes. Pop. 25,570

CHIAVENNA (L. in Clessewa) a town Italy Lombardy prov. and 38 m. N.W. Bergamo on the Mera, beautifully situated in a valley and surrounded with groves of cypress and laurel trees. It has six churches, the former palace of the Republic of Grisons and several charitable institutions with manufactures of silk, cotton, paper and earthenware, and some breweries. It enjoys also a considerable transit trade, being situated at the junction of two passes over the Alps the road to the Splügen going through it. The scenery of the neighbourhood is very fine. Pop. 8500

CHICLA-BALAPOOF, or CHINABALAPU, a to. Hindoo temple, Mysore dominion, 56 m. N. by E. Bangalore. Sugar cane and other crops of superior quality are manufactured.

CHICAGO a city L. KANSAS, Illinois, S.W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Chicago river which here forms an excellent natural harbor; lat. 41° 52' 30" N. lon. 87° 35' W. It has several churches and schools, is regularly laid out, and, being built of a pitchy stone, in which black and white are mingled, presents a singular appearance. Chicago is the largest and most commercial city in the state and possesses direct communication with the Atlantic by the lakes, and by railway and canal with the valley of the Mississippi and the eastern states of the Union. Its trade is in fish, timber, wool &c. and it is one of the chief grain ports of the world. In 1864 it shipped 12,908,320 bushels grain of all kinds, of which 1,860,636 were wheat. Total imports (1854) \$6,000,000 exports, \$5,000,000. It was settled in 1831. Pop. (1840) 4858, (1855) 70,000 [said See Sci.]

CHICAPAPA, a to. Mexico, state Oaxaca, 25 m. N.W. Tehuantepec, on a river of same name. Near it are silver mines once important but now neglected.

CHICLA W. or CHICLA WITA, an ancient ruined city. Yucatan, about 55 m. S.W. Tulum. The ruins are of the most magnificent description and are minutely calculated to deepen the interest, not unassociated with awe, with which these mysterious remains of a former civilization and an unknown people are viewed, and of which Yucatan is the great repository. Chichen, though in a better state of preservation than most of the other ruined cities in this territory has a greater appearance of antiquity. A ruin holds features of many of these extraordinary structures in their utter unaccountability, it being impossible to conjecture for what purposes they were intended. The most singular instance of this which occurs at Chichen is in the case of a series of small columns the highest of which were only 6 ft. so arranged as to form a spacious parallelogram each row being three feet and five deep, from the outside to the enclosed space within. These were considered by Mr. Stephens as at once the most remarkable and most incomprehensible remains he had met with. Adjoining the area formed by these pillars there rises

around, surrounds the city and being lined with lofty stone graves is a singularly picturesque appearance. There are four principal streets, running in the direction of the cardinal points, having smaller streets at right angles, and a few oblique Gothic crosses at these intersections. They are spacious and nearly straight, have paved foot-paths, and are lighted with gas. The houses, of brick, and, for the most part, roofed with tiles, are in general handsome. Water is abundant. The principal buildings include the corn market, with fine Doric portico, built in 1832, about 200 ft. long and 50 ft. wide; the townhall the last remains of an old priory, and the council-chamber built in 1773. The cathedral the most interesting object in the town, is an imposing structure, but with exception of the spire, which is reckoned one of the most graceful in England, possessing no great architectural pretensions. It exhibits almost every variety of Gothic architecture and contains many curious monuments, both ancient and modern, amongst the latter is one to the unfortunate poet Collins, who was born and died in this city. There are nine parish churches, and one extra parochial chapel besides the cathedral chapel attached to St. Mary's hospital. Most of these churches have a most picturesque appearance. There are several dissenting chapels for the most part small and without any attraction schools numerous. The most important are the prebendal grammar-school the Whitty charity where boys are educated clothed, and fed, and a portion of them supplied with pecuniary aid on leaving the school diocesan college, and colleges for training teachers. There is an excellent infirmary besides almshouses, and St. Mary's hospital for the support of 12 aged poor. The literary and philosophical society lately amalgamated with the mechanics' institution has an excellent library and museum. There is another extensive library maintained by annual subscription with a reading-room attached to it. Leather parchment, and candles are manufactured to a very small extent, but the inhabitants, who are in a driving condition are chiefly employed in the shop trade. (Hickstead has a very extensive corn market, and one of the largest cattle-markets in the kingdom. The latter is held every alternate Wednesday when from 5000 to 5000 beasts are penned in the principal streets of the city. It returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 8468.—(Lond. Correspondent.)

CHICLIA one of the Fijee or Viti islands S. Pacific Ocean lat. (S.W. point) 17° 48' S. lon. 179° 18' W. (a.) It is nearly circular and 3 m. in diameter surrounded with a shore-reef having no opening but for canoes. Above it the summit rises to a height of 800 ft. In some places it is thickly wooded. The soil is rich, and extremely productive, yielding everything in the greatest abundance. Extensive coconut groves clothe its low points. Pop. about 700.

CHICHELEY or CHICHELEY par Eng. Bucks 1820 ac. Pop. 21

CHIK KHEE L.W. par Eng Dorset, 1812 ac. Pop. 374

CHICKADE par Eng Wilt 1080 ac. Pop. 122

CHILKAT par Eng Essex 708 ac. Pop. 404

CHICLAJA a to Spain Audaloux prov. of and 12 m. S.E. Cadix, in a plain between two hills, and on both sides of the Liria. It is well built, and has a very cheerful appearance, the houses being all built of a brown stone white at snow and surrounded by gardens, which have wooden or iron railings, painted of different colours. Many of the streets, however, though spacious are badly paved. The principal buildings are the hospital or Casa de Misericordia, situated near the centre of the town, a magnificent building with an extensive garden and orchard forming a very complete establishment, both for the relief of the aged and the maintenance and education of vagrant and abandoned youth; another hospital for infirm persons of both sexes two parish churches, a well decorated theatre, capable of containing 1000 persons, a sonatorial building, now used as a prison, an old Augustine monastery now used for the courts and public offices and an



THE CASTLE CHICHEN ITZA.—From Rastrelli's Views of the Ruins in Central America.

from the same plain on which they are ranged, a lofty pyramidal mound crowned with a ruined building called the Castillo, represented as the encompassing wood-cut. The mound measures at the base on the N. and S. sides, about 196 ft. and on the E. and W. 202 ft. It is built up apparently solid from the plain to the height of 16 ft. The platform on the top of the mound measures 61 ft. from N. to S. and 64 ft. from E. to W. and the buildings measure in the same directions, 49 and 49 ft. respectively.—(Stephens's Yucatan.)

CHICHEBURY a city England, co. Essex on a gentle eminence nearly surrounded by the Larent, about 66 m. S.W. London, on the railway from Brighton to Portsmouth. A. J. old wall still in good preservation, of about 14 m. in

Argentine summary. The manufactures consist chiefly of linen, separate fabrics, earthenware, starch, and brandy. The trade is in corn sent into the interior where exported partly to America, and fruits and garden stuff for Cádiz. The annual fair is very numerously attended, but agricultural produce is the chief article dealt at. One of the principal attractions of Chichula is its baths which are much frequented, particularly by the inhabitants of Cádiz, to whom, indeed, most of the houses in the town belong. They have a temperature of 86° are chiefly composed of common salt, lime, magnesia, soda, and sulphur and are said to be very efficacious, particularly in cutaneous affections. About 1 m. S.W. Chichula is Barrova, where the British, under Lord Lynschoy, March 5, 1811, defeated the French under Marshal Vissier. P. 21 046.

CHICO a river Patagonia, supposed to rise in a lake in the interior. After a S.E. course, it falls into the estuary of Santa Cruz.

CHICUANA or **CHICUANA** a tn. La Plata prov. of and 25 m. S. by W. Salta, on bank Quebrada del Toro in a desert country. Pop. 2000.

CHICOREA the most N. of the Fjords mts. S. Pacific Ocean lat. 15° 48' N. lon. 179° 51' W. (n.) It is of an oval shape, and is formed of two lacunae, of considerable elevation: It is 3 m. long S.E. and N.W. and 12 wide, and is surrounded by a shore-reef which has no openings, except for boats.

CHICOVA a tn. in S.E. Africa cap. of a territory of same name, 7 m. S. Zambesi lat. 10° 30' S. lon. 32° 15' E. 300 m. N.W. Quilluana. It was at one time celebrated for its silver mines.

CHICSOI a river Guatemala, forming the head stream of the Lacunama. It rises in a mountain range about 40 m. S. the city of Guatemala, flows N.W. and, after receiving as its affluent the Pasion, San Pedro, and other minor streams, enters the Mexican state of Chiapas, where it assumes the name of Lacunama. Total course to the Mexican frontier, exclusive of windings, 150 m.

CHIDDINGFOLD par Eng Surrey 8376 ac P. 1148
CHIDDINGLY par Eng Sussex 4207 ac Pop. 1080
CHIDDINGSTON par Eng Kent 59 59 ac P. 1260

CHIDDOCK par Eng Dorset 2052 ac Pop. 886

CHIDHAM par Eng Sussex 1185 ac Pop. 908

CHIESEN or **CHIESEN** a lake, in S.E. Bavaria, circle Insar dist. Trossburg, 49 m. S.E. Munich greatest length, E. to W. 10 m. greatest breadth, N. to S. 6 m. area, 56 ges sq m depth, about 480 ft. It is of an irregular shape, very much indented and contains three pretty islands—Krautinsel, Horrenwirth, and Frauenwirth. Each of the last two had at one time a convent. The shores of the lake are generally marshy but in the S. a range of hills descends inland, and forms a fine back ground. From these the lake receives numerous streams, particularly the Prien and Achen. It discharges itself at its S. extremity by the Ache. Since 1845 a steam-boat has plied on the lake, and furnished easy means of viewing the fine scenery around it.

CHIENTI—1 A river Central Italy The Marone, a lagoon of Cambrino and Macerata, rising in the E. slope of the Apennines, and after a course, chiefly N. by N. of more than 40 m. descends falling into the Adriatic 2 1/2 m. S.E. E. Ancona—2 A tn. Naples, prov. and 53 m. N.W. Foggia. Pop. 1000.

CHIERI (anc. *Carra Polenta*) a tn. Italy Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. E.B. Turin on the slope of a hill. It is surrounded by walls and is tolerably well built has four public squares several convents, and the largest Gothic building in Piedmont the church of Santa Maria della Scala, founded in 1400, annexed to which is a very ancient baptistry. The Dominican church was built in 1210. Chieri is one of the most ancient manufacturing towns in Europe. Its manufactures of fustians and cotton stuffs were annually made towards the middle of the 16th century and they still continue to flourish. It has also silk, cotton and linen-thread factories. Pop. 12,000.

CHIERI (anc. *Chavre*) a river almost wholly in France, but rising in the duchy of Luxembourg about 5 m. beyond the French frontier. It enters department Moselle near Longwy, and proceeding W. by a circuitous course, reaches Metz, department Meuse, proceeds E.W. joining r. bank, Meuse. Vol. 2.

about 4 m. above Sedan whole course, 55 m. of which about 15 m. are navigable.

CHIERRE or **CHIERRE**, a river Italy Lombardy which rises in a branch of the Rhaetian Alps, S. slope of Mount Adamo, about 20 m. W. Trunt, proceeds E. and then S.E., enters the valley of Sesbia, and forms Lake Iseo. Taking thence at Pieve, it proceeds S.E. till its junction with the Oglio a little to E. of Cennetto whence it flows S.E. and falls into the Po lat. 45° 2' N. lon. 10° 48' E.; whole course about 80 m. It only becomes navigable near its mouth.

CHIETI (anc. *Tusca Marrascorva*) a tn. Naples cap. prov. Abruzzo C. tra, on a hill, near r. bank, Pescara, 108 m. N. Naples. It is well built, and adorned with some handsome public edifices, contains a cathedral four other churches, two numerous several monastic establishments, an extensive seminary a royal lyceum, society of arts, agriculture and commerce, a large hospital several charitable institutions a *mont-de-piété* theatre, and as an industrial manufacturing town and other fabrics and has some trade in wool silk, wine wheat, and oil. It is the seat of an archbishopric, a high court of justice and a civil court. The ancient Tusca was the capital of the tribe of the *Marrucini*, and was one of the largest and most important cities in this part of Italy. It appears to have been possessed for some centuries by the Greeks, after which it passed successively into the hands of the Romans, Goths, Lombards, Franks and Normans. In 1802 it was taken by the French troops. Pop. 13,679.

CHIEVEI par Eng Merks 7837 ac Pop. 2029

CHIEVRES (anc. *Cervet*) a tn. Belgium prov. Han ant. 12 m. N.W. Mons, on the Humelle, near its junction with the Dender. It contains an old Gothic castle, a church, remarkable for the number of its fine ancient monuments, with various chapels an hospital townhouse and numerous educational establishments. A great number of individuals are employed in spinning flax and weaving and there is a considerable export trade in grain, flour oil liquors, &c. Chievres has also brick and tile-works breweries, salt-works, a tannery a dye work, several flour and oil mills a limestone quarry and limekilns a weekly market, and an important annual horse fair. Pop. 3055.

CHIGNAL par Eng W. York 2550 ac—1 (Specially) 476 ac Pop. 69—2 (St. James) 808 ac Pop. 218.

CHIGNAGO a bay and straits, Nova Scotia. The bay which runs E.N.E. may be considered the N.E. arm of the Bay of Fundy. It is divided from the Minas Channel by the peninsula of which Cape Chignago is the W. extremity. The width of the bay at its entrance, between Cape Chignago and the opposite point on the coast of Nova Brunswick, is about 18 to 20 m.—The straits in the neck of land, about 5 m. wide, by which the peninsula of Nova Scotia is connected with the N. American continent, situate between Bay Verte in Northumberland Strait, and Cumberland Head at the N.E. extremity of the Bay of Fundy.

CHIGNOLO a tn. kingdom of Italy Lombardy prov. and 16 m. E.E. Pavia. It is well built, and possesses a church, townhall and a handsome feudal palace. The neighbourhood is fertile and the inhabitants chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. A fair is held for cattle and grain in August. Pop. 3922.

CHIGWELI, a vil. and par. England co. Essex, the former agreeably situated 13 m. N.W. London close to Epping Forest, on the road to Ongar L. bank, Boding. It contains many good houses, and has an ancient church, also a grammar and free school, founded by Archbishop Hackett in 1539. In the former of which Wm. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was educated. An annual fair is held Sept. 20. About 1 m. distant is Chigwell par. consisting of villas, and possessing extensive and beautiful views. Area of par. 4522 ac. Pop. 1985.

CHIHUAHUA a state, Mexican confederation, cap. same name, bounded N. by Upper California, E. by the Bravo del Norte and the desert of Bolson de Mapim; and on other sides by Durango Sonora, and Coahuila between lat. 27 and 32° 45' N. lon. 108 50' and 108° 40' W. area, 107,584 sq m. It is traversed by the Sierra Madre and the Sierra de Carney; and its most important water courses are the Rio del Norte, and the Conchos one of its affluents. The soil is ex.

travels there but the country abounds in gold, silver, copper, iron, saltpetre and other minerals. This state is greatly infested by the Apache Indians, who inhabit the S. parts of Upper California and the banks of the Rio del Norte, and carry on a series of constant hostilities against the Chihuahuas, preventing them from working their valuable mines to any profitable extent. Game of various kinds abounds in the state. Two species of bears are found in the mountains and elsewhere, and other deer of various kinds, are equally abundant on the slopes and in the plains. Hares, rabbits, wolves, with birds, reptiles, and a host of various kinds, are also common. Some little trade is carried on in the exportation of cactus and lead. Pop. 190,000.

CHIHUAHUA a very Mexican confederation, esp. of above state, on a small tributary of the Conchos, in the midst of a sterile plain, 210 m N by W Durango; lat. $28^{\circ} 50' N$ lon $104^{\circ} 17' W$ (L). The houses are generally well built and the streets regular. The cathedral is a large and rather imposing structure, of no particular style of architecture, but having a handsome facade with statues of the 12 apostles. A little below the Plaza Mayor is the unfinished convent of San Francisco, begun by the Jesuits in 1671 prior to their expulsion from the country and now converted into a state prison. The city is supplied with water by an aqueduct, supported by a number of stupendous arches and communicating with the small river Chihuahuilla, whence it supplies itself into a large stone cistern in the public square. The city is surrounded by minor mines, and contains many furnaces for smelting the ores. Here also is a mint, at which was coined in 1846, of gold, £23,400 and of silver £102,700. The people are described as being inhospitable to strangers addicted to gambling and of loose morals. The trade of the place is considerable. Chihuahua was founded in 1691. Its population, according to Mr. Hardy formerly amounted to 70,000 and its permanent inhabitants are now estimated, by Mr. Reuten at from 8000 to 10,000.

CHILILI a river, Chinese name, Manchouira, rising on the S. slope of the Hsienan mountains on the confines of Nihara, and after a course of about 450 m N N W to S S E, falling into the Amoor a little above Bagain Oala. It is very rapid and, at its confluence with the Amoor it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m broad.

CHILIA, a river, Peru, flows in the Andes, and after a W course of about 105 m falling into the Pacific about 75 m S.E. Arequipa.

CHILIAIA, a Mexican confederation state of and 1.5 m S. Mexico about 10 m. from the S. bank of the river of the same name. lat. $17^{\circ} 5' N$ lon $99^{\circ} W$. It has several manufactures of silk. — The river Chilapa rises in the N part of the state La Puebla, near Tascalua, about lat. $19^{\circ} 20' N$ and flowing S., divides that state, longitudinally into two nearly equal parts, and falls into the N Pacific Ocean near lake Ocuila, about lat. $16^{\circ} 25' N$ lon. $99^{\circ} 15' W$. Its whole course is about 220 m.

CHILAU or **CHILAU** a small town Cayen W coast, 45 m. V Colombia lat. $7^{\circ} 48' N$ lon. $79^{\circ} 40' E$. on the S. bank of the stream of the same name.

CHILWILTON par Eng. Dorset 3100 ac. Pop. 394. **CHILWA** — 1. A small town, port, Peru 40 m. S.S.E. Lima, about lat. $12^{\circ} 29' S$ lon. $76^{\circ} 52' W$. The town which is about 5 to 10 m. N the port, is a miserable place but, from the numerous ruins scattered around, was evidently of some importance under the Government of the Incas. The inhabitants, who are Indians, and who have carefully avoided mixing with people of other races for upwards of 800 years employ themselves in plucking straw for hats, and sugar cane. The latter they make in a singularly beautiful style, with white and coloured straw which they plant into various figures and patterns. Some of these sugar cane tall, it is said, for upwards of 200. The country in the immediate vicinity is utterly barren. — 2. A small lake, Buenos Ayres, 42 m S. Cape St. Antonio, 42 m upon the coast.

CHILWIMBE, two parts. Eng. 1. Dorset; 460 ac. 2. 2000 ac. 3. 2000 ac. Pop. 291.

CHILWIMPTON a vill and par England co. Somerset the former estate 51 m. N by E Shepton Mallet, but a church and Wesleyan chapel. — The parish contains several beautiful villas, and abounds in pleasing scenery. Area of par 1233 ac. Pop. 994.

CHILDERDITCH par Eng Essex 1614 ac. 1 209 **CHILDERLEY** par Eng Cambridgeshire 1052 ac. P 44. **CHILD-OVERTON** par Eng Dorset 1752 ac. Pop. 778. **CHILDREY** par Eng Berks; 2650 ac. Pop. 563. **CHILDS WICHAM** par Eng Gloucester 2040 ac. P 466. **CHILD WALL**, par England Lancaster 19,537 ac.

Pop. 14 409

CHILFRIGM par Eng Dorset 940 ac. Pop. 119.

CHILHAM par Eng Kent 4533 ac. Pop. 1247

CHILI or **CHILIA** an independent state, S. America, consisting of a long narrow strip of country on the W shore of that continent, bordering on the Pacific Ocean and extending from lat. $25^{\circ} 25' S$ to $45^{\circ} 30' S$ and between lon. 70° and $74^{\circ} W$. Its entire length from N to S, being 1550 m its breadth varying from 130 m at the broadest part, which is towards the S. extremity to about 88 m at the narrowest or N end. It is bounded, N by Bolivia, S by Patagonia and the territory of La Plata from which it is separated by the Andes W and S, by the Pacific Ocean. The country is generally hilly being crowded with ramifications from the Andes which gradually diminish in height as they recede from the central ridge and approach the sea, forming elevated plateaus often covered with timber and a rich vegetation, and between them deep valleys, some of them of considerable breadth, and many of them fertile, though numerous others are mere ravines. The richest and most luxuriant districts are in the S where the country is pleasing and picturesque, especially the valley of Aconcagua, which varies from 1 to 6 m. in width, and is covered with farm houses and hamlets, surrounded by trees and vineyards. Proceeding N towards Valparaiso the hills begin to look bleak and naked being thinly clad with a stunted brush wood. At Coguimbo even this brushwood disappears, its place being supplied by a scanty sprinkling of very grass. Farther N a scene of utter desolation presents itself the hills and plains being covered with bare sand, and no trace of vegetation visible.

The mean elevation of the great chain of the Andes that runs along the E limit of Chili is from 15,000 to 14,000 ft above sea level but many of the peaks rise much higher. The loftiest summits are the peak of Aconcagua S. of 22 the peak of Tupungato S. of 22 the volcano Maypo or Pucallanca near 34 the peak of Descabazco N. of 56 and the volcano of Antuco V. of 27°. A remarkable feature of the Chilean Andes is their range in many instances, so abruptly from the plains on which they stand that one foot may be placed on the latter and another on the base of a mountain rising 6000 or 7000 ft. high. Several mountain-passes traverse the great range of the Chilean Cordillera. The most frequented is that of Aconcagua, whose highest point is upwards of 12,900 ft. above the sea. Another at the pass of Portillo, upwards of 14,000 ft. There are, besides these the pass del Planchon the pass of Antuco, and others of less note. The portion of the Andes which forms the E boundary of Chili, is thickly studded with volcanoes, some of them of the most formidable description. They are most numerous S. of 36 where seven are found within a space not much exceeding 550 m. and it is supposed that as many still more exist both in this and other regions of the Chilean Andes. Few of them however are in a state of activity and hence the frequency, it is believed of these tremendous convulsions that are continually spreading terror and dismay throughout the country. The last visitation of this kind of a very memorable description, occurred on Nov 19 1822, when the town of Valparaiso Quilota, Casa Blanca, and Lanchi were destroyed, and a number of their inhabitants hurled in the ruins. The shock of this earthquake was felt at distances of 500 m. from its centre, which was centred at the S. of Valparaiso. A fine of coast, of 50 m. extent, was raised on this occasion nearly 3 ft. above its former level. On April 3 1851 another severe earthquake visited Chili. Opposite the mouth of the Maypo river it was felt 40 m. off at sea. About 300 houses in Valparaiso, including many of the principal public buildings, were rendered uninhabitable, or seriously injured and a lake calamity befell the capital, in which the damage done was even still greater. The coast is bold and rocky with deep water close in shore. The principal harbours are—Valdivia, Concepcion, Valparaiso and Quilota. There are few rivers, and only three or four that have water all the year round. The largest rivers are the Biobio the Copiapo, the Huasco,

and the Chupac, the others are mere mountain streams, which, having their source in the Andes have water only in the spring. The whole of Chili belongs to the basin of the Pacific, excepting the valley of Uspallata, in the latitude of Valparaiso, and formed by a bifurcation of the Andes, which sends its waters to the Atlantic.

Political Division.—Chili is divided into the following 12 provinces, and subdivided into 53 departments—

Province.	D. in	Pop.	Chief Town.	Area.
Atacama	2	21,000	Copio	8,000
Cochilco	2	94,000	La Serena	1,000
Antofagasta	2	110,000	San Felipe	8,500
Valparaiso	2	187,000	Valparaiso	60,000
Concepcion	2	80,000	Valdivia	20,000
Temuco	2	37,000	Temuco	4,000
Magallanes	2	11,000	Magallanes	1,000
Chilo	2	170,000	Chilo	3,000
Antofagasta	2	100,000	Concepcion	4,000
Antofagasta	2	28,000	Valdivia	2,000
Chilo	10	60,000	La Serena	1,000
Total	2	1,300,000	Area, 170,000 to 175,000 sq. m.	

Climate.—The climate of Chili is one of the healthiest in the world but the temperature near the sea-coast is less subject to variations than in the interior. The months of January and February are the hottest in the year the thermometer frequently rising to 90 and 95° F. In the shade but after sunset the air is cooled by a refreshing breeze, which continues during the night. Hail falls only in the winter months, June to September and after they have occurred, the whole country throughout the more favoured regions, is drenched with flowers. The rains often last several days, and are so excessively heavy as to occasion a general suspension of all active operations. Public offices are closed, shops and warehouses shut, and the streets deserted. In the interior parts of the Cordillera snow falls at intervals during the winter, and from June to November the more lofty ranges of hills, &c. of the range are covered with it. It, however, generally disappears before December although extensive patches may be met with in the deep gorges at more advanced periods of the year. In the central parts of Chili storms of hail, thunder and lightning are frequent in the winter season.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, lead and iron are found in Chili the last two, though abundant are little sought after. Gold and silver are not considered much more profitable objects of pursuit, the expense of obtaining them often exceeding the value of the quantity obtained. Copper is the staple commodity of the country, there being according to Capt. Hall 500 mines of copper but one of gold, and 15 for one of silver. The copper mines are most numerous in the N. districts that of Copuapo is the most valued. About 80,000 quintals of copper are exported from Huasco, Coquimbo and Valparaiso annually and from 150,000 to 200,000 quintals, of 100 lbs. of copper ore are shipped annually to England, and 100,000 marks of 8 oz. of silver in bars. A large quantity of the copper goes to the E. Indies and the U. States. Zinc, antimony, manganese, arsenic, the sulphur, alum salt, and nitre are plentiful. Coal has been found near Concepcion, and is now wrought there.

Vegetable Products. *Agriculture.*—Though possessing many fertile tracts, the greater portion of Chili is unsuitable of cultivation being naked and mountainous especially towards the N. The S. provinces present a different appearance. Here a prodigious vegetation prevails dense forests are spread over the land, and the sides of the Andes are covered with herbaceous plants and flowers of the richest and most beautiful hues. Laurel, myrtle, cypress, and other evergreens, attain here a gigantic size their timber being available for various purposes. Hard woods, of different descriptions, also abound. The lands of Chili, says Mr. Miers, may be divided into two classes—those adapted for cultivation, and those in which cattle may be reared. No one must imagine, he adds, that any of the modes of farming which have been carried to such perfection in Europe have been adopted in Chili. We may remove from our minds all ideas of high level meadows, fine grass pastures, enclosures, farm-houses, sheds, barns, mow-lands, &c. and bring back our notions to a more primitive condition, and fancy the country in a wild and

natural state. Fences or inclosures are almost unknown the boundaries of estates being marked by rivers or ridges of mountains. The surface of a cattle farm generally consists of a series of heights, and of deep hollows and ravines, the first being studded with bushes, the intervals between which are covered with little flowers, herbaceous plants and tuberose roots which, after the first rains, produce a pleasing verdure, and afford a tolerable sustenance to the cattle. This show of verdure, however, lasts only for five months, or from May to October. In November the whole tract begins to assume a burnt-up appearance, and from December to May the country presents an aspect of extreme barrenness. Thus though great numbers of cattle are reared, paucity in the S. provinces their supply of food is still inadequate, and the consequence is, that both the beef and mutton are very inferior and the milk and wool equally indifferent. The implements of husbandry in use are of the most primitive description; the plough consisting of part of the trunk of a tree, with a crooked branch for a handle, and having a pointed flat-plate of iron nailed to the forepart of the trunk, which is wedge-shaped for a coulters and share. The yokes are fastened not to the shoulders, but to the horns of the oxen, and for a harness, a bag of bulrush loaded with stones is employed. In the N. districts maize is cultivated and in the S. wheat and barley the former is the staple of the country considerable quantities of flour being exported to various places. Legumes are grown abundantly especially different kinds of beans, quantities of which are also exported. Hemp is raised in the country N. of the Maipo and is reckoned superior to that of Russia. Vegetables are not much cultivated except near Santiago the capital. In the N. districts however potatoes are grown in large quantities. Fruits are abundant in the winter season—apples, pears, apricots, peaches, plums, pineapples, cherries, figs, grapes, oranges, lemons water-melons and gourds.

Animals.—Chili is remarkably free from the larger and fiercer animals, and from noxious insects and reptiles. The animals common to the continent however are found here including the guanaco a species of the llama the cougar or puma, the jaguar, monkeys, and the shark, remarkable for its offensive odour it emits. Among the feathered race are the great condor, vulture, pelicans, parrots, and parakeets. On the coast, whales dolphins, cod, pilchard, &c. are caught. Black cattle, as elsewhere mentioned, are raised in great numbers from 4000 to 20,000 being reared on one farm. The horses are strong hardy and capable of performing long journeys with very little sustenance. The mules and asses are also excellent. Sheep, goats and hogs abound but are of indifferent quality.

Manufacture Commerce.—The principal manufactures of Chili are ca. Chinaware jars, of a superior description, hampers, cloths, cordage, soap, copperware, leather, brandy, tallow and charcoal. The commerce of the country is increasing rapidly. The exports consist of copper, silver, wheat, linen, wool and hemp. Thirty thousand hides are exported principally from Valparaiso. Five to six hundred quintals of wool are shipped annually from Concepcion. The grain and country produce are generally sent to Peru and Ecuador. By far the greater part of the foreign trade is with Great Britain, from which the cotton goods imported in 1849, 1850 and 1851, were as follows—

Year.	Chili.	Others.
1849	10,000,709	14,007,616
1850	10,000,000	14,000,000
1851	10,000,000	14,000,000

Woolen goods hardware iron, &c. are also imported from Great Britain. In 1847 1073 vessels, ton 262,635 entered the ports of Chili and 1081, ton 305,516 cleared. The imports consist principally of linens from Germany, silks, paper, perfumery, leather, wax and brandy from France; silks, hankens, tea, sugar &c. from the E. Indies and China; tobacco, spermaceti, candles, oil, sugar and manufactured goods from the U. States; dyes, coffee, pearls, sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, rice, salt, and spirits from Peru and Central America. From La Plata and Brazil cotton, Paraguay tea, and European goods. The coins, weights, and measures are the same as those of Spain.

Government, Public Finance.—Chili is a republic, and is considered the best regulated in S. America. It is under a

President elected for five years and a council of state, together forming the executive power. The legislature is composed of a senate consisting of 20 members elected for nine years and a house of deputies consisting of a member for each 50,000 inhabitants, elected for three years. Foreigners require 10 years residence to obtain citizenship, if unmarried six years, if married three years, if married to Chilean six years, if married to foreigner three years. The revenue of the Government in 1852 amounted to \$1,098,096 and the expenditure to \$987,460. The international war consolidated debt amounted in 1854 to \$286,760 bearing interest of 8 per cent. The foreign debt, held wholly in England amounts to \$420,800.

The peace establishment of the army is 3000 men, eight companies of foot and horse artillery, two regiments of cavalry and three battalions of infantry. The navy consisted in 1854 of eight vessels, carrying a total of 98 guns.

Catholicism is the state religion, other sects being merely tolerated.

People, Customs, Education, etc.—The Chileans are mostly of Spanish and Indian descent. They are remarkable says Captain Wilkes, for their love of country and attachment to their homes. They are generally fond of agricultural pursuits and the lower orders are better disposed towards foreigners than in most other parts of S. America. Schools and colleges have been established, and a desire to extend the benefits of education is evinced, having been of late one of the constant arms of the Government. The Chileans, though possessing few positive virtues, have few vices of a very flagrant character. Instances however of dissipation and profligacy are by no means rare while cunning and a propensity to pilfering, are pretty general amongst the lower classes. The Chileans are represented however as possessing a considerable amount of activity and to form an honorable exception to the indolence which generally characterizes the Spanish race. They are extremely fond of the dance called the *Sancti*, which may be considered the national dance. It is performed on a kind of stage, under an open shed and somewhat resembles the fandango. The higher classes of females have the name of being virtuous and estimable in their domestic circle but it can hardly be said that they are beautiful. They dress their hair with great care and taste, leaving it to fall down in long tresses behind. Their feet are small and they have a graceful carriage. The French fashion of dress prevails, with some not ungraceful modifications, as may be seen in the accompanying wood-cut, and they are just beginning to wear bonnets. The attire of the men however seems to partake but little in the grace of such distinctions that of the women.



OF MUMER OF THE FEMININE OF CONCEPTION

to chief points are the never absent poncho, and a circular broad brimmed hat according to many of them particularly pleasing. The advancement of civilization is rapid and the imitation of foreign habits and customs will soon predominate

over those of Chili. In towns, the evening owing to the excessive heat of the day is the gay period, then the shops are lighted up, the streets crowded with females, unattended parading from shop to shop, for the men never walk with the women the public walks are crowded with people of all



CITY OF THE BY HOUSE OF A STATION—FROM THE

classes, who meet to enjoy the cooling breeze. This continues till near midnight, when having previously supped they retire to rest, the bed being often laid in the open air from which they again rise at day-break in the morning. It is customary to dine at twelve or one o'clock and all without exception make it a rule to sleep from that hour till sunset.—(Miers, vol. i p. 890.)

The Chileo Indians, or aboriginal population of Indian Chili the country to the E. of the river Biole are more advanced in civilization than the wandering Indians of the Pampas. They excel in weaving and in the manufacture of potteryware. The women are laborious, not only spinning weaving and dyeing, operations performed solely by them but cultivating the land, while the men stand by unemployed. They know nothing of the fine arts but are generally of amiable disposition, possessing few of the vices of other primitive races. They live in a state of independence being subject to their own chiefs only and being governed by their own laws.

History—Chili originally belonged to the house of Peru from whom it was wrested by Alvaro, who in 1535 sent Almagro to invade the country he himself having previously conquered Peru. Almagro carried all before him till he encountered the warlike tribes of the E. who arrested his progress. He was succeeded by Valdivia who completed the subjugation of the country with exception of Arica. From this period (but continued a colony of Spain till 1810 when a revolution commenced which terminated in 1817 in the independence of the former. Several internal commotions have since occurred, particularly in 1830 when some violent proceedings took place on the part of the Government opponents, but nothing very serious resulted from them. An attempted rising, made, April 20, 1851 by Colonel Urriola and a battalion of troops, in Santiago was speedily suppressed by the President and ministers backed by the National Guard. The leader of the revolt was slain in the conflict, and other 26 lives were lost. The principal towns are Santiago, the capital, Valparaiso, the chief port, Coquimbo, Concepcion, and Valdivia. Pop. estimated at 1,200,000.—(Narrative of the U. States Exploring Expedition. Miers's Voyage to Chili, and La Plata Hall's Voyages From Tschudi's Peru Exploring Voy. of the Adventure and Beagle.) (Add. See ECH)

CHILICOTHE, a tn. U. States, Ohio, 44 m S. Columbus & bank, Scioto. The principal streets run parallel to the river and are crossed by others at right angles. It has a courthouse and jail, two market-houses, four churches, and two academies. The Ohio Canal passes through the town. Pop. 2077.

CHILKA LAKE, a remarkable lake, Hindoostan, prov Orissa, 60 m. S. by W Cuttack, generally supposed to have been formed by an irruption of the ocean. It is 65 m. in length, by 18 in breadth, and is separated from the sea for many miles by a long narrow strip of sand, seldom more than 300 yds in breadth. To the S. it is divided into numerous narrow channels by large insulated islands. The general depth is about 4 or 5 ft. greatest depth, 8 ft. It is believed to be rapidly filling up with the sand and mud brought down by the streams that fall into it. On the Cuttack side, the shores are flat, marshy and destitute of picturesque beauty but the opposite banks present some fine scenery. The islands consist of huge rounded blocks, of a highly indurated porphyritic granite containing large crystals of felspar, tased and piled on each other in the wildest confusion exhibiting every symptom of violent convulsion and presenting the most extraordinary and fantastic forms. They are studded with small hamlets, as are also the banks of the lake. The lake yields valuable salt, called *Karkash*, obtained solely by evaporation. Extensive fisheries are also carried on in it, the produce of which, when dried, forms a considerable article of export.

CHILLENIFN prov Eng Kent 196 aa. Pop. 140
CHIL I LAKHORD prov Eng. Suffolk 1806 aa. Pop 203
CHILLINGHAM prov Eng. Northumberland 1899 ac. Pop. 380.

CHILLINGTON prov Eng. Somerset 891 ac. Pop. 320
CHILKHAH an island in Hindoostan, prov Delhi, on the borders of Kunaw 110 m. N.E. Delhi lat. 29° 34' N. lon. 79° 7' E. It is one of the principal marts of trade with Kunaw, and through that district with Tibet and Tartary but is abandoned in the unhealthy season, when malaria prevails.
CHILAMBARAM a maritime in Hindoostan Carnatic, 84 m. S. Pondicherry lat. 11° 28' N. lon. 79° 47' E. In the neighbourhood are some celebrated antique Hindoo temples. There was an extensive indigo manufactory here some years since.

CHILIANWALLA A. a vil Punjab, about 5 m. from 1 bank Jullum lat. 32° 37' N. lon. 75° 50' E. About 14 m. N. from this village was fought, on January 13 1849 the celebrated battle which now bears its name between the Sikh army and the British forces under Lord Gough. The result of this engagement was more than doubtful, the loss of life was more than usually heavy. On the side of the British 2389 officers and men were killed and wounded on that of the Sikhs 4000. The British remained masters of the field but the Sikhs, who fought with great bravery and had taken several guns and standards of colours, were found on the following day in compact order and ready for another encounter which in fact took place eight days afterwards, at Goofect, about 27 m. W. Chilianwalla, when the Sikhs were not only defeated, but their military power nearly annihilated, with comparatively small loss to the British.

CHILLON a famous castle, Switzerland, can. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 64 m. S.E. Vevey. This castle was built in 1218 by a Count of Savoy and was once an important stronghold, guarding a mountain pass. France restored prior of St. Victor Geneva, was imprisoned here from 1530 to 1536 it being at once a prison and a fortress, like most of the great feudal castles. It is now partly used as a military storehouse; and, having acquired additional interest from Byron's poem. The prisoner of Chillon is much visited.

CHILLON a town in Spain, New Castile prov. of, and 64 m. S.W. Ciudad Real on the crest of a hill, surrounded by lofty and rugged mountains. It contains a parish church a large and handsome edifice, consisting of three naves several primary schools an hospital and almshouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the quietest of mines, which are extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Chillon obtained an unenviable notoriety in the beginning of the 16th century by the cruel bigotry with which it persecuted all who were supposed to be infected with heresy. A woman, who distinguished herself in this infamous work, has a marble statue erected to her honour in the public square. Pop. 2415.

CHILMANT (Chalmant) a in Hindoostan, prov Bengal, on the Brahmaputra, 120 m. N. by W Dacca lat. 26° 50' N. lon. 88° 42' E. An annual festival is held here, on the Varuni Chur a sandbank in the bed of the river, which is frequently attended by 60 000 to 100 000 pilgrims and others.

A considerable amount of business, likewise, is at the same time transacted.

CHILMARK, prov Eng Wilt 8154 ac. Pop. 610

CHILOE a large isl. S.W. coast of S. America, and forming with a number of smaller islands lying between it and the mainland a province of the Chilean republic. It is situated off the S. extremity of Chili, and W. coast of Patagonia, being separated from the former by a narrow channel, and from the latter by a passage about 35 m. wide, called the Gulf of Amad. In W. point, Capa Quilan, is lat. 48° 17' S. lon. 74° 28' W. (u.) It is 120 m. in length, N. to S. and about 50 in breadth at the widest part, but a deep indentation in its centre reduces its breadth at that point to little more than 15 m. It is mountainous, and is covered with magnificent but almost inaccessible forests, which give to the whole island a singularity agreeable and picturesque appearance. The W. shores are composed of rocky masses, rising abruptly from the ocean to the height of 1500 or 3000 ft. but the E. shores are of moderate elevation. There are numerous inlets on the coast, which afford secure anchorage, but few harbours of any extent. The principal are St. Carlos, Chacao, Delahoe, and Castro. Of the interior little is known. No mines have yet been discovered in Chiloe, or any of the islands of the province, although many of the streams are strongly impregnated with mineral substances. Some have a copperish taste while others pure and lumpy appear to be impregnated with carbonate of iron. Traces of coal also have been found in several parts. The climate is extremely moist and cool, but far from unhealthy as the appearance of the inhabitants sufficiently proves both men women, and children having fair and rosy complexions. Although perfectly salubrious, it is however on the whole, very unpleasant, being damp and wet for at least 10 months of the year while, even in the summer, there are seldom two fine dry days in succession. The soil is in many parts rich though never manured it consists of dark mould and fine loam upon chalk. The trees of which the forests are composed are chiefly a bastard cedar of great durability and well adapted for beams and rafters. The other more valuable trees are the avellana (*Quercus heterophylla*) the coble (*Fagus obesa*) Tigu, laurel manni marmo, and sumo (*Myrica cuneata*). The cultivated productions are wheat, barley oats, maize potatoes all sorts of European vegetables and fruits, thus two fine dry days in asplines and years. The grape manured are however produced in but small quantities and only in a few spots. For on account of the constant moisture, cereals do not thrive. Potatoes grow wild in Chiloe, but though adjoining the native land of that root, they are greatly inferior to the cultivated kind both in size and its use. Agriculture is little understood in the island, and the implements used are of the rudest description they have no plough but, instead two long pointed poles worked by two Indians, who by a peculiar mode of managing these apparently unsuitable implements contrive to produce a furrow which they repeat at a vast expense of labour until the entire surface of the field is broken up. Oxen sheep horses, and pigs are bred. The horses are small and not hardiely formed but very spirited and strong. The cows, sheep, and swine are small and lean. The last swarm throughout the island, being domesticated, and generally living in the houses. The hams of Chiloe are celebrated for their quality and high flavor. Twisted olives, particularly ducks, which, as they are not much approved of for eating have wonderfully multiplied, although it was only about 1850 they were first introduced. Amongst the native wild birds, the most remarkable are the eagle the osprey and osprey, and the barking bird. The harbours and coast in general abound with all sorts of fish, including the finest oysters and other shell fish. The supply of the latter is apparently inexhaustible and the quality of many of them excellent. They form a principal article of food with the inhabitants, who have a peculiar mode of cooking them, by which they are rendered exceedingly tender and palatable. The use with which this descript on of food can be obtained, is said to be the principal cause of that want of industry which is so remarkable in the Chilotes. The principal manufactures of Chiloe, as of the other islands that compose the province, are some coarse woollen cloth, two and a half or three yards long, and three quarters of a yard wide used for men's garments and of very durable quality. Potatoes, a kind of cloak

blankets, and a variety of other furs, known only by their native names are also among the manufactures, but none, with exception of the ponchos, are exported a sufficiency for home use only being made. Cabbages, lemons, and roses are also manufactured. The exports consist chiefly of lemons, plums, and bread, a little wheat, some dried fish, straw and brooms. The imports are sugar wine, brandy, salt, woollen apparel and household furniture. The inhabitants of the island consist of whites, Indians, and people of mixed blood. The Indians, who are of the Arawaca race, are now few in number they are short and thick-set, and have long, straight coarse hair. Their faces are round and full eyes small and countenance wanting in intelligence. The whites are either Chubcos or Spaniards the latter are almost the only Europeans who have become settlers here. All classes are of good disposition, obliging, temperate and honest. Murder robbery and drunkenness, are unknown the last never being seen except when European vessels are in port. No private dwelling in town or country has a lock on the doors. The dress of men in the lower orders consists of a pair of trousers and a shirt, over which is thrown the all-concealing poncho. The women are as slightly clad but instead of a poncho they wear a rebozo, or shawl, which, however is very often depressed with the language in common use is Spanish, the original Indian tongue being almost forgotten.

—The province of Chiloe is composed of the island just described of 65 smaller islands situate between it and the coast of Patagonia, and of which 50 are inhabited, and of that portion of the mainland lying between its extreme S. point and the S. bank of the Manifiesto or about lat. 42° 23' N. The civil political and administrative Government of the province is exercised by an intendant or civil Governor who is an army man, and by the commander of the forces either in person or by deputies the latter governing in their respective districts. The principal revenue consists of a tax to the extent of a tenth of all produce which is farmed out annually and yields from £1600 to £1800. The chief towns are San Carlos, the capital situate in a fine bay at the S. extremity of the island and Castro, in the centre on the E. coast. Pop. of Chiloe and islands attached to it, in 1833 45,833. —(*Voyage of the Adventure and Beagle* Von Teuch's *Pura* Capt. Blinckley in *Four Voy. Voy. Voy.*)

CHILON a vil. B. h. v. dep. of 130 m. S.W. Santa Cruz de la Sierra, on the frontier of dep. Chuquisaca. It is mostly in ruins, and has in an unhealthy district the most of the inhabitants being afflicted with gonorrhea. In the vicinity potatoes, truffles, tobacco and pimento are cultivated for exportation. Pop. 1,000.

CHILPAN7INGO a tx Mexican confederation state of 130 m S by W Mexico. In a fertile valley upwards of 4000 ft. above sea level on the road to Acapulco. Pop. 2700.

CHILTERN two pars. Eng. Wilt. — 1 (AR. Saints) 4476 ac. Pop. 4,000. — 2 (AR. J. J. M. ac. 1 up 349.

CHILTERN HILLS, a range of flat and chalk hills, England, extending from Henley-upon-Thames, in Oxfordshire, to Tring in Hertfordshire passing through the centre of the county of Buckingham, where its loftiest summit attains a height of 906 ft. above sea level. These hills were anciently covered with forests, and were infested by numerous bands of thieves. To protect the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts from the depredations of these banditti an officer was appointed by the Crown, called the steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, and although the duties have long ceased, the office still exists, and is made use of to afford members of the House of Commons an opportunity of resigning their seats when they desire it. Being a Government appointment, though without either duties or emoluments, the acceptance of it disqualified a member from resigning his seat.

CHILTHORNE Downes par. Eng. Somerset 1392 ac.

CHILTINGTON, a vil. Eng. England, co. Sussex,

4½ m. N.W. by N. Lewes. It has a handsome chapel of 600. 1 m. 800 — 2 West par. Eng. Sussex 3917 ac. Pop. 660.

CHILTON several pars. Eng. — 1 Barks 1416 ac. Pop. 282. — 2 Bucks 2080 ac. Pop. 398. — 3 Suffolk 9½ m. S. W. 1½ m. — 4 Farnham, Somerset 631 ac. Pop. 118. — 5, 1½ m. by Barks 3740 ac. Pop. 748. — 6 (Trinity) Somerset 1848 ac. Pop. 53.

CHILVERN-Corcor par. Eng. Warwick 5780 ac. P 2612. CHILWELL a vil. England, co. of and 4 m. S.W. Nottingham, containing a Methodist chapel a Sunday school, and two almshouses. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of stockings and lace. Pop. 760.

CHIWORTH par. Eng. Hants 1400 ac. Pop. 158. CHIMAL or CHIMAY a tx Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 81 m. S.E.E. Mons, at the S.E. extremity of the province. It is commanded by a castle, built on a huge rock in its centre, and surrounded by an extensive park intersected by the river Maniche. The streets are regular and well kept; and there are a church and college a dye-works, and several breweries and considerable manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, lace, tobacco, leather and hardware. Marble is extensively quarried in the vicinity and forests, with iron, timber and agricultural produce, its principal trade. Three fairs are held yearly. Pop. 2922.

CHIMALAJA a vil. Central America, state of and 55 m. N.E. Guatemala. Several years ago it contained about 90 houses and the ruins of a church.

CHIMANAR, a group of islets, Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela about lat. 10° 15' N. lon. 64° 51' W.

CHIMBARONGO a river Chile, prov. Colchagua. It rises in the Andes, about lat. 34° 45' S. flows in a N.W. direction to lat. 34° 2½' where it is joined by the Tinguirica, the united stream subsequently joining the Rapel at lat. 34° 12' It waters and fertilizes some fine valleys, abounding in pastures where vast numbers of cattle are reared. There is a small VILLAGE of the same name on its S. bank, 10 m. S. San Fernando.

CHIMDO a tx Ecuador 69 m. N.E. Guayaquil on a river of same name. It carries on an active transit trade with Peru.

CHIMBORAZO a well-known mountain S. America, and the culminating point of the Colombian Andes 10 m. S. by W. Quito and about 110 m. from the coast lat. 1° 39' S. lon. 79° 5' W. It was long believed to be, not only the highest summit of the Andes but the highest in the world. It is now known to be the sixteenth highest peak of the Andes only being surpassed by four in Peru and one in Chile while it comes far short of the culminating peaks of the Himalaya chain in which occur at least 18 summits of much greater elevation. The height of Chimborazo, as ascertained by Humboldt, is 21,424 ft. above sea level, but above the valley of Quito which forms its base is only 10,000 ft. an apparent height not quite equal to that of Mt. St. Blanc above the valley of Chamonica, and much less than that of Mount Ararat above the plain of the Aras. The vast mountain, the top of which is covered with perpetual snow presents a most magnificent spectacle when seen from the shores of the Pacific, after the transparency of the air has been suddenly increased by the long rains of winter. It was ascended in 1802 by Humboldt and Bonpland to the height of 19,228 ft. and in 1851 by J. R. Bonussagant to the height of 19,699 ft.

CHIME ANIPES PICK a river Lower Canada, falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence N. side, about 30 m. S.W. Sever Island Bay lat. 50° 25' N. lon. 66° 40' W. after a S.W. course of about 100 m.

CHIN YU TAO an lat. China Yellow Sea, W. coast Corea, lat. 36° 18' N. lon. 123° 10' E.

CHIN-GAR or TCHIN NEAR a tx China, prov. Quingse, on an island of the Ng-yu Kiang lat. 23° 15' N. lon. 106° 25' E.

CHINA SPA that part of the N. Pacific Ocean bounded N. by Formosa, N.W. by China W. by Annam and the Malay peninsula, S.E. by Borneo and E. by the Philippines. It contains numerous islands, receives several considerable rivers, and forms the important Gulfs of Siam and Tongkin. The currents in this sea are very mutable, depending much upon local circumstances.

CHINACHIN a tx Nepal r. bank of an affluent of the Gogra lat. 28° 10' N. lon. 81° 40' E. It is a large and scattered place. All the houses are built of brick or stone, and have flat roofs. It contains two remarkable temples and has a daily market, in which, amongst other things, are exposed to sale two highly esteemed birds, known by the names, respectively of the massal and dampfya. There are also exposed to sale on these occasions many sharp and goats, loaded with salt, musk, medicinal herbs, &c.

CHINANDEGA a to Central America, Nicaragua, 20 m. N.W. Leon lat. 12° 30' N. lon. 87° W. It is closely built towards the centre, but on the outskirts the houses are mostly furnished with gardens which keep them about 40 or 50 yards apart. The fences are often of bamboo, but more frequently of the cylindrical maguey, which runs up to 20 ft. The houses generally built of adobe are of one story, with an open court in the centre. The church is large, and a notable building. The produce of the vicinity is chiefly maize, sugar-cane, cotton, fruit, poultry and hules. Coffee also has been grown and produces well, but none has been yet exported. The population has been estimated at 8000.

CHINCHA 181, LAND 181 A group of small islands off the coast of Peru lat. 15° 58' S.; lon. 76° 28' W. They are granitic, arid, and destitute of vegetation, and the coasts bold and difficult of access. Immense deposits of guano were discovered on these islands a few years ago. On the N island this substance was said to be 30 ft. thick in 1846.— 2 Town and river on the main and of Peru nearly opposite the islands the former is 30 m. N. Pisco, and the latter about half way between these two places.

CHINCHAYOCUE (LAKE) Peru, prov. of and 12 m. S. Pisco lat. N.W. extremity is on lat. 10° 42' S. lon. 75° 40' W., at a height of 13,000 ft. above sea level about 36 m. long, and 6 or 7 m. broad. It is the largest of the S. American lakes next to the Laguna de Titicaca. As Chancha coasts lower, by various outlets, much more water than it receives from its tributary sources, it is evident that it must be fed by subterranean springs. Its marshy banks are overgrown by totora (*Alcaldecola totora*) and are inhabited by numerous water fowl. The Indians entertain a belief that this lake is haunted by huge fish-like animals, which at certain hours of the night leave their water abode to prove to the adjacent pasture lands, where they cannot graze have among the cattle. The S.W. end of the lake is intersected by a marshy place of lowland, interspersed with swamps, called the *Chancha*, which forms a communication between the two banks of the lake.

CHINCHU a report in China, on a bay of same name lat. 24° 55' N. lon. 118° 53' E. It is a place of some trade and the river has sufficient depth of water for vessels of 17 ft. draught, to come within 7 m. of the harbour. Junks lie close to the town but cannot pass the bar excepting at high water. In the bay is a station for merchant vessels.

CHINCHU 11 A. city Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 10 m. S.E. Albacete, on a rocky eminence. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, entered by three gates, and commanded by a castle. The houses are in general substantially built, and form several regular streets and seven squares, the principal of which is lined with handsome edifices, and ornamented with rows of balconies. Its handsome parish church has three naves, and a lofty tower containing six bells the machine is well decorated, and has many valuable pictures and other works of art. The city also has several chapels and convents, town and chapter houses, a prison, hospital, theatre, barracks, store-houses, seminary, poor house, Latin and numerous primary schools. Manufactures—linen, woollen and kaespan fabrics, glass, earthenware, tiles, bricks, leather shoes, hardware, brandy wine and oil. Trade—cattle, wool, grain, fruits, building stone, &c. Numerous quarries of granite, alabaster, gypsum and lime-stone are wrought in the vicinity. Two annual fairs, for cattle and general merchandise, are held in March and August. Pop. 7465.—(Oxley).

CHINCHON a tn. Spain New Castle, prov. of and 23 m. S.E. Madrid, agreeably situated on the brow and summit of a hill well built houses all of two stories, often handsome, and generally provided with large subterranean cellars for the preservation of wine. In the centre of the town is a public square of an oblong shape, and tolerably level. The streets are for the most part spacious regular and paved but some of them, from the site of the town, are necessarily steep. They are all well drained. The principal buildings are a handsome modern church, completed in 1840, to replace one which the French had burned down; the public courts and offices, occupying the buildings of a suppressed Augustinian convent; the grammar school, an hospital and storehouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture but there are some manu-

factures of common linen, leather and earthenware and several mills. Pop. 6288.

CHINCHOO a tn. in Hindoostan, presid. Bombay prov. Aurangabad lat. 18° 37' N. lon. 78° 56' E.; on the road from Bombay to Poona. It is a thriving commercial town, with many good houses and shops but is chiefly remarkable as the residence of Chintaman Das, considered by a great proportion of the Mahatras to be an incarnation of their favourite deity Ganesha.

CHINE (La) lv. Lower Canada. See LAMIER.

CHINESE EMPIRE an immense territory stretching from the centre to the E. extremities of Asia and occupying nearly a third of the surface of that continent between lat. 18° 20' and 56° N. and lon. 70° and 143° 30' E. bounded N. by Siberia, W. Independent Tartary and the Punjab S. Hindoostan, Burmah, Laos Annam and the China Sea, E. the forest areas of the N. Pacific Ocean, under the names of Tongay or E. Sea, Whangho or Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan and Sea of Okhotsk greatest length S.W. to N.E. 8350 m. greatest breadth 2100 m.; area, about 5,000,000 sq. m. This vast empire is usually divided into China proper which forms its nucleus and the following dependencies—Korea or Corea, Manchuria, Mongolia, It including Bureghia and E. Turkestan Koko-nor Tibet and numerous islands the largest of which are Formosa and Hainan. The authority which the Chinese exercise over their dependencies is by no means uniform. Some of the dependencies, as Manchuria, are so closely connected with the empire, as almost to be incorporated into it, while others are merely tributary and not a few so independent as to do little more than profess a nominal allegiance. As the dependencies will be described under their respective heads it may be sufficient here to give a general idea of the whole empire by mentioning that it has a coast line of 3850 m. a extent of 12,000 m. an area nearly equal to a tenth of the habitable globe and a population of at least 400,000,000.

CHINA PROVERB (see *Chinese Proverbs*) Middle Kingdom forms the S.E. portion of the Chinese Empire and occupies about a third of its whole extent. Not including the island of Hainan it lies between lat. 20° 30' and 41° N. and lon. 98° and 123° E. and is bounded N. by one of the most remarkable of human structures the Great Wall which proceeds directly over mountain and valley and, for a length of 1250 m. forms the barrier between China and Mongolia W. Tibet, S. Burmah, Laos Annam and the China Sea, and E. the N. Pacific Ocean. Extending a considerable prominence on the N.W. a second in the N.E. and another of smaller dimensions in the S. it bears no considerable resemblance to a semicircle, the diameter of which has obliquely N.E. to S.W. for a length of about 1600 m. while the curve bends round from each extremity and attains its greatest convexity in the E. The coast line exceeds 3500 m. and the mainland frontier 4400 m. area, 1,297,998 sq. m. or more than a third that of Europe. For administrative purposes it is divided into prov. ones, the names, areas and population of which are as follows—

Name.	Area in sq. m.	Population	Prov. sq. m.	Capital.
Chihle or Pechilin.	89,949	27,990,871	478	Peking.
Shantung.	85,104	28,265,416	511	The new do.
Shensi.	54,956	14,704,910	243	The new do.
Honan.	68,104	23,027,171	254	Kao-fu & Co.
Kiangsu.	44,881	27,548,101	214	Nanking.
Shanghai.	68,461	84,198,069	774	Shanghai.
Kiangsi.	72,178	21,499,999	461	Ning-chang-fu.
Chihing.	20,216	25,466,784	107	Hang-chang-fu.
Yunnan.	68,461	14,777,610	276	Yunnan-fu.
Hopei.	70,480	27,570,068	217	Woo-chang-fu.
Hokan.	56,830	18,468,607	114	Chang-chang-fu.
Shensi.	67,650	10,877,848	114	Shan-shan-fu.
Korea.	68,808	18,198,123	106	Yan-chang-fu.
Seikien.	104,600	31,445,678	158	Ohung too-fu.
Shensi.	70,484	18,147,607	114	Chang-chang-fu.
Guangdong.	70,290	23,118,996	94	Kao-fu & Co.
Kochin.	64,444	8,868,119	83	Woo-yung too.
Tuamoo.	107,969	6,661,260	51	Tao-tai-fu.
	1,297,080	387,828,907		

Physical Features.—Owing to the barriers, both natural and artificial which guard the frontiers of China, and the rigid exclusion of foreigners from its interior, great part of the country

must be regarded as a *terra incognita*. The coast line, which could not be made inaccessible, is pretty well known. Forming an irregular curve of about 2000 m. it gives about 1 m. of coast for every 520 m. of area. One of its peculiar features is the vast number of inlet groves by which it is bordered. It is not deeply penetrated by gulfs. The only one of great extent being that of Pechelie in the N.E. but numerous indentations of sufficient dimensions to form safe and spacious roadsteads are found in a cry quarter. With exception of a bold and rocky peninsula in the province of Shantung, the river, from the gulf of Pechelie S. to the island of Chusan, is flat, and in many places so little raised above the sea level, as to be extremely inundated during a continuance of strong winds. From Chusan to the mouth of Canton river it is usually rocky bold and precipitous; from this point S.W. falls, occasionally interrupted by bold headlands, again prevail. The interior of the country commences in the N.W. in a series of lofty mountain ranges, forming the abutments of the great table land of Central Asia. The principal chain, called Yun-lin, has its main axis N. to S. Its average height is not known, but many of its summits are described as towering far above the blue of perpetual snow. Its most important ramifications take an E. direction, and becoming the leading water sheds of the country divide it into three great basins, the waters of which are accumulated in mighty rivers, and carried E. to the sea. The general slope of China, as thus indicated by its prime ridges is W. to E. the mountains lowering gradually as they proceed towards the coast, and ultimately sinking down by a succession of descending terraces into level tracts the largest of which called the Great Plain, has a length of not less than 700 m. and a width varying from 150 to 400 m., and consisting generally of a deep alluvium which is of unequal fertility and probably maintains a denser population than any other portion of the earth's surface of similar extent. The geology of China is very imperfectly known, but there is no doubt that all the leading geological formations are found in it. Primary formations are most largely developed in the mountainous regions of the W. where granite, gneiss, and primitive schists prevail. The same formations exist to a more limited extent in the S.E. where black mountains of granite in that district its distinguishing feature. The secondary formation including the carboniferous and cretaceous systems occurs to a small extent in the central province of Honan, and the space traversed by the imperial canal in uniting the Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang, but more largely in the neighbourhood of Peking, where a mass of no great width but considerable length, forms an irregular curve from N.E. to S.W. and contains beds of coal from which the capital and the surrounding districts obtain their principal supplies of fuel. The tertiary formation has its largest development in the N.E. and probably underlies the greater part of the alluvium which covers the surface of the Great Plain.

Rivers and Lakes.—No country of the world is better watered than China. The Yang-tse-kiang which traverses the country centrally W. to E. has a course of 2900 m. The Hoang-ho, the next in size, has a course of 2000 m. during the larger and lower part of which it gradually approaches the former and being connected with it by the imperial canal which has a length of 700 m. furnishes what is said to be the most magnificent system of water communication in existence—a system which brings all the provinces into direct communication with each other, and gives an inland navigation which meets with only one interruption from Canton to Peking. Besides these rivers and their numerous tributaries, the most deserving of notice are the Hong-kiang of considerable size but still more commercial importance, having its embouchure at Canton and the Zu-ho which, instead of the E. course followed by the great rivers of China, flows N., forming part of the line of the Imperial Canal and falls into the Gulf of Pechelie. The lakes of China are mere dilatations of the rivers and of small dimensions, are not individually of great extent. The largest, Tungting province Honan, which furnishes an important affluents to the Yang-tse-kiang has a extent of 220 m. The next in size, Poyang, province Kiangsu, is 90 m. long by 20 broad abounds in fish and is remarkable both for the picturesque scenery around it and the numerous beautiful and populous islands which it encloses in its bosom.

Climate.—The greater part of China belongs to the tem-

perate zone, only a small portion of the S. lying within the tropics. It has what is called an excessive climate, and has a far greater range of temperature than is usual within the same parallels of latitude. Peking, the capital is nearly a degree S. of Naples, and yet while the mean temperature of the latter is 68° that of the former is only 54°. In summer however the heat reaches from 90° to 100° in the shade, while the winter is so cold that the rivers usually continue frozen from December to March. Hence in the N. of China dikes, the common dress of summer are in winter exchanged for fur and woollens. At Hong Kong notwithstanding the influence of the sea is checking extremes, the thermometer in June and July the hottest months, frequently stands at 90° and in winter from December to March sinks nearly to the freezing point. At Canton and the adjacent hills, snow though rarely has sometimes fallen. At Shamp-hoo lat. 31° 30' the range of temperature is still greater the maximum reaching 100° and the minimum falling at least 30° below freezing or 12° Fah. Still the climate is ecologized as one of the finest in the world. In the S. the S.W. and N.E. monsoons blow with great regularity and nearly divide the year between them. In the N. they are more variable, and the wind not unfrequently blows from other quarters. Among the greatest scourges of the country, and perils of the adjoining seas, are the dreadful gales known by the name of typhoons, a corruption of the Chinese Ta fung or great wind. They never fail to commit great devastation though their effects are doubtless much modified by the dilated and timely notice which they give of their approach and the consequent preparations which are made throughout the whole of the threatened districts to guard against them.

Natural Productions.—From its vast extent the varieties of structure in its geological formation and its range of temperature which includes both tropical heat and almost Siberian cold, and is so widely that much have been estimated from the number of degrees of latitude over which it extends, China naturally contains numerous specimens belonging nearly to every class of the three kingdoms—the mineral animal and vegetable. A brief reference to each is the utmost that can here be attempted.

Mineralogy.—Perhaps the only metal which China is not known to possess is platinum. Gold, though not thought to be very abundant, is obtained by washing the sand of several of the rivers particularly those of the upper branch of the Yang-tse-kiang and in the mountains and some inaccessible regions of Yunnan. Silver is also found in the same regions. Much of it is of great purity and is well known under the name of *goss silver*. The quantity also must be considerable, since it has not only furnished the vast sums exacted by the British in compensation for the last war but also suffices for a large annual export, chiefly in payment of opium. Copper besides forming the ordinary currency in limited mercantile transactions, is worked to a great extent for economical purposes. A species called *peking* or white copper and when polished scarcely distinguishable from silver is said by some to be peculiar to China, while others with more probability assert that instead of being a simple metal it is merely a compound of copper and zinc. Quicksilver in the form of cinabar is of frequent occurrence, and is much used both for colouring and medicine. Its fumes, the poisonous nature of which is well known are even said to be inhaled like opium or tobacco. There is no want of zinc either in the form of rich hematite, or in that of the carbonate of the coal measures, from which almost all the iron of Britain is derived, but the quality is said to be inferior. Lead tin and zinc exist, but owing either to a deficiency in quantity or ignorance of the method of extracting them economically from the ore, the native product falls short of the consumption, and leaves room for a large importation. Refractories have already been made to the coal fields of China, and the extensive use of coal for fuel. It occurs both as bituminous coal and anthracite, but the quality is injured both by the presence of sulphur and a preponderance of ash. As soon of it is raised without machinery by the naked arms of manual labour, the price being necessarily high confines the use of it in a great measure to the rich, while the poorer classes are obliged to content themselves with coarse mixtures of ash and earth, or other still more inefficient and less attractive compounds. Among other mineral substances may be mentioned iron, alum, gypsum,

and, more important than all, inexhaustible beds of basalt or porphyry earth, the early possession of which by the Chinese and their great skill in working it, has given the name of China to the beautiful ware which so long monopolized the market of Europe. A peculiar species of nephrite, called *jeh shu* or *jade*, of a green color and valued chiefly for the property of emitting a musical sound when struck, though not peculiar to it appears to be found in China in its most perfect form and is there held in the highest estimation. Various precious stones also are found, and silver especially admirably wrought, form a particular article of commerce, but it is supposed that many of the fine stones are not native but imported.

Zoology.—Of this, almost all that is yet known is derived from the casual glimpses of ambassadors and their suits in passing along some of the great thoroughfares, from merchants not allowed to go beyond the suburbs of frontier towns, and from missionaries, whose opportunities have indeed been better, but whose accounts savour more of credulity than dispassionate truth. But the emperor having now thrown open the country to the investigation of travellers we may expect, in due time, to obtain more accurate information on this and on many other subjects of which we are at present comparatively ignorant. Of quadrumanous animals one is described as perfectly resembling man, but longer armed and hairy all over called *fo-eh*, most swift and greedy after human flesh. This is evidently an exaggerated picture of some animal identical with or allied to the orang-outang. Of the same order is the *doer*, commonly called the Ooshin-China monkey and remarkable for the variety of its stripes and colours. Still more curious is the *lecken* or proboscis monkey in which the combined properties of man and beast seem to be ludicrously caricatured. Of feline animals the lion appears to have only a fabulous existence. Tigers and leopards were at one time so numerous as to have been hunted on a magnificent scale by the emperors. That much of these is now abandoned and the native existence of the animals which formed the objects of it begins to be doubted. A small species of wild cat exists in the S. is sought for as game and served at table as a delicacy. Bears are frequently mentioned, and their paws are said to be in high request among Chinese gourmands. Both camels and elephants, though not indigenous, are largely domesticated. Hens are numerous one in particular is said to be as large as a hen and is extensively used as food. To the indigenous animals already mentioned may be added the wild hog porcupine, racoon faced dog or Chinese fox and several species of rats, most especially one of a yellow colour larger than those of Europe and much prized for its skin. In feathered tribes, China is understood to be extremely rich. Linnæus in particular are famous both for abundance and for beauty. Among others are the well known gold and silver pheasants, and above all the barred-tailed pheasant, a most magnificent bird with tail feathers sometimes 7 ft. in length but extremely rare even in China, and so highly valued, that the exportation of it is prohibited under the severest penalties. Water birds of almost every kind abound but perhaps the most remarkable is the *le-tse* or fishing cormorant, the training of which forms an important employment, and is so complete, that when a bird has secured a fish, which from its size he cannot manage singly his neighbour darts down and assists him to complete the capture. The reptiles of China include several serpents of monstrous size, not regarded as dangerous, and one of a black and white colour hence called *po-ty-hah*, which never exceeds 3 ft. in length, but is very venomous. Tortoises of various sizes are common and are often to be found domesticated in gardens and pleasure-grounds. No country is said to have a more complete ichthyology than China. All its waters—in rivers lakes, pools, canals, and even ditches are full of fish. This is partly owing to the artificial means by which the natural supply is vastly increased. Boat-loads of water containing spawns, are carried to distant parts and deposited in ponds, where the fry when so small as to be scarcely visible are fed with various species of insects or with yolk of eggs. It is not uncommon even to resort to the more curious device of hatching spawns by plunging it under a hen in an egg previously supplied of its contents, and re-opening it a few days after, with the young fish in a state of imperfect development.

Botany.—This is only beginning to be known. Mr. For-

ster's late *Wanderings*, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of London, have done much, both in displaying arborescent ideas previously entertained, and actually exhibiting the gardens of Europe with numerous fine plants the extent of which was only conjectured or altogether unknown. Among trees, the bamboo, as in India, is perhaps the most valuable of all, not on account of its magnitude, though stems up to twenty plumes of 50 ft. in height are not uncommon, as on account of the almost endless uses to which it is applied. Several species of willow attain a large size. *Bambusa* mentions one with a girth of 15 ft. Oaks of different species are common, and the economical uses of the various parts—the wood bark, and galls are perfectly understood. Even the acorns of some kinds are ground into flour and converted into a farinaceous paste. Coniferous trees are represented by numerous forms of pine *yew* and *spruce*. One of these, a cedar called *nan-shuh* or southern wood, having the property of resisting both time and insects, is deemed too good for common use, and reserved for imperial purposes. The cypress and camphor trees abound, and the lac-tree, a species of cypress, furnishes paper from its inner bark. Palms are not abundant, but the coco-nut flourishes in Hainan and on the adjacent coast. The *gambusia* or screw pine is abundant, but the date palm is not known. The chestnut, walnut, and hazel are all indigenous. The fruit trees include many species of fig—the mango guava, wampee, orange, peach, pomelo-grape, quince, castanet, plum, and apricot. In general the fruits are of indifferent quality. Among shrubby plants, the first place is unquestionably due to *Flora* bushes and *Flora* vines of which mention will afterwards be made. The next in importance is the malberry. Among flowering shrubs or trees the rose, with its numerous varieties, are most conspicuous. Nor must we omit to mention the hydrangea, the *pausien* flower the *lagrostoma*. In its white, purple, and red varieties. Indian pride, the Chinese tamarisk, the castus, the *cerise* soon sometimes in the S. with more than 500 splendid flowers in full bloom. In the S. in almost all climates is a variety. No department of the Chinese flora is richer than that of the *males*, of which Mr. Fortune says "We can form any idea of the gorgeous beauty of the *males* old hill when on every side the eye rests on masses of flowers of dazzling brightness and surpassing beauty. He adds, Nor is it the *males* alone that claims our admiration. *climatus*, wild roses, honey suckles and a hundred others, mingle their flowers with them, and make us confess that China is indeed the central *flower* land. Describing as a favourite occupation of the Chinese gardeners and no small degree of scientific acquaintance with vegetable physiology is implied in the success with which they manage to cram the natural growth of plants, and force them to assume the most fantastic forms. Many of the shapes are curious in the extreme, but the pity is that so much labour and ingenuity should be so perverly employed. Several plants of economic importance, not here mentioned, will be referred to under the following head.

Agriculture.—This first of arts has always been held in the highest veneration in China. The Emperor himself, to do it honour repairs annually to an appointed spot with three princes, nine high officers 40 old and 40 young husbandmen and taking the plough in his hand, draws a furrow and sows some seed. A similar festival is held in the capital of each province. A branch of industry thus honoured can scarcely have failed to make great progress, and accordingly the agricultural of the Chinese has been lauded in high terms by almost all who have had opportunities of witnessing it. In the important processes of sowing the seed and eradicating weeds, sowing manure, and applying them in the form best fitted to nourish the crops and bring it to maturity they display unvaried industry and so small degree of skill. It is a mistake, however to suppose that they are adepts in what may be called the science of agriculture. They slavishly follow a routine which has been handed down, without change, from countless generations, and not only display no inventive powers themselves, but from overweening conceit obstinately refuse to profit by the inventions of other countries when placed before them. Their implements generally are of the rudest description and though improved British ploughs have been sent out and urged on their acceptance, they reject them with disdain preferring a rude shapeless thing drawn by oxen or

Indians. They appear to have no idea of raising improved breeds of horses and cattle by the arts so well known and practised in this country. The only animal of which the Chinese can be said to have furnished us with an improved breed is the pig. Rice, as the principal food of the people, is the staple crop. The rich alluvial plains which cover a great part of the surface are admirably adapted for its culture, and by careful management, yield amazing crops—not one merely but in the S. latitudes two crops of rice in the hot season besides a winter green crop usually ploughed in for manure. In the neighbourhood of Ningpo lat. 30° where the summer is too short to mature two crops in succession, they are still obtained by an ingenious device. The rice is sown in seed beds, and afterwards planted out in drills. A first planting is made about the middle of May and in two or three weeks after a second planting is made in the intervals between the previous drills. When the first crop is reaped in August the other is still green, but being stirred and manured and having plenty of light and air comes rapidly forward, and is reaped in November. The whole steps of the process are conducted with the greatest care and the water-wheel worked by the hand, or by an ox or buffalo is kept in daily operation from the first planting to the last. The heavy iron ploughing instrument is not unlike our sickle and the crop, when not thrashed on the field as is generally the case is carried home and built up into stacks which so much resemble our own, particularly in the N. that the farm yards at a distance are scarcely distinguishable from those of Europe. The rice is not always grown on alluvial flats. The sides of the hills are often laid out in a succession of gently sloping terraces, which sometimes rise to the height of 600 or 800 ft above sea level and planted with rice in drills running across it to each side thus admitting of being irrigated by streams which retarded at every step more as they forward without acquiring any impetus. In the first stages of the crop, these terraces are clothed with luxuriant green, which contrasts finely with the rugged steepness of their neighbourhood, and forms an enchanting landscape. The same mode of culture being evidently applicable to other crops is in general use, and is noticed with admiration by almost all travellers as a distinct guiding feature in Chinese husbandry. After rice the staple crop of the terraces is the common wheat and in the neighbourhood of Canton the common winter crops are our own ordinary garden vegetables—potatoes, peas, onions and cauliflowers for the use of European residents in the N. their crops principally consist of our ordinary cereals and legumes—wheat, barley, peas, and beans. The two last are the same as our field kind and are indigenous the two first are inferior varieties. Both the heads and grains are small and the straw of wheat in particular is so short that instead of being cut it is pulled by the hand. Varieties of the cabbage tribe are extensively cultivated for the sake of the oil extracted from the seeds. The raising of green crops to be ploughed in as manure has already been adverted to and is common in all the districts where rice is cultivated. Two kinds of plants are chiefly employed one of them a trifolium grown on ridges similar to those which form the intervals in our barley beds. Among other crops regularly and extensively grown may be mentioned sugar cane, used chiefly in a green state. Indigo, particularly a kind called *teh-chung* favoured by Fortunate and now ascertained to be the *Indigo tinctoria* the most oil plant and numerous plants grown for their roots. Three other plants of the greatest economic importance, and so extensively grown as to form important branches of Chinese agriculture, deserve a separate notice. The first is the mulberry. Judging from the quantity of raw silk annually exported, and the general use of silk for dress, at least by the wealthier classes of the country it is evident that thousands of acres must be appropriated to the cultivation of this shrub, and millions of persons employed in the different processes connected with it. In a journey which Fortune followed through an interdicted road from Kiangpo to Shanghai, he passed through an extensive district where the mulberry was a principal object of cultivation and at a time when the natives were busily employed in gathering the leaves and feeding the silkworms. He states that the plants are all grafted, and produce very fine thick leaves. They form trees, or rather bushes which are allowed to exceed from 4 to 6 ft in height, and are planted in rows often along the banks of

canals. The mulberry farms are small and are generally worked by the farmer and his family who not only plant, graft, and cultivate the mulberry but gather the leaves feed the silkworms, and wind the silk of the cocoon. The trees are kept in round bamboo stakes placed on shelves, fixed up in dark rooms. The Chinese silk is much heavier than the Italian and preferred in fabrics requiring lustre and firmness. Whether it owes its quality to a particular variety of mulberry or to the climate or soil, has not yet been ascertained. The second plant more particularly deserving of notice is the cotton plant. That used in China, and called in the N. provinces the *Mix* what, is of the same species as the American, namely *Gossypium herbaceum*. The yellow cotton used in the manufacture of nankeen appears to be of a more standard habit than the ordinary *gossypium* but has no characters which constitute a distinct species. It is chiefly cultivated in a level tract around Shanghai, forming part of the Great Plain and is the staple summer crop. The culture differs little from that of other cotton countries, more especially the cotton districts of India, and therefore need not be particularly detailed. The cotton harvest field of China, however presents a more pleasing scene than that of the great cotton growing country of the N. W. Instead of the gangs of slaves, are seen the farmer and his family sometimes consisting of three or even four generations, all busily engaged in reaping a harvest which is their own and by the produce of which their own comforts are to be increased. The last crop to be here mentioned, and to us and our Government the most important of all raised in China is that of tea. There are two varieties of the plant—*Thea bohea* and *Thea viridis*, and though it was long supposed that it formerly only yielded the black and the latter the green teas expected to this country it is now proved that both kinds of tea are obtained from each. The plant whose botanical affinities ally it to the camellia in its natural state as seen in Assam attains the height of 30 ft but in China only from 3 to 6 ft where it is kept down by prunings, and made to assume a bushy form presenting a dense mass of foliage on an infinite number of small shoots. The leaf is dark green, of an oblong oval shape, as if the flowers are single white and without smell. The seeds, three in number are enclosed in a husk resembling that of the hazel nut having a somewhat bitter and taste and, by extraction, is an oil which is used for various purposes. The great tea provinces are Kiangtze, Fokien and Chekiang. In the first the *Thea bohea* is grown and the tea is of inferior quality in the other two the *Thea viridis*, which yields all the finer qualities, and furnishes the greater part of all that is exported to this country. In these two provinces where the culture is most extensive and carried to its highest perfection the tea plantations are usually formed in a deep rich loam never on the low lands but on the low hilly slopes. The plants consisting of seedlings previously grown in nursery beds are placed in rows about 4 ft apart from each other every way and when grown look at a distance like little shrubberies of ever green. The tea farms as common throughout China in all kinds of culture are small and their management including not merely all the steps of the culture of the plant but the preparation of the leaves for market is almost invariably confined to the farmer's family. The leaves are gathered three or four times the middle of April when the last buds are beginning to unfold about a fortnight after. In the beginning of May when the leaves are fully grown and when the leaves are again newly formed. The first gathering yields a fine and delicate harvest in small quantities, and with considerable injury to the plants hence both scarce and expensive, but highly valued by the natives, and generally distributed in small quantities as presents. The after processes, for the purpose of drying and curing the leaves, are performed chiefly by means of heat applied to shallow iron pans heated by fire and accompanied by steady manipulations not unlike those which a baker uses in working up his loaves.

Manufactures.—In all the arts necessary to the comfort of life and in not a few of those conducive to luxury the Chinese have made considerable progress. One peculiar feature in their processes is the general absence of machinery. In almost every production the great moving power is manual labour. Even to give the names of all the arts practised by the Chinese would far exceed our limits and therefore, little more than a simple reference to those most remarkable for

their economical importance or the skill and ingenuity displayed in them is here attempted. The silk stuffs of China have long borne a high name, and in several qualities are still unsurpassed. The loom in common use is worked by two persons, one of whom sits on the top of the frame, where he pulls the threads and assists in making the various changes which must be made on the machine while in operation. By means of it the workmen can imitate almost any pattern and ornament particularly in creases and flowered stuffs, and damasks for official dresses. Everybody wears silks. It is the prescribed attire of high officers; soldiers are not considered in full uniform without it. The finer kinds of it form the ordinary dresses of the gentry, while the poorest manage to deck themselves in coarse if not on cotton, at least on gaily dyed. The embroidery of silk is carried on to an amazing extent, the perfection to which it has been brought creating an almost unlimited demand both domestic and foreign and employing myriads of the inhabitants. In cotton goods the Chinese might have been supposed to excel; but for the wonderful inventions which have so rapidly carried that manufacture especially in Britain to the highest perfection and produced fabrics, which both for quality and cheapness defy all competition. Flaxseed, however once so common but now never seen in this country in produced as before, of excellent quality and continues to form an important branch of domestic manufacture. Linen seems not to be made in China. Flax is not grown but a good substitute for it is found in the fibres of two or three plants, from which the beautiful grass-cloth similar in appearance to linen is extensively woven. The only woollen fabrics are felt for the soles of shoes and winter hats and a sort of rug or carpet. The consumption of leather in China is not great, and the manufacture of it is very limited. Owing to ignorance of the best methods of tanning the leather is tender and so porous as to be almost no protection against moisture. The porcelain of China has been famous from the earliest periods. The manufacture of the finest forms of it being long known to the Chinese alone gave them the monopoly of the world and though in elegance of shape and design they must yield the palm to Europe for quality of material and rich gorgeous colouring they still hold the foremost place. The chief ingredient of the ware, mixed in various proportions according to its desired fineness is kaolin obtained from disintegrating granite, and composed of nearly pure felspar and potash which is nearly pure quartz or silica. Biscuit or soap stone, with proper quantities of carbonate and sulphate of lime, are employed when the ware wanted is to be white, fine, and very light. The manufacture of glass is chiefly carried on at Canton and is one of the few arts which, at least in regard to its finer processes, the Chinese have confided to learn from Europeans. In every branch of it they have proved indifferent scholars, and if they are

ever to attain excellence, must still take many lessons from their masters. In beautiful lacquered ware the Chinese continue unsurpassed. Much of its excellence appears to be owing to the fine varnishes which they have learned to extract from native plants. In working in metals the Chinese have only attained to mediocrity. Bells and tripods are occasionally made of large size, but the most of their castings are comparatively small. Wrought iron is little used except for nails, screws, hinges, and other small articles. The metallic products most deserving of notice are guns, mirrors, statuettes in copper and bronze, and various kinds of carved, chased and filigree work, both in gold and silver. In a great number of minor articles the workmanship is exquisite. Fans, card cases, seals, snuff boxes, comb counters, chessmen of wood (very much of pearl tortoiseshell, &c.) exhibit a finish and delicacy which no other workmen in the world can equal.

Trade and Commerce.—The inland trade of China, aided by the unusual facilities which it derives from a system of water communication, ramifying like net-work over all its provinces is of incalculable magnitude. Its rivers and canals are so covered with junks and barges and swarms of smaller boats that there does not seem much exaggeration in the estimate which makes the tonnage belonging to the Chinese, little short of the combined tonnage of all other nations. The coasting trade is small in comparison and is much impeded not merely by the dangers of navigation along a coast frequently visited by storms of terrific violence, but by horrids of pirates who are permitted to roam about almost with impunity and make an easy prey of defenceless traders. Of the coasting trade there is no means of forming even an approximate estimate, but according to a return of it for the port of Foochowfoo alone for a year (two quarters of 1846 and two quarters of 1847) 1678 junks arrived with cargoes valued at £2,150,700 and 1381 junks departed with cargoes valued at £2,428,059. In this return the largest exports in value are timber and paper the largest imports sugar, salt, iron, &c. The late war the trade with foreign countries, exclusive of that carried on by the mainland chiefly with the Russians was seriously restricted to the month of Canton River. By the treaty of Nanjing four other ports have been thrown open, namely, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo and Shanghai. By this arrangement the trade has been placed on a more satisfactory footing, and has increased considerably though not at all to the extent which had been sanguinely anticipated. The articles which China can furnish for foreign export are few consisting chiefly of tea and silk goods, and unless the demand for these increase and enable the Chinese to sell it is not easy to see how they can purchase more largely. The following table gives the total value of the imports and exports at each of the five open ports of China, in British and foreign vessels, from 1844 to 1847.

PORTS.	1844				1845			
	In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.		In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Canton	£2,849,885	£1,263,338	£266,881	£1,044,104	£2,311,509	£2,492,270	£274,140	£2,133,258
Amoy					147,494	11,471		
Foochowfoo					46,981	46,593		
Ningpo					10,236	7,485		
Shanghai	801,298	487,678			1,063,207	1,896,061	141,774	57,083
Total					£2,565,008	£2,634,727		

PORTS.	1846				1847			
	In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.		In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Canton	£2,813,116	£1,353,821	£276,428	£1,040,707	£2,784,841	£2,406,380	£275,976	£2,130,409
Amoy	167,566	5,427			179,746	7,135		
Foochowfoo								
Ningpo	8,383	5,727	394		11,728	839		
Shanghai	810,800	3,785,590	365,373	174,469	826,526	1,401,104	111,001	110,106
Total	£2,106,688	£2,606,727			£2,178,923	£2,816,376		

The above table only gives the legal trade, and of course excludes one item which in amount far exceeds that of all other imports, and which, though as usual is not only worthless but noxious and demoralizing in the extreme, as paid for by the Chinese in hard cash. The opium which forms this

import is chiefly grown in British India, where the East India Company cultivate it as a monopoly and sell it to private traders with the full knowledge of its having been grown and sold to be smuggled into China. The export from Calcutta in 1845, was 13,792 chests, and from Bombay in

education of the kind which promises to be best rewarded is almost universal. For the lower classes also every village throughout the empire has its school but the subjects taught are of the most elementary description, and attendance is not so general as was at one time supposed. In cities perhaps half the male receive some instruction in the villages not more than one in twenty can read.

Judging by the multitude of temples and joss-houses seen in every quarter and the endless number of ritual tea performed, on high festivals and in the ordinary intercourse of life the Chinese are a most religious people. It would seem, however, that the feeling seldom goes deeper than the external act and that veneration, when actually paid instead of ascending to a supreme being stops short at inferior agencies of fabulous origin and not unfrequently fails to find a higher object than the Emperor. The religion of the winds, if it may be so called is that founded by Kien Fu Tse or Confucius, about 680 B.C. A kind of sacerdotal college at Peking regulates its observance, but among many of its members, and generally among the upper classes, scepticism is said to be in fashion. Buddhism is generally professed in several provinces and Tansen a kind of demon worship prevalent among the Mongolians, though now decayed, once counted vast numbers of votaries. Attempts to introduce Christianity were made by the Nestorians as early as the sixth century but the celebrity of the Jesuit missions has thrown all others into the shade. The number of their converts is still numerously great, and bears strong testimony to their subtle policy and unwearied zeal. The great regret is, that in their eagerness to imitate the subtilty of the serpent they forget the harmlessness of the dove, and give their sanction to a kind of mongrel religion in which it was difficult to say whether popery or heathenism prevailed. Various Protestant bodies carry on missionary operations in China but hitherto with indifferent success. But a new one would seem to be approaching for in the *Annuaire de la Propagation de la Foi* it is stated that the young Emperor of China, who succeeded his father at his death in February 1850 having at his accession repudiated the demands addressed to him by the mandarins for permission to persecute the Christians within his dominions published a decree, in the month of June in the same year permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The Emperor is stated to have been educated by a Christian lady in whose the late Emperor placed unbounded confidence.

Customs, Manners, Dress, &c.—Early taught to suppress and conceal their real feelings there is much of what might be called hypocrisy in the conduct of the Chinese but it leads also to better results it induces great politeness in their intercourse with each other probably carried to an extreme, but still forming an agreeable characteristic of their social relations. Under the influence of this early training they scrupulously avoid all contradiction in conversation and are careful not to use any offensive or irritating expressions to each other. From the same source arises the tedious frivolous, and often absurd etiquette and extravagant compliment, for which the Chinese are remarkable. But even here, a wish to please and gratify is sufficiently evident. An invitation to dinner is written on a slip of red paper and is sent some days before it is usually in this style—On the — day a trifling entertainment will await the light of your countenance. Tsen Haawen's compliments. This is followed by another card naming the hour. The dinner itself is purgative, wine and spirits are drunk freely and the whole affair goes off with a great deal of boisterous merriment. Fresh pork, fish, and fowls form the staple articles of food, with vegetables of various kinds. Beef and mutton are rare.

In ordinary cases strict separation prevails between the male and female branches of a household. Betrothment is entirely in the hands of the parents and is conducted through the medium of a class of persons called *match-makers* or go-betweeners, whose office of matchmaking is considered honorable. The marriage itself is conducted with much ceremony, gay processions, and other convivialities.

The return of the new year is an occasion of unbounded festivity and hilarity in China. For some weeks previously the principal streets are lined with tables, upon which articles of dress, furniture, and fancy are disposed for sale in the most attractive manner. At this season too, all accounts are ex-

pected to be adjusted, and if delayed or neglected the creditor has sometimes recourse to the expedient of carrying off the house or shop door of his debtor leaving his remains exposed to interlopers. On new year's morning all shops are shut and the streets nearly deserted. As the day advances, however they begin to fill with well-dressed persons, in holiday attire, hastening to make calls of friendship and congratulation. Who that knows the practice in Scotland, on similar occasions, will fail to be struck with the resemblance between it and that of this remote empire. Gambling is universal in China. Hackneys at the roadside are provided with a sup and sander and the clucking of their dice is heard at every corner. Gaming houses are opened by night and women in the privacy of their apartments, while away their time at cards and dominoes. Porters play by the wayside while waiting for employment and hardly has the returns of a great official seen the latter enter the house than they pull out their cards or dice and squat down to a game. Dress like other things, undergoes its changes in China, and fashions alter there as well as elsewhere, but they are not so rapid or as striking as among European nations. The full costume of both sexes is both commendable and graceful in its principal



MANDARIN IN PRINCE OF CHINA, BY CHINESE LADY HER SON AND NEAUNT.—From *Abel's Chinese* in the Chinese.

components are inner and outer tunics of various lengths, made of cotton or silk, reaching below the loins or to the feet. A sash on the right side folds over the breast, and fits close about the neck, which is left uncovered. The sleeves are much wider and longer than the arms, have no cuffs or facings, and ordinary cases, serve for pockets. The shoes are made of silk or cotton with thick felt soles. The head dress of married females is becoming and even elegant. The copious black hair is bound upon the head in an oval formed knot. No caps, bonnet hoods, or veils are worn abroad, a light bamboo hat, or an umbrella, protects from the sun. The custom of wearing extravagantly long nails, for which the Chinese have been celebrated is in reality practised by very few. It is not regarded as singular but is considered by well-read persons as vulgar and in bad taste. The extraordinary and universal practice, peculiar to China of compressing the feet of females into unnatural form and dimensions, has been already alluded to. Dwellings-houses in China are generally of one story having neither pillars nor basements. The common building materials are bricks fired earth, matting or thatch, for the walls stuns for the foundation brick tiles for the roof, and wood for the interior work. The fronts present no opening but the door. The walls are often stained, but not painted and the bricks are occasionally rubbed smooth with stones, and the interspaces pointed with fine cement. The general internal arrangement of a Chinese dwelling of the better sort, is that of a series of rooms of different dimensions,

separated and lighted by intervening courts and accessible along a covered corridor communicating with each, or by side passages leading through the courts. The Chinese usually travel by water, where this is impossible, sedan chairs are used. Goods are carried by coolies with poles and slings.

Governor Li Lian, a my and Very etc.—This is an unqualified despotism. The Emperor writes in his person the attributes of supreme magistracy and sovereign power, and as Heaven's Son is to heaven almost accountable. In practice, however, the rigour of this despotism is considerably softened as the form of Government assuming the name, would doubtless possess many of the realities of the patriarchal were the Emperor who calls himself the father of his people able to keep a watchful eye over all his children. Instead of this, the greater part of his time is spent within the inclosures of his palace at Peking, and corruption, in every form which men can devise, is rampant throughout the empire. The Emperor's principal ministers, four in number form the interior council chamber and beneath them are a number of assessors who form the principal council of state. The Government business is distributed among six boards, having competence respectively of all in officers of revenue, of rice and expenditures, of all law affairs, of crime, of public works. There is besides an office of censors, 40 or 50 in number who go out into the empire as special inspectors and are privileged to make any remonstrances to the Emperor without endangering their lives. The provinces, either single or by twos are under a governor and sub-governor and each province has also a chief or mutual judge and a treasurer. Artisan magistrates, estimated at 14,000 preside over particular districts and cities, and instead of being permanent, are changed about once in three years. The great object aimed at is to maintain a strict surveillance and mutual responsibility among all classes in other words to imbue them with fear of the Government and instill a universal distrust. The chief protection of the people is in a body of law, called Ta-Tung Law, that is, statutes and decrees of the great pure dynasty which are held in high regard and agreeably to which, with occasional violations all public functions are discharged. The military force of China has been estimated at more than 1,800,000 but those serving pay do not exceed 700,000. The real number is of 10 in consequence, as the great body of them are of the most worthless description, scarcely fit for show and not at all fit for use. The accompanying woodcut represents two of these defenders of the colossal empire.



MILITARY MAN OF WAR AND CHINESE SOLDIER.
From Alexander's Gazetteer of the Chinese.

be rather favourable specimens on the whole, it may be presumed notwithstanding their absurd-looking paraphernalia. The navy consists of two fleets—one for rivers and another for the sea. The river junks are large and showy but miserably equipped, and as the river being able to cope with a regular army are not able to clear their own seas of pirates. The

river fleet has 1036 ships 9500 men and the war fleet 918 ships 98 431 men together 107 531 men. The largest guns do not exceed a 12-pounder and are so fixed on wooden carriages that they can neither be elevated nor depressed. The revenue of the empire derived from customs taxes, and more especially from a land and house or workshop tax, is payable partly in specie silver and partly in grain and amounts to about 20 millions sterling.

History.—The early history of the Chinese is shrouded in fable, but it is certain that civilization had advanced much among them when it was only beginning to dawn on the nations of Europe. Their earliest existing records consist of the compilations of Confucius, 550 A.C. from which period they descend in an unbroken series to the present day. Under their earliest, namely the Tsin dynasty they attained considerable prosperity and tempted the rapacity of the Tartars as a protection against whose incursions the great wall was built. About the end of the second century the empire was divided into three states, and continued so till A.D. 585 when it became united under one ruler. Three centuries later the right to the throne was disputed and civil war raged till an adjustment took place by the establishment of the T'ang dynasty under Taetsuo, A.D. 618. Under this dynasty great progress was made in literature and art. New records of the Tartars now pressed the Chinese so hard, that they called in aid of the Mongols, who freed them from their oppressors but gave them a new master in the celebrated Kublai Khan who founded the Mongol dynasty and removed the capital from Peking to P'kin. His ninth descendant was driven from the throne and a native dynasty called Ming again succeeded in 1368, in the person of Hwangwu. A long period of peace ensued, but was broken in 1518 when the Manchus, a mixed Tartar and Mongol race, seized the ascendancy and after a war of 27 years, established the existing Tartar dynasty in the person of Shunshy. According to the Chinese their dynasty, 26 in number embraces a period of about 4000 years during which 226 sovereigns have held the throne. The earliest authentic accounts of China, published in Europe, are those of Marco Polo who visited the country in the 13th century. The first British intercourse was attempted under Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, but the vessel did not reach its destination. A trade was subsequently established by the East India Company but no direct intercourse between the Government took place till the embassy of Lord Macartney in 1792. A second embassy in 1816 by Lord Amherst, was treated with insolence and returned with a letter from the Emperor to the Prince Regent, bearing among other things: "I have sent three ambassadors back to their own country without punishing them for the high crime they have committed. The arrogance thus manifested could not fail sooner or later to bring on a collision, and accordingly in 1841 the British, on being refused redress for injuries, partly real and partly alleged, proceeded to hostilities, and after a struggle almost without a struggle, every force which was opposed to them, were preparing to lay siege to Canton when the Chinese found it necessary to sue for peace. In consequence of it China is virtually opened, but the treaty is generally complained of as having very imperfectly provided for British interests, and still more imperfectly for British honour—(Guthrie's China Opened, Martin's China, The Atlantic Kipper, Fortune's Wanderings, Ford's Voyages, etc.) (see also the CHING KIANG FOO, a port in China, near the mouth of the river leading to and 9 m. N.E. Ningpo, at the foot of a hill. It is surrounded by a wall 30 ft. high, and 3 m. in circumference with extensive suburbs stretching along the water side. It has two batteries on the river side, and a strong citadel on a precipitous cliff 250 ft. high. In Oct. 1841 a severe engagement took place in the vicinity between the Chinese and the British, in which the former were signally defeated.

CHING KIANG-FOO, or TCHANG KIANG, a city China, prov. Kiangsoo, bank, Yang-tse-Kiang near the junction of the Imperial Canal lat. 32° 17' N. lon. 119° 25' E. It is advantageously situated for trade, and surrounded by a lofty and solid wall, 4 m. in circumference, with hills of considerable height beyond. Extensive suburbs stretch along the river and the canal and the bustle and activity exhibited on the waters afford a striking evidence of the industry of the natives and of the commercial importance of the city. It

forms, indeed the key of the empire as the blockade of the river and canal at this spot would in a great measure prevent all communication between the N and S. The city is strongly fortified but, in 1842 it was taken by the British, after a determined resistance on the part of the Manchou Garrison.

CHING-YIN, or **TECHU-YIN**, a tn. China. See **CHUO**.

CHING-YING or **TECHU-YING** a tn. China prov. Pe-shai, 16 mi. N. of Hsiao, 165 m. S.W. Peking. It is about 4 m. in circumference, and contains several monuments erected in honour of various ones of which is consecrated to the first Emperor of the Han dynasty. The neighbouring mountains abound with rare plants.

CHING YU or **TECHU YU** a tn. China, prov. Szechuan lat. 30° 42' N; lon 104° E. It is traversed by several canals and is a large, populous, and commercial town. It was formerly the residence of the Emperors, and one of the largest towns of China but, in 1846 during the civil wars, it was almost entirely destroyed by the Tartars.

CHINGYU par. Eng. **YEN**, 2766 m. Pop. 668.

CHINGLEPUT a coast dist. and a city, Hindoostan in the Carnatic, presid. Madras. The district which lies S. of Arcot and Madras, area, about 3743 sq. m. has generally a bad soil broken up frequently by granite rocks. Water being scarce, a large portion of the land does not repay the cost of cultivation the more fertile localities yield grain, fruits, oil &c. which are exported to Madras. The palmyra palm thrives with little care, and is abundant and cheap. There are manufactures of cloth on a small scale. The chief towns are Chingleput and Conjevaram. This tract of country was, in 1750 and 1764 obtained by the East India Company from the Nabob of Arcot. It was invaded by Hyder Ali in 1768, and again in 1780 when it was nearly depopulated by famine and emigration. — The town cap. of the dist. is 20 m. W. from the Bay of Bengal and 30 m. S.W. Madras lat. 12° 41' 00" N. lon 80° 18' E. It is in a small valley bounded on all sides by hills and nearly half an acre by an artificial lake. The fortress formerly of considerable extent and strength, has been allowed to go into decay and is now garrisoned by a few marines. In 1751 it was taken by the French but, in the following year was retaken by O. British under Clive. The town outside the walls is a mere village.

CHINI a large N. Hindoostan, dist. Konawar one of the most rugged and mountainous in India. It stands at the height of 10,200 ft. above the sea, yet grapes grow here in the greatest perfection 18 different varieties being cultivated to the district.

CHINIA a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, agreeably situated in a large and beautiful valley on the Bernarde 48 m. W. S.W. Montpellier. Its staple manufacture is broad cloth which is extensively made, and both sent into the interior of France and exported to the Levant. There are also tanneries, distilleries, dye-works and three annual fairs. Pop. 2941.

CHINI or **CHUNNEA** a tn. Punjab 120 m. N. by E. Lahore lat. 32° 45' N. lon. 75° 30' E. It is a place of considerable size is a walled town, and has a palace belonging to the rajah. Being in an elevated position it commands extensive and magnificent views.

CHINNACHIN a large tn. Nepal 2.5 m. N. W. Kathmandu lat. 28° 10' N. lon. 81° 16' E. The houses are of brick and stone, with flat roofs. It has two temples dedicated to Shiva and an export trade in horses, shornies, sheep, salt, musk, drugs, and woolen cloth the imports are metals, spices, and cloths.

CHINNOCK, three par. Eng. Somerset—1 (East) 1920 ac. Pop. 985—2 (West) 642 ac. Pop. 594—3 (Middle) 471 ac. Pop. 230.

CHINNOH, par. Eng. Oxford 3667 ac. Pop. 126.

CHINON [anc. **Cenno Turonens**] a tn. France dep. Indre-et-Loire, 36 m. W. S. W. Tours, r. bank, Vienne, between that river and a hill, on which are seen the extensive ruins of its old castle. It is rapidly improving its old ramparts being replaced by spacious quays. It contains a townhall and college, with manufactures of serge, drapery, earthenware, and sailbags and has a considerable trade in grain wine brandy nut-oil, wax honey quills, and prunes. Babelas was born in the vicinity. Pop. 4839.

CHINRAIPATAM, a tn. Hindoostan Mysore territory 40 m. N. W. Seringapatam lat. 12° 55' N. lon. 75° 30' E.

CHINSURAH a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, beautifully situated on the edge of the Hooghly 30 m. N. Calcutta; lat. 22° 52' N. lon. 88° 30' E. It contains many neat, though small houses, in the Dutch style, having been formerly a Dutch settlement. It is now a military station has a chapel and several schools those under the management of the Free Church of Scotland having an average attendance of 740. It is celebrated for the manufacture of charcoots. Pop. 14,000.

CHIO Gense, an isl. **Zegen Sea**. See **SEA**.

CHIOBBE a tn. China prov. Fokien, 15 m. S. W. Amoy lat. 24° 35' N. lon. 117° 55' E. on a considerable river which bears different names according to the district through which it flows. Here it is 800 yards wide, and navigable at high water for junks of about 400 tons. The town is large, has a custom house and arsenal, and along the river are numerous fortifications. It is a great emporium of common china ware, and a considerable number of its inhabitants are employed in the fisheries and in the cultivation of the soil. There are no fewer than 18 villages in the vicinity one of which contains a body of R. Catholics under the superintendence of a Spanish priest. The district of Leung-kei in which the town is situated is famed for the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and the rearing of silk worms. Pop. of Chiobbe estimated at 800,000. — (Naut. Map 1847).

CHIOGGIA or **CHIOZZA**, a seaport in Austrian Italy gov. Venice, on the Adriatic lat. 45° 13' 54" N. lon. 12° 17' 15" E. 15 m. S. by W. Venice, at the E. extremity of the lagoon situated on an island and built partly on piles. It is a handsome town and contains many good streets. The principal one is lined with porticoes. It has a cathedral several other churches an hospital orphan asylum, work house, custom house, theatre gymnasium philosophical and theological seminary a female school and an evening school in which upwards of 300 poor children are instructed. A stone bridge of 43 arches connects the S. extremity of the island with the mainland. The harbour in which it lies is 12 ft. water is protected by 2 forts and is considered one of the strongest places on the Venetian lagoon. It has an extensive manufacture of cordage, lace &c. and several ship-building establishments, with altogether 36 slips. It has also a considerable casting trade, an iron factory and an extensive traffic in German and Italian produce. Chiozza is the seat of a bishopric and of the government of the district. Pop. 25,800.

CHIRONA [anc. **Terra Capensis**] a tn. Spain prov. of and 12 m. N. N. W. Cadix, on the Atlantic. It contains a parish church in which is an image of the Virgin to which numerous pilgrimages are made an hospital and primary school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of the vine from the produce of which both excellent wine and brandy are made, which are largely exported. Pop. 1781.

CHIPPENHAM a tn. and par. England so. Wilts. The town is 12 m. N. E. Bath, 4 m. S. W. Swindon. It is a very handsome old stone bridge, of 22 arches. It has a very handsome thriving-looking town of very attractive appearance with one principal street, from which all the others diverge lighted with gas well paved and drained, and always kept remarkably clean houses well built, generally of Bath stone, from the quarries of Bath, in the neighbourhood but many of the cottages and smaller houses are of brick supply of water abundant. It has a parish church, an ancient Gothic structure, with an elevated spire church for Baptists Wesleyan Independents, and Primitive Methodists a town hall numerous schools several charitable and benevolent institutions and a beautiful little cemetery. It has a very considerable retail trade. Woollen manufactures were formerly numerous, but there is now only one. There is also a small manufactory of licks, and a large flour-mill and tanning and malling are carried on extensively in the town and neighbourhood. Chippenhams is governed by a mayor four aldermen and 12 councillors, and returns a member to Parliament Area of par. 8100 ac. Pop. 4999 of in 1823. — (Local Correspondent).

(**CHIPPENHAM**) par. Eng. Cambridgeshire 4206 ac. P. 811.

CHIPPFWA — 1 A tn. Upper Canada, 1 bank Niagara, near the confluence of the Welland Canal and 2 m. above the great falls. Pop. 1000 — 2 A tn. or U. States Wisconsin.

a Norman fortress, besieged by Cromwell, is in the parish, and still in good preservation. Sir Thomas Middleton, the Parliamentary general, and the Countess of Warwick, afterwards the wife of Addison, were born in the parish. Pop 1850—1 (Local Correspondent).

CHIRNSIDE a vill and par Scotland, co of, and the former 8 m. N. W. Berwick. The village consists of two streets nearly half a mile in length and has a church, a Dissenting meeting-house, and an annual fair. Home the first was brought up in the parish from his infancy. Par 4 m by 8 m. Pop 1864.

CHIRON a vill and township England co Northern Ireland, about 1 m. S. by W. North Shields. It is a straggling place with a mining population. Lord Collingwood was born at Chiron H. use in the vicinity. Pop 1900.

CHITELBOROUGH par Eng Somerset; 790 ac. P 460 CHITELHAMPTON par Eng Oxford, 1210 ac. P 152 CHITELHURST par Eng Kent 2788 ac. Pop 2008

CHITHALL, two par Eng Dorset—1 (Great 1410 ac. Pop 534—2 (Little) 1420 ac. Pop 100

CHITLEDON par Eng Wilt 4750 ac. Pop 1187

CHITLETT par Eng Kent 986 ac. Pop 1139

CHITWALL W ISLANDS, a group of isls, near the S coast of Russian America, lat 39° 30' N. lon 145° 1' W. They appear to be barren rocks, entirely destitute of vegetation.

CHINWICK a vill and par Eng Lancashire, co Middlesex, 5 m. W. Hyde Park Corner London 1811 ac. It has an ancient church and several schools contains the gardens of the Horticultural Society of London at 1 Devonshire House, in which Fox and Channing died. It is a station on the Great N. rd. 1000 ft. above the sea level. Pop 1871 10,000.

CHITHUR par Eng Sussex 1047 ac. Pop 228 CHITLONG a tn. Nepal 20 m. S. W. Kathmandu 10 lat 25° N. lon 84° 50' E. It is well built and is chief town of a district its inhabitants are mostly Newars.

CHITRAL, a dist. and tn. Kafur tan S. slope of the Hindoo-kooch. The district consists of a valley about 100 m. in length extending S. W. to N. E. and from 15 to 30 m. broad, watered by the Kooner which flows along the centre of the valley. It is 8° 45' N. and 35° 25' N. lon 71° 0' and 71° 10' E. The town cap. of the district is bank Kama, 150 m. S. E. of the district. It is 56° 11' N. lon 71° 59' E. It contains a bazaar and between 2000 and 4000 inhabitants chiefly Shikhs, Mahomedans and a few Hindus.

CHITTAGONG a dist. Hindooistan, S. E. extremity of prov Bengal beyond the Brahmaputra, bounded N. by Tipperah E. by Burmah, W. by Aracan and W. by the Bay of Bengal between lat. 21 and 25° N. and lon 91 and 93° E. length N. to S. about 100 m. average breadth, supposed to be not 6 or 20 m. though in some parts it is 30 m. broad but its E. boundary is not accurately known area, estimated at 2987 sq. m. cap. Islamabad or Chittagong. Along the coast are several islands of considerable extent including those of Hatia, Sundoo, and Ramenay all of which are under the jurisdiction of Chittagong. The Mugh mountains traverse the district N. to S. seemingly about its centre and form to a considerable extent, a water shed the streams from their N. slope flow to the Bay of Bengal while those from their S. slope flow to the Kolduay an affluent of the Aracan River. In the N. E. the Blue Mountain attains an elevation of 5600 ft. and near the centre is Pyramid Hill, 3260 ft. Brang Hill 2460 ft. Tyn Hill 3100 ft. and Zaidong Hill 2230 ft. Several streams water the district, of which the most considerable is the Karaphuli or Chittagong River formed of the rivers Chingree and Kurnool, which rising in the hills about lat. 22° 45' N. lon 92° 45' E. after a circuitous course join about lat. 22° 35' N. lon 92° 45' E. the united stream flows in a winding channel W. S. W. past Islamabad, below which, about 10 m. it falls into the Bay of Bengal by a wide estuary. At Islamabad it is about 1 m. wide, but above that town it contracts to about 300 yards. The climate is similar to that of Bengal, excepting that the rainy season sets in earlier and continues later. The level and fertile lands are chiefly on the coast, and in numerous valleys between the hills. They yield large crops with little labour. Excellent coffee, ginger, betel pimientos, indigo, rice, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco and opium are produced and hogs, goats, and poultry are reared. On the sea-coast the Government has a manufacturing station.

of salt. The exports are chiefly timber, planks, canvas, coarse cloths and elephants, which are large and well suited for the camp and the chase. The inhabitants consist of aborigines resembling the Burmes, Bengales, and Maghs the last integrated in large numbers from Aracan after the conquest of that country by the Burmese in 1783. Extensive of the last named race who are chiefly small traders and mechanics, the population is presumed to be about 1 000 000. The Mahomedans exceed the Hindus in the proportion of two to three and there are no Christians. During the wars between the Moguls and Afghans Chittagong was held by the Hindustani of Aracan. In 1760 it was ceded to the East India Company by Jaffer Ali Khan and, in 1826, when the Company acquired Aracan from the Burmese, the political superintendence of Chittagong was comprehended within the government of Aracan, and has continued.

CHITTAJ one of the Laccadive isls in the Indian Ocean 115 m. from the S. W. coast of Hindooistan lat 11° 40' N. lon 72° 43' E. (see).

CHITLIDROOG (native *Sita Purga*, spotted castle) a tn and fortress, Hindooistan, within one of Mysore, last occupied by a British garrison on a cluster of rocky hills about 800 ft. high forming the extremity of the Chitlidoog ridge 280 m. W. N. W. Madras lat 14° 4' N. lon 76° 0' E. The town within the fortress is neither large nor populous, but its principal street is spacious that outside the fortress stretches along the base of the hill or droog and is enclosed in the N. E. by solid well-worked ramparts of granite Chitlidoog is probably the most elaborate and imposing specimen of the fortified rocks in the R. of India. An English battery of four batteries all of solid masonry, runs irregularly up from rock to rock in the summit guarding every accessible point the ascent is partly by steps and partly by shallow notches up to the surface of the rock. The more exposed points are crowned with batteries. The country around Chitlidoog is noted for the great variety and excellence of its fruits.

CHITTLHAMPTON a tn and par Eng Kent co Devon. The village, about 7 m. S. E. Barnstaple, is finely situated on the slope of a hill surrounded by beautiful meadows and pasture lands. It consists of one main street with an elegant square in the centre, supply of water abundant. The Established church erected in the 13th century is a gothic structure, and has a tower. There are also two Baptist meeting-houses a chapel of ease, and two schools. Area of par 8720 ac. Pop 10,000 agricultural 1886.

CHITTOOR or CHITTOOR—1 A tn and fort Hindooistan prov Rajpootana, on bank Barua, 70 m. N. E. Udaipoor lat 24° 52' N. lon 74° 45' E. It is a town was formerly and is several centuries capital of the principality of Orissa and celebrated for its strength and riches. It has lost much of both but is still a considerable and fine town containing many temples and other well-constructed buildings including two handsome towers of white marble about 100 ft. high and finely carved dedicated to Siva. The rock formerly considered one of the strongest in India, stands upon a steep rock overlooking the town.—2 A tn in Hindoo tan Carnatic, situated in the Eastern Ghats, not far from the bank Polney an affluent of the Palner 81 m. W. Madras lat 15° 15' N. lon 79° 10' E. It was formerly one of several small pollars or hill districts, and came into possession of the English in 1691 through the hill chiefs were not finally subdued till 1694. Near Chittoor are a series of very remarkable antiquities, covering an area of 1 sq. m. of which neither history nor tradition exist they are said to have a close resemblance to the Druidical remains in Great Britain, and are attributed, by the natives of India, to dwarfs and fauns. Most of them are formed of enormous slabs of granitic rock, walls, and roofs the stuporific containing the dead bodies of men, placed on the floor slab and covered to the depth of 3 or 4 ft. with earth. Vessels of common red terra cotta, filled with earth were found in them, of so remarkable workmanship, but differing wholly from those now used in India.

CHITTRA a tn Hindooistan prov. Bengal, prov of and 87 m. S. W. Bahar. It is the seat of a court of justice but has an unhealthy climate.

CHUROO a tn and com Italy Lombardy prov of and about 10 m. E. Sondrio on a slope of the hills which confine the R. bank of the Adda. It has an important annual fair lasting four days in its vicinity rich copper pyrites has been discovered.

covered. The plague which ravaged Lombardy and particularly Milan 1629-30 is said to have first appeared here. Pop. 2514

CHILSA—A town in the prov. of Italy Piedmont prov. of 28 m S.E. Lugli, a town, Italy. It is well built and has silk m. ls. and manufactures of silk and glass, particularly mirrors. It contains the ruins of the old castle of Mirabola. Pop. 7000.—A. A. finely prov. of 20 m. S. by W Palermo. Agri. are found in the neighboring district. Pop. 6000.—3 *Chusa*, or *Chusa*, a town Austrian Tyrol prov. of 28 m S.W. Brunn on the bank of the Eisach here crossed by a bridge. It is one of the most miserable places in the monarchy and has a church which contains some paintings of a 17th c. Pop. 700

CHILSA—A town in the prov. of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra diot. of, and 6 m. S.W. E. Avellino, with a college and a seminary, and an annual fair. Pop. 2454.

CHITANI (anc. *Chosene*) a town and lake, Tuscan prov. Senese. The town is situated on a hill near the Chiana 43 m S. Arezzo and 3 m W the lake. It is the seat of a bishopric and contains some valuable private collections of Etruscan and Roman antiquities. It is one of the most ancient towns in Italy. The *Chosene* of the Romans, the *Chosene* of the Etruscans, and formerly one of the 12 capitals of Etruria, and chief town of the state of Chosene. In the Middle Ages it was ruined by the accumulation of the waters of the Chiana, which converted its territory into a pestilential marsh. Numerous remains of antiquity, walls, cisterns, etc. are still to be seen in the neighborhood. Pop. 2226.—**THE LAKE** 9 m E.S.E. lake Montepulciano and 4 m W lake Terguio or Trasimeno, is about 4 m S. and 1 1/2 m greatest breadth. Its N and E. basins form the boundary between Tuscany and the Papal States.

CHILSA a town in Spain prov. of 20 m W by S Valencia. Its streets are for the most part wide, regular and clean and its squares of which there are three, spacious and lined with substantial houses and public buildings. The parish church, large and highly ornamented, possesses many fine pictures. The other public buildings are a townhouse, prison, barracks, cemetery chapel two schools and a handsome palace of the Duke of Medinaceli. Manufactures:—cotton articles, soap, coarse earthenware bricks, tiles, and ropes. Trade:—grain, fruit, etc. to cattle. Pop. 2593.

CHILSA a town in the prov. of Senese.

CHILSA a town in the prov. of Senese. It was formerly one of the strongest places in Piedmont but the fortifications were demolished by the French in 1804 when their possession of Lombardy placed Chivasso in the midst of their own territory. It has a public square a church, and five convents. Grain and cattle form the principal articles of trade. Pop. 6000

CHILSTON a town in the prov. of Senese. Pop. 6000

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CHILMETZ, or *Chilmetz*, several places, Austria, particularly two towns. Bohemia:—1 Circle Budweis on the S. 44 m E. Prague. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs, and contains a palace, several churches, one of these a deanery church with some good pictures a town house, and the ruins of an old castle. The chief employments are agriculture and weaving. In the neighborhood are a mineral spring in great repute and several large pools well supplied with fish. Pop. 2620.—2 Circle Budweis on the S. 44 m E. Prague. It contains a palace and manufactures of potash and paper. Pop. 2220.

CHILMETZ a town in the prov. of Senese. Pop. 6000

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by a crazy-looking wooden bridge. The houses are painted with red ochre, giving them an odd, but not disagreeable appearance. It has a Chinese military post, composed of 20 soldiers, under a Mandarin. There are two Buddhist convents here, one of which is a printing-press, which furnishes sacred books to the temples of the province of Kham.

CHOBHAM a village and par. England co. Surrey the former 7 m. N.E. Guildford, and within 3 m of the Woking station on the London and South-western Railway. The houses are well built of brick and there are also several respectable shops. The church is in the early style of English architecture and there are, besides, a Baptist chapel, and a chapel of ease at the W end, with a school and several small charities. Area of par., 11,536 ac. Pop. 3069.

CHOC, or *Chocque* Bay W India, N.W. coast of St. Lucia, one of the Windward Islands, situated between Beletie Point on the N and Point d'Estree on the S, and intersected nearly in the centre by N lat. 14. It is open to the W and N.W. Within the bay is a small island and on the mainland a vil and river all of the same name.

CHOC—1 A prov. New Granada, on the coast of the Pacific S. of prov. Duran and W of Antioquia. It is traversed by the most W branch of the Andes and watered by the San Juan and the Atrato. In 1768 a canal is said to have been dug in the ravine of Raspadura, which united these two rivers, and established in the rainy season a communication between the two seas. The climate is moist and warm, and the greater part of the province being covered with dense forests which prevent the free circulation of the air it is rendered unhealthy. The soil is very fertile, and wherever it is cultivated produces maize and cane of excellent quality. Gold and platinum are said to be abundant. Considerable commerce is carried on with Popayan and much cane and other productions are exported by the canal of Raspadura. As to the principal towns the population is composed of negroes, mulattoes and a few whites and some Indians.—2 A large bay W coast of New Granada extending from Point Chirimbira on the N to Point Guacana on the S between the parallels of 2° 30' and 4° 18' N.—3 A bay Central America, forming the most S part of the Gulf of Darien. The Atrato falls into it.

CHOCTAWHATCHIE a river of States, rising in Alabama, and after a S. course of 100 m falling into the bay of same name in Florida.

CHOCTAW a tribe of N American Indians, located on the W side of the Mississippi E. of the Choctawhatchie. They are civilized and industrious, are devoted to agriculture and have made considerable progress in useful manufactures. They seem to appreciate knowledge having appropriated a portion of their annuity from the U States Government to the support of schools. Numbers about 20,000

CHOCTAW or *Choctaw* (properly *Chokta*) a town Russia gov. Bessarabia, on bank Dniester about 10 m S. Kamenetz. It is on a name to an archiepiscopal Greek diocese in wall and being a frontier stronghold possession of it was often contested by Poles Turks and Russians. The old citadel of Chocczm, partly of Genoese partly of Turkish construction with its massive walls androwning towers, was once thought all but impregnable. As it is surrounded by hills, which completely command it in modern war it would scarcely be considered defensible. It has fallen greatly into decay and its only importance at present is as a military station. Pop. for nearly 20,000 (1849) 12,200.

CHOCTAW a town in the prov. of Senese. Pop. 6000

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N. E. coast lat. 18° 28' S. lon. 49° 40' E. It is an excellent harbour where ships may anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms, and may obtain rice, umbellae, &c.

CHOISY LA-BON, or **CHOISY-SUR-SARRE**, a tn. France, dep. Seine, 7 m. S. Paris, 1 bank Seine, here crossed by a wooden bridge with stone piers, and a station on the Paris and Orleans Railway. Its broad straight streets, elegant houses, and fine avenues, with the proximity of the Seine, and of the railway contribute to render it one of the most agreeable towns in the vicinity of Paris. It has manufactures of wax, cloth, cheap domestic stuffs, glass, Morocco leather, earthenware, porcelain and vinegar. There are also some distilleries. It has some trade in wine, vinegar, and oil. The castle, built here by Louis XV. has entirely disappeared. Pop. 2227.

CHOLDEBERTON (Warr.) par Eng. Wilts. 1661 as 1. 183. **CHOLECHEL**, or **INLA DE-HOANA**, an tn. La Plata confederation, formed by the Rio Negro, on the Patagonian frontier about 212 m. N. W. Curma, under the lat. of 89° S. It affords good pasturage, and a fort has been erected on it for the protection of the S. frontier of La Plata.

CHOLET, or **COMANAY** a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 82 m. S. W. Angers, r. bank, Maine. It has a tribunal of commerce, consulting chamber of manufactures, and communal college. manufactures of handkerchiefs and cotton goods, called *choletes* flannels and woollen stuffs. There are also wool and cotton spinning-mills, bleachfields, dyeworks, and tanneries with a large trade in the above articles, and in cattle. Pop. 7589.

CHOLLERTON par Eng. Northumberland. 12 950 as. Pop. 1151.

CHOLLEY par Eng. Berks. 4447 as. 1 op. 1224.

CHOLULA a city Mexican confederation state of, and 12 m. from La Puebla, 60 m. S. E. by E. Mexico. The streets are regular and spacious, the houses mostly of one story and flat roofed. Though fallen from the importance it had attained in the early part of the 16th century it still exhibits traces of its former greatness. Under the name of Chualtoulit. It was once the capital of an independent district, and the seat of the religion of the ancient Mexicans. At that time it contained 12 to 14 000 houses, and more than 400 temples. One of these temples still remains, though in ruins, and to which the people resort in crowds at the festival of the Virgin. It is described by Humboldt as being built in the form of a pyramid, of four stories of equal height, in alternate layers of clay and sun-burnt bricks. Each side of its base measuring 1440 ft. and its height in all 164 ft. At the present day the form is so altered that it looks at a distance like a natural hill. On one of its highest platforms a chapel has been constructed. In the form of a cross, 80 ft. long with two towers, and a cupola. Pop. 10000.

CHONER, a river Ecuador. It rises in one of the hilly districts in prov. Pichincha, about lat. 0° 23' S. flows W. and falls into the Pacific at Esmeraldas Bay lat. 0° 25' S. after a course of about 60 m.—There is a *VILLAGE*, or small town, of the same name, on the r. bank lat. 0° 40' N. At the N. side of its entrance from the sea, which is 2½ m. wide stood the ancient city of Cacha, of which some vestiges still remain.

CHONOS (anc. *Chonos*) a large vil. Asiatic Turkey, about 60 S. E. Asia Minor or Thracian. lat. 37° 17' N. lon. 29° 28' E. situated on a ramp bank sloping gently to the N. It is straggling and consists of about 500 houses, 20 or 30 of which are Greek. It is said to have contained, formerly three times that number of houses, or rather families but it has declined much of late years. A great quantity of tobacco is raised in the neighbourhood and many fine walnut trees are to be seen in the grounds about the village. This place derives its interest from standing on the site of Chonos, chiefly known for being the birthplace of Nicetas, the Byzantine philosopher. The only remains of buildings are the ruins of a castle, on a rocky platform above the village.

CHONOS ABHIN ELAGO a group of small isls. off the W. coast of S. America, Patagonia. It is comprised between lat. 44 and 46° S. lon. 74 and 78° W.

CHORROO a tn. Hindostan prov. Ameer principality of, and 100 m. E. by N. Bhamra. lat. 28 12 N. lon. 74 25 E. circumference, about 1½ m. exclusive of suburbs. The walls and houses are built of limestone, found in great abundance in this district, it is very white but soft, and liable to crumble.

CHORILLOR, a vil. Peru, dep. of and 10 m. S. Lima. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing during summer by the inhabitants of the capital. The neighbourhood abounds with the remains of ancient edifices.

CHORLEY a market tn. and par. England, co. Lancaster. The town on the rivulet Chor from which it takes its name, is 20 m. N. W. Manchester a station on the railway from Bolton to Preston. It is, on the whole, well built, and the streets spacious, and well lighted with gas, and the supply of water abundant. It has a townhall, with small prison a handsome market house, two established churches, and chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, Baptists, Independent and Unitarian and E. Catholic national schools, and a free grammar-school, with almshouses and some minor charities. Cotton-spinning and weaving is carried on here, and in the immediate vicinity to a great extent the principal fabrics produced are muslins, muscots, and fancy goods, exclusive of yarn. On the banks of the neighbouring streams are extensive bleach-grounds and print-works. In the vicinity are coal lead, and iron mines also quarries of slates and graptolite for mill. Area of par. 8711 a. Pop. 12 684.

CHORLOT, or **MANCOC**, a large and increasing tn. England, co. Lancaster about 1½ m. S. Manchester. It was formerly an agricultural township, called Chorlton Row but since the introduction of the cotton manufacture in which along with Manchester it largely partakes, it has risen rapidly in importance and extent, and now contains several respectable streets well paved, and lighted with gas. The principal public buildings, besides the churches are the townhall with which are connected a commodious dwelling house, and a dispensary an educational hall, and an institution for popular instruction. There are three churches, and seven places of worship for different dissenting bodies, including Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Independents Unitarians, and the Society of Friends. The church of All Saints is a handsome structure, in the Doric order with an elegant steeple, surmounted by a dome and gilded cross. Attached to this church is a cemetery and there is also a cemetery for the interment of all denominations. The schools are numerous, including daily schools and infant schools. Pop. 25 628.

CHOROLQUE a snowy mountain S. America Bolivia, prov. Luta near Tupiza, it is provincial cap. lat. 21 26 S. elevation according to Dr. Keith 16,618 ft. above sea-level.

CHOROS ISLANDS, three small isls. S. Pacific Ocean off the coast of Chile. The largest is 4 or 5 m. from the mainland at about 40 m. N. N. W. Coquimbo lat. 29° 17' S. lon. 71 35 W. It is about 2 m. long the top a very much broken and the S. W. end resembles a castle. The other two are much smaller and nearer to the shore, one of them so close that a boat only can pass between it and the land.

CHOROSKOW a tn. Austria, Galizia, 20 m. S. S. E. Turnopol 1 bank Teyna. It has a Unitarian church. P. 2400.

CHORREBA a tn. New Granada, Colombia, of, and 15 m. S. W. Panama, near the head of a river of same name, which enters the Pacific 10 m. S. W. Panama. Pop. 4000.

CHORAKAP a tn. khazans of and 40 m. E. by S. Khiva, near I. bank, Amoo. It is surrounded by mud walls forming a quadrangle of 180 fathoms, and has two minarets, of which the one in the citadel is of brick 10 mosques and a brick college. Market on Monday and Friday.

CHORRESHUL a large dist. Hindostan prov. Gund wana, 260 m. long and surrounded by hills. It is somewhat remarkable that in this far land witchcraft presents precisely the same features, and is accompanied by precisely the same circumstances by which it was distinguished in Scotland two centuries ago. The belief in it is general. old women are supposed to be almost exclusively the possessors of the power and the ordeal of the pond is the usual mode of ascertaining the guilt or innocence of suspected persons.

CHOTIEBORZ a tn. Bohemia, circle, Cradan, on the Denbawka, 60 m. S. E. Prague. It contains a parish church a castle with a chapel, a townhouse, and hospital. Manufactures—both woollens and linens, and has six yearly markets. Pop. 3896.

CHOTZEN or **CHOCSEN** a tn. Bohemia, circle, Cradan, on the Seile Ader 24 m. S. E. Kinsgrätz. It contains a parish church, castle, townhouse, and hospital and has a paper and two flour mills. Chotzen is a station on the Prague

abundant and of good quality. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans, and under the superintendence of the bishop of Christianland. For administrative purposes, the prov is divided into 3 bailiwicks—Upper Tollermarken or Bradsberg, Nederns and Raabrygslagens Lister and Mandal (containing Christianland and the capital) and Stanger. Pop (1845) 519 008.

CHRISTIANLAND a seaport in Norway cap. prov of same name, on the N coast of the Skagerrak, a little W from the mouth of the Torridal lat. 61° 58' N lon 7° 59' E (n) It is built on a sandy plain close to the sea but enclosed on the land side by lofty picturesque-looking rocks. The streets are broad and straight, but are rendered of extraordinary length by the large gardens that intervene between the houses. The latter are chiefly of wood but neatly constructed. The most remarkable edifices in the town is the cathedral, built of gray stone the only other noteworthy structures are the national bank, grammar school, provincial Government-house and offices, and the provincial appeal court and indweller. The manufactures of the place are trifling being confined almost wholly to a little sailcloth making and the distillation of corn spirit. There is also some shipbuilding. Christianity being situated in the only district of Norway where oak grows. The trade of the port is considerable though it possesses but few vessels of its own. The principal exports are logs and lobster, nearly all of which go to England, the lobster wholy to London, lobster sauce regularly running between that city and the Norwegian coast for its purpose. The harbour is deep and well sheltered, it is defended by several batteries, and by the fort of Christianholm on the small island of Odder, at the entrance to the harbour. Christianity is the residence of a bishop, and of the Biskopstend, or governor of the province. It was founded in 1641 by Christian IV whose name it bears, and was in possession of the British for a short time in 1807 during the war with Denmark. Pop. 13 000.

CHRISTIA N S P L a town in the prov of Skagerrak, 7 m. N. Helsingborg, founded in 1712 by the Moravian brethren. It is the seat of busy industry—turning, carrying, glove-making, hat-making and the manufacture of tobacco and snuff being carried on. It has fertile environs. Pop. 700.

CHRISTIANSTAD a fortified town in Sweden, then or of same name, on a peninsula in the Helge Lake, not far from the mouth of the Helge river lat. 56° 58' N lon 14° 10' E about 10 m from the shores of the Baltic. It is well built and is greatly situated has a museum in which there is a birdswall and an art and history museum. There are manufactures, to a small extent of gloves, linen and woollen fabrics. It has also some trade through the port of Alna, at the mouth of the Helge. Pop. 4500.—The city or co. near the S.W. extremity of the kingdom, in the fertile valley of the Helge country, its centre. 1 product—timber, corn, flax, hemp and hops. It has also quarries of marble and stone, and saltpetre pits. An active fishery is carried on at its coasts. Area, 2400 sq m. Pop. 105 600.

CHRISTIANSTAD a town, cap. lat. St. George, Danish W. latitudes on the N shore towards the E. part of the island, observatory in lat. 17° 44' S lon. 64° 41' W. It is defended by two forts, one on a small island in front of the town, the other on a rock of land to the E. The harbour is very difficult of access, being encumbered with many shoals, one of which stretches out nearly 2 m to seaward in a N.E. direction.

CHRISTIANSTAD a seaport in N.W. coast, Norway cap. lat. Romsdal, 82 m. S.W. Trondheim, on three islands, or rather rocks which enclose a beautiful landlocked harbour lat. 62° 10' N lon. 6° 15' E. The surface of the islands on which the town is situated is so irregular that hardly any two houses which are all of wood coloured with red ochre, stand exactly on the same level. The trade of the place is considerable, and the town itself is fast rising into importance. The principal export is stock-fish chiefly for the Spanish and Italian markets. From its singular position, there are scarcely any regular streets in Christianity and the communication between one part of the town and another is kept up chiefly by water. Pop. (1845) 2684.

CHRISTINA (BARTA) on lat. S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Marquesas lat. 8° 59' 13" S lon. 152° 10' W (R). It is traversed lengthways by a ridge of rocky mountains which attain an elevation of 5000 ft. See MARQUESAS.

CHRISTINEHAMN a town in Sweden, lat. of 54 m. E by S Carlstad, a bay on the N.E. shore of Lake Wesner. Two streams their banks planted with trees, flow through the town waste there, and fall into the lake and over the streams are two stone bridges. The town is regularly built the market-places lies on both sides of the rivers; and there are a townhall, theatre, and assembly rooms. A considerable quantity of iron is shipped here annually and the market price of the metal is fixed, and continues made for the whole year at the fair held in March which is one of the most important and most frequented in Sweden. Near the town are mineral wells. Pop. 1700.

CHRISTINEHAFN a seaport in Russia, gov. Finland, dist. of and 80 m. S.W. Vasa lat. 62° 16' 12" N lon. 21° 23' E (n) It stands on the peninsula of Coppe, contains a church, and a wall built. The harbour is safe, and has a considerable trade. The chief exports are timber, pitch, tallow and butter. There is a building dock. P. (1841) 3007.

CHRISTFLETON par Eng. Ch. near 1191 at P. 971.

CHRISTMAS—1. An Isl. Indian Ocean between lat. 10° 27' and 10° 55' S lon. 105° 29' and 105° 30' E. It is about 9 m. long, and as many broad and abounds with trees. It has a depth of 95 fathoms at a cable's length from the shores, and is inaccessible except on the N.W. at a small beach formed of white stones and coral.—2. An Isl. in the Pacific Ocean lat. S.E. point 1° 41' N lon. 157° 15' W. It is about 80 m. in circumference of coral formation and the W. point which projects a little, covers 1 m. of ocean not from Look, in his 1st voyage, in 1777 landed on this island to observe an eclipse of the sun.—3. A harbour on the N. side of Kerguelen Island in the S. Pacific Ocean lat. 48° 41' 5" N lon. 69° 8' E.—4. A harbour, British Guiana, on the Berbice.—5. A sound S. America about 120 m. N.W. Cape Horn, between the islands of Hoste and York Moutain.

CHRISTON par Eng. Somerset 771 at P. 86.

CHRISTOPHERS (n) lat. W. Indies. See LARSEN (for).

CHRISTOPHAL (n) lat. W. Indies. See LARSEN (for). A bank between the river and near its junction with the Orinoco, 10 m. S.W. Maraca lat. 7° 54' N lon. 71° 58' W. It has a good church and convent. The climate is very hot, but not unhealthy. Sugarcane and tobacco are grown; great abundance in the country.—3. A town in Mexico confederation, state of and 12 m. N. the city of Mexico N.W. bank of a lake of its own name.

CHRISTOVAO-SAN, or CHRISTOVAO-RIV—1. A town in Brazil cap. prov. Pernambuco, 6000 ft. above the sea, on the Serra de Pernambuco here crossed by a bridge about 18 m. W. the Atlantic at 31° 0 m. N. N. Bahia lat. 11° 10' 42' S lon. 36° 7' 49' W (n). The private houses are a mass and only a one-story in the public buildings of some. Of these the principal are the governor's palace where both the president and military and civil authorities reside and the provincial assembly holds its sittings, four churches, two convents, a Carmelite and Franciscan, each of which also has a church and an hospital. 1. The Carmelite convent is a lycium, in which Latin and French schools, philosophy and geometry are taught, and there are, besides, two primary schools. The harbour is very shallow, and the access to it difficult and dangerous, a great wall setting into the bay from the Atlantic, and there being moreover a bar with little depth of water. The chief exports are sugar, cotton and tobacco. Pop. of the 3000 of dist. containing two par. 9066.—2. A village par. Bahia prov. and at a short distance from Rio de Janeiro. It contains a church and in its neighbourhood are the palaces of Rua Vitor, and in its port nearly reaches the palace of Princes de Cayo and an ancient convent now converted into a lazaretto.

CHRISTOW par Eng. Devon 3218 at P. 104.

CHROMA or DROMOWICK, a small Dalmatian Isl. in the Adriatic, off Ragusa lat. 43° 38' N lon. 15° 8' 23' E. It is covered with trees and shrubs but, besides a fort by which it is crowned, has no other habitation.

CHRUDIM, a town in Bohemia cap. circle of same name. 62 m. S.E. Prague beautifully situated on the small river Chrudimka. It is surrounded with walls, and contains an old church, a Capuchin convent and a royal high school. It is the seat of the Government of the circle and has many features of common cloth. The horse markets held here are the most important in the monarchy. Pop. 6500.

CHIRZANOV a tn. Austrian Poland on the Chechilo. It is the second place of the district of Gracov and has a busy trade. Pop. 4000 mostly Jews.

CHITCHEI (ASKOE), a lake European Russia, gov. Riazan, dist. Zaraisk, near 1 bank, Oka, to which its waters flow S.E., by two small rivers.

CHU HANG, or **CHANG RIVER**, a river China the main branch of which, called the Si-hang river in the prov. of Yunnan, flows E. through Quingong, receiving numerous tributaries, is joined by the Foh-Kiang or N. river and by the E. river after a course of 200 m. respectively and, after a course of 500 m., falls into the sea below Canton, by numerous mouths the most celebrated of which is the Boon Tigris. The number of boats, of various kinds, employed on this river not only for the transport of goods and passengers, but as the dwellings of families, is almost incredible.

CHUAPA a river Chir. forming the S. boundary line of prov. Coahuila, and separating it from Aconagua. It rises on the W. slope of the Andes, near the volcano of same name, flows W. and falls into the Pacific after a course of about 175 m., in lat. 31° 58' N. It receives the Mapei on the right, and is one of the very few rivers of any importance of which Chir. can boast.

CHILCITO or **CHICOCERO**, a tn. Peru, dep. of, and 15 m. S.E. Puno, W. bank of Lake Titicaca. It has greatly declined from its former importance the population, which at the commencement of the 18th century amounted to 30,000, being now only about 5000.

CHIDLEIGH a tn. and par. Eng. co. Devon 6230 sq.

The town 8 m. S.W. Exeter sits on an eminence near 1 bank Teign consists principally of one street of substantial, well-built houses. In the year 1807 the greater part of the town was destroyed by fire, but has since been renovated. It has a church and chapel for Methodists, Independents, and R.Catholics; endowed grammar school, several national schools, and various charities. The manufacture of woollen fabrics was at one time carried on here to a considerable extent, but has now entirely ceased. It still however retains a high character for cloth. Area, 650 ac. P. 2401.

CHLENGEE or **SHANKE** an isl. China, at the mouth of the Canton river about lat. 22° 45' N. lon. 113° 38' E. It is composed entirely of small hills rising from a general level. Previously to the late war with China, it was strongly fortified, and was considered the outer defence to Canton river but on that occasion its forts or batteries were quickly demolished by the British ships of war.

CHUL a tn. or Independent Tataria. See **TCHEL**.

CHULNLEIGH a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The town which is situated 19½ m. N.W. Exeter has a spacious parish church, and chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. The church was damaged by lightning in 1797 and, in 1803, a considerable portion of the town was destroyed by fire. Area of par. 89½ ac. Pop. 111.

CHULUMANI a tn. Bolivia, cap. prov. Yungas, situated a little N. of Mount Illimani, 27 m. N.E. La Paz; lat. 17° 4' S. lon. 68° 30' W. It is ill built, and dirty; but placed in a fertile district, of great picturesque beauty. P. under 2000.

CHULUWA or **CHULUWANA** an isl. E. coast, Africa, Mozambique Channel lat. (N. point) 20° 55' S. lon. 34° 55' E. It is 5 or 6 m. long appears to be joined to the mainland, and is covered with trees but projecting shoals render the navigation of the passage impracticable, except for boats.

CHUMALANI a mountain, Himalaya. See **CHAMALANI**.

CHUMRA—1 A dist. and tn. of N.E. Punjab, the former lying between the Bantol and Mori mountains, watered by the Beas, Ravi and Sarang. The town cap. of the district, is beautifully and picturesquely situated, r. bank, Ravi lat. 32° 22' N. lon. 75° 50' E. The houses, about 1000 in number are of wood and ranged about a rectangular open space, 500 yds. long, and 80 broad.—2, A vil. Punjab, on the road from Attock to Peshawar. lat. 34° 4' N. lon. 72° 48' E.

CHUMBU, a large river Hindostan. It rises in

falls into the Jamna, about 90 m. S.E. Agra, after a course of about 500 m. [add. See **NOTES**]

CHUMIE—1 A mountain range, S. Africa Cape Colony between the parallels of 28° and 32° S. and near the meridian of 27° E. in which basaltic rock, wood and grassy slopes are curiously intermingled.—2 A river flowing from the above range, and from the Maiteng, and pursuing a S.E. E. course to the Kalkagwa.—3 A Freshwater manufactory settlement, on a tributary of the river of same name, 13 m. N.E. Port Beaufort.

CHUMPANEER a dist. and tn. Hindostan prov. Gujarat, the former lying between lat. 22 and 24° N. The town formerly cap. of the district, is 22 m. N.E. Dardas lat. 22° 31' N. lon. 73° 41' E. It stands on the summit of a mountain 2500 ft. high and on some sides is apparently perpendicular.

CHU KINO a city China, prov. of Szechuen, 180 m. E. Ching too, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The houses are built on a hill in the form of an amphitheatre. Numerous silk worms are bred here.

CHUNAR GARA, a tn. fortress and invalid station Hindostan prov. Allahabad r. bank Ganges 17 m. S.W. Benares; lat. 25° 9' N. lon. 82° 41' E. The town situated E. of the fort, contains many stone houses.—The fortress stands on a lofty rock, rising abruptly from the river and presents a bold and picturesque appearance when viewed from the water. In the last enclosure, on the very summit of the mountain, which is calculated to make a defence, even should all the lower works have fallen, are several very interesting



FIG. 1. 3118. RESIDENCE — From an Original Drawing by Chas. R. Smith, Esq. Sec.

buildings one of them is the old Hindoo palace, a circular dome surrounded by several vaulted apartments, with many remains of painting and carving but dark low and imperious to heat. On one side of this structure, is a lofty and more airy building now used as an armoury but formerly the residence of the Muzumdar governor with handsome rooms, and beautifully carved oval windows. The country in the neighbourhood runs into low barren hills from which a very good stone for building is obtained.

CHUNIOR, a savage race of Indians Ecuador S.W. extremity dist. Jaen. They have their chief residence in Chibasco 27 m. from Paeate. When on their expeditions, they are almost in a state of nudity. Sometimes they wear a short whitish-brown shirt, without sleeves. This garment, when worn by the chiefs, is red. Most of them dye their hair with ochre, a deep vermilion, and paint the face and breast the same colour. Their weapons are the bow and arrow. They are cruel and treacherous. Tachudi relates that while they were on their hunting expeditions, he left in their hands knives, fish-hooks, ear-rings, &c., with the view of establishing a friendly intercourse with them. In return for these presents they left him some of their edible roots poisoned.

CHUPAT a small and little-known river S. America, in Patagonia, pursuing as far as it has been traced, a winding E. course, and falling into the Atlantic in Estuero Bay lat. 43° 30' S.; lon. 65° W. It can be entered only by small craft.

CHUPPERA MOWH, or **CHUPPERA MOW** a tn. or large village Hindooistan, prov. Behar, 1 bank Ganges, along which it extends for nearly a mile 83 m WNW Patna lat. 25 46' N lon. 84 46' E It contains a mosque, and several brook houses the annexed view of one of the latter in the



NATIVE HOUSE AT CHUPPERA MOWH.
From an Original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 18th Regt.

centre of the town will give a pretty correct idea of the residences of the respectable classes

CHUPRAH a tn Hindooistan prov. Behar 1 bank Ganges, 93 m WNW Patna It is narrow but extends along the river for nearly a mile and has an active trade Pop. 43,500 add. See *Suppl.*

CHUQUIBAMBA a tn. Peru dep. of and 83 m NW Arequipa The temperature is cold and disagreeable and in the neighbourhood is a mountain of same name 21,000 ft. above the level of the sea.

CHUQUISACA a dep. Bolivia, on the S E of the great table land comprehending four provinces, namely Chuquisaca, Cinti, Yamparacani, and Tomina, which all four pour their waters into the Pilcomayo an affluent of the La Plata The pop. may be estimated at 95,000 of whom rather more than half are Indians.—Chuquisaca the province is the most N and most elevated part of the department

CHUQUISACA or **LA PLATA**, the cap. of Bolivia, agreeably situated 9843 ft. above sea level on a small plateau above the banks of the Rio de la Plata, a small stream flowing into the Cochumayo lat. 19° 30' S. lon. 66° 42' W The houses generally of two stories, are well built and have usually

well cleaned. The central pavement, of large round pebbles, is unpleasant to the feet but the principal streets have side pathways smoothly and regularly paved The principal square is adorned with an elegant fountain. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral occupying one of the sides of the square now mentioned a magnificent edifice, in the morenaque style, with lofty towers and an immense dome, and richly decorated within the president's palace, occupying another side of the same square the churches of San Francisco and San Miguel two monasteries, one of them a handsome structure, seated on a height which overlooks the town; three nurseries, and a theatre recently constructed. The principal educational establishments are the seminary of St. Christopher where young ecclesiastics are trained; and the college of Jinin where a good education, comprehending Latin mathematics physics, logic, and moral philosophy is given There is also an endowment called Colegio de las educandas, where poor female orphans are brought up Chuquisaca is the seat of the Legislature, of the supreme court of justice and several other important courts and offices, and is also the seat of an archbishop. It cannot be said to have either manufactures or trade, and owes all its prosperity to its being the capital The savanna are generally arid but the valleys are well cultivated by the plough and yield large crops of corn clover and potatoes The great body of the population are Indians who are very singular in their dress, and speak a language called Quechua.

From the *termes Choque saca*, in this language, meaning *treasure* the town is supposed to have derived its name, in consequence of the immense treasures which were carried across the river at this point on the way to Cuzco, the town of the Incas. Pop. about 18,000.—(Castellanos *Exposition dans les parties centrales de l'Amérique du Sud*.)

CHUCUITO a tn. Peru. See *Cusco*.
CHLE a mountain Hindooistan one of the lofty peaks of Gurkwal near the sources of the Jumna its height is estimated at 12,149 ft. lat. 30° 52' N lon. 77° 28' E.

CHUL See *COIN*.
CHURCH several par. Eng.—1 (*Chm chdow*) 6700 ac. 40 6 a. 10 p. 1048 — 2 (*Gravelly*) Darcy 6700 ac. Pop. 3800 — 3 (*Small*) Darcy 2320 ac. Pop. 480 — 4 (*Langley*) Lancaster 4250 ac. 10 p. 847 — 5 (*Leiston*) Chester 1452 ac. Pop. 628 — 6 (*Over*) Warwick 1440 ac. 10 p. 818 — 7 (*Stanton*) Daven 4980 ac. 10 p. 1067 — 8 (*Ston*) Devon 18 ac. 10 p. 6.6

CHURCH (STATES OF THE) See *PAPAL STATES*.
CHURCH (CORRIGIBLE), a vil. England, co. Lancaster 12½ m. N. Overstone, containing a chapel and several schools. A W of the village is the Old Man, the most elevated mountain in the county 2576 ft. high The inhabitants are principally employed in the mines and slate quarries connected with the village. Pop. (1851) 1287

CHURCH STOKES a vil. and par. h. Wales co. Montgomery The village is situated near the confluence of the Camlet and Cambria, 2½ m. N.E. Montgomery and has a seat of arch several schools, and numerous charities. Several interesting Roman remains have been discovered in the par. h. Area. 10,457 ac. Pop. 1464.

CHURCH STRETTON a tn. and par. England on Salop 10 716 a. The town 12 m. S. by W Shrewsbury is situated in a narrow romantic valley between the Longmynd and Clee Canals Mills, the former of which runs almost perpendicularly from the town to a height of 1600 ft. It consists of one street, the houses in general plain old fashioned buildings mostly of stone It is kept in good order well supplied with water and is slowly increasing. The church is a fine old cruciform structure. There is a small trade in malt but the people are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1678.—(Local Correspondent.)



THE GRAND PLACE, CHUQUISACA From *Portugal*

small paved courts with a small stream of limpid water running through them; the streets are regular spacious, and

CHURCHAM par Eng Gloucester 4°46' N. 102° 10' W.

CHURCHILL, 1. Called also *MONTICHI* and *El Chur*. A river of British N. America, rising in Lake Melby lat. 51° 10' N. lon. 109° 30' W. in the great central plain, first flows S.E. through the lakes Buffalo and La Croix it then turning N.P. and running almost due E. to Nelson's lake, whence it flows in a N.E. direction through two considerable lakes, and falls into Hudson's Bay after a course of about 600 m. in lat. 51° N. It traverses a woody region in full of rapids but is nevertheless navigable, portage being formed at the most difficult rapids. — 2. A fort at the mouth of the preceding. It has been allowed to remain in a dilapidated state since 1793 when it was taken by the French under La Perouse. — 3. A cape, British N. America, on the S.W. coast of Hudson's Bay 40 m. N. the embouchure of river of same name lat. 58° 50' N. lon. 93° 10' W. (N.)

CHURCHILL, four rivers Eng. — 1. Oxford 2550 ac Pop. 515. — 2. Somerset 288 ac Pop. 80. — 3. Worcester 324 ac Pop. 172. — 4. Worcester 284 ac Pop. 84.

CHILITON N. four rivers, Ita. — 1. Cork 61 ac Pop. 1897. — 2. Aulder 240 ac Pop. 4609. — 3. Mouth 1336 ac Pop. 384. — 4. Westmouth 5502 ac Pop. 770.

CHIRSON FERRER, par J. de. On the 27, 1780. **CHURTON** or **CHURSTON** par Eng. With 1500 ac. Pop. 46.

CHIRMI or **CHIRMI** a m. Asiatic Turkey push 444 m. 70 m. S.W. Amazon r. bank of an affluent of the left bank and near the junction with that river lat. 4° 20' N. lon. 54° 50' W. It comprises a castle 11 m. long, several houses, and a bath, and near 2000 houses.

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Previously to their possession the climate was regarded as one of the finest in the world. An extraordinary mortality among the British troops was thought to belie this view but it has since been satisfactorily proved, that the fault was not in the climate, but in the very improper locality selected for barracks, and that Chusan was still entitled to be regarded as the Montpellier of China. Pop. about 200,000.

CHISEL an important m. of India and of 80 m. N. Khiva, on the Amu-Darya. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and trade. Weekly markets, attended by Turco and Kirghises.

CHUTA AHMED OOR, a m. Hindoostan, principal city of 145 m. S.W. Bahawalpur on the frontiers of Bundel. It is of considerable size is surrounded by a mud wall and has several recently erected but detached fortresses. From its proximity to Schinde, it is protected by a garrison of 300 men, with six guns.

CHUTA NAGPOOR [Little Nagpore] a large dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal forming the S. extremity of prov. Bahar area, 9839 sq. m. named Chuta to distinguish it from a district of the same name in province Bahawalpur. **CHUTAN** a m. Eng. With 1818 ac Pop. 515.

CHUTTFIOWRE, a m. Hindoostan See CHATTERTON.

CHYROW a m. Austria, Galicia, 55 m. S.W. Lemberg on the S. frontier, with manufactures of stockings. Pop. 9000.

CIAMOT CANTON OF CHIAMOT [Italian] *Cosa del Monte* a vil. Sw. Zealand, on Geyser in the valley of the Yorder Rheu and about 3 m. N.E. of Moe. It is a place where that river has its source. It stands 5000 ft. above the sea. Here commenced, in 1799, the rising against the French.

CIANCIANA a m. and com. S. Italy prov. Gergenti. m. S. S. S. Sulphur is obtained to a great extent annually with the common S. Pop. 3400.

CIATA See CEARA.

CIABA a mountain chain lat. Hayti near the centre of the island extending about 60 m. N.W. to S.E. rising about 8000 ft. above sea level and forming the culminating peaks of the island. It contains the sources of the Neva, the Ariz Louie d. S. Yarra, and the Monte Umita, the principal rivers of the island. This range contains also several excellent gold mines.

CIBOURI, a vil. France dep. Basses Pyrénées, about 13 m. from Bayonne. Pop. 11.

CICACOL a dist. and m. Hindoostan. The former was an ancient division of the N. C. rivers, and is now comprehended in the collectorate of Ganjam. The town is large a route 445 m. N. E. Madras, lat. 18° 20' N. lon. 84° 1' E. 1 bank, Coccol which rises in the Ganges mountains, and falls into the sea a few miles below it where it is not one-third of a mile broad. Coccol contains several considerable bazaras but is irregularly built. Mosques and other small Mohammedan buildings are numerous. The principal mosque erected in 1651 is of stone. *Id. See CIVIL*.

CICACOL a m. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 2 m. N. Nola one of the arch. in the kingdom of Naples. It contains several churches. Pop. 3000.

CICACOL a m. Austria, latitudes rising lat. 43° 45' N. and after a circuitous course N.W. falling into the R. Danube, 11 m. distant from or above the last and below the Austria. **CICHCHANOW** a m. Russian Poland, gov. of 45 m. N. E. Ploek situated among marshes 1 m. lat. Lötina. It has a castle, a convent, synagogues, manufactures of leather, brandy distilleries several fairs, and some trade. Pop. one half Jewa. 2400.

CICHCHANOWICE, — 1. A m. Russian Poland w. wroclaw, Angustow on the Nuraw, about 9 m. above its junction with the R. W. 72 m. E. N. E. Warsaw and opposite the Russian town of same name. It contains a handsome palace two churches, a convent of the sisters of charity, and a hospital. It has numerous brandy distilleries, and some trade. Pop. 2651. — 2. A m. Russia, prov. Petersburg, about 80 m. S.W. Grodno, 1 m. bank Nuraw, opposite the Polish town of same name. Pop. 2700 of whom one half are Jews. **CIFNFOLOUS**, a m. Cuba, in the midst of extensive sugar plantations. Pop. (1841) 2487 of whom 1494 were whites, 448 free people of colour and 435 slaves.

CIEN POZUELOS, a m. Spain near Castile, prov. of and 20 m. S. by E. Madrid on a gentle declivity near 7000 ft. above sea. The houses are mostly of adobe construction.

and the town contains a square, parish church, three chapels, two schools, a prison, hospital, storehouse cemetery and convent. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre, and trade in grain, wine, and cattle. Pop. 2060

CIEPLICE a vil Austria, Galicia, curle of, and 80 m. N N W Przemysl Pop. 2125.

CIEBROKOWICE a tn Austria, Galicia, r bank, Biala curle of and 17 m. N E Nien-Sandow. It has some linen manufactures. Pop. 1910

CILZA a tn Spain, prov of and 24 m. N W Murcia, 22 m. S E by S Huelva on a rising ground near r bank, Sagura. The houses in general are tolerably built; the streets spacious, paved, supplied with wide footpaths, but dirty in rainy weather. The town has three squares, in the principal of which are the town, and courthouses with a tower containing the public clock, a large church, two convents, several chapels, a Latin and five primary schools, a prison, hospital, storehouse cemetery and an old dilapidated tower of faulty Manufactures—linen and hampden fabrics, saltpetre, soap, wine and oil. Silk worms are reared in the vicinity and some trade is carried on in grain and fruit. An annual fair is held in August. Pop. 10,971

CIGLIANO a tn Italy, edmo t prov and 29 m. N E Turin once surrounded with walls and towers which are now dismantled. A magnificent view of Monte Rosa is obtained from the place. Rice is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 1660

CILIALENA a tn Italy, Piedmont prov Navarra about 8 m. N E Merina. Pop. 8600

CILICAN prov Wales Flint 6403 ac. Pop. 1114

CILICENIN par Wales, Carmarthen 3405 ac. 101 640

CILICIA an ancient div of Asia Minor now included in the Turkish pashalik of Iahut. It was bounded N by the Taurus range, which separated it from Cappadocia. E. by the Euphrates, which divided it from Syria, S. by the Gulf of Issus (Iskenderoon) and the Cilician Sea, and W. by Taurus hills, between lat. 36 and 38° N. lon. 32 and 37° E. The N. part, which was called by the ancients Cilicia Proper, produced various kinds of grain and fruits, in great abundance, and contained a number of towns including Larissa the birth place of the apostle Paul. The W. part of the country which was called Cilicia Trachea [the rough] furnished an inexhaustible supply of cedars and fir for shipbuilding and was famed for its breed of goats and horses. The sea coast was for a long time infested by pirates, but their depredations were at length suppressed by Pompey. Mar Jerns us we learn from the Acts of the Apostles, were settled in Cilicia.

CILJEK a tn Spain, Extremadura, prov of, and 30 m. N N W Castru. The houses are half built the streets narrow and ill-paved, the town possesses two squares, a parish church, (wall) two schools, a prison, storehouse, and cemetery. The people are chiefly engaged in expressing oil and wine tilage and cattle rearing. Pop. 2520

CILLI [see Cillena] a tn Austria, Duchy of Styria, curle of same name, 40 m. N W Graz and 85 m. N E Trieste pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Klidingbeck with the Sann, which is here navigable. It contains several churches, a remarkable old gothic chapel two convents, a gymnasium, a primary school, a custom house and a barracks. It is the seat of the government of the circle, and has a considerable trade in grain, wine &c. Being intermediate between Trieste and Vienna, it has also a considerable transit trade, which has greatly increased since the opening of the railway between it and the latter city and which will no doubt be further improved when the continuation of the line to Trieste now (1851) opened as far as Ljubach is completed. In the vicinity of the town are the mineral waters of Rohutich large quantities of which are bottled and sent to various places. Numerous Roman remains exist here. In the neighbourhood is the old castle of Gail formerly the residence of the Counts of that name. Pop. 1800

CILYCWYM par Wales Carmarthen 17 800 ac. P. 1487

CILYBACHLLWID par Wales, Carmarthen P. 588

CIMBEBA a country on S W coast Africa, having N Beuguala, and S the country of the Hotentots, between lat. 17° and 26° S. length, 645 m. The coast consists of sand and rocks, and has no trace either of water or vegetation. The interior is also barren, but is said to be inhabited by the Cimbebas who have given their name to the country

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CIMBRISHAMN [see Cimbrorum Portus] a seaport on Sweden lon of and 31 m. S R R Christianstad on the Baltic lat. 55° 28' 80" N lon. 14° 51' 16" E (A.) It has some trade in grain a dyework, tannery tile-work as a vinegar factory and fishing is carried on. Pop. 1032

CIMINNA a tn Sicily prov Palermo, 11 m. S W Termini Pop. 6150

CIMITI a cape, Naples, N K coast of Calabria between Cape Colonna on the N and Cape Rheano on the E. and between the gulfs of Otranto and Squillace; lat. 36° N lon. 17° 8' E

CIVITILE a tn and com. Naples, prov Terra di Lavoro dist. of, and about 1 m. N Nola. It is chiefly deservng of notice, as the reputed place where several thousand Christians suffered martyrdom, during the reign of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. The church and different chapels of the town contain numerous pictures and ancient monuments relating to the fact. Pop. 2298

CIMONE a mountain Italy duchy and dist. Modena N Apennines 6 m. E. Liave Pelago lat. 44° 14' N lon. 10° 48' E. formerly one of the summits of the central Apennines. It is composed chiefly of graywacke and rises to an elevation of 6975 ft. above sea level

CINALOA or **SINALOA**—1 A dep Mex con Confederation formerly a prov now united with dep Sonora, and called the State of Occidente. Its coast stretch along the Gulf of California, from the River Bayona to the River Mayo, or from lat. 22° 35' to 28° 58' N. about 220 m with a general breadth of about 150 m. The country along the coast is generally low and flat with a sandy soil which however yields good crops of Indian corn and wheat, when it can be irrigated. The principal products are wheat, Indian corn and sugar. The mountains are usually without wood and only covered with low stunted trees and bushes, but towards the Sierra Madre, on the E. frontier there are extensive forests. The population consists chiefly of whites the number of Indians being uncommensurable—2 A is a united with 8 or 10 m. 1 bank of a river of same name about 50 m. from the Gulf of California lat. 22° 47' N lon. 108° 7' W. It is a thriving place at Leonaria 1000 inhabitants. ad. 44° 50' N

CINCA [anc Cingis] a river Spain which rises in a small lake in the Pyrenees, on the French frontier in the valley of Belay, prov Huesca and proceeding S. through Aragon. It has r bank, Segura, a little above its confluence with the Ebro. Its principal tributaries are the Esera, which joins its l bank and the Lera which joins its r bank. It is about 70 m. It is very rapid and subject to inundations which frequently occasion great damage. It is well stocked with fish

CINCINNATI a city and river port U States Ohio, on r bank Ohio r at 40 m. above its junction with the Mississippi lat. 39° 6' 80" N lon. 84° 28' W. It is finely situated in a valley 3 m. broad closed in with hills on the gentle slopes of which the houses, mostly of good form and material are built. The streets are generally wide and straight, several large footways lined with trees. The water for general use is raised from the river by steam pumping into a large filter & reservoir. Among the finest public edifices are the R Catholic cathedral the Protestant Episcopal church the First Presbyterian church &c. There are nearly 100 other places of worship a handsome city hall two museums a theatre and a large music hall a mechanics institute, and several good public libraries three colleges—one of public education (the Cincinnati) one private (the Woodward) and the St Francis Xavier a R Catholic foundation with numerous academies semi a &c. In the city and environs are several asylums for the diseased and destitute including one hospital or more. It is a great seat of industry being the centre and focus of the mid western commerce of the Union wheateas hubs of communication by river rail, and canal radiate from it— inland seaward, and backward. Up and down the Ohio to and from the city, trade or ply about 800 steamers many of them large vessels. The chief article of native produce is pork of which the exports in 1852 exceeded £1,000,000. All other kinds of produce are also largely exported. The principal manufacturers are machines, iron and other metal wares, flour, grain textile fabrics articles of clothing, furniture books machinery &c.—in 1851 estimated to the value of nearly £12,000,000. Cincinnati is now the

5th city in the U. States for population and is of still greater relative importance in some other respects. Pop. (1860) about 750 (1880) 1000 (1900) 24,000 (1840) 44,358 (1850) 115,458 (1855) 100,106 (1860) 100,106.

CINCO SERENES, a Mexican Confederation state of and 196 m. N. by W. Durango. It formed one of the ancient settlements of the Jowita, and was occupied by Indians.

CINCY or CINCY (see Cinzano) a town and com. Belgium prov. of and 17 m. S.E. Namur on an isolated plateau near the Hainaut. It is surrounded by old ramparts, with bastions attributed to the Romans has regularly built houses, and clean and quiet streets. The parish church is surrounded by a square tower and is said to date from the beginning of the fourth century. Cincy is celebrated for its stoneware, and varnished pottery has a considerable trade in horses and cattle, corn wool and wood, and eight annual fairs. In the vicinity several ancient tombs and other antiquities have been found. Pop. 14,722.

CINGOLI or CINGOLI a town Italy prov. of and 13 m. W.N.W. Macerata, 8 bank Musone. It contains a collegiate church and three convents and has several fairs. Pop. 2023.

CINISI a town Sicily prov. of and 13 m. W.N.W. Palermo, near the sea. The maize plant, and the Italian fig are cultivated in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5450.

CINQUE PORTS, seaports of England namely Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney on the coast of Kent and Swasey, Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings and Seaford on that of Sussex. Their number as the name imports was originally five. Winchelsea, Rye and Seaford, having been subsequently added. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror the others were added before the reign of Henry III. They were endowed with various important privileges, in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war properly equipped and manned, for the King's use, when demanded. In the time of Edward I. the number they were bound to provide was 57 the period of gratuitous service being limited to 15 days. Over these ports is appointed a warden, a most honourable, but quite a useless appointment made prior to 1831 each had a right to send two members, called barons, to Parliament.

CINQUEFONDI a town Naples prov. Calabria Ultra I. about 44 m. S.W. Catanzaro. The former town was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 4502.

CINTEGABELLE a town France, dep. Haute-Garonne at the confluence of the Lers with the Arège, which here begins to be navigable. It carries on some trade and has four annual fairs. Pop. 371.

CINTI or CINTI a town Hol. a. esp. prov. of same name, dep. Chaguanica. It is situated in a vale of the same name, 7 bank, Chaco, a small affluent of the Pilcomayo, and within 10 m. of its junction with that river lat. 21 16 S. lon. 69° 25' W. It has a considerable trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 200. —The vale of Cinti in which the town stands is extremely fertile.

CINTIA (Musa Cynthia) a town Portugal prov. Estremadura, comarca, Torres Vedras, 15 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, on the slope of the serra de Cintia. The country around is extremely beautiful and the climate mild and agreeable. On these accounts it is much resorted to by the wealthier inhabitants of Lisbon who have here their country or country houses. Many English and other foreigners have villas here also. The Kings of Portugal have a palace at Cintia, with five gardens ornamented with fountains. W. of the town a little, is the beautiful valley of Colares, which opens to the sea, and which is also thickly studded with country mansions. There are four annual fairs, one of which lasts two days. The country abounds with fruits of all descriptions, including oranges and lemons, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of beautiful marble. Cintia is celebrated for the convention entered into there in 1806, by which the French after their defeat at Vimeiro, were not only permitted to leave Portugal but were conveyed to France with their arms, artillery and property. Pop. 2562.

CINTRIENGO a town Spain, Navarre 18 m. S.W. Tudela, 7 bank Albarracín. Its streets are regularly built, its square spacious, and lined with handsome houses, and public buildings. Here are a fine church, several chapels, a town hall, prison, treasury and two schools. The inhabitants

export oil in large quantities and trade in grain and fruits. Pop. 3200.

CIOBAT (La), a seaport in France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 m. S.E. Marseille, on the Mediterranean. It is built at the head of a bight W. side of the bay of Laque, and is surrounded by an old rampart in tolerable preservation. The streets are straight, and well paved, and most of the houses are tastefully built. An agreeable promenade, called the Terrasse, overlooks the town. The port is safe, and commodious, and large enough to contain 160 vessels with water sufficient for ships of 800 tons. There is good anchorage for large vessels in the bay and two fixed lights on the mules. The port is defended by a castle, and several batteries. There are here a tribunal of commerce and a school of navigation cotton-mills shipbuilding yards and a manufactory of steam engines. The surrounding district produces excellent mace, wine, oil of superior quality figs, oranges, &c. in which articles a considerable trade is carried on. Sardines and anchovies are caught along the coast. Ciobat town is said to occupy the site of the ancient Chabertus, founded by the Romans b.c. 180. The Romans had a naval station here. Pop. 4098.

CIRKAR (NORWAY) a large maritime prov. E. coast Hindostan the limits of which are differently stated by different authorities, but which may be said generally to extend between lat. 16° and 19° 26' N. having W. Orissa E. the Bay of Bengal S. the Carnatic and N. Cattaek. The Circars are included in the Madras presidency and politically divided into five districts—Carnam Vengampet, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntur. A range of mountains extends along the whole W. frontier from the Chilka Lake on the N. to the banks of the Godavary on the S. Their distance from the coast to which they run parallel is generally from 80 to 40 m. but in several places they approach much nearer. The climate S. of the Godavary is intensely hot to the N. it is more temperate. The periodical rains generally set in about the middle of June falling in moderate showers, with a W. wind till the end of August, when they begin to descend in greater abundance, and as continue till the beginning of November. From this period till the end of March when the hot season commences the weather is fine and pleasant. In the hilly regions of the Godavary a serious state of air prevails throughout the different seasons of vegetation giving rise to a disease called the hill fever. Grains are raised here in large quantities, but fruits, roots, and green vegetables are scarce. Sugar, ginger, turmeric, cotton and tobacco are also produced, the latter of excellent quality. The forests on the hills particularly those of Rajahmundry contain vast numbers of valuable tank trees. The principal quadrupeds are sheep, and the larger species of horned cattle. The neighbouring seas abound in fish of various kinds. The chief manufactures are cotton stuffs, carpets, chintzes, silks, panyam cloths, muslins, and silks, but of some of these the quantities manufactured are very trifling. The raw silk is all imported. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent in the Godavary and above 50,000 tons of small native craft are employed in the coasting trade, principally with Madras. The exports to Europe are chiefly fine cotton fabrics. The native inhabitants of these districts, represented as a superior class of men to those of Bengal are wholly Hindu with exception of a few Mohammedans dispersed through the different towns. The villages consist of mud huts, but in general, tolerably commodious. The roads are so bad that wheeled carriages are very little employed, while the want of bridges and proper ferry-boats, render travelling in the interior exceedingly tedious, and in some places almost impracticable. The Northern Circars were among the earliest of the territorial possessions of the East India Company the latter having acquired four of them in 1766 from Mogul Shah Alam, who bestowed them on the Company as a free gift. The fifth Guntur came into our possession in 1768. The local administration of the territory was continued under the management of the natives until 1789 when provincial chiefs and councils were appointed, and this mode of government continued until 1794 when a change in the internal Government took place. The system of a permanent assessment was introduced and established during the years 1802 and 1804 when the province was divided into the five jurisdictions or collectorates already named.

CIRCASSIA, or **TCHERKESSETA**, a country in the S.E. corner of Europe, the E. portion of which is called *Livnia Akhiska*, claimed by Russia, but in fact independent, between lat. 41° 50' and 46° 20' N. and lon. 37° and 47° 20' E. bounded, N. by the rivers Kouban and Terek and part of the Russian government of Caucasus, N.W. by the Black Sea, S.W. and S. by the mountains of Caucasus, and E. by Daghestan and the district of Kamkhi. Greatest length N.W. to S.E. 550 m. average breadth 76 m. area, about 40,000 sq. m. It comprises the whole of the N. and in the N.W. a part of the S. side of the Caucasus and is intersected throughout by branches of that mountain-chain, separated from each other by deep precipitous ravines, which in general are only wide enough to form the beds of foaming torrents but occasionally after commencing with narrow gorges, spread out into valleys of some extent and great fertility. The highest summits are for nine months in the year covered with snow some of them indeed never altogether parting with this covering at a lower level where the surface is not so precipitous as to leave no soil for vegetation, magnificent forests, chiefly of oak, beech, and lower still grassy slopes are succeeded occasionally by cultivated fields the whole uniting to form a scenery which, according to all accounts is of the most magnificent description. The climate of Circassia is represented as generally temperate and salubrious and good evidence of this is furnished by the fact that the inhabitants are healthy not subject to chronic diseases, and live, when life is allowed to run its natural course, to a good old age. The geology of Circassia, where not impeded in fact by the Caucasus (which see) is very imperfectly known. Rich beds of iron exist, but have not been turned to account. Traces of copper and lead have also been discovered and in some districts, coal not only is found but is said to be partially worked and used for fuel. Circassia abounds in mountain torrents but none of its streams deserve the name of river if we except the Kouban and Terek, which both rise within it, and are indebted to it for almost all their affluents but acquire no importance till they reach its borders. The natural vegetation of Circassia is vigorous and luxuriant. References has already been made to the magnificent mountain forests. Some of these extend into the lower grounds, and there have a rank undergrowth which becomes almost impenetrable and, while blocking up all ordinary means of traffic compensates for the evil by furnishing admirable means of defence against hostile attacks. The wild animals though perhaps not so various in kind as might be expected in such circumstances, are very numerous, and consist chiefly of bears, wolves, foxes, and lugs. Various kinds of deer abound and the red deer is common along the banks of the Kouban are said to be hunted by the elk. Eagles are often seen, and the part of it a country washed by the Black Sea is the resort of numerous flocks of swan and geese. Among smaller birds, the nightingale occasionally is heard but many others, as the blackbird and thrush though abundant, and externally the same as our own well-known songsters, appear to have lost their notes. A few fish are taken on the coast, and most of the mountain streams are well supplied with trout. Where the surface is sufficiently level to admit of cultivation, the soil is generally a deep rich loam, with a sub stratum of limestone or chalk. The implements and mode of cultivation are very defective; but corn and wine, and all the ordinary productions of temperate climates, are freely raised. The crop most extensively grown is millet the flour of which made into porridge, may be regarded as the national diet. The horses, though generally small, are active sure-footed, quick-eyed and remarkably supple. Almost every Circassian has his horse and tends it with a care scarcely surpassed by that which is paid by the Arab of the desert to his steed. Both cattle and sheep are extensively reared but the domestic animal existing in greatest numbers is the goat which grows up with almost no care, browsing on the twigs and undergrowth of the forests. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle, seem to be the only industrial occupations. There are no manufactures in the proper sense of the term. The only thing approaching to them are the scanty products of a few individuals employed as a kind of ornamental silver smiths, gun and sword makers, carpenters and coppersmiths. It is said, however that there is no lack of domestic industry and, that while the males are occupied with the labours of

the field, the females are busily engaged, not only in ordinary household work, but in carrying wool, hemp, and flax through all their various processes up to the finished garment, weaving and tailoring included. The trade is almost as modest as the manufactures. When it has any existence, it is only as barter money being almost unknown an ox or cow forming the ordinary standard of value. The country however is by no means destitute of materials for export. It has ample supplies of excellent oak timber and could furnish considerable quantities of honey wax, tallow hides, and furs. Of the last, indeed a beautiful skin fur is sent to Constantinople, and much valued for pelisses. To Constantinople, also, are sent Circassian slaves both male and female the former used to recruit the corps of Mamelukes in Egypt, and the latter chiefly natives of Georgia, Iberia and Mingrelia, to supply the harems of wealthy Turks. The E. part of Circassia is visited by Armenian traders.

But the chief interest connected with Circassia is not of a commercial nature. It seems to be universally admitted that its people exhibit more in the finest physical form and are the original stock from which the races now dominant throughout the civilized world were derived. In consequence of this, everything connected with them—their shape and features, their manners, institutions, and general history—have justly engaged a far greater degree of attention than the extent of their country and even the heroic achievements of which they have made it the theatre, could have otherwise deserved. Unfortunately in regard to many points the difficulty of inquiry is as great as its importance. Although the different tribes inhabiting Circassia bear a striking resemblance to each other both externally and in habits and customs they differ widely in language. Within a narrow space not less than 72 dialects have been counted and one particular spot, where this variety is more remarkably exhibited has been named by Abulfeda, *Jebel el Alason* (the Mount of Tongues). To add to the perplexity none of their languages have a written character while their pronunciation consists of strange mouth deep, guttural sounds which European letters can hardly express and if European organs vainly attempt to articulate. In external form the Circassians are of middle stature broad shouldered, but otherwise rather simply made.



CIRCASSIA, N.W. — From *Storck's Reise in den Kaukasus*.

with small hands and feet, and keen lively eyes. Their bearing is manly and dignified but they have a kind of lofty gait, which perhaps indicates, and at all events, may easily be mistaken for haughtiness. They may be divided into two great classes—the Circassians proper or the *Tcherkessians*, and the *Tchabetchians*. They take the common name of

Adighé but the former occupy the W. parts of the Caucasus, and including a great number of tribes of Kabardians, Abkhazians, Luchas, Tschetchev &c. amount to 400,000 or 500,000 souls, while the latter occupying the E. parts, have probably more, 1/2 the energy and power, from a comparatively few stock and now amount to about 150,000, thus making up the whole population of it to exceed 650,000—a number not to be apparently fairly estimated by Wagner though Mr. Hall tries to prove that it cannot fall short of a million. The Circassians are divided into four different classes, which are ranged under each other in a way which bears some resemblance to our feudal system. At the head stand the Princes or Pachas who are independent of each other and have no common head unless when on great emergencies they convene in appointing one. Their rank is hereditary and they are particularly careful to preserve it unimpaired by intermarrying only with families which possess it. Hence this class is considered to furnish the best specimens of the pure Circassian stock. Under each Pacha are, 1. *Ladies* or nobility 2. *Tschikokos* or tall freemen 3. *Pachiks*—mere freemen or rather serfs. Beneath all these though their own fortunes position scarcely allows them to be reckoned as a class, are slaves. Each prince though nominally independent, is by no means a despot. The extent of his powers is well understood, and he attempts to overstretch them would be at once opposed by the nobility at least in so far as their own privileges were affected. Of the privileges of the nobles which they might not be so careful as to the oppression of the serfs & Pachiks by both princes and nobles, is by no means unknown but the Tschikokos or tall freemen, the most numerous class of all will deserve the name and have both power and spirit sufficient to maintain their position. The Circassians are civilized enough to live in towns, but the nature of the country combined with other causes, induces them to prefer houses or simple huts, often well built & well-constructed. The houses are generally of a very humble description they are almost invariably of one story. The better description are built of wood, but the greater part are merely a framework of wood filled up with clay and in many cases are of clay throughout. The interior corresponds, there is no decoration and scarcely anything which deserves the name of furniture. A kind of tall raised seat is the surface on which the men sit, the women sit on the floor & a divan and there the inmates sit, eat, and sleep. The imperfect accommodation has provided is partly explained by the fact that the Circassians spend the greater part of his time, in the open air and there not in his house, finds his home. In domestic life the Circassian is very much of a Turk. His authority in his own house is absolute. His wife must hide herself from strangers, and not walk out without being veiled. His children must stand in his presence and, when they get up, go into a corner and turn their backs. The best feature in the domestic arrangement is that there is no barren and polygamy is almost unknown. Still so long as public law values the life of a woman at half that of a man and he sells his daughter not only to the countryman who honestly takes her for his wife, but sometimes even to the trader who means to make a speculation of her charms—without question the truth of all that is said of his inhuman generosity, cruelty, and love of freedom, it is impossible to deny that in many essential respects, he is more or less a savage.

The religion of the Circassians exhibits a strange jumble of Christianity, Mahomedanism, and Paganism. The first unfortunately has scarcely a nominal existence, and is chiefly discernible in a superstitious reverence paid to the crosses of which in many places are set up in many localities, which consequences often become famous trying-places and at which some kind of worship is paid. The paganism appears in the homage which is paid, chiefly by the vulgar to two spirits a good and a bad—Meyan, a benevolent deity and Teebibé, the spirit of thunder. Mahomedanism exists in a more definite form and in some districts considerable influence is possessed by its priests, who, in addition to their proper duties as teachers, and keep schools, in which—many of the most venerable—Turkish and occasionally a little Persian, are taught. The true Circassian education is that which the youths receive when they are trained to war from their earliest years and they come from all they are able to take the field.

The Circassians having no annals, and very few traditions, their early history is almost a blank. Much ingenuity and labour have been employed in endeavouring to trace their origin through the mists of language. The success as yet has been very partial, but there can be no doubt that they came from the East, and the probability is that they were originally Medes. From them Greeks received their first inhabitants, and in return appears to have sent back colonists, who settled on the Circassian coast, and ultimately fell under the Roman domination. In more modern times, between the 10th and 13th centuries they became subject to the kingdom of Georgia, whose queen, Tamar is said to have spread a knowledge of Christianity among them. In 1424 they threw off the Georgian yoke, asserted their independence, and not only maintained it, but extended their boundaries so far that they were at last brought into fierce conflict with the Tartars, who ultimately prevailed and made the Circassians their tributaries. They continued so till 1705 when they rose against their oppressors, and, by a decisive victory effected their freedom. In 1791 Russia acquired the Abkhaz as a frontier and in 1784 the Turks built the fort Anapa, and thence directed their efforts to stir up the Circassians against the Czar. Anapa, taken by the Russians in 1807 was restored to Turkey in 1817 at the peace of Bucharest. The garrison which followed this treaty was used by the Turks to convert the Circassians to Islamism and to instigate them into ever-during enmity to Russia. In 1839 Anapa again fell into the hands of the Russians and by the treaty of Adrianople, they also acquired all the other Turkish possessions on this coast. Upon this they ground their claims of sovereignty over Circassia, which in fact was never under Turkish rule. The claim is indignantly rejected by the Circassians, who for many years have not only kept the Russian armies at bay but inflicted a series of defeats, as has enabled them to the victims of hunting, and of customs to the extent of 1/2 million of dollars a year. See Asia, Key, Bell's *Circassia* &c.

CIRCLE O or (circum) (see *Circum* *Promoter* &c.) a cape and mount S Italy on the Mediterranean near the S. extremity of the Papal States lat 41 13 N lon 13 2 30' E. It rises 1713 ft above sea level and derives its name from (circum), the famous sorcerer.

CIRCLEVILLE Lib. a town in U. S. Ohio 20 m S. Columbus. It has regular streets at right angles to each other and contains a court-house, public market, three public offices, four churches, and an academy. A millinery a brewery three tanneries, and three printing offices. Pop. about 2000.

CIRENCESTER usually called Cirencester a town bordering on England on the E. and 18 m S.W. of Cirencester in the (Cirencester) branch of the Great Western Railway. It contains four principal streets, several smaller and several lanes, extending to an area about 2 m. in circumference. The houses are mostly of stone and well built the streets well paved and lighted with gas. It has altogether a respectable appearance having the air of a town inhabited by persons in opulent circumstances. The church, which is the style of the 13th century, is one of the most magnificent parochial of stone in England and contains a number of interesting monuments its tower is 132 ft high. There are several dissenting chapels a free grammar-school and numerous charities. Woollen cloths and carpets are manufactured here to a small extent also currier's knives, which are much esteemed. There is little trade of any other kind carried on. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Reg. Geo. (1860) 47. Cirencester was a city of the Britons and subsequently a Roman station called by Ptolemy *Cirendum*. A number of Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity including an amphitheatre. Area of par. 6000 ac. Pop. 6096.

CIREY L'ÉVÊQUE, a town France, prov. Meurthe. 11 m. S.W. Barrebourg, at the foot of the Vosges, near the source of the Vesouze. It manufactures plate glass on a very extensive scale deals, wax, and paper and has also saw mills. Pop. 2547.

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the bishops of Umbriaco, and a seminary. The astronomer Oligi who reformed the calendar under Gregory XIII., was a native of this town. The district produces a considerable quantity of mutton. Pop. 2934

CIBON small river France which rises on the frontiers of dep. Landes near Labon, and, after a N W course of about 25 m joins 1 bank, Gironde, below Langon.

CIEHAR a hamlet Denmark, cap. hall of same name, daily Holsten, 9 m S E Oldenburg, between the Balin and the Gruber See. An ancient abbey of Benedictines was founded here in the 12th century and suppressed in 1544. The bail area about 9 m contains three towns and three parishes. Pop. 5580

CISAFRON a tn Spain Leon prov of and 24 m N W Palencia, on a gentle eminence, of a circular form. It contains three parish churches, a handsome townhouse, a large storehouse, and well-endowed primary school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and the ordinary handicrafts but a fourth of them spin and prepare wool for the great woollen factories of Palencia. Pop. 2029

CISAFRONA — a tn Italy delegation of and 28 m W Frosinone near the Appian Way. The only object deserving of notice is the facade of the Palazzo palace, in the public square. The district is unhealthy being not far from the Pontine marshes. An extensive forest stretches from Cisafona to the Mediterranean. Pop. 2400 — 3 A vil ling dom of Italy prov Alessandria about 18 m N E Turin Pop. 2000

CISTERNINO a tn Naples, prov of and 41 m S F. Bari, on a mountain. It has a collegiate church and an 8 f. pop. 104 4637

CITTARA a tn Naples prov Principato Citra, on the gulf of and 4 m S W Salerno. Some cotton is spun and manufactured but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Pop. 2280

CITARRA a hamlet in New Granada, prov and cap. of Choco, r bank, Atarao 85 m S W Antioquia, with a moat to its climate and having rich gold washings near it. Pop. 2600

CITRUX (formerly Cateaux) a small hamlet, France, dep. Côte-d'Or 14 m N F Beaune r bank Vouge, the seat of the celebrated monastery of Cîteaux the buildings of which still remain to attest its former magnificence. The monastic order of Cîteaux, which owes its name to it, was founded here in 1098, by Robert Abbot of Molesme and in the course of a few years, had become so numerous as to throw off its colonies of *World Poverty* Clairvaux and Morimond which four monasteries were called the daughters of Cîteaux and held the rank of chief houses of the order although always under the direction of Cîteaux. Through the exertions of St Bernard de Clairvaux it had increased so much 100 years after its origin as to embrace 800 rich abbies in different countries of Europe. The Benedictine rule had originally been given to the order but the Cîteauxs soon had rules peculiar to themselves. They succeeded in freeing themselves from the superintendence of the bishops, and formed a kind of spiritual republic under the immediate superintendence of the pope. The abbot of Cîteaux the abbots of the four houses already mentioned and 20 other abbots, governed the body. Among the fraternities emanating from them the most remarkable are the barefooted monks or Penitents, the nuns of Port-royal the Recollets and the monks of La Trappe. In the 18th century 1600 monasteries and 1400 nunneries depended on the abbey of Cîteaux

CITEAFRON or **ETAFRA** a mountain Greece forming an elevated ridge, which lies in a N W direction separating Boeotia from Megara and Attica. Its culminating point, or Cithæron proper overhanging the ancient Platea, which stood on its N slope, whose walls may still be traced on all their circuit, is 4620 ft above the sea. This slope gradually sinks down into the celebrated plains of Boeotia. The modern name Elates or Elatia (from the Greek *Elates* a fir) it owes to the pine forests by which its summit is crowned. Under its ancient name, it is celebrated by poets and other writers, as the scene of many events, fabulous or authentic.

CITADELLA PIETRA, a town Italy provinces of and 20 m S W Perugia. It stands on a height is surrounded with walls, and is as clean town with some good streets, and handsome but deserted palaces. Its chief interest is derived

from its being the birth place of the celebrated Pietro Furigno, one of whose finest frescoes, representing the Adoration of the Magi, adorns the Oratorio or oratory of Santa Maria de Bianchi. Others of his pieces adorn the cathedral and the churches of the Servites and of Antonio. There are six convents. Pop. 2400

CITTA' DI CARRETO (also *Tiferis* The name) a tn Italy prov and 23 m N W F. Perugia 1 hour. There is the seat of a bishopric and has a staid cathedral and churches, several convents and some silk mills. In 1798, the French captured the town from the Neapolitans who had recently taken possession of it. Pop. 7000.

CITTA NUOVA, a tn Austria duchy Styria on a spit of land on the Adriatic at the mouth of the Isdra 20 m S W Trieste. It is old much fallen off has a cathedral and three other churches is the seat of a bishop, and esteemed very unhealthily. Pop. 1184

CITTA VECCHIA or **CITTA VENEZIA** a tn Malta, near the centre and almost on the highest point of the island 2 m S W Valletta. The ruin of the latter town has almost raised it, and its magnificent houses and palaces are almost deserted. The cathedral dedicated to St. Paul a large and handsome edifice from which a view of the whole island is obtained is said to occupy the site of the house of a Julius who was Roman governor when the apostle suffered shipwreck. The cadastre, situated in the suburbs Rabat, are among the most interesting objects of the place. They are excavated in the tertiary limestone of the island and run a considerable way under ground. The rudely sculptured cross which is on the roof of many of the tombs and the inscription *In pace posita sunt*, leave no doubt that at they were the work of the early Christians. Many of them were probably used for refuge. Citia-Vecchia, while in possession of the Barons was called Medina and in that of the Aragonese, Notabil.

CITTA VECCHIA (see *Phoenia*) a tn Austria, N W coast, Lintz, Danube mouth of a deep bay of same name. It contains a parish church and has a spacious harbour and some trade. Shipbuilding and sailing are the chief employments. As the town occupies the site of the ancient Phoenia a great number both of Greek and Roman antiquities, are found with it. Pop. 4300

CITTADELLA a tn Austria Italy gov Venice in prov of and 16 m N E Vicenza, on the Brentella, as affluents of the Brenta. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers and has manufactures of linen and paper. Pop. 6594

CITTADELLA a tn Austria Italy gov Venice, prov of and 2 m N W Mantua, separated from that city by the Minello. It is strongly fortified with walls, and overlooked by a fortress. Pop. 2900

CITY POINT a vil river and port U States, Virginia, 85 m S F Richmond r bank James, which is navigable to this place for large vessels.

CIUDAD-REAL a tn Mexican Confederation cap. of dep. Chiapa, in a fertile plain on the Rio de los Zelaes 240 m S E Vera Cruz. It has a cathedral three monasteries, a seminary an episcopal seminary and a R Catholic college. It was founded in 1598 on the site of an Indian town and raised to a bishop's see 10 years after. It has a college hospital some manufactures and trade in cacao cochineal cotton and wool and in its vicinity an intermittent spring and a sulphur cavern. It was originally called Villa-REAL then Villa Victoria, next San-Christoval de los-Llanos, after which it received its present name. It is likewise, sometimes called Ciudad de los-Casas Pop. 4300

CIUDAD-REAL a prov Spain occupying the S E extremity of New Castile bounded N by prov Toledo, E. Albacete S. Cordova and Jaen and W Caceres and Badajoz area. 11,768 sq m. The province, in general is bare looking immense plains stretching from the mountains of Toledo to the Sierra Morena the central parts are sandy and barren but N and S are lofty sierras and deep valleys in some places clothed with forests, in others rocky and precipitous, with no other vegetation than barren wild thyme, or thistles. The mountains of Ciudad-REAL abound in mines of iron silver copper lead antimony, cinnabar and coal also in quarries of marble Jasper quartzite granite, &c. From them likewise flow various streams, chiefly affluents of the Guadiana, which traverses and fertilizes the country. Medicinal and mineral springs, both hot and cold, are abundant. The cli-

lands is dry and in the heat of summer very oppressive; E. and S. winds frequently bring most destructive visitations of locusts. The plains and valleys are productive in the vicinity of the rivers, but are, for the most part, barren for want of moisture. In favourable seasons, however, good crops of wheat, rye, barley, maize, oats, beans, peas, hemp, flax, almonds, sugar, and berries, are obtained. Sheep, goats, pigs, burned cattle, horses, mules, and asses, are reared. Wool, linen, cotton, hemp, and silk fabrics, soap, saltpetre, hardware, earthenware, spar, copper utensils, &c., are manufactured; brandy distilled, and wine and oil of good quality and in considerable quantities, made. Iron, silver, copper and other metals manufactured goods, brandy, wine, and oil, horses, mules, and cattle, are exported. Sugar, coffee, rice, lace, and perfumery imported. Ciudad Real possesses, in comparison, more schools than the generality of the Spanish provinces, yet, strange to say the proportional attendance is under the average, and crime predominates in an equal ratio. Pop. 302,593.—(Madrid.)

CIUDAD REAL, a *tu. Spain*, New Castile, esp. above prov. on a low plain about 5 m. S. bank Guadana and 100 m. S. Madrid. When viewed at a distance, its walls, buildings, and planted and well cultivated environs, give it a very pleasing appearance but on entering it, its attractions vanish. The walls are found to be, in many parts, ruinous, and the whole town has a deserted look, the space which it occupies being evidently far larger than its actual population requires. It is, however, in general well built. The houses are of solid construction and many of them are handsome adorned with iron railings and balconies, and painted white. The streets are regular and wide, well paved and almost flat as a bowling green. This last circumstance has the disadvantage of not affording a proper descent for the water and, moreover, makes the town liable to inundations, from which it has often suffered severely. The only public squares deserving of notice is the Plaza Mayor or of the Constitucion. It is of considerable extent, and the handsome houses which form it are lined with arcades. The principal edifices are three parish churches, particularly that of Santa Maria, a magnificent structure, consisting only of a single nave, but so grand, spacious, and lofty that no other in Spain, except the cathedral of Corda, equals it, and surmounted by a very lofty tower of brown stone six monasteries, three nunneries, a large and richly endowed hospital, partly occupied as a penitentiary, many houses of refuge for female vagabonds, several other ordinary hospitals, a secondary college, and a superior school. Manufactures and trade are of little importance. The former consists chiefly of woollens of coarse quality but very durable, and plain linens and table-cloths. Some good watches also are made. The trade is almost confined to grain sent into the provinces of Murcia and Valencia, and wheat, wine and potatoes sent to Madrid. Besides a weekly market there is an important annual fair. Pop. 10,235.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a *tu. Spain*, Leon, prov. of, and 52 m. S.W. Salamanca, on a gentle eminence above *r. bank*, Agueda, 15 m. from the frontier of Portugal. It ranks as a fortress of the second class, being surrounded by a wall and ditch, and defended by a strong castle and other works. It consists principally of two streets, which traverse the town centrally cutting each other at right angles, and are opened out by a number of minor streets or lanes. The houses are only of indifferent construction, and very little attention is paid to cleanliness. The principal edifices are the cathedral in the form of a cross, and a singular style of architecture the chapel of Castello, in a ruinous condition, but still an elegant structure and the church of the Augustine convent. There are several educational and charitable establishments, but none of them deserve particular notice. One of the most remarkable structures is the magnificent bridge over the Agueda, outside the Coloma gate. Ciudad-Rodrigo is a place of great antiquity and makes a considerable figure in the early history of Spain, but the interest which it then excited is small, compared with that which it now possesses, in consequence of the important events which took place within it, or in its neighbourhood, during the Peninsular war. In 1810 it was taken by the French, and in 1812, after a regular siege, retaken by the British. It afterwards continued for some time, to be the head quarters of the Duke of Wellington, and the centre of military operations. The famous

cardinal, Francisco de Pacheco, who distinguished himself as a diplomatist in the reign of Philip II., was a native of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Pop. 4823.

CIUDADELLA, a city and seaport, Spain, Isl. Minorca, lat. 39° 55' N. lon. 2° 55' E. on a plain at the W. side of the isl. It is surrounded by walls and a ditch, is entered by five gates, and possesses several spacious and paved squares, a cathedral, municipal buildings, a school, hospital, cemetery and several convents, with churches attached. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving woollen fabrics, exporting oil and wine, and in husbandry. They import hardware, all hemp, hales, wax, fruit, soap, paper, bricks, hardware, linen and cotton fabrics, &c. and export coal, barley, potatoes, lemons, stone, wool, vinegar, shoes, hemp, and timber. As a port, its commerce is inconsiderable. Pop. 7835.—(Madrid.)

CIVIEH a *vill. W. Africa*, *r. bank*, Senegal lat. 15° 40' N. lon. about 15° W. It has a low but beautifully verdant site amidst a natural forest. Its inhabitants are chiefly Moorish Marabouts, who teach the Koran, and impart Mohammedan civilisation to the people of the surrounding districts.

CIVIZZANO, a *tu. and com. Austria*, duchy Tyrol prov. of, and 5 m. E. by N. Trent, on the highroad thence to Venlo. It has a handsome church and several silk manufactory. Pop. 2507.

CIVIDALE (anc. *Forum Julii*) a *tu. and prov. Austria* Italy, gov. Verona, agreeably situated 8 m. E.N.E. Udine on the Naissone, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and hemmed in by the Julian Alps. Besides the town proper there are five suburbs, and within both as few as seven churches of which the most noteworthy is the cathedral Santa Maria, a structure with three gothic portals, a handsome altar screen, a curious lapidary font, and several fine paintings. Cividale has also a museum of antiquities, a record office, containing some very curious records, two hospitals, and an educational establishment for females. It also possesses several mills, and silk and cotton factories. Great numbers of interesting antiquities exist in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6000.

CIVITA several small *tes. Naples*—1 (*Ugento*) a *tu. and com.*, prov. Melfe 9 m. W. Larino with two churches, and two annual fairs. Pop. 3189.—2 (*Nuvole*) a *tu. and com.*, prov. Melfe, 10 m. E.N.E. Larino, on the *Trigno*. Pop. 2933.—3 (*Ducato*) a *tu. and com.*, prov. Avellino Ultra II, cap. dist. of same name, 5 m. E. Alai *r. bank*, Volturno. It contains a cathedral, seminary and four convents is the see of a bishop, and seat of a court of law. Pop. of *tu.* 1670 of *com.* 5331.—4 (*St. Angelo*) a *tu. prov. Avellino Ultra I* dist. of, and 5 m. N.E. Civita-di-Pesce. It stands on a hill about 4 m. W. the Adriatic. It contains a collegiate church, four convents, and an hospital; manufactures chiefly leather, trades in corn, wine, and oil and has five annual fairs. Pop. 5974.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a *tu. Papal States* 28 m. N. Rome, on a steep hill near the *Rio Maggiore*, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 150 ft. above the water, built by Clement XI. It has a citadel, a public square, ornamented by a fountain, a cathedral, three convents, a college, and a state prison. Here, on December 4, 1798 the French, commanded by General Madaon, defeated the Neapolitans commanded by Mack. Pop. 4000.

CIVITA DI-FRANCO (anc. *Penna-Fortina*) a *tu. Naples*, prov. Avellino Ultra I, built on two hills, 29 m. E. by N. Aquila. In conjunction with Atri it is the seat of a bishopric. Although in general ill built, it contains some fine edifices, among which are the cathedral and diocesan seminary. It has five churches, seven monasteries, two nunneries, an hospital, theatre, gymnasium, and a tannery. Civita-di-Franco was destroyed by Atila during the Roman civil war. The Northmen having expelled the Greeks and Saracens from it, founded the kingdom of the two Sicilies and Roger I. here took the title of King, and declared this place the royal city. It belonged to Charles de Bourbon, who, on his accession to the throne of Spain, ceded it to his son Ferdinand IV. Pop. 8560.

CIVITA LAVINA, or *LAVINIA*, a *tu. Papal States*, 17 m. S.W. Rome, occupying the site of the ancient *urbs*. It is built in massive rectangular blocks, evidently the remains of ancient buildings. Near it are the remains of a building supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno, and also of an amphitheatre. Pop. 900.

CIVITA VECCHIA a *deleg.* Papal States; bounded N N W and N E. by *deleg.* Viterbo S E. Cornara. Rome and S W the Mediterranean. length N W to S E about 30 m. breadth N E. to S W about 20 m. In the E. it is hilly being traversed by distant ramifications of the Apennines but the W is generally flat and contains numerous small lakes. Its principal rivers are the *Marte*, with its tributary the *Arone* and the *Mignone*. The hills in the N E contain alum, which is extensively worked. The climate is, in general, unhealthy. Pop. about 24 000

CIVITA VECCHIA [*anc. Civitas Vetus Centum-Collis*] a seaport in Papal States, cap. *deleg.* of same name, on the Mediterranean, 88 m. N W Rome, of which it is the port lat. 42° 42' N lon. 11° 44' E [*sc.*] The town is fortified and tolerably well built streets narrow but straight. It has several convents a church a theatre, a lazaretto, and a convict station. The air is considered unhealthy and the water is of bad quality. It is the seat of a bishop, a college, and a tribunal of commerce. It has some manufactures of cotton goods and in the environs extensive alum-works the produce of which is sold under the name of *Roman alum*. The port, which owes its origin to the Emperor Trajan, is one of the best in the Papal dominions. The basin is round and



CIVITA-VECCHIA.—From sketch by W. & L. L. L.

contained a *chef-d'oeuvre*. Two large moles form the harbour and a breakwater outside, constructed on a similar plan to the Plymouth breakwater protects the shipping from the heavy sea brought in by the W gales. A lighthouse is erected on its S. end, with a lantern 74 ft. above sea level. The harbour has depth of water for vessels of 400 or 500 tons, and ships of greater draft may anchor under the breakwater. Civita Vecchia is a free port, but the quarantine regulations are enforced with extreme strictness. Consuls from the principal European states reside at it. The principal foreign commerce of the state, chiefly with Greece, Marseilles, and England, is carried on here but the trade is not so extensive as formerly. The exports consist of wood, grain, wool cheese, potato pumice stone, and alum and the imports of colonial produce, salt, salt fish wine potteryware, glass and hardware. There is regular steam communication to Marseilles Genoa Leghorn, Naples, Greece, Egypt, and Turkey. Civita Vecchia also bears the name of *Portus Vetus*. It was captured by Totila, and retaken by Naxos in 608. Since that period it has been frequently taken and destroyed but has been, on each occasion rebuilt by the conquerors. It was made a free port by Clement XII.; its fortress was begun in 1512 by Julius II., from designs by Michael Angelo, and finished by Paul III. The walls of the town were built in 1590 by Urban VII. but the place is quite incapable of defence. Pop. 7000; exclusive of convicts, whose number may amount to 1000 or 1200.

CIVITELLA two places, Naples — 1 (*Comune*) a town prov. Abruzzo Ulter. dist. of and 8 m. S. of Civita di Poesse. Pop. 2771. — 2 (*old Civita*) a town and com. prov. Abruzzo Ulter. I., dist. of, and 9 m. N. Teramo, on an affluent of the Tronto. It is seated on a rock and is a place of considerable

strength, being defended by a castle. It contains a collegiate church three convents, and an hospital and has two annual fairs. Pop. 5703. — Several other small places in Italy have the same name

CIVO a town Italy Lombardy prov. and 14 m. E. Sondrio, near the Adda, with a chapel and several mills. Pop. 2800

CIVEAT a town France, dep. Vienne, 39 m. S. Poitiers on route, Charente. It was formerly fortified, and the ruins of its old castle are still seen. It has a court of first resort, agricultural society communal college, and a Romanesque church, with a curiously sculptured facade. It manufactures woollen goods, and has a trade in grain truffles, chestnuts, clover and lucerne seed, and cattle. Pop. 3109

CLACHNAHARRY (the watchman's stone) a vil Scotland so. of, and 14 m. W W R Inverness at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal, chiefly inhabited by fishermen and boat-builders. A desperate battle was fought here in 1833 between the Clach-Ghannan and the Marquess of Forth. P. 260

CLACKMANNAN the smallest co. of Scotland, being only about 10 m. in length 4 in breadth and containing little more than 62 sq. m., or about 80 730 ac. situated on the N. side of the Forth, by which it is bounded S. W. on nearly all the other sides, it is enclosed by the counties of Perth and Stirling. The N. part of the county is occupied by the Ochil Hills, but the other portions are comparatively level and exceedingly fertile, yielding large crops of wheat and beans. The minerals are valuable especially coal which abounds. There are also some extensive iron-works in the county and some large breweries and distilleries but few other manufactures. The principal towns are Alloa and Clackmannan the latter is the county town, but the former is the larger. It is divided into four parishes. Pop. 22 561

CLACKMANNAN a small town Scotland cap. above, on a beautiful estate on an eminence 1 m. S. of Forth from which it is distant about 2 m. The town itself however is mean and straggling consisting chiefly of one long broad, unpaved street. King Robert Bruce resided in the vicinity and many objects and localities bear reference to their names to that monarch such as the King's Stone, the King's Seat Hill &c. Pop. 1030

CLACKMANNAN par. 4000 Clackmannan Pop. 5602

CLACTON (SHEAR) par. Eng Essex 4280 ac. Pop. 1281

CLACTON (LITTLE) a vil and par. England co. Essex the former beautifully situated 11½ m. S E Colchester with a small green in the centre, on which a fair is held on July 25. The church is a small building with a wooden turret. Area of par. 2906 ac. Pop. 615

CLAGNAFURTH, a town Austria. See **KLAGENFURT**
CLAIN [*anc. Clannus or Cligna*] a small river France, which rises in arround Oroncelles, dep. Charente, and proceeding N through a hilly district enters dep. Vienne. It then turns first N W and afterwards almost due N passing Poitiers, when it gradually changes its direction to N N E and joins L. bank, Vienne, below Gerson. During its course, of about 80 m. it receives the Dive Yonne Azannes, Palle, &c. Operations have been undertaken to make it navigable as far as Poitiers

CLAIRER, par. Eng Worcester 4812 ac. Pop. 6819

CLAIR (ST) a lake and river N America, between the state of Michigan and Upper Canada, forming with the river Detroit, the communication between Lakes Huron and Erie. The LAKE is 86 m. S. Lake Huron and 24 N. Lake Erie length 80 m. mean breadth, 12 m. area, about 260 sq. m. It has a uniform depth of 20 ft. contains numerous islands, of which Walpole Island, inhabited by Indians, and St. Anne's Island, are the most important. On the E. it receives the Thames and Great Bear Creek. The strait, which forms the outlet of Lake Huron, is about 40 m. long, 4 m. broad, 50 ft. deep, and navigable for ships of any burden.

CLAIRAC, a town France dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 17 m. N W Agen, on bank, Lot. It is clean well built, and agreeably situated has four-mills, and a trade in white wine, tobacco, pumice, &c. grown in the district. It owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded about the eighth century. It

1537, the abbot, Gerard Ronnelle, embraced the Protestant faith. The town followed his example, and was the first in the B. of France that professed the doctrines of the Reformation. It was subsequently burnt and razed several times, by the Romanists and Huguenots. Pop. 1896.

CLAIRVAUX (anc. *Clare Vallis*) a hamlet, France, dep. Aube, 33 m. E.E. Troyes, 1 bank, Aube. Its celebrated abbey was founded in 1114 by St. Bernard. The monks were (intercourse with CORRAUT), and so rapid was the increase of the order that before St. Bernard's death, in 1153, there were 700 monks here, while St. Bernard had either founded or affiliated to this abbey no less than 76 monasteries, of which 25 were in France 11 in Syria, 10 in England and Ireland 6 in Flanders, 4 in Italy 2 in Germany 2 in Sweden, 1 in Hungary and 1 in Denmark. The history of Clairvaux bears favorable testimony to the Benedictine rule, which was distinguished from all others, by a spirit of labour and utility. The abbey presented the singular spectacle of an immense manufactory and agricultural institutions, carried on by monks. They cut and sawed timber 1 and water works for irrigation, and draining, and mills of all kinds they fused forged, made oil, tanned leather, wore fabrics, spun yarn, and engaged in all kinds of useful industry. The productions were far more than sufficient for the wants of the community and the furs of Chamois-see-Bas, and Har-see-Aube, received large supplies of the superfluities. When the monasteries were suppressed at the Revolution the walls of this abbey were about 13 m. in circumference, and besides the splendid monastic buildings, contained several churches, a spacious cellar in which was the famous tun containing 800 hogsheads of wine the material wine press, lathework quarries, lime-kilns, saw mills, tan and corn mills, a tannery infirmary prison ice-house &c. It is now transformed into an immense criminal cotton factory. Trades of all kinds are also carried on by the prisoners among whom are tailors shoemakers, ropemakers, carpenters, &c. Wool is also prepared and spun. Flax is spun and woven and all the requisites for the prisoners are made in the establishment.

CLANCY is in France dep. Nièvre, 38 m. N N.E. Nevers, 1 bank, Yonne, at the mouth of the Bourvois. It was formerly surrounded by enormous walls, and defended by a citadel which commanded the town and environs. One of its suburbs, situate on the opposite side of the Yonne was the seat of a bishopric in *partibus* known as the bishopric of Bethelun founded in 1180, for the bishop of that place who had been expelled by the Barons, and suppressed at the Revolution. Wood-stuffs for the supply of Paris with fire wood are made up here, and felled down the Yonne, and Seine. The parish church, founded in 1497 is remarkable for its tower and for some fine sculptures. Clancy has a tribunal of first resort and of commerce, an agricultural society and a communal college with manufactures of common cloth dyeworks, fulling-mills potteries, and numerous tanneries. Pop. 1667.

CLANABOROUGH II par 1st Devon 8° 4' ac Pop. 62 **CLANDON** two parts 23 g Surrey.—1 (land) 144 ac. Pop. 261.—2 (water) 1867 ac.

CLARE a town and par Ireland co. Kildare 4664 ac. The town pleasantly situate on the Liffey spanned here by a bridge of six arches, 17 m. W.S.W. Dublin was partly burned by the King's troops, during the disturbances of 1496. The woollen manufactures are carried on to a small extent. Four annual fairs chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Pop. 1842.

CLANFIELD—1 A vil. and par Eng co. Hants the former pleasantly situate 5 m. S.W. Petersfield Area of par 1895 ac. Pop. 265.—2 Par Oxford 1820 ac. Pop. 591.

CLANWILLIAM—1 A marshy dist. in the N.W. of the Cape colony bounded N. by the Koonen, in lat. 33° 45' S. and W. by Worcester district and the great Berg River lat. 32° 45' S. E. by Beaufort district, and the Great East River and W. by the Atlantic. The Karoo, Mordonw and Cedar bays or mountains traverse it N. to S., parallel to, and 2 to 40 m. from the coast and the Roggeveld mountains, in this narrow traverse it near meridian 20° E. and it is intersected S.E. to N.W. by the Olifant or Elephant's river and its tributaries, as far as lat. 31° 30' S. the Grouse, Bitter and Zersting rivers enter its more N. parts area, 24,100 ac. in. It has a healthy climate and a fertile soil. Pop. (1869) 9416.—2 A vil. cap. of the above district, agreeably situate at the

junction of the Jan Driest and Olifant Rivers, 140 m. N.N.E. Cape Town. It has a handsome church, with an English style school and contains a considerable coloured population. There are two hat manufactories in the village, and a dye-works near spring in the neighbourhood.

CLAPHAM, a vil. and par England, co. Surrey The village 3 m. S.S.W. London is one of the most beautiful in the suburbs of the metropolis. It is built round a square of 190 ac. which has been elegantly planted and laid out in carriage drives. This common, which has more the appearance of a park, is surrounded by villas and mansions and indeed the whole road from London is lined on both sides with elegant houses and gardens or lawns. There are several elegant churches, and chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents Area of par 1238 ac. Pop. 16,200.

CLAPHAM a vil. and par England co. York, W. Rid. ing 24,840 ac. The village, 3 m. N.W. by W. Feltie, has an ancient church, and two annual fairs for cattle. The parish, considered the most magnificent cavern in the kingdom, extending for about 1000 yards in the limestone rock and consisting of numerous spacious chambers, beautifully adorned with stalactites and other splendid concretions Pop. 1044.

CLAPHAM, two parts. Eng.—1 Bedford 1882 ac. Pop. 445.—2 Sussex; 1794 ac. Pop. 252.

CLAPENTON ISLAND an isl. in the Arctic Ocean Darnley Bay lat. 69° 42' N. lon. 128° 16' W. The island like the neighbouring coast, is of limestone formation. It was discovered by Sir John Franklin, who named it in honour of the distinguished African traveller.

CLAPS ISLAND a small isl. Indian Archipelago on the equator lon. 98 E. (n.)

CLAPTON three parts Eng.—1 N. withampton 1946 ac. Pop. 136.—2, Somerset 1066 ac. Pop. 162.—3 (on the ZZZ) Gloucester 783 ac. Pop. 112.

CLAYTON a hamlet, England co. Middlesex par Hackney 3 m. N. by E., London. It is divided into Upper and Lower Claytons. Both divisions contain many elegant and spacious mansions, with tastefully laid out gardens and grounds. Here are a church and chapel, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. At Lower Clayton is the London orphan asylum, a handsome building for the benevolent purpose of maintaining and educating destitute orphans.

CLARA a tn. Ireland, King's co. on a plain surrounded by beautiful hills and richly planted grounds 17 m. S.W. Mullingar. It consists of one principal street with three smaller ones branching off from it, and several by lanes houses uniformly built, and the greater part of them thatched with straw although some of the better sort are slated. But as the streets are kept remarkably clean, the dwellings however humble, have a respectable appearance. There is a handsome church a R. Catholic chapel and a commodious school-house. In the neighbourhood are extensive corn-mills and a tan yard. Pop. 996.—(Local Correspondent.)

CLARA par Irel. Kilkenny 3501 ac. Pop. 511.

CLARA RANT—1 A small isl. Canaries off the N. point of Lanzarote lat. (centre peak) 28° 15' N. lon. 18° 53' W. It is uninhabited and destitute of fresh water. 2 An isl. Mergal Archipelago Bay of Bengal lat. 11° 30' N. lon. 97° 30' E. It is about 3 or 2 m. long and 1 m. broad is high and has several small peaks, the S. one very sharp like a sugar loaf.—3 A tn. called also *Villa Clara* isl. Cuba in the central department, 45 m. N.W. Trinidad in a sugar district. Pop. 6182 of whom 8556 are whites, 1891 free people of colour and 886 slaves.—4 An isl. coast of Peru, gulf of Gueyguil lat. 3° 15' S. lon. 80° 15' W. It is about 6 m. long and uninhabited.

CLARAN BRIDGE, a vil. Ireland co. of and S. S.F. Galway. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient castle **CLARBESTON** par Water Fumbroka 1598 ac. Pop. 178.

CLARE, a maritime co. Ireland par Monaster (nsp. Emile) having N. Galway co. and bay S. the Skaroon E. part of Galway Lough Derg and part of Tipperary co. and W. the Atlantic. Extreme length S.W. to N.E. 63 m.; extreme breadth N. to S. about 40 m. area 786,745 ac. of which 455,009 are arable, and 299,088 uncultivated. The surface is irregular rising in many places into moderate conical elevations particularly in the E. W. and N.W. districts. But there are extensive tracts of level and fertile

land which yield abundant crops of potatoes, oats, wheat, barley, &c. There are also extensive grazing lands, called Corranes, which produce from six to eight tons of hay per Irish acre. Lakes are numerous, but generally of small size. The country is deficient in wood, but the process of planting is gaining ground, although the extremely violent gales from the Atlantic, to which it is exposed, are unfavourable to the growth of timber. The condition of the soil is fertile, but the climate is extremely bad, being, in no respect, better than in other parts of Ireland. Manufactures are hardly known. Linen is made by the inhabitants in their own dwellings, but almost entirely for home consumption. A small quantity of coarse flannel for towels and canvas for sacks and bags, are also made, and sold at fairs and markets. There are some fisheries, but they are pursued with no great spirit, although the rivers and coasts of the county present many facilities and inducements for the cultivation of this branch of industry. It is not, however, altogether neglected. The fishery district of Milltownshilly which comprises 198 m. of coast had, in 1845, 678 registered fishing vessels, employing 2393 men and boys. In September 1845, there were 67 national schools in operation. Clare returns three members to the House of Commons—two for the co. and one for the bor. of Ennis.

CLARE, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 8½ m. E.S.E. Armagh, on the Cusher which propels extensive flour meal, and flax mills, and over which is an ancient stone bridge. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Catholics, including several male and female schools. An annual fair is held for horses and cattle. In the vicinity are the ruins of Clare castle. Pop. 1563.

CLARE a market in and par. England co. Bedford 2228 m. The town is situate, r. Jack Stour 12½ m. S. by W. Burg St. Edmunds streets spacious, but houses, in general, old, though considerable improvements have of late years been effected. The old market cross was taken down in 1836, and a spacious corn exchange erected in its stead. It has a large square church and places of worship for Independents and Baptists. But the most interesting buildings are the remains of the ancient castle, and the priory of Austin friars the latter of which though long ago converted into a residence, still bears traces of its original destination. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on here to a considerable extent. Pop. 1769.

CLARE-CASTLE, a tn. Ireland, co. Clare on the Fergus, about 2 m. E. Ennis. It was formerly called Clare, but a few years ago, was made a post town under the name of Clare-Castle. It consists chiefly of one long straggling, miserable looking street, with another of the same character at right angles to it, the houses being very badly built, and generally in a ruinous condition. It is remarkably well supplied with water but destitute of almost every other advantage. There is a Protestant church, with a R. Catholic chapel, type schools, and a dispensary. The military barracks of Clare-Castle, from which the town took the addition to its name are in the immediate neighbourhood, on an island in the Fergus, connected with the mainland by two bridges. The Fergus is navigable to the town for vessels of 800 tons, but the harbour is very bad, and the traffic inconsiderable. No manufactures of any kind are carried on, and the people, who are either fishermen or agricultural labourers, are in a most wretched condition. Pop. 693. —(Local Correspondent.)

CLARE MOUNT, a tn. Ireland, co. Mayo, in a plain, 15 m. S. R. Castlebar. In three principal streets are straight, wide and well kept, but many of the houses here, within the last few years, have been falling into decay. It is well supplied with water, having a small lake, besides numerous springs, in the neighbourhood and although it presents evident traces of dilapidation, it has a clean and even attractive appearance. It has a court-house, police constabulary barracks, workhouse, a handsome Protestant church, and a R. Catholic chapel. There are national, male and female, Church Education Society and infant schools, with posthouse and dispensary.

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Hat-making is carried on extensively, and in the Church Education school a great number of girls are employed in limiting crochets and other fine work—a branch of industry to which many families in the place owe their support. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are employed in agricultural labour. Pop. 1563. —(Local Correspondent.)

CLAREBOROUGH, par. Eng. Notes 3870 m. P. 2604 CLAREGALWAY par. Ireland Galway 11 084 m. Pop. 3783

CLAREMONT ISLES, a group of low woody isles, off the N.E. coast, Australia, Cape York peninsula, about lat. 13 38' S.; lon. 141 46' E.

CLARENCE.—1 A cape, forming the N. extremity of Jones Sound, Beilin's Bay lat. 73 45' N. lon. 77 45' W. (u.) The peaks of the surrounding mountains, which are lost in the clouds, are covered with perpetual snow while their sides are black and inaccessible.—2 An isl. S. Pacific lat. 9° 5' S. lon. 171 88' W. (u.)—3 An isl. Antarctic Ocean forming part of the S. Shetland group. It is of an oval form, and presents several prominent points, the most N. of which bears the name of Lynd's Cape; the S. point is called Cape Bonin.—4, A harbour Russian America, on the E. side of Behring's Strait, 45 m. E.E. Cape Prince of Wales.—5 A strait, Persian Gulf, between the Isl. Kishan and the mainland varying from 5 to 15 m. in breadth and containing numerous islands.—6, A bay, tn. and settlement N. side of Isl. Fernando P. W. Africa, right of Buda. The bay which is situated in lat. 8 48' N. lon. 8 47' 30' E. affords excellent anchorage and abounds with fish of various kinds.—THE STRAITS were formed with a view to the suppression of the slave trade, and a British military force stationed there, which was withdrawn in 1854.—THE TOWN among other public buildings, contains a large hospital, indispensably rendered necessary by the unwholesomeness of the climate. A number of liberal negroes, who live in the neighbourhood of the Government-house appear to be in comfortable circumstances, having neat cottages, with a garden attached to each.—7 A peak, in the preceding isl. 10700 ft. above the level of the sea.—8 An isl. S. America, W. coast of Tierra del Fuego. It is intersected by the parallel of 54° S., and the meridian of 72° W. It is 52 m. long and 23 broad, and is much indented with bays.

CLARENCE LAKE, or GREAT LAKE a lake 1 m. Diamon's Land, Norfolk Plains of irregular form, about 6 m. in length, and about 4 in breadth at the broadest parts.

CLARENCE RIVER, a maritime dist. New S. Wales, between lat. 28 20' and 29° 50' S. It is intersected, N. W. to S.E.E. by the rivers Clarence and Richmond. The stock of the district comprises 1840 horses, 24,943 head of horned cattle, 640 pigs, and 179,561 sheep. It contains several lofty mountains the principal of which are, Mount Wadding, 3300 ft. high; Mount Lindsay or Lansdown 5700 ft. Oldmo on the Richmond river is the chief place. Pop. 1295.

—THE RIVER of this name rises in the mountainous region around Mount Lindsay. After pursuing a S.W. and then a N.E. course through the district of Clarence, it falls into the Pacific Ocean near Rhoad Bay. Its whole length is about 110 m. it is navigable for upwards of 80 m. from its mouth. [Add. See SURV.]

CLARENCE STRAIT.—1 The channel between Melville Isl. and the N.W. coast of Australia, communicating with Van Diemen's Gulf. It is about 12 m. in breadth at the narrowest part, and is studded with small isles, rocks, and reefs having rapid currents between them.—2 The passage between the isl. of Kishan, in the Persian Gulf and the mainland of Laristan. It is about 7 m. wide at the E. entrance, but is sometimes contracted by sandbanks. The tide, in some parts, runs with great rapidity. This channel is also sometimes called Kishan Strait.

CLARENSE, a vil. Switzerland, can. Vaud 18 m. E. by S. Lausanne, on the lake of Geneva. It lies at the head of a bay here forming a creek, and in which the water occasionally rises to an extent that floods the place. Clarence is an insignificant place, which has had an undue celebrity given to it by Rousseau and Byron.

CLARION or CLOWD'S ISLAND an isl., N. Pacific Ocean, off W. coast, Mexico lat. 18° N.; lon. 124° 50' W. Turtle are here plentiful, and birds numerous, including gannet.

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Algae, pollens, several varieties of hooties, of fern, ducks, and doves. Vegetation is pretty luxuriant, but does not seem to support any edible production. Water scarce.

CLARK, or FORT CLARK, a river U. States, Oregon territory, rising in the Rocky Mountains, and after a winding N W course of about 500 m during which it expands into an extensive lake, falling into the Columbia, m lat. 48° 50' N lon. 11° 50' W. Before reaching Lake Kallapooia, through which it passes, its name is Colahidishokot or Bitterroot Fork.

CLARK'S FORK a river U. States, N W territory rising in an office of the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of about 180 m. S. W. to N. E. falling into the Yellowstone, in lat. 48° 55' N; lon. 108° 30' W.

CLARK'S ISLAND.—1 The most S. of the Farnsworth group, Bank a Strait, off the N. E. and of Van Diemen's Land S. extremity in lat. 40° 34' S. It forms the N. boundary of the strait.—2, An isl. N. Pacific; lat. 27° 46' N lon. 176° W.

CLARK'S (San Giacomo) ISLE, an isl. Arctic Ocean 10 m off the coast of British N. America lat. 69° 30' N; lon. 118° 40' W.

CLARY a vil. France, dep. Nord, 9 m S. E. Cambrai. It was once a place of some importance, defended by a strong castle, and has manufactures of glass, lace, and other articles of St. Quentin, tulle, lace, has thread, and pottery. There are also breweries and tanneries. Pop. 1250.

CLASHACROW par. Irek. Kilkenny 909 ac. Pop. 708. CLASHMORE, a post tn. and par. Ireland co. Waterford, 7702 ac. The town is 9 m. S. W. Dungarvan and has a distillery producing nearly 20,000 gallons of whisky annually. Pop. 2384.

CLAYFORD two pars. Eng.—1 (Goodwood) Hants 3390 ac. Pop. 442.—2 (Liphur) Hants 2150 ac. Pop. 596.

CLAYTON par. Scot. Aberdeen, 4 m by 3 m. Pop. 543.

CLAYWORTHY par. Eng. Somerset 2843 ac. P. 233.

CLAUDE (St.) a tn. France, dep. Jura, 23 m S. E. Leval-le-Hautmar at the confluence of the Bièvre and Tacon. It is clean, well built, and has a cathedral a suspension bridge across the Tacon, and a fine promenade along the Bièvre. It owes its origin to a celebrated Benedictine abbey founded in the 6th century and erected into a bishopric in 1743. The privileges of this abbey were so extensive, that if a peasant remained for a year on the abbey lands he became a baron, and his goods were confiscated. This was the last place in France where such an excess existed and the bishop and chapter obstinately refused to abolish it before the revolution of 1793, although solicited to do so by Louis XVI. In 1799 the town was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and the Government devoted the sum of £30,000 to its re-erection. It has a court of first resort, and of commerce, consulting chamber of manufacturers, an agricultural society and communal college and is the seat of a bishopric. Large quantities of tannery-wares are made here, consisting of articles in horn, shell, bone, ivory, box and wood. Buttons, ruff-bones, musical boxes, hardware, pianos, &c. are also made, and there are cotton spinning-mills, tanneries, paper-works, tile-works, and potteries. A considerable trade is done in the above articles. Pop. 4460.

CLAUDY.—1 A vil. Ireland co. of and 9 m S. E. L. Londonderry. It has a R. Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a national school and in the vicinity are some handsome seats, and extensive woods and plantations.—2, (or Clady) a vil. Irek. co. Tyrone, 4 m S. S. W. Banbarn on the Finn, and consisting of one irregularly-built street. Adjacent to the village is a handsome bridge of seven arches over the Finn, connecting Claudy with the county of Donegal. Two fairs are held annually for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs.

CLAUSENBURG, in Transylvania. See KLAUSBURG.

CLAUFFHAL, a tn. Hanover. See KLAUFFHAL.

CLAVEING, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, and on the confines of Hertford 8799 ac. The village, situated in a valley watered by a small stream, has a handsome Gothic church (two chapels belonging to Independents and Primitive Methodists) with a burial-ground attached to each, and two schools—a national one for girls, and a British one for boys. No manufactures, excepting flour; people chiefly employed in agriculture; their social condition seems to be far below that of several towns in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1220.—(Local Correspondent.)

CLAYBERRY a vil. and par. England, co. Salop; 8143 ac. The village stands on elevated ground, about 5 m. S. E. Bridgnorth, and is nearly built of brick and red sandstone. It has a handsome Gothic church, two schools for girls, supported by voluntary contributions, and one endowed boys' school; inhabitants wholly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1613.—(Local Correspondent.)

CLAYVERTON a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset; 1238 ac. The village, romantically situated 3½ m. S. E. Bath in a beautiful and picturesque district, has an elegant church with a square ivy-matted tower. Pop. 155.

CLAYTON par. Eng. Devon 5368 ac. Pop. 878.

CLAYBY three pars. Eng.—1 Lincoln 1689 ac. Pop. 262.—2 Lincoln 590 ac. Pop. 135.—3 (Blackwell) Lincoln 547 ac. Pop. 25.

CLAXTON, two pars. Eng.—1 Norfolk 991 ac. Pop. 186.—2 (or Long Claxton) Lancashire 3450 ac. Pop. 989.

CLAYTHORPE, par. Eng. Lancashire; 5380 ac. P. 1389.

CLAYTON par. Eng. Northampton 974 ac. Pop. 96.

CLAYDON three pars. Eng.—1 Suffolk 950 ac. Pop. 540.—2 (East) Bucks 2160 ac. Pop. 261.—3 (Middle) Bucks 2586 ac. Pop. 165.

CLAYHANGER, par. Eng. Devon 3068 ac. Pop. 239.

CLAYHIDON par. Eng. Devon 5059 ac. Pop. 793.

CLAYPOLE par. Eng. Lincoln; 5870 ac. Pop. 558.

CLAYTON (Warr) a vil. England co. York, W. Riding pleasantly situated on a declivity 9 m. S. E. by E. Huddersfield. It has places of worship for Wesleyans, New Connection Methodists Baptists, and Independents. The manufacture of fancy silk and worsted fabrics is carried on cloths are made, and several coal mines wrought. Pop. 1566.

CLAYTON two pars. Eng.—1 Sussex; 3403 ac. Pop. 641.—2 (old) Norfolk; York, W. Riding 1640 ac. Pop. 831.

CLAYWORTH par. Eng. Hants 3030 ac. Pop. 901.

CLEAR ISLAND Ireland. See CLARE CLARE.

CLEARNS, St. (or CLARE) a bar and par. S. Wales, co. of and 9 m. S. W. Carmarthen. The town sits at the confluence of the Gwynn with the Taf, consists of one long straggling street containing many good houses. It has an ancient parish church, two Independent chapels, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians with several day and Sunday schools. The surrounding district produces abundance of corn and butter, which are here stored for export to Bridgewater and other parts. Cheese and bark are also exported to some extent. Arms of par. 3534 ac. P. 1240.

CLEASBY par. Eng. York, N. Riding 970 ac. Pop. 19.

CLEATHOR par. Eng. Cambridgeshire 2844 ac. Pop. 1779.

CLECKHEATON a vil. and township, England, co. York, W. Riding. The village, pleasantly situated on a declivity 8½ m. W. Leeds is well built, lighted with gas, and has a new-room and mechanics institution.—The town ship contains two churches, and chapels for Wesleyans and Independents. The manufacture of woollen cloth and worsted is extensively carried on, great quantities of cloth for the army being made cards and other machinery used in the wool trade are also made, and the iron foundry trade is important. Here is a station on the Bradford branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Pop. 5178.

CLER, two pars. Eng.—1 Lincoln 9790 ac. Pop. 1084.—2 (St. Margaret) Suffol 1569 ac. Pop. 308.

CLEENISH, par. Irek. Fermanagh 55,798 ac. P. 8088.

CLEEN (St.) par. Eng. Cornwall 11,268 ac. P. 2343.

CLEEVN (Stannard) a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester 8160 ac. The village, on an elevation, 8 m N. by E. Cheltenham, has a handsome ancient Norman church.—The parish contains several saline springs. Pop. 2117.

CLEEVE (Ordn) par. Eng. Somerset; 5413 ac. P. 1560.

CLEEVE PRIOR, a vil. and par. England, co. Worcester; 1690 ac. The village, beautifully situated 5 m. N. E. Evesham, on an acclivity rising from a bank above, has a handsome church with an embattled tower. Pop. 839.

CLEIRONGER, par. Eng. Hereford; 1886 ac. Pop. 408.

CLEIRY, par. Scot. Kilmory 71 m. Pop. 409.

CLEMENT (St.) 4 pars. Eng.—1 Cambridge.

971.—2 Kent 340 ac. Pop. 970.—3 Jersey Pop. 1553.

—4, (St. Denis) Middlesex; 45 ac. Pop. 15,643.

CLEMENTE (San) a tn. Spain, New Castile prov. of, and 42 m. S. by W. Orense, in an extensive plain. It is surrounded by walls, and tolerably well built, possessing good

houses, partly spacious, partly narrow streets and several squares, one of which is large and spacious, and contains the parish church, a handsome edifice, partly of ancient, and partly of modern construction, with a tower and numerous internal decorations. The only other buildings deserving of notice are the court-house, and the primary school, which is attended by 800 pupils. The inhabitants are almost all engaged in agriculture, but there is some trade in articles of primary necessity; and, besides a weekly market, an annual fair which lasts three days. Pop. 2366.

CLEMENTE (San) an isl., N Pacific Ocean, W coast, Upper California. E. point. n lat. 33° 48' N; lon. 118° 29' W (c.) about 13 m. in length, and 5 in breadth.

CLEMENTS (Br.) two par. Eng. — 1 Cornwall 8494 sq. m. Pop. 8466.— 2 Oxford; 530 sq. m. Pop. 5132.

CLEMENTSTOWN a vil Ireland co of and 19½ m N W E Cavan

CLENOWARTON par Eng. Norfolk; 8505 ac P 789

CLENOR par Ire. Cork 4389 ac Pop. 768.

CLENT par Eng. Worcester 2855 ac. Pop. 937

CLEOBURY (Norman) par England, Salop 1560 ac

Pop. 192

CLEORCHY MORTIMOR a to. and par England co.

Salop 7077 ac. The town, beautifully situated on an ac-

tivity surrounded by hills, 37 m. S S E Shrewsbury, con-

sists chiefly of one long broad

straggling street houses generally

well built, chiefly of brick;

water abundant, and of excellent

quality. It has a parish church,

a fine old structure a Wesleyan

Methodist chapel, an endowed

school for boys and girls, one

industrial, one R. Catholic, one dame

and two private ladies schools

several minor charities, a book

society, and juvenile lending

library Within ½ m. of the town

there are paper and flour mills on

the Res. The people are chiefly

engaged in agriculture and the

colliers. Pop. 1788 — (Local

Correspondent)

CLECKEN a vil and com.

Belgium, W Flanders, 9 m. S E

Furnes. It has two breweries,

and two oil works but the chief

employments are agricultural.

Pop. 5182.

CLERFF or **CLERVAUX** a

small vil Holland, chiefly of and

33 m. N by W Loozsburg in

a valley watered by the Welm. It has a school and R. Catho-

lic church, and a castle belonging to the Count of Looz

Pop. 800

CLERHAN a vil Ireland, co. Tipperary par New

chapel, 4 m. N W Clomall with a neat R. Catholic chapel.

CLERKENWELL (St James) par Eng Middlesex

350 sq. m. Pop. 64 778

CLERKE ISLAND EVOSMOKA or St LAWRENCE

island an isl. Pacific Ocean lat. 53° 4' N lon. 170° 10' W.

It has several hills connected by low ground which, at

distance, appear like a group of islands. Near the E. extremity

is a small island, remarkable for three elevated rocks.

Both the large and small islands are inhabited.

CLERMONT a to. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège, 6 m.

N Verviers. It has considerable manufactures of cloth, two

flour mills, a brick-work lincolne, quarries of limestone and

sandstone and several coal mines. Pop. 2184.

CLERMONT CLERMONT or **LEZVIA**, or **CLERMONT**

RENAULT a to. France, dep. Hérault, 23 m. W by N

Montpellier on the Rhod. pleasantly situated on the slope of

a hill, on the summit of which are the remains of an old castle.

It has a tribunal of commerce, a savings-bank, a communal

college, and a handsome Gothic church, remarkable for the

height of its spire. The cloth manufactures here produce

about 24,000 pieces annually. Handkerchiefs, cotton and

cotton mills, tanneries, breezy distilleries, vinegar works, tile and brick-works, blacking, &c. Trade in wine, brandy olive-oil, vegetables, cattle, and fruit. Pop. 5700.

CLERMONT CLERMONT or **BRAYTON**, or **CLERMONT**

ONE, a to. France, dep. Oise, 17 m. E. by S. Beauvais, r

bank, Reims. It was formerly fortified but its ramparts

have disappeared. It has manufactures of cotton and silk-

ture, and has spinning-mills, blacking-works, hosiery,

and tanneries; with a trade in grain, fruit, flax, linen made

in the environs, horses, cattle, &c. It has a communal col-

lege and public library with 12,000 volumes. It is now

a prison, formerly the property of the Princes de Condé, is now

a prison for females. Pop. 8105.

CLERMONT FERRAND (anc. *Novesium, Urbs Avern*

Clarus Mase) a city France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 215 m.

S. by E. Paris lat. 46° 48' 46" N lon. 3° 5' 50" E between

the Arrier and the Rhodan. It is built on a hill composed

chiefly of volcanic tuff, at the foot of that extraordinary range

of extinct volcanoes surrounded by the mountain of the Puy-

de-Dôme, which though apparently overhanging the town, is

5 m. distant. To the E. is the fertile plain of the Lemaun,

over which the view extends 20 or 30 m. A line of boule-

vards planted with trees, encircles the town except to the

N W, and outside of these are the extensive suburbs. The

streets in many parts are narrow confined, and crooked; and



CLERMONT-FERRAND. From Vespereaux's *France Pittoresque*.

the houses have a dull appearance, being all built of lava.

Arthur Young described it as one of the worst built, dirtiest

and most stinking places he had ever met with and adds,

that many of its streets, for highness, dirt, and ill smells,

could only be represented by narrow channels cut in a dung-

hill. Some parts of the town, however have undergone

improvement, and the new streets are wide, and well paved

Some quarters have been almost entirely rebuilt, and foun-

tains, several of them elegant, have been multiplied; abund-

antly supplied with good water brought from Roze, about

3 m. distant. It has two squares, in one of which, the Place

du Tauxem, is a fine fountain, built in the form of an obelisk,

89 ft. high; erected as a monument to the memory of General

Dessaix. The principal building is the cathedral, an irregular

pile of dark hewn, built of volcanic lava. During the revolution

of 1793, it was stripped of its ornaments and monuments, and

only saved from total destruction by the exertions of a magis-

trate, M. Victor Lescure who represented to the mob that it

would be useful for holding popular meetings in. It was

began, in 1743, and carried on till 1866, by the architect

Jean Deschamps, but never completed. The interior is re-

markable for its lightness, and loftiness of the vaulted roof.

Of the four towers that originally existed, only one remains.

The most ancient and interesting church is Notre Dame du

Port, a Romanesque edifice, originally founded, A.D. 560,

burnt by the Normans, A.D. 854; and rebuilt, A.D. 931. It

is decorated externally with red Mosaic, of black and white

CLICHY LA-GARENNE (*Laticlona*) a town in France, dep. Seine in a beautiful plain, 7 bank Seine, and on the railway between Paris and St. Germain, about 4 m. N W Paris. It is a place of considerable antiquity and in the seventh century during the reign of Dagobert, who had a palace here to which he was particularly attached, was frequently the residence of the court. It contains a parish church the erection of which is due to the celebrated Vincent de Paul who was curate of Cligny in 1612 and has many features of white marble of very superior quality and extensively exported chemical products glass, varnishes, and so on. Cligny suffered much in 1814 from an attempt to defend it against the approach of the Allies upon Paris. Pop. 428.

CLIDDESDEN par Eng. Hants 2150 ac. Pop. 814.
CLIDFEN a seaport in Ireland, on the coast, and 48 m. N W Galway beautifully situated on an estuary which communicates with Ardara Bay. In 1815 it contained only one house and now it is a considerable and thriving seaport, and contains an elegant church, a R. Catholic chapel, two schools, a bride-well, a dispensary, and fever hospital. Weekly markets are held Wednesday and Saturday, and four fairs annually. It is the seat of quarter sessions, and petty sessions are held every alternate Thursday. It is also a constabulary police and coast-guard station. The harbour is excellent and there is a quay with ships of 200 tons can approach. Fish in which the neighbouring coast abounds and corn with a little kelp, are the principal exports and the imports consist of groceries, manufactured goods, &c. Pop. 1602.

CLIFFE three parts Eng. — 1 (see Eng.) Kent 7890 ac. 10 p. 877. — 2 (see Eng.) Wilt. 598 ac. Pop. 690. — 3 (see Eng.) Kent 1194 ac. 10 p. 129.

CLIFFORD 1st Eng. Hereford 6022 ac. Pop. 689.
CLIFFORD 2nd Eng. Gloucester 2500 ac. Pop. 305.

CLIFTON numerous parts Eng. — 1 Bedford 1430 ac. Pop. 1053. — 2 Gloucester 740 ac. Pop. 17 634. — 3 West. 1080 ac. Pop. 269. — 4 (see Eng.) Dorset 1504 ac. Pop. 18. — 5 (North) Nottingham 510 ac. Pop. 1143. — 6 (see Eng.) Bucks 1444 ac. Pop. 217. — 7 (see Eng.) Warwick 4902 ac. Pop. 768.

CLIFTON several places England. — 1 A town in Lancashire 5 m. W Manchester composed of a row of houses on either side the road from Manchester to Bolton houses substantially built of brick well supplied with water. It has a school, a very neat edifice in the Elizabethan style but no church. The men are almost exclusively employed in the extensive collieries of the neighbourhood, and the women generally in the cotton factories, in the adjoining townships of Ringley and Pendlebury. Pop. 1647. — (Local correspondence) — 2 A vil. co. Warrington, situated 3 m. S E 1/2 E on a rocky eminence in the vale of the Leith. It has a small ancient church. In its vicinity a skirmish occurred between the troops of the Duke of Cumberland and those of the Pretender in 1745. — 3 A large and handsome vil. co. of and 13 m. N W the city of York, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 2943. — 4 A suburb of Bristol (see Eng.) — 5, 1 (see Eng.) A vil. and par. co. Derby and Stafford 6004 ac. The village, situated on the road between Elford and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, contains a church with a magnificent spire. Pop. 387. — 6 (see Eng.) A vil. and par. co. Nottingham 1980 ac. The village, 8 m. S W by R Nottingham contains a fine church with a massive tower and almshouses for six poor widows. Pop. 401. — 7 (see Eng.) A vil. and par. co. Worcester 2972 ac. The village, delightfully seated on a lofty cliff overlooking the Teme, 9 m. S W by W Worcester has a church with a tower surmounted by a spire, and a subscription school. Hancock, which suffered severely from the parliamentary forces in 1646 was restored in 1640. Pop. 547.

CLIPPING par Eng. Sussex 2185 ac. Pop. 375.

CLINCH — 1 Arrive U States, Virginia and Tennessee rising in the former state and after a R. W. course of 300 m. for great part of which it is navigable for boats, uniting in the latter with the Holston at Kingston to form the Tennessee. — 2 A mountain-range, forming a branch of the Alleghenies, between the parallel of 35 and 37 N and extending the waters of the Clinch from those of the Holston, which run parallel to each other up to the junction.

CLINTON-COLDEN (LAKES) an extensive sheet of water British N America, connected with Lake Anymer on the N W and with Arcture Lake on the S. Intersected by the parallel of 64 N and by the meridian of 107 30 W. It was discovered in 1838, by Capt. Back.

CLIFFLETON ROCK, more correctly an Isl. N Pacific Ocean N W from the Galapagos lat. 10° 14' N lon. 109° 19' W (see N). It is a low coral lagoon island about 5 m. long N to S. and about the same broad S to W. It is destitute of trees, with a high rock on its E. edge, but is covered with sea-fowl gannets, boobies, frigates, petrels, and several kinds of terns, albatrosses, porpoises, and turtle abound on its coasts. It is extremely dangerous the coral belt being invisible until closely approached while the high rock above alluded to lies so strong a resemblance to a vessel under sail that it may very readily be mistaken for one. Both the existence and position of this curious island were doubtful until ascertained by Capt. Belcher, who sought it out, and found it on May 18 1839.

CLIFFERBY par Eng. Norfolk 881 ac. Pop. 120.
CLIFFHAM par Eng. Rutland 1635 ac. 10 p. 264.

CLIFTON par Eng. Northampton 2500 ac. Pop. 864.

CLISEA (see Andros) a fortress Andros, Dalmatian circle of and 4 m. N E Spalato. It is perched on an isolated rocky eminence, between Mount Capreno and Mount Mosor inaccessible on three sides and commands the approach to Balona from the N E. The works are irregular but strong and kept in a state of defence. The Indian tactics are chiefly employed in cultivating the vine and olive. Clisea from the importance of its position has always been a first object of attack by any army invading the part of Dalmatia, and has accordingly stood many sieges, and passed under the hand of many masters. Pop. 1900.

CLISBO a town France dep. Loire-Inférieure, 15 m. S E Nantes in the deep valley of the Mayenne on a side of which is the old castle one of the most stately in France. The houses are mostly modern the town having been destroyed in the Vendean war. The valley is crossed by a fine stone new bridge of 12 arches. Woolen goods cotton yarn handkerchiefs, paper and lead are manufactured here. There is also some trade in grain and in the coarse woollen trade in the environs. 10 p. 132.

CLIST several parts England Devon — 1 (see Eng.) 9188 ac. Pop. 2450. — 2 (see Eng.) 1725 ac. Pop. 342. — 3 (see Eng.) 1069 ac. Pop. 570. — 4 (see Eng.) 1060 ac. Pop. 184. — 5 (see Eng.) 582 ac. 10 p. 137.

CLIST HORTON a vil. and par. England co. Devon 1725 ac. The vil. 1406, situated 1 bank Clive, 7 m. N E Exeter was nearly destroyed by fire in 1825. Pop. 423.

CLITHERHUR a bor. and market in England, co. Lancashire 28 m. N W W. Manx enter a station on the Blackburn and Bolton Railway 1/2 bank Ribbles at the foot of Pendle Hill which here attains an elevation of 1800 ft. streets well paved supply of water ample. Besides the church there are places of worship for Methodists, Independents, and R. Catholics to which Sunday schools are attached. There is a free grammar-school, founded in 1564, by Queen Mary of England two principal day schools, an infant and a national school several libraries and a mechanics institute. The town has not a very thriving appearance, but is prospering nevertheless being the seat of some extensive cotton spinning and weaving establishments and large print works. In the neighbourhood are extensive beds of limestone, which is burned for lime and building. Clitherhurs returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 7344.

CLOACANOG a vil. and par. N Wales, co. Denbigh. The village, situated 2 1/2 m. E W Ruthin, contains a neat church a national school, and has numerous charities. In the vicinity are excellent stone quarries among of which is found that peculiar kind of stone used for houses. Area of par. 6371 ac. Pop. 421.

CLOCH or **CLOUGH FURCH** a headland Scotland, co. Renfrew S shore Firth of Clyde, 4 m. W by S Greenock with a lighthouse exhibiting a white stationary light 40 ft. above high water.

CLODOCK par Eng. Hereford 17,828 ac. Pop. 1111.

CLOFORD par Eng. Somerset 2248 ac. Pop. 242.

CLOUGH or **CLOUGH**, a vil. Ireland, co. of and 17 m. N Antrim, near the Ravel water and at the junction of several roads. It contains the manorial court-house of Old Stone.

pumps in the various streets afford an ample supply of water. The whole town has thus a cheerful and prosperous appearance. At the E. end of the town is a handsome new room, called the county club-house. In the same quarter are extensive barracks for artillery cavalry and infantry with a small military hospital behind. The new court-house is a light and elegant structure, and the county jail a large stone building. The parish church, situated at the W. end of the town, is a handsome old building, with some beautifully painted glass windows and a pinnacled tower. There are also two R. Catholic chapels, a Franciscan and Presentation chapel, with meeting-houses for various dissenting congregations, a large and well-endowed grammar-school founded in 1886, with various other schools for the humbler classes, some of which are maintained by voluntary contribution. Besides these institutions there are a large district lunatic asylum, a large work-house, infirmary fever hospital dispensary and various charitable institutions, including two orphan schools, and a mendicant association. The Mayor's court is held every Wednesday and petty sessions every alternate Friday. The trade of Clonmel is considerable, chiefly in corn, wheat, bacon, and butter, large quantities of which are exported to Liverpool, London and Bristol. There are several extensive corn-mills in the neighbourhood, an extensive distillery and in the town are two large porter and ale breweries. The butter market is a commodious building with all conveniences for facilitating the traffic in that commodity. Market days Tuesdays and Saturdays. Fairs in May and November and on the first Wednesday of every month chiefly for cattle. Clonmel sends one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850) 271 1 op. 104.

CLONMELLOON a market and port in Ireland co. Westmeath 18 m. N. E. Mullingar. It has a parish church, school and a dispensary. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Four fairs annually. Pop. 625.

CLONMILLIT a vil and par Ireland co. of 13 m. N. E. Cork 4692 ac. The village has a R. Catholic chapel and a school. Pop. 835.

CLONONY or CLONONA a vil Ireland King's co. 9½ m. N. W. Frankford. Adjacent to it is the old castle of Clonony a quadrangular structure built on a rock, and in a state of excellent preservation.

CLONOGHIE a thriving vil Ireland co. of, and 18 m. N. W. Wexford. Pop. 420.

CLONSKEAGH a vil Ireland co. of, and 3 m. S. Dublin on the Dodder. It contains extensive corn-mills, iron works and a dye-stuff factory. Pop. 810.

CLONTARF a vil and par Ireland co. Dublin 1100 ac. The village, N. shore Dublin bay 3 m. E. N. E. the city is of considerable extent and is much frequented for sea-bathing. It contains a neat chapel a monastery and an extensive bakery. In the vicinity are numerous handsome villas 1 op. 683.

CLONONARF par Ireland Leitrim 82,3-8 ac. P. 9203.

CLONOGRAFF par Ireland Roscommon, 4899 ac. P. 1601.

CLONOVE par Ireland Leitrim 41,028 ac. Pop. 12,8-8.

CLONONEY two pars Ireland, Clons—110,226 ac. Pop. 2150—2 10 666 ac. Pop. 2804.

CLONONFOLGHE, par Ireland Roscommon 7814 ac. 1 op. 3861.

CLONVOGHER par Ireland Leitrim 6444 ac. P. 810.

CLONVOGHILL, par Ireland Sligo 6930 ac. Pop. 1663.

CLONVOUSKEIT par Ireland Roscommon 9681 ac. Pop. 1760.

CLONVOYGHICAN par Ireland Roscommon 8044 ac. Pop. 1471.

CLOPHILL, par Eng Bedford 2140 ac. Pop. 1186.

CLOPTON par Eng. Suffolk 2074 ac. Pop. 890.

CLOSEBURN par Scot. Dumfries, 10 m by 7½ P. 1782.

CLOSORTH par Eng. Somerset 1071 ac. Pop. 169.

CLOTHALL par Eng. Bedford 3444 ac. Pop. 685.

CLOUD (St. Vermeille) m. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. N. E. Vermeille 5 m. S. W. Paris, 1 bank Seine and on one of the railway lines from Paris to Vermeille. It is agreeably situated on a hill slope overlooking the river. Its four September 7 is one of the most celebrated in the neighbourhood of Paris. It lasts three weeks, and is attended by multitudes from the capital. The town owes its origin and

name to Clodove a grandson of Clovis, who founded a monastery here in 561. In 1569 Henry III. was assassinated here by Jacques Clément. St. Cloud is, however, chiefly celebrated for its chateau built by the Duke of Orleans, brother to Louis XIV. and formerly the residence of the Duke of Orleans. It consists of a centre and two wings. It is richly furnished, and has numerous statues, vases, pictures, and articles of vertu. The park extends from the bank of the Seine about 10 m. in length, and has some fine cascades, waterfalls and water works. The chateau has been the scene of many important historical events. In 1830 General Bona parte laid the foundation of his power on the memorable 18th Brumaire (November 11 1799) by expelling with his armed grenadiers, the council of Five Hundred from the orangery in which they held their sittings and here Charles X. signed the ordinances of July 1830 which led to the second revolution. In 1814 St. Cloud was attacked by the vanguard of the Allies under Langens, March 31 and was the head quarters of the army from April 7 to June 8. It was the head quarters also of Blücher in the following year and here was concluded the military convention (July 6) by which Paris fell a second time into the hands of the Allies. Pop. 3051.

CLOUDY BAY a bay New Zealand Cook's Strait, N. E. coast middle island, lat. (S. point) 41 32 S. lon. 174 17 E. [S.] The anchorage in this bay is good, but the wind sweeps down the gullies in strong squalls the water here ever remaining as all times smooth. The prevailing winds in summer and the beginning of autumn, from November to March, are S. E. and N. W. There was, recently five whaling establishments in this bay each employing from 20 to 80 hands, chiefly New Zealanders. Many thousands barrels of oil are prepared here annually.

CLOUGH —1 A post in Ireland co. Down, 6½ m. S. W. Downpatrick, containing a Presbyterian meeting house and an old castle said to have been erected by the Danes. First annual fair. Pop. 371.—2 (or Clough) a vil Ireland co. of 12½ m. N. N. E. Killybegs. It has a R. Catholic chapel and a brewery on the Dinnane rivulet and abutments chiefly employed in the neighbouring colleries. Pop. 486.

CLOYALLY a maritime vil and par England co. Devon 3602 ac. The village is situated on the S. coast of Berrymore Bay in the Bristol Channel on the declivities of a remarkably picturesque rock, which rises several hundred feet above the harbour 6 m. W. by S. Bideford. It has a church with several elegant monuments, and a Wesleyan chapel. The harbour is secure. The herring fishery is carried on 1 op. 93.

CLOWN par Eng. Derby 1860 ac. 1 op. 660.

CLOYDAGH par Eng. Carlisle and Queens co. 4943 ac. Pop. 1044.

CLOYAF a market in and par Ireland co. Cork 9989 ac. The town 18 m. N. by S. Cork consists of two principal well built streets. It has an ancient parish church a R. Catholic chapel a free school founded by Bishop Crew in 1726 with two national schools for boys and girls, a benevolent loan fund and various other charities. There is a little trade, and the only manufacture is that of huggins and hats. Market day Thursday six fairs annually for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. A mayor court is held once in three weeks, and petty sessions every alternate Wednesday. Area of par 9970 ac. Pop. of tn 1713 of par 6145.

CLON a tn and par England co. Salop 19789 ac. The town stands on an acclivity on the Clun ½ m. S. W. Bishop's Castle and consists of two streets very much neglected, houses generally of stone plentiful supply of water. It has a parish church a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel and almshouses for 14 aged decayed tradesmen. A small trade in malt is carried on. Pop. 2121.

CLONBURY a vil and par England co. Salop 5404 ac. The village which is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill 6 m. S. S. E. Bishop's Castle, has a neat ancient church, chapels for Wesleyans and Unitarian & Methodists, and a national school. Pop. 367.

CLONBURNFORD par Eng. Salop 3620 ac. Pop. 801.

CLUNE (Loch) a lake, Scotland co. of and 18 m. N. Perth about 2½ m. in circumference and of considerable depth. In it is a small island on which is an old castle formerly the residence of the Earls of Argyll.

CLUNY two pars Scot.—1 Aberdeen, 10 m. by 2 m. Pop. 725.—2 Perth 5000 ac. Pop. 1149.

CLUNY is in France dep. Seine-et-Oise, and 11 m N.W. Macon 1 bank Gironne. It was formerly surrounded by fortifications, parts of which still remain, and was long celebrated for its Benedictine abbey founded in 910 by William, first Duke of Aquitaine. It had 600 religious houses under its direction. Only a small portion of it now remains, having been all but utterly destroyed in 1793. Manufactures of drapery, steel wire, glass, paper, tiles, earthenware, leather &c. are carried on. Trade in—wood grain, furs, and cattle. Pop. 8407.

CLUSÈS, a town, com. France dep. Haute Savoie dist. Fancœur 2 m S.W. Geneva, r bank Arve, which in the neighbourhood is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It is a miserable looking place and has repeatedly been almost destroyed both by fire and plague but the people are industrious and ingenious. Their chief occupation is the making of clocks and watches, in which they particularly excel. Owing to their early business habits and general ability several of the richest bankers of Augsburg, Hamburg and Lyon, are natives of Cluses. Pop. 2900.

CLISSON, a town, Italy Lombardy in the valley of the Serio, near 1 bank, river of that name prov. and 17 m N.E. Bergamo. It is the capital of the district, has three churches, two hospitals and a gymnasium. It has some manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade in corn, for which there is a weekly market. 1 the vicinity are some copper foundries and sulphur and manufactures. Pop. 5500.

CLUTTON a vill and par. Eng. co. Somerset 1636 ac. The village stands high and consists of several scattered groups of houses, principally of stone and has a parish church and chapels for Independents and Methodists national schools for boys, a day school for Methodists, a Sunday school for Independents, and a girls school connected with the Established church. There are three coal mines, and the people generally are employed as miners. Pop. 1490.

CLYDE a river, Wales, co. Denbigh ramp on the N.E. of the Ribblesdale, extensive Abercrombie after a course chiefly N.W. of about 30 m. during which it is joined by several small tributaries. It is navigable at highwater for vessels of 60 tons berthing to the town of Rhuddlan, 2 m from its mouth. The valley of Clyde which is about 20 m. in length, and from 5 m to 8 m in breadth is extremely fertile, and in a high state of cultivation.

CLYDE, a well known river Scotland the third in size, but the first in commercial importance in that kingdom. It rises amidst some wastes, 1400 ft above sea level at the extremity of county of Lanark, being formed by a confluence of many streams having their sources in that district, and known by various names the most distant source appears to be the head of the Dear water 7 m E. by N. Thornhill. It flows N.W. and about 12 m. from the junction of the streams, it becomes a considerable stream, and is now called the Clyde. Holding on its way in a N. direction it gradually increases in size by the contributions of numerous tributaries, till it approaches Lanark, about 2 m above which it forms the beautiful fall of Benlath, about 80 ft perpendicular height, the upper verge of this fall is 400 ft above sea level. It now hurries through a rocky channel about half a mile long whose walls rise, on either side, to the height of from 70 to 100 ft. till it reaches the fall of Cora Linn, a still more magnificent cascade or series of cascades, for there are three distinct breaks, than the former being altogether 80 ft in height the upper verge of this fall is 265 ft above sea level. About a quarter of a mile below a third but smaller fall occurs, called Dundal Linn, and 3 m further down are the picturesque falls of Stonebyres, consisting, as in the case of Cora Linn, of three distinct breaks, and being, together about the same height, namely 80 ft, where the upper verge is 250 ft. above sea level. The river though with many turnings and windings, now takes a N.W. course through some fine sylvan scenery, passes Hamilton, and finally reaches Glasgow where its importance as a commercial stream commences thence to the ocean being capable of floating vessels of the largest size. The course of the river to Glasgow is wholly confined to the county of Lanark below that city it enters the county of Renfrew and subsequently separates the latter from the county of Dumfriesshire. The entire course of the river to Dumfriesshire, where the river may be said to end and the first to con-

fluence, is 96 m. Below Dumfriesshire and the confluence of the Leven, it suddenly expands into a firm and solemnly called Dumfriesshire Firth and at Greenock it attains a width of about 4 m. Beyond Greenock, the river bends suddenly S. and soon after expands into an open sea, including the islands of Hute, Combrass and Arran, and terminating at Ailsa Craig, where it is 20 m broad. The principal affluents of the Clyde above the falls of Cora Linn, are the Dugald, Buggie, Douglas, and Madwalen between these falls and Glasgow the Nith, Avon, and N. and S. Calder; and below Glasgow the Kelvin, Carr, and Leven. The whole basin of the river comprises an area of 1580 sq m. Few rivers, perhaps none, can boast of scenery of greater variety of character or of greater beauty than the Clyde. Above Glasgow its course is now through verdant lawns, now through rocky fells, and now through steep and gorgeously wooded banks. Below the city where it widens into an estuary lofty hills rise on every side, and bound the far distant lochs or arms of the sea, resembling Norwegian fjords, branch off at various points on the N and W sides, carrying the eye into the recesses of the mountainous districts, while the shores are studded with beautiful watering places, the summer resort of the Glasgow citizens all presenting a panorama of unequalled beauty grandeur and magnificence. Its history in reference to its commercial character and importance is interesting but for this the reader is referred to the article GLASGOW to which it more properly belongs. Suffice it to mention here, that on the Clyde in 1819 was launched the Comet, the first steam vessel built in the United Kingdom and the pre-eminence thus obtained over the other parts of the country it still retains Clyde built steamers being esteemed the finest in the empire.

CLYDE, a river British N. America falling into Beaufort Bay lat. 70° 10' N. lon. 69° W.

CLYDE a river Wales Fembreke 5120 ac. 1 top 1200 CLYDE par. Scot. Sutherland 24 m by 8 m 1 top 1933

CLYDE a river Wales Carnarvon 28 m by 8 m 1 top 1660 CLYDE par. Wales Radnor 7325 ac. 1 top 863

CLYTHNE a headland Scotland co. Caithness, par. of Latheran lat. 58° 20' N. lon. 8° 18' W.

COA a small isl. Asiatic Archipelago, on the S coast of Flores lat. J. S. lon. 122° E.

COA (see Cude) a river Portugal ramp in prov. Beira near Fátima and after a course S. to N. of about 76 m entering the Douro on the bank 5 m S.W. Torre-de-Moncorvo. Its principal affluents are the Pinhal and the Lameira.

COAGH a vill Ireland co. Tyrone 4 m S. by E. Moury more, on the Lough or Ballinaderoy over which is an ancient stone bridge of six arches, 4 m. W. Lough Neagh. It contains a market-house a Presbyterian chapel and two schools. Steamers ply on Lough Neagh between this place and the railway at Fortadown. Linen is the principal manufacture, for the sale of which a market is held on the first Friday of every month. In 1698 James II. crossed the river at this place, on his march to the siege of Derry. Pop. 835.

COAL ISLAND a vill Ireland co. Tyrone 4 m N.Y. Dungannon. It consists of cut streets, straight and well kept plentifully supplied with water, steadily increasing and improving. It contains a church and R. Catholic chapel parochial and national schools and has a loan fund brick, tile and draining pipe works, flax and four mills and several potteries contiguous to the village, employing a considerable number of hands. In the vicinity are extensive coal pits. Pop. 697. —(Local Correspondent).

COALBROOKDALE, or **COLLMOOREDALE**, a hamlet and dist. England, co. Salop, par. Madley 5 m S. by E. Wellington. It is a remarkably beautiful and picturesque valley the steep hills on its sides being almost covered with trees towards their summits and thickly studded on their lower parts with neat cottages and gardens. Here the Severn is crossed by a cast iron bridge, erected in 1779 of one arch more than 100 ft. span, and 40 ft. high. The houses are plain brick buildings, and the main road is lighted with gas water abundant. There are a Quakers meeting-house, a Wesleyan chapel and a place of worship for members of the Established church several schools, and a benevolent society. Here are extensive iron-works, where steam engines and all kinds of machinery are manufactured, amounting to the average amount of 80 tons being produced daily. Railroads formed

of wood, were first used here in 1620 and 1630 and about 100 years afterwards iron plates were put upon the wooden rails. The inhabitants are employed principally in the foundries and collieries. *See* MANZLER.—(*Local Correspondent*.)

COALEY near New Gloucester 2403 ac. 1 sq. 788. **COALTOWN** (East and West) two adjacent villa. Scotland no. Fifc, 4 m. N.E. Kirrialdy inhabited by colliers. Pop. E. Coaltown, 165. W. Coaltown, 372.

COALVILLE a vil England, on Leicester 5 m. N.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch and a station on the Leicester and Bristol line of railway. It derives its importance chiefly from its extensive collieries, and the excellent quality of its coal, known by the Whitwick and Salsbourn Main. Previous to 1824, when the collieries were opened, there were but two houses here there are now about 300 also a handsome church in the early English style, chapels for the General Dispensary and Primitive Methodists and a national, and other schools. Pop. 1300.

COANZA, a river W Africa, Lower Guinea, falling into the Atlantic, with a broad and turbid stream S of St. Paul de Loendo lat. 9° 10' S. Its course is but imperfectly known but it is supposed to have its source in a large lake on the E. boundary of Cassinga, and to flow W for upwards of 600 m. It is navigable for a considerable distance, but, on account of the formidable bar at its mouth can be entered only by small vessels.

COARRAYE a vil France dep. Basses-Pyrénées, agreeably situated in a valley r bank, Gave-du-Pas here spanned by a bold arch, 10 m. S.E. Pau. In its castle, which crowned a mound above the river Henri IV spent his early years, and by sharing in the coarse fare and adventurous sports of the peasant, earned himself the 400000 and hardships of his future career. The only part of the old castle now remaining is a tower with an enclasure, but part of the site is occupied by a modern château. Coarraze has manufactures of woolen cloths and brick and limekilns. Pop. 1368.

COATBRIDGE a vil Scotland co. Lanark, par Old Monkland 9½ m. E. Glasgow. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the extensive iron works in the neighbourhood Pop. 8664.

COA TENG, six para haw.—J Gloucester 2330 ac. Pop. 490.—E. 1888. 803 par. Pop. 46.—S. 1888. 845 ac. Pop. 63.—4 (Green) Lincoln 4480 ac. Pop. 235.—5 (White) Lincoln 1024 ac. Pop. 42.—6 North Lincoln 4 01 ac. Pop. 239.

COAZACUALCO a river Mexico rising in the sierra Madre, state of Oaxaca, and, after a winding N course between the states of Vera Cruz and Tabasco falling into a bay of same name in the Caribbean Sea, 40 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. It has been proposed to open a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific by means of this river and the Chiapas, and it is alleged that the distance has actually been accomplished by this route in 10 courses of eight days.

COAZZO a kingdom of Italy Piedmont prov Turin 18 m. E.N.E. Susa, near its confluence of the Sangone and Susa river. Common cloth is made here. Pop. 8000.

COBAN or YAGUA PAZ, a city Central America, state of, and 90 m. N.E. Guatemala, cap prov Vera Paz. lat. 15° 50' N. lon. 89° 45' W. L. high, and near the source of the Dulce or Dolos. The inhabitants, all of whom are aborigines, are more wealthy than in any other part of the country. The valley is exceedingly fertile, and covered with plantations of sugar-cane, bananas, and pimento trees, and various kinds of fruit trees. Pop. 14 000.

COBRE, a vil Danvor. *See* KOBEN.

COBDO or KOBDO, a city and territory in N.W. Mongolia, W of Lake the Aral. The city stands on the r bank, and near the source of the Ise a tributary of the Dyshkun lat. 48° N. lon. 91° E. It is said to contain 3000 houses is regularly built, and carries on some trade with Karum.—The territory is bounded N and W by the Russian Governments of Yenisei and Tomsk, and separated from Russia by the Altai mountains. It contains several lakes, many of which receive rivers, without having any outlet, but it is not known whether they are all salt. The largest is the Uzun or Chika. The tribes in Cobdo resemble the American Indians in their habits, dispositions, and modes of life. The Chinese rule over these tribes in accordance with the same principles as that over the other Mongols and they Vol. 7

all render fealty to the Emperor through the chief resident at Ulaanbat, but how much obedience is really paid to his orders is not known.

COBHAM a vil and par England, co. Surrey 5228 ac. The village on a slight eminence on the Mole, about 5 m. W.N.W. Leatherhead is divided into two parts—one on the London and Portsmouth road, called Street-Cobham the other a little farther S. called Church-Cobham. It consists of two principal streets, one straight, and one crooked, houses generally of brick supply of water abundant. It has an Episcopal church, with chapels for Independents, Calvinists, and other dissenters five schools two flour-mills, a stock mill, and a brewery people chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1691.

COBHAM a vil and par England co. Kent 4096 ac. The village 4 m. S by E Gravesend, has a handsome church with a tower, and some interesting monuments and a charity for the maintenance of 20 poor persons. Cobham gives the inferior title of Baron to the Duke of Devonshire Pop. 718.

COBIA a desert, Central Asia. *See* COW. **COBILJA**, a division Bolivia, on the footings of a dip and property styled the Maritime Government of Cobija. It embraces the whole of the sea coast belonging to that state, having an extent of about 270 m. from the mouth of the river Loa, on the frontier of Peru in the N. lat. 21° 30' to the boundary of Chili in the S. lat. 25° 28'. It is a wide coast to be stated with precision the maritime claim of the Andes which bounds it on the E. being for the most part, an unexplored wilderness. Many summits of this chain rise above the snow-line, but their waters flow to the interior and the coast on which no rule has fallen within the memory of man has only the river Loa and a few inconsiderable torrents, which are dry the greater part of the year. The Government is divided into five districts—Atacama Calama, Chichivis Cobija, and Esmeralda but it is, in general a desert of the most inhospitable and impassable character and contains no towns save even village, of any importance, besides Cobija.

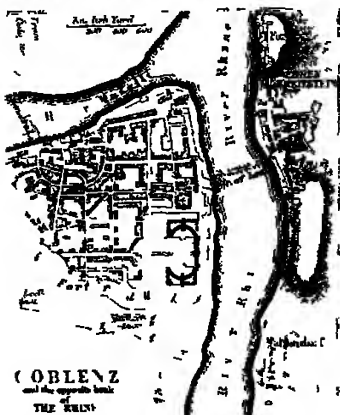
COBILJA or **PEREZ-DE-LA-NIAZ**, a port and bay Bolivia prov Atacama lat. 22° 34' S. lon. 81° W. It is the only recognized seaport in the republic and on a point jutting into the sea there is a small fort, mounting five or six guns. It is a very poor place composed of a few wooden houses. Water is scarce. Fresh meat is procured from the interior but flour fruit vegetables, and nearly all other necessities, are obtained from Valparaiso.

This port is the principal outlet for the exports of Bolivia consisting chiefly of silver. It is through it that all the southern provinces of the republic are supplied with foreign commodities. Of late years, attempts have been made to improve the port, a mole, barracks, and custom-house have been built, the numbers of vessels frequenting it are apparently on the increase. Cobija is a free port in official documents it is always called Puerto la-Mar but English works and maps still retain the name Cobija. [ad. See SURV.]

COBLENZ, or **KOBLENZ** a gov. Rhenish sh. Prussia bounded, N. by gov. (elogne h. duchies of Hesse Darmstadt, and Nassau S. Rhineland Prussia, and Rhine-Rossau west of the Duke of Oldenburg and Landgraves of Hesse Homberg and W. gov. Trier and Aix-la-Chapelle area, 1754 sq. m. It is mountainous, particularly in the S., where its surface is occupied by the Hunsrück and in the N. by the Eifel Mountains. Being traversed however both by the Moselle and the Rhine, it possesses fertile valleys watered by these rivers and the far larger part of its surface is either arable or covered with fine timber. Gardens and vineyards also abound the latter especially along the fine slopes of the two rivers mentioned. The government is divided into 12 circles. That of Coblenz, containing the capital of the government is among the most fertile, and has an area of 79 sq. m. Pop. of gov. 1846 499,567 of circle, 63,410.

COBLENZ, or **KOBLENZ** [anc. *Confluentes*] a in Rhenish Prussia, cap. circle of same name, beautifully situated at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine, whence its ancient name *Confluentes*, modernized into Coblenz. The streets are mostly well-built especially in the New Town or Gleichenstadt but there are many mean and filthy lanes and thoroughfares. The principal buildings are the four E. Catholic

churches, one of which called the church of St. Caster situated precisely at the confluence of the two rivers, is remarkable for its antiquity, as it has been founded in 836 and also as the place where the grandsons of Charlemagne met (848)



COBLENZ
and the opposite bank
of the Rhine

to divide his vast empire into Germany, France, and Italy. It contains some fine ancient monuments, and a beautiful altar-piece. The palace, the New Town, the summer residence of the King, is a fine structure with a long and broad some facade extending along the Rhine. It was built by the last Elector of Treves, in 1799 and was converted by the French for a time, into a barracks. The Protestant church contains some fine specimens of early painted glass. The theatre is a handsome building and well fitted up, but neglected. The Casino or town club is also a fine edifice and contains an elegant ball room, good reading room, and has gardens attached. There are residences of several noble families in the town, including that of Prince Metternich an hospital admirably conducted by the sisters of charity a town library with valuable collections of coins, paintings and antiquities. A free stone bridge of 14 arches crosses the Moselle and another bridge, constructed of boats connects the town with the village of Ehrenbreitstein on the opposite bank of the Rhine where there is a strong fortress, with 400 pieces of cannon and containing vast armed stores, capable of holding three years supply of water. Coblenz is also strongly fortified. The expense of constructing both works, the former being an out-work of the latter was upwards of £750,000. Together they are capable of accommodating 100,000 men while the magazines are large enough to contain provisions for 8000 men, for 10 years. These extensive fortifications which are constructed partly on the system of Vauban, and partly on that of Montebello, render Coblenz the strongest place in the Prussian dominions. Coblenz is the seat of a central or criminal court, of a general court of justice, of a tribunal of commerce, of a board of taxation, and is the place of residence of the lord lieutenant (Oberpräsident) of the province of the Rhine.

Coblenz is a free port, and carries on an active commerce by the Rhine, Moselle, and Lahn. It is the staple place of the Rhine and Moselle wines intended for exportation. Grain, oil, iron and Saline water are also exported to a considerable extent. The latter to the amount of 1½ million bottles annually. It has, moreover, manufactured from the lava of extinct volcanoes in the neighbourhood pumice stone, potter's clay

and dark, artificial articles of trade, Japaned wares, linen, and cochineal, are amongst the manufactures. Pop. (1846) 28,481

COBLENZ a vil Switzerland, cant. Aargau, at the confluence of the Aar in the Rhine, 980 ft. above sea level. Pop. 648.

COBOURG a. in Upper Canada, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, 64 m N E. Toronto. It is well laid out, and possesses many good streets. Victoria college was founded by the Methodists in 1835. There are six churches, a jail, court-house, and a mechanics institution. The harbour is excellent, and during the season regular communication is maintained by steamers with various places of importance. An extensive cloth factory has been recently erected. Pop. (1852) 5871.

COBRAS — 1 An isl group, E. coast, Africa lat. 6° S. including Remba, Monda, and Zambar all wooded and inhabited — 2 An isl and fort, Brazil bay of Rio de Janeiro and about 1 m from the city of which the fort is one of the principal defenses, being capable of holding 1000 men, and 100 pieces of cannon. It is also used as a state prison. Pop. 400, besides the garrison.

COBRF a. in Isl. Cuba, in the E. dep 12 m N Santiago-de-Cuba. Coffee is the principal product of the vicinity. Pop. 2661 of whom 614 are whites, 10.3 free people of colour and 895 slaves.

COBRIDGE or COBRIDGE, a large vil England co Stafford, 2½ m N E Newcastle-under-Lyme. It has a neat church a R Catholic chapel and a Methodist meeting-house and near it are several manufactories and collieries.

COBURG or SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (German Sachsen Koburg-Gotha) a duchy central Germany and the most R. of the independent Saxon principalities between lat. 50° 7' and 51° 22' N and lon. 10° 15' and 12° 40' E. surrounded by the territories of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxe-Weimar-Meiningen, and Schwarzburg. The duchy contains, altogether about 8000 sq m and has 11 towns 10 market towns and 253 hamlets and villages. It is divided into two provinces Coburg Proper S. of the Thüringer Wald (Thuringian Forest) and Gotha, in the N side. The former is traversed by the Ilz and Rodach, the latter by the Gera, Keesa, Werra, Elster and Lausitz. The R. of Gotha and N. of Coburg are both mountainous. In the former are the great Bergrück 2860 ft. high the Schneekopf, 2829 ft. and the Inselberg 2855 ft. Both divisions are fertile the hills are covered with wood and in Gotha coal and other minerals are found. The climate is mild and healthy. The chief occupations of the inhabitants, particularly in Coburg are cattle-rearing and agriculture. The products of the latter are grain, peas, beans, hops, hemp, fax, potatoes—a principal article of food and suns wine. Hogs are fattened in the forests, which also yield timber, pitch, tar, charcoal and potash. The people of Gotha employ themselves in the manufacture of linen cloth, tick, tape, leather from steel and copper wares, paper, glass and toys. Breweries, distilleries, sawing mills, and iron-bleaching establishments, are also numerous in the duchy. The principal articles of export are fat cattle, grain, butter, leather, wool, wood, linen and other manufactured goods.

The government is a constitutional monarchy. Each province has its own elective assembly, which meets and forms one chamber of 17 members or representatives of whom six are deputies of the nobility five from the three principal towns, and six from the inferior towns and country districts. No person can be elected a member who is under 30 years of age and who is not possessed of an estate free of mortgage or other encumbrance, of the value of £416, or an annual income of £23. The revenue of Coburg amounts to £20,450 annually of Gotha, to £391,812. The public debt in 1846, was £255,950. Amongst the institutions for public instruction are the university of Jena, a gymnasium at Gotha, another at Coburg in both of which there are also commercial and normal schools, and near Gotha an observatory, a lyceum at Ohrdruff, and the Salzmann college at Schleierthal founded in 1785. There are altogether upwards of 85 town schools and 800 village schools in the duchy. The dental house and the greater part of the population, profess the Lutheran faith but there are about 3400 R. Catholics, and 1200 Jews. There is entire toleration in religious matters, all sects and religions enjoying equal civil rights. The duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha takes the 18th rank among the Saxon dukes and holds the

12th place in the German diet. The duchy is bound to furnish a contingent of 1116 men to the army of the confederation. The house of Coburg has been singularly fortunate in its matrimonial connections. Leopold uncle of the present duke, and now King of the Belgians, was married to the heiress of the British throne, and afterwards to a daughter of the King of the French. A son of another uncle is consort to the Queen of Portugal one aunt was married to the duke of Kent, and another to Constantine, prince hereditary of Russia. The present (Ernest II.) duke's son-in-law is married to the duke of Saxe-Coburg and his younger brother Albert is the husband of the Queen of Belgium. Pop. (1848) Coburg 44,010 Gotha, 108,185. Total 147,195.

COBURG or Koenigs a to. Germany cap. of above duchy finely situated, 1 bank Rh. 106 m. E. by N. Frankfurt-on-the-Main lat. 50° 15' 18" N. lon 10° 58' 8" E. (5). The streets are narrow and the town itself altogether unattractive, though possessing some pleasant public walks. It has three suburbs two public squares, and three bridges across the Rh. The principal buildings are the Ehrenburg palace one of the town residences of the dukes of Saxe-Coburg, built in 1648. It contains a picture gallery a library of 37,000 volumes and valuable collections of minerals, conchologies, antiquities, minerals, &c. It is lower than any other part of the town and is built in different styles. Some of the old ducal exhibit beautiful specimens of marqueterie or inlaid work, an art for which Coburg is still celebrated. The Government house is a handsome structure in the Italian style and there are a town hall arsenal containing a fine collection of ancient armour theatre, and riding-school. There are five Protestant churches. In one of which, the St. Maurice, is the ducal burial vault, and some good monuments one E. Coburg chapel an orphan asylum, three hospitals, a gymnasium a seminary four parochial schools, Sunday and free schools an institution for the deaf and dumb and a public library of 20,000 volumes. On an eminence overlooking the town is an ancient castle of the dukes of Coburg surrounded by a strong wall from which extensive views are obtained. It is now in part, converted into a prison and house of correction, but some of the chambers remain in their original condition amongst them those occupied by Luther during his confinement here, and in which he composed some of his best works with his biographer and pupil. This castle was unconquered besieged by Wallenstein during the Thirty Years War the chronicles of which make mention of a lime tree which at 11 flourishes on one of the bastions Coburg has some magnificent manufactures of potash, cotton fabrics tick, glass, tape, woollen goods, and toys It has also dye-works breweries &c. In the vicinity there is a marble-work some iron works and a powder-mill Coburg is the seat of the government, and of the board of taxation for the duchy of the superior judicial courts and church synodary for the principality. Pop. 12,000. —(Krausch *Handbuch der Deutschen Bundesstaaten* Murray's *Handbook*.)

COBURG PENINSULA a projecting point of land of irregular shape, N. coast, Australia forming the N. E. side of Van Diemen Gulf and the E. of Dundas Strait. Extreme W. point is lat. 11° 20' S. lon. 131° 42' E. The peninsula is about 70 m. in length and is joined to the main by a narrow neck of land. Port Essington now abandoned is in the promontory.

COCAES ARRATALL, a mining vil. Brazil prov. Minas-Gerous, about lat. 30° S. lon 44° W. It is beautifully situated on the gentle slope and summit of a low hill in the bosom of a semicircle here formed by the serras de Cocas. Near the village runs a small stream called the Cima, whose banks have everywhere been turned over and washed in search of gold. The Arratall-de-Cocas, does not show any of the decayed appearance exhibited by many places in the same district. The houses are neat, and mostly whitewashed and surrounded by gardens filled with orange and coffee trees, bananas, &c. The church, which stands out prominently from the rest of the buildings is surrounded by a few palms, giving the whole a truly tropical aspect. The village is inhabited chiefly by those engaged in the neighbouring gold mines. —(Gardner's *Travels in Brazil*, 1856-41.)

COCAES, a vil. Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, about 30 m. N. W. Calaba. It contains a church, and has two chapels in its neighbourhood. Pop. above 3000.

COCHABAMBA, or COMODORILLO a river Bolivia, rising near the parallel of 16° S. flowing S. E. and, after receiving numerous tributaries, assuming the name of Rio Grande, in la. 19° 45' S. lon 64° W.

COCHABAMBA a dep. Bolivia, embracing the head of the province of the same name, those also of Sacala, Tapacari, Arica, Ayopaya, Chaco, and Miquez. These provinces all lie to the head waters of the Rio Grande, one of the chief tributaries of the Amazon. The department extends at least 400 m. E. and W. and about 300 m. N. and S. and includes every climate—perpetual snows overhanging its northern boundary while the sugar-cane and cacao grow in the rich valleys beneath Pop. about 280,000.—The province of Cochabamba lies immediately at the foot of the snowy mountains on the N. side of the department. The passes affording access to it are nearly 10,000 ft. high. The character of the valley is indicated by the name, *coca* a coca, *pampa* a plain, which signifies the inundated plain. The level plain is cultivated throughout, and resembles in its productions the E. of France—the vegetation consisting wholly of imported species. The indigenous character remains only in the culture of the natives.

COCHABAMBA a city Bol. la, cap. prov. It is a dup. of same name stands at the E. end of a plain 18 m. long, and 2 m. wide, 8870 ft. above the sea lat. 17° 27' S. lon 65° 46' W. The Rio de Bolivia, from the the valley of Sacala, flows through the town, and is joined lower down by the Tamborade—both overflowing in the rainy season though almost dry in winter. The city of Cochabamba occupies a great space, owing to the looseness of the houses which rarely rise above a single story and to the number of gardens intermingled with it. In the middle of the city is the grand Plaza, round which are four churches, and the Cabildo or Government-house a large but plain building. Of 15 churches, the handsomest is that which formerly belonged to the college of the Jesuits. The streets are broad, and in good condition but the plazas or open squares being used as market-places, are ordinarily littered with waste and crowded with Indians. Towards the borders of the town the tile-roofed houses with large wooden balconies, disappear and distiched cabins of Indian form become numerous. The general language is the Quechua and none but men of rank can speak good Spanish. The people are passionately fond of *chicha*—an intoxicating drink made of maize and sometimes, during religious festivals, they devote whole days to drinking it they are otherwise sober and economical but have little patient industry. A poll-tax however or tax on traders they are often very successful. While Potosi Oruro and other towns in the mining districts have fallen to decay Cochabamba, situated in a valley devoted wholly to agriculture, and therefore, decayed by the Spanish settlers has continued to prosper and contained in 1835 25,000 in habitants. The name Oropeque given to Cochabamba, in 1679 by the viceroy of Lima, was never adopted by the people and though found in maps and public documents, is now wholly unknown in Bolivia.

COCHE on the Caribbean Sea between Isl. Margarita and the peninsula forming the S. boundary of the Gulf of Caracas lat. 10° 45' N. lon 64° W. It is about 7 m. long by 4 broad, was formerly celebrated for its pearl fishery and is now chiefly resorted to for turtle and fish—great quantities of which are sent to the neighbouring islands and the continent.

COCHIN a small principality or rajahat in Hindostan Malabar coast, intersected by lat. 10° N. A portion of the territory is subject to the British code of Indian laws, the remainder is under the jurisdiction of the rajah who is tributary to the British. The narrow valleys in the N. parts of the country are well watered and fertile, yielding two crops of rice annually. The higher grounds are covered with forests consisting, in part, of teak jackwood ironwood, and blackwood all of which are in great demand in Bengal. There are a number of Christian villages in the territory these are, in general well-built and cleanly. Jews are numerous in the vicinity of the town of Cochich—they are composed of two classes, the Jerusalem, or white Jews, and the ancient, or black Jews, who have a synagogue in the town.

COCHIN a maritime in Hindostan coast on a small island lat. 9° 58' N. lon 76° 18' E. (5) formerly cap. of above principality but in possession of the British since

1796. Its harbour next to Bombay is the best on the W coast of Hindoostan and the only one S. of the former where ships of large size can be built. It has been in a declining state for many years but still carries on some trade with the rest of the Malacca coast China, and the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. The chief exports are tank sandal-wood pepper cardamoms cocoon silk cordage, muslin, and fish maws. Provisions are extremely cheap. Ships, from 500 to 1000 tons have been built here by the East India Company and several frigates for the British navy. Cochin is the seat of a Catholic bishop, whose diocese includes Ceylon.

COCHIN CHINA. See ARAM.

COCKAINE HAYLEY per Eng Bedford 1161 sq. 100. 117.

COCKBURN R. — 1 (Cape) N Australia, forming the N. entrance to Mountmorris Bay lat. 11° 18' S lon 13° 51' E. (2.) — (Channel) an inlet of the sea on the W coast of S. America, Terra del Fuego, having Clarence Island on the N about lat. 54° 30' S lon. 2° W. — 3 (Islands) a reef stretching along the N.E. coast of Australia, for 14 m. E. to W near the entrance of Shelburne Bay lat. (E. point) 11° 50' S lon. 143° 30' E. (W. pt.) 11° 50' S lon. 143° 30' E. Port Cockburn was established as a British settlement in 1824 but has been relinquished, chiefly on account of the scarcity of fresh water and the sterility of the soil — 5 (Port) W end of Mal Point coast of Zanzibar E. Africa about lat. 5° 45' S — 6 (Sound) S.W. Australia between Garden Island and the mainland may be considered as the outer harbour of Swan River from the entrance of which it is distant about 6 m. further S. lat. (N. entrance) 32° 10' S lon. 115° 45' E. Cockburn Sound is the best anchorage on this coast the depth in it varies from 12 to 7 fathoms. It is perfectly secure and capable of sheltering any number of vessels of the largest size.

COCKBURN ISLAND a small Isl. S Pacific Ocean immediately S. of Cape Horn discovered by Sir James Ross, January 1 1843 and placed by him in lat. 64° 10' S lon. 59° 40' W. It is described as a deep brown colour of great elevation for its size with a high volcanic crater-like peak on its S. end. Its elevation above the sea is 300 ft. and its diameter about twice as much. The form of this remote and barren rock, on which the S. is a vestige of vegetation in those high latitudes are to be seen consists, according to Dr Hooker of 19 species, all belonging to the orders mosses, algae, and lichens, and of which seven are peculiar to the island. It is covered with penguins and cormorants, and here were found what says Cayla is Ross, were never before seen the eggs of the white petrel. The island is covered during nearly the entire year with snow. Captains Ross and Crozier took formal possession of it, and the contiguous lands, on January 1 1844. — Ross's Southern and Antarctic Expedition.

COCKBURN SPAH per Scot Berwick 44 sq m Pop. 1196.

COCKENZIE a marine vil Scotland co. Haddington in E. Præstonsburgh shire chiefly employed in fishing, and in the manufacture of salt.

COCKERHAM per Eng Lancaster 1040 sq. P. 250 COCKERINGTON two pairs Eng Lincoln — 1 (North) or St Mary 1500 sq. Pop. 30. — 2 (South) or St Leonard's 1590 sq. Pop. 30.

COCKERMOUTH a market tn. and parl. bor. England co. Cumberland, at the confluence of the small river Locker from which it derives its name, and the Derwent, 24 m. S.W. Carlisle connected by a railway 8 m. in length to Workington with the Maryport and Carlisle, and Whitehaven Junction lines. The streets are irregularly built, many of them narrow but the houses though few of them are of the better class are neat, and indicate the enjoyment of a superior degree of comfort on the part of the working classes. The rivers Cocker and Derwent are crossed each by a handsome stone bridge. The church originally erected in the reign of Edward III. re-built in 1111, re-built in 1826, but unfortunately burnt in 1840 is now 1851 about being re-erected. The other places of worship are for Methodists, Independents, E. Catholics, and the Society of Friends. There are here a free grammar-school with library national, British, and Sunday schools as well as numerous daily schools, an almshouse, and dispen-

sary savings-bank mechanics institution, library and news-room. The principal public buildings are a house of correction and a courthouse, where the quarter sessions and various public meetings are held a commodious market-house, savings-bank gas works, &c. The trade is considerable, including flax and tow spinning the manufacture of woollens, cotton checks, and ginghams, sewing-thread hats to a considerable extent &c. There are besides tanneries breweries, and dyeworks and on the Cocker near the town, several corn-mills, and a paper-mill. The castle, the principal object of attraction, is beautifully situated, on a rising ground, at the junction of the Cocker and Derwent, and, in the olden time, was a fortress of great strength. It was taken after a short siege by the Parliamentary forces in 1643 and dismantled Cockermouth is the birthplace of the poet Wordsworth and John Walker author of a *Geography and Universal Gazetteer* was likewise a native. Cockermouth sends two members to the House of Commons electors (1850) 383 Pop. 7275.

COCKET or COQUER a river and Isl. England co. Northumberland, the former rising near the Cheviot hills and after a winding S.E. course through a beautiful pastoral district, falling into the North Sea near Warkworth Castle. The latter about 1 m. E. by S. of the town of the latter is about 1 m. in circumference has the remains of an ancient Benedictine monastery and on its S.W. extremity in lat. 55° 01' N lon 1° 37' 15" W. a lighthouse, with a bright fixed light 83 ft. above high water.

COCKFIELD two pairs Eng — 1 Durham 4416 sq. Pop. 887. — 2 Suffolk 3626 sq. Pop. 986.

COCKING per Eng Sussex 600 sq. Pop. 482

COCKINGTON per Eng Devon 1016 sq. Pop. 171

COCKLEY CLEY per Eng Norfolk 4812 sq. Pop. 263

COCKRIEN per Scot Edinburgh 4 sq m Pop. 2228.

COCKTHORPE per Eng Norfolk 514 sq. Pop. 42

COULE, a river New Granada, isthmus of Panama formed by the union of the Panconome and Rata, and falling into the Caribbean Sea, 50 m. S.E. (barges after a course of 5 m. for a considerable part of which it is navigable).

COCO ISLANDS. — 1 Two islands of Bengal called respectively Great and Little Coco. The first extends from lat. 14° 9' N to 14° 8' N lon 33° 20' E. It is nearly 6 m. in length N. and S. and 2 m. in breadth covered with trees, some of which are not seen from the sea. The trees are in dense height but may be seen from a distance of 20 m. It affords nothing but ground with exception of a little water which may be had in some parts by digging pits. Little Coco has about 9 m. S.W. of Great Coco the centre is lat. 13° 58' 30" N. It is about 2½ m. long N. and S. and ½ m. broad moderately elevated and covered with trees, a top of which are coco-nut and palm trees. Both islands abound with monkeys and squirrels — 2 An Isl. (Palo Coco) Strait of Malacca, N.E. Sanduwaylon — 3 An Isl. Sooleo Archipelago on the E. side of the S.W. extremity of Mindanao is low lat. 3° 45' N lon 123° 23' E. It is sometimes called Malapala and Malinpa. — 4 An Isl. Chusa Sea, off the S.W. end of the Great Natuna lat. 3° 40' N lon. 108° E.

COCOA NUT ISLANDS. — 1 An Isl. off the S.W. extremity of Java W side Wain Cooper's Bay W point, lat. 7° 18' S lon. 105° 30' E. (2.) about 2 m. in length from E. to W. It is known also by the name of Klappa or Klapp Island — 2 One of the smallest of the Sandwich group, N. Pacific Ocean on the E. coast of Hawaii at the entrance of Byron Bay lat. 19° 45' 0" N lon. 155° 2' W (3.) — 3 An Isl. S. Pacific, Torres Strait between S. coast New Guinea and Cape York in Australia lat. 10° 4' S lon. 145° 10' E. This island has now no cocoa trees, though at one time they were abundant but bastard sago, palm, pandanus &c. grow luxuriantly. The reefs, points and cliffs are entirely composed of limestones, frequently crystallized. — 4 A small Isl. S. Pacific Ocean off S.W. coast New Ireland, about lat. 4° 42' S lon. 153° 44' 0" E. (5.)

COCONATTO a tn. kingdom Italy Piedmont, at Isola Alexander, on a hill, 17 m. E.N.E. Turin. It is several principalities and an annual fair. Fine chestnuts grow in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2500.

COCOS ISLANDS. — 1 An Isl. group, Indian Ocean, called also Borneo Coral Islands; centre, and largest island about lat. 12° S lon 98° E; consists of a circular chain of

Islands located touching each other, lined on the exterior side by a steep coral reef, and forming inside an extensive lagoon or harbor named Port Albion or Refuge Port. It has only one entrance for ships, which is about 3 N. extremity and is about 2 m. wide. Most of the islands composing the group are covered with coconuts and two other species of trees, one of them white, soft and spongy and the other heavy hard, dark looking timber. The beaches abound with land crabs, aquatic birds, and turtle. — 2 Two small, low lies Indian Ocean, off W coast, Sumatra lat. 8° E N.; lon. 96° 30' E. separated from each other by a channel 1½ or 2 m. wide of doubtful safety. The islands are covered with trees. — 3 Andam in Pacific Ocean lat. 13° 13' N. lon. 144 40' W. — 4 Andam B Pacific lat. 15° 20' N. lon. 178 58' W. — 5, Andam in Pacific, N Pacific, N. E. Bougainville Island, and S. E. New Ireland lat. 4 40' S. lon. 156 50' E.

2. COD (Cai) — A peninsula, U States Massachusetts curved upwards in the form of a hook, 60 m. long and 1 to 20 broad. It contains the town of Barnstable, and near its N extremity has a lighthouse [167 ft. high, lat. 42° 2' 34" N in 70° 4' W (s) add Sec 8 Cr 2] — 2. A spacious bay formed inside the hooked peninsula terminated by Cape Cod. It is about 28 m square and contains the towns of Barnstable and Plymouth.

CODDENHAM per Log Suffolk 4440 ac
1 sp. 1457

Pop. 258 — 2 Hereford 1076 ad. 1 op. 158 — 8 Notting
ham 1850 ad. 1 op 1076

CODERA n cape Venezuela, 50 m E. by N Caracas
lat. 10° 38' N. lon. 68° 3' W

CODEFORD two pars Eng Wilts—1 (St. Mary
2123 ac. Pm 890—2 & Peter) 1611 ac. Lon 401

CODICOTE, par Eng Harbord 2671 ac P p 1039

CODIGORO a tn Italy provinces of and 24 m h
Ferrara, 1 bank Po-di Volano and 9 m from the Adriatic
lon. 3000

CUDO is a town in Brazil, prov. Maranhão, at the confluence of the Codo with the L. Itapicuru, 50 m. N. W. of Laxia. It contains a parish church and a primary school. In the vicinity are extensive native forests in which the fugitive Indians often take refuge and from which the wild land is often made incursions into the district. For the purpose of hunting and keeping them in check, a company of soldiers or hunters is kept here.

COLOGNO a n Italy Lombardy prov Milan is a fertile district between the Po and the Adige 17 m N E of Lod. It is well built, has spacious streets, three churches, a college, and several schools a townshll theatre barracks, and some charitable institutions. It is the seat of the Government of the district, and has a board of taxation and a custom-house. There are several manufactories of silk, linen earthenware, tiles, &c. and a considerable trade in Parmesan cheese. In 1796 the Austrians were defeated by the French near this town. Pop. 5682

COLOREPO is in and par Austrian Italy prov Friuli 24 m SW Udine, r bank, Stella. It contains a parish church, and several public offices; and has considerable manufactures of woollens and hemp canvas. Its position on the road between Udine and Vassio, gives it an important transit trade. Pop 3500

CODSALL, a vil and par England co. Stafford 2680 ac
The **VILLAGE**, pleasantly situate on an eminence, 42 m N W
Wolverhampton, contains several handsome villas. It has
parish church, an Independent chapel two schools, and two
delightful springs, in high repute. It has a station on the
Rugby and Birmingham Railway 10 m 1195.

COED FRANK & vil Wales, co Glamorgan consisting of rows of cottages, built of stone and all supplied with water. It has an Episcopial and two dissenting chapels, and a school. The extensive copper mines and collieries in the vicinity employ the inhabitants. Pop 128

COEDCAYLASS par Wales, Pambroka, 1100 ac P 167
COEDKERNEW par Wales Monmouth 765 ac
Pec. 161

COFL, a tin Hindoostani prov of and 60 in. N Agra lat. 27 54 N lon 78° E It is of considerable size, has many brick buildings and a large and well supplied bazaar. The only remarkable buildings are the great mosque, and a round tower close by. The mosque, which stands on rising ground in the centre of the town, is a handsome structure, in the



ANUENT MIAHNT AND BONGUS A COUL
FROM AN ORIGINAL COPY BY (JAMES) R. BOWEN 1848-1850

more recent style of Mogul architecture it is principally of cut stone, the other parts being of brick covered with stucco and ornamented with coloured tiles. The tower is of reddish sandstone excepting the upper part, which is of brick and apparently of more modern date. The entrance is several feet from the ground in this and old forts resembles very much the round towers of Ireland and like those ancient monuments also its age and use are involved in mystery.

COBLE SYRIA [Greek *α και Συρια* - the hollow Syria] an ancient country and great valley Syria, embraced between the Lebanon and Anti Lebanon mountains. The valley is dry and arid and its scanty inhabitants are extremely ignorant and superstitious. They are, however brave and enterprising. The country has been at different periods desolated by the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Arabs, the Turks. The name also at one period included all the tract of country between Judea and Arabia, and the confines of Egypt except Judea and Phoenicia. Under the Romans, this country formed at first part of the kingdom of Decapolis but under Decapolis it was incorporated with Syria, as it was in the present day. It is now a province in the modern Turkish publication of Syria and Damascus.

COEPANG Ss COOPANG
COFTIVY on Indian Ocean, about 550 m N.E.

Madagascar lat. 7° 6' S. lon 56° 30' E. From the S.W. point of the island a coral reef extends for several miles on which the sea is constantly breaking. Another reef stretches from the N. end for about 2½ m. on which the sea breaks when there is any swell. Abundance of good water succa nts, vegetables, fowls and turtle in their season may be obtained here. Fish are also plentiful. — (Yant May)

COFFIN'S ISLAND one of the Magdalen Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence lat. 44 3 N lon 64 86 W (n.) It is

the largest of the group and contains some settlements. It is 25 m. long and in some places 3 m. wide. The population,

which is about 1000 are of half French Canadian. They have no agriculture beyond the cultivation of some potato grounds, but they have pasture lands on which they maintain some live stock. The inhabitants derive their subsistence from the *fisheries*, which are chiefly for seals, herring, and cod. The fishery of the sea-seaw as it was called, was formerly productive but it has now ceased to be followed as the seaweeds have deserted their usual places of resort. The inhabitants are healthy, have light complexion and straight hair.

by an earthen rampart, not capable of much defence. It is poorly built. The houses are generally low and ill-arranged, and the streets narrow as if winding. It contains a castle and a parish church, and has some manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in wool and an annual fair. The district around is mountainous and sterile, excepting the valley of Coimbra which though not of great extent, is both fertile and beautiful. Pop. 1624.

COGAN par Wales Glamorgan 602 ac. Pop. 88
COGENHOF or CUCKROO a vil and par England co and 5 m. E. N. W. Hampton; 960 ac. The village, on rising ground, has a handsome church, chapels for Wesleyans and Baptists and a neat school. Pop. 34

COGGESHALL, a tn and par Eng. co Essex 2770 ac. The town, 42 m. N. E. London, and within 3 m. of the Liverpool station on the Eastern Counties Railway is built partly on low ground 1 bank Blackwater and partly a hill slope same side. It has a large church at the W. end, and chapels for various descriptions of dissenters a free school and other charitable institutions, including almshouses. The place was once famous for the manufacture of a kind of baize celebrated under the name of Coggeshall whites, but this trade has almost wholly disappeared and its place is now occupied by the manufacture of silk which is carried on to a considerable extent, and also fine velvet, gold and silver. The hamlet of Little Coggeshall is on the opposite side of the Blackwater which is crossed here by an ancient bridge of three arches, said to have been built by King Stephen, who found it here also an abbey for Cistercians. Pop. 5580.

COGLSHALL (LATTIE) par Eng Essex 630 ac Pop 430

COGUS par Eng Oxford 1620 ac. Pop. 814

COGUELLA or TOWN pa Irel Kildare 1,155 ac. P. 226. COGNAL, a tn France dep. Charente, 22 m. W. Angoulême, 1 bank, Charente, on which it has a port. It is pleasantly situated on a hill and is overlooked by the remains of an old castle. It has a court of first resort and of some minor a communal college and an agricultural society. It gives its name to the well known Cognac brandy made here, and in the surrounding district, and which is exported to all parts of the world. The quantity produced annually does not exceed 5000 bbls, but it is a number sold under the name of *Les Fines Champagnes*, by which the best quality is distinguished exceeds 15 000 bbls. Cognac has numerous distilleries, and also a large trade in brandy made in other parts of the department. It likewise manufactures earthenware and leather and has a trade in grain and hemp. It is said to have been born here under an elm tree, his mother Louise de Savoie Duchesse d'Angoulême, having been seized unexpectedly with the pains of labour while walking in the park. Pop. 4148.

COGNÉ VAL DE a beautiful and romantic valley far & alone Val de Fervoy opening out of the Val d'Acosta remark- able for containing a Roman tunnel or gallery cut in the rock during the reign of Augustus. This ancient excavation is 180 ft. long, 14 ft. high, and 3 ft. wide. At one end is a well-cut contemporary inscription attesting its age and that it was done at the expense of C. Almus of Padua.

COGOLETO a tn Italy Piedmont, on the gulf of and 14 m. W. S. W. Genoa. It derives great interest from being the birthplace of Columbus. His home there is still shown. Genoa disputes with Cogoleto the honour of having given him birth. Near the town is a celebrated foundry of shot and shells. The iron is brought from Elba.

COHABILLA a state, Mexican Confederation, bounded N. and N. E. by the Rio Bravo del Norte, which separates it from Texas. E. Nuevo Leon S. Zacatecas and W. Chihuahua and Durango, between lat. 24° 17' and 26° 5' N. lon. 100° and 104° W. Length, 880 m. greatest breadth, 20 m. The vegetation is in general scanty and the soil is nowhere extensively cultivated. The districts are chiefly pasture ground for sheep. The parts present a broken and hilly surface and the W. portion is occupied by a desert called the *Bosque de Mapital*. There are several silver mines in this province and horses, mules and wool, are exported. The principal towns are the capital Cohabilla or Monteloreo, Santa Rosa, and Pecos. Pop. 44,000.

COHOB.—1 A vil. U. States, New York, 8 m. N. Albany on the M. Hawk near the junction of the Champlain

and Erie canals. It contains six churches, a cotton factory a flour-mill several saw-mills, an iron and brass foundry and other manufactures. Pop. 3000.—2 Falls on the Mohawk, near the village, and 70 ft. high, by 300 to 400 ft. broad.

COIMBATOUR, a prov. S. Hindostan, bounded N. by Mysore S., Dindigul E. Salem, and Trichinopoly; and W. by the province Malabar. Length, N. to S. 50 m. breadth, E. to W. about 45 m. between lat. 10° 6' and 12° 48' N. and lon. 76° 50' and 78° 10' E. It comprises a portion of the Nellocherry Mountains, including a peak, which rises to a height of nearly 9000 ft. above sea level. The other parts consist of an elevated undulating table-land, the lowest portions of which are 900 ft. above sea level. The principal river is the Caverry next to it, the Bhoovaral and Annavaral with numerous smaller streams. The climate is upon the whole pleasant and healthy although dangerous in the high lands at certain seasons. In December and January the thermometer ranges from 62 to 80° in the shade, and in May from 79° to 91°. Its mineral productions comprise common salt, nitre, and iron. The soil for the most part is dry but in the vicinity of the hills, and also in some of the S. parts, there is much low marshy ground. It is, however generally fertile, and is well cultivated. The chief articles of produce are cotton, rice, and tobacco. The cotton cultivated is principally American, the indigenous plant, now receiving comparatively little attention. In the hilly grounds, barley and other dry grains, with very fine vegetables and fruits, are produced. The animals are black cattle and buffaloes, a species of sheep, wild cat, bears and tigers. The inhabitants of the low country are chiefly Hindoos, but the hilly regions are occupied by four different races, one of which called the Todars, are the aborigines who subsist by pasturing cattle. They are quite distinct in language and religion from the Hindoos and are represented as a fine-looking race, often fair and generally of good size and figure, but are somewhat rude and ignorant. Their numbers do not now exceed 600 or 800. Pop. of prov. estimated at 700,000.

COIMBATOUR, a tn Hindostan, cap. of above prov. 1 bank, and near the source of the Neil lat. 10° 55' N. lon. 77° 55' E. It occupies an elevated and dry situation in well built, and contains about 2000 houses. There is here a camp built by Tippecoo Sultan, who made this town one of his principal military stations. About 3 m. from the town at a place called Perur is a celebrated Hindoo temple known by the name of Mail Chattramb. It is a rude piece of work manifestly destitute of elegance, but covered with a profusion of Hindoo ornaments. Some time since, an ancient temple or mound, near the town was opened, and found to contain various weapons and other articles, such as were formerly used by the Romans. Some of the most elevated summits of the Nellocherry Mountains are in the immediate vicinity of Coimbatour. It was twice taken by the British first in 1783, and again in 1790.

COIMBRA a city Portugal prov Beira, cap. dist. r bank Mondego, over which there is handsome stone bridge and large aqueduct 110 m. N. E. Lisbon on the high road between that city and Oporto. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the slope of a hill the streets are steep narrow ill paved and dirty. There are, however several fine buildings, amongst which are the university at one time a royal palace, and the various colleges connected with it the cathedral and other churches and convents. There are besides, several squares, adorned with fountains and a number of churches convents, and hospitals. The university, which is well-endowed the only one in Portugal and which was transferred from Lisbon for the second time in 1581, consists of 18 colleges, and is divided into six faculties—theology canon law civil law medicine natural philosophy and mathematics—the last two having been added in 1778, by the Marquis Pombal who effected besides, several useful reforms in the system of instruction, which, however is still far from being complete. There are, attached to the university a library of about 30,000 volumes, a botanical garden, a museum of natural history with a collection of minerals, a chemical laboratory and an observatory well furnished with instruments of the best kind. The immediate neighbourhood of Coimbra is beautiful being covered with gardens and country mansions. In the town, are manufactures of earthenware and woollen and linen cloths. Pop. 12,400.

COIN a tn. Spain, Andalucia, prov. of, and 21 m. W Malaga, on a gentle declivity facing the N. The houses are tolerably built, and the town possesses numerous spacious and clean streets and three squares—the principal having a promenade and handsome fountain in its centre. It has two large churches, two chapels, some convents, four schools, a town-hall, prison, storehouse, casemate, an Episcopal palace and, in the environs several public walks and gardens, adorned with fruit trees, flowers, and fountains. Manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, separate mats, soap, paper, bonnets, shoes, wine, and oil. Trade—cattle, grain, fruits &c. In the neighbouring hills, quarries of marble are wrought; and Jasper of all colours, is obtained, and an annual fair is held in August. Pop. 8289.—(Madox.)

COIRE, (Germans, *Glar Latin Coira*) a small but ancient and interesting city Switzerland, cap. can. Orisons situate fully 1800 ft. above the sea level, in a ruin and fertile plain, surrounded by lofty hills, on the Plessier about 3 m. above its junction with the upper Rhine 97 m. E Bern 58 m. E.B.E. Luzern lat 46° 50' 54" N lon 9° 31' 36" E. (s.) It lies on the highway leading to the important alpine passes of the Epilogen and Bernards, &c. and is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and is divided into the high and low town. The former is chiefly composed of the bishop's court, which contains several edifices and is enclosed by a wall within it are the old cathedral a round-arched or Byzantine edifice, founded in a 8th century and containing several remarkable tombs the bishop's palace, a provost's a canonry a Capuchin monastery the old convent of St. Leger, in the buildings of which is a Catholic theological seminary having 12 teachers, and nearly 200 pupils. The lower town which has been somewhat augmented and much improved of late years, comprises nearly 400 houses, and contains St. Martin's church a turreted edifice the government-house, with a fine garden St. Margaret's castle, the Sol war-house once the hotel for foreign envoys and a number of other still more modern edifices. Among the public institutions of Coire, are the cantonal high academy with 12 teachers, including a section for languages a polytechnic elementary school a normal primary school a missionary school &c. a mint—the canon cotes its own money two public libraries a museum, three scientific societies, poor-house, birdsell &c. The situation of Coire makes it the centre of an important transit trade between W Germany and Italy. It has several large trading firms, and an association of merchants for securing the safe transit of goods through the canton. There is one cloth manufactory in it also a lead and a zinc flattening mill. The city is of Roman foundation, and the *Cursus Rhodanus* of the lower empire. It was made a Christian bishopric in 452. The doctrines of the Reformation were early and eagerly received here and the present population, about 4000 is nearly all Calvinistic.

COJUTEPEKCH, a tn. and lake Central America, Guatimala. The town, 15 m. E San Salvador has a pop. estimated at 15 000 and the lake at some miles distance from it, presents a curious phenomenon in the dark greenish hue which its waters assume after a gale, when fish are caught with great facility and are cast ashore dead in considerable quantities.

COKALAHISKIT or **BITTER-SOOT FORD** a river U States, Oregon rising in some of the Rocky Mountains, about lat 43° 24' N lon 113° 56' W. It flows S.E. for about 50 m. then N.E. for other 50 m. whence it flows N.W. in a very winding course for 200 m. direct distance and falls into Lake Kallispah or Pendredale lat. 47° N lon. 115° 24' W. On leaving the lake the river assumes the name of Clark, or Flathead and ultimately after a very circuitous course, and forming several falls unites with Lewis river in forming the Columbia or Oregon river.

COKER, two pars Eng. Somerset.—1 (Euseb) 3121 ac. Pop 1540.—2 (Wass) 1299 ac. Pop 1052.

COL (a neck, i. e. French name, used as a prefix to numerous passes of the Alps, as Col de Tende. For the position and height of the more important ones, see Alps, p. 104.

COLABAT ISLAND see Bombay.

COLAGAL, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, prov. Coimbatore 31 m. E.B.E. Serangapatam lat. 12° 18' N lon. 77° 14' E. It consists of large white, tiled cottages, uniformly built, and inhabited by weavers.

COLAIR, a lake, Hindoostan N. Circar, Mamulipatan, 8 m. E. Ellore lat. 16° 38' N lon 81° 22' E. It lies in a natural hollow is of an oval shape, about 22 m. long by 7 to 12 broad, and formed chiefly by the overflowings of the Krishna and Godavary. It has several islands, which are annually covered when the lake swells during the wet season, and on which good rice crops are produced but when the periodical rains fall it dries up completely. By the river Deputure the lake communicates with the Bay of Bengal, distant about 80 m.

COLAN par Eng. Cornwall 1540 ac. 1 pop. 254.

COLAPOOR a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Deccan cap. regship of same name, 180 m. S. Poona lat. 16° 19' N lon. 74° 25' E. It is situate in a valley between a curved range of hills by which it is protected on three sides. It is also guarded by a fort, but of no great strength. The rajahship is situate partly below the Ghats in the Uncon and partly in the elevated land within the Ghats, but is so intermingled with the possessions of the other Maharatta chieftains, and with those of the British Government, that its precise limits cannot be easily indicated.

COLAR, a tn. Hindoostan, in N. acc. 99 m. E.N.E. Bangalore, 112 m. N.F. Serangapatam lat. 12° 10' N lon. 78° 13' E. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and defended by a stone fort and has 700 houses a mosque, and a Mahomedan college, to which is attached a musical conservatory the tomb of Fakh Mahomed, begun by himself in 1749 and finished by his son Hyder Ali. and some manufactures of cotton cloth. In the environs are many fine gardens highly cultivated. Colar was taken by the British in 1763, and retaken soon after by Hyder. Pop. 8850.

COLBERT or **KOLBERT** a fortified asperit in Prussia prov. Pomorania, on the Persante and about 1 m. from its mouth lat. 54° 9' N lon 15° 46' E. It is surrounded with ditches, which can be at any time filled with water from the Persante. It contains five churches a town-hall a grammar school house of correction, and an old castle formerly the residence of the dukes of Pomerania, now an asylum for destitute females of respectable character and family. The town is well supplied with water. It has some manufactures and considerable fisheries of salmon and lampreys. There are salt springs in the vicinety which yield from 1000 to 1600 tons of salt annually. In 1806-1807 it was bravely defended against the French. Pop. (1845) 976.

COLBY par Eng. Norfolk 1115 ac. Pop. 335.

COLCHAGUA, a prov. Chih. bounded, N by Santiago, E the Andes, S prov. Manila, and W the Pacific. Length about 160 m. breadth 30 to 34 m. It is fertile in corn and produces cattle, horses and mules in great numbers. There are some gold and copper mines and in a part of the province are some hot baths esteemed highly efficacious for cutaneous diseases and wounds.

COLCHESTER, a port. bor. and river-port, England co. Essex, about 50 m. N.E. by L. London a station on the E. Counties Railway. The greater portion of the town is situate on the summit, and N and E sides of an immense rising from the river Colne. It is well built, paved and lighted with gas and amply supplied with water. Many of the streets are spacious, and the principal one which runs nearly E. and W. contains a number of elegant shops and handsome residences. The town was formerly surrounded by walls, in which were four principal gates, but both the town and walls disappeared. On an elevated spot to the N. of the High street are the remains of an old castle said to have been founded by Edward the Elder from which an extensive and beautiful view is obtained. Besides the parish churches, there are places of worship for various descriptions of dissenters, a free grammar-school with exhibition founded by Henry VIII. two charity schools, and others upon the national and Lancasterian systems the Society of Friends have also a school for children with a library attached. The charities are numerous amongst them are a hospital founded by James I. another called the Essex and Colchester hospital several almshouses and a great many benevolent societies and institutions, on limited scales and for special purposes. There are literary philosophical medical, museum botanical, and horticultural societies, and a neat theatre. Woollen manufactures were formerly carried on here to a great extent, particularly the hals and serge trade, but are now

entirely extinct. The woolen was superseded by the silk trade, which is now also, in a turn on the decline. Many of the inhabitants find employment in the oyster fishery of the river which has been long celebrated.

Colchester was constituted a bounding port in 1806, but its foreign imports are insignificant, and are not increasing. The principal articles of foreign import are wines, oil, sugar, and timber. The coasting trade however is prolific extensive, especially with London and the N counties of England. The principal exports are corn, malt, and oysters. In the latter traffic a great number of small craft are employed nearly all the oysters being carried to the London market. The Colne is navigable for vessels of 150 tons, to Ilthwaite, a short distance down the river where is the custom-house a spacious quay commodious warehouses, and bounding yards.

Colchester is a place of high antiquity there being no place in the kingdom where so great a quantity and variety of Roman remains have been found as here. It suffered severely during the war between Charles I and his parliament, having been—1648—surrounded a siege of 11 weeks duration conducted by Fairfax. It has returned with some intermission, two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. Pop of it and liberties 19 443

COLD three parcs. England—1. *Salisbury* Gloucester 2300 ac. Pop. 479—2. *Higham* Northampton 1660 ac. Pop. 406—3. *North* Essex 1651 ac. Pop. 217

COLDINGHAM par. *Suff* Berwick 5 600 ac. S 1848

COLDITZ, a town in Saxony, circle of, and 2 1/2 m S F Le p zig cap dist of same name on the Mulde here crossed by a bridge. It contains two churches and a castle and has a worsted and a paper mill drive works blacksmiths and manufactures of linen paper and earthenware. Pop. 3360 Area of dist 54 900 sq m pop. 19 000

COLDFORD par. *Eng* Kent 108 1/2 ac. S 1 16 1/2

COLDFRIDGE par. *Eng* Devon 34 0 ac. S 1 16 1/2

COLDESTRALE a border in Scotland, or Berwick 1 bank Towed to S. E. Edinburgh. It is irregularly built and notwithstanding its proximity to England entirely Scottish in its general character and appearance. There is a great cattle market held here on the first Thursday of each month, and a corn market every Thursday. The town contains a parish church two Presbyterian dissenting chapels three subscription libraries and various educational establishments. The ford of Coldestra through the Tweed was a favorite point of descent times with the invading armies of England and Scotland, being the passage by which they almost made their way into the countries of each other. By this ford Edward I entered Scotland in 1296 with his army and by this ford also, the Covenanters entered England in 1640. A handsome bridge of red freestone of five arches now spans the river at this point, and forms one of the greatest thoroughfares between the two kingdoms. General Monk resided here for some time in 1660 and during his stay raised a regiment which he called the Coldestrales (guards a name which the corps still retains). Pop. 3186

COLE-ORON a vil and par. *France* on Leicester 1292 ac. The village, situated at the extremity of Charwood forest, 2 m E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch has a handsome church, a national school and an hospital for six widows. Pop. 549

COLEBROOKE, par. *Eng* Devon 489 ac. S 1 16 1/2

COLEBROOK par. *Eng* Devon 489 ac. S 1 16 1/2

COLEBROOK par. *Eng* Devon 489 ac. S 1 16 1/2

COLEBROOK par. *Eng* Devon 489 ac. S 1 16 1/2

well-built town, consisting of five principal streets, a spacious square, called the Diamond formerly used as a market-place; and several smaller streets. On the opposite side of the river is the village of Killowee or Watercree, with which Coleraine is connected by a handsome bridge. It has two parish churches, two R Catholic chapels, three chapels for Presbyterians, and one each for Methodists, Baptists, and Independents. The new market place is situated on the E. side of the town, and is commodiously fitted up for the various descriptions of agricultural produce brought there for sale. This town has been long celebrated for its manufacture of a fine kind of linen known by the name of Coleraine. The other manufactures carried on here are those of cotton, hard and soft soap, bleaching salts leather and paper. There is also a large ale brewery in the town. The general trade of the port is considerable, chiefly in grain meal pork, salmon butter linen cloth (Coleraine) potatoes and whisky. The imports are timber iron, barrels, coals, coal and salt. There is here a custom-house, bonding store and a timber yard. An extensive salmon fishery is carried on at Croughan, on the Bawn which yields nearly 200 tons of fish annually the whole of which is packed in ice, and exported to Liverpool and other distant markets. Another fishery on the same river called the Cutts, yields about 80 tons of fish yearly. Market day Saturday and several fairs. Coleraine sends one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850) 991. Pop. 5520

COLLEBY par. *Eng* W. 16 500 ac. Pop. 1066

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COLIGNIPI AAT commonly **COLIGNIPIAAT** a vil
Holland, prov Zealand id N Dordrecht, 12 m. N W Burgun-
op-Keum. It lies on the N shore, and is the most important
place on the island. It is well built, planted with trees, and
has a court house, Reformed church school and harbour
whence small vessels ply to Middelburg and Rotterdam,
and whence there is a regular ferry to Surinam. It has a fair in
July 1st 1698.

COLIMA a city, port, and dist. Mexican Confederation
state, Guadalupe. The town is situated in a fertile plain
12° N. lon 103° 7' W near the volcano of the same
name which rises to a height of 12 000 ft. above the level of
the sea. It is a pretty large town and has a considerable
demand for various articles of trade, such as linen cotton
goods, woolens and hardware. Pop. 80 000. The port
which is about 30 m. S. S. W. from the city lat 18° 33' N.
lon 103° 35' W. has a good anchorage, and is well protected
against the S winds prevalent during the rainy season, but
on account of a very considerable lake of stagnant water in
its immediate neighbourhood is very unhealthy during the
summer. Infected by myriads of mosquitoes and sand flies,
even in the dry season it is nearly impossible to reside there.
This port has been open to foreign commerce for several
years, but has not been able to make much progress. The
port itself has not a single house, and the first adjacent town
is Colima, formerly the capital of the territory bearing the
same name now combined with the department of Michoacan.
—The district is situated on the shores of the Pacific, where
it occupies a coast line of about 100 m. Its surface is gener-
ally speaking level though presenting several high hills
including the volcano of Colima, but with these exceptions a
part of the country rises more, probably than 1000 ft. above
the level of the sea. The climate is consequently hot, and as
the soil is fertile it yields many tropical products, particularly
cotton of excellent quality. Nearly all the inhabitants are
Indians who, at their own request have a Government in-
dependent of that of Mexico to which it was formerly belonged.

COLINSBURGH a village Scotland on Fife, 8½ m. S. by
8 Cuper. It has a Discharging meeting-house a tannery
weekly corn market and two annual fairs. Pop. 482.

COLINFORN par Scot Edinburgh area 6½ sq m. Pop.
(1801) 2678.

COLL a small bay on coast, Newland off Mull co.
Argyle, one of the Hebrides lat 56° 43' N. lon 6° 30' W.
about 12 m. long and from 2 to 2½ m. broad with about
60 m. of bad rocky coast. It has two bays, one on the N
side called Loch Breacach, which runs about a mile to the
land and affords tolerable anchorage in summer. The other
called Craspool a little further S. is useless being full of
smooth rocks, as I much exposed to the S and S. W. winds.
The only harbour worthy of notice is at Arranmore about
the middle of the island. There are several small fresh water
lakes but no rivers. On the N. W. side are three mineral
springs. The surface is rugged and uneven but its highest
summits do not exceed 800 ft. A vein of lead ore is known
to exist in the W. end of the island but it has never been
wrought. A great portion of Coll particularly on the S. E.
side, is composed of barren moor incapable of cultivation or
improvement. There are however many small spots of ex-
traordinary fertility and some tracts of light and sandy soil
along the N. W. coast, which are tolerably productive. The
whole arable or meadow land is estimated at 4500 ac. The
black cattle reared in Coll are reckoned of superior quality.
Rabbits abound. The inhabitants are said to be in general
intelligent and enterprising but such character seems hardly
consistent with their neglect of their fisheries, which they
leave to be prosecuted by fishermen from Aberdeenshire who
come to the island yearly and carry off immense quantities
of ling. Gaelic is the universal language of the island. The
remains of several British forts and religious houses are still
visible. Stone coffins also have been found together with
coins, and other relics of antiquity. Pop. (1851) 1109.

COLLACE par Scot Perth 5½ sq m. Pop. 561.

COLLAECOS—1 4 m. par Portugal, prov Estre-
madura, near the sea a little N. E. of Cape Rooca 10 m.
W. N. W. Lisbon. The silty ground is famous for its fruit,
and an excellent wine resembling Burgundy. Pop. 1744—
2 A in Brazil prov Para, on an island in the mouth of the

Tocantins, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel,
15 m. N. by W Para or Boleim. It is an old place, and con-
tains a parish of arch, but has fallen very much into decay.
The district is very fertile yielding in abundance excellent
coffee and cacao.

COLLE, a town, Italy particularly—1 A in and
com. Naples prov. Naples or Molise dist. of and 17 m. S. E.
Campobasso with several churches, and an annual fair. Pop.
4461—2 Colle d'Aniene, a town and com. Naples dist. of and
7 m. S. W. Campobasso, agreeably situated on a hill. It con-
tains several churches two abbeys and an hospital. A kind
of indigo is made from plants which grow in the neighbour-
hood. Pop. 1784—3 A in and com. Tuscan prov. of
and 22 m. S. S. W. Florence, on the Elia. It is divided by a
steep ridge into two distinct portions, the high and the low
town. The former is the larger and better built portion,
containing the principal buildings and public offices the latter
is chiefly occupied by manufacturing establishments. Colle
possesses a cathedral and a castle, and is the seat of a bishop
and seat of a court of justice. It has several manufactures
but the chief is paper for which it has long been cele-
brated. The town enjoys a salubrious climate, has a fine soil
and produces much grain, and oil and silk. Pop. 6283.

COLLEBANO a town and com. Sicily dist. Cefalù 37 m.
T. S. E. Palermo. In its neighbourhood are found great
quarries and agate. P. 3000.

COLLEBASSE par Scot Fife 4 m. by 1 (1801) 1620.

COLLEBORTON a town and com. Naples prov. Molise
Manno, dist. of and 10 m. S. S. W. Terno on a hill Pop. 283.

COLLEY a town par Eng. Northampton 1090 ac.
Pop. 409.

COLLIANO [anc. Caelanum] a town and com. Naples,
prov. Campania Latin dist. of and 3 m. N. E. Campania. It
stands at the foot of a hill and contains two churches and an
hospital. Pop. 3187.

COLLIERY Australia N. W. coast between Lamb
ten Sound and King's Sound lat 16° 2' S. lon 124° 7' E.
It is 20 m. wide at its mouth. The tide runs in it by
8 ft.

COLLIHAN par Irel. Waterford 9½ sq m. Pop. 27.

COLLIH a town or village, Prussia, on the border of a
by 8 Prague, subsequently situated on elevated rocks
1 bank hills, and on the railway from Prague to Vienna. It
is well built, is surrounded by a wall and contains a handsome
gothic parish church and other churches a town hall and
an old inhabited castle to which are attached pleasure
and lotus gardens. It has manufactures of cotton and
potash as it has a considerable trade in candles, gun-
powder, &c. found in the neighbourhood. Between the town
and a castle of Chokentze, 12 miles the great an defended
by the Austrians under a local king, June 18 1767 1 of
5780 strong with are numerous Jews.

COLLIHOLDAF Duchy 1½ sq m. and vil. Fug Witten
3381 ac. P. 386.

COLLIHOLDAF RAL. hincroox a par England Wilt.
201 ac. Pop. 922.

COLLIHOLDAF three parts Eng. —1 York W. Rid-
ing 2558 ac. Pop. 510—2 [Northy] North 1820 ac. Pop.
985—3 South York 2768 ac. Pop. 885 ac. P. 165.

COLLIHOLDAF par Eng. Hereford 685 ac. P. 165.

COLLIHOLDAF par Eng. Northampton 1190 ac.
Pop. 324.

COLLIHOLDAF a market town, Ireland, co. Westmeath
4½ m. S. E. Castle-Illand 8 bank Lough Lene. It con-
tains a market house, and a Catholic chapel. Market on
Saturday and twice annually.

COLLIHOLDAF a village kingdom of Ital. prov. Milan prov. f
and 21 m. N. E. Brescia, on a hill. It is called Mol. a near
the Mella. It contains a parish church and in the neigh-
bourhood are iron mines, blast furnaces, foundries, and
a quarry of green marble with a red ground. Pop. 2258.

COLLOURE [anc. Coccolithi] a town, a seaport in
France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales 15 m. S. E. Perpignan.
agreeably situated on a hill slope on the Mediterranean. It
contains several churches, and is built as it is defended by
several forts, of which that especially named the castle is
built on the summit of a steep rock which is washed by the sea.
There is here a school of navigation. The port is only suit-
able for small vessels. Some trade is done in excellent wines,
81

ardities, salt fish, and oranges. Cakes are manufactured and the tinned and sent to factory is prosecuted. The houses are built on the hillside and the way to the sea is by the Spanish and the French in 1784. Pop. 3078.

COLLA a town in Algeria, prov. Constantine, on a bay of same name, 64 m. W. Bouis. It was taken possession of by the French in 1843. Pop. 2400.

COLLABRICKS [Latin Colabris] a town in France, dep. Var 40 m. E.N.E. Toulon. It has manufactures of silk, and an annual fair. Pop. 1890.

COLLON a town and par. Ireland, co. Meath and Louth. 444 ac. The town is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill about 2 m. W. N. W. Drogheda and consists of two principal streets straight and well-kept. The houses are well built, slated and neat. Water abundant. It has a handsome parish church, a R. Catholic chapel and Methodist meeting house. Several schools, a dispensary and a lending library. The manufacture of these has of late been revived and considerable quantities are sent to Ireland. There are also corn mills, a bleachfield, and a nursery garden in the neighbourhood, which, with weaving and agricultural labour afford employment to the great body of the inhabitants. Pop. 2,447.

Local Correspondent

COLLOUNY a market and post in Ireland, co. of Lond. 6 m. S. Sligo on the road to Inishowen. It is on a long street, the houses of which are partly slated and partly thatched. It contains a handsome parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a linen hall, dispensary, two schools, a large bleaching establishment and a cotton mill. Pop. 468.

COLLINGTON a town in E. of the River Trent.

COLMAN par. Ireland, Tipperary, 2,339 ac. Pop. 523.

COLMANSTOWN par. Ireland, Limerick, 2,811 ac. 148.

COLMAR, or **KOLMAR** [anc. Colmar] a town in France, dep. Haut Rhin 238 m. E. Paris 39 m. S. S. W. Strasbourg, on the railway thence to Basel at the confluence of the Saale, and a branch of the Rhenish river the Rhine 2 m. below the town. Lat. 45° 54' N. Lon. 7° 22' E. It is a pleasantly situated about 2 m. from the foot of the Vosges Mountains. The streets are irregular, but the houses are, in general, well built. The fortifications were destroyed in 1673 and it is now surrounded by boulevards, and entered by three gates. The only public square of importance is that in front of the cathedral where a weekly market is held attended by the country people from more than 50 surrounding villages. The public buildings are not remarkable, they consist of the cathedral, built in 1803, the palace of justice, hotel de ville, college containing the public library with 50,000 volumes, and some pictures by Schœn, Albrecht Dürer &c. the deaf and dumb institution, the civil and military hospital, theatre, college church, built by the Jesuits in 1750, the church of the Ursulines, with its much admired nave now used as a corn-market, the church of the Trinity now occupied by the Protestants and a museum where among other curiosities a remarkable skeleton is preserved of which fell near Combeaux in 1492 and originally weighed about 254 lbs. The portion here weighs about 142 lbs.

Colmar is the seat of a royal court for the departments Haut Rhin and Bas Rhin, co. of first resort and of commerce, and has a commercial college, synagogue, and departmental nursery ground. It has manufactures of printed wools, calicoes, silks, handkerchiefs, house paper, ribbons and hosiery besides cotton-spinning mills, tanneries, and chocolate leather-works. It has a considerable trade in the manufactured goods of Alsace and in iron grain wine, plants, madder &c. and is celebrated produce, with which it supplies Switzerland. In 1552 Colmar was surrounded by walls and towers, and made an imperial free town. In 1687 it was taken by the Swedes, who kept it two years. It was restored to France in 1697 by the peace of Rastatt. Pop. 18,000.

COLMAR a town in Spain, 14 m. A to Andalusia, prov. C. and 16 m. S. Malaga, 12 m. W. S. W. Alhama, on a small hill, it is a pleasantly situated town, situated well-paved, a square, and a fine and handsome prison. It also has a parish church, chapel, school, theatre, and cemetery. The manufacture of handkerchiefs of linen and leather and printing of maps &c. are carried on. Trade—dried fruits, grain, brandy and hosiery. Pop. 3,000.—2. *Château de Colmar* a town,

New Castle, prov. of and 56 m. S. S. by S. Madrid, in an extensive plain. The streets are different and there are two squares, one of which contains the prison. It also has a parish church, town-hall, two hospitals, several schools, a storehouse and cemetery. Manufactures—common cloth, expensive masts, wine, and oil. Barley is exported to a considerable extent. Pop. 4,684.—3. *Colmar* a town in New Castle, prov. of and 20 m. N. Madrid, in a hilly region. The streets are regular and the public square is spacious and handsome, containing the town hall, prison, and other well-built edifices. The town possesses besides, a parish church, numerous chapels, a college, Latin and several primary schools, various hospitals, a storehouse and cemetery. Manufactures—woollen fabrics, leather, pottery, wine, and oil. Trade—cattle, grain, honey, wax, and wool. A yearly cattle fair in August. Pop. 3,738.

COLMONELL par. Scot. Ayr 56 800 ac. Pop. 2,334.

COLMORH par. Eng. Bedford 2,810 ac. Pop. 543.

COLN three par. in England, Gloucester.—1. *(Hogers)* 1,508 ac. Pop. 150.—2. *(St. Edmund)* 4,420 ac. Pop. 492.—3. *(St. Peter)* 2,530 ac. Pop. 239.

COLN HOOK a town and chapelry in England, on Bucks. r. bank, Colne, 18 m. W. by S. London, and within 4 m. of the Slough station on the Great Western Railway. It consists principally of one long narrow street, generally straight, street, the greater portion of the houses are chiefly of brick and wood, roofed with tiles, presenting rather a mean appearance. Water is plentiful and excellent. The church is a most interesting structure, lately erected in the modern Gothic style. There are, besides, three chapels, belonging to Baptist, Independent and of Primitive Methodists and two schools. In the immediate neighbourhood are extensive paper-mills. Pop. (1851) 1,000.—*(Local Correspondent)*.

COLN three rivers, England.—1. one Hereford at Middlesex, rising about 3 m. N. W. St. Albans, flowing S. E. and then S. and joining the Thames at Staines after a course of about 30 m. past St. Albans, Watford, Rickmansworth, Letchworth, W. Drayton, and Colnbrook, on Essex, rising near the N. of the town, about 3 m. N. W. Halesden, and after a S. E. course of about 35 m. past Halesden and Letchworth, falling into the Leman Ocean by a broad estuary separated from the Humber, by the island of Humber.—2. one Gloucester rising near Cheltenham, and joining the Avon, near Lechlade, after a S. E. course of about 20 m.

COLN 800 pers. Eng. —1. Huntingdon 2,011 ac. Pop. 480.—2. *(Earl)* Essex 3,300 ac. Pop. 1,518.—3. *(Fagins)* Essex 4,444 ac. Pop. 670.—4. *(Vobes)* Essex 1,920 ac. Pop. 499.—5. *(Hagley)* Essex 146 ac. Pop. 469.

COLNEY a market in England, on the 81 m. S. E. of London. It consists of one principal street running E. and W. almost in a straight line, with several subordinate ones diverging from it, and the houses are stone, but only some of them good buildings well supplied with excellent water, lighted with gas, and presenting altogether a thriving appearance. Besides the parished church—a spacious old building there are six chapels belonging to Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists and other Dissenters. The most remarkable edifice is the 11th-century hall, in the Elizabethan style, originally erected for the weekly display of woollen goods, but now only used at the annual fair. There are four principal and several minor schools, as also a mechanics institution. The chief manufactures are those of muslin, of linen and cotton, the former carried on to a considerable extent and sent principally to Glasgow for printing. The poorer classes are chiefly employed in weaving. Colney was one of the earliest seats of the woollen manufacture in England having had a fulling mill in the time of Edward II. The celebrated Arab bishop Thelwall resided at the rudiments of his education at the free grammar school of Colney. Pop. of township 6,644.—*(Local Correspondent)*.

COLNEY par. Eng. Norfolk 948 ac. Pop. 88.

COLNCEA, or **KALONCA** a town in Hungary, 60 m. S. of Pesth in a marshy plain, 1 bank, Danube. It is the seat of an archbishop and contains a cathedral, a lycœum, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, a R. Catholic grammar school, a Protestant college (a species of Ignatianum) and an ancient castle, in which the archbishop resides and which contains a library of 30,000 volumes and some valuable MSS. The town was at one time fortified, and was a place of some

Belgium, and Westphalia employ a great many vessels; and numerous well-appointed steamers are continually passing with passengers, up and down the river. Three railroads branch out from Cologne—one on the N., going N. to Aachen

of New Granada, the captain-generalship of the Carnaca or Venezuela and the province of Quito in the viceroyalty of Peru. It continued in this condition till the beginning of the present century when the inhabitants, driven to despair by the tyranny



OLDFIELD, from the East. — Penn. South by W. 1/2 Sec.

or Aux la-Chapelle and B-l runs a second in the 1 from a
Leutz, London, in D-lace 1 of and 2 to run, and a third
on the N. London 1. Run

[illegible]

COLACENO a town on the right bank of the river of Italy prov. of
and in the left Bergama. It is tolerably built and
surrounded by walls with a wide fosse and contains a church,
a house and hospital. The common yield good crops
of grain, fruit and vegetables. Pop. 914.

COLOMBIAN UNIVERSITY ST. AVE. France, Ind.
 6000 West Main Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63112
 Jean Monnet, President

COLASMBANO (44m) area kit to 1: 4m flaly
env Milan, prov of and 1: 1m & Land: bank Lamber + re-
rounded by hills in which fine red granite porphyry and
feldspar occur also limestone containing numerous fossils
and extensively burnt for lime 1 m 5000

COLOMBES, a com. and vil France, dep Seine 8 m N of Paris, agreeably situated on a hill in the second bend made by the Seine below Paris and near the bifurcation of the Rhen and St. Germain railways. It is well built and has some good squares planted with trees. In the environs are numerous country houses in one of which Rollin wrote his famous *History*. Manufactures—cotton hosi, glass, gelatine, 1 date flour and oil refining. It formerly had a royal castle (1640). The ruins of Colombes at 1640. N. 1070.

COLUMBUS a name firmly applied to the N W portion of the area comprehended between lat. 5 S and 14 S W and lon 60° and 83° W bounded N by the Caribbean Sea F by the Atlantic and British Guiana S by Brazil and E and W by the Pacific Ocean. It was so called after the illustrious navigator Columbus, who visited the coast of Paria 1498, and thus became the discoverer of the New World. Under the blue yards it formed the vicarvally

here it in the Traversthal about 1 m. from the S. shore of Lake Neuchâtel and contains a considerable number of well-built houses. The most interesting object near it is an extensive old castle with fine planted walks, formed by the good Henry II Duke of Longueville. The celebrated Southemish Keith the friend of Frederick the Great possessed it for some time. Lon 910

COLAMBI a sloop, in Ceylon S.W. coast near the mouth of the Kalan River and about 70 m. W by S. Kand. lat $6^{\circ} 57' N$ lon $80^{\circ} 5 E$. the mast of de Brito's Governor's residence and principal on portion of the island. It is handsome and is heavily divided into four parts by two broad streets. A portion of it comprising the best houses in the town is within the walls of its very extensive fort occupying a projecting point of land and embracing a circumference of nearly 12 m. The principal street Queen's Street, is wide and well planted with surly trees. The streets are well watered during the day and the fallen leaves are regularly removed every morning but there are no fountains. Within the fort there are

at right angles. On the N side of it on the margin of the sea is the Pith or bank town regularly built, and divided into 16 districts, at which right run B and W crosses 1 by other at right angles. The houses are in general of lakobok, and neatly washed with chumoo some of them are of two stories to the east of the streets are joined with rows of trees. There are many Dutch houses in the town which may be distinguished from those of the English by their glass windows instead of ventians. The houses of the Europeans outside the town are very beautifully situated especially those near the sea. The houses are universally of lakob, very elegantly and disagreeably from the sea. The houses are of two stories and a great number of well stocked shops in the town and several bazars or market places amply supplied with provisions of all kinds and with tropical herbs and fruits the latter including pine apples and oranges of a superior quality. The public institutions and buildings are the 1st and 2nd Serries library containing a good selection of books a hall of commerce or exchange lately built the museum, medical library the Bank of Ceylon council room Government offices, Government house hall of the supreme court district court, Fiscal's office, and jail. Some of these are very handsome structures. The partitions of worship are two Presbyterian churches, two Portuguese Protestant, two Episcopal churches, one of which is with the fort, St. Andrew's, St. Francis, and Baptist churches. The Moslems have two handsome mosques decorated with minarets, the Hindoo also have their temples, rudely asplastered. There are a number of charitable, benevolent and religious associations and institutions including

dispository and hospital. There is also a horticultural society. The fort of Colombo mounts 120 guns and six mortars, and is garrisoned by a force of 1650 European troops and 80 officers. The ramparts are very strong, having eight principal bastions and a number of lesser ones with curtains, banquets, and parapets, communicating with one another all round. The whole of the fort, except the side next the sea, has a slope of 4 to 1 or more in front. Behind it, there is a lake, which almost insulates the town. In the centre of this lake, is a tongue of land called *Silva Island*, from the use to which it was applied by it. It is covered with most houses, bungalows, and other buildings, interspersed among stately areas and bread-fruit trees, and coco-nut palms. There are upwards of 30 commercial houses in Colombo which carry on a pretty large trade. The principal exports to Europe are cinnamon, cardamoms, coffee, coco-nut oil, four cordage, ebony, pepper, plantain, and satin wood. The harbour which is in the form of a semicircle is capable of receiving small vessels only and the roads where the large ships can anchor at upwards of a mile from the shore is exposed to the S.W. monsoon but severe gales seldom occur now so that ships may and do frequent it all the year through with perfect safety. The value of exports in 1845 amounted to £491,026 imports for the same year £1,198,418. There are now mail coaches running regularly to and from Colombo to Kandy, Galle, and Negombo. The land about Colombo is low near the sea with some hills to the S.E. a little way in the country. P. 1831) 31 64.

COLUMBIEN II Spain. See COLUMBIEN.

COLUMBIEN a town in Spanish Guiana prov. of and 13 N by E Granada on the river at its own name. The street is well paved and clean but steep and rather irregular. It has two squares one of which contains the town hall and prison and the other the church cemetery and storehouse. It has also a chapel, orphan asylum, almshouse, and several schools. In the vicinity are some pleasant public walks at the margin of the *Columbier* which is crossed by a stone bridge. Trade in grain, fruits, oil, &c. Pop. 9102.

COLUMBIA DO BARTIMEO SACRAMENTO a fortified sea port in Uruguay N bank of the estuary of the Plata opposite Buenos Ayres lat. 34° 28' S lon. 57° 41' 46' W. In 1845 it was taken by the English and French fleets. Pop. 3500.

COLUMBIAN CAFF [sic *Sum. Promontorium*] forming the most S point of *Atlix Green* lat. 97° 38' 45' N lon. 24° 14' 5' E. It is of a remarkable appearance and forms a most conspicuous object at sea. Its summit is crowned by the ruins of a temple 200 ft above the sea and to have been dedicated to Minerva and of which 10 columns of white marble are still standing. From these pillars it is said to take its modern name. Beneath the cape are extensive the frequent resort of pirates.

COLUMBIA LA a town and Naples prov. Abruzzo Ultra I list of and N.N.E. Teramo near bank Tronto. It contains five churches a convent and school and has two annual fairs. Pop. 3467.

COLUMBIAN and **UNION** two islands W coast South land on Argyle lat. (Colony) 56° 8' N lon. 158° 18' W. They are not more than 100 yards apart, and are separated from each other at high water only. Together they are about 12 m. long and from 1 to 8 m. broad. A considerable portion of the soil is arable, and is cultivated according to the newest and most improved system. The principal crops are potatoes and barley and black cattle and sheep in large numbers, and of superior breed, are raised on the pastures. Oratory is rendered interesting by containing the remains of an extensive grocery brought by the Lord of the Isles and occupied by canons founded by the Abbey of Holyrood at Edinburgh. The ruins are of the finest and most imposing description and equalled only by those of Iona. On a small island in the middle of a lake in Colony are the ruins of an ancient castle, the stronghold of the early lords of the island. Colony contains an excellent harbour called *Porta Sancti* in which there is a substantial quay. There are also two good roads. Col. fishes is carried on to a considerable extent by the inhabitants. 1 op. about 840. — **LARRY** a Colony in a small island in the above archipelago between Baffin and Gooenra. It contains very few inhabitants, and affords pasture to a number of sheep.

COLORADO several rivers America — 1 *Rio Colorado del Occidente*, a river U. States, Upper California the sources of which are in the Rocky Mountains, appeared (for its local waters are not well known) in the Oregon territory about lat. 42° N and about 160 m. N.E. the Great Salt Lake of California. It flows S.E. and S. under the name of the Green River, then as it the left bank, the San Rafael from Lang's Peak about lat. 39° thence it flows S.W. receives several affluents, chiefly on the left bank and falls into the head of the Gulf of California, after a course of nearly 1000 m. Its most important affluent is the Gila which separates California from the Mexican States of Sonora, and which enters the Colorado about 50 m. above its mouth. Excepting on the immediate banks of the river the country as far as known through which it Colorado runs, more especially S. lat. 40° appears to be a sterile and arid waste. — 2 *Iba (Jared)* de Tense a river U. States Texas rising in the Sierra de Guadalupe about lat. 23° 40' N lon. 100° 40' W. It flows N.E. and in lat. 31° 40' N lon. 100° 40' W. is joined by the Pecos, which then doubles its volume, on the left bank after which the united waters take a S.E. and winding course and fall into the Bay of Matagorda, Gulf of Mexico by several mouths after a course to the sources of the Colorado proper of upwards of 400 m. and to the sources of the Pecos of upwards of 600 m. It is navigable for 160 m. — 3 *Colorado*, or *Cubra* for a river S. America La Plata, rising in the Andes, near lat. 35° S and after a S.W. course through a country almost naked, falls into the Atlantic at lat. 40° S lon. 51° O. — 4 *O* of the name of the San Juan del Norte, or Neacumen River Central America.

COLORADO (flow) a cluster of rocks and islets near the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico off the N.W. side of the island of Cuba lat. 23° 15' N lon. 84° 40' W.

COLORADO (anc. *Columbus*) a town in Italy duchy of and 9 m. N. Parma, on river of that name, crossed here by two bridges. It is well built, and possesses two churches one collegiate, it is formerly belonging to the Benedictine monastery, but both large and elaborately ornamented a town hall, Hebrew medical veterinary and several primary schools a public library philosophical society and a ducal palace. Castles salt, iron, woollen fabrics and wine are manufactured and trade is carried on in cattle, grain and fruits. An annual fair is held in July. 1 op. 7043.

COLORADO first Meal 5418 ac. P. 144.

COLORADO a river and part of it. 1 op. 1 m. 3000 ac. The river is a pleasant all day. 2 m. N. Greenham, has a church a wall-race chapel and a national school for boys and girls. Sir Isaac Newton was born in a town house in the parish. December 25 1642. 1 op. 134.

COLORADO a river par. King N. 800 ac. P. 83.

COLORADO a river par. King N. 800 ac. P. 807.

COLORADO three par. King N. 800 ac. P. 807.

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COLORADO a river par. King N. 800 ac. P. 807.

of various kinds are carried on to some extent, and the commerce is very considerable, especially in the exportation of flour from the Potomac. The district is not represented in Congress, but is under the immediate government of that body and subject to any laws which they may please to enact. It is divided into two counties by the Potomac, one of which is governed by the laws of Maryland and the other by those of Virginia. Besides Washington, the seat of the National Legislature, and the capital city of this Union, it contains Alexandria and Georgia. Pop. in 1840 42, of which number 20,687 were white, 2861 were free-coloured persons, and 4694 were slaves.—2 A. to east of N. Carolina, 104 m N by W Charleston, 1 bank (cangaroo) it ascends on an elevated plain, and is regularly laid out with streets 100 ft. wide crossing each other at right angles. It has a spacious state-house a court-house, jail, market-house, two banks, six churches, and three academies. It is also the seat of St. Charles college, the built-up maps connected with which have an imposing appearance. It is connected with Charleston by a railway, and the river is navigable for boats at high flood tide. Pop. 1850—3 A. to Pennsylvania, 30 m S.E. Harrisburg 1 bank (cangaroo) here crossed by a bridge 5640 ft. long. It has a town-hall market-house eight churches, a bank an academy and a library and carries on a considerable trade with Baltimore and Philadelphia in lumber coal iron and agricultural produce. It is connected by a canal with Havre de Grace at the mouth of the Susquehanna, and is intersected by the Columbia and Philadelphia Railway. Pop. (1840) 2711.

(COLUMBIA, or Okeanogon) river largest river N. America, partly in the British territory and partly in that of the U. States. It issues from a small lake in the former state between two ridges of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 50° 6' N. lon. 116° W. From this point it flows N.W. passing through another small lake, and confined by the double range to a parallel course with the Rocky Mountains, till it reaches lat. 5 N. at a distance of 140 m. when it proceeds due W. to lon. 110° from which it flows S. E. at 48° parallel but in an opposite direction to its earlier course. Between this point and lat. 45° its course is extremely difficult and winding, arising from W. to S.E. &c. but finally takes a direct W. direction which it retains till it reaches Fort Vancouver lat. 42° 32' N. when it once more proceeds N. but again turns to the W. at lat. 45° N. and finally falls into the N. Pacific Ocean at lat. 42° 15' N. lon. 123° 20' W. after a course altogether of upwards of 1000 m. more than the half of which is in British N. America, it is remainder in the territory of the U. States, which it enters about lat. 48 E. N. Its principal affluents from the E. are the Kootenai or Flat River which joins it about lat. 45° 30' N. Flat Head or Charles River 10 m. lower down the Salween or Lewis River which falls into it above Fort Wallawalla, about lat. 48 12° N. and the Wallawette, which unites with it near Fort Vancouver or its tributaries from the N. and W. are comparatively small runs of their approaching in some of those just enumerated. The largest are the Okanagan the Okanana, and the Cad lakes. The entrance to the Columbia river is replete it would seem, with difficulty and danger.

More description says Commander Wilkes, can give little idea of the terrors of its bar all who have seen it he speaks of the wildness of the scene, and the immense roar of the waters, representing it as one of the most fearful sights that can possibly meet the eye of the sailor. The flood of the Columbia, when at its greatest height, presents a magnificent spectacle, gliding past swiftly but with majestic solemnity, bearing along the gigantic forest trees, whose immense trunks appear as men's ships. They frequently lodge for a time, in which case others are speedily caught by them which obstructing the flow of the water form rapids, until, by a sudden rush the whole is borne off to the ocean. An entire forest of 1 m. has been seen standing erect under the waters of the river and individual trees in the same position with their roots spreading in the sand growing in their native forests. Trees are supposed to have been deposited in the river by land slips, which would account for their erect position. The trees in the banks of the Columbia attain extraordinary dimensions. Capt. Belcher measured one, a drift tree, and found it to be 174 ft. in length, by 20 ft. in circumference trees of 3.00 ft. in length and 18 ft. in circumference

being common, while many much larger than the largest just spoken of are found in the thickest parts of the woods, where they attain the greatest size. The waters of the Columbia are said to have no fertilizing qualities, but, on the contrary are said to deteriorate and exhaust the soil. Numerous water-snakes are met with in the river, but they are harmless. They are called the fishing-snakes, from their subsisting chiefly on fish which they are very dexterous in taking. By the Oregon treaty with the U. States the free navigation of the Columbia river was secured to British subjects.—(Belcher's *Young Men's Voyage Round the World* U. States Exploring Expedition Lyall's *Geology*.)

COLUMBKILL E. two par. Ireland.—1 Kilmore 44° 3' ac. 1 op. 920.—2 Loughford 18.07 ac. 1 op. 6597 (COLUMBKETTES, or COLUMBKETTES, four groups of small islands Modification of E. coast Spain about lat. 39° 54' N. lon. 0° 44' 12 m. N.E. Cape Oropesa, and having deep water between them. They are of volcanic origin, and have a picturesque appearance, their broken masses resembling the wrecks of a more considerable island. In the largest island, Santa Marta de Colubretes, there is a harbour called Tofino, in the form of a capacious basin which could accommodate several vessels in 5 to 12 fathoms water. It is about a quarter of a mile across in the middle and is tolerably secure from all winds, excepting the N.E. E. and S.E. On this island there is a hill of considerable elevation, called Monte Colbre and several of lesser heights. They are covered with an exuberance of dwarf oak, geraniums, prickly pears myrtles and brushwood but every other part exhibits lava, obsidian and scorra. The climate is sunniness and healthy, so 1 through it is surface is much broken in by are rams of eye mounds, piles, potatoes, hemp, &c. The whole island is almost literally swarming with snakes generally between 2 and 3 ft. long and beautifully marked they seem to be harmless. The shores abound with crabs and small fish. A few maltese are also to be met with. At time of war it is of considerable importance as a military station.

COLUMBUS several towns U. States.—1 A city cap Ohio, 100 m N.E. Cincinnati lat. 34° 58' N. lon. 84° W. on the Scioto river crossed by a bridge connecting with Franklinton. It rises gradually from the river, and its streets cross each other at right angles, the principal ones being broad and spacious. The capital is a large edifice of whitish limestone 314 ft. long. The other public buildings include 20 churches, several of which are elegant structures the state penitentiary a spacious office the asylum for the deaf and dumb a large brick building with handsome Doric porticoes a lunatic asylum a blind asylum and a German Lutheran theological academy. There are 1000 on coal taxenese distilleries, and breweries a pottery at 4 four printing offices. A commodious wharf 1500 ft. long extends along the margin of the river and the national road passes through the town and a canal 11 m. long connects it with the Ohio canal. Pop. (1850) 18 188.—2 A in blue a supa cap on Iowa lat. 172 m N.E. Jackson 1 bank Tom bigbee. It is a comfortable jail two banks a theatre, seven churches and educational establishments and a market house. 1 (1850) 2611.—3 A in Georgia cap. on Mingoos Lake (Chattahoochee) or immediately below the falls 240 m. N. by N Savannah. It is regularly built, with broad spacious streets crossing at right angles and has a court house, several churches schools, and academies a paper four cotton a d several flour mills, a d two iron foundries. 1 (1840) 6944.

COLVEND and SOUTHWICK par Scot Kirkcudbright 8 m by 4 Pop 1988 (COLVESTON par Eng Norfolk 861 ac Pop 30 (COLWALL par Eng Hereford 8771 ac P. p. 108 (COLWICH par Eng Bedford 5976 ac 1 op. 8074 (COLWICK par Eng N. Hants 1268 ac 1 op. 130 (COLWYNSTON par Wales Glamorgan 1700 ac 1 op 270

(COLYTON a par in England on Devon 7196 ac The town is in a beautiful valley on the Coly (from which it takes its name) near its junction with the Axe, and 30 m S.E. Exeter has very irregular streets, kept, however very close. Many of the houses are respectable but the cottages of the poor are built of a mixture of trodden clay and chopped straw. Water abundant. It has a parish church,

with a tower and two small chapels belonging to Independents and Unitarians; a free school, and several local charities. Manufactures:—Hornston lace, which gives employment to a number of women and children; paper and leather. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 2504.—*(Local Correspondent)*

COMACCHIO (anc. *Comaculum*) a tu. Italy 37 m. PSE Ferrara amidst unhealthy marshes, about 2 m. from the Adriatic. Salt is manufactured here, to the extent of above 2 000 000 lbs. annually and productive fisheries are carried on in the neighbouring lagoons. It is the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 5500.

COMANCHES an American Indian tribe, Muskie and Texas, who roam along the prairie ground beyond the Pecos and Rio Grande del Norte. They are extremely warlike, and make regular organized incursions, for the sake of plunder, into the Mexican territories, especially into Durango and Chihuahua. In some respects the Comanches differ from other Indian tribes, but it is only ground of difference calling for particular notice is their aversion to violent sports it being otherwise difficult to induce any of them to taste a drop of alcoholic liquor. Their numbers are estimated at 10,000.

COMAYAGUA or VALLADOLID LA-NUYA is in, and dist. Central America, Honduras. The town is about 186 m. E. Guatemala 1 bank, Surino, and lies a few abreast a college several convents and a richly endowed hospital. Up 14,000. — The district which is near the centre of the province, extending N. to the boundary of San Salvador in common with the district of Choluteca and Xoro is famed for its superior brood of cattle, which however are exported only to a very limited extent.

COMB-HAY per Eng Somerset 1091 ac Pop 272

COMB-MARLIN a par and in England, no. Devon
1815 ac. The town in a beautiful valley 1 in E. Men-
combe and surrounded on all sides by hills consists of an
principal street, somewhat irregular and about 1 1/2 long.
houses in general well built of stone supply of water abund-
ant. It is both more sunny and improving, as it has an Estab-
lished church, Independent Baptist, and Wesleyan Metho-
dist chapels and several schools. Burning of lime is the
staple trade of the place from 70 000 to 80 000 bushels being
usually sent to the neighbouring parishes. The most of
the people are employed in the limestone quarries but many
also in the last miles of the river. Pop. 1441

COMBA a small isl. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, 88 m. N N E. isl. Adenaru Lat. 7 49' S lon 123 35' E (2.)

COMBAUCONUM a. to Hindoos, Garma, pro of
and 20 m E Tanyar, lat 10° 58' N lon 73° 26' E. This
city was the seat of one of the Chokla dynasty from which
the whole coast of Comoromini a corruption of *Cholamandini*
has received its name. It is now inhabited chiefly by Brah
mins, whose dwellings are neat and comfortable. The
country is a place of peculiar sanctity by the Hindoos it des
tines numerous pagodas, gateways and tanks, of a superior descrip
tion. It is believed that one of its tow tanks is filled every
15th year by the waters of the Ganges which find their way
into it by a subterranean passage and as its water is deemed
capable of purifying from all sin and innumerable thousands
resort thither in the favour of some with unobscured faith
to its efficacy. The country is fertile and the res
tant number has been some times 100,000 and is making
satisfactory progress. There are also considerable numbers
of N. G. Catholics. Pro estimated by W. Adams at 40,000.

COMBEHFE *se* *card* *par* *Eng* 1 Hamts 2226 *ac* Pop 228.—2 (*Fulvey*) Somerset 1369 *ac* Pop. 880.—3 (*Tong*) (Oxford 1450) *ac* Pop. 635.—4 (*Ravensley*) Devon 1747 *ac* Pop 280.—5 (*St. Nicholas*) Somerset 4203 *ac* Pop. 1812

COMBEINTEIGNHEAD *pa* *Eng* Devon 2407 *ac* Pop 435

COMBER pa. and small in 1st Down; 17 420 ac

Pop 7811

COMBERTON three parts Fug.—1 Cambridge 1928
ac Pop 548—2 (Great Worcester 960 ac 1 op. 289
—2 (Little) Worcester 770 ac 1 op. 216

COMBIN a mountain Europe between the Swiss canton Valais and the Italian States, prov. Aosta, one of the culminating peaks of the Pennine Alps. It lies at the head of the Val de Dagnes, 16 m. S.E. Martigny and E. of the Great St. Bernard pass 45-56 S. m. 19° E. height 14,125 ft.

It is covered with extensive glaciers, that of Chermontine descending from its N.E. slope.

COMBOURG s. in France dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 21 m. S.E. of St Malo near a lake, on the small river Lanon. It contains an old castle, flanked with four towers and in good preservation and has manufactures of linen and leather and trades in cattle. Chateaubriand was born here. Pop. 1247.

COMBI YNE, par Enn Devon 196 as Pop. 188.

COMBRAILLE [anc *Combralia*] a small dist France, formerly part of old prov Auvergne, and now included in dep Creuse Its capital was Evang

COMBROVIDE a tu Franco, dep Puy de-D'imo, 8 m
N Riom It has a trade in cattle & 1 five annual fairs
Pom 1488

COMBES par Eng Suffolk 2715 ac J p 1148
COME (St a t France, dep Aveyron 1J in NF

Rodez. It is agreeably situated on the Lot but very poorly built. It has manufactures of Hannel and four annual fairs. Pop. 1108.

COMETA a m. Brazil & VICINA

COMFORT POINT a cove, U States, Virginia, at the
embouchure of the James, 13 m. W Cape Henry and of
Willoughby point.

COMILLAH an island in Hindoostan prov Bengal
est dist Tipperah on the Gomont, a tributary of the Brah-
mapootra, 47 m. S E Dacca. Six m W are the remains of
many large brick buildings, and of a fort nearly 6 yards
square, the residences of the former rajahs of Tipperah

COMINES. See LOHMEIER.

COMINGES, or **COMMINOL** [Lat. *Concommaris* 1gr]
a dist. France, ancient prov. Gasconne. Its cap. was
St. Bertrand-de-Comminges. It is now comprised in depa.
Haute-Garonne and Gers

COMINO a cape forming the most E point of ul Sar
dina, in lat 40° 31' 24" N 1° 09' 30" E (a) It is
a narrow projecting point on which a tower is built. The
sea around contains several rocks.

COMINO a small isl. Mediterranean S.E. of Sicily and separated from the N.W. extremity of Malta by a channel called the Fregata Road, greatest length S.E. to N.W. nearly 4 n. greatest breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ n. the coast is much indented, and its surface is very hilly. A rocky jet to N.W. separated from it by a very narrow channel, is called Cordinoko.

GOMISO a vil and cont. Sicily prov Syracuse, d t of
and 1° in N W Modica, chief place of circondario. It has a
paper mill (on of vil and circondario. 10-44.

COMITL 3 river U States, Mississippi and Louisiana which, after a course N to S of about 60 in joins the Amite in the latter state. 15 n E. Baton Rouge.

COMITI a. tel. Sany prov Trapani 10 m N N C.
Mazzara. 1 op. 9500

COMFLAN a tn. Mexican confederation state Chiapas
30 m SE Ciudad Real on the Gr Jalva. It has a wagi
cont church and is a place of considerable trade.

COMMENDA, a settlement, S W Africa, coast of Guinea.
13 m. W S W Cape Coast Castle. It was once a place of
considerable trade and still contains two abandoned forts
which belonged to the English and the Dutch. The English
fort, which is a square structure of about 100 ft. in the side,
was on the W side of the river Monan, and about 500 yards
from it, on the opposite bank of the river stands what remains
of the Dutch fort. At the foot of each is a small town.

COMMENTARY *all France, dep. Allier on the Cell*
7 m. S.E. Montluçon It gives its name to a coal field which
occupies a considerable area in the surrounding districts and
is extensively worked. Pop. 1884

COMMLRAGH MOUNTAINS, a mountain range in Ireland, on Waterford rising on the S. side of the Suir some what abruptly from the water's edge to an average

height of 1700 ft. above sea level. This range consists principally of gray slate and the schistosity along its front are either cultivated or plowed as far up as there is any soil to be found.

COMMECY is in France dep Meuse, emp. and 21 m. E Bar-le-Duc 1 bank Meuse. It is tolerably well built and has some good public buildings, a communal college, barracks, riding school, Hotel de Ville, hospital, markets, etc. Manufactures—cotton and hardware, breweries, and tanneries.

with trade in grain wine oil hemp, leather wood cattle, &c. In the sixteenth century the country was a province. Commerce at first a simple sequence obtained the title of commune in 1324. In 1361 it was raised by Charles V. It formed at that time two castles the upper and lower castle the former of which belonged to Philippe Emmanuel de Gondi who transmitted it to his son, the famous Cardinal Retz, who here was his residence. The castle, rebuilt in 1708 by the Prince de Salm and made a magnificent residence by Stanislas, is now transformed into a cavalry barracks. Pop. 2434.

COMMEWINE Y.N.E., or **COMMEWINE** a river Dutch Guiana rising in the hills of the colony in the E. part of the colony. It flows first N.W. and then W., is joined by the Cotteau, after which it forms a fine navigable stream, and falls into the estuary of the Surinam between the forts Amsterdam and Leyden. Its banks are adorned with the finest plantations in the colony. Before its junction with the Cotteau it is called the Upper and after the junction the Lower Commewine. Total course exclusive of windings, about 70 m.

COMMINES, or **COMINES** — 1. In France, dep. Nord 8 m. N. Lille, r. bank, Lys and on the frontier of Belgium opposite the Belgian town of same name. Before the conquest of French Flanders by France the old town of Commines was a fortified place and comprised both the present towns. The French dismantled it in 1672. It has ribbon manufactures, breweries, a distillery and linen mills, and tanneries. Pop. 466. — 2. (Flemish) Commines a town in Belgium 17 m. W. Flanders, 8 m. N. T. Ypres, 1 m. N. Y., opposite Commines, the two places being connected by a drawbridge. The manufactures consist chiefly of ribbons, tape, book-binding, handkerchiefs, muscans, other cotton stuffs and tobacco. It possesses likewise bookbinders, dyeworks, tanneries, and oil mills. In the 16th century this was a fortified place, and had a castle in which the famous Philip de Commines was born. Pop. 3504.

COMO (Lazio) a town in the kingdom of Italy 10 m. Milan cap. dep. L. name. 3 m. N. W. Milan S.W. extremity of Lake Como is a delightful valley encircled by hills the slopes of which are covered with gardens, and wild olive and elms groves. Although the first view of Como is exceedingly beautiful and the scenery around of surpassing beauty it is surrounded by irregularly built the streets are narrow dark and filthy and the buildings heavy and dull. It is surrounded by double walls, with towers, in the former of which are four lofty gateways. fine specimens of the military architecture of the Middle Ages. It was further protected or commanded by the once strong castle of Burdello, the ruins of which still occupy the summit of a steep and lofty hill. Although the city proper has few attractions to boast of the suburbs, particularly that called Borgo Vico which stretches along the lake have many including numerous magnificent palaces of the nobility and various handsome public buildings. The suburbs in which the various manufactures are carried on are the Borgo di St. Agostino. Como has 11 churches amongst which are the cathedral a structure of the middle ages the exterior of which is covered with white marble and the church of St. Fedele still older and likewise a rather remarkable edifice. It has also a library, erected by the French with a library of 50,000 volumes and an extensive collection of philosophical apparatus an astronomical college, three gymnasia two female seminaries, a hospital workshop, orphan asylum and several other charitable institutions a cabinet of natural history and botanical garden a theatre and an amphitheatre the former a fine building with a good facade. A handsome casino or literary club house has been lately built. It has manufactures of silk, velvets, taffetas, stockings, gloves &c., also of woollen cloths, cotton yarn, hats and soap. A considerable trade is carried on in rice and manufactured silks, with Switzerland and Italy by the lake. There are metal foundries and marble quarries in the vicinity from the latter of which an excellent statuary marble is obtained. Como is a bishopric, the seat of the provincial council, of civil criminal, and commercial tribunals and was at one time a principal seat of the inquisition. The climate is exceedingly agreeable, though it is in many to the Alps sometimes dull. The environs of the city have always been remarkable for their propensity to a wandering life, and are to be met with all over Europe having telescopes, mirrors, spectacles, har-

monies, &c. The inhabitants also have been from a remote period, famous as muses, travelling the country as such, and doing so to this day. Como was a place of importance under the Romans, having been rendered so by a colony of Greeks sent there by Julius Caesar when it obtained the name of *Vomus Comens*. It is the birthplace of Pliny the younger a statue of whom stands in the centre of the gothic facade of the cathedral with bas-relief alluding to his writings. Pop. (1807) 24,083. — The **LAGO DI COMO**, 824 sq. m. bounds N. with the Swiss canton Ticino and W. with **LAKE**. It is spontaneous in the N. part, being covered with effects of the Lepontine Alps. It has fine pastures, and yields abundance of grain, fruits, cutaneous wood, and silk also a small quantity of wool and a considerable quantity of butter cheese and ricemats. Alabaster gypsum, slates, flint, and building stone, are wrought and cloth linen, silk, firearms, paper strings for musical instruments soap and wax candles, are manufactured. It is divided into 26 districts, and 680 comuni. Under the French it formed the department of **Lario**. Pop. 170,033.

COMO (LAKE) Pop. (Italian, *Lago di Como* and *Lar* is *Lacno*, a celebrated lake, Italy, 40 m. N. of Milan at the foot of the Lepontine and Albic Alps, 10 m. N. of Lecco. It is formed chiefly by the river Adda, which enters at its N. end and leaves at its S. extremity forming its only outlet. Its greatest length which is from the city of Como to **LAKE** the former at its S. the latter at its N. extremity — is about 95 m., following its windings. At **LAKE**, about 15 m. N. E. Como, the lake throws off a branch in a S. E. direction which passes **LAKE** and terminates in the outlet of the **LAKE**, and is altogether about 15 m. in length. The lake being thus divided into three arms is sometimes distinguished by three different names — that portion of it extending from Como to **LAKE** being called the **LAKE** of **LAKE** that from **LAKE** to **LAKE** the **LAKE** of **LAKE** and that from **LAKE** to the outlet of the **LAKE**, the **LAKE** of **LAKE**, so named for a similar reason. The broadest part of the lake which is at **LAKE**, is about 3 m. Its general breadth however decreases to 2 m. and the greater part of it is much less. Its depth varies from 40 to 600 ft. Besides the **LAKE** it receives the waters of the **LAKE** and other less considerable streams. The scenery around the lake is singularly beautiful and picturesque, the banks throughout its whole extent being formed of steep and lofty mountains, 3000 to 4000 ft. high in many places clothed with wood, and studded with villas and cottages. The spot from which this fine sheet of water is seen to most advantage is **LAKE** where, as already mentioned it is broadest and from which a view of the three branches is commanded. Each of these seems to have distinct attractions. Those of the **LAKE** of **LAKE** are its villas villages and its cultivation. Those of the **LAKE** of **LAKE** its native picturesque beauty and those of **LAKE** its size and rugged grandeur. Trout, eels, pike, perch, salmon, and other aquatic birds abound in or upon the lake and sea-gulls are frequently so numerous, that from their Latin name *Larus* it is ancient name of the lake is said to be derived. The younger Pliny had several seats on the border of the lake but their sites can not now be identified. Amongst the modern mansions is that of the **LAKE** of **LAKE**, once the property and residence of Queen Caroline of England who gave it the name it bears. The lake is traversed in all directions by steamers, by which all the principal places on its shores may be visited. The climate around the lake is mild and salubrious.

COMO an Indian Archipelago, Florida Sea, between the islands of Flores and Kombo, and forming, with the latter, the Strait of **LAKE** (N.E. peak) 8° 22' S. lon 119° 35' E. (N.) It is high about 45 m. long N. to S. and 22 m. broad.

COMO, a in W. Africa, Bonny, r. bank Niger. It is of considerable size and situated about half a mile from the ferry across the river 50 m. F. by N. Kama. lat 9° 45' N. lon 8° 7' E.

COMORIN (Carn) [cape of the Vireni] the S. extremity of Hindostan lat 8° 5' N. lon 77° 30' E. (N.) formed of a circular low sandy point not discernible at above 13 or 16 m. distance from the deck of a large ship. To the W. the shore is sandy and barren but to the E. abounds with trees. Immediately adjacent to the cape the beach is covered

with the rough grains of disintegrated granite, which a native tradition asserts is a kind of lapidified rice, and accounts for its transformation by stating that a king gave once a marriage feast to his daughter at this place, that the bridegroom, having failed to appear at the appointed hour the disappointed bride cursed the feast, of which an enormous quantity of rice formed the principal part, and that thereupon the said rice became grains of granite, as it now lies on the beach fifteen miles N from the cape is a lofty isolated mountain



CAPE COMORON. Seen near Colinet. From Decker's View in 1881

leading to a rounded point at the summit it, called Comorin Peak forming a very striking and picturesque object. Its peak is in lat. 8° 28' 12" N. lon. 77° 30' 30" E. n.

COMORIN (German *Komoren* Hungarian *Komorom*) a royal free town Hungary cap. cards of same name, at the confluence of the Waag with the Danube about 48 m. W N W Pesth. Its streets are narrow and irregular. It contains four Roman Catholic churches one Greek church, two Protestant places of worship, and a synagogue. The other public buildings are, a townhall, a consular house, some large warehouses, two theatres, a Roman Catholic and Protestant gymnasium, a Roman Catholic head school, and an hospital. Its fortress the ramparts of which extend along the margin of the Danube to the end of the promontory at which the Waag joins it, is considered one of the strongest in Europe. It was a principal point in the military operations during the recent rising in Hungary. The Danube is crossed below the town by a flying bridge, and a bridge of boats. There are large manufactures of woollen cloth, tanneries, &c. also an extensive trade in wine, timber, fish, grain, honey, &c. The wine produced from vineyards in the neighbourhood is of good quality. In the vicinity excellent coal is obtained. Pop. (1846) 17,900 exclusive of the garrison.

COMORO ISLANDS, a group, Indian Ocean, lying midway between the N. point of Madagascar and the E. coast of Africa. They are four in number and called respectively Comoro, Mohila, Mayotta, and Johanna (which are, they are all very high, and may be seen at the distance of from 50 to 90 m. The inhabitants are Mahometan descendants of Arabs, incorporated with Africans, and are now generally found to be courteous and hospitable although they were by no means so formerly. A British consul has recently been appointed for these islands. — **COMORO** (Great) or **ANGWITA** the principal and most N. of the group, is in the form of a parallelogram, about 36 m. in length N. to S. and 15 to 20 m. in breadth lat. (N. E. point) 11° 19' 30" S. lon. 43° 33' E. (E.) It is composed of ranges of mountains which near the centre of the island, unite in one common summit, from 6000 to 5000 ft. high. Its entire appearance thus resembling an immense mountain rising in the middle of the sea. It is said to retain no water in its earth being volcanic, though abounding in cocoa-nuts, with the milk of which the natives are frequently obliged to satisfy the thirst of their cattle and they never drink any other beverage themselves. The anchorage at this island is inconvenient. Excepting at the N W end, the coast is generally steep, though having no soundings at a small distance from the shore. Bellocks, sheep, goats,

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and tropical fruits are plentiful but no water to be procured. The inhabitants speak Arabic, and profess Islamism. 1 pop. 30,000.

COMPETA a tn. Spain Andalucia, prov. of and 36 m N E Malaga. It is well built, and possesses a church town hall prison two schools, and several fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in distilling brandy expressing wine and oil, tillage and cattle-rearing. 1 pop. 2763

COMPIANO (anc. *Compiognus*) a tn. and com. Italy south of and 35 m S W Parma, 1 bank, Taro. It is tolerably well built, surrounded by walls, entered by three gates and commanded by a castle on an adjacent hill. It also possesses a church, primary and medical schools and extensive iron-works. Trade cattle, grain and fruits. Pop. 5385.

COMPIEGNE (anc. *Mediolanum Compendium*) a tn. France, dep. Oise, 34 m E by 8 Reims, 1 bank, Oise, 1 m below the junction of the Aune. It is agreeably situated between a forest and the Oise, which is crossed by a handsome bridge of three arches. The streets are irregular and the houses badly built with exception of those near the castle, and those on the Place d'armes. It has two good chur. es. a Gothic Hotel de Ville, modern theatre, and some small colleges but the principal edifice is the royal chateau, built under Louis XV. from the designs of Gabriel. It has all the magnificence of a palace and is one of the finest structures of the 17th in France. The gardens are extensive, and well laid out. Napoleon embellished this chateau and spent much of his time in it and here on March 27 1810, he received Marie Louise, arch-duchess of Austria, his affianced bride. The forest of Compiègne occupies an area of more than 3000 ac. and contains some fine oak timber. Compiègne has a national art and manufactures of commensal c. Here and public library with 28,000 volumes manufactures of a steel cordage, harness, sabots and turneryware. Boats are built here and a trade is carried on in coal, wood, hemp and grain. Before its walls, once strong but now raised the Mard of Orleans was made prisoner. It was in possession of the Eng. from the early part of the 15th century till they were expelled by Charles VII. Pop. 8106.

COMPTSTALL a vil. England on Chester 5 m E Stockport. The inhabitants are largely employed in the cotton manufacture, and in extensive coal mines in the neighbourhood.

COMPTÉ D'ANTOIN an anc. dist. France which belonged to prov. Provence and extended beyond the Durance as far as Tarascon. It now forms part of dep. Vaucluse. For a long time the portion of it occupied by the town of Avignon the burgh Marseilles, and the parish of Montfaucon, was under the sway of the Popes.

COMPTON numerous pars. Eng.—1 **Hants** 2009 ac. Pop. 275—2 **Surrey** 1371 ac. Pop. 507—3 **Sussex** 1061 ac. 1 pop. 285—4. (*Abbas*) Dorset 846 ac. Pop. 100—5 (*Abbas or West*) Dorset 1516 ac. Pop. 465—6 (*Abbas*) Gloucester 2215 ac. Pop. 256—7 (*West*) Wilts 2632 ac. Pop. 439—8 **Devonshire** Bude 1463 ac. Pop. 328—9 (*Buckley*) Somerset 2535 ac. 1 pop. 710—10 (*Chardstock*) Wilts 2190 ac. Pop. 355—11 (*Dendel*) Somerset 1874 ac. Pop. 364—12 (*Dundon*) Somerset 2711 ac. Pop. 725—13 (*Fenny*) Warwick 2320 ac. 1 pop. 194—14 (*Greenfield*) Gloucester 650 ac. 1 pop. 64—15 (*Little*) Warwick 1670 ac. Pop. 878—16 (*Jugby*) Warwick 8530 ac. Pop. 846—17 (*Martin*) Somerset 2214 ac. Pop. 577—18 (*Vether*) Dorset 892 ac. Pop. 454—19 (*Ower*) Dorset 788 ac. Pop. 136—20 (*Penningsford*) Somerset 678 ac. Pop. 222—21 (*Perry*) Berks 8795 ac. Pop. 668—22 (*Valence or West*) Dorset 1295 ac. Pop. 187—23 (*Wycombe*) Warwick 927 ac. Pop. 48

COMBIE a par. and vil. Scotland on Perth. The parish about 12 m long by 10 broad abounds in beautiful scenery. — The village, 64 m W W. Grief, is a burgh of barony and contains the parish church a handsome structure, with a spire free and 1. Presbyterian churches a parochial school and library and has a distillery a woollen-mill and some cotton weaving. Earthquakes have frequently been felt here. The

remains of several deserted temples may still be seen in the parish. Pop. of vil. 803 per 1865.

COMBÁN, a tn in France dep. Aude, 4 m N N E. Narbonne in the middle of a flat ridge, r. bank, Aude. Pop. 1010.

COMBAT ENAHAM (anc. *Comitatus F. d'Aloua*), a small prov. France formerly dependent on that of Provence, and now included in it. Along with the portion of Comté de Vaison noticed above it formed an independent state of which till the revolution of 1793 the Pope had the sovereignty. Its capital was Vaino.

COMBÁN or **COMOR** a river Scotland co. Ross, rising in Loch Clouck, and after an E. course of 35 m. falling into the upper end of Cromarty frith, near Dingwall. Its tributaries are the Garra, Mear and Orrin. It is an excellent trout stream and its salmon fisheries are very valuable. — **COMAN** (Hindoo), a vil on the banks of the Lotus $\frac{1}{2}$ m S. Dingwall. Lij 34.

COMBÁN a maritime subdivision Hindoostan, pres. Bombay prov. S. Varanagad, Poona, and Belapur. It is supposed of a strip of coast bounded E. by the W. Ghats mountains length, N to S, 900 m. breadth 20 m. and lying between lat. 16 and 20° N. and lon. 73 40' and 74 E. It is divided into N and S Comas, and contains many spots well adapted for cultivation, which yield 1 cemp of superior quality the principal crop rice cocoa nuts, oil seeds, sugar cane, turmeric, and ginger but, in general the surface is very uneven and much intersected by steep, rocky hills.

Towards the W. the country is possessed of great military strength being crossed by hills in numerous valleys and no road will descend from the range of hills in from 100 to 400 ft high and in the W. abrupt and difficult. The place is numerous, but impracticable for wheeled carriages. The table land on the E. is nearly as high as many parts of the mountain range, and is intersected by deep rugged valleys covered with jungle. There are many rivers in streams in the district, but no river of any importance. Along the coast are numerous small bays and harbours, extremely shallow and commercially of little value, excepting that of Bombay. A great part of N. Comas was formerly held by the Portuguese who divided the land into large estates, and gave them in European words which wealth is attested by the remains of many superb buildings both public and private which they then erected and which are now standing in the midst of what at present are a mere waste. In 1817 and 1818 both N. and S. Comas came into possession of the British the former by cession, and the latter partly by conquest. N. Comas comprehended 48 pergunahs, containing 111 vils. S. Comas 4 pergunahs and 231 vils. Pop. 12,200.

COMBARNVAL [*Little Cornwal*] a seaport tn. France dep. Finistere, 12 m S.E. Guimper on a small island, bay of La Forêt. The hill is only 400 paces long and 120 broad. It can be approached at low water on the W. side on the E. channel there is a ferry. — The town is surrounded by thick stone walls with a projecting parapet, and is walled at regular distances. It contains some very old houses, and the ruins of a Gothic church. The suburbs are more extensive than the town, and in general better built. The port can receive vessels of 500 tons and has good anchorage but is dangerous from the promontory of the Ploer rocks about 200 boats, belonging to this place, are engaged in the herring fishery. The quantity taken is from 12,000 to 30,000 barrels, according to the season and the tingers from the coast of Yenne carry off as many more to the ports of Nantes, La Rochelle, and Bordeaux. Besides pilchard, and other fish the town exports cedar wood, and grain and imports salt, wine, spirits, and Norway deals. Pop. 3024.

COMBÉLLO several places Brazil, particularly — 1. A tn prov. Ceará, r. bank, Palma, 60 m S.W. Natalista dep. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ m 45° 5' W. It commenced at one time to become an important place, in consequence of the discovery of gold mines on the banks of the river. Some adventures took possession, and erected a church. But the mines proving unproductive were soon abandoned, and the inhabitants are now chiefly employed in cultivation. Pop. 3000. — 2. A vil. prov. Alagoas, 1 leuc, Curupiti, about 4 m. from the sea, and at a short distance from Poum. It contains a church, which attracts numerous visitors at its annual festival and has a

convenient, though shallow harbour at which there is some trade. The district near the sea is sterile but inland is fertile. — 3. (de Serro) a tn prov. Espírito-Santo, on Mount Mestre Alvarez about 16 m N.W. Vitória. It contains a parish church. Pop. almost entirely agricultural, 1500. — 4. (de Serro) a tn prov. Minas-Geraes about 48 m S.W. Bello or Villa do Principe. It consists of two parallel streets with rather more than 300 houses, all of them in a ruinous state. Mines of iron were long worked in the neighbourhood and extensive iron works were established. But the mines have almost ceased to be worked and the population which chiefly depended on them has rapidly diminished. Pop. 8000.

CONCEIÇÃO D'ITAMARÁ See ITAMARÁ.

CONCEIÇÃO (ANNUAL DE) or **CONCEIÇÃO** a small vil. Brazil prov. Goiás, 110 m S.W. Natalista, in a hollow between two small hills. It consists of two long streets, and contains two churches, one of which is in ruins. The soil for about 3 m. round the village has been all turned over in search of gold, which was formerly found in considerable quantities, either in minute particles, or in grains of all sizes, some of several ounces weight. The search for gold does not now repay the trouble though there are said to be rich veins in the solid rocks in the vicinity and a mine so productive that a bucket of soil yields nearly an ounce of gold but owing to the ignorance of the natives of the most ordinary mechanical contrivances neither of them are wrought. — (Vander's Brazil).

CONCEIÇÃO, a tn Spain, Valencia prov. of and 28 m N. Alicante on a slope of the Sierra Manola. It is surrounded by ancient walls flanked by 14 towers entered by a great gate and crossed by a strong castle. Roman constructs at which, though of later date than the walls, is of high antiquity. The streets are numerous clean and paved and the town possesses 10 squares, two parish churches, town and session houses, two schools an hospital, prison, storehouse, cemetery theatre, several convents, with churches attached and an extensive palace of the Duke of Medinaceli. Manufactures — linen woollen and beaver fabrics, soap, paper tiles and bricks all white and brandy. Trade — cattle, grain, fruits and wool. An annual cattle fair one of the best in Spain is held in the market. Pop. 7000. — **CONCEIÇÃO** a prov. Chile lying between the Itata and Biobío between the parallels of 36° and 37° 30' S. and the meridians 70° and 71° W. area, 5210 sq. m. It has a delightful climate, and a fertile soil producing in great abundance grain and various kinds of fruits. The vines of this province were formerly much esteemed but have greatly deteriorated. At inferior kind of soil is also found in great abundance. Pop. 102,000.

CONCEIÇÃO or **CONCEPCION** LA VERVA **CONCEPCION** or **CONCEPCION** a port, Chile cap. also a prov. 270 m S.W. Santiago, r. bank Biobío 7½ m from its mouth. lat. 36 40' 30" N. lon. 73 5' 30" W. (a) It is the seat of a bishop and of a military command of the district and of the forts along the Biobío, and contains a college a seminary and some other literary institutions. Its port at Falchano, a small fortified town on the bay of Concepção about 8 m. distant is one of the best in Chile. The bay forms an extensive and excellent roadstead and is shut in by the island of Quiriquina, on either side of which is a channel. Trade in grain hides, tallow and woolen stuff and in the vicinity of Pisco is an important coal mine. In 1848 the vessels entered were 243, tonnage 32,941 — cleared 340 tonnage 1706. In 1847 the numbers were entered 258 tonnage 30,942 — cleared 206 tonnage 64,994. In 1846 the imports in British vessels amounted to £156,800 exports, £1,800. In 1847 the amount was, imports £39,440 exports, £31,040. The number of British vessels arriving and departing in those two years was four and five, respectively. Concepción was founded 1550 by Pedro Valdivia, on the S. side of Concepción bay. In 1554, 1555 and 1593 it was taken and burnt by the Araucanians, and on often rebuilt and in 1730 it was destroyed by an earthquake, and a great part of it swallowed up by the sea. It was again destroyed by an earthquake in 1851 after which the town was rebuilt on its present site. The Araucanians again devastated a portion of it in 1823 and in 1825 when its population was about 20,000 a terrible earthquake laid it in ruins. It has since partially recovered, and has now a pop. of about 10,000.

CONCEPCION four tis La Plata. —1 A tn. Cordova. Pop. 2000.—2 (or *Ville-Réal de la*) a tn Paraguay cap. dep. of same name and on 1 bank Paraguay 185 m N N E. Assumption. Pop. 1800.—3, (*del Arroyo de la China*), a tn. Entre-Ríos, r bank Uruguay 197 m N W Monte Video. Pop. 8500.—4, a tn. Encarnación near bank, Uruguay 180 m W by R. Corrientes.

CONCEPCION two towns Bolivia.—1 A tn. prov. Tarija, or Tarija, 240 m. S E Chiquitos, is a fertile country producing extensive wine. Pop. 2000.—2 A tn. prov. Chiquitos, 145 m N E Santa Cruz de la sierra, in an elevated district, containing mines. Pop. 2200.

CONCEPCION.—1 A tn. New Granada, on the frontier of Costa Rica, 70 m W S W Chaguaná, on the Caribbean S. near the mouth of a small stream of its own name.—2 A tn. Venezuela, 151 m S E Caracas, on the Maracaibo about 87 m above its embouchure in the Orinoco.

CONCEPCION DE LA VEGA REAL or *LA VEGA* a tn Haiti dep. of the N. E. 70 m. N E San Domingo near an extensive, fertile and well watered plain called Vega Real it is very regularly built, and lies 3 m W the ruins of the old town of Vega Real founded by Columbus, and completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1664, before which event it was the most flourishing town in the island and possessed a mint. Pop. 5000.

CONCEPCION BAY a large inlet, coast of Newfoundland land, between Trinity Bay and St. John's. Its entrance between Cape St. Francis on the E. and Flamboin Head on the W. is intersected by the parallel of 47° 0' N and the meridian of 53° 30' W. It extends inland 58 m from Cape St. Francis, and has an average breadth of about 20 m.

CONCHAGUA an Indian tn. civil and port, Central America, San Salvador on gulf of same name. The town is situated 3 m up the Amapala Mountain an extinct volcano. The Indians by whom it is inhabited are rather a well-formed race and of a light cast of countenance and slender persons than their neighbours. The site of the port which is so completely land-locked as to resemble an inland sea, is in the N W hook of the gulf in lat 10° 14' N lon 87° 35' W. It is badly chosen there being at all times great difficulty in landing while at low water it is nearly impossible. During strong N winds the communication is frequently cut off for days, independent of mud-bolting ground for shipping. The town also called Ponce, has an entrance about 20 m wide having N W point Candaville and S E point Cosguina, inside it extends to 50 m N W to S E with an average breadth of about 25 m. It is enclosed by the land on all sides but at its entrance. It has a considerable number of islands, and is the recipient of several rivers.

CONCHERA, a tn. France, dep. Eure 10 m S W Evreux r bank, iron manufactured by the ruins of an old castle. Agricultural implements and such as manufactured here. There are also tanneries, potteries iron foundries, forges, and furnaces, with some trade in iron and potteryware. In the neighbourhood there are four mineral springs. Pop. 162.

CONCHOSO a river Mex. co rising in dep. Durango, and after a N course of about 300 m through that department and Chihuahua, joining the Rio Bravo del Norte in lat 30° 30' N lon nearly 104 W.

CONCOBE a vil. Switzerland can and 14 m S E Neuchâtel on the banks of Lake Neuchâtel. Its famous good wine is produced and yellow marble is found. Pop. 570.

CONCORD several places, N America, particularly a tn. U. States, cap. New Hampshire on both sides the Merrimack, 70 m N W Boston lat 41° 11' N lon 71° 31' W. It consists chiefly of two streets on the r bank of the river which is here crossed by two bridges, nearly 3 m apart. It contains five commodious and handsome churches, a state house and state prison of brown granite an academy and twenty-eight schools. In 1823 the courts were removed from Portsmouth, and are now held here. By means of Concord river the Middlesex canal and a railway it communicates with Boston the centre of its extensive trade. Manufactures—hardware, cutlery woolen fabrics and paper filling, and several grist and saw mills tanneries potteries, &c. Pop. 4897.

CONCORDIA.—1 (*Concordia di qua*) a tn. Austrian Italy gov. of, and about 84 m N E. Venice r bank, Livenza. It contains a cathedral a parish church and a sanctuary was

a place of some note under the Romans, but is very much decayed. Its name of di qua is given to distinguish it from a village depending upon it in the neighbourhood, and called Concordia di là. Pop. 1830.—2 A tn. duchy Modena, called of, and 18 m N N E. city of Modena, r bank, Secchia. It is a well built town and has several important fairs. Pop. 2000.

CONDAMINE a large river Australia, New S. Wales having its sources in the mountain-ranges of Murrumbidgee about lat 28° 55' S from which point it flows N N W subsequently bends round to the S W is joined by the Lugoon afterwards by the Marano, and lastly disappears without presenting any definite termination.

CONDAMILLY a tn. and extinct citadel Hindostan the latter being now comprehended in the Meerut district col. lectionship. The town is the seat of the citadel is situated on the l bank of the Kutumb lat 16° 37' N lon. 80° 38' E. 40 m N W Meerut. It is now in a state of decay.

CONDATCHY a vil. and bay at Ceylon on the N coast, 20 m S Manar the most central rendezvous of the boats employed in the pearl fishery.

CONDE, several places, Brazil particularly—1 A tn. and seaport, prov. of and 80 m N E Bahia, at the mouth of the Inhambupe. It contains a parish church and a primary school and has some trade in sugar tobacco and mandarin. It is produce of the surrounding district. Pop. 2000.—2 A tn. prov. of and about 20 m S Paraíba in a plain between the small rivers Japoguama and Japcon. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants of city of Indian extraction, are engaged in cultivating the fields and in making mats and other articles from a kind of straw obtained from a lake in the province called Içorup. Pop. 800.—3 A tn. prov. of and 22 m S W Içorup, r bank Tocantins. It stands upon a kind of island formed by the river the Rio and the Aguapé Vira, a canal forming a communication between them and contains a parish church. Its inhabitants, chiefly Indians are very indolent.

CONDE a tn. France, dep. Nord 7 m N N F Valenciennes at the confluence of the Mayne and Scheldt, whence a canal leads direct to Mons. It is well built well laid out, and has a handsome Hotel de Ville, a superb arsenal and a school for the defence of the town. Its fortifications were constructed by Vauban. It has manufactures for starch and sherry establishments for refining oil and salt, bleach, a grounds mill and rope-works tanneries dyeworks, and a trade in coal cattle &c. In 1794 it was besieged and taken by the Austrians after a long and vigorous defence retaken by the French after the battle of Fleurus, and again taken by the allies in 1815. Pop. 5504.

CONDÉ SUR NOTRE-DAME a tn. France dep. Calvados, 25 m S. W. Caen at the confluence of the Norman and Drouven. It owes its origin to an old fortress and has been constructed by the Romans. The houses are generally old heavy and tasteless. The only public buildings of note are two old churches, containing some fine stained glass. There are here manufactures of cotton goods nails and cutlery spinning mills, tanneries, and dyeworks, with some trade in flax thread, horses cattle, iron &c. It was one of the first towns in France that embraced the Reformed religion, and in 1574 a Protestant provincial synod was held here. Pop. 5485.

CONDÉS YOG a dist. Peru dep. Arequipa extending from the N E boundary of Bolivia to Cananea on the W and intersected N E. to S W by the Val de Mena. The high grounds, although exposed to great cold are well adapted for pasturage and in the valleys wine, grain and cochineal are produced in abundance. The gold mines here are not so productive as formerly. Pop. 20 146.

CONDICOT par. Eng. Gloucester 890 ac. Pop. 174.

CONDINO a vil. Austria, duchy Tyrol circle of, and 21 m W Rorernsdorf cap. dist. of an o. county on the Berca. It contains a church a Capuchin monastery and has an iron work. Pop. of dist. 9466.

CONDOM a tn. France, dep. Gers 25 m N N W Auch agreeably situated on a height, at the foot of which flows the Baïse, here crossed by two stone bridges. It is for the most part old and ill built, but is improving. In its centre is a large square containing the parish church formerly the cathedral a noble gothic edifice but dilapidated. It is the

ness of a tribunal of first resort, commercial college, and of an agricultural society and has manufactures of quills, cork, porcelain, woolen yarn, leather and brandy. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, flour, wine, and brandy. Condom was formerly the capital of an extensive district called the Pays de Condoms. Pop. 353.

CONDOMORIE a former dist. in France in the old prov. Gasconne but now comprised in the depts. (Here, Landes and Lot-et-Garonne).

CONDOUR, an isl. Malak. See KONKOR CONDOUR.

CONDOUR, par. Eng. Salep. 1422 ac. Pop. 1753.

CONDOUR, par. Eng. Salep. 1422 ac. Pop. 1753. CONDOUR, a town in France, dep. Rhone, 21 m. S. Lyons, r. bank, Rhone in a fertile district, producing excellent white wine. The vines are said to have been brought from Dalmatia by the Romans who had a station here. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the difficult navigation of the Rhone, at which they are said to be particularly expert. Great numbers of the vessels used on that river are constructed here. There are manufactures of black silk, leather, cask, dyeworks, and a salt-refinery. Trade—grain, staves, hoops, &c. A large cattle market weekly.

CONDOUR, a town in Austrian Italy gov. of and on a hill slope, 28 m. N. Venice. It is the seat of the district government, has several churches, and an hospital and some manufactures of silk and of woollen cloth. Marshal Moxey derived his dual title from this town. Pop. 6400.

CONDOUR, a small uninhabited isl. Mediterranean, forming the highest of the Cabrera group, about 6 m. from Cape Palma, on the E. coast of Ivica. Its length, N. N. E. to S. S. W. is about 1 m. It takes its name, *Concepcion* (Comer) from the number of rabbits which swarm upon it.

CONDOUR, a small uninhabited isl. Ireland, co. Wick, and 5 m. W. W. Sligo in Sligo Bay 1½ m. long by half a mile average breadth.

CONDOUR, par. Ireland. 1129 ac. Pop. 163.

CONDOUR, a kingdom of Italy Piedmont div. of and 9 m. S. W. Novara. Pop. 139.

CONDOUR, a town in France, dep. Haute Savoie, at the confluence of the Arvi with the Isere opposite L. Hospital and 22 m. N. E. Chambery. It has a church, a college, and two convents. River ore is obtained in considerable quantities from the lead mines in the immediate vicinity. It was formerly a fortified place, but was taken and dismantled by France in 1816. Pop. 1500.

CONDOUR, a town in Naples, prov. Calabria Litt. 8 m. W. Nicastro. Lint and silk are here cultivated to some extent. Pop. 2000.

CONDOUR, a town in France, dep. Charente 36 m. N. E. Angoulême, r. bank, Vienne, here crossed by an iron bridge. It lies in a sterile district, and is ill built. It has manufactures of leather and a good trade in staves, hoops, timber, cattle and grain. It has a tribunal of first resort, commercial college, and an agricultural society. Pop. 2389.

CONDOUR, a par. and post tn. Ireland, co. Galway 22 787 ac. The town 21 m. N. W. by N. Galway is situated on an island formed by the several open arms of a subterranean river flowing from Lough Mask into Lough Corrib. It consists of two principal streets, and has an established church, a R. Catholic chapel, a school, two large mills, and an ancient abbey and to have been the residence of Eudoric O'Connor the last native king of Ireland, for the last 16 years of his life. He died in 1192 aged 87. Near to the town is one of the finest limestone quarries in the kingdom. Pop. 6425 of in 519.

CONDOUR, a river U. States, S. Carolina, formed by the junction of the Broad and Saluda rivers at Columbia, and after a S. E. course of 30 m. uniting with the Wateree to form the Santee.

CONDOUR, par. Eng. Leicester 1080 ac. P. 298.

CONDOUR, a market tn. and bor. England, co. Chester and a station on the N. Staffordshire Railway on the Dane, in a deep valley 23 m. E. Manchester. The town though presenting an antique appearance many of the houses being of timber framing and plaster is clean and respectable well lighted with gas, with its projected vicarage purely paved and purely macadamized while in the immediate vicinity are a number of most detached houses and gardens. It has three Established churches, several dissenting meeting-houses, and a R. Catholic chapel a grammar school, other public and

private seminaries, an infant school several Sunday schools, a mechanics institute, a museum news-room and library and a number of benevolent and charitable institutions. Congleton was early distinguished for the manufacture of gloves and leather lace called *Congleton points* but these have been long superseded by cotton and silk manufactures, the latter now forming the principal trade of the town, and the only remaining cotton-mill being about to be converted into a silk mill. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in silk throwing and spinning besides which wauwats and ribbons, of a very superior description, handkerchiefs, and various other articles, are manufactured. Parrell, the poet, was a native of Congleton. Pop. 10,520. (Local Correspondent).

CONGO a territory in S. W. Africa, discovered by the Portuguese navigator Diogo Cam, in 1482. By the Portuguese the name was applied to the whole tract of coast country extending from Cape Lopez, lat. 0° 38' N., to Cape Negro lat. 1° 40' 42' S., now known under the names of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. Congo, as now understood is a comparatively limited and little-known tract lying S. of the river Congo or Zaire, and bounded S. by the Dande, its closing in all about 110 m. of coast. Its cap. is St. Salvador or Boma-Congo the residence of the dominant chief.

CONGO or Zaire, a large river in S. W. Africa having its embouchure in the B. Atlantic, lat. 6° N. long. 12° 40' E. Of its origin and affluents hardly anything is known but according to the accounts of the natives, it issues from an extensive marsh about lat. 2° 10' N. long 17° 30' E. although M^{rs} Queen is disposed to think that its source is considerably further N. At its mouth it is 10 m. wide, a little higher up it diminishes to 7 and at 140 m. from the sea, narrow commences and continues for 40 m. through which space the river is not generally more than from 400 to 600 yards wide, and mostly confined between lofty rugged rocks, where tremendous falls and cataracts occur, and below where it begins to expand are fearful whirlpools. Above the narrows, for about 100 m. the river again expands to a breadth of 2 1/2 m. and even more than 4 m. flowing with a current of 2 or 3 m. an hour. Immediately off its mouth, Captain Tuckey found no bottom with 150 fathoms of line, the velocity of the stream varying from 2½ to 5 knots an hour. Thirteen m. less from the entrance the water is perfectly fresh of a dingy red colour, it ferments in a few days, and remains for some time in a highly putrid and most disgusting silver grey but it afterwards becomes perfectly clear and colourless, and deposits no sediment. The race of the Congo at its highest flood, as towards its mouth, about 12 feet, and every third and fourth year it is said to rise to a greater height than it does in the intermediate years. The banks on either side are low and swampy principally covered with two different kinds of mangroves—one a low bush the other a stately tree, there are also vast kinds of palms two of which bear fruit, one of them poisonous. The natives here are perfectly black, but their noses are not quite so flat, or their lips so large, as among the generality of negroes, the clothing consists of a single wrapper of dun grass or cloth round the loins and umbrellas appear to be the emblems of rank. They wear numerous charms or fetiches in which they place great faith.

CONGONHAS-DE-SABARA (ARRAIAL DE) an irregularly built mining vil. Brazil prov. Minas-Gerões, about lat. 16° 50' S. long. 43° W. It lies near the mine of Morro Velho, wrought by a British company and is chiefly inhabited by those connected with the mining operations. It has 3 churches, one of which has never been finished, and is now falling into decay. Pop. 3000. (Gardner's Travels in Brazil 1834-41).

CONGONHAS-DO-CAMPO a tn. and par. Brazil prov. Minas-Gerões, on a river of same name, about 16 m. W. Queluz. The greater part of the houses stand in the form of an amphitheatre on the r. bank of the river and the church occupies the most elevated portion of a public square. A college established here enjoys a high reputation, and in the neighbourhood are mines of iron employing 5 furnace. Pop. 8000.

CONGREGHOT a river Central America Guatemala, prov. Hernandez, flowing N. and falling into the Caribbean sea, about 55 m. W. by S. Truxilla. A few miles above its embouchure is a singular peak, of same name, 7500 ft. high.

CONGRESSURY a par and vil Englon to Bomer set 4445 ac. The village, 11 m. S.W. Bristol is intersected by the Yeo, and from the delightful scenery around has a most attractive appearance; the houses generally small and old-fashioned, but comfortable and remarkably clean. It has a parish church a Wesleyan chapel 3 schools, and an old cross in the centre of the village. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural labour. Pop. 1258.

CONGOON a seaport, Florida, U.S.A., on the Panama Gulf, and 130 m. S.E. of St. Marks. Its roadstead is said to be good and to have deep water but the whole coast in its vicinity is in possession of piratical Arabs. Pop. 6000.

CONVI or **CUNEO** a to kingdom of Italy esp. d v and prov Coni on a high hill at the confluence of the Stura and the Cezzo, 46 m. S. Turin. It is surrounded by a single wall, and has two gates. The principal street has arcades throughout its whole length and displays a series of handsome shops. The other streets are mere lanes. The town contains 5 churches 4 monasteries, 3 convents an hospital an orphan hospital public baths, and a royal college. There are also some silk spinning-mills, and manufactures of various kinds of silk and woollen goods. The position of this town is highly favourable to trade as all the merchandise passing from the support of Nice to Lombardy Switzerland and Germany goes by this route. Grain, hemp, and silk produced in the neighbourhood also form articles of commerce. Two fairs are held annually. Coni is the seat of a bishop and of a court of first resort. Pop. 18 777.

CONIHA a to Turkey in Asia. See **KONIK**.
CONIL, a to and small port Spain, Andalusia, prov of and 22 m. S.E. Cadix, 4 m. W. Cape Trafalgar on the Atlantic. It possesses 3 squares a parish church, chapel of ease, town hall prison publichouse 3 schools, a cemetery and several fountains of mineral and other waters. The people are chiefly occupied in tillage, cattle-rearing, fishing and fish-curing. Grapes, fish, fruits, &c. are exported in barrels. It exports sheep hardware, earthenware wine, &c. important Pop. 2549.

CONINGSBY par Eng Lincoln 5660 ac. Pop. 2225.
CONINGTON two para Eng 1 Cambridge 1477 ac. Pop. 285—2 Huntingdon 3069 ac. Pop. 319.

CONIBROUGH a par and vil Eng W. Riding York 4107 ac. The village, of high antiquity is picturesquely situated on a lofty elevation about 6 m. S.W. Doncaster overlooking a rich and wooded country and has an ancient church. In its vicinity are the ruins of a Saxon castle, one of the principal scenes in Sir W. Scott's novel of *Ivanhoe*. Pop. 1651.

CONISCLIFFE a par and vil Eng Durham 8006 ac. Pop. 461.

CONISHOT par Eng Lincoln 1195 ac. Pop. 138.
CONISTON LARK a small lake, England co. of and 20 m. N.W. Lancaster 6 m. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad and about 27 fathoms deep. It abounds with char and the scenery on its banks is picturesque. The romantic Coniston Falls at its N. extremity contain little quarries and copper mines.

CONJEVERAM (CAVEMURRA the Goido City) a to Hindoostan, Carnatic, 48 m. S.W. Madras lat. 12 49' N. long. 79° 41' E. It stands in a valley is irregularly built, and from 5 to 6 m. long resembling rather a series of villages, intermingled with gardens and cocoa-nut plantations, than a town. There are here two splendid pagodas one dedicated to Vidya Ganga, richly sculptured, and highly venerated by the Hindoos the other a larger and more imposing structure, dedicated to Shiva, from the summit of which a magnificent view is obtained. There are many smaller pagodas and shrines, or houses of accommodation for travellers abound. Red handkerchiefs, turbans, and cloths adapted for native dresses, are manufactured here. The town is surrounded by a hedge of the American aloe, a plant formerly much used in India as a defence against sudden incursions of mounted bandits. A school here connected with the Free Church of Scotland Madras Mission is (1851) attended by 309 pupils.

CONKAIR or **KONKAIR** a to Hindoostan, prov Gundwana, at the foot of a rocky hill bank Mahamuddy 157 m. S.E. Nagpur. It is surrounded by hills inhabited by wild Gond mountaineers, and the country in the neighbourhood is for the most part covered with lofty woods.

CONKE a riv Hindoostan rising in the S. slope of the Margon mountains, and forming the boundary between Nepal and the territory of Sikkim. It flows S. enters Bangal, and joins the Malanand 20 m. E. Purneah after a course of about 150 m.

CONN (Lough) a lake Ireland co. Mayo, between Castlebar and Ballina about 10 m. in length and 3 to 3 m. in breadth. Its lower extremity called Lough Calan is separated from the main body by a narrow channel spanned by a bridge called the Pontoon.

CONNA a vil Ireland, co. Cork, 5 m. W.W. Tallow on the Bide. It has a R. Catholic chapel and the ruins of a castle, burned in 1653. Excellent salmon and trout are caught in the Bide. Pop. 220.

CONNAUGHT one of the four provinces of Ireland comprising the most W. and barren portion of the island bounded E. and N.E. by Leitrim and Ulster S. E. Munster and N. and W. by the Atlantic. Length N. to S. 112 m. breadth P. to W. 39 m. area, 4 329 043 ac. The W. coast is much broken up by numerous bays and inlets and is thinly studded with islands. It is also extremely rugged and mountainous, and abounds in magnificent and picturesque scenery. The central parts are comparatively low and of limestone formation, while the surrounding mountains are formed of sandstone clay-slate granite, and quartz. A large proportion of the province is bog and generally it is the least fertile of all the provinces. In 1843 the number of acres under crop was 583 431 of which 398,41 were corn and beans, 74 352 potatoes and other roots 109 018 hay and clover and 1818 flax. The Irish language is still prevalent in this province and so also are poverty and ignorance. The poverty is of the most deplorable kind and that its ignorance is not less is shown by the fact that, a few years since, the most respectable bookseller in the province had also watches, hosiery and potteries, being unable to make a living by book-selling alone. Connaught was formerly a kingdom of the Irish Princes. It is divided into 6 counties, of O'Connor. It is divided into five counties—Galway Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim and Sligo.

CONNECTICUT one of the smaller of the N.E. U. States N. America between lat. 41° 14' N. and lon. 72° 35' W. leaving E. Rhode Island W. the state of New York. N. Massachusetts and S. Long Island Sound length E. to W. about 30 m. greatest breadth N. to S. about 72 m. area 46 144 sq. m. It contains several distinct ranges of hills but none of them have any great elevation. Its principal river is the Connecticut, which divides it into two nearly equal parts and is navigable for 60 m. for pretty large vessels the other rivers are all noted as the Housatonic and the Thames both of which are also navigable for 12 to 17 m. up their respective streams. The coast is indented with numerous bays and creeks, which furnish many harbours—some of them excellent. Its minerals comprise iron copper lead coal, platinum, marble, freestone porcelain-clay and coal. Some of the mountains, particularly Green Mountain range, are supposed to be rich in minerals. The climate is healthy though subject to extremes of heat and cold on the sea coast it is particularly variable. In winter the winds are cold and piercing. The soil is generally good, particularly in some of the valleys, where it is extremely fertile and very easily tilled. It is, however, on the whole, better suited for grazing than tillage, abounding as it does in fine meadows. But its agriculture is practical, the soil is well cultivated, and produces ample crops of Indian corn rye wheat, oats, barley buckwheat and potatoes, some pumpkins, turnips, peas beans, &c. Fruits also are cultivated with great success particularly apples. A large proportion of the farms are fenced with stone walls. Cattle, horses sheep, butter and cheese, are produced in large quantities.

The estimated amount of crops of the several kinds of agricultural produce in Connecticut in the year 1850 was—

Produce	Barrels	Produce	Barrels
Wheat	41 793	Maize	1 991 043
Oats	30 448	Rye	800 888
Green Soots	1 185 733	Potatoes	2 666 731
Barley	289 197	Indian Corn	1 167 384

There were produced besides the above—butter 6 498 119 lbs. cheese, 5 363 377 lbs. and wool, 497 454 lbs.

The manufacturers of Connecticut are considerable they consist chiefly of woolen and cotton goods, metals, paper, wooden clocks, hats and caps, saddlery and other leather manufactures, pottery, glass houses, machinery hardware, cutlery soap, tail w and wax candles bricks, gunpowder, carriage, with tanneries, and numerous flour, grain, and saw mills. The exports of Connecticut consist principally of beef, pork, horses, cattle, mules, butter, cheese, Indian corn, rye, flax seed, fish, wooden clocks, candles, and soap. In 1852 the total foreign exports amounted to \$101,335 and the imports to \$119,254. Tonnage entered 80,880 cleared 37,444 total tonnage belonging to the state 125,068, of which 25,999 was engaged in the whale fishery 6764 in the cod, and 1554 in the mackerel fishery.

The principal religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalian, and Methodists. There are three colleges in the State, 127 academies and grammar schools, with 4663 students, 1619 common and primary schools, with 65,753 scholars. Connecticut is divided into eight counties and it possesses two capitals, Hartford and New Haven, in which the legislature meets alternately. Besides these it has four other cities—New London, Middletown, Bridgeport and Norwich. The government is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor who is president of the senate, and in a senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of not less than 16 and not more than 24 members. Most of the towns elect two representatives, some of less population only one. The supreme court consists of five judges, appointed by the legislature during good behaviour or until 10 years of age. The judges hold separately a court twice a year in each county and all the judges together hold one court annually in each county.

The state at first consisted of two colonies—Connecticut with its seat of government at Hartford and New Haven and New Haven. The colony of Connecticut was settled in 1633 by emigrants from Massachusetts. Hartford was settled by English in 1636, the Dutch having previously built a fort there. The colony of New Haven was settled by English in 1637 and the two colonies were united in 1636 by a charter granted by Charles II. The present constitution was formed in 1818. Pop. 1860 330,911. See U.S.

CONNECTICUT a river U States the W branch of which runs by Trent the boundary between the U States and Canada so lat. 45° N. It rises in the high lands, on the N border of New Hampshire and after a S. by W course of 410 m. through a fine country and past numerous flourishing towns discharges which it forms the boundary between Vermont and New Hampshire, passes through the W part of Massachusetts, and the central part of Connecticut and falls into Long Island Sound. It is navigable to Middletown for vessels drawing 10 ft. water and for vessels drawing 8 ft. it is navigable to Hartford about 40 m. from its mouth. Above this the navigation is impeded by rapids and falls which however may be passed by canals formed alongside the river. By means of small steam tow boats, the river may be navigated by boats of 10 or 12 tons (160 above Hartford). The town situated is famous for its shad fishery, but salmon which were formerly abundant, are no longer to be found in it.

CONNECTICUT [the Bays of the Ocean] a dist. Ireland co. Galway occupying its W portion. It is about 50 m. in length and 10 to 20 m. in breadth. It consists chiefly of mountains and bays, interspersed with numerous small lakes, presenting some wild and interesting scenery. Its coasts are indented by arms of the sea and bays innumerable. It is subdivided into Connemara Proper in the W, Jarlov in the N, and Joyce country in the E.

CONNOR, a par. and vil. Ireland co. Antrim, 1,136 ac. The village, 18 m. N. W. Belfast, forms almost a suburb of Belfast though once a walled town. It gives its name to the barony of Connor united now with that of Down. Pop. par. 243 vil. 242.

CONQUON or **CONQUON** (MIEBA) a mountain range British Columbia, extending for 30 m. in a N. E. direction from parallel 5° N. through which the Rappahannock has forced a passage of about 200 ft. wide. Its peaks, in many cases, rise to an average height of 7000 to 8000 ft. It is of granite formation, well wooded, and inhabited by a numerous tribe of Indians.

CONON a river Scotland. See CONAN.

CONONICUT an isl. U States, Rhode Island, in Narragansett bay 8 m. long by 1 broad. On its S. end is a high house with a fixed light.

CONQUET (Lis) a vil. and port, France, dep. Finistère 12 m. E. Brest. Its harbour is capable of receiving small vessels, and its roads are secure. Pop. 1290.

CONRY par. Ireland, Westmeath, 3607 ac. Pop. 403.

CONSECA or **CONSECA** a vil. in Upper Guinea, 150 m. E. S. F. Free Town, Sierra Leone. Pop. 20,000.

CONSEGUINA (anc. Quignau) —1 A volcano, Central America, Nicaragua, on a promontory S. side of Conagua, or Fonseca Gulf and about 10 m. from the Pacific. The verge of the crater which is half a mile in diameter is elevated about 3800 feet above the mean level, thence the interior walls fall perpendicularly to a depth of about 800 ft. The last eruption of this volcano occurred in January 1835 when a large tract of country in the immediate vicinity which had been previously covered with the richest pasture, and abounded in fine oaks, was converted into a dreary and desolate waste. Not a vestige of its former verdure remained in its noble trees stood blackened, bleached, or scorched others of the largest forest kind were uprooted and strewed in wild disorder —2 A point W. from above volcano forming the S. entrance p. m. of Conagua or Fonseca Gulf lat. 16° 53' N. lon. 87° 17' W. (N.)

CONSPICUO, a, in language of Italy, design of and J. m. S. R. P. 300.

CONSOLE, a, an Austrian Italy, Gov. Venice prov. of and 13 m. E. Padua. It contains 6 churches is the seat of several public offices and has a refinery of saltpetre 1888.

CONSOALIM (CONSOALIM) or **ST. ANTONIO**, the most E. point of Brazil it is in prov. Pernambuco lat. 8° 21' S. lon. 34° 30' W. (N.) It was discovered by Pinzon January 21, 1500 and was the first point of Brazil seen.

CONSTANCE, (CONSTANCE) or **CONSTANCE** (anc. Constance) a city Baden, cap. circle of same name or Circle of the Lake, beautifully situated, S. bank Lake Constance, on the narrow passage which connects that sheet of water with the Rhine. It is 73 m. E. by N. Basel and 95 m. N. N. E. Bern. It is well built and surrounded with high walls, flanked by towers, with a ditch in front. Its fortifications being in the old style give it a town at once an antique and interesting appearance. Nor is this effect lessened by a nearer inspection, many of the streets and houses being of the 14th century and remaining unaltered since that epoch. The town is connected with the opposite shore of the lake by a long wooden cable bridge, resting upon stone piers, which leads to the suburb of a steeplehouse the ancient ramparts of which it is when converted into public walks. There are other two suburbs called respectively the Kramling and the Paradies the latter consisting chiefly of gardens and orchards. The principal buildings of the town are the number 1, a 16th century structure, begun in 1652, the nave is supported by 16 pillars each composed of a single block. In this cathedral the spot is pointed out, on which Huss stood, when sentenced to be burned to death in 1415, he was marked by a plate of brass let into the floor and there are many other interesting relics in this venerable structure. A fine view of the lake, mountains of Tyrol and valley of the Rhine, is obtained from the tower. The palace of the bishop is another fine specimen of Gothic architecture. There are also, the church of St. Michael built in 131 and the old townhall. The Franciscan convent Huss first prison is in ruins and has second place of confinement the 16th century monastery is now a cotton factory. The house in which the martyr suffered previous to his imprisonment, is also pointed out, as is likewise the place where the stake at which he suffered was planted in a field outside the town. The Kaufhaus or merchants hall built in 1838, contains the hall in which the famous council of Constance was held from 1414 to 1418 by which Huss and his brother reformer Jerome of Prague, were condemned to death. There are here several excellent educational institutions, including an establishment for the instruction of poor girls also a lyceum a gymnasium, hospital, a theatre, and several collections of objects of art and science. The commerce and manufactures of Constance, which declined first from the period of the Reformation till lately are now reviving. The manufacture of cotton cloth yarn, and silk

fabrics, cloaks, and musical instruments is considerable. There are also several saw mills. The chief occupation of the inhabitants however is in the cultivation of vineyards and gardens, in the navigation of the lake, and in its fisheries. Constance is one of the oldest towns in Germany. It was formerly a free Imperial town but fell under the ban of the empire in 1548 and in 1549 was annexed to Austria, which ceded it to Baden in 1810. In the 15th and 18th centuries the population was between 25 000 and 30 000. It has now decreased to 6600 mostly R. Catholics.

CONSTANCE (LAKE OF) [*anc. Lacus Brigantinus*; German, *Bodensee*; a lake Central Europe, forming a common centre in which Switzerland, and the territories of Baden Württemberg Bavaria and Austria meet. It lies between lat 47° 28' and 48° 00' N and lon 9° and 9° 48' E. length N.W. to S.E. 40 m. greatest breadth about 9 m. area 200 sq. m. greatest depth which is between Friedrichshafen and Konstanz, 954 ft. = 293 m. above sea level. As its N.W. extremity the lake divides into two branches or arms, each about 14 m. in length, the N. arm is called the Überlinger Lake, after the town of Überlingen, on its N. bank the S. branch the Zellersee or Untersee in which lie situated the fertile island of Reichenau belonging to Baden about 9 m. long and 1½ broad. The Rhine enters the lake at Reichenau at its N.E. extremity and leaves it at St. Gallen, at its S.W. terminus. Various small rivers empty themselves into the lake, the waters of which are of a dark green hue, and very clear are subject to sudden rising, the cause of which are unknown. In 1770 it rose in one day from 20 to 74 feet above the ordinary level. It freezes in severe winters only. It is frequented by numerous aquatic birds, and contains a great variety and abundance of fish including salmon salmon trout, pike and carp. The traffic on it is considerable, although its navigation by sailing vessels is rendered dangerous by shallows and violent squalls. Steamers ply on the lake between Constance and various points on its shores. The banks are either flat, or gently undulating and are not remarkable for picturesque beauty, but they are a fertile, and are covered with corn fields orchards and gardens, interspersed with ruined castles and other remains of the Middle Ages and with numerous towns and villages producing altogether a very pleasing and striking effect.

CONSTANTIA a in Cape Colony S Africa 9 m. S. Cape Town E. and at the foot of a mountain of its own name. It is celebrated for its wine, which, after Tokay is esteemed one of the best liquor wines. The plants from which the grapes are obtained were brought from Sicily, 11 years.

CONSTANTINA a in Spain Andalusia, prov. of and 82 m. N.W. L. Seville in a mountainous district traversed by a branch of the Sierra Morena. It is large, industrious, and improving contains five public squares five hospitals, a parish church church-house an ordinar and a founding hospital, two primary schools a nursery and almshouse and has manufactures of leather and soap, several distilleries and flour-mills and a trade in corn flour wood and wine (p. 608).

CONSTANTINE, a prov. and city Algeria, N. Africa. The province occupies the E. portion of Algeria, extending over considerably more than a third of the entire territory and therefore much the largest of the three provinces into which it is divided and is at the same time also the most populous. It is watered by several streams the largest of which fall into the Mediterranean Sea. Country to an extent which very generally prevailed till lately that Algeria had little mineral wealth to boast of the province of Constantine has been found unusually rich in that department comprising stationary marble, asphalt, gypsum salt, iron, lead, copper and antimony. —The city of Constantine cap. of above prov. stands on a lofty rocky peninsula, 1968 ft. above the level of the sea, and is accessible on one side only being on

all others built by a ravine of 80 ft. in breadth, and of great depth, at the bottom of which flows the Rummel. It is about 207 m. E. by S. Algiers; lat. 36° 30' N. lon. 6° 28' E. It is nearly 2700 yards in circumference and is surrounded by



CONSTANTINE.—Bab el Bhar, Constantinople

walls in which there are five elegant gateways constructed by the Arabs but chiefly of Roman sculptured stones. The streets are paved but narrow tortuous and dirty the houses are of brick generally of three stories and all built most of them resting on large square blocks of stone the remains of ancient foundations and are covered with sloping tiled roofs. They are without towers and having low doorways, like like prisons. None of the mosques or public buildings are calculated to attract much attention with exception, as regards the latter of a handsome recent stone bridge, as yet unfinished, across the city and the palace of the Sultan. The city was the French Govt. house, which is yet to be remarkable for its tower or decorations than for its external appearance. The city and its environs abound in Roman remains though many of these in the former have been cleared away by the French. The manufactures of Constantine are coarse kerchiefs consisting of cloth and other woollen stuffs, ironware, and articles in leather particularly saddlery boots, shoes &c. The trade chiefly exports is in corn linen and wax. The city is the chief port of import and export in Algeria.

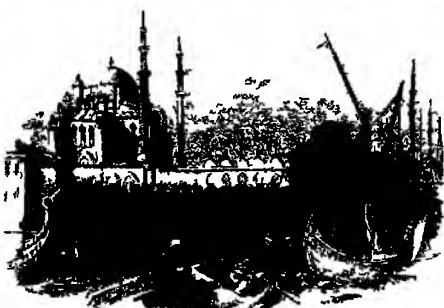
Constantine occupies the site of Cirta, which was in ancient times a great city and capital of the kings of Numidia. It was ravaged in the year 811 but afterwards re-built by Constantine whose name it took. It took of the fortunes of Algeria in succeeding times till the occupation of the province by the French in 1830. Constantine stood a siege in 1836 as it held out till October 14 1857 when it was taken by assault. Pop. (1861) 78 500. (See Kurr.)

CONSTANTINE, a par. and vil. England on Cornwall 8179 etc. The village is situated on a gentle declivity 6 m. by N. Heston consists of an irregular and ill kept stone houses indifferently built, all of stone, some slated and others thatched. It has a church a Wesleyan chapel and a parish school. No manufactures and little trade. Occupations — agriculture and mining. Pop. 201.

CONSTANTINOPLE [*Turk. Stambul*; Greek, *Isambul*] a celebrated city Turkey in Europe cap. of the Turkish Empire lat 41° 0' 15" N. lon 28° 55' 15" E. (N.) pleasantly situated on an undulating declivity on a series of gentle hills at the E. extremity of a triangular promontory of the province of Bithynia, having the sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus on the S. and E. and the Golden Horn a inlet of the latter of about 6 m. in length on the N. It is thus surrounded by water on all sides, excepting the W. and has a sea front altogether of about 8 m. in extent. Taking the form of the ground on which it stands, the city is also triangular in shape its apex projecting into the Bosphorus and its base, a lofty double wall of 4 m. in length stretching across the promontory from the Sea of Marmara to the Golden Horn. Each of

the akies may be about 33 in length, and within these limits the whole of the city proper is included. On the opposite side of the Golden Horn, and also occupying the extremity of a promontory sometimes called the Peninsula of Pera, are situated the extensive suburbs, *Yakla*, *Pera*, and *Tophana*, walled on all sides, but those along the Golden Horn and Sea of Marmara the N. and S. sides of the city respectively are in a ruinous state, and in many places are altogether disappeared. The inland or W. wall is a magnificent specimen of mural architecture containing six gates, though also dilapidated in parts, could be easily restored. The streets are extremely narrow, dark, dirty and ill paved and so crooked and tortuous that hardly any two of them run for any length parallel to each other, the whole seeming one vast and inconceivable labyrinth of filthy lanes. The houses are generally low and ill built consisting of wood, earth and in some cases of rough unhewn stone, the latter forming the foundation and rising to the height of 8 or 10 ft. on which is reared a superstructure of wood, supported on curved beams which rest upon the masonry. A flat projecting roof surmounted by a cupola which commands a view of the distant country covers the whole. The windows are strictly closed with lattice work of cane in the centre of which the wife of the Turk excluded from public view endeavours to see what is passing in the street. The city is supplied with water by public fountains, which are very numerous and some of them extremely beautiful having pure white marble facades, elaborate arabesque ornaments and Chinese roofs. The principal squares or squares are in the centre of an open space or square, the most remarkable amongst its most remarkable

Constantinople, all of them less or more distinguished by grandeur and beauty but the most remarkable are the royal mosques of which there are about 16 esteemed the finest in the world of these, the largest and most splendid is that of *Soliman*, situated on the E. side of the city and standing in the midst of a large square surrounded on all sides by an arcade upon pillars of granite and marble. Next to it in extent, but of much



MOSQUE OF SULTAN AHMED, CONSTANTINOPLE.
The interior of the mosque.

older date, is the mosque of *St. Sophia*, near the E. extremity of the city the pattern of almost every mosque in the land; its walls and domes of which last it has 20 of equal dimensions, springing from the same level and sustained by 12 huge columns, are encrusted with mosaics, forming various figures and devices. The court or open square in which it stands is paved with marble and shaded by fine plane-trees. This is the most ancient existing Christian church having been only converted into a mosque in 1453. It has been recently thoroughly restored by an English architect, by order of the Sultan, and the interior of plaster removed by which the superb mosaics and frescoes that decorate its walls were covered. The mosque of *Yeni Djanli* known also as that of *Sultana Valide* was built by the mother of *Mahomet IV.* and is considered one of the most magnificent in the capital. It stands almost on the edge of the port, and this point being the ferry between *Galeta* and *Stamboul* is constantly thronged with boats. Here almost every French first lands in the City of the Faithful. The mosque is constructed of white marble, and has two peculiarly elegant minarets enclosed by no less than three galleries of richly perforated workmanship. The principal dome rests upon four lesser ones, which appear to lift it to the clouds. Another celebrated mosque is that of *Sulzan Achmet*, a little S.E. from the former. From the elevated position this building occupies, it is the most conspicuous object in the city when viewed from the *Sea of Marmara*. The minarets are of great beauty and ascend to an immense height. All the other mosques are much less in size than those described, but very much resemble them in plan, and other features. All of them are enriched by a splendid colonnade of marble, or Egyptian granite,



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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mosque of <i>St. Sophia</i> . | 2. Mosque of <i>Sulzan Achmet</i> . | 3. Old Harbour of <i>Constantinople</i> . |
| 4. <i>St. Sophia</i> . | 4. <i>St. Sophia</i> . | 12. <i>St. Sophia</i> . |
| 5. <i>St. Sophia</i> . | 5. <i>St. Sophia</i> . | 13. <i>St. Sophia</i> . |
| 6. <i>St. Sophia</i> . | 6. <i>St. Sophia</i> . | 14. <i>St. Sophia</i> . |
| 7. <i>St. Sophia</i> . | 7. <i>St. Sophia</i> . | 15. <i>St. Sophia</i> . |

structures. They are huge covered excavations, the roofs of which are supported on numerous marble columns and in a regular and unvaried style it is said to be, to descend to the brink of the water and look through the maze of columns till the eye is lost in the dark and seemingly interminable labyrinth.

Mosques.—There are about 200 mosques altogether in Con-

or serpentine, and have massive and highly ornamented gateways and porches, and handsome courts and cloisters for ablution.

Seraglio.—On the extreme N. E. point of the promontory on which the city stands, called Point Serai, is situated the Seraglio or palace of the Sultan, having the Bosphorus in front, and the Golden Horn on the left, commanding a magnificent view of the opposite shore, including the beautiful town of Bosphorus, and its cypress-covered hills. The Seraglio, with its garden and grove, includes a large space and is washed by the sea for two thirds of its extent. Having been enlarged and altered at various periods, according to the taste or caprice of the Princes and Sultanas, it now consists of a conglomeration of buildings, clustering together without order or design. Its apartments however are spacious and richly furnished. At the principal entrance is a large and lofty gate, called Babi Humayun, the high door or sublime porte, from which has been derived the well known diplomatic phrase, all political business being transacted, as supposed, under this portal. Within the precincts of the palace is the celebrated *Dewan* and the *Harem*, with the Garden of Delight, in which are numerous gorgeous parterres and pavilions the latter as bright with painting and gilding as the flowers which blossom on every side, while clusters of roses bloom in baskets of gilded silver-work, and fountains mirror under the deep shadow of overhanging boughs. Near the Seraglio there is a battery of heavy cannon, the fire of which is happily confined to rejoicing days.

Bazars Synagogs, Institutions, &c.—The bazars of Constantinople are numerous but in no way very remarkable. Some of them are covered, others open. The covered bazars have a somewhat mean appearance, resembling a row of booths at a fair, but the arrangement and manner of exposing the gay and glittering wares is sufficiently attractive. The

usually so crowded, shabby by India, that it is difficult to pass through them. Constantinople has but one remarkable square, called the *At-Medani*. It occupies the site of the ancient Hippodrome ("horse-course") a place at one time of great splendour having been ornamented with marble colonnades, and surrounded by seats like an amphitheatre. The present area is an irregular quadrangle about 200 yards long by 150 wide containing some obelisks which belonged to the ancient structure, one of which, of granite is composed of a single piece 50 ft. high. There are about 180 public baths in the city mostly of marble, of plain exterior but handsome and commodious within with every accommodation and appliance requisite. They are divided into a number of circular rooms lighted from above, and sufficiently spacious to admit a number of bather at the same time. There are a vast number of coffee-houses and lodging-houses, called *Khanes* dispersed throughout the city. The latter amounting to nearly 900 in number resemble immense stone barracks or closed squares. They are intended for the use of strangers during their temporary sojourn in the city who may have here an apartment, with commodious of the key in which they may deposit their property and live themselves in perfect security without any further charge than a small present to the servant at departing.

Constantinople has several charitable institutions, though some of them presently resemble those of Europe in principle or management. The most remarkable are the *asneras* (or kitchen) of the poor. At these places, bread &c. and meats are distributed every day to such poor persons as have been furnished with a ticket by the trustees of the mosque, or the imam of the quarter. Each *asnera* supports from 2000 to 3000 persons. There are, besides, large buildings having spacious and airy rooms appropriated to the reception of the poor and infirm with gardens attached for their recreation. There are also a military hospital and a public hospital for lunatics each with its own, besides having one for its own use. There are 85 public libraries in the city either in connection with the mosques and colleges or apart, as distinct institutions none of them containing less than 1000 manuscripts and some more than 5000.

The numerous cemeteries scattered all through Constantinople, but mostly in its vicinity outside the western wall is among its greatest ornaments. From their antiquity they have become vast forests, extending for miles round the city and its suburbs. The people of every creed have distinct quarters allotted to them. The tombstones of the Turks are of white marble. Coffins are not used when the body is deposited in the grave but thin boards are placed over it to prevent the earth from pressing on it. A marked feature of the improving civilization of the Turks is shown in the large and commodious barracks with well ventilated apartments for the accommodation of the soldiers and an internal economy conducted with order and regularity. Schools, likewise, are attached to each where young men are prepared for the military service. There is also a military college, where 300 students are lodged, fed, and instructed gratuitously for the army. The total number of elementary schools in the city is said to be above 1000. 18 summaries, attached to mosques for the study of law and theology with 1800 pupils, maintained by the Sultan numerous *madrasas* a kind of free schools a school of mathematics and navigation.

Trade and Commerce.—The few manufactures of Constantinople are chiefly confined to articles in steel arms, morocco leather saddlery tobacco pipes, fan caps, &c. but its foreign commerce is considerable. The harbour or golden horn which more resembles a large river than a harbour is deep commodious, well sheltered, and capable of containing 1200 large ships, which may load and unload alongside the quays. It is about 6 m. long and little more than half a mile broad at the widest part its general breadth, however does not much exceed a quarter of a mile; at its entrance it has a width, from Seraglio Point, or Point Serai, to the opposite shore of about 1000 yards. The horn is usually crowded with vessels and light boats, and presents a lively bustling scene. Among the annual imports are about 2000 tons coffee, 1,200,000 lbs. sugar, 500,000 lbs. pepper and spices, 3000 muscovado rum, and large quantities of low-priced cotton manufactures. The other articles of import are corn, tree timber tallow and fur from the Black Sea and Russia, cotton stuffs, and yarn,



THE GREAT BAZAAR, CONSTANTINOPL
After M. de la Harpe.

principal or *Grand Bazaar* consists of long avenues covered over with lofty arches of brick lighted by apertures in the roof, and branching off in different directions. The ceilings of the vaults, and various parts of the walls are ornamented with painted flowers and devices. On each side of the passage are counters and stalls, with a wide passage between them, and on each counter sits the merchant generally smoking his pipe or chibouck, with his crossed legs drawn under him. The bazars both the open and covered, are severely allotted to particular trades and merchandise they are generally

wooden, silk, metallic goods, watches, jewellery, furniture, dyes and drugs from W. Europe, and wax, copper, gums, drugs, and porcelain overland from China. The exports consist of silk, carpets, hides, wool, goats hair, potash, galls, yellow berries, linseed, madder, valonia burs. The imports from Britain, in 1842 were estimated to amount in value to £1 35 6½.

Social Condition.—The social condition and every-day life of Constantinople presents some curious phases. The streets are generally dark and deserted, all bustle and animation being confined to the bazaars. Many of the houses have no windows at all towards the street, but only a long narrow dingy door and where there are any they are latticed and closed. Till 1844-45 there were no lamps or lights of any kind in the streets, neither were the latter named, nor the houses numbered. All this, however, is now remedied. Towards evening the coffee-houses are much thronged, but at sunset the Turks retire to their homes, and do not go abroad till next day. Constantinople is but indifferently supplied with public means of conveyance, the chief one being the calques or wharries, the number of which plying on the waters has been estimated at 80 000. They may be hired like cabs or hackney coaches in a European city are extremely light, elegantly constructed, and move with great rapidity, but are crank and dangerous unless due caution is used in entering them and in maintaining a steady position after being seated. There are besides the calques a class of large and heavy boats that ply regularly between the city and the opposite shores. Omnibuses have been recently introduced besides plying on the thoroughfares, they run also to Adrianople.

The dogs of Constantinople form an important feature in all descriptions of the Turkish capital. They are extremely numerous, setting as the city scavengers, feeding on the garbage thrown into the streets and prowling along the edge of the water in search of the carcases of men or beasts that may be thrown ashore. They are the property of no individual, being supported by the whole community and their litter are never destroyed. Each dog belongs to a district of his own, and should any one trespass on the territory of another he is immediately driven off by the dogs that occupy it. No Christian is allowed to reside permanently in the city proper all foreigners, therefore including the ambassadors from the European courts, reside in the opposite promontory on which Galata stands. The climate of Constantinople is variable and the temperature especially in winter and spring subject to great fluctuations snow and hard frost alternates with mild weather. Mean temperature of the year 56° 8' of winter 46° 8' of summer 71° 2' F.

GALATA (Galata) is the largest of the suburbs of Constantinople, is the principal seat of commerce and the usual landing place from the sea of Marmora. It is here that the merchants of all nations go to their stores and counting houses. Here too are situated the arsenals, the dockyard, the artillery barracks, the Government docks, warehouses, rope-walks and workshops extending along the shore of the Bosphorus for nearly 1½ m. It is an ancient city and was strongly fortified.

PAZAR (Pazar) occupies the more elevated portion of the promontory of which Galata forms the maritime part. It is separated from the latter by a wall with gates, which are closed at night.

TOPKAPAZ (Topkapaz) is situated a little further up the Bosphorus than Galata of which it forms a continuation. Here is a Government foundry and arsenal for cannon the two words top-kapaz signifying a cannon repository and a spacious quay the usual place of embarkation for Scutari and the villages on the Bosphorus.

Constantinople occupies the site of the ancient Byzantium. It was originally founded by Byzas, A.C. 666 and rebuilt by Constantine A.D. 325 who gave it his name. No city in the world has been so long so much frequented and celebrated except and no other has undergone so many vicissitudes of fortune. Yet it has only been taken twice, namely in 1504 by the Crusaders, who retained it till 1511; and by the Turks, under Mahomet II. May 29 1453—an event which completed the extinction of the Roman empire in the East. The population of Constantinople is uncertain, but would appear to be somewhere between 400,000 and 700,000 including the suburbs, composed of Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Europeans.

CONSTITUTION (La) a small maritime in Chili prov. of and at the mouth of the river Maule, 162 m. S.W. Valparaiso. (Add. See Note.)

CONSTITUCION or **PIRACARABA** a town and par. Brazil prov. of and 120 m. N.W. São Paulo, on a beautiful plain near a bank Piracaras, the navigation of which is here interrupted by a cataract. It contains a parish church. The district around is covered partly with magnificent forests, and partly with rich pastures. On the latter vast herds of cattle are fed. Pop. 2500.

CONSUEGRA a town, Spain New Castle prov. of and 35 m. S.E. by S. Toledo overlooked by an ancient castle built by Trajan. It has three squares, two parish churches, two townhouses, a prison three schools, some convents, the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and a palace of the grand prior of the knights of St. John. Weaving dyeing, expressing oil and wine and husbandry occupy the inhabitants. Pop. 4643.

COINTAT a town, Hindostan presid. Bengal lat. 21° 49' N. lon. 87° 44' E. on a hill about 5 m. from the sea. It is considered extremely unhealthy during the rainy season.

CONTAMINER, a vil. France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Faucigny a bank Arve 10 m. S.W. Chamouat at the W. foot of Mont Blanc. Pop. 690.

CONTANAGUR, a town, Hindostan, presid. Bengal lat. 21° 44' N. by E. Moorshadabad, lat. 25° 44' N. lon. 88° 45' E. It was formerly a place of some note and still contains one of the finest Hindoo temples in Bengal, but is now in other respects, in a state of utter decay.

CONTARINA a town, Austrian Italy prov. of and 23 m. S. Venice, a bank I. C., which here forms the boundary between the Austrian dominions and the Papal States. It has a suburb, a parish church and several oratories and a weekly market. Pop. 2860.

CONTAS, or **JUMBALIA**, a riv. Brazil prov. Bahia, which rises in the Serra da Tromba, about 24 m. N.W. the town of Rio-de-Contas flows E.S.E. on a fall after a direct course of 2½ m. falls into the Atlantic a little below the town of Barra do-Rio-de-Contas.

CONTESSA or **ONTESSA** (Gulf of) [anc. Syngomonas] an inlet of the Adriatic, on the E. coast of European Turkey in Roonella sandjak of Salouci. It is 2½ m. wide at its entrance, between the peninsulas of Mount Athos, on the S.W. and the island of Thasos on the N.E. and extends inland for about 50 m. It contains the Gulf of Isauria and oil or smaller bays, receives several rivers and on its N. shore has the ruins of the ancient town of Contessa, not far from which is situated the modern town of Orphanos.

CONTESSA a town, Italy 25 m. S.W. Palermo, near an affluent of the Belice. Pop. 3000.

CONTHEY a par. and in Switzerland can. Valais, 3 m. W. Sion, on the Morges, near its junction with the Rhone. A fine sort of wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 2253.

CONTICH a town and com. Belgium, 7 m. S. Antwerp. It has manufactures of linen and hats, several corn and oil mills, and a considerable retail trade. Pop. 369.

CONVIN par. Scot. Ross, 35 m. by 30 m. S.W. Pop. 1562.

CONTOCOCK, a river U. States, New Hampshire, its principal branch runs in Chocoma co. and flows N. and N.E. until it joins the Merrimack, to the N. of Concord.

CONTOY or **LOUGHNEED**, an isl. Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Yucatan 16 m. W. by N. Cape Catochu, lat. (N. point) 21° 37' N. lon. 86° 45' W.

CONTRARIETIPS ISLAND in Pacific Ocean one of the Solomon Islands lat. 9° 49' S. lon. 163° 3' E. (N.)

CONTREAN ISLANDS, a group of small islands N. Pacific, S.W. coast Guatemala prov. Yeregu, close in shore, lat. 7° 50' N. lon. 83° W.

CONTRES, a town, France, dep. Loire-et Cher 13 m. S. by E. Blois a bank Loire. It has numerous fairs. Pop. 1817.

CONTROGUERRA, a town Naples prov. Abruzzo Ultra, 15 m. N. E. Teramo, with a custom-house. Pop. 2500.

CONTRONE a town, Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 10 m. S.E. Campagna, 3 m. E. a bank, Calore. In the vicinity are fine gardens, a royal castle, and an abbey. Pop. 2000.

CONTURSI a town, Naples, prov. Principato Citra, on the Sele, 21 m. E. Salerno. It has several springs, and an annual fair. Pop. 3000.

CONTWOY TO or *Evu*, a lake, British N. America, in the country of the Copper Indians, intersected by the parallel of 65° 30' N., and the meridian of 111° 50' W.

CONVERNA a *tu*, Naples prov. of and 18 m. S.E. Bari agreeably situated on a hill. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a splendid a handsome cathedral, several convents, a diocesan seminary, and an hospital. The district produces wine, oil, almonds, flax, and cotton and a good trade is carried on in these articles. The foin district of the town is attributed to the Etruscans. Pop. 8780.

CONVOY a par and vil, Ireland co. Donegal 20,082 ac. The vil. on the Doole, 22 m. N.E. Ballyshannon, consists of one long street, and has three annual fairs. Pop. 4341.

CONWAY par Irel. Donegal 45,453 ac. P. 10,826. **CONWAY CAPE** Australia, N.E. coast, lat. 30° 57' S. long. 148° 54' E. It is the W limit of the S. entrance of Whitunday Passage, and is a steep point, sloping off the eastward.

CONWAY CORNW or *ABERCONWAY* a *tu* and par. horn and par. N. Wales co. Carmarthen, about 18 m. E. N. E. Bangor. The town nearly of a triangular form is picturesquely situated in a back Conway and surrounded with an old wall still in good preservation, 12 feet thick, and furnished with towers and bastlements. The old castle of Conway erected in the 13th century by Edward I. is one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in England. Many parts of it are still entire, including the state hall which is 130 ft. long 32 broad and 20 high. There is little trade here, and no manufactures. A few small vessels belong to the port, from which some timber, slate, and lead, are exported. The harbour is dry at ebb tide. A stupendous iron suspension bridge over the river finished in 1826, superseded a dangerous ferry at the same spot. In 1845, another bridge was thrown across the river by Mr. L. Stephenson, for the accommodation of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. It is a wrought-iron tubular bridge, on the same principle as the Britannia bridge over the Menai Strait. The length of the tube is 400 ft. and it is 18 ft. above high water mark. Pop. 1528.

The river Conway rises from two head streams, one in the S.E. of co. Carmarthen, and the other in the S.W. of co. Denbigh which meet about 15 m. S. Conway. The united stream flows N., separates Carmarthen from Denbighshire, and falls into Beaumaris bay after a course of from 20 to 30 m. It is navigable to Llanuw, or about 10 m. from its mouth.

CONWILLAYO par Wales, Carmarthen Pop. 2198. **CONZA**, a *tu* Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 20 m. S.E. Benevento. It contains a cathedral an archbishop's palace and a diocesan seminary. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1694. Pop. 2000.

COOCH-BABAR, or *YIMAR*, a principality Hindoostan N.E. extremity of present Bengal, between lat. 26 and 28° 30' N., and lon. 89° 20' and 90° 20' E. greatest length about 60 m., mean breadth about 22 m. area 1802 sq. m. The parts of this principality are fertile, and well cultivated; but those in the N. are low marshy and covered with jungle. The chief objects of culture are opium, cotton, indigo, wheat, and a little barley. The distinctive name of Cooch-Babar given to discriminate between this rajahship and the province of Behar is said to displace the native chiefs who disclaim all connection with the Cooch, and style themselves *Rajahs* or descendants of princes. Many of the Cooch tribes have become Brahmins, while others not only eat pork, mutton, &c., but also dogs, cats, &c. In the Ayzen Akbar of Abul Fazel, the chief is described as a powerful sovereign, at the head of an army of 10,000 cavalry and 100,000 infantry and leaving Assam and the whole kingdom of Camroop under his sway. In 1661 the territory was taken by the Moguls, who destroyed a great number of the temples &c. Along with the rest of Bengal the Mogul rights to this tract of country devolved on the East India Company in 1765, but it was little attended to till 1772, when the rajah applied for protection against the Britons in the collection of Benggore, which he obtained on payment of tribute. In 1818 the tribute being withheld and the country in a state of anarchy and anarchy, a resident British commissioner was appointed by the Governor-General, and a system of active and efficient criminal jurisprudence introduced.

COODONIA, a river N.W. Africa, Soudan, territory Jacobs, rises in a mountainous district, in lat. 9° 7' N. lon.

18° 0' E.; flows first in a N.W. direction, afterwards S.W., and lastly S.E. till it falls into the Niger a little N.W. Egge, lat. 8° 27' N. lon. 8° W.

COOGEE a small seaport in N. New S. Wales, co. Cumberland about 4 m. S. Sydney on a fine sandy bay of the same name, about half a mile in length.

COOK, an island co. N. S. Wales, of an irregular form, 68 m. in length N.W. to S.E. breadth 43 m. area 1,055,600 ac. The soil is hard and rocky, but there are several fertile valleys, and a large extent of table land, from 2000 to 8000 ft. high abounding with picturesque and romantic views. It sends in conjunction with the co. of Hunter one member to the Legislative Council. Pop. 3698.

COOK'S ISLANDS—1 A group of islands, S. Pacific Ocean, between the Friendly and Society archipelagos. The parallel 20° S. passes nearly through the centre of the group.

—2 An inlet, Russian America, a large indentation which penetrates nearly 200 m. into the land, and is about 80 m. wide at the entrance. —3 A strait, New Zealand, the channel which separates the two large islands New Munster or Middle Island, and New Ulster or North Island.

COOK'S LAND or *MOXROW BAY DISTRICT* a maritime territory in E. Australia, New S. Wales, extending from about lat. 28 to 20° S. It seems to be well adapted both for sheep and agricultural farming a copious supply of rain insuring not merely an abundance, but the greatest variety in the indigenous vegetation. Next to the native grass the indigenous timber of Cook's Land is the most valuable of its natural productions. The principal trees of which there is a great variety are the *Ardisia cuneata*, or the Moreton Bay pine, an elegant tree which grows to the height of 150 ft. and the *Amorpha dumetosa*, which attains about the same height, the red cedar &c. and a number of others, that produce either the most durable or the most beautifully variegated woods. Many of these trees yield gums, which might be found valuable in arts and manufactures. The climate and soil appear well suited to the cultivation of the sugarcane, cotton, arrow root, tobacco indigo and other tropical products but it seems doubtful whether the vine would succeed, as the periodical rains of January and February come on precisely at a season when the fruit needs maturing by a hot sun. Rice, wheat, and maize thrive well particularly the last which is always a large and never-failing crop. The English potato and the Indian or sweet potato, are both cultivated successfully. Honey also is obtained here in great quantities from the native bees. The chief town of the district is Brisbane.

COOKBURY par Eng. Devon 2710 ac. Pop. 380.

COOKHAM par Eng. Berks 6509 ac. P. 8914.

COOKLEY a vil England co. Worcester 5 m. N. by E. Kidderminster the seat of long established and extensive iron-works.

COOKLEY par Eng. Suffolk 1704 ac. Pop. 275.

COOKSTOWN a *tu*, Ireland co. Tyrone, on the Ballinlerry 10 m. N. Dungannon. It consists of one long and wide street upwards of 1½ m. long and of another shorter street intersecting the former at right angles. The houses are mostly good many of them handsome and the principal street is lined with trees on either side which gives it a pleasant rural character. and renders it one of the most interesting and prettiest little towns in Ireland. It has a handsome parish church a large and elegant Presbyterian meeting house in the centre of the town and two others in different parts of it several other dissenting places of worship and a large N. Catholic chapel at a short distance from the town a news room a dispensary and several schools. Lunas are named fostered to a small extent. Pop. 2993.

COOKSTOWN par Irel. Meath 1238 ac. Pop. 127.

COOLAGHMORE, par Irel. Wick 3505 ac. P. 1065.

COOLANEY a market in Ireland, co. of and 8½ m. S.W. Sligo containing a Baptist meeting house & dispensary and a court-house in the centre of the village where petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. Pop. 236.

COOLBANAGHIFR par Irel. Queen's co. 9621 ac. Pop. 1874.

COOLCASHIN par Irel. Kilkenny 1671 ac. Pop. 398.

COOLCRAHEN par Irel. Kilkenny 3509 ac. P. 400.

COOLE a vil Ireland co. Westmeath, 4 m. N.W. Castle Pollard on the road to Granard. Pop. 248.

COOLB, par Irel Cork 1153 ac. Pop 189
COOLKAGH par Irel Tipperary 2556 ac. Pop 648
COOLGRANE par Irel Ireland, co. Wexford 8 ac.
R.S.W. Arklow The vicinity was the scene of the last
pitched battle between the meager and royalist forces
during the disturbances of 1988. Pop. 277

COOLIN or COOLIN HILL, a range of wild romantic
hills, Roslin, Isle of Skye, commencing at the head of
Sea ang Bay and stretching in a N.W. direction, enclosing
the romantic valley of Loch Corrib, and that of Hart-
creech on the N.E. Scuir-na-Gilleas at the N.E. extremity
of the range is estimated to be upwards of 3200 ft. high.

COOLINE par Irel Cork 1152 ac. Pop 173
COOLING par Eng Kent 1544 ac. Pop 354

COOLKERRY par Irel Queen's co. 1820 ac. P 328
COOLMUNDY par Irel Tipperary 1088 ac. P 818.

COOLMEX par and small in Irel. Dublin 1784 ac.
Pop. 945.

COOLOO, or COOLOO-1 A dist. in N India, between
lat 31° 30' and 33° 0' N and lon 76° 40' and 78° 25' E
having the Himalayas N and N.E. and N.W. the Satlej
S. and S.E. and the Beas W. and N.W. It is extremely
mountainous and the aspect of its hills is peculiarly dreary
and barren presenting nothing but craggy precipices and
sharp peaks, projecting through the scanty soil. The only
cultivation to be seen is adjacent to the petty forts and
villages but hemp pasture is said to be abundant in the proper
season. *Prinsep* observes, *Bahangpur*, near the source of the
Beas lat. 31° 55' N lon 75° 5' E. — 2 A in Hindoostan,
prov Orissa lat. 20° 31' N lon 84° 39' E. 80 m. S.E.
Bambalpur It is a considerable inland mart, the Benar
merchants bringing their cotton to Cooloo, whence they return
to the interior with salt.

COOLCAMP a vil and com Belgium prov W Flen-
ders 11 m. S. Bruges It has two brick works, and four
mills; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture
and weaving. Pop. 7001

COOLSTEE par Irel Wexford 3547 ac. Pop 673

COOMASSIE, a large vil. W Africa, cap. of Ashantee,
residence of the Sovereign 130 m. S Cape Coast Castle
situated, according to Dupuis, nearly in lat 6° 51' N lon
2° 16' W. It is built on the side of a large rocky hill of iron-
stone, so of an oblong form, and nearly 4 m. in circuit. Four of
the principal streets are about half a mile long each and from
10 to 100 yards wide. The walls of the houses are formed
of stakes and wattle-work, filled up with clay. All have
gable ends, and ridged roofs, consisting of a framework of
bamboo, thatched with palm leaves. Some have arcades, and
many are highly ornamented with paint and carved work.
The doors are of cotton wood, entire pieces, and occasionally
the flooring is of the same material. The windows are of open
wood work, fancifully carved, painted red, and frequently
cased in gold as thick as cartridge paper. Pop. estimated by
the Ashantees themselves at upwards of 100,000.

COOMBE, two pars. Eng. — 1 (Sussex) Wiltz 1916 ac.
Pop. 415. — 2 (Kydun) Dorset 2004 ac. Pop. 154

COOMBS par Eng Essex 1292 ac. Pop 12

COOPANG COOPANG COOPANG, or KOPANG, a tu-
faceous archipelago S.W. coast, at Timor in a bay of same
name. lat. (Fort Concordia) 10° 9' 54" S lon. 123° 30' 45"
E. (s.) It is the principal Dutch station on the island, is
intersected by a shallow stream, and consists of two streets
running parallel to the beach and of about a quarter of a mile
long, crossed by two small irregular streets. The houses
near the sea are mostly small and inhabited chiefly by Chinese,
and consist chiefly of shops and stores, two or three of the
latter belonging to Europeans. There are a pretty spacious
Reformed church, built of brick, a school, and a disappointed
Dutch fort named Concordia and the ordinary force consists of
fifty soldiers, only a fifth part of whom are Europeans. The
ground behind the town runs to a height of 500 ft., and is
partially covered with wood; and on the low lands, behind the
beach, are extensive groves of cocnut trees. Cooping carries
on a good deal of trade, exporting gold mines, sandal-wood,
wax, wax candles, cordage, horses, pigs, and buffaloes and
importing iron, cutlery, beads, cloth, the products of Java and
Celebes Chinese earthenware, tools, iron vessels, mirrors, and
coral. Ships passing frequently call at Cooping for sup-
plies of vegetables and provisions, which are plentiful and

cheap, provided the purchasers can bargain in the Malay lan-
guage. Pop. 5000. — The strait about 15 m. long E to
W by probably half that width, has good anchorage, and is
safe during the S. monsoon and during the W. monsoon
safe anchorage is found a few miles S. from Cooping Bay in
the narrow but deep channel between the S.W. point of the
island of Timor and the small island of Simao, Sanao, or
Samao.

COOPER POIN a headland on the E. coast of Aus-
tralia lat. 17° 20' S. lon. 145° 50' E.

COOPER (PORT) or TOKO-LANO HARBOR, New Zea-
land, E. coast, Middle Island N side Banks peninsula lat.
42° 36' S. lon. 173° 54' E. (s.) A considerable village of
wooden houses has recently arisen here, and an excellent road
formed conducting to the interior. Much pains have been
bestowed on the construction of this road and where walls
were found necessary there was a degree of rivalry in build-
ing them, between the Maori and European laborers, the
former in a short time, equalling the latter in the execution
of their work.

COOPER'S I-1 E, an isl N Pacific lat. 20° 30' N
lon. 150° 50' W

COOPERSTOWN a vil., U States, New York agree-
able situate at the outlet of Otsego Lake, 6½ m. W Albany
It has a court house, jail, five churches and an academy
Pop. 1400

COORIG or KOORIG (Cooig) an ancient principality
Hindoostan among the W Ghats, formerly independent, but
now under the management of a British resident cum com-
missioner between lat 11° 25' and 1° 43' N and about lon.
76° E greatest length about 60 m mean breadth about
35 m. area 2165 sq m The country in general is extremely
rugged and covered with forests, in some parts abounding
in sandal and other valuable woods but in others overrun
with jungle, the resort of elephants at all seasons of prey.
From the moderate elevation of Coorig the climate is temper-
ate and healthy the soil also is fertile, and in many parts well
cultivated yielding in abundance rice, of superior quality.
Great numbers of cattle are reared. The culture of pepper,
cardamoms, and other species is much attended to. The manu-
factures are confined to the apparel of the natives as all their
cotton cloths are imported. Porhapatan was formerly the
capital of the principality but Morara is the residence of
the rajah and the seat of his government.

In 1773 Hyder Ali made the rajah prisoner and took pos-
session of his dominions. This rajah dying in 1773 Hyder
confided his son Hoor Majindra, in 1818 captured, and paraded
out the country into Jaipur, among some petty Mogul
chiefs. After an imprisonment of eight years he was re-
leased, and being joined by all ranks of his subjects, suc-
ceeded in expelling the invaders. Before his death in 1809
he wished to be succeeded by an infant daughter to the ex-
clusion of his brother but she soon died in favour of her
uncle who was at last confirmed in the government by the
British. Pop. 60,000

COOSA a ri or U States, rising in Georgia, and after
a S.W. course of about 240 m through the N.W. part of that
state, and the N.E. part of Alabama, uniting with the Tallapo-
osa, 8 m. below W attempts to form the Alabama. It is
navigable for 8 m. above the point of junction.

COOIMA or KOOIMA, a small volcanic isl. Japanese
Archipelago at the entrance of the strait of Bungar between
the islands of Jesso and Nippon lat. 41° 21' N lon. 139° 46'
E. It is completely barren and uninhabited.

COOBEO or KOBOO a tu. N.W. Africa, Guinea, Yar-
ribia territory N side of the Kong Mountains, lat. 8° 53'
N lon. 4° 45' E.

COOBYA or COOMAL a mountainous country Hindeo-
stan, E. of the Brahmaputra, lying between Bengal and Bur-
mah, formerly part of the latter empire, now an independent
state, under British protection. The inhabitants are good
artificers, and formerly supplied all the gunsmiths of Bur-
mah. The climate is healthy and the country is on this ac-
count, much resorted to by invalids from Calcutta

COOTPHILL, a tu. Ireland, co. of, and 11 m. N.E.
Cavan, on the Cootphill. It consists of four wide streets, is
well built, and respectfully inhabited. It contains a handsome
church, a R. Catholic chapel two Presbyterian meeting
houses, and places of worship for Methodists, Moravians, and

Quakers with a market house, a court-house and a bridge. It has an extensive market for linen. General market, Friday corn market, Saturday skins on the second Friday in each month for cattle, fax and yarn. Pop 2106.

COPAIS, or **TOROLIA**, a lake, Greece, Boeotia, 42 m N W Athens, 47 m. in circuit area 80 000 ac. Its breadth at the S.W. end is about 10 m. but diminishes abruptly towards the N.E. to about 5 m. It is by far the most considerable lake in Greece, and in ancient times was celebrated as still is, for the large size and excellence of its fish much esteemed by the epicures of antiquity and one of the delusions of the Athenian market. Some of these extraordinary sizes were offered up as sacrifices and decried like victims. In Strabo's time the lake had various names, derived from the towns along its shores that of Copais however finally prevailed, as Copai was almost near the deepest part of it. In ancient times, the waters of the lake were drawn off by natural subterranean canals or channels, called by the modern Greeks *Katadromoi* but these having become choked up the vast plain on which the lake in antiquity was inundated and twelve flourishing cities were annihilated by the rising waters.

COI AN a ruined city Central America, Guatemala, 80 m E. Chiquimula, extending for 3 m. along the river of same name a tributary of the Motagua. Its remains described in *Stephen Central America*, contains numerous specimens of the architecture and art of the ancient Americans including the walls of what appears to have been a temple 624 ft. long and many singular structures, with sculptured figures, bearing a strong resemblance to the idols of the Hindus or ancient Egyptians.

COPANO a seaport in U. States Texas N.W. side of a commandaria bay of same name, dist. of, and 7 m. S.W. Refugio.

COPAY a small uninhabited island one of the Hebrides on Inverness Sound of Harris.

COPDOCK par. Emp. Suffolk 954 ac. Pop 349.

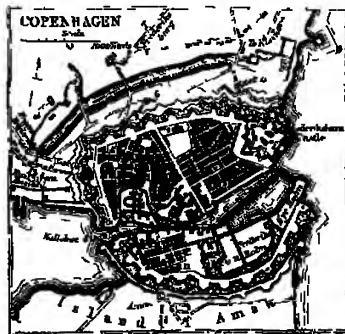
COPPELAND ISLANDS a group of Isles Ireland, no. Down, 2 m. N. Donaghadee near the entrance to the Belfast Lough. The largest of the group comprises about 220 ac. of land mostly arable and contains about 100 inhabitants. The other two, about 1 m. N. of the above, called respectively *Mow* and *Lighthouse Island*, contain each about 30 ac. On the latter a lighthouse has been erected.

COPENHAGEN [Latin *Hafnia* Danish *Kjøbenhavn* — Merchant's Haven] the capital of Denmark, and one of the finest cities of N. Europe partly on the E. coast of the

low as to require to be protected by embankments even from the tidal sea and hence, in whatever direction it may be approached, it neither becomes visible at any great distance, nor presents a very imposing appearance. Its form is that of an irregular circle the circumference of which is greatest towards the S. and least towards the N. diameter about 2 m. circumference rather more than 6 m. It is strongly fortified, being surrounded on the land side by a lofty wall flanked with bastions, and by a broad deep ditch filled with water from the Balto, and defended toward the sea by most for modern batteries, especially one on the water level called *Træbatteriet* and the polygonal citadel of *Frederikshavn*, a sudden fortress, denoted almost impracticable. In consequence of repeated emigrations, the greater part of the older houses of Copenhagen, which were chiefly of wood have disappeared and been replaced by edifices of modern construction, lofty and well built, either formed into handsome squares, or lining the sides of long spacious streets usually of brick but occasionally of Norwegian granite. In general the pavement, particularly for foot passengers is very indifferent and Copenhagen suffers much by one of the worst evils to which a town can be subjected — the want of good fresh water. The natural channel of the town is into two parts, separated by the dike between the two islands, and not needed by draw-bridges but another dike once recognized and still useful for purposes of description, though it has almost ceased to be correct as into the old town and the new town (both on the Island of Seeland and together composing Copenhagen Proper) and Christianshavn, on the Island of Amager.

The boundary between the old and the new town is a principal street, called *Gøteborgsgade* (Josh's Street) which, with its continuation along the canal of Nyhavn (New Haven) stretches through Copenhagen Proper from N. to S., and cutting it centrally divides it into two nearly equal parts. The W. part or old town where it has not been replaced by modern buildings, exhibits the Copenhagen of the old time and consists generally of narrow crooked streets, lined by mean and in many cases wooden houses. Many of the finest public buildings, however belong to this division, particularly that part of it called *Slottet* (the Palace), a kind of island which is formed by the channel already mentioned and canals branching from it, and which though the original nucleus of the city is now become one of its newest sections. The E. part or new town and also Christianshavn are almost entirely of modern construction the former being built according to a plan which if completed would give Copenhagen a first place among European cities. The city is entered by four gates and contains 256 streets and lanes, and 16 public squares and market-places. The largest and most handsome of these squares is *Kongens Nytorv* (New King's Market). It covers an extensive space almost in the very middle of the town and is fewer than 12 streets open into it. Its houses are chiefly occupied as public buildings or hotels and in its centre is a colossal equestrian statue of Christian V., with curious allegorical figures, the meaning of which is not easily unravelled. Its E. side forms part of the *Gøteborgsgade* already mentioned, which is the principal thoroughfare and contains the finest shops, some of which, however are of a very superior description. The only other squares deserving of notice are the *Gammel-gade Nytorv* (Old and New Market) adorned with a fountain and used as a market for hay and straw and *Frederik's Place* a cross divided by four streets into four equal parts each of which is a palace. The public buildings and establishments of Copenhagen may be noticed under the following heads —

Churches.—The first of these, and the metropolitan church of the kingdom is the *Frue Kirke* (Church of our Lady) in *Norregade* (North Street) in the N. part of the old town. It consists of a parallelogram of Greek-Roman architecture, and has a square tower which formerly terminated in a spire nearly 400 ft. high but the whole building suffered greatly during the bombardment by the British and the spire was completely demolished leaving only the tower from the top of which still—about 200 ft.—a commanding view is obtained. The choir forms a rotunda, surrounded by a *Graecian* dome. The interior is of great simplicity and owes its chief attractions to *Thorvaldsen*, who has executed in white some of his masterpieces. In the same street a little to the N. stands the Church of St. Peter built in the form of a Greek cross,



- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Royal Castle of Christiansborg. | 2. Nyhavn. |
| 3. Rindsgade Palace. | 4. Arsenal. |
| 5. Christiansborg Palace. | 6. Nyhavn. |
| 7. Christiansborg Palace. | 8. Christiansborg Palace. |
| 9. Church of St. Peter. | 10. Church of St. Peter. |
| 11. Church of St. Peter. | 12. Church of St. Peter. |
| 13. Church of St. Peter. | 14. Church of St. Peter. |
| 15. Church of St. Peter. | 16. Church of St. Peter. |

Island of Seeland and partly on the N. W. coast of the adjacent Island of Amager lat. (observatory) 55° 40' 9" N. lon. 12° 34' 7" E. (E.) It occupies an extensive flat, so very

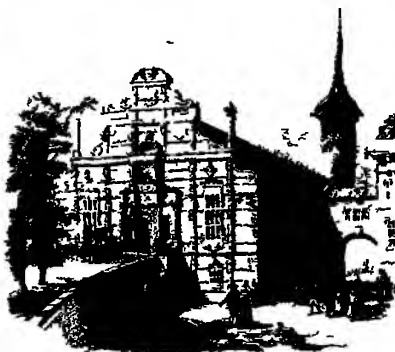
and surmounted with a handsome tower about 250 ft. high. In the same quarter but eastward is Trinity Church an edifice of singular construction, founded by Christian IV., remarkable for its round tower and containing some fine colourings. Over the east end of the church is the hall of the university library, while the top of the tower is used as an observatory the ascent to which is by an internal inclined plane, up which Peter the Great used to ride, and once drove his Empress in a carriage. The only other churches deserving of notice are the Church of the Holy Ghost, containing several interesting paintings and a silver bas-relief of the Holy Supper the Holmen a Luke or Marlene's Church in the form of a cross founded in 1617 recently restored and possessing a fine altar and chancel enriched with curious oak carvings and the Church of our Redeemer situated in Christianshavn, an edifice with an exterior remarkable alike for simplicity and beauty and so interior adorned with an altar of Carrara marble, and several statues the sum of life.

Palaces.—With those Copenhagen is amply supplied. In the Slotsholmen already mentioned, stands the palace of Christiansburg a large massive building of imposing appearance, on the spot where, in the 12th century was erected the fortress which formed the first nucleus of the present city. Since then numerous royal buildings have occupied the same site. The chief of these was a palace, founded in 1381 and afterwards in 1740 greatly altered and improved by Christian VI., who furnished it at immense expense and enriched it with innumerable articles of vertu. In 1794, everything but its walls perished by fire. The present building commenced in 1828, and of immense extent has little architectural merit, but many of its decorations are by Thorwaldsen. In one of its wings the supreme court holds its sittings, in a hall which contains numerous sculptures and pictures by native artists, not in which is a superb throne, supported by lions of silver

high, pointed roof. The regalia are kept here; and at one end of the Riddersaal—a spacious room, hung with ancient tapestry—is a magnificent throne of solid silver.

Museums and other Public Buildings.—The townhouse, situated in the Gammelstrø and containing within its precincts the courts of justice, police office, &c. is a building of recent construction, but of no architectural merit. The most remarkable circumstance connected with it is, that it is the sixth townhouse which Copenhagen has had, the five which preceded it having perished by the flames. Adjoining the townhouse is the jail. The exchange, situated on the Slotsholmen, near the palace is a large irregular clumsy edifice which has nothing worthy of notice connected with it, except its tower which is about 178 ft. high, and surmounted with lead, terminating in a point, about which the tails of four dragons are twisted together while their heads are turned so as to point out the four cardinal points. Tradition bears that this tower was transported from Kalmar in Sweden by Christian IV. as a trophy of his victory. Copenhagen is rich in museums and curious collections. The most recently formed but at the same time, perhaps, the most interesting of these, is Thorwaldsen's Museum, situated on the Slotsholmen. It is built in the form of a parallelogram in a style of architecture partly Egyptian, partly Grecian and contains the rich bequest which that great sculptor made to his country of his compositions and collections, during the course of half a century. The Museum of Northern Antiquities occupies a wing of the palace of Christiansburg but a considerable part of the collections properly belonging to it is deposited in the Royal Museum in the Drøningens Tværgade. These combined collections form a museum which is almost unique. The antiquities are arranged in four sections, according to the ages to which they belong and proceed in regular gradation, from the rudest of all arts of leather up to the age of alchemy. The royal museum of Natural History in the Strandgade is rich both in zoological and mineralogical specimens. Among the former the most deserving of notice are the birds (particularly a complete collection of those of Iceland) and the insects among the latter a mass of native silver from Nørreby—the largest in the world about 6 ft. long 2 ft. broad and 3 inches thick—and a magnificent piece of amber found in Jutland and weighing about 27 lbs. The other important collections are the royal cabinet of coins and medals, in the Castle of Rosenborg, alike remarkable for the number and the rarity of its specimens the ethnographical museum, and the royal gallery of paintings, in the Christiansburg containing about 1000 pictures many of them by the first masters.

Educational Establishments, &c.—Among these the university naturally takes the first place. It was founded by Christian I. in 1478. The number of professors and lecturers at the commencement of 1860 was 48, of whom only 16 have a seat and vote in the Senate or Consistorium. The average attendance of students is from 1000 to 1200. The present building, opposite the Frue Kirke was erected in 1836. They are in the Gothic style, and have a facade 220 ft. long with a portal 72 ft. high over which is a flying eagle in high relief with the inscription *Colorem aspectu tuum*. The university is well endowed, and possesses numerous libraries—the Regenz (*domus regis*) an establishment connected with it, lodges, and partially matriculate, 120 students. To the university, too, belong the surgical academy two observatories (the one in the round tower already mentioned, and another recently erected near the W gate the botanical garden in Nyhavn, and the polytechnic school in which a complete preparatory course is given. The other principal schools are the metropolitan school the veterinary school the military high school, the naval and military cadet academies and the town schools. The principal scientific and literary associations of Copenhagen are—the academy of arts, which holds its sittings in the old palace of Charlottenburg and possesses a considerable endowment the royal Danish literary and scientific society the royal society of natural antiquaries, the agricultural society, the art-union, artists' union medical union, &c. Copenhagen possesses several extensive and valuable libraries. That of the university kept



THE EXCHANGE, COPENHAGEN
From *Voyageur de la Compagnie Nord-Ouest de la Mer*.

and surrounded by a crimson canopy. The principal government offices are in the immediate vicinity, and behind the palace are royal stables for 200 horses, and a large riding school. The palace of Amalienborg, or rather four symmetrical palaces forming the arms of Frederik's Place already mentioned is the ordinary residence of the King and the royal family. There are several other palaces but the only one deserving particular notice is the Palace or Castle of Rosenborg in the N. part of the new town, and surrounded by extensive gardens, which are open to the public and lending up to the finely planted ramparts, forming, along with them, the principal promenade. The castle is an irregular gothic building, planned by one of our own celebrated architects Inigo Jones. It is flanked by four towers, and has a

demny two observatories (the one in the round tower already mentioned, and another recently erected near the W gate the botanical garden in Nyhavn, and the polytechnic school in which a complete preparatory course is given. The other principal schools are the metropolitan school the veterinary school the military high school, the naval and military cadet academies and the town schools. The principal scientific and literary associations of Copenhagen are—the academy of arts, which holds its sittings in the old palace of Charlottenburg and possesses a considerable endowment the royal Danish literary and scientific society the royal society of natural antiquaries, the agricultural society, the art-union, artists' union medical union, &c. Copenhagen possesses several extensive and valuable libraries. That of the university kept

COQUET as *Isl England* in the German Ocean, off the coast of Northumberland, with a lighthouse, having a fixed light 80 ft. above sea level. *lat.* 53° 20' N. *lon.* 1° 52' 18' W. (a).

COQUET a river England. See **COCKLEY**.
COQUILLAGE (GRAND and PETIT) two *isls* Chagos archipelago Indian Ocean about *lat.* 5° 30' S.; *lon.* 73° 20' E. covered with coco trees. Close to the N. island *Petit* (Coquille), there is a good channel with 14 to 15 fathoms depth of water in it between the two islands, there are also 4 and 5 fathoms.

COQUIMBO a prov. Chili, cap. same name; bounded N. by prov. Atacama, E. the Andes, S. the river Chacao, and W. the Pacific. It occupies the entire breadth of Chili from the Andes to the Pacific, and is generally about 100 m. broad. It is very mountainous but there is only one volcano that of Linares within its limits. It has numerous mines of copper and contains also gold silver quicksilver and lead. The copper mines are abundant and extensively wrought, forming now the staple mineral of the province, and of which very large quantities are exported. The flow of water throughout the province, except during the winter months (May to August), is extremely small none of the streams are navigable the swiftness of their waters the rapidity of their descent, and the ruggedness of their rocky and stony bottoms rendering all attempts at navigation impracticable. The sides of the rivers are nearly perpendicular and are sometimes creased by a hanging jaco-bridge. The principal streams are the Coquimbo, the Barranco the Tongoy and the Chacao the last r. as already stated, forming the S. boundary of the province.

The climate is remarkably salubrious and delightful it being always equable and mild. The province is not fertile in grain, not producing enough for its consumption, particularly in the N. valleys. But fruit is abundant, especially figs and grapes. About 25 to 30 m. from La Serena, there occurs a valley of 6 m. to 7 m. wide, remarkable for what are called parallel roads—narrow plains or terraces resembling roads—running along opposite sides of valleys at equal heights, supposed to be produced by the action of water although there are instances where such supposition by a means fully or satisfactorily accounts for the phenomenon. These horizontal planes are in some places 1 m. broad, but their greatest width is from 20 to 50 yards. There are three distinctly characterised arcs, the uppermost being 300 ft. or 400 ft. above the level of the sea, and 250 ft. from the bottom of the valley the other two are respectively about 10 and 20 yards lower down. The rocks in this valley are principally granite and gneiss, with masses of felsic spar, and quartz mixed indistinctly. Pop. (1841) 78,574.

COQUIMBO or *La Serena* a seaport in Chili cap. above prov. beautifully situated on the river of same name, and not far from its mouth on the bay of Coquimbo. *lat.* 33° 54' S. *lon.* 1° 19' W. The town is well and regularly built, the houses one story in height, are mostly constructed of sun-dried bricks, and standing apart from each other with large gardens between. It is a bishop's see, and contains several churches and convents a public school and hospital and at the S. extremity at the plaza or public square. The port of Coquimbo is several miles from La Serena. It is well sheltered on the N., and is both spacious and safe in all seasons, and on this account is much frequented, although both wood and water are scarce, the latter being besides of indifferent quality. These inconveniences however are in some measure compensated by an abundance of fish and fresh provisions, both of which are to be had cheap. The export trade of the port consists chiefly of copper and more precious metals the imports are provisions, clothing, and other necessaries, for the supply of the inhabitants and of the mines. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered the port in 1847 was 143, ton 39,967 value of cargoes, £250,850. The value of exports £203,244. But from the accounts lately received, the export trade has greatly increased during the last few years.

The inhabitants of La Serena are of mild and unassuming manners well bred and hospitable, and appear to be, generally in every circumstance.

The name La Serena was given to it by its founder Don Francisco de Aguirre, in 1540 in honour of his native

place of the same name, in the province of Astensadras old Spain. Pop. (1847) 16,000. (a).

CORA a co. Turkey cap. *lat.* 37° 46' N. *lon.* 37° E. At a little distance are the ruins of the temple of Junc. Pop. 1000.

CORA, *Coraz* or *Coraz* a kingdom of Italy delag. From Rome, 30 m. S.E. Rome, situate on a hill, on which are the ruins of two temples—one of Hercules, and the other of Castor and Pollux the former now occupied as the baptistry of an adjoining church. The town originally belonged to the Volsci, and in its neighbourhood the remains of Cyclopean walls are traced. Pop. 5000.

CORAL, a small rocky *isl* Brazil S.E. coast, prov. Pernambuco 30 m S.E. Pernambuco. *lat.* 35° 45' S. *lon.* 48° 35' W. About 2 m. E. of the island the water deepens to 12 fathoms.

CORAL SEA a name first given by Flinders to that part of the S. Pacific Ocean lying between the Great Barrier Reef (see BARRIERS) on the N.E. coast of Australia, and the Solomon, Queen Charlotte's, and New Hebrides Islands. From the extensive development of coral in this region the name is exceedingly characteristic.

CORANAN a tribe of Africa inhabiting the country lying between Orange-land on the E. and Namaqualand on the W. They much resemble the Namaquas in customs, appearance and language. They are chiefly to be found along the banks of the Great Orange River are good looking but excessively filthy. Their huts are constructed of matting and are often removed from place to place. They cultivate nothing but tobacco, subsisting chiefly on the milk of their cattle, of which they have great numbers their flocks also are immense.

CORANAN a dist. Upper Guinea, near the centre of the Ashantee country. Principal towns—Coranah, Benin, and Benin. The first lies 70 m. N.E. Coranah.

CORATO a n. Naples, junc. of 27 m. W. Bari cap. circumscribed of same name. It contains a handsome collegiate church five convents, and an asylum for female orphans. Pop. in 2500 of circumscribed 18,163.

CORAZON a mountain Ecuador in the Andes, 20 m. S.W. Quito. Its summit is occasionally covered with snow and bears the form of a heart, from which it derives its name. **CORALLARY** three parts of Ireland—1. King's co. and Tipperary. 17,747 ac. Pop. 5693. 2. Cork 869 ac. 1 op. 103—3. Waterford 735 ac. Pop. 256.

CORRELLA, a n. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise. 17 m. S.E. Paris, agreeably situate 1 bank, Seine at the confluence of the Esneuse. It has large flour mills, a grain market, an immense granary of six stories capable of containing grain sufficient to supply Paris for a fortnight and an ancient church. It has manufactures of shawls casimires, printed goods, girthe woollen yarn, earthenware, and plaster and has an extensive trade in grain for the supply of the capital. Pop. 43,58.

CORNETTA (anc. *Carnae Picta* *Chelsum*) a n. and e. in kingdom of Italy gov. Milan prov. of 22 m. N.W. Milan, 10 m. W. Milan. It is well built, and has a large parish church and a castle. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural good wine is produced. Pop. 4921.

CORNBURGH, a par and vil. England co. Northumberland 13,150 ac. The village agreeably situate, 1 bank Tyne here crossed by an old bridge of seven arches, and 8½ m. from the town. The parish contains Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a national and three other schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture the only manufactures being earthenware, bricks, and tiles. Corbridge was formerly a borough and market town and a place of considerable importance. Fairs for live stock, among the largest in the kingdom are still held at Staghaw Bank within the parish. There is a station here on the York Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. Pop. of par 2168 of vil 1863. (Local Correspondent.)

CORRY par Eng. Northampton 2778 ac. Pop. 956. **CORRY** a par and vil. England co. Lincoln 2800 ac. The village, 28 m. S.W. by W. Lincoln was once a market town. It has an ancient church a Wesleyan chapel and a free grammar school. Pop. 860.

CORCOMOHIDE, par. Ire. Cork-10,018 ac. P. 4024

CORCOVADO a remarkable mountain, Brazil 9 m. from Rio-de-Janeiro. The highest portion of the mountain, which appears separated from the general mass rises in a sharp isolated peak to an elevation of 3000 ft above the level of the sea. The view from the summit is magnificent comprising the harbour city and suburbs of Rio Janeiro.

CORCUBION a town and port, Spain (Galicia), prov. of 50 m. S.W. Coruña near Cape Finisterre. It has two squares, a parish church school prison and some fountains. Fishing salting fish drying, and cattle-rearing occupy the inhabitants. Imports—sugar brandy soap, paper wine, oil glass, iron hardware fish-hooks earthenware, wearing apparel &c. Exports—grain timber potatoes, salt fish &c. Vessels that entered in 1845, 200 tons 5220, 1 op. 1140.

CORDANCAN par Tel. Tippony 3906 ac. 1 op 4793.

CORDES HAY S coast, Patagonia, Strait of Magellan, 45 m. N.W. Cape Hornward. Its entrance is obstructed by sandbanks and, in some places by rocks. It was discovered in 1499 by Simon de Cordes, a Dutch navigator.

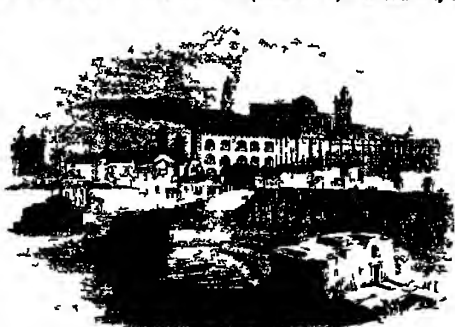
CORDUWAN *See* *CORDUWAN* *See* *ASTRON.*

CORDOVA a prov. Spain Andalusia bounded E by prov. Badajoz and Ciudad Real E by Jerez S by Granada and Malaga, and W by Seville between lat 37° 52' 58' 44' N and lon 5° 56' 58' 52' W area, 6177 sq m. It is naturally divided into two parts by the Guadalquivir. The N portion is mountainous and rugged being covered by flocks of the alba morra. The S side is comparatively level and remarkable for fertility and productive scenery. The mountain slopes are studded with oak, oak holly leaf chestnut, birch leather broom and other trees and shrubs and they likewise yield iron copper silver lead, antimony and coal marble granite, &c. The plains and valleys are very fertile, producing large crops of grain, hemp and flax and a great abundance of grapes, figs melons, oranges, lemons, mulberries, olives and other fruits sheep, goats, pigs, horned cattle, mules, and an esteemed breed of horses are reared game and fowl are also plentiful. The Guadalquivir one of the finest rivers in Spain, traverses the province from E.N.E. to W.S.W. receiving in its course the Guadalabra Guadaira, Rembeza Guadajoz Guadalella, and numerous smaller tributaries. The climate among the highlands is bracing and healthy though cold and damp in winter in the plains it is soft and genial suited to the perfecting the rich fruits and odoriferous and tropical flowers which abound. Woolen, linen, hemp, i, and silken fabrics, hosiery, hats, paper soap hardware, earthenware, leather and carpets are manufactured, brandy distilled and wine and oil of fine quality produced. The people are however chiefly devoted to tillage. Numerous universities, colleges schools and other benevolent institutions are established in the towns. Pop. 248,956.

CORDOVA, or *Comorra* and *Cordebe*, and *Coloma* (Patagonia) is in Spain Andalusia, esp. above prov. lat 37° 52' 18' N lon 4° 49' 27' W (i.) in a beautiful and extensive plain a bank, Guadalquivir were crossed by a Moorish bridge of 16 arches 65 m. N.E. Seville. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, several of which are in a ruinous state, and is entered by 18 gates, all of considerable antiquity but of little architectural merit, excepting that called Puerta, leading to Seville, consisting of a magnificent arch, resting on four Ionic columns. The town is of a rectangular form, with its greatest length E. to W. and consists of two distinct portions—an upper and a lower—separated from each other by a wall. The former is the original nucleus of the town, forming that part to which the name of Villa properly belongs, and was occupied originally by the Romans, who founded it; the latter was intended for the native population. The extent of space occupied is far larger than the present inhabitants require, and hence signs of ruin and decay meet the eye in every quarter. In consequence, Cordova has

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sometimes been described as partaking less of the character of an existing town than of a magnificent museum of antiquities. The houses are generally large and commodious, consist of two stories, and have spacious courts, often entered by a



CORDOVA.—From E. above Spanish Hotel

rich of marble columns and uppl d with fountains of pure water. They have usually good gardens attached to them. The streets on the contrary are generally narrow dirty and ill paved. There are several exceptions here however but by a strange reversal of the usual order the one called Fura, which is the most spacious of all, one of the worst built. The squares are numerous and form the main part of large dinner towns. They are 18 in number but the only one deserving of particular notice is that called Plaza de la Justicia still better known by its original name Corredora, as it is so it as the place where tournaments and other feats of chivalry were performed and bull fight is exhibited. The houses around it are built on an uniform plan with the greatest regularity are supported on arcades and adorned with three rows of balconies. The edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral a vast structure, occupying the site of a Roman temple of Janus—originally built by the Moors in the 8th century for their principal mosque—of a square cruciformed form and no representational appearance externally but remarkable within in its labyrinth of low pillars, ceiling of rare marble, jasper and other costly materials collected and in a manner huddled together from all quarters, and for the variety and richness of its decorations. The collegiate church of San Ildefonso founded in 1344 by Alphonsus XI who, as well as his father Ferdinand IV are buried in the church of Santa Maria. A very ancient Gothic and adorned with some fine paintings the church of San Salvador a beautiful Doric structure, originally belonging to the Jesuit College the church of Santa Maria Magdalena one of the oldest in Cordova, and believed to have been used as a Christian church during the domination of the Moors the monastery of San Pablo one of the most remarkable of the place. The place, lost now in consequence of the suppression of the monastery in a very dilapidated state the monastery of San Pedro al Real also suppressed and hence, though a beautiful and noble structure, converted into a cloth factory the principal and city offices forming an extensive series of buildings, many of them interesting from the remains of Roman and Moorish structures incorporated with them the Episcopal Palace, finely situated, surrounded by beautiful gardens and possessing a library of 10 000 volumes, but though of much pretension of no architectural merit the general hospital foundling, and several others the diocesan seminary colleges of Ascension and Santa Victoria, and a large number of primary schools. The manufactures, which were at one time extensive, have greatly fallen off and now consist chiefly of common woollen and linen cloth a few silk stuffs as taffety serge and ribbons, soft soap, hats, plate, leather and starch. There are also a paper and numerous flour mills. The trade

In the above article is of very limited extent and the only other article deserving notice is that of which good many barrels are sent to Madrid and other places. Besides a weekly market, there are two annual fairs, both of which last three days, and are numerously attended. The business done is chiefly in cattle and horses.

Cordova was founded by the Romans, but at what period is uncertain. It was afterwards taken by the Goths, and again by the Moors when it was rendered subject to the Caliphs of Damascus. In 1236 it was taken, and almost wholly destroyed by Ferdinand III of Castile—a blow from which it never recovered. It continued, in the 16th century, nearly a million of inhabitants, 800 mosques, 900 baths, and 6000 Jews—a statement which sufficiently marks the importance and splendour from which it has fallen. Cordova is the birthplace of the two Senecas and of Lucan the poet. Pop. 41,976.

CORDOVA a prov. and city La Plata. The province, which, after that of Buenos Ayres, is the most important of the Union is bounded, N. by Santiago del Estero E. by Santa Fe, S. by the Pampas, and W. by the Rio Negro, San Juan and San Luis. Near the N. frontier running N.W. to S.W. and also running throughout the central parts of the province, are the mountain ranges of the sierra de Cordova, from which descend numerous rivers and streams, fertilizing the adjacent plains. Of three streams, the Tercero is the only one which reach to the Paraná, all the rest being lost in the level intervening plains. The plains, being perpetually irrigated by so many streams, produce abundance of excellent pasture for cattle and sheep, which are reared in great numbers as the people prefer pastoral to agricultural pursuits. That portion of the province nearest the sierra is covered with woods and forests. The trees are for the most part, varieties of the myrtus family and the palm also, and cactus in every variety are also found in the northern part. The governor though elected possesses nearly arbitrary power, he not only commands the troops and the militia, but on appeal, may reverse the decisions of the legal tribunals. Besides Cordova, its capital there are other towns—Concepcion, Ranchos, and Carileas—while there are also some miserable villages. Pop. (1822-23) 85,000.—The city, cap. of above prov. is situated in a beautiful valley on the Fructero, and is well sheltered from the N. and S. winds, 867 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres, lat. 31.3 S. lon. 63.30° W. It is well built, and contains many churches, and a university once held in great repute, but now dwindled down to a mere provincial school. It was for a long period the residence of a bishop. Here also was the celebrated library belonging to the Jesuits, which on their expulsion from the city was transferred to Buenos Ayres. Treasures are remarkably cheap, and the inhabitants are noted for their unbounded hospitality to strangers. Cordova is the centre of communication between Buenos Ayres and the upper provinces. Its produce which consists principally of hides and wool, is sent to the capital of the republic from which it receives goods of European manufacture in return. It was founded by the conquerors of Tucuman, in 1573. Pop. 1692-93 12,000. (Add. See Barr.)

CORDOVA or COMODUS a Mexican Confederation, state of and 57 m. W.S.W. Vera Cruz at the foot of the volcano of Orizaba. The streets are broad and well paved, the houses generally of stone. It has numerous domes, towers and steeples and a large square in the centre with Gothic staircases on three sides—the Cathedral (a very handsome edifice and richly decorated in the interior) occupying the fourth—and a fountain in the middle. Cotton, woollen stuffs, and leather are manufactured and sugar coffee, and tobacco, cultivated. According to Humboldt, the quantity of tobacco produced in the districts of Cordova and Orizaba was sufficient before the revolution, for the supply of all Mexico. The climate is hot and moist, and the country around very fertile. P. 1841) 6000.

CORDOVA, a in American Italy gov. Yacon, 17 m. N.W. Udine, between the Tagliamento and the Limesse. It contains a castle, parish church and six oratories. P. 2396.

CORBA or KOREA (called by the natives Topy-ma, by the Chinese to whom it is tributary Koo-k, and by the Japanese Ko-ri, whence the European name of Corea, or Korea) is an extensive country in N.E. Asia, whose limits are not

exactly known bounded N. by Manchowia, from which it is separated by the Amha Chyren Altai mountain N.W. by the Chinese prov. Loao-tung from which it is separated by a wooden stockade now in ruins, and connected with the great wall of China; E. by the Sea of Japan, S. by the strait of Corea, and W. by the Whanghai, or Yellow Sea, and the Gulf of Loao-tung. The cap. King-tsi-tao is situated on the Kiang river in the centre of the kingdom lat. 37° 40' N. and long. 121° 20' E. Corea comprises a peninsula with a small portion of the continent to which it is attached—the continental portion extending in breadth from lon. 124 to 126° E., the peninsula from lon. 125° 15' to 131° 30' E., its average width being about 155 m. while the total length of the country from N. to S. is somewhat less than 800 m. between lat. 33° 30' and 43° N. Corea also includes numerous groups of islands in the Yellow Sea and strait of Corea, and the island of Quilpaert, 60 m. S. the peninsula. Area of continental portion, about 80,000 sq. m.

The peninsula is traversed through its length by a cordillera abrupt and precipitous on the E. but forming a gentle slope on the W. side, which is everywhere watered by the principal streams of the country in ascending fertile. The largest of these rivers are the Yalu-kang and the Tumen-kang navigable for considerable distances into the interior for boats of ordinary size. The former is capable of bearing vessels of large burthen for 20 m. above its mouth. The coasts are, for the most part, rocky and almost inaccessible, yet there are some excellent harbours. The climate is very cold and in the summer rain is frequent. In the N. the only grain that can be grown is barley, but in the S. the soil is fertile, and wheat, cotton, rice, millet, different legumes, and hemp are grown extensively. The rice is inferior to that of Japan, but cultivated with much assiduity and under considerable disadvantages, from the hilly nature of the country. A description of planting a kind of walnut is substituted for tea. The ginseng root is a production of Corea greatly valued in China and Japan where high prices are given for it. Its virtue is said to depend much upon the locality whence it is brought, the best being from the mountains of the N. It is transparent and of an amber colour and is kept in beautiful boxes of gold and silver among groups of rice stalks were introduced by Gutzlaff and Lindsay in 1832. The uncultivated northern parts of the kingdom are covered with extensive forests. Fruits are abundant including pears, plums, straw berries, blackberries, apricots and grapes but on account of the continual summer rains, all are watery and insipid. Gold silver copper rock-salt, iron and coal are found but are little attended to. The domestic animals are oxen pigs, goats, dogs, and cats and a small race of horses, very strong and spirited called mon-kwa. Oxen only are used for agricultural labour the horse being reserved expressly for the saddle. Sheep are almost unknown there being it is said, a prohibition against rearing them. Stegs, hares, foxes, wolves and rabbits, are abundant and the skins of the mink form a prominent article of tribute. The royal tiger and panther are so numerous that their skins form an article of commerce with foreigners. These animals are distinguished from those of the same kind found in the tropics by the greater length of the hair—the leopard tiger being far inferior in beauty of coat to that of Corea. Green snail is much used as a medicine and perfume. The birds are domestic fowls, pheasants, geese, ducks, cormorants, pheasants, plovers, herons, cranes, and storks. Caymans, of 30 or 40 ft. long are said to be in the rivers and venomous serpents are common. Whales, seals &c. frequent the coast in winter. Fish are very plentiful.

The manufactures of Corea are, generally speaking, coarse. They comprise tissues of hemp, cotton, and grass, strong but very fine; silk in considerable quantity but not very fine; pottery and porcelain, sometimes of specimens seen excellent arms—Corsean sabres and pargards being much sought for by the Chinese, and well made matchlocks. Paper is an important article of manufacture, entering as it does in Corea, into the construction of numerous articles. Of paper are made hats, umbrellas, socks, and cloaks which appear to wear well. A few slips of wood covered with paper forms a door through which the occupant, by making a hole with his finger is enabled to see what is going on in the street. Slips in Corea are simple and light, from 80 to 60 ft. long the wood work clumsy, and fastened with wooden pins, no metal being

employed in joining any part of them. They have two mats, each supporting a well made of straw matting attached to a heavy yard, and capable of being furled or unrolled by means of a pulley at the upper extremity of the mat. The anchor is of wood, as it is never necessary to sink it, and the cordage made of straw or the stalks of palm leaves.

The foreign commerce is trifling and confined to China and Japan. Hides, silk, raw and manufactured, cotton clothes, paper and gunnys, are exported and ornamental woods, pepper, various kinds of herbs, and Japan ware, are imported. A strong feeling of jealousy existing on the part of the government of intercourse with foreign countries, there is little or no commercial communication with Europeans, and scarcely even with the Chinese. A similar disinclination existing to traffic with the Manchou Tartars, the northern frontier is deserted for several miles. Internal commerce there can be almost none, from the want of good roads; those that are best not being capable of admitting more than four men abreast and frequently by rucks or large stones reduced to half that breadth. Many are more paths scarcely trodden, and often unmade. The bridges composed of stakes fixed in the stream, and covered with earth, are swept away by every flood, but numerous streams have not even this apology for a bridge but are supplied only with stepping-stones.

Corea is governed by a king whose way is in a manner absolute, and though tributary to China, his freedom of action seems quite uncontrollable. The governmental constitution of the crown is organized like that of China. The ministry is divided into five departments which form the centre of all civil and military appointments, so that from them issues the administration of every religious, political and social ordinance. The power of the king is held inviolable and sacred from the crown in his own person of the hereditary and secular sovereignty. The country is divided into eight circles or provinces each of which is placed under the authority of special governors who as in Japan are personally responsible to the government. The king's revenues, which are very considerable, are derived chiefly from the letting out of land and a tithe of all produce, he has at his disposal nearly all the landed property in the kingdom. The prevailing religion is Buddhism, which was introduced from China, in the year 372 although there appears to be another religion in existence in the country like the Tao in Japan, and the Tao in China. Confucius also is much esteemed in Corea, and has many followers. Christianity which had been introduced through Japan is now extinct. By some, the population is divided into four classes—peasants, artisans, soldiers, and priests by others, into slaves, people, and nobles. If whatever manner divided, it would appear that the privileged classes whether rich or poor exact great submission from those under them demanding and obtaining the infliction of most summary and unmercenary punishment on those who have offended them and often, with impunity taking the law in their own hands.

The Coreans in stature, rarely exceed 5 ft. They are strong well-made, and active. The majority have the few forehead the depressed nose, wide nostrils oblique eyes, thick lips and scanty beard characteristic of the Mongolians, while others have the nose straight, and elevated at the root the conformation of the eyes resembling the European the forehead higher and the beard thicker than those of the other race—altogether indicating a Caucasian origin. In manners, the Corean is habitually serious, but he readily becomes frank and cheerful. His deportment is easy and assured and seems to show more pride and independence than that of the Chinese and Japanese, but he is inferior to the latter in civilization and intelligence. He is said to be faithful and honest, but gluttonous, and fond of an intoxicating liquor made of rice, and altogether more inclined to oriental effeminacy than the Japanese. Yet, though living upon rice, he does not fear fatigue, and in summer labours all day and sleeps little. The Corean is fond of music and dancing is a great talker and a habitual liar knowing and having seen everything. He is filthy in his person and in his house, which in towns, though sometimes built of brick more frequently consists of a few branches covered with earth and straw raised a few inches above the ground to admit below the fire of the cooking fire and without any aperture for light or air except the door. The beams of the roof form the wardrobe

the southern floor is covered with mats which also serve as beds and, altogether, the interior is sombre, dirty and miserable-looking, and is rich in nothing but insects of every size and kind. The dog is considered a delicacy and takes the place of mutton there being as already stated no sheep in Corea. Vinegar oil onions and garlic are used as relishes also wine of many kinds and colours but none made of grapes. In warm weather the nobles drink brandy and honey-water the common people rice-water.

Polygamy is allowed in Corea, but the women enjoy more freedom than in China. For dress both sexes wear wide pantaloons the men have a vest which reaches below the knees the women a linen jacket, and a short robe as found in plants at the loins. Ladies wear very simple robes and sleeves which conceal the hands. The rich wear silk stuffs the common people cotton, generally white which being easily soiled, gives them a very abject appearance. Handkerchiefs made of straw are used by the women and children worn elegantly interlaced with bands of coloured cotton, persons of consequence have shoes like the Chinese. Young and unmarried persons in general wear long hair parted in the centre of the forehead and falling on the neck; ladies have their hair curled in a tuft on the forehead and confined at the back of the neck with a needle magnificently ornamented. The men fasten their hair in a knot on the top of the head and have a band of horse hair called man-goon curiously twisted round the forehead. In summer pointed lists of straw or bamboo are worn, but in winter are covered with cotton padded white or black and in winter caps which entirely cover the head, and are lined with the fur of the gray squirrel. Parasols and fans are generally used the latter often beautifully adorned with precious stones.

Of all the languages of N. E. Asia the Corean is the least known. Pure and original in principle, it has become corrupted by the introduction of a multitude of Chinese words and by the general use of Chinese characters, which are employed by the higher classes for all official accounts, and religious purposes while for the mass of the people another kind of characters is used remarkable for simplicity.

Corea was first subjugated by the Tartars but in about A.D. 1120 the Chinese appear to have gained possession of the country. The Japanese conquered and held it between the years 1692 and 1698 when it again fell under the sway of China, and still pays a small annual tribute of 800 oz of silver to the Emperor to whom also an embassy is sent every year with presents and to communicate information of any political event of importance that may have occurred.

(Hobbes's *Asiatic* see *Beckingham's Japan* Belcher's *Voyage to Ronan* Klaproth *Ritter's Erdkunde Du Hain* *New Am. Voy.* &c.)

COREA or KOREA (ARCHIPELAGO) or COREAN ARCHIPELAGO an extensive group of a series of groups, of islands chiefly in the Whanghai or Yellow Sea, W. coast, Corea and extending from the island of Quelpart lat. (N. part) 33° 29' 45" N. lon. 126° 56' 30" E. to lat. 36° 50' N. They are very imperfectly known, but form several groups, of which reckoning from N. may named Port Hamilton, Lyra, Amherst, Hatten, a small, Chiffon's islands. They are chiefly of granite rock, rising at times to sharp peaks of 2000 ft. high, and having frequently most fantastic shapes and rugged and bare basalt like rocks, and sometimes is columnar. Many of the islands, however are fertile and covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and the hamlets and houses of the more wealthy inhabitants are often delightfully situated, embosomed in shady groves with verdant meadows beside, browsed over by numerous cattle. The houses consist of a sitting-room a sleeping apartment, and a shed for culinary purposes. A main occupation in many of the islands, more especially those having little vegetation is fishing which, in fact, must form the principal source of subsistence to the inhabitants. See *QUERELANT*.

COREA (STRAIT OF) a narrow sea connecting the sea of Japan with the Yellow Sea and having the peninsula of Corea on the N. W. and the Japanese island of Kiu-Siu on the S. E. It contains several islands.

CORELLA par Eng Saley 3175 30 Pop 554.

CORELLA a m. Spain, Kanto 72 m. W. Madrid, 15 m. N. W. Tordesillas, in a plain, l. bank Alhama. The streets are clean, paved, and lighted with lamps. The town

comprise five squares of churches, four chapels, a town-house, prison, hospital two schools and a cemetery. Main features—wheat, wine, arable waste, cordage, shoes, brandy wine and oil, rice. Trade—cattle, grain and fruits. A yearly fair is held September. Pop 4000.

CORINTH a large river in America, forming the boundary between British and French Guiana. It rises in lat. 1° N and after a course chiefly N falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary in lat 6° 15' N. Ion 57° 14' W. It is a suitable for boats to the junction of the Lalabala, a distance of 150 m from the sea.

CORRE par Eng. 4 metres 11' ac 1 p 290.

CORRE CASTLE a par and in England. Dorset 9434 ac. The castle is situated on an eminence nearly in the centre of the peninsula of Purbeck. It is 1 1/2 m. S. of the coast. The castle consists of two principal parts, diverging from the market place, in the centre of which is an ancient stone cross. It has a spacious old church, a chapel for independent, with national and British school for boys and girls. An extensive trade was formerly carried on in grain at Purbeck, but the inhabitants are now chiefly engaged in the dairy. The castle is a ruin of 80000 tons of which a large one is an unshipped for the Staffordshire pottery.

CORRE CASTLE formerly contained two members of the House of Commons but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. The castle is a ruin, stands on a hill of the town with which it is connected by a bridge of four arches. It was built by King Edgar and at its base is not Edward the martyr was executed. It was in ruins and in 1705 of King John and was for some time the prison of Edward III. During the great civil war it was here held by the royalists against the Parliamentarians. Lady Baillie. It was subsequently taken by the French in 1797 and the officers of the garrison when it was demolished. P. 130.

CORRE CASTLE par Eng. Dorset 2086 ac. P. 130.

CORFU (anc. Corcyra) an island in the Ionian Sea, the Government of the island of which it is the most N. of the coast. Altitude 900 ft. and 30° 50' N. and 13° 33' and 20° 18' E. Length N. W. to S. E. 40 m. breadth at the N. end about 18 m. from which it suddenly descends to 6 m. and afterwards gradually to 3 or 4, terminating finally in a narrow point. Area 221 sq. m. At its N. extremity it is separated from the mainland by a channel not exceeding 14 m. in width. The island is for the most part rocky and its mountains are its greatest heights are attained in the N. W. where the peak of St. Salvador reaches an elevation of 2575 ft. The higher regions are extremely rugged and barren, but the valleys and level tracts between are fertile though in general very narrow in consequence of the close area of the hills. The climate is mild but variable, being subject to sudden and extreme changes from heat to cold, the wind from the N. and E. bringing the latter by passing over the snowy mountains of the continent those from the S. bringing the form or with frequently rain and thick fog. Earthquakes are also felt here once only but are attended with less serious consequences than in Cephalonia, from which it is distant about 60 m. only. Corfu consists chiefly of nummularite limestone with siliceous and argillaceous beds and near the city some tertiary formation of blue clay and fine sand. The island is on the whole well watered, though many of its straits are dried up during the summer. Its principal products are—olive oil, wine, vegetables, fruit, figs, etc. The most important crop of the island is the olive. There are few timber trees in Corfu. The chief article of export is the olive-oil which employs about 10000 persons. Vine in importance is next, obtained from the water of the salt marshes that communicate with the sea. Pop. 11000.

CORFU the cap. of above and is situated on the E. side at a distance of 10 m. from the other extremity. Lat. (city) 39° 30' 43" N. lon. 10° 15' 30" E. It is strongly fortified both towards the sea and the land, with three gates fronting the former and one on the land side. The houses are generally two stories high with terraces at the top. The streets are narrow and irregular and the principal ones only are paved. Close to the town is the citadel, on a rocky promontory separated from the former by wet ditches, and its appearance is very fine. Here are a barracks, arsenal, military hospital, the residence of the Lord High Commissioner and a number of private houses. Corfu is defended by two forts besides the citadel one of these, Fort Vido, is on a small island about 1 m. N. from it. The city contains a cathedral with a number of Greek and R. Catholic churches and chapels.



University having four faculties—Theology, Law, Medicine and Philosophy with 14 professors and 1000 students, an ecclesiastical seminary and several primary schools, all supported by the Government. The harbor is formed by the island of Vido, to the east and communicates with a depth of 12 to 17 fathoms. At its N. entrance is a light house and at its S. extremity a floating light. Around the city are many agreeable walks, including the esplanade, which is adorned with trees. Corfu was formerly supplied with water but is now abundantly supplied with it at necessary element, which is conveyed to it by iron pipes from a distance of 7 m. It is the residence of the archbishop of the Greek Latin church the seat of the senate the high court of appeal for all the Ionian islands as well as of the civil, criminal, and commercial courts for the island of Corfu itself. Pop. 17000 exclusive of the military.

CORHAMPTON par Eng. Hants 2410 ac. Pop. 22.

CORNA (anc. Cornum) a town in Spain, Extremadura, prov. of and 24 m. N. by W. of Merida, on a hill which slopes towards the N. It consists of two towns proper and the suburbs. The town is surrounded by a good wall flanked with towers and is entered by 4 gates. The suburbs join it on the N. E. and W. It is defended by a strong castle, and is, on the whole well built, having good houses and spacious, clean, and tolerably well paved streets. It contains a cathedral which is a handsome and spacious Gothic structure, three other churches an episcopal palace, palace of the Duke of Alba, an hospital, diocesan seminary and several other schools and has manufactures of linen and chocolate and some trade in agricultural produce. A weekly market, and three annual fairs, which lasts three days each. P. 2793.

CORNIA (anc. Cornum) a town in Spain, Extremadura, prov. of, and 8 m. S. W. of Merida, in the Guadalupe. It is tolerably well built, and possesses a parish church, town hall, four schools, a prison, hospital, storehouse, and cemetery. The people manufacture soap, tiles, bricks, oil, wine, and liquors. Pop. 3163.

CORIGLIANO two towns in Naples—1 (anc. Coriglianum) prov. Calabria Cattr. 24 m. N. E. of Cassano, on a hill, near a bank Corigliano. It is badly built, and the streets are narrow.

row dirty and crooked. It contains a staid customhouse, five churches, six convents, an hospital, and an aqueduct. The neighbourhood produces wine, oranges, olives, and lemons. The ancient Sybaris of which no vestige now remains, was situated not far from this town. Pop. 13,704.—2 prov. Terra di Otranto 14 m S.E. Lecce. Pop. 2460.

CORINALDO is in kingdom of Italy deleg. of and 24 m W. Ancona, between the Misa and Cusano. It has six annual fairs. Pop. 5567.

CORINGA [Ceranga] a considerable seaport. Hindostan prov. N. Coringa, dist. of and 38 m S.E. Rajamahendry lat. 16° 49' N. lon. 82° 19' E. (N.) near the mouth of the Godavary. With the exception of Blackwood's harbour Cochin Bay is the only smooth water during the N.W. monsoon, on W. side of the Bay of Bengal and it possesses the only good dock on the continent between Calcutta and Bombay. A great number of small vessels are annually built here. Cotton stuffs and silk are exported, and silk, paper, copper &c. imported. In 1784, an inundation of the sea destroyed many lives and much property.

CORINTH, an ancient and celebrated city. Greece, in the Morea, near the S.W. extremity of the isthmus of same name, between the gulfs of Corinth and Egina. 48 m W. by S. Athens lat. 37° 59' 22" N. lon. 23° 26' 20" E. It is remote times, Corinth was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece, being an entrepôt for all mariner's goods passing from sea to sea and commanding at the same time, all the traffic from N. to S. Goods conveyed by sea from the W. were landed at

Corinthian war in 1832. A few houses, however, have since been built, and new streets marked out, and although no great progress has been made, it has begun to assume a neat and orderly appearance. The traces of the ancient walls of the city are still discernible but the principal and most interesting monuments of antiquity now remaining are the citadel or Acro-Corinth, and seven Doric columns the remains of a Doric temple, at the S.W. extremity of the town. The citadel stands on an elevation 1800 ft. high on the S. side of the city and is considered the second strongest fortification in Greece. The view from the summit is singularly magnificent. The columns above mentioned are of the most remote antiquity but are not remarkable for their beauty or proportions. To the N. of the market-place, there is also a large mass of brick work supposed to be the remains of a bath or gymnasium. Ancient Corinth was sacked and nearly destroyed by the Romans in c. 146 nearly all the treasures of art there accumulated were carried to Rome. The later city was possessed successively by the Ptolemies, the Romans, and the Venetians from the latter Mahomet II. was taken in 1498. It was recovered afterwards by the Venetians in 1684, and retaken by the Turks in 1776 who held it till 1833. The air of Corinth is unusually particularly autumn when the principal inhabitants retire to their country houses. It was on account of this insalubrity and of the impracticability of forming ports in either the gulf that on the establishment of the kingdom of Greece after the revolution of 1832 Athens was chosen as the future capital and place of royal residence instead of Corinth.

CORINTH [Isthmus of] a narrow tract of land. Greece, between the Morea with N. Greece, and separating the Gulf of Lepanto or Corinth from the Gulf of Egina. It is about 10 m. in length and from 6 to 4½ in breadth. Many projects were early set on foot to cut through this isthmus and to form a canal or a navigation between the gulfs above named by which a long and as it was then considered dangerous navigation round the Peloponnese to Cape St. Angelo and Cape Matapan might be avoided and such an attempt was actually made by the Emperor Nero, by whose order an excavation was begun about 200 ft. wide but very shallow. The traces of which may still be seen for about 1200 yards. The rocky nature of the isthmus, consisting of a limestone ridge forming the connecting link between two lofty mountain chains presented obstacles which the engineering skill of those times was unable to overcome. The plan of fortifying it so as to guard the Morea against invasions by sea, early suggested itself and was actually accomplished. A great wall flanked with towers was built and may still be traced across it though its whole course. On this tract the celebrated Isthmian games were held.

CORINTH (GULF OF) or GULF OF LEPANTO, [anc. Corinthian Sea] a large arm of the sea, or rather salt water lake, Greece communicating with the sea by the strait of Lepanto. It forms the principal N. boundary of the Morea, separating it from Lavada. greatest length W. to E. 75 m. greatest breadth N. to S. nearly across its centre, 24 m. It is well adapted for commerce, and its shores were anciently studded over with thriving towns. Few of these now remain but the traffic is still sufficient to give animation to one of the most interesting and magnificent scenes of which Europe can boast. The outline of the coast is infinitely varied by bold promontory gentle slope, and cultivated level. The back ground both on the N. and S. sides, is formed by lofty mountain ridges, which are richly clothed with wood, and send down numerous sparkling torrents into the gulf. Each step which the traveller takes along the shore presents some new beauty to the eye or suggests some glorious recollection to the mind.

CORIO is in kingdom of Italy prov. of and 7 m N.W. Turin on a hill. Pop. 5398.

CORISCO a bay and island W. Africa. Right of Sierra Leone. The bay 28 m. broad extends from Cape Esteras on the N. to Cape St. John on the N. and 14 m. inland. It is 8 m. N. the Gaboon, and receives the Moonse. Agra or Danger or



the harbour of Lodiham in the bay of Corinth, about 12 m. N. from the city and thence crossed across the isthmus to the harbour of Kekhira [anc. Cenchreae] in the bay of the same name gulf of Egina, about 7 m. E. by S. Corinth, where all merchandise from the E. was landed, and consequently conveyed to Lodiham for re-shipment, each taking the city on their way. Thus advantageously situated, Corinth became very early renowned for riches, and its appearance thus corresponded with its wealth and resources. It was profusely adorned with fountains, statues, theatres, and various public buildings, of such peculiar excellence in design, as to give rise to a new order of architecture now known by its name. But no portion of this splendour has remained for centuries and for ages, the visitor to Corinth has had to climb over masses of masonry and by ruined walls, to reach the streets of the modern town, now itself no longer an existence, having been destroyed during the late ravages

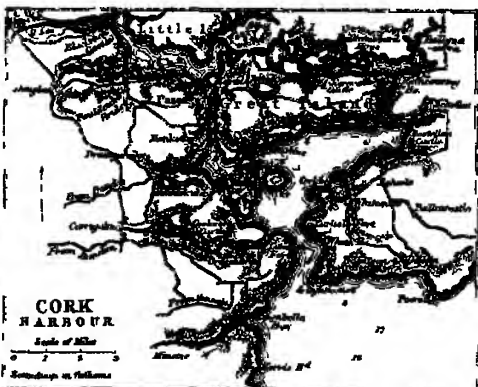
the N., and the Mouth of the R.—The ISLAND, at the mouth of the bay is 12 m. long by 6 broad lat. $54^{\circ} 30' N$ lon $9^{\circ} 16' E$. The natives are generally considered to be very treacherous but every ebony and other articles may be obtained from them at a moderate rate in exchange for tobacco, rum, or beads.

CORK, maritime co. Ireland, prov. Munster, having St. George's Channel S. co. Limerick h. Kerry W., Waterford and Tipperary E. Extreme length, E. to W. 110 m.; extreme breadth, 70 m.—being the largest co. in Ireland both in extent of surface and arable land; area, 2870 sq. m. 1,886,654 ac. of which 1,906,893 are arable, and 659,899 uncultivated. The W. part of the county is mountainous, the S. and E. extremely fertile in the latter part, lying N. of the Blackwater is a rich, level tract of country upwards of 20 m. in length, E. to W. and from 5 to 9 m. in breadth. The coast is indented with numerous bays and inlets of which the more important are Bantry, Donaghadee, Glenties, Kinsale, Cork harbour and Youghal and surrounded with headlands and promontories. Off the coast lie the islands of Cape Clear Whiddy and several smaller ones. The climate is remarkably mild though moist and is without the extremes of heat and cold experienced in the same latitude in England. The country is watered by the Brandon, Lee, and Black water and numerous smaller streams.

considerably but excepting on the estates of resident gentlemen, agriculture is not generally in a very advanced state. The principal crop is potatoes, but oats are also grown extensively and wheat in considerable quantities. The cattle in the S. and S.W. are extremely small but yield abundantly of milk. In the N. parts of the county they are of superior size and form. There are extensive dairies in various parts of the county especially in the vicinity of Cork city. The mineral productions are chiefly iron (not wrought since the timber of the county was exhausted) copper manganese, coal, limestone, fullers earth, and brick clay. In the copper mines at Allihies—the most important in Ireland and situated at the S. extremity of the mountainous peninsula between Kinsale river and Bantry Bay—1000 hands are employed and the produce, in 1849 was 5000 tons. The fishery districts are Youghal Cove, Kinsale, Skibbereen, and Charlestown comprising 589 m. of coast, and having, in 1849, 5261 registered fishing vessels, employing 23,906 men and boys. In 1849 there were 325 national schools in operation, attended by 52,613 children being an increase of 25 over the number at school in 1841. The county returns eight members to Parliament two for the county two for Cork city and one for each of the boroughs of Youghal, Bandon, Mallow and Kinsale. Pop. (1841) 773,398 (1851) 563,156.

CORK, a city and river-port, Ireland, cap. co. Cork at the head of the estuary of the Lee, lat. (mean-tide) $51^{\circ} 53' 48'' E$ lon. $9^{\circ} 27' 45'' W$, 158 m. S.W. Dublin. It is the second city of Ireland as regards population, wealth and commerce, and is a county in itself, having a jurisdiction separate from that of the county of which it is the capital. It lies in the centre of a valley surrounded by hills, of various but moderate elevation, and is divided into three unequal parts—the principal portion occupying the flat lands on the S. side of the Lee. It is about 2 m. in extent, and its breadth, E. to W., about 1 m. The general appearance of the city is singular and picturesque, although its suburbs, and many of its houses, present appearance of the most wretched poverty. The principal streets, all of which are on the S. side of the river are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas, while most of the houses are large and well built. The Lee is crossed by many bridges, several of which are modern and elegant structures. The principal public buildings are the county and city courthouses, county jail, city jail, house of correction, female penitentiary old county courthouses, man-

sion-house, bank of Ireland (provincial and national) commercial buildings, county clubhouse, chamber of commerce, countyhouse convict depot, savings bank, N. and S. infirmaries, lunatic asylum, which admits 446 patients; Episcopal



palace of the bishop, diocesan library and the new Queen's college, opened in November 1849. The principal churches are St. Finbar's cathedral in the S.W. part of the town Christ's church St. Peter's church, St. Paul's church, St. Nicholas church, and other two. Besides these, there are two chapels of ease, three R. Catholic parochial chapels, four monasteries, and two nunneries with a chapel attached to each; two Presbyterian and seven other dissenting meeting-houses. Near the city is a cemetery after the plan of Paris la Chaise and on the W. of it is a beautiful promenade, of a mile in length, shaded by a double row of elms on either side, called the Merdyke. A park also has been lately enclosed, containing about 240 ac. Among the charitable institutions are the house of industry which maintains upwards of 1200 paupers the fever hospital capable of accommodating 300 patients the magdalene asylum the founding hospital two lying-in-hospitals, and a number of schools. There are also several establishments for the promotion of science and literature, including a mechanics institute, and an extensive library and museum of natural history attached. The schools for general education are numerous. The number attending them, in 1841 was—in rudimentary schools males, 5702 females, 4817—in superior schools, males 680 females, 468—total 11,567. There are two theatres and a circus in the city and three clubhouses. On a height, above the town, are cavalry and military barracks for 2000 men.

The principal manufactures of the city are tanning, distilling, hawking, iron foundries, glass, and gloves wrolden and cotton formerly carried on to some extent, are now nearly extinct. Besides the works above enumerated, there are also seven distilleries, and several large breweries. The trade of Cork is extensive chiefly in grain, provisions, butter and live stock. Bacon and hams also are cured in large quantities for exportation. The number of vessels with cargoes or in ballast entered at the port from various countries in 1863 was 195 British, of 55,642 tons, and 321 foreign of 69,908 tons; total 416, of 122,550 tons. The vessels cleared were 73 British, of 20,524 tons and 31 foreign of 9177 tons, total 108 vessels of 39,561 tons. The registered shipping of the port at the beginning of 1863 was 369 sailing vessels of 34,975 tons, and 86 steamers of 7191 tons. The declared value of the exports of produce of the United Kingdom from Cork in 1855 was £180,366; in 1859 £166,791 1860 £186,696, 1861 £181,840; and in 1862, £183,120. The amount of customs duty received in 1863 was £298,054.

The foreign and colonial trade is principally with Portugal, the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and Canada; the trade with the W. Indies has declined.

The harbour of Cork is unsurpassed for capacity and safety. It is distinguished by upper and lower; the latter is circular, 11 m. below the city, is 3 m. long and 2 m. broad, and completely landlocked. Its entrance is by a channel 3 m. long and 1 m. broad, defended on each side by forts Camden and Larnah. The upper portion extends for about 5 m. below the city to Passage, and has been deepened so that vessels of 800 tons can unload at the quays, where there is a depth of 7 ft. at low water and dredging machines are kept constantly at work, deepening and clearing the channel. The tide flows 14 m. above the city. Within the harbour are several islands; the principal of which are Great Island—on which is situated the town of Cove, now called Queenstown—Little Island, Foxy Island, Spika Island—on which is a bomb-proof aerial battery, and a convict depot, for the reception of criminals under sentence of transportation—Haulbowline Island on which is an ordnance depot, and Rocky Island, on which are two powder magazines, excavated in the rock. The principal markets days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. The city sends two members to the House of Commons. Cork is connected by railway with Dublin and Limerick, &c., to the N. and with Brandon Bridge, to the S. Pop. (1841) 80,720 (1851) 85,745.

CORKBEG par Ireland Cork 2661 ac. Pop. 1591
CORKLEONE, a tn. Bletly par of 22 m. S. Palermo, near the source of the Belid. It is well built, has several churches and convents, a prison, royal college and some other public edifices. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. Pop. 12,557.

CORLETO a tn and com. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. of and 22 m. S.E. Potenza, on a soil very near the Sarno. The district is famous for its fruit and produces good wine. 1 op. 4087.

CORLEY par Eng. Warwick; 1878 ac. 1 op. 32.

CORMACILLI [anc. *Cormacilla* or *Proconnesium*] a lofty promontory sometimes called Mount Carmichael, on the N. of the island of Cyprus, a head N.E. of a small town of same name, and visible at sea, in clear day from 12 or 15 m. lat. 35° 23' 45" N. lon. 32° 55' 10" E. From this point E. the island descends in height.

CORMANTYN or **CORMANTYN**—1 vil Upper Guinea, Ashantee. It is large and populous, lies on a steep hill, and is said by the Negroes to be the oldest in the kingdom of Fanta. From the name of this village, many of the blacks in the W. Indies are called *Cormantyns*—3 (1844) negr. Annamaboe. Previous to the abolition of the slave trade it was a great resort of Dutch slavers and has been thoroughly demolished in consequence. The inhabitants are fishermen, and do some trade, in ivory and other articles, with vessels in Annamaboe trade.

CORMAYEUR, or **CORMAYEUR**, a vil and com. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. of and 18 m. W. N. W. Aosta, in the Val d'Aoste, 1 bank, Dora Baltea at the foot of Mont Carmet, not far from Mont Blanc. It is 4211 ft. above the sea, and its position is considered one of the finest in the Alps. It is the common centre from which are less than six routes diverge and is much resorted to in summer-time, particularly by the Piedmontese, for the sake of its mineral waters, the exquisite freshness of its climate, and other attractions. The village of Cormayeur is large and contains many good houses. The principal springs in the neighbourhood are those of La Violette, La Marguerite, and La Bexa. The first two rise from alluvium and are saline; the last rises at the junction of limestone with granite, is sulphureous, and used both for baths and internally. Pop. 1685.—(Forbes.)

CORME, or **CORME**, a small par. W. coast, Spala Galida, prov. of and 80 m. W. by S. Larnah, on a bay of same name, which receives several streams of excellent water.

CORMON, a tn. Austrian Illyria, gov. of and 36 m. N. W. Trieste, in a mountainous district. It is surrounded by an old wall, and defended by a castle; contains a parish church. Silk worms are reared, and some silk is spun. Pop. 8800.

CORNARD two par. England Suffolk.—1 (4-Grass); 1867 ac. Pop. 657 —3 (1844); 1857 ac. Pop. 380

CORNATE or **CORNATE** a vil kingdom of Italy prov. of and 21 m. N. E. Milan. It is well built and clean and contains a Jesuit college, two churches and some handsome private residences. Pop. 2000.

CORNIGLIA two tn. kingdom of Italy.—1 A small seaport in, div. of, and 3 m. W. Genoa. It has manufactures of whitelead and soap, but many of the inhabitants are sailors. Pop. 2085.—2 (4-Atte) div. Cont. 27 m. S.E. E. Turin. Much silk is collected here. Pop. 1816.

CORNELLY, par Eng. Cornwall 1848 ac. Pop. 102
CORNER INLET Australia, New S. Wales, lat. 35° 47' S.; lon. 148° 20' E. behind Wilson's Promontory. At the entrance there is a bar on which at low water there is from 10 to 15 ft. A group of islands, called Devotion Isles, lie a few miles outside the bar. Over the S. shore of Corner Inlet is a woody range the summit of which is 2110 ft. high.

CORNETO [anc. *Cornetum*] a tn. Papal States, deling of and 10 m. N. Civita Vecchia, near 1 bank Maria, and about 8 m. from the Mediterranean. It stands on a steep and lofty ridge, evidently of volcanic formation and is surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, forming a picturesque and imposing object from all parts of the coast. It is irregularly built, and has several castles, but many improvements have recently taken place—old houses have been removed and several parts of the town begin to assume a modern and elegant appearance. The principal building is the old Gothic cathedral a venerable structure of the 9th century so much injured by lightning in 1810 as to be no longer used but still remarkable for its fine dome and portal and a lofty tower the only one of four which the lighting spared. The other buildings of note are the palace Vitellianus a fine specimen of the domestic Gothic of the 15th century but now converted into an inn for the townsmen, adorned with frescoes illustrative of the history of the town, and several private palaces and convents. The trade is in corn and oil. Corneto is the see of a bishop, and to have been founded in the 6th century. About 1 m. from it stood the ancient Tarquinii, on a flat tableland still called Turcom. Nothing of it now remains, except some of the foundations of the walls, built in the massive style of Etruscan masonry; but on the hill Monte Rosai, opposite to it, is the ancient necropolis in which hundreds of ancient sepulchres have been found, and by means of excavations carried on an extensive and systematic scale, many interesting Etruscan antiquities have been obtained which now enrich the British Museum and other collections. Pop. 4000.

CORNEY par and vil Eng. Cumberland 8800 ac. Pop. 278.

CORNHILL a chapelry and vil England co. Northampton 4746 ac. The vil. is beautifully and romantically situated 15 m. E. by E. Goldstead and 18 m. S.W. Brevly bank, Tweed. Its castle was twice destroyed by the Scots. It has a church and a fair is held in December. Pop. 973.

CORNIGLIO a tn and com. Italy duchy of and 25 m. S. S. W. Parma, 15 m. E. by S. Borgaro on a rising ground at the confluence of the Beccia and Parma rivers. It contains a church, a school-house, cavalry barracks medical and other schools, and manufactures of silk, wax, and cutlery. Three cattle fairs are held during the year in June, July and September. The vicinity is fertile and well cultivated; the pastures rich and abundant and there are fine forests of chestnut and other timber. Pop. 5335.

CORNO (MONTI) also called **GRAN-BAIRO D'ITALIA** a mountain, Naples the culminating peak of the Apennines; lat. 42° 27' N.; lon. 18° 38' E. height, 9519 ft.

CORNUDELLA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 24 m. N. W. Tarragona, in a mountainous district. It contains a parish church, courthouse, and two primary schools and has several distilleries of brandy and numerous flour mills, and some trade in grain. Pop. 1637.

CORNWALL, a maritime co. England, forming the S. W. extremity of the island of Great Britain, and surrounded by the sea on all sides except the E., where it is bounded by co. Devon. Its figure, though very irregular bears some resemblance to that of a right-angled triangle, the base, 48 m., resting on Devon, the perpendicular, 70 m., washed by the W. portion of the English Channel and the hypotenuse, 78 m., washed by the Atlantic Ocean; area, exclusive of the Scilly Isles, 1365 sq. m. or 878 600 ac. The coast-line on

the side stretching from N.E. to S.W., is not very much broken, but has been scooped out by the sea into a number of shallow bays, of which that of St. Ives appears to be the principal, while the most prominent headland is that of Trevoose Head. The S. coast is much more broken, and is marked, both by bolder promontories and deeper bays. Of the former, proceeding E. the most prominent are St. Michael's Mount, Lizard Head, Pendennis Head, Douchman's Point, Chapel Point, and Black Head. Of the latter the most extensive and important are, Mount Bay, Falmouth Harbour, Garmen Bay, St. Nassy Bay and Plymouth Sound. Intermediate between these two coasts is the remarkable promontory bearing the appropriate name of Land's End, and presenting to the sea steep granite cliffs, about 60 ft. high. Nearly contiguous to it is Mount Fentury 529 ft. forming the termination of a chain of hills, to which the name of Devonian Range has been given, from receiving its largest development in co. Devon. The part of it belonging to Cornwall stretches through it in a direction from N.E. to S.W. forming its principal watershed the land on either side of it sloping down more or less gradually towards the coast, though sometimes sending off lateral branches, which as we have seen, terminate in bold headlands. The nucleus of this range is granite, with occasionally bursts through the surface and forms huge, unmitigated masses, but is more generally covered with extensive slate strata, provisionally called *indica*. The granite is generally of a white or whitish grey colour and, having the property of decomposing rapidly when exposed to the air has formed valuable beds of kaolin or porcelain earth, which is largely employed in the potteries in making the finer kinds of ware. The slate, which overlies the granite, is seldom of a quality which enables it to be used for roofing. The most elevated points of the Devonian Range in Cornwall are Brown Willy 1668 ft. Gosses Hill, 1208 ft. Kit Hill 1067 ft. and Hensbury Beacon 1034 ft. The rivers of Cornwall are numerous, but short. The largest, the Tamar, forms the boundary between Cornwall and Devon during the greater part of its course, and more properly belongs to the latter county from which its principal affluents are derived. Its whole course is 56 m. The other rivers peculiar to the county are the Fowey, Fal, Alan or Camel, Seston, Looe, Hel or Helford, and the Hayl. As they all flow to the coast, they become accessible to the sea, and this is of much more mercantile importance than their size might seem to indicate, both furnishing a considerable extent of inland navigation, which has been much increased by canals, and forming valuable harbours by their mouths. The climate, owing to the great extent of surface exposed to the sea, and the general elevation of the ground, is both variable and of a lower temperature than that of the inland counties, which are 2° or 3° farther N. The soil too, is generally of very indistinct fertility consisting of decomposed slate, which, though sufficiently porous to admit of easy drainage, must be heavily manured, in order to raise abundant crops. In many of the more elevated districts, much of the land is almost barren. Little wheat is grown, but barley, particularly a naked kind, called *galles*, is extensively cultivated for the fattening of pigs and poultry. The favourite and most abundant crop is potatoes, to the growth of which the soil seems so peculiarly adapted, that two good crops have often been obtained in one season—an early crop in June, and a late crop in October. It is not, however, in its agriculture that Cornwall finds the principal source of its wealth. Its mines of copper and the soil constitute its richest treasure, though the ruins of the latter has undergone considerable diminution, from the large importations from Spain and the former will probably be similarly affected by the recent discoveries in Australia. The chief mining district is in the S.W. part of the county stretching from St. Agnes, on the N.W. coast, by Redruth to the neighbourhood of Haleson and Marazion. The veins of copper and its usually run E. and W., penetrating both the clay slate and granite, and sometimes alternating with each other. The depth to which they extend is unknown, as the bottom of a vein has never yet been reached, and hence the only apparent limit to the extent of the mineral field, is the superposition of the machinery by which it is laid dry and vented, so as to be rendered workable. The knowledge of this fact has had a wonderful effect in stimulating industry and hence the art of mining, in all its branches, has

been carried, perhaps, to greater perfection here than in any other part of the world. The Cornish engines are famous for their magnitude, and the wonderful labours which they perform; and the miners are unequalled for the boldness, skill and perseverance which they manifest in treading the ore to almost bottom depths. Instead of a general description, which could only furnish a very vague and imperfect idea of the working the following sketch of the Bodinnah Copper Mine places it vividly before the eye. This mine is situated close to Cape Cornwall a few miles N. of Land's End, on a shore exposed to the full fury of the Atlantic.



BODINNAN COPPER-MINE, CORNWALL.

The workings are on the very verge of the cliff end, descending beneath it to sea, are carried 480 ft. beyond low water mark. The dashing of the waves is distinctly heard by the miner at his work, and, in stormy weather the large stones driven towards the beach grate upon each other with a noise resembling thunder. The average annual produce of tin is about 4000 tons, and that of copper 12,000 tons. The actual produce of fine copper in 1847 and 1848, was 12 870 tons, obtained from 105 616 tons of ore. Besides these metals, silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, cobalt, and bismuth, are found in comparatively small quantities. There are no manufactures, properly so called, excepting carpets, at Truro, and a few coarse woollens here and elsewhere. The exports are confined to mineral produce and fish.

At the time of the Roman conquest, Cornwall was occupied chiefly by tribes of Cimbric and Dumnonic and became included in the province of Britania Prima. After the Romans withdrew the natives regained their independence, and retained it till the time of the Albigenses, when they were subdued by the Saxons. Their Celtic origin is fully established, by the abundance of rude monuments spread over the country and constituting chiefly of wrought stones placed erect, singly, or in obelisk, with others laid across. Their language also, was a Celtic dialect, and under the name of Cornish, continued to be partially spoken till the commencement of the present century. The inhabitants were formerly much addicted to gymnastic sports, especially wrestling, the love of which still prevails. Cornwall forms a royal duchy settled on the eldest son of the sovereign, who accordingly to his other titles, is also that of Duke of Cornwall. Pop. (1841) 145,159. (1851) 255,629.

CORNWALL, New a name given to a portion of the W. coast of N. America, on the Pacific Ocean between New Norfolk and New Hanover, extending from lat. 24 to 57° N., and from about lon. 120° to 135° W., and offing, partly

to the British, and partly to the Russians. It is traversed in its whole length by a branch of the Rocky Mountains. On the coast are numerous islands, among which are those of the Prison of Wales, and Duke of York. The climate near the sea is mild. Estates are found, and there are several hot springs.

CORNWALL, a new Van Diemen's Land, dist. Launceston. It contains seven hundred, and is divided into 25 parishes. It is watered by several streams the largest of which are the N and E. R. R. Its principal mountains is Beilmoor, 4200 ft. in height.

CORNWALLIS.—1. An isl. Nova Scotia, N. E. side of Chedabucto Bay lat 45° N lon. 62° W.—2 Two isls. N Pacific, lat 16° 58' N lon. 169° 51' E. surrounded by a reef discovered by H. M. S. Cornwallis, December 14, 1807.—3 A port, E. side of the N. American island, lat 18° 18' N about 16 m. S Cape Plover. It makes an excellent harbour stretching about 6 m. into the land in a N. W. direction, and in breadth about 3 m. being land locked on every side and surrounded by lofty mountains covered with impenetrable forests, and is secure from all winds. Its scenery is magnificent.

CORNWELL per Eng. Ocean 820 ac Pop. 110
CORNWOOD per Eng. Devon 10 680 ac P 1084
CORNWORTHY per Eng. Devon 2721 ac P 587

COIRO a seaport in Venezuela, cap. prov. of same name 144 m. E. N. E. Maracaybo on El Golfo, a bay of the Gulf of Maracaybo, 2½ m. S. W. from the Caribbean Sea lat 11° 24' N lon. 69° 48' W (a.) The streets are regular but the houses are mean. It has two churches, several chapels, a convent, and an hospital. The climate is hot, dry and healthy but water has to be brought from a distance on mules. The trade was once considerable with the W. India islands in maize, goats, hides sheep-skins, cheese, &c. but as how much fallen off as is also the town, since 1826 when the seat of government was transferred from it to Caracas Pop. 4000.—The province extends from the Gulf of Maracaybo, on the W. to the Gulf of Trinité, on the E. and is bounded, E. by prov. Carabobo and Trinité. The soil is in general, dry and sandy and much of the prov. still remains in an uncultivated state but, in some places, maize, coffee, and plantains are produced in abundance. Pop. consisting of Uneas Indians Negroes, and mixed races (1846) 72 331

COIROFIN or **CHERAPIN** a to. Ireland, co. Clare, 8 m. N. N. W. Ennis, on an acclivity on the Fergus crossed here by a stone bridge. It has one strait and one crooked street, both badly kept the houses are mere cabins it has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel and two schools with a dispensary and poorhouse. Many of the females support themselves by knitting stockings while the male part of the population are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 994

COROMANDEL, COAST of [Cholomandel, a name applied to the E. coast of the Indian peninsula. The whole coast, from point Calymere, lat. 10° 18' N lon. 79° 51' E (a.) to Balasore, lat. 21° 28' N lon. 87° E (a.) is usually comprehended under this designation but the name is properly applied only to that part of it S. of the mouth of the Kistna, about lat. 16° the more N. parts being the coasts of Golconda and Orissa. The Coromandel coast is open, sandy and has no secure harbours the surf continually beating on it, renders landing difficult, often dangerous, and is only to be accomplished in native boats, of a peculiar construction. The N. E. monsoon, which sets in about the middle of October is frequently accompanied with violent hurricanes; nor is severe weather expected till the middle of December. The S. wind sets in about the middle of April. During the continuance of the hot winds, the coast of Coromandel resembles a barren wilderness.

COROMANDELI, a harbour E. coast New Ulster or N. Island, New Zealand, W. side of the peninsula, terminating in Cape Colville, which forms the estuary of the Thames, and the upper or S. part of the Bay of Shouaki, lat. 36° 46' S lon. 175° 37' E (a.) [add. See SURF]

CORON, or **Koskor** a seaport to. Greece, Morea, at the extremity of a point of land at the foot of a gentle sloping mountain, S. W. side of the gulf of same name, 7 m. N. Cape Galio; lat. 36° 46' 4" N lon. 22° E. It has now only a few considerable trade in oil and silk, but was formerly a place of considerable importance having a strong fortress which, with the town, is little more than heaps of ruins. Upon the summit of the castle hill which is very steep on all sides, stands

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to have stood the acropolis of the ancient city that formerly occupied this site, and of which nothing remains but a few altars and walls. The population consists of about 200 Turkish, and 180 Greek families.—(Lank's *Morea*.)

CORONADA, a to. Spain, Extramadura, prov. Badajoz, on a rocky plain, near L. bank, Beja. It is very indifferently built, and the streets are narrow winding and ill paved. It contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, and an endowed school, and has some manufactures of linen, and brick and tile works. Pop. 1407

CORONATA, id. Adriatic. See **ISORNWATA**.
CORONATION GULF an extensive gulf Arctic Ocean, W. coast peninsula, and S. W. Victoria Land, between lat. 68 and 66° N lon. 108 and 116° W. It receives the Copermeice, and several smaller rivers, and its surface is dotted with innumerable islands.

CORONATION ISLANDS.—1 A small isl. B. Atlantic Ocean, one of the New Orkney group lat. 60° 48' S lon. 42° 53' W (a.)—2 A group of islands, N. W. coast Australia, between York Sound and Branswick Bay about lat. 14 55' S lon. 124 52' E.—3, An isl. Russian America its N. point is in lat. 55° 52' N lon. 124 10' W (a.)

CORONIL, a to. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 28 m. S. S. E. Seville and 12 m. W. S. W. Maron, on three small hills. The houses are in general very well built forming numerous, clean spacious, and paved streets, and two squares, the principal containing the townhall and promenade. The other public edifices are a parish church, three chapels, three schools, a prison hospital, storehouse, cemetery and ancient castle. *Manufactures*.—Earthenware, linen, woollen, cotton silk, and hampers fabrics hardware, wine, oil vinegar &c. *Trade*.—Grain cattle and manufactured goods. Two annual fairs Pop. 3775.

COROURA or **CORURA** an isl. N. Pacific Ocean one of the Falew group, about lat. 7° 30' N lon. 185° E.

CORPACH, a vil. Scotland, co. Argyll, E. bank Loch Eil 2½ m. N. Fort William. It lies at the entrance of the Caledonian Canal, formed by a series of 11 locks including the sea-lock, rising to the level of Loch Lomoy. Eight of these are close together within 1½ m. of the sea, and are called Neptune's Staircase Corpach has a Free church and a school, and near it is the parish church of Kilmalio. On a hill hard by is a monument to Colonel Cameron, who fell at Quatre Bras, June 15 1815. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and fishing. Pop. (1851) 1050

CORPUS per Eng. Norfolk 1018 ac Pop. 492

CORRAL, several tns. and vils. Spain, of which the principal are.—1 (*de Almaguer*) a to. N. New Castile prov. of, and 45 m. S. S. E. Toledo, r. bank Guadarrama. It is tolerably built, and has a parish church four schools a townhall prison, and convent. The people are engaged in agriculture and weaving Pop. 2308.—2 (*de Calatraz*) a to. New Castile, prov. of and 8 m. S. W. Ciudad Real on a large plain. It contains two squares a parish church three schools, a cemetery and old tower Pop. 3515.

CORRALES several small tns. Spain, particularly a to. Andalusia, prov. of, and 52 m. E. S. E. Seville in a plain at the S. base of a hill. It has a square a church, two schools, townhall, prison, and storehouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tillage and cattle-rearing. In the neighbourhood are several quarries of gypsum. Pop. 1671

CORREGAUM a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Belaspor on the l. bank, Beemah 17 m. S. N. E. Poonah, lat. 15° 57' N lon. 74 18' E. remarkable only as having been the scene of a desperate and successful resistance on the part of a handful of British troops to an Indian army of 20 000 horse, and several thousand infantry on the 31st December 1817—the former having been commanded by Captain Staunton, and the latter by Bajerow

CORREGGIO a to. duchy of, and 14 m. N. W. Modena, on a canal that communicates with the Po by the Verro canal and the Secchia. It is meanly built, and inhabited by a singular. The painter Antonio Allegri, commonly called Correggio, was born here. Pop. 5000

CORREZE, a river France, which rises in the mountains, of Montedarius, in the N. of the dep. to which it gives its name, flows S. W. passing Tulle and Brives, and, without leaving the dep. joins L. bank, Yverre at St. Faronville after a course of about 50 m. No part of which is navigable.

CORREZE, an inland dept. France between lat. 44 54' and 45 44' N and lon. 1° 18' and 2° 29' E, having N. dep. Creuse, N. E. dep. Dordogne, E. dep. Lot, W. dep. Dordogne and N. W. dep. Haute-Vienne. It was formed from part of the former province of Limousin, and derives its name from the river Corrèze, by which it is traversed, area, 2216 sq. m. cap. Tulle. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Garonne, and is watered by the Dordogne and its affluents. Surface mountainous, especially to the N and E. The N part is traversed by an offshoot from the mountains of Auvergne which separates the basins of the Garonne and Loire. The culminating point is Mount Ouzou, 4475 ft. high. Soil for the most part, except in a few of the valleys. Maize occupies a great extent of surface, and agriculture is in a very backward state. The produce of grain is insufficient for the consumption, but the deficiency is supplied by the potato and chestnut crops. Vines occupy 59 178 ac. but the wine is of poor quality. Hay is particularly abundant, and large crops of hestroot are grown, besides maize, barley, hemp, flax, &c. in moderate quantities. Minerals—iron coal slates, mill and grindstones, granite, and pottery clay, but they are little attended to, so that, with the exception of the iron-works, which employ about 100 workmen the only manufacture of note is that of fire-arms at Tulle, employing about 1000 hands. Water power is abundant, but it is not taken advantage of. The trade is principally in wine, wood, nut-oil, bees-wax, horses, cattle, leather, paper, iron, &c. The houses of the peasantry are of the worst and meanest description, dirty and healthily and generally filled with smoke. A peculiar custom prevails here, contrary to the general law of France of enfeoffing the eldest son with a fourth of the paternal property over and above his fractional share, giving rise, as might be anticipated, to innumerable family broils. The people have a great aversion to enter the army, but are said to make good soldiers. The department is divided into 3 arrondissements, 29 cantons, and 286 communes. It forms the diocese of Tulle. Pop. (1846) 517,569.

CORRIE LAKE, a large lake, the second in size in Ireland, co. Galway about 25 m. in length and arising from 2 to 6 m. in breadth, and composed of two expansions united by a narrow channel about 1 m. wide at its narrowest part across which is a ferry. It is about 3 m. distant from the sea at Galway where it is only 14 ft. above sea level. It is separated from Loch Mask by a narrow isthmus, through which there is a subterranean channel. It has about 40 m. of navigation, and its numerous islands contain nearly 1000 ac. of land.

CORRIENTES, —1 A cape, S. side, Isl. Cuba, 80 m. E. by R. Cape St. Antonio, which it much resembles lat. 21 45' 30" N. lon. 84 51' 30" W. —2 A Cape, La Plata, Buenos Ayres, lat. (E. summit) 38 5' S. lon. 57 29' W. —3 A cape, New Granada lat. 0° 53' N. lon. 77 59' 30" W. —4 A cape, W. coast Mexico 160 m. N W Acapulco lat. 20° 25' N. lon. 105° 29' W. —5 A cape S. coast Africa lat. 24 7 30' S. lon. 35° 30' E.

CORRIENTES, a dept. and in La Plata. The DEPARTMENT between lat. 27° and 31° S. lon. 51° and 60° W., is bounded E. and S. by Rio Grande and Entre Rios W. and N. by the Paraná, which separates it from Paraguay. In the N. it is well-watered and fertile, while in the S. it is marshy and contains the remarkable lagoon of Yberá (which see). The natural productions of the soil are similar to those of Brazil, and consist of cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, indigo, &c. Pop. (1854) between 25,000 and 40,000.—The town, cap. of the dept., is apparently situated on elevated ground, 1 h. back, Paraná, near its confluence with the Paraguay lat. 27 28' S. lon. 58 44' W.; 590 m. N. Buenos Ayres. Its houses, chiefly of one story and all supplied with galleries to protect from sun and rain, form irregular ungrazed streets, many of which have a slope to the river. The line of houses facing the river forms an exception to the general irregularity. There are two squares in the middle of the town, in which are the public buildings and the other edifices, used as a market-place. There are four churches the middle, in which the representative meet and a college, founded by the Jesuits. Bed-chambers in Corrientes have no furniture, but one or two beds surrounded with coloured curtains; a chair would be a luxury. In the houses of the common people, heated by means of a brazier which blackens everything with

smoke, sofas are used for coverlets and the domestics, without distinction of age or sex, sleep in a common room, a circumstance not a little contributing to foster that liberalism with which this class is charged. Both in town and country, morality is low and depravity both in language and manners, great licence is said to be common. Corrientes is well placed to serve as an entrepôt of goods, between the upper parts of the Paraguay and the Paraná, and the superiority at the mouth of the La Plata. Pop. 8000.—(D'Orbigny's *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*.)

CORRIENTHAM, two parts. Eng. —1 Essex; 3558 ac. Pop. 261 —2 Lincoln; 6189 ac. Pop. 684.

CORREDO CAFE, a headland, W. coast, Spain, Galicia, lat. 42 35' N. lon. 8° 7' W. (s.).

CORROGE, par. Irel. Tipperary; 868 ac. Pop. 416.

CORROFOLI, a town and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra L., dist. of, and 14 m. N N E Teramo. It stands on a gentle slope, contains four churches, and two convents; and has an annual fair. Pop. 3771.

CORRYRECKAK, a noted gulf and wharf, W. coast, Ireland, between the mouth of Jura and Slieve, about lat. 56 10' N.; and lon. 6° 40' W. The breadth of the gulf is about 1 m. and at certain times of the tide, and in high tides, the water rushes through it with great velocity and noise, and at such times there would be danger in attempting the passage with small vessels; but in general it is not at all so perilous as the appalling sights and sounds it presents would indicate, the latter having invested it with terrors which it really does not possess.

CORSECOMBE, par. Eng. Dorset; 8005 ac. Pop. 772.

CORSE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2190 ac. Pop. 566.

CORSELAND, par. Eng. Northumberland; 11 132 ac. Pop. 579.

CORSEWALL POINT, a headland Scotland N. W. coast of co. Wigton at the entrance to Loch Ryan lat. 56 0' 30" N.; lon. 5° 9' 30" W. (s.). A lighthouse here, 92 ft. in height, the lantern 112 ft. above high water exhibits a revolving light visible nearly 15 m. off.

CORSHAM HUGHES, a par. and in England co. Wilt; 4198 ac. The town of great antiquity is 1 m. S. W. of Chippenham, and at a short distance from the Great Western Railway. It is mostly built, and healthy. It has an ancient church two independent, and two Baptist chapels, a free school a British school for boys and girls and numerous districts. Before the introduction of machinery the manufacture of woollen cloth was carried on here to a considerable extent but it is now extinct. Little fairs are held in March and September.

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CORSEICA (French Corsica) an isl. Mediterranean forming the French dept. of same name. Bonifacio, its extreme S. is in lat. 41 28 48" N. and lon. 9° 15' E. (s.) and Cape Corso, its extreme N. is in lat. 43° 0' 35" N. and lon. 9° 23' 5" E. (s.). It is separated from the island of Sardinia on the S. by the strait of Bonifacio, about 10 m. wide, and its shortest distance from the mainland, nearly from Cape Corso due E. to the coast of Tuscany is 50 m. Its nearest distance from France is, N. W. about 100 m. It is somewhat irregular in shape, but tolerably compact, except towards the S. where it terminates in a long and narrow tongue of land about 22 m. long, by about 6 m. broad. Greatest length, N. to S., 110 m. greatest breadth near its centre, 53 m.; area, 8877 sq. m. The E. coast is remarkable for its uniformity presenting a line which is broken in only one or two places by comparatively small indentations. To thus the W. coast presents a striking contrast, a number of deep bays following each other in rapid and almost uninterrupted succession. Of these, the most important, proceeding N. to S. are the gulfs of St. Florentino Calvi, Porto Vecchio, Ajaccio, and Valinco. The interior is traversed by a mountain chain, which has its principal direction N. to S., but throws out several lateral branches, particularly to the N. W. The culminating point, Monte Rotondo, near the centre of the island, has a height of 9054 ft. while several of the other summits considerably exceed 7000 ft., and the greater part of the year are covered with snow. The mountain masses are chiefly composed of granite and porphyry and appear to be generally overlaid by extensive beds of limestone. From the E. and W. sides of the chain numerous streams descend to the opposite sides of the coast. They are mostly torrential, short and rapid, and altogether unfit

for navigation. The largest, both proceeding from the E. slope are the Gioio and Tarigiano. Along with the other torrents which take the same direction, they have accumulated large quantities of debris and alluvium which preventing the progress of the waters, have gradually formed on the E. coast, a long series of lagoons and morasses, and made that part of the island very unhealthy but, with this exception the climate is one of the finest in Europe. The heat is sometimes excessive but the sky is generally clear and the air bracing. Owing to the mountainous nature of the surface, the greater part of it necessarily remains in a state of nature, covered with perennial forests or when not absolutely naked and barren, clothed with herbage well fitted for the rearing of young cattle. Numerous valleys, however in between the lofty ridges, and sometimes plains of considerable extent occur the soil of which is generally fertile, and well adapted for the growth of all the ordinary cereals. Not less than one-seventh of the whole surface is devoted to the culture of grain, and a return of twentyfold is not uncommon. The lower sunny slopes are generally covered with vineyards but owing probably more to mismanagement than to any defect in the soil some of the wines produced here, as yet, attained a high name. The olive appears to be indigenous to the island, and is found growing luxuriantly in all parts of it. It also forms an important branch of regular culture, and is understood to yield very profitable returns. The mulberry orange and citron, succeed well particularly in the lower valleys near the coast and it is thought that indigo cotton, and sugar might be cultivated with success. One of the most valuable productions of the more elevated districts is the chestnut, on which, at least during the winter months, the poorer inhabitants principally subsist. Among domestic animals the first place seems due to mules and goats. The former are finely formed, sure-footed and hardy and are almost the only animals employed for transport the latter are of a large and handsome breed and are kept in vast numbers. Both horses and cattle are indifferent and the sheep though remarkable for the delicacy of their flesh are small in size and yield inferior wool. The principal wild animals are the bear and the wolf. The wolf is numerous. Deer are numerous in the forests, and all the smaller game and wild-fowl are common. Eagles, vultures and numerous other birds of prey frequent the loftier mountain districts. Both in the rivers in the lagoons, and along the coast, fish abound and active fisheries are carried on. Corvara is not rich in minerals. Numerous metals exist in small quantities, and iron is worked to some extent but the economical value of the whole is very limited. At present the principal source of mineral revenue is derived from quarries of fine granite porphyry and marble. Neither manufactures nor trade have made much progress. The chief exports are wine, brandy olive oil, chestnuts, fruit, and fish. The Corsicans are of middle size and of a dark and somewhat bilious complexion. They are generally sober and hospitable and have repeatedly given proofs of their boldness and love of independence. One of the darkest features in their character is a love of revenge.

From the Phœnician, the first colonists the island took the name of Cyros and from the Romans that of Corsica. On the decline of the Roman empire it was seized by the Goths, and passed from them to the Saracens. In 1481 it fell under the dominion of the Genoese, who retained it, with some interruption, till 1755, when a great part of it was wrested from them, and made independent, by the celebrated General Piali. France, founding on a pretended cession by the Genoese, obtained formal possession of it in 1768 after the inhabitants had distinguished themselves by a long and valiant resistance, and it is now so incorporated with France as to have become one of its departments. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into five arrondissements—Ajaccio (the capital), Bastia, Calvi, Corte, and Bastia subdivided into 61 cantons, and 355 communes. The most distinguished individuals to whom Corsica has given birth are Paoli and Napoleon. Pop. (1846), 280,271 (add the Stru.)

CORRICO a vil kingdom of Italy prov of and 8 in S.W. Milan, on the Grand Canal. It possesses a church and a seminary-house. Pop. 1819

CORSEY a par and vil England, co. Wilts; 2500 ac. The village, situated in a valley, 8 m. N.W. Warminster has a parish church recently erected, two chapels belonging

to Anabaptists and Wesleyans and a national school. Pop. (agricultural) 1478

CORRO an vil W coast, Patagonia, and about 8 m. long lat. (S.W. angle) 49° 48' S. lon. 76° 54' W. (N.)

CORRO or Coros (anc. *Promenterum Sacrum*) a cape, forming the N. extremity of Corroca lat. 48° 0' 30" S. lon. 8° 23' 30" E. (N.). It is a headland about 5 m. broad a moderate height above the shore, but ascending rapidly towards the interior. Separated from it by a narrow channel, in which the depth of water generally about 8 fathoms, diminishes at one point near the centre to 4 fathoms, is the little island Giraglia, with a watch tower upon it. In the neighbourhood of the cape, variegated marble and Jasper are found

CORSEPE a par, or Ronowden, a small seaport in Denmark, W coast of Zealand, on the Great Belt 63 m. S.W. Copenhagen lat. 55° 20' 10" N. lon. 11° 14' 45" E. (N.). It lies on a narrow spit of land has a church, a good small harbour a dockyard and regular communication across the Belt, both by steam and packet-boat, with Nyborg. Pop. 1900

CORSTON par Eng Somerset 1190 ac. Pop. 531

CORSTONVILLE par Scotland Edinburgh 4 m by 2 m Pop. 1459

CORTACHTY and CLOYA par Scot. Forfar 23 680 ac. Pop. 733

CORTAILLOD a vil and par Switzerland cant. of, on the lake and 5 m. S.W. Neuchâtel. It is a well-built place, and has one of the most important cotton-factories of Switzer land. The wine of the district bears a strong resemblance to Burgundy. Pop. 1070

CORTE a tn France, dep and near the middle of the Corse, in the N. half. It lies just 25 m. N.E. Ajaccio, 1 bank Tarigiano on the E. slope of a hill overlooking a dell, corn valley covered with gardens, vineyards, olives and country seats. The town is defended by a fort, and it is so irregularly built, that it may be said to have no streets. The principal buildings are the old palace, in which the court sits the house of the heroic *Offizieri* the citadel an old castle built in the 15th century and the barracks capable of holding 1200 men. It has a polytechnic elementary school and an excellent supply of wood is obtained by an aqueduct, 4374 yds. long. There is some trade in the grain and wines of the vicinity. It was the seat of the government of Paolo I. Pop. 4164

CORTE DEL LAMARCO a vil and com kingdom of Italy prov of and 4 m. N.E. Lodi. It contains a parish church oratory and chapel and stands in a district which is fruitful in corn and flax and contains rich pastures. Pop. 1880

CORTEGIANA, a tn Spain Andalusia, prov of and 40 m. N. Huelva, on an elevated plain. It is commanded by a castle, has tolerably well made streets and two squares a parish church four schools, town and session houses, a prison hospital, storehouse, cemetery and several convents. Linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, locks, corks and implements of husbandry are manufactured wine and oil expressed and some trade carried on in cattle, grain and manufactured goods. Pop. 8296

CORTEMAGGIORE (anc. *Castrom Levis*, or *Cortis Major*) a tn, and com. Italy Duchy Parma, 15 m. E. by S. Piacenza, r. bank, Arde. It is well built of a quadrangular form, and has two parish churches, a townhall, Hebrew medical and elementary schools a hospital, theatre market-house, and cavalry barracks. The surrounding country is flat, and affords good herbage for cattle but, from want of irrigation, no great quantity of grain is produced. Four fairs are held annually. Pop. 3000

CORTEMAHOG a tn and com. Belgium, prov E. Fland. 11 m. S.W. Bruges. It has some woollen manufactures, two brickworks a tannery a dyework, several brew areas, and numerous mills. Pop. 4518

CORTEMICLIA a tn. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, div of and 33 m. E. Com. 81 m. S.W. Alessandria, traversed by the Bernina, which is crossed by a bridge and divides it into two parts one of which is defended by a wall flanked with towers. It contains a ruined castle, the ancient residence of the marquises of Cortemiglia. Pop. 1990

CORTE-OLONA a tn. kingdom of Italy gov Milan prov of, and 11 m. S.E. Parma, ep. dioc. of same name, L. bank Olona. It is well built, contains a parish church and has a weekly market. Pop. 1330.

CORTES, several towns and villages particularly—1 (*de la Frontera*) a town, Andalusia, prov. of, and 48 m. W by 8 Malaga, at the foot of the sierra de Martin Gállego. It is tolerably well built, and contains a parish church, two chapels, three schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, and numerous fountains, some of them chalybeate. The inhabitants are engaged in boiling soap, tanning, weaving, exporting oil and wine, and in husbandry. Pop. 5295.—2 (*de Arcoana*) a town, Valencia, prov. of, and 28 m. N W Castellón-de-la-plana, 15 m. N Viver between the rivers Villahermosa and Mijares. It possesses a church, townhall, prison, school, and four convents. The inhabitants are occupied in weaving, dyeing, and husbandry. Pop. 1795.—3, A town, prov. Navarra, 12 m. E.E. Tudela, near r. bank, Ebro, on the confines of Aragón. It contains four squares, a church, townhall, prison, two schools, a handsome and spacious square, and a magnificent palace of the Duke of Granada. Pop. 900.

CORTETZ, or **CORTINA**, an lat. Russia, gov. of, and 59 m. S. Ekaterinburg formed by the Dniester. It stands 165 ft. above the level of the river and is surrounded on all sides by masses of granite, which make it naturally without the aid of art, almost impregnable. It was early selected by the Zaporog Cossacks as the site of their colonized Russia, and on their removal, in 1794, to the banks of the Dniester, by Catherine II. It was settled with a colony of Germans, composed entirely of Prussian Mennonites. Cortez is the most important of 16 villages, which were similarly settled at the same time. The inhabitants are industrious, but too strongly attached to antiquated customs to give ready admission to modern improvements. They have some manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, but live chiefly by agriculture and the rearing of cattle.

CORTINA a tn Austria, duchy Tyrol l. bank, Boita, above crossed by a fine bridge, 64 m. S.E. Imberlich and 24 m. E. by S. Brunn. It has a church and some trade in wool. Pop. 2700.

CORTON two parts Eng.—1 Suffolk 1495 ac. Pop. 559.—2 (Dorset) Somerset; 1371 ac. Pop. 498.

CORTONA (anc. *Corydalla*, *Cortona*) a tn grand duchy Tuscany prov. of and 52 m. E.S.E. Florence. It rises amidst vineyards, on the acclivity of a steep hill and commands a magnificent prospect of the Tiber and the Tuscan lakes, the mountains of Apennines, and the wide and verdant vale of Chiana. It is very ancient, having been founded by the Pelagi who made it their capital. It was subsequently colonized by the Romans. The original walls of Cortona are still to be seen, serving as foundations to the modern walls, which were built in the 12th century. Cortona being considered the capital of the ancient Etruria, was chosen as the seat of the Etruscan Academy in 1738. Many interesting antiquities are still preserved in the town. It has six churches and a cathedral, containing some fine pictures and a tomb said to be that of the Consul Flaminius. It has also a theatre, library, cabinet of natural history museum of antiquities, &c. Quarries of very fine marble are worked in the neighbourhood. A small sepulchral chamber a little below the town, has reserved the name of the Grotto of Pythagoras. This is a building, however, no an excavation, being formed of large blocks of sandstone and containing a room about 7 ft. sq. with square recesses, probably for altars or urns. It is interesting, chiefly as indicating that the builders were, without doubt, acquainted with the principle of the arch, though, should perhaps, be confined much to it. P. 11535 4577.

CORUGHE, a tn. and par Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 24 m. S.E. Santarém, near the Sorraia. It is well built, contains a church, hospital, and almshouse, and has an annual fair. Pop. 3250.

CORUIÑHE (Locat) a small lake, Scotland, Isle of Skye, 12 m. S. Portree, 1 to 2 m. in length, by 4 m. in breadth. It contains a few rocky islets, and many historical incidents are connected with it. The scenery around the lake is exceedingly wild and mountainous.

CORUNA (La) a prov. Spain, one of the five into which Galicia is divided, comprising the N.W. extremity of the Spanish peninsula, between lat. 43° 21' and 43° 47' N. and lon. 7° 40' and 9° 14' W.; bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by prov. Lago and S. by Pontevedra; area, 4699 sq. m. pop. name name. It is mountainous, interspersed with plains and fertile valleys; the coast, bold, and rugged, forms some

deep bays and lofty coasts. Some of the mountains are capped with snow during the greater portion of the year; their lower slopes are covered with forests of pine, oak, beech, chestnut, and other timber for ship and domestic building, the intermingling with wild hours and wolves, which, in winter descend into the plains, and commit great depredations amongst the flocks and herds. Some iron, copper silver and coal mines are wrought, but to no great extent. The province is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Ulla, Tambre, Lema or Jallas, Mandeo, and Mura. The plains and valleys are in some places, exceedingly rich, yielding good crops of maize, rye, millet, oats, hemp, flax, beans, peas, grapes, olives, oranges, large quantities of potatoes, and other fruits and vegetables; but little wheat or barley is grown. There are immense tracts of meadow land, on which numerous flocks of sheep, goats, and considerable numbers of horned cattle, depasture and play find excellent food in the autumn, beach-woods, chestnuts, &c. in the forests. Mineral and medicinal springs—feruginous, chalybeate, calcareous, and sulphureous—are plentiful. In the high lands, the climate is cold, damp, and much exposed; while the valleys are warm in summer and have scarcely any severe frosts in winter. Heavy rains are frequent at some seasons of the year. Warehousing, tanning, making hats, shoes, hardware, earthenware, ropes, and sailcloth shipbuilding, fishing, preparing beams, tillage, and cattle-rearing occupy the inhabitants. Brandy wine, oil, fish, bacon, fruits, vegetables, iron, copper lead, soap, and paper are exported. Glass sugar codice, vinegar cutlery, perfumery and other articles imported. The state of education is most deplorable, and the condition of the peasantry wretched in the extreme. Pop. 511,492.

CORUNA (La) (Latin, *Corvianum* English *Corvian* French *Corvigne*) a city and seaport, Spain N.W. coast Galicia, esp. above prov., on the extremity of a small peninsula at the entrance to the estuary of the Coruña river 518 m. N.W. Madrid lat. (Circle St. Antonio) 43° 25' 59" N. lon 8° 22' 42" W. (n.) (For plan of position, &c. see FERRAZ.) It stands partly at the base and partly on the acclivity of a hill, these portions being called, respectively the upper and lower towns, the former is walled round, and defended by a citadel. The streets of the upper division of the city are steep and narrow those in the lower are more spacious. Both are extremely filthy, though among the lower part of the city in Spain it contains plain-looking townhouses, a convent-house, several churches and convents, two hospitals, two barracks, an arsenal, prison house of correction, and schools of design, mathematics, and navigation and two theatres, the old and new the latter of which is a very elegant edifice. It likewise possesses several literary societies, two small libraries, and several benevolent institutions. Coruña is the residence of a captain-general, and a provincial intendant, and of British French, Danish, and Sardinian consuls and the seat of the supreme court of justice for Galicia. The harbour is spacious and secure, and protected by two forts, one on an insulated rock at its mouth called Fort St. Antonio, which has been used as a state prison the other Fort St. Diego situated on the mainland. The chief objects of interest are the royal arsenal, and the lighthouse, situated on the N. shore of the peninsula, called the Tower of Hercules, 93 ft. in height, and which is seen, in clear weather from a distance of 60 m. It is said to be of Roman construction. The linen manufactures of Coruña were famous in the peninsula, have declined in consequence of foreign competition, and are now nearly extinct. The only manufactures of importance now carried on are glass soap, starch some common cottons, iron-founding, oil-cloth, hair and the selling of provisions. It has also some considerable fisheries, particularly of sardines. It carries on an active trade with England, the Spanish West Indies and South America, but with France Portugal and the United States its trade is less important. Sugar hides, tobacco, salted fish, some dried tallow, &c. to the annual value of about 2500 000 form its chief imports and corn, legumes, salted fish, and cotton bawson, to the value of about 2150 000 its chief exports.

In the bay before Coruña, the famous Spanish Armada was refitted during four weeks, May 1598, prior to sailing for England; and under the walls of the town Sir John Moore fell, in the engagement which took place there with the French, under Marshal Soult, on January 15, 1809. He was buried at

the extremity of the upper town, in the Campo de San Carlos; a tomb has been erected over his grave at the expense of the British Government, and the ground around it has been planted as a public alameda. Pop. 19,415.

CORVO on Isl. N Atlantic forming the most N W of the Azores; lat. (N point) $39^{\circ} 48' 30''$ N; lon. $31^{\circ} 7' 15''$ W. Area, 16 sq m. Its coasts are high and rocky, but the interior is fertile and well-wooded. It has two small parts which are seldom visited by strangers. Hops, wood, and corn are exported to the other islands and its wheat is esteemed the best of all the Azores. The inhabitants, who are very poor, amount to about 700.

CORV OBEIRO, a cape, N W coast, Africa 40 m. N Cape Blanco; lat. $21^{\circ} 10' 15''$ N lon. $17^{\circ} 17'$ W.

CORWEN, a market town and par N Wales, co. Merioneth. The town is beautifully situated on the Den, in a romantic valley; at the foot of the Berwyn mountains, 84 m. W Llan gollen and consists of one street, composed of plain stone houses, built on each side of the great Holyhead road. Water abundant. It has an Established church, three dissenting chapels, a school reading-room and a union workhouse. Area of par 12 846 ac. Pop. (agricultural) 2069.

CORTON par Eng Devon, 1884 ac. Pop. 311.

CORZOLA, a tn Dalmatia. See CROATIA.

COE, or Koa [now called *Shoolie*] on Isl. Aislaithe Turkey in the Greek archipelago east of Anatolia, at the mouth of the gulf of same name; lat (W point) $36^{\circ} 43'$ N lon $26^{\circ} 40'$ E (s. e.) It is 21 m. long and about 6 broad; on the S is a lofty range of mountains and the remainder of the island is a delightful plain, of extraordinary fertility producing in abundance, corn, cotton, milk, and wine, all of excellent quality. Orange lemon, pomegranate fig and other fruit trees abound especially in the neighborhood of Coe, the only town of importance in the island. It occupies the site of the ancient city, and the public square there is an enormous plain, probably the largest in the world, supposed to be 1000 years old. It is a miserable place and the harbour formerly much resorted to has now become so silted up, that vessels of the smallest size cannot enter it. The principal commerce of the town and island consists in the exportation of fruits to most of the islands of the archipelago. The Turks inhabit the town, while the Greeks are scattered in villages through the island. Coe gave birth to Hippocrates the physician, Apollon the painter and Meton the philosopher. It became subject to the Romans, Byzantines, and Ottoman empires in succession. The population of the island, formerly 20,000 has, notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, and the delightful climate, been for many years gradually declining, and does not now exceed 4000.

The Gulf of Coe, called also, *Boonoonoo* [anc *Ceramuff*] on the coast of Anatolia, is 17 m. wide at its entrance, and extends inland 52 m. It is very deep, being seldom less than 300 fathoms, even near the shore. On the S. shore are numerous excellent harbours but as there are no inhabitants near the coast, it is with great difficulty that supplies can be obtained. In the summer months the upper part of the gulf being unhealthy is abandoned by the inhabitants.

CORALA a tn, Mexican confederation state of Sonora and Chihuahua, 80 m. N E Mazatlan. Near it is a gold mine, exceedingly rich, which, however is not worked. Pop. 6000.

CORBY, par Eng. Leicester; 2560 ac. Pop. 1036.

CORCEL, a tn. Prussia. See KOENIG.

CORSENZA [anc *Cosentia*] a tn, Naples, cap. prov. Calabria Citta, 150 m. S. E. Naples, at the foot of the Great and Etna, in a valley surrounded by hills, 11 m. E from the Mediterranean. The Busento, which is here crossed by two bridges, divides the town into two parts, and the marshes formed by the river above and below the town are said to render the situation unhealthy. It is fortified and has a vast citadel. The streets, with one exception, are narrow and crooked. The town contains a handsome cathedral several churches and convents, a sanctuary an hospital, a founding hospital a magnificent courthouse or tribunal, one of the finest buildings in the kingdom a royal college, two seminaries, and a theatre. It is the seat of an archbishopric, and of the civil and military courts of the province, as well as the residence of the civil and military authorities. Guntery and carriages are manufactured here and a considerable trade is carried on in silk, wine, madder, fruits, wax, &c. The

extensive garrisons of 6000 is at a short distance from the town. In the 16th century a celebrated academy was founded here by Bernardino Telesio a native of the town.

Cosmas, anciently the capital of the Bretili, subtribe to the Boemans, was taken by Huns from whom the Boemans reoccupied it soon afterwards. Alaric, the Goth, laid siege to it in 410 and before his walls were entered by his soldiers in the bed of the Boemara. It was afterwards captured by the Saracens, who were expelled in turn by the Northmen who, having founded the kingdom of the two Sicilies in 1130, made Cosmas the capital of Calabria Citta. Pop. 8000.

COSEBROVE, par Eng. Northampton; 1780 ac. Pop. 641.

COSEBROTON par Wales, Pembrokeshire; 2440 ac. Pop. 551.

COSEI Koon, or Koon, a river Hindostan, rising in two branches in the mountains of Nepal not far from Khatmandu, flowing S. E. to near Chitaur, then turning almost due S. and, after a total course of 300 m. falling into the Ganges, lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$ N lon. $87^{\circ} 15'$ E on the 1st bank, by a channel 2 m wide which, however except in the height of the rainy season, is almost completely occupied by islands and sandbanks. Its principal affluent is the Arun, supposed to rise on the N side of the Himalaya.

COSIHUICLACHI a tn Mexican confederation state Chihuahua, under the parallel of $28^{\circ} 13'$ N Its population which formerly amounted to 10,700 has, in consequence of the falling off in the productivity of the mines in the neighbourhood, been reduced to 8000.

COSELIN, a tn and gov Prussia. See KOSCH.

COSMOLEMO ISLANDS, a group in the Indian Ocean, at the N. E. entrance to the Mozambique Channel about lat. $9^{\circ} 40'$ S lon. $47^{\circ} 45'$ E. This group consists of a ring of coral about 80 m. in circumference, including a magnificent lagoon, into which there is no apparent entrance. These lakes are sometimes resorted to for fish, and a few blacks are left on them, who wait the vessels round. On the S. side there is a patch of sand, where small vessels may anchor during the N monsoon.

COSME (St) a vil France dep. Seine-et-Lore, so close on Calson-sur-Saône as to be only its suburb. Pop. 1741.

COSME [anc. Cosmas] a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 31 m. N W Nevers, r bank Loire, at its confluence with the Noyau. It is well built, and the streets are clean and straight. The Loire is crossed here by a suspension bridge, and the Noyau or Noyau furnishes water power to numerous works, amongst which are several cottons, and an anchor manufactory. There is a considerable trade in iron, grain, wine, wood, hemp, and cattle. Under the Romans Cosme was called Condole. Pop. 5876.

COSIPOR, or KHAMUR, a fortified tn India, beyond the Brahmaputra prov Cachar of which it is the capital. It is situated on the Madhur, a small stream, celebrated for the clearness of its waters, 61 m. E Sibet, in Bengal. It was formerly a flourishing place, and enjoyed almost all the trade between Bengal and the kingdom of Assam.

COSMAKKE, the general term employed to designate a military people of Russia, and also part of the territory which is occupied by them. The following article first describes the territory and then gives a short account of the people.

Cosmaka, Don, a gov S. Russia bounded N by gov's Saratov and Voronezh, W. Voronezh and Ekaterinodar, S. by Gov of Anz and Caucasus, and E. Saratov and Astrakhan. Greatest length, from N to S, 350 m. breadth from W to E, varying from 130 m. to 275 m. The government consists, for the most part of one of those extensive flat called steppes but there is some hilly land, particularly towards the S which may be regarded as forming one of the last ramifications of the Caucasian chain. The soil is in general so very sandy as to be scarcely fit for cultivation. Towards the N there is some tolerably arable land and along the banks of the rivers even a rich alluvium is found; but the S, where not absolutely waste, affords, at the best, an inferior pasture. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Don, which forms a kind of semicircle around its centre, and, towards the S of the government, approaches the Volga so near as to be, at one point, not more than 55 m. distant from it. Unfortunately the land between the rivers is so hilly, as to prevent the formation of a canal, which might unite them. The Don, besides watering the government centrally, renders several

important tributaries while it, and, after the confluence of the Marouich, has a breadth of about 1000 yards. The alluvial soil, on the whole, mild and agreeable; but in winter both intense cold and violent storms occasionally prevail. The chief employment is the rearing of cattle; but, where the soil is suitable, all the ordinary cereals and legumes are cultivated, and yield good crops. Hemp and flax are also grown and good wine is produced, but it is scarcely inferior to the light French wine, and part resembling Burgundy. From several lakes on the R. large quantities of salt are obtained. Fish, including sturgeon, salmon, and carp, abound, and form a principal article of food. The service of the government is in great request, and forms a considerable export.

Cosacks, people.—The people from whom the above government derives its name are not confined to it, but form the principal part of the population of several extensive districts in Russia, where, according to the localities which they occupy they receive different designations, and are called Don Cosacks, Cosacks of the Black Sea, Kalan, Volga, Ural, Siberian Cosacks, &c. Their origin is involved in considerable obscurity. Their very name has been the subject of keen disputes, but the prevailing belief now is that it is of Tartar derivation. In general, it may designate any light-armed trooper; but it is often used in a more vituperative sense, and applied to any member of a vagrant horde which roams or makes incursions into a district, and lives on the plunder of its inhabitants. Though the Cosacks possess several characteristics by which they are easily distinguished, they do not seem to have sprung from one original stock. There is evidently a mixture of blood among them. They bear a close resemblance to the Russians, but are of a more slender make and have features which are decidedly more handsome and expressive. They have a quick, keen eye and an ear which is ever on the alert, and are active, spirited, and brave. Their intellect is good, and they often exhibit a remarkable degree of acuteness. Education accordingly has made some progress among them, and their old capital, Simbirsk, contains a gymnasium in which the proficiency of the Cosack pupils would not suffer by comparison with that of any other town of the Russian empire. Their language is a mixture of Russian, Polish, and Turkish; their religion that of the Greek Church, to which they are strongly attached, and the superstitious practices of which they are particularly careful in observing. In many of their domestic habits they contrast favourably with the Russians. They are much more cleanly and pay a greater regard to personal appearance. Like them, they often drink to excess, but seem more alive to the degradation which results from it and, accordingly when they do indulge in bacchanalian orgies, have generally the sense to keep them private. The martial tendencies of the Cosacks are very decided, and have from time immemorial formed their distinguishing feature. The whole structure of society among them is military. Originally their government formed a kind of democracy at the head of which was a chief or hetman, of their own choice while, under him was a long series of officers, with jurisdiction of greater or less extent, partly civil and partly military, all so arranged as to be able, on any emergency to furnish the largest military array on the shortest notice. The democratic part of the constitution has gradually disappeared under Russian domination. The title of chief hetman is now vested in the hereditary or the chosen, and all the authority rests between and other officers are appointed by the Crown. Care, however, has been taken not to interfere with any arrangements which fostered the military spirit of the Cosacks and hence all the subdivisions of the population into petty and minor sections, with military heads, and of the villages are retained, still remain. Throughout the empire, whenever particular energy, vigilance, and rapidity of movement are required, the qualities by which the Cosack is distinguished mark him out for employment. His proper sphere, undoubtedly is to act as a light-armed trooper and to be, as the celebrated *Barrower* emphatically expressed it, the eye of the army protecting its rear in retreat, or pushing forward in advance, and making it almost impossible for a flying enemy to escape. How admirably the Cosacks are adapted to these purposes, was made known to all Europe during the disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow. The Russian government, however, has found other fields for their exer-

tion. When a frontier is to be guarded, the qualities required very much resemble those which make the Cosack so valuable as an army in the field; and, accordingly colonies of Cosacks have been planted on all the borders of Russia, along the Kaban and the Turke, and form a most effective barrier against sudden incursions by half-civilized tribes. In the Caucasus, however, the Russians have met with a foe of a different stamp; and, instead of having merely to repel sudden incursions, are obliged to fight for every inch of ground on which they plant their feet. In this way they have been constrained to fix upon a series of strong positions, on which they have constructed a kind of forts, called *kreposts*. The nature of these, the sudden attacks to which they are exposed and the mode of giving the alarm so as to call in the



KREPOST OR COSACK POST ON THE CIRCASSIAN FRONTIER
From *Memories of the East*, Supposed to be near Constantinople.

and of neighbouring posts, are well exhibited in the accompanying illustration. In this service Cosacks chiefly are employed, and, though that remarkable quickness of ear by which they can catch the slightest sounds, at almost incredible distances may fit them well for it, it certainly must be a service altogether un congenial to their nature and habits. The Cosack is almost always on horseback, and is in his element when scouring the open fields. Here he can elope up within a narrow space, and dare not venture 100 yards beyond it, without exposing himself to the deadly aim of a Circassian. No more cautious is this mode of life, so different from that which he had been accustomed to lead, that the Cosack often abandons himself to despair and disappoints the Circassians by becoming his own murderer.

COSBAL, par Eng. Notts; 720 sq. Pop. 808
COSBAL, a tn. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. Biella, 42 m. N.E. Turin on a hill. It has some trade in wine. Pop. 2500

COSSE-LE-VIVRE (anc. Cosmanus) a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 11 m. S.W. Laval. It has six annual fairs 1 sep. 1899

COSSEY or **COSSEY**, par Eng. Norfolk 3040 sq. Pop. 1025

COSSEIR a tn. Egypt. See KOSSEIR.

COSIMBAZAR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal dist. of and 1 m. S. Mooshatel, l. bank, Bagmati, the most sacred temple of the Ganges; lat. 24° 10' N.; lon. 85° 16' E. It has an extensive traffic, and, during the rainy season, has a great variety and extent of water-courses, but for two or three months of the year the river is not navigable. The quantity of silk consumed here annually by the natives, is the

manufacture of copra, palm silk bonnets and other stuffs, is very great, while there is also a large exportation to Europe, and to nearly every part of India. Cattle-breeding has been long and is a very important industry, which are well-bred and highly prized. Thus towns like the station of a second sort, comprising the adjoining districts of Bagpore, Dimgar, Bagpore, Purneah, Rajshahi, and Birbhum. Formerly the French and Dutch had factories here. Pop. 25,000.

COMBINGTON two para Reg.—1 Leicester 1561 ac. Pop. 241—2 Somerset 1830 ac. Pop. 258.

COMBIVAY, a town and district, British East India Co. 9 m. N.W. Lanes. It is old sea on a rising ground, and its houses are generally well built. It has an old church, an hospital, and on a neighbouring height the ruins of a castle. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing and are mostly in easy circumstances. Pop. of in 850 dist. about 10,000.

COSTA RICA, the most S. state of the Republic of Central America, bounded N. by Nicaragua, from which it is separated N.E. by the river San Juan. E. and N. by the Caribbean Sea. E. and S. by New Granada, from which it is separated E. by the river Escondido, and S. by the cordillera de Cabaceros and S. and S.W. by the Pacific between lat. 8° and 11° 30' N. lon. 83° and 85° W. Area about 16,450 sq. m. The country is intersected diagonally by the primary range of the Isthmus which throws off numerous spurs on either side, giving to the surface a continued alternation of abrupt heights and sudden depressions. The principal ranges contain several lofty mountains, and volcanoes, both active and extinct or dormant, including those of Uruca, Volcan, and Cartago; from the summit of the last of which both the Pacific and Atlantic can be distinctly seen. The N.W. districts are more rugged and mountainous than the S.W. but along the coast of the Pacific, especially around the Bay of Nicoya, the country has a most beautiful and picturesque appearance being diversified by valleys, and intersected by numerous streams. Costa Rica contains some of the richest gold mines in the portion of America, whence the origin of its name these mines however are now not at all, or very little wrought. Silver and copper are also found but they are in like manner receive little notice. In all parts of the state, with exception of the hills, the climate is mild and temperate, never subject to excessive heats or colds, and rarely experiencing any other vicissitudes than those from the dry to the rainy season. It is therefore, extremely well adapted to agricultural purposes, and capable of bringing to maturity many European plants, as well as most of those peculiar to the tropics. The soil is remarkably fertile, especially on the white lands, and in the valleys between the mountains. Among its agricultural productions are coffee, cacao, Indian corn, tobacco, sugar and a little wheat, which last not being an article of general consumption is not much attended to. The horses of Costa Rica are of an inferior description but the mules are greatly esteemed and cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs are reared in great numbers, and of excellent quality. The wild animals include the cougar, wolf, tapir, wild boar, feline deer, hare, alpaca and squirrel. The wooded coasts of the Pacific are much infested by dangerous reptiles and great devastation is frequently caused by locusts. The birds, which include vultures, pelicans, parrots, pigeons, ducks, quails, etc., exhibit the gayest and most beautiful plumage.

The woods of Costa Rica are valuable, comprising mahogany, cedar, Brazil and various other kinds of timber and on the coast of Nicoya, some pearls, and large quantities of mother-of-pearl shells are found. Coffee, however, forms the most important product of the state. Its cultivation though only introduced about the year 1820 has increased so rapidly that 5000 to 6000 tons of the seeds are now exported annually to Europe, which is of excellent quality is a Government monopoly, and is sent chiefly to Nicaragua, though some of it finds its way to the British market. The other exports are gold, sugar, Brazil wood, and mother-of-pearl. The imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods. Total exports, 1845, \$130,840 imports, 227,500.

Costa Rica is divided into 8 departments—the E., the W. and that of Nicoya. Each of these is again subdivided into parishes or districts. The principal cities are San José, the capital, Cartago, Heredia, Espartero, and Uruca. The two established ports of entry are Puntacosta, on the

Gulf of Nicoya, and Matias, on the Caribbean Sea. The Government of Costa Rica was established in 1821 and is accounted the best and most liberal in Central America. It has a representative Legislature and the executive is invested in a supreme chief. The religion is R. Catholic. The annual net revenue of the state averages about £25,400. The inhabitants are extremely industrious and orderly and are making rapid strides in wealth and improvement. They were formerly subjected to great poverty and it is only of late years, and since the cultivation of coffee on an extensive scale began to be encouraged, that they have attained to anything like their present prosperity.

In 1848-50, the Government granted to Mr. G. Lahand, the French consul-general a tract of land, from the Gulf of Dulce on the Pacific, to the Moca del Torro, on the Caribbean Sea, for the purpose of opening a route between the two oceans. The route across the Isthmus by the San Juan river along part of the frontier of Costa Rica, is so far opened, that steamers now ply on the river in connection with others on the lake of Nicaragua. Pop. 150,000 of whom 25,000 are Indians.—[Dunlop's *Travels in Central America*. Bell's *Central American Bull.* See *Gen. Pers. Klopfer's Map of the Republics of Central America*.]

COSTIGLLOLE two towns, kingdom of Italy Piedmont.—1 (di Salmo) div. of and 12 m. N.W. NW Costi R. bank Varca. It contains a communal college, has iron forges and silk mills. In the neighbourhood a good mount wine is made. Pop. 2850.—2 (di Ase) div. Ase, cap. mandamento, 125 m. W. S.W. Alessandria. Pop. 1500.

COSTUCK or COSTABROCK, par. Eng. Netis 1820 ac.

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COSTON three para Reg.—1 Leicester 1745 ac. Pop. 185.—2 Norfolk 842 ac. Pop. 55.—3 (Hackett) Worcester 1261 ac. Pop. 168.

COSTROMA, gov. and to Rasia. See KOSTROMA. COTAGAITA, a river and in Bolivia. The river rises on the N. slope of the Bolson Andes about lat. 21° N. and after a direct N. course of 187 m. falls into the Pichumayo in lat. 20° 48' E. lon. 66° 28' W.—The town is situated 1 bank of the river 88 m. S.E. Potosi.

COTABAMBA, a dist. Peru, Intendency of Cusco, between the Apurimac and Puno, intersected S. to N. by the Oroya, an affluent of the Apurimac. It is 78 m. long and 60 broad almost entirely covered with mountains which are clad with snow during the greater part of the year Grain is produced in the valleys. Pop. 15,284 of whom 18,287 are Indians.

COTARINGAN or COTARINEN BORNEO. See KOTTA WARINEN.

CÔTE D'OR, an inland S.W. dep. France esp. Dijon, formerly part of prov. Burgundy having K. depe Aube and Haute-Marne E. Haute-Saône and Jura. S. Salmo-et-Loire W. Yonne and Yonne, between lat. 46° 45' and 48° N. lon. 4° 5' and 5° 55' E. It derives its name from a chain of hills extending S.W. from Dijon, called Côte-d'Or, or hill of gold, on account of the excellence of its wine. Area, 8854 sq. m.—The department belongs to the basin of the Seine, the Loire and the Rhone, but chiefly to those of the first and last. It is watered, N.W. by the Seine, which has here its source, and its affluents, the Aube, Oure, Arnouzon, and Serein. E. by the Saône, and S.E. by the Arroux an affluent of the Loire. It is also intersected S.E. to N.W. by the Burgundy Canal. The surface is rather elevated, presenting some plains to the E. and N.W. but generally covered by effects of the little mountain range of the Côte-d'Or which crosses the department R. to N. height, 1476 to 1640 ft. uniting the Cevennes mountains to the plateau of Langres, and forming part of the watershed between the basin of the Mediterranean and that of the ocean. In the S. the soil is rich and fertile, elsewhere it is generally stony. The climate is, in general, mild, and rather dry than moist, the air pure, clear, and salubrious. Grass of various kinds is generally and successfully cultivated the produce exceeding the consumption. France breeds (horrible) pines, hemp, rape, and beetroot are raised in considerable quantities. There are extensive forests, chiefly of poplar wood. The vineyards of the E. slopes of the Côte-d'Or called the Côte-de-Nuits and the Côte-de-Beaune, produce, in abundance, the celebrated

wines of Upper Burgundy both red and white among the former may be named *Rouge-Gout, Chambertin, Vouge, and Nuits* and among the latter, *Fully, Red and white sparkling wines* are also made. Excellent wines, good sheep, and cattle, and hives in large numbers, are extensively raised. The iron ore extracted supplies 60 iron-works, containing 43 furnaces, 115 forges, and four steel-works. The produce of pig and bar iron is 12,000,000 stons (2480,000). There are two mines of anthracite, and quarries of lime, gypsum, marble, lithographic stones, millstones, &c. Large quantities of tiles are made, and earthenware of good quality, paper, cloth, leather, beet sugar, hair, grain, &c. The trade of the department is much facilitated by the *Saône and Burgundy Canal*. The principal articles of commerce are wine, brandy, vinegar, wool, madder, &c. which Dijon is particularly celebrated for. Leather, wool, hemp, iron, steel, nails, grindstones and timber. The department possesses one normal, 19 superior and 680 elementary schools; with 18 establishments for secondary instruction, one royal and seven communal colleges; it is divided into four arrondissements, subdivided into 36 cantons, and 728 communes. Pop. (1848) 386,264.

COTE-ST ANDRE (La) a co. France, dep. Isère, 37 m. N.W. Grenoble, agreeably situated at the foot of a hill on the *Proche*. It was once fortified, and figured much in the religious wars, during which it suffered severely and its fortifications were raised. It has manufactures of pyrotechnics and wax-candles and tapes, leather, glass, and liquors, which under the name of *Reaux-de-la-Côte*, are much esteemed. Good wheat wine is grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3600.

COTEAL or **PAANIAN**, an elevated region or swell in the prairies of N. America, separating the basin of the Mississippi from that of the Missouri. It commences about the parallel of 46° N., and between the meridians of 95° and 99° W., and extends S.E. 200 m., to the head of the *Bliss* River where it gradually falls to the level of the surrounding country.

COTE-D'AU NOIR, a maritime dep. N. coast, France forming part of ancient Brittany cap. Brest, having N. the English Channel, S. dep. Ille et Vilaine, S. Morbihan, W. Finistère. It comprehends several small islands in the channel, the principal of which are *Brest* and the *Seven Islands*. Area, 472,198 ac.; 1967 sq. m. To the N it is watered by a number of small streams, which fall into the English Channel and to the S. by several which fall into the Vilaine and Anio. From E. to W. it is traversed by a chain of hills, called the *Montagnes Noires* the culminating point of which is *Mont Hant*, 1112 ft. above sea level. The coast extends about 160 m. and is much indented. It presents a series of granite cliffs, at the foot of which is a strand of considerable breadth in some localities. There are several tolerable ports at the mouths of the small rivers. The only good land is found in the vicinity of the coast. The rest is inferior a large portion being sand and stones, and a considerable breadth covered with heath. Agriculture is in a very backward state, but the produce of grain is sufficient for the consumption. Cider is produced in large quantities. Hemp, flax, hay, peas, beet root, &c. are extensively grown. One of the main branches of industry is the rearing of cattle and horses the latter held in high estimation. Sheep are comparatively scarce, and of inferior quality. Bees are very numerous. Excepting linen, which is wrought up to a small extent, the minerals of the department are unimportant. There are salt-works, employing 150 workmen and granite, of very fine quality is abundant, but not much used. On the coast, the herring, pilchard, and mackerel fishery is pursued with activity. The principal branch of manufacturing industry and that for which the department is celebrated, is the spinning of flax and hemp and the weaving of linen and sailcloth, most principally to the S. American market. The department contains numerous tanneries, paper-works, manufactures of woollen yarn, common woollen goods, shoes for the troops, beet sugar earthenware, &c. The only navigable rivers are the *Rance* and *Blavet* a few of the others, however, are accessible at high water. Two canals, that between *Montebell* and *Brest*, and that of the *Ille* and *Rance*, traverse the department. The language commonly spoken is the *Bas-Breton*. The people are rough, rude, passionate, and indolent, but very hospitable, and make excellent soldiers and seamen. The department is

divided into 5 arrondissements, subdivided into 46 cantons, and 876 communes. Pop. (1848) 634,334.

COTERLO, or **COTERLO**, a range of hills, England, or Gloucester which they traverse N. to S. the upwards of 50 m. extreme elevation, near *Cheltenham* 1134 ft. They are divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Cotswolds*; the western, which descend from the W. declivity after a short course, fall into the Severn.

COTURAY E. par. Eng. Notte; 8850 ac. Pop. 323

COTHAM par. Eng. Notte 1210 ac. Pop. 98.

COTHESTONE, par. Eng. Somerset 904 ac. P. 116

COTTEREN, or **COTTEREN**, see *KORRAN* and *ANNAIR*

COTTERIDGE, par. Eng. Worcester 2305 ac. P. 518

COTT, a territory, N. and river *Borneo* see *KOTT*

COTIGNAC, a tn. France, dep. Var 8 m. N. N. E. Brignoles. It stands at the base of a steep rock, whose precipitous overhang, and seem to threaten the houses beneath, contains a public library of 4000 volumes; and has many features of silk and leather a trade in wine, silk, and eggs and eight annual fairs. In the neighbourhood on a height, stands the church of *Mère-Dame de Grâce*, founded in 1619 and long famous throughout France for the pilgrimages which used to be made to it. Pop. 3397.

COTINDIRA or **COMENDIRA**, a river Brazil, which rises in the N. side of *Mount Itabiana*, flows almost due E. first in an impetuous torrent over a rocky bed, and afterwards in a wide, but shallow channel. It falls into the Atlantic near the ruins of the old town of *S. Christoval*, 18 m. N. N. E. *S. Baptista d'El Rei* after a course of about 90 m. It is navigable for large barges by the help of the tide, but the water over its bar never exceeds from 6 to 8 ft. Its chief affluent is the *Purari*.

COTLEIGH par. Eng. Devon 1218 ac. Pop. 245.

COTTON par. Eng. (Cambridge) 1180 ac. Pop. 399

COTOPAXI a volcano, S. America, Ecuador in the Andes of Quito, about 80 m. N. E. the mountain of *Chimborazo*, and 30 m. S. E. Quito lat 0° 48' S. lon. 78° 40' W.

It is the loftiest volcano in America that has been active in modern times, being 18,575 ft. high, and though almost under the equator its top is covered with perpetual snow. In form it is a remarkably regular truncated cone. The conical lava and rocky fragments which are the produce of its eruptions—the most frequent and disastrous that occur on the plateau of Quito—cover an area of more 50 or 60 sq. m. and if heaped together would form of themselves a large and lofty mountain. Its first recorded eruption occurred about the time of Pizarro's invasion of S. America, and is said to have facilitated not a little the subjugation of that country by rousing the superstitious fears of the Peruvians, and paralyzing all their efforts at self-protection. In 1608, an eruption destroyed the city of *Tacunga*. In 1738, the flames rose 3000 ft. above the brink of the crater, and in 1743, the fire burst forth from several new apertures near the summit, followed by profuse torrents of water which flooded and desolated the whole plain below. For three entire days this torrent continued to flow and then gradually subsided, but flames issued for many days subsequently accompanied by frequent and loud reports. In the May also of the following year 1744, the internal fire opened for itself new passages on the mountain-sides, and the explosions were heard at a distance of not less than 500 m. Again in April 1768, the smoke and ashes were so dense, and caused such darkness, that many of the inhabitants of the province of Quito, especially in the towns of *Huancabamba* and *Tacunga* were compelled to go about with lanterns during almost the whole day. In 1808 another eruption occurred, after an apparently complete state of quiescence during 20 years. In the January of that year the mounds began suddenly to melt, and in a single night, the internal fire became so active, that at day-dawn the entire walls of the cone were seen to be quite bare, and of a dark brown hue, like vitrified granite or lava. At the port of *Guayaquil*, which is 120 m. distant in a straight line, Humboldt heard, day and night, the roaring and explosions of this volcano, like continued discharge of a battery of artillery, and distinguished these tremendous sounds even when sailing on the Pacific Ocean.

COTRONE [anc. *Crotone*] a seaport, N. Naples, prov. Calabria Ulterior II. on the Ionian Sea, at the mouth of the *Esaro*, 86 m. E. N. E. from *Cassano*; lat (mean) 39° 7' 30" N.; lon. 17° 9' E. (v.) It is fortified, and defended by a

strong citadel, surrounded by a ditch, and communicating with the town by a drawbridge. The streets are narrow and winding, and the houses of the poorest description. The harbour is protected by a mole, and by the tongue of land on which the town is built, but it admits only small vessels, and is of little commercial importance. Crotona is the seat of a bishopric suffragan to Reggio, and contains a cathedral, five other churches, two convents a seminary an hospital, a military hospital and several houses of refuge. Corn, wine, oil, carpenter, and silk are produced in the neighbourhood, and form the articles of export. The ancient Crotona, one of the richest and most populous cities of Magna Græcia, is said to have been founded by a colony from Greece seven centuries before the Christian era. It was sacked by Agesilaus B.C. 399 and taken by the Romans B.C. 377. Its inhabitants were renowned for their strength and dexterity in wrestling, and so great was their superiority that the last wrestler of Crotona was proverbially said to be the first of the other Greeks. The famous Milo, and many other distinguished athletes who appeared at the Olympic games, were Crotonians. Pythagoras resided here after leaving Samos, and founded an extensive school besides instructing the inhabitants in the principles of philosophy generally. Pop. 4650.

COTRONE a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II 21 m N.E. Catanzaro. Pop. 1978.

COTTA a vil. Caylen 6 m. E. Colombo, formerly one of the capitals of the Kings of Caylen. It consists of one long street, bordered on either side by plantations of coco-nut, areca, coffee and junk trees, entwined with pepper and betel vines. There is here a Christian institution, under the church missionaries in which a number of Singhales and Malabar youths receive instruction in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English languages, mathematics, and theology. The building is neat and handsome. There are here also a chapel and a printing-office. (Ceylon Gaz.)

COTTLES, or **COTTRUS**, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg gov. Frankfurt, dep. circle of same name, 1 bank Spree, 70 m. S.E. Berlin. It has three suburbs, is surrounded with walls, has four churches, a gymnasium a library an orphan asylum two hospitals, and an old castle with four towers. It is the seat of the Government for the circle, of a municipal council and of a local assembly. It has a manufacture of linen and woollen stuffs, tobacco, leather and paper. Cottbus is one of the oldest towns in Prussia. It was ceded to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna having previously belonged to Saxony. Pop. 6727. — The **COTRUS**, area, 256 sq. m. is flat, tolerably fertile, and has a pop. of 50 817.

COTTENHAM a par and vil. England, co. Cambridge 7107 ac. The **VILLAGE**, situate 6½ m N Cambridge, has a handsome parish church, with a lofty tower a English meeting-house an endowed free school some almshouses and several charities. In 1876, it was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire. — The **PARK** is famed for the excellence of its cheese. Pop. 2814.

COTTEDRED par Eng. Hertford 1780 ac. Pop. 437.
COTTLEDORGE par Eng. Northampton; 690 ac. P. 178.
COTTESBRACE par Eng. Lancaster 122 ac. Pop. 107.
COTTESBROOK par Eng. Northampton 2:80 ac. Pop. 846.

COTTESFORD par Eng. Oxford 1556 ac. Pop. 268.
COTTESMORE par Eng. Rutland 94 ac. Pop. 735.
COTTOLA a river Dutch Guiana, rising near the N.E. extremity of the colony flowing with a crooked course N.W. and W., and falling into the Commewyne on the r. bank. Total course about 40 m.

COTTINGHAM—1 A par Eng. Lanc. Northampton 3286 ac. Pop. 1690.—2 A par and in Eng. E. Riding, York; 9485 ac. The town stands on a plain 4½ m. N.W. Hull consists of three principal streets crossing E. and W. walls built of brick, plentiful supply of good water. It has an Established church a Methodist and an Independent chapel, with a school in connection with each of the three. A curious cave runs under the site of old Cottingham castle but not a vestige of the building now remains. The York and North Midland Railway has a station at Cottingham. Pop. 2864.
COTTON par Eng. Suffolk 1921 ac. Pop. 571.

COTUY a tn. Hayti on an affluent of and near the r. bank of the Yama, towards the E. end of the island, 40 m. Vol. I

N.W. the town of San Domingo. It is regularly built, and has some trade in beef, tallow and hides. Pop. 1800.

COUCABARIA a tn. Central Africa, Darfur 40 m. W. by S. Cobbe; lat. 14° N; lon. 36° 30' E. A market is held twice, which has long been celebrated for a coarse cotton cloth called Tokane, and for leather work.

COUCKELAERE, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. W. Flanders, 11 m. E.W. Bruges, on the Westbecker. It has two breweries, a distillery and five mills but the chief occupations are weaving and agriculture. Pop. 4152.

COODIAC, or **PATROUAC**, a river British N. America, New Brunswick falling into Shipody Bay at the head of the Bay of Fundy after a course of about 60 m. from E. and then S. It is navigable to Dorchester.

COUDOONIA a river of W. Africa, Siiden, rising in a mountain range between the parallels of 9° and 10° N. and after a considerable course, about 8 W., falling into the Niger 5 m. N.W. Egga.

COUDRE, an isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, 55 m. N.E. Quebec. It is about 6 m. long, and 3 at its greatest breadth. The soil is good and in a high state of cultivation. Pop. about 800.

COUREN a tn. France, dep. Loire Inférieure, 19 m. S.E. Saumur r. bank, Loire, on which there is a port, and accommodation for carmen vessels. It has some bottle and glass works. Pop. 1163.

COUESNON (anc. *Cuma Cæsius*) a small river France, which rises near Fleury, arrond. Fontgrec, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine flows first W. then almost due N. enters dep. Manche and, shortly after passing Antrain, falls into the English Channel near Pontouen, after a course of about 37 m. It is navigable as far as Antrain in high spring tides.

COUGHAM par Eng. Norfolk 2650 ac. Pop. 329.

COUGHTON par Eng. Warwick 8070 ac. Pop. 682.

COULAN or **COULON** a seaport in Hindostan, prov. Travancore lat. 8° 65' N. lon. 76° 09' E. It has a considerable trade in cotton, pepper ginger and other spices; there is also abundance of excellent fish, tortoise, rice, bananas, pine-apples, and other fruits. The Brahmins have here a temple dedicated to Siva and the R. Catholics three churches. It was taken by the British from the Dutch, and its fortifications dismantled.

COULPA a tn. in N.W. Africa. See **KOUZOU**.

COULL, par Scot. Aberdeen 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 734.

COULMAN an isl. Antarctic Ocean lat. 73° 56' S. lon. 110° 0' E. Discovered by Sir James Ross on January 17 1841. it was covered with snow.

COULMMIERS, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne 14 m. S.E. Meaux r. bank, Grand Morn. It is built but sitsuate in a picturesque and fertile country. It has a considerable trade in grain flour Brin cheese, mutton, wool, leather horses, and cattle with numerous tanneries, tanneries and an extensive paper work. Pop. 3008.

COURDON par Eng. Surrey 4408 ac. Pop. 718.

COURSTON (Haw) par Eng. Wilt. 868 ac. Pop. 101.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, a military station, U. States, Iowa, r. bank Missouri, 86 m. above the confluence of the Platte. It rises 150 ft. above the level of the river and, in a military point of view is almost impregnable. In April 1847, the Mormons who had been violently expelled from this place, consisting of 145 men, two women and two children took a hither unexplored direction to the N.W. and formed the pioneers of the new Mormon settlement of Utah.

COUND par Eng. Salop 5680 ac. Pop. 836.

COUNFISBURY par Eng. Devon, 5512 ac. Pop. 174.

COUPANG a tn. in Timor. See **Couvaue**.

COURBEVOIE, a vil. France dep. Seine, 6 m. N.W. Paris, 1 bank, Seine having numerous well-built cotton houses, nearly all supplied with gardens. The barracks, built here by Louis XV. for the Swiss regiment, are the most extensive in the neighbourhood of Paris. It manufactures white lead printed cottons, brandy and potato flour and has an establishment for washing wool with a trade in wood, wine, brandy and vinegar. There is a river port on the Seine, and an entrepot for goods. Pop. 2870.

COURBIELE, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Hanant, 6 m. N.W. Charleroi. Here are some manufactures of linen and wool, a brewery a flour and a falling mill. Pop. 4049.

COURNON a tn. France dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. E. E. Clermont, near l. bank, Allier. It has an annual fair which lasts three days, Sept. 5-7.

COURRIÈRE a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme 22 m. E. Clermont, l. bank Dore. It manufactures lace, woollen hat, cravates, glass, pottery and stoneware. Pop. 1471.

COURRIÈRE a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 16 m. E. St. Remy. Pop. 1,333.

COUTILLE a tn. France, dep. Northampton 1830 ac. l. op. 145.

COUTILLY a tn. France, dep. Javel 55 m. E. Orléans, l. bank, Loire. Its old castle was formerly the residence of the Courtenay family one of whose ancestors was a son of Louis le Gros. It has a trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 1984.

COUTILLY a tn. France dep. Vancluse, 10 m. N. E. It is known on a branch of the Rhône. It is agreeably situated in a fertile district, near some salt marshes, which were formerly a salt lake. It manufactures mulder and has some silk spinning-mills. Pop. 703.

COURLAND a Pomeranian town (German *Kurland*) a city, Rostock, 10 m. W. by iron road and the Gulf of Riga, W. the Baltic, W. Lina, and E. Libau, greatest length N. W. to S. E. 31 m. breadth varying from 150 to 70 m. at its widest from W. to E. till it terminates almost in a point area about 11,000 sq. m. In the neighbourhood of Mitau the capital the surface is diversified by hills of very moderate height—Husenbergs and Kilsberg the highest not exceeding 200 ft. but elsewhere and particularly towards the coast it is flat and contains extensive sandy tracts.

The ground with basins and meadows. About two-fifths of it, which is a great part, is covered by wood and there are no fewer than 200 lakes, many of small extent, but I mention the largest has a surface of 94 m. in many places 12 fathoms deep and all is with fish. The principal rivers are the Anz and the Wiedau. The latter is above 150 yds. wide at its mouth, is 11 m. course of the river connected with the Anz by a canal communication. The extent of the surface occupied by swamps and lake produces frequent mists, render the air in damp and cold but the climate, notwithstanding I said not to be unhealthy. Agriculture turns the chief occupation of the inhabitants, as it is in a more advanced state than in one of the most, allowing no ornament though the land is generally of light soil but requires to be frequently and heavily manured. The best soil is on the frontiers of Livonia and yields large crops of barley and oats, but very little wheat. In the same neighbourhood a little rump and flax are grown. The grain produced exceeds the consumption. Fruit trees that are tolerably well but the produce is indifferent. Tobacco, too, is grown but only in patches. The timber of the forest consists of birch, alder, beech, pine and oak, but is not considered fit for shipbuilding. There is no cattle and sheep are generally of inferior breeds but attempts have been made to improve the last by the introduction of the merino. The sheep particularly along the coast, is of an average annual value of about £2000. The minerals are confined to a little sea limestone, and amber. The manufactures are insignificant with exception perhaps of tiles which are made to a considerable extent. Distilleries, also, are numerous. About a half of the inhabitants are Latvians. They chiefly occupy the rural districts, and in 1820 were divided into peasants and slaves. At present they are free, but do not possess any property. The prevailing religion is Lutheran—the Greek church, notwithstanding the proselytizing attempts of the Russians, barely on the 17,000 adherents. Pop. (1850) 564,000.

COURTAY a tn. France, dep. Bern 1714. Pop. 1,133.

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having handsome and spacious streets and a fine Grande Place with several other squares. The principal edifices are, the town-hall of Gothic architecture, with such remarkable in its exterior but adorned within by two remarkable sculptured chimney-pieces; the ancient market-hall, with a facade surmounted by five elegant towers, one of them topped by a flying Mercury of gilded bronze the church of St. Martin, founded by St. Elmo, about 650 with a majestic portico from which ascends a graceful tower (one of the loftiest in Belgium) and adorned within by a fine Crucifixion by Vandike; the church of St. Michael a large and regular edifice, and containing an image of the Virgin the object of great veneration and numerous pilgrimages and Broeken Tower two colossal towers built for defence of the town, in 1413 and 1485 and with walls above 8 ft. thick. Coutances has a court of first resort a court of commerce a merchants exchange and entrepôt for goods. It contains a college, an ecclesiastical seminary an academy of painting a museum of medals, a public library of 12,000 vols. &c. It is the seat of an extensive manufacture of table linen in high repute cotton and muslin has spinners of flax and cotton wool large hutchers for linens distinguished as *laines de Coutances* but which are, for the most part, sent to London and the neighbouring commerce. It contains dyeworks and bleacheries, the former famed for the brilliancy of the colours produced. Coutances lace is celebrated as well as its thread blonde its cotton cambrics, gingams and flannels, are largely exported. In August a fair is held in the town for ten days. The first Flemish cloth manufacture was established here in 1700. The 10 gives Coutances water communication with the principal towns of Flanders and the department Nord of France, while railways connect it with Cherbourg and the French frontier towards Lille. Coutances is of early origin in Roman times it was called *Coutancorum*. The Normans took and fortified it in 890 the locality was made a countship in 983. The (first) battle of the Spurs was fought close to the town July 11 1302 between the Flemings and French in which the latter were defeated with immense loss, including the 8000 *gilt spurs* of the killed or vanquished French knights that gave name to the fight. In 1382 the French took and sacked the town for feodally to revenge this ancient defeat. In 1845 Count I. de Harcy erected new fortifications, and strengthened the town as did the French in 1847 the latter took the town again in 193. Coutances under their republic and empire became chief town of an arrondissement of the department of the Lys. In 1814 it reverted to the Netherlands. Pop. 19 129.

COUTANCES (L. Isl. Vn.) one of the Laccadives, lat. 10° 51' N. lon. 72° 45' E. 2½ m. long and 1 m. broad. It abounds good water and two species of excellent coconuts. A steep coral reef encompasses the bay and W sides of the island, projecting 2 m. in some parts. The E side is also steep and rocky. The proper entrance is at the N. end, of the island but the boats of the natives pass through other parts of the reef.

COUTANCES a tn. Africa. See COUTANCES.

COUTANCES a tn. Africa. See COUTANCES.

COUTANCES (anc. *Coutances*) a tn. France, dep. Manche 18 m. W. St. Lo at the confluence of the Sirey and Buisson. It is built on a hill 4 m. from the sea, with which it communicates by a canal. The streets, formerly crooked and ill laid out, have been improved. On the summit of the hill is the cathedral one of the finest churches in Normandy in the early pointed style, with two lofty towers terminating in spires and serving as a landmark for ships navigating the channel. The church of St. Pierre is also a fine edifice of the 16th century. The valley bounding the town to the W. is crossed by an ancient aqueduct, could it by of five perfect arches and 15 piers. Coutances is the seat of the ancient court for the department tribunal of first resort, of commerce and of a bishopric. It has two seminaries, an academy and communal college a prison theatre, and small public library; marble-works, glass-works, and manufactures of parchment, thread druggists, muslins, &c. A considerable trade is carried on in grain and farm produce,

horses, cattle, thread, wool, quilts, hemp, &c. Couthuine is an ancient town, and had a bishop in 480. It was afterwards fortified, and became the capital of the district of Couthuine. The fortifications have almost entirely disappeared. P 7442

COUTHUIN REPPE a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Liège, 1 bank Meuse 4 m. W. Huy. Both coal and iron are worked, and there are also lunekins a brewery and an establishment for preparing the masons well known by the name of Dutch walls. Pop 3430

COULTRAE a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 27 m. N. E. Bordeaux, 1 bank Dronne, in a district that produces red wine of fair quality. It has several mills, and a trade in flour with which it supplies Bordeaux. In 1087 Henry IV then King of Navarre, defeated the League before its walls. Pop 1395

COUVES, two small isls. Brazil off the coast of prov. São Paulo, about 12 m. E. the bay of Ubatuba, lat. 23° 25' S. lon 44° 55' W. The larger is well supplied with wood and water and has a commodious bay opposite to the mainland.

COUVET a large vil. Switzerland, can. of and 144 m. S. W. Neuchâtel. beautifully situated in the Val de Travers, 1 bank, Renne. It has many well-built houses, and is the chief seat of the lace manufacture of the canton.

COUVIN a com. and to Helsum prov. of and 33 m. S. W. Hamdr. It has a church with a fine tower of early though unknown date. The district possesses extensive iron mines, and is an important seat of iron manufactures having several blast furnaces, millable iron works, steel works, foundries and steam-engine factories. Pop 2578

COVE, or COVA or COUX a tn. Ireland. See QUERIN's towns its name.

COVE two pars. England. Suffolk.—1 (North) 1242 ac. 1 op. 200—2 (South) 1214 ac. Pop. 134

(XV) FENNY a par Eng. Cambridge 7240 ac. P 1805

COVENHAM two pars. England. Lincoln.—1 (St. Bartholomew) 1340 ac. 1 op. 215—2 (St. Mary) 560 ac. 1 op. 195

COVFLONG a tn. and fort, Hindoostan. Carnate, on the Carmichael coast. prod. of and 52 m. S. Madras, lat. 12° 48' N. lon 80° 18' E. The Imperial East India Company of Ostend had here their chief factory. In 1750 it was taken by the French but in 1752 surrendered to the British, by whom the fortifications were destroyed

COVENTRY a city. England. co. Warwick 85 m. N. W. London 54 m. N. E. Warwick and a station on the London and N. W. Railway. It is situate partly on a gentle eminence rising in a valley, and partly on a hill falling away gradually on each side—the whole stretching E. to W. for nearly 3 m. and bounded on the N. E. by the river Sherbourne and the brook at Radford. The more modern parts of the town are regularly and well built, but a few irregular and narrow streets still remain lined with houses in the style of the 15th and 16th centuries, composed of heavy wooden beams, filled in between with brick and plaster and often having their peaked upper stories projecting far into the street over the under ones, so as in many instances nearly to meet thereby greatly obscuring the light of the street. Still however unaltered to modern notions, these houses are often richly picturesque. Several new streets have been formed of late years a number of new and handsome houses built, and a great and general improvement effected in the appearance of the town. The whole is well paved, and lighted with gas and the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water from the corporation water-works. Amongst the more remarkable buildings are St. Michael's church, a masterpiece of the lighter Gothic style, and having numerous windows of ancient coloured glass, and a beautiful spire, 303 ft. high. Trinity church with a spire 237 ft. high. St. John's church, a plain cruciform structure, of the time of Edward III. (but church) a handsome modern building, attached to the elegant spire of the Greyfriars monastery. St. Mary's hall erected in the time of Henry VI and esteemed one of the finest specimens of the ornamental architecture of the 15th century in England. The interior decorations are of a corresponding magnificence, rendering the whole an object of the greatest interest. The hall the roof of which is of finely carved oak is now used for civic purposes and occasionally for public entertainments. To these buildings may be added

the theatre, a neat and commodious house the town-hall the drapers hall the jail, barracks, and several other handsome public structures. During the monastic ages, Coventry had a large and magnificent cathedral, which was destroyed at the Reformation. Besides the six churches belonging to the Establishment it has a handsome Gothic R. Catholic chapel and places of worship belonging to Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends. The charitable institutions are numerous and well endowed, the principal of which are San Thomas Wido's charity founded in the reign of Henry VIII. with an annual income of between £2000 and £3000 the Bebbako men's hospital income about £1500 and the Bebbako boys' hospital with an income of about £2040. Besides these, there are various other considerable charities, and several minor ones. The scholastic foundations are the free grammar school a richly endowed institution with exhibitions and fellowships attached several other charity schools, a school of design and a number of well conducted private academies. There are also a library, a mechanics institute, a society for the diffusion of religious and useful knowledge several dispensaries an hospital and a beautifully laid out cemetery planned by Mr. Paxton

Coventry was celebrated for its manufactures of cloth, naps and bonnets as early as the 10th century and also for a kind of blue thread called Coventry true blue. These were succeeded by the manufacture of woollen broadcloths of various descriptions which continued long the staple trade of the town till superseded in turn by weaving now together with watch-making the staple business of the place. Gases and ribbons of all descriptions are made and fringe-making and silk dyeing carried on. Coventry is the greatest port for ribbons in England and watch-making introduced at a very remote period has so much increased, especially within the last 40 or 50 years, that a greater number of watches is now made here than in London, and of equal quality. Coventry was formerly surrounded with lofty walls in which were 15 gates. Its pageants and processions were of the most magnificent description and pageants were here created in a style nowhere else equalled. The old prodigality of the people of Coventry for gorgeous pageantry is still manifested by the triumphal procession shown in honour of the Countess of Ulster who unwiltingly tempted Peeping Tom of Coventry into the indiscretion which obtained for him the sobriquet by which he has been immortalized. This procession still within the last few years was commonly graced by the presence of the mayor and corporation in their official robes but since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act the presence of the civic body has been discontinued. The origin and meaning of the well known figurative phrase of sending to Coventry has been variously given but is still uncertain. Coventry sends two members to the House of Commons as it has done so since 1453. Registered electors (1856) 4189. The municipal government is vested in a mayor 10 aldermen and 30 councillors. Market days, Wednesdays and Fridays. Various fairs the principal one held on the first Friday after Trinity Sunday (lasting eight days) and the others in March May August, and November. Pop. (1841) 30 745 (1851) 36,912.—(See Correspondent)

COVIN, NEXE several post townships, U. States.—1 Vermont 54 m. N. by E. Montpelier 1 op. 786.—2 New Hampshire 0 m. N. W. Concord 1 op. 412.—3 Connecticut 17 m. E. Hartford Pop. 2018.—4 Pennsylvania intersected by the Tioga, in which is a vil. of same name 1 op. 2670.—5 Rhode Island 13 m. S. W. Providence. 1 op. 3433.—6 New York 114 m. S. W. Albany with vil. of same name Pop. 1681

COVINGHAM par Eng. York (N. Riding) 22 120 ac. Pop. 3554

COVIN, R. A. a tn. in Portugal prov. Beira Baixa, 90 m. S. W. Guarda, in a finely wooded district, at the foot of the Serra de Gerulla. It is built on an acclivity in the form of an amphitheatre; is defended by a fort contains several churches, two convents, an hospital, and almshouse and has considerable manufactures of cloth and thermal springs. 1 op. 6951

COVINGTON par Eng. Huntington 1230 ac. P 163
COVINGTON a vil. U. States, Kentucky on the Ohio at the mouth of Licking Creek, by which it is separated from Newport, directly opposite to Cincinnati of which, from the

arrangement of the streets, it appears a continuation. It has six churches, four academies or high schools, and several manufacturing establishments, particularly of tobacco. Pop. 2026.

COVINGTON and **TRANSMARION** par Scotland, *Isle of Arran*, 4 m by 2½. Pop. (1851), 548.

COVIL is a peninsula dist Scotland co. Argyll about 90 m. in length and 10 m. from 10 to 15 m. in breadth bounded W and N by Loch Fyne E by Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde and S. by the Bay of Kyle of Bute. It is hilly and its coast is indented, partly rugged, and has many coves, creeks, arms of the sea, and small harbours. It contains several parts. Pop. 1896.

COVINGTON two parts, England Hereford — 1 (March) 20 ac 1 sp 347 — 2 (Tuff) 690 ac 1 p 11

COVINGTON a part for market in and par S. Wales, Glamorgan The town 1½ m. W by 8 Cardiff contains chiefly of one square street containing many well built and well furnished houses. It has a burial place of which for Baptist, Wesleyan and of the Methodist a free grammar school and several other schools with an extensive cattle farm and two farms at its ends a small (Covington) contains many of the rich and fertile in returning a member to the House of Commons Several Roman coins have been discovered in the ruins of 1000.

COVINGTON par Eng Lanc 10 40 m. Pop 688

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recreation grounds, including assembly-rooms, reading-rooms &c. Steamers ply between W. Cove and Southampton Portsmouth Yarmouth, &c. Pop. 4766.

E. Cove is situated on the N. bank of the Medina, directly opposite W. Cove, with which it communicates by a ferry. It contains a church, the foundation-stone of which was laid in September 1881 by her present Majesty then Princess Victoria an Independent chapel and a public botanical garden. At a short distance E. from the town is Osburne House, one of the summer residences of her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is situated on a grassy lawn sloping to the sea, and commands a series of the most beautiful and extensive views. — (Brettell's *Handbook to the Isle of Wight*.)

COWER, a trading place of N. W. Africa, on the Gambia, about 80 m. from its embouchure lat. 13° 37' N. lon. 14° 30' W. Its trade consists principally in the exchange of corn, millet, hides, ivory wax &c. for rum tobacco, gunpowder iron-lars &c.

COWOLD a par and vil England, on Essex 4408 ac. The village pleasantly situated 30 m. S. by 7 Hornham, has a handsome church. A corn market is held every alternate Wed or Sat. Pop. 95.

COWHOLM a par England Gloucester 1860 ac 1 p 148

COWHAM par Eng East York 9096 ac Pop. 81

COWHAM three parts Leinster — 1 (1) river 1894 ac 1 p 817 — 2 (Mid Essex) 300 ac 1 op. 844 — 3. Oa. 1 p 310 ac 1 p 77

COWHAM par Eng Suffolk 300 ac Pop. 878

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COLYTON par Scot. Afr. 11,515 in. Pop. 1543
COTTY par Wales, Glamorgan 4371 sq. Pop. 2804.
COZUMEL an Isl. Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Yucatan lat. 20° 34' N lon. 86° 44' W. It is 80 m long by about 8 m broad and is low flat and covered with trees. It is fertile, and abounds in fruit and cattle. Numerous interesting remains of ancient buildings have been discovered on it. When visited, in 1815, by Juan de Grijalva, it contained a numerous population and was much resorted to as a place of peculiar sanctity by the Indians of the neighbouring continent.

CRAH ISLAND—1 An Isl. 10 m. off W coast, Madagascar lat. 21° 4' S—2 An Isl. British Guiana, lat. 6° 21' N lon. 57° 33' W—3 An Isl. W Indies. See Bonaire.

CRAKOW or **KRAKOW** (German and Polish, *Krakus*) formerly a part of the old kingdom of Poland and more recently an independent republic, lying between lat. 49° 35' and 50° 17' N and lon. 19° 7' and 20° 17' E about 48 m. in length and 14 m. wide throughout the broadest portion area, 500 sq. m. It is now extinct, having been incorporated with the Austrian dominions in 1845. The surface consists of an undulating plain. The climate is moderate, and the soil rich producing corn, pulses, flax, some fruits, and honey. Cattle, sheep, and swine abound as do also fish and game. The minerals are coal, iron, marble, freestone, clay &c. By the Partition treaty of 1795 Cracow fell to the share of Austria and in 1809 formed with Western Galicia, the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. At the Congress of Vienna in 1815 it was formed into an independent republic by the allies but was subsequently as above stated, again incorporated with Austria, and is now included in the government or grand duchy of Cracow, the most W. division of Galicia.

CRAKOW a city formerly cap. of above republic and recently of Poland now comprised in the Austrian empire in a beautiful valley 1 bank of the Vistula, 160 m S.S.W. Warsaw lat. 50° 3' 59" N lon. 19° 51' 50" E. It is a fine suburb, and is surrounded by pr. meadows. It is irregularly built, but clean, and has a spacious square. The houses are in general large but most of them are in a state of decay as are also a great number of its churches. It contains many ancient and interesting edifices the principal of which is the cathedral where were formerly deposited the Crown Jewels



THE CATHEDRAL CRAKOW

and regalia and where lie the remains of many of the ancient kings of Poland. It was also the place prescribed by the constitution for their coronation. It has 50 altars, and above 20 chapels. The castle, called the *Königsburg*, founded about A.D. 700 is a spacious structure. The other remarkable edifices are the episcopal palace and the old town hall. The city contains a university, a college, a school of arts, an academy of painting, a public library &c.—the latter having 80,000 printed volumes, and 4500 MSS. This city was founded in the 13th century and is said to have been at one time very flourishing, having had an extensive commerce and a large population. The wealthier classes in Cracow are Germans; those in the suburbs mostly Jews. Pop. 43,000

CRACATOA a small and mountainous Isl. Indian Archipelago Straits of Banda, between Sumatra and Java. It has one elevated peak and on the N side a convenient watering place, near which is a Malay village where fruits and vegetables may be had.

CRADLEY—1 A par. England Hereford 5968 ac. Pop. 1641—2 A vill. and chapelry England Worcester. The village, situate 8 m W by S Birmingham consists of one street, well kept. It has an Established church four Dissenting chapels, a sd two national schools. There are old-established iron works at Cradley and the manufacture of nails and what is carried on extensively. Pop. 1383.

CRADDOCK a dist. and tn. in the E part of Cape Colony. The district lies N of that of Somerset area about 5000 sq. m. but as no regular survey has yet been made of it, it is impossible to state its precise extent. Its principal streams are the Great Fish, the Brak, and the Tarka rivers. In some parts this district is encumbered with bush, while in others there is scarcely a bush to be seen and it is altogether destitute of timber. The soil, however, is in general very fertile, suitable alike for grain and for the production of all the various fruits peculiar to other parts of the colony. Many of the inhabitants are in opulent circumstances, possessing large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. They have also a breed of hardy valuable horses. The farm-buildings are generally extensive and commodious, the roads, for the most part, tolerably good, and in some parts excellent.—The town cap. of the district occupies a narrow valley 1 bank Great Fish river about 480 m N.W.E. Cape Town lat. 3° 20' S lon. 18° 55' E. The main street towards the river is planted with various fruit trees. It has a church several chapels belonging to Independents and Wesleyans several good schools and a number of substantial stores, well stocked with British manufactures. In the immediate vicinity of the town are cold and tepid chalybeate springs. Pop. dist. estimated at 7537.

CRADDOG a do. of S.W. Africa, coast of Guinea, right of Bann. Kingdom Jabo at the junction of the 1st and 2nd rivers with the lake or lagoon of Cradock lat. 6° 33' N lon. 18° 56' E. It is a well known mart for the Jabo cloths which are to be had in great abundance and of fine quality. The lake of Cradock on the N bank of which the town is situated, is of a crescent form about 60 m in length and 6 m breadth in the centre. It communicates with the sea by a narrow channel at its W end called Lagoon River. By this outlet the lake or lagoon pours out, about half-fb. such a volume of surging foam, of a deep brown tint and of a mellow odour as to spread over a sweep of 31. the edge of which is marked by a well-defined margin as it rolls forward on the deep blue water at the offing—(See *De Verre*).

CRAIG par Scotland Forfar 6 m by 6 m. Pop. 1934.

CRAIGIE par Scot. Afr. m by 1½ m. Pop. 791.

CRAIGNISH par Scot. Argyle Pop. 756.

CRAIKIE par Eng. Durham 2779 ac. Pop. 603.

CRAIL an ancient royal bur. and par. Scotland co. Fife. The town 6½ m S.E. St. Andrews consists principally of two parallel streets extending along the shore. Many of the houses are large and of a dignified appearance, the former importance of the place—Crail having been a town of some note as early as the 9th century. The streets are spacious, well lighted and kept clean. On an elevation within the town are some vestiges of what was anciently a royal residence which had been inhabited by several Scottish monarchs successively one of whom was David I. It has Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches. Crail was once a great herring fishing station but the herring having almost deserted the coast, this branch of business is not now so flourishing as it formerly was. It used also to send large quantities of lobsters to the London market but the number now sent is comparatively limited. The harbour is small unsafe and difficult of access.—The PARISH, 7 m by 8 m.

in extent, contains the promontory of *Fife Ness*, commonly called the East Neuk or Fife. Pop. bor 1847; par., including bor 1908

CRAWLING par Scot. Berwick; 4 sq m. Pop. 784.

CRAILHEIM a tn. W. Switzerland, about Jura, capital of same name; R. bank Jura, 18 m. N. E. of Geneva. It contains an old Gothic palace now used as a court-house, a ducal and another church, a large townhouse, a well-endowed hospital and has manufactures of cotton leather, delfware, and tobacco, a print- and a powder and several other mills as an annual general and cattle market. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring with a bathing establishment. P. 8087. Area of dist. 189 sq m. P. 23,457.

CRAMBE, par Eng. York (N. Riding) 778 ac. P. 617.

CRANON par Scot. Edinburgh 6 m by 2 m. Pop. 2547.

CRANBORNE a par and market in England, co. Dorset 18,780 ac. The town pleasantly situated in an open country 27 m. N. E. Dorchester is irregularly built, but has a fine old church, with a Gothic tower. It has several small churches. The weaving of ribbons was formerly carried on here but is now nearly extinct. The town is surrounded by a chase, famous in ancient times for the sport it afforded, and still tenanted by large herds of deer. This parish is alleged to have been the scene of the battle between the British under Badocia, and the Romans, and the discovery of the cross bones and urns, and the remains of a circular fortification of great extent would seem to favour the supposition. Pop. 7737.

CRANBROOK a par and market in England, co. Kent 9662 ac. The town 40 m. S. E. London, on a brook called the Crane, is neatly built, and partially paved and lighted with gas. It has a beautiful church near the centre of the town, various dissenting chapels, and a grammar school, endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The first woollen manufactory attempted in England was established here by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. The trade, however, has long since disappeared and traffic in hops has become the chief business. Pop. 4020.—(Local Correspondent.)

CRANFILL D—1 par Irel. Androm 835 ac. P. 256. — 2 par Eng. Bedford 5500 ac. Pop. 1514.

CRANFORD three pars. Eng.—1 Middlesex 791 ac. Pop. 427—2 (St. Andrew and St. John) Northampton 2420 ac. Pop. 1046.

CRANGVORE (Correspondent) a tn. Hindocstan presid. Madras, Malabar coast, on the N. margin of a small bay 16 m. N. Cochin lat. 10° 12' N. lon 76° 15' E. It is the residence of a R. Catholic bishop, in whose diocese most of the inland churches, formerly belonging to the Nestorian community are included.

CRANHAM two pars. Eng.—1 Gloucester 1859 ac. Pop. 254—2 Essex 1875 ac. Pop. 881.

CRANLEY par Eng. Surrey 7840 ac. Pop. 14'4.

CRANMORE, two pars. Eng. Somerset—1 (Kend) 1064 ac. Pop. 68—2 (West) 1814 ac. Pop. 806.

CRANOS, par Eng. Leicestershire 990 ac. Pop. 126.

CRANFORD par Eng. Suffolk 1168 ac. Pop. 309.

CRANBROOK, par Scot. Berwick 7 m by 4 m. P. 137.

CRANLEY par Eng. Northampton 2510 ac. P. 809.

CRANSTON par Scotland, Edinburgh 4778 ac. Pop. 1255.

CRANTOCK par Eng. Cornwall 2552 ac. Pop. 451.

CRANWELL, par Eng. Lincoln 1972 ac. Pop. 240.

CRANWICK par Eng. Norfolk 1824 ac. Pop. 96.

CRANWORTH par Eng. Norfolk 1128 ac. Pop. 310.

CRACON a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 19 m. S. by W. Laval, 1 bank Oudon. It was formerly a place of some importance, and was several times besieged during the wars of religion. It has a fine modern chateau. Coarse woollen goods are manufactured here and there is a considerable trade in grain & yarn linen &c. Pop. 2155.

CRAPONNE, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, 30 m. N. La Fay. It was once surrounded by walls, of which only a single square tower now remains; contains an ancient church has manufactures of lace and bonnets and three annual fairs. Pop. 1760.

CRATFIELD par Eng. Suffolk 2085 ac. Pop. 673.

CRATVIE and **BRACHAN**, par Scotland, Aberdeen 159,686 ac. Pop. 1789.

CRATI, a river, Naples prov. Calabria Citra. It rises in the forest of Bile, and flows N. past Cosenza, then E. and enters the Gulf of Taranto after a course of about 40 m. and receiving several streams, the chief of which are Cosente and Biondo.

CRATO (VILLA) a tn. Brazil prov. Ceara, 379 m. W. by N. Pernambuco lat. 6° 30' S.; lon 38° 40' W. It is a small, miserable, irregularly-built town, with two churches, one of which has never been finished. It has a jail, in a ruinous condition, a townhouse, a Latin, and two primary schools. The inhabitants are either Indians or their mixed descendants, with a few Brazilians who for the most part are shopkeepers. The state of morality in the place is very low—hard-playing being the principal occupation of all classes during the day-time. Very few of the better classes live with their wives a few years after their marriage they generally turn them out to live separately and replace them by young women. In the species of immorality the people seem to follow the example of their parents, who openly live with mistresses that are sometimes married women. In the vicinity of Crato rapadura (coarse sugar) is manufactured, and the sugar cane, manioc, rice, and tobacco are cultivated and all the usual tropical fruits are plentiful. Pop. 8000. The dist. which is extensive, has a population of 10,000—(Gardner's Travels in Brazil, 1896-1897. Recife, de Imp. Brazil.)

CRATO [not Crato] a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Alentejo, 11 m. W. N. W. Portalegre, on a height near the Estrela. It is surrounded by walls was defended by a citadel now in ruins and contains a collegiate church, convent almshouse, and hospital. The grand prior of the knights of Malta resided here. Pop. 1360.

CRAT (LAL. See ROCHES-DE-ROCHE).

CRAUGHWILL a post tn. Ireland, co. of and 14 m. S. E. Galway containing a church and a R. Catholic chapel. Petty sessions are held every Monday. Pop. 274.

CRAWFORD par Scotland Lanark 75 ac. Pop. 1670.

CRAWFORDJOHN par Scotland Lanark 11 m by 8 m. Pop. 1111.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a vil U. States Indiana, on the S. side of Sugar Creek, 45 m. W. W. Indianapolis. It has a court-house, a U. States land office (is the seat of Welsh college and has two academies. Pop. 1327.

CRAWLEY three pars. England—1 Southampton 4569 ac. Pop. 507—2 Sussex 770 ac. Pop. 447—3 North Bucks 4060 ac. Pop. 914.

CRAWTHORNE, par and vil England, York (W. Riding) 2630 ac. Pop. 243.

CRAY four pars. England, Kent—1 (Post) 798 ac. Pop. 889—2 (North) 1445 ac. Pop. 570—3 (St. Mary) 2010 ac. Pop. 1410—4 (St. Paul) 1561 ac. Pop. 554.

CRAYFORD a par and in England, co. Kent 2474 ac. The town, 11 m. S. E. London, sits on the Cray, where was once a ford, occupies principally of one long street. It has a handsome church of modern erection on an eminence at the upper end of the town chapel for Baptists and R. Catholic, and a national and an infant school. Here are two extensive works for making articles of dress, as shawls, cravats handkerchiefs, &c. In the parish are numerous caverns of uncertain origin, some of them nearly 100 ft. in depth, and containing rooms supported by pillars of chalk.

Near Crayford was fought the battle between Hengist and Vortigern, which ended in the defeat of the Britons. Pop. 2035.—(Local Correspondent.)

CREACOMBE, par Eng. Devon 1050 ac. Pop. 35.

CREAGH two pars. Irel.—1 Cork 7054 ac. Pop. 442—2 Roscommon 8668 ac. Pop. 2746.

CREAKE, two pars. Eng. Norfolk—1 (North) 3601 ac. Pop. 776—2 (South) 4146 ac. Pop. 1041.

CRECORA par Irel. Limerick; 8015 ac. P. 707.

CREGRIN par Irel. Carlow and Wicklow 2471 ac. Pop. 484.

CRECY or **CREZNY** a small tn. France, dep. Somme, 18 m. N. Abbeville, on the Male, which empties itself into the estuary of the Somme. Crecy is an ancient place and had a royal pleasure house in the seventh century. It has some manufactures of soap and trade in wood. It is, however, chiefly remarkable for the signal defeat by the English, under Edward III., August 26 1346 of a large French army

under Philippe de Valois when 80,000 French were slain. Pop. 1840.

CRECY-EN-BAZES, a tn. France dep. Aisne 9 m. N. Laon. It was once defended by a strong castle, and suffered much during the early French wars. It has a trade in horses and cattle; a monthly, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2044.

CREATON (Glasty) par and vil Eng Northampton 790 ac. Pop. 549.

CREDES HILL, a par Eng Kent, Maidford, 1224 ac. Pop. 320.

CREDITION a par and in England, co. Devon, 12,909 ac. The town near the Credeney 8 m. N.W. Exeter is about 1 m. in length and is formed chiefly of one broad street, between two hills and consists of two parts, the E and W towns the latter of which was twice destroyed by fire in the last century. It has a church in the later pointed style, with a noble tower rising from the intersection of the nave several dissenting chapels, 13 schools including the free grammar-school founded by Edward VI. two ancient almshouses and several minor charities. There were formerly extensive serge and woollen manufactories here, but the trade has now fallen into decay. Near the town is a pretty large flax-mill and some large flour-mills. Pop. of tn and par 6000.

CREE a river Scotland, forming the boundary between the co. of Kirkcubright and Wigton. It rises in the S. of Ayrshire, flows S. by E. forms Loch Cree an expansion of the river about 8 m. long passes Newton-Stewart, and falls into Wigtown Bay at Credenore. Total course about 30 m.

CRECH (St. Michael) a par and vil England, co. Somerset 2104 ac. The village, 5 m. N.E. Taunton, on the Tons, consists of one principal street which is also the high road between Taunton and Bridgewater. It has a handsome parish church, of the time of Charles I. and a small Baptist chapel. Agriculture is the chief employment. The Orchard and Bridgewater Canal as also the Bristol and Exeter Railway pass through the village. Pop. 1219.

CREED par Eng Cornwall 2996 ac. Pop. 765.

CREES a tribe of N. American Indians, formerly occupying a large portion of Georgia and Alabama, but now inhabiting a part of the territory W. of the Mississippi assigned to the Indian nations by treaty with the U. States Government. Their country is bounded N. and E. by that of the Cherokees and S. by the Canadian river which separates it from the country of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. They are industrious, and have supplied themselves with comfortable houses with many of the necessaries and several of the comforts of life. They have good gardens and orchards but Indian corn is their principal crop. They are making considerable progress in the arts of civilized life, and four missionary stations have been occupied among them by different Christian bodies. Their number is estimated at about 25,000.

CRFERSEA or **CHERTEN** par Eng Essex 965 ac. Pop. 167.

CREES, a tribe of Indians. See **BRITISH AMERICA**.

CRETING four pars. Eng Suffolk — 1. (All Saints) 1790 ac. Pop. 301. — 2. (St. Mary) Pop. 224. — 3. (St. Odo) Pop. 60. — 4. (St. Peter or West) Pop. 255. United area of last three pars. 3115 ac.

CRETTON par Eng Lincoln 1009 ac. Pop. 102.

CRETETOWN a burgh of barony and port, Scotland, co. Kirkcubright, 4 m. N.E. Wigton, beautifully situated, 1 bank Cree, at its mouth. Its streets are irregular but the houses are well built and it has a townhouse and small prison. It has manufactures of carpets and some iron founding but its principal trade is in shipping granite for Liverpool though there is a small coasting trade, and foreign vessels sometimes deliver cargoes of timber and tar. There is no harbour. Pop. 1803.

CREVEE par Ireld. Roscommon 4574 ac. Pop. 1244.

CREFFELD a tn. Prussia. See **KARLSRUH**.

CREGGAN par Ireld. Armagh and Louth 24,818 ac.

Pop. 12,774.

CREGLINGEN a tn. Wittenberg circle Saxt, 1 bank Tauber 44 m. N.E. Hildburgh. It contains a church, in the Gothic style with a fine high altar. Pop. 1876.

CREGNA, par Wales Radnor 1695 ac. Pop. 109.

CREHEL, par Ireld. Wicklow 2215 ac. Pop. 428.

CREICH par Scot. Fife 3 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 536.

CREILL (anc. *Credilian Bellesorum*) a tn. France, dep. Oise, 6 m. N.W. Senlis, pleasantly situated, 1 bank Oise, here crossed by a remarkable bridge. It was formerly defended by a strong castle, of which only a few vestiges remain; contains a parish church, with a handsome spire and has important manufactures of porcelain and stoneware a trade in flour coal, and cattle and an annual fair. Pop. 2151.

CREMA a city kingdom of Italy, deleg. Lodi and Crema, on a beautiful plain, r. bank Serio, 35 m. E.S.E. Milan. It is well built, and is surrounded by a brick wall and ditch. It has an old castle, a cathedral and a number of other churches a picture gallery, a gymnasium, two hospitals, two theatres, and a *museo-dei-piedi*, with several other public edifices. It has manufactures of silk, hats, lace, and linen and carries on a considerable trade in wax, fish, honey &c. The adjoining country is fertile, producing wine, grain, and flax the latter of superior quality. Numbers of cattle are reared in the vicinity of the town. Crema was founded by some Longobards, who fled from the cruelties of Alboin the first Lombard King of Italy. During the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, it took the part of the former and was destroyed by Frederick I. in 1160 but was soon after rebuilt. In 1797 it was taken by the French. Pop. 9*00.

CREMIEUX (anc. *Cremacon*) a tn. France, dep. Isère 15 m. N. by W. La Tour-du-Pin. It was anciently the residence of the Dauphins of Viennois, who had here a castle, of which some vestiges still remain, and has a trade in coarse linen and poultry some silk mills, and numerous fairs. Pop. 1985.

CREMNI a city Hungary. See **KASOVIA**.

CREMONA a deleg. kingdom of Italy, bounded N. by the Oglio, which separates it from *Verona*, S. by the Po which separates it from the duchy of Parma W. deleg. Lodi, and E. Bergamo area, 458 sq. m. It is divided into 9 districts, and 198 parishes. The surface is throughout, a rich alluvial flat, watered besides the Po and Oglio, already mentioned by the Adde and Serio. It is very little wooded but produces in abundance far beyond its own consumption corn rice wine, and hay. Excellent flax also is grown and an immense quantity of mulberry trees great numbers of silk worms. The dairy is much attended to, and excellent Parmesan cheeses are made. There are manufactures of cotton and flax in many places, but none of them to any great extent. Pop. 180,000.

CREMONA a city kingdom of Italy cap. deleg. of same name on a plain, 1 bank Po, 47 m. S.E. by E Milan and 39 m. N.W. Parma. It is regularly built, but extremely dull, and contains few objects of interest. It is surrounded by walls and wet ditches, and defended by a citadel and is occupied with the opposite bank of the river by a bridge defended by a fort. The most remarkable edifice is the cathedral, begun in 1107 and completed about 1491. It exhibits little harmony of parts but has a venerable and imposing appearance, and its interior decorations are of the most costly description. Close by and connected with the cathedral, is the Torrazzo, the loftiest and most beautiful tower in Italy. It is built of brick 572 ft. high, having 490 steps to the bell story. There are other 40 churches, but none of them remarkable though many of them contain good paintings. They are mostly built of dark red brick, and usually Gothic. Some of the ancient palaces of Cremona are beautiful specimens of architecture. There were formerly many convents here, but most of them are now demolished.

Cremona is the seat of a bishopric, and has civil criminal and commercial tribunals. It has a lyceum, gymnasium, a public library several institutions for the education of poor children, some collections of objects of art, various charitable institutions, two theatres, a barracks, a bridge, and a *museo-dei-piedi*. It has considerable manufactures of linen, silk, earthenware, colours, and mustard, the latter of which is much esteemed in Italy. It was at one time celebrated for its violins, but its reputation for these instruments has now much declined. Their manufacture was almost wholly confined, for nearly 100 years, to a family of the name of Amati. The first of this family who distinguished himself as a violin-maker was Hieronymus Amati, who became famous about the beginning of the 17th century. Antonius Stradivarius, and Joseph Guarnerius were also celebrated violin-makers of Cremona. The former was a contemporary of the last two

Anatolia the latter flourished at the commencement of the 18th century. Instruments by these makers are now scarce, and bring a high price.

Cremona was colonized by the Romans, and became a populous and flourishing town. In the war between Vitellius and Vespasian it was plundered and burnt by the troops of the latter but was subsequently rebuilt by Vespasian. After the fall of the empire, it shared the fate of the other cities of Lombardy and eventually fell under the dominion of the Visconti of Milan, whose will time it has continued to form a part of the Milanese state. In 1706, it was taken possession of by the French. Yida, bishop of Albi, the celebrated Latin poet, was born here in 1490. Pop. (1848) 25,525.

CRENDON (Lousy) par Eng. Books; 5120 sq. m. Pop. 1700. CRET or CRESSON VALON, a tn. France, dep. Oise, 4 m. E. by S. Beauvais. It was formerly the capital of the province of Valois, and had two castles, five monasteries, five churches, and considerable fortifications of the latter, some ruined walls only and of the churches but one exist. The town is surrounded by promontories planted with trees has a good square manufactures of cotton, and agricultural implements and a considerable trade in grain, wood, coarse linen and thread. Pop. 2607.

CRELAN LONI an isle of the S. W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyll, opposite Lamlair, and extending S.E. from Loch Linnhe.

CRESCENT an isl., N. Pacific in the low archipelago lat (S. point) 23° 20' 30" S. lon 134° 35' W (2).

CRESCENTINO a kingdom of Italy prov. Verelli 2° sq. N. E. Turin, near the confluence of the Dora Baltea with the Po, in a marshy and unhealthy district. It has an abbey founded in the eighth century. Pop. 4800.

CRESLOW par Eng. Books 620 sq. Pop. 10.

CRESPANO a tn. Austria Italy gov. Venice, prov. of and about 32 m. N. W. Treviso. It lies at the foot of a hill contains a parish and five auxiliary churches and has manufactures of linen, flannel, and broad cloth. Pop. 5025.

CRESTINO a tn. Austria Italy gov. Vi. gov. of, and 40 m. N. W. Venice, cap. dist. of same name. It has an active trade in linen, silk, bricks, firewood, and in the agricultural produce of the vicinity. Pop. 4000.

CRESSINGHAM par Eng. Books. 255 sq. m. Pop. 599. CRESSINGHAM two pars. Eng. Norfolk.—1 (Great) 2424 sq. m. Pop. 383.—2 (Little) 1824 sq. m. Pop. 252.

CRESSY a tn. France. See CRECY.

CREST a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 13 m. S. E. Valence, 1 m. Drôme. It is commanded by an old castle, which defended the passage of the river and rendered Crest one of the strongest places in the Valentinois. Of this castle, a large tower is all that remains in a habitable state. It was formerly a prison but now serves as a house of correction. There are here manufactures of cloth serge, cotton goods, blankets, handkerchiefs, and turnery ware. It has also several silk, cotton, and felling mills, paper-works, dyeworks, sugar refineries, tanneries, potworks, tile-works, and brickkilns. A considerable trade is carried on in cloth, cottons, silk and silk goods, &c. Truffles are abundant, and form a considerable article of commerce. Pop. 3357.

CRETE, or CANDIA (French, Crète; anc. Crete), an isl. Mediterranean, the largest and most E. of the Grecian archipelago, and belonging to Turkey. It has about 65 m. S. E. Cape Males or San Angelo, in the Mornas, and 149 m. N. E. Cape Orio, in Anatolia or Asia Minor, between lat. 25° and 36° N. and lon. 25° and 27° E. Length, E. to W. about 158 m. breadth, varying from 8 to 88 m. It is extremely mountainous, being traversed throughout its whole length by a lofty range running close to, and parallel with the S. coast. There are other ranges dispersed over and over covering the whole island. In the course of the island in Mount Pelicci (anc. Pelicci) 7800 ft. high; the other loftiest summits are towards the W., in the Peloponnesus or White Mountains, so called from their summits being covered with snow

for eight or nine months in the year. The highest elevations attained here are about 6000 ft. The greater part of these mountains are clothed with forests of olive, chestnut, walnut, and pine trees, oaks, and cypresses. They contain a number of remarkable caverns and grottoes including the famous labyrinth of antiquity an extensive and intricate natural excavation at the foot of Mount Ida. The N. coast, with numerous indentations, forms, W. to E. the Capes of Bona, Spada, Moleka, Radimo, Saso, St. John, Eldero, and the Bays or Gulfs of Ksamos, Camos or Khamia, Sada, Armyro, Retamo, and Mirabel. The S. coast is lofty bordered by mountains, presenting few indentations so that only one marked promontory is formed, Cape Matala or Theodia, and an extensive bay that of Messara, W. of that promontory. About 6 m. S. however of Cape Matala, are some small bays, the most interesting of which is that in which the vessel bearing the Apostle Paul to Rome took refuge, on her way to Malta or Malta, and still called by the Greeks Fair Haven, on our



THE FAIR HAVEN, CRETE.—From Captain's Voyage of the Pearl

ships Calomina (from Greek *kalos* *kalos* and described in old sailing directions as a fair bay with good anchorage. There are few plants, and no rivers or lakes of any importance. The climate is, in general, mild and healthy the heats of summer being tempered by a N. wind, called by the natives *en'at*, which blows throughout the greater part of the day. Rains occur generally in the spring and autumn very little falling in summer when the want is supplied by heavy dews. Unfortunately some of the most fertile valleys are the most unhealthy especially those that have rivulets running through them, *fevers* being prevalent in these from June to the end of September. There are no mines in the island, though many ancient writers assert that iron was first discovered here. The only useful minerals known to exist, are gypsum, lime, slate, and whetstones. Vegetation is extremely luxuriant in favourable situations although a great portion of the soil is dry and stony and not well adapted for the production of grain. In many places, however, fruits and vegetables grow spontaneously myrtles and rose-hawthorns cover the banks of the rivulets, and the plains and pastures are encumbered with the most beautiful and fragrant flowers. The fig, pomegranate, almond, and orange grow spontaneously, and *Cistus creticus* producing gum balsam, is found; but the tragacanth plant does not grow here. Dates, cotton, and tobacco are cultivated but the staple productions of the country are wine, oil, and fruits, amongst the latter, the Malvaceous *raim*, which are much esteemed. Silk is produced, but in small quantities. Of cereals, about 5000 tons are produced annually in the provinces of Candia and Retimo. Sufficient corn barley oats, beans, &c. are grown to supply eight or nine months consumption the deficiency is imported from Egypt and Barin. The wheat and barley are of superior quality. Of horned cattle there are about 50,000 used principally for ploughing; but no improvements whatever have been made in agriculture for centuries. Almost every peasant has his own farm, and

the few who have not, indicates those of the Aga, who furnish the furniture, the seed, and all the necessities of husbandry. The produce, after deducting the seventh paid to Government, and the seed furnished by the Aga, is divided in equal portions between him and the cultivator. Olive trees are not included in this arrangement. Sheep and goats are fed on the mountains; their milk is made into cheese, a preparation existing against cow's milk.

The manufactures of the island are inconsiderable. Soap is the principal article, there being, in all 23 manufactories of that commodity nine at Candia, six at Rethimo, and eight at Chania, which produce, together about 6000 tons of soap annually. The quality is highly esteemed all through the Levant, especially that made at Candia, which obtains the highest price of the market. The peasantry generally manufacture their own clothing, which, on working days, usually consists of coarse white cotton or linen cloth, manufactured from the raw material by their wives and children, who also manufacture wool into cloaks, coverlets, and socks the latter for combining the soap exported from the island. The principal articles of export are oil soap, honey wax almonds, oranges, lemons, figs, cherries, carobs, and raisins. The principal imports are cotton, manufactured goods, hides, leather, plants, and building timber called *fat*, *soda* wheat, beans and rice. The exports go mostly to Egypt, Turkey and Greece the imports, with exception of the cotton manufactures, which, as already stated, are from England, are chiefly from the two last mentioned places and Austria. The following Table exhibits the state of the commerce of Crete, as indicated by the shipping and exports and imports of the three principal ports of the island, for the years 1844 to 1847—

	Tonnage				Value			
	Imports.	Exports.	Transit to Candia.	In Ballast.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit to Candia.	In Ballast.
1844	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1845	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1846	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1847	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

The coin of the country is the same as that of Constantinople, but a good deal of foreign coin also circulates, principally English sovereigns, and Spanish and Imperial dollars. Besides the three principal ports above named, there are other three good ports, Suda, the best harbour in the island, Spinalonga, and a little S. of it, the small port Ayia Nikola, all on the N. side of the island.

Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the three cities, Candia, Rethimo, and Chania, the roads are in the most wretched condition. In many places only mules and asses can venture; and, although very sure footed, it is dangerous to remain on their backs. When they descend the hills, the peasants almost invariably alight. The bridges are, most of them broken down, so that the travellers, caused by the winter rains, frequently detain travellers two or three days on the banks of what are, during the summer, insignificant rivulets.

Crete, with the adjacent islands of Gouzo, Anti Gouzo, Sigadia, &c. forms a peninsula of Turkey in Europe and is divided into the three sanjaks of Candia, Rethimo, and Chania. The capital is Candia.

The island contains eight bishoprics, and 30 monasteries the latter possessing immense landed property. The patriarch of Constantinople receives annually from the island 250,000 piastres, or about £1000. The majority of the clergy are wholly uneducated many of them being unable to write; and the peasantry, generally are in the lowest state of ignorance. There are but few schools, and in most of these the system of tuition is extremely bad.

The native male population are tall, well proportioned, and muscular but are neither so intelligent nor so active as the Greeks of the other islands. They are frugal and hospitable, and much attached to their children their principal vices are lying and stealing; in the former respect, still preserving the character given them by the Apostle Paul, Tit. 1. 12. The Greeks are always lazy. These circumstances are attending the steps of the different villages and monasteries, where they dance and play upon a small instrument resembling a guitar which they accompany with their voices. They have about 100

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holidays in the year, including Sundays. Their food consists of barley-bread, cheese, and olive, and beans, pulse, and vegetables, cooked with abundance of oil, of which the poorest families consume about 40 gallons a year.

Crete, the cradle of the civilization brought to Europe by the Phoenicians and Egyptians, received its name from Crete, the first of its monarchs, of whom, and his measures, but very little is known, and that little is so intermingled with fable, as to be hardly any historical value. Among the monarchs were two of the name of Jupiter and two of the name of Minos, one of whom was esteemed the wisest legislator of antiquity. His laws were engraven on tablets of brass, and were adopted by the Greeks. In the time of Homer, Crete was crowded with inhabitants, and contained a great number of flourishing cities. The original or true Creteans, were called Eteoeretes, to distinguish them from the foreign settlers, and inhabited the S. division of the island. The last King of Crete was Idomeneus, whose exploits are recorded by Homer. For 10 centuries, Crete repelled all foreign aggression, but was at length subdued by the Romans, who subsequently ceded it to the Marquis of Montserrat, by whom it was sold to the Venetians in 1704, when it obtained the name of Candia. It was afterwards taken by the Turks, in whom possession it remained till 1830 when it was ceded to Mahomet Ali Viceroy of Egypt, who, in turn was obliged in 1841 to restore it to Turkey. Besides the classical interest which attaches to Crete from its heroic and mythological associations, and from its having been a chosen seat of the arts and sciences, is the higher interest which arises from its having been one of the first places in the world favoured with the light of the gospel. The Christian faith was introduced into the island by St. Paul, whose disciples, Titus, became first bishop of Crete. Pop. about 150,000 of these 100,000 are Greeks, 27,000 Turks and the remainder foreigners and black slaves.

CREFTINGHAM, par. Eng. Bedford 1638 sq. Pop 423

CREUSE (Latin, *Creusio*) a river France which rises at Mont-d'Artois, on the N. frontier of dep. Creuse; flows centrally in a N. N. W. direction, through that department, to which it gives its name enters dep. Indre, and still maintains the same direction till it passes Argenton where it proceeds, first, almost due W., then N. N. W. forming the boundary between dep. Vienne and Indre-et-Loire, and joins r. bank. Vienne a little above Puits-de-Fleur. Total course, about 190 m. of which only about 4 m. are navigable. The principal towns which it passes are Aubusson, Argenton, La Basse, and La Haye. Its principal affluents are, r. bank, the Petite Creuse, Roanne, Bourne, and Orlais; l. bank, the Sédelle and Gartempe, of which the first is the only one admitting even of flotation.

CREUSE an inland dep. France, having N. dep. Indre and Cher. E. Allier and Puy-de-Dôme, S. Corrèze and V. Haute-Vienne between lat. 45° 40' and 48° 55' N. and lon. 1° 22' and 2° 32' E. It was formed in 1790, from parts of the provinces of Poitou, Marche, Bourbonnais, Limousin, and Berry and derives its name from the river Creuse Area, 2188 sq. m. cap. Guéret. Creuse is traversed by several mountain ranges connected with those of Auvergne they lie generally S. E. to N. W. though some others, in the N. E. of the department, do not follow this direction. There are few plains of any extent, but numerous valleys, through which flow many streams, of which the principal are the Creuse, Cher, Thion, Gartempe, &c. some of which are navigable within the department. Grains, coal gypsum and potter's-clay, are wrought to a limited extent. The higher slopes of the hills are generally planted with chestnut trees; the lower slopes are meadows—the low lands alone being tilled. The climate is variable, cold and damp, with frequent storms of wind and heavy rain. Snow remains on the mountains during several months. Soil in general poor, light, and unproductive. The only good land is found towards the N. E. Agriculture is on a backward state, and the quantity of grain produced is insufficient for the consumption. Rapes and hemp are grown to a large extent. Fruit is abundant—almost all the fruit trees that grow in central France being cultivated with success. The sheep are small, and

Spanish good section, but the wool is inferior. The cattle are of a good kind, and easily fattened. Hens are reared, thrive well, and furnish excellent honey. The minerals are unimportant. The only manufactures of importance are of carpets and tapestry at Aubusson and Felletin, which rank after the manufactures of the Gobelins and Beauvais. Some coarse woollen goods, leather a few cottons, paper, glass, and porcelain, are also made. The exports consist of fat cattle and pigs, wool, carpets and tapestry honey, wax, and hemp; the imports of wine, wheat, iron, salt, colonial produce, silk, &c. The inhabitants are generally intelligent, industrious, and persevering. From 20,000 to 24,000 emigrate during nine months of the year from March to Christmas, in search of work. They are principally masons, paviors, sawyers, tilers, hump and wool combers. They travel in small bands, under a master who undertakes jobs, and settles with the men. The proceeds of their labour are generally laid out on land on their return. Hago says that a good deal of the labour falls upon the women who are sought by the young men, rather for their beauty nor personal attractions, but because they are good strong workers, and careful in the management of the loom. Crime is divided into four arrondissements, and divided into 85 cantons, and 982 communes. Pop. (1846) 285,890.

CREUSE (Cano de) the most E point of Spain, forming a rugged, but not very lofty promontory N.E. coast of Catalonia lat 42° 19' 12" N. lon. 3° 50' E. (N.) crowned by a watch tower which forms a very conspicuous object. The lofty mountains rising behind it may be seen 25 m. or 30 m. off at sea. It is the W entrance to the Gulf of Lyons, and lying in the line of navigation, requires a good berth to be given it, as a rock lies out from its E end.

CREVECOEUR, two places, France.—1. Crèvecoeur (anc. Crèvecoeur) a tn. dep. Nord, 7 m. S. Cambrai & bank, Scheldt. It is famous for a battle fought in 717 in which Clotaire II was defeated by Charles Martel and has manufactures of plate-glass, brickwork, lincolns, and an annual fair. Pop. 1875.—Crèvecoeur-le-Grand, a tn. dep. Oise, 23 m. N. W. Clermont. It contains a parish church, and a large castle, both of brick and flanked with towers, with a fine park and gardens situated and has manufactures of woollens and silk stuffs, and also extensive nurseries, sometimes de laune, wood, and coal. Pop. 1125.

CREVECOEUR fort, Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 1 bank, Maa, 44 m. N. Haringhboech. This fort having been destroyed by the French, in 1673 was left in ruins until 1735, when the Dutch government restored and made it stronger than ever. The Dunes, which flowed past the W side was then made to pass through the fortress, so that, by damming it when necessary the whole country may be laid under water. There is a church within the fort for the inhabitants, who are almost all Reformed.

CREVILLENE, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 18 m. S.W. by S. Alcaniz, at the E. base of the hills which form the boundary of prov. Murcia. It possesses a parish church, two chapels, town-hall, prison, five schools, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving, agriculture, the preparation of soap, and expressing oil and wine. P. 7255.

GREWE, a market tn. England, on Chester 52 m. S.E. Liverpool, and a central point from which diverge various branches of the London and N.W. Railway including the main line from Birmingham to Warrington, the branch to Manchester, and that to Chester, and also the junction of the N. Stafford Railway. The town, which has sprung into existence within these few years, is chiefly inhabited by persons connected with the railway. The houses are remarkably neat, and all have gardens. There are a church, R. Catholic chapel, new-room, assembly-room, library, and baths. Besides the large number engaged in the various duties connected with this extensive railway station, and the numerous trains constantly arriving and departing, many are employed in the coach-building, iron-forging, and general repairing works erected here in connection with the London and N.W. Railway. Pop. (1841) 890; (1857), estimated at 4491.

GREYKIRK, a tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town, 16 m. S.E. Taunton, is pleasantly situated by a fertile vale, well wooded, and surrounded by cultivated eminences. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and

present altogether a neat and cleanly appearance. The church is a large cruciform structure, with a lofty and delicately ornamented tower. The Baptist and Presbyterian have places of worship here. There are a free grammar-school, founded in 1490, with their exhibitions to six colleges in Oxford, and six other daily schools. There are two almshouses, and several other minor charities. Stages were worn here to a great extent, at one time, but the trade is now wholly extinct, and its place supplied by the manufacturers of millinery, drapery, and stockings. Area of par 5881 ac. Pop. par 4491; in 1803.

CRICCIETH a tn. and par. N. Wales, co. Denbigh. The town, on Crickethen Bay, 18 m. S. Caernarvon, has a spacious church, several dissenting chapels, and a free day-school. The coast here is very dangerous, and only a few fishing-boats belong to the place. Crickethen is embrothered in Caernarvon in returning a member to the House of Commons. The remains of the ancient castle occupy the summit of a precipitous rock overlooking the bay. Ar. 1873. P. 797. CRICK a par and vil. England, co. Derby 5180 ac. The village, 4 m. W. by S. Alfreton has a handsome church a commanding eminence, with a tower and a spire, places of worship for General Baptists and Unitarians, and a national school. The mining of lead and the quarrying and burning of limestone, employ the most of the inhabitants, though a few manufacture stockings, spin candle-wicks, and turn bob-bins. Area of par 5878 ac. Pop. 3870.

CRICHTON par Scotland, Edinburgh 54 m. by 44 m. Pop. 1387.

CRICK par Eng. Northampton; 5980 ac. Pop. 594. CRICKADARN a tn. and vil. S. Wales, co. Brecknock. The village, 54 m. W. by N. Hay has an ancient

church with dissenting chapels, and several small charities. Area, 4831 ac. Pop. 414.

CRICKET two par. England Somerset.—1. (Mellor-Mo) 540 ac. Pop. 285.—2. (St Thomas) 875 ac. Pop. 69. CRICKHOWELL (Wales, Crug-Bywedd) a market tn. and par. S. Wales Brecknockshire. The town beautifully situated 12 m. S.E. Brecknock, on a declivity 1 bank Udd, here crossed by a bridge consists of six principal streets, irregularly built, but well kept. Houses chiefly of stone supply of water abundant. Besides the parish church—a fine old cruciform structure—there are places of worship belonging to Calvinists, W. Methodists, Welsh Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists. There are also two national schools and an infant school and several benefit societies. The people are chiefly employed as labourers and mechanics. Area 1941 ac. Pop. 1403.—(Local Correspondent).

CRICKLADE, a par. bor. England, co. Wilts 43 m. N. Salisbury & bank lake. It is mainly built, and not tightly comprehends two parishes, St. Mary and St. Sampson. The church of the former is small, that of the latter a spacious cruciform building with a lofty and highly-ornamented tower. It has places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, several schools and some minor charities. Area, 5119 ac. Pop. of par 1906 of bor 35,503.

CRICKSTOWN par. Ire. Leath; 1433 ac. Pop. 120.

CRICHTON par Scot. Scotland, Pop. 2714.

CRIEFF a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Perth. The town is beautifully situated, 164 m. W. by S. Perth, on a slope above the Earn, backed by lofty hills and crags. It consists of one principal street, in the centre of which is a handsome square; and of several other well-built streets, one of which leads to a bridge over the Earn. The inhabitants are supplied with water from springs in the vicinity collected in a reservoir in St. James Square, which, being surrounded with some fine lime trees, forms an elegant ornament to the town. Crieff is also well lighted with gas. Nearly in the centre of the High Street stands the ancient cross, curiously carved in front. It is of great antiquity but nothing more is known of its history, than that it is not the original cross of the town, but was brought from a farm in the vicinity where it had stood for centuries. There are five places of worship—one Established, one Free Church, two U. Presbyterians, and one Episcopal. The only other buildings of any consideration are, the mason's and weaver's hall—the former a handsome structure. A subscription library has been established, and is well supported; there are also a circulating library and two reading-rooms, maintained by subscription. The principal manufacture is hand-loom weaving, in which it is

estimated that about 500 persons are engaged. There are also some pretty extensive fisheries, distillation, and mulling establishments. The services of Chaff are singularly localised, and its climate remarkably salubrious. The par is 4 m. by 8 m. Pop. (1861) 4504.

CHILLON CAPE, the most S point of the Japanese Isl. Tanaka, or Sagami, Strait of La Perouse, lat. 45° 54' 23" N lon 141° 38' E. (s.)

CRIMEA, or **OKRA TAVARY** [anc. *Chersonesus Taurica*] a peninsular territory of S. Russia in Europe, between lat. 44° 31' and 49° N lon. 33° 30' and 36° 38' E. forming a large portion of the Russian gov. prov. of Taurida (which see)

CRIMMITSCHAU a tn. Saxony circle Zwilchen, 57 m. S. Leipzig on the railway thence to Hof and on 1 bank Pleiss. It contains a pretty townhouse, with a tower two churches, and three schools. This is a busy manufacturing town, and has nearly doubled its population since 1834. Needle and button-making, turning, glass-making, but, above all, the spinning of woollen yarn, with the weaving of both woollen and cotton fabrics, maddening casimere, moerose, vestings, &c. are carried on; besides distilling and fulling and some minor branches of manufactures. It has a weekly and three annual woollen markets. Pop. (1849) 7088.

CRIMOND par Scot. Aberdeen 9 sq m. Pop. 893.

CRIMPEN a tn. Holland See *Karinx*

CRIMPLESHAM par Eng. Norfolk 1820 ac. P. 839

CRINAN (Loon) a small arm of the sea, Scotland W coast co Argyll, about 5 m. E. the N. end of the island of Jura, from the sound of which it diverges S E into N. Knapdale, for about 2½ m. At the head of the loch is the entrance to the Crinan Canal which is about 9 m. long has 15 locks and leads across the peninsula to Loch Gilp, into which it opens at Ardrisholm. By means of this canal which is only suitable for small vessels, the long passage from the W coast, round the Mull of Kintyre, to the Firth of Clyde is avoided.

CRINGLEFORD par Eng. Norfolk; 960 ac P. 189

CRINOW par Wales, Pembroke. Area, 352 Pop. 69

CRIO CAPE—1 The extreme point of the peninsula which forms the S. side of the Gulf of Cox, S.W. coast, Asia Minor lat. 36° 41' N lon. 27° 23' E. (s.) near it are the ruins of ancient Carthage. The most S.W. point of the isl of Candia lat. 35° 37' N lon. 25° 11' E

CRITCHILL, two par. England Dorset—1 (Long) 1869 ac. Pop. 144.—2 (Moore) 1705 ac. Pop. 874.

CRIWITZ, or *Karwitz* a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwern circle Mecklenburg, cap. hnt. of same name, on a small lake 11 m. E. E. Schwerin. It has walls with two gates, and contains an old Gothic church with a fine altar-piece, and a courthouse. Pop. 2387.—Area of hnt. 78 geo. sq m. Pop. 4454

CRIZA.—1 A tn. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, 10 m. W 1 bank river of the same name, 115 m. N by W Goyaz, or Villa Boa. It owes its existence to the discovery of gold mines in its neighbourhood, which induced a company to settle, form an establishment, and build three churches. The working of the mines having ceased to be profitable, has been almost entirely abandoned, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivating the ground and rearing cattle.—2, A river, Brazil, which rises in the mountains prov. of and N. the town of Goyaz, flows N.W. and joins r. bank, Araguaya. Its whole course is about 200 m., and partly navigable. Near its mouth are extensive alluvial, which might be but are not traced to profit.

CROA, the name of five small islands in the embouchure of the Amazon, S.W. of the Isle of Belice, or Pontentina. They are not inhabited, but are frequently visited by the inhabitants of Villa Nova, who salt the fish which they catch in the neighbourhood of their shores.

CROAGH, a par and vil. Ire. co. Limerick; 7231 ac. Pop. 1598.

CROAGH PARK, or *Rizz* a mountain, Ireland, co Mayo, 9 m. S.W. Newport, S. side Clew bay of which it commands a fine view. It rises towards the top in the form of a cone, 3540 ft. above the sea. A well on its top is one of the most celebrated places of pilgrimage in Ireland, and at certain seasons greatly resorted to. At its base, close on the shore, are the ruins of Murrish Abbey

CROATIA [called by the natives, *Horvatz* Austrian, *Oravay*, German, *Kroatien*], an extensive prov. Austria situated formerly incorporated with Hungary now in kingdom Dalmatia, divided into Civil and Military Croatia, bounded, N. by Styria and Hungary proper, E. by Slavonia and Turkey, S. Dalmatia, and W. the Adriatic Sea and Illyria area, 2760 geo. sq m. It is naturally divided into two parts by the Sava, which traverses it in an E. direction. The S. and larger part is generally covered with lofty mountains, forming a continuation of the Julian Alps, and taking the general name of the mountains of Velahich. They consist of two principal ranges, called Great and Little Capella, and have heights varying from 3500 to 4800 ft. The culminating point, Velika Vinohozina is 4400 feet. The N. part, though much less mountainous, is traversed by a branch of the Carnian Alps, constituting the watershed between the Drave and the Sava. A characteristic feature in the mountains of Croatia is the number of deep ravines and subterranean caverns and channels which they contain. In the latter the waters of important streams are often lost, and, after pursuing a mysterious course, reappear. The whole country belongs to the basins of the Sava and the Drave, the former draining a considerable portion of its diversity and a still larger part by its important tributaries, the Kulpa and the Ura, and the latter which forms its N. boundary receiving the comparatively limited amount of water which flows down the N. side of the watershed already mentioned. The lakes are not in individually of great extent, but are numerous particularly in the S. The climate varies much in different localities. In the S. the air is often piercingly cold, and a boisterous wind called Bora, blows, almost without intermission from September to May. The violence of this wind is said to make some of the regions most exposed to it almost uninhabitable. The temperature is mildest towards the shores of the Adriatic. The valleys and plains which extend between the mountain ridges are, in the N. of considerable fertility but are often so much broken by rocks and abrupt precipices as to be altogether unfit for the plough. The soil along the banks of the rivers is usually a rich alluvium, from which large crops might be obtained did not frequent extensive inundations defeat the hopes of the husbandman and present almost insuperable obstacles to successful cultivation converting large tracts into mere morasses. On the low and sunny slopes of the N. the vine is successfully cultivated. In the S. the olive, mulberry and fig thrive well. The S. portion of Croatia is generally of very indifferent fertility and many parts of it may be considered as absolutely sterile. The soil is not well adapted for wheat, and the principal crops are barley and oats. Hemp and flax are grown merely for domestic use. The rearing of stock attracts far less attention than might be expected, from the extent of surface which is necessarily devoted to pasture. Both cattle and horses are of inferior breeds; but great numbers of swine are reared on the coast of the forests. The rivers are well stocked with fish. Manufactures are scarcely to be said to have an existence and the little trade which is carried on is nearly confined to wood and wine. The inhabitants belong generally to the R. Catholic church, though a considerable proportion make use, not of the Latin, but the Greek ritual. They are very ignorant and so ignorant that it is not long since Protestants were permitted to enjoy even a nominal toleration. Civil Croatia is wholly situated N. of the Sava, and comprehends the counties of Agram, Kistva and Wersalin; Military Croatia is chiefly S. of the Sava, but partly also N., and comprehends three military divisions, which bear the name of the Karlstadt, Banat, and Wersalin-Grenze or frontier. These divisions are subdivided into eight regimental districts. Military Croatia forms part of the extensive military frontier which stretches along the N. of Turkey from the Adriatic eastward to Moldavia, and owes its name to the strictly feudal and military tenure by which the inhabitants hold their lands. Instead of the ordinary payment of rent, they render military service, according to arrangements which were made in 1407. Croatia was anciently inhabited by the *Frankists*; who were subdued by the Romans, under Augustus. In A. D. 458 it was taken possession of by the Goths, and in A. D. 640 the Croats, a tribe from Bohemia, settled in it, and gave their name to the country. In the 10th century the palace assumed the title of king of Croatia, which they subsequently

Cromarty is 6 m in length by 2 m in breadth. Pop. 2177 of which in 1868 — The Fairs of Cromarty is a long narrow inlet of the sea, about 18 m in length N.E. and S.W., and averaging from 2 m to 5 m in breadth. Its entrance is nearly a mile wide, with 20 to 40 fathoms water and its shores except the S point are clean. Being completely landlocked it affords excellent shelter for shipping and is often crowded in stormy weather to the great advantage of the town, which then becomes a stirring place.

CROMDALE and INVERALLAN par Scotland Inverness 27 m by 9 m Pop 8980

CROMH 18 par and maritime in E gland, co. Norfolk 1001 ac. The town on a plain commanding a fine view of the Bay of Cromer and sheltered on three sides by well wooded hills, is 21 m. N Norwich, and about 30 m N W Yarmouth. It is much frequented by sea bathers, on account of its beautiful beach and picturesque scenery. It has a number of neat houses a library a news-room, and fine jetty 70 yds. long forming a favourite promenade a handsome church in the late Gothic style with a tower 169 ft. high a Methodist chapel, several schools, including a free grammar school founded by Sir Bartholomew Reed in 1508. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. A thriving coasting trade is carried on but there is no harbour. Exports, chiefly corn imports coal, tiles, and oil-cake. The bay is so dangerous, so to have obtained from sailors the name of the Devil's Throat. Life-boats are always kept in readiness on the beach. Robert Bacon a mariner of Cromer discovered Iceland in the reign of Henry IV Pop 1356 — (Local Correspondent)

CROMFOHD a to England co. of and 12 m N W Derby on the Derwent and a station on the railway to Matlock. The town owes its rise to the extensive cotton works established here by Sir Richard Arkwright. There are here also a paper mill and hat manufactory. In the vicinity are lead mines, smelting works and a red lead work. There are an Episcopal chapel founded by Sir R. A. Arkwright a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and almshouses. 10 p 1190 CROMHALL-ABURY par Eng Gloucester 25.6 ac Pop 766

CROMWELL par Eng Northants 11.0 ac. Pop 190 CROMDALL par Eng Southampton 3514 ac. 1 2481 CROMWELL ac. in Caernarvon, a to Russia, 14 m N. E. Wexford. It contains two parish churches, a Protestant and C. Catholic, and a castle. Pop 2133

CRONSTADT or KRONSTADT a seaport in Russia gov. of, and 30 m W from St. Petersburg on the long flat, and arid island of Kotlin near the E. extremity of the Gulf of Finland lat. (Cathedral) 59° 58' 43" W lon 29° 48' 30" L (N) The town is built in the form of an irregular triangle, on the S.E. extremity of the isle, opposite the mouth of the Neva, and is strongly fortified on all sides. On the S side of Kotlin is the narrow channel through which only one vessel can pass at a time, from the gulf to the capital and scores of guns could here be brought to bear on an enemy by means of a fortress erected on a detached islet or if arriving on the opposite side, by the batteries of Rensbank, and the island of Cronstad. The appearance of Cronstad is respectable. It is regularly built, and contains many straight and well-paved streets and several squares. The houses, however are all low being generally of one story with those singular red and green painted roofs common in Russia and are mostly of wood with exception of those belonging to Government which number nearly 200 and are nearly all built of stone. The town is entered by three gates and is divided into two sections, the Commandant's division and the Admiralty each of which is subdivided into two districts. It is also intersected by two canals, which have their sides of granite and are hith deep and wide enough to admit the largest vessels. The one, Peter's Canal is used as a repairing dock and the other Catherine's Canal for commercial purposes. Cronstad contains three Greek churches—that of the Transfiguration, a large wooden edifice built by Peter the Great, and covered with images. Xenia church, and St. Andrew's church in the Byzantine style, with a handsome cupola. There are also two Greek chapels, and three other churches, one each for Lutherans, English and C. Catholics. Between the two canals stands a handsome palace, built by Prince Menchikov now occupied as a naval school, and attended by 300 pupils. The other public buildings deserving

of notice are the marine hospital fitted up with 2500 beds; the exchange, custom house, admiralty, arsenal, barracks, cannon foundry, &c. and the small palace in which Peter the Great resided and in the gardens of which are several oaks planted by his own hand. The shady elysium of the gardens form the principal promenade. The harbour lies to the S. of the town and consists of three sections, the military or outer harbour which is the great naval station of Russia and is capable of containing 35 ships of the line, the middle harbour properly intended for the fitting out and repairing of vessels and the innermost harbour running parallel with the last, and used only by merchant vessels, of which 1000 might lie in it. Two-thirds of the external commerce of Russia pass through Cronstad, although the depth of water at the bar is scarcely 9 fms and ice blocks up the harbour nearly five months in the year the shipping season continuing only from May to November. In 1845 the number of vessels that entered the port was 1811 of which 840 were British the departures were 1,550 of which 860 were British. For the trade of the port, see St. Petersburg. Cronstad has constant communication with the opposite shores, and steamers now ply regularly between it and the capital. Pop. In winter not above 6000 exclusive of the garrison and marine but including these in summer not less than 40,000

CRONSTADT 1 a gov and in Transylvania. S & KROX STADT

CROOKE, par Irel Waterford 1985 ac. 10 p 683 CROOKED ISLANDS, an isl group, N Atlantic, 23 m E. Long Island in the Bahamas. It consists of Crooked Island, Acolin, and Fortune Islands, and Castle Island, with a number of islets. lat. (S. point Castle Island) 22° 7' N lon 74° 21' W Crooked Island is the principal one of the group, and at its W point has a town called Pitt's Town. It also contains an extensive salt water lake. Pitt's Town has a custom house, and post-office, where the Bahama mail is left, and taken up by the Jamaica packet. Supplies are scarce and dear but a stock of turtle is at all times kept in ponds (CROOKED LAKE) — 1 a small lake N America, on the boundary between the U States and Upper Canada lat. 48° 7' N lon. 91° 50' W — 2 a lake of the U States, New York 170 m W Albany 18 m long and from 1 to 14 m broad, and connected W th Seneca lake by a canal 8 m long. CROOKHAY EN a manor and island co. of and 60 m S W Cork. It has a parish church and several sc. ools and exports some wheat, oats, pork, and butter. Pop. 831

CROOM a post in and par Ireland co. of and 11 m R.W. Limerick. The town on 1 bank Mang over which is a handsome bridge of six arches consists of two principal streets with smaller ones branching off. It has a parish church a R (atholic) chapel a school, and private academy. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. Area of par 18 419 ac. Pop 5118 of in 1855

CROOMB three par. Eng. Worcester — 1 (S. district) 1148 ac. Pop 140 — 2 (North) 1141 ac. Pop. 199 — 3 (West) 882 ac. Pop 193

CROPREDY par Eng Oxford 7776 ac. Pop. 3740

CROPIHORN par Eng Worcester 2000 ac. Pop. 780

CROIPWELL hamlet par Eng Northants 1880 ac. P 640

CROBBY three par. Eng — 1 (Carrig) Westmeath 4234 ac. Pop. 277 — 2 (Rensmore) Westmeath 15 04 ac. Pop. 371 — 3 (Upper Eden) Cumberland 3500 ac. Pop. 415

CROSCOMBE par Eng Somerset 1432 ac. 10 p 678 CROSS or LA CROSSE, a lake, British N America. It receives the Beaver and is about 20 m long N to S. Fort la Crosse is situated on its W side in lat. 55° 25' N lon. 108° W

CROSS, a river W Africa Upper Guinea which falls into the estuary of the Old Calabar in the Gulf of Biafra.

CROSS and BURNHAM par Scot. Orkney 2500 ac. P 1000.

CROSS CAPE, two headlands — 1 On the coast of Russian America lat. 57° 56' N lon. 158° 37' W (N) — 2, W coast Africa lat. 21° 60' S lon. 15° 57' E (N)

CROSS SOUND a strait on the coast of Russian America, which separates on the N the archipelago of King George III. from the continent lat. 66° 11' N lon. 136° W. It is about 80 m. long and 20 broad and is entered on the W between Cape Spencer on the N and Cape Cross on the S. It was discovered by Cook in 1778

CROSSAKEEL a post to Ireland, co. Meath, 6 m. S.W. by W. Kells containing a handsome parish church a school and dispensary. Pop. 460.

CROSSBOYNE, par. Ire. Mayo 10 234 ac. Pop. 4968

CROSSBURN a hill par. Ire. Cavan 16 43 ac. P. 787

CROSSHAFEN a vil and harbour Ireland co. of, and 10 m. S.E. Cork in Cork harbour. The houses are small but well built. Commerce, since the staple trade, has of late years declined greatly. Pop. 271.

CROSSMAGLEN a vil Ireland co. Armagh 104 m. S.W. Newry. It contains a handsome R. Catholic chapel and a dispensary. It is a constabulary police station. has a weekly market for provisions and fairs for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. Pop. 561.

CROSSMICHAEL par. best. Limerick 44 m. by 54 m. Pop. 1362.

CROSSMOLINA a par and market tn. Ireland co. Mayo. The town 7 m. W. by S. Ballina on the Inlet over which is a stone bridge, consists of one principal and two minor streets and contains a church and Methodist chapel. Near the former are the remains of an old castle. Area of par 63,526 ac. Pop. 736 of it 125.

CROSSMURPHY par. Ire. Wexford and Wicklow 4648 ac. Pop. 871.

CROSTHWAITE par. Eng. Cumberland 48 830 ac. Pop. 874.

CROXTON a par and vil. England co. Lancaster 1148 ac. The village on the narrow 64 m. W. Cheshire coast, for the most part consists of brick houses. It has a fine old parish church two W. of it a chapel, a free grammar school a school of industry for girls and a dame's school. Pop. chiefly employed in agriculture and in handloom weaving. Pop. 4131.

CROXTWICK par. Eng. Norfolk 630 ac. Pop. 138.

CROXTWIGHT par. Eng. Norfolk 7 ac. Pop. 7.

CROTON a river L. States from which the city of New York obtains its supply of water by an aqueduct commencing 5 m. above its mouth. It rises in the state of New York on the border of Litchfield and after a winding S.W. course of 36 m. falls into the Hudson 40 m. above the city of New York.

CROUCH a navigable river England, co. Essex, which rises near Billerica flows from W. to E. and falls into the German Ocean N. the island of Foulness, after a course of about 24 m. At its mouth are productive oyster beds.

CROUCHTON par. Eng. Northampton 2620 ac. 1 562.

CROLLIN ISLAND an isl. group, E. of L. Carron the largest of which is 1 m. in length, by 1/2 m. in breadth.

CROWAN par. Eng. Cornwall 7739 ac. Pop. 3982.

CROWCOMBE par. Eng. Somerset 317 ac. Pop. 614.

CROWELL par. Eng. Oxford 98 ac. Pop. 167.

CROWFIELD par. Eng. Suffolk 1721 ac. Pop. 410.

CROWHILL two pars, Eng. — 1 Surrey 2081 ac. Pop. 12 — 2 Sussex 2150 ac. Pop. 391.

CROWLAND or **CROVLAND**, a par and tn. England co. Lincoln 12 789 ac. The town 1/2 m. N. Peterborough consists principally of four streets connected by a carefully constructed ancient bridge one of the most singular architectural relics of antiquity in the kingdom and known as the transverse bridge. One of the wings is a statue of Alfred or as has been affirmed of Ethelred, King of Mercia, supposed to be of the ninth century now much dilapidated. The streets are straight, and kept in good order. Houses pretty well built, of brick and stone well supplied with water. Here are the interesting ruins of an old abbey part of which is now used as the parish church. It is partly Norman and partly Gothic was founded by Ethelred, frequently destroyed and as frequently rebuilt, each time with greater splendour than before. There are also places of worship for Wesleyans and Latter day Saints several day schools for boys and a steam 8-hr. mill. The inhabitants are principally occupied in dairy industry in rearing geese, and in sewing and fishing. Pop. 1163. (Local Correspondent).

CROWLEY par. Eng. Worcester 1640 ac. Pop. 680.

CROWLEY a par and tn. England co. Lincoln 7250 ac. The town 28 m. N.W. Lincoln stands on a plain, nearly surrounded by moorland, which has undergone the fertilizing process of vespertine from the Trent and Ouse. It consists of

principal streets, well kept, and well built of brick, supply of water abundant. The town, which is rapidly increasing has, in many respects, greatly improved within the last few years and has a church of the time of Henry I. four day schools three private schools and an endowed school for poor children. Flax is extensively manufactured and gives employment to a great proportion of the people. Pop. 3068. (Local Correspondent).

CROWMARESH (Gifford) par. Eng. Oxford 662 ac. Pop. 812.

CROWNTHORPE par. Eng. Norfolk 606 ac. Pop. 100.

CROXY par. Eng. Lincoln 1628 ac. Pop. 114.

CROXTON a vil and GREAT TATE, par. England Stafford 2300 ac. Pop. 260.

CROXALL, or **CROKALL**, a par and vil. Eng. Derby 8090 ac. Pop. 234.

CROXTON five pars, Eng. — 1 Cambridge 1242 ac. Pop. 880 — 2 Lincoln 1680 ac. Pop. 95 — 3, Norfolk 4609 ac. Pop. 387 — 4 Ely 1000 ac. Pop. 8900 ac. Pop. 321 — 5 South, Leicester 160 ac. Pop. 574.

CROY and **DALLEROS** par. Scot. Inverness 44 800 ac. Pop. 1.

CROYDON a vil and par. Eng. Cambridge 7111 ac. Pop. 508.

CROYDON a tn and par. England co. Surrey both pleasantly situated on the border of Handland Downs. The town which is 1/2 m. S. London consists of one long street and as small smaller. The houses are a really substantial and well built and many of the more modern handsome. The streets are paved, lighted with gas and the supply of water is ample. In the immediate vicinity are several manoriums, with parks and pleasure grounds numerous detached residences, and ranges of neat dwellings. The church an ancient building is spacious and elegant, built of freestone and finished in the later English style, having a lofty embattled tower with crocketed pinnacles. It contains many fine and interesting monuments. Two additional churches were erected in 1827 — 1 one of which is a handsome edifice also in the later English style. There are places of worship besides, for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans and the Society of Friends. The education institutions comprise a free school a British and foreign school a school of industry for girls a national and Society of Friends schools. The charities are — a hospital several almshouses and a charity school. The public buildings, a library of the churches, are the townhall a handsome structure, surmounted by a cupola a commodious barrack a jail and a market house for butter and poultry. The principal trade of the place is in corn there are also several brewers and some calico-printing and bleaching but these latter branches of business has greatly declined of late years. One of the most interesting objects in Croydon is the remains of the ancient archiepiscopal palace for a long time the chief residence of the archbishops of Canterbury. It was originally built of timber but no part of the present structure is older than the 14th century. Queen Elizabeth and her court were more than once entertained here in great splendour by the archbishops of the time. The salubrity of the air and the convenient distance from the metropolis renders Croydon a favourite resort for merchants and retired tradesmen. It is one of the stations on the London and Brighton railway at the junction with the latter of a branch line to Epsom. Area of par 9821 ac. Pop. 20 031 of which the town contains about 10 260.

CROYLAND a tn. Lincolnshire. See **CROWLAND**.

CROZET ISLANDS, a group of four small islands in the E. Indian Ocean, between Kerguelen and 11 miles Edward islands. They are ranged in the form of a crescent at short, and nearly equal distances from each other. The most E. called East Island, is placed by Sir James Ross in lat 46 27' S. lon 52 14' E., which is considerably N.E. of its present position on our maps where it is represented as in lat 46 48' E. On this subject, Sir James says, Although arrived near the position on our charts of Crozet's group of islands, we could see nothing of them and I should have lost much time in the search, had I not, fortunately before leaving the Cape of Good Hope, obtained a more accurate account of their situation from a merchant of Cape Town. The islands are called, respectively Penguin or Immaculate Island, Pig Island, Fox Island, and East Island. They are all of

volcanic origin, and present, generally the peculiar characteristics of such formations being composed chiefly of lofty black *psilophorus* rocks, exhibiting in some instances beautiful columns and the appearance of extinct craters. Possession Island, the largest and most available of the group, is believed to be about 20 m. long, and 10 broad with three bays on its E. side in which ships may anchor. The W. side is unapproachable, on account of the heavy swell that constantly rolls in upon its shores. The three bays above alluded to, are called respectively America Bay, Lively Bay, and Ship Bay. All of them afford protection from the prevailing winds; but in the case of an E. wind the latter two must be immediately evacuated as in the first only is there room for a ship to wait out a while to attempt to ride out an E. gale in any of them. The E. end of the island is a low, sandy beach, the station with sundials, parades of which frequently, several times for months together, subsisting on a species of small rock fish, albatross eggs, which are above a pond in which said to be excellent eating, young albatross, also described as well as to excellent eating, young albatross, also described as well as to excellent food, young ducks, goat fish and the tongue and flippers of the sea elephant (*Morchnesia proboscidea*) all of which are to be had in great abundance, and with little trouble. Though presenting from the sea the appearance of a perfect mountain mass of volcanic land, Possession Island has some patches of good soil in which the sealers, when Sir James Ross found there had no doubt potatoes and vegetables would thrive. The temperature never being very low. Though Possession Island, with its numerous islets, is a sort of chain of islands, with which it is covered, it is more rock, without any appearance of vegetation, its shores are inaccessible, no point on which a landing could be effected being visible and its gulleys terminate in enormously slanted promontories. Figs. 1 and 2, the most W. of the group, presents a more attractive appearance. In 1834 Captain Distante left some pigs on this island, which have so increased, that, according to the sealers, it is difficult to land for them, they having completely overrun the island, whence its name. Great numbers are every year killed by the sealers, not only for present subsistence but salted down for supplies on their voyages to and from the Cape of Good Hope. Eggs taken is about 3 or 4 m. in diameter and of great height, the most plentiful of the island, and in some places near several hundred feet perpendicular from the sea. —(Capt Sir James C. Ross's *Voyage to the Southern and Antarctic Regions in 1839-41*.)

CROZON a com and maritime tn France, dep. Finistère, 9 n S. Brest, on the S coast of the peninsula that separates the Bay of Douarnenez from the rheadst of Brest. It has a small port and the inhabitants engage in the pilchard fishery. One of the outer ports intended to defend the approaches to Brest is a town on the territory of that town. On the coast are some remarkable caves, inhabited by nomads and sea fowl. Jan 18576

CRUAGH par Irel Dublin 4460 aa. Pop. 770
CRUCES, a tn. New Granada, Isthmus of Panama, 1 bank
 of hayres, and nearly equidistant from the Atlantic and 1 pacific.
 In 1870, it was sacked and burned by Morgan the English
 pirate

CRUDEN par Scot Aberdeen 11m by 7in Pop 2479
 CRUDWELL par Eng Wilts 4780 ac. Pop 781
 CRULPTOWN par Irel Meath 1803 ac. Pop 864
 CUPIT ISLAND an Isl Ireland on Donegal off the
 N W coast from which it is separated by a narrow strait
 lat. (S. point) 55° E lon. 8 23' W It is about 8 m N to
 E & 1 to 1 1/2 m broad.

[illegible]

ORLMOCK WATER, a small lake England co. Cumberland, 8 m W S.W Crosthwaite, 8 m long by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.

CRUNDALE par Eng Kent: 1687 sq. Pop 268

CRUNWEAR, par Wales Pembroke 1690ac. P 289

CRUWYS-MORHARD per Eng Devon 5768ac P 732

CRUX EASTON par Eng Hants 1099 sq. Pop 108.

CRUYBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 14 m. N.E. Dendermonde. The church, a Gothic structure is surmounted by a very lofty tower and adorned within with sculptures, rib ornaments and some good pictures. In the neighbourhood is a fine Gothic chateau. The chief manufacture is wooden shoes of which 180 000 pairs are annually made. The trade in corn and other agricultural produce is considerable. Pop. 2811

GRUYSHAUTEM a vil and comm Belgium, prov E. Flanders 12 m. S.W. Ghent. Lenoir weaving employs about 600 looms in this commune and there are also a gin distillery a brewery and numerous mills Besides a weekly market, there is an annual fair for horses. Near the centre of the commune is an ancient castle. See *Belgium* p. 272A.

CRUÏ (SAÏTã) or SAINT CROIX the largest and most S. of the Virgin Islands, W Indies, forming with St. Thomas and St. John the Danish government of the W Indies. It lies 65 m. E.S.E. Porto Rico lat. (E point) 17 45 30" N lon 64 44 W (n.) and about 20 m. E to W breadth 5 m.



brood area, 110 sq km. It is generally flat—though a range of low hills follows the line of the N shore—well watered and fertile climate at times unhealthy and temperature varying from 54 to 73. Earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent. Two-fifths of the island are in sugar-cane plantations, and about one-half is occupied with general crops, only a small portion remaining uncultivated. Some cattle are reared. The capital and residence of the governor is Christiansburg and in the island is another small town called Fredenburgh. Santa Cruz was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage in 1492, and was named in his honor. It was discovered by Spaniards, and French who ceded it to Denmark. It was taken by the British, in 1807 and restored to the Danes by the treaty of Paris. The prevailing language is English. Pop. 23,600.

CRUZ (SANTA) n to Brazil prov Goyas, near I bank. Par 140 m. S of Goyas. It owes its existence to the discovery of gold mines in its neighbourhood, and was settled at an early period—its church being one of the oldest in the province. It had at one time acquired considerable importance, but has fallen into decay and does not now count more than 8000 souls in the whole district though very extensive. In the vicinity are thermal springs said to be very efficacious in entropic and other affections.

CRUZ (SAWA) TWO ISLS. Ascotes Islands—1 Cap. Isal. *Cap. Isal.*
Graciosa It has no harbor worthy of the name, but merely
 an exposed roadstead with a rocky bottom. Pop. 8000.—2
 Cap. Isal. Flores, E. coast of the island. It lies low with
 hill rising abruptly behind it and consists chiefly of
 streets, running parallel to each other from the sea. Houses
 substantially built of stone, and generally two stories high
 The church, a magnificent and spacious structure, thorough-
 neogot, is still hastening to decay. There are also a Fran-
 ciscan monastery and an old dilapidated fort. Pop. 3000

CRUZ (SANTA) several islands, Am.—1 An isl off the N coast of Cuba, 50 m. N. E. Matanzas.—2 An isl Gulf of California, lat. 5° 22' N. lon 110° 49' W.—3 An isl off the N Pacific separated from the mainland of Upper California, by the channel of Santa Barbara, lat. (W point) 34° 10' N lon 118° 47' W.—4 An isl. S. Pacific, the largest of the Queen Charlotte archipelago, lat. 39° 45' S. lon 165° 40' E. Length, 140 miles, 12 in is of volcanic origin, and has an extremely fertile soil, the principal productions of which are coconuts, bread fruit, yams, bananas and plantains.—5 A group of isls. E.E. coast of Africa, Algon Bay lat 33° 50' S. lon 25° 40' E.—6 A cluster of islets, Solos archipelago, between Nicobar and the N.W. point of Mindanao on—7 A to and port Philippines, Island Luzon, on bay of same name, 105 m W Manila. Only small vessels can enter.—8 A river Patagonia after a rapid V course falling into the Atlantic in lat. 50° S lon 68° 30' W.

CRUZ (SANTA) or MUJICA, a town Spain New Castile, prov of and 26 m S E Ciudad Real, on the E. declivity of Mount St. Roque. The houses, in general are tolerably well built, and comprise wide, clean and paved streets, and a large square, containing the meat-market and townhouse—the last adorned with a handsome portico. The town also has a conspicuous parish church three chapels, five schools a convent, prison, hospital, storehouse, and cemetery. The main portion of the inhabitants are principally occupied in bus bandry and the females in weaving. A small trade is prosecuted in cattle, grain, wine and fruit with Seville. 1 1350

CRUZ (SANTA) DE LA SIERRA, a dep. Bolivia, bounded N by the rivers Beni, Manora, Itenez, and the Brazilian prov Mato-Grosso. E by the Pilcomayo and the desert of Grand Plasco. E. by the River J. agrary and the Brazilian possessions and W by the departments of Cochabamba and Chuquisaca. It lies between the parallels of 12 and 23 S. and the meridians of 61° 00' and 50° W and comprehends the provinces of Santa Cruz, Valle Grande, Cordillera, and Chiquitos. Although it resembles it—Andes on the W and in India the mountains of the Chiquitos, this vast territory is, for the most part, a level plain being an stretch of 500 000 sq. m. or half as large again as that of France. The rivers above named are all navigable yet this open soil is fertile & rich, lies at present an almost unprofitable waste owing to its secluded position and distance from the sea. It is divided into four provinces—namely Ba in Cruz, Chiquitos, Valle Grande and Cordillera and contains a population of about 190 000.—The province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra is situated at the F foot of the Andes and on the W side of the department of the same name. It is, throughout a plain of alluvial soil free from marshes, though abundantly watered by the Rio Grande, the Pity and numerous small rivers. All the fruits cultivated in Bolivia, except the orange, grow wild here. In the absence of manufactures industry is the whole population which, in 1835 amounted to 15 000 is engaged in, or dependent on, agriculture. Their exports chiefly to their neighbours on the west, consist of rice, and other grains sugar molasses, tobacco beef fat, dried meat and wax, which is gathered in the forests by the Indians. They receive in return hardware, French and English cloths, Indian goods, and maté or Paraguay tea. The mercantile business of the country is transacted wholly by itinerant traders, chiefly from Chuquisaca and Cochabamba.

CRUZ (SANTA) DE LA SIERRA, a town Bolivia, cap. prov and dep. of same name, lat 1° 24' S. lon 63° 20' W. r bank, Pity (Pity in Quechua—Fish river) which here presents in the dry season a bed of sand two miles wide, with a small stream winding through it. The city is in the midst of forests 200 m L. Cochabamba, and 250 W the nearest mission of the Chiquitos. The houses are but one story high built partly of timber and partly of earth with large balconies, and massive roofs made of the Curatol palm. The windows are not glazed the streets unpaved, are filled knee deep with fine sand. Neither within the houses nor without does there seem to be any situation need to comfort. Even the simplicity of the Indian costume is to Europeans eyes uncomfortable. The original site of Santa Cruz is 8° E. of the present city at the foot of the Sierra de la Barranca, near the mission of San José. When the inhabitants migrated westwards at the end of the 16th century to the village of San Lorenzo de la Frontera, they carried with them the name

of their old dwelling-place hence the modern Santa Cruz, though far from the mountains, is still entitled de la Sierra. Owing to the absence of the men at distant cattle stations, the women form two-thirds of the resident population, which amounts to about 5000.

CRUZ (SANTA) DE TRINIDAD, the cap. city and chief commercial port of the Canary Islands, N. E. coast of Isl. Trinidad, near where the Spanish flag landed lat. 28° 59' 15" N lon 16° 14 48" W (s). Many of the houses are handsome and of one and two stories high but the majority are low. However as they are white-washed or painted they present a gay appearance and give evidence of the neatness and cleanliness of those who inhabit them. The streets are well paved and provided with footpaths and jumps and there is a square, surrounded with good edifices, adorned with a colonial statuary group representing the separation of the Virgin of Candelaria to the Guanches, the original inhabitants and having at the extremity along the sea, the principal fort that of San Cristobal. Besides the customhouse and the military hospital there are scarcely any public buildings such as usually characterize a capital and almost all the public bodies hold their meetings in the old Franciscan convent. There are a prison, a poor-house, two public, and two private primary schools a drawing-school and one for navigation one or two promenades, possessing little attraction, and not much frequented several fountains two parish churches one of them a magnificent edifice; three hermitages and two cemeteries—none for N Catholics and the other for Protestants, but the town is almost destitute of artistic ornaments. The harbour which is very secure, and can easily contain 10 or 12 vessels of war has a magnificent mole of modern construction, which juts out far into the sea, and the coast is commanded by four forts and various redoubts. Besides the construction of boats for fishing and unloading large vessels that arrive in the harbour there is no other branch of industry of any consequence except the making of chairs, tables, and other articles of household furniture for the home market. Wine brandy almonds and cochineal, are the only articles exported and the imports consist of English, French Spanish and Genoese mail features. On an average of the two years, 1844 and 1845, the number of vessels entering and leaving this port were as follows—Entered 242 tonn. 17 273—cleared 228 tonn. 19 561 Pop 8970

CRUZ (SANTA) DEL REPTAMAR, a town Spain New Castile prov of and 0 m. N.W. Toledo, on a declivity facing the S.W. It has badly-made and steep streets, a small square, parish church, four schools a chapel town hall prison cemetery and several convents. Charcoal iron, wine and oil are manufactured and some little trade is carried on in cattle and grain. Pop 1642

CRUZ (SANTA) DE LA ZARZA, a town Spain, New Castile prov of, and 43 m P by N Toledo, between two hills. It possesses a spacious square, two parish churches, a chapel several convents, two schools a prison, theatre, and storehouse. The people are mostly engaged in weaving dyeing expressing wine and oil and in husbandry. Pop 3371

CNAHA [pronounced Tzaha] a vil Hungary the largest in Europe, ex. Békéser on the Körös 63 m S.S.W. Debrecen. It contains a N. Catholic and Protestant churches, and has a considerable trade in grain, wine, hemp, cattle, &c. The wine produced in the vicinity is of inferior quality Pop 24 600.

CSACZA, or CASZTZA, a market in Hungary alone Hither Danube, co. of and 54 m N.E. Trestschin on the S. slope of Mount Jablonka, and r bank Klauzka. It contains a parish church. Pop 4540.

CNAIKH TEN BA FAILOUW-DISTRICT, a dist. Hungary Military Bolyvoss, on the angle formed by the Danube and the Theiss—the former river separating it, on the S. from the military district of Peterwarden and the latter on the E. from Co. Tornóczy while Co. Bacs bounds it on the N and W areas. 54 sq. m. It contains a market town and 13 villages. Pop 20 600.

CNAKATHURM CAKOVETZ, or THAKOVITA, a town Hungary on Szabolcs 7 m. N.N.E. Warasdin, on a tongue of land formed by the Tarnova. It contains a N. Catholic church originally built by the Franciscans and an old castle which has recently been thoroughly repaired. Pop 1680

CSAKOVA, a tn. Hungary circle Thither Thelae, co. Temes, 1 bank, Temes, 18 m. S.E. Temes. It contains a Greek and a Protestant church. Pop. 4250.

CSAKVAR a tn and lordship, Hungary circle Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweisensburg 27 m. W S W Buda. It contains a castle, and a R. Catholic and a Protestant church. Pop. 4840.

CSANAD two tns Hungary.—1 A tn co same name on the Maros, 7 m. S.E. Makó. It has a R. Catholic and Greek church and contains the ruins of the former palace of the bishops—the latter not now residing here—together with those of other old buildings. It was formerly a place of some importance, but has now fallen into decay. A small trade yet remains in honey wax &c. Pop about 5600.—2 A tn co. Torontal also on the Maros, with a castle and a R. Catholic and Greek church. Pop. 6000.

CSANTAVEH, a vil. Hungary circle Thither Danube, co. Bacs, near Magyar Kanizs. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 3186.

CSANY or **THANY** a vil. Hungary circle Thither Thelae, co. Heves, not far from Arck Sallás, and 8 m. from Harvan. It contains a handsome parish church. Pop. 2175.

CSANZAR a vil. Hungary circle Thither Danube, co. Komorn, 8 m. from Tatis. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2388.

CSAT **CHATH** or **CHATT** a market in Hungary circle Thither Thelae, co. Borsod 13 m. from Makoica. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 5740.

CSERJ, a vil. Hungary circle Hill or Danube, co. Bacs 9 m. from Palanka. It contains a parish church. Pop. 2045.
CSERLE or **CSERLAK** a market in Hungary circle Thither Danube on 10th dist. of and near Katakomet. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and has a trade in corn and wool. Pop. 1349.

CSERLE, or **THETZEL**, a river island. Hungary co. of and immediately S of Pesth formed by the Danube greatest length N to S, 25 m. average breadth 4 m. It abounds with game, particularly hares and hence sometimes bears the name of Haseninsel or Hare Island. It used to form part of the domain settled on the Queen of Hungary at marriage.

CSERRECH or **THYATISCH** a market in Hungary co. of and 20 m. S by E Ödenburg on the Rypce. It contains a castle, two churches a Protestant gymnasium and a printing press and has an annual fair. The district around is covered with vineyards. Pop. 1819.

CSERLEKES a market in Hungarian Slavonia dist. Syryas 11 m. W S W Peterwardein r bank Danube a bridge over which here gives a communication with the Haps. It contains a Greek and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2010.

CSERNATFALA or **SEAR MURALLY** a vil. Hungary Transylvania, about 5 m. from Krotstadt, on the southern of Wallachia. It contains a Protestant and a Greek in united church. Pop. 3460.

CSENYVKA a tn. Hungary circle Thither Danube, co. Bacs on the Franzosa Canal about 10 m. from Zombor. It contains a Lutheran and Reformed church. The inhabitants are all Germans. Pop. 2701.

CSENYKE a tn and lordship, Hungary circle Thither Thelae, co. Gomor on the Csanak, 8 m. W Rosann. It contains two parish churches, two schools, and a poorhouse. In the neighborhood both iron and anthracite are worked. Pop. 2500.

CSIKFESTEL a dist. Transylvania, Szekler country on the borders of Moldavia, and hence forming part of it Military Land. The only town of the least consequence in it is Csik Szekes, the population of which is only 574. The Szekler area 960 geo sq m is rich in romantic beauty but cannot boast of its soil. There is almost no wheat, and even oats and rye will scarcely ripen, the whole district being traversed and broken by ramifications of the Carpathians. Cattle and horses, of inferior breeds are reared in considerable numbers and a good deal of timber is floated down by the Maros. Pop. 20,000.

CSIKLOVA **NEMET** or **TOCHIKLOWA** a market in Hungary circle Thither Thelae, co. Krusne in a mountainous district, famous for its copper mines, about 2 m. S. h. Oravica. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans. Pop. 2040.

CSOKA a market in Hungary circle Thither Thelae, co. Torontal dist. of and about 5 m. from Torok Kanizs, on the Thelae, over which there is here a ferry. It contains a chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly Ruteni. Pop. 2040.

CSOKONYA, a market in Hungary circle Thither Danube, co. Szemegh dist. of and 6 m. S W Babosa. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church. A good deal of flax is grown here. Pop. 1530.

CSONGRAD a market in Hungary circle Thither Thelae, 73 m. S.E. 10th dist. of and about 5 m. from Makó, at the junction of the The as with the Körös. The houses are built rising on a hill, and thatched. The inhabitants live mainly by rearing cattle and by their vineyards. Pop. 15,680.

The county is bounded N. by co. Heves, great Kanizs, and Bacs. W. Bacs Torontal, S. Canada, and E. Bacs and Canada area 1008 geo sq m. There is scarcely a hill throughout the county which is so uniformly flat, that a steep of moderate height commands a view of the whole surface. The principal rivers are the Theis, Kőrös, and Maros. The soil is remarkably fertile and produces in abundance wheat maize, hemp tobacco, and fruit, including grapes apples pears and water-melons. The meadows and pastures also are excellent, and support great numbers of horses cattle, sheep, and swine. Land tortoises, game and fish abound. The inhabitants are chiefly Magyars, with some Servians, Germans and Rutenians. Pop. 187,000.

CSORNA a market in Hungary co. of and 32 m. E Ödenburg. It contains a Premonstratensian abbey founded in 1181 richly endowed, and surrounded with 7 gardens. Pop. 3920.

CSORGO a tn. Hungary circle Thither Danube co. Szemegh at a short distance from the Drave 27 m. S S W Martal. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church a gymnasium and a castle. Much wine is produced in the district.

CUB (**NORTH** and **SOUTH**) two Iles N. America. James a Bay. The N. in lat. 54° 25' N. lon. 80° 50' W.—the S. in lat. 53° 42' N. lon. 80° 30' W.

CUBA an island belonging to Spain the largest of the Antilles or West Indian group at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 130 m. S. from Florida, from which it is separated by the Bahama Channel. It is separated from Hayti by the windward passage, about 48 m. wide S from J's also, by a port on the Caribbean Sea, 30 m. across, and W. from Yucatan by the Yucatan Channel of about 130 m. wide and is, probably about a third larger than Hayti and nearly five times the size of Jamaica. It extends from lon. 74 to 84° W. and is about 750 m. in length from E. to W. greatest breadth at Cape de Cruz, 120 m. average width from 50 to 60 m. while towards the W. extremity it does not exceed 30 m. The extreme E. end of the island Point de Hayti, is in lat. 20° 15' N. lon. 74° 7' W. (a) the W. San Antonio, in lat. 21° 15' N. lon. 84° 57' 12" (a) and S. to N. it extends from lat. 19° 50' to 23° 10' N. Area 48,000 sq m. of which it is supposed about one-seventh is under cultivation and in pasture. Coast line, exclusive of numerous sinuosities about 1600 m.

General Description.—The island is intersected longitudinally by a range of mountains, diminishing in height from N to W. At the E. and W. ends they are diffused over nearly the entire surface they attain their greatest elevation about 8000 ft. From the bases of these high lands, the country opens into extensive marshes or beautiful plains and savannas, with occasionally some low swampy tracts. Owing to the cavernous structure of the limestone deposits, the great molination of their strata, the small breadth of the island, and the frequency and nakedness of the plains, there are very few rivers of any magnitude, and a large portion of the territory is subject to severe droughts. Yet the undulating surface of the country the continually renewed verdure, and the distribution of vegetable forms, give rise to the most varied and beautiful landscapes. Everywhere however the eye falls only upon a mass of luxuriant vegetation, and nowhere in the structure of the country to be seen except on steep treeless mountain slopes. The largest river in Cuba is the Cauto at the E. end of the island having its sources in the marra del Cobre or Copper Mountains and falling into the Bay of Buena Esperanza, after a course altogether of about 90 m. None of the streams are navigable excepting by small boats and for

but a few miles inland. The coasts of Cuba are in general exceedingly foul, presenting reefs and shoals, which extend from 3 to 2½ in into the sea, and make the approach to the land both difficult and dangerous. While these reefs there is often a good sandy beach, but for the greater part of the circumference of the island there is a belt or zone of low land very little raised above the level of the sea, subject to floods and inundations, and so wet at all seasons of the year, so to be constantly in a state approaching to mud, rendering the access to the coast and the ordinary communication between the interior and the sea, next to impossible in the rainy season and not very easy during any month in the year. There are however a considerable number of harbours, ports and bays on all the coasts, including the Havana, one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. Many of the others are also excellent, such as Guanantomo, Santiago, Manzanillo and Jagua on the E. coast, Balao Honda, and Puerto de Cabanas on the N.W. coast and Baracoa harbour, port Harago, Puerto del Padre, and Matanzas on the N. and N.E. coasts.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Geologically the island of Cuba may be shortly described as composed of granite gneiss, syenite and euphotic overlain by secondary and tertiary formations chiefly calcareous, containing numerous fossils, and through which the granitic rocks are seen projecting. The mountains of the S.E. part of the island appear to have a submarine connection with the heights of Hayti and Jamaica and so this part of the island constitutes a frequently felt though they rarely extend to the W. part. In some localities the limestone is extremely pure and cavernous, absorbing rapidly the drops of sea water and even emitting considerable rivers. The latest calcareous formation is entirely coraliferous, and goes on at present accumulating on all the coasts and contains numerous small volcanoes. No traces of volcanic eruptions, properly so called, have hitherto been observed.

The mineral resources of Cuba have not yet been fully explored, but it is known to be deficient in it in respect. The precious metals have been found, but not in sufficient quantity to require the cost and labour of working. Copper is more abundant, there being several extensive mines of this metal in active operation in the Sierra del Cobre. The average produce of these mines is about 27 per cent, but some specimens have yielded as high as 55 per cent. They were wrought by the *quadrant* at an early period but had been abandoned for upwards of a century when they were reopened about 1825. Mines of silver and copper were also at one time worked in the mountains of Juraguá, but were speedily abandoned. Coal has recently been discovered near Havana. A crystalline serpentine marble, chalcodony and schists are also present, and flinty plates and schists have been found in various places. The schistose formation shows itself most conspicuously at the base of the mountains of San Juan and Trinidad, where great masses of slate are to be found, of a dark blue or iron of a prismatic but numerous quality. In the quarries near the Havana a thick slate is found for floors and pavements. The mineral water spoken of exhibiting also a variety of properties, sometimes in a liquid state, like the next, from the seams of the rocks, sometimes soft like wax, or half melted resin. There are several mineral springs in different parts of the island, and on the N. coast are quite a large number, which in dry years, produce immense quantities of mineral salt.

Climate. Soil, *Vegetable Productions.* &c.—The climate is hot and dry during the greater part of the year, but, on the whole, more temperate than that of some other islands in the same latitude. The mean temperature is 74° F. but in the interior only 73°. The hottest months, July and August, do not give a greater average than 83° F. and the coldest, December and January, present the mean of 69° F. In summer the thermometer does not rise above 82° or 86° and depression in winter seldom goes below 59° or 63° F. Rain often descends in torrents, from July to September and occasionally even falls for a month or two before and after these periods. In December and January the air is much cooled by the S.W. winds. No snow is known ever to fall on the highest mountains, but frost occurs occasionally forming ice about 1 inch in thickness. Hail storms are rare, and hurricanes much less frequent than in the other Antillas. The vegetation of Cuba is exceedingly luxuriant. Forests of mahogany, ebony, cedar, sassafras and other useful woods,

abound and the fields are covered with flowers and odoriferous plants. The principal cereal cultivated is the indigenous maize, or Indian corn. Two crops of it are obtained in the year. Rice is also produced in considerable quantities in many districts, but the principal crops are sugar, coffee and tobacco, also a little cotton, coconuts, and indigo. A considerable extent of country is appropriated also to cattle-breeding farms, of which there are 7359 in the island and to *potrerías* or farms on which vegetables are raised, maize, melon, chila grass, cassava, onions, garlic, poultry, wax and honey.

The principal fruits of the island are the pine or *piñón*, oranges, shaddock, plantains, bananas, melons, lemons and sweet limes; figs and strawberries are also to be had.

Animals.—The most valuable domestic animals are the ox, horse and pig, which form a large proportion of the wealth of the island, the sheep and mules, are inferior in quality and numbers. Jackasses and rabbits have been recently introduced and dogs and cats are numerous. The domestic fowls comprise the cocks and hens of Europe, geese, turkeys, pigeons, and parrots. The sylvestrian birds are numerous, and in great variety, but birds of prey few, the principal is the bald-headed vulture or turkey buzzard. Small birds swarm in some places. The only indigenous quadruped ever known in Cuba is the *ancho*, which resembles a large cat, about 18 inches long without the tail. Snakes and reptiles are not very numerous. The most remarkable are the mule, 12 or 14 ft in length and 18 or 20 inches in circumference, and the juke about 6 ft in length, the latter is considered more dangerous than the former and is also more common. Phosphorescent insects abound as do also those of a noxious description, in clothing, figs, ants, mosquitoes and a singularly disgusting-looking spider with a poisonous sting. There are also centipedes and scorpions. The stores abound with turtles, and in the deep gulf and bay the crocodile and cayman are found. The latter more especially where the water is stagnant. The muskrat is met with in the deep pools of fresh water and the iguana a sort of lizard on the banks of streams, bays, and lagoons. Fish are said to be abundant, particularly on the coast, but no fishery of any note has been yet established.

Agriculture. &c.—As elsewhere most of the sugar, coffee, and tobacco form the principal objects of cultivation, but of these the first is by far the most important. The quantity of sugar produced in Cuba per acre is estimated at a little more than 2000 lbs. being somewhat better than Jamaica, but grows short of Barbadoes. The coffee, planted in the confined almost solely in the N. side of the island, the only part where the precise degree of heat most favourable to the growth of the plant is to be found. It is best season for planting the trees is in the middle of the month of May, the gathering commences in August, but November and December are the most active and important months of the harvest. The buildings on a coffee estate in Cuba are generally of a very humble description, and the circumference of the proprietor in most instances, inferior to that of the sugar grower. The export of coffee from Cuba, unlike that of sugar, is an increasing trade. The best coffee is grown in the district of Santa de Abaja, a little W. of the Habana about 84 m. in length and 21 m. breadth, and here the smallest and finest is cured as produced on the banks of the San Sebastian river. It is made into cigars, celebrated under the name of Havana cigars, reckoned the best made anywhere. Previously to 1870 the cultivation and sale of tobacco were subjected to the same sort of monopoly in Cuba as in Mexico, but, at the present reform of the trade was thrown open. The cattle-breeding farms of Cuba are said to be by no means in a prosperous condition. They are generally let with the stock upon them, at the rate of two or three dollars a head for a term of five years, with an obligation to leave the property in good condition, and to account for the stock which was on it when let, and all the increase during the term belonging to the tenant. The number of these farms, as elsewhere stated in 733.)

Manufactures. Commerce &c.—The manufactures of Cuba are confined to the making of sugar molasses, and cigars, bleaching wax and the preparation of coffee. The cigars the lower orders smoke—and in Cuba every one smokes, men, women and children—cost about four dollars or 16s per 1000. From the same quality of tobacco the first, second, and third class of cigars are made. When the cigars are twisted and

before they are sorted they are said to be on revolution. They are now sorted and picked and about 75 per cent of the whole are chosen and these are called of the first-class the rest are divided into seconds and thirds, and the prices vary from 8 to 15 dollars per 1000. The chief imports are grain and flour called *monte*, and *sal* cheese brandy vinegar when spices fruits, and cotton linen and woolen manufactures. The exports are sugar molasses, coffee, tobacco mahogany cedar, fustic, and other valuable timbers fruits and the precious metals.

The following figures show the export a quantity of the principal articles produced in the island in the years 1846 and 1862—

		1846	1862
Sugar	cwt.	8,908,141	9,461,747
Coffee	lbs.	27,136,238	15,678,382
Tobacco	lbs.	138,204	206,226
Indian Corn	bu.	1,113,795	8,922,536
Rice	cwt.	309,683	396,510
Wax	lbs.	516,236	1,737,608

The production of sugar has been for many years an important and increasing staple trade of Cuba. Of late years the introduction of coolies chiefly from China, has had some effect upon the character of the labour employed in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. The free labour of the coolie is said to be less costly than that of the slave and it is ascertained that the planters prefer the coolie to the negro not only for his greater physical capacity for work but also for his more uniform obedience and industry. The exports of sugar from the principal ports of the island in 1863 and 1864—the latter prosperous year—were as follows—

	Boxes		Hogsheads.	
	1863	1864.	1863	1864.
Havana	979,328	1,169,91	10,204	26,404
Matanzas	203,564	251,943	26,029	67,42
Cardenas	30,067	26,958	37,808	40,42
Sagua	157	2,340	61,705	60,82
Remedios	20		29,007	30,84
Nuevitas	1	3	23,504	15,919
St. Jago	4,603	1,490	87,846	40,829
Trinidad	12,664	16,170	27,345	30,074
C. Refuge	6,535	4,490	1,000	75,904
Total	1,264,632	1,413,321	342,77	384,707

The total exports of sugar in the two specified years being in tons—1863 461,908 1864 504,745

In the same years the following quantities of molasses were exported—

	1863.	1864
From Havana	10,750	13,499
— Matanzas	40,340	85,650
— Cardenas	60,261	76,367
— Sagua	14,16	32,456
— Remedios	1,462	11,244
— Nuevitas	8,880	10,111
— St. Jago	12,170	11,056
— Trinidad	30,641	34,495
— Cienfuegos		
Total hogsheads	202,725	282,76

The weights being 170,446 tons and 170,804 tons in the two years respectively

The destination of these products is thus given—

	Sugar		Molasses.	
	1863.	1864	1863	1864
	Boxes and bbls.	Boxes and bbls.	Hbls.	Hbls.
United States	641,640	469,641	118,282	206,657
Great Britain	621,306	731,56	47,312	29,641
North of Europe	85,004	61,282	168	817
France	1,875	264,666	6,864	1,022
South of Europe	375,788	361,162	600	210
Other parts	47,190	48,978	21,983	33,498

The following shows the number and tonnage of the

American Spanish British and French vessels entered at the port of Havana in the years 1863 and 1864—

	American.	Spanish.	British.	French.
1863	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.
1864	497 177,210	682 130,819	131 2,067	54 21,207
	1864 410 501,814	770 21,978	681 180,237	7 20,277

Money Weights &c.—Accounts are kept in dollars real, and maravedis respectively worth about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 2d. 6d. and 0.47d. the dollar being divided into 8 hard reales or 34 maravedis. The gold coins are the doubloon or ounce, and its sub-division. The doubloon is worth about 10 dollars, or 23 10s. 10d. but varies in price according to weight, and sometimes demand. The principal weights and measures in the pound equal to about 1 lb. 4 oz. avoirdupois making 100 lbs. or libras equal to 101 lbs. 7 oz. avoirdupois. The vara is equal to 33.854 inches or 108 varas = 100 yards. The fanega is equal to three bushels nearly or 200 lbs. Spanish. The arroba, of liquid measure, is equal to 43.45 gallons.

The roads in Cuba formerly in a most wretched condition have lately been much improved and the internal traffic of the island is now facilitated by the laying of railways, of which no fewer than 10 have been opened in the course of as many years. The first, from Havana to Guines, a distance of 46 m. by railway was opened in 1837. Steam vessels also ply between Havana and other parts of the coast. No foreigner can land in the island without procuring the security of a native of responsibility for his good behaviour.

Slave Trade, &c.—It has been a general impression that the slave trade of Cuba notwithstanding the treaty with Spain for its abolition has been not only continued, but protected by the Spanish government. It is at any rate certain, that the degree of suzerainty it meets with depends much if not entirely on the disposition of the captain general of the island for the time being. The slave trade papers for 1846 report that the Cuban slave trade was almost annihilated under the honest able administration of Captain general Valdes. But it soon after revived under another governor and ultimately attained a height which it had never reached before carried on principally under the American flag. In 1844 no fewer than 10,000 slaves were introduced into Cuba, and this was under the governorship of General Valdes. Says us to that period and since then it is number has been more than doubled. At present the number of slaves in Cuba is estimated at about 500,000 although there can be no doubt that a large portion of them are wretchedly held in bondage there being a Spanish law to the effect that every negro brought into Cuba, after a specified time should be *libre y fidei* free. The Spaniards have obtained credit for treating their slaves with extraordinary humanity and kindness but of this credit, both Mr. Turnbull, who visited Cuba in 1839 and Mr. Madden who did the same thing about ten years later would deprive them—both declaring in very nearly the same words that it is a gross mistake as regards at any rate the held negro, whom they allege to be treated with the strictest cruelty and generally with a rigorous unreprieved if not unequalled in any other slave-holding country their kindness being reserved wholly for the domestic slaves, who bear but a small proportion to those employed in out-door work. It is very possible that the accounts of both Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Madden of the severity with which the field negroes of Cuba are treated may be exaggerated but even after every reasonable deduction is made on this score, sufficient will be left to render the wretched humanity of the Spaniard to his slave exceedingly questionable. The slaves of Cuba like nearly all other negroes, are remarkably addicted to their dances and fond of dress. Their cottages are thatched with palm leaves with walls of poles, and mud plastered thickly on them to fill up the interstices, the floors being of the latter material and often not higher than the ground without. They contain little furniture—a table, one or two stools a cot, and a few plates or cups, some possess all the household articles while women, dressed often in a single gown half open, and half off their shoulders, and squallid, dirty naked children, form the family group. The hut however is tastefully shaded by groves of cocoa or other trees, and surrounded by plantains, and orange and lemon trees.

Education, Religion, &c.—The schools of Cuba are generally under the inspection and control of the patronos and economic ecclusies the superiors of convents, and some public bodies

The total number of persons employed in giving primary instruction in the island is estimated at about 417, and pupils, 8447. In 18 the white and colored children were estimated to amount to 119,519, of whom 104,440 were believed to be destitute of primary instruction. In writing, the Roman character is generally in use. In the country parts, the most profound ignorance regards the master and the servant the agricultural people of all sorts are equally in ignorance of the first elements of instruction. Neither religion nor morals are in a better condition. The R. Catholic is, essentially the prevailing religion, though Mr. Glenville Taylor declares that he never knew an instance of men going to any church at all in Cuba and that no reverence whatever was exhibited for churches, pictures, images or music. Cuba would thus appear to have, in fact, no religion at all. The same author represents the inhabitants as being sufficiently peaceable but devoted to gambling and cock fighting.

Territorial Divisions, Government, &c.—Cuba, with the Spanish islands dependent on it, forms the captain-general y or military government of LA HABANA the captain-general being also civil governor is assisted in his duties by a sub-governor and a colonial junta of seven members. The division of the island is twofold—ecclesiastical and military. Civil and marine departments it is divided into two, the P and the W and each by a bishop resident at La Habana. The civil divisions are also two, called provinces, but not continuous with the ecclesiastical divisions. Each province contains several smaller subdivisions and has its distinct governor that of the W or La Habana being the captain-general, and that of the E. and of Cuba being a separate governor independent of the former in civil and political matters. The two principal civil subdivisions are the audiences of La Habana and of Puerto Principe and of which the captain-general is president ex officio. The military division is into three departments—eastern, central and western over each of which is a commandant-general. This division corresponds nearly with the fiscal division, into three intendencias, each having its requisite governor and court. The fifth or maritime division is into five provinces—HAVANA, TRINIDAD, SAN JUAN DE LOS RIOS, CAMAGUEY, and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, having each for its capital a town of the same name, being the principal towns of the island. The first is subdivided into five districts, the second into four and so of the others into three.

Population—Half a century after the discovery of Cuba the indigenous population and by the first navigators to have been numerous, had entirely disappeared and has been exterminated by the Spaniards. The present population consists of whites the descendants of the Spaniards and other Europeans of mixed blood, called Pardo, and negroes. The increase has been rapid in 1721 the total population was 272,640 in 1811 551,046 in 1827 704,886 and in 1841 1,007,694 of whom 152,914 were free colored, and 463,480 slaves. The census of the years 1846 and 1850 gave the following results.

Population	1846	1850
Whites	660,497	841,100
Colored free	14,704	22,948
Slaves	22,688	158,500
	697,889	1,022,548

The numbers in the census of 1852 are exclusive of the army and navy and other transient population but include a of 34,500 Cubans, of whom there were none or scarcely any in 1846. The number of slaves who obtained their liberty either by purchase or by gift of their masters was from 1838 to 1852 both inclusive 4,946.

History—Cuba was first discovered by Columbus, on October 28 1492 who retained it in 1494 and again in 1502. In 1511 the Spaniards formed the first settlement on the island and have retained possession of it ever since. In 1762 Havana was taken possession of by the British but was restored to the Spaniards in the following year. From this part of the history of Cuba presents nothing more interesting than a catalogue of captain-general and bishops, down to the year 1791-1811 when the ports were opened to the ships and trade of foreign countries. During which period, the captain-general have in turn ruled the island. The most serious misfortune in its history was the practical emancipation, made in May 1850 and again in August 1851 by a local of Cuba and elsewhere under the command of a

Spaniard named Narciso Lopez, to seize upon the island. Such expeditions signally failed, in consequence of the determined front shown by the Cubans to the invaders. The whole 450 men who landed were either slain in fight or taken prisoners of the latter 50 were shot and shortly thereafter Lopez himself was executed. (Arnold's Cuba Madden's Cuba 1849) *Resumen de la Sagrada Historia Fisica y Politica de la Isla de Cuba* Parthenius Papers.)

CUBA, a tu and par Portugal prov Algarve, 14 in N N E Baga. It contains a church and a convent. Pop. 2410

CUBAGUA an Isl Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela dep. Maricao between Margarita and Point Araya lat. 10° 42' N lon 61° W. It was formerly noted for the pearl fishery at present it is uninhabited, and only occasionally resorted to by fishermen. Vessels bound for the N shores of S. America usually pass between this island and Margarita.

CUBBINGTON par Eng Warwick 1785 ac P 805 **CUBCABEA** an Darfur 35 m S W Cobbe lat 14° N lon 26° 30' E. It is of cons. derivable size, and is the depot of all the merchandise brought from the W. A market is held here twice a week and for articles of small value the common medium of exchange is salt. It is famous for the great quantities of leather and of cotton cloth called *obakes* which are exhibited for sale. The population are a singular mixture of Arabs and of various tribes of Africans. (Brown's Travels)

CURET T. a (CURET par Lf Cornwall 2518 ac Pj 436

CURLEY par Eng Derby 2° 58 ac Pj 407

CURIM TON par Eng Bucks 1290 ac P 287

CURY par Eng Cornwall 3300 ac P 146

CURINAS an Isl in the Venezuela dep. and 28 m S W Curacao. It is in the beautiful valley of Aragua and properly speaking it is composed of three towns near each other. Sugar cane, and cotton are grown in the vicinity which is very fertile. Pop. 5000

CURLIFF a par a d market in England on Sussex 11 16 ac The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence 34 m S by E London and within 1 m of the railway from London to Brighton. It is well kept has pathways formed of a durable red brick an ancient spacious church with a tower and spire two dissenting chapels, and a national school. Twenty families are held forth by the county magistracy. Pop. 3195

CURLINGTON par Eng Somerset 2865 ac P 306

CURLEY par Eng North 5510 ac P 154

CUGURION a par Eng North 5510 ac P 154. The inhabitants are much employed in rearing silkworms and a good ordinary red wine is produced in the district. There are four annual fairs. Pop. 1668.

CUCUTA a in New Granada. See ROSARIO DE CUCUTA

CUCUTA a valley New Granada prov. Pamplona, on the Venezuelan frontier lat. 3° 2' N lon 73° 10' W between the cities of Pamplona and San Cristobal remarkable for its fertility and excellent breed of mules. Cucuto of the finest quality is raised in the greatest abundance. The valley was discovered by Juan de San Martin, in 1814.

CUDALORE a maritime in Hindustan, Carnatic and one of the largest and most populous in the B. of India 17 m S. by W. Pondicherry and bank Trivadi at its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal lat. 11° 48' 30" N lon 78° 45' 45" E. It has a court-house, a custom house, and some trade particularly in exporting to Madras the cotton produced in this part of the peninsula. It is one of the principal stations for soldiers who have been invalided, or who choose to remain in India after having obtained their discharge. This place has been the scene of many combats and has frequently changed masters. It was captured from the French by the British army under Colonel Coote, in 1780 and contained under the dominion of the Nabob of Arcot until 1782 when it was taken by the Rajah of Mysore with the assistance of some French troops. In June 1788 the town was attacked by a body of British troops under General Stuart, which sustained heavy loss and was eventually forced to attempt to carry the place by assault. In 1796 Cuddalore, with the remainder of the province, was ceded by treaty to the East India Company who have ever since retained it. (Ponsonby Voyages dans l'Inde.)

CUDDAPAH a collectorate and tn. Hindoostan presid Madras. The COLLECTORATE forms the E. division of Balaschant district, stretching from the borders of Bellary to the Bay of Bengal and from lat 18 1/2 to 18 20' N. area, 12 758 sq. m. It is traversed, N. to S. by the E. Ghats, and watered by the Pennar and its affluents, the Godavari, and other smaller streams. Though the district be considerably elevated above the sea, the heat in April and May is intense; and the water during the hot season is brackish but during the rains it is sweet and good. Soda is found in the hills to the S.W. of the town of Cuddalah, and is used by the natives in places of soap. Salt and saltpetre likewise abound and are easily procurable. On the banks of the Pennar about 7 m. N.E. the town of Cuddalah, are diamond mines, which have been wrought for several hundred years, and in which at times gems of considerable value are found. Nearly a fifth of the district is under grain cultivation. Cotton is likewise pretty extensively grown.—The town has on a small river of same name, an affluent of the Pennar 145 m. N.W. Madras lat 14 32' N. lon. 78 53' E. It contains a residence of the Rajah now converted into a court-house and prison and was formerly the capital of an independent Rajan state.

CUDDASBEN par Eng Oxford 2669 ac Pop 1642
CUDDINGON two par. Eng —1 Ducks 1281 ac.
 Pop 638 —2 Nurrey 1827 ac Pop 180

CUIDHAM par Eng Kent 2669 ac Pop 897

CUIDILERO or **CUINER** a tn and seaport Spain Asturias, prov. O' and 22 m. N.W. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. It has two small squares, a parish church town and session house four schools a prison, several fountains store-houses, and a custom-house near which, on the sea side, is also a wharf for loading and discharging vessels. Weaving fishing and curing fish, constitute the chief occupation of the people the latter branch has greatly decreased of late, owing to the high price of salt. A few small vessels frequent the port.
 Pop. 2910

CUDWORTH par Eng Somerset 1077 ac Pop 181
CUELLAR, a tn. Spain in Old Castile, prov. of and 30 m. N. Huelva, the site of a hill surmounted by a large and strong castle. It is tolerably built partly sur rounded by walls and entered by four gates. The streets are numerous wide and paved, though irregular and steep. The town also possesses one principal and several smaller squares three parish churches, a townhall female orphan school, Latin and some primary schools, spacious hospital prison storehouse several cow pens in the church of one of which are the splendid sepulchres of the Dukes of Albuquerque. There are two public gardens. The inhabitants are employed in weaving agriculture, cattle rearing, and grinding madder which is exported to England and elsewhere.
 Pop 8148

CUEACA a prov. Spain, New Castile, between lat 39° 20' and 40° 41' N. lon. 1° 5 and 3° W. bounded N. by prov. Guadalajara E. by Teruel and Valencia S. by Albacete W. and S.W. by Ciudad Real and Toledo area 1° 177 sq. m. It is mountainous, more especially its central and E. portion which is formed into numerous longitudinal valleys, having a dipension generally N. to S. and watered by streams flowing into the Júcar. The N.W. part of the province is comparatively flat and belongs to the basin of the Tago. While the waters of the S.W. part flow into the Guadiana. The mountains yield excellent timber exquisite honey and some minerals including copper silver N. in coal alum, and depositate numerous flocks of sheep. The N. part of the province produces chiefly oil fruit, and honey, and the S.W. part, called La Mancha, which is of a dry soil yields grain and wine. It is, however as a whole well watered, the principal streams being the Tago Júcar Gabriel Bismarck Guadale, &c. There are several medicinal springs and warm salt lakes in Cuence. The woollen manufactures, at one time considerable, and also much extended are now along with every semblance of commerce, extinct. The people are said to be honourable labourers, and sober and about five in the 100 attend school. The province is divided into nine partidos. Pop. 262 723.

CUEACA a city Spain cap. above prov. 85 m. E. S.E. Madrid, romantically situated, about 2400 ft. above sea level between the heights San Cristobal and Socorro, at the confluence of the Huécar and Júcar. It is a Moorish town, with

streets steep, narrow and tortuous, the houses rising in terraces roof above roof to the plain and cathedral. It is surrounded by high old walls, which, with its towers and houses hanging over the precipice, give it a singularly striking and picturesque appearance. Cuence is a bishop's see and one of the mines which sent deputies to the old cortes of Castile. It has six gates, six bridges over the Huécar and two over the Júcar that of San Pablo over the former connecting the town with the Dominican convent is a remarkably fine structure, built in 1533. It is reared on colossal piers, the arches are of great solidity and rise to a height of 150 ft. recalling the arches of Sagrada and Alcantara. The cathedral a simple Gothic edifice, one of the most structures of the kind in Spain is profusely adorned with jasper and other precious stones, its pinnacles and arches are superb, and it contains some good sculptures and paintings. It was founded about the middle of the 13th century. Near the cathedral is the bishop's palace with a portal of mixed Gothic, and a fine saloon inside. The city contains, besides, a number of churches two hospitals and one for foundlings, three colleges and a clerical seminary and before the suppression of the religious houses it had seven convents of monks and six of nuns.

Cuence was at one time celebrated for its literature its arts, and manufactures as regards the two first, it has nothing new to boast of and the latter is confined to the manufacture on a small scale, of paper woollen stuffs linen and soap. The scenery in the vicinity is beautiful presenting an alternation of lofty rocks and fertile valleys. Pop. 6037.

CUEACA or **KANAS** a tn Ecuador on prov. of same name lat. m. S.E. Guayaquil lat. 55 3' S. lon. 8° 13' 15" W. 1) In the fine valley of Yunguilla, 3179 ft. above sea level. The streets are broad and straight but the houses built of rough unshaped bricks are low and mean in appearance and, notwithstanding the town is supplied with water the streets are dirty. It is the site of a bishop, erected in 1766. Besides the cathedral which is poor and ill decorated it contains two parish churches four convents two monasteries, an hospital a chamber of finance and other ed. fices. There are here extensive sugar refineries and manufactures of confectionery, cottons, hats, and of cases resembling Peruvian Shells are worked with much taste. The chief trade is in grain leather bark and other products of the neighbour hood. A little to the S. is the mountain of Tarqui which Condansco, and other treach astronomers selected for their meridian in 1743. Pop. 20 000.—The province founded A. by prov. Piobanza E. Quixos and Macas S. by Juncal, Bismarck, and W. by Guayaquil is intersected by mountains and valleys and watered by several rivers. It has an agreeable climate and produces grain sugar and cotton in abundance. The pastoral insect also exists and there are gold silver copper sulphur and sulphur mines. It is famed for its cotton fabrics and tapestries which form the principal articles of its commerce.

CUECANAYACA, a tn Mexican confederation, state of and 35 m. S. Mexico on the S. declivity of the Cordillera of Guadalupe, in a temperate and delightful climate.

CURRAN (anc. *Castro de Corra*) a tn France, dep. Var 10 m. N.E. La Ciotat-sur-Mer. It stands at the foot of a hill covered with vineyards olivaryards and orchards, and enjoys a clear sky and delightful climate. It has some trade in oil and wine and several annual fairs. Pop. 1568.

CUEVAS several tns. Spain the most important are—1 (de Vera) a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N. Almeria, in a plain r. bank Almaraz. Its streets are, in general regular paved and lined with well constructed houses and it has two squares, the principal of which contain the town and session houses and an extensive Moorish castle. The other public buildings comprise a handsome Moorish parish church two chapels of ease, a convent, college several schools, a prison hospital storehouse and cemetery. The inhabitants manufacture earthenware hardware, superb fabrics, wine, and oil. The mines and smelting works of the neighbouring sierra de Almagro occupy great numbers, not only of the natives but of foreigners, whom mining speculations have drawn hither. Some trade is carried on in cattle, grain wool and timber. Pop. 10 000.—2 (de San Marcos, or *Alías*) a tn Andalusia, prov. of and 33 m. N. Málaga, on a declivity. It has well-made streets, and possesses a parish church, two schools and a cemetery. Some trade is carried on in grain

CULNA or **KHALANA** a tn Hindoostan, prov Bengal r bank, Hooghly 45 m. N N W Calcutta. There is here a circular area composed of two concentric circles, the outer one of which contains 108 temples and the inner 85. Here also is a flourishing school and mission station, in connection with the Free church of Scotland. It is one of the principal ports on the Hooghly for the Burdwan district and carries on a thriving trade. Pop. 40 000

CUNAI a vd Para, in the Andes dist, Camh, about lat. 11° 10' S, remarkable only for its great elevation, being about 10 000 ft above sea level. But great as this height is, it is far below that of many other towns, villages, and port stations in Peru and Bolivia. The highest of the latter, Runkhuasi, in Peru being 15 842 ft. above sea level, the highest town or city Potosi in Bolivia, 13,830 ft. and the highest village Tacna, Peru 14 260 ft. At Culna cultivation ceases ending with the potato, tropicallz coals, and bacula. The second region of plants also terminates here and thereafter comes the Paramera, or pasture regions of the Andes, avoided by the inhabitants of the lower districts on account of this cold

CULNA a river Croatia. See **KULNA**

CULLEE a tn Hindoostan, prov Bengal r bank Hooghly 86 m. S. by W Calcutta lat. 22° 8' S, lon. 89° 45' E. Its situation is extremely unhealthy the shores of the river here being a bog of mud thickly covered with trees and jungle.

CULIRO par Eng, Suffolk 641 ac. 10p 68
CULROSE, an anc royal burgh and river port Scotland co Perth 18 m W by N Edinburgh r bank, 10th It has a town-house an Established and a Free church, and some schools. Its only manufacture is a little damask weaving for Dundee merchants Culrose was erected into a royal burgh in 1469 by James V, at which time it had a considerable trade in sail and coal the latter being exported in large quantities to Holland but no coal is now wrought in the parish. It was formerly celebrated for its griddles thin circular plates of iron, on which oatmeal cakes were toasted the exclusive right of making which was secured to the griddle-smiths of Culrose by patents from James VI and Charles II but was set aside by the Court of Session in 1727 they have long since ceased to be made In the vicl they are the ruins of a monastery founded in 1217 It occupied a commanding position at the upper end of the town but scarcely any part of it now exs, except a picturesque old arch and the chapel which having undergone extensive repairs, now forms the parish church At the E. end of the town are the remains of St. Mungo's chapel in which tradition asserts it is said to have been born Culrose unites with Queensferry Larackuthing, Dunfermline and Stirling in sending a member to the House of Commons Pop burgh 605 par (1 m by 4 m) 1487 (Loc 1 Correspondent)

CULRAI MOUND par Scot Aberdeen 4½ m by 3 m 10p 1042

CULTR par Scot Ls ark 19 sq m 1 p 4

CULTR par Scot Ls ark 19 sq m 1 p 4

CULWORTH par Eng Northampton 244 ac P 685

CUMA (anc Cumae) a fortress, kingdom and prov Naples 4 m N W Posenilli near the Mediterranean on the site of the ancient and celebrated city of Cumae of which the only existing remains are ruins of some walls, temples aqueducts and a triumphal arch

CUMANA a city Venezuela cap. prov of same name, gov of and 186 in L. Caracas near the mouth of the Gulf of Caracas about 10 m from the sea, on an arid sandy plain lat. (Fort Roen) 10° 37' 86" N lon 64° 11' W (N). The fortress of St. Antonio, built on a volcanic hill commands the town, and forms the only defence of the place On the S.W. slope of the same rock are the ruins of the castle of St. Mary The town has no remarkable buildings, and the frequency of earthquakes forbids all embellishments The houses are for the same reason, low and lightly built. The suburbs are nearly as populous as the town itself and are three in number—Ferreira, St. Francis, and Guayguacua. The port of Cumana is capable of receiving all the vessels of Europe, and the whole of the Gulf of Caracas, which is 42 m. long and from 7 to 9 m broad affords excellent anchorage still the number of vessels frequenting the port is small—in 1847 only 10 tonn. 682 entered, and 6 tonn 608,

cleared The chief trade is in turtles turtle, smoked meat, salted fish, coals &c. provisions and wines here are plentiful and very cheap. The climate is excessively hot—the temperature, from June to October reaching 80° or 80° Fahr during the day and seldom falling below 60° during the night. The inhabitants are described as being very polite, and of active business habits. Cumana is the oldest European city of the New Continent having been founded by Governor Diego Castellon in 1528 It has suffered severely from two earth quakes by that of 21st October 1766, it was entirely destroyed in the space of a few minutes. On 14th December 1797 more than a fourth of the city were again completely demolished Before the revolution of 1843 its population was upwards of 30 000 now it is about 12 000.—This province is bounded W by the Caribbean Sea E by the Gulf of Paria and the Atlantic, S by the Orinoco, and W by the Vinhos Barcolona. The shores of Venezuela intervene in N part, parallel to the sea, and sends numerous offsets over the shore S. parts of the provinces All the hills are of a moderate height steep and covered with unpenetrable forests. It is watered by numerous streams of which the chief are Lari, Mamo, Lomone, and Guareco affluents of the Orinoco the Guarepo which falls into the gulf of Paria, and the Maracay and Curacao, affluents of the Caribbean Sea. Along the Orinoco are numerous lakes. In the valleys and along the rivers, are fertile plains a nd excellent pastures Cattle are extensively reared and field crops are carried on and dried fish, coals tobacco hides cotton rubber nut and medicinal plants, are exported There are 87 schools in the province acted by 1003 scholars Pop. (1848) 70,828

CUMANACUA a tn Venezuela, prov of and 21 m. S. E. Cumana, on the brow of a high hill straits in the fort is the valley of its own name r bank Manacure It is a small hill-built place, where houses mostly of wood Tobacco is grown in the neighbourhood the fruits are uncommonly fine, and there are some mineral springs. 10p 2800

CUMBER two parns Ireland—(1) Upper Londonderry and Tyrone 26 329 ac Pop 6044—(2) Lower Londonderry 14 83 ac Pop 10p 9800

CUMBERLAND one of the N counties of Engla lat bounded N by Scotland and the Solway Firth, W and S by the Irish Sea and River Don and P by parts of Lancashire, Westmoreland Durham and Northumberland. Greatest length at the N. end 85 m. breadth, E and W, 45 m. area, 974 790 ac The surface of it is mostly particularly in the S. and S. parts, is rugged and mountainous, and in many places, remarkable for magnificent scenery. lofty summits many of them of the most imposing forms beautiful lakes and far-stretching woodlands, combine to render this district one of the most romantic and picturesque in the United Kingdom. Its principal mountains exceed 8000 ft. in height while there are many that fall but little short of that elevation. It contains also a number of lakes more remarkable, however for their beauty than extent. The largest, Ulsterwater is 9 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth, none of the rest with one exception exceed 3 m. in length. Its rivers and waterfalls also form conspicuous and highly picturesque features in the landscape—several of the latter having falls varying from 60 to 190 ft. Both the lakes and tarns are abundantly stocked with fish particularly trout, pike and perch. The geological features of Cumberland comprise granite, clay-slate, trap, limestone red sandstone, and coal. The minerals are silver copper lead iron plumbago, and limestone, many of which are wrought to a great extent, and with success. The climate is in general moist and variable—cold and piercing on the high ground, dry and mild and temperate on the lower but universally healthy. The lower lands of E. Cumberland chiefly rest on the red sandstone formation, and the upper district on mountain limestone. In the plains along the banks of the rivers and streams, the soil is generally a fertile alluvial loam on the low lying ridges which divide the several plains it varies from a strong retentive soil to good friable turnpitted, and near the Scottish border there is an unusually diminishing extent of unimproved, or peat moss. The extreme moisture of the climate, which often often ruins the hopes of the farmer suggests a preference for stock-rearing over corn-farming, and the former is now in consequence, becoming more general than the latter. On one of the largest estates in the county comprising 30 000

acres of land the farms are let on lease, at money rents, for a period of 14 years, free of all taxes of subsoil. The rents vary considerably—from 20s. to 26s. being about the average for arable land. The highest rent for the best land is 60s. an acre. The tenants of E. Cumberland are an industrious, hard-working and economical class of men. In W. Cumberland the soil is generally of a very impervious character rendering extensive and effective systems of drainage essentially necessary. The great proportion of the arable lands here is held in farms of from 50 to 160 ac. A considerable number occupy farms from 200 to 300 ac., and a few as much as 400 ac. Some hold on leases of 14 years, or more, but verbal contracts, from year to year, is the more general position, without any stipulation as to the mode of farming. The chief excellences in the farming of W. Cumberland is the economical management of the Swedish turnip crop, for which the soil and climate seems to be peculiarly suitable. The stock principally kept in the arable parts of this county is the improved short-horns, and the sheep preferred the pure Cheviots. The butter produced at the dairy farms of Cumberland, particularly in the E. and S. divisions, is of well-known excellence. The farmers generally are plain, frugal, and intelligent men who bring up their families in habits of industry and economy. The principal manufactures are of cotton, coarse linens, checks, woollens, &c. there are also extensive calico printing establishments. These manufactures are carried on principally at Carlisle—long celebrated for its gingham—at Fawcett and several other towns. The principal towns are Carlisle the capital, Whitelaven, Workington and Cockermouth. Cumberland is divided into five wards, and 114 parishes. It now sends nine members to the House of Commons, instead of six as formerly. Pop. 1,45,422.

CUMBERLAND—1 A peninsula, British N. America, having N. F. Davis Strait and N. W. Northumberland Inlet between the parallels of 41° 40' and 61° 20' N.—2 (House) a station of the Hudson Bay Company British N. America on the W. side of Line Island Lake, in lat. 54° N. lon. 102° 40' W. The soil of the surrounding country is fertile and generally well wooded. The heavier black and red bearing soils of different colours, are found in the district.—3 (Mountain) a mountain range, 1 State, one of the ridges of the Alleghenies, commencing in the S. part of Pennsylvania, passing into Virginia, where it takes the name of Laurel Mountain passing through the S. E. part of Kentucky and terminating in Tennessee, 80 m. N. E. Nashville. In these mountains are found hard millstones and marble in great variety. They also contain numerous singular limestone caves, and abound in organic remains, both animal and vegetable.—4 A river U. States, rising in the Cumberland Mountains, on the S. E. side of Kentucky and after a tortuous W. course through the S. E. part of Kentucky the N. part of Tennessee, and the E. part of Kentucky falling into the Ohio, a little before the junction of the Tennessee. It is the most important affluent of the Ohio, with the exception of the Tennessee, its whole course being about 600 m. and the territory drained by it 17,500 sq. m. It is navigable for steamers and large vessels to Nashville, 208 m. and for boats 300 m. farther.—5 (Harbour) Cuba. See GUAYAMA.—6, A maritime co. New K. Wales, 50 m. in length N. to S. and 34 m. in breadth area, 914,800 acres, chiefly undulating plain. It is the metropolitan county of New K. Wales, and returns five members to the Legislative Council. It is divided into 18 hundreds and 56 parishes. The principal town is Sydney. Pop. 47,353.—7 A co. Van Diemen's Land, in Clyde district. It contains a number of beautiful lakes. Its principal town is Bathurst.—8 A bay N. side of St. Jean Perduende, off the coast of Chili lat. 33° 47' S. lon. 73° 35' W. (N.)

CUMBERLAND ISLES—1 A group of small islands, Australia. N. E. coast, extending from lat. 20° to 23° S. and as called by Captain Cook, in 1770, in honour of the Duke of Cumberland. They consist generally of elevated rocky islands, and are all abundantly wooded, particularly with pines, which grow to a large size.—2 An Is. U. States, in the N. part of N. York lat. 42° 58' N.; lon. 81° 34' W. (N.); 15 m. long, and from 1 m. to 4 m. broad.—3, An Is. S. Pacific Ocean between the Low Archipelago and Society Islands, lat. (N. E.) 1° 15' N. lon. 141° 11' W. (N.)

CUMBERNAULD a par and manufacturing in Scotland, co. Downpatrick, 11,550 ac. The town, constituted a burgh of barony in 1649 stands on an alluvial with heights on the N. E. and S. 18 m. N. E. Glasgow. The principal street, which is almost straight, is wide and well kept and the houses are in general, substantially built of stone. The principal shops, workshops, and dwellings, are lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water but the town is rather in a declining state, and property has lately fallen greatly in value. It has Established Free, and U. Freeby Roman churches three schools, a library institution, a free-school, and several friendly and provident societies. Hand loom weaving is the chief employment, though some tanning and small sewing is done; and a few are occupied in the lime and coal works of the vicinity. The Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone was born in Cumbernauld. Traces of Agricola's Wall are to be met with in the parish. Pop. entire par. 8778 of 1827.—(Local Correspondent)

CUMBERWORTH par Eng. Lincoln 9-0 ac. P. 235

CUMBRAY (Great and Little) two is. Scotland, forming a par. co. Dumfries, at the entrance to the Firth of Clyde, lying nearly midway between the Island of Bute and the mouth of Ayr. The larger island is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad circumference, 10 m. area, 5120 ac. of which about 3000 ac. are arable. It is hilly and some of its elevations command beautiful views of the coast. It produces grain and green crops of all kinds, and has a considerable extent of pasturage. The shores and bays abound with fish of various sorts. On the S. side is the village of Millport a pleasantly situated and thriving little place much resorted to in the summer season by citizens of Glasgow. Permanent pop. about 127.—LITTLE CUMBRAY the smaller island lies about 1 m. S. by W. from the former. It is about 1 m. long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad area, 700 ac. and has an elevation of 600 ft. above the sea. It is composed entirely of trap-rock resting on the sandstone formation of the opposite coast. On the W. side of the island there is a lighthouse in lat. 55° 46' N. lon. 4° 58' W. (N.). There are the remains of several ancient structures in different parts of the island. Pop. 9

CUMBRE an elevated pass Chilian Andes prov. Santi ago, lat. 37° 54' S. height, 12,450 ft. The ascent is gradual but long and tedious, owing to its numerous turnings. From the end of May to the end of October—generally, but not always—the Cumbray, an great part of the hills, leading to it on each side, can be passed on foot only.—The S. side of the ascent is covered with a lower red soil, but in many parts of the mountain side are shelves of rocks, inclined or vertical. The descent, on the S. side, is more broken into gullies, less fertile and more stony. Miers relates that he has met with considerable patches of red snow in the pass of Cumbray, and more rarely green.

CUMBRIF (Is.), a in Spain, Extremadura, prov. of and 20 m. N. E. Cáceres in an extensive plain. It is hilly but level and has a square, church, town hall, prison school and cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving and agriculture. Pop. 2081

CUMBRIF AYAR, or MATONOS, a in Spain, Andalucia, prov. of, and 56 m. N. Huelva, on a declivity facing the N. The streets are tolerably well made, and generally paved and the town comprises two public squares, a parish church, school townhouse, and prison. Pop. 2053

CUMBRIF an ancient British principality comprising with part of Cumberland the Scotch districts—Galloway, Kyle, Carrick, Cunningham and Strathclyde. It was given to Malcolm, prince of Scotland early in the 11th century to be held as a fief of the Crown of England.

CUMBRIF MOUNTAIN, a range of hills, England, occupying part of the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, extending from Fall Top in Cumberland, to the slate quarries near Ulverston in Lancashire, about 50 m. N. to S., and 30 m. E. to W. The mountain rises with steep acclivities, including in some parts, narrow but well cultivated valleys, with numerous picturesque lakes. Limestone, slate, and granite are found in several parts of these mountains.

CUMBRIF, an African tribe, to be met with chiefly in the kingdom of Yaouri, in Houssa, and in the towns and villages on the banks of the Niger, in the central parts of Soedan, towards the S. They are a mild, homely, and in-

discriminate race, but much oppressed and persecuted by their more fortunate and powerful neighbours. Being of a kind and peaceful nature, they fall on any prey to all who choose to molest them and bow their necks to the yoke of slavery without a murmur. They are generally considered good agriculturalists and expert fishermen, and raise abundances of corn and onions. Their sleeping huts, about 7 or 8 ft. wide of circular form, made of clay and thatched with palm leaves, are elevated above the ground to secure the inmates from ants, snakes, and alligators and to keep clear of the wet ground. The doorway, which is the only opening they have, is closed by a mat suspended inside. They have no steps to enter by but scramble into it as well as they can.

CUMIANA a tn. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. of, and 8 m. N. Pignerol near the r. bank Cisola. Pop. 4500

CUMILY or **CAMALIA**, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Madras, dist. Canara, 30 m. S. by E. Mangalore. It stands on a peninsula, projecting into a salt-water lake.

CUMMER par Irel Galway; 8515 ac. Pop. 1419

CUMBERTRELL par Scot Dumfries 7 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1888.

CUMMUMET a tn. Hindoostan 1 bank of a tributary of the Kistna, 110 m. E. Hyderabad lat. 17° 18' N. lon. 80° 11' E. It is the cap. of a district of the same name, of which little more is known than that it is uninhabited by a lawless and disorderly race.

CUMNER par Eng Berks 7750 ac. Pop. 1048

CUMNOCK, New par Scotland Ayr 12 m. by 9 m. Pop. 2750

CUMNOCK Old a vil Scotland so. of and 11 m. E. Ayr, and a station on the Scottish S.W. Railway beautifully situated at the confluence of the Glasnock and Lugar. It consists of three pretty long streets, and several narrow lanes the former regularly built, consist of good houses—the latter irregular count of inferior buildings. Altogether the village is cleanly and cheerful, and the vicinity exceedingly picturesque. There are a Free church, a gas-works, and two libraries. Cumnock is noted for the manufacture of wooden snuff boxes, made of plum-tree, and often beautifully painted. It has also some celebrity for its brown potteryware and yet more for its thrashing machines and steam presses—these manufactured here being held in high repute throughout the W. of Scotland. Pop. about 1200 The par is 10 m. by 3 m. Pop. 2777

CUMNEW par Eng Cumberland 2894 ac. Pop. 106.

CUMWHITTON par England Cumberland 8400 ac. Pop. 574.

CUNDAB or **KUNDAB** a tn. Hindoostan Holcar's dominions, 100 m. S.E. Odein lat. 21° 53' N. lon. 76° 25' E. on an open plain, surrounded by a good mud wall, about 15 ft. high. Pop. between 4000 and 5000

CUNDALL, a par England, York (N. Riding) 8851 ac. Pop. 889

CUNDEEGURREE, a vil Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, 25 m. from Cuttack. Here are three hills, which are perforated in every direction with caves of all dimensions—many being the dwellings of devils and priests of the Jain worship. The Hindus say these caves are the works of demons. Above the entrance to several are long inscriptions, in a forgotten tongue. Several tanks also have been constructed in the rock. The palace of the ancient rajahs, like all the rest, is hollowed out of the solid stone and consists of two stories the lower comprises a good-sized square court, surrounded on all sides by large excavated chambers. Into this yard you are obliged to descend from above.—(Rev. C. A. Adair)

CUNDINAMARCA, a central div. New Granada comprising the provinces of Antioquia, Mariquita, Meyra, and Bogota, and the valleys of the Lower Cauca and the Upper Magdalena. Its population consists of whites, Indians, and mixed races, in almost equal proportions.

CUNENE, a river S.W. Africa, Bechuanaland, flowing westerly along the N.E. extremity of the kingdom, and, after receiving several affluents, falling into the Atlantic, under the name of Nouene, in lat. 17° 15' S.

CUNHA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 120 m. E. N. E. Rio Paulo, and nearly same distance, W. by S. Rio Janeiro, on Monte Falcão, near the small river Jacob. It contains a parish church and, owing to its elevated position and proximity to the sea, has a cooler and more salubrious climate than L.

than almost any other place within the tropics, in Brazil. All the inhabitants are employed in cultivation, or cattle-rearing. Pop. 8000

CUNHEAT a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme 10 m. N.W. Ambert. It has manufactures of linen, bombazine, and calico; a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Fragments of Roman mosaic have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1088.

CUNNINGHAM, a dist. Scotland, co. Ayr about 20 m. in length and varying from 9 m. to 13 m. in breadth. It is the most N. of the three districts of Ayrshire—Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick—and in that portion of the county N. of the water of Irvine. See Ayr.

CUNNINGHAM ISLAND a fertile and populous lat. N. America, in the W. part of Lake Erie, a little N. the entrance into Sandusky Bay

CUNHINGA, a river W. Africa Angola, rising in lat. 11° 10' S.; lon. 20° 30' E.; and after a N.W. course of 190 m. entering the Congo, on the L., 180 m. E. Fort Pedras

CUNNEBERDORF See KERNBERG

CUNTI, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 15 m. V. Pontevedra, on a steep ground, at the bank of a small river. Near it are mineral baths, the waters of which contain sulphuric acid, sulphureted hydrogen and chloride of sodium and vary in temperature from 100° to 154° Fahr. The baths are much frequented in their season.

CUPAR ABERNETHY, a burgh of barony Scotland parly co. Perth, and partly in that of Perth 14 m. N.E. Perth a station on the railway from Perth to Aberdeen. It contains many good houses, is well built, well paved, and well lighted with gas. It has a town-hall, jail, a handsome parish church a Free and a U. Presbyterian church and a Congregational chapel. It has a tannery some extensive bleaching-works, and carries on a considerable business in weaving some of the coarser kind of linen fabrics. The vestige of a Roman camp are still visible here. It was an equilateral quadrangle of 400 yards, and fortified by two strong ramparts and large ditches, comprised 24 ac. and guarded an important pass. Pop. 1661.—The par is 5 m. by 2 m. Pop. 2872

CUPAR FIFE, a royal burgh and cap. co. Fife, Scotland 37 m. N. E. Edinburgh and a station on the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. It is a place of considerable antiquity having been erected into a royal burgh by David II. in 1363. The streets are wide well built, well lighted with gas and partially paved. It contains several fax thrash corn barley and flour mills and a snuff mill, a weaving or filling mill glue manufactory three breweries, two tanneries—one for hides, another for sheepskins—and some irish and the works. The principal modern structures are the town and county halls—the latter a handsome range of buildings. It has a law library a public subscription library containing 4000 volumes, two reading-rooms a literary and antiquarian society a medico-chirurgical society and an agricultural and horticultural society. Being the seat of the county courts it contains a large body of legal practitioners. Cupar was once celebrated for its typographical productions—several editions of the Latin classics, of great excellence, having been printed here. On a mound at the E. end of the town, on which stood an ancient castle of the family of Macdow, was erected, in 1555, the witty and powerfully-succinct drama of *The Three Estates*, written by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, and which, though there is no doubt, tended to hasten the Reformation. Cupar is associated with St. Andrews, E. and W. Australia. Urali Kilrenny and Pittenweem, in returning a number to the House of Commons. Pop. burgh and par (1851) 7427

CUPICA, a vil and seaport, New Granada, on a bay of same name, near the entrance to the bay of Paramo, lat. 6° 40' N.; lon. 77° 50' W. The bay of Cupica will probably one day be the W. termination of a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien as the course from the gulf of Darien, up the river Atrato, thence up its affluents the Nequi, and overland to the bay would appear to be the route offering greater probabilities of success for such an undertaking than any other on the American continent. Native boats at present ascend these streams and disembark their goods at a point on the Nequi, about 13 m. distant from the bay of Cupica, the remainder of the journey being completed overland.

CURA (SAN LUIS DE), a tn. Venezuela, prov. of, and 50 m. S.W. Caracas. The climate is warm and dry and the

and yields excellent pasture. There is here a church of some celebrity. Pop. 4000.

CURACAO an isl. Dutch W. Indies, Caribbean Sea, 40 m. N. the coast of Venezuela, between lat. 12° 3' and 12° 24' N. and lon. 68° 4' and 68° 19' W. stretching N.W. to S.E. 26 m. long and 8 m. broad esp. W. whelmed. It rises wild, bare and abrupt and consists of two ridges of granitic lava capped by a limestone dike 1½ m. thick. Iron and copper occur but are not wrought. Both soil and atmosphere are dry and the heat tempered by the sea breeze; yet yellow vir. reappears very early in the year. The inhab. ants often suffer from long and severe droughts, and even in the humble seasons they and the shipping depend on deep wells for water. Indigo, cotton and the cane, once cultivated, are now abandoned. The opuntia among other cactuses, grows on the island, yet cochineal has been cultivated carefully only of late. The tamarind adorns the gardens; the cocoa, palm, banana, and several other useful trees, are reared—among which are three varieties of the orange—and the lime from which the fat named Curacao liqueur is made. Sempervivum ab unda so does water melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, and all varieties of other vegetables. The great and small maize are cultivated, as food for the slaves. The small proprietors live mainly by rearing horses, asses, horned cattle, sheep and goats—all originally from Liverpool or Barbary—but heavy losses are often sustained in herds and flocks from drought. The horses, which are small but fleet and vigorous, are used only for riding—oxen and cows being employed for draught. The sheep are small and have a hairy wool the goats are large and handsome. Sea and land turtle including a few of the tortoise-shell species abound together with land turtles sea fowl and insects, including three kinds of scorpion and very large centipedes. There are several varieties of lizard. The shore teems with magnificent lobsters crabs, and shell-fish and the sea furnish plenty of excellent fish. The staple of the island however is salt obtained by natural evaporation and of the finest quality. The salt exported in 1847 was 109 34 barrels—that produced 250 000. The amount of cochineal produced in 1848 was 18,450 lbs. In 1847 662 vessels, for 38 212 entered the port of Curacao. The islands of Curacao, Bonaire, Oranienburg and Little Curacao, form a Dutch government, the residence of the governor being at Willemstad. Curacao was settled by the Spaniards, early in the 16th century; it was taken in 1634 by the Dutch and was captured by the British in 1763 but restored to the place of Amiens. It was taken again by the British in 1806, and finally ceded to Holland as the general peace in 1814. Pop. 15 000.

(1) **CURACAO**, a small isl. Caribbean Sea, about 8 m. E. Curacao, lat. 12° 2' N. lon. 68° 38' W. It is low cannot be seen till very close upon it and only yields some grass is unimproved but sometimes used as a retreat by fishermen in the winter.

(2) **CURACAO**, a river Ecuador rising in the Andes, on the N. side of the Llanganates Mountain, 60 m. S.E. Quito, and after a direct course of 86 m. W. to E.E. through a flat country inhabited by several Indian tribes falling into the Napo 87 m. below San Miguel lat. 2° 40' S. lon. 78° 18' W. The Velezo is the most affluent which it receives on the r. but it is joined by the Sotano, Nacolino, Ferlana, and Santa, on the l.

CURDOWORTH, par. Eng. Warwick 51 0ae P. 15. CURIE, a river France, rising in dep. Ardennes near Givet, around of Chateau-Chalon, flowing N.W. into dep. Yonne and after receiving several tributaries, falling into the Yonne after a course of 66 m. For 22 of which it admits of flotation.

CYRENE or **GYRENE**, a miserable tn. N. Africa, regency of, and 505 m. E. Tripoli, on the plateau of Barca, occupying the place of an ancient Cyrene 1800 ft. above sea level, lat. 32° 50' N. long 21° 47' E. Numerous interesting remains of antiquity have been discovered here, including a bath two temples supposed to be of the Roman period and a magnificent necropolis, containing grotesque figures, and monuments of various kinds. In one of the groves are several curious phinxes. Cyrene was the birthplace of Aristippus, Eratosthenes, and Callimachus. It was founded in the year 682 B.C., by a colony of Greeks, from a small island in the Egyptian sea, and became the capital of a district, to which it gave its

name, extending from the Great Syria to the Gulf of Persia (Babylon). This country continued for 1800 years under a monarchical form of government, then became republican. It became tributary to Egypt under Ptolemy Soter and, along with Crete, was ultimately formed into a Roman province. From an early period it was inhabited by numerous Jews.

CURIA MIRA or **KOONIA-MOONIA**, a group of islands and a bay S.E. coast Arabia. The bay extends from Ras-Morebat, on the R.W.—lat. 18° 58' N.; lon. 54° 45' E.—to Ras-El-Arrow on the N.E. lat. 17° 50' N. lon. 56° 15' E. These two headlands, which form the extreme points of the bay are greatly elevated by Arabian sea-men, on account of the violent squalls often experienced off them especially from the end of October to the beginning of March. The islands, five in number are situated near the entrance of the bay. Of these, Hailanah, the largest, is in lat. 17° 33' N. lon. 56° 6' E. It has a remarkably barren appearance, is completely destitute of trees, and yields only a scanty subsistence to a few wild goats. Its human inhabitants, about 23 in number subsist entirely on fish and are in other respects, in the most abject poverty. The other islands of the group are barren, uninhabited rocks.

CURICO,—A diet Chili having N. Colopagua, N. Monte, E. the Andes, and W. the Pacific. It contains a rich mine where gold and copper are found in equal parts.—A N. cap. of dist. 115 m. S. Santiago, S. the Tono, a pleasant plain at the foot of a hill lat. 30° S. lon. 70° 50' W. Pop. 5000.

CURISCHN or **KLANCHEN HAPF** an extensive lagoon E. Prussia, N.E. shore of the Baltic, from which it is separated by a narrow belt of sand, and with which it communicates, at Hensel, by a flood-gate. It is a somewhat of a triangular shape, a foot in the S. and gradually narrowing to a point in the N. at its outlet. Its greatest length is about 4 m. and its breadth from F. to W. near its centre, 14 m. It receives the Mesele or Memel and several other smaller streams. On the belt of land which separates it from the sea and is called the *Curische Aelwing* the sand is gradually rising. Vegetation is thus destroyed and many small places have been already buried. The inhabitants who originally dwell along the lagoon were called Kuren, and hence its name.

CURILIA,—A N. in Brazil prov. of and 250 m. S.W. Rio-Real. It is situated in the C. mountains of Cabaico, near a river of its name here crossed by a bridge and is a place of some antiquity having been founded in 1664. It is tolerably well built; the streets are paved, and the houses are usually of brick and occasionally of stone. It contains a handsome parish and two other churches and a Latin school and has manufactures of cottons and other articles of wool which are extensively sold in this and the neighbouring provinces. The district is of large extent and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivation and in raising cattle and horses and large numbers of swine. Pop. of dist. 12 000.—A river Brazil which rises in the W. side of the mountain of Cabaico, in the S.E. of prov. Rio-Real follows a circuitous course towards the N. passes the town of same name, after receiving the Rio-Jacé turns W. and precipitates itself over the cataract of Cayacuan. Its course beyond this is not well known but it ultimately joins the Iguaçu which sometimes is considered as a continuation of the Curitiba, and bears its name.

CURILAND par. Eng. Somerset 727 ae. Pop. 367. **CURNOUL** a tn. Hindostan. See KERNUL. **CURRACLOONE** par. Irish Queen's County; 3645 ae. Pop. 572.

CURRAJ a tn. Hindostan, prov. of, and 40 m. N.W. Allahabad lat. 25° 41' N.; lon. 81° 16' E. on the R.W. side of the Ganges. It is now in a ruinous condition and is enclosed between steep precipitous of conks, or cultivated land and presents from the river nothing but dilapidated houses, and a few ruined mosques and ghats. At some distance in land are also numerous ruins. It is celebrated in Indian history as the site of a great battle between the Hindus and their Mussulman conquerors. Sherah Cunal a celebrated Mahomedan mint, his son and several of his disciples, are buried here.

CURRANS, par. and tn. Irish Kerry 5045 ae. Pop. 1067. **CURRIE**, par. Scotland, Edinburgh 8 m. by 44 m. Pop. 2190.

CURRENT ISLANDS.—1 An island N.E. coast, Calcutta, Madras Presidency, lat. $0^{\circ} 27' N$ lon. $124^{\circ} 42' E$. (a) —2 An isl. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long between Pulus and the Pulus Islands, lat. $4^{\circ} 38' N$ lon. $123^{\circ} 5' E$. (a) This island is sometimes called Anna, or Pulo Anna. It is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extent, covered with trees, and although very small and low, is inhabited. It may be seen from the shore at a distance of 12 m. A reef is said to project from its N. and S. extremities.

CURRIGI ABB, a vil Ireland co of and 23 m. N.E. Cork in the fertile valley of the Brides. At its E. end is the parish church and a male and female school. Pop. 377.

CURRIN par Ireland Monaghan 11 372 ac. Pop. 4900.

CURRITUCK, an isl. U.S. States, off the N.E. coast of N. Carolina. It is 30 m. long and 2 m. broad and encloses the Sound of same name.

CURRODA a tn Hindoostan presid Bombay 1 bank Nerbudda dist. of and 80 m. N.E. Surat.

CURRY two vils, and three parcs. E. island Sumatra — 1 (*North*) par 1650 ac. Pop. 584 — 2 (*North*) par and vil 5556 ac. The village situated in a valley between the Menday and Quano hills, 63 m. E. by N. Saunon is increasing, and consists of two principal streets well built and kept in good order; abundantly supplied with excellent water. It has a parish church a fine old Norman structure and a Wesleyan and a Baptist chapel and a school established in 1847. Pop. agricultural 1856 — 3 (*South*) par and vil. 4108 ac. The village on a hill side consists of one somewhat irregular street the houses built of blue clay have a neat and respectable appearance water abundant. It has a fine Gothic church and an Independent chapel and several schools. Quarries of blue and white limestone are extensively worked in the parish but the people are chiefly agricultural. Inq. 1857 — (*Local Correspondent*).

CURRYKIPPAH, par Ireland Cork 2708 ac. P. 928.

CURUSAO a colonial chain, British Guiana intersected by the parallel of $2^{\circ} 47' N$. These mountains which are densely wooded, extend about 5 m. from N. to S. and the highest summit rises about 3000 ft. above the Takuin.

CURTATON a vil and conc kingdom of Italy gov. Milan prov. of and 3 m. from Mantua, on the Lago di Mantua, and the high road from Cremona to Milan. It contains a parish church. The district around has rich pastures, and also raises much corn, flax and hemp. Pop. 5500.

CURTIS ISLANDS — 1 An isl. base Strait 88 E. Wilson's Promontory 1000 ft high in lat. $39^{\circ} 28' S$ lon. $146^{\circ} 40' E$ (a). — 2 An isl. dry sand between the N.W. coast, Australia, and the Island of Lumar lat. $12^{\circ} 27' N$ lon. $123^{\circ} 55' E$. — 3 A group of small isls. S. Pacific Ocean, about 550 m. N.E. from the E. end of the north of the New Zealand Islands lat. $30^{\circ} 30' S$ lon. $179^{\circ} 14' W$ (a).

CURY par Empire Cornwall 2845 ac. Pop. 549.

CURZOL a vil Corsica [anc. *Coryra-Nigra* Slavonia, *Agropolis*] an isl. Adriatic, the most beautiful of all the islands of Dalmatia lat. (Fort Biaggio) $43^{\circ} 57' 34' N$ lon. $17^{\circ} 5' E$ (a) separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Salona the greatest length W. to E. about 25 m. average breadth about 4 m. area, 68 sq. m. It is hilly and abounds in trees and brushwood, which grow down to the water's edge, particularly on the S. coast. In the interior the pine attains a great size, and yields excellent timber for shipbuilding for which the natives of the island have long been famous. Vegetation being exceedingly rapid the cut timber is soon replaced by a new growth. The climate is mild, and well suited to the cultivation of the olive and vine, which is extensively carried on. Vicia grain is grown. Water is deficient. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries which are very productive. Pop. 6500.

CURZOLA, a tn. Austria, cap. of above isl. and situated near its N.E. extremity on the strait between the island and the peninsula of Salona. It rises from the water's edge in a triangular form, is surrounded by massive walls defended by large old towers, built in 1420. A fort commands the strait. The town is regularly built, the streets running at

right angles to each other and at the N.W. end is the piazza, on the one side of which is a church, formerly the cathedral, with its campanile forming the apex of the triangle. On the other side is the palace of the Venetian governors. The suburb is kept alive by shipbuilding, Curzola being still famous for its boats. All the vessels of the Austrian Lloyd's company are built here. Pop. 1916.

CUSANO a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di-Lavoro, 20 m. N.W.E. Caserta. It is surrounded by mountains, and has three churches, an hospital and several manufactures of coarse cloth. Pop. 4430.

CUSHERDALL, or NEWTOWN-GREENS, a tn. Ireland co. Antrim, 81 m. N.W. Belfast basically situated on the slopes near the sea, and the mouth of the Glenties which runs through it. The town consists of four principal streets, at right angles to each other straight, and tolerably kept houses of stone, generally small but neat structures, of two stories. In the centre of the town is a curious square and there are an Episcopal church, and a R. Catholic chapel both large handsome buildings and three schools. The women are chiefly employed in knitting and crocheted work and the men are engaged in fishing or in tillage. Pop. 227 — (*Local Correspondent*).

CUSHINDEPPI a vil Ireland co. of and 36 m. N.W. Antrim on a small bay of same name. It is a coast guard station and has a small church and two schools. The harbour is a place of shelter for small craft. — (*Local Correspondent*).

CUSHINSTOWN par Ireland Meath 1200 ac. Pop. 268.

CUSOI par U. G. Harford 2204 ac. P. 224.

CUSSET a tn. France dep. Allier 82 m. S. by E. Moulins, agreeably situated at the extremity of a double valley formed by the river fitches and the Loire. The surrounding hill slopes are covered with vines. There are 1200 manuf. of blankets and cotton corsets silk edging cord and lace cotton yarn leather and chemical stuffs. It has also a paper and some extensive flour mills. It was formerly surrounded by high walls, flanked with enormous towers, but these have almost entirely disappeared. Pop. 2655.

CUSTIN a tn. Prussia See Koberon.

CUTCH a prov. of W. Hindoostan between lat. $22^{\circ} 4'$ and $24^{\circ} 40' N$ and lon. $68^{\circ} 40' E$ and $71^{\circ} 30' E$, having to the Gulf of Cutch B. Scindia N. with the vast salt marshes called the Rann, intervening the Arabian Sea W. and prov. S. S. by the Muzir E. Length, N. to W. about 160 m. breadth N. to S. 110 m. both measurements including the Rann which is considered to be within the district. During the rainy season Cutch is wholly insulated by water and during the dry season, by a desert space from 4 to 10 m. in breadth. Almost the whole surface of the country near the hills, is covered with volcanic matter the rocks appear to have been split by the action of fire, and the rocks are covered with specimens of metallic scales—all proving it to have been in times past, as it was very recently the scene of violent convulsions. A range of low rocky barren hills, rising here and there into rugged and volcanic cones, intersects it in various places. It is nearly entirely without any great rivers. It has no wood and no rivers with perennial streams but many torrents during the rainy season. The arable portion consists mostly of valleys the general soil of which is a light clay covered with a coarse sand, by no means fertile, the whole province not producing sufficient grain for the subsistence of its inhabitants while, with exception of dates, which are good, fruits are reared with difficulty. Cotton however is grown in considerable quantity and exported to Bombay and other provinces, in exchange for grain. The herds of Cutch are much esteemed by Europeans in India. Camels and goats also thrive but the cattle are of an inferior description. Wild asses are met with on the salt wastes, and their flesh is said to be good eating. They are larger and stronger than the domestic ass and are remarkably swift, but fierce, and untamable. The natives are represented as addicted to every kind of vice, and treacherous to a proverb. They are, however, adventurous mariners presenting in this a remarkable contrast to the timid navigators of the East. They also excel in naval architecture. A violent earthquake occurred at Cutch on June 16, 1819 when the principal town Bhuj was converted into a heap of ruins, and the F., and almost deserted channel of the Indus which bounds Cutch was greatly changed. This catyary or rule of the sea, was, before the earthquake,

fordable at Sukpat at low and ebb tides. Sure the shock, it has had 19 ft. at low water and by this, and other remarkable changes of level, a part of the inland navigation of that country which had been closed for centuries, became again practicable.

The Penn of Cutch is a flat region, of a very peculiar character. It has an area of about 700 sq. m. and is apparently the dried up bed of an inland sea. For a great part of every year it is dry, but during the monsoons, when the sea runs high, the salt water drains up from the Gulf of Cutch and the creeks at Sukpat, with both of which it communicates overflows a large portion of the Rann especially after rain, when the soaked ground permits the sea water to spread rapidly. The surface is somewhat uneven with salt about an inch in depth in consequence of the evaporation of sea water. Islands rise up in some parts of the waste, and the boundary lands form bays and promontories. The former are a favourite resort of the wild fowls.—The curf of Cutch is an arm of the sea running N. E. between Cutch and the peninsula of Guyana, about 2 1/2 m. wide at its entrance, and upwards of 110 m. in length. Its entrance is about lat. 2° 40' N. lon. 69° 20' E. The danger of navigating the gulf has been greatly exaggerated. The eddies and dirty appearance of the sea, which builds up and bulges in an extraordinary manner present a frightful aspect to a stranger, but the natives traverse it at all seasons without fear. It is tolerably free from rocks and the cutch laves is made with little surf.—*Levell's Geology Orissa* 1840 p. 10. Mrs. Kennell's *Physical Geography* 1841 vol. 1, p. 10. *Ind. Ann.* 1841 p. 10. *Berlin Ann.* 1841 p. 10.

CUTCH GUNDAVA is a division or prov. of Belochistan occupying a N. E. projection of that country from which it is, in a manner separated by the Hala range of mountains that rise along its W. frontier and in which is the celebrated Bal Pass. It lies between lat. 21° 40' and 29° 00' N. and lon. 69° 17' E. bounded N. and N. E. by Afghanistan, E. and S. E. by Seinde, and W. by the Helooche districts of Baluchistan and Sarawan. It is about 160 m. in length N. to S. and 130 broad E. to W. Area, estimated at 10,000 sq. m. The general characteristics of this province are its large extent of level surface, its exceedingly salubrious climate, which has become proverbial for the scarcity of water for agricultural purposes, which restricts its cultivation both as to quantity and variety, its low population and great number of towns and villages. It is the N. E. is a hilly tract running along the S. frontier of Seistan, being a continuation of the Harand and Dajal mountains. In the N. E. the desert of Shikarpur stretches for a distance of 40 m. described as a levelless level plain of indurated clay of a dull dry earthy color and showing signs of being sometimes under water. The aspect of this desert is dreary and repulsive in the extreme the only vegetation to be met with is its dreary wastes below a few saline plants (*Phorolium aduncum*) and stunted bushes. No water is here to be found to supply the necessities of a traveller and when any is precipitated into it, at certain seasons from the higher parts of the province it is instantly absorbed by the parched soil. The river river flows nearly through the centre of Cutch Gundava. It rises in the hills near Tola, in Afghanistan enters the province near Dadar and loses itself in the desert of Shikarpur. Its banks are thickly dotted with villages. The climate of Cutch Gundava is so oppressive from April to August, that communication is scarcely suspended and travelling is attended with great risk from the hot winds, which sweep over the parched and arid lands with fatal violence. No less terrific are the radiations from the heated surface of the soil. The winters, however, are extremely mild. The natural vegetation of the province is very limited consisting of a few of the saline plants already mentioned and some stunted mimosa, and bér trees, the last being met with of more stately growth in the vicinity of towns and villages. There are also gardens, in which oranges, limes, and mango trees thrive and in the N. provinces, groves of date trees are seen encircling the towns, and skirting the hills. The orchards of the general husbandry and obscurity of the soil, there are yet few river streets which with due irrigation and some of it are rendered extremely fertile, producing cotton, sugar cane, tender dates, oranges, limes, and pomegranates. The grains most extensively cultivated are jowary and Indian millet (*Holcus sorghum*) and beign (*Holcus spicatus*) which are adapted to a dry soil. Cutch Gundava is inhabited

by three very distinctly marked races the Jats, Rindas and Brahmins. The first are the primitive inhabitants, the others are more recent settlers. All these classes are Mahomedans, generally of the Sunni persuasion. There are also a few Hindoos, who live in towns and principally conduct the commercial affairs of the country. The principal towns are Gundava, the capital Dadar Bhag Lohra, and Kotwa. Pop. estimated at 100,000.

CUTCHIBER (or Beng Bonar) 281 ac Pop. 860. CUTCHIBER (or several pars Eng. — 1 Cumberland 8740 ac Pop. 12,883 — 2 Norfolk 280 ac Pop. 1612 — 3 Somerset 14 918 ac Pop. 7055

CUTIGLIANO a tn. and com. Tuscan prov. of and 33 m. N. W. Florence, L. bank. Luma, here crossed by a hand some bridge. It is well built, and contains a church and an old castle. Pop. 1151

CUTTACK, a maritime dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal prov. Orissa, bounded E. by the Bay of Bengal N. E. by prov. Bengal W. by various petty native states, formerly in tributary to the Nagpur Maharajah, and S. W. by the N. Orissa, extreme length N. E. to S. W. 180 m. extreme breadth, 110 m. area, 104 sq. m. It is well watered being intersected by the Mahanadi, Bramany, Loyle, and smaller streams, all abounding with fish. During the dry season the minor streams dry up but in the rainy season they swell to large rivers. A range of hills running parallel to and at some distance from the coast produces tank, and other timber which are floated down to the sea during the rainy season. The forests being extremely valuable can only be explored during April and May when the monsoon exhalations somewhat shade both the plains and hilly districts are infested with every species of wild animals, and a vast number of snakes and venomous reptiles. Rice, pulse, sugar cane, and dyestuffs are grown along the coast, which is low and marshy and wheat and maize in the hilly regions. On the coast is extensively manufactured the best and whitest salt made in India. The chief towns are Cuttack the capital Balasore and Juggernaut Pop. 1,984,600

CUTTACK [Cuttack, a royal residence] is a Hindoostan cap. about 60 m. from Mahanadi 60 m. from its mouth, here, and 280 S. S. W. Calcutta. It is a straggling town contains a number of good houses of brown stone and brick but mostly in very indifferent repair from the poverty of their inmates. The largest dwelling houses are those of the former amirs and governors, but they also are all fast falling to ruin. The principal building is the Kuddum Bazaar in the suburbs. It has no pretensions to elegance of design but contains a number of sacred relics, and the ground around it is chiefly used as the common burial place for the Moslem inhabitants. The only other building worthy of notice is the Jamma Masjid situated in the principal street. It is also a clumsy building and is used both as a school and place of prayer. The Hindoo temple with exception of an unfinished one, are all small and insignificant, and none are of any real utility. The town has little trade its chief manufactures are brass cooking utensils and those for which the place is famous. Cuttack is protected from inundation by vast embankments faced with stone. The river during the rainy season is 1 1/2 m. broad and 38 or 40 ft. deep but during the dry season it is narrow with a depth of only 3 ft. Cuttack is the most important station in the Bengal presidency and is esteemed exceedingly healthy from being near the sea, and the absence of vegetation around it. About 1 m. N. W. from Cuttack is the fort of Barabhattee now falling into decay the stones being taken from it for various public works. It was of the form of a parallel logogram and was originally defended by high square bastion towers, projecting at different distances. It was surrounded by a broad and deep moat, faced with stone. On being taken possession of by the British in 1803 the ditch was drained and great numbers of the alligators, with which it was filled, were there destroyed. See more details in the article on the river Pop. 40,000.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 1833 p. 10. (Cuttack, Orissa, &c.)

CUTTUB, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 18 m. S. Delhi. Near it is the remarkable and beautiful pillar called Cuttub Minar or Cuttub Minar. It is built of very fine, hard, red sandstone, elegantly shaped, with balconies occurring at intervals. It is 62 ft. in diameter at the base, and rises, gradually tapering to the height of 265 ft. the whole

being crowned by a small dome, supported by eight square pillars. A winding staircase, of 368 steps, conducts to the summit of the column, from which one of the most magnificent views conceivable is obtained.

CUTUP a to. of N.W. Africa, state of, and 75 m N by W Jacaba lat. 9° 15' N lon. 10° 8' E. It consists of an immense number of hamlets almost adjoining each other occupying an extensive and beautiful plain, adorned with a variety of elegant and flourishing trees and exhibiting a delightful appearance of rural comfort and simplicity. It is the seat of a considerable traffic in slaves and cattle and also in goats, rice, honey and other natural productions of the country and in cutlery, rings, needles, and various other articles of manufacture these different commodities attracting purchasers from an immense distance. (Lander's *Revue*.)

CUTWAI a to. in Hindostan, prov. Bengal 80 m N.W. Calcutta lat. 23° 37' N lon. 88° 10' E. It has some manufactures of brass vessels as it is one of the ports on the Hoogly for the exportation of Burdwan. An action took place here with the troops of Oomah Ali in 1763.

CUVO a river S.W. Africa, S. Guinea Benguela, rises in a hilly district near a place called Zembo, lat. 13° 52' S lon. 17° E. From this point it flows N.W. to lat. 11° 10' S lon. 15° E. When it turns nearly due W. and falls into the sea at Gunas, from 15 to 20 m N. Nova Redondo lat. 11° 28' S. Its whole length is about 220 or 230 m.

CUXHAM par Eng Oxford 487 ac Pop. 172

CUXHAVEN a seaport in Germany belonging to Hamburg built Rittenbüttel at the mouth of the Elbe, on its S.W. side. It is 58 m N.W. Hamburg lat. 53° 53' 42" N lon. 8° 43' E. (N) The harbour is spacious and deep and furnished with a light-house, and is a quarantine station. Vessels lie at anchor off the place waiting for favourable winds and when going up the Elbe call here for pilots. In winter when the river is frozen passengers going to and from England to Hamburg embark and land at Cuxhaven. It is much frequented in the summer season by sea bathers particularly from Hamburg. The chief magistracy is always vested in a senator of that city. Packets ply regularly between it and London Havre and Rotterdam. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen and pilots. Pop. 1200.

CUXIN par Eng Kent 1706 ac Pop. 874

CUXWOLD par Eng Kent 1563 ac Pop. 63

CUYABA a to. Brazil See COABA

CUYAHOGA a co. to. and river U States Oil in The country lies along the S. shores of Lake Erie about 88 m in length E. to W. and about 6 m in breadth. Principal town Cleveland on Lake Erie at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. The river flows into the lake at Cleveland lat. 41° 30' N lon. 81° 30' W. Columbus has extensive paper and other manufactures and is rapidly rising in importance. The river, a very considerable stream, rises in about lat. 41° 48' N whence it flows S.W. for upwards of 40 m when it bends round to the N.W. and falls into Lake Erie at Cleveland lat. 41° 30' N. It has some fine falls, and is extensively applied to hydraulic purposes.

CUYK a to. Holland See KUK

CUYOS ISLANDS, a group of small islands Philippines, Mindoro Sea, between Palawan and Putney. The largest of them, Great Cuyo, is in lat. 10° 55' N lon. 121° 15' E. (N) They are mostly high and rocky but abound previously of all kinds and vessels may here water. The inhabitants are laborious, shrewd, and courageous and trade with the neighbouring islands. They are also distinguished from the people of the islands around by their clear colour their habits, language, and more advanced civilization. Cuyo is defended by a fort, and has a small port on the N.W. side.

CUYUNI a river British Guiana, which joins the Essequibo from the W. after receiving the Massarony in lat. 6° 28' N lon. 56° 45' W. It is greatly obstructed by rapids and falls. The territory it traverses is extremely fertile and yields cotton of a superior quality.

CUECO, an anc. city and cap. Peru. The city occupies the top of a wide valley about 11,800 ft. above sea level, between the rivers Apurimac and Urubamba lat. 13° 30' 55" S lon. 73° 41' W. The houses are built of stone, covered with red tiles and are of fine proportions, being many of them, of the era of the Incas and partaking of the peculiar and striking style of architecture practised by the

Peruvians of that period. Amongst the principal architectural remains of its ancient grandeur are the fortress, the cathedral and the convent of St. Augustine and *La Merced* the latter three large buildings, and in design and workmanship inferior to few in the old world. The fortress, which was erected by the Incas for the protection of their capital the ruins of which stand upon a hill a little N. from the city is a stupendous specimen of Cyclopean architecture, many of the stones employed in the structure being of the weight of 160 tons and thought of irregular shape so nicely adjusted to each other that no mortar was required. It is, and has always been a source of perplexity to conceive how these enormous masses of stone were placed in their positions as it is not known that the Peruvians had any machinery of power sufficient to accomplish this feat. Other objects of interest are the baths, the one of warm, and the other of cold water the ruins of a large stone-way which was built by order of the Incas, and which, it is said, reached as far as where Lima now stands, a distance 400 m. the vestiges of some subterranean passages which led to the fortress from the houses or palaces of the Incas, and in which passages the walls were cut very crooked admitting for a certain space one person only to pass at a time when shortly afterwards two might pass abreast. Cuzco has still a number of churches and convents, with several monasteries, collegiate schools, and a university. The inhabitants use a mixture cotton and woolen goods, leather and parchment, and excel in embroidery furniture carving, painting and sculpture.

Cuzco is the most ancient of the Peruvian cities, and was at one time the capital of the empire of the Incas. It was founded, according to the common tradition in 1043, by Manco Capac, the first Inca of Peru. In 1534, it was taken by Pizarro who was surprised with the grandeur and magnificence it exhibited. Its streets were then large, wide, and straight and its churches, palaces, and temples, the latter including the famous temple of the Sun, richly adorned with ornaments of gold and silver which glittered on the walls. While still in possession of Pizarro it was besieged by the whole Peruvian force, and a great part of it destroyed. It is estimated at 47,000.

The *PERUVIAN* has chiefly between the parallels of 13° and 15° S. and the meridian 75° 30' 78° W. It comprehends all the countries drained by the affluents of the Amazon and the upper course of the Apurimac. It consists of 11 provinces and has an area of 44,800 sq. m. Nearly nine-tenths of the population are Indians the mines are not much worked and the principal objects of trade are the woolen cotton stuffs and leather which are manufactured by the inhabitants. It is 263,924.

CWM par Wales Flint 8703 ac. Pop. 558

CWM TOROWEN, par Wales Radnor 32,000 ac. P. 835

CWMILARVAN a par England, Monmouth 2875 ac. Pop. 384

CWMNDU a hamlet R. Wales co. Glamorgan 8½ in N. by W. Bridgeend, picturesque situated in a valley through which flows a tributary of the Llynvi. The district, which is a mountainous produce iron ore and coal both of which are wrought. Pop. 3170.

CWMYD par Eng Hereford 10,366 ac. Pop. 159

CYGLADES, or **CYCLADES**, the name given to the principal group of islands in the Greater Archipelago belonging to the kingdom of Greece, and now formed into a separate nome subdivided into five eparchies or *dioceses*—Tinos, Naxos, Beos or Hornapollis, Malos and Thera or Santorin these being the most important islands of the group. They are situated between lat. 36° and 38° N. and lon. 24° and 26° 30' E. They are generally mountainous, and evidently of volcanic formation. In several of them the soil formed of decomposed lava, is of remarkable fertility producing much barley, wine, olive oil and silk. In others the surface is almost sterile, and the principal products are sulphur and alum. The inhabitants are much addicted to a seafaring life, and have often distinguished themselves by their maritime prowess. United population 118,905.

CYFFIG, par Wales, Carmarthen 4556 ac. Pop. 520

CYPRILN (Str) a to. France dep. Dordogne, 8 m W. Seriat at the foot of a rugged hill r. bank Dordogne. It has several fairs, and in the neighbourhood is the mineral spring of Panasson. Pop. 1690.

CYPRUS [Turkish, *Adas*; Greek, *Kypros*; French, *Cypre*; German, *Cypern*; Italian, *Cipro*] an is. of Turkey in Asia and the most E. in the Mediterranean near the mouth of the bay or gulf of Iskenderoon. It is 44 m. S. Cape Anamur in Antiochia, and 1 m. W. Latakia, in Syria. Cape St. Andrea, its N. h. extremity, is in lat. 35° 41' 42" N. lon. 34° 35' 30" E., and Bafra near its S. h. extremity is in lat. 34° 47' 19" N. lon. 32° 54' 30" E. (n.) and it stretches from Cape Gazzo, lat. 34° 39' 18" to lat. 30° 41' 42" N. or Cape St. Andrea. It lies S. W. and N. E. and is about 184 m. long with a width for 100 m. W. to E., of about 40 m. but its N. F. extremely narrows greatly and terminates in a long narrow peninsula, about 40 m. long and not over 15 m. broad. The whole island is occupied by a range of mountains stretching N. E. to S. W. known in heathen mythology as the third range of Olympus, and whose culminating points, Santa Croce (Olympus) and Turados, are 7000 ft. high. On the N. E. side of the island the slopes of these mountains are bold and rugged and one of the elevated valleys contains Nicosia the modern capital of the island. On the S. side the hill-slopes are even bolder presenting a deeply serrated outline with thickly wooded ridges furrowed by deep valleys. The prevailing formation of the mountain-range, in its N. E. di. lition is limestone, which assumes many abrupt and remarkable forms—an example of which may be seen in the accompanying view of *Tous Mir Eux* the Hundred and One Towers being a portion of a steep mountain between



TOUR MIR EUX ON THE MOUNTAIN AND ONE HUNDRED, CYPRUS
Photo Courtes. Voyage Mémorables de la Sicile de la Phénicie, etc.

Nicosia and the coast town of Carina. The S. W. portion of the mountains is of crystalline formation and yields excellent asbestos also tale red Jasper copper in abundance, gold & liver emeralds, and the Paphian diamond (but the only islets wrought are the first three named).

Cyprus is deficient in water its streams being chiefly mountain torrents, which dry up in summer the only perennial river of importance being the Pedias (anc. *Pediasus*) which waters the valley of Nicosia, flows E. and falls into the sea at Famagusta. The climate is in general healthy excepting in some points on the S. coast during the heats of a minor insect increased by the burning winds from the Arab sea and African deserts, which causing a rapid evaporation give rise to a dangerous malaria. Temporary blindness is sometimes occasioned by the sun's reflection from the white chalky soil; and to avoid sun stroke the natives wrap their heads in the k. shawls. On the N. side of the

island the climate is more temperate; and on the elevated grounds severe colds are experienced in winter the summits of the mountains being covered with snow during several months of the year. There are no large wild quadrupeds; but foxes, hares small game and several species of serpents, abound and bees constitute a source of riches. Clouds of locusts sometimes destroy the harvest.

The mountains of Cyprus are covered with vast forests of excellent building timber and the island is esteemed the richest and most fertile in the Levant, yet it has few Jewish tenets of country those around Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnica, Limassol and Bafra being the chief. Agriculture, however is in a very backward state, caused, in a great measure, by the oppressive exactions of the Turkish Government, and of the Greek priesthood. The cultivable surface of the island is estimated at about 2,500,000 acres of which not much over 180,000 ac are actually under tillage. Fertile spots in the neighbourhood of the villages are cultivated but the more distant tracts are neglected. Of the vegetable products cotton may be assumed the most important. It is sent chiefly to Marseilles and Leghorns excellent wheat and barley are raised, the surplus of which is exported to Syria. Tobacco of good quality is grown in the S. W. of the island and is on the increase madder after that from Smyrna, the best in the Levant, and in numerous localities, and in quantity augmented yearly. Silk is produced abundantly in the vicinity of Bafra, and in other quarters and only needs a better process of winding to be adopted, to make it fetch a higher price and be more sought for in the markets of Lyons and Liverpool. Carobs are extensively grown and exported, chiefly to Odessa, to be eaten by the Russian peasantry during Lent. Olive oil is largely produced but is much neglected. Wine is the most noted productive of the island. It is of five qualities the first two are black and red common wines heavy and with a strong taste of tar from being kept in barrel casks they are exported to some extent to Alexandria, but never to Europe. Commanderie is the wine most sought after. It is grown near Limassol near the site of the ancient commandary of the Knights of the Temple and of Malta. At first copper-coloured it becomes black when many years old and is viscous, thick strong and an excellent stimulant. The other two sorts are muscat and morocconese, both also excellent wines. Other vegetable products are sugar flax saffron poppies liquorice exquisite fruits—including the orange, citron, date fig pistachio nuts, caper etc.

Manufacturing establishments there are none. Salt, in large quantities is obtained from salines at Limassol and Larnica. The Greek females of some of the towns still willages do beautiful embroidery and make a silk net which will stand comparison with the finest European lace. The females also weave some common cotton woollen and linen fabrics—it is last chiefly sackings. Good morocconese is made at Nicosia and salices imported from Britain, are here dyed in brilliant colours, and exported to Syria Smyrna, and Constantinople. Pottery sufficient for home consumption is made and on the W. side of the island the peasantry distil rose, orange, and lavender water and myrtle and cedarum oil.

The Cyprian ladies, so famous in antiquity are handsomer taller and more stately than those of any other Greek island. Their features are regular and dignified, exhibiting that elevated cast of countenance which is so universally admired in the works of Grecian artists.

The island forms a parish, of which the capital is Nicosia. The principal ports as well as the principal towns are Carina, Famagusta, Larnica, Limassol and Bafra. The island is under his Majesty's power has under him 12 lieutenants, one over each of the twelve districts of the island whose affairs they administer in conjunction with an officer called *demogeronte*, chosen by the Greeks of the district. The parish is assisted in levying taxes, &c. by a *dyvas* or council of eight members consisting of the mufti the molлах—who is the judge of Nicosia—the commander of the forces, the principal Turkish aga, the Greek archbishop, and one of the demogerontes. For ecclesiastical affairs the island is divided into the four dioceses of Nicosia, Larnica, Carina and Bafra and Limassol—the first being administered by an archbishop, appointed by the sultan.

Originally peopled by the Phoenicians, and afterwards colon

in. there is a gymnasium a philosophical academy a head district school, a seminary and a hospital. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, a Greek consistory and of a court of justice. It has a considerable trade with Wallachia, Germany &c. and has manufactures of cloths, silver-plate, earthenware, &c. &c. Pop. 9754, of which about a sixth are Jews.

CZORKOW is a town, Austrian Galicia, bounded N by Ternopol E. Rzesza, S. circle Czemowicz, and E. Kolomoj and Stanislaw areas, 1040 gas. sq. m. It is remarkably well watered, being traversed centrally by the Dniester and skirted on the S. by the Pruth the Podhorca, a tributary of the Dniester forms its boundary on the E. and the Seret,

another tributary of the Dniester flows through it from the N. The soil is generally remarkably fertile, and produces abundance of corn and other field crops. Wood also occupies a considerable extent of surface. Cattle are of inferior breeds and not much attended to. An important branch of rural economy is the rearing of bees. The chief manufactures are linen and cotton. The inhabitants are, for the most part, Ruthenians. Pop. 150,500.

CZORKOW a tn. Austrian Gallies, esp. circle of same name, on the Seret, 97 m S.E. Lemberg. It contains a castle and a parish church, and has an extensive tobacco factory Pop. 2,000.

D

For NAMES commencing with D and not found here, look J

DABHLING a vil. Tibet, L. bank Sutlej 930 ft above the level of the sea lat. 31° 45' N. lon. 79° 37' E.

DABER a tn. Prussia, gov. Saxony N.W. end of lake of same name, 19 m. N. of Stargard. It stands in the midst of marshes, is surrounded by ruined walls, and entered by three gates contains a church and hospital and has some trade in cattle and fire annual fairs. The Templars had once an establishment here. Pop. 1433. — The LAKE is about 6 in. long by 1½ to 2 broad.

DABO D'ASSOLONG, or D'ASSOLONG a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 13 m. from Barrebourg in the midst of the Vosges forests. Here is a ruin, said to be the remains of a castle, built by K. Sigebert, in which Pope Leo XI. was born. Articles of tawney are made and much timber is sawn up. Pop. 125.

DACCA and DACCA JELLIPPOOR, two dists. of Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, between lat. 23° and 24° N. and lon. 89° 30' and 91° E. bounded N. by the district of Mymensingh E. by Tipperah S. by Tipperah and Backergunge and W. by Rajshahi and Jessore. It was formerly of much greater extent than now—stretching to the sea, or from about 60 to 90 m. further N. and to the Garrow Mountains about 120 m. further E. A new arrangement, which took place in 1804, reduced it to its present limits. It is one of the richest districts in India and, although containing much jungle and uncultivated land than any other district in the province produces such quantities of rice, as to be called the granary of Bengal. The surface is an uninterrupted flat, and is intersected by two of the largest rivers in the world—the Ganges and Brahmaputra—from whose periodical inundations its extraordinary fertility arises. The principal agricultural productions are rice, betel nut, cotton, hemp, &c. &c. which are grown most largely in the E. and E. districts—the N. and S. being over-run with jungle, in which elephants, tigers, and other wild animals so abound, as to prevent the extension of cultivation by the terror they inspire and the damage they do to the crops. In some parts of these districts however a marked and rapid improvement is in progress—villages and cultivated fields are now met with in tracts formerly covered with brush-wood and rank vegetation. Dacca was at one time celebrated for its manufactures for its fertility particularly for its muslins, which were of singular delicacy and beauty. This branch of industry however has been wholly extinguished—500,000 weavers in these provinces having been

thrown out of employment mainly in consequence of the successful rivalry of British manufactures of the same description, but also in consequence of the amplexation of the native courts of India, and of native power and wealth generally. Limitations of various kinds and patterns, dyes, and damask linens are still manufactured to a considerable extent. There are a number of Hindoo schools throughout the district, in which the rudiments of the Bengalee language are taught, with the principles of their religion and law. During the Mahommedan government, the Dacca were ruled by a foudlar or commandant but after the British conquest they were partitioned into different districts, under the jurisdiction of distinct judicial and fiscal officers with a court of appeal for the superintendence of the whole. These districts were, at one time notorious for the number and atrocity of the crimes committed in them but the vigilance and energy of the Bengal government have greatly limited the more ordinary offences and have almost entirely suppressed those of deeper dye. The population is composed of Hindoos and Mahomedans, in about equal proportions. The principal towns are Dacca, Narraingunge, Soanagong and Rajanagar.

DACCA an inland city Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, and cap. of above districts, about 100 m. from the mouth of the Ganges and 140 m. N.E. Calcutta, lat. 23° 45' N. lon. 90° 52' E. situated nearly midway between the Brahmaputra and the main stream of the Ganges, within 4 m. of the Boorah Gunga, a large branch of the latter river. It extends about 6 m. along the bank of a river but its breadth is not in proportion. The streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses,



RAJAH PUTTON SINGH MROOT of DACCA — FROM PHOTOGRAPH OF DUNN.

composed of brick, thatch, and mud, have a very mean appearance and are so combustible, that they are usually burned down once or twice a year—the owners looking on with the greatest apathy; mats, thatch, and bamboo being

composed of brick, thatch, and mud, have a very mean appearance and are so combustible, that they are usually burned down once or twice a year—the owners looking on with the greatest apathy; mats, thatch, and bamboo being

cheap, the expenditure of a few rupees restores their edifice to all its original splendour.—[*Hamilton*]. Along the river front, however, are many elegant buildings among which is distinguished Major Nutt's Singh's school, and the residences of other Indian nobilities. Still in this part of the town also, houses composed of mud and straw are of frequent occurrence, forming a strange contrast to their more stately neighbours. The jagodas are few and small. The European houses are of limited size and mean compared with those of Calcutta, and those out of the town are surrounded with jungle and with ruins, and have thus a dreary desolate appearance. Besides the natives there are many respectable Greek, Armenian and Portuguese merchants resident here. The Armenians have a church, with two priests, and the English have also a church here—a neat Gothic edifice. Dacca is a station of the Berampore Mission the missionaries of which conduct religious services in English, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee, and superintend an extensive circle of schools. The city was formerly much more extensive than it is at present, and exhibited a degree of splendour to which it has now no pretensions—as the magnificent ruins of bridges, canals, and numerous palaces, gardens, &c. within its ancient limits sufficiently prove. These ruins are not surrounded with jungle and overrun with rank vegetation. No trade of Dacca, which consisted chiefly in the manufacture and exportation of its beautiful muslins—[see *Bengal Province*], is nearly extinct the fabrics of England being preferred even by the natives, on account of their greater softness. Dacca is considered one of the healthiest and most pleasant stations in Bengal being free from the violent heats experienced in other parts of the province, in consequence, it is believed of the ground being covered with verdure during the hot months. In this city is one of the four hospitals for the insane under the Bengal presidency, and a college, founded in 1814, at the public expense in which there were, in 1845, 342 students of which 301 were Hindus and 41 Mahomedans. The expense of this establishment, in 1847 was £21,043 13s 6d. The inhabitants are represented as quiet and orderly and desirous of acquiring the English language, and adopting the English costume. The population has been stated at 200,000 but the *Monthly Register* for February 1828, rates it at only 1,00,000—one-half Mahomedans, the other half Hindus.

DACHAU a to Upper Bavaria, esp. dist. of same name, on the river Danube, 12 m. N. W. Munich. It contains a parish church old castle, hospital and infirmary and has an extensive brewery and oil saw and other mills. Pop. of to. 1450 of dist 18,296.

DACIA a former country of S. Europe bounded N. by the Carpathian mountains, E. by the Danube and the Black Sea, S. by the Danube and W. by the Rhaetia corresponding with the Danub. Hun. an circle of Th. the Thracian, the duchy of Bukovina and Transylvania in the Austrian dominions, and the principality of Valachia and Moldavia and the Russian government of Bessarabia.

DACRE a par. and vil. Eng. so Lumberland 8205 ac. Pop. 844.

DADARANI a large vil. Scinde, 2 m. from Z. bank, Indus, on the route from Larkhana to Sehwan and 32 m. N.W. from the former lat. 27° 3' N. long. 68° E.

DADI a vil. Greece name Attika and Viotia, and 24 m. N.W. Livadia. It faces the plain of the Cephissus, and is built on terraces in the form of an amphitheatre. On a hill beyond the village are ancient walls, of Cyclopean architecture, which are supposed to have been the walls of Amphibia.

DADUI a to. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch Gundarra, near the base of the Hala range, and 5 m. E. from the entrance of the Bolan Pass lat. 29° 6' N. lon. 67° 41' E. It is a place of considerable size is inclosed by a wall and contains many well-built houses. The host here is so intense, as to have according to the inhabitants, reddened the unburnt bricks of the old domes. It is probably the hottest place on earth in the same parallel of latitude and certainly one of the hottest in the globe—the thermometer rang in tents, to 180°.

DADVOI a vil. Scinde, 40 m. E.W. Subulsoote on the route to Shikarpore 4 m. from 1 bank Indus, in a poor and well-cultivated country lat. 28° 2' N. lon. 69° 3' E.

DAENY or Darna Island, Persian Gulf, Great Pearl Bank lat. 24° 57' 50" N. lon. 52° 25' E. about 1½ m. in length narrow low and nearly level with the sea. The

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colour of the sand, in hazy weather renders it difficult to be distinguished when at a distance.

DAET a to. Philippines at Luzon, cap. prov. Camarines Nord 140 m. S.E. Manila, on a small stream flows into the ocean, near the entrance to the bay of San Miguel. Some of the houses are built of stone, and some of nipa palm.

DAFAR a prov. and to. Arabia. See *Duorah*.

DAGANA a to. of W. Africa, Senegambie, country of Wallo, 1 bank, Senegal lat. 16° 22' N. lon. 16° 30' W. It is a small but flourishing place, deriving much of its consequence from containing a French fortified trading station, which fronts the river and is a kind of rude edifice, surrounded by a wall mounted with 10 cannon. This post is kept by a garrison and about 50 black soldiers. The natives manufacture different kinds of pottery, particularly vessels called *casars*, and pipes, which are much used. They are subject one portion to the prince of Wallo the other to the authority of the Foutas, whose requirements here is a marsh. In the environs is a productive *mangrove*, or fish pond. Pop. about 1200.—[*Raffin's Afrique Occidentale*].

DAGEI ET an isl. Sea of Japan, between lat. Nippon and the peninsula of Corea lat. (N.E. point) 37° 43' N. lon. 130° 56' E. (S. E.) to command by La Paroisse, who visited it in 1787. It is about 9 m. in circumference, and the shore is encircled by a perpendicular wall of rock. It is covered up to the summits of its highest elevations with wood.

DAGHNAM par. Eng. Latex 6008 ac. Pop. 2494.

DAGHETIAN [Arar. *Tegh-atan*, mountainous country] a prov. Russia, stretching along the Caspian Sea W. side, between lat. 40° 30' and 43° 18' N. and, in breadth, between lon. 46° and 49° E. having Cape Agdashan at its N.W. extremity and Cape Apel on at the S.E. Its whole length is thus about 200 m. in breadth 40 m. area, about 5500 sq. m. It consists partly of plains, but, as its name implies, chiefly of mountains offshoot from the Caucasus, which separate deep valleys as they traverse the province, 6 E. towards it a plain lying along the Caspian Sea. They are chiefly of limestone. In the S. parts of the province there are numerous bituminous springs, some of which are worked and afford in addition to petroleum an inexhaustible supply of black and white asphalt while others have for ages emitted a burning steam known by the name of Indian fire. Notwithstanding the general mountainous character of Daghestan it comprises many valleys and level tracts of great fertility. Its climate is various—on the plains it is warm and unwholesome on the slopes of the mountains it is more temperate and healthy but still more decidedly so on the higher elevations. Agriculture is carefully attended to, and good crops of grain are produced also silk cotton madder flax saffron and tobacco. The vegetables and domestic animals are nearly the same with those of Europe. The wild animals are tigers panthers, camels and buffaloes. The population is composed chiefly of Tartars, or of races of Tartars of gent, and of various Caucasian tribes. Those occupying the towns and plains are of middle size strong and active those inhabiting the mountains are a taller race. They are brave and hospitable but revengeful given to falsehood theft, and intrigue and noisy and boisterous in their convivialities. They are careful agriculturists and industrious shepherds, taking sturgeon and turtle in such quantities as to form a considerable export trade to Persia and Russia. Their religion is Mahomedan and their language dialects of the Tartar tongue, mixed with Armenian Persian and Hebrew. Chief towns—Derbent, Farkh, Nimbah, and Kuba. Pop. estimated at 950,000.

DAGLINGWORTH par. Eng. Gloucester 1884 ac.

Pop. 520.

DAGMLER-SHI LEN or **DAMCHENKUN** a vil. and par. Switzerland can. of and 18 m. N.W. Luzern, r. bank, Wigger. It contains a large new church and a handsome paragon and school and has a considerable transit trade, and important annual fairs. Pop. 1828.

DAGÖE or **DAGMAN** an isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, gov. Revel or Esthonia, S.W. the entrance of the Gulf of Finland and opposite to the island of Gothland, from which it is separated by the Hela Sund, between lat. 60° 41' and 60° 8' N. and lon. 23° 10' and 23° E. greatest length E. to W. 34 m. greatest breadth 15 m. The soil, chiefly sand and chalk, is not fertile and the cattle though the pasture seems good, are of an inferior stunted breed. There is a

100

considerable extent of forest, in which game abounds and the fishing including that of seals, is productive. Pop. almost all Swedes about 11,000.

DAHA a market in Bavaria, circle Pfalz, L. bank
Lauter 20 m. S. Kaiserslautern. It contains two châteaux
and the ruins of an old castle and has three mills. 1 1900

PAHAN, or MUSA DAHAN (Golden Port) Arabia, peninsula of S. on W. coast of the Gulf of Akaba lat. 28° 28' N. lon. 34° 57' E. There is here an extensive date grove which is uninhabited during the fruit season.

ALAILI a large vil. Arabia, Yemen, 50 m. S.S.E. Lohela contains a mosque, and the tombs of a Saint. The inhabitants make bricks, tan leather and manufacture indigo—blue being a fash. one to colour throughout Yemen.

DAHLF, two places, Germany.—1 A tu Prussia gov
of and 14 m. W 9 R Düsseldorf. It contains a R Catholic
parish church and has manufactures of silk velvet and linen
a trade in linen and flax and three annual fairs. Pop. 1300

A Saxony circle of 94 m. h. Leipzig, on the Dahlenwasser over which there is an old bridge. It contains a castle and an hospital and has a fishpond several miles, and three annual fairs. Dahlen is a station on the railway from Leipzig to Dresden 101, 1849, 245"

DAHME a river Prussia, gov Potsdam 44 m N. Berlin, on a river of same name. It is surrounded by a wall and forms the east of a provincial and town court contains a castle and church. It has manufactures of w. linen and linen cloth a tobacco factory a trade in cattle and four annual fairs. 1 sea. 756.

DAHMME, a kingdom of W. Africa, on the coast of Guinea (esp. Abomey). Its boundaries are not well ascertained, being liable to extension or abatement with the power or weakness of its sovereign. At present it appears to occupy the space between b. and n. 6° lat. and 3° 30' to 4° 15' long. or includes in its territory the Malée territory. It is recently conquered by the Kingdom of Benin. The king seems to be a chief of the Kikay, and even the Kikay kings seem to be under limited viceroyalty to the riverine Zoa. A Lagos boat, b. 18° 10' N. but the present arrangement is 1840 appears to have extended his influence and power considerably beyond this point—the first contact in contact was experienced by Mr. Denham the late African traveller in the recognition of his authority. A war at Zafra, in lat. 18° 58' N. and 10° 15' E. was fought in the dominions of another and more friendly kingdom.

The country appears to be in general a remote fertile and well watered one, especially in the north where the soil is rich and the climate is healthy. The country is well cultivated, particularly in the north, there are some of the highest rice plantations in the world, the rice is of a high quality and is much valued. The country is well watered, particularly in the north, there are some of the highest rice plantations in the world, the rice is of a high quality and is much valued. The country is well watered, particularly in the north, there are some of the highest rice plantations in the world, the rice is of a high quality and is much valued.

rice, yams, and the numerous other crops that grow into meat and oil. The most important principle article of food is *to*. *To* crops of corn are raised in the hills and of a smaller sort of rice on four or five islands in the bay. *Manuring*, drawing and the drilling of rice are all understood and practiced at remote places in the interior. On the country loam some of the beauty and fertility for which it is distinguished on the coast. *Enslavement* and trade goods alternating with large expanses of grayish reds and fields of corn, form the leading features of the interior, influenced by the frequent occurrence of towns and villages, picturesque in contrast with the beautiful scenery. After leaving the town of Ahimoy (about 50 m. from the coast), says M. F. Nixon, the path passes through beautifully cultivated fields of corn, of various sorts, as well as many kinds of low- and past. Many sorts of ground beans are also much cultivated here, some of the size and shape of a large

marble, and of a delicious flavour commonly used by the natives in soups and stews as well as separately. This scene was truly beautiful—the corn field six feet high, with beautiful white and red flowers about a foot in height as numerous, that, at a little distance the ground appeared a continuous bed of flowers.

Dahomey though generally level or but slightly and gradually rising from the coast, has yet several pretty extensive mountain ranges and hill tracts, formed in all believed by effects of the Kong Mountains. About 10 or 14 m. N. of Abomey—in lat 7° 30' N. lon 5° 35' E.—a low range of hills runs W to N E and here the country is broken up into romantic glens and valleys, overhung with trees, and resplendent with the music of waterfalls. Beyond this mountain range wooded borders upon the river bearing S. N. E. and about 800 ft high with here and there immense blocks of granite showing their crowns above some of the tallest trees.

[illegible]

Although springs and rivers are numerous in the interior and the mountains on the whole, wild waters there are no rivers of any magnitude. One of the largest is the *Yon*, which is only 40 yds wide, and (it deep, at this point where we were) 10 ft deep. It flows in about 15° N. and this was in the rainy season when it had of course attained its greatest volume. The banks, however, are extremely deep (30 ft) and wooded with trees of *gymnoc. alm.* This river discharges itself into the *Bay of Hannu* in about lat. 6° 26' N. lon 3° 21' E. and may be considered as bounding the kingdom on the N. and the *Yin* on the W. Between the river *Yon*, the *Lago*, and lat. 8° N. Mr. Duncan has laid down a line 8 or 10 different rivers or streams, all apparently flowing N.W. to S.E. but has given in particular account of them except in one or two instances. Small mannaes are of frequent occurrence throughout the country and, occasionally extensive swamps are met with—some of them many miles in breadth and impassable in the wet season.

In Bhadrachalam the temperature is not so high as in the plains. The abundance and luxuriance of the vegetable productions of the Deccan are evidence of the singular fertility of the soil. The most trees attain the most gigantic dimensions, and are interspersed with fruit trees of various kinds, including the tamarind, of which there are two different species, a yellow fig and damson, both of pleasant flavour, casahuate, kalis, and ground nuts, the shes butter-tree, from the nuts of which an unctuous substance, resembling butter is extracted. Green grapes are also plentiful. The coconuts and palms of various kinds, abound on the coast. The rocks and trees are furnished with beautiful parasitical plants, and the climate and fountains fill the air with their delightful odour.

The wild animals of Dehagany are of the same kind as those met with throughout W Africa, consisting of Monkeys, hyenas, panthers, deer &c—the last of a large size, the former all of the most formidable description, being extremely strong and powerful. Monkeys also abound and elephants

are met with in the vicinity of the swamps in the interior. Alligators and hippopotamuses are numerous in the rivers, to wards the coast. Snakes are also numerous, especially about Wydah as are also lizards of various kinds. Bats, constituting, of enormous size, are met with in the interior. Insects, in great variety abound—amongst them a description of ant offensive small. Swarms of locusts are also met with. Birds are numerous and large—the Wydah, vulture-like measuring from 33 to 36 in. between the tips of the wings, they roost on trees branching by the hinder claws, with their head downwards. Birds of beautiful plumage are met with in great numbers as are also Guinea fowl, the common and Muscovy duck, cranes and pigeons. The cranes are very large, with white breasts the pigeons are finely variegated with green yellow and blue. Vultures and eagles also abound as do likewise partridges, and other game cranes and pelicans.

The domestic animals are oxen, generally of small size all sheep, goats, and swine—the last of a superior description. Horses are not bred here, and few of the natives ever saw one. A few have been sent to the king as presents. They are approached with timidity and the rider is invariably held on the animal's back by two men who walk on either side.

The rivers abound with fish and the banks with land tortoises both of which are taken in great numbers by the natives. The sea coast is so crowded with sharks as to render it almost dangerous to go into the water.

The general condition of the people under the present King of Dahomey who seems to have effected an extensive and beneficial reform moral social and political in his kingdom appears to be prosperous and happy. The towns and villages, many of them large and populous are crowded with a busy and cheerful population. Their markets are abundantly supplied with provisions, fruits and vegetables and the surrounding districts yield copious harvests with very little labour and where this little is required it does not seem wanting, nor the necessary skill in its application. At a great distance inland Mr. Duncan found the land beautifully cultivated along the foot of the mountains and the drilling system in operation with all sorts of grain as well as with the sweet potato. Many of the more wealthy natives own numerous herds of cattle which they keep in folds or pens, preserving their dung for manure. They are excellent farmers, says Mr. Duncan, even in this remote part (Ivawe, about lat. 8° 0' N. lon. 2° 30' E.) where they never can have had intercourse with any civilized being. Their agricultural implements too are well adapted to their purposes and much superior to those manufactured nearer the coast. The Dahomans manufacture a very good cotton cloth, though by a tedious process the thread being spun by the distaff, and the loom being of a very simple construction, though on the same principle as the looms of England. Instead of using the shuttle, of which they have no knowledge, in putting in the warp, they merely hand the reel through the shed from one side to the other. The web seldom exceeds 6 inches in breadth and is variously coloured in stripes. In many places men are wrought with considerable dexterity and skill into various useful articles. Almost every town and village has a market place, generally an open space shaded with trees, in which on certain days of the week, besides provisions, cloth, both native and foreign the latter including English kerchiefs, are exposed for sale.

The people of Dahomey both males and females, are generally tall well formed and intelligent, and although a disposition to theft forms a prominent feature of the African character singularly honest. It is however not unworthy of remark, that the Dahomans character improves with increase of distance from the coast. In other words, from the influence of civilization. Although it may be asserted, and perhaps with truth that this civilization is of the most corrupt and impure kind its only result being to deprive the African of his native simplicity and to put a vicious knowledge in its stead.

The females are remarkable for chastity although polygamy is permitted to any extent. The Dahomans are all Pagans, and worship fetish, but do not seem to be at all rigid as to religious faith, there being a number of Dahomans in their armies, whose religious opinions are in no way interfered with. They are generally temperate are excellent cooks, and, ac-

cording to Mr. Duncan make a number of very savoury dishes.

The sovereign power is absolute, extending to an entire control over the lives and properties of the people who invest their king with the attributes of deity believing him to be superior to all human wants and infirmities. Thus when he drinks in public his attendants hold handkerchiefs before him that none may witness such act of mortal imperfection. In place of respecting his decrees, however sanguinary his subjects rejoice in their execution and themselves voluntarily favoured by being called upon, or permitted to sacrifice their lives to his pleasure. The possession of this extraordinary power and influence by a barbarous prince combined with the gross ignorance and superstition of his people led to the perpetration of the most fearful atrocities, wholesale murders forming the principal and most acceptable part of all state and religious ceremonies. The numbers sacrificed on these occasions is now greatly diminished, there having been 32 only put to death in 1849 and there is reason to believe that most of these, if not all were criminals. Formerly many hundreds used to be sacrificed at the Customs, as such sacrifices were called on all occasions of any official act. The present sovereign has also revised and ameliorated the criminal and petty laws of his kingdom has established a court of appeal at Abomey where he chiefly resides, in which the sentences of provincial authorities are reconsidered at the desire of the condemned party, and it often happens that persons who have been doomed to death, under unjust accusations, have been acquitted on this second trial at which the king himself always presides as judge. In all cases of putting to death, the sovereign's sanction is necessary while formerly the chief provincial authorities could inflict that punishment with out either his knowledge or concurrence. Even in war his humanity and justice and, it may be added his policy are conspicuous. When a town surrenders without resistance he allows the inhabitants to preserve their villages un molested and reduces the duties on the goods to the Dahoman scale. Having secured his authority he, after a time furnishes his soldiers with arms, and by his justice and liberality converts them from enemies to faithful allies.

The King of Dahomey commands the whole of the European trade from the coast, and a principal part of his revenue is derived from duties on the palm oil and ivory exported and on the slaves shipped from his kingdom. He also levies a capitation tax which is regulated in amount by the rank and income of the party taxed and on all goods exposed to sale in the market a heavy custom is exorable the headman or chief constable making the round of the market-place daily to collect it.

One of the most extraordinary manifestations of barbarian spirit and sentiment in this country is exhibited in the king's female army consisting of from 5000 to 8000 women, formed into regiments, and armed with long Danish muskets short swords, and dubs. Their clothing consists of a blue and white striped cotton surcoat, the stripes about 1½ inches wide of stout, native manufacture, without sleeves, leaving freedom for the arms. The skirt or tunic reaches as low as the knee of the Highlander. A pair of short trousers is worn underneath, reaching 2 inches below the knee. They are commanded by female officers, the most distinguished of whom, at the time of Mr. Duncan's visit, was called Adahome whose warlike exploits had recommended her to the special favour of the king. She was says the African traveller a tall, thin woman, about 72 years of age good looking for a black, and mild and unassuming in appearance. These Amazons use their muskets with perfect ease, are singly with great precision, and go through their evolutions, such as they are with much energy and alacrity; but know nothing of the compact and manœuvring movements of disciplined troops. Their attack like a pack of hounds, and would be useless against disciplined troops, if at all approaching to the same numbers. Still their appearance is more martial than the generality of the men and if undertaking a campaign I should prefer the female to the male soldiers of this country.—(Duncan.)

The King of Dahomey has always expressed the utmost anxiety to form friendly alliance with the British Government but it has been found impossible to prevail upon him to abandon the slave trade, from which he derives a large and immediate revenue, 9080 being annually shipped from his

Kingdom. Pop. estimated (1890) at 200,000 of which not more than 20,000 are free. — *Danmark's Travels in Western Africa in 1845-6* Forbes Dancy and the *Dahomans*, 1851 Part I, p. 1.

DAHLI par Secor Ave 7 m br 6 m. Pop. 2413

DAIMAA or **ARANDIA** a river Banda Oriental, an affluent of the rugged river in a mountainous district in the centre of the state and flowing north-west W. falls into the Laguna at lat 31° 25' S. its whole course being about 110 m.

DAIMIEL, in Spain New Castle prov. of and 90 m N. E. Ciudad Real 1 bank. *Asensio*. The majority of the houses are tolerably well built, and form numerous streets, of which many are wide and clean though unpaved but others are mean, narrow and dirty. The town has four squares, the principal of which is hedged with substantial edifices, adorned with porticoes and balconies the remaining three are small and irregularly constructed but two of them are planted with white poplars. It has two parish churches, Santa Maria and San Pedro the former a spacious (the other structure possesses three naves and a lofty tower the latter is in the Dome style with an nave and a square tower of stone its interior is highly decorated and contains a magnificent reliquary. In other public buildings comprise four chapels, two convents, several schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, and cemetery. In the environs are a variety of agreeable public walks and gardens. Linen and woollen fabrics, blonde lace, wine, and oil are manufactured and considerable trade in grain, cattle, wine, wool and colonial produce, is carried on with Madrid and Valencia. The commercial importance and population of Damiel have been greatly augmented during the last few years. 1 p. 1553. — *Mad.*

DAINA or **DANA** — *Mad.* — a river of and 20 m W. Aleppo supposed to be the ancient *Pamir* or *Lemus*. It is said to have been a place of some consideration, from the antiquities remaining many sepulchral monuments are cut into the rock, among which is a very fine monument with some Christian Greek inscriptions on it although the style of its architecture would indicate a date as recent as the date of Christianity.

DAIKI KAWAR, in Turkey is Asia, Syria, and cap. of the Dimes, on a slope of Mount Lebanon 1 m N. E. Beyrut. It is a succession, except by two narrow paths and is composed of two distinct quarters, the *Lema* and the *Christians*. It contains a Maronite convent, several churches, and a mosque and is the seat of an American Protestant mission and school. The only remarkable public buildings are the *kaiserey*, a large *khan* and the old *casas* of the Emir of Lebanon a palace with several court yards. The handsome houses in the town are those which were once inhabited by the Greek Catholics dispersed abroad by the recent troubles of the country. The place was once flourishing and the seat of some manufactures among others, that of gold and scarlet cloth but it exists no longer. Pop. estimated at 20,000. — (*Journal de Reports, Constantinople* 1849) 1 p. 1553. — *Mad.*

DAIRIE par Secor Pile m by 13 m. P. (1848), 706

DAJEIA, in Punjab S. W. extremity 15 m N. E. Harmand lat 29° 37' N. lon 70° 25' E. It is small but flourishing.

DAL-ELF a river Sweden or rather two rivers which take the names of *Estær Dal-Elf* and *Vester Dal-Elf*. The former rises in Mount Halkjället, on the confines of Norway and proceeding in a S. E. direction, through a chain of smaller lakes falls into the large lake of Balven, in co. Fala. The water which issues from the S. E. extremity of the lake still bears its name and, proceeding circuitously S. E. joins the *Vester Dal-Elf* about 18 m. S. W. Falun. The *Vester Dal-Elf* formed by the junction of the *Loren* and *Fala*, proceeds first S. E. then almost due E. till it receives the *Estær Dal-Elf* from the united stream, retaining the common name of *Dal-Elf* pursues a S. E. but very circuitous course, till it reaches *Arvika*, when, turning S. E. it expands into a series of lakes, and falls into a bay in the Gulf of Bothnia, about 10 m. S. E. Gädd.

DALAI LAMA, or *Kotloun* a lake, Mongolia, near the Russian frontier lat. (31 and 45° 17' N. lon 118° 26' E. It is about 180 m. in circumference, is entered on the S. W. by the *Ki Koolun* which leaves it on the S. E. under the name of the *Argoue*.

DALARÖ a marsh in Sweden lat. of, and 20 m S. E. Stockholm. It stands on a margin of land which, being separated from the mainland by a narrow channel takes the name of the island of *Dalarö*. It has a good harbour and its inhabitants about 600 are almost all fishermen. About 1 m. from the town is a fort, erected on a height near the mouth of the entrance leading up to Stockholm. Vessels on their passage up, call and pay toll here.

DALBFATTIN, a vil. Scotland co. Kirkcubright, 3½ m S. E. Castle Douglas, on the Dalbeattie burn containing a R. Catholic chapel, a Free church, and a paper factory Pop. 149

DALBURY and **LEES** par Eng Derby 1172 ac P. 237

DALBY five pars Eng — 1 Lincoln 1020 ac Pop. 115 — 2 York N Riding 198 ac Pop. 142 — 3 (Little, Leicester 1848 ac Pop. 199 — 4 (Magna) Leicester 328 ac Pop. 512 — 5 (on-the-Wolds) Leicester 2430 ac Pop. 371

DALDERBY par Eng Lincoln 408 ac Pop. 371

DAL L par Wales, Pembrokeshire 3038 ac Pop. 406

DAL ECAELIA or **DALAKE**, a former prov. Sweden now included in the *lin* or co. of *Fäl*. The name meaning *valley* is still frequently used and is kept alive in the name of the inhabitants by the noble struggles which the *Dalcarlians*, its inhabitants made to establish and maintain the independence of the country.

DALFAM a vil. Holland prov. Gelderland and on its W. frontier within 1 m of Gornum or Gorinchem with a small neat Reformed church and a school Pop. 400.

DALFA a vil. Holland prov. Drenthe, 8 m N. Kooverden with a church and school. In 1813, the inhabitants, assisted by their neighbours and a few Dutchmen, gallantly repelled three successive attacks from the French then lying at Kooverden and endeavouring to plunder the country in all directions Pop. 1600

DALFSEN or **DALERS** a vil. Holland prov. Overijssel 1 m E. Zwolle on bank, Vedt. A populous and thriving village with a Reformed church, one of the largest and handsomest in the province and two schools. A bridge was built over the *Ve* in 1805, and a power-loom manufactory established in 1811 employing 40 children. But the place is best known by certain cakes, called *Dalser mappen*, and exported to all quarters. Pop. 1200

DALFSTAD par Eng. Suffolk 1840 ac Pop. 563

DALHOLM 515 a small vil. Scotland co. of and 8 m S. E. Edinburgh a station on the North British Railway near it is Dalhousie castle Pop. 92

DALHUFFY par Scot Fife 4 m by 1 Pop. 1513

DALHOLM a vil. Scotland, co. of and 23 m W. Perth in the vicinity of Earn water and on the road from Perth to Lathcarnhead Cotton weaving is carried on. P. 517

DALHUS a in Spain Andalusia prov. of and 30 m W. S. W. Almeria 4 m from the Mediterranean. Its streets are generally irregular, badly constructed and with its aspect unimproved. It has three squares, one containing the town and court houses two fountains, and the foundations of a long-contemplated new church. Up to 1804 there were here two parish churches, one in the town the other in the hamlet of *Cosun* both however were nearly destroyed by an earthquake in that year and although the first stones of the above named new church were laid in 1817 no superstructure has yet been erected upon them. The other public buildings comprise four chapels, two schools, a prison, two storehouses, and an extramural cemetery. The employment of the working classes is mining and smelting of metals, chiefly lead and antimony produced in the *sierra de Gador* and other neighbouring mountains. The remaining inhabitants are occupied in husbandry and fishing. Near the town on the sea-side, are some mineral baths, much frequented in the season. Pop. 9000. — (*Madon*).

DALINTOBER, a vil. Scotland co. Argyll, dist. Kintyre about 1 m N. W. Campbellton, of which it is a suburb. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries. P. 1762

DALKEITH a tn. Scotland co. of, and 6 m S. E. Edinburgh, a station on the Edinburgh and Harwick branch of the N. British Railway. It is beautifully situated on an acclivity between the N. and S. E. Eddis, the banks of which are covered with wood and adorned with numerous elegant mansions, occupied by families of rank. It has one principal

street, about two-thirds of a mile long, E to W straight wide, and well paved and several other smaller streets, also respectable and well kept. Houses in general regular and handsome, built of stone. A ample supply of excellent water well lighted with gas. Within the last few years, considerable improvement has been made on the town, which is rapidly extending W along the line of the N. British Railway. The old parish church is a venerable Gothic structure of the 16th century with a spire of more modern date, 105 ft high. Attached to its S. end are the remains of an old edifice, dating it is said, from the 8th century and now used as the intermediate vault of the Bueloch family. The new parish church is an elegant building also in the Gothic style, with a spire about 170 ft high. It was erected in 1840 by the Duke of Buccleuch, but has never been used except as a Sabbath school. A beautiful Episcopal chapel was erected by the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1845. There are also a Free, and three U. Presbyterian churches, a Congregational and a Wesleyan Methodist. Dalketh has a grammar school an academy in connection with the Free and other dissenting congregations, with a female and infant school attached. A Seasonal an Episcopal and the Bueloch school with an infant school attached with several private educational establishments. It has two public libraries several adult and literary associations, numerous friendly and charitable societies a large handsome workhouse a court-house where a Justice of the peace court is held weekly four branch banks and a savings bank. In the town and vicinity there are distilleries and corn mills a woollen factory a brewery a snuff mill three candle-works three iron foundries, two tanneries several very extensive collieries, &c. But the prosperity of Dalketh depends almost entirely on its gram market, held every Thursday and considered the most important in Scotland. There is also an extensive meat market every Monday and two annual fairs are held in May and October for horses and cattle. In the neighborhood are Dalketh palace, the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch Newbliston abbey &c. Area of par. 5 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 6521.

DALKLY a vil and market town, Ireland co. of and 8 m. S.E. Dublin, beautifully situated at the foot of a hill 474 ft high from the summit of which a fine view of Dublin bay is obtained. It is irregularly built, and consists of cabins and villas intermingled. It was a place of considerable importance in the 14th century but has had a charter of incorporation at that period from Edward III. In the 15th century fairs and markets were established here, for the encouragement of foreigners who frequented the place in great numbers, and carried on an extensive trade with the inhabitants. Seven strong castles were erected for the protection of the port the remains of three of which are still in existence. Towards the close of the 17th century the trade of Dalkly began to fall off and continued to decline till it became the most insignificant village it now is. Opposite the village is Dalkey Island, separated from the mainland by a channel between 200 and 300 yds wide called Dalkey Sound, which formed the principal anchorage-ground in former times for the vessels frequenting the port. The island contains about 30 ac. Its only inhabitants are a few artillerymen, in charge of a small battery. Previous to the year 1795, it was the scene annually of certain singular convivialities. In the month of June of each year a mock king of Dalkey, with various officers of state, was chosen, and the proceedings duly recorded in a newspaper called the *Dalkey Gazette*. Thousands of people from Dublin used to repair to the island to witness the ceremonies on these occasions. Dalkey is connected with Dublin through Kingstown, by railway the portion to Kingstown being the only atmospheric railway in the United Kingdom. Area of par. 407 ac. Pop. 2382.

DALLA, a ta. Burnah, prov. of Fagu on a river of same name 50 m. S.W. Haogoon. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of salt and the salting of fish, which they send into the interior of the empire.

DALLAN, a ta. Baden, cant. Unterwalden. It contains two parish churches and a small castle and has tile-works and several mills. Pop. 1167.

DALLAS, par. Scot. Elgin. 50 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 1228.

DALLY a vil. and par. Sweden, 114 of and 15 m. N.N.E. Malmö. It contains a royal residence, formerly a monastery and was once the see of a bishop. The church

which is ancient, has a crypt and in the churchyard the Danish king, Harald Han, is buried.

DALLYA or **DALSA**, a market town Austria Solovonska co. Verona, on the Danubio, 18 m. E. S.E. Ezer. It contains a R. Catholic, and two Greek non-united churches. The district around is cattle raising much corn and rearing many cattle but the chief employment is fishing, including that of the sturgeon. Pop. 8490.

DALMAGHERY a ta. B. Hindooistan, prov. Mysore, 100 m. N.W. Madras lat. 18° 45' N lon 75° 2' E. It gives its name to a well known pass in the adjoining mountains.

DALMALLY a vil. Scotland co. Argyle 16 m. N.E. Inverary picturesque situation on the Orkney near the N. end of Loch Awe. A little E of it is the famous wall of St. Conan.

DALMATIA (*Kingdom of*) [Serbian *Kraljevina Dalmacija*] a prov. of Austria comprising the ancient kingdom of Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, and the town and territory of Fiume—the latter three of which were formerly comprised in the kingdom of Hungary, from which they were separated by the constitution of March 4 1849. The following article refers only to the first division the others will be found noticed under their respective heads.

The kingdom of Dalmatia is a maritime province, and the most S. portion of the Austrian dominions. It consists of a long narrow tract of mountainous country and a number of large islands along the N.E. coast of the Adriatic Sea, and bounded, N. by Croatia, and N. E. by Turkey. It extends from about lat. 42° 9' N. or 23 m. S.E. Ostria to lat. 44° 27' N. about 19 m. N. from the cap. where it is joined by Croatia. In breadth it is very limited not exceeding 40 m. in a y part and at the narrowest, near Ragusa about 2 m. its whole area, 2718 sq. m. The surface is much varied a ridge of limestone mountains separates the N. portion from Turkey and another range nearly parallel with the coast, sterile, and destitute of soil. The highest peaks are—Orjen 6538 ft. Diavon, 6040 ft. and Furvero 5920 ft. and the largest and highest part of the S. range is that of Yelichko, to the N.E. of Zara, which is 5430 ft. On the coast range occur the peaks of Mount Mosor 4454 ft. and S.E. Motun Boouvo 5639 ft. The inland parts of Dalmatia are diversified by undulatory ground hills, and low mountains—many of the latter having the same rugged barren aspect as those of the coast others, again, are partially covered with low wood. There are also several extensive and unwholesome marshes in various parts of the country causing deadly fevers in hot weather. The soil though not rich is good, and the produce as a whole suffices for the limited population of the country, but altogether it cannot be otherwise considered than as a poor unproductive territory though not without some rich and beautiful valleys but these are generally very narrow. It has few rivers and all with short courses. The principal are—the Neretva, in the S. having a depth of water sufficient to admit large steamers the Zernaia, Krka, and Cetina. On some of these rivers the Sclavians singularly wild and picturesque. The Krka has several magnificent cascades and on the Cetina there are two from 90 ft. to upwards of 100 ft. high. There are also numerous small lakes, but most of them become dry in hot weather. The waters of many of the Dalmatian streams have a petrifying quality and cover the rocks over which they flow with a coarse stalagmitic deposit. The country is not rich in metals, although in ancient times, it produced large quantities of gold, but iron and coal are wrought—the latter in the district of Dornie where there are several mines, but is not used so extensively as it ought to be. The quality is said to be inferior.

The coast is indented with numerous harbours and bays, the principal of which are Cattaro Sebenico and Ragusa. A vast number of islands also, of all dimensions, stretch along and parallel to, the shore. The largest are Arbe Pago Isola Crozza, Braza, Lissa, Curzola, Lame, Malota, &c. Most of these islands are mountainous and present the same general aspect as continental Dalmatia but are valuable for their productions such as timber wine, oil, cheese honey salt, and asphalt and in several of them shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. In summer the prevalent wind on the coast is the mistral or N.W. wind which moderates the excessive heat of the season. The climate of Dalmatia, generally,

is warmer than in any other part of the Austrian dominions; and in spring the African acroscia occasionally fold, but not in the same extent as in Sicily or Greece. Frost and snow rarely occur in the lower districts and are of but short duration in the mountains. Timber is extensively scarce in the country rice is firewood abundant but none of the islands produce it; use and brushwood in great quantities—particularly "urculo whimb, in former times, furnished the Venetian arsenal with timber and has still the greatest quantity of wood in this part of the Adriatic.

Agriculture is in an extremely backward state but it is said that the peasantry require only proper instructions in directing their labour to remedy this evil. At present, the greatest proportion of available land is in pasture the next in wood, and then arable land and vineyards. The following are some of these vineyards. —

	area		area
Arable	575.89	Orchards	1.940
Meadows	17.403	Pastures	1,086.87
Gardens	5.71	Wood	696.04
Yards	11.89		

the reefs. It is rich and commodious for wooding, watering, and refitting ships.—8 An Isl Torres Strait, between Australia and Papua, and called by the natives Damood. It is in lat. 9° 57' S lon. 148° 21' E. (n.) and consists chiefly of coral but is tolerably well peopled, and produces coconuts, yams, some leguminous plants, &c. The huts of the natives are constructed with remarkable neatness.—4 A port, Van Diemen's Land, mouth of the Tamar River lat. 41° 5' S. lon. 148° 42' E.

DALSERF a river and vil Scotland co Lanark 7819 ac. The village, 15 m. S.E. Glasgow is beautifully situated on the Clyde, and surrounded with orchards. It has a neat and clean and most picturesque appearance, and contains the parish school and a school. Pop. 2868.

DALSTON par Eng Cumberland 10 890 ac Pop. 2844

DALTON par Scot Dumfriess 6 m. by 8 m. Pop. 761

DALTON two par Eng E York.—1 (North) 4890 ac

Pop. 499.—2 (South) 1790 ac Pop. 239

DALTON a small market in England, co of and 16 m. W. N. W. Lancaster pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity. It consists principally of one street, at the extremity of which is a spacious market place. It has communication with the sea by a canal 3 m. in length capable of bringing vessels of considerable size up to the town. The staple trade of the place is mulling grain. There are also extensive iron works in the vicinity. At a short distance from the town are the ruins of the magnificent abbey of Furness, founded in 1127 by Stephen, afterwards King of England, for monks of the Cistercian order. Fair is held here on June 8 for horned cattle and October 3 for cattle, horses, and poultry. Market on Saturday. Bonny the celebrated jockey was born here in 1784. The Furness Railway has a station at Dalton P. n. 800.

DALTON in Furness, par Eng Lancaster 15 364 ac. Pop. 4683

DALTON in DALE, a par and vil England co Durham 4281 ac. The village 9 m. E. N. Durham lies in a deep narrow valley and about 1½ m. from the sea. Agriculture mining and quarrying employ the inhabitants. Pop. 5125

DALUPITI an of the Philippine Islands N of Luzon about 120 m. in circuit furthest lat. (N. W. point) 19° 13' 30" N lon. 121° 10' E (n.)

DALYLL or **DALISKI** par Scot Lanark 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 2462

DAM (LEM) name by which Apungedorn is generally known among the country people of Franzland. See APUNGEDORN.

DAMACON BAY W Africa. See KANTYRAC.

DAMAK, a tn Java. See DEMAK.

DAMALA a vil Greece in the Morea, near the Gulf of Egina, and 38 m. S.W. Athens. It contains between 40 and 50 houses. The water in bad and the climate very unhealthy in the environs are numerous ruins supposed by d Anville to be those of Troezen.

DAMANHUR, or **DAMANHOOR**, a tn Lower Egypt, 16 m. S. the Lake Marcotis and 37 m. E. by S Alexandria lat. 31° 2' N lon. 30° 31' E. It is large but ill built, and although it carries on a considerable trade in cotton is a very poor place.

DAMAR, or **DEMAR**, a tn Arabia Yemen 120 m. N by W Aden agreeably situated on a mountain. It has a castle where the Governor resides a college for the sect of Zaidi attended by several hundred students. It was once the seat of the Himyarites, and has about 5000 well built houses.

DAMARAN or **DUMARAN**, one of the Philippine islands off the N.E. coast of Ialawan. It is of a triangular form and about 45 m. in circumference lat. 10° 30' N lon. 120° E.

DAMARAB, a coast country of S.W. Africa, lying between lat. 21° and 24° S. and of which nothing was known except by report till visited by Captain Alexander in 1856.

The country so far as it was seen by that traveller is described as being very fertile consisting of wide plains covered with herbage, broad and grassy slopes at the foot of hills, and mountains rising to an elevation of some thousand feet, some of a tabular shape and others with remarkably sharp and rugged profiles. Copper would appear to abound, the natives manufacturing it into rings. The temperature of the climate is exceedingly various and fluctuating the thermometer being at 40° in the morning and generally rising to

60° at noon. Wild beasts are numerous, including lions, rhinoceroses, white and black and others. On the plains vast herds of cattle are reared. The natives are divided into two great and distinct nations the Damaras of the plains, and the Damaras of the hills, the former rear cattle, the latter subsist by hunting and on roots. Both are of the negro race, being black with woolly hair small round noses and thick lips. The Damaras of the plains from their superior living are much more robust than those of the hills they are circumcised and extract the two front teeth of the lower jaw they are almost entirely naked men and women wearing only a sort of skin kilt about the waist and reaching to the knees; their arms are bows and arrows a club and a stabling assegai, or javelin composed entirely of iron—shaft and blade; they speak a language peculiar to themselves. The huts of the Damaras of the plains are of a conical form the stakes wattled, plastered with clay and covered with hides. If a Damara of the hills generally wear a short mantle of deer skin on their shoulders, and about their waste many strips of leather behind and before that belted containing a large pocket for roots they are armed with bow arrow and assegai and speak the clicking Namaqua language. The Damaras carry on an extensive trade in cattle with the Americans, chiefly at Walvisch Bay on the coast of Damara.

DAMASCUS, a large path. Asiatic Turkey comprehending nearly the whole of the E part of Syria. It is bounded N. by pashaliks Aleppo, L. by the Euphrates, S. by Arabia, and E. by pashaliks Tripoli and Acre. Its surface is various, as are also its soil and productions. The first presents a series of mountains, valleys, and plains, in alternate succession. Some of the plains are extremely fertile, producing wheat barley Indian millet sesamum cotton hemp flax mulberry tobacco &c. while the high grounds are generally appropriated to the olive mulberry and other fruit trees. It is divided into 20 districts or governorships and has eight cities and towns, with 122 villages. It is considered the most important pashalik in the Turkish empire, and its Pasha one of the principal dignitaries of the Ottoman court. Pop. 620 812.

DAMASCUS [Arab. Dimashq] a celebrated city Asiatic Turkey Syria, cap. above path. hostilities strictly on a plain at the E. base of the Anti Lebanon range about 180 m. S. by W Aleppo, lat. 33° 27' N lon. 36° 26' E. supposed to be the most ancient city in the world. It is 6 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall its appearance when it first opens on the view has been spoken of by all travellers, in all ages, in the most rapturous terms. It is said of Mahomet, that, when he looked to it, he exclaimed that as man could have but one Paradise below he would not enter it; but I should have named it above. Strabo also speaks of it in the most eulogistic terms and Julian calls it the great and sacred Damascus surpassing every city both in the beauty of its temples and the magnitude of its shrines as well as the timeliness of its seasons the impetuosity of its fountains, the volume of its waters and the richness of its soil. Addison describes the view of the city as one of the most magnificent prospects in the world. Leonardus speaks of it in the same enthusiastic language and Lord Lindsay likens it, with its picturesque minarets, to a fleet sailing through a sea of verdure. The plan on which the city stands is of great extent and extraordinary fertility and is covered with the most beautiful gardens and orchards, irrigated by the impetuous waters of the Barrada, forming a waving grove, of more than 20 m. in extent, rich in the most luxuriant foliage and the finest fruits including oranges lemons, citrons, pomegranates, mulberries figs plums walnuts, pears apples and a variety of others. As however is the case in nearly all eastern cities the interior of Damascus by no means corresponds with the exquisite beauty of its environs. The streets are narrow and have many of them a gloomy and dilapidated appearance they are paved with basalt, generally in three divisions—that in the middle devoted to cattle and riders being the lowest, and of the same size as the other two. In the Armenian quarter the houses are built with mud and pierced towards the street by a very few small grated windows, with red painted shutters. They are low, with flat arched doors resembling those of stables, while a dingy and pool of putrid water almost invariably stand before each door. In many of them, however a singular contrast is presented between the dull prison-like outer walls

of gray mud, and the richness within. Interiorly they are of a quadrangular form, enclosing a court paved with marble, ornamented with beautiful trees and flowering bushes, and having copious fountains playing in the center. The lower rooms on each side of the court are raised above its area, and open in front—their roofs and walls highly ornamented with figures of flowers and inscriptions, and a variety of arabesque devices. The furniture, also, is of the most splendid description, consisting of superb Persian or Bagdad carpets, which entirely cover the marble or cedar floor and of numerous cushions and mattresses spread in the middle of the saloons, for the members of the family to sit upon or lean against. The ornaments alone of many of these saloons are said to cost 1,100 sterling.

The best and wealthiest part of the city is what is called the Moslem quarter where the streets are wider and cleaner the houses higher and better built and the supply of water much more abundant than in any other part of the town. The Christian and Jewish quarters are the most miserable. Amongst the places most worthy of notice in Damascus are the bazars. They are merely long streets—the principal one about 1½ m. in length—covered in with high wood work and lined with shops, stalls, mazzenas, and *cafés*. The shops are narrow and go only a short way back and the merchant is often sitting in a stall outside his shop, his customer, which, in the former case, he does by a long stretch of the hand, without making any attempt to rise. There is a separate bazaar for almost every commodity exposed to sale: all of them are paralleled by unnumbered confectioners and dealers in seeds and cooked herbs. In the midst of the bazars stands the Great Khan, said to be one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the East. It is an immense cupola supported on granite pillars and built in part, of alternate layers of black and white marble. Its gate is one of the finest specimens of Syrian architecture to be seen in the world. This Khan is frequented by the great merchants and in this building and in 30 inferior khans, purchases and sales are conducted by the merchants, who have their counting-ouses near them. The principal mosque is also a fine edifice and was originally a Christian cathedral. There are three Latin monasteries in Damascus—those of the Franciscans, Capuchins, and Jesuits. The first of these has an extensive library containing a large number of works in Arabic and Syriac in print and in manuscript and a considerable number of grammars and dictionaries in various tongues. There is also a school for boys attached to the Franciscan convent, in which the former are instructed in Arabic and Latin. The principal Catholic church is also part of the monastic buildings; there are besides, a number of detached churches belonging to different sects in various parts of the city. Besides the more remarkable architectural objects mentioned there are no extensive gardens and a sort of palace in which the pasha resides. The most interesting locality in the city is, perhaps what is called Straight Street, mentioned in connection with the conversion of the Apostle Paul in the 9th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

It is the most important and spacious street in Damascus and one of its broadest. It is about 1½ m. in length, and runs from E. to W. The house of Judas also to which Annas went, is still pointed out as well as that of Ananias himself. How much credulity may have had to do with fixing on and perpetuating the recollection of these localities, says Kitto, it is probably easier to suspect than to ascertain.

Damascus continues to be the most thoroughly oriental city in all its features and characteristics, in its buildings and in the habits, manners and appearance of its people, of any city in existence. How strange, how oriental, how unlike I to go to everything here, says Mr. Graham, no broad streets, no wheeled carriages, no temples, shops, no glass windows, silver and gaudy the eyes. But see, there is a caravan load, with his black slaves, carrying his pipes, and a few obedient to their master, there goes the Persian with his great pyramidal cap, to remind you at once of Cyrus, to work history in a year and out of his days. See the broad Arab, the child of the desert, the crazy Greek, the mercantile Armenian, the degraded Egyptian, the lordly Turk, the crusader of Hyacinth, men from the ends of the earth—the hat, the turban, and the sea cap, and not only of all kinds, but of

all degrees, meet here, and mingle in strange confusion. The costume of the men on the streets is rich and varied. It is, however, almost all Syrian or Arabian, few Turkish habits being seen. The great turban shows the nobility of the E. the descendants of the prophet. When they intend to get intoxicated with wine, or violate any of the commandments of their prophet, they reverently lay the turban aside till the delirium is ended. The rich yellow turban marks the Moslems generally and until lately no other was permitted to wear them. The Jewish ladies of Damascus are remarkable for the grace and dignity of their manner and deportment, the delicacy and softness of their features, and the fine symmetry of their forms. They dress richly and are profusely adorned with ornaments of gold and pearls. Wilson in describing the interior of a wealthy Jew's residence in Damascus and the every day life of its inmates, says, The ladies themselves made a busy scene of it, trading along on their high pattens or calling to one another from one end of the quadrangles to the other. They seemed however to cultivate great kindness, as well as volubility of address, when summoning the attention of their companions. The simple names of Sarah, Rebekah, Miriam, and Esther fell like music on our ears and in the persons of those who wore them we saw the forms which our imagination associates with the Hebrew mothers and their daughters on whom they were first bestowed.

Damascus is the chief emporium of the trade in European manufactures with Bagdad, Basora, Persia, and the neighboring countries. It is also a place of great manufacturing industry. Traders and merchants arrive and depart with the caravans to and from Mecca once a year, and from Bagdad Mesopotamia and Persia, two or three times a year, to and from Aleppo twice a month, and from Beyrout weekly. It is one of the holy cities and here the pilgrims assemble on their journey to, and separate on their return from Mecca. The business classes in the city consist of Mahomedan, Christian, and Hebrew merchants. The latter are considered the most wealthy. The traders are the retailers of British goods and also the shopkeepers, grocers, and druggists. There are also a number of manufacturers of silk damasks, cotton and other fabrics, the looms for working which amount to 4000. There are lovelies, can cross cotton printing and dyeing establishments, tobacco factories, copper and iron foundries, glass works, soapworks, &c. The manufacture of Damascus blades, for which the city was once so celebrated no longer exists. Saddles and bridles, rich and highly finished, shoe-making work, and elegant jewellery are amongst the manufactures of Damascus. Until a very recent period no Christian could walk the streets of that city without incurring the risk of being insulted and probably maltreated, by its bigoted and fanatical population. This intense hatred of the Frank, however is now considerably abated although an ostentatious display on the streets of nationality in costume might still be attended with unpleasant consequences.

Of the origin of Damascus nothing certain is known. The building of it has been ascribed by all to Abraham and to his steward Eliezer of Damascus. There is however abundant evidence of its great antiquity being mentioned in Gen. xiv. 15 as existing 1913 years B.C., and appearing even then to have been a place of note. At subsequent periods it fell successively under the power of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, attaining great eminence under the last. In 1516, it fell into the hands of the Turks, who retained it till 1831 when it was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, but reverted again to the Turks, when the Pasha of Egypt was compelled to evacuate Syria. It is the native place of the geographer and historian Abulfida Beyrout, distant about 58 m. N.W. is the seaport of Damascus. Pop. 111,559 of which 11,772 are Christians, and 5000 Jews. —Chamney's *Prophetic Expedition Jour. As. Geo. Soc.* 1840 to *Babylon* (Cyclopaedia Without Lands of the Bible, &c.) DAMAUN a seaport in Hindooostan, near Gujarat at the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay 100 m. N. Bombay lat. 20° 25' N. lon. 73° 54' E. It belongs to the Portuguese who conquered it in 1521, and have kept possession of it ever since. The town has a prepossessing appearance from the sea, the houses being generally whitewashed, but the streets are narrow and dirty. It has several churches and convents. Three miles off the shore there is anchorage in 8 fathoms, but small vessels find a secure harbour in the river. The commerce of the place is rapidly declining; but shipbuilding is still carried

on to a considerable extent, timber being obtained from the adjoining teak forests. Pop. about 8000.

DAMATIN or **DAMAT**, a dist. formerly in Afghanistan now included within the territory of the Punjab, comprising the tract of country between the Salt range on the N. the Soilmun Mountains on the W. the Indus on the E. and S. and the Upper Swat, on the S. about 220 m N. to S. by an average breadth of 80 m. It consists chiefly of bare arid plains, destitute of all vegetation except a few dwarfish bushes widely scattered, and occasional trees, of about 2 ft. in height beyond which they rarely rise. Where duly irrigated, however, these parched plains become very productive, as is seen in the district called Damat, on the W. bank of the Indus which is extremely fertile. Other portions of the country again, consist of tracts of loose iron-clayable sand. In its S. parts are extensive jungles, the resort of numerous wild animals. In the immediate vicinity of the villages the land is cultivated and rendered fruitful and many of them are surrounded with groves of date trees. The heat in summer is excessive both by day and night while in winter the thermometer is often some degrees below the freezing point. The people of Damat are chiefly Jats and Baluchis, dark complexioned and all farmers who live in a state of continual hostility with each other.

DAMBACH a village in France dep. Bas Rh. 6 m N. E. of Metz. It was once defended by a castle called the Chateau de Bernstein on a height just above it. It is still beset with a dilapidated wall and is entered by three gates. The houses are generally mean and the streets badly paved. Near this path leading to the castle is a chapel of St. Sebastian, which has a curious altar of wood, with fine carvings. Dambach has some linen weaving and vinegar-works. Pop. 3480.

DAMBACHAN a village of W. Africa, on the Senegal in the Damga country, lat. 16° 30' N. lon. 13° 30' W. It is inhabited by Saracenic negroes—a spirited race, who hold their own against the predatory Moors.

DAMIELLING LAKE a large salt-water lake of W. Australia, about 100 m S. by E. Bay of Plenty probably about lat. 33° 25' S. lon. 117° 30' E. It is the largest of several lakes in this territory about 15 m long by 7 or 8 m broad and allows many low islands of various and beautiful forms. On the N. and E. shores there is a good grassy country down to the lake, and in the surrounding hills, and extending over the hills or 3 m distance from it. The water is salt and the shores flat and muddy.

DAMBOOY or **DAMBOLD** a village in Ceylon 43 m N. W. Kandy and 70 m. N. E. Colombo. It lies at the junction of four lines of road leading respectively to Arippe and Mawar to Trincomalee to Kandy and to Kumbura and Ambepussa and has a considerable rest-house, and carries on some little traffic. It receives its name from a large mass of rock situated about a mile from the village and named Damboolligalla, which rises about 500 ft. above the level of the surrounding plain is of primitive formation being chiefly composed of gneiss and mica schist, and is, in many places, rapidly advancing to disintegration. The rock is shaped somewhat in the form of the hinder portion of a gigantic human skull and is, for the most part, destitute of vegetation. On the S. side and about 100 ft. from the summit

are some remarkable cave-temples devoted to the worship of Buddha partly natural and partly artificial. The caves which are reached by an easy ascent, are five in number and vary from 10 to 80 ft. in height, and stretch into the heart of the rock various distances from 15 to 150 ft.—the largest being 170 ft. long, by 76 ft. broad. In one of these caves is a lot of and interesting monuments showing considerable light on the state of the government of Ceylon in the 12th century and showing it to have then been in a condition far from contemptible. In another cave there is a colossal statue of Buddha, in a recumbent position, hewn out of the rock, and similar figures, though smaller are in some of the other caves. In all of them there are numerous carvings and images. These caves

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a hundred years before the Christian era served as a place of refuge from invading Malabars to the Ceylonese monarch Walagambahu who, in gratitude for the protection thus received, ordered them to be enlarged, placed in them images of Buddha, appointed priests to take charge of them and dedicated certain lands for their support. Notwithstanding all these changes but have taken place since that period the priests of Buddha still take charge of and officiate at the cave-temples of Dambooy.—(W. Langhston in *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1847.)

DAMBORITZ or **DAMBORSCHITZ**, a market in Austria, Moravia, circle Bräun. It contains a parish church school and synagogue, and has a potash work four miles and two annual fairs. Pop. 2048.

DAMEH one of the Ambrose islands (see)

DAMEH, or **AI DAMEH**, a town in Nubia, cap. of a small independent state on the bank Nile near the junction of the Atbara. lat. 17° 40' N. lon. 84° 5' E. 15 m N. E. Khartoum. It is regularly built and consists of about 500 houses. It contains a beautiful mosque, and one of the most celebrated seminaries of students in F. Africa. It carries on a considerable trade on the Nile and is the seat of a numerous and influential priesthood of whom whose consent no enterprise is undertaken. The inhabitants are Arabs.

DAMFRHAM (Source) par Eng. W. lat. 48° 10' N. 1° 55' E.

DAMGHAN a town in Persia, Khorassan, cap. of a small name 50 m S. Astrabad. It is a town in a state of utter ruin and decay not a quarter of the space with its walls being occupied by habitable buildings.

DAMIANO D'ARTI (Dante), a town in Italy, Piedmont, 8 m N. E. of the Barba. It is partially fortified. Soil is raised here. Pop. 6100.

DAMIANI (Dante) a town in Italy, Piedmont, 10 m N. E. of 141° W. lon. cap. of a small name 1 mile N. E. of the town. Pop. 1500.

DAMIETTA a town in Lower Egypt, 70 m N. E. of one of the principal branches of the Nile and about 10 m from its mouth 100 m N. N. E. Cairo. lat. 31° 23' N. lon. 31° 5' E. It is irregularly built but many of the houses are tolerably good though inferior generally to those of Rosetta while many of them again, are of the most wretched description. It contains, however, some fine mosques, bazars and marble baths. Damietta was at one time a very important place



DAMIETTA.—From Rosetta. View from the River.

and carried on an extensive foreign trade, but is now eclipsed by Alexandria. It still however enjoys a considerable trade with the interior in fish and rice—the former the produce of the fisheries on Lake Menzalah in the neighbourhood—and exports some coffee beans, and linen. A bar at the mouth of the Nile prevents large vessels from reaching the town compelling them to anchor outside and to load and unload by means of small craft of from 20 to 60 tons burthen. Damietta was at one time famous for its manufacture of leather and striped cloths which last, when imported into Europe, are supposed to have received from it the name of *damietta*. A military school and cotton factory were established here by Mehmet Ali. The ancient town of Damietta (*Tamias*),

gation, while currents and strong squalls add to the risk. Singular interruptions to the trade winds are caused by these low lagoon islands not only do the former often fail among them but heavy squalls come from the opposite direction and more frequently by night than by day. Many of the islets are inhabited.

DANHOLOM formerly **HNALAK** a small island Prussia, in the Baltic, opposite the port of Stettin in the narrow strait between Hügen and the mainland. It has only 10 m. inhabitants.

DANIEL (Port) a bay Lower Canada on the E. side of the dist. of Gaspé near the entrance of Chaleur Bay. It is a good harbour but open to E. winds. At the head of the bay is a river which can be entered by boats only at high water. The country around is rocky and barren.

DANIELLE (Bak) a m. Austrian Italy go Venice, prov. of, and 12 m. N.W. Udine. It is surrounded by walls and has a castle, belonging to the counts of Cone. It is an active trade in grain. On the 11th May 1803 the Austrians under Archduke Charles were defeated here by the French. Pop. 8000.

DANILJOW a m. Russia, gov. of and 41 m. N. Yaroslavl chief place dist. of same name on the Peldina. It contains a wooden church and has manufactures of wax and tallow candles dyestuffs some trade in oil and provisions and a small fair. Pop. 1842 301. The pierage which is of considerable extent has an undulating surface is watered by the Volga, Peldina and Kaf, and extends nearly 1000 m. but is not well wooded and only indifferently fertile. Pop. 6405.

DANKALI (Kivenom ov) formerly a province of Alsace now an independent state, bounded, N. E. by the Red Sea, and S.W. by a range of mountains running nearly parallel to the coast. It is N.W. and forming a frontier line towards Turkey and the Gallic country. It is about 200 m. long by about 56 m. wide at the broadest part and extends from about lat. 13° to 15° 30' N. It is in general low sandy level and unproductive, although and it has been formerly a rich country. The heat is often excessive, the thermometer rising frequently to 110°. In the dry season it is almost destitute of water. Caravans are now scarce. Its population is composed of various Arab tribes known under the general name of Dankali or Danakali and described by all travellers as being an unprincipled and ferocious race and the most treacherous and cruel of all the inhabitants of Africa. Major Hare speaks of them as un-

harming all the worst passions and as of the same habits and being many of them the most scowling ill-favoured, and hideous looking savages in the universe. They are cruel and revenge for the slightest injury of all. Monsters not men their savage propensities are portrayed in a dark and baleful eye, and the avenger of blood is closely dragging the footstep of one-half of the population. The climate gives them a smaller character calling it the most cold blooded assassins however met with or read of. By their own showing, in my view, not one of them that were a small raft of hair upon the bow of his shield had killed and murdered 10 or 12 individuals which if only understood as two or three the men surrounding me must have earned the death of at least, a score of their fellow beings and the delight and exultant with which they spoke of, or listened to the most cruel struggles in which they had been engaged told the fierce and cruel character of these demons in human shape.

The companion of the day and the shaver of your foot will under cover of night, strike, without remorse, his knife into your throat. The common instrument of murder is a short sword or rather large knife called a crescent the blade of which is about 2 ft. long and 3 inches broad with a crook in the centre. With

this formidable instrument the Danakali builds his house cuts his meat at table paras his pelts shaves his beard, slays his beef and mutton and cuts the throat of his enemy or dismembers his man—a still more favourite mode of despatching him which is performed by a peculiar ripping motion accompanied by a fiendish howl of satisfaction. The spear is also a very common weapon it is 1 ft. in length topped by a blade from 10 to 15 inches long. Fifty habits, darkness of person, and indolence and a sullen aversion, complete the character of this savage people. The chief employ ment of the women is placing mats and baskets for salt and corn, from the branches of the palm tree. They dress very slovenly and frequently wear nothing but a piece of cloth of a gray blue, or variegated colours fastened round the waist, and reaching to the knees. The people distinguished by the name of Danakali are not confined to the territory so called but extend over the adjoining districts S. and S.W. The Danakali population of this part of Africa is estimated at 70,000. (Harris's *H. planda f. Ethiopia Johnston's Travels in Abyssinia*.)

DANKARA or **DIXKARA** formerly an independent kingdom Upper Guinea now incorporated in the Ashantee territory to which it was added, by conquest, in the beginning of the 18th century. Its former capital Dankara, is 50 m. N.W. Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee.

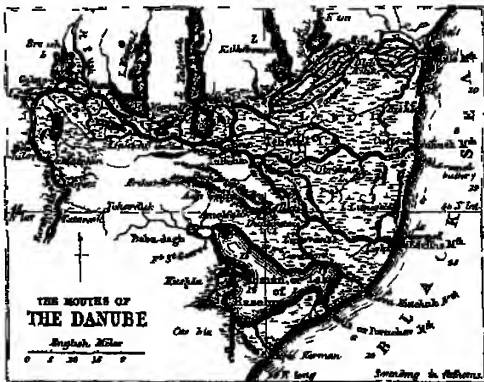
DANLAWAN or **DANKARAV** a small island in the Gulf of Aden off the N.E. coast of Horn of Africa. Lat. 4° 40' N. lon. 48° 51' E.

DANNI or **DFRG** a m. or gov. of a dist. in the T. S. T. theburg on the Jatta, which branching off divides it into three parts. It consists of a long principal street and several others which open up to it, contains an old Gothic church and several mills and has manufactures of linen and it becomes a trade in yam, linen, and hops, and a small cattle market. Pop. 1100.

DANNEWIL or **UZEVAL** or **DEIR DUKAK** a market town Moravia circle of and 24 m. S. Hall in it contains a parish church and school and has six works and two annual fairs. Pop. 255.

DANJUMWOLDE or **DANWOUD** a d. Hildesheim Freehold 11 m. N.E. Lüneburg, in a cultivated area we find it has a Reformed church with a tower a Baptist church and a school. The canal from Dookum to Groningen passes this place near which also much cattle is sold, and a hundred cat are raised. Pop. 700.

DANUBI (anc. Danubius) German, Roman Hungarian Danube a celebrated river of Europe originates in two small



streams the Bregge and the Brigach, rising on the E. declivity of the Schwarzwald a mountainous region of S.W. Germany in the grand duchy of Baden at an elevation of 2850 ft. above sea level about lat. 48° 3' N. lon. 8° 13' E. and uniting at

Danube. Its general course is from W to E, falling into the Black Sea by four different outlets called respectively the Delta, Stambul, Balucha, and the Rethin or St. George's Mouths. The delta mouth or channel the deep at 10 m lat. 45° 18' N lon 26° 40' 30" E (N). The extent of the basin of the Danube is estimated at 260,000 sq. m. the direct distance from source to mouth is upwards of 1000 miles, and its development of course including meanders—343 m. From its source the Danube flows N. E. to Nagensberg (Ratis Boni) in Bavaria, lat. 41° 1' N lon 1° 52' E (L) when it takes a N. E. direction to Watzzen, in Hungary lat. 47° 50' N previously passing Vienna and Presburg. At Watzzen it suddenly bends round and flows nearly due S to the point where it is joined by the Drave near Esseg in Slavonia, lat. 44° 30' N thence it runs S. E. to Belgrade on the N. confines of the Turkish province Servia, of which it subsequently forms the boundary separating it from Hungary continuing its general E. course though not without some marked deviations, to the point where it is joined by the small rt. or Borzaka lat. 44° 25' N lon 2° 12' E. it abruptly turns to the N. E. and continues in this direction to Orsova, a distance of about 45 m. when by sudden taking a S. E. course it fairly enters the Turkish European provinces, forming the boundary line between Wallachia and Bulgaria. At Hassova, on the N. E. extremity of the former prior near lat. 44° 18' N lon 2° 3' E it takes a direct northerly due N. to Valah lat. 40° 22' N lon 28° 2' 58" E when it bends round to the S. E. and after a short course (about 80 m.) falls into the Black Sea by the so-called mouth to be enumerated. During its progress from source to sea it embouches the Danube passes through Witteberg, Haara, the archduke hills of Austria, and Hungary and forms the boundary between the Hungarian Banat on the N. and the Turkish provinces of Servia on the S. and between the Turkish province of Bulgaria on the N. and the Danubian principalities Wallachia and Moldavia and the Russian province of Bessarabia, on the N.

The great length of the Danube has been divided into four unequal basins. The first an area of vast plain of a perpendicular form 1640 sq. also a sea level at 150 m in length and 150 m broad surrounded by mountains, and comprises a large part of the principality of Hohenzollern part of the Kingdom of Württemberg and the greater part of the Kingdom of Bavaria. This tract is by far the most fertile and most populous through which the Danube passes during its entire career. The principal affluents within its space are the Isar and Lech both from the right or N. and the Inn from the left or S. being trifling. During the part of its course the Danube flows through deep and difficult valleys, and is elevated 1000 ft. upon high banks by abrupt and wooded slopes but expands as it reaches Lim about 80 m from its source to about 300 ft in width having an extensive and rich plain on its right bank. After leaving Lim where it becomes navigable, it continues to widen but has little depth and is covered with wooded islands—its right bank consists wholly of extensive plains and marshes.

The second basin belongs to the empire of Austria having Vienna nearly in its centre, and comprising the archduchy of Austria, Hungary as far as Watzzen, and Styria. It is very irregular and is bounded on all sides by very high mountains. Generally it is well peopled well cultivated and the inhabitants industrious. The soil is rich in mineral products, and the climate one of the best in Europe. The principal affluents in this basin are the March or Morava, and the Ena—the former from the left, and the latter from the right. The Danube here passes through a succession of the most picturesque scenery till it passes Vienna. Below Presburg it runs with great velocity is crowded with islands and flows between banks alternately covered with reeds willows and poplars and varied occasionally by forest trees and patches of sand. In this portion of its course also it sands off numerous arms, enclosing large tracts of country thus forming islands. Of these, the most important are the Great and Little Reichitz very fertile districts formerly called the Golden Gardens. They are well peopled the inhabitants being gathered in villages near the centre, to avoid the sudden inundations to which the islands are subject.

The third basin of the Danube comprises Hungary E. of Watzzen, and the principality of Transylvania, and consists of

an immense plain almost without undulations of any kind, and only 894 ft. above the sea level. It is intersected by large rivers, with marshy banks, and interspersed with stagnant pools, salins and sandy wastes. Rich however in mineral products, in rocks and herbs and in fishes. It comprises about one half of the entire basin of the Danube. The climate is bad especially in the vicinity of the marshes, and is a species of 30° 35° N. The principal affluents in this basin are the Save, the Tisza and the Morava. From Pash to Belgrade the river passes through an immense plain covered with sand and alluvium through which it is constantly forming new channels, and sending up the former ones sometimes sweeping away towns and at others leaving such as were built on its banks some miles from them. Below Belgrade the river winds its way now between slight undulations and now through a cultivated plain at one time separating into two or more branches, at another forming only one vast stream. Below Moldavia it passes, for 60 m. through a succession of rapids and shallows interspersed with rocks and sandbanks where it has cut a passage for itself through the cross chain of hills which connect the Carpathian Mountains with the Alps and between Brekova in Hungary and Neale Kladoro, in Servia the navigable is effectively interrupted by three great rapids, the principal or last and lowest, of which is the famous cataraet called the Iron Gate, where the current rushes through a narrow channel between steepen cliffs with great rapidity and a noise so overpowering as to drown every other sound, and with a series of whirls, pools, eddies and smaller falls. It is said however that the principal and supernatural tides of these rapids have been some what exaggerated. They are passed with no fear or danger by heavy Turkish boats and it is held to be possible so far to ameliorate them as to allow of a free navigation for large vessels. A canal as once expedient, has been proposed to bypass the difficulty but has not yet been attempted.

The fourth basin comprises Walla via Moldavia, a portion of Bessarabia and Bulgaria. This tract is flat inundated and marshy along the banks of the river dry mountainous and difficult on the borders of the basin. It is fertile in products of every kind yet badly cultivated thinly peopled with miserable roads and wretched villages. The principal affluents in this basin are the Alota Scythia and Pruth. In its progress through Turkey the Danube gradually increases in width from 1400 to 2100 yds and below Lim in Servia, it forms an expanse of water like a sea and is studded with islands. Excepting between Brekova and Kladoro, the Danube may be said to be navigable for steam vessels from Lim to the sea although in some places rendered difficult by the occurrence of shallows and sandbanks, intersected by narrow and intricate channels. The outlets of the Danube are separated from each other by several low islands, covered with reeds and trees. The greater part of a ship loaded up the river enter it by the Sultana mouth it being the deepest. The Danube receives as 60 navigable tributaries and its volume of water is nearly equal to that of all the rivers that empty themselves into the Black Sea taken together. Its rapidity is in many places above Orsova so great as to render any navigation except that of steam impossible, but below that point its current is gentle and navigable. A number of steam vessels now ply on the river between its principal towns. Before steam navigation was introduced into the Danube, the boats which descended it were very rarely if ever taken back but were broken up at the end of their voyage. The principal towns on the banks of the Danube are Lim in Württemberg, Regensburg (Ratis Boni) and Passau in Bavaria, Linz and Vienna in Austria, Presburg, Buda, Peterwardein and Orsova, in Hungary, Belgrade, Widin Nikopol or Nicopolis, Rastchuck, Silistria, Hirsova, and Brailow in Turkey—(Larveller's Military Topography, Page 1 Hungary and Transylvania &c.)

DANUBE, HITLER and DANUBE, TRITNER [1] *Ann. Theoret. der Donau und Jenseits der Donau* or (1) is the Danube and beyond the Danube] two of the four principal divisions of Hungary comprehending all the W. portion of the country and called also Nieder or Lower Hungary. Thither Danube, sub-divided into 11 counties, comprehends generally the whole of the kingdom situated on the right bank, and W. of the Danube and Thither Danube sub-divided into 13 counties comprehends a considerable portion of the N. east

W part of the kingdom N and E. of the Danube and W of the Thule.

DAAUBE (Circle 09) one of the four circles of Württemberg comprising the S E part of the kingdom, and bounded N by Jaxt circle E by Bavaria, S by Bavaria and Lake Constance and W by Baden Hohenzollern and the circles of Schwabwald (Black Forest) and Neckar area, 1760 sq sq m. It is watered by the Danube and some of its affluents, and by some affluents of Lake Constance and is divided into 18 bailiwicks. Pop. 878,594.

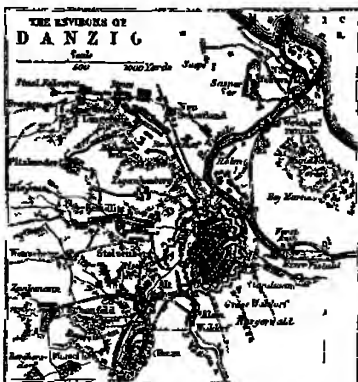
DANUBE (Upper and Lower) Ober and Unter Donau (two former circles, Bavaria, now called Swabia, and Lower Bavaria).

DANVILLE numerous places U States particularly —1 A vil. Virginia, pleasantly situated on a small river 164 m S.W. by W Richmond. It has two banking-houses, a printing-office, numerous stores an iron foundry and two tobacco warehouses. Pop. 1200. —2 A vil. Kentucky 41 m S. by W Frankfort. It has four churches, two academies, one school and is, besides, the seat of Centre college, and of the Kentucky society for the deaf and dumb. Pop. 1254. —3 A vil. Pennsylvania, 21 m N by E Harrisburg with two churches an academy and numerous stores. Pop. 1000.

DANZIG a gov. prov W Prussia, bounded N by the Baltic, E by Königsberg, S by Ma. Inowroclaw and W by Kistritz area, 2438 sq sq m. It consists of an extensive flat, broken only in one part by some low heights, which nowhere rise more than 500 ft. above the sea. It is well watered, both by rivers and lakes. Of the former the principal are the Vistula which here divides into two arms, the one retaining its own name, and the other being that of the Rega, the Elbing, Thiesse, Great and Little Schwenta, Motlitz, Kibiel and Fure. The principal lakes are the Druas-nice, Iasnaw, Iasnaw and Radanice. The lowest ground is covered by a shallow alluvium often rendered marshy from its liability to inundation. Wherever the ground rises to any height and begins to prevail. The crops particularly of barley and oats are very abundant, and a considerable extent of surface is occupied by flax and tobacco. On the higher grounds there are some extensive forests. Considerable attention is paid to the raising of stock, and there are excellent breeds of horses, cattle, and swine found in several districts, though in others very inferior breeds are still allowed to remain. Game is not very abundant, but there are ample supplies of fish. Manufactures and trade has made considerable progress. Pop. 1845, 406,850.

DANZIG is in and port Prussia cap. prov W Prussia lat. (observatory) 54° 21' 15" N lon 18° 41' 12" E (in 258 m N E Berlin) bank, W arm of Vistula about 3 m above its mouth in the Helva, and at the confluence of the Motlitz and Radanice which both traverse the town, one of the most important seaports in the Prussian monarchy as well as one of its chief commercial entrepôts. It is nearly of a circular form, and ranks as a fortress of the first class being both surrounded by walls and bastions defended by a citadel and several outworks and provided with the means of laying a considerable part of the surrounding country under water. It is entered by four gates has nine suburbs and is divided into five parts—the Old New and Law towns the Speicher (granary) an island and Langenwerder. The last is the more modern part of the town and is both regularly and well built. In the other parts the houses are generally old and indifferent, and the streets narrow and winding. The principal edifice is the Dom or cathedral, begun in 1343 but not finished till 1503. It is 380 ft. long by 143 ft. broad and its vaulted roof 98 ft. above the pavement is supported by 28 slender brick pillars. It possesses a fine brass font and a curious astronomical clock which has long ceased to move but its chief attraction is a painting of the Last Judgment, attributed to John van Eyck, and well known under the name of the Danzig picture. The other buildings and institutions deserving notice are the townhouse, the church of St. Catherine, the oldest in Danzig and 11 other Protestant and five R. Catholic churches, three monasteries a nursery two synagogues, the exchange, an imposing gothic edifice built in 1379 (the arsenal) gymnasium navigation school, school of arts, townhouse theatre foundling and orphan hospitals, poorhouse, and workhouse also, a lunatic asylum, seven

hospitals for the sick a respectable annual an observatory and a picture gallery. It is the seat of the provincial government, and contains the various offices connected therewith and is also the residence of several foreign consuls. The



manufactures are numerous, but some of them are of small importance excepting tobacco stored, beer and brandy. There are at least two employ 39 breweries, and 25 distilleries, to which must be added 80 establishments for distilling known liquors which in commerce bears the name of Danzig Goldwasser or Fan de Vie de Danzig. Some sugar-refineries and various manufactures or metal are likewise carried on, also cloth weaving, the making of pottery and the baking of ship biscuits. But the prosperity of the town is founded on its trade, which is mostly all foreign. The staple article is grain particularly wheat, for the warehousing of which there are extensive granaries on the island of Speicher capable of containing half a million of quarters and secured against fire by a strict prohibition which allows no lights to be used on the island. The wheat, which is chiefly Polish though small in the grain is remarkable for the fineness of its skin and both the quantity and quality of the flour which it yields, and is well known in the foreign market, where it commands the highest price.

There is a considerable trade at Danzig in amber which is collected in ditches or pits dug at great distances from the sea-shore. It is also thrown up on the beach and collected. Large quantities are exported to France, and the trade supports a large number of workmen and their families. Among the imports by sea in the year 1863 from Great Britain the principal sources of them were 10 418 tons of iron 13 115 084 bushels of coal 12 390 cwt of tar and 48,148 tons of herring. The exports by sea to all countries included 332 460 bushels of wheat 414 008 bushels of rye 264 068 bushels of barley 26 193 bushels of beans and peas and 80 445 tons of timber of all sorts. The other articles exported are wheat beer herring starch clover seed, with tallow hemp salt, sulphate and woolen and linen cloth. The shipping at the port in the same year consisted of 1281 ships and 136 steamers and of with cargoes, and of a total tonnage of 122,565. From the port there sailed 3939 ships and 191 steamers, of 307 055 tons, with cargoes, and 26 ships and 1 steamer of 907 tons in ballast. The proper port of Danzig is Neufahrwasser at the mouth of the Vistula, the sandbanks which encumber the river immediately above seriously obstructing the navigation. Now however by means of a canal about 100 ft. wide by 15 ft. deep the worst of the obstructions are avoided, and vessels of large size come up close to the town. The history of Danzig reaches back to the times of historical obscurity. As early as 970 there was a town here. In 1271 it was taken by Mestwin, and in 1284 by the Poles. In the 14th century it fell into the hands of

the Teutonic Knights, under whose sway the town increased and its commerce was ext. dev. Left by the Teutonic knights it again in 1454 fell into the hands of the Poles, who granted it important privileges. After enduring many vicissitudes of fortune on the second partition of Poland in 1793, it fell to the 1st Prussia. It was besieged, bombarded and taken by the French in 1807, and retained by the Russians in 1814. Since that time Prussia has done much for the town, but its commerce has never regained its former importance and extent. Pop. (1846) 96,877.

DAOLDNAGI R. a Hindoostan presid Bengal prov. Mahar r. born. Sona lat. 25° 6' N lon 84° 27' E. It is a large place and contains a cloth factory. It was built by David Khan the last king of Bengal about the middle of the 16th century.

DAOLRIA a country Asia now included partly in the Chinese territory of Manchouaria, and the Russian gov. Irkutsk. It is a tract from N.E. to S.W. by ridges of mountains, offsets of the Tshonli Krolot and forming the Daurian Mountains. They lie E. of Lake Baikal and are rich in minerals. The country is traversed by the Shikha, one of the head streams of the Amoor.

DAR EL BEHA a town Morocco, near a cape of the same name and which is in lat. 33° 3' N lon 1° 24' W. It is about half a mile square stands on the beach and on a point projecting N.N.E. half a mile from a small bay 2 m. long. A rudimentary wall is placed from W. winds and protected by a fortress. The town which was long in the possession of the Portuguese was built for the exportation of corn and wool in which the trade is increasing. It contains several mosques and some good European buildings. It has many palm trees and numerous gardens surround the town. The country in the summer is said to be exceedingly fertile. Pop. about 200.

DARA a town in Asia Turkey prov. Bagdad. 33° 48' E. Mar. lat. 37° 8' N lon. 41° 44' E. Its graves are remarkable and a deep well reservoir, are among the ancient remains that indicate the former greatness of Dara. It contains now only 100 Musulman and 30 Armenian families.

DARAI a vil. W. Africa Bordon country about 12 m. W. from Faidon lat. 14° 40' N lon 10° 16' W. It is a large and populous place built on a plateau or mountain view over an alluvial and well wooded country.

DARABJELD **DARABJERIA**, commonly called **DARAB** in Persia, prov. Farsistan, 140 m. S. of Shiraz lat. 29° 0' N lon. 51° 57' E. pleasantly situated on a small river in an extensive plain surrounded by groves of dates, oranges and lemons. It is famous for its abundance that the juice is exported to all parts of Persia. The tobacco that grows in the moist border is celebrated for its mildness, and held in great esteem not only through Persia, but in India and Arabia. Darabjeld was formerly of much greater extent and importance than it is now as its numerous ruins indicate. About 3 to 4 m. S. of the town are some remarkable remains of antiquity consisting of excavations and sculptured rocks. Pop. 15,000 to 20,000.

DARLI or **DARLA** a country of W. Africa, bounded N. and W. by the great Atlas, which separates it from Morocco. E. by Tafillet and S. by the Sahara. It is traversed by the great ocean route from Fes to Timbuctoo. The chief produce is dates. A superior breed of goats is reared in the district and in the mountains which border it copper iron and antimony are found. Darli is intersected by a large river of the same name which rises on the S. side of the Great Atlas range and after a course of upwards of 900 m. discharges several branches which are absorbed by the sands of the desert.

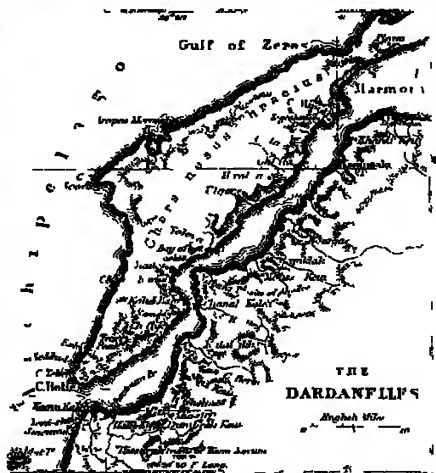
DARJILLET a small town Beland, bank Baggar or great W. branch of the Indus in the delta of that river Darjil was formerly one of the principal ports of Sumatra but as the Baggar has now for many years ceased to be

navigable, during the season of low water in the Indus, above that port, it is not at present so much frequented as it was. The river is, however, at all times navigable up to Darjil itself where there is always 12 ft. water. Pop. about 2000.

DARAPORAM a large and populous town Hindoostan prov. Colabaator S. end lat. 10° 57' N lon. 83° E. 123 m. S.E. Bencapalan. The streets are spacious, and the houses, although built of earth and timber with tile and thatch are large and commodious. The adjoining country produces rice and tobacco.

DARDA NAOT a market in Hungary Thither Danube or Baranya in a plain 38 m. S.E. Munkacs. It contains a E. Catholic and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 2160.

DARDANELLES [anc. *Hellepont*] a narrow channel Turkish dominion, which connects the Sea of Marmara with the Grecian Archipelago and at this particular point separates Europe from Asia. Its junction with the Archipelago is at about lat. 40° N. and with the Sea of Marmara lat. 41° 4' N. It stretches N.E. and S.W. and is about 40 m. in length varying in breadth from 1 to 4 m. There is always a rapid



current in the channel running S., the violence and velocity of which is much increased by the prevailing winds which blow in the same direction with the current for at least 10 months in the year. There are shoals in some places, but deep water is always to be found in some part of the channel. The Asian side presents the most beautiful scenery and is seen in proceeding up the strait gradually rising from the sea upwards to the range of Mount Ida and exhibiting the appearance of a fine and fertile country. The European side is in general steep and rugged, but in many parts densely peopled and highly cultivated, while the various inlets form secure harbours for vessels of every size, and well sheltered from N. gales to which are already noticed these parts are subject. On both shores there are numerous forts and batteries, for the purpose of preventing any vessel in case of war from passing through the channel. Of these there are eight upon the European side mounting in all 340 guns, some of which are calculated to throw stone shot of enormous size and on the Asian side seven mounting 885 guns 34 of which throw stone shot. These guns, as well as some of the other heavy armaments, cannot be pointed and can fire with effect only when a ship covers them. The guns for the throwing stone shot require a charge of 220 lbs. of powder. The modern name of the strait is derived from its use as

called the Dardanelles, built on its banks, at its S. W. entrance its ancient name, Haliospont, from Helle daughter of Athamas, King of Thesbe, who was drowned in it. It is also memorable as the scene of the death of Leander who used to swim across at Abydos, the narrowest part of the strait, but yet about a mile in breadth to visit Hero a feat also performed by Lord Byron, who achieved it in one hour and 10 minutes.

DARFUR is a town in the gov. of and 37 m. S. W. Magdeburg. It is surrounded by an old wall and entered by three gates, and contains a church, townhouse, and hospital and has six mills. Pop. 1813.

DARFUR is a river England so Kent, rising about 5 m. W. the Seven Oaks and, after a course chiefly N. E. of about 20 m. falling into the Thames near Erith. It is navigable to Dartford the only important place which it passes. Numerous mills are situated along its banks.

DARENTH par. Eng. Kent 2189 ac. 1 j. 654

DARFELL a par. and vill. Eng. co. York (W. 1 ling) 18 367 ac. The village, 20 m. S. by F. Leeds, between the Durne and one of its tributaries, and near the N. Midland Railway is well built. The linen manufacture is carried on in it to some extent. Pop. 8644.

DARFUR a vill. in the kingdom of Italy g. Milan prov. of and 30 m. N. E. Bergamo o bank Ollo. It contains a handsome parish church of modern construction with fine paintings and has a silk and several saw mills, three blast furnaces, and other iron-works. Much corn, wine, and silk are produced in the district. Pop. 1711.

DARFUR, **DARFUR**, or **DARFUR**, a country Africa of E. Sudan whose boundaries are but imperfectly known but which may be supposed generally as lying between lat. 11 and 15 N. and lon. 25 and 29 E. It lies W. from Kordofan from which it is separated by a strip of country inhabited by wandering Arab tribes rich in cattle and horses. It is bounded by the vast country named Fartak, possessed by a number of tribes, from whom, as well as from those between Darfur and Kordofan, the Sultan of the former country raises a yearly impost, payment of which however is frequently refused. W. it is bounded by Wadai and N. by a desert country part of the Great Sahara. Darfur is said to be 50 days journey in length N. to S. and about 15 days E. to W. and it is traversed longitudinally by a ridge of mountains named Marrah from whose sides E. to W. descend numerous streams, none of which are of any size. The largest river in the country is the Barre or Mussaki, flowing along the W. side of the mountains but whether it goes to the sea is not known. There are no lakes. The heat in Darfur is excessive and there are, properly speaking only three seasons in the year—spring in December, January and February; summer in March, April, May and June; and autumn in July, August, and September followed by a winter which can scarcely be distinguished from it. The spring and summer are about three months in advance of the same seasons in Egypt; but the autumn only two. Autumn in Darfur is the season of the rains, which continues 75 days, during which time four or five rainbows may often be seen at once. During summer drought prevails on the plains.

The crops chiefly cultivated are millet, rice, maize, sesamum for its seed, not for its oil and legumes. Holes are dug in the field, into which the seed is thrown and then covered up with the foot. The grain after being thrashed out, is dried in the sun, and laid up in holes made in the earth, lined with chaff. Water melons abound in the wet season. Among the fruit trees are the fig and date; but the latter are not of good quality. Tobacco, both wild and cultivated, abounds, and is much used by the natives in all its forms, including that of snuff. Besides these, numerous plants used in medicine, and producing dyes, abound; among the former the dargah is alleged to be an instantaneous remedy for inflammation in the eye. Cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants and the number of milk cows kept is so great, that milk is said to be almost of no value. Camels are numerous and their flesh is eaten. Goats are common and a few hardy horses and sheep are kept. The flesh of the latter being poor, and the wool, or rather hair, unfit for manufacture. The wild animals are the lion, leopard, hyena, wolf, jackal, the elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe, hippopotamus, crocodile and wild buffalo. The elephants are of a small size. They go in herds of several hundreds, and are

taken in great numbers by the natives, who find them a valuable source of gain, their tusks bringing a high price, and their flesh and fat being in great demand, the former constituting a favourite article of food and the latter being manufactured into an unguent, much in use. Antelope, ostriches, and civet cats are also met with. Vultures, guinea-fowl, turkeys, doves, chameleons and all kinds of lizards abound. It has been found to have and yielding a dark, unpleasant honey, while near the southern coast, acacias, mesquites, and locusts are numerous, the last being frequently roasted and eaten.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs and negroes, though many individuals of both races still retain their peculiar physical characteristics, the latter being quite black with short and wavy hair, the former continuing to exhibit their distinctive features colour and language. They are brutal and insatiable especially when drunk, availing in excess, and insatiable still they are in their dances, and extremely fond of dancing. They are filthy in their habits and their victuals, eating of whatever has the appearance of food, even although bitter or decayed, indeed sometimes bitter and decayed food is preferred. Men and women work together on all occasions, war being the only employment in which the services of the latter are dispensed with. Polygamy is practised, and the intercourse between the sexes is remarkably free and indiscriminate, many practices being in vogue sufficiently strange to those habituated to its strict life, and evidencing that the inhabitants of Darfur in some respects are only a degree elevated above the level of their own cattle.

Consequently typical of the common; leprosy and elephantiasis also prevail. Circumcision is practised on both sexes, and by all classes the ceremony on the occasion of a young man's marriage with a slave. The houses are generally built of mud, and of a circular form on account of the heat of the climate, few garments are worn, but these are usually of a brilliant white and extremely clean. Education is here confined to the confined to learning to read the Koran and that by the male children only. The religion is Mahometanism, but the precepts of the prophet are observed with little strictness. As a result of its position the commerce of Darfur is all inland but this is very considerable, owing to its central situation which also in some measure compensates for its want of means to carry on a regular trade with a little to offer in exchange for the produce of other countries. Its principal intercourse is with Egypt, which is carried on by caravans which traverse the desert, carrying a very diverse cargo. The caravan of the caravan consists of the hippopotamus, ostrich feathers, gum, pumato, tamarind, and leather sacks for water, parrots, monkeys and gill a horse, and a little copper and bringing in return, trinkets, cotton, both sword blades, small looking glasses, fire arms, coffee, silk, iron, wrought iron, glass beads, copper culinary utensils, furs or red caps of Barbary, French silk, and some silk stuffs of Damascus, Aleppo, etc. shoes of red leather, pepper, writing paper and Syrian soap. There is also a considerable trade with Marsa, combined with religious objects. It is common for Darfur is conquered wholly by force. Little is known of the native of its trade with the countries further inland, beyond the fact of its drawing from these the greater part of the ivory and rhinoceros horns which it sends to Egypt.

Darfur is governed by a Sultan who is completely despotic, and always surrounded by a numerous corps of principal aged old women who assist in various ceremonies. The Sultan seldom or never appears to either his or her except through the medium of an interpreter. It is advantage thus gained when in the seat of public justice, is that he never makes the least mistake in his language, all faults being of course corrigible on the interpreter. When the Sultan sits, his wife is gathered up by the hands of his attendants when he coughs or sneezes, every one present, out of politeness, must do the same, thus at times producing the most amusing scenes. When in council the Sultan is flanked with a fan of ostrich feathers and during the chase, he is shaded by a parasol carried by one of his nobles should his horse stumble, and the monarch be unseated every one present must perform the same evolutions under pain of summary chastisement, administered on the spot. The Sultan has private possessions in land which are sown for him every year after the rains. The prince, on such occasions, goes out surrounded

by upwards of a hundred young women selected from among the beauties of the hill, carrying on their heads vessels filled with the greatest delicacies. They march behind the Sultan's horse along with young male slaves, armed with lances, and a troop of fine players, soon accompanying the instruments. When arrived at the fields, the prisoner dismounts, and throws a few seeds upon a place where a slave has stirred up the earth, whereupon all the nobles, vassals and officers of the court commence to dig and in a short time the whole of the field is sown. When the labour is ended the vassals are set out and eaten. A custom like to a very similar to the imperial coronation, usually goes through at 11 o'clock. The royal revenues are derived chiefly from a heavy duty on imported merchandise, fines presented, and tribute from neighboring states and tribes. The latter is paid principally in ivory rhinoceros horns, white copper gold and silver, but so usefully that detachments of troops are constantly engaged in robbing it throughout the various districts. The army is composed of irregular troops armed with shield and spear and a few with bows and arrows. The cavalry are armed with double-edged sabres obtained from Germany and are, in part clad in the old Hindustani horse in shirts of mail.

In 1841 when Browne was in Durfur Cobbe, lat 14 11 N lon 9 5 E was the capital the royal residence however is now held by the Tondali about 20 m S.S. the former. Several other towns are named but very little is known of them even their position being uncertain. Those however best known are Sawchen, near the frontier on the direct road to Kaptag, and (Shabab or Kuluabab) also 20 m N.W. 10 o'clock women are considered the manufacture of leather at 1 o'clock cotton cloth. The population according to Browne is about 200,000 but by the estimate made by Mohammed Ali-Omar-el-Torjey who resided in the country from 1843 to 1870 and journeyed most ample opportunities of investigation the number is raised to three or four millions, all speaking a dialect of the Arab. The works of the two travelers are named as the only reliable sources of information respecting this country. (Browne's Travels in Africa Egypt and Syria 1843-48 F. Rogers at Darfur par. Mubian ed. L. Omar-el-Torjey 1868-70 2nd ed. of *Travels in Egypt* in 1843).

DARJUN a market town on the Terek 80 m N. W. of the head of the Terek, but of same name, on the Kistarsa 27 m E.N.E. (outpost). It consists of three distinct parts consisting of a parish church, and a castle in the form of a square with a tower at each angle and has a 4-stallery a drawwork and two annual fairs. Pop of 1851 of half 5947.

DAPIFF a fortress, situated on the Terek 80 m N. W. of a hill on a nearly isolated rock in a narrow pass of the Caucasus, a most commanding position and might easily be defended against any force that could be made to bear upon it. It is however in a very dilapidated state, and can rely only on a strong square tower at 4 a walled space around it, capable of garrisoning several hundred soldiers.

DARJEN (DARJEN) a narrow extensive gulf S. America, New Granada Caribbean Sea, between the isthmus of Panama and the mainland, S. of 10° N. lat. and between 1° 25' 40' and 2° 40' N. But some authors have limited the gulf to the S. portion of the indentation, called also the Bay of Choco, having Point Arenas on the E., and the Molendina islands on the W. All the F. and S. coasts, to the Bay of Comacina near the head of the gulf offer safe anchorages at all times of the year but the manner to Cape Tiburon is very wild at certain seasons, and without any shelter excepting for small vessels. Several rivers empty themselves into the gulf the largest of which is the Atrato or San Juan it was the governor of the Spanish colony of Darien, on the W. shore of the gulf that Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean Sept. 26 1513.

DAJILIN (DARJILIN) a town in India.

DAJILIN or DARJILIN, a British sanitary station for H. M. troops in India, in the Rikitra territory, lat 2° 8' 40' N. lon. 85° 25' E. about 218 m N. Calcutta. It is about 10 m more than 36 m from the plains of Bengal at an elevation of 7400 ft. above sea level 16 m. W. from the bank of the Terek. From the station of Darjiling the view in every direction overlooks mountain-ranges, covered with dense forests except in a few spots, where partial clearances have been made for cultivation. No bare, grassy mountains meet the eye, no rocks or precipices afford any relief from the prevailing uniformity which, but for the magnificence of the snowy mountains behind, would be undoubtedly monotonous and fatiguing. (Dr Thomson). The atmosphere is humid and moist, and the annual fall of rain 120 inches.

DAKHERMAN a town in Prussia prov. E. Prussia gov. of 14 m. S.W. Gumbinnen cap. circle of same name, on the Angerap. It is the seat of several courts and offices for the circle, and has manufactures of woollen and leather, a trade in cattle, corn and linen, and five annual fairs. Pop. 2400.—The circle's area, 234 sq. m. is flat, and watered by the Angerap and several lakes. Pop. 95,781.

DAKHLAN a mountain Mongol, prov. of Khabkha lat 47° 26' N. lon 110° 10' E. It extends N. to S. and its lofty ridge is composed of steep rocks of red granite. From the summit S. are seen eight salt lakes, and the blue mountains of Kheroulun while W. the view extends over an immense extent of country covered with pointed eminences. The Mongolians associate with this mountain the memory of Genghis Khan.—(Thomson).

DARLINGTON a town and par. England co. of and 1 m S. by E. Stafford. The town stands on a slight acclivity and consists of a number of straggling and irregular streets, which however are well kept. Houses in general small and badly built of brick. Water deficient except by light with gas and the town rapidly increasing and gradually improving. It has a church and 4 chapels of ease two Wesleyan chapels a Primitive Methodist and an Independent several schools, a mechanics hall and library. The principal manufactures are that of iron which is here made of all descriptions and of excellent quality. Articles of iron are also manufactured to a great extent such as gun locks, bolts, bars, screw door latches, bullet moulds castings &c. The coal and iron mines in the par. are also extensively worked. Area of par. 4,100 ac. Pop. 10,500.—(Local & general).

DARLE par. Eng. co. of by 104 ac. Pop. 1892. DARLING DOWN a district of New S. Wales, between lat. 28° 15' S. its limits, however are not precisely defined. A considerable portion of its S. part of the district consists of low level land, mostly numbered. The downs occupy the E. portion of the district. The principal rivers are the Condamine.

DARLING MOUNTAINS a range of mountains, of W. Australia commencing in the Tross or about lat. 31° S. and terminating at Point D. between lat. 34° 53' S. It runs parallel to the coast, and generally at a distance from it of from 10 to 15 m. excepting towards the S. where the distance is about 50 m. The entire length of the range is about 250 m. the highest summit 1,350 ft. above sea level.

DAVING RIVER a river of New S. Wales supposed to be formed by the junction of numerous streams, about lat. 30° S. After pursuing a W. course of upwards of 400 m. it falls into the river Murrumbidgee at lat. 34° 10' S. lon. 141° 40' E. It was discovered by Captain Sturt in 1879.

DAKHLIN par. Eng. co. of by 740 ac. Pop. 12,403.

DARLINGTON a town in England co. of and 1 1/2 m S. Durham on the side of a hill that slopes to the river Wear, over which is a bridge of three arches. It is built in the form of a square with streets diverging from a central market-place is plentifully supplied with water and lighted with gas. Houses in general well built of lofty of brick. The townhall and central hall is a handsome structure, in the Grecian style but the principal architectural ornament of the town is St. Catharine's church an ancient Gothic building with a lofty spire founded in 1160. There are besides, two other churches, and places of worship for Baptists Independents Friends K. Catholics and Methodists. The education institutions include a free grammar-school an academy founded by the Society of Friends a national school, and several Sunday schools. There is also a dispensary a savings bank a mechanics institution and public library. The principal manufactures of the place are carpets and flax and worsted spinning. There are also breweries, tanneries, ropewalks, and brass and iron foundries. The borough is governed by a bailiff appointed by the Bishop of Durham. Petty sessions are held every alternate Monday in the townhall with which a house of correction is connected. The weekly

market is held on Monday there is a large market for sheep and cattle every alternate Monday and numerous fairs are held for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and merchandises. There is a station here on the York, Newcastle and Berwick Rail way and on the Stockton and Darlington Railway which latter was the first line in England on which locomotive steam engines were employed. Darlington gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Cleveland. Pop 11,238.—(Local Correspondent)

DARTINGTON par Eng Nottingham 1507 ac. Pop 185
DARMARIN in the Red Sea coast of Africa 1858
Bay lat. 12° 15' N lon 42° 12' E nearly 20 m. in circumference very low and partly covered with jungle.

DARMSTADT a town Germany cap grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, in a sandy plain, on the Darmbach 15 m S Frankfurt. It is surrounded by walls and ditches and consists of an old and a new town. The former is very poorly built, the houses are old and the streets narrow and gloomy. The new town has a much more agreeable appearance, and is laid out with great regularity. Two principal streets, the Rheinstrasse and the Kockstrasse, traverse it from E to W and N to S respectively and are lined by houses of handsome appearance. Immediately off the Rheinstrasse is the finest public square the *Louiseplatz*. In its centre is a Doric column surmounted by a statue of Duke Louis I., the pedestal adorned with bas-reliefs and around it are a number of lofty and elegant mansions among others the new palace, the residence of the Grand Duke, built at the commencement of the present century but though sufficiently commodious, not of much architectural merit. Other buildings deserving of notice are the old palace a large pile of mixed architecture now fitted up as a residence for the hereditary Grand Duke surrounded by an old dry ditch which has been converted into a shrubbery and garden and containing a picture gallery with some fine paintings a museum of natural history particularly rich in the remarkable shells which have been dug up in the neighbourhood of the Rhine and a library of 200,000 volumes the theatre with a portal of six Corinthian columns, and till lately in possession of one of the finest orchestras in Germany the Lustau house with a fine hall in the form of a semicircle the government offices the *St. Catharine* of which built by Moller a native architect, externally of brick and internally in the form of a rotunda surrounded by pillars 50 ft high the Protestant town church an ill-situated and somewhat unlighty building the Exarnerhaus or drilling house, originally intended for drilling the garrison under cover in wet weather but now used as an arsenal and remarkable for the large size and ingenious construction of its roof the work, it is said

shaped area, surrounded by old houses, of which the town-hall (*Rathhaus*) built in 1680, is the most gloomy looking Darmstadt depends more upon the residence of the court than upon either trade or manufactures. Of the latter however may be mentioned carpets, playing cards, carriages, matches, tobacco philosophical instruments and machinery. As the seat of Government, Darmstadt possesses the usual appendages of a capital and has important civil and criminal courts, and public offices and a number of establishments—benevolent educational literary and scientific. It is also provided with various sources of amusement at public places of resort and with several fine promenades. Of these the best are the palace gardens, which are well laid out, but very indifferently kept Darmstadt is a station on the Frankfurt and Heidelberg Rail way and, though on the whole somewhat dull as a town, has much to attract the tourist in the picturesque scenery of its environs. A C Schleiermacher and Liebig the celebrated chemist, were born here. Pop 16,000

DARNETAL, a town France dep Seine-Inférieure, on the Robec and Aulnette 2½ m S Rouen. The town is charmingly situated at the top of a narrow valley, is well built, and its principal buildings are two churches one, called the *Lout*, a large Gothic edifice and the other a parish church of modern construction with exception of a square Gothic tower of great antiquity. It contains several busy factories the works of which are moved in and out of the town, by the stream which runs through the town for the manufacture of cloth, and other woollen stuffs spinning and dyeing &c &c Pop 3550

DARNICK, a village Scotland co Roxburgh 1½ m W by N Melrose, pleasantly situated near a bank, Tweed. It contains a school and an ancient tower built during the 15th century. Pop 280

DARNLEY or *Esocan*, an island Torres Strait lat 8° 35' 18 S lon 143° 49' E (n.) about 15 m in circumference of beautiful appearance, varied with hills and plains and covered with rich vegetation. The inhabitants are of large stature, and are somewhat more advanced than those of the neighbouring islands they live in conical huts disposed in villages.

DAROCA a town Spain Aragon prov of and 56 m S.W. Saragossa, prettily situated in a deep valley surrounded by hills, it banks Jiloca. It is surrounded by an old wall flanked by 11 towers consists of houses generally of two stories, irregularly built, and many of them in a ruinous condition and has several good squares and one spacious well paved street. It contains several churches one of them a fine Gothic structure a town house and large prison. The district around is fertile and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop 4216

DAROLZ, two lakes Hungary—1. A valley a market in Thuringia co Sonthmar on the Krasna, 50 m F by N Drebzen. It contains a Protestant a Catholic, and a Greek united church. Pop 2212—2. A valley on the Elbe Thuringia co Borsdorf in a valley on the Elbe about 8 m from Eilenburg. It contains a Catholic parish church and produces a good deal of wine. Pop 1763

DAIHOWA a par Wales Montgomery 10,000 ac. Pop 1119

DAI RAGI par Iran Ilam 6718 ac. Pop 1427

DARRINGTON par Eng York (W. Riding) 4280 ac. Pop 617

DARTSHAM par Eng Suffolk 1000 ac. Pop 469

DART a river England co Devon, rising in Dartmoor and after a S.E. course of about 35 m falling into the English Channel by an estuary which forms the harbour of Dartmouth. Totness and Ashburton are the only other places of importance on its banks.

DARTFORD a market town and par England co Kent. The town 16 m S.E. London a station on the North Kent Railway is pleasantly situated in a narrow valley at a ford on the river Darent. It consists chiefly of one wide street lighted with gas, and of late years greatly improved. The church is an ancient and spacious



THE TOWNHALL AND MARKET PLACE, DARMSTADT
From Lange, *Ansichten von Deutschland*.

of a common carpenter after professed architects had failed; the prison the military barracks and the military hospital. Besides the *Louiseplatz* above referred to, there are several other squares among which is the market-place an irregularly

edifices, with an embosomed tower and there are besides places of worship for dissenters. Wesleyans, Baptists and Lady Eliotian or Congregational with several others, and an almshouse formerly an hospital for leprosy. On the river are gunpowder paper and oil mills, two large corn mills, and an extensive works for ship and manufactory of steam engines. In the neighbourhood are also coal and silk-gruening establishments. Chief agricultural produce and manufactured articles are exported and coal and timber for the surrounding district are imported. Darford was the first place in Britain at which a paper mill was erected and the first mill in England for rolling and slitting iron was established in the neighbourhood. Edward III. founded a monastery here, and some time since the mill was destroyed. The rectory, held by W. Tyler in the reign of Richard III. began at Darford was a Tyer living, and followed the occupation of blacksmith Area of year 1288, see Fol. 4.

DAITIMION par Eng Devon 32-48 ac Pup 660.
DARTMOOR an elevated tract England co. Devon

10 m. N. L. Tavistock. It extends nearly 2 m. to S. area 200 000 or 300 000 ac. of rock, heavily and bog. It is of an irregular form broken into numerous knolls, on many of which are groups of granite rocks provisionally termed *tor*s and is intersected by numerous rapid streams. Its highest point rises 200-5 ft above sea level, but there are several other summits nearly as high. It is the principal metaliferous district of Devon, and is remarkable for the use by the British Romans which exist in it.

[illegible]

DAITMOUTH is a seaport and township, U States
Massachusetts, co. Bristol 45 m S Boston. It is favourably
situated, contains numerous schools and has several vessels
in the whaling and coasting trades and also saltpans, build
ing yards, tanneries and mills. Pop. 4133

DAKTMOUTH, AETEMOST or OMANTY a river Malagascar which, rising in the mountains in the centre of the island flows nearly due W. and falls into the Bay of St. Augustine under the Tropic of Capricorn. Its total course may be about 150 m.

DAPTON is a village and par. England co York (W Riding)
The village is in the Leeds is pleasantly situated in a valley
at the confluence of two branches of the Don. Area of

DALLAR, formerly or illegit, a market in Austria
Erlangen, co. f. and '33 in N W Iowa, in a valley sur-
rounded by high cliffs. It contains an elegant chateau, a
Protestant and a Greek unannited church and a moral

school and has a mineral spring, with a much frequented
bathing establishment, and a marble quarry 1 co. 3200

DAHVAS, a vil. Hungary Thutser co. Bihar about 15 m from Grosswardein. It contains a (reek non-
united parish church. Pop 2,331

DARVEE a vil Scotland co of and 15 m NE Ayr on the Irvine water containing a place of worship for the Reformed Presbyterians, and a school Handloom weaving is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. In fun visitity are the ruins of an ancient castle Pop 1362

DARVLER per Irel Lenth 1592 ac. 1 op. 730

DAI WAH a tn and fortress, Hinduistan in the Docon,
prov Bazarpor esp. of a dist of same name lat 15 28' N
lon. 84 5 E. Tlct was situated to the N of the fort and

is surrounded by a well and ditch capable of protecting it
against sudden incursions. The tower although not requi-
rably planned is naturally strong and is well guarded by
ditches. The place has midrange stone vessels, having
been taken and broken many times both by natives and
by the British. In the interior of the tower are
many small pits, but the most important is a large
one. The soil and clods are well adapted to the cultivation of
oilseed and valuable quantities of that article raised in
the district, has been since 1910, when it came into possession
of the British, it has now grown a considerable amount
of the article. It is still in a very satisfactory state. op. no.
a. 111. 000000

BARBURY (Over a 12 England Co. Lancaster 34 m. S. Blackburn) lies in a valley surrounded by moor hills, and is well though irregularly built of freestone well supplied with water. It glided with gas and rapid increase and improving. The most conspicuous public buildings are the market-house, Trinity Church, on the god to the left, occupying an elevated and central site a chapel of ease three independent chapels one of them a magnificent structure, in the romantic style and all places of worship belonging to Trinity, Methodist, Baptist, Wesleyan, and other churches. There are national Irish and other schools also a mechanics institution. The cotton manufacture is carried on to a great extent, it is fewer than 3800 looms with 65 000 spindles but a new work with the prospect of an increase. It is a manufacturing and trading and handloom silk weaving is also carried on extensively while the carpet manufacturing is just coming in—three fairs are held annually at a season here on the Bolton Blackburn Blackburn and Wigan Railway line on 10p 10p—Lanc. Cor. 24/10/17

DAI WIN MOUNT a mountain S coast of L. Tierra-
del Fuego, rising 6800 ft above the level of the sea. lat.
+ 42° 4'. lon. + 3° 2' W

DARWIN SOUND a channel b W coast, Tierra del
Fuego, between York Minster and Sandwich rocks lat. 55°
S lon. 70° 10' W

DANCHUZA, a tn. Bohemia circle of and 7 m N \ E. Chrudim on the Muntnerbael It contains a parish church chapel and cowhouse and has a tad in cattle and six annual fairs. Pop. 1432

DASCHKOWA a market in Russia, gov of and 12 mi S
Mogila r bank Dnieper A severe struggle took place
here. In 1812 between the French and the Russians when
the former were defeated 2 p. 1600

DASSAU or **DASOW** amaketn Moecklenburg-Schwerin, at the influx of the Minus into the Binnen-see, 26 m. N W Schwerin. It contains an old church, and two mills and has an annual fair. Pop 1045.

DASSEL A tn Hanover gov Hildesheim pleasantly situated in the valley of the Solling, 28 m N N W Göttingen. It is an old place entered by two gates contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and has manufactures of linen and numerous articles of ironmongery several mills, and a blast-furnace. Pop 1811

DASSEN COVEY or **BADGER'S ISLAND** an isl. off the coast of S. Africa. Cape Colony 8 m. from the mainland and about equidistant from Colony Bay and Saldanha Bay lat. 33° 26' 12" S. lon. 18° 4' 4" E (A.) It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, by 1 m. broad consists of rugged masses of barren granite rock, and is completely destitute of fresh water but it yields to its proprietor who resides at the Cape a handsome revenue in

the eggs of penguins and gulls as many as 24 000 of these being collected every fortnight, and sold at the Cam.

DASSIE 1703 per Eng Warwick 1.60 ac. Pop 807
DATCHER per Eng Bucks 1630 ac 1 on 8.38

DATE ISLAND a small isl E coast, Aram lat.

1° 30' N Ion 108° 15' E: about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m from the main
of a round form, covered with trees. The coast here is

steep and mountainous forming a considerable bight, called Cambr Bay.

DATSOCHTZ, of DACHICEA in Austria, Moravia,
circle Iglaui lordship of same name, r bank, Taya, 53 m.

W B W Driftn It consists of the town proper and three suburbs contains two castles a courthouse townhouse, a

large parish church with a lofty Gothic tower and a Franciscan monastery and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a leather and rope factory, a distillery and a brewery.

liqueur and roseolio factory a distillery sugar factory and
five annual fairs. Pop of tn. 2090 of lordship, 8480
DATTOLO a group of lakes off the N coast of Sicily

DATTOLO a group of islets off the N coast of Sicily belonging to the Lipari Islands about 1 m S.W Stromboli. They are supposed to have once formed a single island. The

They are supposed to have once formed a single island. The largest and most northerly is Basiluzza. Its coasts are steep but its surface is flat and partially cultivated, the few trees

but its surface is flat and partially cultivated—the few inhabitants who live upon it raising corn, flax and vegetables. It abounds with ralphs. There are many very large of ancient

It abounds with rabbits. There are many villages of ancient buildings upon it. About 1½ m. E. Panavia in the same locality is another Petrolo, a remarkable white, white rock of

locality is known. Dattolo a remarkably steep white rock of lava, in a state of decomposition. It contains numerous caves, in which the inhabitants of Canara keep their herds. The

DALBA or JUBA is a tu. Holocene circle of and 17 m.

N W Bundlau, not far from Mount Lebborg. It contains an old church, and an hospital, and has a weekly market.

DALMF B or DAUPLSNY avl. Bohemia circle König

grätz, cap. dist. of same name on the A. fl. It contains a castle and a synagogue and has tile-works; a rug-making factory

DAJE a large navigable river Ecuador It rises

private schools. Here also are four steam mills and water-power unsurpassed in the U States. The first house was erected in 1836. Pop. 2500 — (*New York Daily Tribune* March 6 1851)

DAV LNTRY, [provincially called *Davtree*] a municipal
bor market tn and par England co Northampton The

towns agreeably situate on a gentle eminence 11 m W by N Northampton consists of two principal and several sub-

ordinata streets paved, and lighted with gas in general well built, and having altogether a clean and respectable appear-

It has a jail and house of correction, a modern church, chapel of ease, places of worship for Wesleyans and Inde-

Whip-making is carried on to a considerable extent but the

sists of the bishop, six residential canons, four archdeacons, and several minor canons. The residence of the present bishop is at Aberystwyth near Caernarvon. There is little or no trade in the town. The principal inhabitants of which consist of a few clergy connected with the cathedral, and some holders of land in the vicinity. The parish is almost entirely destitute of trees, and the fields are divided by banks of earth and stones. This with the detached projecting rocks, gives it a dreary and desolate appearance, but the land produces good crops of corn especially barley and considerable quantities of butter are sent to the London market and the land in general lies at a high rent. Area of par. 11,185 ac. Pop. of par. 2460 of which the city contains about 1000.

DAVID (Sr.) or FRANKLIN ISLANDS, an Isl group N Pacific Ocean, N the N.W. extremity of Papua or New Guinea, centre in lat 0° 55' N lon 134° 21' 50" E. They are four in number but close together in a circle, and are called, respectively N. E. and W. Islands, with an inlet between N. and E. islands. E. island is 8 or 4 m in length but narrow and lying in an E. and W. direction they all appear as one island in some views. They have a level appearance, are covered with tall coconut trees, may be seen from a distance of 15 m. and, although small are well inhabited. These people robust chiefly on fish and cocoa nuts.

DAVID'S HEAD (Sr.) a promontory Wales, co. Pembrokeshire. St. George's channel lat 51° 50' N lon 5° 17' W.

DAVIDSTOWN par Eng. Cornwall 6' 00 ac. Pop. 42.

DAVIDSTOWN par Ire. Ulster 3808 ac. 1803. **DAVIDICAN** a bay Philippines Isl Luzon E. coast lat 10° 40' N lon 120° 40' E. The bay is about 0 m further S. are the only places on the E. coast of this island affording anchorage, or a tolerable shelter from N.E. winds.

DAVINGTON par Eng. Kent 33 ac. Pop. 147.

DAVIOT par Scot. Aberdeen 3 m by 3 m. Pop. 601.

DAVIOT and DALRIADH par Scot. Inverness 8 m by 5 m. Pop. 185.

DAVIS ISLAND Bay of Bengal Martin archipelago lying 4 m W.S.W. the E. point, lat 8° 12' N lon 72° 10' W. It is about 10 m. in circumference and may be seen from a distance of from 20 to 25 m. lat 40° N lon 9° 40' E.

DAVIS STRAIT a vast area or inlet of the N. Atlantic Ocean, stretching N. and S. and running N. in Baffin's Bay having Greenland on the E. and Cumberland Island British N. America with adjoining parts on the W. It presumes limits cannot well be determined but navigators commonly understand it to extend from about lat 60° to 70° N. or taking the Greenland coast from Cape Farewell to the N.W. extremity of Disco Island a distance of about 700 m.

These limits on the E. coast correspond with those of Cape Churchill and Arisa on the W. side. The narrowest part of the strait is precisely at the point where it is intersected by the Arctic circle being there 220 m broad, the widest being probably about 600 m. The E. coast is thickly strewed throughout its whole length with rocks and islets, and serrated with numerous narrow inlets, which penetrate a good way into the land. The W. coast has fewer but larger indentations, the most extensive being Hudson's Strait, and Northern Island Inlet.

Davis Strait is the principal resort of whalers, the fish being more numerous here than in other seas near the pole. But the numerous icebergs, which even in summer from the W. coast of the strait, and which run some hundreds of feet above the level of the sea, and the violence of the currents render these voyages very dangerous. The countries on both sides of the strait rise in rocky mountains to a considerable elevation and exhibit a very scanty vegetation. They are inhabited by the Esquimaux. This strait was discovered in 1585 by the celebrated navigator John Davis.

DAVIS INLET a bay formed by the Atlantic on the E. coast of Labrador 80 m. N.E. Nain lat 56° 37' N lon 60° 40' W. It extends 57 m. inland, with a mean breadth of 6 m. In the neighbourhood of this bay to the N.W. is a more important strait.

DAVIDIA (anc. *Davida*), a val. Greece, prov. or some Attica and Viotia 8 m N.W. Livadia, beautifully situated amongst groves of pomegranates, at the foot of Mount Furcata. On a hill above the village are the remains of the walls and towers of the ancient Anapoli.

DAVOLI a tn Naples, prov. Calabria Ulterior II, 18 m. S.S.W. Cassanuro. It has three churches, and an annual fair. Cottons and silk are grown in the environs. 1 op. 8000.

DAW or **DAUW** Isl Indian archipelago. See **Dow**.

DAWLEY MAGRA par Eng. Salop 2743 ac. P. 9201.

DAWLISH a vill and par England, co. Devon. The vill. 1802, 24 m N.N.E. Tawmworth formerly consisting only of a few cottages inhabited by fishermen, has now rapidly increased its healthy position rendering it a desirable resort for invalids. It is beautifully situated in a valley extending to the shore, and watered by the Dawlish. The houses are well built of respectable appearance and the town possesses an assembly and billiard rooms reading rooms, and baths. Area of par. 1012 ac. Pop. 8540.

DAWSON ISLAND a considerable Isl Tierra del Fuogo in the middle of Magalhães Strait intersected by the parallel of 54 S. and by the meridian of 70° 30' W.

DAX (anc. *Aqua Augustae Tiberolina*) a tn France dep. Landes, 20 m S.W. Mont-de-Marsan in a fertile plain, 1 bank, Adour over which is a bridge connecting it with its suburb Belstar. Here are a court of first resort, an agricultural society a communal college, a normal and other schools. The town surrounded by ditches and old ramparts of Roman construction is entered by five gates. The houses are generally good and the streets well laid out. The chief edifices are the castle, the high church once a cathedral; the old bishop's palace now occupied by the Sous Prefecture and municipality the courthouse, &c. Dax has manufactures of felt ware and hosiery and trade in wine, liqueurs, hams, corn casks for preserves, amber redoubts, stiles, honey wax, &c. It is so an antitropic for the mercurial forwarded into Spain. The chief attraction of Dax, to its many visitors, are its thermal saline, and other mineral springs. Their reputed was great among the Roman colonists of the place, and is still well maintained. Their temperatures vary from 60° to 165° Fah. They are used for the cure of rheumatic pains, &c. The bathing establishment is handsome and complete.

The environs of Dax are productive in wine, resinous woods, fine hams were honey &c. The mathematician Bérnin was born here and Vincent de Patia was born at a village in the neighbourhood. 1 op. 535.

DAYLANDER, a vill Baden circle Middle Rhine, dist. of and 4 m. W. Carlsruhe, on the Rhine. It contains a parish church. 1 op. 140.

DAXWELL FR a vil Truro, gov. of and 28 m. S. Cohn. It contains a R. Catholic parish church and has sal ammoniac works blast furnace and other iron works. P. 605.

DAY (Sr.) a tn England co. Cornwall on an eminence 4 m W. Truro, and consisting of two principal streets, well kept the houses though generally small are well built of granite or slate. It is badly supplied with water the mines in the neighbourhood having drained the springs. It has an Established church a Baptist and two Methodist chapels. There are also two schools. The people are chiefly employed as miners. Pop. about 2700. — (Local Correspondent).

DAYLESTON par Eng. Worcester 650 ac. 1 op. 66.

DAYTON a tn U. States, Ohio on the great Miami 69 m. W. by S. Coler bus. It has 10 churches, 2 academies, 6 schools, a courthouse and county offices, a jail a bank, several distilleries, with flour and saw mills, and various other manufactures, as also three printing-offices, and numerous stores. The Miami Canal which passes through the place, connects it with Cincinnati. Pop. 8067.

DEABELIAKA a vil Hungary Banat dist. Temesvar 5 m. from Neudorf. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has several mills. 1 op. 2201.

DEAD SEA [Latin *Locus Asphalotus* Arabic, *Birket Iust* or *Bahr Luth*] the Sea of Lot French *Mer-morte* German *Todes-see*] called in Scripture Salt Sea, Sea of the Plains, and East Sea, a celebrated lake, Asinon Turkey near the E. extremity of Palestine, pass. Damascus, N. extremity 20 m. E. Jerusalem and 10 m. E. Jericho centre in about lat. 31° 30' N lon 35° 40' E. length, N. to S. about 41 m. breadth at the widest part, 94 m. average about 84 m. The general form of the lake is that of an elongated oval, interrupted towards its E. extremity by a peninsular projection, formed of loose calcareous matter with an incrustation of salt, which runs out from the E. shore towards

the opposite coast till it has reached the centre of the lake, when it suddenly takes a N. direction, and finally terminates in a narrow point, called Point Cosgoun. Its E. extremity formed by a small isthmus is named Point Molyneux. This projection narrows the breadth of the lake at this point to about 2 m. and forms almost a small separate lake of the S. portion, measuring 9½ m. N to S with an average breadth of about 8 m. whose S. shore is a mud flat backed by hills. The basin or hollow in which the Dead Sea reposes, forms the S. terminus of the great depression through which the Jordan flows, the river entering it at its N. extremity. The surface of the lake is 1312 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean and 984 ft. below lake Tiberias, from which the Jordan issues. It lies deeply imbedded between lofty cliffs of naked limestone, its shores presenting a scene of indescribable desolation and solitude, uncompensated by desert sands and bleak, stony salt hills excepting where there are fresh-water streams in which localities the shores are fertile. Lofty moun- tains, exhibiting frightful precipices, rise on the E. shore to the height of 2000 and 2500 ft. above the water and on the W. the rocky barriers attain an elevation of 1500 ft. Reposing in its deep basin like a lake of molten lead in a large eddies upwards of 1500 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean and far below the general surface of the earth, this dismal sea has exposed, for seven or eight months in the year to the un- clouded beams of a burning sun surrounded by sterility and solitude. Its waters are intensely salt, bitter and sour, thick and heavy and so singularly buoyant from the quantity of salt held in solution, that a person heaving in them floats without effort like a block of wood and is so slightly annoyed as to be hardly able to obtain sufficient purchase in the water to enable him to propel himself forward. On coming out of the sea, says Dr. Wilson we observed that our bodies appeared as if we had been bathing in oil and our skin had something of a leathery stiffness when dried our hair too, was quite clogged. Lieutenant Molyneux thus describes the effects resulting from a bathing excursion on the Dead Sea.— "Everything in the boat was covered with a heavy dirty substance, even the much corroded and looked as if covered in patches with coal tar, and the effect of the salt spray on ourselves by lying upon the skin, and getting into the eyes, nose, and mouth, produced constant thirst and dryness, and took away all appetite. The general colour of the waters of the lake is of a very dark blue though in some places, near the shore it assumes that of a dark bottle green. Its component parts are marble of lime, magnesia, and soda, and sulphate of lime. It was formerly believed that no bird could attempt to fly across the lake without being killed by the pestiferous vapours which were supposed to exude from its surface, but this is now known to be untrue, birds abounding on and about the lake, Lieutenant Molyneux having killed some which were actually standing in the water and having seen, while in the very centre of the sea several ducks or other fowl fly past him. Various other travellers corroborate this statement, leaving the point no longer in doubt. There is, however, no evidence of there being any fish in the lake the Arabs say there are none, and no signs of any have been seen nor of any other living thing although shells are numerous on the beach all those found by Dr. Wilson were of fresh water species, and were supposed by him to have been carried into the sea by the Jordan where he had himself panned up their congener. Although the waters do not appear to emit any noxious exhalations, their deleterious nature is further evinced by the absence of aquatic plants on the margin still the inhabitants of the banks of the lake, which always have been peopled, do not appear to suffer though subject to fevers, which how- ever can scarcely with propriety be attributed to the vicinity of the lake. On the borders of the lake, pieces of sulphate of large size, white, are found in great quantities, also the black bituminous limestone, of which so many bricks are made at Beethlehem and Jerusalem, including courses of which great numbers are sold to the pilgrims who visit the sacred places. The asphaltum, or bitumen from which the lake takes one of its names, is not very abundant on the shores and large masses are found after earthquakes only. Soundings have been taken at different points by various travellers. Those by Mr. Lynch give 218 fathoms as the greatest depth, although 800 fathoms are said by other authorities to have been obtained. The N. end of the lake seems to be by far the deepest the soundings

at the S. end, or S. of the promontory above-mentioned, give 2 or 3 fathoms only. It has no visible outlet, although it re- ceives six streams besides the Jordan. Its surplus waters being carried off by evaporation. It was long assumed that the lake did not exist before the destruction of Sodom, and the other cities of the plain and that, previously to that time the present bed of the lake was a fertile plain in which these cities stood and was then merely traversed by the Jordan which in accordance with this theory was supposed to hold on its course to the Red Sea flowing through El Arabah, by a channel now dry called Wadi el Ghazal, but the fact of the Dead Sea being far below the level both of the Red Sea, and the intervening tract El Arabah renders this assumption a physical impossibility while the idea that any convulsion of the earth had occurred at the period of the catastrophe alluded to sufficient to form the vast cavity in which the lake is situated is very satisfactorily shown by Dr. Wilson to have been highly improbable. In such case he remarks how should Lot have been safe in Sodom within two or three miles of the centre of action and how should Abraham have been near Hebron, within 15 m. of it, have been unconcerned of its occurrence? Some eminent critics including Professor Robinson and Dr. Wilson of Bombay are of opinion that the cities of the plain may probably have stood on the part of the lake S. of the promontory—the lake by this supposition, receiving an extension merely when these cities were destroyed. A circumstance, however brought to light by the survey of the sea in 1848 by Mr. Lynch, would seem to nullify strongly against this hypothesis, namely the extreme shallowness of the water in this locality, the soundings nowhere exceeding 2½ fathoms or fifteen feet, a depth which must be regarded as wholly insufficient to submerge the cities of the plain unless it be supposed that they are buried in the soft mud everywhere found on the bottom in this part of the lake. —(Robinson's *Researches in Palestine* Wilson's *Leaves of the Bible* Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopaedia* London Geog. Journal Lynch's *Exposition to the Dead Sea*.)

DEAKOVIA, a town, Austria Slavonia, co. Vuk, capital of same name, 38 ½ m. S. of Pest. It is poorly built, but is the seat of a bishop, contains a cathedral and episcopal palace, both handsome edifices, a parish church, a church, a Franciscan monastery and cavalry barracks. Pop. 3000.

DEAKY or DEAKOVKA, a vil Hungary co. Presburg, about 18 m. from Fuzs. It contains a handsome parish church. Pop. 1524.

DEAL, a municipal and port for export market in Kent on the coast between the N. and S. Forelands, 72 m. E. by E. London, and a station on the South Eastern Railway lat. 51 18' N. lon. 1 24' E. It is divided into Upper and Lower Deal. The latter consisting of three streets running parallel with the shore and occupied by the bulk of the population. The former composed chiefly of detached houses occupied by the wealthier classes. The town well paved and lighted with gas has a spacious and handsome esplanade, a public library reading room and bath; and is well frequented as a watering place. There are two parish churches a chapel of ease, a Wesleyan and national school, Baptists, Independents and Wesleyans and national and infant schools. Deal has a large yard including an extensive naval storehouse this establishment originated in Deal castle, built by Henry VIII. as a coast defence. There are also a custom house, and a jail and at Walmer a detached suburb to the S., is the royal and naval military hospital now used as a coast-guard station. At the N. end of the town is another coast-guard station formerly the castle of Sandown. There are also commodious barracks. Deal is a great pilot station 56 of the licensed or licensed pilots of the cinque ports being attached to it. Boatbuilding for which the town is famous is extensively carried on and likewise sail making but the greater part of the inhabitants are engaged in maritime pursuits, as fishermen, boatmen, and pilots. The Deal boatmen have long been celebrated for their skill and intrepidity, unobtainably lauding their lives in saving their fellow-creatures from the numerous shipwrecks that take place on the neighbouring Goodwin Sands. There is no harbour but a spacious roadstead—the well-known Downs, bounded seaward by the equally famous Goodwin Sands, affords good anchorage, and was much frequented during the

was by merchant vessels waiting for convoy. Much of the trade of the place is still derived from the supply of the shipping which takes refuge here during contrary winds, as many as 600 sail being frequently congregated at one time. Deal is a member of the *ci que port* of Sandwich and Walmer Castle, the official residence of the warden of the cinque ports, is about half a mile from the town. It contributes with Sandwich to return two members to the House of Commons. Its municipal government is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Weekly market, Saturday two fairs annually. Area of par 1217 ac. Pop 706.

DEAN—A river Scotland co. Forfar issuing from Forfar Loch and after a S.W. course of about 12 m. falling to the lake, 1 m. N. Meikle. This stream is famed for the excellence of its trout—2 (or Dean) River Highland rising in co. Leicestershire and falling into the Trent at Newark co. Nottingham.

DFAV several par. England—1 Cumberland 6300 ac. Pop 850—2 (East) Hants 1000 ac. 1 pop 207—3, (East) Sussex 2431 ac. Pop 368—4 (East) Sussex 4447 ac. 1 pop 419—5, (Litchfield) Gloucester 510 ac. Pop. 547—6 (Atherfield) Bedford 28 ac. Pop. 64—7 (Lancaster) Devon 4165 ac. 1 pop. 50—8 (Plymouth) Hants 1518 ac. 1 pop 141—9 (Tringham) Hants 3486 ac. Pop. 744—10 (West) Sussex 2290 ac. 1 pop. 619—11 (West) Sussex 3484 ac. Pop. 69—12 (West) Wilt 4382 ac. 1 pop. 435. DEAN, two par. England—1 Lancaster 10,840 ac. 1 pop. 22,919—2 Hants 1487 ac. Pop. 123.

DEAN FOREST England co. Gloucester 5 m. S.W. Newnham formerly comprised the greater part of the county W. Severn, but is now reduced to 22,000 ac. about a half of which is enclosed for the growth of navy timber. It is a property of the Crown, and its inhabitants, besides being exempted from county rates, enjoy other ancient privileges. It is divided into six extra-parochial districts, called Deanby, Herbert's walk, Little Dean walk, Speech House walk, York walk, and Worcester walk. It contains extensive plantations of oak and beech, and from the numerous orchards, cider of excellent quality is produced. The inhabitants are principally employed in the iron and coal mines with which the forest and neighbourhood abound. The forest is intersected by numerous railways crossing between the various mines and the rivers Severn and W. Pop. 10,639.

DEAN MITCHELL a par and market in England co. Gloucester 680 ac. It is a town situated in a valley 11 m. W. Gloucester consists of one principal street, irregularly constructed and badly kept. Houses roughly built of stone, and roofed with stone tiles and Welsh slate. Water abundant and good. It has an established church and several dissenting chapels, and a parochial school. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par 680 ac. Pop. 662.—[Local Correspondent]

DEAN'S ISLAND a lagoon on S. Pacific Ocean between the Low Islands and Society Islands lat. 15° 5' S. lon. 168° W. (S.)

DEANSTON a vil. Scotland co. of and 30 m. S.W. Perth a bank town about 1 m. W. Dundee, consisting of one principal street, houses exclusively occupied by the workers (and their families) employed in the Dundee cotton factories, established on the S. bank of the river and driven by water power. Pop. 962.

DEAGHAM, par Eng. Cumberland 8377 ac. P. 2178. DEASE, a river British N. America, rising in the Coppermine Mountains, and flowing into the N. side of Great Bear Lake.

DEASE INLET a small bay in the Arctic Ocean, Russian America; lat. 71° 18' N. lon. 155° 10' W. It is so called after one of the persons who first explored it, in 1887 by order of the Hudson's Bay Company, is about 5 m. broad, and has two fathoms water with a muddy bottom. The coast which lines it is flat and desolate, with frozen banks of mud from 10 to 12 ft. high.

DEASE STRAIT a channel in the Arctic Ocean, between Victoria land on the N. and East peninsula on the S. communicating on the W. with Coronation Gulf and having parallel of 69° N. and lying between lon. 106° and 110° W. It is about 120 m. long, 12 m. average breadth, and at its widest part is considerably obstructed by islands.

DEHA, or DRAPA a tn. Tibet, cap. of the division of Umda, 50 m. S.W. Garoo lat. 31° 10' N. lon. 79° 07' E. 14,934 ft. above sea-level. It is situated on a succession of hills, forming the side of a ravine, and descending to the Tildi and is divided into three parts—the college or monastery, the residences of the lama and his priests, the university and the town, properly so called, the residences of the governor and the other inhabitants. The houses, which are of stone and two stories high are whitened externally but inside are very filthy. In the middle of the town is a temple of Vishnu, a very irregular building the door of which is covered with gilded bronze, and ornamented with grotesque figures. In the town are also numerous other temples, tombs, and vast granaries. A place, called even, from which a fine view of the town is obtained is cultivated extensively in the neighbourhood.

DERACH par Eng. Bedford 464 ac. Pop. 104.

DERAH a maritime in Arabia, Persian Gulf S.E. side; lat. 25° 16' N. lon. 53° 20' E. It may be considered the termination of the Persian Coast, as the natives to the S.W. have been generally less addicted to predatory habits, and inclined to be friendly to the English. It consists of an assemblage of mud hovels, surrounded by a low mud wall, having several breaches, and defended by three round towers, and a square castellated building with a tower at one angle much dilapidated in which are several old rusty guns. The town situated on a small cliff over the creek is in mud-brick, with three or four guns mounted. The inhabitants are of the Beni Sa tribe, amounting to between 1000 and 1200 and the Sheikh is subject to the Imam of Muscat, who keeps 150 negroes here as soldiers to guard the town. The inhabitants collect shark fins, and send about 90 boats to the pearl fishery which is their chief support the yearly returns amounting to between £4500 and £5000. The country around is very barren.

DERBEN a par and vil. England co. Essex 4404 ac. The village 4 m. N.W. Thaxted is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and has a church in the early English style. 1 pop. 1034.

DERBENHAM a par and market in England co. Suffolk 3271 ac. The town 12 m. N. Ipswich on the Deben contains a church built on a hill top in the center of the town a place of worship for Independents and a school. The streets are always dry and clean. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Friday is market day and fairs are held twice annually. 1 pop. 1600.

DERBY a vil. Senegal, 1 bank Senegal about 20 m. from its mouth and 7 m. E. from the Atlantic Ocean. It is built on a low sandy hill and has a trade in fish and fish oils. The fish are taken in a stream which passes through the place.

DERBO or DERUX LAKE, Central Africa, 160 m. S.W. Timbuctoo lat. 15° 30' N. lon. 5° W. It is about 60 m. in length, E. to W. and 20 m. in breadth with a depth in the deepest parts, of 20 fathoms. Several streams flow into and from it, and the Niger passes through it. Shores low and swampy.

DERBOU a vil. W. Africa Benoué 1 bank Felomé lat. 14° 30' N. lon. 12° 14' E. It is situated on a cliff overlooking the river and has the appearance of a considerable village, with clean, well built houses. It has a large tank, of solid construction on the highest point of the river bank. The people are chiefly occupied in fishing, and show some ingenuity in the contrivances which they employ. A mile or two lower down is another village, on the same side, called Benoué-Debou and between the two a rocky bar obstructs the course of the navigation.—[Raffin.]

DERECZIN or DERECZET a tn. Hungary cap. of Thér Thér, co. Bihar on the border of the great central plain of Hungary 115 m. E. Buda. Though the second place in Hungary in respect of population, it has more the appearance of a collection of villages than of a single town. Its houses are almost all of one story and its streets, though wide, are unpaved becoming so wet weather a liquid mass of mud. It, however, contains several handsome edifices, which contrast somewhat oddly with the mere huts in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Reformed church and college, with a library of 20,000 volumes, the R. Catholic church, the Marxist college and gymnasium, the R. Catholic high school, an orphan, and three other hospitals, and two lunatic asylums. The manufactures are extensive, and consist

chiefly of coarse woollens, leather, soap, tobacco pipes, pear, woad, cedar, and other kinds of carpenter's timbers, &c. The trade, at present important, and expected to be greatly increased by the completion of the railway embraces a great part of the produce of the N and E. of Hungary—cattle, horses, bacon, tobacco, wine, wax, honey, fax, various kinds of oils, leather, hides, wool, potash soda, ewe milk cheese, horse hair &c. Here, too, the traders from Transylvania supply themselves with animal produce and the showy dresses of Vienna. There are also four large animal fairs and the largest ewe market in the kingdom. Debrecen may be considered as the capital of the Magyars and the capital also of Hungarian Protestantism. More than two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants and their college here, founded in 1779 has been pronounced the best educational establishment of which Hungary can boast. Pop. 68,000.—(Pogor's Hungary and Transylvania. Refractorer Lex. (in. States).)

DEBTLING par Eng Kent 1576 m. Pop 853
DECATUR, American place in U. States particularly—
 1. A vil Georgia, 90 m. W. Milledgeville agreeably situated on elevated ground, and having a jail, courthouses, three churches and an academy.—2. A vil Alabama, 189 m. N. N. E. Tuscaloosa, a bank, Tennessee.—3. A vil Mississippi, 76 m. E. Jackson, on the head waters of the Chickasaw.—4. A vil Illinois on the Sangamon in the midst of a fertile country 40 m. E. Springfield.

DELAZVILLE, or **LAZARIE**, a tn. France, dep Aveyron, about 18 m. from Villersmaube. It dates only from 1880 and owes its existence to the erection of blast furnaces and other ironworks said to be the largest and most complete of their kind in France. The town takes its name from Duke Dunois by whom it was founded and the minerals are worked by a joint-stock company who have a capital of £286,000 and employ about 1600 hands. Pop 4200

DECCAN [Sanskrit *Dakshina*—the South] a term formerly applied to the whole of peninsular Hindoostan S. of the Nerbuda, and of a line drawn from the source of that river E. to the mouth of the Hoogly. It is now limited to the territory lying between the Nerbuda and the Kistna, or between the parallels 16 and 23° N., and the Arabian Sea on the W. and the Bay of Bengal on the E. greatest length from E. to W. 900 m. greatest breadth from N. to S. 490 m. It comprises the provinces Candahar, Gualwara, Orissa, Berar, the Northern Circars, Becher Aungmyah, Hyderabad, Dejjapoor, together with the dominions of the Nizam the Prince of Berar and Satarah, the Guicowar and Gwalior sovereigns. What is known as the British Deccan comprises the collectorates of Candahar, Ahmednuggur, Poona, and Daurar, under the Presidency of Bombay, and the Bahaghat solid districts on the Nerbuda, under the Presidency of Bengal.

DECCAN or **DEKIN** INDIAN INLAND Bay of Bengal at the mouth of the Megun or Brahmaputra, from the sediment of which it is formed. It is 30 m. long and from 10 to 15 m. average breadth very low and at spring tides during the rain, is almost submerged. Silt of excellent quality is manifested here, on Government account.

DECEMBER ISLAND one of the New Zealand Isles, 88 Atlantic Ocean lat 38° 53' S. lon. 60° 35' W. Seen from a distance, it has a singular and striking resemblance to a vessel whence its name. The principal part of the island is composed of alternate layers of ashes and ice, as if the snow of each winter during a series of years, had been prevented from melting in the following summer by the ejection of cinders and ashes from its volcanic crater. On the E. side of the island is an opening of about 800 ft. wide which affords an entrance to a kind of lake or internal sea, of a nearly circular form, 5 m. in diameter and 97 fathoms deep. At this lake occupies the entire centre of the island the land forms merely a kind of ring around it, similar to the atoll islands. It abounds with hot springs affording the extraordinary spectacle of water at the temperature of 140° issuing from beneath the snow with which the ground is covered. The hills, whose height is about 1800 ft. are principally tufts, coarse, and a red brick-like substance. The cliffs on the N. side of the entrance to the lagoon or internal sea, rise precipitously to the height of 800 ft. and appear to be of older formation than the rest of the island. The only sign of vegetation

is a lichen, growing in small tufts around the mouth of the volcanic crater, of 3 or 4 ft. in diameter, from which a heated vapour is constantly issuing, accompanied by much noise. In February 1842 Capt. Sully saw the whole S. side of the island apparently on fire, and counted 18 volcanoes in action. The island swarms with penguins. Port Egmont has, penguins, and various kinds of petrels also abound and sea-leopards are numerous.—(U. States Exploring Expedition, Lieut. Kendall's Journal, &c.)

DECIOMANNU a vil in Sardinia, div of and 7 m. N. W. Cagliari at the confluence of the Santuliana and Mannu. It has an annual fair of eight days, which is sumptuously attended. Good wine is grown in the neighbourhood.

DECIZE (anc. *Decies*) a tn. France, dep. Nivernais, 17 m. S. E. Nevers picturesquely situated on a rocky plot of the Loire at the confluence of the Aron and the commencement of the canal of Nivernais, which gives a communication between the Loire and Yonne. The inlet is connected with one bank of the river by a stone, and with the other by a suspension bridge, and its highest summit is crowned by an old castle of the Duke of Burgundy. Decize possesses several blast furnaces, and other ironworks. The coal mines, extensively wrought in the neighbourhood are about the richest in France, and furnish the town with the staple of its trade which, however includes also grinding and mill stones, charcoal and ship timber. The glass-works of Châtillon about 1 m. distant, make about 100,000 bottles monthly Pop 3828.

DECS, a vil. Hungary Thither Damba, co. Tolna, 8 m. from Buda. It contains a Protestant church. P. 1686.

DECCUMAN (Sv.) par Eng Somerset 4391 ne P. 2768

DEDDINGHAM, a vil. Hungary Thither Damba, co. Schweg, about 2 m. from V. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop 1173.

DEDDINGTON a par and tn. England, co. Oxford 3890 ac. The town picturesquely situated on an eminence, 16½ m. N. by W. Oxford consists of one principal street, straight, and tolerably well kept. The market square which is remarkably large, contains the townhall, an insignificant building, and a capacious reservoir for water, of which there is a plentiful supply. The houses are plumbly but substantially built of stone. There are a parish church a handsome Gothic building of the 18th century with a massive tower erected in the reign of Charles I. and two plain chapels, belonging to Independents and Wesleyans and national schools for boys and girls. A castle formerly stood here in which Piers Gaveston the favourite of Edward II. was confined for a night, on his way to Warwick to be beheaded. There are two mineral springs in the neighbourhood, and at a short distance from the town, a station on the Oxford and High Wycombe branch of the Great Western Railway. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 2178.—(Local Correspondent.)

DEDEL BEN (GROSS and KLEIN) two adjacent vil. Prussia, gov. Magdeburg near Ocherden. Each village has a parish church and the two contain several mills. Pop. 1325.

DEIDHAM a par and vil. England co. Essex. 551 ac. The village, 6 m. N. E. Colchester in a picturesque valley on the Stour over which is a good bridge, consists principally of one street. Pop 1792.

DEE.—1. A river England which has its source in a mountainous out of Merionethshire, N. Wales. It pursues a N. E. course, traverses the vale of Llanelgall, and, approaching Chester, near Shocklach, forms the boundary between Cheshire and Denbighshire, till it approaches Aldford whence it flows on to Chester the walls of which it nearly encircles, and where it is 100 yards wide. From Chester it is conveyed by an artificial channel into the broad estuary which unites it with the Irish Sea.—2. Two rivers, Scotland, one in Aberdeenshire, the other in Kirkcubrightshire. The former rises in the S. W. extremity of the shire, and after a course of 70 or 80 m., falls into the German Ocean at the harbour of Aberdeen. It is not navigable, but its salmon fisheries are valuable, and the scenery on its banks romantic. The latter formed by the junction of the Dee water and the Ken, after a course of 40 m. enters Kirkcubright Bay. It is navigable by vessels of 800 tons for 2 m. above the town of Kirkcubright. It has valuable salmon fisheries also.—3. A river,

Ireland, co. Meath and Louth. It rises near Drumcannon, passes through the rich vale of Ards, is joined by the White River near Poo's Court, and after a course chiefly E. of about 21 m. falls into Dundalk Bay by a common embouchure with the Glyde 48 m. N. by N. Denny Point.—A. A river Van Dusen's Land, co. Cumberland. It is a branch of the river Derwent.

DEEG a m. and stratum, Hindostan prov. Bengal, prov. of mid 57 m. N. W. Agre lat. 27° 30' N. lon. 77° 12' E. To preserve this town from the violence of the torrents that pour from the hills during the rains, it is necessary to keep large embankments in repair. There are here the ruins of seven remarkably fine palaces. It was thought to be impregnable by the people of India, till it was taken by storm by Lord Lake in 1805.

DEEL—1 A river Ireland chiefly in co. Limerick. It rises in the Erris mountains, co. Cork, and, after a circuitous course, S. to N., of about 25 m., flows into the Shannon, 16 m. below Limerick. It is navigable to Akenston.—2 A rivulet, Ireland, co. Mayo, flowing into Lough Conn.

DEENE a m. and stratum, England co. Lincoln.—1

DEEPING several places, England co. Lincoln.—1 (Market) a m. and stratum, and par. area, 1240 ac. The town 3 N. E. C. Lincoln and 2 m. W. the Peckirk station of the Great Northern Railway has a fine old church an independent chapel an endowed school a well attended weekly market on Wednesdays and several small fairs. Pop. 1221.—(East) 177 acres and par. area, 6110 ac. The village, 2 m. S. E. Market Deeping of which it is a suburb is situated on the Welland which is here navigable for small craft. It has one main street leading to a well drained is pleasantly supplied with water and kept remarkably clean. The houses though somewhat irregular are well built, principally of stone but the only imposing structure is a recently erected town hall. It has a spacious nave parish church two Dissenting chapels, two public schools two private academies a mechanics institution and several local churches and at its E. end a chalybeate spring. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1649.—3 (West) a vil and par. area 1170 ac. The village, 2 m. W. W. Market Deeping is compact and well built, and contains a handsome parish church. Pop. 861.

DEER (New) a par and vil Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 29-020 ac. The village is a town on a ridge of a hill 26 m. N. by N. Aberdeen consists of one street. Fairs are held on one time annually for cattle sheep, horses, and agricultural produce. Field marshal Keith who fell at the battle of Hochkirk October 14, 1745 was a native of the parish and Robert Arbuthnot grandfather of the celebrated Dr Arbuthnot who was physician to Queen Anne, and the friend of Dean Swift is buried in the churchyard. Pop. 2073.

DEER (Old) a vil and par. area 2000 ac. co. Aberdeen the former 26 m. N. by N. of Aberdeen and 10½ m. W. Peterhead. It is populous and thriving and contains an Episcopal chapel.—The village comprises about 25000 ac. Pop. 448 of which about 2000 are in the village.

DEER (Island)—1 An isl. Ireland, co. Clare, W. shore of the estuary of the Fergus 4½ m. N. E. of Midway. It is about 1 m. long with a medium breadth of about one-third of a mile.—2 An isl. 1 Statute mile, N. E. shore of Penobscot Bay and separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel. It is about 18 m. in circumference with several adjacent islands it forms a township has a fertile soil and contains several good harbours, conveniently situated for the fisheries. Pop. 2841.—3 An isl. New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay near its entrance on the N. W. side about 7 m. long, and 5 broad. Irregular in form, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

DEER (Island) a small isl. Indian Archipelago, Macassar Strait, off the extreme N. W. coast of Celebes, and directly opposite the town of Macassar lat. 5° 5' S. lon. 119° 14' E. (S.)

DEERFIELD numerous places, U. States, among the most important of which are—1 A township, Massachusetts, 90 m. W. by W. Boston. It has a pleasantly situated village, and contains a Congregational church an academy and several schools. Tanning and rope-making are carried on, and there are several grist and saw mills. Pop. 1912.—2 A township, New York, 4 m. N. Utica. Pop. 3130.—3, A

township, New Jersey. It contains four churches, three academies, 11 schools, several stores, various factories, and a printing-office. Pop. 3227.

DEERHURST par. Eng. Gloucestershire 9330 ac. P. 899 DEERNESS par. Scot. Orkney, 4½ m. by 1½. P. 1718

DEES, or DEESAC (Lat. Duesac) a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Baden, agreeably and advantageously situated at the confluence of the Great and Little Sannos, 30 m. N. N. E. Klausenburg. It is well built, contains a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and two Greek churches, two Franciscan convents, and a gymnasium and has a considerable trade in salt. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the old castle of Deesvar. This district is said to be the first in Transylvania the inhabitants of which embraced Christianity. Pop. 6306.

DEESSA a tn. Hindostan, prov. Goozerat 1 hock, Dumas 12 m. W. Falknapp lat. 21° 5' N. lon. 72° 5' E. It is the most advanced military station of the British on the Goozerat frontier.

DEGERAND (Cape) Van Diemen's Land, forming the S. extremity of Freyria's peninsula lat. 43° 28' S. lon. 146° 32' E.

DEGERLOCH a vil Wirtemberg, circle Necker 3 m. S. Stuttgart, to whose environs it is a great holiday resort. A good red wine is produced in its vicinity. Pop. 1512.

DEGENDORF or DECKENROSE a tn. Lower Bavaria cap. dist. of same name, at the junction of the Kolbach and Danube, over which there is here a bridge 22 m. N. W. Passau. It is well built contains five churches, to one of which numerous pilgrimages are made a denary and Latin school and has manufactures of linen and gloves, wax rollers, some shipbuilding trade an iron and several other mills Pop. of tn. 3800 of dist. 1574.

DEGUINGE a vil Wirtemberg, circle Danube, half of and near Gesslingen. It contains a parish church and has several fairs. Pop. 1707.

DEIDORF a tn. Kingdom of Italy Piedmont div. of and 27 m. S. W. Austerlitz chief place manducations of same name, L. bank, Rhodanus. The Austrians were here defeated by the French in 1796.

DEH HAJEK, a walled tn. Afghanistan on the route from the hazyuk Pass to Kandahar 20 m. S. E. the latter lat. 31° 28' N. lon. 64° 44' E. The houses which are from 20 to 30 ft. high are built of sun-dried bricks, with domed-roofs constructed of the same material. Pop. about 5000.

DEHRUNG a dist. Assam, on the N. side of the Brahmaputra, about 30 m. sq. It is an elevated tract, not subject to inundation but very fertile, and well cultivated.

DEIDERSHEIM a tn. Bavaria circle Pfalz, dist. of and 3½ m. W. N. W. Spire. It contains the ruins of a old castle and has manufactures of fire-arms, tile works, and two mills. Excellent wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2327.

DEIGHTON Kinn par. Eng. 10rk (W. Riding) 8611 a. Pop. 480.

DEINLM a vil Holland prov. Friesland 8 m. W. Leeuwarden on the coast thence to Franeker. It is pleasantly situated is surrounded by a dyke, and has a Reformed church and a school. Pop. 400.

DEIR, or EL DEIR, a tn. Arabia Turkey path Damascus r. bank Fozbratan lat. 35° 21' N. lon. 40° 18' E. 70 m. S. E. Rakka. Alexander the Great had a dock here for building vessels.

DEIR-EL-KAMMER. See DEIR-EL-KAMMER.

DEIROUT or DEIROUT a tn. Lower Egypt, 1 bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, 14 m. S. by R. Rosetta.

DEISLINGEN a vil Wirtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, half of and 4 m. S. Rotenell on the Neckar. It is a place of considerable antiquity and contains a parish church.

DEJ'JAR, a vil Hungary Higher Danube, co. Neograd, near the Ipoly 5 m. from Balazs-Gyarmath. It contains a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1297.

DEL RLY (Rio) a river W. Africa has its sources in the Cameroon mountains, and falls into an open shallow bay in the Right of Biafra.

DELAGOA BAY, in S. E. Africa lat. 26° 4' S. lon. 83° 1' E. formed by a narrow slip of land, projecting from the mainland, and parallel to it, called the peninsula of Inyanga. The bay stretches N. and S. upwards of 40 m., with a breadth of from 18 to 50 m. Though crossed at its entrance by a

bar on which during the E. E. monsoon, the sea breaks with great fury, it is accessible to vessels of the largest class, and is the most valuable bay on the E. coast of Africa, both on account of the extent, and the deep and large rivers that discharge themselves into it, the principal of which are the Limpopo, English River, and the Mazona. But the great deposit of shells by these streams has created shoals, banks, and flats, which have rendered the navigation of the bay somewhat intricate. Its shores are generally low and swampy and lined with mangroves; and at high tides are in part over flooded. There is here a Portuguese fort, on the N. bank of English River about 8 m. from its mouth lat. 25° 58' S. lon. 33° 23' E. the southernmost establishment of that nation on the E. coast of Africa, although they claim a territorial dominion as far as Point Natal. The natives here are perfectly black, tall muscular and well set; with short thick neck and small head. The women are mostly of small stature, stout, although not positively handsome, have agreeable countenances. Several acts of treachery towards Europeans are recorded against the natives, with more particular reference to those inhabiting the country for some distance up the river. Delagoa Bay was originally called *Lourenço Marques*, after its first discoverer who was amongst the earliest of the Portuguese voyagers.

DELAWARE, two parts Eng. 1—1 Chester 8770 as Pop. 1850 —2 (Tobacco) Hurford 1877 as Pop. 193.

DELAWARE, one of the U. States of N. America, and next to the state of Rhode Island, the smallest in the Union. It is bounded, N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Delaware River and Bay S. and W. by Maryland between lat. 38° 29' and 39° 47' N. lon. 74° 56' and 75° 40' W. length 92 m. breadth 23 m. area, 2120 sq. m. With the exception of a small rounded exposure to the N. it has the form of a right-angled triangle, with its base on the S. its perpendicular on the W. and its hypotenuse stretching from N. W. to S. E. along the bay Delaware belongs geologically to the secondary formation intermingling between the carboniferous and the cretaceous series. In the S., and towards the coast, the surface is very level but the N. part is rather hilly. An elevated swampy table land towards the W. traverses the state, forming the watershed between the Bay of Chesapeake and the Delaware. The soil, thus divided is heterogeneous, but about the Delaware it is rich, and productive. In the N. the soil is sandy but there is some fine grazing land. A cypress swamp on Indian River, 13 m. long by 6 m. broad, yields large quantities of timber. The chief crops are wheat, which, made into flour forms the principal article of export Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, flax buckwheat, and potatoes. The climate is generally temperate and salubrious but winter is occasionally severe. The rivers of Delaware are small, and the sea coast, though of considerable extent, has no good natural harbours. Wilmington the largest and most commercial town in the state is accessible by vessels drawing 14 ft. The capital is Dover. By the present constitution, adopted in 1891 the governor is chosen for four years, and is ineligible ever after. The state is divided into three counties, and the senate consists of three members from each county elected for four years the representatives are seven from each county, chosen for two years. Every male citizen above 21 years of age, after a year's residence has the right of suffrage. The present income is \$2600 and exceeds the expenditure by \$262. There is no state debt. Delaware was first settled by Swedes and Finns, under the patronage of Gustavus Adolphus, and received the name of New Sweden Pop. (1880) 91,586 of which 2389 were Swedes.

DELAWARE, a river and bay U. States. The river rises in two principal branches, W. side of the Catskill mountains of New York, pursues a winding S. course, forms the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, then between Pennsylvania and New Jersey and finally between New Jersey and Delaware until it expands into Delaware Bay. Its length is about 800 m. Its principal tributaries are the Lehigh, which it receives at Easton from the W. and the Schuylkill, which joins it 6 m. below Philadelphia. It is navigable for vessels of the largest burden 40 m. to Philadelphia, and for sloops 85 m. further to Trenton. It is connected by canals with the Hudson, and with Chesapeake Bay. The principal towns situated on the Delaware are Philadelphia, Burlington Trenton and Easton. —The BAY at the mouth

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of the preceding, of which it forms the estuary is a large inlet of the sea, between the states of Delaware and New Jersey extending 86 m. inland and is 18 m. across at its entrance, between Cape May on the N. and Cape Henlopen on the S. At this bay has its natural harbour the U. States Government have caused a magnificent artificial one to be formed within Cape Henlopen. The anchorage is in lat. 39° 47' N. lon. 75° 6' W.

DELAWARE, a tribe of N. American Indians, occupying a portion of the U. States territory assigned to the Indians, W. of the Missouri, and N. of the Shawnees. They are industrious and frugal and devoted to agricultural pursuits, and to the rearing of cattle and horses. Baptists and Methodists missions have been established among them. They were formerly numerous and powerful, occupying part of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey their present number is about 526.

DELBEUCK, a tn Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov of, and 40 m. S.S.W. Münden, on the Hanoversch. It contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has manufactures of linen and tobacco a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. P. 1087

DELLEN a tn Holland, prov Overijssel 51 m. S.E. Zwolle, on the road from Deventer to the Hanoverian frontier. It consists mainly of a single badly paved street, and has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church and a school; with a branch of the public utility society Pop. 1850

DEI EMONT (German, *Delberg*) a tn Switzerland can. Berne cap. bal. of same name in a fertile valley 1 h. N. Berne 18 m. S.S.W. Basel The houses are well built and the streets broad and straight, and adorned with fountains. The church courtyards, and school, are all handsome buildings. An old palace now belonging to the parish, was the summer residence of the old bishops of Basel. Delémont has a college with three professors, and a principal. One of the chief employments is bleaching. In the vicinity the remains of Roman baths have been discovered. John Prevot, a celebrated professor of Padua, was born, and died here. Pop. 1432 all R. Catholics.

DELPHHAVEN a tn Holland, prov S. Holland 2½ m. below Rotterdam 7 h. N. Mass. the seaport of Delft, with which it is connected by a canal. It is strongly defended from the inundations, to which it is much exposed by dykes, flood gates, and other engineering contrivances, and presents ample conveniences for shipping. It has a Reformed church with a crowded belfry for the steeple vane in token of the town's obligations to the herring trade and a neat R. Catholic church also a courthouse a royal navy provision store, formerly the East India Company's warehouse a town's school for various branches of education the deacons' school, a handsome new building and a magnificent boarding school for girls, including day classes for the citizens daughters. Pop. 2800

DELFT (original name, *Ydenhoen*, or Long Island) a small id. off the N.W. coast, Caylon about 8 m. long, by 3 broad, and entirely surrounded by coral reefs. It possesses no natural harbours; but a small and secure one has been formed on the N. side. Water is scarce. This island was appropriated by the British for the breeding of horses and, till lately an extensive stud was kept up. Cattle, of a good description, are reared here in great numbers. Pop. 2947 — (Cape Hen)

DELFT formerly *DELS* a tn. Holland prov S. Holland, 8 m. N.W. Rotterdam, supposed to be one of the oldest towns in the Netherlands. It stands on a dead flat, and is intersected in all directions by canals, which are crossed by 60 bridges, mostly of stone. These canals make the great market-places, with its public buildings, an island, approached by 9 bridges. The counterescarp of the old ramparts are now planted with trees, and form public walks, such as are greatly prized by the Dutch. The town-hall (Stadhuis) in the great market-place, was repaired and improved in 1593, with an anxious desire to retain the original style of its architecture. It is a large solid-looking building, with a heavy square tower rising from its roof. The Prisoner-hall, once the occasional residence of William I. of Orange, and the scene of his assassination, is now a military barracks. There are three Reformed churches. The old contains the monuments of Admirals Tromp and Hain; the famous naturalist Leewardsch and other worthies. The magnificent mausoleum of Father

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William, and the burying-place of the Orange family are in the New and from the top of its huge square tower the town and neighbourhood are from time to time regaled with the richest music from a chime of three towers; the new church



THE TOWNHALL, DELHI.—From Royal Academy of Religion and History

contains also the tomb of Hugo Grotius. The third is called the Hospital Church. The Belgian Reformed, the Evangelical Lutheran, and the Jesuits, have each a church, and the R. Catholics two. Delhi has long been the seat of an arsenal, for which its central position fits it. The old *Armamentarium Ordinum Hollandiae et Frisiae*, as the inscription runs, is now a store for small arms and artillery and the *Constructio-machi-næ* machinery for cutting and boring and for everything required by the ordnance and commissariat departments. The old *Laboratorium* is now an ammunition store, and the Old East India House has become the clothing and tent store, and the needle-maker's shop. To these have been added, since 1830 a large iron foundry. There are a gymnasium and 17 other schools several associations for promoting the fine and useful arts, and science and literature as infirmary and several benevolent institutions. In 1654 the powder magazine exploded accidentally when not a single house entirely escaped and many persons were killed or maimed. From 1780 to 1815, the population fell off but since 1815 it has increased and in 1840 it was 17,514.

DELFIJIL (Latin, *Castrom Delfilicorum*) a maritime town and fortress Holland, prov. of, and 16 m. E.N.E. Groningen at the mouth of the old Delft or Damsterdijp, and on the estuary of the Emsa. It is well fortified, has three gates, and a roomy haven—not, however so deep as once it was a *berneek arsenal, magazijn, a Calvistic and R. Catholic church, a school and a marine college Agriculture, fishing, shipping, and trade, employ the inhabitants. Pop. 1704.*

DELGAO a low rocky cape, Mozambique Channel, N entrance, lat. 10° 41' 15" S lon. 40° 39' 45" E (n)

DELHI, formerly an extensive prov. Hindoostan, cap. same name, straits principally between lat. 28 and 31 N and lon. 75 and 80° E., bounded N by Lahore, S by Agra, and Ajmer E by Oude, and W by Almor and Lahore. It extended E. to W about 240 m. and N to S. about 200 m. The province is generally level, and the soil arid and unproductive, except on the banks of the rivers. Much pains, however have been taken by the British government to irrigate the land, by restoring the ancient canals with which the country was intersected and by constructing new ones. Many thousand pounds have been already expended on these meritorious works, with the best results. extensive tracts of sterile and waste lands having been fertilized by the waters, and rendered capable of the highest cultivation. Wheat, barley and other kinds of grain are produced in the districts lying between the Jumna and the Ghaggar, and wheat and sugar in that between the R. bank of the Ganges and the kingdom of Oude, called the Rohilla district; the soil here being extremely

fertile in consequence of its being irrigated by numerous streams from the Kassiun hills, the waters of which are collected in reservoirs the climate also is genial. The W. part of the province, especially the Bhaty and Marjuna countries,

suffer greatly from want of water the inhabitants being obliged, in the hot season, to dig from 150 to 200 ft. deep for it; and even then, what is obtained is brackish! The appearance of the country however wonderfully improves after the rainy season. grounds formerly parched and burnt up, are then covered with a rich verdure produced by temporary streams, and by the overflowing of rivers. The principal rivers are the Ganges, Jumna, Caggar and Chistang. The Saraswati in the N.W. part of the province, was formerly another important stream, but is now nearly extinct. The people of this province are remarkable for their quiet and orderly habits, and easy circumstances. This territory has frequently changed masters. For a long period it was under the Patan or Afghan monarchs. In 1525, the Mogul dynasty was founded by Babur who had slain the last of the Afghan monarchs in battle. The empire continued in the possession of this sovereignty and its descendants, until the establishment of the British in India. Shew Alam II. signified the commencement of his reign by an unconditional attack upon the English and on his defeat, by an unconditional surrender of himself. From this period the territories of the Mogul gradually decreased and in a short time he possessed little more than a nominal sovereignty. The Rohillas became masters of the capital in 1783, whereupon Shah Alam transferred the residence of his empire to Muta Raja, and became a prisoner to the Maharajah. Matters continued in this state till 1803 when Lord Lake, after defeating Dewlah Row Scindia, took possession of the country and appropriated a portion of it for the support of the Mogul throneforth entitled king of Delhi.

Delhi is now one of the six administrative divisions of the North western provinces, and comprehends but a small portion of the N.W. of the ancient province. It is divided into five districts, the names of which, with their area and population, &c. are as follows:—

	N of Terr. sq. m.	Area (sq. m.)	Area in Acres.	Land Revenue in Rupees—r	Total Pop.	N of Terr. sq. m.
Panipat	501	1973	1,019,006	228,196	231,811	182-6
Muzaffarnagar	498	3148	1,614,604	44,118	310,749	30-6
Meerut	618	448	208,574	28,413	231,261	440-0
Bahadur	370	1015	526,541	67,061	276,108	309-5
Gurgaon	1268	160	1,232,533	10,543	460,538	318-5
Total	2074	6274	5,515,119	2330,230	1,402,515	948-7

DELHI (Sanskrit, *Indraprastha*) a city Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, cap. above prov., and successively of the Patan and Mogul empires lat. 28° 40' N lon. 77° 10' E. About 700 m. N.E. Bombay and about 790 m. N.W. Calcutta, and near the residence of the King of Delhi. It was at one time the largest city in Hindoostan covering a space of 80 sq. m. and having a pop. of two millions. It is now reduced to a circumference of 7 m. and its pop. to about 250,000. A vast tract covered with the ruins of palaces, pavilions, lakes, gardens, and monuments, mark the extent of the ancient metropolis of the Mogul empire. The present city built on two rocky eminences, is surrounded by walls of red sandstone, 30 ft. high, and from 3 to 5 ft. thick, with a moat 30 ft. broad. There are seven colossal arched gates defended by round bulwarks and all built of freestone. The streets are all narrow excepting two, which are, or rather were, of the breadth respectively of 30 and 40 yards, but now narrowed, and otherwise disfigured by the erection of new buildings one of them divides the city E. to W. and is intersected by a canal or aqueduct,

The houses here are of sandstone and brick, and are of two and three stories in height. The bazaars have a very attractive appearance, being filled with rich and showy goods, displayed to the best advantage, and thronged with busy crowds. The palace or residence of the Great Mowlā built by Shah

in S of the city is the tomb of the Emperor Humayun, the largest and handsomest of the sepulchral monuments of Delhi. It is built also of red sandstone and white marble, and is two stories high with a large lofty vaulted hall, in the centre of which are the beautifully sculptured white marble sarcophagi.

of the emperor and his consort. The exterior of this splendid structure is adorned with domes, supported by square pillars, with arabesques and sculptures. At the distance of a few hundred paces are the tombs of several saints the most remarkable of which is that of the celebrated Muzammil saint, Nizam ad-Din, distinguished by its elegant arabesque and filigree work executed in beautiful white marble. There is also a school for the promotion of education amongst the natives of British India, the funds for the support of which are supplied chiefly by the Indian Government. In 1846 the college was attended by 460 students, of whom 299 were Hindoos, and 148 Mahomedans. The salaries and other expenses for 1848 amounted to 239,060 Rs 10d. This college or Madrasa, was originally built by Ghias-ud-Din. It is a so elegant structure that it has been named the *Almshouse-gate*. The famous observatory of Jyoti Bugh rajah of Yeperon at the S.W. extremity of the city has been much discredited and its astronomical instruments nearly all destroyed or carried off. The principal manufacturers of the town are cotton cloths, indigo, finely embroidered shawls, and jewelry for which as well as for delicately carved ivory Daulat is somewhat noted. The chief imports are by the northern caravans, which bring from Cashmere and Cabool shawls, fruit, and horses. Free use on stores of good quality are to be had at Daulat's bazaar, where silver and gold are also carried in. In the vicinity wheat, rice, millet, and indigo are raised.

Delhi or it was suddenly called Indraprastha, was ruled by the Mahomedan rulers as early as A.D. 1000 when it was the residence of the Bihno rulers. It has at various times undergone great vicissitudes having been frequently taken by hostile powers, and subjected to all the miseries of such events. In the beginning of the present century the prosperity of the city and country around was almost entirely ruined and the Mogul Emperor and royal family fled to the mountains. The British General Sir John Malcolm, who took possession of his capital of his garden and houses, and used his means to oppress and impoverish the people by fraud and extortion. From this miserable state of desolation and ruin the city was rescued by the British in 1804 when it was entered and taken possession of by Lord Lake, after he had defeated the army of Dowab Row Bahadur in the neighbourhood. Peace and order were soon restored and the city was again made the residence of the British rulers. It was made to the Emperor and family. Pop. 250,000 of whom the Mahomedans are to the H indos in the proportion of two to seven. (Governor's Returns Journal Statistical Society vol. 1)



PALACE OF THE KING, DELHI.—From the Hon. L. J. HAY, *at* Residency of India.

When commenced in 1681 and finished in two years it was the most interesting building in Delhi from its being the most magnificent structure of the kind in India. It is situated on the bank of the Jumna, or rather a branch of it only and is about a mile and a half in circuit, being enclosed by an embattled wall of reddish sandstone, nearly 80 ft. high, with round towers at intervals; the whole perforated with loop holes, and surrounded by a broad moat which is separated from the streets of the city by a wide road or esplanade running along the palace a regular fortress, impregnable against an assault from any quarter, and in the centre of the town. There are two principal entrances—the Delhi and the Ajmer gates. The most splendid buildings of the kind, particularly the former, which is probably not surpassed by any similar structure in the world. The lofty embattled walls the stupendous towers, surmounted by elegant pavilions, the marble domes and gilded minarets, form altogether an unequalled assemblage of taste and magnificence, and give one a high idea of the former splendor of the emperor of Delhi. The main gateway is flanked by two massy angular towers, embattled to correspond with the top of the adjacent wall and surmounted by two elegant octagonal pavilions with marble domes, the central portion of the gateway is a lofty archway and above the towers, in the form of an alabaster carved sunburst, is a group of slender columns, with minarets at the ends and over all seven small marble domes with gilt spires. Just above the great gateway which is somewhat concealed by the wall of the court that surrounds it, is a covered gallery with low balustrades in front, which might contain a considerable number of people. The interior of the palace corresponds with the noble entrance and sufficient yet remains to show that by the days of the meridian glory of the empire, it was a place worthy to be seen on account of the richness of its decorations, and the splendour of the court. In many places the walls are of marble, and these from the Juma are tumbling down and threatening ruin to the inmates. One of the most remarkable objects in the city is the Taj Mahal mosque a magnificent structure in the Byzantine-Arabic style, and considered by the Mahomedans the wonder of the world. It stands upon an irregular foundation and is built of white marble and red sandstone, inlaid like mosaic, in hues and arabesques at the two extreme corners rose minarets 150 ft. high and between them two lofty domes. This imposing edifice was built by the emperor Shah Jahan in the 17th century and took several thousand men for six successive years (1631 to 1667) to complete it. The gateway of the city and adjoining gateway is situated from the sunnits and moonnits, which are encircled by winding staircases within. There are no fewer than forty other mosques in different parts of the city most of them having lofty minarets and gilded domes. Five

and is of considerable fertility producing much corn and fruit. Pop. 47,809.

DELLI is a town and small state N.E. coast, lat. Sumatra. The town is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name lat. 8° 45' N. lon. 99° 43' E. It is a more assemblage of many dirty huts, on both sides of the stream, which is navigable for canoes one day's journey inland.—The state yields gold, camphor, banana, and pepper; the inhabitants are Malays and mostly pirates.

DELLIHLAT a vil. Hungary, dist. Temevar about 10 m. from Nendorf. It contains three Greek orthodox churches, and has numerous mills. The inhabitants are Walachians. Pop. 2866.

DELLNICEZ, a vil Austria, Croatia, vo Agram, about 13 m. from Plesina. It is the seat of a court of justice, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1679.

DELLY—1 a seaport in Algeria, 49 m. E. Algiers; lat. 36° 55' 30" N. lon. 8° 55' 12" E. It is a small place, partly at the foot, and partly on the declivity of a high mountain, built out of the ruins of an ancient city supposed to be the Ruconium of Ptolemy. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with Algiers the great seat for their agricultural productions, and with which they have regular steam communication. Pop. 1049. 1859.—2 A cape about 30 m. E. the port.

DELLMÄHNERF a m. (Hidderburg, cap. curia of same name, on the Delme, 163 m. S.E. Oldenburg. It is an old place, entered by two gates, and has recently been considerably improved. It is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, contains a church and high schools, and has a considerable trade in fir-wood, cattle and horses and four annual fairs. Pop. 177.—The district has an area of 231 sq. m. Pop. 33 1/2.

DELCORA R. a m. Van Diemen's land, co. Devon and Westportland, 32 m. from Launceston.

DELOS, DILI or DOLI two small and barren islands, Greek archipelago, between Myconos, Syra and Paros lat. 37° 26' N. lon. 25° 15' E. The larger of the two was called Rhenea, but little Delos was the more important, from its being a chosen seat of Pagan superstition. Here may be still seen remains of a famous temple of Apollo, built at the joint expense of all the communities of ancient Greece. Early in the 18th century the greater Delos furnished nearly pasture to the people of Myconos. It is still inhabited by a few shepherds with their herds.

DELOW or **DALLI** a m. of W. Sudan, 20 m. S.E. Boma lat. 9° 55' N. lon. 9° 15' E. Pop. 10,000. It was formerly the capital of Mandara.

DELPHI or **CASTRUM** a m. Greece dist. Phocis, S. side of a mountain range which terminates at Parnassus, 7 m. E. Delos. It is built on terraces of masonry which rise in regular gradation, and have all the appearance of great antiquity, but with this exception there is little in the modern Castrum to remind us of the ancient Delphi, so famous through out Greece for its oracle of Apollo, and the series of temples and other splendid edifices with which it was adorned. The (satellian spring rising at the foot of twin peaks, celebrated (Hafford says not correctly) as those of Parnassus, is still shown and though the walls of the vast amphitheatre are no longer visible, its seats, hewn out of the solid rock are still almost perfect. Pop. about 500.

DELTING, par. Boct. Shalmd. Pop. 2124.

DELLUW a large vil. Persia, prov. Khuzestan 140 m. S. Meshed. It has a numerous castle, about 100 houses and numerous gardens, well supplied with water by subterranean water-courses. Pop. 200, of Arab race.

DELVINO or **DELVINO**, a m. European Turkey prov. Albania, 44 m. W.W. W. Janina lat. 39° 55' N.; lon. 20° 10' E., beautifully situated, and the seat of a Greek bishop. It is fortified, and the chief place of a sanjak. The women here wear a white wrapper covering them from head to foot, with two half sleeves, into which the elbows are stuck, and thrust out at right angles. They look like rough brown warlike cranes. The wrapper opens at the feet, to exhibit a black mask, with two holes for the eyes. There are great plantations of olives in the district, and the town has some trade in oil and other local produce. Pop. about 10,000.

DEMAK or **DAMAK**, a m. dist. and river N. coast, lat. Java, prov. Samarang. The town 15 m. S.E. Samarang, on the river of same name, is populous and was formerly

capital of the kingdom of Demak.—The narrative is flat and sterile, producing considerable quantities of European goods and legumes and fruits. Salt is likewise obtained in various localities. The district is watered by numerous streams, the Demak being the most important. It rises in the mountains of the province of Boornahra, flows in a very winding course N.E. and falls into the Java Sea about 5 m. W. N. W. the town of Demak, after a course of about 70 m.

DEMARICATION POINT a cape on the Arctic coast of N. America lat. 69° 45' N. lon. 141° W., marking the boundary between the British and Russian N. American possessions.

DEMAYEND—1 A lofty volcano peak or mountain Persia, 14,695 ft. high, on the borders of Irak-Ajemi and Mazandaran lat. 35° 30' N. lon. 53° E. The cone, for about 100 ft. from the top, is entirely composed of a soft rock, from which pure sulphur is dug.—2 A large vil. about 25 m. S. S. W. the above peak, on the banks of two beautiful streams that flow in a serpentine course through an extensive basin surrounded by lofty mountains.

DEMREHA, ZARA or ZANA a large and beautiful lake, Abyssinia, kingdom of Ambara, intersected nearly at its centre by the parallel 12° N. It is of an irregular square form and from 140 to 150 m. in circumference, situated in a spacious plain considered from its fertility the granary of the country and at a height above the sea no great (8000 ft.) that spring is perpetual though within the tropics. It contains a number of islands some of them of considerable size and all inhabited. This lake is the receptacle of numerous streams, which flow into it from all sides. It is also traversed at its S. extremity by the Abdi the Nile of Sennaar, the current of which is distinctly visible as it crosses the lake.

DEMREHA, RIVER, W. Africa, Sierra Leone, supposed to rise in the mountainous district on the S.E. of Boegabana, flows in a S.W. direction, and falls into the Atlantic at lat. 8° 45' N.

DEMRELEY par. Eng. Lincoln 1071 ac. 1 op. 64.

DEMED a vil. Algerian Sahara, 174 m. S. by E. Algiers. The houses, which are low and all constructed, are surrounded with gardens containing fruit trees, pulses, and grapes of excellent quality. The powder manufactured here is highly valued in the desert. Woolen stuffs for garments are spun by the women. Pop. about 100.—(Dumetia Sahara Algeria.)

DEMER a river Belgium which rises about 2 m. N. F. Tongres prov. Limburg proceeds circuitously in a N.W. direction through that province, passing Bilen Hamlet, and Easlen, enters province Brabant, proceeds circuitously but almost directly W. passing Dils and Aershot, and joins R. bank, Dyle, 5 m. N. Louvain. Its whole course is about 48 m. of which 18 m. beginning at Dils is navigable.

DEMERARA a considerable river British Guiana, rises in the interior of the country about lat. 6° 15' N. lon. 56° 40' W. from which, with exception of a short run E. it flows nearly due N. parallel with the Essequibo and falls into the Atlantic at George Town lat. 6° 48' N. lon. 56° 13' W., after a course of about 190 m. Its affluents are small but numerous flowing both from the right and left. It is navigable for ships of considerable burden for nearly 100 m., when the navigation is interrupted by cataracts. At its mouth it is about 2 m. broad but inland does not exceed 1 1/2 m. It is for an excellent and spacious harbour at its embouchure, but is obstructed by a bar. Cultivation extends 25 m. up the river.

DEMERAHA, a colony S. of Barmen GUYANA.

DEMETRIUS (Gara) Gulf of Salomon, Thesely; lat. 5° 19' N. lon. 158° 29' E.

DEMIANKA a river Siberia, which rises in Lake Ougulinsk, gov. Tobolsk, flows E. and, after a course of about 400 m. joins R. bank Irtysh, at Demiansk, 95 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk. Its chief affluents are the Sargat, Bostonsk and Khlovi.

DEMIANSK, a vil. Siberia, gov. and 95 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk, at the confluence of the Demianska with the Irtysh. It consists of only about 100 houses, occupied by Russian shepherds.

DEMIR-HISSAR (Iron Castle) a fortified town, Turkey supposed to be built on the site of the ancient Heraclea, 286 m. W. by N. Constantinople; lat. 41° 30' N. lon. 28° 29' E. It stands at the foot of a high hill this being crowned with an old fort, from which it takes its modern name. The houses

are built on a mill stream, which is a tributary of the Kara Su. It has several mosques and a Greek church. Pop. 7000.

DEMMIN is a town, prov Brandenburg gov of, and 10 m. W N W Berlin, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a valley surrounded by hills on a height above the Fenne, which is here navigable, and crosses the Tollense and Trebel. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls with three gates and of three suburbs, contains four public squares, a townhouse and hospital, is the seat of a law court, has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth hats, leather shoes, hosiery and tobacco, and carries on a trade in corn, malt, and wood. It is a place of considerable antiquity having been both walled and fortified during the 12th century. It suffered much during the Thirty Years War previous to which it was a place of much more consequence than at present. Pop. 6585.—The **CIRCLE**, area, 937 sq. m. is well watered both by streams and lakes, is only tolerably fertile, but raises a great many cattle. Pop. 41 719.

DEMONTIV is a kingdom of Italy on the Stura, 14 m. S W Coni. It has a communal college, three churches, and an hospital. The town is commanded by a fort, built on a neighbouring height. Pop. about 8000.

DEMOTICUS, or **DEMOTICA**, is a town in Turkey, prov Roumelie, 30 m. S. Adrianople; lat. 41° 30' N. lon. 26° 20' E. It is a town, Maritima, here navigable for small vessels. The town is defended by a citadel containing a palace once dwelt in by several sultans, before the Turks seized Constantinople. It is the seat of a Greek bishop; and in the environs silks, woollens, and pottery are manufactured. Charles XII. of Sweden found a retreat here, for some time, after his discomfiture at Poltava. Pop. about 8000.

DEMAIN is a town, France, dep. du Nord, 6 m. from Valenciennes, 1 bank, Scheldt, which is here navigable. It stands in the centre of a coal field, and has rapidly risen into importance, four-fifths of the houses being of recent construction. Both coal and iron are extensively mined, and supply several blast furnaces and other iron works on the spot. Demain had once a celebrated abbey founded in 764. Two battles—one in 1079, and another in 1712 the latter gained by the French over the Anglo-German allies—were fought here. Pop. (1826) about 900 (1848) 8545.

DEMARISTON or **DEMISTON** is a town of Suffolk, 1280 as Pop.

DENBIGH, a maritime co. N Wales, bounded, N by the Irish Sea E by Flint, Chester and Salop, W by Caernarvon S by Montgomery and Merioneth greatest length, 46 m. greatest breadth, about 28 m.; area, 623 sq. m. or 465 120 ac. Its surface is much diversified. Towards the N there are some level tracts, but its general character is that of a rugged and mountainous character redeemed by several beautiful and fertile valleys amongst the more celebrated of which are the vales of Llangollen, Clwyd, Conway and Valle Crucis. The E part of the county is enclosed by a range of rugged hills, commencing near St. Asaph's the loftiest summit of which is 1845 ft. above the sea another range encloses the county on the S.W., attaining an elevation of 1660 ft. Heath and ling is the general covering of these hills whose dreary wastes are interspersed with numerous small lakes and streams. Black cattle, sheep, and goats are reared in great numbers in the hilly districts. Barley, oats, and potatoes are grown on the uplands, and in the rock valleys, wheat, beans, and peas. In the S and E parts of the country dairy husbandry is carried on to a considerable extent, and cheese produced equal to that of Cheshire. The climate is salubrious, but in districts exposed to the N winds somewhat rigorous, although in the valleys it is sufficiently mild. The minerals consist of lead, iron, coal, freestone, slate, and millstone. In the hilly districts there are immense quantities of peat, so close-grained as to exhibit a polished surface when dry, and cut with a sharp instrument. Flannels, coarse cloths, and stockings are manufactured to a considerable extent. The principal river is the Clwyd. The Dee crosses the county in a N.E. direction, and the Conway crosses it from Caernarvon. These three rivers are the chief channels through which the surplus waters are drained; but it has no river navigation nor any seaport. The projecting point or headland called Great Orme Head, at the entrance into the Menai Strait, is in this county. The Chester and Holyhead Railway passes through it, in a line parallel with, and close to the sea coast. The county is divided into

six centres or hundreds, and 57 parishes. It returns three members to Parliament; two for the county and one for the borough of Denbigh. Pop. (1841), 68,896 (1851) 92,563.

DENBIGH, a town and parish in N Wales, cap above sea, near the centre of the vale of Clwyd, 22 m. W Chester and 180 m. N W London picturesque situated on a rocky eminence, the summit of which is covered by the ruins of an ancient castle. The town, which consists of one principal, and several subordinate streets, extends down the slope of the hill and some way round its base, and is well paved and lighted with gas but scantily supplied with water. It has two churches; and chapels belonging to Calvinistic Methodists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists. The new market-hall is a spacious building in the Elizabethan style. There are here a free grammar-school founded in 1727, a national school several Sunday schools, a blue-coat charity school, a reading room, a Welsh literary society mechanics institution agricultural society dispensary for the poor and a splendid lunatic asylum capable of accommodating 300 patients. Tanning and shoemaking are carried on to a great extent, the latter being the principal trade in the town, and occupying between 400 and 500 hands. Woollen plaid, hosiery-woolens, and waistcoat pieces are also manufactured in considerable quantities. There are two weekly markets Wednesday and Saturday and six annual fairs one of which is the most important held in N Wales. Denbigh was made a borough in the time of Edward I. It sends one member to Parliament, in conjunction with Holt, Ruthin and Wrexham. Denbigh in the reigns of the Edwards, was, with its fortress, bestowed on various individuals, at different times, as a special mark of royal favour. In 1646, it was taken and dismantled by the Parliamentary troops; and after the Restoration it was blown up with gunpowder and rendered completely untenable. Pop. 4498.—(Local Correspondent).

DENBURY is a town of Devon 1068 ac. Pop. 405.

DENBY par Eng Derby 2395 ac. Pop. 1208.

DENCHWORTH par Eng Barke; 1060 ac. Pop. 278.

DENDER, or **DENDRA**, a river Belgium which rises in the province of Hainaut, from two sources, the waters of which converge below Ath, where it becomes navigable. It flows N enters E. Flanders, and passes through or near Lessene, Grammont, Ninove, Alost, whence it is canalized to its mouth in the Scheldt, at Dendermonde or Termonde. Total course, about 80 m.

DENDER, a river Abyssinia and Nubia, having its rise in the former but nearly the whole of its subsequent course in the latter. It rises in a mountain range W of Lake Demben, in about lat. 12° 40' N. lon. 36° 7' E. from which point it flows N W skirting Abyssinia for about 95 m. when it fairly enters Nubia, and, running parallel with the Bahad on the E., and the Bahr el Jebel on the W. joins the latter about lat. 14° 10' N. having itself joined previously by the Gologo precisely at the point where it enters Nubia or in lat. 12° 40' N. lon. 36° 7' E. Total course about 260 m.

DENDERAH [the Temple of the Greeks and Rome] a ruined city of Upper Egypt, 1. bank, Nile lat. 26° 10' N. lon. 32° 40' E.; celebrated for its temple, the most magnificent, and best preserved, of any of the remains of antiquity in Egypt. The town stands on a plain, surrounded by mountains, and beautified by palm trees. About the distance of 1½ m. E. are the ruins of the temple of Isis. The temple was enclosed within a square wall built of sun-dried bricks. The wall is, on either side, 1000 ft. in length, in some parts 55 ft. high and 15 ft. thick. The gateway which leads to the temple is a singularly beautiful specimen of Egyptian architecture and sculpture. It is 45 ft. in height, 38 ft. in width, and 17 ft. in depth and is covered with hieroglyphs and ornaments elegantly designed and exquisitely cut. The portico of the temple consists of 24 columns, in three rows each about 22 ft. in circumference, 32 ft. high and covered with hieroglyphs. The interior consists of several apartments all the walls and ceilings of which are covered with religious and astronomical representations, including the figure of Isis, the presiding deity of the place, which is very frequently repeated. The roof is flat, and are formed of oblong masses of stone resting on the side walls, or on rows of columns carried down the middle of the apartment, and whose capitals are richly ornamented with the budding lotus. The only light admitted to the interior was by small porpo-

similar holes cut in the ceiling or by oblique apertures in the sides. It was thus exceedingly dark and gloomy but well calculated for the mysterious religious rites of which it was the scene. The most remarkable object, however, belonging to the temple, and that which has excited the greatest interest, is a mythological table, resembling a celestial planisphere or zodiac sculptured on a kind of conical pedestal, and forming the ceiling of one of the eastern chambers. It occupied the central space of three concentric circles, and appeared as if supported by 12 figures four of which are females. These are standing while the eight male figures, who have hawk's heads are represented kneeling. The zodiac, as it is called, was carefully removed from its original place in 1833 and conveyed to France, and is now in the museum at Paris. It has formed a fertile source of discussion among antiquaries, great differences of opinion existing as to what it is, and how old it is.

DENDERMONDE, a to. Belgium. See THURBOURG.
DENKAMP a vil. Holland prov. Overijssel, 89 m. E.S.E. Zwolle, near the Haasrover frontier. It has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 560.

DEPFORD par Eng Northampton, 1840 ac. Pop. 324.
DENGVLEB or **GORDOL** a vil Hungary Thutser Themas, co. Sathmar about 5 m. from Plakott. It contains a Protestant and a Greek united church. Pop. 1526.

DENGIE, par Eng Essex 3319 ac. Pop. 319.

DERHAM — a par and vil Eng. Backs 8900 ac. Pop. 1062 — 2 a par Eng. Suffolk 126 ac. Pop. 518 — 3 a par Eng. Suffolk 1267 ac. Pop. 518.

DEWHOLM a vil Scotland, co. Northburgh, 40 m. S.E. Edinburgh, pleasantly situated on a rivulet that falls into the Tyne. It contains a chapel belonging to the Independents, and a subscription library. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in stocking weaving for the stocking manufacturers of Hawick. Dr John Leyden, the poet and linguist, was born in this village in September 1 75. Pop. (1691) 760.

DENIA (anciently *Arad*) a city and port Spain. Valencia, prov. of 56 m. N.E. Alcala, at the base of Mount Monte lat. 38° 52' N. lon. 0° 15' E. (i.e.) It is enclosed by ancient walls, defended by several batteries, and overlooked by a ruinous castle. Except a few of modern constructions, the houses are, in general poorly built, and most of the streets, though paved and clean are irregular. The square is spacious, and contains the parish church, prison and town-house—all large and handsome buildings. Here are, besides, several convents, three schools an orphan asylum, hospital, some capacious storehouses, a cemetery, and several pleasant promenades. The city is supplied with water from a spring five miles distant, by means of an aqueduct. Its chief exports are fruits, potatoes, honey and timber at imports grain, wine, sugar, iron, salt fish and colonial produce. The vessels entering and sailing from Denia average annually 404 tons 47 459 but the land is gaining on the sea, to the prejudice of the port. This city was bombarded by the French, in 1812, when most of its fortifications and public buildings were demolished, and, though afterwards restored, it has never recovered its former consequence. Pop. 3619 (Madrid).

DENFO par and vil Wales, co. Carmarthen 1 2331.

DENIS (St.) a to France, dep. Seine, on the rivulet Grand and Bonville, near r bank, Seine, 6 m. N. Paris, and a station on the Great N. of France Railway. It is the seat of a sub-prefecture, and a place of some importance, and of great historical interest. It is well built, and its streets are spacious and clean while its proximity to Paris causing a constant intercourse, gives it a busy stirring look. Its chief interest in the abbey church, once the manseum of the kings of France, from Dagobert downwards, and still containing several of their monuments. This ancient edifice, which has lately been splendidly restored with great care and cost, is one of the finest gothic buildings in France. Its original foundation was anterior to 686 additions were made in 775; and an entire reconstruction of the building took place in the 12th and 13th centuries. It was for many ages the conventual church of an abbey of Benedictines, founded by Dagobert when its walls his remains were interred, and there his monument is still to be seen. In 1793, the revolutionists, after ridding out the mon, devastated their church, and turned it into a market for horses, beavers, and heavy merchandise;

previously to which the bones of three dynasties of French kings, accumulated during nearly twelve centuries, were thrown into ditches prepared for them outside. The abbey buildings still exist, and are occupied as a national asylum, for the maintenance and education of 500 young ladies, daughters of members of the Legion of Honour. St. Denis once had important fairs, that of St. Lande amongst the oldest in France) still exists, with a yearly sale of nearly 100,000 sheep. In the town and environs are several flour-mills, dye-works, printfields, manufactories of woollen, shawl and works, monstrous manufactories, &c. The locality is also the seat of an active inland trade, which is much favoured by the neighbouring Seine and the Canal St. Denis, connecting that river with the Canal de l'Ouere. Pop. 9186.

DENIS (St.) a to cap. Isl. Bourbon, on the N. coast. It has a high tribunal a court of first resort, a college, which had 16 professors and 157 pupils, in 1837 a public library and botanical gardens. It is the seat of a busy trade, has a bank, founded in 1836, a chamber of commerce, and a Government entrepot. There is no port for ships, but a neighbouring roadstead, the bay in the island, supplies the want, during eight months of the year (April till December) Pop. 13 000 including negroes.

DENIB, or **ORIXA ISLAND** the most N. E. Isl. of the Seychelles Archipelago lat. 8° 45' N. lon. 65° 44' E. It is about 2½ or 3 m. in extent, N. to S. with several shaded habitations on its N. side. It is very low covered with trees, and may be seen from a distance of 12 m.

DENIZLI, a to. Anatolia Turkey push Anadolu, 125 m. S.W. Smyrna lat. 37° 50' N. lon. 29° 15' E. on a low hill towards the S.E. part of a spacious plain. It was destroyed, about 1715, by an earthquake in which 13 000 people perished. It now consists of about 1200 Turkish, 120 Greek, and 35 Armenian houses but the town consists chiefly of barracks and market places, most of the inhabitants residing in villas in the environs. Tanning and dyeing leather, chiefly red and yellow, and the washing of a kind of sarcenet, from sheep and goat skins form the main occupations. Around the town there are many vineyards the produce of which is partly converted to rum and partly into a kind of syrup, extensively employed as a substitute for sugar.

DENKENDORF a vil Wirtemberg circle Neckar, back of, and 4 m. S. Zwillingen, r bank Neckar. It contains a parish church, originally belonging to a monastery which once existed here, and was richly endowed. Pop. 1459.

DENMARK (Latin *Dania* Danish *Danmark* German, *Deutscher* Dutch *Deensche* French *Danemarck*) a northern kingdom of Europe (cap. Copenhagen) between lat. 53 22 42° and 57° 44 52° N. and lon. 7 34 45° and 17° 20' E. It is composed of a peninsular portion, and an extensive archipelago, lying E. of it with a few scattered islands on its W. side and is bounded, N. by the Skager Rack, which separates it from Norway N.E. and E. by the Kattegat and Sound, which separates it from Sweden E. by the Baltic, and the great duchy of Mecklenburg S. by Hamburg and the river Elbe, which separates it from Hannover; and W. by the German Ocean or North Sea. The peninsular portion is composed of N. Jutland, followed in order S. by the duchy of Schleswig, formerly called S. Jutland, the duchy of Holstein, the duchy of Lauenburg, and the town of Altona and measures, N. to S. 332 m. with a breadth varying from 30 m. to 108 m.—its broadest part being from Furesø point, lat. 56° 20' 43' N. on E. coast, to Midsøen Fiord on the W. coast. The numerous islands lying E. of Jutland are nearly comprised in two groups—First, that of Seeland or Zealand, including besides the large island of that name, the small adjoining islands E. of the Great Belt, the principal of which are Åmager, Langeland, Tåsinge, Hven, Ægø, Agsø, Lolland or Lolland, Falster, Møn, &c. and, second, the Funen group, comprising, besides the large island of that name, the neighbouring islands W. of the Great Belt, including Langeland, Fünen, Tåsinge, &c. Besides these, there are the outlying islands of Læsø and Årbo, in the Kattegat, and Bornholm, in the Baltic. These islands, with the province of N. Jutland, comprise Denmark proper the remaining sections are called the Duchies. The principal islands belonging to Schleswig are Ålesø and Arbo, in the Little Belt; Fensø, in the Baltic and Røm, Byø, Føø, Fælø, and Nordstrand, &c. in the German Ocean.

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Besides these territories, Denmark possesses the *Feroe* Islands and *Island*, in N Atlantic Ocean. Greenland, in the Arctic regions; the islands of Santa Cruz or St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. Juan, in the W Indies and the *Niuebar* Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. She also formerly had some establishments on the coasts of Guinea, in Africa, and of Ceylon, in India. But these have been sold to Great Britain.

For administrative purposes, both Denmark proper and the *Duchies* are divided into *hundreds*. The following tables exhibit these divisions, with their area and population, as well as the total area and population of the whole monarchy—

Counties.	Subdivisions.	Area, Sq. m.	Pop. Feb. 1, 1867
I. DENMARK PROPER.			
BEKLAND and the islands W of the Great Belt.	Copenhagen, city	4	138,800
	Copenhagen, burwich	360	0,000
	Frederiksberg	308	76,400
	Holland	478	75,100
	Sorø	419	48,800
FALSTER, LOLLAND &c.	Præstø	489	40,700
	Mørbo	690	76,900
FERN, and islands N. & S. of the Great Belt.	Odense	416	101,800
	Slesvig	451	85,800
	Island of Bornholm	169	37,100
	Aabenrå	806	64,000
	Ålborg	880	69,000
	Ålborg	488	47,800
	Wiborg	882	44,700
	Randers	703	71,400
	Århus	587	41,500
	Skanderborg	496	64,100
N JUTLAND	Walle	836	80,400
	Skive	390	58,200
	Ålborg	908	80,400
		11,021	1,278,100

II. DUCHIES.

DUCHY OF SLESWIG	Kadasteren	88	48,800
	Apenrade	113	8,800
	Lymmeren	48	8,100
	Tondern	344	33,100
	Fredericks	118	10,800
	Bumers	110	13,700
	Island of Nordstrand	18	9,000
	Schleswig	94	18,700
	Heligoland	104	10,800
	Gezner	229	30,300
	Flensborg	245	30,800
	Kronborg	38	4,600
	Norburg	80	18,800
	Island Apen	88	33,800
	Island Apen	84	10,800
DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN	Island of Fehmarn	48	6,800
	Privileged Districts.	448	81,800
		9700	380,100
	Flensborg.	343	21,800
	Island	14	8,800
	Nordstrand	64	8,800
	Kronborg	10	8,400
	Kronborg	74	8,400
	Island	54	8,800
	Island	58	8,100
	Island	58	8,800
	Island	108	14,800
	Island	94	8,800
	Island	88	8,800
	Island	18	8,100
DUCHY OF LACHSIAW	Island	30	8,800
	Island	30	8,800
	Island	80	11,800
	Island	98	11,800
	Island	174	30,800
	Island	210	38,800
	Island	88	14,400
	Island	178	36,400
	Island	784	68,400
		3298	37,000
	Island	88	8,000
	Island	40	8,800
	Island	16	8,800
	Island	30	8,800
	Island	104	18,800
		598	50,800
Total.		18,516	2,884,800

By the census of February 1867, the total population of Denmark Proper was found to be 1,603,747

TOTAL MONARCHY INCLUDING COLONIES

	Area, Sq. m.	Pop.	Feb. 1, 1867
Denmark Proper	11,021	1,278,100	Feb. 1, 1867
Duchy of Schleswig	9,700	380,100	Feb. 1, 1867
Do. Holstein	9,700	380,100	Feb. 1, 1867
Do. Lauenburg	108	36,100	Feb. 1, 1867
Feroe Islands	108	7,800	Feb. 1, 1867
Island	28,800	87,100	1860
Greenland		5,000	1860
W India Islands—St. John, St. Thomas, San Juan	140	40,900	1861
Niuebar Islands	480	6,000	..
Total of Monarchy	48,131	2,354,844	

Geology and General Aspect.—All Denmark, with exception of the island of Bornholm, lies in the great northern European plain, which, bounded on the S. by the Wænerghede and the Hær Mountains, stretches W to the Atlantic, and N to the Baltic N Sea, and English Channel, and towards the E merges insensibly into the great plain of Russia. In the N this plain lies so low as to be, in some parts, below the level of the sea from which it is only defended by high and strong embankments. Holland and E. Friesland, on the N of Hanover, are the countries to which this country principally applies, but part of Denmark—namely the W side of Holsten and Schleswig—are included. Further eastward the plain gradually loses its monotonous flatness acquires first an undulating and finally assumes a hilly appearance. To the surface so characterized all Denmark with the exception of the flat already mentioned, belongs the greatest height being attained on the E side of the peninsula, though, even there, it never exceeds 1200 ft. In respect of geological structure all the rocks belong to the upper series of the secondary and to the tertiary formation, and have been deposited from water in regular strata with the exception of the remarkable hill of Gipsberg, near Søborg, which is crystalline and evidently volcanic, and appears to be the effect of a single burst from some unfathomable depth below since it has nowhere else succeeded in penetrating the surface. The rock most fully developed is chalk of which several distinct species have been recognized, particularly the white chalk sometimes called *Skåtholm* limestone, which, commencing in this island, is developed largely in Holsten, and more partially in Jutland and Holsten. The coral chalk or *Feroe* limestone which generally occurs in comparatively thin beds, of a sandy texture, but is rich in fossils and the blue chalk, a fine limestone in thicker beds than the coral chalk formation, but apparently belonging to the same period. Above the chalk is an extensive boulder formation, which stretches over a considerable part of the country, and contains some seams of lignite. Immediately above it and sometimes intermixed with it, are thick beds of clay and sand. Where it prevails, as in Bekland, Schleswig, Holsten, and the E. of Jutland, the soil is generally fertile, but in the other parts of the country and especially in the N and along the W coast of Jutland, where it is supplanted or overlain by deep beds of sand, the country has an extremely desolate aspect, producing little else than alternations of sand and heath while its whole W coast is rendered almost uninhabitable by the drift-sand, which has formed an almost uninterrupted line of sterile dunes, called *Klitter*, extending from Cape Skaggen to Blavands Hook, a distance of nearly 200 m. Along the W coasts of Holsten, Schleswig, and parts of that of Jutland, are extensive flats or plains, which have been wrested from the sea, and which are protected from its encroachments by huge dykes, as in Holland. Woods of considerable extent yet exist on the E side of Jutland and Schleswig both of which countries were, at one time, covered with forests of oak and birch. The coasts are deeply indented with bays and inlets, and, in some places, are steep and bold, though generally flat and sandy. The larger islands, Bekland, Lolland, and Funen, are fertile and well cultivated, their soils consisting chiefly of clay mixed with sand and lime. Woods of beech and oak occur in these islands with partial tracts of moor and heath. Besides the minerals already noted, salt and fuller's earth are found in moderate quantities; and on the Hæus, a bank on the W coast of Jutland, near both of the white and yellow kind, is found. The annual quantity of

males collected varies from 1650 to 2900 lbs. and the largest pieces ever found weighed 14 and 13½ cwt. *Beaver, Lutra, Putorius, &c.*—Denmark has no large rivers the principal is the *Byder* which flows from an inland sheet of water in Holsten, and falls into the N. Sea at Toulung, at the S.W. extremity of *Schleswig* where it is 300 ft. wide. It forms the boundary line between the duchies of Holsten and Schleswig and formerly separated Germany from Denmark Proper. It is navigable throughout nearly the whole of its course and by means of the Schleswig-Holstein canal which connects it with the Kiel Fjord water-communication is effected across the peninsula, from the N. Sea to the Baltic. The rivers next to the *Byder* are the *Guden* and *Trave*, both also navigable. All the others are insignificant streams. There are no rivers in any of the islands, but brooks and streamlets abound. The *Elbe* flows along the E. frontier of the kingdom for about 80 m. There are a number of lakes, particularly in Jutland and Holsten, and several in the larger islands but they are all small none of them exceeding 5½ m. in length by about 1½ m. broad and few of them being of more than half that extent. There are four canals, two on the mainland, and one on each of the islands *Seeland* and *Funen*. The most remarkable of the physical features of Denmark are its lagoons or fjords, winding inlets of the sea, that penetrate far into the land. The largest of these is the *Lyndorf*, or *Lum Fjord* in Jutland, which, entering the land in the *Kattegat*, near lat. 57° N., winds its way nearly through the peninsula, and is separated from the N. Sea merely by a narrow strip of land, which storms have ruptured in one or two places. It extends here and there in its course into large bays, studded with islands, and throws off branches in all directions—the whole forming a series of the most fantastic ramifications. The other more remarkable fjords are *Ringhjborg* and *Niema*, on the W. coast of Jutland, and *Marner* and *Rander's Fjord* on the E. coast. Most of the streams, lakes, and coasts of the kingdom are well stocked with fish. Besides these inland seas, the Great Belt separates the large islands of *Seeland* and *Funen*, and the Little Belt flows between the latter and the coast of Jutland and *Schleswig*. Intercourse between the various islands and parts of the kingdom separated from each other by water is necessarily kept up by means of water communication, regular ferries being established at numerous points. Denmark is well supplied with excellent exports, the most important being Copenhagen Altona, Gluckstadt, Kiel Flensburg Aalborg, Aarhuus, and Randers.

Climate.—The prevailing characteristic of the climate of Denmark is humidity it is also remarkably temperate for so northerly a region: both the result of the lowness of the land, and of its proximity to the sea on all sides. The winters are seldom severe, though instances of extreme rigour have occurred as in 1859 when the Swedes marched an army on the sea across the Sound, but the cold is not generally very intense, except in the N. of Jutland, where it is greatest. On the other hand, the heats of summer are great, sometimes excessive. The mean temperature of the year is 47° the mean from November to March ranges from 25° to 7° and the extreme cold in January and February reaches 22 below zero. The mean temperature of June to the middle of August ranges from 59° to 75° and the extreme heat reaches 89° The shortest day is about 6½ hours, the longest 17½. Thunder storms are rare, and of short duration. They occur generally in June and August. Violent winds are frequent, and rains and fogs prevalent; but the climate is, on the whole, favourable to vegetation. A failure of the crops from want of moisture seldom occurs, the heavy soils suffering in absence for a long while without injury while those of a sandy nature rarely want it for any length of time.

Animals and Vegetable Products.—Horses and cattle are reared in great numbers, and both are excellent. Large flocks of sheep are kept but rather for the flesh than the wool, which is coarse and short. Swine are also reared to a great extent. Goats and mules are rare. Deer, stags, roes, hares, and a variety of other game, are met with in the royal and other forests, but do not abound anywhere else. Wild fowl—including the water duck, so famous for its down—are numerous, especially on the islands along the *Schleswig* coast. Wild animals are mixed, particularly goats. Potatoes, barley, oats, rye, beans, peas, turn, fax, hemp, madder and

tobacco are raised wheat in Lolland and *Holsten*, and buckwheat in *Funen*. Among the garden fruits are apples, plums, cherries, pears, and nuts. Few of the great forests with which the country was once covered now remain, having disappeared from want of care, and from want of a systematic consumption. Denmark is, in consequence, dependent for her supplies of timber on Norway, Prussia, Russia, and other countries. Government, however has of late years paid some attention to this source of national wealth, and has taken measures for the protection and better management of the forests. The larger forests are now confined to the E. side of Jutland, to *Seeland*, and *Lansburg*. The principal tree is the beech tree, constituting, perhaps, about four-fifths of all the growing timber which consists chiefly of elm and lime. Oak, though once the most abundant kind of tree, now forms but a small portion of the forests of Denmark and woods entirely of oak are rarely met with. Birch occurs, in single trees only in the N.E. parts of *Seeland*, and in Jutland. The alder tree abounds in marshy places, called alder plots, the elm, ash, willow and aspen are met with only in small numbers, or singly. Pine forests have been lately planted in the N. of *Seeland*, and in some parts of Jutland. Hazel, hawthorn, and blackthorn grow in the dry districts and alders water-cedars, and willows of different kinds in the marshy countries.

Agriculture, Cattle Breeding &c.—Although not particularly favoured by nature, Denmark is yet pre-eminently an agricultural country but improvement is greatly retarded by want of capital, and in no small degree, by want of energy and industry also on the part of the cultivators of the soil, by an extremely minute subdivision of property by oppressive dues and services and, lastly by bad roads. Of late years, however considerable advances have been made in agricultural skill and management, notwithstanding these very serious impediments, particularly in *Holsten* and *Schleswig*. The kinds of grain most largely cultivated are barley, rye, wheat and oats. Barley the oldest cereal of the north, is grown chiefly in *Seeland* and in some parts of Jutland, and on the islands of *Samsø* and *Bornholm*. It is largely used in brew for beer the common beverage of the country and is also sacrificed into flour and groats. Rye the principal product of the soil, is grown throughout the whole peninsula, in *Holsten* and *Lansburg* and in the islands of *Funen* and *Seeland* and some of the islands on the W. coast. From this grain the greater part of the bread used in Denmark is made. Wheat is grown chiefly on the marshes on the E. coasts of *Schleswig* and *Holsten* on the islands of *Lolland* and *Langeland* and on large estates in other quarters of the kingdom. Oats are raised in almost every part of the country but the best are produced in Jutland. Large quantities of all these grains are exported annually. Buckwheat is cultivated in Jutland, in the central part of the duchies, and in the island of *Funen*. The quantity produced is sufficient for the demands of the country but little remains for exportation. The cultivation of rapeseed which has been found to be a profitable crop, has been greatly improved and extended of late years, especially in the east parts of the duchies. Potatoes, which were introduced into Denmark early in the present century are now very generally cultivated, the annual produce being estimated at 6,046,000 tons. But as the white turnips are also grown, and various kinds of vegetables in considerable quantity, but horticulture is on the whole, still in a backward state, especially in *Seeland* and *Seeland*. Its otherwise, however with herbage plants and grasses, which are now carefully cultivated. Beans, peas, and turn are also extensively cultivated throughout the whole country and form an important article of food little being left for exportation. Flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, madder lavender and mustard-seed, are grown, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand; the deficiency being supplied from other countries. The places most remarkable for the production of fruit are the islands of *Funen* and *Alsen*. But cattle-breeding, grazing, and the dairy occupy the greatest share of the farmer's attention in Denmark; 23,000 oxen, 7000 cows, and 10,000 calves, besides immense quantities of pork, and smoked or hung beef, being annually exported from the country. A great increase has of late years taken place also in dairy produce, particularly butter of which 45,684 tons are made annually. Of this quantity, 8634 tons are exported. Nearly the half of the butter exported is produced in *Holsten*; the remainder is supplied by *Schleswig* and Jut-

land. Considerable quantities of cheese are also exported, chiefly from Helsingør and Schleswig. The rearing of horses is on the decline, in consequence principally of the greater inducement to cultivate the dairy. The Danish horses have long been famous for their strength, symmetry, docility and bottom and are especially adapted for cavalry. The old Danish breed are found chiefly in Jutland. Those from the islands are said to be of Tartar descent, and are small but strong and active. Private societies have lately been formed for the improvement, or rather restoration, of the Danish horse, which had been rapidly deteriorating. About 10 000 are exported annually from the mainland and about 1000 from the islands, the greater part from Funen. Sheep raising is also on the decline in Denmark, although considerable improvement has of late taken place in this branch of husbandry particularly as regards the quality of the wool. The rearing of hogs is much attended to the greatest number are reared in the vicinity of the woods in L. Jutland, and afterwards fattened on the farms of the duchies. About 12 000 are annually exported to Hamburg while the export of fard amounts to 3087 tons, which article Jutland produces nearly as much as the duchies. The rearing of bees occupies a large share of attention, particularly in the duchies and in the island of Funen, and the production of honey and wax is rapidly increasing. Of the latter 58,000 lbs are now exported annually while formerly both honey and wax were imported into the country.

Fisheries.—The fisheries were formerly a more important branch of national industry than now. Two causes have contributed to this result—the extension of agricultural pursuits and the decay of the herring fishery, which has fallen off greatly within the last 20 years. In 1838 the cured herrings exported amounted to about 126 000 tons, which in 1845 had dwindled down to 7680 tons. The quantity now taken hardly suffices for the consumption of the country. The principal fishing ground is between the mouth of the Schlei and the peninsula of Arnis, those of the Lammund and N parts of the E coast, being now unimportant. Next to the herring (L. turbot, turbot and salmon are the most abundant sorts of fish. Oyster beds occur on the E coast of Jutland, near N. extremely and near the island of Læsø. Fish ponds were at one time very general over the country, and are now chiefly confined to Holstein. The fishery of Denmark are considerable, the principal station being the island of Anholt.

Manufactures.—These are comparatively insignificant and do not comprise any peculiar or national manufacture. The people themselves have an objection to this species of industry more particularly to the introduction of new manufactures in which they cannot be got to engage with the cordiality and energy necessary to the success of such undertakings. Still some advance has been made of late years in the quantity of goods manufactured but from the inexperience of the workmen and other causes, the Danes are unable to compete in lowness of price with the foreign manufacturer though they can equal him in some instances in point of quality. Although as already mentioned Denmark has no peculiar manufactures, there are one or two articles which have attained a considerable reputation these are the woollens and earthen wares of Jutland, the former a domestic manufacture the wooden clocks of Bornholm and a superior kind of stove made in Copenhagen. Rarities in Jutland and Odensee in the island of Funen, were formerly celebrated for the manufacture of gloves but the peculiar kind of leather from which they were made, and in which their excellence consisted is now prepared in other countries. The domestic manufactures of Denmark include yarns, knitted and woven woollen goods, thin fabrics earthen wares, wooden shoes &c. The knitted woollen jackets of Jutland were sent in great quantities to Copenhagen whence they were exported to various countries, particularly to the States of America, until the operation of a new tariff excluded them from that

market. Almost all other kinds of trade manufactures are confined to the towns. These consist chiefly of furniture, the principal seat of which is Copenhagen of the articles, brassware, comb, saddlery, dressers, needles, and articles of turnery in wood and ivory. There are a considerable number of iron foundries in Denmark, 12 of which are in Copenhagen, and some of them extensive establishments. The sailing of old woollen rags forms a considerable branch of industry in several towns in Jutland, giving employment to a number of people. The wool thus obtained is mingled with pure wool and the cloth manufactured from the mixed material finds, on account of its low price, a ready sale in foreign markets. The manufacture of paper is also pretty extensive, and has of late years been greatly improved and extended. Carriages, musical instruments, tobacco pipes, both wax and tallow, and soap, are amongst the principal manufactures of Denmark. There are also a number of thriving sugar refineries in Jutland, Schleswig and Holstein. Glass is manufactured in some extent, but the finer wares in it of material are imported. There are some extensive tanneries some brassy distilleries, chiefly confined to the towns and some considerable manufactures of carpets, hats, oil cloth, watches, philosophical instruments, paper-hangings &c. Amongst the various trades are type-casting, wood-cutting, book-binding, copperplate-engraving and printing. The people of Denmark take their own bread, brew their own beer and spin the greatest portion of the woollen yarn, afterwards knitting into stockings or woven into cloth by the village weaver. The women make up their own dresses, and frequently those of their husbands, the latter make the wooden shoes and all yarn, and manufacture the greater part of the house furniture and farming utensils. Several of the manufacturing establishments of Denmark belong to the Government, and are carried on on its account, but as might be expected with so little success that they are being abandoned one after another. Amongst these establishments are a royal porcelain manufactory in Copenhagen and a royal cloth manufactory in Træsnor which supplies cloth for the army.

Trade and Commerce.—The chief imports are iron, timber, coal, wine, salt, tobacco, coffee, tea, and sugar. What is exported and in what quantities, with the total value of the exports and imports may be seen in the following tables—

Quantities of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK PROPER, in each year from 1847 to 1855 and of the DUTIES OF SCHLIG WIG and HOLSTEIN in 1855

Articles.	Quantity.	Denmark		Schleswig and Holstein		Quantity.	Value.
		1847.	1855.	1847.	1855.		
Wheat.	lbs	2,318,856	4,401,000	6,100,775	4,573,589	1,997,983	1,254,808
Barley.	do	1,117,585	5,690,130	1,079,145	7,689,215	7,763,940	1,179,488
Oats.	do	1,308	51	508	6,1	8,004	11,734
Rye.	do	618	1,921	3,227	1,445	30,995	31,277
Maize.	do	203	1,302	8	219	604	3,718
Corn and Grains.	do	864,846	1,092,445	818,450	983,340	220,888	727,847
Oil.	do	3,328,000	3,161,073	2,41	96	1,528,155	1,59,410
Cheese.	do	6,087,446	9,245,679	6,432,700	6,337,220	13,609,718	4,77,471
Butter.	do	190,188	181,998	95,173	114,321	879,703	1,68,082
Eggs.	do	1,153	14,300	1,643	10,439	39,719	96,081
Wool.	do	1,446,508	1,811,571	1,658,826	3,818,414	4	6,002
Woolen Goods.	do	12,135	38,413	20,612	27,811	10,717	49,625
Wool.	do	1,101	1,292	8,696	1,475	14,21	89,918
Wool.	do	3,984,101	3,640,818	2,540,011	3,818,414	4,418,777	304,871
Other articles.	do	177,100,827	98,100,926	95,677,007	98,790,261	41,663,900	17,323,673

VALUE OF THE IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK PROPER, in each year from 1847 to 1855 and of the DUTIES OF SCHLIG WIG and HOLSTEIN in each of the years 1847, 1851 and 1855.

Years.	Denmark Proper.		Schleswig and Holstein.		Imports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1847.	£ 2,764,491	£ 1,413,428	880,114	£ 434,143	1,777,794	1,401,040
1848.	£ 2,086,056	£ 1,530,189				
1849.	£ 2,829,676	£ 1,658,618				
1850.	£ 2,114,706	£ 1,814,780				
1851.	£ 2,101,150	£ 1,604,287	353,151	£ 435,806		
1852.	£ 2,567,243	£ 1,941,709	300,940	£ 446,508	1,117,875	1,229,846

Canals and Railroads.—There are altogether four canals in Denmark two on the mainland, and one in each of the islands of Seeland and Funen. The Schleswig and Holstein Canal is between Kiel Fjord, at a point 3 m. N. of the town of that name, and Randers, on the Eyder where it joins that river and thus communicates with the North Sea. It is 10 ft.

deep, 100 ft. broad at the surface, 44 at the bottom, and is about 18 mi. long. About 2'000 vessels pass through this canal annually of which one-half are under foreign flags. The Steckensund Canal one of the oldest in Europe connects the Elbe with the Trave, joining the former above Lüneburg and the latter above Lühbeck. Its general breadth is about 17 yards, but so shallow that it will not carry vessels drawing more than 4 ft. of water and so inadequately supplied with water that it is navigable only twice or thrice a week. The canal in Funen connects Odense with the sea, and that in Seeland forms a communication between the lake Havel and the Baltic. There are two railroads one on the mainland from Altona to Kiel, with branches to Glücksbadi and Rendsburg, and one on the island of Seeland from Copenhagen to Roskilde, to be continued to the Great Belt.

Money, Weights, &c.—The current money of Denmark consists of the species dollar—46.60 the Rigsbank dollar—2.54. 50. the mark—44.60 the skilling—about 3d. Accounts are kept in the last three, one Rigsbank dollar being equal to six marks, and one mark equal to sixteen skilling. Paper dollars are in extensive use. The commercial pound weight is heavier than the English weight of that denominated 100 lbs Danish being equal to 114½ lbs avoirdupois. The principal measure used throughout Denmark for corn is the barrel or tonde which contains 77½ Danish cubic inches or 848½ English cubic inches, and consequently is equal to nearly 4 bushels. The Viertel, used for wine and liquor is equal to 2-64½ Prussian gallons. The long measure is the Rhineland foot which equals 12.356 English inches. The Danish mile is 4.684 English miles. Sixteen Danish sq. ft. are nearly equal to 1 English sq. ft. A tonne or tonde of hard corn is as much land as can be sown with one tonne of rye one of barley or two of oats.

People, Marks of Society Manners, &c.—The population of Denmark is composed of Danes, Germans, Frieses, and Angles with some 70,000 or 80,000 Jews, Swedes, Finns, and Esquimaux. The Danes occupy the islands, Jutland, and a small part of Schleswig. They have regular and well formed features, fair or brownish hair and blue eyes, with muscular frames, they are kind-hearted honest and simple-minded and continue to maintain their ancient reputation of being bold and hardy seamen the vast number of islands of which the kingdom consists and the numerous sea-arms intersecting its continental portion necessitating a certain amount of acquaintance with seafaring in a large proportion of the agriculturists, tends markedly to keep up the maritime spirit. The German population is settled in Holstein, Lauenburg and the greater part of Schleswig. The Frieses and Angles, two German tribes, inhabit the W. coast of Schleswig and the islands of the German Ocean. The Jews, who are of German descent, are confined to Copenhagen, Altona, and a few other towns. The inhabitants of Denmark have been divided into five classes—the nobility who have privileged seats in the kingdom from which they derive their nobility the titular nobility which includes the orders of knighthood of the Elephant and of Dannebrog, counts, barons and the higher officers of state the inferior clergy, lawyers, and students the merchants and citizens of great towns, the sea men and population engaged in agriculture. The nobility and gentry are addicted to display in their style of living, and are remarkable for their hospitality which is indeed a characteristic of the nation. The food of the lower classes consists chiefly of oat-cakes, rye-bread, fish and cheese but the tables of the wealthier classes are spread with all kinds of luxuries. The language is Danish a mixed Scandinavian and Teutonic dialect, spoken by two-thirds of the inhabitants and almost exclusively in the islands and in Jutland. German spoken by the remaining third of the inhabitants, and over Holstein, Holsten and Lauenburg. In some of the S. localities, Frisian is spoken.

Government, Laws, Religion, &c.—The government of Denmark was originally an elective monarchy the right of election being vested in the three estates, the nobles, the clergy and the commons. But in this arrangement the nobles retained and exercised a power preponderant to the interests of the state, and offensive to the people. Taking advantage of the popular discontent they convened the parliament of the Crown assembled in 1520 in presence of the deputies of the clergy and commons to make the crown hereditary and thus circum-

scribe the influences of the nobles. This proceeding was followed, in 1661 by the Act of Sovereignty which conferred absolute power on the monarch. The power thus conferred had long been used with singular moderation but in 1848, when consequent on the sudden changes in France, almost the whole continent of Europe was convulsed the Danish constitution was greatly modified and new belongs to the class of hereditary constitutional monarchies. By a charter finally adopted by the King and diet, June 5, 1848, it is declared that the executive power is in the King alone, the legislative, in the King and diet jointly. The person of the King is inviolable, but he rules by a responsible ministry. He must be a member of the evangelical Lutheran church, which is declared to be the religion of the state. The diet consists of the Landsting and the Folkething—the former a kind of senate or upper house, and the latter a house of commons. To the Landsting any male subject is eligible who is 41 years of age, does not labour under mental incapacity and either pays 300 riksdollars (232 1½ 2d) of direct taxes or enjoys a yearly income of 1200 riksdollars (2186, 5s) To the Folkething any male householder 25 years of age, is eligible, provided he does not labour under any incapacity which would deprive him of the right of voting. This right is the same in regard both to the Landsting and the Folkething and belongs to every householder who has reached his 20th year who is not in the actual receipt of public charity or who if he has at any former time been in the receipt of it, has repaid the sum so reserved and who does not labour under mental incapacity. The members of the Landsting hold their seats for eight and those of the Folkething for three years. The diet meets annually on the first Monday of October provided the King does not summon them on an earlier day. The *Knights of Soloway* and *Holstein* have reserved their own separate institutions and laws and several districts and towns have their own peculiar provincial laws. The laws of Denmark are equitable, brief and explicit, and their administration prompt and effective. In 1795 tribunals of conciliation were established, with the view as the name implies of reconciling parties by amicable arrangement without going into court, and in the great majority of cases the mediation is successful.

The Lutheran is the established religion but unlimited toleration is extended to every sect including the Jews, who by a decree of March 29 1814 were admitted to an equal participation of civil rights, in regard to the exercise of trades &c. with the other subjects of the state, but though citizens they cannot themselves be elected as representatives of any class. The bishops are nominated by the Crown. The superintendents of the clergy amount in number to between 1500 and 1600.

Education, Literature, Art, and Science.—Few countries in proportion to their size have done so much for education, literature, and art, as Denmark. At the head of the educational institutions stand the university of Copenhagen and the Holberg academy at Sorø. In the 64 provincial towns, are 20 schools, in which the learned languages are taught, and 180 town, free and upper grammar schools besides a number of private establishments. In the secondary are 2504 schools in schools or *Folk-skolen*. For the formation of teachers there are five normal schools. Education is very generally diffused and a fondness for reading which prevails, if attested not only by the great number of parochial and other associations for the purpose of procuring works in the various branches of literature and lending them out among the members, but also by the number of books which individuals in the humblest walks of life, both in towns and country manage to collect for their own private use. The literature of Denmark is not much known in the other countries of Europe, but contains the names of several writers of common fame. Others may be mentioned Oehlenschläger whose reputation as a dramatic writer stands high not only in Denmark but also in Germany. Ingemann, who has had considerable success as a novelist. Blegsgaard who has written valiantly and well both in Danish and German; and Hans Christian Andersen, whose delightful tales are well known in this country through the medium of translations. In science Denmark early attained considerable eminence in the person of Tycho Brahe, and still continues to maintain a high reputation in various departments of scientific inquiry. In art, Thorvaldsen has given her a first place, and taken the most

effectual as well as periodic means of enabling her to keep it, by the bequest of her works, by the study of which a succession of worthy followers is in course of being trained.

Army and Navy.—The land force of Denmark, in time of peace, consists of 25 000 men, in time of war increased to 75,169. The army is recruited by conscription. The period of service is eight years, commencing with the 20th year of the recruit's age, four years in the line, and four in the reserve. After this period they serve for other eight years in the class called *Forsættent* similar to it is *Forsættent* Landwehr and are subsequently enrolled in the reserve force, in which they remain till the termination of their 45th year. The regular troops in the W India colonies amount to about 800 men. The navy consists of six ships of the line, of 84 guns each, and one of 66 guns; seven frigates of 40 and 48 guns, four corvettes of 20 and 28 guns, five brigs of from 12 to 16 guns with several smaller vessels, and a number of bomb-boats.

Finance.—The revenue of the kingdom amounted, in 1846, to £1,800 950 and the expenditure to £1 792 688 leaving a balance in favour of the former of £33 110. The national debt amounted, on Jan. 1 1844, to £19,513,322, being less than it was some years formerly but in 1860 it amounted to £12 600 000. The principal branches of revenue are the land tax, and the customs and excise. Next to these are the woods and forests and other Crown property house tax lotteries and tax upon rank and salaries &c. The annual cost of maintaining the army & navy is £441,555.

History.—The three kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden and Norway were anciently called *Scandinavia*. At this remote period Denmark was divided into a number of petty states inhabited by a fierce and warlike people, whose principal occupation was piracy. On the decline of the Romans, the Danes, Swedes and Norwegians under the general name of Normans began to make themselves known to and dreaded by the more southern nations, whose territories they invaded and plundered. In 892 they landed in England and there established two kingdoms. Two centuries afterwards, Canute King of Denmark, completed the conquest of England and subdued a part of Scotland. He also introduced the Christian religion into his dominions and thus effected a great change in the general character of his people. Canute died in 1036 leaving a powerful kingdom to his successors. After the extinction of the princes of the family of Sicoild, the Danes elected Christian I Count of Oldenburg in 1448. This Christian was the founder of the royal Danish family which has ever since kept possession of the throne, and from which in modern times, Russia, Sweden, and Oldenburg have received their rulers. He connected Norway Schleswig, and Holstein with the crown of Denmark. In 1726, Denmark united with the crown the county of Rantzau. In 1761 Holstein-Tonin; and in 1773, Holstein-Gottorp. In return for the latter by a treaty with Russia, it ceded the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst which were acquired in 1687. Denmark siding with Napoleon during the continental war had her capital bombarded by the British in 1807 and her territory occupied after the battle of Lelburg in 1812 by the Northern powers, who were united against France. She now concluded a peace with England and Sweden, January 14 1814 at Kiel; entered into an alliance against France, and contributed a body of troops to the allied forces. She was obliged to cede Heligoland to Great Britain (retaining in exchange the W India Islands) and Norway to Sweden (for which she was compensated by Swedish Pomerania and Rugen). A peace was concluded with Russia in February 1814. January 14 1816, Denmark ceded Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia, and received for them Lauenburg and a preliminary compensation. June 8 1815 the king entered into the German confederacy with Holstein and Lauenburg and received in the tenth place and three votes in the general assembly (the *plénium*) after which by the appointment of a deservential commission, preliminary measures were taken to introduce a representative government into Holstein. In March 1848, the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted from Denmark ostensibly in consequence of its having been proposed in a new constitution submitted by the King dated January 25 1848, that the representatives of the duchies should act with the representatives of Denmark, the people, mostly German in their language and predilections being

desirous rather of joining the new German empire. But the real question at issue was one of succession, the King of Prussia and several of the powers composing part of the German Confederation alleging that the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which had hitherto been regarded as important portions of the kingdom of Denmark, were male fiefs and did not admit of the succession of females. On this plea, which had for its ultimate object the separation of the duchies from Denmark by preventing the former from descending along with the latter to a queen the power above named invaded Denmark, and a scene of hostilities was the result highly creditable to Danish skill and prowess, though often of a very sanguinary character. But in July 1849 a treaty of peace was signed by the King of Russia and the German Confederation on the one part, and the King of Denmark on the other which terminated the interference of the former in the quarrel. The duchies however continued the contest on their own account until defeated at the battle of Alsen, fought on July 26 1860 when they finally submitted to the authority of their sovereign, the King of Denmark.—(*See Denmark's Danish Slave, Jour of Statist Society Foreign Quarterly Magazine's Commercial Statistics &c.*) [*See Item*]

DEAN, par Irel Canaan 11 600 ac. Pop. 4645

DENNEWITZ, a vil Prussia, gov Potsdam d of and 4 m. W Jüterbok. It contains a church, and is memorable for the victory gained here in 1815 by the Prussians Sweden and Russians under King Bernadotte, over the French under Marshal Ney. A monument marks the spot. Pop. 230

DENNINGTON par Eng Suffolk 3322 ac. Pop 1047

DENNIS (Sr), par Eng Cornwall 3100 ac. 1 op

888 DENNY a par and small in Scotland co. Stirling. The *raiments* which presents great variety of soil is nearly 6 m. long by 4 m. broad area about 9000 ac.—The town situated 7 m S Sidling r bank Carron near the Scottish Central Railway is somewhat irregularly built, but the houses, mostly of two stories have a substantial and respectable appearance. It has an Established, a Free and a United Presbyterian church, a parochial school and library and a number of benevolent societies. It is a thriving place, being surrounded by mills and manufactories of various descriptions, including oat-mal and barley mills paper-mills, one for crushing dye-stuffs, and several for spinning wool. The wool len manufactures is extensively carried on for Glasgow houses, the principal articles being fancy shawls, lincey-woolseys and scarves. In the vicinity are also several hosiery, and printworks. The traffic of the town is considerable, and it has two fairs annually. Pop. 4754

DEWY a vil and parochial chapelry England co. York (W Riding) the former 60 m N York. It has an ancient chapel with a tower place of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists a meeting house for the Society of Friends a free grammar school and a national school. The manufacture of woollen stockings was formerly carried on here to a great extent but has of late years nearly disappeared. Cattle fairs are held four times, from February 14, to May 12. 1 op. 1880

DENTA or GREYTT a market to Hungary Thidhar Demile, co. of and 30 m S. Lemesvar on the Beava. It contains a Greek non-united church and has a weekly market and several annual fairs. Rice is grown in the district. Pop. 6110

DENTII LA a small state, Senegambia, between the rivers Gambra and Falemé, and S. of London. It is extremely mountainous and abounds in iron.

DENTON a vil and chapelry England, co. Lancaster 5 m. S.E. Manchester. The manufacture of hats is carried on on a large scale. Pop. 3148

DE'NION several pars. Eng.—1 Huntingdon 890 ac. Pop. 82.—2 Kent 1063 ac. 1 op. 197.—3 Kent 1820 ac. Pop. 111.—4 Lincoln 2600 ac. Pop. 630.—5 Norfolk 2487 ac. Pop. 571.—6 Northampton 1970 ac. Pop. 556.—7 Sussex 1008 ac. Pop. 195.—8 (New) Cumberland 4580 ac. Pop. 884.—9 (Upper) Cumberland; 860 ac. Pop. 412

D'ENTRECASTEAU.—1 A channel formed between the S.E. cape of Van Diemen's Land, and Bruny Island. It is about 40 m. in length to a N.E. and N.N.E. direction having

several bays and harbours on the E side, and two on the W. Muesel bay and Meorbae bay where ships may be sheltered from nearly all winds. The steels afford anchorage in many places, in from 0 to 8 fathoms. There are several lakes in it, but not very hidden ones. — 3 D'Entrecasteaux lakes, 8 S W. Taper is about lat. 10° S. and lon. 150° 30' E. They are yet but little known. — 3, a point, W. Australia, co. Lenark lat. 34 43 S. lon. 116 E. Heavy breakers here and all along this coast for a considerable distance E. and W. of this point.

DENVER, per Eng. Norfolk 8149 so. Pop. 942. DENZLINGEN a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, hall, of 4 m. E. Emmendingen. It is a long straggling place, and hence sometimes takes the name of Langendenzlingen [Long Denslingen]. It contains a parish church, and two chapels, and has several mills. Pop. 1461.

DIOGHUB, a place of great sensitive Hindoostan at the N W extremity of Bengal, dist. Berhoom lat. 24 33' N. lon. 86° 40' E. At a particular season of the year it is thronged by pilgrims of both sexes, upon each of whom a small tax is levied by the Government.

DIOLS, or BORNO DIO [anc. Dofam] a tn. France dep. Indre, 14 m. N. W. E. Chateauroux, on a kind of peninsula formed by the Indre and Angoule. The town is said to be of Roman origin and even its present disposition attests its former extent and importance. A ruined castle, still to be seen was long the chief stronghold. Diols has some trade in wool. Pop. 2180.

DIOPIAH per Eng. Norfolk 1641 so. Pop. 494. DIOTSUHI an elevated table land, Little Tibet S. of the valley of Ikarado lat. 34 30' N. lon. 75° 20' E. It is about 30 m. long and 15 m. broad 12 000 ft. above sea level, and inhabitable in winter on account of the excessive cold.

DIPEPDE per Eng. Suffolk 1593 so. Pop. 49. DEPESTER ISLANDS, a group of about 17 is. S. Pacific Ocean lat. 8° 4' S. lon. 178° 29' E. (a) One of them is of considerable size the others are small and low. Few of the natives are above the middle age their skin is rough and coarse to the touch they are tattooed, and wear mats made of the pandanus leaf the fringes of which are all dyed of various colours while the mat itself is ornamented with large coloured patterns some in squares, others in diamond forms, producing at a little distance a pretty effect. On the lobes of the ear is bored, and distended to the size of an inch in diameter around the orifice small rings of tortoise shell are inserted so neatly made that the place where they are joined cannot be discovered. One female only was seen by commander Wilks, who describes her as being prepossessing in her appearance, with a pleasing expression of countenance, and a modest demeanour her arms beautifully tattooed.

DEPTFORD a tn. and naval arsenal England, co. Kent and Surrey r. bank, Thames, 4 m. E. London at the mouth of the Ravensbourne. It is irregularly built, but paved and lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. It has two parish churches and several dissenting chapels also two free schools, a dispensary a savings bank, a mechanics institute and two hospitals belonging to the Trinity House corporation, one of which was founded in the time of Henry VIII. The possessions in both these hospitals consist of decayed pilots and masters of ships, or their widows. The dockyards, for which Deptford is so celebrated were established by Henry VIII. They comprise a space of 31 ac. within which are large workshops of all descriptions requisite for fitting out ships of war several ranges of storerooms, and the victualling office. The manufactures include anchors and steam engines for the merchant service, pottery, ropes, and soap. Deptford unites with Greenwich Woolwich, Chertsey, and Plumstead in returning two members to the House of Commons. In Hayes Court, the mansion of the Evelyns, the Carr Peter the Great, resided while studying naval architecture in the dockyard. Pop. 27 896.

DEPTFORD (St. Pauli) per Eng. Surrey 999 so. Pop. 20 895.

DEPUCH an isl. N. W. coast, Australia lat. 20° 58' 24" S. lon. 11 46 E. (a) of a circular form, nearly 8 m. in circumference, its most elevated summit 514 ft. above sea level it is composed of a vast pile of large blocks of greenstone, heaped up in ragged and irregular masses, with small inter-

vals covered with a slight sprinkling of soil that nourishes a few stunted gum trees shrubs, and a coarse wiry grass. On the N. E. side of the island, there is a very good and well sheltered anchorage off the sandy beach. The flat surfaces of the rocks of this island are covered with representations of animals, birds &c. executed by the natives who would appear to have been in the practice of exercising this art in this particular place from time immemorial. The method pursued in tracing the different subjects, appears to be by cutting the surface of the rock with sharp-pointed pieces of the same stone and as the exterior of all parts of it is of a dark redish brown colour the contrast becomes great when that is removed, and the natural colour of the greenstone exposed. Many of these representations exhibit more labour and observation than is usually allowed to be possessed by the natives of Australia.

DERA FATI KHAN a tn. Afghanistan Daman near r. bank, Indus lat. 31 7' N. lon. 70° 38' E. It is clean, has a well-supplied bazaar and is altogether a thriving place. The vicinity produces cotton grain of various kinds, indigo and some sugar and opium. Pop. 6000.

DERA GHAAZI KHAN an island tn. Afghanistan in a low alluvial tract, r. bank Indus and at the distance of about 4 m. from the river lat. 30° 5' N. lon. 70° 42' E. 40 m. S. W. from the city of Mooltan. It is a large, populous, and commercial place, though ill built and dirty. The bazaar contains 1000 above a great portion of the inmates of which are engaged in weaving and selling cloth. There are here manufactures of silk cotton and mixed fabrics of silk and cotton called *koygases* also coarse woollens. The entire value of all these manufactures is estimated at 200,000 rupees (£20 000) annually. The town contains numerous ruins of mosques. The surrounding country is unhealthily during the hot season, but fertile producing excellent fruits in great abundance, also sugar cotton and indigo. Pop. about 25 000 of which nearly one-half are Hindoos the rest Malomestans.

DERA ISMA'IL KHAN an island tn. Afghanistan, r. bank, Indus, 196 m. N. from Dera Ghazee Khan lat. 31 50' N. lon. 70° 58' E. It is well laid out, but ill built of unburnt brick. It has an extensive trade in white cotton cloth grain and salt. Pop. 8000.

DEBAND or DEBAND a small tn. Afghanistan, Daman 80 m. S. W. Dera Ismael Khan lat. 31 45' N. lon. 70° 32' E. the place of residence of the Dera Ismael Khan and other caravans. It contains some large old houses and a small bazaar the former are deserted by their Hindoo owners, and are now in a state of decay. The neighbourhood is agreeable but the heat is very great.

DERAH or DERAH a large vil. Persia, Khurraman 7 m. S. E. Beeroon on the S. base of a fine limestone hill surmounted by a ruinous fort, with a few gardens and corn fields but the chief produce of the vicinity though but scanty is cotton and turnips, which last forms the principal article of food of the inhabitants for many months. There is a great abundance of large game in the neighbourhood especially wild asses. *Asafetida* grows in considerable quantities both on the hills and in the plain.

DERPND or DERPND an auc. and decayed city, Russia, the most important in Daghestan, W. shore of the Caspian Sea lat. 41 52' N. lon. 46 58' E. It is in the form of a parallelogram about 5 m. long by 3 m. broad, pleasantly situated on a declivity rising gradually from the margin of the sea. It is surrounded by strong walls, built of large square stones, some of them cubes of 6 ft. The streets are very narrow and the houses almost universally of one story with a terraced roof. On the summit of the hill on the declivity of which the city stands there is a fort or citadel of a triangular figure. Little trade is carried on here, owing to the poverty of the surrounding countries, and the shallow harbour but a great quantity of cotton is grown in the vicinity in which there are also many fine gardens and the inhabitants prepare rose-water oil, and manufacture copper and iron vessels and sell woollen stuffs. Derband was for many centuries considered the key of the Persian empire in that quarter. The inhabitants consist of Georgians, Armenians, and Jews. Pop. (1849) 10 711.

DERBY a central co. England, having N. York, E. Nottingham, S. Warwick and Leicester and W. Stafford and Chester; greatest length, N to S, 65 m. breadth, generally

from 15 to 20 and 25 m. area, 1098 sq. m. or 657 920 ac. The S. and S.E. parts of the county are low or slightly undulating and are for the most part fertile and well cultivated. The N. portion of the county and forms the commencement of the great central range which continues N. to the borders of Scotland. Though presenting no remarkable elevations, the highest not much exceeding 1900 ft. this hilly part of the county called the High Peak, is remarkable for the remarkable beauty of its scenery. Some of the higher ranges here have a bleak and barren appearance, but the dales and valleys are singularly beautiful presenting the pleasing combinations of clear streams, verdant meadows, and luxuriant foliage, enclosed by rocky heights which improve the general effect by force of contrast. The principal rivers are the Derwent, the Trent, and the Dove the latter remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and for the clear blue tint of its water. The other lesser streams are the Wye the Erwas and the Rother. The climate is on the whole healthful though somewhat cold and bleak in the higher districts. In the S. and E. parts most kinds of grain are grown particularly wheat and barley beans also are raised in considerable quantities. Oats are the principal crop in the N. and hilly districts, but the land there is mostly in pasture and both in the N. and S. dairy husbandry is carried on to a large extent, upwards of 2000 tons of cheese being annually sold out of the county. In the High Peak considerable numbers of sheep are reared of a small size. The horses of the N. parts are of a different breed from those of the S. the latter being strong and heavy, while the former are light and slender and are much employed in the Peak for carrying limestones their agility in ascending and descending the steep mountains being remarkable.

Derbyshire is singularly rich in minerals coal lead iron gypsum, and marble are wrought to a great extent. Zinc and copper are also found, but in comparatively small quantity. The coal field is calculated to extend to 190 000 ac. In various parts of both the High and Low Peak a beautiful calcareous variable black and variously coloured is obtained. The floor upon which the county is so famous abounds most in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham a locality also noted for its cavers. It is found suspended round the sides and tops of the limestone caverns, in a variety of fantastic forms and is fashioned into numerous ornamental articles. Small detached crystals called Derbyshire diamonds, specimens of chalcedony Jasper terra vert are found, and more rarely opal. In the mountainous districts, typical mineral springs are numerous the most celebrated are those of Matlock, Buxton, and Bakewell. There are also calcareous springs, which furnish wood and other substances numerous in them. The manufacture of Derbyshire is very considerable especially of silk and cotton the chief seat of the latter being the parish of Glossop, in which are more than half the mills in the county. There are numerous factories for the weaving and printing of calico, some bleaching grounds, and factories for weaving cambric, fustian muslin, and tape, and for making candle wicks. Machinery stocking frames and agricultural implements are also largely manufactured. There are also numerous tanneries and paper-mills in different parts of the county. Hare are made for exportation, and a superior porcelain is manufactured at Derby. The county is intersected by numerous canals and railways the principal of the former is the Trent and Mersey Canal the latter comprise the Birmingham and Derby Grand Junction Railway the North Midland Railway and the Midland Counties Railway.

Derbyshire is divided into six hundreds and 134 parishes and returns six members to Parliament—four for the county and two for the borough. Consistency for the county (1861) N. division, 5993 S. division, 9999 total, 12 992 Pop. (1841) 278 917 (1851) 398 064

DERBY is an ancient and market in England cap above sea level, bank, Derwent, here crossed by an elegant bridge of three arches 110 m. N. N. W. London and 80 m. S. S. E. Manchester. It is pleasantly situated in a wide and fertile valley open to the S., and, where modern, is well and regularly built but in the older quarters the streets are narrow and winding. All of them, however are clean, well paved and well lighted and to the old market, a new one communicating with it, and very commodious has recently been added. Most of the private houses are of red brick the public edifices are of

stone. Of these the most important are the church of All Saints, on the E. side of the town, near the river, a large and handsome edifice, in Roman Doric, light and airy in the interior which contains some interesting monuments, and has a beautiful screen of rich open tracery, and surmounted by a beautiful unadorned tower erected in the latest style of gothic about the time of Henry VIII. and nearly 180 ft. high the church of St. Alkmund, of florid gothic with a tower at the W. end, terminating in a beautiful spire 207 ft. high the church of St. Werburgh, consisting of a nave, chancel and aisles in the Tuscan style, with a fine gothic tower and good organ the church of St. John, an ancient gothic structure, with square embattled tower four other handsome Established churches, the R. Catholic church, one of the most imposing structures of the town erected in 1838 at a cost of £7000 the town hall a handsome edifice, with a bell tower the county hall assembly rooms the ra, 10 infirmary and jail the last well arranged and provided with every convenience for classifying the prisoners. In addition to the churches already named the Wesleyan Methodists have three the Primitive Methodists two the Independents two, and the New Connexion Methodists, Baptists, General Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians and New Jerusalemites, one each. The principal educational establishments are—the free grammar-school one of the oldest endowments in the kingdom, and having 10 exhibitions to Emmanuel college, Oxford a national and several British schools, a dame's a Wesleyan Methodist, and two infant schools. A handsome building has been recently erected for a normal female school. There is also a town and county library. The benevolent institutions include a number of almshouses and hospitals. One of the most valuable possessions of Derby is its arboretum which it owes to the munificence of its citizen Joseph Strutt. It originally covered 11 acres of ground to which 5 additional acres have since been added and has been tastefully laid out in walks and planted with trees and shrubs, so as to combine instruction with amusement. Free access is accorded to the public at least twice a week and to the subscribers of a small concert at all times. Derby is well situated both for manufactures and trade. The Market is a small town, which traverses the town and is crossed by numerous bridges, for sale of valuable water power a canal recently opened, gives a navigable communication with the Trent and Mersey and three important railways, the Derby and Birmingham the Midland Counties and North Midland have here a common station which is one of the most extensive in the kingdom.

The principal manufactures of Derby are silk, porcelain earthenware, jewellery and ornamental articles made of the various kinds of iron found in the county particularly of the floor iron called blue John red and white lead, lead pipe sheet lead cast iron ribbed stockings bobbin-net, and other lace. There are also several printing and publishing establishments. Silk throwing introduced into Derby at the beginning of last century by a mechanic named Iombe, who brought the art from Italy is still carried on here to a great extent. The weaving of process-goods in silk was introduced about 1838 or 1824. Since then saratoga, grove-de-maps, and other rich silks of superior quality are produced in numbers and to an extent that silk fabrics have become the staple of the town. The working of lace by machinery is also a thriving business. A few years since there were 200 lace-machines at work in the town and 17 silk mills. The porcelain or china manufacture was introduced about the year 1750 and has since attained a degree of excellence unsurpassed anywhere else, either as to fineness of material or brilliancy of colouring. It is now however in a somewhat declining state. The paper manufactures are curious and interesting. There are also a patent sheet manufactory some extensive foundries, and iron and the forges, where malleable iron has sheet-plates, tin plates, &c. are formed and manufactured into steam-bollers, gasholders, &c. The materials for the lead works are brought from the Peak hills. Derby has four weekly markets and nine annual fairs is the seat both of county and borough courts, and possesses a philological and agricultural society, a mechanics institute, athenaeum, &c. It is one of the oldest towns in the kingdom, and is supposed to owe its origin to a Roman station, Dervadico, situated at Little Chester on the opposite side of the river, where the foundations of a Roman bridge still exist, and various coins and other antiquities have

been found. In the time of the Saxons it was called *Nær wurdige*, and under the Danes took that of *Deorby* which with a slight change it still retains. Among its natives are the *Lancaster* by whom the London College of Physicians was founded. William Hutton the antiquarian and topographer and Richardson the novelist Barker who afterwards came to be Lord (Lancaster) and first Earl of Macclesfield, commenced it here, as an attorney. Derby retains two members to parliament constituency (1850, 2104 Pop. 40,609).

DERBY HAYEN a vil. England Isle of Man 2½ m N. E. coastline. It has an excellent and commodious harbour.

DERBYHAM, several places, Illegary particularly—1. A market in Co. Bihar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. In the neighbourhood are four lakes from which, by the evaporation of the water in summer, a good deal of soda is obtained, and another lake called *Phingot*, celebrated from the earliest times for its baths. In the same locality pearls are found, which though small are equal in luster to those of the East. Pop. 5390.—2. A vil. Hither Thosia Co. Heves, about 15 m. W. W. Erlau. It was founded by a colony of Bohemians and contains an elegant chateau. Pop. 1067.

DEREHAM (East) a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk. The town, beautifully situated on a rivulet, nearly in the centre of the county 10 m. N. W. Norwich is now considered one of the handsomest market towns in Norfolk although at one time one of the dirtiest, and still very filthy & ruinously drained. It consists chiefly of a spacious market place and three long, straight, and well kept streets, lined with handsome houses and shops well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It has assembly rooms, and a neat little theatre. In the church, which is an ancient structure, in the collegiate style, with a tower in the centre the remains of Lower the poet are buried in 1800. There are besides places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists, a national British and other schools and several friendly and benevolent societies. There are several brewers and maltsters, a sack manufactory and two iron foundries. The making of mill machinery, agricultural implements, and carriage building are also amongst the trades of the place while a brisk traffic is carried on in cattle pigs and corn, especially on market days. Market day Friday fairs in July and September. There is a station here on the Eastern Counties Railway. Dereham was nearly destroyed by fire in July 1851 and again in the reign of Charles II.—The parish contains 522 ac. of fertile and highly cultivated land. Pop. 4285.—(Local Correspondent.)

DEREHAM (West) par. Eng. Norfolk 2440 ac. P. 648. **DERENBURG** a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of and 8½ m. S. W. Magdeburg on the Havelnau. It is surrounded by an old wall with three gates contains a church, chapel, townhouse, and hospital and has a distillery a paper and numerous other mills. In the neighbourhood is the strong castle of Koenigsstein. Pop. 2572.

DERENDIAH a small tn. and castle, Asiatic Turkey pach Room and Syvas, 56 m. E. of Siraz. The town stands on a platform of the rock on the summit of which the castle is situated. It contains only about 40 houses, and is abandoned in summer by its inhabitants, who then retire to the gardens lower down the valley. The rock on which the castle stands is semicircular limestone, forming cliffs of from 50 to 100 ft. in height and rising 300 ft. above the river's bed. It is accessible only in one direction.

DERETSKE, a market tn. in Hungary Thibet Thaum, co. Bihar about 15 m. S. Debreczen. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 5507.

DERG (Lough) a lake Ireland, co. of, and 7½ m. E. by S. Duagall about 5 m. long and 2½ m. broad at the broadest part. The shores are steep, and the general scenery around wild, dreary and desolate. The lake is studded with islands, one of which called *Stanton Island*, is famous as the scene of a R. Catholic pilgrimage. From the 1st to the 15th of August it is thronged with devotees from all parts of Ireland between 10,000 and 15,000 visiting the island annually. It lies within ½ m. of the S.E. shore and is about the extent of an acre. There are two small chapels on it, one of which is appropriated to the penitents, a house for the officiating priests, and a few cabins. The pilgrims remain on the island from three to

nine days, and their only food during that time is bread and water.

DERIAHI one of the Marian Islands S.E. coast of Arabia, at the entrance of the bay of Curia Maria lat. 17° 35' N. lon. 38° 55' E.

DERMBACH a tn. in Saxe-Wurmer obliq. place hall of same name near the Fulda, 60 m. S. W. Weimar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church a castle, and a savings bank and has several mills, and four annual fairs. A great number of wooden lard pipes are made in the neighbourhood. Pop. of tn. 1080 of hall, 6400.

DERDAH a seaport in Tripoli, at the mouth of a large river, about 1 m. from the coast, 450 m. W. E. W. Alexandria, and 550 m. E. Tripoli lat. 33° 46' N. lon. 27° 40' 45' E. (a). The town is built on four separate quarters on both sides of the ravine, backed by lofty rocks. The streets are tolerably regular but dirty, the houses low and small, and, being built of pebbles, cemented with clay and ill put together have a very mean appearance. They are however surrounded with gardens producing abundance of dates, grapes, melons, figs, bananas, oranges, plums, and other fruits and are well sheltered by thick groves of date trees. The town is abundantly supplied with water from a copious stream that gushes from the rocks above it, and which after passing through several streets, irrigates the gardens and corn fields in the neighbourhood. In the centre of the town is a ruined fortress, and a handsome mosque, built by one of the former Beys, a native of Egypt. The harbour is extremely insecure, but there is a good roadstead ½ m. off shore, as well as some shelter for small craft close in shore, with the wind from N. N. W. to S. E. The town is wholly undefended both by sea and land. It has some small export trade in corn and wool the produce of the inland country. Derdash has greatly fallen off since it ceased to be the seat of the Government of Tripoli, and its property has likewise been much injured by visitations of the plague. Pop. 6000.

DERDAS, a market tn. Dalmatia, circle of and 51 m. S. E. Zara, cap. dist. of same name, agreeably situated r. bank Gicoba. It contains a parish church, which was once a Turkish mosque, and the ruins of a castle, picturesque seated on a lofty and rugged precipice, on three sides almost inaccessible. It was formerly a large Turkish town, with 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. It is now a mere village. Pop. 1010.

DERNYE a tn. Austria, Croatia, belonging to the reg. marshal dist. of Vukovar on the Dra a river which there has a ferry about 4 m. from Newstadt. It contains a R. Catholic parish church and has 6 mills. Pop. 1669.

DERR, or *Derri* a tn. Arabia, and the modern capital of that country r. bank Nile, about 70 m. N. E. Ispahambol, lat. 23° 30' N. lon. 22° 30' E. It is a mere assemblage of mud cottages surrounded by a thick palm grove. Dates of superior quality are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 3000.

DERREYEH (Ed) or *Desaveri* a fortified tn. Arabia cap. Negd, dist. El Kharij on the caravan line between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, 60 m. N. W. Mecca; lat. 25° 15' N. lon. 46° 56' E. This town is situated the base of Mount Khour in a fertile valley and was once the centre of Wahabite power but, in 1819 was taken, and almost destroyed by Ibrahim Pasha Pop. about 13,000.

DERRINISH, two la. Ire. 1.—1. Co. of and 10 m. N. Sligo, near the entrance to Milkhaven, containing about 76 ac. of land.—2. Co. Mayo in Clew Bay containing about 52 ac.

DERRY co. and city Ireland. See *LONDONDERRY*. **DERRY** a rivulet, Ireland, co. Wicklow, Carlow and Wexford, rising 2 m. S. E. Hacketstown, and after a course of about 15 m. falling into the Slaney 1½ m. below Clonegal.

DERRY with an affix, numerous par. Ire. 1.—(Agha) Antrim 13,480 ac. Pop. 5113.—2. (Bruck) Fermanagh 4656 ac. Pop. 342.—3. (Colony) Limerick 1719 ac. Pop. 488.—4. (Grath) Tipperary 8777 ac. Pop. 942.—5. (Kilgheen) Antrim 7643 ac. Pop. 2400.—6. (Loran) Londonderry and Tyrone 12,100 ac. Pop. 7581.—7. (Lorap) Wicklow 42,966 ac. Pop. 4216.—8. (Nahoon) KILBEGG 8840 ac. Pop. 1691.—9. (Nahoon) Antrim 15,049 ac. Pop. 6348.—10. (Pahoon) Monagh 1951 ac. Pop. 282.—11. (Pahoon) Cork 1828 ac. Pop. 459.—12. (Pahoon) Fermanagh 21,079 ac. Pop. 7605.

DEBSINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 8473 ac. Pop. 812. **DEBTINGEN** three places Germany.—1 A market town. Baden circle Lower Rhine, half of, and 3 m. E. Wertheim. It contains a parish church and has two mills. Pop. 960.—2 (Old and New) two contiguous villages Württemberg, circle Danube, half of, and not far from Ulm. They contain a parish church. Pop. 818.—3, (Old) A. in Württemberg Neckar circle, half Metzingen near the Baden frontier. It has a church. Pop. 1290.

DEBVENICH an inlet, Adriatic Sea, near the coast of Dalmatia, dist. of and 12 m. S.W. Traw and immediately W of the island of Zraco. It is inhabited by a few fishermen.

DERVOCK, a post in Ireland, co. of and 31 m. N.W. Antrim, consisting of two streets, one on each side of the Bush. Near the town is the parish church, a handsome structure as also a R. Catholic chapel and Presbyterian meeting-house. On the banks of the Bush are extensive corn and four mills 1 op. 899.

DERWEN par. Wales, Denbigh; 8912 ac. 1 op. 584. **DERWENT**, several rivers, Eng.—1 co. Cumberland, rising at the head of Borrowdale, flowing N through the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite-water and thence pursuing a W. S. W. direction to the Irish Sea, which it enters near Workington. Its principal affluent are the Greta and Cocker and the town of Cockermouth is situated on its L. bank. The waters of this river are remarkably limpid and its banks are throughout adorned with scenery of the greatest beauty.—2 co. Derby rising in the high peak, towards the N. extremity of the county and after a course chiefly S. E., of about 60 m. past Chatsworth, Matlock, Belper and Derby falling into the Trent on the confines of Leicestershire. Its upper vale is very much admired for its picturesque beauty. The Wyre is its principal affluent.—3 co. York (E. Ridgeway) rising in the woods near Harwood dale, and after a circuitous course chiefly S. E. of about 60 m. falling into the Ouse at Thimby where it is navigable to Malton a distance of 27 m.

DERWENT a river Van Diemen's Land rises in an unexplored region N.W. of the co. of Norfolk probably in about lat. 43° 30' S. On entering the county just named, it pursues a tortuous S. E. course, and latterly expands into a spacious estuary opening to the S. Pacific Ocean. At its entrance between Cape Pteron on the W. and Cape Direction on the E. it is about 4 m. wide, and continues to retain this width for 6 or 8 m. when it diminishes to about 2½ m., and latterly to somewhat less than a mile with exception of the indentation near the head of the estuary called Prince of Wales Bay where it again expands to a width of about 2 m. Seven miles from the entrance an opening to the E. occurs which conducts to a pretty extensive expanse called Ralph's Bay. The tide in Derwent river is irregular rising at times 7 or 8 feet, but usually only 4 or 5 feet the stream is generally weak, seldom more than half a knot. In the upper part, where the water is fresh, flocks of black swans formerly used to feed among the long grass which grew on the mud banks. A lighthouse, elevated 70 feet above the sea, has been erected on Iron Pot Island, at the entrance of the Derwent exhibiting a fixed light, which may be seen from 13 to 15 m. distant from a ship's deck. The estuary separates the districts of Highwood and Hobart Town.

DERWENT WATER, or **KESWICK LAKE**, a beautiful and picturesque lake, England on Cumberland forming an expansion of the Derwent, and having the town of Keswick on its N. W. shore. It is about 3½ m. long and 1½ broad has rocky and precipitous banks, and is adorned with several richly wooded islands and a singular mass of soft land which occasionally floats upon the surface, and at other times sinks below it. The waters of this lake are sometimes liable to an unaccountable agitation, and frequently rises in the calmest weather continues in this state for hours together. Near the N. E. corner of the lake is the celebrated cascade of Lodore.

DES MOINES, a riv. U. States, Iowa, rising in the Cotton des Prairies, and after a S. E. course falling into the Mississippi at the foot of the Des Moines rapids, near the confines of Missouri. In the rainy season it is navigable for steamboats 100 m.

DESAGUADERO—1 A vast depression or inter-alpine valley in Bolivia and Peru, between two huge ridges of the Andes, into which the great chain divides, near the well-known city of Trujillo lat. 12° 30' S. and again unites at the peak of

Vilacota, lat. 14° 30' S. lon. 78° 50' W. The westernmost of the longitudinal ridges which bound the valley in that direction, and form part of the boundary line between Peru and Bolivia runs parallel with the shores of the Pacific Ocean and is called the Cordillera of the coast whilst the eastern ridge is known by the general name Cordillera, or properly speaking, Bolivian Cordillera and its N. prolongation, Cordillera Real, comprising the snowy ranges Carabaya and Apolobamba the highest peak of the latter having an elevation of 17 880 ft. The great valley or table land occupying the intermediate space between the limits above defined is about 400 m. in length with a breadth varying from 80 to 80 m. It comprises an area of 150 000 sq. m. and includes the great lake Titicaca, 12 850 ft. above sea level, and the smaller lake Aullagas or Uros 570 ft. below the level of the former and which receives the superfluous waters of Titicaca by the river Desaguadero, its only outlet. The river is of considerable depth but its velocity is scarcely 2 m. an hour. Its whole length from the village Desaguadero, at the S. extremity of Titicaca, to the N. end of lake Aullagas, is about 180 m. where it emerges from lake Titicaca it is crossed by a bridge built by the fifth Inca of Peru for the passage of his army. The average elevation of the valley or table-land of Desaguadero above the level of the sea is about 12 900 ft. From its great elevation the heat here is never great, nor is the cold very inclement except during the nights from May to November. This season which is the winter is extremely dry the sky is cloudless and neither rain nor snow are known to fall. But the latter proceeds and follows the rainy season which begins at the end of November and continues to the beginning of April. There are no trees in the valley but the lower districts are covered with the most beautiful green turf. Cultivation is extremely limited wheat barley and rye are sown but they do not ripen and are not green as fodder for the llamas. There are however extensive plantations of quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*), Lima and of potatoes which are found growing wild in some of the more elevated places. There are here no peculiar seasons for sowing or reaping, both these operations going on simultaneously throughout the whole year. Numerous herds of llamas feed on the coarse grass with which the higher ridges in the valley are covered Quacuac alpaca, and vicuñas are also met with, but no other wild animals, excepting a peculiar kind of hare and a small animal of the family *Reithrodontomys*, which is some place has so burrowed the soil as to render travelling on horseback unsafe. The condor is frequently seen on the surrounding mountains.

A lake is the S. of Chilo in America, somewhat of the form of a boot the limb of which is 85 m. long and the feet about 12 m. its breadth nowhere exceeding 5 m. At its S. E. end is the volcano of Osorno and from its N. W. extremity issues the river of that name which falls into the Pacific.

DESHOROUGH a vill and par. Eng. co. of and 14 m. N. N. E. Northampton, on a sandstone rock. The weaving of silk and worsted employs a portion of the inhabitants and a number of females are engaged in the making of lace and winding cotton. Area of par. 3410 ac. Pop. 1380.

DESHKIN, a town, Brazil, gov. of, and 34 m. N. N. E. Orel 1 bank Oka. It contains a chapel and has some trade in salt, but the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture. Pop. 1000.

DESLADA one of the Lizard all belonging to the French Caribbean Sea E. from Guadalupe lat. 1° 10' N. lon. 61° 12' W. (p.) It is about 10 m. long and hardly 5 broad rises with a steep ascent, and then extends in a table land which consists of limestone rocks in which many caverns occur, but it is without water. The soil is in some places of a deep black, and fertile, in others it is sandy and unproductive. This island was the first of the Caribbean islands seen by Columbus on his second voyage in 1494.

DESEMBOQUE, a town, Brazil, gov. Minas Geraes, 8 bank Velhas about 400 m. S. W. town It contains a parish church and a primary school. Some of the inhabitants are employed in making cloth or in spinning wool and cotton others in agricultural labour including the making of cheese and rearing of cattle. In the neighbourhood are mineral springs, considered very efficacious in cutaneous affections. Pop. town and district, 5000.

DESENZANO a brand port, kingdom of Italy gov. Milan prov. of and 16 m. E. S. E. Brescia, at the S. W. extremity of

lake Garda, at the foot of a hill crowned with an ancient castle. It is well built with wide and clean streets, and possesses several churches, a convent, hospital, a philosophical society, a gymnasium and clerical seminary. The port has considerable traffic in grain, wine, oil, silk, and fish. Four well-attended fairs are held during the year for cattle and general merchandise. Pop. 5437.

DESERT a name sometimes given to the newly organized Mormon territory in the U States of N America. See TAB.

DESERT several pars. 1st 1—1 Cork 725 ac. Pop. 411—2 Croy Tyne 14 399 ac. 1 op. 5866—3, (t-Egypt) Doregal 7501 ac. Pop. 1004—4, (t-Ism) Londonderry 5561 ac. Pop. 2204—5 (t-Martin) Londonderry 9580 ac. 1 op. 3693—6 (t-More) Cork 3045 ac. Pop. 708—7 (t-Ophir) Londonderry 11,489 ac. Pop. 8745—8, (t-Serpes) Cork 15,761 ac. Pop. 3553.

DESEKIAS (Tas) shows rocky tide. Atlantic ocean S E Madeira, lat. 35° or Agulhas Point 32° 31' 15" N lon. 16° 50' 45" W (a). The northern is called Chico, the centre one Deserta Grande, and the S one Bugio. They have no permanent inhabitants, but are occasionally visited from Madeira by fishermen, herders with goats, sheep and cattle and by parties in quest of archery. Chico is nine-tenths of a mile in length, and one-fourth of a mile in breadth at its N end but at the S it terminates in a very narrow point. It is a table-land surrounded by high rocky cliffs. The E shore runs nearly in a straight line, the W is more indented and at this side the low landing places in great width. The soil is light mingled with rocks and stones, and covered with long, coarse dry grass, and some wild herbs. Its most elevated summit is 546 ft. above sea level. The Deserta Grande is the largest and most elevated of the three islands. Its shores are generally steep and rocky and high bold cliffs of rock characterizes the greater part of them. It is upwards of 6 m in length and about 1 m in breadth. Its most elevated peak is 610 ft. above sea level. The Bugio is about a mile in length, and the same in breadth. Its highest peak is 610 ft. on the N part of the island is 1819 ft. above sea level.

DESFOUR par Eng. Leicester 3830 ac. Pop. 1025. **DESFOUR**, or *Desfour*, city Pers. prov Khuzestan 30 m N W Shushtar lat. 32° 5' N lon. 48° 11' E. It is a bank, river name here crossed by a handsome bridge of 20 arches the foundations of which are of stone, and very ancient, the upper portions of brick of a more recent date. It is the principal market of Khuzestan, although in many respects inferior to the larger town of Shushtar its bazaar being less commodious, its houses not so well built, and its streets narrower. In the vicinity are numerous interesting remains of antiquity including the beds of large canals, supposed to be of Sassanian origin. The neighbourhood is well inhabited and abounds in villages. Here the ladage which is manufactured in Khuzestan is raised and orange and lemon trees find a favourable soil. The local governor of Anshan generally resides here. Pop. 14,000 or 15,000.—The river on which the city stands has its source in the mountains to the W of Bourgoird, prov Irak Ajami lat. 33° 50' N lon. 46° 40' E and after a S and S E course of 150 m. falls into the Karoon lat. 31° 38' N lon. 48° 58' E. 22 m S Shushtar.

DESHI PYAZ, a large vil. Persia, Khuzestan 150 m S Mashad. It is surrounded by an enclosed garden of nut berry and fruit trees. The products of the vicinity are fruit, silk, a little cotton and opium. It contains about 100 families of Kizil-bashes.

DESHIMA or *Desima* an artificial fan-shaped isl Japan close to the town of Nangasaki. In the years 1685 and 1686 the Japanese, being desirous of assigning a fixed residence to the Portuguese, who still remained in their country in spite of the cruel persecutions to which they were then subjected, compelled them to construct their own island at the mouth of its favorable position in front of Nangasaki, whence it derives its name, which signifies Fore Island and the excellent arrangement of its stores, soon became of great importance to the prosperity of the mercantile relations of the Portuguese with Japan and the loss of liberty which they sustained was considerably alleviated by the spur thus given to their commerce. This prosperity however did not long continue for in 1693 a general sentence of banishment was issued against the Portuguese; and the Dutch, who had already, from

a spirit of rivalry, longed to locate themselves at Nangasaki, instead of Fancio (to which their own factories and those of the Portuguese had hitherto been confined) availed themselves of this opportunity to effect their purpose, and in 1641 we find them settled at Desima. The artificial island was constructed from the earth of a hill in the neighbourhood. A wall of the basaltic rock, 6 ft. above high water, protects it from the encroachments of the sea and a gate shut at night separates the inhabitants from those of the town of Nangasaki, which see.

DESIRO [anc. Desirom] a tn kingdom of Italy prov of and 10 m N Milan. Its houses are well built and it has a handsome church, hospital almshouse, and elementary school. In the vicinity are delightful gardens and vineyards, with fine trees and fountains. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and raising domestic cattle. Pop. 4334.—(Dese, des, Desia.)

DESIRO (Port) a harbour Patagonia, E coast, lat. 4° 45' S lon. 65° 15' 30" W (a). formed by a river of the same name. It is of difficult entrance, from its narrowness and the strength of the tide but there is good anchorage off the mouth. The country around is a parched barren desert with some straggling tufts of brown grass and a few stunted bushes. Of edible vegetables there are few or none but wild fowl, fish and shell-fish are plentiful. The natives are hostile to strangers and spare no white man who is so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, in consequence of the treatment they have received from the Spaniards and their descendants. The river was examined by Captain Klug for 16 m. but is believed to be navigable to a much greater distance.—(Fitzroy's *Sailing Directions for S. America* King's Sailing Directions for F and N Patagonia.)

DESKFORD par Bent Beauf 5 m by 3 m Pop. 917. **DESSA**, a riv Russia, which rises in gov. of, and about 50 m. E of the town of Smolensk, flows S E through that gov. and gov. Orlov. It reaches Brzansk, where it suddenly turns S S W and continues its direction into gov. Tchernigov, which it traverses easterly first S W and then W to Tchernigov. It now resumes its S S W course, and reaching the frontiers of gov. Kiev joins bank Diaper nearly opposite the town of Kiev. It is navigable nearly throughout its whole course, which exceeds 600 m. Its principal affluents are on the S the Rouda and Snov and on the N the Snopel, Velma, Buira, Navia, Nerusa, Ivot, Seim and Ostor. It has been proposed to unite the Ukra with the Dnna, and thereby give a continuous water communication between the Caspian the Black Sea, and the Baltic.

DESOLATION (Kare) a promontory W Greenland Davis Strait, forming the S.W. extremity of the Isl. Narsarsuaq lat. 60° 55' N lon. 49° 36' W (a). A headland of Terra del Fuego on an Isl. on the W coast lat. 54° 48' S lon. 71° 37' W (a).

DESSAU a tn Germany cap. duchy Anhalt-Desaun in a beautiful valley 1 bank, Mulde which is here crossed by a bridge, and joins the Elbe about 3 m. below 35 m. N Leipzig on the railway between Berlin, Anhalt and Leipzig. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls with six gates, and of four suburbs, and is generally well built, containing several spacious squares, and a number of well formed and well-lighted streets. The principal buildings is the great place close on the Mulde originally built in 1470 but reconstructed at a much later period, not possessed of great architectural merit, but surrounded with fine gardens, and containing both a picture gallery and a library in which are numerous MSS. of Luther. The other note-worthy buildings are the palace of the dukes, the towerhouse, the palace church (Schloßkirche) with a curious pulpit of the Last Supper by Cranach, the town church St. George's church St. John's church, the St. Catherine church, the synagogue, theatre, library museum and other schools the musical academy the poorhouse, house of correction and several hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, hats, leather tobacco, mineral and other instruments, and there is an extensive weaving as well as several other mills and an important corn market. The ground around Desau originally a sandy waste, has been completely reclaimed, and is now covered with beautiful gardens, forming the chief attraction of the place. The celebrated Mendelssohn was born here. Pop. 12,500.

DESTERRO, a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Santa-Catharina, near the centre of the W coast of the island, which gives that province its name. It stands on a tongue of land which projects W into the bay and is defended by two forts. Its situation is unhealthy and it is very poorly built—the streets being very irregular and badly paved. Scarcely any of the buildings deserve notice but among others may be mentioned the governor's palace, courthouse, arsenal, parish church, and hospital. In 1898 a dreadful thunderstorm destroyed part of the town and committed great ravages both on the island and the mainland. Pop., tn. and dist., 6000.

DESVRES, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. S.E. Boulogne. It is agreeably situated in a well watered district in the neighbourhood of an extensive forest. It was formerly a place of some importance, surrounded by fortifications, and defended by a strong castle but is now comparatively insignificant. It has some manufactures of coarse woollens, leather felt, and other articles. The possession of Desvres was lately contested during the Anglo-Norman wars. Pop. 2816.

DETHWICK LKA, a vil. and chapelry England, co. of and 14 m. N by W Derby. The village, situated in a valley, has a furnace for smelting lead-ore and a mill on a large scale, for spinning worsted and cotton. The Cromford and High Peak Railway passes within a quarter of a mile. Pop. 688.

DETMOLD, a tn. Germany, cap. Lippe-Detmold 1 bank, Weser, 50 m. S.W. Hannover. It is entered by three gates, is divided into the old and new towns, the former very poorly and the latter regularly built, contains a palace, a fine old castellated building with four wings and a vast round tower or donjon surrounded by well-arranged gardens, three churches a gymnasium, normal, industrial, and other schools, an orphan hospital infirmary and house of correction. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth and leather and there are both marble and gypsum quarries. A few breeding studs are kept here. In the neighbourhood, on the Gröben berg the culminating point of the Teutoburg Wald a natural statue, the hammer and copper 45 ft. high, placed on a circular pedestal of solid sandstone, 90 ft. high has been erected, by subscription among the princes of Germany to the Hermann or Arminius, by whom Varus and his Roman legion were destroyed. Pop. 4716.

DETROIT, a tn. U.S. States, N. shore of Lake Michigan, opposite the W extremity of Manitoulin or Drummond Island lat. 45° 57' N lon. 84° 4' W.

DETROIT a tn. U.S. States, cap. of Michigan, r. bank of a river or creek of the same name here about 3 m. wide, 7 m. below the outlet of Lake St. Clair and 20 m. above the N.W. end of Lake Erie lat. 42° 30' N lon. 82° 10' W. It stretches about 1 m. along the river and for 2 m. backward is of a rectangular form. Thereafter it narrows, 300 ft. wide, divides into triangular portions and terminates in a large open area, called the Grand Circus. It has several public squares the chief of which is called the Campus Martius. The public edifices deserving of notice are the state-house, the city hall and the bank of Michigan. There are 33 churches several markets, two banks a theatre, numerous public gardens, mechanic hall state post-office several newspapers and benevolent societies, including two orphan asylums also several literary and scientific associations. It has extensive manufactures of machinery, shawls, ploughs, &c. and about 10 000 000 ft. of lumber are sawn up annually. Detroit is well situated for trade its navigation by river and lake, is open for eight months yearly and by the Michigan Central Railway it has extensive inland communication. In 1852 the registered shipping of the port was 43 936 tons. The exports coastwise amount to about 2800 000 and the imports to about 23 100 000 annually. Detroit was founded by the French Canadians in 1682, and was incorporated as an American city in 1815. Pop. (1858) 84,486.

DETROIT River, a river N. America, forming the communication between Lakes St. Clair and Erie, and part of the boundary between Upper Canada and the U.S. States. It is 98 m. long, 3 m. wide at Detroit, but gradually becomes wider as it descends towards the S. Among the lakes formed by it are Grose and Fighting Islands, situated near its mouth. It is navigable for ships of any tonnage. Its banks are chiefly inhabited by French Canadians whose houses, surrounded

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with fruit trees, present a pleasant spectacle in passing through the strait.

DETTA, a vil. Hungary, co. Tolna, near the Danube, 6 m. S.E. Szekes. It contains a Protestant church and has good fishing in the Danube. Much wine is produced in the district. Pop. 1686.

DETTA, or GEMOU a market tn. Hungary Thikler Thassa, co. of, and 28 m. S.E. by E Temesvar on the Berava. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Rice is grown in the district. Pop. 1450.

DETTLEBAH, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, ep. dist. of same name, r. bank, Main, over which there is a ferry 9 m. E.N.E. Würzburg. It contains two churches—one of them attached to a Franciscan monastery and the object of numerous pilgrimages an hospital and poorhouse and has considerable manufactures of cloth a trade in wine and agricultural produce, numerous mills a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 2445 of dist. 10 367.

DETTINGEN, several places, Württemberg partitioned into—1. A vil. circle, Dettlingen, dist. of and 3 m. S.E. Kirchheim. It contains a parish church, and a cotton mill. Both wine and fruit are produced to some extent in the vicinity. Pop. 2383.—2. (von der Ernt) a vil. circle, Schwarzwald dist. Urach, 10 m. E. Tübingen, 1 bank, Erms. It contains a parish church and a small castle and has a large carriage and wagon factory a polishing a saw and an iron mill. Much wine and fruit are produced here. Pop. 3851.—3. A vil. circle Jaxt, dist. of, and 6 m. S.W. Heidenheim. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1437.—4. (bei Zettlingen) a vil. circle Schwartzwald, ep. dist. of same name. It contains a parish church. Pop. 920.

DETTINGEN a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia dist. of, and 9 m. N.W. Aschaffenburg r. bank Main. It contains a parish church and has a granite quarry but only de serves notice on account of the victory gained here in 1748 by the English and Austrians over the French. Pop. 602.

DETTINGEN-HOES, a vil. and par. Switzerland, co. of and 16 m. N.E. Aarau, r. bank, Aare. It stands in a beautiful district contains a parish church and has some manufactures of linen, and a bleachfield. Pop. 870.

DETTVA a vil. Hungary Huttar Danube, co. Szabolcs a lofty mountain valley 5 m. from Nagyec. It contains a hand some parish church. The inhabitants are Slovaks. Pop. 7340.

DETWILLER (German Detweiler) a vil. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 4 m. E.N.E. Saverny, r. bank, Moselle. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs and some cotton mills.

DEURAE a very old vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 28 m. S.E. Hertogenbosch. It has a beautiful R. Catholic and a Reformed church and a school. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and turf-selling. Pop. 1750.

DFUSEHILL, par. England, Salop. 487 a.s. 1000 DEUTSCHEN, a tn. Holland. See DOETZINGEN.

DEUTSCHEROD a royal free tn. Bohemia, circle of and 23 m. S.E. Cassau on the Savaia. It has two churches, five churches a gymnasium, barracks, hospital a paper mill vinegar factory and some manufactures of cloth and four annual fairs. Pop. 2445.

DEUTSCHENDORF or POTZAN a tn. Hungary Thutler Danube, co. Zips. In a plain, r. bank Paprad here crossed by a stone bridge 72 m. E. by E. Grazov. It contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches and has manufactures of linen paper and copper-ware, several distilleries a weekly market and an annual fair. Pop. 1870.

DEUTSCHHAUSE (Moravian Zlissow) a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 18 m. N.E. Olmitz, in a mountainous district on the high road to Austrian Silesia. It contains a parish church and has a weekly market and four annual fairs. Pop. 1602.

DEUTSCHKRONE ABERKRONE, or WALCH, a tn. Prussia prov. W. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, cap. circle of same name, 72 m. N.W. Posen between the lakes of Artna and Ladau. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains a gymnasium and synagogue, and has manufactures of woollen cloths, dye-works a trade in horses and cattle, and eight annual fairs. Pop. 8000.—The town area 614 ges m. in dist. and mostly watered by the Kłodz, Pilawitz, and Dabrowa, contains numerous lakes and rears many cattle. Pop. 44,506.

DEUTSCHLAND See GERMANY

DEUTZ, a city of Cologne with which it communicates by a bridge of boats, 1400 ft. long. It is strongly fortified, as part of the defenses of Cologne—forming in fact, a *fort-de-poit*. It contains a R. Catholic parish and another church the ruins of an old Benedictine abbey a large barracks with magazines of artillery and two extensive establishments and has important manufactures of porcelain, valves, ribbons, soap, and playing cards. The harbour is good, and contains numerous shipping particularly in winter. Deutz is a very ancient place, and is said to owe its origin to a castle built on its site by Constantine the Great. The finest view of Cologne with its ranges of buildings stretching 3 m. along the river is obtained from the extremity of the bridge on this side. For plan of town, see COLOGNE. Pop. 2890.

DEUX PONT, a city in Bavaria. See ZWIRBACHEN

DEVA.—1 A small town in port, *Assam*, *Assam prov* *Dist* *Assam*, 28 m. E. N. E. Bikaner. It is a river its mouth. It has tolerably well-made streets, two squares, a large and magnificent church, townhall, two schools, an hospital, prison, and convent. Iron is wrought in the vicinity to some extent, but the inhabitants are principally occupied in agriculture and fishing. Its trade consists in the export of fish, bread, vegetables, fruits, iron, grain, &c. and the import of oil, wine, sugar, tobacco, coffee, soap, *artichokes*, *barley*, *apples*, &c. Pop. 3300.—2 A small river in Eastern India, which falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 30 m.

DEVA (Latin *Devapala* German *Devierick*, or *Schleswig*) a market in Austria Transylvania on Hanyard bank, Maros, 3 m. W. Hermannstadt. It contains two castles, one of them a more rarely frequented seated on a rocky eminence and supposed to be of Roman origin. A Protestant, R. Catholic, and Greek church. The district is famed for its peaches. Many Roman coins of Augustus, and a later date, have been found here. In 1550 John Tokis defeated the Turks. Pop. 4000.

DEVAPRAYAGA a town in Hindostan in Gurwal 12 m. W. Surugger lat. 30° 9' N. lon. 78° 53' E. at the junction of the two rivers Bhagirathi or true Ganges and the Almogunda, the union of which forms that part of the Ganges held most sacred by the Hindoos, by bathing in which they suppose themselves purified from all their former sins. The town is built on the scarp of a mountain, about 100 ft. above the water the mountain rising about 800 ft. higher. The houses, generally two stories high, are built of large stones cemented with coarse lime, and covered with shingles. In the upper part of the town stands a temple sacred to Ramachandra, constructed of large blocks of cut stone, piled up, without mortar, to the height of 60 ft. The image is of black stone and about 6 ft. high.

DEVENISH.—1 An old Ireland co. Fermanagh in Lough Erne, 2 m. N. W. Enniskillen area about 113 sq. and containing some interesting remains of ancient religious establishments.—2 A par. E. of the above 30 619 sq. Pop. 6641.

DEVENTER, a town in Holland prov Overijssel 8 m. N. Zutphen, r bank, *IJssel*, where it receives the *Beek*. The streets of this ancient fortified city are generally narrow but the market places large and wide. Successive changes in the fortifications have reduced the gates to seven. An extensive prospect is enjoyed from the ramparts but the favourite promenade is the Werf, on the further side of the *IJssel* whose fine old *haden* trees were destroyed by the French in 1813 but it is now laid out with great taste in the English garden style. The townhouse is of great size is in the *atheneum* has its library. The courthouses and prison are handsome structures. In the wretchedness, a large, old, isolated building The Reformed have two churches, the Lutheran one, the *Memorials* one, and the R. Catholic one. The Jews have a small synagogue. A great resort to the town on market days makes it then a very bustling place. Though no longer the third commercial city of Holland, it still derives great advantages from its harbour on the *IJssel* It exports 600 000 lbs. of butter and 305,000 *Danish* *oaken*, annually has a royal Turkey carpet manufactory an iron foundry a stocking manufactory and various other industrial establishments. Among its public institutions are the great hospital for old people, a larger orphan house, St. Elizabeth's

both a hospital for the insane, and four other hospitals, including a military one. The *atheneum* comprises a drawing school and a lecture room, and a hall for the chemical and physical society. The Latin school has six classes, under four masters. There is also an industrial school with 500 scholars, a fine arts society a natural history and chemical society a department of the public utility society and of that for the encouragement of industry and 8 other schools with 2200 scholars. Pop. (1850) 14,878 of whom 10 (50) are Protestants, 3000 R. Catholics, and 380 Jews.—(Van der Aa.)

DEVIEREAUX (84) par England, Hereford; 1080 sq. Pop. 207

DEVIRILLI, two par. England co. Wiltshire—1 (Longbridge) 4156 sq. P. 1878.—2 (Monsieur) 1785 sq. P. 808

DEVIRON or DOVIRAN a river Scotland, co. Aberdeen and Banff. It rises in the parish of Cairnab W. coast Aberdeenshire, flows in a winding course N. E. past Kintilly and Drumblair, and enters the M. sea at Banff, after a course of more than 40 m. It abounds with salmon and trout and lead ore has been observed on its banks. It has many small affluents, the chief of which are the Beggs and Isla.

DEVETTER, or DEVEZSKA, a market in Hungary Timar Danube, co. of and 23 m. W. Veszprim ap. dist. of same name, 81 m. E. W. Pesth. It contains a parish church. Pop. 3890

DEVICOTTA a fort and seaport in, of S. Hindostan Car Nicobar, lat. 11° 37' N. lon. 73° 12' E. on the Caracendal coast at the mouth of the Coleroon. The fort is situated on a small island. The approach to the port is very dangerous, owing to an extensive shoal (Coleroon Shoal) which projects 4 or 5 m. from the entrance to the river.

DEVILS, with various affixes a name applied to a great variety of places in different quarters of the world including—1 (Devil) a harbour on the S. side of Tierra del Fuego, in Christmas Sound lat. 55° 10' S. lon. 70° W. so named by Cook in 1774 on account of its gloomy appearance. It is surrounded by high and savage rocks, which drive it of the rays of the sun—2 An isl. off the coast of French Guinea, lat. 6° 16' N. lon. 52° 45' W. (i.e. 3, *Des Montagnes*) A mountain range, Ireland co. Tipperary and partly on the confines of King's co., rising to the height of 3084 ft. They extend 8 W. to N. E. for about 24 m. and separate the basin of the Suir from that of the Blinn—4 (Devil) A small lake, Ireland co. Kerry near the summit of Mangerton Mountain at an elevation of between 2000 and 3000 ft. above sea level. It is about 1 m. long and fully one-third broad, and in its centre is upwards of 150 ft. deep.—5 (Devil) A mountain, S. Africa Cape Colony lat. 33° 57' 11" S. lon. 18° 31' 45" E. (i.e. 2) having a height of 3315 ft.

DEVIL LE-LAZ-ROUEN a vil. France, dep. Sarre-Inférieure, about 3 m. N. W. Rouen, in a rich valley watered by the Caillie. It is an active, stirring place with manufactures of plain and printed cottons chemical products and paper dye-works with numerous cotton and other mills. P. 8810

DEVIZES, a par. bar. and market in England co. Wiltshire, a busy town on a commanding eminence, 33 m. W. by S. London. It consists of several streets, diverging from a spacious market place, well paved and lighted with gas. Some of the houses have an antique appearance, being built of timber and plaster but most of the others are handsome modern buildings. It has two handsome parish churches, and places of worship for Presbyterians, Baptists Independent, Unitarians, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends a townhall house of correction, and county bridewell. In the market place is a handsome cross, erected in 1815. It has a British school, and several charity schools, one of which called the Bear Club Charity was established in 1760 and is liberally supported several almshouses, a dispensary, and a mendicant society. The woolen manufactory, once very considerable here, have been extinct for several years. Three silk manufactories have been recently established, and there is a factory for silk throwing, about half a mile from the town. The weaving of crepe and surmount is on the increase but mending is carried on less extensively than formerly. A large woollen manufactory has been long established. Markets, Monday and Thursday six times annually—the largest on the 20th April. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons, constituency 358. The municipal government is vested in

a mayor six aldermen and eighteen councillors. Devon is supposed to owe its rise to a castle built here in the reign of Henry I and dismantled in the reign of Edward III., and hardly any trace of which now remains. In the reign of Henry VIII it was celebrated for its market, which is still the largest in the W of England Pop 6554—*Local Correspondence*.

DEVON is a maritime co. England bounded, W by Cornwall E. by Somerset and Dorset N by the Bristol Channel and S by the English Channel. Greatest length, N to S, 72 m. extreme breadth, 67 m. area, 2585 sq. m. or 1 654 400 ac. It is the third largest county in England, and the fourth as regards population. It is in general hilly and a large portion of it is occupied by the barren region of Dartmoor—an elevated tract, partly covered with masses of scattered granite, and partly consisting of heath and bog. This waste, which is upwards of 20 m. long and from 10 to 15 m. broad supports only a few thousand sheep and cattle, and some wild dwarf colts. The Vale of Exeter comprising from 120 000 to 130 000 acres, presents a remarkable contrast to this sterile tract, being one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in England. The S. extremity of the county limited anteriorly by a line drawn from Torkey to Plymouth Sound, called *South Hams* comprising about 240 sq. m. is also extremely fertile, being so rich and productive as to be distinguished by the name of the garden of Devonshire. Following the sinuosities of its bays and inlets, Devonshire has about 312 m. of sea coast—73 m. the N. or Bristol Channel, and about 140 on the S. or English Channel. The former is, for the most part, steep and rocky the latter is lined with cliffs throughout its whole extent. The principal bays are Bideford Bay on the N. coast, and Tor Bay on the S. coast. The mineral productions of Devonshire, considered as objects of trade and manufacture, are principally tin and copper which are wrought to a considerable extent. Granite, freestone, limestone, and slate are abundant and many thousands of tons of porcelain clay are annually shipped for the Staffordshire potteries, and other places.

The climate of Devonshire is remarkably mild in the S. part of the county on which account it is much resorted to by invalids having pulmonary or inflammatory complaints but it is bleak and piercing in the higher regions of Dartmoor. In the N. and E. parts it is somewhat colder than in the S. and it is there only that winter assumes any degree of severity. The rivers are numerous and some of them of considerable size the principal are the Axe or Exe Teign Dart, Plym, falling into the English Channel and the Tavy and Tawne, falling into the Bristol Channel.

Notwithstanding the general fertility of the soil and the mildness of the climate, agriculture is still in a very backward state in this county attributable, in part no doubt, to the general preference given to dairy husbandry to which indeed it is best adapted from the extent and richness of its grass lands. The principal productions of the arable lands are wheat, barley, beans, pease potatoes and a little flax. Butter cheese and live stock are the staple products of the county nor must that peculiar delicacy of its dairies, the elevated cream of Devonshire, be overlooked. The butter is of excellent quality and brings a high price in London, where what of it is sent but the cheese is in general poor being made mostly from skimmed milk. The cows used for the dairy are mostly of the breed of the county and of a red or fawn color. They are handsomely shaped, but have too great a tendency to fatten to be good milkers, but their beef is of superior quality. A great many oxen are reared and exported annually from the county especially from the N. districts they are famed for their docility and activity at work, and their aptitude to fatten. The breeds of sheep are excellent, both as regards flesh and wool they are reared mostly on the hills and more elevated districts—the low moist lands not being favorable to them, although they fatten rapidly on their rich herbage. The whole stock has been estimated at 880,000 and the annual produce of wool at 15 600 packs. In some districts considerable numbers of pigs are reared not inferior in quality to any in England. The farms in this county are generally small 150 to 200 acres, of which the greater part is in pasture, being considered a large farm. The older orchards is another source of income to the Devonshire farmer but its value has decreased nearly a half within

the last few years owing, it is said to the great age of the trees. An orchard produces 10 to 15 hogheads an acre, which generally sells at 25s. to 30s. a hoghead, the cost of preparing it being from 1s. to 1s. 6d. A large portion of the cider produced is consumed by the farm labourers. The people are generally frugal and industrious, as is strikingly exemplified in the number of depositors in savings-banks, who are four times more numerous in Devonshire, in proportion to its population, than in Lancashire, although in the former a farm labourer receives but 9s. per week while in the latter there is a larger amount of wages in circulation in proportion to the population than in any other part of the world.

The principal manufactures of the county are coarse woolen goods—druggists serge long cloths &c.—exported mostly to foreign countries. The trade has declined much of late years but is still considerable. Broad and narrow cloths are made in some parts, but not to such an extent as formerly. Carpets, in imitation of Turkish and Persian, are manufactured at Axminster beautiful cushion-laces at Hamerton and, in several towns, large quantities of shoes are made for the Newfoundland market. Linen is manufactured at Crediton and Plymouth.

Devonshire returns 22 members to Parliament—four for the county two for the city of Exeter two each for seven boroughs and one each for those of Ashburton and Dartmouth. Pop 667 000.

DEVON—1 A river, Bedford co. Forth and Clack namers, rising in the Obed hills parish of Blackford, and after a course of nearly 30 m. successively E. S.E. N.W. by W. and S. falling into the Forth a little above Alloa. The Devon is not navigable but it has been celebrated for the beauty of its scenery and for the remarkable hills at Crook of Devon—2 A co. of Van Diemen's Land. It comprises three hundreds and twelve parishes. It contains three towns—Exeter, Tor, and Liffracombe.

DEVON WORK, a duct of Arctic America, on the N. side of Barrow's Strait, and 100 miles from the W. Wellington Channel and E. Baffin Bay. Intercepted by the parallel of 73° N. and between the meridians of 78° and 92° 30' W.

DEVONPORT a maritime fortified and naval arsenal England, co. Devon S. division on the E. shore of the estuary of the Tamar upon that part of it called the Hamoaze, which forms the harbour 218 m. W. by S. London and 14 m. W. Plymouth lat. 50° 24' N. lon. 4° 12' W. finely situated on an acclivity commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the sea and surrounding country. It is of an oblong form principal streets show, it and well kept paved and lighted with gas houses of stone and generally well built. The footpaths are of marble obtained in the neighbourhood, and have a very beautiful appearance when washed by a shower. Water is obtained from Dartmoor. A wall 12 ft. high defends the town on the N. E. and S. sides while it sees entrance is protected by heavy batteries. Outside the wall is a line or breastwork with a fosse excavated in the solid rock from 12 to 20 ft. in depth. The principal public buildings consist of the churches are the guildhall, decorated with a noble Doric portico public library ornamented with an Egyptian facade mechanics institute temperance hall royal British female orphan asylum, and the post office. Near the guildhall there is a handsome fluted column, of the Doric order erected to commemorate the naming of the town anew seconded by a flight of 140 steps, and from the summit of which a magnificent view is obtained. There are six churches, two chapels, and a licensed room for Divine services in the tower besides two Baptist chapels, three Calvinist, two Independent one Bible Christian one Moravian one Protestant one Tabernacle, one Unitarian four Wesleyan and one Mormonite. The educational institutions comprise 13 principal schools of various descriptions, for boys, including a national, and a naval and military free school, and five principal schools for young ladies. The literary and scientific institutions are a mechanics institute, young men's society the Christian young men's society and working men's society charitable and benevolent associations, the royal British orphan asylum royal dock-yard orphan asylum, provident society public dispensary and several other minor but not less useful charities. It is, however, in a naval arsenal the largest by far in Great Britain, that Devonport

attracts attention and from which it derives its chief characteristics. The water works of one kind and another constructed for Government purposes, cover not less than 858 acres, comprising one of the finest dock yards in the world, and which will be equalled in magnitude by another now (1861) in process of formation, for the equipment of men-of-war steamers. The two dock yards will comprehend an area of about 150 ac. An additional space of 10 ac. is occupied by the works of the Board of Ordnance, including a spacious gunwharf, and a barge capable of accommodating upwards of 1000 tons. Devonport has no manufactures worthy of notice, but is almost wholly dependent on the royal arsenal, a large proportion of its inhabitants being dock-yard artisans and labourers. The remainder is composed chiefly of sailors wives and children, shoemakers, small shopkeepers and pensioners from the army and navy. The moral condition of Devonport is represented as very bad and the density of its population greater than that of any other place in England, there being no fewer than 26,000 persons living on one-fifth part of a square mile, giving 10 individuals to each house; the proportion in Liverpool being seven, and in Manchester but six.

Down to the year 1824 Devonport was known as Plymouth dock but in that year it obtained the name it now bears. The christening or new naming the town was performed with great ceremony. To commemorate this event, a fluted column, of the Doric order elsewhere mentioned was erected. The harbour of Hants is about 4 m. long and half a mile broad, its greatest depth at high water is between 16 and 20 fathoms at low water level it is a magnificent repository for ships of war of all classes, and is capable of accommodating the entire British navy at once. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors 1850 2410. Pop. of bor 50 189 of which 27 000 reside within the fort sea-wall.

DEVIA TABOUR or LUKA; TABOUR, a populous town, Abyssinia, 25 m. E. Lake Dembea lat. 11 55' N. lon. 37 45' E. It is built on a plain of irregular surface, and occupies a large space the houses being very much scattered and greatly resembling ruined windmills. Its churches are numerous, and tolerably elegant and it is inhabited exclusively by soldiers and families of earl virtues. The environs are infested with hyenas and tigers and abound with game. —(Combe et Tambour's Voy en Abyssinie.)

DEVYNOCK a vil. and par Wales, co. of and 7 m. W. Brecknock. The village is pleasantly situated at the extremity of the ale of Benney Area of par 28,983 sq. m. 1969

DEWCHURCH two pars England Hereford 1—1861 Lat. 51° 53' N. Pop. 276.—2 (Mach) 4678 ac. Pop. 620 DEWCHURCH, a harbour and vil. Hindostan, Malabar coast on the Concan, lat. 15 23' N. The harbour is formed close under the N. E. point of the island at the mouth of a small river and has three or four fathoms water where a ship may lie sheltered from the S. W. monsoon.—The village, on which there is a fort is situated on the S. side of the entrance of the river and appears as part of the main, being nearly joined to it.

DEWCHURCH, par Eng Dorset 8090 ac. Pop. 443

DEWSAHL a considerable Hindoostan prov Aymer 36 m. E. Jypore lat. 28 50' N. lon. 78 12' E. on the declivity of a hill the summit of which is crowned with an extensive forest. It is surrounded by a ruined wall and presents other evidences of antiquity and of former importance. It is a kind of second-rate place of pilgrimage, where a Hindoo fair and festival is occasionally held.

DEWSALL, par Eng Hereford 676 ac. Pop. 80

DEWSBURY a market tn. and par England co. York, W. Riding. The town, 20 m. S. W. York, is situated at the base of a hill, rising from the Calder, and presents a very striking and somewhat interesting appearance when approached by the Wakefield road, which runs to a considerable height above the level of the town. It has several good, but irregularly formed streets; is well lighted with gas, but very indifferently supplied with water. It has an ancient parish church and four other places of worship connected with the Establishment all of recent erection and chapels belonging to Independent, Wesleyan, Primitive and New Connection Methodists, Baptists, R. Catholics, and the Society of Friends. To most of these places of worship are attached a burying-

ground, and week-day and Sunday schools, for the children of both sexes; two charity schools, one of them the Wheelwrights Charity was founded in 1737 for the instruction of 100 boys and 100 girls. There are also a mechanics institution library and reading-room a parochial library and news room. Of late years, Dewsbury has been rising into importance as a manufacturing town, and has now several extensive and thriving establishments for the manufacture of blankets, woollen cloths, carpets &c. One of its principal manufactures is shoddy, a cloth made from old woollen rags which having been again reduced to wool by the aid of machinery, is re-spun with the addition of a little fresh natural wool, re-dyed and ultimately re-produced in the market as an entirely new fabric. Great improvements have recently been effected in this singular manufacture, from which many useful and even elegant articles are now made. Upwards of 2000 persons—men, women, and boys—are employed in the manufactures of the town. Numerous good roads excellent inland navigation by river and canal and communication by railway with Manchester Leeds York &c. afford Dewsbury great facilities for trade. There is an elegant station here for the London and N. W. Railway and a neat building, recently erected, for the county court. At Kirkstall, in the parish of Dewsbury is shown the tomb of the renowned freebooter Robin Hood who occasionally resided, and is generally believed to have died there. Area of par 9768 ac. Pop. of par (1851) 28 103 of township, 14 049.—(Local Correspondent.)

DE WITTS LAND the tract of country W. coast, Australia, lying between the Tropics of Capricorn and lat. 1° S. It was discovered by De Witt in the ship Flamingo, in 1623, and called after him.

DE WITTS ISLANDS off the S. coast of Van Diemen's Land between S. Cape and S.W. Cape. The nearest is about 6 m. from the mainland the most remote about 10 m. They lie between lon. 146° 20' and 146° 28' E.

DEYNZE, or DEYNEN [anc. Domes] a tn. Belgium prov E. Flanders 9 m. S. W. Ghent, on the Lys, and near the railway between Ghent and Courtray. It has two churches, the chief of which St. Peter's Domes is an antique Gothic edifice several primary schools and benevolent institutions manufactures of starch and tobacco large glass distilleries and several breweries dye-works, tanneries, &c. The trade in linen, grain and cattle, is important. Pop. 8000

DEYRAH a tn. Hindoostan prov Gujralr plan centrally situated in the centre of the valley of Deyrah Doon lat. 30 18' N. lon. 77 45' E. It is well built of stone, and has a neat bazaar composed of large huts, and a Sikh temple with six dependent edifices.—The valley which is about 26 m. long by 12 m. to 15 m. broad exhibits great variety of surface and soil is watered by numerous rivulets, swarming with fish resembling trout and abounds in game of all kinds from the tiger to the quail.

DEZA a tn. Spain Old Castile, prov. of and 85 m. S.E. Borja on a rugged hill. It contains a parish church town house, primary school and prison and has manufactures of linen and hempen cloth, a dye-works, several flour-mills, and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1244

DEZFOUL a tn. Persia. See Dizevur.

DHALAO, an isl. Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia, N. W. extremity of Dahlak about 10 m. from the mainland lat. 15° 46' N. lon. 40° 6' E. (n.) It is 120 m. in circumference, and of irregular form; its S. side is 25 m. long and its greatest breadth 18 m. It is principally composed of coral rock, interspersed with spots affording a supply of good grass in the many season. The only animals seen on the island are asses, goats, sheep, and antelopes the latter are numerous. There are several towns and villages on the island, of which Doobelloo, on the S. side, has the principal trade and best appearance most of the houses are built of coral, others of stone; the coral walls are 10 ft. high, with sloping grass tops, the plastered houses having square tops. The trade of Doobelloo is principally with Lobela and Ghassan whence millet and dates are imported in return for the produce of the pearl banks, such as fish, sharks fins the horny part of shell-fish turtle, and pearls. The supply of water obtained in the rainy season is preserved in tanks, but there are numerous wells besides in various parts of the island. The principal town and port was formerly Dhalao at Kaboor

at the S. end of the island but it has now scarcely water nor solvent to admit small vessels and is therefore going to decay. It has still however four mosques, two of which have domes, and two burial grounds, and many vestiges of its former importance. This island is surrounded by a great number of islets and small islands distinguished by the general name *Dahese Islands*.

DIAMONER a fortified is. Hindooistan, prov. Malwa lat. 24 11 N lon 75 57 E. The is. is in a triangular form, on a small eminence the ramparts are in some places 50 ft. high, and in general 15 feet thick, with large towers. The town is encompassed by a loose wall mostly in ruins.

DIHAR, or **DIHARATWAGAR**, an anc. city Hindooistan prov. Malwa; lat. 22 21 N lon. 75 20 E, which at one time contained a much greater extent of ground than it does now. It is at present about three-quarters of a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, and is surrounded by a mud wall. It contains some good buildings, and is watered by several large and two small tanks. The plain or fort stands on a rising ground apart from the city and is surrounded by walls 80 ft. high, fortified with towers at intervals. Opium is extensively cultivated in the surrounding territory. Inhabited houses between 5000 and 6000. It is said to have contained formerly 30 000.

DIHOFAR, **DIHAFAR** or **DIHAFAR**—A fertile and populous dist. S. coast Arabia, commencing at Ras-el-Ahmar in lat. 16 35' N and lon. 54 1' E, and adjacent to it, if not comprised within the country named *Mahrat*. In this district there formerly stood a town of the same name, enjoying commercial importance and celebrity the total disappearance of which has been but recently ascertained. Dihofar has been always considered in the place referred to in the book of Genesis (x. 20) in the words: "As thou goest unto Saphar a mount of the east." It was in its immediate neighbourhood also, that the Arabs placed the tomb of the prophet Hifid, whose name is associated with the earliest traditions of that race. The only descriptive account which we have of the town of Dihofar is that given by Ibn Khaldun, who visited it in the middle of the 14th century. At that time it carried on a trade with India, exporting horses and importing rice, the voyage, with a fair wind, being made in a month. Its chief distinction, according to the intelligent Arab traveller was its extreme filth had small and multitude of flies—all ascribable to the great quantities of dates and figs exposed for sale in the market. The inhabitants lived chiefly on fish, which they dried in the sun, and they not only ate it themselves, but also fed their horses and cattle with it. They manufactured silk and cotton stuffs, and cultivated among other things, the plantain and the coconuts. Though gentle in manners, and courteous to strangers, they never yielded to oppression or political encroachment, and had successfully resisted every attack on their independence. Such was the state of Dihofar in the 14th century. But in the beginning of the 17th century when the Jesuit missionary Pedro Paez, was brought a captive into that place, it was subject to the Sultan of Babel whose capital was in Hadramaut. With its independence it lost probably its vital principle, but its total disappearance was never suspected by European geographers until even Lieut. Wallace, on board the vessel engaged in surveying that coast, returned in 1839 to write these words: "The next morning found us off Dahir a small town and fort which gives their name to the contiguous district. But the fact is, that there is no town of that name on the coast. The fertile plain S.W. of Mirbat remains, indeed the ancient appellation of Dihofar; but instead of a single large town it now exhibits a cluster of villages formerly united under one ruler but at present independent one of the other. These are Adhahat, Tahir, Haidah, El-Hafid, Akkad, and Robah. The largest of these villages is Adhahat, between which and El-Hafid, lie the ruins of an ancient city called El-Bahid, were a fresh-water lake, were it said to have formerly communicated with the sea, and to have formed the harbour of Dihofar. There are several fresh-water streams in this district, and it is not improbable that when their waters were all consumed in irrigation, the mouth of the inlet by which they had discharged themselves into the sea became filled up. Fresh provisions are easily procured here: the district produces coarse frankincense and gum arabic, which, with ambergris and tortoise-shell, procured on the coast, are sent to India.

The port of Dihofar is Mirbat or Morbat, in 16° 59' 15" N., and 54° 42' 40" E., a wretched village, with a population of 500 but having a secure and capacious harbour.—(Lanc. Criticism, I. N. *Proceedings of the Geo. Soc. of Bombay* Capt. Haimes in *Four Voy. Geo. Soc.* vol. xv. F. Fremont's *Journal Asiatique*, tom vi. (3d series) Wollast's *City of the Gulphs*.)—Another celebrated city named *Dihofar*, existed in Yemen, and is said, by Arab writers, to have been the residence of most of the kings of that country. Niebuhr when at Yarn, learned that the ruins of Dihofar were but half a day's journey to the S.W. They were afterwards visited by Dr. Pococke who there first made the discovery of Hamyarite inscriptions. The ruins in question are probably about 80 m. S.W. by N. Aden. This Dihofar was apparently the Sapphara metropolis of Ptolomy and Sapphar Regia of Pliny.—Niebuhr's *Description de l'Arabie* V. Zach's *Monatliche Correspondenz*, vol. xxviii.

DIHOLFOOR, a tn. Hindooistan, prov. of and 34 m. S.S.W. Agni; lat. 26° 48' N lon 78° 1' W. Situated within a mile of the Chindal river, which is here about three-quarters of a mile across in the rainy season. The town is of considerable size and the country in the vicinity productive.

DIHURUMPOOREE, a locality in Hindooistan prov. Malwa, r. bank, Nerbudda lat. 22 10' N lon 75 28' E.

DIABLEEETS (Moor) a remarkable mountain in Switzerland Bernese Alps, near Valais 11 m N W Sion, and nearly the same distance N.E. St. Maurice, summit 10 680 ft above sea level; lat. 46° 18' N lon 7° 11' E. It is normally terminated in five peaks, but three of these have fallen and the two that remain remain separate or later to follow. The mountain is composed of limestone strata, much damaged and steeply inclined. The lower beds being soft and shaly are disintegrated by the infiltration of water from the vast glaciers on the N.E. and after the supports and foundation are thus removed large masses are detached from the mountain into the valley beneath, forming land-slips of the most tremendous kind. During the last century two catastrophes of this kind occurred—one in 1714, and another in 1745. By the former, the surrounding district was shaken as with an earthquake thick clouds of dust rose high into the air masses of rock were hurled to a distance of several miles and trees were thrown down by the current of air alone produced by the fall of the avalanche. Many human beings and cattle perished at the same time. By the fall of the peak in 1745 the course of the Liserne was arrested, and two small lakes formed which still exist.

DIADIA a tn. Turkish Armenia, 72 m. S.S.W. Livan r. bank Euphrates. The houses are partly of wood and partly of stone and have a mean appearance. It is defended by a fortress having towers at intervals. Pop. about 8000.

DIALA or **DIHALAN**, a river Asiatic Turkey pass Bagdad an affluent of the Tigris, formed by the junction of the Shihwan, Holwan and various other intermediate streams, all flowing from the mountain regions of Kurdistan. It obtains the name of the Diala from the junction of the Holwan about lat. 34° 15' N lon 45° 11' E. from which, with some pretty wide deviations, it flows S.S.W. and falls into the Tigris about 10 m below Bagdad. It is supposed to coincide with the ancient Gydnus.

DIALIGUELY, a tn. W. Africa, Bondon country 1 bnk, Palend lat. 14 28' N lon 12 10' W. It is a considerable place and has many inhabitants (Foulahs), mostly employed in cultivation.

DIAMANT (Lis) a tn W. India, lat. Marungue, on a bay of its own name. The vicinity is rocky but produces the manihott root abundantly.

DIAMANTIA, a coast in Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 80 m. N.W. Cosentino. In the vicinity vines and excellent grapes are produced. Pop. 1700.

DIAMANTINA, two places, Brazil.—[formerly Tazoco] a city prov. Minas-Geraes in a valley surrounded by mountains the capital of the Diamond district, about 80 m. N.W. Serro or Villa do Príncipe; lat. 18° 18' S. lon 48° 50' W. It is built in the form of an irregular amphitheatre the streets are irregular and wide, but badly paved. There are, however, many fine houses, of two and three stories in height both within the city and in the suburbs, all of wood. From its elevated position, and from the houses being whitewashed and intermingled with several churches,

rising above each other on the steep face of the locality the city presents a very imposing appearance when viewed from a distance, an effect which is not lessened by the profusion of orange and banana trees that surround or are interspersed with the houses in the suburbs. The churches are handsome buildings, one called *Santa Senhora da Moura*, belongs to the negroes from the coast of Africa. Over the high altar of this church is seen the figure of a black virgin. Most of the houses have a small garden attached to them in which all the common European vegetables and flowers are produced, also several kinds of European fruits, such as apples, peaches, &c. The city is abundantly supplied with excellent water from springs that take their rise in the mountain on which it is situated and has a primary school for boys and girls, and an hospital. Many of the shops present a very attractive appearance, being well stocked with European and other goods. The country around is so rocky and barren, that almost all articles of food are brought from a distance of from 30 to 60 m. and exposed to sale in two large market-places, called *Intendencia*. Owing to the elevated position of the city the climate is, in general, mild and healthy although sometimes so cold as to render a fire agreeable.

The inhabitants of the place are almost all employed directly or indirectly in the gold and diamond trade, the vicinity being rich in these precious minerals. The diamond washing, which was formerly a monopoly of the Government, is now open to any one who chooses to risk his time and capital in the pursuit. Those of the inhabitants who possess slaves employ them in the washings, in which it has been computed, there are in all upwards of 10,000 persons employed within the district a space comprising about 42 sq. m. The women of Diamantina are remarkable for beauty and the men are described as a fine race. Pop. of town about 6000 of dist. 14,000—(Kardner's *Travels in Brazil*).—A. in prov. Mato Grosso, at the confluence of the Ouro and Diamantina about 150 m. N. W. Cuiabá. It stands on a height, and contains a parish church and a primary school. It owes its name to the diamonds found in its neighbourhood. The district is noted for being rich in diamonds and gold. Pop. dist. 4500.

DIAMANTE, NÉQUO, or NEQUO, a large river La Plata, an affluent of the Rio Negro, having its source on the S. slopes of the Chilian Andes, about lat. 36° 18' S. lon. 6° W. from which it flows S.E. and falls into the Rio Negro at lat. 38° 20' N. lon. 68° 30' W. its whole course being about 110 m. The two rivers though running in the same channel after they have joined may be distinguished from each other by their different colours, the negro being pure whilst the Diamante is muddy and disagreeable to the taste. Villarrojo asserts that it is nearly as large as the Rio Negro, and much larger than the Colorado. It is much interrupted by small islands, overgrown with stunted willows. The lowlands along the shore have a most sterile aspect, and are again bounded by a steep range of red cliffs, which have in some places the appearance of ruined castles and in others that of brick kilns.

DIAMOND CAPE, the extremity of a promontory Lower Canada, at the confluence of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, the river occupies 535 ft. above the St. Lawrence. On this promontory stands the citadel of Quebec. On the W. and nearly on a level with the ramparts are the plants of Abraham, where, in 1691 General Wolfe fell.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, a harbour Hindoostan, in the River Hoogly 84 m. S.E.W. Calcutta lat. (Bamphore) 22° 11' 12" N. lon. 88° 10' E. (N.). At this place the East India Company's ships usually discharge their outward and take on board the greater part of their homeward cargoes, their loading being completed in fewer rods. There are here Government warehouses for ships' stores, rigging, &c. Provisions of very indifferent quality are obtained from the neighboring villages, at high prices. A brick road, elevated to a considerable height above the adjacent rice fields, forms a communication with Calcutta. Diamond Harbour is singularly unhealthy, especially in the months of July, August, and September during and after the periodical rains. The rice grounds in the neighbourhood are in a high state of cultivation, and yield abundant crops.

DIAMOND ISLAND E. coast, Bay of Bengal, off the extreme S.W. point of Burma lat. 17° 51' 30" N. lon. 94° 17' E. (N.) about 32 m. S. Cape Negrais. It is about

1½ m. in length low covered with trees, surrounded with dangerous reefs, and abounds with turtles of the largest size.

DIAMOR, par Isl. Month 5468 ac. Pop. 445

DIAMPER, a tn Hindoostan, Travancore prov. of and 14 m. E. Cochin lat. 9° 55' N. lon. 76° 29' E. A celebrated synod was held here, without effect, by a Portuguese archbishop for the conversion of the Nestorian Christians of this part of India to the R. Catholic faith.

DIANO a tn Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 46 m. S.E. Salerno in the fertile valley of Diano at the foot of Monte Mutilo, and near the Calore. It has a strong castle, five churches rich in monuments three convents, and a theological seminary. Pop. 6980

DIANO 1 ALBA [anc. *Dianium* *discretem* Pompejanorum] a tn kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. of, and 8 m. S. Alba, on an elevated and agreeable site surrounded by many highly cultivated hills. It has two churches, two squares, a cemetery the remains of an ancient castle, and a beautiful esplanade planted with trees, and commanding a fine view of the country. An annual fair is held in November. Pop. 2900

DIARBEKIR, a peak, Asiatic Turkey Armenia, E. of the Euphrates, which forms its W. boundary mostly between lat. 35° and 39° N. lon. 38 and 42 E. The country is of difficult access, exceedingly mountainous interspersed with narrow and fertile valleys, replete with the most beautiful and romantic scenery. The inhabitants, mainly Kurds, live by agriculture and cattle-rearing. Diarbekir is partly in ancient Mesopotamia.

DIARBEKIR, cap. of and near the centre of the above peak lat. 37° 55' N. lon. 38° 51' E. on a high bank overlooking the Tigris, between which and the elevation on which the city stands there is a tract of meadow ground, forming an extensive garden watered and filled with the greatest care, and fertilized with the richest manure. Diarbekir is surrounded by a lofty thick wall constructed of rectangular blocks of a black porous stone regularly laid. The streets are paved but narrow and dirty. The best houses are built of the same material as the walls, which is quarried near the city sometimes interspersed in building with a white limestone, most of them however are of rough stone overlaid with a plaster of mud and straw. Some of the mosques are variegated in the manner above mentioned, the main body of the edifice being constructed of the black stone, and of the minarets of the white. A part of the bazars and several handsome khans, are also built with the black stone. There are 20 mosques, five Christian churches, a synagogue 39 baths, 15 caravanserais, and a number of bazars. The principal mosque was formerly a Christian church. It is called the Great Mosque and is the finest remnant of antiquity in the place. It has a large square tower now used as a minaret. The Armenian cathedral and Chaldean church lately erected are also handsome structures the latter is superbly ornamented with foreign paintings. The city is well supplied with the comforts of life, and with not a few of its luxuries. Ice obtained in the winter is preserved in the open air by piling it in conical heaps and covering them with straw. In the summer it is sold so cheaply in the market, that the poorest man may cool his drink with it. The gardens in the vicinity furnish the city with a variety of excellent fruit, among which the melons are particularly celebrated. Water is abundant, a fine aqueduct on arches bringing an ample supply which is afterwards distributed by numerous stone fountains in the streets. The bazars, also are well stocked with every description of goods. Extensive manufactures were formerly carried on here in iron, copper, silk, wool cotton, and leather but these as well as the general trade of the city have been latterly much deteriorated. It has still however some commerce with Syria and Aleppo, taking from the latter annually goods to the amount of about £2000 Pop. about 18 000 or 14,000—(Southey's *Hamilton's Asia Minor*).

DIDEN par Eng Hants 8397 ac. Pop. 497
DIBONG RIVER, a river Tibet one of the head streams of the Brahmaputra. It flows from the N.E. and enters Upper Assam, about lat. 26° N. See *BRABALPOOTRA*

DICKELVENNE a vil and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders (Ghent) a bank Scheldt with manufactures of linen cloth, shawls, &c. and flour wind-mills. Pop. 1683

DICKLEBURGH par England Norfolk 2248 ac. Pop. 559.

DICOMAKO [see *Dicomanum*] a tn. Tuscan prov. of and 18 m. N.E. by E. Florence, at the confluence of the Dicomanio with the Arno. It is well built, with wide and clean streets, and possesses two parish churches, and a considerable manufacture of silk and paper. Pop. 1480.

DIDAM or *Dra*, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S. Dordrecht, with a rather large balanced and a highly decorated E. Catholic church. Pop. 700.

DIDBROOK par. Eng. Gloucester 2578 ac. Pop. 178.
DIDDEH a vil. W. Africa, Boudou country situated about 7 m. W. bank Falemé lat. 15° 52' N. lon. 12° 18' W. It is a large and thriving place, built in a wide and fertile plain adorned with many palm trees, but water scarce and bad. There is a *soa* or rude fort here and a mosque of some beauty. The houses are clean and neatly kept their inhabitants (Serruolles) industrious and hospitable.

DIDDLEBURY par. Eng. Huntingdon 1450 ac. P. 216.

DIDDLEBURY par. Eng. Salop 5635 ac. Pop. 881.
DIDGUL, or *Livina Turus*, a small branch of the Tigrids Asiatic Turkey plain Bagdad leaves the main stream at Bamara. lat. 34° 20' N. and flowing E. joins the Euphrates canal midway between the Tigrids and Euphrates. Entire length about 85 m.

DIDIER, several localities, France, the chief of which is St. Didier le Sévère, dep. Haute Loire 14 m. N. N. E. Yssandon. It was once of some note, contains an antique church and has manufactures of paper and ribbons, and some silk mills. Pop. 1999.

DIDLING par. Eng. Sussex 814 ac. Pop. 102.

DIDINGTON par. Eng. Norfolk 1854 ac. Pop. 59.

DIDMARTON par. Eng. Gloucester 719 ac. Pop. 101.

DIDSBUURY a vil. England co. Lancaster 6½ m. S. Manchester r. bank Mersey. The houses are well built of brick, water abundant. It has one church two Wesleyan chapels a national day and Sunday school and a Wesleyan institution for the education of preachers. The people generally are employed in agriculture. Pop. 1449. — *Local Correspondent*.

DIF [see *Des Augustins*] a to France dep. Drôme, r. bank Drôme 26 m. E. E. Valence. This ancient town is finely situated in a valley enclosed by hills, and is surrounded by walls flanked with towers. The chief offices are—the cathedral the Calvinistic church the building once the bishop's palace and the St. Marcel gate is a well preserved Roman construction. There are some manufactures of woollens and silks silk spinners, tanneries, paper mills, &c. Raw silk and good wine are produced in the environs, which are also rich in other produce. Die is the seat of a sub-prefecture, and court of first resort. Many Roman remains exist here. During the wars of religion in France Die became a stronghold of the Protestants. While the Edict of Nantes was respected, it flourished but after its revocation it soon dwindled away. Pop. 3823.

DIE (St.) [see *Deves Deadend*] a tn. France, dep. Vosges (Lorraine) on the Meurthe 25 m. E. N. E. Epinal. It is agreeably situated at the foot of Mount Ornion, and is a handsome well-built town, with clean regular streets. It gives its name to a halogroin and is the seat of a court of first resort and a communal college; but none of its buildings are of any note. It however possesses a public library of nearly 10,000 volumes, and was long famed for its abbey of Juniville, which ceased among its abbots Pope Leo IX. nine priors of the house of Lorraine and a great number of bishops. It has manufactures of various kinds of cotton goods and a trade in corn cattle, fax hemp cotton cloth, paper ironmongery & planks, &c. In the neighborhood are iron and copper mines, brickworks paper mills and quarries of variegated marble. Pop. 6433.

DIEBURG a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt prov. Starkenburg, r. bank, Gersprenz, 10 m. E. N. E. Darmstadt. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs contains a castle, parish church, chapel, house of correction, and old Capuchin monastery and has manufactures of steel and tinware red and white leather, a paper, oil and several other mills and five annual fairs. Distance to Hesse origin. Pop. 5100.

DIEDITZ, or *Dreden*, a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 16 m. E. N. E. Brum, on the Haana. It stands in a beautiful valley contains a parish church and school, and has several mills. Pop. 1865.

DIEGO ALVAREZ. See *GOUDER'S ISLAND*.

DIEGO GARCIA. See *CHASON ISLANDS*.

DIEGO RAMIREZ ISLAND, a group of rocky isles,

S. Pacific Ocean, S. W. Cape Horn; lat. 56° 25' S.; lon. 68° 44' W. (n). They resemble the top of a ridge of hills showing above water and broken through by the sea. The two largest are about 200 ft. high and are covered with tussock grass. On one, the second in size, there is a shingle beach where a boat may be landed in safety and a limited supply of good water may be obtained. The sea breaks furiously on the W. shore, covering the whole island with its spray and no sheltered anchorage for a vessel can be had. The rocks appear to be composed of greenstone or very hard sandstone.

DIEGO (RAN) a tn. and harbor Upper California lat. 32° 41' N. lon. 111° 11' W. The harbor is commodious, and being completely landlocked, affords secure anchorage in all weathers but at the entrance is an extensive bank of kelp (*Fucus giganteus*) to avoid which by ships of large burthen a circuit of about 3 or 5 m. is necessary. — The town consists of a few houses of indifferent appearance, and the only trade carried on in it is in hides and tallow. The principal obstruction to the trade and prosperity of this place is the want of fresh water which even at the predio 3 m. from the port, is very indifferent. The station formerly established here has fallen into decay. — (Belcher.)

DIEGO SUAREZ BAY or *Baia de Suaz* Madagascar near Cape Amber N. extremity of the island lat. 12° 13' 48' S.; lon. 49° 28' 30' E. (a). The entrance into the bay is narrow being but about ½ m. wide, with 24 fathoms water but the bay itself is spacious and farther in, branches off into four different harbours, each capable of containing the largest fleet. The land around rises into high rugged and lofty mountains of volcanic formation, with brittle slopes beneath on which innumerable wild cattle may be at times perceived grazing.

DIELKIRCH a to Holland duchy Luxembourg in a beautiful valley 1 bank Sauer 17 m. W. Luxembourg. It is an old and poorly built place, in the seat of a court of law and several public offices contains a townhouse, parish church E. Catholic seminary three schools, a prison, and an old Franciscan monastery carries on a trade in cloth leather and gypsum, and has several mills, and four annual fairs. P. 2400.
DIELSDORF a vil. and par. Switzerland cant. of and 8 m. N. W. Zurich at the W. foot of the Lepargy. It contains a parish of arch, said to be nearly 1000 years old and an orphan hospital and has some good limestone quarries in the neighbourhood is a workhouse for the whole land of Regensberg to which Dilsdorf belongs. Pop. 642.

DIEMEL a river Germany flows on the confines of the principality of Waldeck and the Prussian prov. of Westphalia. It flows N. E. then S. E. past Warburg and again N. E. to Kassel, where it joins the Weser on its N. bank. Total course, 46 m.

DIEMEN'S LAND (Van) See *VAN DIEMEN'S LAND*.
DIEPENHEIM or *Dienp* a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 17 m. E. by S. Deventer near r. bank Schipphak. It has a townhouse, church and school and manufactures some calicoes. Pop. 1389.

DIEPHOLZ, a tn. Hanover principality Hoya, chief place on. of same name, 60 m. W. N. W. Hannover on the Hunte. It contains a castle, and has manufactures of woollens and linen cloth. Pop. of tn. 2523 of co. 21,453.

DIEFFE a seaport to France dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, in a hollow between chalk hills, at the embouchure of the Arques, 83 m. N. Rouen, and 93 m. N. W. Paris lat. (W. jetty) 49° 56' N. lon. 1° 5' 16' E. (n). The houses in general not lofty are built of brick, many having balconies, and roofed with tiles; the streets are tolerably wide and regular. The Grande Rue, above 1 m. in length runs parallel with the sea from the harbour to the castle, and has some tolerable shops. The part of it next the port has the best private buildings and houses. The general appearance of the whole place is respectable even superior when compared with most other French maritime towns; but almost the only public edifices worth special notice are the two Gothic churches, St. Jacques and St. Rami. The former was begun in the 13th century and though of unequal merit, is a fine building. St. Rami's founded in 1223 is built in the mixed Gothic-Barbaric. The air of the place is pure, and

water abundant the latter is brought to the town by an aqueduct 3 m. long, on a solid rock, which supplies 68 public, and numerous private fountains. To the W of Dieppe proper is the suburb La Barre and on the opposite side of the harbour La Pallet, which communicates with it by a stone bridge of seven arches, and is inhabited chiefly by sailors and fishermen. The port is spacious and the depth of water in the basin sufficient for vessels of at least 500 tons but the entry to it is difficult. It is formed by two jetées, with several quays, faced with masonry and is defended by an old castle and a modern citadel. On the W jetty is a lighthouse 32 ft. high. Dieppe is the chief watering-place of France, and is much frequented by visitors in summer but still more towards autumn, during the recess of the Legislature, and vacation of the colleges and Government offices at Paris. The great baths, constructed on the shore in 1832 form a luxurious retreat for bathers and invalids, and include a theatre, &c. Dieppe is the seat of a court of first resort, and a state chancery of commerce, and has an exchange and a customhouse, a commercial college, a school of hydrography a school for teaching lace-making, &c. and a public library (5000 volumes). The manufactures include works in ivory the most famed in Europe works in horn and bones, lace making sugar-refining, shipbuilding, &c. There is a busy fisheries especially for supplying Paris with mackerel herring &c. and the oyster beds in the locality are very extensive. The foreign trade of Dieppe has been almost extinguished by the ruin of La Havre but its port is much frequented by coasters. The yearly customs receipts amount to £25,000. There is constant intercourse between this port and Brighton by steamers. Dieppe was the chief early port of France, and its inhabitants the most enterprising in trade colonizing. It was bombarded, and much damaged by the English and Dutch combined fleet, in 1694. It was in a decayed state during the wars of the revolution and empire and owes much to the Duc de Berry, who first made it fashionable as a bathing place. Pop. 16,504.

DIERDORF a tn. Prussia, gov. of and 11 m. N N E. Coblenz, in a fertile district, on the Moselle. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, and a castle with fine gardens and has manufactures of ironware, a silk-works, several tanneries, and mills. In 1795 a battle was fought in the vicinity between the French and Austrians. Pop. 1200.

DIEËN properly **DIEËNEN** a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland in the elure. 9 m. N E. Arnhem with a school a vinegar factory and a liquor distillery. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1800.

DIEËNBURG a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on a mountain slope. It contains two churches, and a synagogue, and has several mills. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3100.

DIEËNBACH — 1 (*Other*) a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 11 m. S E. Bern in a fertile valley. It contains a number of handsome buildings, the principal of which are the parish church, and chapel of ease, and the old castle of Diebenack, surrounded by fine gardens. Agriculture, and the raising of fruit, are the chief employments but there are also some woollen manufactures and many of the poorer classes spin wool. *Single* a celebrated writer on systematic theology was minister here. Pop. 6914; Protestants — 2 (*Other*) a vil. near the foregoing hill. *Other* Pop. 1384.

DIEËNEN a market tn. Upper Bavaria, on the S.W. shore of Lake Ammer 26 m. S.W. Munich. It contains a handsome parish church, and has considerable manufactures of earthenware. Hops are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1800.

DIEËNEN a seaport, but pretty situated, vil. Holland prov. N Brabant, 15 m. N W Hertogenbosch, on the Diemel. It has a large market-place, planted with trees, a church, and an annual fair. Pop. 540.

DIEËNENHOFEN a tn. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, cap. hill of same name, S. m. R. Schaffhausen, pleasantly situated on a high overlooking L. Constance, here covered by a covered wooden bridge of five arches. It is surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and, except the lower part, is well built, with regular and spacious streets. It has a townhouse, of recent construction and a church used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics but the building most deserving of notice is the Hof, with its old towers of

unhewn stone, the residences of the Truchsesses of Dillingen. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, including that of the vine, and cattle-dealing, particularly sheep, which they purchase in Württemberg and Bavaria, and ultimately dispose of in France, often taking them as far as Paris. They have also tanneries, and engage in the transit trade between the Lake of Constance and Schaffhausen. Pop. 1617.

DIEËT a tn. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 61 m. S. N. R. Brussels, traversed by the Dessel, which there forms several islands. The improvements which its fortifications have recently received, have made it a place of great strength. The church of St. Sulpician is the only remarkable edifice. It has a college, several schools, and some benevolent institutions several manufactures, that of history of considerable extent; but the chief products of the place are beer and gin. The former in particular bears a high name, and is largely exported. Dieux was once a feudal barony of which the princes of Orange were lords. The town was taken, in 1705 by Marlborough, retained the same year by the French, and dismantled. Pop. 7319.

DIEËTENHEIM a vil. Württemberg circle Dautem, 1. bank Iller 14 m. S. S. E. Ulm. It contains a handsome parish church and a castle but was almost entirely destroyed in the Thirty Years war. Pop. 1251.

DIEËTFLER a tn. Bavaria, circle Regau, on the Ludwig Canal and at the junction of the Lahr with the Altmühl 21 m. W. Ratibon. It contains four churches a Franciscan monastery and poorhouse and has tile-works, and two mills. Pop. 957.

DIEËTikon a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of and 8 m. W. N. W. E. Zürich, at the confluence of the Rappach or Rapp with the Limmat. It contains a parish church, which is used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics, who are nearly equal in number and has some tanneries. The district is fertile, and produces a good deal of corn. Several combats took place here, in 1794, between the French and Russians, generally to the advantage of the former. P. 1025.

DIEËTLINGEN a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine 12 m. S. E. Carlsruhe. It contains a parish church and has quarries of limestone and marble. A good deal of excellent wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 1840.

DIEËTWEIL — *Grass*, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of and 8 m. N. N. E. Luzern, near L. bank, Rhodan. It stands in a beautiful and fertile valley contains an old church, picturesquely situated on a height, and a handsome school-house and has manufactures of linen and some trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 2297.

DIEËTZ, a tn. Nassau, cap. hill of same name, picturesquely situated on both sides of the Aar at its junction with the Lahn, which is here crossed by a bridge, 21 m. N. W. Wiesbaden. It consists of the old and new town, contains a R. Catholic, and two Protestant parish churches, a Latin school, and a work house. On a height above the town is the old castle of the Counts of Nassau now converted into a prison and at a short distance is the site of an Oratorium belonging to the duke, but not inhabited and no way remarkable. Pop. 3040 of bad. (area, 51 sq. m. sq. mi.) 14,877.

DIEËTZENBACH a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg about 1 m. E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1259.

DIEËL or *Yew* (anc. *Yew*) an isl. can. and com. France dep. Vendée, about 18 m. from the coast and 15 m. S. W. the Isle Noirmoutier lat. 46° 40' N. lon. 2° 30' W. area, about 14,500 ac. The soil is sandy the whole island being a mere mass of granite, on its W. side, steep, and inaccessible but on the E. so low as to afford a tolerable harbour. The inhabitants mostly subsist by fishing. There is a small town here called the *Isle Duce*. This rocky island is defended by a fort and several batteries. It was taken by the English in 1795. Pop. 3492.

DIEËULEFFT a tn. France, dep. Deuane, 18 m. E. Montcaumon, at the confluence of the Pave and Ahrue in a valley shut in by two lofty hills. It is the greatest manufacturing locality in the department, but has no public or other buildings of any note, excepting a handsome Protestant temple and its dependent model school. The chief articles made in Dieuleufft are — pottery (to the value of £200,000 yearly) woollen cloth, serge, molasses, leather blankets, sheets, &c. There are also several tanneries, glassworks, and dyeworks. Two

mineral springs in the place are much resorted to by tourists. During the religious troubles in France, the town was a Protestant stronghold and its possession was keenly contested by R. Catholics and Huguenots. In the commune is a natural grotto, known by the strange name of *The Tom Jones*. Pop. 3041.

DIEUZE, or *Dessa*, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 26 m. S.-N. E. Nancy on the Sella and the Sept. It possesses a communal college, and has several tanneries, but the chief product of the locality is wool, the wool of which long worked by the state and yielding to the amount of 8000 tons yearly were farmed to a company in 1842. The site of the town is said to be that of *Doom-Pagi*, mentioned in Caesar's *Commentaries*. Pop. 1863.

DIEZE, *Drima*, or *Dime* river Holland, prov. N. Brabant, formed by the junction of the *As* and the *Dommel* at Herengembois, whence it flows N. W. past Overcar and falls into the *Mosa*.

DIFFANE ISLAND Red Sea, one of the Dahlak group, 84 m. from the nearest shore. It is a low coral island, intersected by small salt-water creeks, filled with mangrove trees, and surrounded by a reef.

DIGBY par Eng. Lincoln 2382 ac. Pop. 448.

DIGBY a small tn. Nova Scotia, pleasantly situated on the S. W. side of the basin of *Annopolis*, 110 m. W. S. W. Halifax. The fishing is actively prosecuted here, and some trade is carried on. A steamboat plies regularly between this and St. John's, New Brunswick.

DIGGER ISLANDS, a group of three small isles. Arctic Ocean S. W. side of Hudson's Strait, W. of Cape Wolstenholme, and S. E. of Mansfield Island lat. (W. extreme) 62° 37' N. lon. 74° 18' W. [n.]

DIGHTON a part of entry U Boston, Massachusetts, 41 m. S. Boston, on the Taunton, which is navigable to this place for small craft. Pop. 1278.

DIGNANO a tn. Austria, Styria, on a hill, 47 m. S. E. Trieste. It contains a collegiate church, with some good pictures, and an elementary school. In the seat of district courts and offices, and has an important trade in wood, and chiefly in Trieste and Venice. The buildings of the old Franciscan and Capuchin monasteries are now used as barracks. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated in the district. Pop. 3600.

DIGNE (anc. *Dumet*) a tn. France, cap. dep. Basses-Alpes on the Rhône; lat. 44° 5' N.; lon. 6° 19' E. picturesque situated on a projecting mountain slope but its houses are mean, and its streets crooked and ill kept. It is the seat of a suffragan bishop, a communal college, a theological seminary, &c. Its chief manufactures are articles in leather, and its trade is in dried fruits particularly prunes and pistachio nuts, honey wax, woolens and linen cloth, hemp, hemp and clover seed, cutlery and kid-skins. At a little more than 1 m. from the town are several hot saline springs (temperature 104° F.) and four baths, used for affections of the skin, wounds, paralysis, &c. The environs of Digne are very attractive, and the valley of the Rhône picturesque. Pop. 3780.

DIGOU, or *Demoua*, a tn. central Africa, Bornou, between Adgha and Kouka, the capital, about the 12th parallel of lat. Pop. 60,000.

DIGOUIN (anc. *Dunopolitana*) a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 14 m. W. Charolais, advantageously situated on the Loire, and at the head of the Canal de (note, which connects that river with the Saône. It has manufactures of earthen ware, cutlery and canvas bagging, also large building-yards, lime-kilns, &c. There is an active transit trade, much of the *Macdonald* and *Chillemans* wines being landed here. Pop. 2603.

DIGSWELL, par Eng. Hertford 1835 ac. Pop. 228.

DIGUE (La) an isl. Seychelles Archipelago Indian Ocean lat. 4° 21' S. lon. 55° 55' 15" E. [n.] It is surrounded by a reef, and the landing is difficult. It is inhabited by 200.

DIEHWID par Wales, Cardigan 8215 ac. Pop. 489.

DIHONG RIVER, a river Tibet, supposed to be the head stream of the Brahmaputra. See *BRASAPUTRA*.

DIJON (anc. *Dino*) a tn. France, cap. dep. Côte-d'Or; lat. 47° 19' 19" N. lon. 5° 2' 15" E. on the railway from Paris to Lyons in a fertile plain, at the foot of a range of vine-clad slopes, near the confluence of the Ouche and its tributary torrent the *Saône* the former of which waters it on the N. while the latter traverses it in several directions, in artificial subterranean channels. The view of Dijon on approaching it by the Paris road on the N. W. is very striking.



DIJON as seen from Mont Mouton.—From *Holland's Voyage Pittoresque* in Bourgogne.

It is of an oval form and is surrounded by a lofty wall, with five gates. The ramparts are finely planted and along with other plantations both within and without their enclosure, furnish a series of beautiful promenades. Dijon is, in general well built. The most of the streets are regular and spacious, and lined by handsome houses and fine hotels of brown freestone. Many of the buildings belong to the period when Dijon was capital of the dukedom of Burgundy and are remarkable for the massiveness and solidity of their construction. The chief public edifices are the cathedral of St. Benigne, a building of vast extent, with little architectural beauty and a lofty wooden spire above 300 ft. high; the church of *Notre Dame* in the present Gothic and remarkable alike for the delicacy of its ornaments, the beauty of its portal and the boldness of its construction; the church of St. Michael with two richly decorated towers surmounted by octagonal cupolas and with a portal on which *Bambin* has levitated all the ornaments which his luxuriant imagination could devise the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy at a later period the *Palais des Etats*, and now used partly as the *Hôtel de Ville*, partly as a museum which is rich in monuments of the middle ages and a library containing 40,000 printed volumes, and from 500 to 600 MSS. and the theatre, adorned with a peristyle of Corinthian columns, and, after that of Bordeaux, the finest building of the kind in France, out of the capital. The *Palais de Justice*, containing the law courts, was formerly the parliament house of Burgundy. The botanical garden, founded, in 1723 by one of the magistrates, whose centenary forms one of the principal ornaments, and the neatly laid out cemetery on the Paris road, are objects of public interest, and deserving of notice. Dijon is the seat of a bishop, a court of appeal for departments Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Saône-et-Loire a court of first resort and commerce, and a chamber of commerce and is well provided with establishments both benevolent and educational. Among the former are the general hospital, the hospital of St. Anne, the orphan asylum, &c. among the latter the *Académie Universitaire*, with 16 professors the college royal, the *Faculté de Droit*, attended by 400 law students the *École des Beaux-Arts*, a diocesan seminary a secondary school of medicine, and a primary normal school. The manufactures of the place chiefly consist of cloth, hosiery, blankets, wax-candles, mustard vinegar, chemical products, paper hangings, &c. There

are also numerous gunneries, several brass, iron, and type foundries, machine factories, distilleries, woollen, cotton, and oil mills. The local traffic is considerable, particularly in the wine of Burgundy the trade in which is concentrated here. The other articles of trade are leather, grain, flour, wine, wool, hemp, and wool. The localities, however, are very attractive, including a public park and ornamental grounds, while, a few miles to the N.W., the Val de Saône opens into several places of romantic beauty. Many ancient men were natives of Dijon: the celebrated Bonnet, Crillon, Beaumont (Beaumont, the antagonist of Milton) Fieser, Rameau, Guyton-Morveau, &c. St. Bernard the famous founder of Cîteaux, was born in a neighbouring village and a bronze statue of him has lately been erected in a new quarter of Dijon, called the St. Bernard suburb. Dijon is a very ancient city, and is believed to be of Roman foundation. The annals of the middle ages give consistent evidence of its importance, in early times, as the capital of a principality the rival of ancient France in extent of territory and occasionally its superior in power. After the death of its last independent duke (Charles the Bold, slain in 1477) his Burgundian possessions having merged into the French dominions, the comparative importance of Dijon immediately sank. Pop. (1846) 26,674.

DIJONNAIS, a small sea-dist. France, forming a da. province of the old prov. Bourgogne, and now included in dep. Côte-d'Or. Dijon was its capital.

DILHAM par Eng. Aorfolk 1863 ac. Pop. 604.

DILHORNE, par Eng. Stafford 8445 ac. Pop. 1615.

DILIGENT STRAIT a channel or passage, Bay of Bengal, between the S.E. coast of the middle Andaman and some contiguous islands, and a group or chain of larger islands from 9 to 15 m. off, extending from lat. 11° 46' to 12° 20' N. It is from 6 to 8 m. wide except towards the middle, where it is only 2 or 3 m. in width between the nearest islands. The islands which form the E. side of this strait are generally high covered with wood, and connected together by reefs.

DILLENGRUB a town, Saxony, cap. hall of same name, r. bank, Dille, 41 m. N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It is the seat of a high court of appeal and of a criminal court. It contains a M. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a castle, school and orphan hospital and has manufactures of tobacco, a copper furnace, a potash work house works, and an oil and saw mill. Pop. of in 1851 of half area of geo. sq. m., 16,800.

DILLI or **DILLAY** a town, Indian Archipelago, N.W. coast, 2d. Timor Portuguese possessions lat. 8° 35' S., lon. 125° 54' E. (N.) in a low situation overlooked by high lands, which renders it difficult to be perceived until closely approached. Fine buffaloes, hogs, and vegetables may be got here, also rice and poultry but the latter are neither cheap nor abundant. The sea wind, setting in regularly during the day renders this place very of access during the S.E. monsoon. Dill, whether juicy or not, is considered more unwholesome than any spot in the E. sea. It is subject to fevers, both remittent and intermittent, at all times of the year there being no peculiarly healthy or unhealthy season.

DILLINGEN a town, Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. hall of same name, l. bank, Danube, here crossed by a bridge, 24 m. N.W. Augsburg pleasantly situated, surrounded by walls on a dilapidated state, and well built. It contains four churches and two chapels, a castle, once the ordinary residence of the bishop of Augsburg a library, formerly a Jesuit college, a gymnasium, ecclesiastical secondary school and Latin school, a synchrotron, barracks, orphan, and two other hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a paper-mill, building docks, and some shipping trade. Vines and hops are extensively grown in the vicinity. The university founded in 1553, and long under the management of the Jesuits, was abolished in 1802. Pop. of in 1843; of hall, area, 48 geo. sq. m., 15,511.

DILLINGER a vil. France, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. of and 19 m. E. by R. Trèves, at the confluence of the Rhine with the Moselle. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. There are iron-works in the vicinity. Pop. 661.

DILLY or **DILLY MOORE**, a headland, S. Hindostan, which may be considered as marking the limit between the coasts of Canara and Malabar; lat. 13° N. (lon. 75° 16' E. It is very conspicuous, and may be seen from sea, in clear

weather, from a distance of from 24 to 37 m. The contiguous coast, being low and woody is not seen for which gives the mount the appearance of a high island when viewed either from the N. or E. On the extremity of the headland there is an ancient black-looking fort.

DILMAN a town, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 75 m. W. Tabriz, and 80 m. S.W. Khos in the fertile and fertile valley of Belmas. It is a new town, there being an old one of the same name, now almost in ruins, about 4 m. W. from it. It is of considerable extent and is surrounded by gardens. The harvest is poor and ill supplied, but the streets are clean. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

DILN (Hungarian, *Doko-Bango*) a mining town, Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Rumb 3 m. from Böhmstätt. It is a place of some antiquity and rose to considerable importance in the times of Bela III. but has since greatly decayed. It contains a handsome church, and has several stamping and gold-washing mills and smelting furnaces. Pop. 1689.

DILWYN par Eng. Hereford 6067 ac. Pop. 1112. **DIMITROVKA** a town, Russia, gov. of and 67 m. S.W. Orel r. bank Oshetina, at its confluence with the Marma. It contains two churches, and has manufactures of various kinds, but the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture. Pop. 8000.

DIMITITANA, a town, Greece, Moraa on an affluent of the Caranara, one of the principal branches of the Rhipia, 15 m. N.W. Tripolizza. Before the Russian invasion in 1770 this town was one of the most important places in the country.

DINAGEPOOR (anc. *Dinagopur*) an island dist. Hindostan prov. Bengal, between lat. 24° 46' and 25° 18' N. lon. 88° and 89° E. bounded N. by Rangpoor and Purneah, S. by Mahabady and Myrmanagah E. by Rangpoor and Myrmanagah and W. by Purneah and Boghpoor. Greatest length, S. to N. 108 m. greatest breadth, E. to W. 55 m. Area, 5574 sq. m. The surface is unbroken but in no part attains a greater elevation than 100 ft. It is everywhere intersected by rivers, the principal of which are the Attri, Mahanda, Jazma, Korotya, and Teesta, all of which are navigable by large boats during the rainy season when also some of the small streams in the valleys form sheets of water of 50 and 60 m. long, and 3 or 4 broad. The soil is generally of a very light ash colour. Rice is the principal crop, and is abundant or otherwise, in proportion to the quantity of rain that falls. The average produce is between 85,000,000 and 37,000,000 mounds annually (575,714,985 cwt. and 26,428,823 cwt.). Indigo is next in importance. Hemp, sugar and cotton are also raised but in small quantities. The first is cultivated for its leaves and bolls, which have an interesting quality. The climate is extremely variable, and at particular seasons, very unhealthy. The chief natural vegetable productions are the banyan tree, which here attains great size and beauty; the papal tree (*Ficus religiosa*), the bread-fruit tree, the fig, and the fig tree. Fruits of the latter wood are often used in house-building and being thruse into the ground, take root both branches, and produce a very pleasing effect. The herds of oxen and horses are both miserable, the latter being sold from 4s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. each. Swine are more numerous than sheep. There are few herds of prey in this territory. Tigers, leopards, wolves, and hyenas are almost unknown and elephants and rhinoceroses rarely seen. With buffaloes, otters, porcupines, and ichneumonians are numerous and bears are met with in some particular localities but are of an inoffensive kind. Water-fowl, abundant, and fish are to be had in great plenty when the rivers are low which they generally are for eight months of the year. The principal towns are Dinagepoor, the capital, Malda, Gaur and Rayganah, besides a number of villages. The whole population has been reckoned at 8,000,000 but there is reason to believe that it has increased since this estimate was made. Seven-tenths are Mohammedans, and the remaining three-tenths Hindus.

DINAGEPOOR (Dinagopur the above of Bengal) a town Hindostan, prov. Bengal, one above district, lat. 25° 25' N. lon. 88° 45' E.; r. bank of a branch of the Attri river, 205 m. N. Calcutta, and 100 m. N.N.E. Moorshabaddi. The town consists of four portions, with a square in the centre surrounded with shops. The houses are mean, being mostly mere huts. The European residences and offices are among the exceptions; but even these are in exceedingly bad towns.

as regards their architecture, though large, and sufficiently commodious. It is the seat of the British judicial and revenue courts, but is on the whole, a very poor place. Pop. computed at 20,000.

DINAN (anc. *Dinemas*) a *tu. France*, dep. *Côtes-du-Nord*, on the *Renne*, 84 m. E by S. *Renne*. It stands on a steep hill nearly 900 ft. above the river; is surrounded by high old walls, pierced with four large gates and outwardly has an imposing look, but the interior is by no means prepossessing. The older streets are narrow crooked and dirty and many of the houses mean, several being craggy wooden constructions. There are, however four open areas in the place one of a good size and in the better quarters are several good houses, built of granite or with stone fronts. Dinan was formerly defended by a strong castle, part of which now serves as a prison. The ancient boulevards, planted and partly laid out as gardens, afford agreeable walks. The church of St. Sauveur is a beautiful edifice, of ornate Gothic, with a fine spire. The church of St. Malo has a fine choir. The only other noteworthy edifice is the *Tour de l'Horloge*, which is of great height, and built of granite. Dinan has a court of first resort, a theological seminary and a communal college. Its manufactures consist of fine linen and millcloth, cotton and woollen goods, muffs, slip shoes, and best-root sugar. It has also some large building yards, numerous salt refineries, limekilns, &c. Being situated near the embouchure of the *Renne*, and at the head of the canal *Ille-et-Renne*, it has a considerable coasting and inland trade. In 1841 the gross customs were about £2410. In the environs which are very attractive, are chalybeate springs much resorted to. During the middle ages, Dinan was often besieged. It was taken by *duquesclin* in 1373, by *De Clisson* in 1379. *Duclos*, *Mahé de la Bourdonnais*, and *Drouais* were born here. Pop. 7700.

DINAN 1. a *tu. Belgium* prov. of, and 14 m. E. *Namur*, on the *Meuse*, a little below the junction of the *Lesne*. It is hemmed in by limestone rocks one of which, of a pyramidal form, is crowned by the *minaret*. The public squares are three in number and the principal street lies along the river which has finely-wooded banks, and is traversed by a handsome stone bridge. The principal buildings are the church of *Notre Dame*, a Gothic structure, and the townhouse, once the

ing to old chronicles its name is derived from the goddess *Danza*, who was worshipped and had a temple here. As early as the 13th century it was strongly fortified, and deemed impregnable. In 1456, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy attacked it with 50,000 men and a formidable artillery took it by assault, gave it up to pillage for three days, then moved it to the ground and, taking 800 of the inhabitants, tied them by trees, back to back and threw them into the *Meuse*. It was rebuilt in 1493, but has since been twice taken by the French namely in 1654 and 1675. Pop. 5654.

DINAPUR, a *tu. Hindoostan* prov. *Bihar* *r. bank*, *Ganges*, about 12 m. N.W. *Patna* and 290 m. N.W. *Calcutta* lat. 25° 27' N; lon. 86° 5' E. This is a great English military station. It contains three extensive squares of barracks, uniformly built but of one story only. They are however handsome being ornamented with arched windows, and pillars between them. The squares are crossed by walks of pounded brick, as a substitute for gravel which is not to be had in this part of India. There are also extensive barracks for the native troops. The cantonments are capable of accommodating between 5000 and 6000 troops. Around the station are a great number of good bungalows with small parks and gardens and along the bank of the river extends the bazaar or town of *Dinapore* upwards of 1 m. in length and like many of the Indian towns a confused assemblage of thatched huts and ruined brick buildings, seldom more than one story high.

DINARIC ALPS. See *ALPS*, p. 102.
DINAS, par. *Wales*, *Pembrokeshire* 2326 ac. Pop. 856.
DINAS MOWDDWY a market *tu. Wales* *co. Merioneth* 8 m. F by E. *Dolgelly* on the *Carlisle* at its junction with the *Dovey* consisting of one principal street the houses of which are rather of a mean appearance. Market on *Saturday* several fairs annually.

DINDER par. *Eng. Somerset* 1071 ac. Pop. 270.
DINDIGUL a *tu. of S. Hindoostan* cap. dist. of same name, 162 m. N.E. *Capa Comorin* lat. 10° 33' N; lon. 78° 2' E. It is a clean and neatly-built little town, particularly the bazaar which is lined on both sides with trees. A small population of native Christians a branch of the *Malabar R. Catholics*, reside here, and inhabit a picturesque quarter of the town where their houses are distinguished by a little more at the top. There is a fortress here of considerable strength. Pop. 2300.

DINDING ISLANDS, a group of small islands *Malacca Strait*, lying off the *Perak* river; lat. 4° 30' N lon. 100° 32' E. *Pulo Danding* as a beautiful granite island 50 ft. high and covered with thick woods from the margin of the sea to the summit.

DINDFORD par. *Eng. Hereford* 1618 ac. Pop. 350.

DINGELSTADT — 1. A market *tu. Prussia*, gov. *Erft*, 11 m. W.N.W. *Mühlhausen*, *r. bank*, *Unstrut*. It is surrounded with walls, contains a parish church and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2489. — 2. A *vil. Prussia* prov. *Saxony* gov. *Magdeburg*, circle of, and near *Obernieder* on the *Elbe*. It contains a parish church and has limekilns, and an oil and other mills. Pop. 1571.

DINGESTOW par. *Eng. Monmouth* 1890 ac. Pop. 322.

DINGLE, a market *tu. and seaport*, *Ireland*, *co. Kerry* on a hill-slope, N. side bay of same name, 188 m. E.W. *Dublin* lat. 56° 9' N lon. 10° 16' W. The streets are irregular but contain many respectable-looking houses, with gardens attached and, as a whole, the town presents rather a pleasing appearance. It is much frequented for sea-bathing. It has a parish church and a handsome R. Catholic chapel national and parochial schools, a summary and a dispensary. The harbour only suited for small vessels is both difficult and dangerous to make during strong W. winds. Cows and butter are sent to *Liverpool* and from coal salt, and otherware imported. A well-supplied market is held on *Saturdays*. Dingle is a constabulary police and coast-guard station. It was in former times much frequented by the *Spaniards* who



DINANT — From *Arncliffe's View* on the *Meuse* *tu.*

palace of the *Princes of Liège*. Dinant possesses a court of first resort, a college, a superior primary school two hospitals and several other benevolent institutions. The principal manufacturing establishments are paper-mills, numerous breweries, soapworks and refineries. It has also manufactures of hats, stained paper, woollen stuffs, vinegar, hydromel, cards and cutlery together with a glass-house for window glass and marble saw works, &c. Its gingerbread, composed of rye-flour and honey, and known under the name of *Dinant cookies*, is famous, and has a large sale. In the vicinity are quarries of a bluish building-stone, and of black marble. The environs, which are extremely picturesque, and have often employed the artist's pencil, furnish a number of beautiful walks. The existence of Dinant dates from the sixth century and accord-

comes to fish in the bay and to trade with the Indians. A number of persons of that nation also settled on the coast and many of the natives, and also of the old houses, display marked indications of Spanish origin. Area, 5097 ac. Pop. 3587; of ts. 3255. — The bay is spacious, extending 14½ m. from Dumoulin Head, on the N., to Bear Head on the S. while land at extends 21 m. with a gradually-diminishing breadth of from 14½ to 6 m. beyond which it is prolonged for a considerable distance under the name of Castellan Harbour. At its entrance, on the N. are the Blaquet Islands, and as it has no other protection against the fury of the Atlantic, it has frequently been the scene of disastrous shipwrecks. Its principal places of safety in rough weather are Castellan Harbour at its head and the harbours of Dingle and Ventry both on its N. shore. The rivers Lene and Mame flow into it. The fisheries in the bay are valuable.

DINGLEY par Eng Northampton 1817 ac. Pop. 141
DINGOLFINGEN a tn. Lower Bavaria, on a steep height, above a bank last here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. W. S. W. London. It is an old but well-built place, is the seat of a law court, and contains three churches. Pop. 1887.

DINGWALL, a royal burgh, market tn. and par. Scotland, co. Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, 11 m. N. N. W. Inverness, at the foot of Strathpeffer. The parish contains about 5600 ac and the town, erected into a royal burgh in 122 consists of a main street, running E. and W., and a few smaller streets branching off from it. Lighted with gas and adorned with rows of poplar trees. It has a parish and a Free church, and an Episcopal chapel, a well-attended parochial school, a townhouse, an antique edifice with a spire, a commodious new prison and handsome county buildings. A limited trade is carried on, chiefly in exporting corn, timber bark, and other products of the country and importing lime, coal, and general merchandise, for the supply of the surrounding districts. Close to the town is a small harbour admitting vessels drawing 9 ft water. Pop. of par 2364 of burgh, 1950.

DINTON two par. England — 1 Northumberland 5538 ac. P. 688 — 2 York (W. Riding) 1540 ac. P. 285
DINKELSBURG, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, esp. dist. of some castles, on a royal hill above a bank W. of it, 44 m. S. W. Nuremberg. It is surrounded with walls in the seat of a law court, contains a handsome parish and several other churches, a Latin school, orphan asylum, and two hospitals and has important manufactures of woollen hosiery coarse linen straw hats, paper and stone slabs for tables, a dyework brewery and several mills. It suffered much during the Thirty Years War and is in a declining state. It came into the possession of Bavaria in 1805. Pop. of tn., 5819 of dist., 10,478.

DINKLAGE, a vil. Dutch Oldenburg circle of, and 8 m. N. W. Vechta. It contains a parish church and a castle, and has a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1884.

DINDRAYE (Low) a vil. and par. England co. of and 22 m. S. by E. Durham. 1150 ac. It has a sulphurous spring, much resorted to during summer. Pop. 187.

DINSLAKEN a tn. Rhineish Prussia, gov. of and 25 m. N. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. It contains a Protestant and a Catholic church and has manufactures of woollen and hem cloth, hosiery, muskets, lace, and watchwork, a bell-foundry, tanneries, and three annual fairs. In the 18th century it was often the residence of the youngest son of the Duke of Cleves. Pop. 1701.

DINTELOORD (more commonly **FINDELSTADT**) a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 17 m. W. by N. Breda, on the Diemel. It consists of two rows of houses, separated by a rocky market-place at whose S. end is built the elegant Reformed church, and beyond the church is the harbour. It has a cattle fair and weekly cow markets. Pop. 1000.

DINTON two par. England — 1 Bucks; 4100 ac. Pop. 848 — 2 Wilt; 4066 ac. Pop. 538.

DINKERLO a vil. Holland prov. Gelderland, 26 m. S. E. Arnhem, on the Rhenish frontier. It is an open, good-looking village, with a church in the centre of it, and a school in which Dutch, French, and English are taught. It has several fairs, at one of which, held in September, large quantities of home-grown hemp are sold. Pop. 790.

DIOGOUTROU a vil. W. Africa, on the Senegal, facing Arronche (which see). It is large and populous, is

surrounded with fine trees, including the tamarind, palm, &c., interspersed with patches of miller's thistle.

DIOIS (Lat), a dist. France, belonging to the former prov. of Dauphiné, and now included in dep. Drôme. Dis was its capital.

DIOIMA, a river Russia, which rises in the N. slope of a mountain range, called Obchtchik-Stret, gov. of, and about 80 m. N. N. W. Orenburg flows easterly through that government in a N. N. E. direction, and at Oufa, joins, I. bank, Biela, after a course of about 200 m.

DIOEDE ISLANDS, a group, Arctic Ocean, Behring's Strait, consisting of three islands, as first named by Capt. Cook, and subsequently confirmed by Capt. Boscawen who gave the name of Fairway Rock to the E. one; lat. 65° 38' N.; lon. 165° 45' W. that of Krusenstern, its original name, to the centre one, lat. 65° 45' N. lon. 165° 42' W.; and that of Ratmanoff to the N. W. lat. 66° 51' N. lon. 165° 53' W. — (See *Our Boy Goo See*.)

DIONIS (St. Baccus), par. Eng. Middlesex. P. 748
DION-GROVE, a market tn. Hungary. Higher Theres, no. Borsod, in a valley on the Balinka, 60 m. N. W. Debrecen.

It contains a Protestant and a Catholic church, a synagogue, and a rabbi's castle; and has manufactures of various articles in wool, a mineral spring, and a trade in fruit and wine. The Balinka is a fine rushing stream. There are gold and silver mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8790.

DION-ÉZÉC, two market tns. Hungary — 1 Higher Danube, co. of, and 27 m. E. Proszberg on the Dnubig. It is inhabited by a colony of Swabians, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1714. — 2 Thüher Thales, co. Bihar r. bank, E. 38 m. S. E. Debrecen. It contains a Protestant, a Greek Catholic, and a Greek non-united church. Much white and tobacco are produced in the district. Pop. 8500.

DIPIGNANO a vil. and com. Naples, prov. of and 8 m. S. by W. Cosimo. It stands at the foot of the Apennines, and contains five churches and two convents. Pop. 3319.

DIPFOLDISWALDE, a tn. Saxony circle of, and 12 m. S. by W. Dresden, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Wausenitz. It is well built, contains two churches — one of them an old gothic structure, with a fine altar-piece — a castle, and townhouse, and has a blacksmith, numerous mills and a quarry which furnishes good grinding stones. Pop. of tn. 2729 of bail. area, 54 sq. m. 14,100.

DIPSO a tn. Greece, in Negropont or Euboea, on the channel of Talanda, 80 m. N. W. the town of Negropont. It is supposed to replace the ancient Oedipades, famed for its hot baths.

DIPTFORD, par. England Devon 4154 ac. P. 747

DIRECTION — 1 A group of small islands on the E. coast, Australia, near Cape Flattery; lat. 14° 25' S. lon. 145° 30' E. They are within the Great Barrier Reef, and about 80 m. from the mainland. High, of a conical form, and can be seen from a distance of 15 or 18 m. — 2 A group of islands, a few m. from the bar at the entrance of Corner Inlet, Gipps Land New S. Wales. — 3, An isl. Indian Ocean, one of the Keel rag group lat. 12° 54' S. lon. 69° 55' E. (n.) — 4, An isl. entrance of China Sea, off the N. W. coast of Borneo lat. 0° 15' N. lon. 105° 2' E. (n.) It is of a conical form in the centre, and may be seen from 80 to 25 m. off — 5, A cape, E. coast, N. E. Australia, Cape York Peninsula lat. 12° 51' S.; lon. 145° 30' E. (n.) — 6, A cape, Van Diemen's Land, forming the E. entrance to the Derwent river lat. 43° 2' S. lon. 147° 34' E.

DURELLO (anc. *Achéate*) a river Sicily which rises in the mountains of Licodia, on the frontiers of prov. Catania, and, entering prov. Syracuse flows W. S. W. past the town of Bassari, and after a course of about 50 m., falls into the Mediterranean, 24 m. W. N. W. Modica. Again it is found on its banks.

DIRE HARTOG ISLAND, Australia, N. W. coast S. from Natoketia Channel, one of the entrances to Shark Bay; lat. 35° 51' S.; lon. 115° 54' E. (n.)

DIREKLAND, a vil. Holland, par. of Holland, 26 m. S. W. Rotterdam. It has several spacious streets, a church, a weighhouse, a tradeshouse, saw-mill, and a harbour communicating E. with the Haringvliet. Pop. 5090.

DIRLETON, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. of and 6½ m. N. by E. Haddington. The former district on its entrance, about 1½ m. from the sea, consists of neatly built cottages,

with gardens attached to these, richly ornamented with flowers and shrubs. Area of par 7600 ac. pop. 1634.

DIEMSTEIN, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate 6 m. S. S. W. Worms. It contains a castle, once the residence of the bishops of Worms and has manufactures of earthenware, and a sulphur spring. Pop. 3049.

DIERSCHAU, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 20 m. S. S. E. Danzig, 1 bank Vistula, here crossed by a bridge, which is defended by a tower. It is surrounded with walls in the east of a district and lower down, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has considerable manufactures of leather a trade in wood, and 5 annual fairs. Dierschau is on the railway from Berlin to Danzig. Pop. 3094.

DISAPPOINTMENT ISLANDS.—1 An Isl group S Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. N W island, 14 12' S; lon 141 12' W (N) discovered by Byron 1785 who gave them the name they now bear on account of the ungracious reception given him by the natives, which he probably contrasted with the attractive and promising appearance of the islands. The one which he visited is about 6 m. in circumference, and of most beautiful aspect, being surrounded by a beach of the finest white sand, within which runs a grove of tall trees that extend their shade to a great distance the whole combined making the most pleasant island scenery that can well be imagined.—2 One of the Boston Islands, N Pacific Ocean lat. 27 15' N lon 149 51' W.—3 An Isl S Pacific Ocean lat. 50° 38' S lon 126 23' (N).

DISCO, a large isl. belonging to Denmark, N extremity of Davis's Straits, or S. part of Baffin's Bay separated from the W coast of Greenland by Weygott Strait lat. (S. point) 69° 11' N lon. 53° 20' W (N). It contains stone quarries and coal mines; possesses valuable fisheries and with a number of small surrounding islands, forms a division of the Inupiat coast of N. Greenland. On its S W part has the Danish colony of Godhavn.

DISCOVERY BAY, S. coast, Australia, between Cape Bragueraville and Northumberland. It is a long open indent about 50 m wide, and affords no shelter to shipping beyond that of a mere roadstead. Centre lat. 38° 5' S lon 141° E.

DISCOVERY PORT, a harbour Oregon, near the head of the straits of Juan de Fuca, stretching inland for 8 m., to the parallel of 48° N., and having an average width of 3 m. It is completely covered by Protection Island to the N and could easily be rendered defensible against the most formidable attack. The principal objection to it as a harbour is the great depth of water, which, in the middle, is no where less than 40 or 50 fathoms, and is often as much as 16 fathoms close to the shore. Its shores are abundantly supplied with shell fish. There is no permanent settlement of Indians here, but a few miserable lodges are occupied by individuals of the Chalkum tribe, who live chiefly on fish shell fish, and potatoes.

DISEWORTH, par Eng. Leicester 1830 ac. P 617 **DISMAL SWAMP**, a large morass, U States, commencing a little S of Norfolk, Virginia, and extending into N Carolina. Length S to S 80 m. breadth, 10 m. area, 150,000 ac. It is mostly covered with trees of enormous size, with an undergrowth of brushwood so dense as to be completely impenetrable. It contains Lake Drummond 15 m in circumference, and is intersected by Dismal Swamp Canal, 23 m. long, 64 ft. deep, and 46 ft wide at the top, which connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.

DIANA, a tn. Russia, gov. of and 100 m. N N E. Minsk. cap. circles of same name, at the mouth of the Duna. It is a new town which has advanced with great rapidity and has some shipping and a considerable trade. Pop. (1849) 5208.—The **CHENNA** is well watered, produces excellent flax and hemp, which are largely exported to Riga, and is extensively covered with brushwood and small trees but has not much good timber.—The **NIVNA** rises in a lake of same name, in the N E. of gov. Wilna, flows E. across the N of Minsk, and joins I bank, Dwina, at the town of Duna, on the W frontiers of Vitepsk, after a course of about 90 m.

DISE, a market tn. and par England, co. Norfolk, on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which is a small lake or mere, on the N side of the vale of the Wensley 18 m. S by W. Norwich. It has 13 streets, wide, well paved, and lighted with gas. Many of the houses are exceedingly neat, and the shops well stocked. The church of St. Mary is a large and handsome gothic structure, with a square tower at the W

end, containing a peal of eight bells. There are, besides, a handsome gothic chapel belonging to Independents, and places of worship for Wesleyan Baptists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends; also a grammar school, national, British, and foreign daily schools; a literary and scientific institution and public library and several charitable and benevolent institutions. Dis is formerly noted for the manufacture of Suffolk hempen cloth, woven partly, and knit hosiery, but these branches have late much declined. There are two extensive brush manufactories, two large breweries, and extensive malting establishments. The mare, already mentioned, covers about 7 ac. and its banks are mostly laid out as ornamental gardens it is from 17 to 19 ft deep, and is well stocked with eels and other fish. Market-day Friday and two fairs annually Area of par 8627 ac. pop. 368.—(Local Correspondent).

DISEH, an Isl Red Sea, W of Dankali coast, about lat. 15° 15' N lon. 40° 25' E. one of the pleasant spots in the Red Sea. It is about 3 1/2 m long and about 5 m broad, high and consisting of a number of similar hills, in perpendicular strata, with a few straggling trees. The central part is a plain covered with grass. There are some springs of good water on the island, about 5 m. from the beach also a village, consisting of 10 or 12 houses, built of laminated stone. Bullocks sheep and goats are abundant, but the inhabitants are not anxious to dispose of them.

DISEH, a vil. Hauser, principality of and 14 m. S. E. E. Ombeliek, at the foot of the Paraguru. It is an old place, which was once defended by a strong castle. It contains a church and two schools. Pop. 1650.

DISENTIS, MOWRA, a tn. Switzerland on Glacera, 8800 ft. above sea level, on a gentle slope near the confluence of the Furber and Middle Rhine 84 m W S W. Chur (Vulve). Above it rises Mount Valais, the forests of which protect it from avalanches. Disentis has a gymnasium, and a central school with eight teachers, but its chief attraction is an ancient convent of Benedictines which said to have been founded in 600 by Sigibert a Scotsman, a pupil of St. Columba and the superiors of which were once princes of the empire. It was almost destroyed by the French, in 1794 but has still some monks, who serve as priests in the neighbourhood. The caverns of Disentis exhibit some of the finest Alpine scenery. Pop. 1426.

DISENTH, par Wales Radnor 6550 ac. Pop. 583

DISTINGLOV, par Eng. Cumberland 2010 ac. P 1108

DITCHBAT, par Eng. Somerset 4511 ac. Pop. 1197

DITCHINGHAM, par Eng. Norfolk 3083 ac. P 1130

DITCHLING, par Eng. Sussex 4183 ac. Pop. 1068

DITMARSH or **DRUMMER** (German, *Ditmarschen*) a dist. Denmark, Holstein, divided into the N and S. Ditmarschen, and consisting of an extensive tract lying between the mouths of the Elbe and the Läger and along the German Ocean length N to S, 85 m. average breadth 20 m. area, 574 sq. m. The whole surface is composed of a low mountainous flat so little raised above the sea, that it is only defended from its encroachment by a succession of lofty and strong embankments, similar to the well known dikes of Holland. Where the ground is liable to be flooded, it is covered with extensive swamps where the only improvement which can be introduced is to convert them, by means of drainage and embankment, into productive meadows. Where the ground rises to a higher level its quality is seldom improved, but becomes sandy, and forms a fertile heath. But, notwithstanding of these large deductions, there still remains considerable tracts of rich alluvial soil, on which heavy crops, particularly of wheat, beans and hay are regularly raised. The N Ditmarsh is divided into 31 parishes or Kirchspielvogts and the S Ditmarsh into 12 parishes united par. 61 688.

DITTEAH, a tn. and fortress Hindoostan, presid. Bengal prov. of, and 220 m. W N W Allahabad lat. 25° 45' N lon. 78° 25' E. The town is about 1 1/2 m. long and nearly as much in breadth. It is surrounded by a stone wall, well built, the houses chiefly constructed of stone, and covered with tiles.

DITTERIDGE, par Eng. Wilt 874 ac. Pop. 119.

DITTEBACH, or **STAMOW**, a vl. Bohemia, strale, Chrudim, in a valley about 40 m. W Olmutz. It contains a church and a school. Pop. 1105.

DITTFLET a tn. Prussia prov. Saxony circle of and 27 m. S.W. Magdeburg r. bank, Bode. It has several breweries, breweries, and distilleries, and corn and flax are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 7200.

DITTFISHAM par. Eng. Devon. 2498 ac. Pop. 765.

DITTON four par. England—1. Kent 10° 5' ac. Pop. 235—2. (Long) Surrey 2116 ac. Pop. 678—3. (Faversham) 3530 ac. Pop. 583—4. (Thames) Surrey 2865 ac. Pop. 2331.

DITZENGEN a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar hall Leoben, with several mills. Pop. 1393.

DIU or **DIU ISLAM** and **HEAD**—1. An isl. Hindoostan, belonging to the Portuguese, off the E. extreme of Goceat, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel, about lat. 8° 45' N. lon. 71° 0' E. It is 7 m. in length. R. and W. stretching parallel to the coast, of which it seems a part. On a point on the E. end of the island stands the town of Diu well fortified, and surrounded by a wall, with towers at regular distances. Promotions are plentiful and although the island appears unfit for cultivation, the market is well supplied with vegetables from the main. Water brackish excepting that procured during the rainy season which is kept in tanks or reservoirs for general use. Pop. 4000—2. **DIU HEAD** is the southernmost point on the coast of Goceat lat. 8° 42' N. lon. 70° 55' E.

DIVEN a market in Hungary co. Neograd 14 m. S.E. Alt-Sohl. It contains a chateau and the ruins of an old castle, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence and has extensive glass-works, a mill, and an annual fair. The district is densely wooded. Pop. 1066.

DIVINA (Kin and Naer) two adjacent vils. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Trencsin, on the Waag about 3 m. from Soina. They contain a parish church and have a united pop. of 1882.

DIVOR or **DIVORON** a vil. Austria, Salzeburg, co. Symria, at the foot of the mountain of Symria, about 22 m. S.W. Peterwardein. It contains a Greek parish church, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 1462.

DIVISCHAL or **DIVISCHAU** a tn. Bohemia, circle Kautzin, 80 m. S.E. Prague. It contains a deanery church, school and townhouse. Vegetables are extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 1800.

DIXAN a tn. Abyssinia, kingdom Tigré, about 40 m. S. Arkako lat. 15° 10' N. lon. 38° 25' E. on the declivity of a hill commanding an extensive view of the country around. The houses are flat-roofed, and without windows, and instead of chimneys, have two pots of earthenware rising out of the roof, but so narrow as to give vent only to a small portion of the smoke. The only public building is the chapel, a mean-looking edifice, with a conical thatched roof and mud walls. Some trade is carried on in tobacco pepper looking glasses, small, spades, and large beads. White cloths are preferred here to all other colours. The people are in general idle, ignorant, dirty and of very dark complexion.

DIX COVE, a British African settlement, coast of Upper Guinea, Atlantic territory about lat. 5° N. lon. 1° 57' W. The settlement consists of a town and fort. The cove is nearly 400 yards wide, and about the same length, but full of rocks; they have, however, sufficient room in some places to moor boats or very small vessels. At low water and with fresh E. breeze, the sea breaks actively over the cove but it seldom happens that the natives cannot get off to a vessel in their season. The town is on the N. side of the cove, and extends from the fort to a piece of water which is stagnant, except during a portion of the rainy season, when it is always tainted by alligators. The fort is of a square form standing on ground about 30 ft. above the sea, and its battlements about 60 ft.

DIXMUDE (Flemish *Dampden*), a tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders 20 m. S.W. Brugge, r. bank, Yser which has been made navigable. It has a large and handsome gothic church, with a stone roof-terrace of beautiful workmanship, and over the altar a picture of the Adoration of the Magi a masterpiece of Jordaens. It has also a chapel, a communal or townhouse, hospital, two orphan asylums, a jail, and several primary schools. It has some breweries, tanneries, a silk-rearing and a bleachfield, with works for making starch, lignum, chocolate, hats, and coarse pottery also small bark, and oil mills. The trade consists in butter of excellent qua-

lity grain, horses, and cattle. The town was first walled in the 10th century, and was fortified in 1270 and 1411. In 1818 upwards of 800 houses were burned. It was often taken and retaken by the Germans and French. Pop. 3468.

DIXON'S ENTRANCE a strait, W. coast N. America, between Queen Charlotte's Island and the Prince of Wales's Archipelago lat. 54. 8° N. lon. 132. 10° W. It is about 100 m. long, W. to E.

DIXON (Newroz) par. England, Monmouth; 3848 ac.

DIYALAH a river Asiatic Turkey. See **DIYALA**.

DIZFUL, a tn. Persia. See **DAMRU**.

DIZIER (Dr.), (anc. *Desiderius Pannus*) a tn. France, dep. Haute-Marne, arrond. Yancy r. bank Marne, where it becomes navigable, 35 m. S.E. Chalons. It is long and narrow but not unhandsome, the streets being wide and clean and many of the houses well built. The only edifice worth special mention are the church which has curious gothic windows, and the townhouse, which is rather handsome, and of recent construction. St. Dzier has a court of commerce and a communal college. It has manufactures of cotton cloth and coats also some iron-forges and foundries, and a little book-binding and it carries on a busy trade in wood, iron and grain. The town was once fortified, and remains of a strong castle yet remain, but the ramparts have been laid out in public walks. In the environs which are thickly wooded, are several blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. In 1564 it was besieged and taken by the Emperor Charles V. Napoleon lost the allies in two battles fought here, January 27 and March 27 1814. Pop. 6450.

DJAGARAGA a tn. Java, prov. Madureh, 48 m. S.E. Samarang. It is a considerable place, with good bamboo-woven houses, and near it a large market-place and elegant mosques. The inhabitants cultivate rice and cotton extensively and trade on them and in thread and wood. Pop. 6000.

DJEMILIAN an em. city Algeria, prov. of and 60 m. W. Constantine. It contains numerous interesting monuments of antiquity including a Christian church a quadri lateral temple, with six columns a theatre the market place, with a temple dedicated to Victory and a triumphal arch erected in honour of the Emperor Caracalla, which it is proposed to transport to Paris. Djemiliah was first occupied by the French in December 1833, and again in May 1839.

DJINDI or **DJINDI** a tn. Java. See **JUMBA**.

DJINDJELI a tn. Algeria. See **JUJELI**.

DJIMAJA or **JAKAJA** ISLAND China Sea, one of the Amboina lat. (S. point) 2° 50' N. lon. 105° 55' E. (a.) It is about 12 m. long with several small islands nearly joining each other off its N.W. extremity. It has a peak on it and a bay on the N. side with sails and reefs, about 1 m. distant, on the W. side and soundings of from 24 to 35 fathoms near them.

DJOCJOKARTA or **Onojojo-Karta** a prov. at Java cap. same name, bordered, S. by the Indian Ocean, W. by Bagien, N. Kadoe and Boornkara, and E. Boornkara. Its only high mountain, the volcano Merapi is 8150 ft. high. It has no large river. Its forests abound in djaco (teak) wood its natural fertility would render it more valuable, but for the impracticable country that bounds it on the land side, and the want of any good harbour on the coast yet iron mines, and tobacco begin to be extensively cultivated on lands allocated to Europeans. This province once a kingdom was the focus of the rebellion in 1825. Pop. 235,000.—The rivers which is the seat of a native militia and a Dutch settlement, in large and regular. The sultan's water-palace is a curious town of itself with subterranean approaches walls and towers. The resident's shade is in a fort which commands both the palace and the town. There are here a church, school, and shot-foundry. Besides the European guards of honour the sultan has a guard composed of young Javanese, armed with lance, sword, and pistol, who perform service on horseback as well as on foot, and from amongst whom he frequently selects his wives. Pop. 30,000.

DLE-POLE a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trencsin, about 10 m. from Bilitz. It belongs to Prince Esterhazy, and has a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 3114.

DLUHA, or **DLMA**, a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Arad, on a river of the same name, here crossed by two bridges, 9 m. from Kútina. It contains a church. P. 1037.

DMITROV a tn. Russia, gov. of and 45 m N Moscow esp. dist. of same name, r bank, Jackoma, at the confluence of the Netoka. It covers a large space, much of which is occupied by gardens, but is poorly built. Contains seven churches, five of stone and two of wood, a convent, and district school; and has manufactures of woolen and silk goods several tanneries and tallow-melting establishments a considerable trade chiefly in linen, wax, tallow and agricultural produce, and an annual fair, which lasts a week. Porcelain is manufactured in the vicinity. Pop. (1880), 5284.—The church area, 707 geo. sq. m. has an undulating surface is well watered and well wooded, has good arable land, and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 55,341.

DMITROVSK a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 45 m S. N. Orel, l. bank, Neruss. Pop. (1881) 4014.

DNIÉPER, or **DNIEPR** (anc. *Tyrrus* and *Danaster*) a river Russia, which rises among forest marshes, near Dolnoprovo, gov. of Smolensk lat 50° 40' N lon 38° 40' E. and, after a course of more than 1000 m. falls into the Black Sea, by several mouths below Kherson. Its general direction is N to S but its lower course deviates much to the E., reaching to the S.W. with a curving sweep. It traverses the provinces of Mohilev, Minsk, Tchernigov, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav and Bessarabia. Chief tributaries, r side the Bereza, Prypiet, and Ingoulis. l. side, the Sog and Dniestr. The Dniester though a large stream, can scarcely be called navigable. About lat 43° 20' S. it runs through a rugged bed of granite for about 44 m. in which space it descends several cataracts and rapids here are 14 chief falls, besides many others. Having cleared the rocky obstructions the chafed river spreads out into a great number of water-courses forming an immense labyrinth of woody islands (Rus. *Flozida*) below which the scattered streams unite and, at Solokoff commences the navigation downwards, carried on by a few flat-bottomed boats, laden with building timber and minerals from the interior of the country. In 1853, some attempts were begun to overcome the natural obstacles of the river but they proved abortive. Even the more easily improvable lower course, which might be of vast use in developing the resources of the surrounding lands, has been left nearly in a state of nature. A magnificent wrought-iron bar-chain suspension bridge, the largest hitherto executed, is (1861) in process of erection over the Dniester at Kiev, by the English engineer Charles Vignoles by command of the Emperor of Russia. The bridge will cost \$400,000. It is 1 m. in length, and 50 ft. broad and the metal employed, all manufactured in England weighs 8500 tons. On the Kiev side of the river a drawbridge with an opening 50 ft. wide, allows vessels to pass up and down the stream. The river here is 25 ft. deep in summer but spring floods raise it to 35 ft. and even 60 ft. The bridge will be completed in the autumn of 1864. The river abounds in fish of the same kind as those in the Volga, but the produce of the Government fisheries is much less. The mouth of the estuary is defended by the fortresses of Ochakov and Kakhovka. The Boryssienas was already reckoned the greatest river of the ancient world, after the Nile. The Greeks had very exaggerated ideas of the fertility and beauty of the surrounding lands of its lower waters, but of its sources and early course they knew nothing. Near its embouchure was the Milesian colony of Olbia, founded for trading with the wandering races of the interior.—(*Honnades de Hal*).

DNIESTER, or **DNIEPR** (anc. *Tyrrus* and *Danaster*) a river Europe, which rises on the N. side of the Carpathian Mountains, near Turka Austrian Galicia lat 48° 13' N lon. 23° 40' E. and, after a course of nearly 600 m. N.W. to E.E., falls into the Black Sea at Orvidopol, in gov. Kher son and forming in its course the boundary between the Russian gov. of Bessarabia, on the W. and the gov. of Podolia and Kherson, on the E. It passes by Sambor Halles, and Maryampol in Galicia. Khotin, Mohilev and Bender, in Russia. Principal tributaries, on the r. bank, the Boryssienas and Borna l. the Berea, Podhoros, Moudak, and Ingoulis. There is no ascending navigation, and little of any kind. The mouth is much encumbered with muddy flats and sandbanks.

DO FORTO DA PONTA DO ROIO, a port Cape de Verde Isles, lat. 8. S. Antonio. It is not, however strictly speaking, a port, but merely a part of the coast where the bottom is

good. To this place all vessels to and from the island trade and here, situated on a point of land, are the customhouse and warehouses. The landing-place is excellent, being a natural basin in the rock. Wood, water and every refreshment, can be obtained here at reasonable rates.

DOAB (Sanskrit, *Two Waters*) a name in Hindoostan applied indistinctly to any tract of country between two rivers. The tract between the Ganges and the Jumna is usually called the Doab, other similar tracts have their distinctive name, as the Jalandhar or Jullundur Doab, between the Beas and the Sutlej the Bari Doab between the Beas and Ghara and the Ravos the Shamsuli Doab, between the lower courses of the Chenab and the Ghara, the Rotchna or Rakhna Doab, between the Ravos and the Chenab the Jindat or Jind Doab, between the Chenab and Jullundur the Bhal or Sind Sagur Doab, the N. part of the tract between the Indus on the W. and the Jullundur and Chenab on the E. and the Jambha Kuch Doab, the S. part of the same tract.

DOADFOOTRA see SHAWULFOOTRA.

DOAGH GRANGE, a par and vil. Ireland, co. Antrim

2304 sq. Pop. 1871

DOANG, a principal in Mohilla (which see)

DOB-TISZA, a market in Hungary Thutur Thutur on Szabolcs, on the Thutur 13 m. S.W. Tokay. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 2274

DOBASNITZA or **DORASCHITZA** a vil and seaport, Austria, Myra, cap. dist. of same name 21 m S.E. Vienna. It stands on the N.W. side of the lake of Voga, and contains a parish church and a Tertian monastery. The harbour admits only small vessels. Pop. 2160

DOBELN a tn Saxony circle of and 86 m S.E. Leipzig, agreeably situated on an island formed by the Mulde and Mühlgraben a kind of natural canal. It consists of the town proper and several suburbs and is for the most part, well built, contains two churches, and a well-endowed hospital, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, brass, hats, and shoes, several bleachfields several woads and other mills a considerable trade in butter a large weekly corn market, and three annual fairs, partly for general goods but chiefly for horses and cattle. Fruit, hops and vegetables are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. (1848) 7188.

DOBERAN or **DORASCH** a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. hall of same name, agreeably situated in an undulating and well-wooded district, within sight of it a Baltic, 9 m W N.W. Rostock. It is regularly built contains a ducal palace, built in the Italian style, having a fine hall and theatre, and surrounded by a garden and park; a fine old gothic church with many monuments of the grand ducal family; and another palace, built near a triangular space within the town called the Kamp and furnished with numerous decorations. Dobran is much frequented on account of its bathing establishment, which is situated about 1 m. from the town where the greater part of the visitors prefer to reside, though lodging houses have been built on the shore, at a place called Der Heilige Damm from a huge bank of shingle said to have been thrown up by the sea in a single night, and affording effectual protection against its inundations. The bathing establishment, which is very complete, is provided both with sea and sulphur baths and furnishes more than the usual sources of amusement. It annually attracts about 1600 visitors. Pop. in 3725 dist. 10743

DOBLING (Duna) a vil archduchy Austria, below the Dan about 8 m N Vienna. It stands in a beautiful district covered with fine villas and gardens and is a great holiday resort and summer residence of the inhabitants of the capital. Pop. 1700

DOBOKA, a co. Austria, Transylvania, bounded N by Bistritz and Szabolcs N.E. Galla Galla, and Cukstulst, S. Thorenburg and Klausenburg and W. Hungary area, 887 geo. sq. m. It is very irregular in shape, forming a belt of land, stretching E to W for 110 m. with an average breadth which does not exceed 8 m. near the centre it is little more than 1 m. across. The surface is mountainous being covered, in the N. by lofty ridges of mountains, apparently new ridges from the action of rock salt and the salt springs which abound in it. In the W. the mountains are calcareous. Between the mountain ridges are numerous valleys, some of them flat, extensive, and of considerable fertility. The principal streams are the Szamos and the Bistritz. The

surface is well adapted for the plough, but many of the lower slopes are covered with vineyards. The pastures also are good and rear great numbers of cattle. For administrative purposes, the co. is divided into two circles, an upper and a lower subdivided into eight districts. The capital is Raab. Pop. 66,900.

DOBOZ, a vil. Hungary. Thibet Thien, co. Bekes, on the Black Kirta, about 4 m. from Gyula. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1714.

DOBRA, a m. Russian Poland, 24 m. N. E. Kalisz, near the river Tulejyna. Here are made some linen, woollen &c. Pop. 2123, a third of whom are Jews.

DOBRA [Latin, *Donagora*] a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Hiesel, on a small stream of same name, near the Maros, 75 m. W. Marmarostsch. It stands on the frontier, is defended by a fort, and contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non-anted church.

DOBRAN or **DOBNARY** a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 10 m. S. S. W. Pisek. It contains a parish church, chapel, school hospital townhouse, and barracks and has several mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1835.

DOBRALC, or **LIEBENTHAL**, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Chudowa, about 40 m. N. E. Königgrätz. It contains a parish church, paragon, and mill. Pop. 2175.

DOBRAWITZ, or **ROTHEN-DONAWITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Bausitz, 30 m. N. E. Prague, chief place lordship of same name at the foot of Mount Cumbow. It contains a castle with five gardens, a church, townhouse, and hospital and has manufactures of beet-root sugar and four annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 1161 of lordship 7115.

DOBRIGNO a vil. Austria, Illyria, is the island of Veglia, 34 m. S. E. Trieste. It contains a parish church and a chapel on the top of a lofty height, and has extensive salt-works. Coal is worked in its vicinity. Pop. 1709.

DOBRILUCK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 75 m. S. W. Frankfurt on the Oder at the confluence of the Dohr with the Little Elster. It is well built, contains a market, church, and town-school and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and a distillery. A good deal of tobacco is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1145.

DOBRINCZE, or **DOBRESKE**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, in a plain, 2¹ m. S. S. E. Peterwaradin. It contains a Greek parish church. Pop. 1906.

DOBRONIELITZ, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle, Olmütz, in a mountainous district, about 7 m. from Proseus. It contains a castle, church, and school and has a brewery and two mills. Pop. 864.

DOBRONIL, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle, Sanok, about 14 m. S. Przemysl. It contains chiefly of a large, unweaved and unspun coarse, lined by houses, most of which are occupied by Jews and has two important annual cattle markets. There are salt mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1600.

DOBRONA, or **DOBNARIVA**, a market to Hungary. Higher Danube co. Szol, on the small stream Myerovicska, about 65 m. N. by W. Puch. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and the ruins of an old castle. The inhabitants are Slovaks. Pop. 1162.

DOBROKOZ, a market to Hungary co. Tolna, 84 m. S. S. W. Puch, r. Iszák, Kapos. It contains a R. Catholic church, and the ruins of an old castle. Much tobacco is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 3560.

DOBROSLAWITZ, a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle, Teschen, in a mountainous district on the Schwarzwald, about 41 m. N. E. Olmütz. The inhabitants are Bohemians. Pop. 1422.

DOBROTA, a vil. and seaport, Austria, Dalmatia, pleasantly situated on a gulf of the same name, dist. of, and 2 m. N. Cattaro. It is a well built, cheerful-looking place, with houses of stone, roofed with tiles, and frequently surrounded with walls, as a protection against the Montenegrin robbers. Outside a parish church, seated on a projecting tongue of land, backed by neat houses and gardens; and has a harbour, which is one of the best frequented in Dalmatia. Pop. 1400.

DOBRSCHITZA, or **DOBRONITZA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 14 m. E. N. E. Königgrätz, on the Little Goldbach. It consists of the town proper and four suburbs, contains a church, chapel synagogue, townhouse, and hospital; and has several mills, a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2442.

DOBBEYN two places, Russian Poland.—1 A tn. w. w. of, and 20 m. W. N. W. Plock, on a height above r. bank, Vistula. It contains two churches, a synagogue, and old monastery; and has a distillery. A brewery some general trade, and an annual fair. Pop. 1459, of whom 659 are Jews.—2 A tn. w. w. of, and 50 m. N. W. Plock, 1. Iszák. Drowerz. It has a church and a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen-cloth and leather. Pop. 2540.

DOBSCHAU **TORESCAU**, or **DOMAZA**, a market tn., Hungary co. Gomor in a narrow valley hemmed in by lofty mountains, 14 m. N. W. Rozsnya. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a gymnasium; and has a paper and other mills. Copper silver iron, and schist, are worked and smelted in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5410.

DOCE, a riv. Brazil which rises in the mountains in the S. of prov. Minas-Geraes about 40 m. E. the town of Barbacena, and proceeds N. sometimes under the name of Chapote receiving several streams on both banks, but particularly the Piranga, on the left. On reaching Santa-Ana-de-Dourito it turns N. E. and is augmented by the Turvo, on the r. bank, and the Guellacho, on the left. Still pursuing the same course, it receives the Paranaíba, the Santo Antonio, and the Correntes, all on the l. bank. On the junction of the last, its course becomes almost N. towards prov. Espirito Santo, which is first separated from prov. Minas-Geraes, and afterwards traverses, receiving, on its r. bank, the Camú and the Munda. It ultimately falls into the Atlantic in lat. 19° 35' S. Its direct course N. E. is 320 m., but its whole course, including windings, cannot be less than 600 m. Its navigation is very much interrupted by cataracts.

DOCHART a loch and river, Scotland, co. Perth. The loch 44 m. W. Perth, is about 3 m. long has bushy wooded banks, and contains a curious floating island, and an islet, with the remains of an old castle.—The river issues from the E. end of the loch, and flows N. E. 8 m. through Glen Dochart, into Loch Tay.

DOCKING par Eng. Norfolk 6113 ac. Pop. 1640.

DOCKLOW par Eng. Hereford 1715 ac. Pop. 199.

DOCKUM a tn. Holland, prov. Friesland 18 m. N. E. Leeuwarden, on the Ee, which divides it into two unequal parts. It is hexagonal in form, surrounded by a wall with six bastions, one of which now serves as a place of sepulture and formerly had four gates. It has a handsome townhall, an elegant white-house an exchange, a theatre, a hospital, and a R. Catholic church an orphan hospital, a clergy and a Latin school, and several common and boarding schools. By means of the Ee Dockum communicates with Leeuwarden on the one side, and the rest on the other vessels of considerable size coming up at high water. There is also canal communication with Groningen and in the centre of the town is a commodious harbour. Dockum has three fairs for cattle and horses. Does a good trade in cattle, flax, oil, and shrimps and carries on boat-building, sail-making, the manufactures of beer, gun, and earthenware, and wool-combing, &c. Pop. 8900.

DODA, a tn., N. Prussia, r. bank, Chosch, lat. 55° 2' N. lon. 15° 18' E. well and well built, with a good bazaar and a square fort, having a tower at each angle. The Chosch is here 60 yards broad, and is crossed by a floock, or bridge formed by a cable stretched from bank to bank, and traversed by a suspended seat, drawn backwards and forwards by means of a rope.

DODBROOKE a vil. and par England co. Devon, 16¹ m. S. S. Plymouth. The village is indifferently built, but well supplied with water and noted for its white ste. Markets for cattle are held monthly. Dr. Wolcott the natural poet, better known under the assumed name of Peter Pindar was a native of this place. Area of par 464 ac. Pop. 1503.

DODDENTHAM par Eng. Worcester 916 ac. P. 279.

DODDERHILL, par Eng. Worcester 5450 ac. P. 2189.

DODDINGHURST par Eng. Essex; 1892 ac. P. 338.

DODDINGTON several places England.—1, Cambridge; 36 985 ac. Pop. 1763.—2 Kent 1918 ac. Pop. 469.—3 Lincoln 4944 ac. Pop. 934.—4 Northumberland 9110 ac. Pop. 978.—5, 7, Dr. Lincoln; 2160 ac. Pop. 253.—6, (Great) Northampton 1510 ac. Pop. 408.

DODDINGHURST par Eng. Devon 2891 ac. Pop. 338.

DODDLESTON par Eng. partly in the county of Flint, Wales but chiefly in that of Chester 4618 ac. Pop. 784.

DODFORD par Eng Northampton 1190 ac. P 297
DODIKBOG or **TOPOKANA**, one of the loftiest summits of the Spruce Alps on the confines of Ann. Grisons and Gerns, 7 m. S.S.W. Gerns. It has the Scherbenen on the S.E., and the Klittenberg on the N.W. and consists of two summits, of which that on the N only takes the name of Töl the other being called Rausen. Its height is about 12 000 ft. and on its sides are numerous glaciers. The pass leading over its side, between the valleys of the Lintz and the Vorder Rhein is 9600 ft. Its highest peak has never been ascended.

DODINGTON two par. England — 1 Gloucester

1478 ac. Pop 185 — 2 Somerset 543 ac. Pop 103

DOLLA, a vil and com. Belgium, prov E Flanders, about 25 m. N.N.E. Termonde, on the Scheldt. It contains a tannery and two mills. The chief employment is agriculture. Pop 1923

DOENBURG or **DOENBOSEN** [anc *Drua, Burgon*] a to. Holland, prov Gelderland 9 m. N.E. Arnhem r bank IJssel, here crossed by a drawbridge. It is surrounded by walls now planted with trees and used as promenades, and had four gates, of which three still exist. It has broad fine streets, lined with comfortable-looking modern houses. The townhall is small, but the arsenal is large and spacious, of the two Reformed churches, that of St. Martin is large and has a lofty tower and within it is buried the celebrated geographer Gerard Mercator the R. Catholics likewise have a church, and the Jews a small synagogue. Doenburgh possesses a poor's hospital an orphan hospital and a retreat for widows a Latin school, and a branch of the general utility society. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing and the transit trade, but have no manufactures. The important raised here is largely exported. Six fairs are held annually for cattle, horses, and pigs. Pop 4000

DOERTINCHEM or **DOERTINCHEM** a to. Holland, prov Gelderland 17 m. E. Arnhem r bank. Old-IJssel, here crossed by a bridge. It is surrounded by a rampart, planted with trees has four gates, and broad streets, lined with elegant houses a townhall in the market-place, a simple, solid structure a prison a Reformed church, a small Lutheran chapel and a Jewish synagogue; a Latin and three other schools, and a branch of the general utility society. It was once a Hanse-town and carried on a good trade, which has now greatly fallen off. Still exp. gun brandy and vinegar are made to a limited extent and also tanning ropemaking, dyeing, &c. are carried on. Four well frequented markets are held. Pop. 1800

DOFRINE MOUNTAINS, Norway. See **DOFRINE FJELD**
DOG — 1 A small isl. Indian Archipelago Banda Sea, off N.W. point of Wetar Island lat. 7° 40' S lon 126° 08' E — 2 An isl. Gulf of Mexico off the mainland of Florida lat. 29° 46' 15' N lon. 84° 39' 15' W — 3, One of the Virgin Islands lat. 18° 17' N lon. 68° 17' W — 4 A golf Strait of Florida lat. 24° 2' N lon. 79° 50' W — 5 An isl. St. Paulin Ocean, one of the Low Islands about 13 m. in circumference, and enclosing a lagoon lat. 18° 15' S lon 141° 50' W

DOGAREE, a tp. Hindostan prov Ajmer 23 m. S.E. Boondies. It stands on the margin of a beautiful lake, surrounded by low hills, covered with wood, and adorned with gardens and other buildings

DOGERBANK, an extensive sandbank, and well-known station for cod-fishing between the E. coast of Eng. land and the W. coast of Denmark. The W. part of the bank is about 86 m. E. Flamborough Head whence it extends E.N.E. to within about 60 m. of Jutland. In some places it is 60 m. broad, but terminates entirely in a point. Having 8 fathoms water in its shallowest part, which is that nearest the English coast, it presents no obstruction to navigation. An obstinate naval combat took place on the Doggerbank, in 1873, between the British and Dutch fleets, in which neither side could claim a victory.

DOGLIANI [anc *Dolusina, Dolusina*] a to. Sardinian States, Italian prov. of, and 11 m. N.E. Mondovì, l. bank. It has two churches, a cemetery a communal college a small hospital, the remains of an old castle and several Government offices. Five annual fairs are held, at which much cattle, lamb, stuff, and comestibles are sold. At the weekly markets the principal traffic is in wheat, and, according to the season, mulberry leaves, grapes potatoes, &c. Vol. I

The district is mountainous, and produces abundance of excellent wine, but very little wheat. The river Res is crossed near the town by a wooden bridge. Pop. 5000.

DOHARAB (Dr.) par Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 3689

DOHMERSTEDT par Eng Hants 1788 ac. P 804

DOGNACERA a vil. Hungary Thither Thule, m. Krasor in a valley 40 m. S.W. Temesvar. It contains a parish church, and is the seat of a mining directory. Copper and zinc are worked and smelted here; some gold and silver also are found, and there is an excellent quarry of white marble. Pop. 3385

DOGS (also or) or **Poplar Marishes**, a panhandle on the Thames, England, on Middlesex 84 m. E.S.E. St. Pauli, London. The W. India Docks are situated on the N. part of it, and a little to the S. of these it is intersected by the City Canal. It derives its name from the circumstance of the King's boats having been formerly kept here.

DOGSTOWN par Ind Tippecary 405 ac. Pop 20

DOGWELLS (Dr.) par Wales Pembrokeshire Pop 501

DOHARAB, an isl. Red Sea E. side lat. 16° 18' 30" N lon 41° 59' E. It is low and sandy, about 2 m. in length, N and S and is surrounded by a reef, nearly 2 m. wide, with 6 to 14 fathoms close to it.

DOHVA a to. Saxony circle of and 10 m. S.E. Dresden in a beautiful and fertile district, r bank. Might be the valley of which previously narrow begins here to widen out. Having been mostly burnt down in 1813 the far greater number of the houses are of recent construction, and well built. It contains a parish church with a lofty tower 400 ft. high, and a fine old altar-piece and a well-endowed hospital and has two annual fairs. Pop 1384

DOHUT (Do-hut two frontiers) a to. Hindostan prov Malwa lat. 25° 55' N lon 74° 20' E. It is of considerable extent, well built, and amply supplied with water Bung a thoroughfare for the inland traffic between the provinces of Upper Hindostan and Malwa. It is also much frequented by the traders of the interior. It commands the principal pass into Goojerat, from the N.E. The present fort formerly a caravanserai is said to have been built by Aurangzeb. It is 450 ft. high, has two strong gates and contains a mosque and two wells.

DOFUL, an isl. Red Sea N.W. Dhalat lat. 15° 55' N lon 59° 40' E. It is low of a quadrilateral form, 9 m. in circumference, with some down palm on it. On the N.W. side are a small village and mosque, with about 100 inhabitants and on the E. are three or four wells of fresh water during the rains, but brackish in the dry season, barely affording sufficient for the natives who subsist by fishing.

DOKO a pigmy race of negroes, inhabiting a region of tropical Africa S. of Abyssinia the extent of which is marked by the intersection of the 3d parallel of N. lat with lon. 37° E. They are four feet in height, of a dark olive complexion, and perfectly wild. They live in rude wigwags, constructed of bent canes and grass, far in the depths of the dense forests of bamboo with which the country is covered. They have no king no laws, no arts, no arms; possess neither flocks nor herds are not hunters, do not cultivate the soil, but subsist entirely on fruits, roots, snails, serpents reptiles and honey. They beguile serpents by whistling and, having torn them piece-meal with their long nails devour them raw. They climb trees in search of fruit with all the agility of monkeys. Both sexes go perfectly naked and have thick pointing lips, diminutive eyes, and flat noses. The hair is not woolly and in the females reaches to the shoulders. The men have no beard. The nails, never pared, grow both on the hands and feet like eagle talons and are employed in digging for ants. They are ignorant of the use of fire. They have no religion but possess a glimmering idea of a Supreme Being, to whom when overtaken by any misfortune, they pray standing on their heads. Being much esteemed for their docility and usefulness, they are carried off in great numbers annually by the slave-hunters to whom, when taken, they are barely subsist, and rarely attempt to escape. The Dokos are supposed to be the paganes of the ancients. — (*The Ethiopians of Ethiopia*, by Major Harris, vol. ii. chap. 8.)

DOL, an m. to. France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 13 m. S.E. St. Malo, at the intersection of several great roads, and on a height overlooking marshy plains, which, where drained, are of great fertility. The site is unwholesome, and the town,

built of dark-colored granite, occasionally whitewashed, is old, mean, and dirty. The Grande Rue, however, is spacious and regularly built, and the church of grey granite and once a cathedral is the finest public edifice in Brittany. Having once been a strong and important place, old walls and deep fosses are seen on every side of Dol but the ghosts of its former ramparts now form public walks. There are many angular houses in the town, with far-projecting fronts, in the narrow streets, and a communal college. Some salt is drawn from the surrounding marshes and the district produces much extra grain, flax, &c. There find an outlet by the port of Vivier. Dol was taken and razed many times during the Middle Ages, and the troubles of the League. In 1793 the Vendéens repulsed the republican forces in an assault upon it. Pop. 3851.

DOL-BEN MAEN par Wales, Carnarvon. Pop. 882.
DOLCEAQUA (anc. *Dulicacopia*) a tn. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. of, and 7 m. W. by N. San Rameo, in a mountainous district, on the Nervia, which divides it into two parts, one denominated La Terra the other the Borgo, connected by a bridge of one arch. It has two churches, a local court, a customhouse, and other Government offices. In the vicinity are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 4000.

DOLÉ (anc. *Dolens*) a tn. France dep. Jura built on a vineyard slope rising from the Doubs, and on the canal between the Rhone and the Rhine. 36 m. S.E. Dijon, 987 ft. above sea level. It is well and rather regularly built, adorned with public fountains, and surrounded with fine promenades. The principal church, on the public square, is a lofty gothic edifice, consisting of three naves, supported by enormous pillars. The town-district is an antique construction, now serves as a prison. The other chief buildings are the law courts, the new prison, the college, the two hospitals, and poorhouse, and the bridge over the Doubs. Among the antiquaries are the ruins of a castle, built by Frederick Bar baron, in the 12th century also of an amphitheatre, aqueduct and other Roman constructions. Dolé is the seat of a subprefecture, a court of first resort and of commerce and possesses an agricultural society a commercial college, a public library with 8,000 vols.; a museum, &c. The manufactures comprise French linen from worms (saves, furnaces, &c.) optical instruments, wax candles, rangers &c. and there are several tanneries, iron-forges, and tile works, with marble quarries in the vicinity. The trade, both by the canal and the river is considerable, and consists of grain flour and wood wine, brandy vinegar coal iron marble, mill-stones, &c. The environs are very beautiful and present numerous pretty villas, surrounded with gardens and vineyards. Dolé was founded by the Romans, and, at later times, was the capital of Franche-Comté till its annexation to the kingdom of France. In 1442 it became the seat of a parliament and a university established by Philippe-le-Bon. Before the Jesuits were expelled from France they had a leading college here, the buildings of which still remain. It is the fortifications, once of great strength were dismantled in 1674. Previously it had been besieged taken, and retaken several times, alternately by Germans and French. Pop. 6987.

DOLÉ (LA) a mountain, Switzerland, can. Val de, forming part of the principal chain, and one of the loftiest summits of the Jura, about 7 m. W. of the lake, and 15 m. N.W. the town of Geneva. It is 6009 ft. high, and is easily ascended from the village of St. Carpien. The magnificence of its view attracts the general tourist, whilst its richness in Alpine plants makes it particularly interesting to the botanist.

DOLGELLEY *Dolgellau*, or *Dolgellau*, a market tn. and par., N. Wales, co. Merioneth. The parish is about 16 m. long, and from 3 to 4 m. broad. The town is beautifully situated in a narrow vale, at the N. skirts of Cader Idris, on the river Gwynn or Wison, 46 m. W. Rhreabry. The narrow and irregularly laid out streets, houses generally small and ill lit, though some handsome dwellings have been erected of late years to the improvement of the appearance of the town. There are here a parish church, and four dissenting chapels and a national, a British, and a free grammar school. The principal public buildings are the county hall and, markethouse, and townhall. Dolgellau has extensive tanneries; and manufactures of Welsh flannels and

hosiery, and more especially of a kind of woollen cloth called *waite*, exported chiefly to America, from London and Liverpool. These cloths are worn in the houses and cottages of the weavers. Market-day Tuesday and six fairs annually. Area of par. 25 607 ac. P. 3419. (Local Cor.)

DOLGOI a name, in Russian, signifying lung, and given to several small islands Russia, particularly—1 An Isl. gov. Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean, 50 m. N. Walgais Island.—2 An Isl. in the mouth of the Neva at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland.—3 An Isl. in the Caspian Sea, S.E. the mouth of the Volga, belonging to gov. Astrakhan.

DOLLA, or *Dolla* a market tn. Hungary Thidus Thidus, co. Marosvás, in a plain surrounded by wooded heights, on the Dolha or Borsava, 30 m. from Salgot. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and has a potatoe work, and an annual fair. The inhabitants are Russians. Pop. 886.

DOLINA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 22 m. S.E. Fry. It contains a R. Catholic and a Protestant church; and has extensive salt-works. Pop. 8200.

DOLITZ (Russian) a vil. Saxony circle of, and R. Leipzig, a bank, Prussia, with a mill on its castle, and numerous pretty country houses, chiefly occupied by the Leipzigers. Pop. 930.

DOLLA, par. Incl. Tipperary T354 ac. Pop. 1147.

DOLLAR a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Clackmannan, the former 11 m. E. by N. Stirling pleasantly situated on a rising ground but deriving its chief interest from its celebrated academy founded by a Mr. John Mason, a native of the parish, who, from being a poor shop boy on board of a coasting trader became a man of large fortune. He left a sum of £50,000 to be used for the benefit of the Dollar academy. The building erected in 1819 is a handsome structure on the Greeny side 186 ft. in length, and 63 ft. in breadth with a portico in front, supported by six columns. The principal branches taught are English, writing and arithmetic Latin, Greek modern languages geography botany drawing and mathematics. There is also a female teacher of sewing and fancy work for the girls of the parish. The fees paid for education rise by a graduated scale corresponding to the supposed ability of the parents to pay so that the poorer boys obtain at sufficient education for its facilities at 8d. per quarter for each class attended, but if more than one child be attending the school at a time the second and others are admitted at half price. Within a short distance of Dollar are the ruins of an ancient residence of the noble family of Argyll, called Castle Campbell. Pop. vil. and par. 1874.

DOLLART (Tine) [*Latin Dolus Dolus* or *Dollarius*] a gulf, North Sea, at the mouth of the river Ems which passes through it between prov. Groningen in Holland and E. Prussia in Hanover. It was frozen by the burning ice of the ice in 1277 and again in 1580. By these floods, 84 large villages and numerous hamlets were submerged and thousands of human beings and cattle destroyed. Much land has, however been gained back from this gulf, and now forms numerous fertile polders.

DOLLOVA a vil. Hungary Rspan, dist. Temesvar 21 m. E. N.E. Belgrade. It contains three Greek non-united churches, and has 10 flour-mills. Pop. 3065.

DOLM a small tn. Norway coast of Trondhjem, near the island of Iktren and between it and Froym; greatest length 1 m. breadth about 1 m. Its surface is sterile and mountainous. Two summits one on the W., and the other on the E. side, rise, here and precipitous, to the height of nearly 8000 ft. The only inhabitants are a few fishermen.

DOLMATOV a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 800 m. E.S.E. Perm, L. bank, Incl. It contains a fine monastery and has an annual fair which is numerously attended by dealers from Siberia. Pop. 1600.

DOLLO a tn. Austrian Italy gov. of, and 12 m. W. Venice, on the Brentone, here crossed by a handsome bridge over its junction with the Brenta. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices. It is surrounded by many fine villas of the patricians and citizens of Venice contains a parish church and two public theatres and has an annual fair. Pop. 5600.

DOLOL, a vil. Senegambia, near L. bank, lower Senegal. The inhabitants are industrious cultivators, and sell much of their produce to the French colonists of St. Louis.

DOLONNOOR, in Mongolia. See **CHAO-NAM-NAM-SOON**.
DOLORA, 1, A. in Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 24 m. S W Alcala. It is fertile plain. It has three squares, a church, two schools, a prison, public granary and cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in husbandry raising silkworms, and spreading oil and wine. Pop. 2489.
 — 2 A vil Mexican Confederation, state of, and 24 m. N W Guazacozaco. It is also, with various affixes the name of several places in different parts of what once formed Spanish N America.

DOLPHINTON par Scot Lanark 2926 sq. Pop. 805.
DOLTON par Eng Devon 2568 sq. Pop. 266.

DOLWYDELLAN par Wales, Llanerbyn 14,384 sq. Pop. 777.

DOMANIS, or **DOMANNA**, a market tn. Hungary. Hither Danube, co. of, and 80 m. E N K. Trentschin. It contains a parish church and two castles, one of them a ruin. Pop. 1270.
DOMBEGYHAZA a vil. Hungary co. Omsad near Batszoja. It contains a Protestant church and stands in a fertile district, in which much tobacco is grown, and great numbers of cattle are reared. Pop. 1191.

DOMBIA, a dist. France, long forming a sovereign principality which belonged to the Dukes of Bourbon, with whom it remained till 1681 when it passed to the Duke of Maine, a natural son of Louis XIV. Its sovereignty merged in that of the Crown in 1762. It formed part of the diocese of Lyons, and is now included in dep. Ain. Trevoux was its capital.

DOMBO DUNOVA, or **DUNOVS** a vil. Hungary Thither Theres co. Marmara, is a little plain, enclosed by hills about 16 m. N N E. It contains a Greek Catholic church and has a saw mill. Pop. 1627.

DOMBOVAR, a market in Hungary Thither Danube co. Tolna near a bank, Kapos 21 m. N W Fiskirchen. It contains a parish church and the ruins of an old castle, which made a considerable figure in the wars with the Turks having often defied all their efforts to take it. Pop. 1530.

DOMBROWICK, a tn. Russian Poland woiwode Masovia, about 84 m. W Warsaw. It contains two churches, and has seven annual fairs. Pop. 1119.

DOMBURG a vil. Holland prov. Zealand on Isl. Wal chaven 9 m. N W Flushing. It has a townhall Reformed church school and elegant baths, and is much frequented, as a place of recreation by the inhabitants of the island more especially those of Middelburg. Pop. 600.

DOMENIGA (SANTA) a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra 3 m. E. Sculles. Pop. 3106.

DOMENEVE, a cape, Russia, gov. Comland, in the Baltic W side of the Gulf of Livonia, or Riga, S. of the Isle of Oesel lat. 57° 45' N lon. 22° 23' E.

DOMFRONT (Latin, *Domfrontensis*) a tn. France dep. Orne, picturesquely situated on a steep rock, almost perpendicular on its W side and bathed by the Varenne, 86 m. W N W Alencon. The interior is very dull houses ill built, streets narrow steep, and crooked water scarce and bad air pure but too keen for delicate constitutions. The only buildings worth noting are the antique church of Notre Dame, and the ruins of a strong old castle. Domfront is the seat of a sub-prefecture, a court of first resort, and a communal college. Its manufactures consist of laces, ticks, druggs, serges, &c. and in the vicinity are forges glass works, and paper mills. The articles of trade are linens, cattle and leather. Domfront was founded early in the 11th century, and was formerly a coveted stronghold. It was besieged and taken in 1593 by King Philip Augustus in 1556 and 1418 by the English in 1574 by the forces of Catherine de Medicis, from the Huguenots in 1589 from the League, by Henry IV. Pop. 2068.

DOMINGO (SAN), a fortified city Hayti and the metropolis of the E. division of that island on the S. E. coast, at the mouth, and on r bank, Ouanza lat. 18° 28' N lon. 69° 50' W (s). It is surrounded by a thick wall the houses are neatly built, the streets straight and spacious, with foot ways of brick. There are here a fine cathedral, some handsome churches and convents an hospital barracks, and arsenals. The fortifications by which the town is defended are judiciously constructed. The harbour is commodious, and ships may lie close to the shore to take in their loading. San Domingo had formerly a considerable trade in jerked beef, cattle, and hides but it is now very limited. This is the oldest Euro-

pean city in the New World having been founded in 1502. During the 16th century it was at the height of its prosperity but since that time it has greatly fallen off in population and commerce. Pop. estimated at 10,000 to 15,000.

DOMINICA a British W India Isl. one of the Lesser Antilles, Leeward group, between the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, from both of which it is nearly equidistant, 25 to 30 m.; lat. (N point) 15° 33' N lon. 61° 18' W (s). It is about 29 m. in length N to S and 19 m. in breadth E to W area 186,456 sq. Its appearance, when viewed from the sea, is rugged and mountainous but it contains many fertile valleys. Its highest summit has an elevation of 6000 ft. being greater than that of any of the other W India islands, with exception of Cuba, Hayti and Jamaica. The slopes of the mountains, which occupy the whole interior of the island, from N to S are very steep and terminate in bold and precipitous coasts. The island is of volcanic origin and contains several solfataras and has numerous sulphurous and thermal springs—the latter are said to be sufficiently hot to coagulate an egg and are believed to possess great medicinal virtues. Dominica is one of the best watered of the Leeward Islands, having at least 50 streams, besides numerous smaller rivulets. The soil, though somewhat stony is fertile but has been found better adapted for the production of coffee than sugar. The shores are but little indented and are on braly without harbours but on the W side there are several good anchorages and bays, the coast being all along bold and clear of danger. The principal bay is Prince Rupert's at



the N W and of the island much resorted to for its safety convenience, magnitude and depth of water besides abounding in wood and fresh water. On the W coast, calms frequently occur which sometimes extend 6 m. to sea. The climate is extremely hot, and is considered unhealthy. The woods afford large supplies of excellent timber including rosewood, gum-trees, &c. The principal produce consists of rum, coffee sugar molasses, cacao arrow-root and wool. Great quantities of honey and wax are also obtained in the cliffs of trees and other places, the produce of the European bee which was brought to the island, and which now swarms in the woods. The exports, in 1849, were 246,523 and imports £50,584. The revenue for the same year amounted to £2877 and the expenditure to £10,589. The government of the island is under the governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands administered by a Lieutenant-governor a legislative council, an executive council, and a representative assembly.

The laws in force are the common statute law of England. The principal towns are Roseton, or Charlotte Town on the S.W. side and Port Antonio, or Prince Rupert's Town, considerably to the N. of Roseton. The latter consists of about 500 houses, and contains a Protestant church, some 20 Catholic and dissenting places of worship, four public or free schools, supported by the bishop of the diocese and an infant school. Dominica was discovered by Columbus, in 1493, and was claimed subsequently by England, France, and Spain, but was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1763. The population on the island is stated at 22,300 of whom 10,596 are males, and 11,604 females.

DOMINICA [native, Obeahua] one of the Marquessa Islands, S. Pacific Ocean lat (N point) 8° 34' S. lon 139° 4' W. (N.) the largest of the group being about 18 m long and the same in breadth. It is crowded with rugged hills, rising in ridges directly from the sea, and separated by deep valleys, which as well as the sides of the hills, are clothed with wood.

DOMINICK (St.) par Eng. Cornwall 3226 sq. P. 862. **DOMITZ**, a town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. hall of same name, on the Elbe at the confluence of the Elde 84 m. S. by W. Schwerin. It is built in the shape of an irregular square, and is surrounded on the S. and E. sides with an earthen rampart flanked with bastions, and defended on the W. side by a citadel, situated on an island in the Elbe. It contains a church, townhouse and barracks and has manufactures of linen & small building, yarn, wine, shipping a considerable trade and four annual fairs. Dominick suffers much from the inundations of the Elbe. Pop. of town 2545, of hall June 48 pro sq. mi. 5167.

DOMNEA, a town in France, dep. Dordogne, 1 bank Dordogne 26 m. S.E. Périgueux. It is picturesquely situated on one of the highest and steepest hills of the department, and was once a place of great strength and much more importance than at present. Its ancient walls and fortifications, extending to a considerable distance around its present site, may still be traced. It has monthly fairs, one of them, for cattle, is of some consequence. Pop. 1144.

DOMMEL (anc. *Duisseld*) a river Holland. It rises in Belgae Lutberg flows N. into N. Brabant to Eindhoven, thence directly N.W. to Harlingenboech, where it unites with the Aa, whose name it takes, and falls into the Maas at Crevecoeur after receiving several affluents of which the most important are the Little Dommel and the Tongelose, on the right, and the Eikenriet and Ley on the left. It is not navigable but propels numerous mills. Course very crooked direct distance from source to mouth about 40 m.

DOMMITZSH a town in Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. Merseburg, 7 bank, Elbe, 7 m. N.W. Torgau. It consists of the town proper and a suburb contains a church and an hospital and tile-works, extensive potteries, and has three annual fairs. Pop. 1979.

DOMNAU a town in Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. S.E. Königsberg. It is the seat of a court of law contains a church and an hospital and has a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1281.

DOMO, or Domo d'Ossola (Latin, *Ossola, Oculina*) a town, Savoy, in France, dep. Novara, formerly cap. of and prov. Ossola, but now in prov. Pallanza, 7 bank Tosa, 28 m. N. by E. Turin. It stands on the great Simplon road, in the centre of a plain, 1000 ft. above the sea, and surrounded by lofty mountains is the seat of a superior court of law and several public offices consists of the town proper and a suburb, and is on the whole well built, having several good streets, and one large, and six minor squares. It contains a handsome parish church, consisting of three naves, separated by rows of pillars, and adorned with numerous fine frescoes; a Franciscan church and convent, several elegant palaces, of which that of the Della Milla family is most deserving of notice, a courthouse, a large and well-constructed prison, an hospital, a superior school or college, kept in the old palace Melisaris and an old castle, now occupied as private buildings; and has manufactures of cotton, hosiery, and articles in wood; a weekly market, and two annual fairs, each of which lasts eight days. Pop. 2200. (Ossola).

DOMS a town in Hungary, co. Güns, on the Danube, about 19 m. N.W. Pest. It contains a handsome church, built on the ruins of a celebrated old monastery and in the

neighbourhood, on Mount Arpa, is an old feudal castle. Pop. 1067.

DOMREMY-LA PUCCELLE, a vill. France, dep. Vosges, 7 m. N. Neuchâteau near Vaucouleurs. It is built half way up a hilly mountain slope, in a beautiful valley watered by the Meuse. The small houses which form the central street are neat, and their outer walls generally covered with espalliers, which give the place a pleasing aspect. The celebrated Joan of Arc was born here in 1412 in a cottage which is still standing. It had formerly been a stable but now serves as a girls' school for young girls. In 1820 a fine public fountain, with a marble bust of the heroine, was raised in front of it. Pop. 519.

DOMBIANSE, a market in Russia, gov. of, and 40 m. N.W. Perm. In its vicinity are extensive iron-works. Pop. 1600.

DON [ana. *Tonale*] a river Russia, which issues from Lake Ivan-Ozera, in the gov. of Tula, lat. 53° 47' N. lon. 38° 15' E. and flows S.E. through govt. Riazan, Tambov, Voronezh and Don Cossacks to within 37 m. of the Volga, where it turns abruptly S.W. for 226 m. and falls into the Sea of Azov, near the town of Azov, by three mouths, only one of which is navigable, whole course nearly 800 m. The chief tributaries are, 1. Junk, the Donets and Voronezh. 1. The Kleper and Manditch. The delta of the Don is an expanse of sandy flats, occasionally quite submerged round with reeds, running 28 m. up, and 22 m. wide at the coast line. notwithstanding the shallowness of the channel, its vessels drawing 6 ft. water being able to get up in more than about 80 m. namely to Rostoff or Azov, it has by far the most busy trade of all the rivers of S. Russia. The navigation is nearly all downward indeed and can only take place during spring floods nevertheless, by means of its lower course in connection with the Volga, the S. provinces of Russia receive most of the Siberian produce they need and also the manufactures they require from the interior of the empire. The extensive and productive fisheries of the Don likewise add much to the traffic upon its lower waters.

DON — 1. A river England, co. York, which rises near the borders of Cheshire flows E. to Lonsdale, thence S.E. to Sheffield, and thence N.E. to Goole, where it joins the Ouse after a course of about 86 m. Its principal tributaries are the Rother the Dearne, and the Went and the chief towns on its banks are Penisthorpe Sheffield Rotherham, and Doncaster. By means of artificial cuttings and canals it has been rendered navigable to Sheffield a distance of nearly 40 m. — 2. A river Scotland on Aberdeen rising in several small streams flowing from the hills between cos. Aberdeen and Banff. It flows tortuously S. through the whole breadth of Aberdeenshire, past Towie, Alford Moraymark Inverury and Kintore and falls into the N. Sea, 4 m. N. Aberdeen, after a total course of 62 m. Its principal tributary is the Urie which joins it at Inverury. Its salmon fisheries are of considerable value.

DON (La) a river France which rises at Yvette, on the E. frontiers of dep. Loire-Inférieure, flows almost due E. across that department, and joins 1. bank, Vilaine, about 5 m. N.E. Redon after a course of 56 m., of which about 10 m. beginning near Gueméné, are navigable.

DON BENITO an *encomienda* in Spain Extremadura, prov. of and 49 m. E. Badajoz. 35 m. S. Trujillo, near 1. bank, Guadiana. Most of the houses are substantially built, and form wide, clean, and tolerably well paved streets. The town contains three squares, the principal one of which is large, has a public promenade in the centre, and is lined with handsome buildings, among others the townhall, prison, and a convent. Its other public edifices comprise two chapels, two hospitals, 11 schools, a barracks, townhouse, and extensive cemetery. The supply of water is copious but its quality indifferent. Manufactures—cloth, paper, wine, and oil. The weaving is principally performed by female Trade—in cattle, grain wool, fruits &c. Annual fair in September. The Guadiana affords great facilities for the transportation of its agricultural and industrial produce to Mérida, Badajoz, and other points. Pop. 14,610.

DON CUSACKA. See COSACKA.

DONA (SANTA), or FOMBO, a vill. and par. Austrian Italy gov. of, and 20 m. S.W. Udine, on a creek of the Taglia. It contains a parish church and two churches. Pop. 3680.

DOÑA MENCIA is in Spain Andalusia, prov. of and 24 m. S.E. Cordova, on a hill-slope. Its houses are well built; it has a townhall a normal and a female school, a parish church, and two hermitages and a public walk, adorned with two stone fountains. The inhabitants, though chiefly engaged in agriculture, have seven oil and eight flour mills. They also make wild soap, and have 20 establishments for distilling brandy which is exported to a considerable extent. Pop. 4280.

DONABATH, par. Irel. Dublin 2715 ac. Pop. 218.
DONACAVY par. Irel. Tyrone 28,552 ac. Pop. 6265.
DONADEA, par. Irel. Kildare 2110 ac. Pop. 272.
DONAGH two par. Irel. —1 Donagall 25,258 ac. Pop. 5262 —2 Monaghan 16,208 ac. Pop. 6986.

DONAGHADEE a seaport, market in and par. Irel. co. Down. The town lies on the Irish channel 16 m. E. by N Belfast lat 54 53' 56" N lon. 51 42' 2" W (N.). Its streets are wide and well kept and the portion of the town west of the shore, built in the form of a crescent with the houses whitewashed presents a cheerful and pleasing appearance. The parish church is a large ancient cruciform structure, with a lofty tower. There are, besides, a Methodist and two Presbyterian meeting-houses several schools, a dispensary and an infirmary. There are here a spacious harbor pier and light-house with a stationary red light. The harbor is a large artificial basin of 7 ac. and is capable of admitting at low water vessels drawing 16 ft. but a little need Belfast monopolizing the greater portion of the trade even the post-office steam packets no longer ply between this port and Portpatrick, in Scotland. Its principal exports are live cattle and pigs its chief imports coal and timber. Many of the females are employed in embroidering muslin for Glasgow houses. Donaghadee is a constabulary station and the head of a coast guard district. Market day Wednesday several fairs annually. Area of par. 9093 ac. 1 op. 7907 of in. 2818.

DONAGHMORE par. Irel. Down 8898 ac. P. 5973.
DONAGHMORE, par. Irel. Kildare 2321 ac. 1 op. 902.

DONAGHFRY, par. Irel. Tyrone 39,996 ac. P. 8924.
DONAGHFRY, par. Irel. Tyrone 7155 ac. 1 4820.
DONAGHMORE a vil and par. Ireland co. Tyrone, 5 m. W by N. Dungannon. The village which was an important military station in the wars of Ireland contains a chapel of ease a R. Catholic and an Independent chapel and an extensive brewery. Area 18,411 ac. Pop. 2801.

DONAGHMORE, several par. Ireland —1, Kildare 201 ac. Pop. 99 —2, Kildare 5270 ac. Pop. 2016. —3, Meath 2555 ac. Pop. 1128. —4, Meath 2412 ac. Pop. 294. —5, par. and to Queen's co. 3528 ac. 1 op. 1079. —6, par. Wicklow 7478 ac. Pop. 1853. —7, Wicklow 22,438 ac. Pop. 2500. —8, Cork 22,308 ac. Pop. 4002. —9, Cork 812 ac. Pop. 260. —10, Limerick 948 ac. 1 op. 487. —11, Tipperary 1797 ac. Pop. 371. —12, Donagall 46,378 ac. Pop. 10,511. —13, Down 8898 ac. Pop. 8484.

DONAGHMOYNE, par. Irel. Monaghan 25,209 ac. 1 op. 10,987.

DONAGHPATRICK two par. Irel. —1, Meath 4038 ac. Pop. 581. —2, Galway 10,842 ac. Pop. 2392.

DONALDSONVILLE a tn U. States once cap. of Louisiana situated on the Mississippi below the outlet of La Fourche, 78 m. W by N New Orleans. It has a jail animal market house R. Catholic church and a college. Pop. about 1000.

DONALAGHTA par. Irel. Galway 2684 ac. P. 1296.
DONARD a par. and vil. Ireland co. Wicklow 17,048 ac. Pop. 132. —1 (Wicklow) 3175 ac. Pop. 291.
DONAU see DAVON.

DONAUERBACHEN a tn. Baden-Lake circle cap. town, of same name, at the confluence of the Rhine and

Rhine 29 m. E. by S. Freiburg. It contains a palace the residence of the Prince of Fürstberg a plain modern edifice, with a library and picture gallery a handsome parish church gymnasium and theatre, and has manufactures of linen and some general trade. In the corner of the palace garden is a basin filled with clear sparkling water which is conducted for about 50 yards by a subterranean channel into the Rhine and thence to be the source of the Danube, because there the stream first begins to bear that name. Pop. of tn. 8050 of hall 6928.

DONAUSTAUF a market in Bavaria, circle Regens, 1 leuck, Danube, here crossed by a bridge 6 m. N. E. Rasthorn. It contains two castles one of them a well preserved ruin picturesquely situated on a height which overhangs the town and commands a fine view. Two churches and a poor-house. On a neighbouring height stands the Valkilla or Walbilla a large imposing Grecian temple of the Doric order intended as a national monument and temple of fame for Germany. Pop. 1161.

DONAUFÜRT to Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist. of same name at the confluence of the Werra and Danube, both of which are here crossed by bridges 26 m. N by W Augsburg. It lies on the side of a hill in the form of an amphitheatre is surrounded by a wall, and is well built. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices contains four churches, two chapels a town-house, a Latin school hospital Dominican monastery and the buildings of a fine old Benedictine abbey and has manufactures of linen and leather some shipping a considerable trade in corn, flax linen wool and cattle, and several annual fairs. The heights of Schellenburg in the neighbourhood are memorable for the entrenched camp which the Bavarians had formed upon them and the fire of it by Marlborough a few weeks before the victory of Blenheim. Donauwörth is very ancient, and rose to be a free imperial city. Its inhabitants early embraced the Reformation but, in consequence of some violent proceedings in 1607, subjected their town to the ban of the empire. The severity of the punishment led to the formation of the Protestant League and in opposition to it, of the Catholic Union and thus indirectly was one main cause of the Thirty Years War. Pop. of tn. 3700 of dist. (area, 72 sq. m.) 18,450.

DONCASTER, a market to and par. England co. York, W Riding. The town 142 m. N. W. London and 25 m. E. Leeds is pleasantly situated on bank Don, here crossed by two handsome stone bridges. Doncaster may be described generally as well built and handsome. The streets are for the most part straight, broad and well paved and the principal supplied with excellent sewerage they are also well lighted with gas. The parish church is a large and magnificent ancient cruciform structure, having a richly ornamented tower 151 ft. high, and containing many interesting monuments and relics of antiquity. Christ Church is a handsome modern fabric built at a cost of £18,000. Besides these two churches there are a large Wesleyan chapel a commodious Independent chapel and several smaller ones belonging to the Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and Unitarian respectively also a R. Catholic chapel. The other public buildings are the mansion-house, an elegant edifice of the composite order the townhall a new and handsome building the district jail, public library news-room, corn exchange covered market, lyceum and the bathing room situated near the mansion-house a small but handsome edifice, with Ionic columns. The cross a remnant of an ancient one, taken down in 1793 is a very elegant structure. The principal educational institutions are a grammar school a national school a British school, and several daily schools. There are numerous charitable institutions, a dispensary and the Yorkshire Institution for the instruction of deaf and dumb children, liberally supported, and occupying a large and commodious building called Eastfield House, in an airy situation near the race course. The manufactures of Doncaster are considerable consisting mostly of a little cotton and wool spinning, and glove and stocking knitting by the labouring population. There are, however, some small ironworks, ropework, machine works, and a flax and flour mill. It has also a considerable trade in corn by the Don which is navigable for vessels of 80 tons as the up as Sheffield, or about 20 m. beyond Doncaster. The celebrated race of Doncaster with which that name is now inseparably

assembled, commenced on the Monday of the third week of September and continue for five days. The race course, nearly 2 m. in length, is about 1 m. from the town, on the road to London, and is one of the finest in the kingdom. The grand stand is an elegant and commodious structure, erected by the corporation which subscribes, besides, £280 per annum rent and shows liberal expenses, amounting to upwards of £250. The whole cost of forming, and subsequently improving the race course, was £177 when the grand stand was erected, is said to amount to about £20,000 all defrayed by the corporation. The celebrated St. Leger stakes were established in 1776, and received their name from their principal founder Colonel St. Leger who resided in the neighbourhood of the town. For this race, 15 to 30 horses are generally entered, although there have been frequently three to four times that number. In 1803, the King's plate of 100 guineas, was removed from Bedford to Doncaster. The race attracts visitors from all parts of the kingdom, from Ireland and even from foreign countries.

Under the Municipal Reform Act the borough is divided into three wards, with six aldermen and 18 councillors. It has also a commission of the peace. The income of the borough is between £10,000 and £11,000. Doncaster was originally a Roman station, being at a point where one of the great Roman roads crossed the river Don and is called *Dannum* in the *Itinerary of Antoninus*. From the Saxons it obtained the name of *Dons Castrum* whence its present appellation. Previous to the Reformation it was the seat of several monastic establishments, amongst which was the White Friary founded in 1350. The Grey Friary founded in 1310 and the Black Friary of uncertain date, with several chapels and hospitals. The cleanliness and elegance of the town the beauty of its situation, salubrity of its air and the abundance and cheapness of provisions render Doncaster one of the most desirable places of residence in the kingdom. There is a station of the Great Northern Railway in the town. Pop. 12,583. Area of par. 6,577 ac.

DOENCHERY, a hamlet, France, dep. Ardennes, S. m. W. Sedan, 1/2 m. Meuse. It is surrounded with walls, and generally well built and has manufactures of straw, iron-wares and sheet iron also a tannery and dyework. It was once a stronghold and retained an attempt of the Emperor Charles V. to take it. Pop. 2032.

DONDA CAPE Indian Archipelago, at Celebes, N. W. coast, S.W. Cape Rivers, and about 6 m. N.E. Cape Tennoel lat. 0° 48' N. lon. 119° 5' E.

DONDRAH or **DONDRAH HEAD** [anc. *Dondra*—the island's end] the S. extremity of an (Cyprus lat. 35° 55' N. lon. 30° 37' E.) a steep narrow and rugged promontory overlooking and about 1 m. E. of a low tongue of land covered with coco-nut trees. It was the site of the Ptolemaean capital during a part of the seventh century numerous remains of which still exist, including several hundred upright stone pillars interspersed among native huts, gardens, and coconut plantations they are cut into various shapes, and exhibit different sculptures. Near the sea shore is a group of plain stone pillars and on a low rocky point a single pillar over which the sea breaks under heavy storms, the remains of some ancient building. This solitary pillar the form of which is alternately octagonal and square is supposed to mark the utmost limits which remain of Vishnu's conquest and religion. Dondra is still held particularly sacred by the votaries of Vishnu, and still has a temple, with its priests and attendants. Near the ruins is a new village of some name, containing a Wesleyan school, and 900 inhabitants.—[Friedrich's *Cyprus Capten Gaster* etc.]

DONEGAL, a maritime co. Ireland, N.E. coast, prov. Ulster cap. Lifford having Lough Foyle, and the co. of Londonderry and Tyrone, on the E. Donegal Bay and the co. of Fermanagh on the S. and the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. and W. Greatest length 85 m. greatest breadth, 41 m. Area, 1,184,466 ac., of which 293,191 are arable the greater part of the remainder being composed of heathly mountain and bog. The coast is indented with numerous bays and arms of the sea the most remarkable of which, Lough Swilly penetrates 20 m. into the land. It is the most mountainous county in Ireland, and, in many parts, especially towards the S.W., the most desolate and dreary. There are, however, many fine fertile valleys, and the scenery in the rougher dis-

tricts is often magnificent. Some of the higher mountainous strata are elevated from about 3000 to nearly 3500 ft. The loftiest are Errigal, in the N.W., and Blinnisk in the S.E. The wildness and most romantic scenery is to be met with in the barony of Donagh, which comprehends the S.W. peninsula, in which the county terminates, a space of about 15 m. in length from Bannish Inlet (about 10 m. in breadth). The coast here is head, for several miles, with stupendous cliffs and precipices, rising in some places to the height of nearly 3000 ft. Several small islands are scattered along the N.W. coast, of which the N. Arran Islands are the most considerable. The streams and lakes are numerous but small; of the latter Lough Derg (which see) is the most noted. The climate is moist, the soil-solubly shifly granite, mica-slate, and limestone, and the principal crops oats, potatoes, and flax, though wheat and barley are also successfully cultivated in some of the more favoured districts, particularly in the baronies of Raphoe and Tyrnagh. The whole extent of land under crop, in 1851 was 477,453 ac. or about one-fifth of the entire surface. Spade husbandry is much employed, and agriculture generally is in a very backward state though improvement is going on in some quarters, of which may specially be mentioned the district of Gweedore (which see). The cattle are small and stunted though improved of late years by the introduction of Scotch and English breeds but the pasturage, in general, is unfitted for fattening and is used only for grazing sheep, young cattle and milk cows. The manufactures are limited, most of the cloth is descending, while that of woollen stockings, which affords employment to a great many females, is increasing. Cotton cords, velvet, fustians and checks, are woven for exportation and frizes for home consumption. There are several bleachfields in the county and numerous flour-mills. The herring fisheries are extensive and valuable employing in 1849 3180 registered fishing vessels, and 12,183 men and boys. Cod ling, haddock, turbot, and other flat fish abound on the coast, but little is taken beyond supplies for the neighbourhood. A considerable trade is done through the exports of the county Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Bannaghmore, Donegal and Killybegs. Whisky is made in large quantities both licensed and unlicensed in particular the barony of Inishowen has long been celebrated for the superior quality of the spirit produced there and for the prevalence of smuggling amongst its inhabitants. The minerals of the county include marble of various and valuable kinds lead and copper ores, iron pyrites, manganese, pipe-clay &c. but none of these have yet been wrought to any advantage. 1 earl's mansions about it in the rivers, in which large and fine pearls are often found. The number of children attending public schools in 1841 was 14,085 but, in 1848, the number had increased to 21,014. Donegal contains six baronies, Donagh, Ballybeg, Linn, Kesh, Killybegs, Raphoe, and Tyrnagh and 51 parishes and returns two members to Parliament both for the county Registered electors (1850) 701 Pop. (1841) 296,448, (1851) 255,100.

DONEGAL, a market in and seaport Ireland, co. Donegal pleasantly situated at the head of bay of same name, at the mouth of the Lak, 29 m. N.E. Bally. lat. 54° 39' N. lon. 8° 7' W. (n.) It consists principally of three streets, radiating from a large triangular market-place, a well built chiefly of stone; amply supplied with water and has altogether a clean orderly and thriving appearance. It contains a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel and Independent, Wesleyan and Presbyterian meeting houses a national and other schools, a workhouse fever hospital and dispensary. The trade of the place is rapidly increasing and considerable improvements have been made both in the town and harbor. There are two extensive establishments for making spades shovels, &c., two tanneries, rope walk, and stone and water power mills for grain. The female population is chiefly employed in sewing needle-work. Markets on Saturday and fairs the second Friday of every month. In the vicinity are the remains of a fine old castle belonging to the O'Donnells, Earls of Tyrconnell the ruins of a monastery founded by the same chieftains in the 15th century and a well frequented sulphurous spring. Donegal gives the title of Marquis in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Chisholm. Pop. in 1841, 1860 in 1851, 1063.—[Local Correspondent.]

DONEGAL BAY an extensive indentation formed by the Atlantic on the W coast of Ireland, co. Donegal, Letterkenny, and Bally. It is 30 m. wide at its entrance between Tilly and Tully Head on the N., and Gage Point on the S.; while inland, it extends about 20 m. It receives several rivers and contains numerous inlets, creeks, and harbours.

DONEGORE, par. Irel. Antism. 1660 ac. Pop. 1840. The tower 33 m N by W Cork, lies on the Ashby here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches. It has a neat and commodious parish church, with a tower, a handsome R. Catholic chapel, a nursery two public schools and a dispensary but no manufactures, and very little trade. In the neighbourhood are several corn-mills. Market on Saturday; annual fair August 12. In the vicinity are several interesting monuments of antiquity including Kilcolman castle, for a considerable period the residence of Edmund Spenser the poet. Area of par 30,443 ac. Pop. 4846; of tn. 1808.

—(Local Correspondent.)

DONELIZ, or **SARATON-DONELIZ**, a river Russia, which rises in gov. Kozlovsk about 16 m. N.W. Karocha. flows first almost due N. passing the towns of Belgorod and Tivry at the latter of which it becomes navigable then E.S.E. separating gov. Kozlovsk from Ekaterinopol and Ekaterinopol from Voronezh and Don Cosmaki traverses latter gov. and finally about 40 m. N.R. Novo-Tshekuk, after a course of nearly 400 m. joins r. bank. Don whose volume it doubles. Its principal affluent is the Oskol on the left. It flows generally through a fertile country in a deep and majestic stream and is of great navigable importance.

DONG-NAI—J. A. prov. Annam cap. Saigon, bounded, N by Cambodia, E. by Champa, S. by China Sea, and W by the Gulf of Siam. length, N to S about 800 m. greatest breadth, N.W. to S.E. 180 m. It is watered by the Mekong and its numerous branches, by the Dong-Nai and by other streams of less importance. It is generally mountainous and wooded, and abounds in game. The inhabitants, among whom it is reckoned that there are 16,000 R. Catholics, are chiefly occupied in hunting.—2. A tn. above prov. 13 m. N.E. Saigon.

DONGEN a vil. Holland prov. N. Brabant, 6 m. N.E. Breda. r. bank, stream of same name. It contains chiefly of one long street, and has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church and a school. Pop. 580.—The straits runs near the frontiers of the Belgian prov. of Antwerp, flows N. in a crooked course, is navigable for small vessels and falls into Hollands Dijk at Grootendijkberg.

DONGES a tn and com. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure 8 m. S.W. Saumur at the edge of some extensive marshes which bear its name, r. bank, and near the mouth of the Loire. It has some trade in corn wine and cattle and particularly in linens, which to the value of about £4000 are said to be sent every year to England. Pop. 2700.

DONGO [ann. Advancum] a vil. and com. Austrian Italy gov. Milan prov. of, and 30 m. N.E. Como, at the foot of a mountain which rises above the W shore of lake Como. It contains a parish church, situated almost close upon the lake and has manufactures of cotton and of mathematical instruments; and extensive iron and copper foundries, which derive their supplies of materials from copper and iron mines worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1299.

DONGOLA a prov. Upper Nubia cap. New Dongola, ill-defined but generally represented as lying between lat. 17° 50' and 19° 30' N. It consists of an extensive plain of about 180 m. long but of quite a limited breadth, embracing both banks of the Nile by which it is traversed throughout its entire length, meandering in its course the island of Argu (Sudd) and. Nearly all the fertility of the province, however, is to be found on the l. bank, the r. being almost entirely covered with drifted sands. Irrigated and enriched by the inundations of the Nile which covers the whole plain, presenting a watery surface of from 12 to 25 m. in breadth, the W side of the river is extremely productive, yielding two crops in the year—the one in January the other in May. The principal products are corn and dates, but cotton, saffron, opium, and indigo, are also grown and attempts have been made to cultivate the sugar-cane. The climate is agreeable, and, on the whole, healthy excepting during the rains, which fall in September and November, when fever is prevalent, though not of a dangerous character. On the rising of the

Nile, a retreating coolness is diffused through the atmosphere, and the general salubrity of the climate restored. The coolest heat is from March to July both inclusive. The chief domestic animals are horses and sheep. The former an Arab breed, highly esteemed all over the E. were nearly all destroyed in the recent wars. In the uncultivated portions there are hyenas, lions, and gazelles and in the river sturgeon, crocodiles, and hippopotami. The Dongolans are a purely Ethiopian race and distinguished from other Nubian tribes by their lighter colour and hair, they are represented as being nearly naked, and as being indolent, immoral, frivoli, greedy and selfish, they are Mahomedans, speak a language of their own mixed with a considerable number of Arabic words, and employ themselves in agriculture and cattle-rearing, and in trading especially in Egyptian and European goods and in slaves. Notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, they live in the most abject poverty being ground down and enslaved both by the Egyptian Government and by their native Malika. Pop. about 60,000.—(Four. Roy. Geo. Soc. Russag's Bazaar, Constantinople London.)

DONGOLA (New) or **MARAKAH** [Native *Al-Urdy*—the barracks] a tn. cap. above prov. about 500 ft. from l. bank, Nile and sufficiently elevated to clear the inundation of the river lat. 16° 52' 13" N. lon. 30° 47' 22" E. (N.) It owes its origin to barracks built after plans by the naturalist Ehrenberg in lieu of those destroyed at Old Dongola by the Mahomedans. It is the seat of a pacha, has Government offices, a well-supplied bazaar a coffee-house, indigo factory and bath. It is the meeting-place for the caravans from Kordofan and Senegal. Pop. 6000 or 6000.

DONGOLA (Old) a tn. formerly cap. above prov. r. bank. lat. 75 m. S.E.E. New Dongola. It was formerly an important commercial town but is now a miserable village. The ruins of the old town lie on a rock about 500 ft. high surrounded by fortifications built with a strength rarely met with in such countries. The palace of the ruler of Nubia may still be distinguished by its size and form. Pop. 300.

DONBESAD two par. Rag. Wilts.—1. (St. Andrew) 2540 ac. Pop. 381.—2. (St. Mary) 284 ac. Pop. 1891.

DONINGTON two par. Eng.—1. Salop. 1641 ac. Pop. 852.—2. (Lepw-Don) Lincoln 1890 ac. Pop. 489.

DONINGTON a tn and par. England on Lincoln the former on a plain, 9 m. S.W. Boston has tolerably well kept streets houses principally of brick well built supply of water abundant. It has a church an ancient manor with a gate and fine halls and three chapels, belonging to Puritan Baptists, Wesleyans and Primitiv. It contains three free schools, an almshouse, and other charities founded by bequest of Thomas Cowley in the early part of last century. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the trades common to a country town. Area of par 6180 ac. Pop. 1887.—(Local Correspondent.)

DONINGTON CASTLE a vil. and par. England co. and 17½ m. N.W. Leicester. There are some remains of an ancient castle on an eminence near the village three ancient fairs are held. Area of par 4350 ac. Pop. 3028.

DONKERBROEK, a vil. Holland prov. Zealand, 23 m. S.E. Leerdam, with a Reformed church and school, and 700 inhabitants, engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing.

DONKOW a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 87 m. S. by W. Riazan, cap. circle of same name, r. bank, Don, at the confluence of the Voronezh. It contains six churches and a monastery and has some general trade, and an annual fair. Pop. 2500.—The circle, which it waters by the Don contains generally of a rich soil which yields heavy crops and rears many cattle but is poorly wooded. Pop. 18,000.

DONNA an isl. Norway coast of Nordland lat. 66° 16' N. lon. 12° 40' E. greatest length, N.E. to S.W. 19 m. average breadth about 6 m. It is only inhabited by fishermen.

DONNAI **DONG KAI** or **SAIWA**, a large river Annam, which flows past Saigon, to which place it is navigable, and falls into the China Sea at Cape St. James lat. 10° 16' N.; lon. 107° 7' E.

DONNAOE, an isl. Norway coast of Nordland, at the mouth of the Easen fjord lat. (centre) 66° 7' N. lon. 12° 45' E.; about 13 m. long by 5 broad. There is a village of same name on its E. coast, and one named Donnaen near the N.E. point. Inhabitants fishermen.

DONNAS or **DOUAR**, a vil Beridien Sines, Piedmont, on the Don-belt, here crossed by a wooden bridge. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1830.

DONINGTON two pars. Eng.—1 Hereford 808 ac. Pop. 113—2 Sussex 1029 ac. Pop. 184

DONNYBROOK a par and vil Ireland, co Dublin. The parish contains a number of small towns or villages, including Inverness, Marrow Begone and Neandymont area, 720 ac. Pop. 111. The village, 2 m. S. by E. Dublin, on the Dodder, here crossed by a handsome bridge, contains an elegant parish church, a spacious R Catholic chapel, a classical and other schools, a hat manufactory and several mills but is chiefly remarkable for the famous fair held annually during the week commencing August 26, and which was formerly the scene of riotous frolic and frequently of bloodshed. Pop. 1610

DUNOBOW a tn. Burnah prov Pegu 60 m. N W Rangoon lat. 1° 8' N. lon. 95° 55' E. Its formidable defences in 1825, when it was attacked by the British presented a remarkable specimen of the skill of the Burmese in erecting temporary defences. Pop. 111

DONQUILL par. Ire. Fing. 13 914 ac. P 3263

DONORE par. Ire. Meath 506 ac. Pop. 1118

DONYPAT par. Eng. Somerset 12 ac. Pop. 551

DONLAND (F. W. par. Eng. Essex 106 ac. 1 628

DONZDORF a vil Württemberg, circle Danube, bail Gersingen, on the Leister 30 m. E. E. Stuttgart. It contains a handsome parish church, and a castle belonging to the Counts of Reichenberg with fine gardens and waterworks. Pop. 151

DONZENAC a tn. France dep. Corrèze 13 m. W S W Tulle. It occupies a fine site, on a slope partly laid out in vineyards, and partly planted with poplars, walnuts, and chestnuts, but its interior is by no means prepossessing the streets being steep, narrow crooked, ill paved, and dirty. It has some trade in wine, and fine estates are quarried in the vicinity. Pop. 1800

DONZY a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, on the Noman 6 m. N. Nevers. It has a remarkable church some blast furnaces, and other manufactures, and a trade in wool, iron, silver and honey. Donzy was formerly the capital of an independent barony and made some figure in the Middle Ages. Pop. 2145

DOUBAH a small river Scindia. It rises in the S. part of the Kacur Mountains, about lat. 25° 54' N. lon. 61° 45' E. After a course of about 45 m. generally S. E. it forms a junction with the Damjee.

DOUBELLAS see DUBALAS ISLAND.

DOOLE a tn. Hindostan prov Candahar lat. 31° 1' N. lon. 74° 47' E. 35 m. W. Arundel

DOUMAIRAH an isl. Red Sea, Abyssinian coast lat. 14° N. lon. 43° E. separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, with 5 fathoms water. It is about half a mile square, and of great height running up to a remarkable sharp peak in the centre

DOON a lake and river Scotland, co. Ayr. The lake, situated on the borders of Kirkcubrightshire, a little S. E. Dumfries, is about 6 m. long and 1 m. broad, and is surrounded by mountains, contains an island, on which are the ruins of an old castle, and is famous for its trout.—The river, whose heavy banks and banks have been celebrated by Burns, issues from the former and runs N. W. course of about 16 m., falls into the Firth of Clyde 2 m. S. Ayr. The scenery on the lower part of the stream, is rich and sylvan on the upper part, rugged and wild.

DOON par and tn. Ire. Limerick and Tipperary 27 683 ac. Pop. 6187

DOONDONNELLI, par. Ire. Limerick, 1394 ac. P 354

DOONGEENY par. Ire. Mayo 81 351 ac. Pop. 2720

DOONGERPOOR, a tn. Hindostan cap. of a small principality prov. Goughat, 35 m. W. E. Ahmedabad; lat. 25° 47' N. lon. 78° 55' E. The prince of this territory claims the highest consideration on the ground of caste, and are exceedingly penurious in exacting the defences due to it or high birth. The country was at one time overrun and impoverished by bands of Arabs and Scindias in the pay of the Moogoor chief but was rescued from this oppression by the British government.

DOONGNEY par. Ire. Wexford 1081 ac. Pop. 181

DOORA par. Ire. Clare 5918 ac. Pop. 1568.

DOORN, three rivers, Cape Colony, S. Africa.—1 (Great), Olmwilliam and Worcester districts, having its source in the latter lat. 33° 11' S. lon. 20° 50' E. whence it flows N. W. to lat. 31° 30' S. when it bends suddenly round to the S. W., and, after a course of about 12 to 15 m. in this direction, falls into the Elephant or Olifants river at Melkboom; lat. 31° 27' S. lon. 18° 30' E. Its entire course to this point being about 170 m. In its progress it is joined by several large tributaries the principal of which are the Tak or Oogelika, Tanguis, Swartkops or Oosters Kloof river and the Kloof Doorn river.—2 (Karoo) a river formed by the junction of two principal head streams one of which has its rise in the Karoo or desert plains N. from Olmwilliam district, the other in the latter territory. The junction occurs at lat. 30° 54' S. lon. 18° 45' E. from which point the stream flows S. S. W. and falls into the Elephant river at lat. 31° 27' S. Its entire length from the point of union is about 4 m.—3 (Kloof) a river has its source in nearly the same latitude with those of the Great Doorn, and about 20 m. apart. They also run nearly parallel courses till they unite at lat. 31° 50' S. lon. 18° 10' E. Length of course about 150 m.

DOORN a vil Holland, prov. of and 11 m. E. E. Utrecht, with a Reformed church a school and an annual fair, inhabitants agricultural. Pop. 1002

DOORNENBURG or **DOORNENBURG** a vil Holland prov Gelderland 8 m. E. N. E. Nijmegen near Runk, Rhine, with a R Catholic church and a fine castle. Pop. 600

DOORNRIK a tn. Belgium. See TOURNAI.

DOORNRIJK a vil Holland, prov Gelderland 36 m. N. W. Zutphen, on the shore of the Runder See. From the eruptions of which it is defended by a dike which however, in 1825 was partially destroyed in a storm, and much damage done to the village and surrounding country. There are here a Reformed church and school and, with the attached hamlets, 1,000 inhabitants.

DOOSHAKU or **JOLLAHARID** a tn. W. Afghanistan, 4 or 5 m. E. the Helmand river 760 m. W. Kandahar lat. 31° 58' N. lon. 61° 45' E. situated at the base of some hills, over which the road from Herat to Belochistan passes at the height of about 100 ft. It is surrounded by a mud wall surrounded by towers. Like many other Eastern cities it was of much greater extent formerly than now as appears from its extensive ruins. It contains 3000 inhabited houses.

DOR or **Doter** two rivers Italy Piedmont.—1 (Dora) (anc. Du Mojo) rises at the foot of little St. Bernard, on the E. slope of the Graian Alps flows E. past the town and through the Val d'Aosta, lat. about 2° 45' E. Chastillon when it changes its course to S. E. and continuing it through Piedmont, past Fort Bard and Ivrea, joins Isonzo, 36, about 4 m. W. Cossomano, after a course of 100 m.—2 (Riviera) (anc. Dora Minore) rises in the E. slope of the Cottian Alps, near the French frontier on the W. of prov Susa, flows first E. N. E. till it reaches the town of Susa, and then almost due E. across Piedmont, to its junction with Isonzo, 36, about 4 m. E. Ivrea, after a course of about 70 m.

DORAN, a tn. Persia, prov. Khorassan, at the junction of a small river of the same name with the Jirah 300 m. E. E. Daghdag; lat. 30° 45' N. lon. 49° E. It stands upon a marshy plain, is composed of houses built with sun-dried bricks, and having sloping roofs as defended by a fort and mud wall, and is surrounded by date plantations and has a considerable commerce by a canal which connects the Dorak with the Karun. Pop. 6000

DORAMA a tn. Arabia, prov. Nejd 38 m. W. Derrayah. The inhabitants live by agriculture and raising fruit, and by supplying the caravans which halt here on the way from Mecca to Persia. In 1818 it was taken and sacked by Ibrahim Pacha, whose nearly every individual was slaughtered, excepting about 300 females, reserved for the tents of a brutal sultan. Pop. 7700

DORAT (anc. Odrorum) a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, on the Sèvre 39 m. N. N. W. Limoges. The site is fine, and the environs agreeable but there is nothing remarkable in the place except a large gloomy church of the 10th century, with turreted walls, in the form of a fortress. Its chief manufactures are wrights and measures, barometers, &c. Pop. 1852

DORCHESTER, a par. bor. and tn. England, cap. co. Dorset, and a station on the Dorchester branch of the London

and North-western Railway 118 m. S.W. London, about 6 m. from the coast of the English Channel. It is a generally situated on a gentle incline, the land, France, with open down, generally covered with sheep on the S. and W. diversified by open fields. The town, which is of an irregular quadrangular form, occupies the site of a Roman station, and consists of three principal spacious squares, crossing at right angles, and several smaller ones parallel to them, all clean well paved, and well lighted with gas. The houses are in general handsome, there being a much smaller proportion of the humbler class of dwellings here than in most other places. A beautiful avenue of promenade, shaded by rows of lime and yew-trees, leads nearly straight to the town. There are three churches, All Saints, Holy Trinity and St. Peter's, the first an ancient, and the latter two handsome modern structures. There are also several dissenting chapels. The other public buildings are the townhall, a handsome edifice the shire-hall a neat plain structure, with a Portland stone front, surmounted by a pediment a county jail and house of correction, built on Howard's plan; a small theatre, and a cavalry barracks. Amongst the educational institutions of Dorchester are a free grammar-school, founded in 1579 having two exhibitions to St. John's College Cambridge, a corporation school, and national English, and private schools. The charitable institutions comprise several almshouses, the Dorchester workhouse or hospital, erected in 1618 one of the first established in the kingdom; the workhouse for the union and several minor charities. Dorchester has no manufactures of importance, except ale, which has long been famous, and still maintains its character. The municipal government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 commoners. The sessions and quarter sessions for the county are held here and quarter sessions for the borough. The town has returned two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. Registered electors (1850) 427.

Dorchester was an important Roman station, and was then strongly fortified and entirely surrounded by a wall and fosse. Many interesting Roman remains still exist in the vicinity the most remarkable of which is an amphitheatre about 4 m. S.W. from the town, the most entire structure of the kind in the kingdom. Founded in 1579 having two exhibitions to St. John's College Cambridge, a corporation school, and national English, and private schools. The charitable institutions comprise several almshouses, the Dorchester workhouse or hospital, erected in 1618 one of the first established in the kingdom; the workhouse for the union and several minor charities. Dorchester has no manufactures of importance, except ale, which has long been famous, and still maintains its character. The municipal government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 commoners. The sessions and quarter sessions for the county are held here and quarter sessions for the borough. The town has returned two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. Registered electors (1850) 427.

DORCHESTER, a par and vill England co Oxford area, 3194 ac. The village the Dorset of the Romans and a place of great antiquity is situated on the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains an ancient cruciform church a grammar-school and the remains of several ecclesiastical buildings. A fair is held on Easter Tuesday. The vicinity abounds in interesting Roman remains. Pop. 1061.

DORCHESTER, a seaport in U States, Massachusetts, 4 m. S. Boston. It is a busy seat of manufacture and trade, once small scale. Founded in 1639. Pop. about 5000.

DORDOGNE (La) [anc. *Dordonia*] a river France which is formed at the foot of Mount Dor dep. Puy-de-Dôme, by the union of the Dor and the Dore flows W. through a small portion of that department, then easterly S., forming part of the boundary between dep. Corrèze and dep. Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal. On reaching the N. frontiers of dep. Lot its course, though still very irregular, becomes almost directly due W. till it reaches dep. Gironde after having traversed dep. Lot and dep. Dordogne, to which it gives its name. It now proceeds N.W. to Bourges, a little below which it unites with the Garonne, forming the Gironde. Its whole course is about 290 m. of which 170 m. beginning at Meyronnes, are navigable. Its principal affluents, on the l. bank, are the Euse and Cère and on the r. bank the Dige, Lange Douvre, Vézère, and L'Isle. The navigation of this river has been improved, in recent years, by the removal of rocks which obstructed its channel.

DORDOGNE, a dep. France, formed of the ancient prov. Périgord, with small portions of Languedoc, Angoumois, and Vol. I

Beaune; bounded, N. by Haute-Vienne, E. Corrèze and Lot, S. Lot-et-Garonne, W. Gironde and Charente; greatest length N. and S. 70 m.; between lat. 44° 33' and 45° 40' N. and lon. 0° and 1° 20' E. area, 3492 sq. m., or 1,354,896 ac. The surface is generally rugged and hilly, being much broken by low ridges and steep precipices, none of which exceed 800 ft. A few of the heights are covered with vines, but the greater part of them are bare and arid, and not unfrequently from the abutments of plateaux, covered only with timber of stunted growth, or barren heath. The best land is along the banks of the Dordogne, in which the department owes its name and to the basin of which, with two very limited exceptions, it wholly belongs. That river traverses the S. part of the department from E. to W. and receives the rest of its drainage by the L'Isle and its affluents, especially the Dronne. The exceptions referred to are two very small portions of the department in the N. and S. as from the Charente and Gironde. The climate considerably varied by the nature of the surface, as on the whole mild and agreeable.

One remarkable fact connected with it is that during the last 80 years a considerable change has taken place the maximum heat, which previously seldom exceeded 79° now varying from 81 to 90° and the maximum cold, which used never to descend below 24° now frequently descending to 14° and occasionally even as low as 6°. Snow seldom falls but both winter and spring are rainy summer is very dry autumn is generally beautiful. Little more than one-third of the whole surface is fit for the plough and the corn raised barely suffices for the home consumption. The principal crops are rye, buckwheat, and maize. Nearly one-third of the surface is occupied by vineyards. Several of the red wines produced on the right, and white wines produced on the left of the Dordogne, bear a high name, but nearly one-half of the whole produce is consumed on the spot, and a proportion of the remainder is converted into brandy. More than one-sixth of the surface is covered with wood, of which there are several extensive forests. Among the trees of importance is the oak, which is an important article of food to the lower classes and that of the latter being extensively pressed for oil. To its domestic animals, especially horses, cattle, and sheep are usually of inferior breeds but considerable attention is paid to the rearing of asses and mules, which form the principal beasts both of burden and draught. Goats and swine are numerous and the rivers and lakes abound with fish. The principal mineral is iron, which is worked to a large extent, and, besides maintaining several blast furnaces on the spot, is exported to the départements. Some coal and lignite also are worked and there are good quantities of marble, alabaster, lithographic stone, and millstones. The manufactures, not of very much consequence, include coarse woollens, serge, bombazine, hosiery leather paper cutlery and iron the trade is chiefly in these articles, and in wine, brandy, oil, hams, truffled pâté, and poultry. For administrative purposes Dordogne is divided into five arrondissements—Périgueux (the capital) Bergerac, Nontron, Libereix, Sarlat—subdivided into 47 cantons, and 684 communes. Pop. 303,459.

DORDRECHT [Dordrecht] a city in Holland, prov. S. Holland, 14 m. S.W. Rotterdam bounded N.W. N.E. and E. by the Merwede and partly fortified on the S. or land side. It has 12 gates, and five harbours. The townhouse is an old, but carefully preserved building besides which it has a corn exchange, placed conveniently near the wharfs a weighhouse, a bank, and a national artillery arsenal. It had once three *doelen*, or houses of rendezvous for armed burghers. In front of one, beneath a large statue, the Reformed ministers first preached and baptised in 1573; and in the large hall the famous Synod of Dort met in 1618-19 to oppose the doctrine of Arminius. There, too, the provincial Synod of S. Holland met regularly until its meetings were transferred, in 1771 to the choir of the great church. The place is now decorated as a playhouse, for entertainments given during the fairs. Another of the *doelen* has been made the *arrondissement* court-house, and the third has its lower apartments occupied as a public school, and its upper by the working members of the *poetieve* society. The Reformed have three churches, among which the Great or St. Mary's is a fabric of large size, and great antiquity. 108

stone roof covered in Papal times 20 chapels and 40 altars. Its baptismal and communion vessels are of solid gold, and its pulpit is of white marble, and adorned with beautiful sculpture. There are also a Belgian Reformed, a Lutheran, and an elegant new R. Catholic church. The Jesuitists, though reduced to 100 in number have still a church and parson and the Jews have a synagogue.

The institutions of science and art in Dort are the literary society *diurna* and the art association, *schola*, which has a yearly exhibition. A branch of the public utility society, a seamen's college for the promotion of trade and navigation, a branch of the music society and of the Netherlands economical society. It has a classical an architectural, and six other schools. Among its charities are an orphan-house, an infirmary a lunatic asylum, and a sewing and knitting school several small almshouses, supported by private endowments, and branch associations of almost all the religious and benevolent societies in Holland. Dort is admirably situated for trade, being not only near the sea, but by the Rhine, the Maas, the Dort-sche-hal and other water communications, connected with an immense extent of inland territory. The number of vessels that arrived in its harbour in 1848 was 237 and



DORT from the Harbour.—From a Print by H. Auer.

in 1848, 253. It receives many of these floating islands of timber which descend the Rhine from Switzerland and Upper Germany. Hence an extensive trade in wood, employment given to 23 saw mills, and a large amount of shipbuilding. By the Rhine it receives large supplies, also of Rheinish and Moselle wine. By the Maas, Lugo and its neighborhood transports to its wharfs coal, iron and millstones. Dort has large dealings also in seeds, grain, oil, stock fish and flax. It has 21 oil-mills, and among many manufactures common to it with other Dutch towns, it alone has a steel-pen and a window-glass manufactory. Its markets are well supplied with provisions. The neighbouring towns furnish plenty of wild-fowl, salmon, sturgeon, and other river fish, as well as a variety of sea-fish, are generally abundant.

The Reformation at first encountered great opposition in Dort. In 1566, when Reformed preachers generally commanded large audiences outside the gates of Dutch towns, they met here with no success. This tardy reception of evangelical doctrine was redressed, by subsequent zeal. During the disputes about the stadtholdership, in 1672 the common people of Dort were violently attached to the house of Orange, but when those disputes revived, in 1788 and the court of France interested, Dort assumed an attitude of defence, and obtained advantageous terms from the advancing Prussians. On the night of the French public functionaries in 1813, its burghers showed great zeal in raising over the national flag of Holland and during a protracted interval, in which the French and Dutch contending elements, never fully supported the cause of national independence. P (1850), 50 678

DORT ABSEY par Eng. Harford 5890 ac. Pop. 588
DORT par Not. Inverness, 20 m by 4 m Pop. 1650.
DORTHEM, 2 places, Saxony.—1 A vil. cruce Zwolow, pleasantly situated in the deep valley of the Zwisitz 4 m. S.E. Stolberg. It has a saw and four other mills. The celebrated jurist, Samuel Puffendorf, was born

here. Pop. 630.—3, A vil. cruce Dresden, dist. of, and about 9 m. S. Freiburg, in the beautiful valley of the Elbe river. It contains a handsome church, and has some manufactures of linen, a considerable trade in butter and iron, two saw two oil, and two flour mills. Interesting fossils are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1260

DORGALI, a vil., Ital. Sardina, prov. of, and 14 m. S.E.E. Nuoro. It stands on an elevated plain, in a rugged and mountainous district, consists of houses built partly of stone and partly of mud and whitewashed, so as to present at a distance a very obtrusive appearance. It contains a parish, and several other churches, has some manufactures of woollen cloth, silk, and ironware and a trade in cheese, cattle, goats and swine. Pop. 8479

DORHEIM, a m. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Hesse, cap. hall of same name, on the Uss, 16 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It contains a small castle and two churches, and has numerous distilleries. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 698.

DORJELLA a vil. Indian Archipelago cap. Wammer one of the Arru Islands. It is well built, in a square form has a battery and a small, but neat Christian church in which worship is conducted on Sunday by a school master from Amboina. The most of the inhabit ants are Christians.

DORKING a market to and par England, on Surrey The town 22 m. S.W. London pleasantly situated in a valley 1 bank, Mole, consists of three principal streets, clean, spacious, well paved, and well lighted with gas. The houses are neat and well built, and the whole appearance of the town is extremely pleasing. The church, which stands on the summit, is a commodious cruciform structure, and contains some handsome monuments. There are, also, several dissenting places of worship. The charities comprise two national schools, infant schools, some almshouses and funds for apprenticeship fees and marriage portions. In the High Street is the townhall a good substantial building. The chief trade of the town is in flour, lime and poultry, the latter of a peculiar breed having three claws. The Dorking fowls are celebrated for their excellence, and are in great demand for the London market. They are generally white, or of a partridge colour and are supposed to have been brought over by the Romans. It is a favourite resort of invalids from the metropolis, during the summer months. The custom of Borough English, by which the youngest son is heir to the copyhold estate prevails in this manor. Pop. of m., 2490 of par (area, 10 020 ac.) 5996.

DORMAGEN (anc. *Durnessaga*), a m. Prussia, gov. of and 10 m. S.E.E. Düsseldorf, near L. bank Rhine. It contains a R. Catholic parish church and has manufactures of linen, and several breweries and distilleries. Pop. 1233

DORMANS, a m. France, dep. Marne, 34 m. W by N Chalons, L. bank Marne. It is a seat of active industry has potteries, brick, and tile fields, iron tool factories linen weaving tanneries, and skineries, lime and plaster kilns, &c. There is an inland trade, on the river in grain wine wood, and charcoal. Pop. 1679

DORMINGTON par Eng. Harford 1861 ac. P. 189

DORMSTADT par Eng. Worcester 830 ac. Pop. 109

DORNACH or DORNACH, a vil. and par Switzerland, can Soleure, at the W foot of the Saltersthal in a beautiful district, near r. bank Rhine, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 5 m. S.E.E. Basel. It is well built, and contains an elegant church, in the cemetery of which a monument has been erected to the celebrated mathematician, Meissner who was buried in it. In the neighbourhood are an old Jesuit monastery, and the ruins of a strong castle, which after a valiant defence, was taken by the French, in 1798, and demolished. Dornach is celebrated as the scene of a victory gained by the Swiss over the Austrians in 1499. Pop. 708.

DORNACH or DORTY a vil. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 9 m. N. Altkirch, on an affluent of the Ill. Pop. 5055.

DORNBERN Dornbach or Dornbach, a market to Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, cap. dist. of same name, on the

Loos, at the foot of a mountain range, 5 m. S. Neugau. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices, contains a parish church, and has manufactures of muslin and calico, a considerable general trade, and the most important cattle market of the country. Pop. of m. 6000; of dist. town, 44 pop. m. 11 000.

DORNBURG, a town, Saxa-Wesmar on a steep hill above a lake, Saxa, here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. S.W. Wesmar. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, contains three churches one of which was often the residence of Goethe and has manufactures of linen and hosiery two tile-works, and two annual cattle fairs. Pop. 600.

DORNDORF, a town, Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of and about 30 m. S.W. Münster on the Lippe. It is the seat of a law court, contains two E. Catholic churches a synagog, gymnasium, Franciscan monastery and hospital and has manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, a building dock, several dye-works and mills, a trade in linen and cattle and seven annual fairs. Pop. 2824.

DORNEY, par. Eng. Bucks 1550 ac. Pop. 866.

DORNEHAN, a town, Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 6 m. W. Sulz. It is situated in the Black Forest, and has manufactures of hydraulic machinery. It was almost burned down by lightning in 1718. Pop. 1600.

DORNO (Lahn, Dornau), a vill. and town, Sardinian States, Piedmont, 4½ of and 17 m. S.E. Ivrea, on the Tedioppan. It contains a Gothic parish church, and three other churches, and has a trade in wine, butter, cheese, corn, and cattle, and a much frequented annual fair. Pop. 3450.

DORNOCH, a small market in and royal burgh Scotland, co. Sutherland, N.W. coast of the Dornoch Firth 22 m. N.E. Inverness, on a low sandy beach, or downs, within 200 yards of the sea. Many of its houses are mean looking but some are well built, and the town is improving, and is supplied both with water and gas. It has a jail, only out in the country, a parish church, in a restored portion of the old cathedral, a handsome gothic Free church, and two schools. In the cathedral is the burying-place of the Sutherland family containing a beautiful marble statue of the late Duke. Dornoch was the seat of the ancient bishopric of Caithness and Gilbert Murray who was consecrated bishop in 1223 and is supposed to have built the cathedral was canon and under the name of St. Gilbert. It was constituted a royal burgh by Charles I. in 1628 and is governed by a provost, magistrates and council. Dornoch unites with Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall, Kirkwall and Tain, in returning a member to the House of Commons constituency 88. Pop. 451.—(Local Correspondent.)

DORNOCH, par. Scot. Sutherland 15 m. by 9 m. P. 2981.

DORNOCH FIRTH, an inlet of the N. Sea, N.E. coast of Scotland between the counties of Sutherland and Ross. At its entrance it is about 19 m. wide, and it stretches inland also 10 m. The navigation is much obstructed by sandbanks and at high water in spring tides, vessels of 600 tons can cross the bar. The towns Dornoch and Tain are on its shores.

DORNOCH, par. Scot. Dumfriesshire 24 m. by 6 m. P. 298.

DORNOSTETEN, a town, Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, half of and 6 m. E.N.E. Freudenstadt. It stands at the foot of a lofty hill and has manufactures of articles in straw and a trade in wood. Pop. 1300.

DORNUM, a vill. Hanover gov. Aurich, 22 m. N.N.E. Emden. It contains a parish church and a castle of ancient date, which has been recently rebuilt, and has extensive gardens. Much fruit is grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1580.

DOROGA, a town in Hungary Thither Themas, co. Szabolcs, in a marshy district, about 30 m. N.W. Debrecen. It contains a Greek co. united, and a E. Catholic parish church, and stands in a district of great fertility with rich meadows but a deficiency of wood. Pop. 6640.

DOROGA (Kis and Nagy) two vills. adjacent to each other, Hungary Thither Dombó, co. Tolna, on the Sarva, which is here navigable about 82 m. S.E. Pesth. The former contains a E. Catholic and the latter a Protestant church. Pop. of Kis-Doroga, 1665 of Nagy-Doroga, 2664.

DOROGBOUJ, a town, Russia, cap. dist. same name, gov. of, and 65 m. S.E. Smolensk, on the Dnieper. It was partly burned by the French, in their retreat from Moscow Pop. 1850 667.

DORON, a small river France dep. Savoie, which rises in the Graian Alps, in the S. of prov. Tanaisius, flows easterly W.N.W. and, after a course of about 45 m. joins a lake, Lake, at Montiers.

DOROSMA, a vill. Hungary Little Komand, enclosed within co. Pesth, 5 m. W.W. Szeged. It contains a E. Catholic high school. Pop. 6000.

DOROSZLO, a vill. Hungary Thither Dombó, co. Bacs, on the Moskogi about 6 m. from Zombor. It contains a E. Catholic parish church and has a mill. Pop. 2325.

DORPAT DORPAT DORPAT DORPAT DORPAT (Latin Derpetus Lithuanian, Tšerpata) a town, Russia gov. Livonia, cap. circle of same name, at the foot of an oncoline, on both sides of the greater Rasebach here crossed by a stone bridge, 150 m. N.E. Riga lat. 58 22 N. lon. 26 42 E. The town is ranged in a semicircle, with straight and well kept streets the houses are generally of one story built of brick or wood, but have neat fronts, many being gaily painted. The public edifices, including the university buildings, are of brown stone, and built in a grand and pure style Dorpat is chiefly remarkable for its university which was founded in 1822 by Gustavus Adolphus, when the Swedes were masters. It was suppressed in 1606 by the Muscovites and reestablished by the late Emperor Alexander in 1802-3. To this institution is attached an observatory which the labors of Dr. Struve have made famous. Connected also with the university is the Professor's Institute, a kind of normal academy founded in 1828, for training superior students aspiring to professorships. The whole courses are open to pupils of all religious creeds about 30 professors or teachers or lecturers give instructions in ethics, law, medicine, natural philosophy and various branches of natural history to which great attention is here devoted. The number of students in 1848 was about 600; who have access to a library of more than 60 000 volumes, a museum botanical garden, &c. In the town is a gymnasium, or high school with several academies for special branches of science and morals. There are here halls for district law courts; the apartments of which are well lighted kept remarkably clean and to some extent, are handsomely decorated. Dorpat is an ancient town and in the 13th century was a place of so much trading importance as to be admitted among the Hanse towns. In 1228 it was taken by the Germans from the Russians the latter repossessed themselves of it in 1558. The Poles took it from the Russians in 1593 from whom again the Swedes took it in 1628. Peter the Great ultimately took it, and it has since remained in the possession of Russia. The vernacular language is Esthonian but that of the learned is German. Pop. (1861) 12 683.

DORRE, an isl. Australia, W. coast, forming part of the W. side of Shark's Bay lat. (S. point) 23° 18' S. lon. 119° 1 E. (L.) about 25 m. long and 5 m. broad.

DORRHA, a par. Ireland co. Tipperary 17 761 ac. Pop. 2662.

DORRINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln 680 ac. Pop. 443.

DORSET, a maritime co. England, having the British Channel S. Wiltshire and Somersetshire N. Hampshire S. and Devonshire W. about 46 m. long and 80 m. broad area 645 840 ac. of which about 600,000 are arable meadow and pasture. The general surface of the county is undulating its principal elevations being chalk downs, in some places wooded, chiefly with hazel of which the former makes hurdles and the latter firewood. A range of chalk downs enters the county from Wiltshire, near Salisbury proceeds S.W. to the valley of the Stour from which again it extends S.W. and W. to the borders of Somersetshire beyond Corne Abbey, forming the North Downs. From the borders of Somersetshire, near Bournemouth another range of chalk downs, departing from the range in which the former terminates extends S. and E. for a considerable distance parallel with the coast, terminating near Corfe Castle at the entrance to Poole harbour, and forms the celebrated steep pastures, the South Downs. The highest point in the county is Pittenden Fen, 284 ft. W. from Bournemouth and is mostly the green sand formation. The coast line is irregular forming Poole harbour and Weymouth or Melcombe Regis Bay with two promontories Alum Head and Portland Bill, the latter on this island of same name. On the S. on the borders of Hampshire, and along part of the sea coast, is a

healthy women, about 20 m. in length, and 4 or 5 m. in breadth. The greatest part of the country however is in grass and is devoted either to the rearing of sheep or to the dairy system. The stock of the former has been estimated at 632,000 and the total produce of wool at about 10,000 packs. The dairies are generally large, and the butter produced of good quality but the cheese is indifferent, being made wholly from skimmed milk. Some excellent cider is made from the produce of the orchards in the vale of Blackmore. Wheat, barley and potatoes are raised to a considerable extent in various parts of the county. Some flax and hemp are also cultivated on suitable soils. Agriculture has made no great progress here, the farmers in general displaying a reluctance to abandon old practices, and adopt new. The climate is mild, dry and salubrious, but the harvests not remarkably early though in the more sheltered parts vegetation is sufficiently forward. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddie, which have all a course N.W. to S.E., and the latter two falling into Poole harbour. Another creek nor ever of any kind are found in this county but its quays have been long celebrated yielding the well-known Portland stone, so named from the island where it is chiefly developed and large quantities of which are sent to various towns in the S. of England, and to France, Ireland, &c. Pipe clay plastic clay and potter's clay also abound of the last a considerable quantity is annually sent to Bournemouth, for use in the finer sorts of earthenware. The principal manufactures are those of flax, carpets, dacks, &c. carried on chiefly at Bournemouth, Bournemouth, Bridport, &c. There are also silk manufactories at Sherborn and Gillingham, woollen mills at Fortington and Lyme Regis, and livery woollen broad cloths are made at several places by hand-looms. Shirt buttons are manufactured to a great extent at Shaftesbury and Blandford; flannel, called awamkin at Sturminster, gloves, parchment, cottons, and blankets, are also manufactured in the county. Both the strong beam and six of Dorchester are celebrated. The fishery, especially the coast area of various kinds, but mackerel is the most abundant. Large quantities of these are taken near Abbotsbury and along the shore from Portland to Dorset. Herrings and salmon are also caught. Near the mouth of Poole harbour is a prolific oyster bank from which vast quantities are taken, and sent to various places. Dorset is divided into nine divisions—Blandford, N. and S., Bridport, Cerne, Dorchester, Shaftesbury, E. and W. Sherborn and Sturminster, and it contains 275 parishes. It returns 18 members to Parliament—three for the county two for each of the boroughs of Bridport, Dorchester, Poole and Weymouth, and one each for Shaftesbury and Wareham. Pop. (1841) 175,043 (1851) 184,207.

DORSETTOWN, par. Eng. Gloucester 910 ac. Pop. 115. **DORSTEN** a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 35 m. S.W. Münster. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, Franciscan monastery and hospital and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a building-yard, several mills and a dyewalk. It trades in linen and cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 2844.

DORSTONE, par. Eng. Hereford (586) ac. Pop. 448. **DORST**, a tn. Holland.

DORTMUND a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arnberg, cap. circle of same name, in a fertile district on the Cologne and Minden Railway 47 m. N.E. Cologne. It is surrounded with walls five gates, but is poorly built. It contains a R. Catholic, and four Protestant churches, of which the *Reinoldskirche*, a large edifice and the *Marionkirche*, a beautiful Gothic structure of the 13th century are deserving of notice. A gymnasium, porcelain, private lunatic asylum and two hospitals, and has manufactures of woollen flannel, and cotton cloth, silk, and tobacco extensive breweries and vinegar works, a trade in corn and colonial produce and four annual fairs. Dortmund is the seat of several courts and public offices. It early became a place of some importance, rose to be a free imperial town and joined the Hanseatic League. With the dissolution of this league, its prosperity began to decline, and during the Thirty Years' War its trade was almost ruined. In 1802, it came into the family of Nassau-Diet, and was given to Prussia in 1816 at the Congress of Vienna. Pop. 7155. — The *circle*, area, 129

sq. m. is, for the most part, flat, though the surface is occasionally broken by few hills. It extends by the Lippe, Ruhr, Rhine and Moselle produces all kinds of grain rears many cattle, and has not only much wood but several coal mines. Pop. 44,306.

DORTON par. Eng. Bucks; 1481 ac. Pop. 139. **DORNBACH** a vil. Württemberg circle, Jett. dist. of, and 9 m. N. Künigsheim. It contains a parish church, and a synagogue. Pop. 1480.

DORNBACH a vil. in Spain, New Castle, prov. Toledo, 6 m. S. Ocaña, on the high road from Madrid to Granada. It is tolerably constructed, and contains a parish church, a chapel, townhouse, two schools, prison, and cemetery. The inhabitants are almost exclusively employed in husbandry. Pop. 2437.

DOS-HERRIKAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia prov. of, and 7 m. S.E. Sevilla, 4 m. from the Guadalquivir. It has a square, a parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and a cemetery contiguous to the church. The inhabitants are occupied in tillage, cattle-rearing, and expressing wine and oil. Pop. 849.

DOSA-JAM, a vil. Hungary co. of and about 26 m. E. Pesth dist. Jaug on the Tarna. It contains a parish church. Pop. 2504.

DOSSENFIM a vil. Baden circle, Lower Rhine, bail. of and 4 m. N. Heselberg. It is situated between two hills and contains a parish church. Churches are very abundant in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1425.

DOSOLO a vil. and one township of Italy gov. Milan prov. Cremona, dist. of and 7 m. E. by N. Veduggio, 1 bank. It is not far from the junction of the Oglio. It stands in a district which is fruitful in corn and wine but is often inundated by the Po, and contains two parish churches. Pop. 3848.

DOTTIS, a market in Hungary co. Comarn, esp. dist. of same name, 57 m. W. N.W. Pesth. It consists of two parts, the one situated on a hill, and the other on a lake and separated by the remains of a Roman castle, once the residence of King Mathias Corvinus. It contains a castle, with a fine English garden, a Priory college, with a gymnasium, a high school, and military hospital, and has warm baths, manufactures of woollens and stone ware, numerous mills, and an important fair. The chief curiosity of the place is its extensive cellars, and the vast dimensions of some of the caukes. There are some Roman antiquities in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4870.

DOUAI (Lain, *Duagum*) a tn. France dep. du Nord, on the Scarpe, which communicates by canal with the Scheldt, 18 m. S. Lille, on the Great N. of France Railway. It is irregularly fortified, being surrounded by old walls flanked with round towers, and defended by a detached fort, and is generally well built, having well formed streets and a large and handsome public square. The ramparts furnish a beautiful promenade. It contains a handsome parish church a fine old Gothic townhouse, with a picturesque looking balcony, a college or seminary at which a great number of English and Irish R. Catholics have been educated; a library of 30,000 volumes, and a number of valuable MSS. A museum, library of objects of natural history, a library, theatre, theatre and Government treasury, and has manufactures of tapestry lace, embroidery lace and sewing thread leather ordinary and Morocco delft and earthenware, glass paper starch, refined sugar and salt. There are also numerous cotton and other mills, linen bleachfields, breweries, distilleries, and oil-works. The trade is very extensive and includes, in addition to the above articles, corn, oleaginous seeds, hops, wine, and particularly linen, which is sent either from all the surrounding districts. In addition to the fair, which is held every month, there are two, one of which lasts five and the other 14 days. Douai is the seat of a superior court for départements du Nord and Pas de Calais, and of a court of first resort; and possesses an exchange, a society of agriculture, science, and art, a medical society college, university academy and school of artillery. It is one of the most ancient towns in France, and existed in the time of Julius Caesar who mentions it as a place occupied by Calais. It had acquired considerable importance, and was strongly fortified in the sixth century. Its possession was afterwards strongly contested by the Flemish and French, by whom it was repeatedly taken and retaken. It was finally secured to the latter by

the peace of Utrecht. At present it is not in a thriving state, and covers a much larger space than its population requires. Pop. 1849, 18 988.

DOUARNENEZ (Latin, *Dornenez*), a small seaport, France, dep. Finistère, on the S.E. shore of a bay of same name, 18 m N.E. Quimper. It is a poor place, ill built, and ill cleaned, but has a small harbour at which about 500 small vessels are annually fitted out for the various fishery. The church of Plouard in the vicinity is one of the finest specimens of civil architecture in Brittany. Pop. 1852, 2000.—The *bay* of Douarnenez, one of the largest and most beautiful on the W coast of France, is about 15 m. long, and has an average breadth of about 8 m. The greatest depth is from 27 to 50 fathoms. The shores are generally steep and arid. The roadstead near the town admits of vessels of all sizes but the shelter is imperfect, and access is scarcely practicable except during the N. or N.E. winds.

DOUBOVKA a European Russia, gov. of, and 180 m S.W. Saratov r. bank Volga. It is an entrepôt for all the produce of the N. of Russia sent by land to Kalschinsk, on the Don, for the use of the S. provinces. There is a trade in wood, grain, oil, iron and manufactured articles. 1 pop. 1800.

DOUBES (anc. *Dubus*) a river France, which rises in the dep. to which it gives its name, near La Mouthé, at the foot of Mount Rixen belonging to the chain of the Jura. It flows first N.E. along the E. frontier of the department which it separates from Switzerland enters that country and making a sudden turn by which it seems almost to retrace its steps re-enters the department, flows circuitously N. then W. S.W. passing Besançon, Beaune, and Dole, and joins the Rhone, about 14 m. N.E. Châlon. Its whole course is about 300 m. It is extensively used for floating, but is not properly navigable except at those points where it communicates with the Rhone and Rhone canal. Its principal affluents are the Damescote, Halls, Bevaune, and Lona.

DOUBS a dep. France bounded N. by Haute-Saône and Haute-Rhin E. and S.E. Switzerland, S.W. and W. Jura, N.W. Haute-Saône between lat. 46° 30' and 47° 20' N., and lon. 6° 50' and 7° 40' E. length N.E. to S.W. 65 m. average breadth, about 35 m. pop. 9028 m. Its surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by four chains of the Jura in directions parallel to each other and to the main chain of the Alps. The principal summits are the Mont d'Or 4950 ft. and Bouchet on the Swiss frontier 5248 ft. The general inclination of the department is from E. to W. It is drained chiefly by the river to which it owes its name, and which increases it in a very remarkable manner first from its source in a N.E. and afterwards, as if retracing its steps in a S.W. direction. The only other river of any consequence is the Ognon, like the Doubs itself a tributary of the Saône, but the small streams which fall down from the mountain ridges, and pursue their course through the valleys formed by them are very numerous, amounting, it is said to more than 150. Of perhaps still more importance than the river is the canal which connects the Rhone with the Rhine. The temperature is very variable and the climate, determined in a great measure by the elevation of the surface, more rigorous than the latitude might seem to indicate. In the E. of the department where the loftiest summits are the snow lies till April or May. There the air though keen, is pure and healthy. In the lower ground much rain falls. Only about one-third of the whole surface is arable, and nearly one-fifth is absolutely waste. The far greater part of the remainder is covered with forests, chiefly of hardwood but several of the highest slopes are covered with pines, many of which attain a height of 150 ft. On the lower slopes, the walnut abounds a gigantic size, the ordinary orchard fruits thrive well, and the vine is cultivated to some extent. The cereals produced fall considerably short of the home consumption. In addition to these, the principal crops are maize, potatoes, hemp fax and medicinal plants. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of stock. Both horses and horned cattle of good breeds are exported, and much dairy produce is employed in making Gruyère cheese. Rivers and lakes are well supplied with fish. The minerals include numerous rich mines of iron which is worked and smelted to some extent in the department. Traces of argillaceous lead have been discovered, but the only mine which had been opened has been abandoned. There is some coal and a good

deal of lignite. Gypsum and marble are abundant everywhere. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton cloth, hosiery, iron and steel ware, leather, clocks, tawdry glass, oil, liquors, and vinegars, and the trade is chiefly in iron, cast and malleable; the above articles of metal furniture, cattle, horses and cheese. For administrative purposes Doubs is divided into four arrondissements—Besançon the capital Beaune-les-Dames, Montbéliard and Pontarlier subdivided into 27 cantons and 640 communes. Pop. 1852, 847.

DOUBTFUL ISLANDS.—1 An Isl. S. Pacific Ocean lat. (E. point) 17° 20' S. lon 143° 28' W. (n) Be called by Capt. Cook.—2 A small Isl. S. Pacific Ocean near S. coast, Australia lat. 24° 24' S. lon 118° 34' E. (n) Be named by Vancouver from his uncertainty whether or not it was connected with the continent.

DOUDEVILLE, a tn France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 24 m N.W. Rouen with manufactures of coarse cottons, brickfields, lincolns, &c. Pop. 1785.

DOUE a tn France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 23 m S.F. Angers. It is the seat of a communal college, and has several famous old mines, and extensive quarries with some trade in grain, iron, wool, and cattle. The town is very ancient, and contains a fine fountain and some remarkable ruins, including an amphitheatre (some say Roman, others early French), and a few remains of a palace inhabited by Dagobert. In the environs are various natural groves. Pop. 8063.

DOUGLAS, a tn and par Scotland co Lanark. The town 85 m S.W. Edinburgh, has narrow streets and many of the houses have an antique appearance. It has an Irish island and a Free church, and several friendly societies. St. Rule the former church of Douglas was of great antiquity a small spire and aisle still remain. The latter was the burying-place of the once great and powerful family of Douglas and contains a number of interesting and beautifully sculptured monuments among which is that of Sir James Douglas the Good Sir James of Scottish history the friend and companion in arms of Robert Bruce. In the vicinity of the town stands Douglas Castle, the Castle Dangerous of Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name, near the site of the ancient edifice, which was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1760. Douglas has no trade being inhabited almost wholly by mechanics, labourers, and handloom weavers.—The town occupies the S.W. extremity of the county area, 86,518 ac. Pop. 2611.

DOUGLAS, the principal town of the Isle of Man, finely situated, S. end of a semicircular bay S.E. coast of the island lat. 54° 10' N. lon 4° 20' W. The older streets of the town are narrow dirty and irregular but some of the more modern are handsome and spacious. There are three Episcopalian chapels in the town, and a Scotch chapel, four Dissenting places of worship, and a R. Catholic church. A Lancasterian and a daily national school various charities, and several libraries and news-rooms. The custom house and market-house are both very handsome buildings the former was once the residence of the Duke of Athol. The harbor is dry at low water and the entrance rather difficult in stormy weather. The port, situated by Government, is 350 ft. in length and 40 ft. in breadth, and has a light-house at its outer extremity. Vessels drawing 10 ft. water may enter during high tides, and those drawing 14 ft. during spring tides. It is the only port in the island at which goods imported by license are allowed to be landed, and is on this account the chief establishment of the customs department. There are here a House, and a paper and woollen manufactory. From the beauty of the surrounding scenery the salubrity of the air and the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, Douglas has become a favorite resort for sea-bathing for which class of visitors it is amply provided with every sort of accommodation. Pop. 9680.

DOULLENS, an arr. in France, dep. Somme, 1 h. bank, Arras, 18 m N. by N. Amiens. It is a military post, and defended by a Citadel overlooking one of the finest in France. The boulevards which surround it form agreeable promenades. It has manufactures of canvas and best-root sugar turneries a cotton spinning &c. with trade in canvas bagging out-lets, hemp fax and madder. Pop. 2419.

DOULTING, par Eng. Somerset 3600 ac. Pop. 657.
DOUNE, a small market tn. Scotland, co Perth, 7 m. N.W. Strirling near 1 h. bank, Tith. It consists chiefly of one

main street, with some minor ones diverging from it and the houses mostly of one story are of stone, and in general have a respectable appearance. It has a handsome Established church and a Free church. Doune is famous for the fair, of which there are six annually, the principal, called Lather Fair for sheep and black cattle, is held in November. Close by the village and picturesque situated on a steep, green bank, overlooking the well-wooded Tuth, is the ancient castle of Doune, a large and imposing ruin, with a spacious square tower 80 ft. in height and another of 40 ft. It was frequently occupied in the 16th century by Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. and widow of James IV. It was also the residence, occasionally of Mary Queen of Scots; and was in possession of the rebels in 1745, under the command of Macgregor of Glenogle. It has long been the property of the Earl of Moray to whom it gives his second title, Baron Doune. Many of the inhabitants of Doune are employed in the neighbouring cotton-factory at Dunrobin. Pop. (1841) 1559.

DOUR, a town and com. Belgium, prov. Namur, 8 m. E.S.E. Mons. It is small, but well built and flourishing, and contains a K. Catholic church and Protestant temple several schools, and a literary society. In the environs are several ruins of great interest, and the remains of an old fortified manor, with many glass panes, wearing blackening tanning leather-dressing, &c., are carried on. Pop. 6250.

DOURAK or DORAK, a town Persia, prov. Khorasan, 200 m. S.W. Isfahan, at the conference of the Jureh and Durak rivers. It has manufactures of silk handkerchiefs and Arabian cloths. Pop. 8000.

DOURDAN [Latin *Durdanum*] a town France, dep. Seine et-Oise, in a wide and beautiful valley on the Oise, 25 m. S.S.W. Paris. It was once a place of considerable importance and was defended by a strong castle, of which some remains still exist. It contains an ancient and well-preserved Gothic church and has manufactures of silk and woollen hosiery a trade in wool and corn, and three annual fairs. La Bruyère, author of the celebrated work, *Les Caractères* was born here. Pop. 3233.

DOURGA STRAIT lat. 34° 30' S. lon. 150° 10' W. The N.W. entrance is about 12 m. wide the W. point being in lat. 34° 37' S. lon. 150° 46' E. and the E. point in lat. 34° 32' S. lon. 150° 54' E. This channel was long supposed to be a large river and was not determined to be a strait till 1835. The portion of the S. entrance has not yet been ascertained. The shores are peopled by the aborigines of the coasts of Papua, who possess small canoes, and are armed with bows, arrows, and spears.

DOURGNE, a town France, dep. Tarn 8 m. S.S.W. Castres, at the foot of the Montagne Noire. It has manufactures of coarse woollen cloth, and in the vicinity are quarries of fine marble. Pop. 1009.

DOURO [Portuguese, Douro Spanish, Duero etc.] one of the largest rivers of the Spanish peninsula traversing E. to W. one half of Spain, and the whole of Portugal. It rises in the Sierra de Urbión, Old Castile, on the frontiers of provs. Soria and Burgos, flows S.E. and S.S.E. past the town of Soria, and at Almaraz, lat. 41° 30' N. lon. 2° 24' W., turns W., flows in a winding course through prov. Soria, the S. part of Burgos, the centre of Valladolid and Zamora, in which last, lat. 41° 45' N. lon. 6° 10' W., it turns S.W., forms the boundary between Spain and Portugal for about 50 m. distant thence when it turns due W. crosses the whole of Portugal and falls into the Atlantic 3 m. below Oporto, after a total course, direct distance, of about 800 m. or including windings, of about 500 m. The only large towns close upon its banks are Zamora in Spain, and Oporto in Portugal. As affluents, it receives in Spain the Pisuerga, Tago, and Esla on the right, and the Bragança and Tormes on the left bank, besides numerous smaller streams. Its principal affluents in Portugal are the Sabor Tua, and Tamega on the right, and the Turen, Osa, and Távora on the left. The Douro rises generally through deep valleys, in a confined channel, with great rapidity. It is navigable upwards, for small vessels, about 70 m. and boats of light draught may even proceed 30 m. higher though it might be rendered navigable, according to Forrester as far as Ylreside, on the Spanish frontier. The Spaniards make considerable use of its waters for floating down flax, grain and other produce, in a clandestine manner into Portugal. But the little navigation carried on is subject to frequent interruptions, from the swelling of the river by rains and melted snow. The Douro passes through some of the most fertile and picturesque parts of Spain and Portugal; and on its banks, in the latter country, are produced the famous wines of Oporto.—(Macle's *Tourist's Map of the Douro*, &c.)

DOURO, a recently formed prov. Portugal composed of three districts—Oporto, which previously belonged to the old prov. Entre-Douro-e-Minho, and Aveiro and Coimbra, formerly the sea-board districts of prov. Beira; bounded N. by prov. Minho, N.E. Trás-os-Montes, E. Beira, S. Estremadura, and W. the Atlantic sea, 2816 sq. m. The interior is partly mountainous, being traversed in the N. by the serra Catherine, and in the S. by the serra Alentejo, but the surface has a general slope towards the sea as indicated by the E. direction of the rivers. Of these the principal are the Douro to which the prov. owes its name the Vouga, and the Mondego. Pop. 207,885.

DOUVAINE, or DOVAINE [Latin *Duvana*] a vil. and com. Savoy, prov. Chablais, 10 m. N.E. town and 3 m. E. lake of Geneva. It contains a parish church with a very ancient choir and a cloister, an elementary school, and the remains of an old fortified castle, and has two annual fairs. Most of the inhabitants are employed in cultivating the vine. Pop. 1150.

DOUVE (La) a river France, which rises at a place called Fontaine-Douve near the village of Telleray, arrond. Cherbourg, dep. Manche flows S.E. through that department and falls into a bay in the English Channel, a little below Caerleon after a course of 25 m. In spring tides it is navigable as far as St. Saviour-le-Vicomte, about 19 m.

DOUYER, or DOUYER-DE-DELIVRANCE [anc. *Dobris Videsseum*] a vil. France, dep. Calvados, 7 m. N. Caen. It contains an ancient parish church partly in the Romanesque style and has manufactures of tulle, lace, and blonde and three annual fairs. Pop. 1811.

DOUW (PULO) DAW DAUW or DAO an Isl. Indian Archipelago, 35 m. S.W. Timor lat. 10° 48' S. lon. 122° 41' E. Properly speaking it is no more than a barren rock yielding only spelt and native beans still so attached are its inhabitants to it, that they refused the offer of transportation to it. The natives are spirited and well made and also courageous seamen making extensive voyages in their canoes, and purchasing, in return for articles in gold and gold thread, in the making of which they are especially skilled, linen, iron, utensils, and other necessaries. From the neighbouring island of Roti they obtain cotton which they manufacture into a good cloth. They are governed by a rajah. Pop. 5000.

DOUADOLA a town Tucumán prov. of 40 m. N.E. Florence, r. bank, Montone on a declivity surrounded by an ancient castle. It is well built, partly surrounded by a wall and contains two churches a public granary and some oil-mills. Pop. 1197.

DOVE, a river England, rising in the hills of the Peak of Derbyshire, forming part of the boundary between the counties of Derby and Stafford and after a course of 83 m. through highly picturesque scenery including the beautiful and romantic valley of Dove Dale, falling into the Trent below Burton.

DOVER [Latin *Dubris*, French, *Douvres* Spanish *Duro*] a town England on Kent, one of the Cinque ports, 67 m. S.W. London, or 88 m. by the South-eastern railway which here terminates. It lies on the coast of the strait of Dover lat. (middle) 51° 7' 48" N. lon. 1° 19' 30" E. (a.) opposite Calais in France, from the coast of which it is only 21 m. distant, and at the mouth of a deep valley formed by a depression in the chalk cliffs which abut on the sea on either side of the town. It is irregularly built, and none of its public buildings are remarkable. The principal street is about a mile long, and from it diverge other smaller streets, all paved and lighted, but the last part, called the new town, faces the sea, along the shore, and includes the marina parade, &c., where elegant modern houses have been built for the accommodation of sea-bathing visitors, considerable numbers of whom resort hither during the season. It has three Episcopalian churches, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Friends, Unitarians, Methodists and R. Catholics a charity and several old schools, several almshouses and minor charities likewise an ancient townhall, custom-house,

streets, theatre, assembly-rooms, reading-rooms, baths, and an elegant station at the terminus of the South-eastern railway. Ship-building, and sail and rope-making are carried on, but the chief dependence of the town is on summer visitors, and on the passenger traffic to and from Calais and Ostend, with which there is regular communication by steamer. In 1849 the total number of steamers arriving and departing was, British upwards, 781 tons, 87,581 upwards, 784; tons, 87,639 Foreign, upwards, 566 tons, 74,587; inwards, 565 tons, 74,568. Of other vessels, the total number was, upwards, 568; tons, 11,678 inwards 560 tons, 34,545. In both cases the larger portion being coasters averaging under 50 tons each. The harbour is small, and the entrance difficult, and though much money has been expended on it, the improvement has been only partial, and the mouth is continually liable, during S.W. winds, to be choked up by the movable bar of shingle at its mouth. Operations are in progress to form here a harbour of refuge, for which Government have authorized the construction of works that will cost £2,500,000. In October 1851, continuous communication was established between England and the Continent, by electric telegraph, by means of a sub-marine wire laid across the channel from Dover to Ostend.

The celebrated castle of Dover stands on a chalk cliff about 250 ft. in height, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. the town. The old and new buildings together occupy nearly 30 ac. and consist of



THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF DOVER.

a heterogeneous assemblage of fortifications of all styles and ages—Roman, Saxon, Norman, and modern. Presenting it is said, some of the earliest specimens of regular masonry in this country, and the entire appearance being striking and picturesque. The lord warden of the Cinque Ports at Cowes, Shikpoore's Cliff is situated at a huge distance from the town, and is perforated by a tunnel on the South-eastern railway. In May 1857, a huge mass of this chalk cliff scaled off, and fell to the base. The mass was 354 ft. in height, 15 ft. thick, and was calculated to contain 49,000 tons of chalk. Shortly after another fall of 10,000 cubic yards took place. The cliff is 850 ft. high and though sufficiently remarkable in form, does not bear out the magnificent description of the poet.

Dover is the principal station and seat of government of the Cinque Ports, and has returned two members of Parliament since the time of Edward I. Registered electors (1850) 2903. Pop. in and port 23,444.

DOVER, numerous places, U. States of America, picturesque. —1 A vil. and township, Maine, the former 83 m. N. N. E. Augusta. It contains two printing-offices, each with a weekly newspaper and has several mills. Pop. 1597. —2 A vil. and township New Hampshire. The village, 35 m. E. Concord, on bank Piscataqua, at the lower falls of Caneboe, is one of the most beautiful and flourishing towns in the state. It has a court-house, a jail, a bank, several churches, and extensive manufactures, comprising two tineries, a distillery, dyeing and printing establishments, grist and saw mills, cotton and woolen factories, and three printing offices. A considerable

amount of shipping is owned here. Pop. (1840), 6458. —3 A vil. and township, New York. The village, beautifully situated 74 m. S. by E Albany contains two churches, an academy and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. of township, 3000. —4 A township, New Jersey 85 m. S. E. Trenton. Pop. 2755. —5 A tn. Delaware cap. of the state, on elevated ground, 67 m. E. S. E. Baltimore. The streets are wide, and cross each other at right angles; houses neatly built, chiefly of brick. The state-house is a handsome structure, on the E. side of a large public square; and there are, besides, three churches, an academy and a splendid monument to the memory of Col. John Mifflin, who fell in the battle of Princeton. The chief trade is in flour with Philadelphia. Pop. 3790.

DOVER (Strait or) (French *Pas-de-Calais* and *Fretum Galliarum*) the strait which separates England from France, and connects the English Channel with the N. Sea. It extends on the English side from Dengemess N. E. to the N. Foreland, both in co. Kent and from Cape Gris Nees (dep. Pas-de-Calais) to Calais, on the French side. It is 22 m. long, and at the narrowest part 31 m. broad.

DOVERA a vil. and town, kingdom of Italy gov. Milan prov. of and 4 m. N. N. E. Lodi. It contains two parish churches, and is famous for its cheese known by the name of stracchino. The district produces much corn and flax, and has rich pastures. Pop. 1688.

DOVERCOURT par Eng. Essex. 2986 ac. Pop. 1065.

DOVERDALE, par Eng. Worcester. 748 ac. Pop. 34.

DOVERIDGE par Eng. Derby. 4278 ac. Pop. 66.

DOVEY or DRY, a river N. Wales, co. Montgomery and Merioneth rising near Bela, and after a S.W. course of about 30 m. falling into Origen Bay 7 m. N. Aberystwith. It receives the Afon, Ddraig, and other tributaries, and is navigable for about 12 m. from its mouth.

DOVEY FELD DOVER FIELD or DOVEFELS, a mountain range, Norway forming the central part of the Scandinavian system, and extending in an N. N. E. direction from the valley of Lamså, near lat. 62° N. where the Langfeld range terminates to the Sykkedal, lat. 60° N. where the chain of Kælen or Kjølen begins. It is generally composed of gneiss and micaceous schist, and possesses, in Mount Sneekasetten, which has an altitude of 8120 ft. the highest summit in the Scandinavian peninsula. This mountain rises its gigantic mass above the lofty plateau on which the chain rests, till its snowy heights are lost among the clouds. Four passes lead across the Dovey Field range. The most frequent of these is in the line of road which leads from Christiansia to Tromsø, by the E. side of Sneekasetten. Its greatest height is 4300 ft.

DOWALLY and DUSKOTAP par Scot. Perth. P. 1962. DOWDESWELL par England, Gloucester 2246 ac. Pop. 804.

DOWDSTOWN par Ire. Math. 869 ac. Pop. 198.

DOWGHES, a tribe of Moors. See SARABANNA.

DOWLAND par Eng. Devon. 1753 ac. Pop. 806.

DOWLES par Eng. Salop. 679 ac. Pop. 70.

DOWLETABAD, Dacca (the Fortunate City) an island in, and fortress, Hindostan, prov. of, and 10 m. N. W. Aurangabad; lat. 16° 51' N. lon. 75° 16' E. It is one of the most remarkable fortresses in India, and stands upon an isolated rock, 200 ft. some accounts say 500 ft. high, and, for about one-third of its height, as perpendicular as a wall, and presenting no visible means of reaching the summit, which is only to be attained through an excavation in the heart of the rock, the entrance to which is at first so low that a person is obliged to stoop nearly double, but it afterwards enlarges into a passage about 12 ft. high and the same in breadth, but so dark as to require the aid of lighted torches. About 100 yards from the summit is a large tank, cut out of the living rock. There are only two or three pieces of cannon in the

fortress. The view from the summit is extensive and beautiful. In 1806, this fortress was taken from a powerful Hindoo chief by the Emperor of Delhi's troops and soon thereafter

carried on in the houses of the small farmers, the two parts being generally combined. The fisheries of the coast are considerable. Cod, haddock and all sorts of both round and flat fish, abound. Herrings are also



THE PEAK OF DOWLISH—From Gleanings, Dictionary of History and Geo.

the Emperor made a fruitless attempt, in which he almost ruined Delhi to make Dowlish the seat of government. About 1555, it fell into the hands of Akbar, Mughal Shah of Almolungger and in 1554 it passed into the hands of the Mughals, from whom it was taken by Nazam of Math and has since continued in the possession of the Nazam of Hyderabad.

DOWLISH, two par. Eng. Down, Somerset.—1 (W. & A.) Pop. 3-2.—(West) Pop. 69. Landed area, 1182 ac.

DOWN par. Irrel. Down 11 485 ac. Pop. 857

DOWN a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Ulster, having N. Antrim and Belfast Lough W. Armagh and S. and E. the Irish Sea. Greatest length N. E. and N. W. about 20 m. greatest breadth about 25 m. area, 611 130 ac. of which 514,190 are arable. The S. part of the county is occupied by a group of mountains, called the Mourne Mountains amongst which are some of the highest summits in Ireland the principal of these, Slieve Donard, is 2809 ft. high. There is another smaller group of hills towards the centre of the county. With exception of these, and a few other detached hills, the surface is, on the whole, level and the soil various, but in general tolerably fertile, especially on the banks of the larger streams, all of which, however, as well as the lakes, are small, but most of them abound with fish—pike, trout, eels, perch, and roach. The Lurgan skirts the county on the N. and the Bann on the S. The minerals include limestone, copper and lead ore, coal, chalk, freestone, and slate of these two last, and limestone, there are several extensive quarries in various parts of the county. The climate is, on the whole, remarkably healthy though somewhat cold especially in spring. Agriculture is to a comparatively advanced state and is improving. Draining and irrigation are both practised extensively and judiciously. Oats, wheat, and barley are the three chief grain crops. Potatoes and turnips are cultivated largely amongst the small farmers and the latter to a considerable extent. Dairy husbandry is also much attended to and great quantities of butter produced a part of which is sold fresh in the towns, but the greater portion is salted and sent to Belfast and Newry for exportation. The breed of cattle has not been much improved but those of sheep and pig have been considerably especially the latter. The breed of horses is, in general, good. The houses of the farmers have, many of them, a neat, clean appearance, being built of white-washed, but the habitations of the poorer classes are here, as in other parts of Ireland, sufficiently wretched, although the population may on the whole, be considered as in rather a better condition than in most other Irish counties.

The staple manufacture is that of linen, including cambric sheetings, Artie, damasks, and every description of household linen. The manufacture of cotton has also made some progress here. A coarse woollen cloth and blanketing are manufactured to a considerable extent, and the weaving of stockings is very general. The weaving trade is mostly

DOWNHAM three par. England.—1 Cambridge 9789 ac. Pop. 2290.—2 Essex 2223 ac. Pop. 250.—3 (Sutton) Suffolk 5060 ac. Pop. 70

DOWNHAM (Mansur) a town and par. England, co. Norfolk. 38 m. W. Norwich a station on the E. Anglian Railway on the bank of a hill E. of the River Ouse. It consists of three streets, well paved houses well built, and is abundantly supplied with water. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is an ancient Gothic structure, with a low nave, battled tower, surmounted by a spire. There are, besides, places of worship for various dissenting bodies. It has several schools and minor charities, a union workhouse, an extensive mustard manufactory and a large bull foundry, and in the neighbourhood corn-mills, sawmills, and a brewery. The parish was long celebrated for its better large quantities of which, amounting to about 80,000 acres annually were sold as Cambridge better. The market for this commodity has ever been removed to Swaffham. Market day Saturday with three fairs annually—March 8, May 8, and Nov. 13. The first is a horse fair and one of the largest in the kingdom. Area of par. 2490 ac. Pop. 3265

DOWNHAM par. Eng. Somerset 1825 ac. Pop. 250 DOWNHAM par. Eng. Downham par. England York (N. Riding) 5815 ac. Pop. 250

DOWNRINGS par. Irrel. Kildare 4729 ac. Pop. 1007 DOWNPATRICK a maritime town and par. bor. Ireland, cap. co. Down 21 m. S. by E. Belfast, in a steep valley near the embouchure of the Quoile river at the head of a W. branch of Lough Strangford. It is divided into the English Irish and Scotch quarters, and consists of four principal streets, meeting in the centre, and interspersed by several smaller. In the centre is the market-place, and from this point the town runs on the steep declivity with which it is surrounded. The houses are, in general, substantial and well built, and the streets well paved, with an ample supply of water. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, a restoration of a more ancient structure the county court-house, the jail barracks, infirmary and fever hospital. The latter two are large handsome buildings, and were both erected in 1832. The infirmary stands on a gentle eminence a little E. of the town. There are here also a parish church R. Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian, and three Methodist meeting-houses, a dissenting, and several other schools, a public library and reading room, almshouses, widow houses, &c. The linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent; and there are two breweries, some tanning and soap-making and an active retail trade with the surrounding country and a weekly market, well supplied with all kinds of provisions. About 1 m. from the town are commodious quays, at which vessels of 100 tons burthen may load or discharge. The principal imports are iron, coal, salt, timber and bark. The exports are wheat, barley, oats, cattle, pigs, potatoes and kelp. There are six fairs annually.

Downpatrick claims to be one of the oldest towns in Ireland, having been the place of residence of the ancient native kings of Ulster and the chosen residence of St. Patrick, who founded two religious establishments here, and presided over them till his death, in 463, when his remains were deposited in the abbey of Down, as were, subsequently, those of St. Bridget and St. Columbkille. About 1 m. to the E. is Strual Hill, much resorted to by the lower orders of St. Catholics during midsummer for the performance of penance. Downpatrick returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1865) 197. Pop. 2837.

DOWNS (Tus) a well known roadstead of the E. coast of England, between the N. and S. Foreland, on Kent, and opposite Margate, Sandwich, and Deal. It affords a safe shelter for shipping, the Goodwin Sands forming a breakwater. Several hundred small of vessels may be often seen here at one time, waiting for a favourable wind.

DOWNTON a bor in and par England, co. Wilt. The town is a pleasant vale, 1. bank Ave., 6 m. S.E. Salisbury consists principally of one long straggling street, stretching E. to W. houses in the cottage style, of brick, and generally with thatched roofs. supply of water abundant. It has a large cruciform church, with a central tower a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists two free and several other schools, and two lending libraries. Straw plait and lace are manufactured to some extent. Downton sent two members to the House of Commons from the time of Edward I. till its disfranchisement by the Reform Act. Two fairs annually. Area of par 18 321 ac. Pop. 8998. [Local Correspondent.]

DOWNTON par Eng Hereford 1801 ac. Pop. 99

DOWSBY par Eng Lincoln 1809 ac. Pop. 515

DOWTH par Ire Meth 1464 ac. Pop. 362

DOXA, DOXAS or **HISKANEZAS**, a tn. Bohecia, circle Buzulu on a lake of same name, 38 m. N.N.E. Prague. It contains a parish church, townhouse, school, and hospital and has manufactures of cotton cloth. A good many of the inhabitants are employed in knitting stockings. On a tongue of land projecting into the lake are the ruins of the old castle of Kinschka, and on an island in it are the ruins of a large old building which gave the name of House solomon, because having been used as a granary the whole of the corn was eaten up by mice. Pop. 1946.

DOYLESTOWN a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on a commanding eminence 100 m. E. Harrisburg. It has a jail, courthouse, three churches, and an academy. Pop. 2127.

DOWNTON par vil Eng Gloucester 1703 ac. Pop. 499

DRAA or **Dema** [anc. *Edra*] a tn Palestine a few miles S.E. Mansera in a deep valley. The ruins of the ancient city cover an extent of about 2 m. in circumference, the principal being an immense rectangular building, with a double covered colonnade all around, and a eastern in the middle. This seems to have been originally a Christian church, and afterwards a mosque. Near the town, in the hollow of the mountains, is a large reservoir cased with stone, close by which are the ruins of a large building with a couple of light materials.

DRAUND a tn Afghanistan. See **DERAUND**

DRAU, a river France, which rises in the dep. Haute-Alpes, flows with an impetuous course W and N.W. enters dep. Isere, and falls into the river Isere, near Grenoble, after a course of about 87 m. It furnishes fine pebbles and in its banks are numerous mines of anthracite coal.

DRACHENFELS [Dragon's rock] one of a group of mountains, France, gov. Cologne, called from their number the Siebenbürgische Berge; Montaine, and forming the grand commencement of the famous scenery of the Rhine, about 8 m. S.E. Bonn. The Drachenfels, standing on the right of the river above which it rises about 900 ft. is the most conspicuous, both from its shape, and the old ruined castle of Drachenfels which crowns its summit, and commands a magnificent view extending as far as Cologne, 20 m. off. Lake the rest of the group, it is evidently of volcanic formation, consisting of lava, trachyte, and basalt, ejected through the overlying rocks. On its side is the quarry out of which the cathedral of Cologne was built. The mountain takes its name from the shadowy legend of a dragon, which tempted a cavern within it, and was at last killed by the heroed Siegfried, the hero of Vol. I.

the Niebelungen lay. The wine which grows upon it gets the name of Dragon's Blood and Drachenscheide.

DRADE a river France, which rises in the forest of Drabalen, gov. of, and about 40 m. S. Kella flows chiefly only S.E. W. expanding into, or communicating with several small lakes and passing the towns of Falkenberg, Densberg and Newedel, and after a course of about 90 m. joins a bank Netze.

DRAGOMESTRE [anc. *Astoria*] a tn Greece, prov. Achaia, and Euboea, on a bay of same name, a inlet of the Ionian Sea, 23 m. N.W. Missolonghi, with important fisheries. The bay stretches 4 m. inland, and has a breadth of about 2 m.

DRAGONEIRA an isl. Mediterranean belonging to the Balearic group about 2 m. W. Majorca. It is about 8 m. long by 2 broad, and is of considerable height towards the N. where the coast is precipitous. On the S. it slopes gently to the shore. There are two towers upon it one of them on the very summit.

DRAIONI [anc. *Cimbabue*] a tn Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Trebalano 13 m. N.N.E. Capua. It contains four churches. In the vicinity are marble quarries. Pop. 1893.

DRAGON'S MOUTH [Spanish, *Boca del Dragon*] a strait, between the island of Trinidad, W. Indies, and Punta de Paria or Paria, on the coast of Venezuela, connecting the Gulf of Paria with the Caribbean Sea. It is about 12 or 15 m. across at its narrowest part, and is, by tides divided into four channels, named, respectively Boca Grande (great channel) nearest the S. American coast, and the widest of the four. Boca de Navio (ship's channel) Boca de Huervo (egg channel) and Boca de Mucos (ape's channel). There is a strong set of the tide through all these channels, causing a considerable obstruction in the water, and rendering the navigation more or less difficult. The depth of water is great, being often 100 fathoms in mid channel. Two hours after flood-tide commences or one hour after ebb commences would appear to be the best times for navigating these channels. Boca del Dragon was discovered and passed through by Columbus on his third voyage, A. D. 1498, and so named by him from the formidable nature of their navigation. (See *Geog. Directions* &c.)

DRAGOR, a seaport Denmark, S.E. point of isl. Angmer with a roomy harbour of refuge very important for small craft. The inhabitants are chiefly seamen and pilots, but also carry on weaving and bleaching and possess 60 small vessels. Pop. 1800.

DRAUGHTEN a market in Holland prov. Friesland, 15 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. It is a large flourishing place and has a handsome and handsome Baptist church, four schools, a handsome electric courthouse, and a branch of the General Utility Society. Boat-building, tanning rope-making, weaving watch-making lime-burning, and a good deal of trade are carried on. Three cattle and horse markets annually. Pop. 4500.

DRAHI IGNAH [anc. *Dracoman*] a tn France, dep. Var on the Pte. a branch of the Arudy 41 m. N.E. Toulon. It is seated in a beautiful vine-clad valley at the foot of the Maubert the environs being according to Count Chaplain one continued English landscape garden. The town is not handsome or regularly built, but has some interesting edifices and objects as the parish church, law courts a medal prison the majestic clock tower an hospital a spacious public wash-house, and a number of public buildings. The public library contains 8000 volumes and annexed to it is a museum of antiquities, with a cabinet of medals and some good pictures a cabinet of natural history a botanic garden &c. In the Fort quarter is a saline-sulphureous spring, originating a stream abundant enough for several mills, &c. Dragulgan is the seat of a prefecture, a tribunal of commerce, a consultative board of manufactures, a communal college, &c. and has sawparks, silk-mills, tanneries, distilleries, and oil-mills with a considerable traffic in wine and olive oil. The town is said to have been founded in the fifth century and was early one of the chief towns of Provence. It was last fortified in 1815 and its possession was much coveted during the political and religious contests of France. Pop. 7580.

DRAHOTUSCH a market in Austria, Moravia, circle, Prezan. 1. bank, Booschau, 23 m. E.N.E. Olmutz. It con-

tain a parish church, chapel and the ruins of an old castle, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 1148.

DRAINIE, par. Scot. Elgin, 4 m. by 9 m. Pop. 1866.

DRÄKENHED, new town, S.E. Africa. See QUATRA.

DRAKE-TOWN par. Irel. Meath 2693 m. Pop. 436.

DRAKE a tn. European Turkey Macedonia lat. 41° 5' N lon. 24° 10' E. It has manufactures of cotton cloth and tobacco, with the ruins of an ancient town in the vicinity.

DRAMANET a tn. Senegambia, r. bank, Senegal kingdom of, and 6 m. S.E. Gambia. It has some trade with Timbuctoo. Pop. 4000.

DRÄMBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 51 m. S.E.W. Ahtle, cap. circle of same name, on the Drave. It is surrounded by walls with three gates, and is defended by a fort. It consists of the old and new towns, separated from each other by the river and communicating by a bridge, contains a church and an hospital, is the seat of courts and offices for the circle, and has manufactures of woollen goods, ordinary and white leather gloves, hats and fire-arms. Pop. 2900.

—The **circle**, area, 544 sq. m., is flat and fertile is entered both by numerous streams and lakes and rears great numbers of cattle and sheep. Pop. 37,029.

DRÄMBEV or **DRAM**, a seaport, Norway land Bank road, in a valley on both sides of the Drammen, where it crosses the Drammensfjord, one of the arms of the Gulf or Fjord of Christiana lat. 59° 39' N lon. 10° 28' E, 26 m. S.E.W. Christiana. It consists of three villages or settlements—Fransøen on the N. bank, and Stenså and Tungen on the S. bank of the river which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Drammen possesses a gymnasium (Larvic-dialekt) two public, and three free schools, and several charitable institutions. Its manufactures consist of leather ropes, sail cloth, tobacco, &c. in which there is an active trade and it has distilleries and potteries. Shipbuilding is also carried on but the principal trade of the town consists in the exports of timber much of it in the form of latten staves, and hoops iron so bars, pigs, and nails small and cobble. The number of vessels that arrived, in 1842 was 518, ton. 92,671 departed, 654, ton. 108,951. Thus port is the second in Norway for the extent of their vessels can land alongside the quays. Pop. (1840) 9065.

—The **river** is formed by the junction of the Sigdale with the Sarum River about 16 m. N.W. the town. These streams with their affluents, including numerous lakes, drain a district of country fully 80 m. sq.

—The **Fjord** or **Fron**, is a narrow estuary about 20 m. long, joining the Gulf of Christiana, to the N. of Holmsund.

DRAGANA par. and tn. Irel. Tipperary 5427 m. Pop. 1551.

DRANSFELD a tn. Hanover gov. Hildesheim, is a place 7 m. W.S.W. Göttingen. It is a very old place, has well garnished streets, and contains a church, townhouse, and four mills. Pop. 1342.

DRANSE—1 (Falesand) a river Switzerland, can. Valais. It is formed by two torrents, the one of which descends from the N. slope of the Great St. Bernard, and waters the valley of Entremont, while the other issuing from the glaciers of Chermonts, traverses the Val de Bagne.

After their junction, the united stream proceeds first W. then about due N. past Martigny and about 2 m. below that town forms a lake. Below the damming up of this river by glaciers has repeatedly formed a collection of waters, which ultimately bursting their bonds, have caused fearful devastation.

See **DRANSE** (VALAIS).—3 (Savoyard) a river Savoy which rises in Mount Morgane, prov. Chablais, and flowing circuitously W.N.W. through that province, falls into the Lake of Geneva on its N. shore, 3 m. N.E.E. Thonon, after a course of about 77 m. Its current is very rapid, and is often interrupted by enormous masses of rock.

DRAFFENTOWN a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 27 m. S.E. by R. Londonderry with a parish church, school, and work-houses. Weekly market on Wednesday, and fairs monthly. Pop. 368.

DRAHNBHOFEN or **TRAHNBHOFEN**, a vil. Archduchy of Austria below the Enns, dist. Puchberg, on a small stream of same name, 40 m. N.N.E. Vienna. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1232.

DRAUGHTON par. Eng. Northampton; 1477 ac. P. 333.

DRAVE [see *Drusus* German *Drum*] a river, Austria, which rises at the E. extremity of the Tyrol, at the foot of the Hohe Tauern in the Fiemerthal, and flows S.E.E. across the N. of Tyrol and the S. of Austria, forms the boundary between Hungary on the left, and Croatia and Slavonia on the right, and after a course of about 800 m., joins the Danube, 14 m. below Essek, near the castle of Erdosy. It receives numerous streams, among others, on the right, the Gail, Drun, Pläivilca, Bednja, Rastra, and Karaschka, and on the left, the Mohl, Guck, Levant, and Mar the last being by far the most important of its affluents. The widest towns which it passes in succession are Lienz, Villach, when it becomes rapid, Maribor, Wenden, and Laibach. Its banks are generally narrow, being bounded in by mountain ridges, by branches of the North and Styrian Alps on the N., and of the Carstic Alps on the S. It is very rapid in the upper part of its course, and subject to sudden floods, which bring down masses of debris and trees, greatly impeding its navigation. On reaching Slavonia, it begins to run between flat banks, which, notwithstanding the lofty dykes which line them, it often overflows, and not unfrequently causes great devastation. It abounds in salt, and some gold is washed from its sands.

DRAVE par. Eng. York (W. Riding) 6474 ac. P. 1389.

DRAVOT a vil. England co. of, and 6 m. S.E. Derby with places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans, and a school. Pop. including Infants 895.

DRAVOT three pars. Eng.—1 (Salisbury, Wilt) 702 ac. Pop. 18.—2 (Cotter) Wilt 1066 ac. Pop. 169.—3 (in the Moors) Stafford 8690 ac. Pop. 530.

DRAVOT numerous pars. Eng.—1, Berks 1960 ac. Pop. 505.—2, Norfolk 1182 ac. Pop. 472.—3, two in Oxford (1) 1380 ac. Pop. 244.—(2) 2340 ac. Pop. 377.—5 Somerset 2185 ac. Pop. 531.—6, (Basset) Stafford 3515 ac. Pop. 408.—(Bromwich) Bucks 1874 ac. Pop. 261.—8, (Dry) Cambridge, 2389 ac. Pop. 477.—9 (East) Nottingham 1518 ac. Pop. 251.—10 (East) Cambridge 1490 ac. Pop. 522.—11 (Fenny) Leicester 1280 ac. Pop. 115.—12 (Parson) Berks 1680 ac. Pop. 490.

—Two West. (1) Middlesex 860 ac. Pop. 906.—(2) Nottingham 1890 ac. Pop. 101.

DRAVOT (MASSACHUSETTS) or **DRAVOT** in MAINE, a market tn. and par. England, on Salop. The town, pleasantly situated, r. bank, Teme, and 18 m. N.E. Shrewsbury has a church supposed to have been erected, with exception of the steeple, in the reign of Stephen places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists and a free grammar school founded in the reign of Philip and Mary and several other small charities and a national school There are some paper and hair-cloth manufactures, tanneries and some printing. Market-day Wednesday. Four fairs annually.

Dravot is supposed to have been the *Caer Dravot* of the ancient Britons, and one of their principal towns. On Rhineland, about 2 m. from the town, a sanguinary battle was fought between the hosts of York and Lancaster in which the latter were defeated. Area of par. 14,216 m. partly in Staffordshire. Pop. 494.

DREBACH DREIBACH, or **DREIBACH** (ONNE and NIEDER) a vil. Saxony circle Zwilckau, bail. Annaberg. It contains a church, which has been recently renovated; and has many factories of linen, lanklins flowerks, blacksmiths, a spinning and some iron and other mills. Pop. 3337.

DREBKAL, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 50 m. S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It contains a castle, church, beggar school, and hospital and has manufactures of linen trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 908.

DREGHORA par. Scot. Ayr 4477 ac. P. (1851) 1828.

DREHIDTARINA, a par. Ireland Limerick 906 ac. Pop. 539.

DREH a small vil. Scotland, co. of, and 4 m. N. Haddington, a station on the North British Railway.

DREHET, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 8 m. S. Eindhoven, on the Old IJssel, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school, and inhabitants occupied in agriculture. Pop. 1100.

DREHGFURT a tn. Prussia, gov. Königsberg, circle of, and 11 m. N.N.E. Zantenburg on the Onest. It is the seat of a court of justice; and has manufactures of linen and leather, a trade in cattle, several mills, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1748.

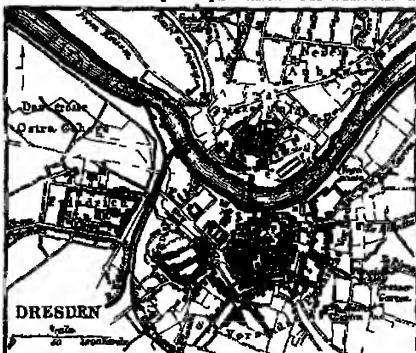
DRENSTEINFURT a ta. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 12 m. S.W. of Münster. It contains a castle, church, and chapel and has manufactures of linen and wooden clags, a trade in cattle, and two amusements. Pop. 1150.

DRENTHE, a prov. Holland, bounded E. by the kingdom of Hanover S. and W. by prov. Overijssel W. by Friesland and N. and E. by Groningen; between lat. 53° 35' and 55° 15' N. and lon. 8° 4' and 7° 4' E. greatest length N. to S. 49 m. breadth, 28 m. area, 945 sq. m. It is in general more elevated than the surrounding provinces, especially in the centre, from which the ground falls away on all sides so that no streams flow into the province, but numerous small ones flow out of it on all sides. There are also several small lakes. The soil is in general sandy and large portions of the province are covered with heath and moor; those parts which are elevated forming good land when cleared of turf which is extensively wrought. In the heath, also, large boulder stones are found much prized for building sea-dikes. The principal grain crops are rye and buckwheat, though barley and oats are also partially cultivated. Obley cole, and clover seed are also raised and excellent flax and hops are grown. Oak, ash, lime, birch, alder and other timber trees are considerable areas. The principal wealth of Drenthe, however, consists in breeding horses, sent as foals, to be reared in Friesland, raising superior cattle and sheep the latter yielding fine wool and excellent mutton; multitudes of swine, and poultry of all kinds, and bees. Manufacturing industry exists only to a limited extent, though some cotton and woollen weaving, boat-building, brewing, distilling, candle-making and oil-expressing are carried on. The climate is dry and healthy though somewhat sharp, and the people are in very comfortable circumstances. The soil is divided into three sections and subdivided into 80 communes and has 121 common schools, attended by 10,000 children. Pop. (1841) 72,484, of whom 87,698 are Protestants, 8264 R. Catholics, and 1401 Jews. Pop. (1850) 83,269.

DRESDEN one of the four great circles (Kreis-districts) into which the kingdom of Saxony is divided, bounded N. by Prussia, E. by Austria, S.E. and S. by Bohemia and W. by Silesia and Leipzig; area, 1270 sq. m. It mostly belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which traverses it from S.E. to N.W., and towards both banks of which the surface slopes down into tolerably level tracts of great fertility. In other parts it is very mountainous, particularly in the S.W. where it is covered by lofty ridges of the Erzgebirge which here attain a height of 2900 ft. It is much more pastoral than agricultural, and great numbers of sheep, horses, cattle, goats, and swine are reared. In some parts wood is abundant, but in others so scarce that several districts depend much of Bohemia for supplies both of wood and coal. The chief wealth of the circle is derived from its mines, which include silver, copper, lead, antimony, cobalt, iron, copper, coal, lignite, and marble; and though not so productive as in earlier times, are still worked to a great extent, and produce a large revenue. Besides the manufactures in metal, those of glass and porcelain are very important but, in other industrial branches, this circle scarcely equals any of the other three. For administrative purposes, it is divided into 17 districts (Amtshauptmannsch.) Pop. (1840) 461,042 of whom 478,686 are Lutherans, and 8267 R. Catholics.

DRESDEN (Latin, *Dreves* or *Dreves* French *Dreux*) a city of eastern Europe, cap. kingdom of Saxony on both banks of the Elbe, here crossed by a fine stone bridge. lat. (Frankfurt) 51° 15' N. lon. 12° 44' 47" E. (L.) 103 m. S. by E. Berlin, and 280 m. E. N. E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It lies in a picturesque and fertile valley in the Saxon wine district, and consists of the Altstadt (old town) with its suburbs Pirna, See, and Witzsch, and the adjoining new quarter of Friedrichstadt on the W. all on the l. bank of the river and the Neustadt (new town) on the r. bank. The Altstadt is composed of lofty houses, rising regular but

narrow and dingy though tolerably clean streets, presenting as in the market-places, more especially the new market surrounded by the principal hotels, and the old picture gallery some rather picturesque features. The suburbs and new



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parts of the town, including the Neustadt, are more openly built; houses not so lofty generally of a pleasant exterior and frequently having gardens attached.

Though few of the buildings of Dresden present remarkable architectural features there are few so possessing so many attractive collections of art and antiquity. The principal edifices are the royal palace (Georgentempel) a large unassuming building, the new theatre one of the handiwork in Germany; the old picture gallery in the new market, the townhall in the old market, the houses of assembly several mint Marcolman palace, the new post-office, on the W. side of the city the Zwinger built in 1711 by Augustus II and intended for the entrance yard to a magnificent palace, which was never erected and consisting of six pavilions, united by a gallery of one story the Birth palace, and the Augustus or Japanese palace, in the Neustadt. The handsome bridge which unites the two sections of the city is 1420 ft. long and has 16 arches. It was originally built in the 12th century and was brought to its present form by Pöppelmann, in 1727-81. Devout blew up two of the arches in 1813 to cover his retreat and one of the same arches was carried away by a great flood in the Elbe, March 21, 1840, so which occasion much damage was done to the city and the country around. Dresden has 19 churches and chapels, of which the most important are the Frauenkirche (Our Lady's Church) on the left hand end of the accompanying illustration founded in the 11th century and whose large dome withstood the cannon balls of Frederick the Great. The R. Catholic church opposite the end of the bridge, adjoining the royal palace, with which it communicates by a private covered way a pretensions decorated, but tasteless building in the Italian style the Kreuzkirche (Church of the Holy Cross) and the churches of St. John and St. Sophia, the last seen in the view over the R. Catholic church. The numerous rich collections in the city include the following—the picture gallery in the new market, and for the better reception of which a magnificent new building is in process of erection, on the N.E. side of the Zwinger this collection, the finest out of Italy includes works by all the first Italian masters, and a very numerous collection of the Dutch masters; attached to this gallery is a collection of casts from the antique. The Zwinger contains the historical museum or Kunstkammer including a fine collection of warlike weapons, offensive and defensive a very complete collection of su-

garriage [Kupferstichsammlung] exhibiting a complete history of the art of engraving and a collection of casts in plaster from the Eliza marble. It formerly contained a small natural history collection, which, along with the wing of the



DRESDEN.—From Tietz's Compendium Aeneas

Zwinger containing it, and the opera house adjoining, was destroyed by fire during the insurrection of May 1849. In the lower floors of the royal palace are the celebrated Grüne Gewölbe (green vaults) containing the Saxon regalia, and a dazzling collection of jewelry and articles in gold and silver, ivory, pearl &c., gathered together by various Saxon monarchs. Among them are works by Michael Angelo, Peter Vischer Düringer &c. In the Augusteum, in the Konstadt, stand the Japanese palace from some grotesque figures outside, and built for a summer residence by Augustus II., are an interesting collection of antiquities, a library of 800,000 volumes, and 2800 MSS., and the famed collection of porcelain and terra cotta, including specimens from all countries, and of all ages, and presenting to the eye a complete history of the ceramic arts.

Dresden possesses an academy of art, and school for architecture. It had an academy of medicine and surgery prior to 1846, in which year it was discontinued by vote of the assembly leaving only in existence the veterinary school and botanic garden which were connected with it. It has likewise an institution for the blind, and one for the Jews; several hospitals for diseased persons, for the poor for foundlings, and for orphans and public baths for the poorer classes. Among its learned and other societies are one of economy and mineralogy founded in 1816 by Werner and now united in the natural history and medical society and societies for horticulture and botany, Saxon antiquities, statistics, &c. It is well supplied with educational institutions, among the principal of which may be named the military school, the gymnasium, the Kreuzschule, two normal seminaries for teachers, numerous public and private schools, free, and others for poor children.

The manufactures of Dresden are not important, the china, for which the city is famed, being made chiefly at Meissen 14 m. distant. To some extent, however, there are made articles in gold and silver, mathematical and surgical instruments, which bear a good repute, straw hats and plait, artificial flowers, palster's canvas and colours, white lead, mineral musical instruments, &c. Dresden has also a factory for cutting beads and stones, and in the neighbourhood there are cut mines, iron, and glass works, and manufactures of chemical stuffs. Its commerce is not great, any more than its manufactures, though of late years, and since the development of the railway system, the trade with foreign parts has considerably increased. A good deal of business is done with the upper parts of the Elbe, by means of the steamers, which ply so far up as Tschobitz, passing on their way through the Saxon Switzerland. Three lines of railway meet at Dresden and have their termini near each other in the Konstadt—the railway to Leipzig, then to Görlitz and Prussian Russia, and that to Prague.

The city is well supplied with beautiful and elegantly laid out walks. After the continental war the whole of the fortifications were thrown down, and their site converted into gardens and promenades; besides which, the Brühl terrace, in front of the Brühl palace, overlooking the Elbe; the great garden (Grosse Garten) in Pirna suburb, 5 m. in circumference and adjoining it the nursery of fruit trees the gardens of the Japanese palace, the gardens of the Marcellian palace, the botanical garden, Anton's garden, Prince Maximilian's garden, Strava's chemical mineral water establishment, &c. are all pleasant and favourite places of public resort.

Dresden appears originally to have been a village of Wendish fishermen, on the r bank of the Elbe, where the present Konstadt is situated. In the 11th century the village came to be on the l bank where the Altstadt now stands. In 1510 it was fortified, and in the beginning of the 18th century under Augustus I and II it attained its greatest point of splendor. Since that time it has been the theatre of many and important historical events. It suffered severely during the Seven Years war and during the French war it was alternately the headquarters of Napoleon and of the Russian and Prussian army September 9 1830, a popular revolution took place in consequence of which King Anton resigned in favour of his nephew and Saxony obtained a constitutional form of government. Another insurrection broke out in May 1849 when many lives were lost; the opera house and part of the Zwinger were burnt, and much damage done in various parts of the city. Pop. (1884) 66,182 (1846) 80,377 (1849) 94,099 of whom 66,181 Lutheran, 653 Calvinists, 441 R. Catholics, with a few German and Greek Catholics and Jews (1861). 128,152 —[Wigand's *Compendium Aeneas, Fürster a Deutschland, Private Information, Statistische Mittheilungen aus dem Königreich Sachsen*, 1861]

DREUMEL, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 17 m. W Nijmegen, with a N. Catholic church the ruins of an old parish church and a school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 1465.

DREUX [anc. Dreuxacum] one of the oldest towns in France dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Elise, near to where it joins the Eure, 30 m. N N W Chartres. It is built at the foot of a hill crowned by a disintegrated castle has many old buildings, among which are the parish church, an interesting Gothic edifice of the 13th century with a tower of the 16th and the Hotel de ville, of the 18th century containing a museum of antiquity &c. The castle above-mentioned contains a chapel, founded in 1142, to which has been added the costly mausoleum of the Orleans family finished by Louis Philippe not long before his expulsion. Dreux has a chamber of commerce several tanneries and some mills in grain and other provisions. When it was founded is uncertain, but it had its own counts, and a mint, A.D. 1031. It was long the capital of the county of Dreux, now merged in dep. Eure-et-Loire. It was taken and ravaged by the Anglo-Normans in 1186. In 1598 Henry IV took it by assault, after an obstinate siege of 18 days, in which its defences were much damaged, they were never repaired and the town soon thereafter decayed. Pop. 5647.

DREWENZ, a river E. Prussia, which rises in the E of gr. Königsberg a little W of Hohenselms Sows N W to Osterode, where it expands into a lake of some name, stretching irregularly E to W. On leaving from the S.W. extremity of the lake it flows first S.E. W past the town of Neumark, then turns W.E.W. passes the town of Stralsburg forms the boundary between Prussia and Poland, again enters Prussia, and joins r bank Vistula 4 to E Thorn, after a course of about 100 m.

DREWSTONKTON par. Eng. Devon; 8087 sq. P. 1282.

DREIBURG a m. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gr. of and 89 m. S. Minden, on the Aa, at the foot of the Sallburg.

It was once fortified, but is now open, contains a R. Catholic parish church, a manufactory of fireworks a trade of brick, and two annual fairs. Its harbor, situated a little E. of the town beneath the old castle of Yburg, are much frequented. The water which supplies them is a chalybeate, said to be one of the strongest known. Pop. 2200.

DRIBY par Eng Lincoln 1388 ac. Pop. 98.

DRIEDORF, a *ts.*, duchy of and 25 m. N. E. Naumau it is walled contains two castles, both ruinous, and a Protestant church and having been almost burnt down in 1819 has been rebuilt in a much improved form. Pop. 648.

DRIEL, two *vics* Holland, prov. Gelderland—1 23 m. S. W. Arnhem, r. *banx* Maas, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church. Pop. agricultural, 8115.—2 8 m. N. Nijmegen with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. agricultural, 900.

DRIESEN a *ts* Prussia, gov. of and 64 m. N. E. Frankfort-on-the-Oder on an island formed by the Neime. Its fortifications have been demolished but it is still entered by six gates is the seat of a court of law contains two market places, a church, and a grammar school and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tannery brewery distillery and some shipping and general trade. Pop. 8665.

DRIETOMA a *vil* Hungary Riber Deme co. of, and 6 m. from Trentschin. It contains a parish church, and has several mills. Pop. 1719.

DRIFFIELD (GHEAT) a market in and township England co. York (E. Riding) the former pleasantly situated at the foot of the wolds 27 m. E. by N York, at the head of a navigable canal communicating with the Humber at Hull is a considerable shanty of one large and broad street, stretching N. to R. houses of brick, well kept plentifully supplied with excellent water and lighted with gas. It has an ancient parish church of Gothic and Saxon architecture, four Dissenting places of worship, a national school, at which upwards of 100 children receive instruction and three daily schools, a mechanics institution reading-room and dispensary. The principal manufactures are carpets woollens, and cotton goods, to a very small extent. Market-day Thursday. The Hull and Redding railway has a station here. Area of township, including chapelry of Little D. 10,058 ac. Pop. 4149.—(Local Correspondent.)

DRIFFIELD two *para* Eng.—1 Gloucester 1810 ac. Pop. 161.—2 York (E. Riding) 7484 ac. Pop. 4269.

DRIGG par Eng Cumberland 5847 ac. Pop. 430.

DRIMNAGH par Ire Dublin 732 ac. Pop. 826.

DRIN or DRINA.—1 [anc. *Drinus*] A river Turkey in Europe. It rises on the N. frontier of Montenegro and Albania, flows N. E. receives from the right numerous tributaries considerably augmenting its volume, forms, for about 70 m. the boundary between Bosnia on the W. and Servia on the E. and falls into the Save lat. 44° 5' N. lon. 19° 5' E. 37 m. W. by N Belgrade total course, 180 m.—2 Drix or Drinx [anc. *Drin*] A river Turkey. See ALBANIA p. 63.

DRINA a river Turkey. See Drix.

DRINAGH two *para*, Ire.—1 Wexford 1171 ac. Pop. 399.—2 859 ac. Pop. 222.

DRINSTONE, par Eng Sussex 2173 ac. Pop. 648.

DRINO a river Turkey. See Drix.

DRIOB, a dist. or settlement, British Guiana on the banks of the Upper Corentyn about lat. 2° 1' N. lon. 56° 38' W. The men are tall and well-made, from 5 ft. 5 in. to 6 ft. 7 in. in height, and ornament their bodies by tattoos, like the S. Sea Islanders. They also paint the whole body red but generally allow the face to remain of its natural colour sometimes however painting the half of that also red.

DRISHA E. par Ire Cork 89 085 ac. Pop. 5081.

DRÖBAK, a small *in* and seaport, Norway prov. Agderhus, 18 m. S. by W Christiania. It contains a church and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 1500.

DROGHEDA, an *anc. ts.* par bar and seaport, Ireland co. Meath and Louth, on both sides of the Boyne, about 4 m. from its embouchure in the Irish Sea, 26 m. N. Dublin, with which it is connected by railway lat. 54° 48' 48" N. lon. 6° 21' W. (N.) Both portions of the town lie partly in both towns, and partly on rather steep acclivities. It consists of four principal streets which intersect each other at right angles, and of a number of smaller with numerous lanes and

alleys. The streets are all tolerably straight and regular but are very ill kept. The greater number of the houses are built of brick, and are in general substantial and well constructed. There are also a number of fine old family mansions in the town, but which are now inhabited by a somewhat different class from those by whom they were first occupied. The supply of water is very deficient, the greater portion being brought to the town daily on dooley carts, some being obtained also from a few public pumps. The streets are lighted with gas, but very scantily. As is the case in most Irish towns, Drogheda has extensive suburbs, composed of miserable cabins, which greatly disfigure the approaches.

There are in the town three places of worship belonging to the Established church one Presbyterian meeting-house, one Methodist, and several R. Catholic chapels. Several of these are handsome buildings particularly the parish church of St. Peter's and the R. Catholic chapel of the same name the former being an elegant Grecian and the latter a splendid Gothic edifice. The other principal public buildings are the townhall corn market, Smith's endowed school house, and the poorhouse. It has several schools, a few marble staircases, a newspaper, and a mechanics institute.

Flax and cotton spinning are carried on in Drogheda or its immediate vicinity to a very considerable extent there being several large mills on the banks of the Boyne near the town. There are also an extensive foundry and steam-engine manufactory two breweries, a number of tanneries several soap works and a small shipbuilding yard. Drogheda carries on likewise a pretty large export trade chiefly with Liverpool in which several first rate steamers ply. The exports are sent principally of corn meal flour cattle provisions, linen &c. imports of coal, manufactured goods and colonial produce. The number of sailing vessels belonging to the port, in 1848 was 46 tons. 4668 steamers, at 1555 tons. The harbour of Drogheda is formed by the waters of the Boyne 4 m. from the sea, and extends about half a mile below the bridge, with 16 to 18 ft. water abreast the quay. At the entrance of the harbour are three lighthouses. The navigation of the Boyne for barges of 50 tons extends inland to Navan 19 m.

Drogheda was a principal rendezvous for the forces which were so frequently returned in Ulster between the 14th and 17th centuries. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the rebels in 1649 it was stormed by Cromwell and its garrison put to the sword and in 1690 it resisted the attack of a division of King William's army within 2 m. of its walls was fought the famous Battle of the Boyne. Drogheda was also the seat of many Irish Parliaments at various periods, particularly during the 15th century. Amongst the remarkable architectural antiquities with which this ancient town and its vicinity abound are Magdalen's steeple and Lawrence gate. The first is all that remains of a Dominican convent founded in 1224. It is a lofty square structure of light and elegant proportions built upon and entirely supported by a noble pointed Gothic arch and presenting, from its present isolated position, a very singular and striking appearance. The second Lawrence gate, is the only perfect specimen remaining of the ancient fortifications of the town. It consists of two lofty round towers, with the low gateway between in fine preservation. Pop. 18,345.—(Local Correspondent.)

DROHITCHIN or DROHITZ, a *ts.* Russian Poland prov. of and 55 m. S. W. Bialystok, sep. circle of same name r. bank Bag. It contains four churches, a Plarist college, with a gymnasium two monasteries, and a nursery Pop. 984.—The circular area 900 sq. m. is watered by the Bag and the Narew is well wooded and has much excellent arable and meadow land. Pop. 49 651.

DROHOBYCZ, a *ts.* Austria, Galicia, circle, Senior sep. lordship of same name, on the Tynianica 41 m. S. W. Lemberg. It consists of the town proper and eight suburbs contains two churches, one the handsomest: in the country a synagogue, Basilian monastery castle, and high school (and has an important trade, chiefly with Hungary in corn, leather linen earthenware, and particularly salt, obtained from salt springs in the vicinity. Pop. 7808.

DROITWICH a *para* bar and market in England, co. of and 6 m. N. E. Worcester agreeably situated in a narrow valley on the Salway. It consists of five principal streets, well

kept and lighted with gas, and has three established churches, a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school for 60 boys and 60 girls, several daily and national schools, an infant and a ragged school and an hospital for 80 old men and women founded in 1896 and a lunatic asylum. The principal trade of the town consists in the manufacture and export of salt obtained from brine wells sunk in the middle of the town. The brine contains 35 per cent. of salt, which is obtained by evaporation. About 1000 tons of salt are manufactured weekly the greater part of which is shipped for Gloucester and other places, by a canal 6 or 8 m. long, which communicates with the Severn, and is navigable for vessels of 60 tons burthen. Brine-baths, established here several years ago, have proved highly beneficial, especially to persons afflicted with gout and rheumatism. The brine springs were anciently called *ceches* (Naxos) whence the name of the town the prefix *Droth-*—right or legal—being supposed to refer to some exclusive privilege for the manufacture of salt obtained by the inhabitants. Salt has been manufactured from them for upwards of 1000 years, as appears from the grants of different Bishops king to the church of Worcester. Drothwich is supposed to have been the *Solana* of the Romans, and insulated pavement, and other antique Roman remains, are occasionally discovered. It sends a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1850) 388. Market-day Friday. The Drothwich station of the Midland Railway is 14 m. from the town. Pop. (1841) 2833. —(Local Correspondent.)

DROTHHAGEN a tn Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov Arnsberg, near the source of the Bigge, 35 m E N E Cologne. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has several inns, and three annual fairs. Pop. 497.

DROM par Irel Tipperary 4690 ac. Pop. 1400.

DROMAGH a vil Ireland co. Cork 54 m S.W. Kanturk, with extensive colonies in the vicinity. Fairs in May August, and November.

DROMAIRE, or **DROMAIRE**, a market and post in Ireland, co. Leitrim 8 m S.E. Gligo, picturesquely situated on the Bonnet, containing the ruins of an old castle, built by one of the O'Neills, an extensive corn and flour mill, and a school. The parish church is contiguous to the town. Market Thursday and fairs monthly. Trade, in grain considerable. Pop. 546.

DROMARA par and in Irel Down 21 193 ac. P 8547

DROMARD par Irel Sligo 7422 ac. Pop. 1464

DROMCOLLIER, par Irel Limerick 4846 ac. Pop. 1639

DROMDAI EAC'LE, par Irel Cork 18,708 ac. P 8163

DROMDOWNEY par Irel Cork 659 ac 1 op. 108.

DROME—1 (anc. *Dromai*) A river France, which has its course wholly within the department to which it gives its name, and which it crosses E. to W. near the centre, rising near the frontier of Hautes-Alpes, flowing N.W. past Dromed ridge of hills, then first N. and afterwards W. by N. to its embouchure in the Rhone 13 m S. by W. Valence. Its total course is 68 m. through some most wild and picturesque scenery and fertile valleys. It is suitable for flotation nearly throughout, and considerable quantities of timber from the forests on its banks, are transported along it.—2 A small river esp. Calvados, which falls into the British Channel 31 m. N.W. from Caen after a N. course of 24 m.

DROME, a dep. France, bounded N. and N.E. by Isere E. Hautes-Alpes, S. Basses-Alpes and Vaucluse, and W. by the Rhone, forming the boundary between it and Ardèche between lat. 44° 7' and 45° 30' N., and lon. 4° 36' and 5° 46' E. Length, N. to S.E., 96 m., centre breadth, 47 m., area, 2508 sq. m. The surface is very much broken by mountains, forming ramifications from the Alps, and traversing it from N. to S. but has a general slope westward towards the 1 bank of the Rhone. The average height of the mountains is from 4000 to 5000 ft., and between them are narrow valleys, drained by numerous streams, which, with scarcely a short exception, flow W., and carry their waters to the Rhone. After the river forming, as already mentioned the W. boundary of the department, along which its course is almost due N. the most important are the Isere, in the N., and the Drôme, which gives it its name, and crossing it almost centrally from E. to W., divides it into two nearly equal parts. About one-fourth of the whole surface is waste,

and nearly one-third in wood. The greater part of the remainder is arable, but the soil possesses little natural fertility, being generally thin and stony, and the grain raised falls considerably short of the average. A considerable extent of ground is occupied by vineyards, and several of the wines produced are first class. Among them may be mentioned Hermitage, grown near Tain; and the wines of Dio, Domfres, Châteaufort, Montclarm, and Mureuil. The loftier summits and higher lands of the department are devoted to pasture, and, in summer are browsed by numerous flocks of sheep, sent chiefly from department Bouches-du-Rhône when, from heat and drought, its plains of *Cruu d'Arles* cease to be nourishing. Among the forest trees, oak, and beech prevail, but on the lower localities are extensive plantations of chestnuts and walnuts, the former of which are extensively used as food, while from the latter great quantities of oil are extracted. In many districts both the olive and the mulberry thrive well and large quantities of silk are obtained. The animal principally employed, both in agriculture and for burden, is the mule. Horses and horned cattle are few in number and of inferior breed, but the sheep, chiefly merino, or a cross with them, are very numerous and some of the flocks of which is much renowned are fed in large herds on the moor of the forests. Game including chamois, hare, and partridge, abound. The wolf is by no means uncommon, and eagles and vultures are frequently seen. The lakes and rivers are well supplied with fish. The minerals include iron and lead which are worked to several places copper of which only indications appear and coal, which, though as yet worked only at one spot is thought to form a considerable field. *Limons*, gypsum, and marls white and variegated, are common. The manufactures consist of coarse woollens, serge, printed flanne gloves, leather combs and mirrors, and there are numerous dyerworks, paper notions and silk mills boms and plaster kilns, brick and tile-works, several roperies and blast furnaces. The trade is chiefly in wine, brandy oil fruit, silk, wax, and honey. For administrative purposes, Drôme is divided into four *arrondissements*—Valence (the capital) Dio, Montclarm and Syon, subdivided into 28 cantons, and 361 communes. Pop. (1846) 320 076.

DROMEDARY a capr. S.E. cont. Australia lat. 36° 18' S.; lon. 150° 14' E. about 105 m. N. Cape Howe. It consists of a projecting headland having a double mountain over it, called Mount Dromedary.

DROMERSHEIM a tn Hesse Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, circle of, and near Bungen. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 692.

DROMIN two pars Ireland—1 par and in. Louth 204 ac. Pop. 716.—2 par Limerick 4096 ac 1 op. 698

DROMINEER, par Irel Tipperary 1773 ac P 508

DROMIRKIN par and in Irel. Louth 5812 ac P 3210

DROMKEFN par Irel Limerick 890 ac. Pop. 299

DROMOD par Irel Kerry 49 32 ac. Pop. 4460

DROMORE—1 An spacious city Ireland, co. Down, 16 m S.W. Belfast on the Lagan here crossed by two bridges. It consists of a square and five principal streets, and is rather neat and well built. In an open and spacious area stands the market-house, a substantial building. The parish church a small unpretending structure, contains the remains of Jeremy Taylor who was bishop of the see, and by whom it was built. There are also a R. Catholic chapel and two Presbyterian meeting houses, a district school and two widows houses. Weekly market, on Saturday for provisions, farming stock, and linen. A constabulary police force is stationed here. Near the town is a mineral spring of some repute and a Danish mound, 60 ft. high. Pop. 1872.—2, A par Irel Tyrone; 26 492 ac. Pop. 6091.

DROM par Scot. Perth 54 m by 3 m. Pop. 894.

DROMENI (anc. *Dromonrium*, *Dromonrium*) a city, bishopric of Italy Peloponnes, prov. 64, and 18 m W N.W. Corin. picturesquely situated on an eminence at the confluence of the *Evros* with the *Murru*, here crossed by a lofty stone bridge, of three arches at the mouth of an extensive valley. It consists of the town proper surrounded by old walls, and of two suburbs to the east of a court of justice, contains a large parish church of three naves in a kind of bastard Gothic; another church belonging to the confraternity of *Gonfalone* a simple and elegant structure; a townhouse

a Hecoliteian monastery a college, with about 300 students, and an hospital, erected on the site of the old castle of Drumore, of which a majestic tower still remains; and has manufactures of hampden cloth and of saythes and scythes several silk mills, a trade in the above manufactures, and in corn cattle, sheep, and lamb wool and four fairs. Pop. 3365

DRONFIELD a town and par. England, co. Derby.—The town pleasantly situated in a valley formed by a branch of the Eother 7 m. S. by E. Sheffield, in small but neat, and is inhabited by many respectable families. The parish church beautifully situated on a hill near the town, has a fine tower and spire, chiefly in the decorated English style. There are places of worship, besides for Independents Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends also two free, and several other schools. Cutlery edge tools, agricultural implements, and saddlery ironmongery are manufactured here to a considerable extent. In the neighbourhood are iron and chemical works, and several corn mills. Coal abounds in the vicinity. Area of par 15,590 a. P. 5351

DRONNE, a river France, which rises about 18 m. S.W. Limoges dep. Haute Vienne, flows S.W. enters and traverses dep. Dordogne, and in part of its course, forms the boundary between it and the two Charentes enters dep. Gironde, and falls into the Gironde 25 m. N.E. Bordeaux, after a course of about 100 m. It is nowhere navigable except for a short space near its mouth.

DRONKIJ a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland 6 m. W. Leeuwarden on a canal, advantageously placed, and flourishing. It has a Reformed church and school a tle-work, and a corn-mill. Pop. agricultural, 1100

DRONTHEIM Norway *co. Tromsø*

DRORAU DROCHAU or DRACOW a tn. Bohemia, Circle of and 6 m. S.W. Klattau on a height above a bank, Bruckau. It contains a parish church, synagogue, and two schools one of them for Jews, and has a weekly market, two annual fairs, and a considerable trade in yarn linen, and cattle. Pop. 1474

DROSENDORF a tn. archduchy of Austria, below

P. n.	County	Area	Pop. in 1851	P. n.	County	Area	Pop. in 1851	P. n.	County	Area	Pop. in 1851
DRAH.	Mayo	7798	9791	DROGONDA	Meath	7920	1913	DRUMLUKIN	Cavan	15245	5805
DRACON	Northampton	18,991	2796	DROGHDA	Armagh	15,880	18,007	DRUMMALL	Antrim	50,744	7,807
DRACON	London	659	454	DROGHDA	Sligo	6,056	2,455	DRUMMALL	Down	7,790	2,601
DRACON	Galway	1,932	649	DROGHDA	Down	10,924	2,775	DRUMMALL	Tyrone	80,186	6,147
DRACON	Galway and	1,631	1,864	DROGHDA	Tyrone	6,407	2,461	DRUMMALL	Westmeath	9,128	2,945
DRACON	Down	13,889	7,092	DROGHDA	Tyrone	15,832	4,971	DRUMMALL	Wexford	3,781	1,163
DRACON	Down and	2,706	1,795	DROGHDA	Tyrone	14,809	10,008	DRUMMALL	Wexford	3,781	1,163
DRACON	Down	15,705	784	DROGHDA	Tyrone	35,488	7,904	DRUMMALL	Wexford	3,781	1,163
DRACON	Waterford	7,877	3,892	DROGHDA	Wexford	1,665	548	DRUMMALL	Wexford	3,781	1,163
DRACON	Wexford	4,041	1,428	DROGHDA	Wexford	18,801	4,191	DRUMMALL	Wexford	3,781	1,163
DRACON	Wexford	9,938	16,777	DROGHDA	Wexford	1,974	84	DRUMMALL	Wexford	3,781	1,163
DRACON	Wexford	56,588	8,045	DROGHDA	Wexford	14,972	3,455	DRUMMALL	Wexford	3,781	1,163
DRACON	Wexford	4,680	1,187	DROGHDA	Wexford	1,964	326	DRUMMALL	Wexford	3,781	1,163

DRUMBLADE par Scot. Aberdeen 7 m. by 5 m. Pop. 949

DRUMKEPRAN a vil. Ireland, co. Leitrim 15 m. S.E. Sligo containing a church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Pop. 400

DRUMLUKIN a vil. Ireland co. of and 7 m. N. Longford containing the parish church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Several fairs are held annually. Pop. 400

DRUMMEZIER par Scot. Peebles 14 m. by 4 m. Pop. 244

DRUMMOND a tn. Ireland (native *Drummond*) a tn. S. Dublin 1 m. S. of the 174. of E. of coral formation a few feet above the level of the ocean 80 m. long N.W. to S.E. and varying in breadth from a half to three quarters of a mile. It is thinly covered with oceanic and pandanus trees, but is nearly destitute of grass, or of any sort of undergrowth. It is densely inhabited, containing no fewer than 14 towns the whole shore appearing at a distance to be covered with houses while at intervals of a mile are large buildings called by the natives *marapaa*, or *coochoo* houses. The natives are described as fierce and treacherous, the majority of them entirely naked while a few wear a girdle, the only articles of dress to be seen among them, excepting a covering for the head made of the bleached pandanus leaf. Tattooing is practised but not to such an extent as in the S. Sea Islands. War appears to be the principal em-

ployment of this people, and their weapons consisting chiefly of shark's teeth swords, and spears are of the most formidable description.—(*T. States Exp. Exped.*)—2 Aug. 1. States, in N.W. part of Lake Huron having 8 E. Cockburn Island and N.W. that of St. Joseph length 20 m. greatest breadth 10 m.

DRUMBLADE par Scot. Aberdeen 12 m. by 5 m. Pop. 949

DRUMQUIN a vil. Ireland co. Tyrone 9 m. S.W. Newton Stewart, consisting of one street, and containing a church R. Catholic chapel Presbyterian meeting-house school and dispensary. Several fairs are held annually. Pop. 452

DRUMSHAMBO or *DRUMSHAMBO* a vil. Ireland co. Leitrim near the S. extremity of Lough Allen 7 m. N. by E. Carnock on Shannon. It has a church a Wesleyan chapel and several annual fairs. Pop. 522

DRUMSNA a small tn. Ireland co. Leitrim pleasantly situated in a valley sheltered on the E. and N. by well-planting hills, 34 m. S.E. Carnock on Shannon. Its houses are well built and slated, several of them handsome. It has a R. Catholic chapel a parochial and a national school. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Several annual fairs; weekly petty sessions. Pop. 284.—(*Local Correspondent*)

DRUNG par Irel. Cavan 11 475 a. Pop. 4396

DRUBES, a people who inhabit the coast of Lebanon in Syria, but chiefly the S. part, E. and S.E. Beirut and of

for 8, as the district of Hasbaya, about the sources of the Jordan. Their territory contains several mountain districts, forming as many cantons, each under an entire of ancient family. Throughout this tract, a kind of republican independence is maintained under a hereditary chieftain. Their houses are generally comfortable, being substantially built of stone, and almost always whitewashed, although in their villages there are many clay built dwellings, but these, though humble are neat and clean. They are remarkable for patient and persevering industry for hospitality valour and love of country with extreme pride of birth. The Druse families frequently wear a blue jacket and petticoat, with some cotton attached to the hair; but their chief ornament is a singular conical shaped band of chased silver projecting about 18 inches from the forehead to which it is attached. It is also balanced by a heavy weight behind the head; it is not removed even at night, and in the day-time the costume is completed by throwing a piece of white cotton over it so as to envelope the whole person. Their religious rites are but little known, but they have a priesthood and abhor all religions excepting their own. They neither fast nor pray but believe in the transmigration of souls. Their language is Arabic. The capital of the Druses is Dair-el-Kamar (which see).

DREUTEN a vil Holland, par Gelderland 10 m. N.W. Nijmegen, 1 bank, West, with a R. Catholic church and a school. Three annual markets. Pop. agricultural 1400.

DRY FESDALE par Scotland, Dumfriess 11 000 ac Pop. 2409

DEYMEN a vil and par Scotland, co Stirling. The village, 16 m. N.W. Glasgow near r bank Eadrick lies on an incline, in a well cultivated and picturesque district consists chiefly of a row of rather indifferent houses, on either side of the pulpit road, with an open space used as a market place near its N. end. It has a parish and a R. Presbyterian church and a parochial and an infant school, and an annual cattle-show. Area of par 32 300 ac. Pop. 1481.

DRYPOOL par Eng E York 2206 ac Pop. 4421

DUAGH a par and to-let Kerry 18 701 ac i 4068

DUBHEDDER or **DUBHEDDER** a vil Scotland, co Fife 6 m. S.E. Markinch r bank, Leven, near its influx into the Firth of Forth neatly and regularly built, and containing a R. Presbyterian church. R. chiefly hand loom weavers. 846.

DUBUEN a til, Prussia, gov. Memberg circle, Bitterfeld, r bank, West, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 17 m. W. N.W. Torzau. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices, contains a church and an old castle, and has manufactures of cloth, a trade in wood and three annual fairs. Pop. 8850.

DUBENETZ, a vil Bohemia, circle, Klatzgratz, about 6 m. from Jaromitz. It is divided into Upper and Lower Dubenetz, contains a parish church, and has several mills. In the vicinity are the ruins of the strong castle of Kalowitz. Pop. 1538.

DUBBOY or **DUBBOY**, an island in Hudson's bay, Gov. Gen. 20 m. N.E. Baroda lat. 22° 7' N. lon. 78° 57' E. It is more than 2½ m. in extent, the fortifications forming nearly an exact square. Some of the houses are well built, but the others are more huts, overshadowed by mangoes and tamarind trees, in which great numbers of monkeys harbour. It was formerly a place of much greater extent and importance than it is now, as the remains of its ancient fortifications, gates, and temples, indicate. The gaze of diamonds is a singularly beautiful specimen of Hindu architecture, and the sculpture so minute and exquisite, as to approach the classical handicraft of Greece. The ancient walls and towers were entirely built of huge square stones brought from a great distance. Within the walls is a tank filled with hewn stone, having a flight of steps all round, three quarters of a mile in circumference. This magnificent reservoir is supplied chiefly by the periodical rains and the opening of the aqueduct, by which it is filled, is celebrated by a festival of several days in the rainy season, the town is completely isolated by large lakes or sheets of water so that the cattle swim in and out of the town every morning and evening.

DUBHILL A.C. co. Antrim, (Gallies, circle, Strath, 1 bank, 15 m. W. W. Lough. It is situated in a wild and mountainous district, contains a handsome chateau, with fine gardens, and has valuable mill races, which were at one time, and might still be, extensively worked, but, owing to a scarcity

of fuel, are at present made to yield only about 2000 tons of malt. Dubhicko has also six annual fairs, chiefly for grain. Pop. 1050.

DUBITZA, DUBITZA, or DUBITZA, a market in Austria, military Croatia, 1 bank, Unna, opposite to the Turkish fortress of same name, 24 m. W. Gradiska. It contains a R. Catholic, and a Greek non-unionist parish church and a German school (Trivialschule) and carries on an important trade with Turkey in grain, fruit and cattle. Pop. 4000.

DUBITZA, a small tn and fortress, Turkish Croatia r bank, Unna, about 10 m. from its junction with the Save lat. 45° 12' N. lon. 16° 45' 45" E. remarkable for the obstinate stand which it made against the Austrians in 1788. Opposite the tn. 1 bank, Unna, is the Austrian tn. of same name. Pop. 9000.

DUBLIN a maritime co. Ireland par Lenster on the E. coast of the island, having the Irish Channel E. Mouth and Kildare W., Wicklow S. and Meath N. Great length N to S, 83 m. greatest breadth, 16 m. area 854 sq. m. or 326,416 aa. of which 196,063 are arable, 18 313 meadows, 8519 in plantations, and 1820 in towns, exclusive of Dublin city. In 1848 32,391 ac. were under crop, occupied as follows:—

What	Area	Turn ps	Area
Corn	16,418	Steads and other green crops	1,008
Barley, Bere, Rye	26,618		
Wheat and Beans	2,670	Hay	97
Potatoes	9,466	Meadow and Clover	39 117

The surface is level, rising at its S. boundary into a range of elevated hills the summit of the highest of which—Lippase—is 478 ft. above the sea. The elevated grounds above the coast, in the S. parts of the county are very picturesque, and are occupied by marine villas, and by seats of the nobility and gentry. The districts are comparatively level and tame, but are fertile and covered with a beautiful verdure. There are, in all, about 70 m. of coast, including the bays of Dublin, Killiney, Malahide, Bogerstown and Lough Shanny. Property is much divided. Farms near the city small but at a distance, larger. Agriculture is, on the whole, improving but is still in a very backward state. The prevailing soil is rich limestone and granite. The principal streams are the Liffey which intersects it W to E., and on which there is a considerable salmon fishery. The Dodder and the Tolka both fall into Dublin Bay—the former on the S., the latter on the N. side of Dublin city. Important water communications are, the Royal and the Grand canals, both entering in Dublin and visiting the Liffey with the Shannon. Neither minerals nor manufactures are important. In 1841 there were 12 461 children attending school and, in 1848, there were 129 national schools in operation, attended by 22,491 children. The country is traversed by four railways which link the canal centre in the capital—the Kingston, Drogheda, Midland Great Western, and Great South-western. The country is divided into nine baronies—Balrathmore E and W., Castlemock, Coolock Dublin, Nethercross, Newcastle Rathdown and Upper cross and returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850) 2207. Pop. (1841) exclusive of Dublin city, 140,047; (1851) 146 531.

DUBLIN a city, capital, and cap of Ireland co. Dublin, the residence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the seat of the see of the archbishop of the R. province, and the centre of all the political, ecclesiastical, educational, social, commercial and military institutions of the kingdom. It lies at the head of Dublin Bay and mouth of the Liffey, lat. 53° 33' N. lon. 6° 20' W. 292 m. W. N.W. London 138 m. W. Liverpool, and 68 m. W. Holyhead.

General Description.—Dublin is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Liffey which intersecting it W to E, is embanked with granite, and lined on both sides with spacious quays, and spanned by nine bridges—seven of stone, and two of iron. The city is shaded, N and S by the Royal and the Grand Canals, and is nearly surrounded by a highway called the Circular Road from S to N in extent, which may be considered its entire circumference. Its length from E. to W. is about 2½ m., greatest breadth about 3 m., and the ground on which it lies rises gently to the N and the S.W., the S.E. portion was reclaimed from the river. It is paved, and lighted with gas, and supplied with water chiefly from

the Royal and the Grand Canals. The oldest part of it lies to the E. of the river W. of the castle, and is composed of narrow filthy streets lined by mean houses, and inhabited by a miserable squalid population, and those who sell them food and clothing. Even in the better parts, when turning off the main thoroughfares, similar dwellings, similarly trampled,

meet the eye. The more modern part of the city, however, is regularly and well built as need be. Its principal streets are broad, and present a fine appearance, being generally lined with handsome houses, but the domestic architecture, as a whole, is plain, and wanting in character. Excepting the public buildings which are of stone the houses are all of



brick. The main thoroughfare E. to W. is by the magnificent quays along the Liffey presenting indeed one of the finest features of the city, lined as they are by elegant buildings, but the stream being tidal and the sewerage of the city being conveyed into it, with tide and warm weather causes it to exhale something but badly odorous. The principal thoroughfare, N. to S., is towards the E. side of the city and is composed of Grafton Street, the busiest commercial locality in Dublin, connecting N. by Curlew Bridge with Sackville Street, justly esteemed the finest in the kingdom, being 650 yards, or rather more than a third of a mile long and 40 yards wide at its N. end, in Rutland Square, stands the Rotunda near its centre the Nelson column, and on its W. side the general post office, a fine Ionic building in granite, with a hexastyle portico in Portland stone. There are several other important thoroughfares,

among which may be named, Dame Street, in which are the finest shops in the city. All the principal streets are filled with passengers, and with cars innumerable, and present quite a busy scene. Dublin has numerous and fine squares the chief, on the S. side of the river, are St. Stephen's Green, one of the largest public squares in Europe being 1 m. in circumference, with a bronze equestrian statue of George II. in the centre; Merrion Square, in which is the neglected house of the scholar Daniel O'Connell.

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and College Park and Fitzwilliam Square. N. of the Liffey are Rutland and Mountjoy Squares in the highest and aristocratic parts of the city.

Public Buildings and Institutions.—Few cities possess more numerous or more elegant public buildings. In the centre of the S. side stands Dublin castle on a slight elevation. It is the official residence of the Lord Lieutenant, and is more remarkable for size than for architectural features. E. from the castle, and facing College Green is the Bank of Ireland



THE BANK OF IRELAND AND TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—From the Rotunda and on W. side, by W. F. Wakeman.

formerly the Irish Parliament-house, the finest building in the city and in front of which stands the bronze equestrian statue of William III. It is a large and elegant structure, with a noble colonnade of Ionic pillars. At a right angle to the bank, and facing the same area, is Trinity College, an imposing modern structure of the Corinthian order. It was founded by charter of Elizabeth, 1592 and is attended by 1200 to 1400 students, and has attached to it two libraries,

one of 130,000, and the other of 30,000 volumes, and a museum. The Four Courts, stretching for 500 ft. along King's Quay on the Liffey have a beautiful portion of the Corinthian colonnade, and in the centre is surrounded by a

charitable and benevolent institution of various kinds in the city many of them on a very large scale, and all liberally supported; are exceedingly numerous; they include five hospitals, among which the Royal Hospital, for disabled soldiers, is a noble edifice, by Sir C. Wren; several infirmaries among which is the lying-in hospital the first of the kind in the United Kingdom, two lunatic asylums one of which St. Patrick's or St. John's hospital, was founded by Dean Swift, who bequeathed £10,000 for this purpose; several orphan societies, and female penitentiaries and upwards of 200 charity schools, of which two are model two for deaf mutes 27 for orphans, 24 where the pupils are lodged clothed, and boarded, and 123 day-schools and a number of other not less useful charities. There are within the city or its immediate suburbs, seven barracks or military stations, capable of accommodating 5500 men.



THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.—Drawn from Nature and on Wood, by W. T. Williams

large circular lantern with twelve windows, and twenty four Corinthian pillars its buildings accommodate the four courts of chancery Queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer. The most important of the other public buildings, many of which are elegant, are the custom house, with a noble cupola, 125 ft. high the King's Inns, the post-office, already alluded to the royal exchange, rotunda, coin exchange, commercial buildings, hench hall the mansion house, city assembly house, common house, Newgate prison, house of correction, or Richmond, Bencroft the Sheriff's prison, the h. and S. union workhouses, and the stations of the Drogheda, of the Midland Great Western, and of the Great South western Railways.

The principal ecclesiastical buildings are the cathedrals of St. Patrick and St. John's Trinity the latter commonly called Christ's church and the metropolitan St. Catharine cathedral. Besides these there are 20 parochial and as many non-parochial Episcopal churches—eight St. Catharine, besides a Jesuit church, six friaries, and eight convents four Presbyterian, two Unitarian three Independent, one Seceding two Primitive Wesleyan five Wesleyan Methodist, two Friends one Baptist, one Moravian one German Lutheran, and one Welsh Methodist places of worship, and a Jews synagogue. There are three cemeteries—the Golden-bridge Cemetery established for the burial chiefly of St. Catharine's Prospect Cemetery adjoining the botanic garden, comprises about 20 ac. is tastefully planted and laid out with walks and contains a handsome monument to John Philpot Curran. Mount Jerome comprises 27 ac., and is also well laid out.

The most important literary and scientific institutions are Trinity College, already referred to the royal Dublin society for improving husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland; the Royal Hibernian academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and the royal Irish academy for promoting the study of science, polite literature, and antiquities the archaeological society the society of Irish artists, the institution of civil engineers of Ireland, statistical society royal institute of the architects of Ireland, geological society of Dublin, royal zoological society of Ireland, Dublin natural history society the Dublin college historical society the Dublin university philosophical society the Dublin university reading society and the Dublin mechanics institution. The principal libraries are the library of Trinity College, already mentioned Marsh's library containing between 17,000 and 18,000 volumes; and the Dublin library society. There are one agricultural and two horticultural societies and a society for the promotion and improvement of the growth of flax. This society was established in 1841 and succeeded in raising the amount of the Irish flax crop, in five years, from 35,000 to 46,000 tons.

The surgical and medical institutions are the royal college of surgeons, King and Queen's college of physicians in Ireland, the school of physics, the school of surgery the surgical society of Ireland, and school of medicine of the apothecaries hall of Ireland. There are, besides, several associations for the promotion of medical and surgical knowledge. The

For public amusement and recreation there are three theatres, the music hall, the concert of various musical societies, and the Fortobello and Botanical gardens. In the vicinity also, up the Liffey a little N.W. of the city, is the Phoenix Park, a corruption of the Irish term *Phonach*, signifying a spring of clear water one of the most extensive and beautiful promenade of which any European city can boast. Its greatest length is about 2½ m., greatest breadth about 1½ m. area, 1769 ac. It is adorned with trees, and its surface picturesque broken by a number of small ravines through which streamlets seek their way to the Liffey. The park contains the viceregal lodge the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, a large and handsome building with fine gardens attached and an enclosed domain of 180 ac. the chief and under secretary's lodges, the Hibernian school for soldiers children, the gunpowder magazine, the military infirmary the constabulary barracks, the lodge of the park ranger and assistants, the Wellington testimonial an obelisk 205 ft. high the garden of the zoological society the review ground for the troops in the garrison and an enclosed cricket ground. Upwards of 1800 ac. are open to the public. Fine views of the city are obtained from various parts of the park, which is under the charge of the commissioners of woods and forests.

Government Courts &c.—Dublin is the seat of the viceregal Government, consisting of a Lord Lieutenant and privy council, appointed by the Crown, assisted by a chief secretary and secretary and a large establishment of inferior officers. The official residence of the Lord Lieutenant is Dublin castle, first appropriated to that purpose in the reign of Elizabeth, but his usual residence is the vice-regal lodge in the Phoenix Park. The corporation consists of the Lord Mayor chosen annually from among the aldermen or town councillors; 15 aldermen, and 45 town councillors. There are three divisional offices, in which magistrates act daily for the administration of justice. Several of the principal civic functionaries are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and hold their office at his pleasure. The supreme courts of the city are, the Chancery Rolls, Queen's Bench, Exchequer Common Pleas, Nisi Prius, and Admiralty. The other principal courts are the Consistorial and Prerogative courts. The prisons of Dublin are Newgate, Richmond, Bridewell, and Richmond female penitentiary.

Manufactures.—The manufactures are of little note, although formerly woollen cloth, linen, and silk, were manufactured in the city and vicinity to a large extent. The tabacots or poplins, a fabric of silk warp and woollen weft, for which Dublin has been long celebrated, are still in some request, though small compared to what it was formerly. Tanning and currying of leather cabinet and coach making are all carried on to a considerable extent. There are two malting bollocks, a number of foundries, breweries, and distilleries, and establishments for the manufacture of flint glass, salt cloth, canvas, tarpaulins, vitriol, vinegar soap, starch size, glue, paper, parchment, vellum, hats, and the celebrated Lanesfoot snuff.

Port, Trade, &c.—The harbour formerly a very indifferent one, has been lately so much improved that vessels of large burden may now be moored at the quays. The depth of the channel at low water springs is from 11 to 12 ft. and at high water springs, 28 to 24 ft. This has been attained by dredging the bed and mouth of the Liffey, and by building a protecting wall on either side of the channel that on the S. side stretching far out into the bay with a lighthouse at its extreme end. The docks connected with the customhouse, on the N. side cover an area of 8 a., have 16 ft. depth of water and 1800 yards of quay, with ample stores, and are capable of accommodating 40,000 tons of shipping. The docks on the S. side afford commodious wharves for upwards of 100 mtd. Considerable advantage has likewise been derived from the formation of the harbour of refuge at Kingstown, giving increased security to the shipping. The principal exports are linen, cattle, corn meal flour provisions, sheep hogs, beer woolen and cotton manufactures, tides, and eggs and the imports colonial produce, tea, timber and wine the last article having continued to increase in quantity during all the vicissitudes of the trade of the port. For a number of years back the trade of the port, both home and foreign, has been rapidly increasing. The tonnage registered in 1845-46 was 105,101 and in 1846-47 126,398. The following table exhibits the progress made since 1840 as respects the number of foreign arrivals and the gross amount of customs and excise duties collected—

	Yards from James's Fort.	Customs.	Excise.
1840	247	559,447	353,132
1841	327	627,570	344,540
1842	344	646,523	345,508
1843	392	624,857	379,626
1844	275	571,977	327,526
1845	326	1,032,096	380,708
1846	340	1,015,059	350,308
1847	348	1,064,476	351,560
1848	416	895,249	357,697
1849		9,581	354,128

Steam packets ply regularly to Holyhead and Liverpool London, Bristol, Cork, Glasgow &c. some of them sailing from Kingstown harbour and by the Grand and Royal Canals, connecting the Liffey with the Shannon, supplies are carried to the interior and grain, potatoes, &c., are brought to the capital.

Four railways diverge from Dublin—the Drogheda to the N. is connected with Ulster the Midland Great Western, connecting with Galway and Connaught the Great Southern and Western connecting with Cork, Limerick, and the S. W. and the Kingstown railway.

The environs of Dublin are remarkably beautiful although the city itself is somewhat unfortunate in its approaches none of which do it justice. The bay is noble and picturesque, and situated one of the finest in the United Kingdom. It is about 7 m. in breadth at its entrance, between Howth Head on the N. and Kingstown on the S. with a lighthouse. It extends inland for about the same distance and along the shores are the villages of Keshmara, Blackrock, Clonsilla, Rathfarnham &c. and terraces of handsome houses, and scattered villas and the Baginbun of Howth, on the N. and Killiney Hill and the White Mountain, to the S. form fine objects in the scene. In the centre flows in the Liffey and on either side the Dodder and Tolka. Attached to the city or nearly so, are the suburban villages of Ringsend, Irishtown Sandymount, Ballahide, Dromocherry, Ballynahinch, Rathfarnham, Harold's Cross, Delphian's Barn, Kilmasham, Island Bridge, Glasnevin, Drumcondra, and Clonsilla.

History.—The metropolis of Ireland claims a high antiquity having been in existence, as is alleged, since the time of Fomor, when it was called *Binnia*. Its original native name was *Druon-Coll-Cella*, or the Hill of basal wood. Another ancient name, still retained by the natives, is *Bally-Ath-Chath-Duibhne*, the Town of the Ford of Hardies on the Blackwater. By the Danish settlers it was called *Dreleir*. These latter names appear to be merely varieties of the Irish *Dubh-linn*, or Black Pool which is considered the correct etymology. In the earlier part of the 9th century Dublin was taken by the Danes, who insisted it for several centuries

thereafter. In 1169, it was taken by storm by the English under Strongbow who died there seven years afterwards and was interested in Christ church cathedral. From about this period, the history of Dublin is that of Ireland.

The city returns two members to the House of Commons. Constituents (1850) 17,648 and the University returns other two. Pop. (1841) 232,738 1851 258,361 —(Thom's Irish Almanac The Land We Live In M. Glanville's Dublin and its Environs &c.)

DUBNICZ, or **DUBNICA** a market to Hungary Higher Danube, on of, and 9 m. N.E. Trnava, near bank, Vag. It contains a parish church to which numerous pilgrimages are made and a castle, which possesses a fine library rich in MSS. and has four annual fairs. Pop. 1868

DURNITZ, a town to Turkey 22 m. E. by V. Ghustanail bank, Strona, at the foot of Mount Durnitz lat. 43° 13' N. lon. 28° 20' E. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by working iron mines in the neighbourhood. Salt is produced in the locality. Pop. 6000

DUBNO a town, Russia, cap. circle of same name, gov. Volhynia, 129 m. W. by V. Jitomir on the Irva lat. 50° 26' N. lon. 26° 40' E. It is irregularly built, with narrow crooked, and upturned streets, but contains several Greek and St. Catharine churches, a Greek school a dental residence, and a grammar school. There is a considerable traffic in corn, flax, tobacco fish and cattle and a large fair is held at Whitenside. Pop. (1866) 8350

DUBOISSAL, or **NOVO DUBOISSAL** a town, Russia, gov. Kherson circle of, and 40 m. N.W. Tiraspol agreeably situated, 1 bank Dniester at the foot of a hill surrounded by gardens and fine Lombardy poplars. It contains two churches and a synagogue. Trade in tobacco extensively grown in the district. In the vicinity is a monastery where almost inaccessible rocks, and need to furnish an asylum to the inhabitants during the invasions of the Tartars. Pop. (1850) 5220

DUBOVKA a town, Russia, Gov. Dniepropetrovsk. **DUBRAYA** a town, U.S. Hungary, co. Szabolcs, on the Murakos, north of the junction of the Mar with the Drava. Many of the inhabitants are employed as carriers and in gold-washing. Pop. 2026.

DUBROVNA a town, Russia, gov. of and 47 m. N.E. Mohilev 1 bank, Dniester. It contains a St. Catharine and four Greek churches, and a synagogue, and has manufactures of woolen and linen cloth plush woolen covers, and cloaks a considerable trade in wood, carried by successive floatage, first to Babnowitzsch, then to Vitsebsk, and finally to Riga. The fairs, three in number are important. Pop. (1861) 7114

DLBUQUE, a vill., U. States Iowa, on a terrace, bank, Mississippi 1660 m. above New Orleans lat. 42° 30' N. lon. 90° 40' W. It is regularly laid out, well built, and contains several churches an academy 1 school, reading-room and printing office, which issues a weekly newspaper and is the centre of a mining district, lead being found abundantly within the jurisdiction of the village. Pop. 1800

DUGATO (Cape) the S. extremity of Santa Maara, one of the Ionian isles lat. 38° 58' 30" N. lon. 20° 52' 45" E. (s.) It is the ancient promontory of Leucadia, which was commonly called the Lover's Leap. The position Syphax, who chartered a hypothesis passage for Phoenicia, is reported to have thrown himself from the top of this promontory.

DUGHS, or **DUX**, a town, Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, in a plain, 46 m. N.W. Prague. It contains two churches, one of them with a fine altar-piece an hospital and a castle, which possesses a picture gallery a library of 13,000 volumes, and other collections and has a dailiness a weekly market, and four annual fairs and in the vicinity a coal mine. Pop. 10380

DUGIE, an uninhabited isl. S. Pacific Ocean lat. 24° 48' S. lon. 124° 48' W. (s.) It is a low of coral formation, oval form, with a lagoon in the centre and about 5 m. in circumference. The highest part does not rise more than 36 ft. above sea level. The water here is so clear over the coral rocks, that the bottom may be distinctly seen at a depth of upwards of 30 fathoms.

DUCK—J. A river U. States, Tennessee, rising in a branch of the Omerfield Mountain, and after a W.N.W. coast of about 180 m. falling into the Tennessee, 72 m. S.W. Nashville. It is navigable for about 90 m.—S. As 1st British America, Lake Huron, 2nd S. W. Manitoba lat.

DUCKINGTON par Eng Oxford, 3440 ac. P 571

DUDCOTT or **DUDCOTE**, par Eng Berks 1094 ac. Pop. 341

DUDESTON a township, England, co. Warwick, forming the N.E. suburb of Birmingham. It stands on an elevated plain and consists of five or six principal streets, wide, well laid out and kept in good condition, with several others of subordinate description well supplied with water lighted with gas and rapidly increasing in size and population. Houses of brick, but except in the principal streets, built without any regard to uniformity. It has three Established churches, a number of Dissenting chapels, and day schools. Trade much the same as that of Birmingham. Pop. 26,245 — [Local Correspondent.]

DUDDINGSTONE a vil and par Scotland co Edin burgh. The village about two miles S.E. Edinburgh is pleasantly situated near the foot of Arthur's Seat, having W. a small, but beautiful sheet of water called Duddingstone Loch a favourite skating resort of the citizens of Edinburgh. It has a handsome parish church in the Norman style and an hospital founded by Louis Caprin a French tinsmith in Edinburgh and afterwards a farmer in the parish. Near the village are the manor-house and grounds of the Marquis of Abercromby. The forces of Prince Charles Edward encamped in the vicinity in 1745 both before and after the battle of Prestonpans. Area of par. 1819 ac. Pop. 441

DUDINGTON par Eng Northampton 1490 ac. Pop. 401

DUDDON a river England rising near the junction of counties Cumberland Lancashire and Westmorland, and after a S. course of 30 m. between counties Cumberland and Lancashire falling into the Irish Sea by a broad estuary nearly dry at low water $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Morecambe Bay. This river has been celebrated by writers from a series of beautiful cascades.

DUDLDORF a tn. Prussia, gov. of and 18 m. N. Trarar, near the Kyll. It is the seat of a justice of peace court, contains a R. Catholic parish church has manufactures of woollens, a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 840

DUDLSHEIM a market in Hesse Darmstadt, Ober hessen, dist. of and near Biedingen. It contains a Protestant parish church townhouse, and school and has manufactures of linen, a trade in fruit, and an annual fair. Pop. 1258

DUDENHOVEN par Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg dist. of and near Biedingen. It contains a Protestant parish church and has a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1181

DUEBSTADT a tn. Hanover Grubenhagen cap. of a small manor, in a fertile valley at the confluence of the Hahle and Bremse, 15 m. E. Göttingen. It consists of the town proper surrounded by a wall and rampart, and of four suburbs, and is divided into four quarters. It contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church an ancient town house, superior school, hospital, and Ursuline monastery, and has extensive manufactures, particularly of linen and ribbons. The ramparts furnish a fine promenade, and the court yards are laid out in gardens. Pop. to 4333 hall 9639

DUDINGEN a vil and par Switzerland cant. of and 4 m. N. by E. Fribourg. It is well built, and contains a handsome parish church with a tower a well endowed school, and a remarkable hermitage called Magdalene Kluendeleen built out in a steep rock at a very early period, afterwards enlarged into a number of rooms by a man who laboured 20 years upon it, and still the resort of numerous pilgrims. Pop. 2542

DUDLEY a tn. par. bor. and par England, co. Worcester but locally situated in Staffordshire, being completely surrounded by that county. The town on an acclivity 8 m. N.W. Birmingham, on the S. Staffordshire Railway connected originally of only one long street, to which several others have been added. The principal one is spacious, and all are well paved and lighted with gas houses for the most part, well built of brick, and cheaply furnished. It has five places of worship connected with the Established church, and others belonging to R. Catholics, Free Church of Scotland, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, Easters, and several other Dissenting bodies. Among the charities are an infirmary a free grammar school two boys' and two girls' schools liberally endowed; a female school of industry a charity

school for 40 poor girls, and an infant school. There are several bank societies, a subscription library a mechanics institute, and a geological society with a museum containing numerous specimens of interesting fossils and minerals collected in the neighbourhood. The principal trade of Dudley consists in the smelting and working of iron boilers, chain cables, fire-arms, saws, vices, spades, scythes, and nails, being the principal articles made. Flint-glass is also extensively manufactured and beautiful ornamental articles of fossiliferous limestone, with which the vicinity abounds, as it does also with coal and ironstone. The limestone caverns wrought into the limestone rock are very remarkable, and particularly interesting to the geologist. One of these excavations extends nearly 2 m. into the solid rock, and is traversed by a canal, by which the quarried material is conveyed to the mouth of the tunnel. The roofs of the caverns are supported by massive limestone pillars, which impart an exceedingly grand and striking effect to these subterranean regions when seen by torch-light. Hard by is the extensive ruins of the ancient castle situated on an eminence overlooking the ravine, and affording a fine view of the surrounding country. It is of an oblong shape, with a tower at either end, and was held in 1644, by Colonel Beanmont, for three weeks for the King against the parliamentary forces. The original building was erected in the eighth century by Dudo or Dodo, a Saxon prince, from whom the town is named. Dudley sends a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850) 925. Petty sessions are held every Monday by the county magistrates. Market day Saturday. Three fairs annually. Richard Baxter the celebrated nonconformist divine, was for some time master of the grammar school in this parish. Dudley confers the title of earl on the family of Ward. Area of par. 3530 ac. Pop. 892 — [Local Correspondent.]

DUDLEY HILL, a hamlet, England, co. York (W. Riding) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Bradford with places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans and two worship halls. In the neighbourhood are several coal mines. Two fairs annually for cattle, horses, and pigs.

DUEÑAS, a tn. Spain in Leon prov. of, and 10 m. S. Palencia, near r. bank, Pisuerga. It is irregularly built has two squares a Gothic parish church school, townhall, prison, and spacious consistorial hall. It is the seat of E. of the town and affords facility for the transmission of merchandise. The inhabitants are almost exclusively employed in tillage and cattle-rearing. There are, however, a few looms and a manufactory of hats. Pop. 2233

DUEÑA a river Spain Leon which rises in the E. slope of the Sierra del Teleno, flows E.S.E. and, after a course of 40 m., joins r. bank Tago near La Banaña.

DURO river See Domo

DUFFEL, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 8 m. N. Malines with some manufactures of linen and flax spinning trade in country produce and an annual fair lasting eight days, for horses, cloth business, &c. Pop. 4178

DUFFIELD a vil and par England, co. Derby. The village, 4 m. N. Derby a station on the Midland Railway is situated partly on a plain and partly on an acclivity and consists of four principal streets houses chiefly of stone from the Duffield quarries; well supplied with water. It has a parish church chapel belonging to Wesleyans and Baptists, and six schools the most important of which are the free national, and infant schools. The principal trade of the place is the making of silk gloves for the manufacture of Belier and Derby and at Milford, about 1 m. distant, are extensive bleach and dye works, a cotton factory, and a small foundry which give employment to a great number of hands. Many are also employed in the stone quarries in the neighbourhood. Area of par., which, besides the village of Duffield, contains several populous villages and a market tn., 17,890 ac. Pop. 17,749

DUFFS ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean N.E. Queen Charlotte's Islands. Lat. $16^{\circ} 23'$ S. Lon. $165^{\circ} 40'$ W. (a). They are about 11 in number extending 14 or 15 m. N.W. to S.E. of unequal size the smaller apparently barren but the largest two, which are about 6 m. in circumference, and situate in the middle of the others, are covered with wood. The natives are stout and well made, with complexions of a copper colour. Their canoes are about 12 or 14 ft. long and about 15 inches

broad, shagreened at the ends, and a little ornamented. They are made of a single tree.

DUFFUS par Mac. Elgin 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 2993.

DUFFON, par Eng Westmorland, 18,119 ac. P. 498.

DUGNANO a vil. and com. Austrian Italy prov Milan, dist. of, and 6 m. W. Monza, near 2 bank, Serrova. It contains two parish churches. The district produces much corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1421.

DUIA a magnificent mountain, S. America, Venezuela, near its extremity lat. 8° 36' S. lon. 66° 10' W. about 20 m. N. E. from the point where the natural canal of the Casiquiare leaves the Orinoco. It rises to an elevation of 8500 ft. and being perpendicular S. and W. bare and steep on the summit, and clothed on its less steep declivities with vast forests presents a most imposing spectacle; forming a landmark which guides the voyager on the Orinoco for hundreds of miles. The summit of the mountain is so steep that no person has ever ascended it. At the beginning and end of the rainy season, small flames, which appear to shift, are seen upon it. On this summit it has been called a volcano which, however, it is not. The granite whereof it is composed is full of veins, some of which being pierced upon gaseous and inflammable vapours are supposed to pass through them, and to have given rise to the error. Another mistake has been occasioned by its rock-crystals and chlorite quartzes having been taken for diamonds and emeralds, and thus to have obtained for a miserable village about 10 m. S. from it the gorgeous name of *Zameralda*. Spots of dazzling whiteness are observable along the precipitous declivities of Duia, when the atmosphere is clear and the sea reflects its rays on its walls.

DUIEBURG (anc. *Laetum Drinowa*) a tn Prussia, gov of and 15 m. N. Düsseldorf, between the Ruhr and the Angerbach, and about 2 m. from 7 bank Rhine, a station on the railway from Cologne to Hanover. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, in a somewhat dilapidated state, is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains four churches—two Protestant and two R. Catholic, one of them the Sal. vatorkirche, a beautiful structure of the 15th century, a synagogue, a grammar-school for the university which was suppressed in 1802 an orphan, and an ordinary hospital and has important manufactures of woollen cloth, woollen covers, cotton prints, beams, valvet, hosiery cat-gut, paper, porcelain, leather and lacquered ware. There are also chemical starch dyeing vinegar and glue works, oil-mills, and sugar refineries. The trade, greatly facilitated by a canal which communicates with the Rhine, and by the railway is important consisting chiefly in wine and colonial produce. Duisburg is of Roman origin. It rose to be a free town, and became a member of the Hanseatic League. It was early fortified and suffered much by repeated sieges. Pop. 8543. —The centre, area, 278 sq. m. is, in the N. flat and sandy but, in the S. traversed by the Sauerland hills. It is watered by the Rhine, Lippe, and Ruhr and has good pastures, on which numerous cattle are reared. In the higher grounds coal is worked to a considerable extent. Pop. (1848) 108,254.

DUIVELAND an Isl. Holland, prov Zeeland, formed between the mouth of the Maas and the Scheldt, by the junction of various islets from the creeks between having been filled up. It measures about 5 m. by 7 m., and is separated W. from sal. Behouwen, by a canal W. S. and E. it is bounded by arms of the Scheldt and Maas. Its soil is sandy but is tolerably fertile, possessing both good corn and meadow land. It is surrounded by dykes, but still has on several occasions suffered severely from incursions of the sea, more especially in 1861. It was nearly wholly submerged. It has five schools. Agriculture and mussel-gathering are the main employments. Pop. 4900.

DUIVEN a vil. Holland prov Gelderland, 6 m. E. by S. Arnhem, with a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. agricultural, 700.

DUKE OF YORK—1 [native, *Outigwa*] An Isl. S. Pacific Ocean lat. 8° 36' S. lon. 173° 25' W. a large island, of coral formation 3 m. in length, E. to W. and 2½ m. broad, N. to S., covered with coco-nut and pandanus trees. Nineteen varieties of trees were found here by the officers of the U. States expedition, some of which were of large growth. Aquatic birds are numerous also rats, and a large black lizard. The natives, a docile and harmless people do not cultivate

the ground, but live entirely on coco-nuts and fish, having neither animals nor fowls of any kind. Neither have they any water on the island, their supply being wholly obtained from excavations made in the body of the coco-nut trees 3 ft. from the ground, and capable of containing five or six gallons of water. This island was discovered by Byron in 1765 who reported it as destitute of inhabitants. It is now believed to contain about 120.—2 An Isl. S. Pacific Ocean, S.W. entrance St. George's Channel between New Ireland and New Britain lat. 4° 8' S.; lon. 155° 24' E. (n.) It is covered inland with lofty woods, and near the water side are the houses of the natives, interspersed among groves of coco-trees.—3, A cluster of mts. lying off the W. coast of Buenos America, Prince of Wales archipelago they extend about 50 m. in length and 25 m. in breadth, or from lat. 68° 50' to 58° 34' N., and from lon. 138° 18' to 184° 15' W. They were first discovered by Vancouver.

DUKELELLA, a maritime dist. Marocco, S.W. of the Morrocco, and between it and the din. of Abda, with Tharagha on the E. between lat. 32° 10' and 33° 15' N. The soil is in general fertile, producing in great abundance, grain, fruit, honey and wax in great quantities. Goats are reared in the country.

DUKES TOWN a tn. W. coast, Upper Guinea, on a branch of the old Calabar river lat. 5° 30' N. lon. 8° 28' E. An extensive trade is carried on here in palm oil, ivory, pepper and red wood the first being by far the most important. A great deal of form and ceremony towards the chiefs has to be observed by the foreign vessels trading in this part of the world. A salute of two guns must be fired at Henshaw's Town a little below Dulé's town and seven at the latter followed by a formal visit to the Duke himself, who holds dominion on every an immense tract of surrounding country.

DUKINFIELD or **DUCKWORTH** a vil. and township, England, co. Chester 6½ m. N.N.E. Stockport a station on the Manchester and Salford-bridge Railway. It has several churches, and chapels belonging to various bodies of Dissenters. Extensive collieries and cotton factories give employment to the greater part of the population which has been rapidly increasing during the last half century amounting to 1801 to 1787 and in 1851 to 28,418.

DUKLA a tn. Austria Galicia circle of and 16 m. S.E. Tule on the Carpathians. It contains a parish church and a Bernardine monastery and has manufactures of woollen cloth, flannel, and linen, and a considerable trade, chiefly in wine. Pop. 2100.

DULANE par Irel Meath 4243 ac. Pop. 809.

DULAS par Eng Hereford 845 ac. Pop. 74.

DULBAHANTA a dist. N.E. Africa, Somali country S. from the War Shegeli Mountains, between lat. 5 and 10° N. and lon. 46 and 49° E. It consists of a level country bounding in grass, water and timber without a stone, and forming extensive pasture ranges. The inhabitants or Dulbahanta, are represented as a fine martial race of men, who fight chiefly on horseback, their horses powerful and courageous, and their arms two spears and a shield. They are courteous and hospitable to strangers have no grain subsisting chiefly on milk; have few guns, but trade extensively in ivory, ostrich feathers, and glass. Wild beasts are numerous, the lion especially. Camels, parrots the koodoo, oryx and black rhinoceros, are also common.

DULCE—1 A lake, Central America, state of and 102 m. N.E. Guatemala, forming the principal water-way of the state to the Atlantic. It is about 25 m. long and 10 m. average breadth has 18 ft. water at 800 or 400 yards from the shore, and in most other places from 80 to 60 ft. communicates with the Gulf of Honduras through a smaller one, called the Golfo, and the small river Dulce the entrance to which from the sea is impeded by a bar which cannot be passed by vessels drawing more than 6 or 7 ft. though, once over there is a general depth of 15 ft. Near its mouth is the port of Santo Tomas, which is well sheltered from the violence of the winds, and has deep water close in shore.—2 A Gulf, Central America, formed by the Pacific, on the coast of Costa Rica. Its entrance is between the point of Burica, lat. 8° N. lon. 83° W. and Gorda, lat. 8° 35' N. lon. 83° 50' W., on the latter of which is a fort.—A river of same name rising in the mountains in the interior of the state, flows S. to S., and falls into the Gulf after a course of about 75 m.—3 A river La Plata, rising in the mountainous dis-

tricts of Tucuman about lat. 28° S. whence it flows S.E. under various names, and finally falls into Lake Salado de los Portugueses, at lat. 30° 15' S. its whole course being thus about 400 m.

DULCIGNO a small seaport in European Turkey Albania, on the Adriatic lat. 41 55 49' N. lon. 19 11 E. (n.) It is built on an isolated hill forming a cape, which is united to the low land by an isthmus. It contains about 1000 houses, and is the seat of a R. Catholic bishop. The inhabitants live mostly upon the produce of their estates, excepting a few families engaged in commerce, or in the fisheries of the river Bogena, 6 or 7 m. S.E. from the town. Pop. 7000 to 8000.

DULEEK a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Meath. The village, 5 m. S.W. Drogheda, on the Nanny has a few respectable houses, built of stone, and slated, but the greater part are thatched mud-cabins. It has a parish church, with a handsome spire, and an elegant white marble statue of Judge Trotter a large R. Catholic chapel, and a continuous, in which petty and quarter sessions are held the ruins of the abbey of St. Kierans, and of St. Patrick's chapel and two antique stone crosses. There are a parish and a national school, and a dispensary. About 50 looms are employed in weaving bed ticking and there is an extensive corn-mill. Four annual fairs. Area of par. 18 554 ac. Pop. 3787 of A. 54.—*Local Correspondent*.

DULLEA Amey par. Ire. Meath 1090 ac. Pop. 101
DULLEA a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 17 m. N.W. Ulmschert at the source of the Neetz. It is the seat of a law court contains a R. Catholic parish church and has manufactures of linen a linen printfield a worsted mill and four annual fairs. Flax is extensively grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2230.

DULL par. Scot. Perth 134,400 ac. Pop. 3342
DULLINGHAM a par. England Cambridge 3240 ac. Pop. 809.

DULMEN a tn. Prussia par. Westphalia gov. of, and 20 m. S.W. Münster on a small stream. It contains a fine castle, the residences of the Duke of Croy Dülmen, and three R. Catholic churches at the seat of a law court, and has manufactures of linen, dyeworks, tileworks a marble quarry some general trade, and several mills. Pop. 281.

DULOCK par. Eng. Cornwall 5444 ac. Pop. 1209
DUMBERTON a market tn. par. England co. Somerset. The town 18½ m. W. by N. Taunton, is well built, mostly of stone obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood. Kept clean water abundant. It has a neat Established church, an independent chapel, two schools, and some minor charities. About 100 families are engaged in the crape manufacture but the inhabitants, generally are employed in agriculture. Weekly market on Saturday two fairs annually. Area of par. 8357 ac. Pop. 1497.—*Local Correspondent*.

DULWICH a vil. England co. Surrey 5 m. S. London in a small vale surrounded by rising grounds, and surrounded with handsome villas. It is, however noticeable chiefly on account of its college, founded in 1619 by Edward Allen or Alley, a distinguished actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and a contemporary of Shakespeare and Johnson. The members of the college are a master warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six masters, 12 scholars and 30 outmembers. The original revenues were only £280 but now amount to £14,000. The sons of inhabitants of Dulwich are entitled to gratuitous instruction and certain sums, under the direction of the master and warden, are appropriated as exhibitions to either of the universities. Dulwich college has been always celebrated for its pictures, many of which were bequeathed by the founder but the greater and more valuable portion of them were the bequest of Sir Francis Bourgeois a handsome painter of some eminence, who died in 1810. He bequeathed also £2000 for the purpose of building a gallery for the reception and proper care of the pictures. A free school was founded in Dulwich, in 1741 by James Alley, a master of the college, for 60 boys and 60 girls, of which number 12 of the former and 20 of the latter are clothed by subscription. Pop. 1682.

DUMARAN an isl. Philippines, N.E. Palawan lat. 10° 10' 25' N. lon. 119° 56' E. (n.); length and breadth about 17 m., and possesses shelter for vessels in some seasons of the year. The inhabitants are poor and chiefly occupied in fishing trawling.

DUMBERTON a maritime co. Scotland consisting of two detached portions, the larger and most W. having co. Perth N., Loch Lomond and co. Stirling E. the Clyde separating it from co. Renfrew S. and Loch Long separating it from co. Argyle W. Its utmost length is about 37 m. breadth varying from 5 to 7 m. and in some places, towards its N. extremity diminishing to 1 and ½ m. The smaller portion is about 4 m. E. from the former and comprises the two parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch. It is about 14 m. long, and from 1½ to 2½ m. broad having the county of Stirling on the N. and E. and the county of Lanark on the S. and W. These two parishes formerly belonged to the county of Stirling, but were annexed to that of Dumbarton in the reign of Robert I. More than half the area of the county is occupied by lofty and rugged mountains some of them attaining a height of upwards of 8000 ft. above sea level. Though unfit for cultivation and covered with snow for several months in the year they abound in excellent pasture for sheep, and produce many rare alpine plants. The lower lands again are fertile, and in general well cultivated. Next to its mountains, which contribute to the formation of some of the most magnificent scenery in Scotland, are, as regards picturesque beauty its lakes, of which the principal is the far-famed Loch Lomond with its numerous islands (see LOCH LOMOND). The most considerable of the other fresh water lakes, of which there are 9 or 10 in Loch Ely the wavery of the highland clan Macfarlane. Loch Gare, an arm of the former, lying parallel to Loch Lomond, and forming a part of the county into a peninsula, is likewise surrounded by picturesque scenery. The principal river is the Leven, rendered classic by Scott's beautiful Ode. The river the waters of which are singularly pure and lured issues from Loch Lomond and discharges itself into the Clyde a little below the town of Dumbarton. The state of agriculture in this county is as various as its soil and surface. The farms in general are small, except where the heath and mountains are used as sheep pasture. Wheat is now raised to a considerable extent, limiting proportionally the cultivation of barley but oats are the principal grain crops. Turnips, beans and potatoes are also grown in large quantities, and of superior quality. The prevailing breed of sheep, of which great numbers are reared in the hilly districts, are the 8 of Scotland blackfaced sort and the cattle of the Highland breed, but on the low lands of the shore the milch cows are mostly of the Ayrshire breed. The climate is in general mild and healthy, but extremely moist, and is thus more favourable to pasturage and the growth of wood than to agriculture. The latter at one time abounded but the larger kinds of natural timber are now nearly extinct. There are still, however, extensive natural soap woods, which add much to the beauty of the scenery and large plantations of wood have been made during the last half century. The chief minerals are coal limestone, ironstone and slate, all of which are wrought, more or less—the first two to a great extent at Old Kilpatrick Kirkintilloch, and Cumbernauld.

On the banks of the Leven, and at Milton, are several extensive cotton-printing and bleaching establishments. Sundry manufactures are also carried on in this town of Dumbarton (which see). The Dumbartonshire Railway gives communication between this Clyde at Bowling and the S. and W. of Loch Lomond the detached part of the county is traversed by the Campus branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway and by the Clyde and Forth Canal, which likewise has its W. termination within the county on the Clyde, at Bowling. Besides Dumbarton the chief town, the county contains the towns of Halesburgh Kirkintilloch, Cumbernauld and the manufacturing villages of Alexandria, Renton and Bonhill and it is divided into 12 parishes. The county returns a member to the House of Commons. Registration elections (1857) 1288. Pop. (1841) 44,995. (1851) 45,293.

DUMBERTON or **DUMBAROTON** a royal and par. burgh and seaport Scotland chief tn. of above co., 1 bank Leven within a short distance of its junction with the Clyde 18 m. N.W. Glasgow on the Dumbartonshire Railway. It consists of one principal street, curved like a horse's snout, from which numerous lanes and alleys diverge. The former is well paved, tolerably well kept, and is lighted with gas as is the town generally. The houses on the line of the main street are, in general, well built, but in some of the subordinate streets and lanes there are houses antiquated and mean looking and

apparently greatly wanting in comfort accommodation, and cleanliness. The supply of water is indifferent, and is obtained altogether from wells, public and private. On the bank of the river in the suburb of West Bridgend, united with the town by a good stone bridge of five arches. The place of worship consist of the parish church, a neat structure, one Free church, two U. Wesleyan, one Baptist, one Episcopalian, and one E. Catholic. The only public building, exclusive of the churches, is the courthouse. The schools consist of the parish academy a Free church, and two female schools. There are a mechanics institute, and a public reading-room. Glass was formerly extensively manufactured here, but that branch of industry is now altogether abandoned. Shipbuilding both in wood and iron is now (1861) the staple business of the town and is carried on to a very great extent, there being two spacious yards for shipbuilding in each of these materials, or four yards in all employing 1000 men and a marine engine manufactory has lately been created, employing more than 100 men. Besides these, there are a distillery and brewery a foundry and a small machine manufactory. The river Leven is navigable to Dumfries and at high water for vessels of considerable size but at very low tides only small vessels can come so far up, in consequence of the obstruction presented by a bar and sandbanks near the mouth of the stream for the removal of which money has been subscribed. The shipping belonging to the port is inconsiderable. A little to the S. of the town is the famous rock or castle of Dumfries situated on a flat point of land at the confluence of the Leven with the Clyde now as desirable at all times by land, although formerly surrounded by water. The rock terminates at the summit in two points, and being precipitous and entirely isolated, has a very striking appearance. It is 300 ft. in height and about 1 in circumference at the base. On the side facing the river looking S. stands the house once occupied by the governor and between the two summits are the various buildings of the fort, consisting of the barracks armory &c. the latter containing about 1600 stands of arms the former capable of accommodating 140 men. In the armory is kept the double-handed sword of the Scottish patriot Wallace. A long flight of steps leads to the barracks, &c. which are as accessible by no other route. At what period a castle was first erected on this singular rock does not appear but it seems to have been a stronghold from the earliest times, and is known to have been so for at least 1000 years. It is a place of considerable historical interest. It was at different times in possession of Edward I. having been held at one period four years for that monarch by Sir John Montgomerie the infamous betrayer of Wallace, who was at that time sheriff of the county and governor of the castle. It came subsequently and successively into the possession of Balcol Bruce Queen Mary Charles I. and Cromwell. It was from this castle that the unfortunate Queen just named was conveyed to France while yet a child; and it was to this fortress her friends intended conducting her after her escape from Lochleven had they not been intercepted and defeated by the Regent Murray at Langside. In 1568 at a more happy period of her troubled career she visited this fortress, and a numerous retinue on a progress to Angleshire. Dumfries Castle was the scene also of a singularly daring adventure. In May 1671 it was taken by sea-boards, on a dark and stormy night, by Captain Thomas Crawford and a few soldiers, under circumstances demanding an extraordinary degree of intrepidity. The last memorable occurrence connected with this ancient fortress was the visit of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, on August 17 1847 on her way to the Highlands. This fortress is one of the four stipulated to be kept in repair by the act of the Union. Dumfries was known in ancient times, by the name of Alclud, which in the British language signifies the rock high on the Clyde. It united with Port-Glasgow, Renfrew Rutherglen and Kilmarcok in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1841 3783 (1851) 5445.

DUMBLANE. See DUMFRIES.

DUMBLETON par. of Gloucester 2100 ac. P. 487
DUMBRATON, a t. in Montgomeryshire, Wales, one of about 40 m. from Arad. It contains a Greek non-natal parish church. The inhabitants are about all Welshmen. Pop. 1146.

DUMDU, a military vii and extensive cantonment, Malacca, prov. Bengal 6 m. E.N.E. Calcutta. It is the

head quarters of the Bengal artillery, and may be considered the Woolwich of India. All the young officers arriving from Europe, as well as the recruits, are practically trained here before being sent to their respective regiments. The officers' rooms are handsomely fitted up, and, besides the mess-rooms, comprise a billiard-room, a select library a model room, and a collection of remarkable arms. Close by is a large plain appropriated to artillery practices. There are here a church and free school.

DUMFRIES, a maritime co. Scotland, on the Solway Firth, having N. and E. co. Lennox Peebles Selkirk and Roxburgh W. Ayr and Kirkcubright S. the Solway Firth, and part of Cumberland length, N.W. to S.E. 53 m. breadth between 52 m. and 83 m. area 808,930 ac. of which between one-fourth and one-fifth are supposed to be arable. The surface is irregular but for the most part mountainous, especially in the N. and N.W. districts, where the hills attain a considerable elevation some of them exceeding 2000 ft. lofty mountains occur also at intervals throughout the whole length of the N. limit of the county including Harthol, the highest in the S. of Scotland 2790 ft. in height and Ettrick Pen. about 8 m. S.E. the former 2290 ft. These parts of the county abound in the most romantic scenery. In the lower or S. portions, there are some extensive moorlands, one of which called Locher Moss, is from 10 to 13 m. long and from 2 to 8 m. broad. In these swampy large trunks of trees marine shells, ancient weapons, and iron anchors, have been found at great depths in the moss. Arable husbandry has greatly improved here during the last half century as have also farm buildings of all descriptions. They are now mostly commodious and well arranged built of stone and lime, and covered with slate. Oats, potatoes and turnips are the most common and most extensive products. The cultivation of the last has increased greatly of late years they are generally consumed on the ground by sheep. The cattle are mostly of the Galloway breed and are much in request for the English market. The sheep on the hill pastures are mostly Cheviots on the lower and arable lands, the Leicester prevails. Immense numbers of pigs are reared in the country hams and bacon both of excellent quality being cured in large quantities, for the Liverpool London and New castle markets. The estates in this county are generally large, and mostly unimproved. The farms in the lower districts vary from 100 to 400 ac. and in the higher from 600 to 5000 ac. This county has profited in a remarkable manner by the facilities afforded by steam navigation in conveying its produce, including sheep and cattle, to distant markets, particularly Liverpool. The principal streams are the Nith the Annan, and the Foh all falling into the Solway Firth, which in fact receives the whole of the drainage of the county. There are likewise a number of small lakes. The minerals most abundant are coal, lead from antimony and gypsum. Coal is worked at Canobie, and at Sengubar and lead mines at Wanlockhead and Leadhills from which 48 000 tons are annually extracted. The Wanlockhead contains a considerable proportion of silver. Leadmines and Quenies abound in various parts of the county. Gold also has been found amongst the mountains and in the time of James V. considerable quantities were obtained. There are no manufactures worth mentioning. The county contains 48 parishes returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1854) 2195. Principal towns—Dumfries, Annan, Sengubar and Lochmaben which unite with Kirkcubright in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 1841 72,880 (1851) 78,126.

DUMFRIES a river port, and part bar Scotland, cap. above co. beautifully situated 1 bank, Vich, about 5 m. from its junction with the Solway Firth, 64 m. S.W. Edinburgh a station on the Scottish S. western Railway. It is one of the handiwork towns in Scotland. The streets are wide, well-paved, well lighted with gas and kept remarkably clean. Excellent water also is abundant. The houses are chiefly built of red sandstone, and are generally remarkable for their elegance. On the opposite side of the river is an extensive suburb called Macmillan, which communicates with the town by an old and a handsome modern bridge. The public buildings comprise the trades hall, county jail, a large new building the court house, the assembly room, theatre, academy the Christian royal mastification or lunatic asylum the

Dumfries and Galloway royal infirmary and the Dumfries savings-bank, in front of which is a statue of the late Rev Dr Dunlop, minister of the neighbouring parish of Rathwell, the originator of savings banks. Near the centre of the town stands what is called the Mid-Scotie, built by Imgo Juma, and in which the meetings of the town council are held. And in the centre of Queen'sbury Square there is a stately Doric column, erected to the memory of Charles, Duke of Queensbury. The ecclesiastical edifices, some of which are neat and tasteful buildings, are three Established churches, a Free church (three U. Presbyterians, a Reformed Presbyterian, a Wesleyan Methodist, a United Christian, an Independent, an Episcopal chapel, a R. Catholic chapel and some minor places of worship. There are, besides, a number of religious and benevolent societies. The means of education are also abundant, there being no fewer than four endowed, and 90 endowed schools, many of them of high character. Its literary and scientific institutions include an astronomical association, a horticultural society, a mechanics institution, four public reading rooms, four public, and three circulating libraries. The only articles manufactured in Dumfries to any extent are hats, stockings, principally of lambs wool alone, strong shoes with thick wooden soles and ordinary shoes, of which considerable quantities are exported. There are also several large tanneries and breweries, a very extensive basket establishment, and a woollen spinning and weaving mill. The weekly cattle markets of Dumfries have long been celebrated; they are held upon the Sands, an open space by the river side set apart for the purpose. Pork is sometimes sold at these markets to the extent of £4000 to £7000 in one day. The river with is navigable to the town for vessels of above 50 tons. The principal foreign trade is with America, and a little with the Baltic for timber. The chief imports are coal, lime, iron, tallow, slate, hemp, bones, wine, and colonial produce. The exports are principally grain, fat cattle, sheep, pork, wool, hosiery, wood, grain, seeds, freestone, &c. There are three stations lower down the bank for vessels drawing too much water to come up to the town. Foreign traders generally stop at that nearest the mouth of the river. Of this description, there are 13 or 14 belonging to the town. The whole number of vessels, of all sizes, belonging to the port, is between 80 and 90. Dumfries is governed by a provost, magistrates, and town council. It is of great antiquity and has been the scene of some remarkable historical events one of which was the slaughter of John Comyn by Robert Bruce, which occurred in the chapel of the Franciscan or Greyfriars convent, that stood in the street called the Friars Yessel on February 10 1306. In the burying ground of St. Michael's or the old church are deposited the remains of the Scottish poet Burns, who died in Dumfries, and whose resting-place is marked by a handsome monument erected by subscription as a tribute to his genius. Burns resided in Dumfries for some years preceding his death and the street in which he lived, a very humble one, is now distinguished by his name. Dumfries unites with Annan, Bangour, Lochmaben, and Kirkcubright in sending a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1853) 521. There are a number of handsome villas around the town, and the general tone of society is much above that usually met with in provincial towns of similar magnitude. Pop. bur (1841) 10 089 (1851) 11 107 of par 12,298.—(Local Correspondent)

DUMPER, par Eng Hants 8180 ac. Pop. 409

DUMPO or Doonoo, a trib. Tibet, near a little river at some distance from the l. bank of the Sutlej lat. 31° 5' N lon. 80° 12' E. Locusts, of different species, breed in the vicinity and on a neighbouring mountain are found the ruins of several ancient monuments.

DUN par Scot Forth 12 sq m. Pop 737

DUNA, two places, Hungary. 1. DUNA-VECH, a market to. Hither Danube, co. and 40 m. S. Pesth, l. bank, Danube. It belongs to the Feldvay family and contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 7910.—2. DUNA-SMUT-GROST A market to., Hither Danube, co. Tolna, 55 m. S.W. Pesth. It contains a Protestant chapel. Pop. 1980

DUNA, a river Russia. See DVINA

DUNABURG or DYNABURG, a fortified town, Russia, gov Viatka lat. 55° 58' N lon. 55° 34' E. It was once capital of Polish Livonia, r. bank, Dvina, 112 m. N.E. Riga and has a Greek and two R. Catholic churches, a syna-

gogue, and a convent; a considerable trade and three yearly fairs. Pop. (1842), 11,361

DUNAGHY par Ire Austrim 18 745 ac. Pop. 3383

DUNAMON par Ire Galway and Roscommon 4656 ac. Pop. 559

DUNANY par Ire Louth 1692 ac. Pop. 618

DUNAMUNDE, a fort, Russia, par Livonia at the mouth of the Dvina, near Riga. It was originally a Cistercian convent, and is of little military importance. It is occupied by a small garrison and contains a church for their use, and a prison, in which state prisoners have occasionally been confined.

DUNBAR, a royal and parli bur and seaport, E coast Scotland, co. Haddington, 27 m. E. by N Edinburgh at a station on the North British Railway lat. (elurwh) 56° 5' 54" N lon 2° 31' W (n.) It stands on a slight eminence, and consists chiefly of one spacious street, running E. and W. with some smaller streets, and a number of lanes. The houses are mostly modern, the shops good, and the streets are lighted with gas, and the outskirts are adorned with a number of tasteful villas. The parish church, built of red sandstone, is an elegant Gothic building, standing on a height, 65 ft. above the level of the sea, with a magnificent tower 107½ ft. high, which forms a well-known landmark to seamen. In this church is preserved a splendid marble monument 26 ft. high and 12 broad erected to the memory of George Home of Marston, created Earl of Dunbar in 1606. The other buildings of any note are the town hall, the new high schools, the assembly rooms, and Dunbar House. Besides the parish church, there are a Free church, at the village of Belhaven, within the burgh, two U. Presbyterian churches and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, two R. high schools, a grammar and mathematical and several other schools, and a mechanics institution, with a respectable library attached. There are several charitable and benevolent institutions. The harbour is rendered of difficult access by rocks at the entrance, once gained, however, it is safe and commodious. It has 9 ft. water at low and 14 at spring tides. Timber, coal, and foreign grain, are the principal articles of import. There are in the town and vicinity a soap-work, an iron-foundry, a steam-engine manufactory and several breweries, some shipbuilding and manufactures of carriage and saddlery, and sail-clothing employ a considerable number of hands. Lobsters, also, are caught in great numbers, and are preserved for the London market, in pits cut out of the rock within sea mark, and called Indias. The principal object of interest at Dunbar is its castle the ruins of which are situated on the summit of a lofty rugged, sea-batter rock. The date of the buildings is unknown. After the battle of Bannockburn Edward II. took refuge here, and afterwards continued his flight by sea to Berwick. It was subsequently in the possession, alternately of the Scotch and the English, being often perseveringly besieged and as often bravely defended. The most remarkable defence was in 1347 against the Earl of Salisbury by Black Agnes, countess of Dunbar who, in the absence of her husband, successfully held out the castle for 19 weeks. An Act of Parliament, passed in 1498, directed the immediate demolition of the castle of Dunbar as a place dangerous to the peace of the realm, but it was not till 1567 when another Act of the same import was passed, that the sentence of destruction was carried into effect. Dunbar was erected a royal burgh by David II. It is governed by a provost, magistrates, a town council and unites with Haddington, North Berwick, Jedburgh, and Leander in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1841) burgh, including Belhaven vi (1860) 8018 (1851) 2905 of par 4415.

DUNBARRY par Scot Perth 4 sq m. by 4 m. Pop. 1068

DUNBELL, par and in Ire Kilkeny 2579 wa. P. 498

DUNBIN par Ire Louth 2109 ac. Pop. 1856

DUNBLANE, or DUNALMAG, a market to. and old Episcopal city Scotland, co. Perth, 6 m. N.E. Strirling pleasantly situated on the Allan, and a station on the Scottish Central Railway. It consists of one principal, and several smaller streets, all narrow and ill kept houses generally mean, and mostly covered with thatch. The most remarkable object is an ancient cathedral, partly in ruins, with a tower situated on an eminence overlooking the town. The date of its erection is uncertain, but is supposed to have been in the 12th century. The nave is 120 ft. by 55 ft. and the choir

now the parish church, is 80 ft. by 80 ft. Bishop Leighton, who held the see of Dunblane from 1662 to 1670, bequeathed his library to the clergy of the diocese, his executors providing at their own expense a suitable building for its reception and endowing the establishment with funds to defray the librarian's salary, uphold the fabric and aid the books. The public, as well as the clergy of the presbytery have access to the library, which has received large accessions from various quarters. There are other two libraries in the town. Besides the parish church, there are here places of worship in connection with the Free, the United Presbyterian, Congregationalist, and Scottish Episcopal churches. Both the sheriff-court and commissary court are held every Wednesday during session and there is here a large district prison. Market-day Thursday, several fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held annually. At Farnham about 2 m. distant, is a mineral spring of some celebrity. Dunblane gives the title of Viscount, in the peerage of Scotland, to the Duke of Leeds (Catharine). Pop. 1816 of par. 8213.

DUNBOE, par. Irel. Londonderry 14,811 as P. 8764. DUNBOG par. Scot. Fife 4 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 220. DUNBOYNE par. Scot. Fife 4 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 220. The village, 10 m. W. N. W. Dublin, contains an ancient church, and a dispensary and has a well frequented annual fair on July 9 chiefly for horses and cattle. Area of par. 12,886 ac. Pop. 3245.

DUNBRODY and St. James, par. Irel. Wexford 6489 ac. Pop. 8385.

DUNBULLOGH, par. Irel. Cork 16,783 ac. Pop. 2701. DUNCANNON a vil. Irel. co. of and 22 m. S. W. Wexford on the shore of Waterford harbour consisting of one principal street, and containing a R. Catholic chapel and several schools and is set on a rock projecting from the E. side of Waterford harbour whence, after the battle of the Boyne James II. embarked for France. Duncannon gives the title of Viscount to the Ponsonby family. Pop. 460.

DUNCANSBY HEAD a vil. known and picturesque promontory N. E. coast Scotland co. Caithness, at the E. entrance into the Pentland Firth lat. 58° 29' N. lon. 8° 1' W. (n.) It consists of a circular rocky eminence of about 2 m. in circumference and is indented by several large ravines, and remarkable fissures. Close by the promontory are two singular insulated rocks, of fantastic form and great height, called the Stacks of Duncansby which in spring and summer are covered with sea-fowl. About 1½ m. S. of the promontory stood the celebrated John O'Grat's House, of which no trace now remains.

DUNCHIDEOCK par. Eng. Devon 250 ac. Pop. 178. DUNCHURCH a vil. and par. Eng. co. Warwick. The village 13 m. E. N. E. Warwick has a church and a free grammar-school founded. 1707. Area of par. 4846 ac. Pop. 1422.

DUNCORMICK par. and tn. Irel. Wexford 5 11 ac. Pop. 1859.

DUNDEON par. Eng. Sussex. 1924 ac. Pop. 273. DUNDALK a maritime tn. and par. Irel. co. Louth 45 m. N. by W. Dublin; lat. 54° 0' 30" N. lon. 6° 34' W. (n.) on a plain, r. bank, Castletown River where the town suddenly expands to an estuary half a mile wide and about 2 m. from its embouchure at Dundalk Bay. It has two principal streets, each 1 m. in length one straight, the other somewhat crooked but both are tolerably well kept, and intersect each other in the market-place. The older houses, of which there are many, are of stone, the more modern of brick. The town is abundantly supplied with pump-water much impregnated with saline particles held in solution, and is lighted with gas. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the courthouse, in the Doric style, with a portico after the model of the temple of Theseus at Athens the county infirmary, later English national school, guildhall new jail, cavalry barracks, barrack hospital and riding house. Some of the first class private houses are also very handsome edifices. The places of worship are an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic cathedral, a very beautiful structure of Fenny chapel, a Presbyterian, and two Methodist chapels. A nursery also, has been recently established. The educational establishments comprise an endowed grammar school a free school, a national a free daily and infant schools, besides a number of private schools. The

literary and benevolent institutions are a mechanics institute, with lending library attached, and two societies an infirmary a dispensary and a ladies work-society.

The principal manufactures are flax spinning, pin and starch making one establishment for each. There are also a very extensive distillery two breweries two rectifying distilleries, a foundry in which machinery and agricultural implements are made several rope manufactories and three saw-mills.

The chief trade of Dundalk is in agricultural produce of which, it is computed 33,400 tons annually besides horses, cows, sheep and pigs are shipped for various British ports. The principal foreign imports consist of timber tallow wine, and bark. In this department of the trade of the town, an extraordinary improvement has been in progress during the last 17 years. In 1854, the gross produce of the customs was only 24480; while, in 1858, it amounted to 244,893. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels belonging to the port, in 1848, was 27 aggregate ton. 2307 steamer three, of 1023 tons. Comparing the five years ending January 5 1850 with the preceding five years, the foreign trade had more than doubled itself the increase being 65 vessels, ton 12,480 upwards; and 40 vessels ton, 8639 outward. The bar and harbour have been recently deepened so that vessels drawing 16 ft. water may now come up. The channel when completed will be 160 ft. wide at the quay. The rise of tide at the bar where there is now a lighthouse on the new principle is 16 ft. King Edward River, brother to Robert Bruce of Scotland, was killed in battle near Dundalk, and part of his body is buried at a place called Faughart, close to the town. Dundalk returns a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1860) 400. There is a root railway communication between Dundalk, Drogheda and Dublin. Pop. 9841. (Local Correspondent).

DUNDALK BAY an inlet, Irish Sea, E. coast Ireland, co. Louth, between County Point on the N., and Dunany Point on the S. It is about 8 m. wide, and as many bays. It is shallow and the Doe and other rivers which flow into it are small. It contains extensive oyster beds.

DUNDAS—1 A manufacturing vil. Upper Canada, W. end of Lake Ontario. It has six churches and a mechanics institution. It is connected with Burlington Bay at the W. extremity of Lake Ontario by a canal 5 m. long. Pop. (1852) 3617.—2 A chain of small lakes stretching along the E. coast of Africa, close to the land, from lat. 8° E. nearly to the equator. They amount to about 500 many measure up from 2½ m. to 4½ m. in length but the majority are of uncommon size, rising abruptly from and overflowing a narrow line of reefs. Throughout the whole space occupied by these islands, 154 m. in all are so but secure retreat for vessels at all times. It is at the entrance of a river and is called Port Dundas lat. 1° 13' 12" S. lon. 41° 54' 15" E. (n.)—3 A river E. Africa which falls into Delagoa Bay its sources being as believed about 30 or 40 m. inland it is the only one of several streams that fall into it as none but that has fresh water in the dry season. It flows with hippopotami.—4 A strait, N. Coast, Australia, between Melville Island and Victoria Peninsula, one of the two passages leading into Van Diemen's Gulf.

DUNDEE a royal bur. and seaport, Scotland co. Fife. finely situated 1 bank, Firth of Tay about 8 m. from a open sea lat. 56° 27' 58" N. lon. 3° 57' 46" W. (n.) 87 m. N. by E. Edinburgh. It stretches along the Tay or E. to W. for about 1½ m. its greatest length is across the island, with a gradual ascent, to a distance of about half a mile its extreme breadth. Its appearance from the sea, and opposite shore, from which it is distant about 1½ to 2 m. is at once striking and pleasing an effect much enhanced by the beautiful green hills which form the back ground of the picture one of which the nearest, called the Law is 525 ft. high. In the centre of the town is a large open space surrounded with good substantial free stone buildings of four stories in height called the Cross or Market-place, 860 ft. long, by 100 broad from which a number of the principal streets diverge. The more recently formed streets are, in general spacious and handsome; but most of those of more ancient date are narrow irregular and ill built. The town is lighted with gas and is amply supplied with water. The most conspicuous object in Dundee is its old tower 156 ft. high, built in the 12th century the only remaining

portion of an edifice burnt down some years ago; and to which three modern parochial churches have been built in form of a cathedral, the nave, choir and transept respectively forming a separate church and the whole constituting one of the most striking architectural features of the town. Many of the other churches are also elegant buildings. In all there are five Established churches and two chapels, eleven Free, six United Presbyterian, and three Congregationalist churches, three Episcopalian chapels, three Roman Catholic ones, and several other places of worship. The other public buildings of note are—the townhall, trades-hall, the academy, the new exchange containing besides other accommodations, a handsome reading-room, Watt institution, the theatre, infirmary and the royal lunatic asylum. To these may be added the jail and bridewell under one governor erected within these few years at an expense of £26,000 and an imposing Norman triumphal arch erected in front of the mid quay to commemorate the landing at Dundee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in Sept. 1844. There are two handsome cemeteries, one on the N. and the other on the W. side of the town, both tastefully laid out and above the former is the new bleaching-green, bordered by trees and shrubs, and intersected by gravel walks with rustic seats placed at intervals.

Besides the academy the principal seminary of the town the grammar school now united with the firm and the women's school there are a large number of private and Sabbath schools, including several connected with the sporting establishments of the town the teachers of which are paid by the proprietors of these works. There are a number of libraries in the town the principal of which are the Dundee public library now consisting of 20,000 volumes the Watt library and the Law library and the Dundee Literary Institute has a handsome reading room and library in its centre, part of the town. Extensive (if the infirmary and dispensary already alluded to, there are a number of charitable and benevolent institutions and societies, and various religious associations.

Dundee has long been celebrated for its manufactures particularly those of the coarse descriptions of linen duck and canvas. It is a linen manufacturing emporium altogether 10,157 individuals, of whom 4541 are females, and their entire value is estimated at from £1,500,000 to £1,600,000 annually. The linen yarns are made in the town and partly in the neighbouring towns and villages, and a portion of them is exported to France and other foreign countries. The staple articles of import are flax and hemp from foreign countries, and coals and lime for use in export, houses and linen yarns to which may be added since the opening of steam communication with London large exports of black cattle, sheep, and agricultural produce. More than half the linen shipped at Dundee are exported to foreign countries being generally sent in the first place in Glasgow, Liverpool and London, where they are re-shipped for their destinations. The whole of the mills are driven by steam power. Another manufacture of some importance is the Dundee kiln glass, famed for their strength and durability. Splendidly furnished steamers are also carried on to a considerable extent. The harbour accommodation, and docks of Dundee, are of the best description, and include two wet docks, one of 64 ac. and another of 42 ac. with a tidal harbour of 42 ac. connected with them the breadth of the lock of the former to which is attached a splendid graving dock is 40 ft. and that of the latter which is fitted to admit steamers, 55 ft. A wet dock of 144 acres is now being constructed, the lock of which will be 80 ft. and there are others embraced by the harbour plan, which when executed, will greatly extend the spaces of accommodation. The quays are fitted affording berths for about 65 vessels, and there are spacious magazines and ship-building yards, with a slip capable of drawing up a vessel of 800 tons. A large amount of 20 tons power is erected on the N.E. corner of Earl Grey's Dock, for the purpose of raising the heavy machinery and boilers of steam-vessels, there being now a considerable trade carried on in constructing and fitting the machinery of steamers at the port. The registered shipping of the port, in 1861 numbered 582 vessels aggregating tons, 72,361.

Dundee was long considered one of the most unhealthy towns in the United Kingdom, but some later inquiries have

led to a contradiction of this opinion, and, without claiming any remarkable salubrity for the place, would show that the value of life stands higher there than in either Liverpool or Glasgow.—(*Four London Star* Dec. vol. vii p. 824.) The communication between Dundee and the opposite shore, a distance of from 1½ to 2 m. is maintained by a large and handsome steamer of 2000 tons and admirably adapted for its purposes, which are the conveyance of cattle, carriages, &c. as well as passengers. About 100,000 persons are conveyed across annually besides carriages, horses, cattle, &c. The trip is performed in 30 minutes. There are four railways connected with the town—One to Newtyle, from which are branches to Gmpar Angus and Glamis, on the Scottish Midland Junction (this being the first railway line in Scotland); one to Arbroath with branch to Montrose, and continuation to Aberdeen; another (the Edinburgh Perth, and Dundee) to Edinburgh, crossing the Firths of Tay and Forth by powerful steamers and a fourth to Perth, and thence to the South by the Scottish Central line.

Dundee was at an early period a place of considerable note, and like most old towns, was originally walled. It was erected a royal burgh by William the Lion, was twice in the possession of the English under Edward I. was as often taken by Wallace and Bruce and in the reigns subsequent to that of the latter was ranked the third town in Scotland after Edinburgh. At the Reformation it was distinguished by the name of The Second Geneva, for its zeal in behalf of the new faith. In 1615 it was besieged, taken, and sacked by the Duke of Montrose, and six years afterwards nearly in 1651 it was stormed by Monk when a great number of its inhabitants were put to death, not fewer it is said, than a sixth part, or about 1800 persons. During the reigns of the Scottish kings, Dundee was one of their places of residence. It is the birthplace of Hector Boece, the historian and of Admiral Duncan the hero of Camperdown. The town returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851) 3250. Pop. (1841) 50,852 (1851) 78,541.

DUNDEE, a village in the parish of Madley, Middlesex, 10 m. N. of London, with a chapel. Pop. 810.

DUNDEE, a town in Ireland, Cork 6495 ac. Pop. 1454.

DUNDEE, a town in Scotland, 10 m. N. of Dundee, 4 m. S. W. Kilmarnock, is beautifully situated near the remains of an ancient castle, and has a castle at W. May. This place gives the title of earl to the noble family of Fife. Pop. 7294.—A vill. and par. Ireland co. Down. The village, 5 m. E. Belfast, contains a small church and a Presbyterian meeting house. In the immediate vicinity is an extensive flooding ground. Area of par. 4635 ac. Pop. 1297.

DUNDEE, a town in Ireland, 10 m. E. of 24 m. N. Dublin, pleasantly situated on a sheltered declivity and containing a Catholic chapel school and dispensary. Pop. 1454.—A town 7 m. S. W. Downpatrick on the river part of Dundrum Bar much resorted to for sea-bathing. Near it are the ruins of Dundrum castle. Pop. 180.

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DUNDEE, a town in Ireland, 10 m. E. of 24 m. N. Dublin, pleasantly situated on a sheltered declivity and containing a Catholic chapel school and dispensary. Pop. 1454.—A town 7 m. S. W. Downpatrick on the river part of Dundrum Bar much resorted to for sea-bathing. Near it are the ruins of Dundrum castle. Pop. 180.

DUNFERMLINE, a royal and par. bur. Scotland, co. Fife, W. dist. about 5 m. N. of the Forth, and 18 m. W. of Edinburgh. It is agreeably situated on the side and summit

of an activity along the S. end, and, when approached from this direction, has a very imposing appearance. It consists chiefly of three parallel streets stretching W to E and three other streets intersecting them nearly at right angles, and of several extensive suburbs extending off in all directions, but chiefly W. Owing to the nature of the ground, the streets, in the direction of the activity are steep and have few residences to regularity but the High Street, which is nearly 1 m. in length, is spacious, contains many houses of three stories, of a respectable and substantial appearance and is continued W by a handsome street, built partly across a deep ravine and occupied, for the most part by elegant shops. The space occupied by the town and suburbs is larger than the population might seem to require, many of the houses having gardens attached to them but it is somewhat remarkable that though Dunfermline, a few years ago possessed in the town Green, one of the finest public walks of which any provincial town in Scotland could boast it has not now a single public square to which the inhabitants can resort either for business or recreation. But if in this respect the town has been retrograde, in many others it has made rapid progress and in 1850 obtained the removal of one of the greatest disadvantages under which it laboured by the introduction of an abundant supply of excellent spring water. The principal modern edifices are the parish or abbey church so called from occupying the site of the old church of the abbey destroyed at the Reformation a spacious and handsome Gothic structure, with a square tower rising from the intersection of the nave with the transept, to the height of 100 ft. and containing beneath its pulpit, the remains of King Robert the Bruce which were discovered in digging its foundations the guild hall with a spire 132 ft. high and containing the public offices connected with the county the townhouse, the new jail and poorhouse both situated in the town Green already mentioned Queen Ann Street church in connection with the U. Presbyterians a huge unequalled edifice, forming from its elevated site, the most conspicuous object in the town, from whatever direction it is approached, with an open space in front in which has recently been erected a colossal statue of Ralph Erskine, one of the chief founders of the first great session from the Establishment Oldparish church so called in honor of Mr Gillespie, who on his expulsion from the parish church of Carnock, removed to Dunfermline, and founded the Relief Society the Episcopalian Independent, and various other churches, most of them modern and several of them hand some, including in all, three Established, three Free four U. Presbyterian, two Baptist an Episcopalian a Congregationalist, and a R. Catholic. The principal educational establishments are the grammar and the commercial schools. There are a number of other schools, several of them in connection with the different religious denominations. Of these, the most important are Maclean school, belonging to the Establishment, and the Free abbey church school. The staple manufacture is table linen, in regard to which the town early took the lead, and is still unrivalled by any other town in the kingdom. This manufacture together with that of coloured worsted and cotton yarns which has been added to it, and sheet quilts in extent occupies about one half of the population. There are also numerous spinning-mills extensive malting iron works a large power-loom factory and, in the vicinity several important collieries Dunfermline connects E. with branch of the Edinburgh and Northern, and W. with the Alloa and Dunfermline railways both of which have a common station immediately N of the town. Among the antiquities of the town, the most important are the monastery of which the most perfect portion now remaining forms a magnificent entrance to the abbey church, and is terminated at its W. end by a fine old spire, with a belfry from which at least 14 counties are said to be visible. The Prior's hall immediately adjoining with a pyramidal tower which bears the name of Malcolm Canmore and a much admired Gothic window and the remains of the royal palace, consisting chiefly of a large square tower built over an arch, beneath which the public road passes, and a lofty buttressed wall overhanging a shady wooded and romantic glen, and containing among its windows one which is still shown as that of the room in which Charles I. was born. Dunfermline unites with Stirling Inverkeithing Culross, and S. Queensferry in sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par

35 040 ac. Pop. 21 967 of bor (1841) 13,398 (1861) 18 636.

DUNFIERTH par Irel. Kilmore 5648 ac. Pop. 744 DUNGANVON an island in, and part bor Ireland co Tyrone and 85 m W by R Belfast, on the southward near a branch of the Blackwater. It consists of an old and a new in, comprising a square, and several streets contains many good houses and is lighted with gas. It has a coast-guard, and is well attached a handsome modern structure, a parish church R Catholic chapel, meeting houses for Presbyterians and Methodists a fever hospital and an endowed classroom and several other schools. Linens are manufactured here to a considerable extent; also coarse earthenware, fire-bricks, and tiles. There are besides a large distillery a brewery and a corn-mill. Fairs monthly grain market weekly on Monday. It has quarter sessions and petty sessions, and returns a member to the House of Commons. Legislature's (1850), 271. Dunganvon was the chief seat of the O'Neills kings of Ulster from the earliest period of Irish history till 1607 when the last of these powerful chieftains fled to the Continent, and his possessions were granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester. Pop. 3385

DUNGANVON par Ireland Wicklow 14,287 ac. Pop. 2663

DUNGARVAN a maritime in par bor and par Ireland, co Waterford. The town on the bay of Dungarvan on the point of land formed by the estuaries of the Blackwater and Colligan two small rivers that here join the sea 40 m. E.N.E. Cork, lat. (par) 52° 5' N lon 7° 38' W N. sea, on the whole an agreeable appearance and is much resorted to in summer for sea bathing. On the E. side of the Colligan is a suburb called Abbeyside, connected with the town by a causeway and a single arch bridge. It has a parish church two R. Catholic chapels, a convent, fever hospital seasons house union workhouse market house, and an ancient castle situated in the centre of the town and now used as a barrack or military station. The trade of the town is limited as was sold exceeding 150 tons cannot approach the quay. The exports are chiefly grain butter and cattle. The fisheries the principal of which are the lake and herring fishery constitute the main support of the inhabitants. Dunganvon returns a member to the House of Commons. 1 registered electors (1860) 407. Quarter-sessions and petty sessions and numerous fairs are held. It is the station of a resident magistrate, the head quarters of a constabulary district and a coast guard station. Pop. 6311 Area of par 9415 ac. Pop. 11 154 DUNGARVAN par Irel. Kilkenny 2811 ac. P 150 DUNGEANEN, or DUNGEANEN.—1 A headland 8 1/2 m forming the S. extremity of Co. Kent, England (lat. 51° 54' N S. E. Lydd. It is defended by a fort, and has a lighthouse with a fixed light 32 ft above sea level lat. 50° 55' N lon 0° 58' E. (u).—2 A headland S America on the N.E. entrance of Magellan's Strait a little S.W. Cape Virgatus lat 50° 25' S. lon. 68° 13' W

DUNGIVEN a market in and par Ireland, co Londonderry. The town 17 m S.E. 1 mi. S. of Londonderry has a principal and two minor streets a parish church, R. Catholic chapel and Presbyterian meeting house a dispensary and old castle. Market on Saturday fairs and petty sessions monthly. Area of par 29 838 ac. Pop. 4485 of in 917

DUNGLOW a vil Ireland co. and of 1 1/2 m N by W. Donegal with the parish church a R. Catholic chapel and barrack. Pop. 484.

DL NGOCRENEY par and Irel. Cork 6231 ac. Pop. 1631

DUNHAM three pars Eng.—1 Nottingham 2030 ac. Pop. 531 —2 Two in Norfolk.—(1) Great 1958 ac. Pop. 486.—(2) Little 1835 ac. Pop. 354

DUNHILL par Irel. Waterford 6387 ac. Pop. 1712

DUNHOUL par Eng. Lincoln 2190 ac. Pop. 411

DUNINO par Scot. Fife 3 m sq. Pop. 289

DUNIPACE par Scot. Stirling. Pop. 1672

DUNIRY par Irel. Galway 5648 ac. Pop. 1822

DUNIRY par Irel. Cork 1187 ac. Pop. 277

DUNKELD and DOWNALL par Scot. Perth. Pop. 1663

DUNKELD Little par Scot. Perth. Pop. 3115

DUNKELD a bor of barony and market in Scotland co. Perth 14 m. N by W. Perth. L. bank Tyne and celebrated for the picturesque scenery of its environs. At its W. end

and is separated from Rentry Bay by a long and narrow peninsula. It forms a favorite fishing ground.

DUNMANWAY a tn. Ireland co. of and 29 m. S W Cork romantically situated among wooded hills on a small level tract near the junction of the three streams that form the Bandun river. It consists of two principal streets many of the houses well built of stone, but many in the suburbs substantially of timber; supply of water deficient. Till 1845, the town had been progressing, but since that period it has fallen off considerably. It has a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, several schools, a court-house, barrack and small brickwell. The manufacture of linen formerly carried on has much declined; considerable trade in corn and some brewing and tanning; petty sea stews are held weekly market four annual fairs for cattle. Pop. 3212. — (Local Correspondent)

DUNMORE par. Ireland. Month 976 ac. of and 7 1/2 m. S.E. Sligo, amidst beautiful scenery. In its vicinity is Dunmore Park the seat of the Earl of Dunmore. Pop. 154.

DUNMORE a tn. and Ireland co. Galway. The former 8 m. N.E. Tiam, contains a church and a R. Catholic chapel, a market and courthouses, a dispensary and police barrack. It has weekly markets on Monday and Thursday and several annual fairs. Pop. 880. Area of par. 84 839 ac. Pop. 8608. — A vil. a d. seaport, Ireland co. of and 8 m. S.E. Waterford W shore of Waterford Haven originally a small fishing vil. but Government having fixed upon it as a station for the mail packets from Milford was several years ago at great expense in improving the harbor and it has since risen into some importance as a sea-bathing place. It contains a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel and two schools. Inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing and tillage. Pop. 813. — A par. Ireland Kilkenny 7380 ac. Pop. 601.

DUNMOW — (Great) A par. and small market in England, co. Essex. The town on an acclivity on the Chelmer 32 m. N.E. London, has two good streets with a market cross in the center of the town, a wall lighted with gas, and amply supplied with pump water. It has a large ancient church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and the Society of Friends, national and British schools, a library institution and various friendly societies and a large town yard. Area of par. 6746 ac. Pop. 8235. — (Little) A par. 2 1/2 m. S.E. the former where prevailed the custom of giving a tithe of bacon to any married couple who having been married a year and a day would swear that they had not quarrelled once nor up to that time had repented of their marriage. The tithe is said to have been disused but six times since the reign of Henry VI. This custom was revived in 1837, the bringing up of children without parental relief being substituted as the condition of obtaining the tithe. Area of par. 1716 ac. Pop. 879. — (Local Correspondent)

DUNMOYLAN par. Ireland Limerick 6190 ac. P. 1144

DUNMURRAGHILL L. a par. Ireland Kildare 602 ac. Pop. 151

DUNMURRAY a vil. Ireland co. Antrim on the Glen water 4 1/2 m. S. by W. Belfast. It has a Presbyterian chapel, and a station on the Ulster railway several extensive flour-mills and a bleachfield. Pop. 243.

DUNMURRAY par. Ireland Kildare 1101 ac. Pop. 161

DUNNAGAGAN par. and vil. Ireland Kilkenny 3327 ac. Pop. 973

DUNNET par. and maritime vil. Scot. Caithness 12 m. by 6 m. Good fishing in Dunnet Bay. Pop. 1868

DUNNET HEAD a remarkable promontory Scotland co. Caithness at the W. entrance of and projecting into the Pentland Firth which is here about 7 m. broad, the most N. point of the mainland of the kingdom lat. (high) 56 40' 34" N. lon. 2° 21' 15" W. (L.) It rises to the height of 600 ft. above the level of the sea, and excepting in two or three places, is inaccessible from the land side. It is wholly composed of freestone chiefly of a brownish colour with a covering of moss. It contains 8000 ac. and rears about 400 sheep of the original short haired breed of the country. On the summit are vestiges of a R. Catholic chapel supposed to have been a place of penance, and on the N.W. extremity there is a lighthouse 348 ft. high.

DUNNICHEN, a par. Scotland, Forfar; 4 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1881

DUNNING a vil. and par. Scotland co. Perth. The village, 9 m. S.W. Perth, near a station on the Scottish Central railway has a parish a Free A. U. Presbyterian, and an original Seceder church and a parochial school; a public reading-room a gas-works, flour saw and malt mills, a distillery and a brewery but a large proportion of the people are employed in weaving for Glasgow houses. Pop. of par. (area, 38 sq. m.) 3206 of vil. 1691

DUNNINGS, a vil. W. of Wilmberg circle Schwarzwald hill of and 7 1/2 m. N.W. Rottweil. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1411

DUNNINGTON par. Eng. York (E. Riding) 8199 ac. Pop. 650.

DUNNOSE a vil. headland England, S.E. coast Isle of Wight lat. 50° 38' N. lon. 1° 11' 30" W

DUNNOTAR par. Scot. Kilmarnock 8155 ac. Its ancient castle, now in ruins situated on a cliff bounding out into the sea, 7 m. S. by E. of Dunoon, is often mentioned in Scottish history. During the parliamentary war it became the depot of the Scottish troops, and was sent to Cromwell's troops after a six months siege, the garrison having previously been secretly conveyed away. Pop. 1949

DUNOIS an anc. territory France, prov. Orléans its new forming parts of the depts. Eure-et-Loir, Loiret-et-Lier and Loiret. Its capital was Châteauneuf

DUNOON a maritime vil. and par. Scotland co. Argyre. The vil. has lately situated on the W. shore of Firth of Clyde 20 m. W. by N. Glasgow has risen into importance within the last quarter of a century, having become a favorite summer resort for the summer of Glasgow. Range of neat and elegant modern villas stretch along the shore to the distance of about 1 1/2 m. N. and S. of the old village. On a green rocky knoll overlooking the Firth are to be seen the foundation walls of the ancient castle of Dunoon a rare relic of the noble family of Argyll in the early part of the 17th century. The existing remains do not indicate a higher antiquity than the 14th or 15th century though it is known that a castle existed here at a much earlier date. There are here an elegant parish church, a Free A. U. Presbyterian and English Episcopal churches and a neat Scotch Episcopal church, never sold and a circulating library. No manufactures are carried on but the population of the village is increasing. Area of united par. of Dunoon and Kilmar 180 sq. m. Pop. 4518. — (Local Correspondent)

DUNOON IN par. Ireland Kerry 469 ac. Pop. 722

DUNREAGGAN a vil. Scotland, co. of and 17 m. N.W. Dumfries on the Dalrymple, here crossed by a stone bridge connecting it with the vil. of Minnyllo. Pop. 377

DUNROSENBERG par. Scot. Rhineland Pop. 4505

DUNSBY par. Ireland Month 954 ac. Pop. 131

DUNSBY par. Eng. Lincoln 2935 ac. Pop. 403

DUNSCORH, par. Scot. Dumfries 24 sq. m. Pop. 1278

DUNSE a bor. of barony market in par. and Scotland co. Berwick. The town 35 m. S.E. Edinburgh on a branch of the N. British Railway beautifully situated at the foot of a hill 680 ft. high called Dunse Law at well built, and contains some spacious streets is well known as a bathing place and a place of resort for the summer. The only remarkable public building is the town hall, founded in 1876 and surmounted by a beautiful Gothic spire. It has a plain parish church built in 1790 a Free and A. U. Presbyterian churches, several schools and libraries, and a reading room. Weekly market on Wednesday; three annual fairs. On the summit of Dunse Law are vestiges of the embanked camp occupied by General Leslie and 20 000 Covenanters, May 1693, to oppose a threatened invasion of Scotland by Charles II. who had advanced from beyond Berwick with a large force, to subdue the Scottish Covenanters. John Dunse Scot. Boston author of the *Fourfold State*, Dr. M. Craik, the historian of Knox and Sir Joseph Paxton architect of the Crystal Palace, were all born in the town or parish of Dunse. Area of par. 16 sq. m. Pop. 8467. — (Local Correspondent)

DUNSFOLD par. Eng. Surrey 4298 ac. Pop. 671

DUNSFORD par. Eng. Devon 5948 ac. Pop. 977

DUNSFORD par. Ireland Down 4289 ac. Pop. 1280

DUNSHAUGHLIN a par. and par. Ireland co. Meath. The former situated in a hollow 15 m. N.W. Dublin, is a dirty dilapidated place, and has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, two schools, and a dispensary. The

people, in a miserable condition, are either day labourers or mendicants. Poverty seasons fortnightly. Area of par., 3354 ac. Pop. 1839. (Local Correspondent)

DUNSHILT or **DAMSHILT** a vil Scotland co Fife, 1 m. S.E. Anstruther on the Eden. Inhabitants mostly cotton weavers. Pop. 645.

DUNSTON a vil co. of the S. of the H. H. Scotland co. of 7 m. S.E. of Forth, and about 15 m. S.E. of Perth. Height, 1114 ft. An extensive view is obtained from the top, on which the circumvallations of what is said to be Macbeth's castle, may still be traced.

DUNSTON a pleasant vil Ireland, co. of and 4 m. W. N. Dublin. On a hill in the vicinity 310 ft. high, is the observatory of Trinity college.

DUNSTABLE, a tn and par England co. Bedford. The town 23 m. N. W. London on a branch of the London and North-western Railway in the centre of the Dunstable chalk downs consists of four principal streets, houses, mostly of brick, in general well built, but many of an antiquated appearance. It has a parish church a Wesleyan, and two Baptist chapels, a free school, and several almshouses. Straw plait and bonnet manufacture is the chief trade of the town, employing a great many females. Whiting also is manufactured to a great extent, and there are several considerable mangle establishments. Immense numbers of larks are taken in the vicinity and sent to the London market. Dunstable was an important Roman station. Henry I. built a royal mansion in the neighbourhood and also founded a priory here, of which no part remains but the portion appropriated to the parish church, and two arches in the adjoining wall. Market Wed. needer f or fairs annually. Area of par. 230 ac. P. 3589.

DUNSTON a vil three par. Eng.—1 Kent 365 ac. Pop. 1253.—2 Two forming part of London (see the Kent Middlesex) P. 1025.—3 in the West Middlesex P. 2887.

DUNSTON a market tn and par England co. Somerset. The former beautifully situated in a vale looking towards the Bristol Channel and enclosed on every other side by hills, 12½ m. N. W. Taunton has a handsome ancient church a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school. Market on Friday. Area of par. 3455 ac. Pop. 1184.

DUNSTON par Eng. Oxford 1370 ac. Pop. 452. **DUNSTON** two par. Eng.—1 Leicestershire 4620 ac. Pop. 104.—2 Norfolk 616 ac. Pop. 126.

DUNSTON par Eng. Norfolk 1101 ac. Pop. 312. **DUNSTON** par Eng. Devon 1161 ac. Pop. 170. **DUNSTON** par Eng. Devon 1161 ac. Pop. 170.

DUNSTON par Eng. Devon 1161 ac. Pop. 170. **DUNSTON** par Eng. Devon 1161 ac. Pop. 170.

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high school, and hospital and has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1400.

DURANCE (Latin, *Durentia*), a river France, which rises on the W. slope of the Cevennes Alps, in Mount Gravelle, in the N.E. of dep. Hantes Alpes, flows easterly in a S.E. direction through that dep. thence about due S. through the W. part of dep. Basses-Alpes, on reaching the S. frontier of which it turns W. forming the boundary between dep. Vaucluse and Bouches-du-Rhône, and joins E. bank Rhone, 4 m. below Arignon. It passes the towns of Branc, Embrun, Sisteron, and Orgon, and has for its principal affluents on the right, the Grasse, Gironde, Bouch, and Calaven, and on the left the Gull, Ubaye, Saane, Blacon, Aase, and Vordon. The Durance though a large stream, is so rapid in its current and carries so much debris along with it, that it is nowhere navigable. It is, however much used for boatage, and by feeding the canal of Carpiagne which connects it with the Rhone in the lower part of its course, furnishes an important water communication. It is subject to inundations, which often commit great ravages. Its whole course is about 180 m.

DURANGO—1 A mixed state, or dep. Mexico co. federation between lat. 23 37' and 27 49' N. lon. 102 30' and 107 17' W. surrounded by Chihuahua, Coahuila, Zacatecas, Jalisco, Sonora, and Chihuahua. Length, N. to S., about 230 m. breadth 150 m. area, about 54 000 sq. m. It is mostly rocky and mountainous, and is traversed by the Sierra Madre which forms the connecting link between the plains of America and the Rocky Mountains. It is watered by only a few streams, the most important of which is the Rio-de las Naves, which flows itself in the lake of Cayman in the Bolson-de-Mapimi. The greater part of this state is a barren and unproductive waste but there are some fine meadows, well adapted for grazing and along the banks of the streams the soil is rich and fertile producing in abundance corn maize rice, and other cereals. Agriculture, cattle rearing and working the gold silver and iron in the mountains are the chief employments. Durango is greatly infested by several Indian tribes, especially by the Comanches, who, at various seasons, overrun the N. and W. portions of Mexico, do much cattle, and massacre without mercy all who come in their way. Pop. (1841) 165 000.—2 A tn and co. above state 7295 ft. above sea level lat. 24 25' N. lon. 103 34 8' W. (L.) It is picturesque but dirty, and has two large churches, a college, an hospital several convents, a mint, and numerous woollen and cotton manufactures and a good trade in cattle and leather. It was founded about the middle of the 16th century. Pop. (1841) 25 000 of whom a majority are negroes and beggars.—3 A tn in Spain prov. Huesca 14 m. S.E. Dillen E. bank of a small river here crossed by three bridges. It is well built, and has straight streets, and paved streets three churches, two convents a Latin, and two primary schools, a townhall hospital prison and cemetery. Weaving, tanning and the manufacture of hardware are carried on. Pop. 2236.

DURAS, or **URAS**, a valley Ladakh about lat. 34 22' N. lon. 75 30' E. at a short distance N. from the frontier of Cashmere, in which are a collection of villages, through which passes a river of the same name the latter rising in the British or Kantai Pass, flows N. to the Indus, which it joins in lat. 34 44' N. lon. 76 9' E. Duras is 3000 ft. above the sea.

DURAGON a river Spain which rises in the W. of the Sierra Nevada, near the W. frontiers of New Castile, flows N. W. traversing Old Castile enters Leon and shortly after passing Paderel, joins E. bank, Duero. Its whole course is about 60 m. and is partly navigable in spring. It is well supplied with fish.

DURAZZO (anc. *Dyrrachium*, or *Epidamnus*) a seaport, European Turkey prov. Albania, on the Adriatic, 50 m. S. by W. Scutari lat. 41 18 12' N. lon. 19° 26' 40' E. (L.) It is strongly fortified, has a safe and commodious harbour, exports tobacco to Italy and receives Manchester and Birmingham manufactures from Trieste. The ancient Epidamnus, which was a colony of Corcyraeans, was the most powerful maritime town of Illyria. The expulsion of its aristocracy B.C. 495, was the origin of the Peloponnesian war. No traces of the ancient city now exist, excepting pieces of columns and marbles scattered over the burial grounds, or built in the walls. Pop. 5000.

DUREN a market tn. Rhine, gov. Coarland on the R.E. shore of a small lake of same name, 16 m. E.N.E. Lebat. It contains a church and an old castle. Pop. 1500.

DURCAL, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, about 16 m. S. Granada, in a beautiful plain, at the foot of Mount Zahor, a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, near its base. The houses are old and sit back, and the streets, though level, are winding, and, for the most part, without pavement. It contains a parish church of modern construction, a town-house, which is small and of no architectural merit, and an endowed primary school. Some of the inhabitants are export articles but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1891.

DUREN [anc. Marcondringum] a tn. Prussia gov. of and 16 m. E. by N. Aix-la-Chapelle on the R. bank of the Roer here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains two Protestant, and five R. Catholic churches, one of the former new and very handsome, and one of the latter surmounted by a fine Gothic tower, a synagogue, gymnasium and three nurseries and has important manufactures of woollen cloth and woaden covers paper leather sheet-iron cast iron and wire, numerous brassy distilleries, an important trade in corn cattle and the above manufactures; and two annual fairs. Duren is of Roman origin, and is mentioned by Tacitus under its name of Marcondringum. It was destroyed by Charles V. in 1543 with an army of 60,000 men and after an obstinate resistance taken and destroyed. Pop. 7759. — The circle, area, 164 geo. sq. m. is partly dry and partly hilly is watered by the Roer and several small streams, is well wooded produces a good deal of wine and fruit, rears great numbers of cattle, and possesses a number of valuable minerals particularly iron slag, lead, lignite and coal. Pop. 16,461.

DURGHAM a fishing vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the IJ opposite Amsterdam, which it supplies with fish. It has a church and school. Pop. 450.

DURHAM a N. maritime co. England consisting chiefly of a long contiguous tract forming the co. properly so called and of three detached portions. Of these the largest is in the N. of Northumberland where it forms an irregular triangle, with its base on the German Ocean, and has annexed to it at a short distance from the coast, Holy Island, and the small group of the Farne Islands the second is on the S. F. part of the coast of the same county the third, forming the parish of Crutche, is wholly enclosed by Yorkshire, and is situated about 10 m. N. of the town of York. The county proper is in the form of an irregular triangle the vertex of which, somewhat flattened is on the W. where it is contiguous both with Cumberland and Westmorland. The coast line on the E. forms its base. The N. side is bounded by Northumberland from which it is partly separated by the Tyne. The S. side by Yorkshire, from which it is separated throughout by the Tees; greatest length W. to E. 35 m.; greatest breadth 35 m. area, 1097 sq. m. or 702,080 ac. The surface is greatly diversified. In the W. it becomes mountainous being covered by portions of what has been called the Pennine range one of whose summits, that of Killip Law here attains the height of 2196 ft. To the E. of this range a black elevated tract extends, and is contained by a series of branches, some of which stretch as far as the sea and form a number of rocky headlands. The finest part of the county lies in the valleys which separate these branches and form the channels of numerous streams, of which the most important, in addition to the Tyne and Tees, already mentioned is the Wear which traverses the county centrally first in an E. and then in a N.E. direction. All these rivers are navigable to a considerable distance from their mouths. The geological formations of the county are well defined. The strata lowest in the series but most elevated in position belong to the mountain limestone, of which both the mountains in the W. and the elevated plateau to the E. of it are composed. Immediately above this, continuing E. appear first the millstone grit then a part of the valuable coal field to which Newcastle has given its name, then the magnesian limestone, and finally the new red sandstone. The continuity of the strata is frequently broken by veins of basalt or greenstone. The W. part of the county both from its elevated position and the black moors which cover its surface is altogether unfitted for agriculture, and

scarcely admitting of improvement, is allowed to remain in a state of nature. A number of small hardy sheep, much esteemed for the delicacy of their flesh, are reared, and in some parts, and in some parts, especially where limestone forms the immediate substratum some tracts of good, second pasture are employed in the rearing of young stock, but the average annual value of the whole mountains is supposed not to exceed 1s. per acre. To the E. of the moorlands though much of the soil continues to be of a thin clayey and infertile nature a very decided improvement is taken place, and good crops of all the ordinary cereals are raised. Fertile loams admirably adapted for root crops, especially turnips, are not unfrequently found along the N. bank of the Tees particularly near its estuary are considerable tracts of rich alluvial soil, partly under the plough but more frequently kept in permanent pasture, on which many of the finest cattle of the kingdom are grazed. Indeed in this branch

of agricultural industry the farmers of Durham are not surpassed, and their famous short horns or Teeswater breed of cattle are universally admitted to combine the most valuable properties of the race in their highest perfection. The best wooded part of the county is the vale of Derwent, where much fine hardwood timber particularly oak, is grown. It is not, however, from the soil that Durham derives the principal source of its wealth. The richest treasure its deeply barren soil in its bowels. References has already been made to its coal field, one of the most valuable which England possesses and in the W. where the surface is almost without value, the limestone beneath it abounds in rich veins of lead which are worked to a great extent and yield a profit only inferior to that of the coal. The value of the minerals is much increased by the facilities of transport. Besides three navigable rivers each with an important town and tolerably good harbour at its mouth, where at least in spring tides, large vessels can load the York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway, forming one of the main trunks by which the communication between the metropolis and Scotland is maintained traverses the county in a N. direction for about 45 m. and is joined by numerous branches passing through the heart of the mineral fields, and conveying their produce either to the trunk or to the coast where in addition to the harbour already mentioned that of Hartlepool furnishes an important outlet. For administrative purposes Durham is divided into the four wards of Chester Darlington Easington and Stockton. Ecclesiastically it is in the diocese of its own name and the province of York and contains 80 parishes. Many of the livings are the most valuable of the kingdom and much of the land belongs properly to the church. It consists politically of two divisions—a N. and a S.—each of which sends two members to parliament. Durham city is the capital where the assizes and the quarter sessions are held. Pop. (1841) 224,284 (1851) 300,997.

DURHAM [originally *Dunelm*] an ancient and celebrated city and port for England, one of the most important in N. England. It stands on seven summits, along the summits of which the streets generally run. Of these there are nine that may be considered principal streets besides several smaller and a number of lanes, courts, &c. The first are tolerably straight, and well kept. The houses are built, some of brick, and some of stone many of them are very old and extremely irregular in form and dimensions, those of modern erection are more uniform. The city is partially paved and dugged, well supplied with water and heated with gas. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the ancient castle, the cathedral, and other churches are the town hall a handsome edifice, in the Tudor baronial style the new hall a spacious room, 70 ft. long 55 ft. broad and 51 ft. high; the county prison, lately much enlarged and a new grammar school. There are in all six churches in the city besides the cathedral together with chapels for Wesleyans, New Connection Methodists, Primitive Methodists Independents R. Catholics, and a meeting-house for the society of Friends. The educational institutions comprise the university grammar-school, a dissenting training school, three cost, national, and infant schools, a R. Catholic free and charity school. The university was founded in 1833 chiefly for students in theology. A new college, called Hatfield Hall has been attached to the former in which students can be educated on much cheaper terms than in the university. An additional college on similar terms to Hatfield Hall, was opened in October

1361 There are in the city a mechanics institute, an asylum, an infirmary and a number of minor charities. The only manufactures of any importance carried on are those of exporting and mustard, for the last of which articles Durham has been for a long time much celebrated. The vicinity abounds in beautiful public walks, commanding a great extent and variety of picturesque scenery. But the great attractions of Durham are its famous cathedral and ancient castle. The former occupies the summit of a peninsula overlooking the Wear on the E. and W. and having rapid descents to the river which are covered with hanging



DURHAM, seen near the French and English bridges.—From Albany's View to Charleston, Charlotte, N.C.

woods and gardens, having a regularly pleasing effect. The aspect of this venerable structure is peculiarly grand and impressive. The general character of the larger portion is Norman, of a very bold style with insertions in all the English styles. Three magnificent, and elaborately ornamented towers spring up from the body of the building one from the centre 312 ft. high, and two, together from the W. end, 143 ft. high each. The entire length of the edifice is 420 ft. It was founded by bishop William de Carlisle, consecrated by Malcolm King of Scotland on August 11 1093. The castle formerly the residence of the bishops of Durham stands N. from the cathedral on the summit of an artificial mound. The original building is Norman, but many of the additions are of much later dates. It is believed to have been founded by William the Conqueror in 1073 but it is considered doubtful whether any part of the original keep, with exception of the foundation, now remains. The greater portion of the existing building is supposed to have been erected in 1250. Durham returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851) 1115. Pop. (1841, 14,151 (1851) 13,195.—(Local Correspondent.)

DURIAN or **DUTUN** (**DURAT** and **LITTLE**, and **HERAT**) The former are two islands at the E. E. entrance to the Strait of Malacca, lat. 0° 50' N. lon. 103° 55' E. They are high, and separated from each other by a narrow creek. The conical peak of Great Durian forms a conspicuous object in coming from the E. there is a park also on Little Durian but of much less elevation. The Strait of Durian lies between the E. coast of Sumatra, and the island of Linga, extending from Palo Varela to the Coromandel, off the E. E. extremity of the Malay peninsula. It is about 120 m. in length, and is bounded W. by the coast of Sumatra, False Durian, Babon and the cordugones islands; on the E. side by the islands off the S. and W. sides of Linga, Great and Little Durian, and the adjacent islands.

DI RINISH par Scot. Inverness 100 sq. m. P. 5850.

DI RINISH par Scot. Dumfries 561 sq. m. P. 1746.

DURRENHEIM, a town in Bavaria, Palatinate, at the entrance of the valley of Dürkheim through which the Moselle flows, 14 m. W. W. Mannheim. It is well built, is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains a E. Catholic and two Protestant parish churches, a Latin and an industrial

school and has glass-works, a paper-mill, a trade in wine and wool and an annual fair. In the neighborhood are the salt springs of Philippsbad. Dürkheim was early surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified as so to be a place of considerable strength. It suffered much during the Thirty Years War and still more from the French, by whom it was pillaged in 1874. Pop. 4559.

DURLACH a town Baden circle, Middle Rhine, on a hill of same name, at the foot of the Thurnburg r. bank Rhine, on the railway from Baden to Frankfurt, 4 m. S. E. E. Castle on the hill was a Protestant, and a E. Catholic church, an old townhouse, courthouses, hospital superior burgher school house of refuge, and savings bank; and has manufactures of linen, tobacco, distillery and vinegar and an important market for fruit, which is extensively grown in the district. Durlach was an ancient place, and was long the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach now the ranging line since the extinction of that of Baden Baden in 1771. An old ruined castle, on a height near the town, was the cradle of the family Pop. 4355.

DURLEIGH par Eng. Somerset 896 sq. Pop. 145.

DURLEY par Eng. Hants; 3474 sq. Pop. 474.

DURNESB, par Scot. Ruthland 300 sq. m. Pop. 1125.

DURNFORD par Eng. Wilts; 3425 sq. Pop. 564.

DURNFORD, a river of E. Africa, coast of Tanganyika, flows into the Indian Ocean on lat. 1° 4' S.

DÜRNHOLZ, a town Austria, Moravia circle, and 29 m. S. by W. Brunn a bank Thaya. It has an old castle a church, hospital, mill, two fields, five annual fairs, and a weekly market. Pop. 2407.

DÜRNTEN (**MYRTLE**, **OSAR**, and **LYRRE**) (middle upper and lower) a par and scattered val., Switzerland cant. of, and 10 m. S. E. Zürich Besides agriculture and cattle-rearing the inhabitants are engaged in spinning, and was ing silk and cotton. Pop. 1503.

DÜRRESEE, a small lake, Switzerland, cant. of, and 27 m. S. Bern, on the road from the vil. of Lunnen to the Gellien glacier and nearly 4000 ft. above sea level.

DURKA, **ZABRAN** or **ZERRAR** a large brackish lake, Afghanistan prov. Helistan lat. 33° 4' lon. 63° E.; about 160 m. in circumference, and containing an island on which is a stronghold called the fort of Buzand or Buzan in which the chiefs of Belistan used to take refuge when their country was invaded. The shores are overgrown to a considerable distance with rushes and reeds, interspersed with pools of standing water and these marshes or thickets are occupied by herds of oxen, belonging to a race of people different from the other inhabitants of Belistan, being tall stout, black men, who live in reed huts, and their flocks, and fish or fowl on rafts across the rushes of the lake.

DÜRANGIDRA a town Hindostan, Goojerat, 85 m. N. W. Cambay; lat. 22° 54' N. lon. 71° 25' E.

DURRENBERG a vil. Prussia Saxony 6 m. S. E. E. Merseburg, remarkable only for its salt springs, which have been employed in making salt for above a century and yield yearly about 12 000 tons. Pop. 320.

DURRENBOTH a vil. and par Switzerland, cant. of, and 23 m. N. E. Bern, in an elevated and picturesque locality surrounded by green slopes and wooded hills. It has a church, some neat houses, and a grain-mill. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cattle-rearing, and linen weaving. Pop. 1642.

DURRENSTEIN a small town Lower Austria, pleasantly situated on a bank Danube, 41 m. W. by N. Vienna. It belongs to the province of Starobrunn, who have here a castle containing a good library. There are also here fine ruins of

an Augustinian monastery. But Dürrstein is more especially noted for the ruins of the old fortress, which lie on a lofty bare, rugged rock above the village, behind which again the Wunderberg rises still higher covered with dark fir-wood. In this fortress, Richard Coeur de Lion treacherously seized when returning from Palestine, A.D. 1191 was detained prisoner.



THE TOWER AND CASTLE OF DÜRRSTEIN
From Düsseldorf, this view from the N. W.

seized by Duke Leopold of Austria. He razed it in consequence 16 months. This old stronghold was taken and subsequently fortified by the Swedes, and ultimately destroyed by them in 1640. In 1741 a small body of the villagers repulsed a large force of French and Russians by means of a number of water-pipes pointed to look like cannon, which they planted on the walls, aimed in their operations by a drum, which was vigorously beaten, to make the enemy imagine the place was strongly garrisoned. In November 1805 the French here defeated the Austrians and Russians. Pop. 500.

DÜRRHEIM a vil. Baden Lake circle, bail of, and 4 m. R.E. Villingen between the acres of the Neckar and Danube on the W. slope of the Black Forest. It contains a parish church, and has a strong salt spring. Pop. 1049.

DÜRRINGTON two pars. Eng.—1 Sussex 891 a. Pop. 177—2, Wilt. 2622 a. Pop. 47.

DÜRRIS, par. Seat. Knechtsteden 7 1/2 by 8 1/2 m. P. 952.

DÜRRMENZ, a vil. Württemberg circle. Neckar on both sides of the Enz here crossed by a handsome bridge. It contains a parish church and has manufactures of tobacco. Pop. 1490.

DURROW—1. A market in and par. Ireland gov. Kilkenny and Queen's county. The town on the River 15 m. N.W. Kilkenny consists generally of old and chiefly stone houses, is plentifully supplied with good water and well kept, has a well-built courthouse, an Episcopal church, R. Catholic chapel, parochial school and a dispensary. Weekly market, Friday. Eight fairs anually. A flax-spinning mill has been recently erected. People chiefly agricultural labourers. Area of par. 6598 a. Pop. 2256 of in 1085—(Local Correspondence)—2. Par. Ireland, King's co. and Westmeath, 8778 a. Pop. 1936.

DURROW, par. Lond. Cork 11 188 a. Pop. 2392.

DURSEY an isl. Ireland, co. Cork 11 m. W. by 8. Castle town, near the entrance to Bantry Bay 8 1/2 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth. It contains the remains of an old church and castle. Pop. 200.

DURSLEY a market tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The town 14 m. S. by W. Gloucester in a picturesque district. It well built, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; it has a handsome church with a tower at the W. end, a chapel of ease, and chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and several charities and schools. There are here some cloth-mills, but this branch of business has much fallen off of late years. Area of par. 1059 a. Pop. 2752.

DURSTON par. Eng. Somerset; 1032 a. Pop. 258.

DURTAL, an anc. tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 31 m. N.E. Angers, on the Loire here crossed by a stone bridge. Vol. I.

It is agreeably situated, has the remains of an old castle, potteries and brickfields, and a trade in grain. Pop. 1566.

DURWAZ, a territory Independent Turkistan between Badkshan and the Fannor Bolor mountains intersected by lat 38° N. and lon 71 E. It is exceedingly mountainous, and its dirty paths can only be traversed by footmen. Cotton is grown on what little soil there is. Made into cloth, it forms an article of export in return for which grain and gunpowder are obtained. The villages are situated on the banks of the Oxus by the earlier stream of which it is traversed. The natives are Tajiks, and most of them Suni Mahomedans. Their language is Persian.

DURWELSTON par. Eng. Dorset 1763 a. Pop. 408.

DUSEFORD par. Eng. Cambridge 8132 a. Pop. 844.

DUSHEE a small tn. and fort, Russian Georgia, 25 m. N. Tiflis. It is an insignificant place, having a number of low small shops, in which different articles are exposed for sale, and where all kinds of tradesmen are seen at work. Here also are to be seen weavers of coarse linen sitting upon the ground with their feet in holes in the earth. The fort is a place of no great strength, now falling to decay and used as a barrack for a battalion of soldiers. The town is surrounded in open and well cultivated. P. (1848) 1364.

DUSKY BAY New Zealand S.W. extremity of Middle Island lat 45° 45' S. lon 166° 37' E. (N.) It is large, and affords good anchorage near the shore which is steep and rugged. Fish are plentiful and in great variety. Discovered in 1769 by Cook.

DUSNOK a vil. Hungary. Either Danube so of and 60 m. from Pesth with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2289.

DUSSEAL N. a river Hindostan which has its source in the Vindhya mountains, lat 23° 10' N. lon 78° 30' E. about 70 m. E. by N. the city of Bhopal. It flows nearly due N. till it joins the Betwah lat 25° 45' S. lon 78° 30' E. its course about 180 m. It is too rocky to be navigable but abounds with fish.

DUSSELDORF a gov. Rhineland Prussia bounded N. and W. by Holland. S. Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, R. Arnsberg and N.E. Münster area, 1078 geo. sq. m. The surface wholly belongs to the basin of the Rhine, which traverses it obliquely in a N. direction and divides it into two nearly equal parts—that on the E. being hilly but well wooded, and that on the W. generally flat and fertile. The principal tributaries of the Rhine within the government are, on the left, the Erft, Moers or Mörs, and Quebach; on the right, the Wipper, Düffel, Rahr, Kambelster and Luppe. The principal crops are wheat, rye, barley and oats, but the produce is sold to full short of the home consumption. Potatoes, flax, and oil seed also are extensively grown, and, in some districts, tobacco thrives well. The minerals include iron, coal, and good potter's clay. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 13 circles—Cleve, Rees, Duisburg, Geldern, Kempen, Krefeld, Düsseldorf, Elberfeld, Lennep, Solingen, Neuss, Grevenbroich and Gladbach. Pop. 887 614.

DUSSELDORF a tn. in Prussia, cap. Rhineland province, beautifully situated among villas and gardens on bank Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, at the confluence of the Dussel, and on the railway from Elberfeld 31 m. N. N. W. Cologne. It is built of brick, mostly in the form of parallel oblongs, with its greatest length from N. to S. and with its principal streets, which are regular spacious and planted with trees in the same direction, and nearly parallel to the river. Its ramparts have been thrown down, and converted into promenades, and so many improvements have been made upon it within the present century that it now ranks as one of the handsomest towns in the valley of the Rhine. It consists of three parts—the Altstadt, the Carlstadt, and Neustadt. Of these, the Altstadt is the best preserving and the Neustadt the most elegant. Among the streets the Mittel Strasse combining a number of fine shops, the Allee Strasse, and the Carlsstrasse Allee; and among the squares, the Exercier Platz, Carl Platz and Friedrich Platz, are most deserving of notice. The principal edifices are St. Lambert's church, in the centre of an irregular open space in the N. W. part of the town, near the Rhine, adorned with a beautiful monument of Duke John

William IV and his consort, in white marble, and with several fine paintings. St. Andrew's or the Hof church, almost overgrown with decorations, and rich in carvings, frescoes, and paintings the Franciscan or Maximilian church, with a fine bronze altar table, and a large picture by Dürer; the old palace of the Churfürst, once a huge pile, but now destroyed with the exception of a wing, partly occupied by the drawing academy and partly as a royal manse; the townhouse, an ancient and venerable structure the old Maximilian, now used for the meetings of the Estates, and other Government buildings the gymnasium, picture gallery theatre, court-house, prison, and large new barracks. Among the public institutions, particular notice is due to the Academy of Art, founded 1777 by the Elector Theodore, renewed, in 1881 by King Frederick William and afterwards directed by Cornelius and Behndorf. It has the honour of having founded a school of painting, which takes the name of Düsseldorf and has a great number of young painters in training many of them of high promise. The manufactures include woolen and cotton goods, calicoes, hats, soap, white-lead, leather tobacco sugar and, particularly liquor, of which there are 10 factories. The trade, both general and transit, and consisting chiefly of agricultural and colonial produce, is very important, and in recent years, has made large and rapid progress. In 1885, the imports were 865,535 cwt. and the exports 118,144 cwt. In 1890, the former had risen to 1,535,928 cwt. and the latter to 208,870 cwt. Much of this increase is owing to the completion of the railway from Elberfeld, and more is expected from the completion of others now in progress. The residence of Prince William of Prussia, as governor of the Rhenish province, and commander in chief attracts many of the nobility and gentry as the town somewhat the appearance of a capital. Pop. (1846) 26,301.—The creek area, 116 sq. m. is finely diversified by hills, and well wooded, but not remarkable for its fertility. Pop. 79,318.

DURGEEA a fortified town, Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat lat. 23° 18' N lon. 71° 51' E contains about 18,000 houses. The country around is well cultivated.

DUSSELINGEN a vil. Württemberg, circle, Schwarzwald hall of 4 and 4 m. S. W. Tübingen. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of linen. Much hemp flax and fruit, are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2287.

DUSTEE, or DOST a river Belochistan sources unknown. It traverses prov. Makran and falls into the Indian Ocean, in Gwelter Bay lat. 25° 8' N lon. 61° 50' E. It is supposed to have a course, under different names, of 1000 m.

DUSTON par. Eng. Northampton 1760 ac. Pop. 714.

DUTHILL, par. Scot. Elgin 14 m. by 18 m. P. 1788.

DUTTON two townships England.—1 co. Chester 44 sq. m. E. Frodsham, near where the valley of the Weaver is crossed by a viaduct of the London and North-western Railway built of red stone consisting of 29 stupendous arches

about 70 ft. high and 60 ft. in span. Pop. 241—2 co. Lancaster, 64 m. N. N. W. Blackburn. Pop. (1841) 563.

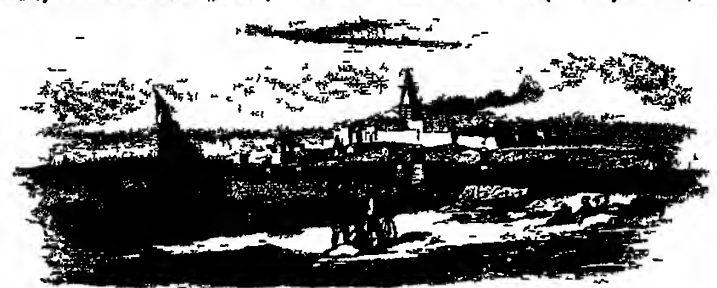
DUTTWEILER, a vil. Prussia, 40 m. S. E. E. Treves, on the Moselle. It has a court of justice, parish church, and extensive alum and vitric works. A seam of coal in the neighbourhood has long been burning below ground. Pop. 1287.

DVINA, DVINA or DUNA, two rivers, Russia.—1, Western Dvina (Dnieper), rises in gov. Tver near vil. Kalina, dist. Ostashevo about 15 m. W. of the source of the Volga, flows first easterly S. E. W. through that gov. and along the frontiers of gov. Fokov, Smolensk, and Vitsebsk, till it reaches the town of Vitsebsk, when it turns gradually round, assumes a W. N. W. direction, separating Vitsebsk and Livonia, on its right, from Minsk and Courland on its left, and finally falls into the gulf, about 10 m. below the town of Riga, after a course of about 500 m. In spring it is navigable nearly to its source, but, at other times, not beyond Wilna. It continues frozen from the end of November to the beginning of April, and has several rapids, which become dangerous when the water is low. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Turupa, Obol, Dvina Zvez, and Oghe; and, on the left, the Meje, Kaspija, Onia, and Diana. It is subject to inundations, particularly at the melting of the ice, and frequently commits great ravages. It abounds with fish.—2 Northern Dvina (anc. Caranabou) is formed in gov. Vologda, by the junction of the Sushona and Vitebsk, about 16 m. E. Bobovichsk. Flows, N. N. W. into gov. Archangel, there receives on its left, the Vaga and Ennea, and on its right, the Piyegha and Pinyagha and, after a short course of 270 m. and an indirect of above 400 m., falls into the White Sea about 20 m. below Archangel, after forming a number of islands, and branching off into a number of mouths. For a representation of these and a description of the traffic on this river see ARCHANGEL. By a canal connecting the Sushona with Lake Bule and, through it, with the Neva, and another connecting the Vitebsk with the Kama, a great system of water communication has been formed, furnishing the means of uninterrupted transit from the White Sea and the Baltic to the Black Sea and the Caspian.

DWALAGIRI one of the culminating points of the Himalaya Mountains in the kingdom of Nepal, lat. 29° 8' N lon. 82° 55' E. Its height used to be stated at 28,000 feet, but is now ascertained to be only 26,825 feet, being upwards of 2000 feet below that of Mount Everest which is 29,002.

DWALDER, an is. Java Sea near the S. entrance to the Macassar Strait lat. 4° 12' S lon. 116° 21' E. It is small, low covered with wood, and saddle-shaped.

DWARAKA or JONUTRA, a small maritime town, Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat, at its most W. point, on the Indian Ocean lat. 23° 15' N lon. 69° 5' E, on a beautiful, sandy shore, and surrounded with a wall, washed by the tide. It is considered the most sacred spot in this part of India, and



TOWNS AND TEMPLES OF DWARAKA.—From Gleanings of Europe, India.

is resorted to annually by about 15,000 pilgrims. Its principal pagoda or temple is a magnificent structure of high antiquity. The entrance towards the sea is by a long and noble flight of stone steps. The great pyramid is 140 ft. high, rising

and elaborately ornamented. There are a great number of smaller temples and pagodas. The devotees, having performed the necessary ablutions, visited the temple, deposited his offerings, and paid all fees, which are pretty heavy amounting

altogether to about 11 silver rupees (22s.) besides presents, proceeds to a place called Arunra, 15 m N E Dwarka, for the purpose of being stamped by the hand of Brahmin which means being impressed, usually on the arm, with a hot iron instrument, engraved with the shell ring and the lotus flower, the insignia of the gods. Drunks submitted to the British forces in 1816, but in the following year was transferred to the Baroda government.

DWINA, rivers Russia. See DWINA

DWINGELAGE a pleasant vil Holland prov Drenth, 14 m. S S W Assen with a Reformed church small synagogue, school, benevolent society and two annual fairs. Many of the French Protestants found a refuge here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Pop 700

DWY ARRAGON par Wales, Carmarvon 5794 ac. P 926.

DYAKS. See BORNEO

DYCE, par Scot Aberdeen; 6 m. by 8 m. Pop. 470

DYFRIN GLYDACH a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan 14 m. N W Neath and containing within its limits the ruins of Neath Abbey. Pop. 997

DYHERNFURTH a tn Prussia, gov of, and 16 m. N W Breslau, r bank Oder. It contains a Protestant parish church, a chapel, a synagogue, and an old and new castle, with a fine park and garden, and has a ferry over the Oder some shipping and a considerable trade. Pop. 1868

DYKE and Mor par Scot. Elgin 27 sq m Pop. 1269

DYLE, a river Belgium which runs S E. Nivelles, prov S Brabant near the frontiers of Hainaut flows N passing Wavre and Louvain, then W through Malines, where it enters prov Antwerp and shortly after at Rumpt unites with the Nethe to form the Rupa. Its course is 30 m of which about 18 m commencing at the confluence of the Demer are navigable. Its chief affluents are the Demer and the Sambre.

DYMCURCH par Eng Kent 1534 ac. Pop. 650

DYMEINCHION or DYMEINCHION par Wales, Flint 3873 ac. Pop. 707

DYMOCK par Eng Gloucester 6575 ac Pop 1771

DYRHAM and Hirston par Eng Gloucester 5066 ac. Pop. 474

DYBART four par. Irel.—1 Kilkenny 7988 ac. Pop. 1538—2 Louth 1912 ac. Pop. 489—3 Wickham 6242 ac. Pop. 879—4 Roscommon 5699 ac. Pop. 1184.

DYBART a royal bor seaport, and par Scotland co

Fife N coast Firth of Forth, 18 m. N by E Edinburgh a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway lat. 55° 7' N; lon 3° 8' W. It consists of three narrow streets, with several lanes and alleys and an open space in the centre.

In the middle of the town stands the townhouse a plain old structure, with a tower and spire. Though, now a dull and comparatively deserted town, with little or no trade, in the 15th century extensive salt works were in operation here, and the produce exported in great quantities to Holland besides supplying the larger towns of Scotland and coal was brought here 860 years ago. Malting and brewing were also carried on to a great extent, and immense quantities of foreign merchandise were imported and exposed to sale under the piazzas, now all built up of the principal street, and in the marketplace. It has now neither foreign nor home trade, and owns only a few small coasting vessels; and its extensive manufactures of malle and linen cloth are now nearly extinct. Cheeks and ticks however are still manufactured. The harbour is excellent, and is provided with a wet dock having fully 18 ft. water. Towards the S. or lower part of the town are the remains of a small chapel and close by stands the old church of Dybar. A little W of the town on a steep crag fronting the sea, stand the ruins of the ancient castle of Ravenscraig allied to under the name of Ravenscraig in Scott. *Leg of the Last Minstrel*. Dybar unites with Kirkaldy Burntland and Kinghorn in returning a member to the House of Commons. Extent of par 4 m. by 5 m. Pop of burgh and par 8739

DYBARTONOS par Irel Queen's co 6098 ac. P 1076.

DYSANTGALLEN par Irel Queen's co 10 781 ac. Pop 3037

DYSARTMOON par Irel Kilkenny 6208 ac. P 1418

DYBENT five par. Irel.—1 Clare 7261 ac. Pop. 1449—2 Kerry 6054 ac. Pop. 1012—3 Kerry 681 ac. Pop. 3305—4 Limerick 910 ac. Pop. 144—5 Waterford 5396 ac. Pop. 1163

DYBENTH par Wales, Flint 8348 ac. Pop 1080

DYALOBZTZE a tn Russian Poland woloeda Cza cow obvod of and 36 m S S W Kieles in a deep valley near the Nidda. Pop. 900

DYALOBZYN a tn Russian Poland gov of and 54 m S.S.E. Kieles near the river Dnieper. The town is well built round a handsome central square, some manufactures, and two annual fairs. Pop about 2,000

DZOUNGARIA a region Asia. See BOORZARIA

E

[E, in some positions, is substituted by e and s, and some Russian names commence indifferently with E, Je, and so.]

EAGLE par Eng Lincoln 9450 ac. Pop 577

EAGLE ISLAND a rocky isle, 55 W coast Ireland on Mayo about two-thirds of a mile from the mainland. lat. 54 17 N lon. 10 01 6 W (n.) area, about 15 ac. On this isle have been erected two light-houses with bright fixed lights.

EAGLE ISLAND—1 One of the Amirantes, Indian Ocean lat 5° 8' S. lon. 53° 22' 30' E about 1½ or 2 m in circumference consists of water low and sandy covered with shrubs and unaccompanied by a chain of reefs to the N and E. at the distance of 8 and 5 m from the shore, on which the sea breaks very high.—2 An isl S Pacific Ocean near N E. coast Australia, between Lizard Island and Cape Flattery; lat. 14° 22' N lon 140° 30' E.—3 An isl U States, Maine in Penobscot Bay. Pop. 13 fishermen.

EAGLESCLIFFE, par Eng Durham; 4831 ac. P 701

EAGLESHAM a par and vil Scotland co. Renfrew area 15 808 ac. The village, formerly a market town, is 8 m S. by W Glasgow and consists of two rows of well built free-stone houses, with a large and beautiful green, interspersed with trees between them, and intersected by a clear streamlet. It has a parish and two dissenting churches, and two schools. Many of the inhabitants are employed in calico weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley but

the principal source of employment is a large cotton spinning factory propelled by water-power. Robert Fulton author of the *Course of Time*, was a native of the parish. Pop. 2234

EAGLESHAY two isles, Scotland.—1 Orkney 9 m. N Kirkwall and separated by a channel about 1 m broad from Ronney. The soil in general is fit for cultivation but on the N. is an extensive tract of sand overrun with rabbits.

—2 Shetland on the E side of St. Magnus Bay

EAHEINOMAUW E, the native name of the most N of the two great islands of New Zealand (which see)

EAKING par Eng North 2397 ac. Pop 710

EALING par Eng Middlesex 8814 ac. Pop. 8938

EAOO native name of Cape Island (which see)

EARDISLEY par Eng Hereford 4538 ac. Pop. 811

EARL two par. Eng.—1 (Salem) Suffolk 1044 ac. Pop. 729—3 (Salem) Wilt 2400 ac. Pop. 400

EARL SHILTON a vil and chapelry England, co of, and 9 m. S.W. Leicester; with a church and chapels for Independents, Methodists and Baptists. The stocking manufacture employs the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. 2854.—(Local Correspondent.)

EARLHAM (St Mary) par Eng Norfolk. Pop. 181

EARLS-BARTON par Eng. Northampton 1760 ac. P 1277

EARLSFERRY a decayed bur Scotland, co Fife, 1 m W Fife. The inhabitants are principally employed in hand-loom weaving. Although now a place of little importance, it formerly carried on a considerable trade. Pop 486.

EARLSTON (anc Earldon) a vil and par Scotland, co Berwick. The village, 28 m S.E. Edinburgh is chiefly remarkable for the manufacture of a well-known description of cotton cloth called Earlston ginghams, merinos, shawls, muslins, shirtings, blankets, &c. &c. are also manufactured. In the village are the parish church, two Dissenting meeting houses, and an endowed school. Within a quarter of a mile of the village are the ruins of a castle called Rhymer's Tower in which Thomas the Rhymer so famous in Scotch tradition, resided and at the distance of about 1½ m. is the locality rendered classical by the beautiful melody of The Broom o' the Cowdenknows. Pop. 970. Area of par 8 m by 4½. Pop. 3819.

EARLSTOWN par Irel. Kilbenny 2988 ac. P. 469. **EARN** a river and loch Scotland co. Perth. The Loch 24 m W Perth is 7 m long by 1½ broad, and has a beautiful and picturesque appearance, being surrounded by mountains of considerable elevation.—The river issues from the E. end of the lake, about 8 m above Comrie, flows chiefly N. through a rich and fertile country and falls into the Tay about 1 m. below Abernethy. It abounds in trout and salmon and is navigable about 4 m from its mouth.

EARN (Barnock or) a vil Scotland co. of and 4 m S.E. Perth named from a handsome bridge erected over the Earn. It is well and clearly, has a station on the Edinburgh and Perth Railway and derives its principal importance from its vicinity to the mineral springs of Pittuluthy. Pop. 369.

EARNLEY par Eng. Sussex 1182 ac. Pop. 18.

EARNHILL, par Eng. Somerset 3½ ac. Pop. 13.

EARSUD par Eng. Northumberland 11 646 ac. Pop. 10 967.

EARSHAM par Eng. Norfolk 805½ ac. Pop. 41.

EARSTH par Eng. Essex 1504 ac. Pop. 105.

EARSDALE, a small vil Scotland close by Bell Island, co. of the W coast of the mainland of co. Argyle. lat. 56° 20' N lon. 6° 2½' E. about 3 m long and nearly the same breadth at the broadest part, long celebrated for its slate. Being an entire mass of the material the greater portion of it is now reduced below the level of the sea.

EARSHOURNE, par Eng. Sussex 404½ ac. P. 106.

EARINGTON four pars, Eng.—1 Durham 15 730 ac. Pop. 708—2 Oxford 22½ ac. Pop. 18—3 York (E. Riding) 52½ ac. Pop. 623—4, York (N. Riding) 6298 ac. Pop. 693.

EARINGWOLD a market in England co. York (N. Riding) 13 m N York, irregularly built, and in a flat, and not very fertile country. It contains a parish church and chapel for Independents. Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and E. Catholics, the last a very neat edifice; and 10 daily schools. The trade in bacon and butter is considerable. Most of it is sent to York in the first instance, and afterwards to London. Markets on Friday. Fairs are held for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen and woolen cloth, in July and September. In the vicinity are some chalybeate springs. Area of par 11 933 ac. Pop. 211.

EARSKY par and to. Irel. Sligo 12 286 ac. Pop. 423.

EARSHIE and **NEWAR**, par Scot. Forfar 8 sq. m. P. 706.

EAST with different suffixes the name of numerous pars in England and Wales.—1, (Eastminster), Sussex; 2010 ac. Pop. 2141—2, (Eastbridge) Kent 1125 ac. Pop. 81—3, (Eastbarclay) Kent; 823 ac. Pop. 952—4, (Eastor Good), Essex 2081 ac. Pop. 569—5, (Eastor High) Essex 4735 ac. Pop. 1043—6, (Eastorbury) Essex 918 ac. Pop. 163—7, (Easton) Cheshire 10 884 ac. Pop. 2411—8, (Easton) W. Worcester 3844 ac. Pop. 672—9, (Easton) Berks 5186 ac. Pop. 698—10, (Easton) Salop 814 ac. Pop. 112—11, (Easton) Essex; 1200 ac. Pop. 161—12, (East-Leach-Marie or Eastbury) Gloucester; 1900 ac. Pop. 147—13, (East-Leach-Terrill) Gloucester; 2670 ac. Pop. 446—14, (Easton) Kent 1915 ac. Pop. 414—15, (Easton) Hereford 8196 ac. Pop. 444—16, (Easton) Hereford 438 ac. Pop. 62—17, (Easton) Kent 3715 ac. Pop. 1897—18, (Easton) Kent 894 ac. Pop. 84—19, (Easton) Leicestershire 1846 ac. Pop. 156—20, (Easton) Hereford 810 ac.

Pop. 170—21, (Easton) Essex; 2983 ac. Pop. 637—22, (Easton) Kent 940 ac. Pop. 1720.

EAST ISLAND, one of the Great Islands (which see). **EASTBOURNE**, a tn. and par. England co. Sussex. The town on the English Channel near Beachy Head, has four principal streets, kept remarkably clean; well supplied with water and is rapidly improving. It has an elegant old parish church, a handsome district church, with chapel for Wesleyans and Independents, an endowed national school and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Numerous Roman, and some Danish remains have been discovered in the parish. Area of par 5512 ac. Pop. chiefly agricultural 5433.—(Local Correspondent).

EASTEN, or TRAFFY ISLAND an isl. 6 Pmiles; lat. 27° 6' S. lon. 109° 17' W (n). It is from 25 to 40 m in circumference, and in the interior has mountains sufficiently high to be seen at a considerable distance. The land is the valleys are fertile, and well cultivated; but good water is deficient. The inhabitants are tall, have an open countenance, high forehead, and regular features. The men are generally robust and muscular, the women delicate and handsome. Both sexes tattoo themselves and with exception of a girdle go completely naked. They live on sweet potatoes, bananas, sugar-cane, and fish. The island abounds in fowls and rats but the pigs which were formerly found here, have now disappeared.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO See INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

EASTON numerous pars. England.—1 Huntingdon 1510 ac. Pop. 171—2 Norfolk 1576 ac. Pop. 398—3 Northampton 810 ac. Pop. 1066—4 Hants 2734 ac. Pop. 485—5 Suffolk 1423 ac. Pop. 404—6 Wilt 2000 Pop. 461—7 (Berwick) Suffolk 381 ac. Pop. 3—8 (Great) Essex 2523 ac. Pop. 937—9 (Little) 1548 ac. Pop. 393—10 (Grey) Wills 1046 ac. Pop. 169—11 (St. George) Essex 2081 ac. Pop. 1984.

—12, (Mouth) Northampton 1764 ac. Pop. 217—13, (Mouth) Northampton 1704 ac. Pop. 170.

EASTON several places, 11 States, including—1 A tn Pennsylvania, 33 m N Philadelphia; a bank Delaware, at the confluence of the Lehigh. It has regular streets, crossing each other at right angles, a central square containing the courthouse, five churches and Lafayette college, a woollen factory, two ropeworks, a number of tanneries, distilleries, and breweries, various kinds of mills. Pop. 4865.—2 A vil and post town ship New York 2 m N E Albany containing three churches, a cotton factory, a tannery and several mills. Pop. 3983—3 A vil Maryland 30 m S.E. Annapolis, on Tynd Haven Creek, near the head of a large estuary 13 m from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. It contains a market-house, court-house, and three churches, and is the seat of a considerable trade.

EASTPORT a maritime vil U. States, Maine on Moose Island Passamaquoddy Bay 160 m. E N E Augusta. It has five churches, a U. States garrison, a good harbour and a variety of stores. The inhabitants are principally occupied in the lumber trade and the fisheries. Pop. 2000.

EASTRINGTON a vil and par England co. York (E. Riding). The village 17 m S.E. York, a station on the Hull and Selby Railway, is well built, has brick houses, a church, Methodist chapel, free school, and extensive smelting manufactory. Area of par 7023 ac. Pop. 1867.

EASTWOOD or **FOLKLEIGH** a par Scot. Renfrew 7½ sq. m. Pop. 9243.

EATON, numerous pars. England.—1 Leicestershire 2470 ac. Pop. 442—2 Notts 1540 ac. Pop. 158—3, Salop 4301 ac. Pop. 548—4, (Bishop) Hereford 2229 ac. Pop. 447—5, (Bury) Bedford 2650 ac. Pop. 1458—6, (Cottingham) Salop 84 ac. Pop. 308—7, (Easton) Berks 1380 ac. Pop. 140—8, (St. Andrew) Bedford 1580 ac. Pop. 3808—9, (St. Andrew) Norfolk. Pop. 755.

EATON (Cirence) a par and vil England co. Stafford 4204 ac. The village 5½ m S.W. by W Stafford, is well built, and has a church and a free grammar-school. Pop. 654. **EAUX BONNES** or **AAS**, a celebrated watering-place, France dep. Basses-Pyrénées 20 m. S.E.E. Clermont. It stands at the bottom of a narrow gorge, down which the Gave de Gabas makes a rapid descent, and consists of rather more than 20 large and lofty hotels and lodging houses, forming one side

of a street, and completely overhung and hemmed in by precipitous rocks. The springs, five in number, are strongly impregnated with sulphur and have a temperature not exceeding 91°. They are used only in baths, with the exception of one cold spring which is drunk and used to be very efficacious in affections of the lungs and chest, and particularly in the early stages of consumption. During the season from June to October the plain is crowded with patients and visitors.

EAUX CHAUDES (Low) or **ANJUM-CHAUDS**, a vil and bathing establishment France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, situated in a wild and rocky gorge of the valley of Ossau, on the Gave de Pau. It consists of a few inns and lodging-houses, wedged in the trough of the valley and overhung by lofty precipitous. The springs which, with the exception of one cold spring have a temperature varying from 93° to 95° and are of a sulphurous nature burst forth at the junction of the granite and limestone rock. They have the same properties as the *Reuz Bonnes* above described; but the place as yet does not possess many attractions.

EAUX VIVES, a vil and par Switzerland, can. of and forming a suburb of Geneva. It is very situated on the lake contains a number of well built houses and is surrounded by handsome villas, and has manufactures of silk and woollen shawls, and several other printfields. Pop. 1482

EBBE (Sw) par Eng Oxford Pop. 4656

EBBERSTON par Eng N York 6850 ac Pop. 1

EBBESHOEN-WAAR, par Eng. Wilts 2762 ac. P. 219

EBBELEVEN a tn Germany principality Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen on the Halbe, 6 m S.W. Sonderhausen. It contains a pleasure palace, with gardens and has the-works of a fishery several mills, a cattle market, and two annual fairs Pop. 681

EBELBERG a tn Austria See EBERBERG

EBELTOFT a maritime tn Denmark, Jutland bail. of and 30 m S.E. Randers E. shore bay of same name. It has a large inconveniently placed church, a winter haven and carries on some trade and fishing. Pop. 1100

EBERFURT a tn Lower Austria, 22 m S. Vienna 1 bank, Leitha. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, in a very dilapidated state contains an ancient church and a modern castle, with fine garden and has manufactures of cloth and a paper cotton, and other mills. Pop. 2000

EBERBACH a tn Baden circle Lower Rhine, esp bail of same name r bank, Neckar 23 m E. Mannheim. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, town house, hospital and Latin school and has several terraces as iron, gypsum, polishing saw and other mills, some shipping and a trade in timber. The scales of a white fish *Cyprinus alburnus* are collected here to make fish pearls. Eberbach was once a free Imperial town. Pop. 8650 of bail 7271

EBERHARTING or **ONZANGHARTING** a vil Lower Austria, on the Pielche, 15 m. S.S.E. Vienna, with a church and a castle with a chapel; and manufactures of cotton prints, a cotton mill, and machinery for boring the cannon cast at Vienna. Pop. 890.

EBERMANNSTADT a tn Bavaria, Upper Franconia esp bail of same name, 1 bank, Wiesent, 70 m S.W. Dinkelsbühl. It is the seat of a civil court, contains a castle, parish church and school and has an oil and other mills, and several annual fairs. Much hemp and mustard are grown in the vicinity Pop. 651 Area of bail, 66 sq. m. P. 11,851

EBERN a tn Bavaria Lower Franconia, 1 bank, Bau nach, 14 m N.W. Bamberg. It contains a parish church chapel, and hospital and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather and earthenware, dye-works, several mills, and seven annual fairs. Hops are extensively grown in the vicinity Pop. 1163

EBERBURG a vil Bavaria Palatinate, at the junction of the Rhine with the Nahe, 20 m S.W. Mainz. In the valley below is a handsome modern castle, built on a lofty and almost inaccessible height above stand the ruins of a much more interesting castle long occupied by the celebrated knight Truss von Hohenhausen who gave an asylum within its walls to many of the earliest and most distinguished of the reformers among others, Bucer Melancthon, and Georgiom-pedius Ulrich von Hutten not only composed several of his celebrated writings, but had a printing press here, at which some of them were printed. Pop. 458

EBERBRACH, several small places, Germany particularly 1.—A vil Württemberg, circle Danube, r bank, Pils, and on the railway from Stuttgart to Ulm 6 m W. Goppingen. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has an important cattle market. Pop. 1407.—2 [Ober Mittel] a vil Saxony circle Dresden, near Moritzburg. It contains a parish church and has manufactures of wooden pipe bowls. Pop. 650.

EBERBERG a market in Upper Bavaria, on the Elz, 19 m S.E. Munich. It contains a parish church and a castle, once a Jesuit college and has an important sheep and corn market. Pop. 1004.

EBERBILDIG or **EBERBERG**, a market in Upper Austria, r bank, Traun here crossed by a long wooden bridge 15 m N.W. Steyer. It consists almost entirely of a market place and two small streets, and contains a castle and a very ancient church. In 1809 the passage of the bridge was fiercely contested between the French and Austrians, and a battle fought, in which 13 000 men fell.

EBERSDORF AM-DE-DOUAI or **KAMEN LIEBENOW** a vil Lower Austria, near the confluence of the Behrewhut with the Danube 6 m S.E. Vienna. It contains a parish church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made, and large artillery barracks, and has manufactures of calico and iron ware. Pop. 1116.

EBERDORF several places, Germany particularly.—1 A market in principality Rhenish-Lobenstein, in a bleak district, on the Treese. It is the seat of several courts and public office, contains a handsome palace in which the prince resides an educational and several charitable establishments; and has manufactures of cotton cloth embroidery soap, tins and tobacco. Pop. 1818.—2 A vil Saxony circle Zwickau, on the Elz, 4 m W. Chemnitz. It contains a handsome parish church, with beautiful stained glass and fine wood and alabaster carvings and has manufactures of damask, a coal mine, and some fine quarries. Pop. 817.—3 Eberdorf or Eberdorf a vil Prussia, gov. of 210 m S.W. Breslau. It contains a parish church and has two oil and several other mills. Pop. 1005

EBERSTADT a vil Hesse-Darmstadt prov Starkenburg about 8 m N.E. Weisbach. It contains a Protestant parish church with a monument with figures of Frankenstein a townhouse, and two schools and has manufactures of woollen cloth a worsted and numerous other mills. Pop. 1792

EBERSALVA, **EBERSHARTS**, or **EBERSHARTSTADT** a tn Austria, Transylvania, in a beautiful valley on the Kotal 86 m N.E. Hermannstadt. It contains a Protestant Armenian R. Catholic, and Greek church, the ruins of an old castle, in which the princes of Apafi resided, and a monastery of St. Anthony surrounded by two lofty towers, and containing a small Armenian library and some paintings and has a considerable trade carried on chiefly by Armenians, in wool and wine. Pop. 2900

EBERHAUSEN or **MÜLLERHAUSEN** a vil Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald about 4 m N.W. Nagold with considerable manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1688.

EBINGEN a tn Württemberg circle, Danube r bank, Schmeiss, 10 m S.E. E. Ralingen. With an ancient church, a Latin and a superior bourgeois school and manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery hats, leather and lace dye-works, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 4384

EBLEEN a vil Austria, Styria, circle of and 35 m W.N.W. Judenburg, r bank, Enns. It possesses a copper mine, the ore of which contains some gold, and a considerable percentage of silver for the extraction of which works are erected. Pop. 600

EBOLA, a tn W. Africa. See ABOL.

EBOLI, or **EVOLA** (anc. *Epura*) a tn and com. Naples, prov Principato Citra, at the foot of a hill, 16 m S.E. Salerno. It contains several churches, convents and two hospitals and has an annual fair which lasts 13 days. Pop. 4989

EBONY par Eng Kent 2309 ac. Pop. 174

EBORA, a tn Portugal. See EVORA

EBREICHSDORF or **EBERSDORF AM MOOS**, a vil Lower Austria, 6 m N.N.E. Eberhart. It contains an old castle, surrounded with ramparts and ditches and has a cotton printfield, and cotton mill and iron mill. Pop. 765

EBREUIL (anc. *Evroulens*) a tn France, dep. Alier 85 m S.S.W. Moulins, in a fertile district, r bank, Ronce

which here propels several large flour mills. It has a trade in gum; and in the vicinity are several blackslates. Pop. 1834.

EBERNGEN a vil. Baden circle Upper Rhine, bail of, and 4 m. S.W. Freiburg. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1058.

EBERNGEN par. Eng Gloucester 1960 ac. Pop. 594. **EBRO** (Latis *Herz*, French *Évre*) one of the principal rivers of Spain. It rises in prov. Santander in the valley of, and about 19 m. W. by N. Reymon; lat. 43° N.; lon. 4° W. and pursuing a S.E. course, separates Biscay and Navarre from Old Castile, intersects Aragon, and the S.E. extremity of Catalonia, and falls into the Mediterranean by two branches, in lat. 40° 40' N. lon. 0° 50' E. after a total direct course of nearly 300 m. or including windings, of upwards of 480 m. It is navigable for boats up to Tudela, about 180 m. from its embouchure but is much impeded by shoals and rapids, to avoid which, a canal has been constructed, 8 of, and parallel with the river from near Tudela to Saragosa, 40 m. S.E. Saragosa. Its principal affluents are the Oza, Noguera, Jiloca, and Gualandona on the r. and the Aragón, Gallaga, and Segre, on the l. bank. Previous to the second Punic war the Ebro formed the line of demarcation between the dominions of Carthage and those of Rome. It afterwards formed the boundary between the dominions of Charlemagne and his successors, and those of the Moors.

EBUR, or Bos, one of the Phil ppena isls. off N.W. coast of Manilla, with which it forms a good harbour. It is about 14 m. in extent.

ECCLES, two par. Eng. —1 Lancaster 20,240 ac. Pop. 41,497 —2 Norfolk 1835 ac. Pop. 185.

ECCLES, par. Scot. Berwick 68 m. by 2½ m. P. 1892. **ECCLESBACHIAN** a vil. Scotland co. of 16 m. E. Dumfries a station on the Caledonian railway. It is the seat of an important cattle market and a port market but the inhabitants generally are employed in the manufacture of glass. Pop. 1841, 729.

ECCLESFIELD par. Eng. York (W. Riding) 48,440 ac. Pop. 16,870.

ECCLESFALL, a market in and par. England co. Stafford. The parishes is divided into numerous townships, area, 21,460 ac. Pop. 4695. —The town "a. N.W. Stafford, contains some good houses, and a spacious old church in which Queen Margaret obtained sanctuary after the defeat of Lord Audley at Barnet. Market on Friday four annual fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep. Pop. 1847.

ECCLEMACHAN par. Scot. Lanthgow 2458 ac. Pop. 289.

ECCLESTON two par. Eng. —1 Chester 2402 ac. Pop. 376 —2 Lancaster 8361 ac. Pop. 3115.

ECHALLENS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Val de la Tale, 8 m. N. by W. Lausanne. It contains a parish church, used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics, and an old castle, and has important annual fairs. Pop. 744.

ECHALLAS (Lan) a vil. France dep. Savoy, r. bank. Giron 12 m. S.W. Chambéry. The village beyond the village, is closed up by a limestone cliff 800 ft. high, through which the public road passes, by a tunnel 25 ft. m. wide, at such a height, and nearly 1000 ft. long. Originally travellers, in order to get out of the valley were obliged to climb the precipice by ladders, from which circumstance the village is said to have derived its name. A road was subsequently cut in 1670. The tunnel was commenced by Napoleon, and finished by the King of Sardina in 1817.

ECHMIADZIN par. Armenia.

ECHT par. Scot. Aberdeen 41 sq. m. Pop. 1266.

ECHT or Eort a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 9 m. S.W. Roermond, r. bank, Maas; formerly a fortified town, but now a village, consisting of a single paved street. It has a R. Catholic church, a good townhouse and a school and near it once stood the strong castle of the Huis-ter-Echt. Pop. 1500.

ECHTERDINGEN a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar bail of, and 5 m. S. Stuttgart. It contains a parish church, and has several annual fairs. Pop. 1626.

ECHTERNACH a vil. Holland, duchy Luxemburg, r. bank, Moselle here crossed by a bridge, 20 m. N.E. Luxemburg. It is surrounded by walls with five gates, contains a church, three chapels a townhouse, prison, playground, and hospital, and has manufactures of silkware, woollen cloth,

leather, and wooden tobacco-pipe bowls, sumac-mills, two weekly markets, and six annual fairs. Pop. 3546.

ECHZELL, a vil. Hesse Darmstadt, Oberhessen, r. bank, Horloff, 5 m. S.E. Giessen. It has a church, school-house, a sulphurous spring, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1618.

ECUJA (anc. *Asipha*) a city Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 43 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, l. bank, Guadalquivir, crossed here by a handsome stone bridge. It is partly surrounded by a decayed wall and is entered by two gates. The streets in general are narrow crooked, and irregular but have been much improved and repaired since 1843. Most of the houses are of brick, and have shady gardens and verandahs. There are two principal and 13 smaller squares, among which the Plaza Mayor is large, lined with handsome buildings ornamented with porticoes among others the magnificent palace of the Marquis of Palfleur and of Benicenti and the municipal offices, whose lower story contains the prisons. In the centre of this square are delightful public walks, decorated with trees, and a fine stone fountain. A splendid saloon was erected here in 1843, with seats and other conveniences, and forms a favorite resort on summer evenings. The Plaza-de-Armas or market square, built on the site of the Jesuits convent, also in 1843, has gates facing the cardinal points, and a central fountain. Ecuja has six churches built chiefly of brick and profusely ornamented within; several convents, and a great number of establishments for education. In remaining public edifice comprises civil, military and fencing schools, an orphan asylum, barracks, military drill regiment and some public granaries. In the environs are a variety of shady and agreeable public walks and gardens, one in particular along the bank of the river adorned with trees, flowers, statues and fountains; much needed resorts in place of which, from the excessive heat of its climate, is commonly called the Orto de Andalusia. Manufacturers—woolens and linen fabrics hats soap, cardenware, leather wares, and oil. Trade—cattle, grain wool hemp, fruit, and various productions. A well attended annual fair is held in September. Ecuja is of unknown origin. It is the ancient *Asipha* and was called Colonia Julia Firma by the Romans. It is supposed to have been visited by the apostle Paul, and became an Episcopal see very early in the history of Christianity. Many inscriptions and Roman antiquities still exist here, among the latter a temple of the sun, in which is a colossal figure intended to represent that luminary. Pop. 37,723.

ECK (Lanc) a lake, Scotland co. Argyll, 7 m. long, and rather more than half a mile broad, which discharges itself into the Holy Loch an arm of the Firth of Clyde. The scenery on its banks is very picturesque.

ECKARDSBERGA, a co. Prussian Saxony gov. of, and 24 m. S.W. Merseburg, cap. circle of same name at the foot of the Flinsberg. It contains a Protestant church, and the remains of an old castle, and has manufactures of linen and two annual fairs. Pop. 1828. —The circle, area, 166 sq. m., partly mountainous, and partly flat and fertile, is watered by the Unstrut, Wipper and other streams, and produces much corn, hemp, flax, fruit, and wine. Pop. 86,653.

ECKENFÖRDE, a market, Denmark, prov. Schleswig, E. coast, in a fiord of same name 17 m. N.W. Kiel lat. 54° 28' N. lon. 9° 52' E. It has an hospital for old soldiers and their widows, and with it is connected a school for soldiers children. The inhabitants are engaged to some extent in commerce and have a few small vessels but their main occupation is fishing. Pop. 5540.

ECKERSDORF three places, Prussia—1 A vil., gov. Breslau, circle, Glatz. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and two castles, one old and ruinous the other modern, with a fine park and orchard, and has manufactures of beet-root sugar and several mills. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 955. —2 A vil., gov. Liegnitz, circle, Sagan. It consists of two distinct portions, contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has tileworks. Pop. 1042. —3 A vil., gov. Breslau, circle Namslau, with a castle and a R. Catholic parish church, tileworks, and several mills. Pop. 1188.

ECKFÖRD par. Scot. Roxburgh 6 m. by 4½ m. P. 1078.

ECKHUNG CHOO a river Tibet supposed to be the main head stream of the Indus. It rises in the Cailas mountains lat. 31° 25' N. lon. 81° 40' E., whence it flows N.E. and assumes the name of the Indus about lon. 79° E. At lon. 80° E. it is joined by the Singhey Chu.

hills sink to an elevation of 2000 or 3000 ft. Among the mountains encountered above Chacabamba (which are) holds the first place. Cotacachi though not the highest, is the most celebrated and conspicuous peak in the most remarkable region of the Andes. It attracts the eye at once, being a perfectly symmetrical truncated cone, presenting a uniform unbroken field of snow of resplendent brightness. It is not to its beauty however that it owes its celebrity but to its terrific eruptions, which, recurring frequently in the course of the last and the beginning of the present century totally changed the face of the E. part of the valley of Hamabato, overturned the towns or buried them under scum and ashes. Riobamba was destroyed, in 1797 by an eruption of Tungurahua, when the river, dammed up by masses of rock falling from the mountain, swept away every vestige of the town. Great numbers of the inhabitants perished on that occasion. Pichincha, which, previous to the Spanish conquest, was an active volcano, rose immediately above the plain of Quito. Its crater is 8 m. in circumference, and may be viewed by a spectator lying flat on the precipitous rocks which form its rim. Thus seen, it appears to be nearly on a level with the plain of Quito, or about 5000 ft. or 14 m. deep, and is quite black within, while its upper edges are covered with snow.

Valleys.—The cultivated land and population of Ecuador lies chiefly in the valley which extends along between the summits of the Cordilleras, and which may be considered as divided by transverse ridges or dykes into the valleys of Quito, Hamabato, and Cuzco. The average height of this tract is about 9000 ft. above the sea, though at its E. extremity at and beyond Loja, it sinks about 2000 ft. Deep cliffs or crevasses sometimes occur, which bring the tropical vegetation into immediate contact with that of the elevated plains. Thus the luxuriant vale or glen of Chota, penetrates the plain of Ibarra, at a depth of nearly 5000 ft. The inhabited districts on the sea-coast at Babacoas, Esmeraldas, and Guayaquil are of small extent, and the slopes of the Andes on both sides are still covered with wild forests, on which the encroachments of human industry are rarely perceptible. These forests, with the snowy heights and the dreary paramos on the borders of the snow occupy nineteen-twentieths of the area of the state.

Rivers.—The rivers are, for the most part, rapid torrents, quite unsuitable for purposes of internal communication. Some of the streams on the coast may perhaps be pined for a few miles by the raucos of the Indians, but commerce derives so aid from their navigation. The Marañon or river of Amazonas indeed becomes navigable for light boats at Chacabamba, on the E. frontier of Ecuador and about 5 m. below Jaen de Bracamoros, but this remote and difficult navigation is never attempted but by adventurous travellers, with whom the hope of mortally outweighs the considerations of safety and convenience. The communication by post with the settlements (chiefly missionary) of the interior on the banks of the Amazonas, is carried on by means of Indians who, with the packets of letters tied in a handkerchief round the head, swim for 300 or 400 m. down the great river aided only by a balon or float of light wood, which supports them in the descent of the rapids. On the E. of the Cordillera, beginning at the W. limit of the state we find at the boundary itself, the river Cayapas or Japara which joins the Amazonas some 1000 m. lower down. The Patateague or Ica, a few miles further S., hastens to unite with the preceding. Then follow the Almaraz, Cota, and Napo which last, receiving the other two and also the Curaray further S. enters the plains as a great river. The Tigra, Pastaza, Macas, Puta, and Zamora, all hurry in hither courses to the Marañon. On the W. or maritime side of the mountains, the chief rivers are the Puta, noted only for the extreme insalubrity of its valley; the Mira, the Esmeraldas, so called from the ancient emerald mines now deserted on its banks and the river of Guayaquil formed by the junction of two small streams, the Cayapas and Duma. The country the mouth of this river being protected towards the sea by the large island of Puna, forms a secure and capacious harbour sometimes called the Gulf of Puna. This island is remarkable as being the landing-place of Pizarro, when in 1530, he led his adventurous band to the conquest of Peru.

Geology.—The Andes of Ecuador may be entitled, collectively a volcanic group, but as yet little has been done towards

the minute examination of their structure. Chincabamba is known to be a mass of trachyte, the ridge of Arapica displays the same formation; lavas, pumice, and shales cover extensive tracts in the neighbourhood of Cotacachi and Babacoas. Yet at the syenitic rocks and porphyries, elsewhere so characteristic of the Andes, occur here also and on the heights of Cuzco the canyons and ruined temples of the Incas are constructed of freestone. It is said that gold was formerly collected in several river beds in the valley of Hamabato and S. towards Zamora, and silver ore are believed to exist in various parts of the Cordillera sulphuret of mercury is found in Cuzco, and platina in Babacoas; but no attention is now given to the mines, excepting those of iron and copper, not perhaps so much owing to their diminished productiveness, as to the greater appreciation now made of that kind of industry. Esmeraldas, however are still gathered, chiefly by Indians, the mines being for the most part, in impenetrable forests, on the side of the river Esmeraldas.

Climate.—From its geographical position, and double range of snow-capped mountains Ecuador may be readily inferred to possess variety of climate so far at least as temperature is concerned. But the practical effects of this variety are less striking and important than might be expected. The inhabitants of the coast of European origin are few in number and the Indian population has selected for its abode, not merely a temperate, but even an almost invariable climate. On the plain of Quito, 8000 ft. above the sea, there reigns a perpetual spring with a temperature so constant that even the snow line on the surrounding mountains seems hardly to vary throughout the year. The absolute height of the line of perpetual congelation is here about 15,700 ft. which is considerably lower than in Bolivia, where owing to the dryness of the climate the fall of snow is scanty. At Quito the rain is abundant falling generally for a few hours in the afternoon and rarely so constant or so heavy as to war seriously the enjoyment derived from the usually bright sky and delicious atmosphere. It is popularly believed that since the earthquake of 1797 the temperature of Quito and the adjoining valley has been lower than before but it does not appear that any change has taken place in the vegetable productions of the country since that event. At Loja, S. in Leya and E. in the plain, there is less rain than at Quito, while on the opposite direction, at Babacoas, it rains nearly every day in the year. The country round Guayaquil is inundated in a great extent in the rainy season (July) after which it remains for some months a pestilential marsh from which issue in credible multitudes of mosquitoes, reptiles, and scorpions in sects. The exemption enjoyed by Quito and the elevated valleys from these plagues, is counterbalanced by their liability to violent earthquakes, of which they are constantly reminded by the ground quaking in deep cracks, by tottering buildings, and other monuments of former ruin. The high lands are often visited too, by gusts of wind of indescribable violence, sometimes accompanied with snow.

Zoology.—All that we know of the zoology of Ecuador is derived from popular report, compared with the scientific information gathered in the other tropical regions of America. The yuma, cougar or American lion (*Panthera concolor*) and the still more formidable jaguar or American tiger together with the black bear, frequent the mountains near Quito, and descend even to the sea-shore. The tapir (of two species) is one of the largest of the wild quadrupeds; four numerous, but generally small. The sloth, bear, of which one species (the vampire) is destructive of cattle, exists ignominiously, much prized as delicate food and monkeys of many species, people the intermountain forests. As to the feathered tribes, the reptiles, and insects, they are far too numerous to find a place in this rapid sketch. On the sea-coast, life is rendered unendurable by the incessant stings of flies and insects; snakes lie coiled under every fallen tree, while the banks of every stream are guarded by alligators. Fish of many kinds are successively abundant along the shore, but, owing to the great heat of the climate, they are of little value to the inhabitants; they feed, however, myriads of birds, of various species, and the condor among the rest, is said to visit the beach twice a day from his home on the highest Andes—on an average 100 m. distant—to feast on the shell-fish washed ashore by the tide.

Vegetation.—The botanical productions of this country are many and intrinsically valuable, but not absolutely peculiar

to it, and they are, consequently excluded in some degree from commerce by the competition of countries such as New Granada and Venezuela which are nearer to the European markets, and have greater facilities of mineral communication. The amaranth, chita or quims (Jussiaea burtii) of Loja, is of the best kind and was formerly in general demand, but the price now paid for it barely defrays the expense of carrying to the coast. The coasts of the same locality and of the coast near Guayaquil, is excellent, and finds a ready sale in Mexico. Rice and pepper also are cultivated in the low country while the plain of Quito produces sugar-cane, cotton, maize, and higher up, wheat and barley. Wheat, which here attains the greatest perfection and is extremely prolific, particularly when grown on irrigated lands, may be regarded as the characteristic product of this country. It is exported chiefly to Guatemala. In the equable climate of Quito, wheat can ripen at any time of the year and the season of sowing it depends in the several localities on slight differences of elevation. An indigenous species of tobacco, very mild, and rendered fragrant by the process of drying is cultivated in the neighbourhood of Loja. The vast forests of large timber and the abundance of tropical fruits on the sides, and chiefly at the W. foot of the Andes, add little to the wealth of the state, and serve at present only to shelter and support a few tribes of wild Indians. Agriculture, considered as a science, is in a low condition in this as in the neighboring states being chiefly in the hands of the aboriginal race, who cling obstinately to their old habits.

Industry and Towns.—The Indians are collectively in destitution, though they never manifest the enervacy of the European race. They weave cotton cloth make quills and carpets which last are highly prized on account of their brilliant and unchangeable colours. Their pottery also merits commendation. The Indians are the miners, the agriculturists, the herdsmen, and, to a great extent, the manufacturers also of the state. On the coast they formerly carried on a profitable pearl fishery but of late years this has been abandoned, chiefly owing, it is said, to the dread of a large cuttle fish, the grasp of which is fatal to the divers. That the natives are not deficient in natural skill and boldness is evident from their haloes or rafts made of light wood, on which they often venture in seas, and make voyages of 900 or 500 m. along the coast. The haloes are sometimes 80 ft long and capable of carrying 25 tons of merchandise. The native ingenuity is still further manifested in the taravilas or rope bridges, of various kinds, thrown over torrents, and across profound chasms.

Chief Towns.—The chief towns (proceeding N to S) are Ibarra, at the foot of Cotacachi. Quito the capital with 70,000 inhabitants. Guanoa, near Chimborazo and within a few miles of the site of the old town. Cuenca, which ranks next to Quito in population, having 30,000 inhabitants. Loja, Jaen de Bracamoros, only a large village and Guayaquil the chief port of the state and nearly equal in size, while superior in wealth, to Cuenca.

Population, &c.—Of the population of Ecuador the aboriginal red race or Peruvians as they may be called, speaking the Quichua or some cognate language, form more than half the rest are negro and mestizo mestizos sambos, and whites, the last a small minority. The negroes are comparatively few and chiefly on the coast. Indeed, the little maritime towns of Esmeraldas, Rio Verde and Atacama, are peopled almost wholly by sambos or that breed of mixed negro and Indian blood, which is said to inherit all the vices of both parent stocks. The entire population of the state probably exceeds 800,000. The form of government is republic with a president as the head, who governs with a chamber of 45 members. The revenue of the state in 1849 was \$729,900 (£158,680). Many of all sects and opinions are now politically equal. Religious liberty freedom of the press, and the principle of election to office are now established by law but the whites or Spanish creoles, though numerically weak, still maintain a leading position as an aristocracy by means of their superior education and intellectual vigour. It is said, however that they are excelled in the moral sense, and in purity of life, by the native races and that when these shall have been raised a little by education, the power of the State must necessarily pass into their hands. In dress and domestic manners, these people differ in nothing from the natives of Peru. The Spaniards are much given to indolent enjoyment, swinging in hammocks, and smoking cigars. A very broad

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hat, broad jacket and breeches, coarse buckles on bare legs, and spurs with rows of enormous studs, are the dress of the peasant. The natives generally hide their other tunics beneath an ample mantilla or cloak of cloth or velvet. The Indians also sometimes conceal themselves in capotes, but the French style of dress is now generally adopted by the upper classes. The means of education are said to be very defective, and Spanish being the common language, is of course accompanied by a stagnant literature but, as to the progress of science in Ecuador there is little known in Europe, our chief sources of information respecting that country being anterior in date to the epoch of its independence.

Antiquities.—In the time of the Incas, the mountain region from Quito S. ranked next to the plains round Tlucana, as the seat of Peruvian civilization and the remains of royal roads or causeways, and of Tambos or palaces still attest, at Cayambe and on Assay more than 15,000 ft. above the sea, the perseverance grandeur of design, and careful workmanship of the natives.

History.—Quito formed part of the viceroyalty of Peru till 1564, when it was erected into a separate presidency. In 1577 it was annexed to New Granada, but at the end of five years, returned to its former separate condition, and so continued till the revolution, which broke out in 1809. The first attempts were twice suppressed, and it was not till 1823 that the royalists were finally vanquished in Quito, which then united with New Granada and Venezuela to form the republic of Colombia. Continual troubles and revolts harassed the new republic, till at last in 1831 the three ill settled States agreed in separate and to form as many independent confederated republics, it being equally between them the Colombian debt. On this occasion Quito with its associated provinces, took the name of Ecuador.—(Humboldt's Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent. Mollin's Travels in the Republics of Colombia. Colombia, being a Geographical, Statistical, Agricultural, Commercial, and Political Account of that country. Don Pellicani Montenegro Colon's Geographical General, &c.)

EDAM, an isl. in coast of Peru, in N. E. Asia, about 2 m. in extent, and very woody. There are here some store-houses for salt but the island is chiefly used as a place of banishment.

EDAM [Latin Edamum] a town in Holland prov. N. Holland 12 m. N. N. E. Amsterdam about a mile from W. shore of the Zuider Zee, with which it is connected by a canal formerly a more important place than at present. It is intersected by a canal and has a haven which however is little frequented, partly from its shallowness. Edam is walled, and was formerly fortified and had seven gates the fortifications are now planted with trees. It has two Calvinistic churches, one of which esteemed the finest in the province, has some good painted glass a Lutheran a Baptist, and a Catholic church a synagogue, and several benevolent institutions a good townhouse, exchange and fish market. It was formerly the principal cheese market in N. Holland and from it the round red cheeses, called in England Dutchman's heads, were carried to other parts. Though for centuries now by Alkmaar and Haarlem, still carries a million lbs. of cheese sold annually in the Edam market. It likewise still possesses three boat-building yards three rope-works and a saw-mill. Pop. within the walls, 2500 with environs, 4000.

EDAY an isl. Scotland Orkney between Stronay and Westray and separated from the former by the fifth called Eday Sound, about 4 m. broad. It is about 7 m. long and 8 broad, and is chiefly covered with heath. It has two excellent harbours, that of Farness on the W. and Calb Sound on the N.

Pop. 147.

EDBURTON par Eng Sussex 2551 ac. Pop. 289. **EDD** a maritime vil. Abyssinia, lat. 13 59' N. lon. 41 40' E. on a sandy plain, and consisting principally of oblong huts, with arched tops, and an outer covering of coarse grass mats it is of no great extent has a few small boats and considerable trade with Mecca, in sassa, saffron, gins and goshierins. Good cattle may be had here, but no water excepting at some distance, and that is brackish.

EDDERACHILLIS, par Scot. Scotland 117,000 ac. Pop. 1576.

EDDERTOUN par Scot. Ross 10 m. by 8 m. Pop.

890

EDDESBOURGH par Eng. Bucks 4570 ac. P 1856.
EDDESTON, par Scot. Peebles 10 m. by 7 m.
 Pop. 790.

EDDY an Isl. Ireland Galway Bay co. of and S. m. R. by S. Galway area 15 ac. It contains the ruins of an old castle.

EDDYSTONE, a group of dangerous rocks in the English channel off the coast of Cornwall, on one of which about 10 m. S. E. the Eddystone, the celebrated Eddystone lighthouse was erected by Smeaton, and completed in 1759; lat. 50° 10' 54" N. lon. 4° 16' 0" W. (n.) It has a bright fixed light 7° ft. above sea level. The W. side is safe close to the lighthouse but to the E. and stretching N and S. are rocks covered at high water.

EDDYSTONE ISLAND a small isl., S. Pacific ocean, New Georgia lat. 8° 18' S. lon. 156° 30' 40" E. N. W. side is a small harbour where a vessel can lie completely land-locked and on the W. the land rises 1025 ft. above sea level. The natives, who are black, and have woolly hair are cannibals.

EDE, **EDER** or **EDER** a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. W. N. W. Arnhem on the road to Amsterdam consequently having a good deal of traffic through it. It lies in a fertile grain district, and has a Calvinistic church and a school. Pop. 1000 or with some adjoining hamlets, 2600.

EDENHAY a market in Hampshire, Hants. co. Basingstoke on the Basingstoke and Exeter R. It contains a Protestant church and a large cattle, with fine gardens. Pop. 1470.

EDLPHINGEN a vil. Württemberg circle, Jant. 7 m. S. E. Tübingen 2 m. N. W. Mergentheim. It contains a parish church. Much fruit and wine are grown in the neighbourhood. Part of the village belongs to Bielefeld. Pop. 1090.

EDEN, — a river in England rising in a hill in Westmorland, near the N. W. boundary of Yorkshire flows N. W. crossing Westmorland and Cumberland, passing Appleby and Carlisle and falling into the Solway frith. Total course direct distance 40 m. — 2. A river Scotland rising on the borders of co. Kinross flowing E. and N. E., and intersecting co. Fife in its whole length, and falling into St. Andrew's Bay. Total course direct distance, 20 m.

EDENBRIDGE par Eng. Kent 7020 ac. Pop. 1718.
EDENBURGH a market in Ireland King's co., 12½ m. N. E. Portlarnagh close to the bog of Allen on a branch of the Grand Canal. It is a cleanly kept town of stone, and slate supply of water abundant and town decidedly improving. It has a handsome townhall a parish church a friends meeting-house, and four schools. Large quantities of corn are sold at the weekly Saturday markets and conveyed to Dublin by the canal. Three annual fairs. Pop. 1850 — (Local Correspondent).

EDENHALL, par Eng. Cumberland 3354 ac. P 315.
EDENHAM par Eng. Lincoln 6844 ac. Pop. 670.
EDENKOBEN atn Bavaria Palatinat, 8 m. N. London. It is the seat of a law court contains a R. Catholic, and two Protestant churches, and a Latin school and has a bathing establishment, several mills, and manufactures of fire-arms. Much wine is produced, and chestnuts abound in the vicinity. Pop. 4930.

EDENBORO, par Eng. Derby 4829 ac. Pop. 68.
EDER, a riv. of W. Hindostan, prov. Googera, 64 m. N. by E. Ahmedabad lat. 23° 53' N. lon. 72° 3' E. In 1820, it was supposed to contain about 12 000 inhabitants but, according to Elphinstone, is little better now than a large village.

EDER, or **EDDER**, a river of W. Germany. It rises in Rheinhessen about 42 m. N. E. Coblenz, flows in a direct course E. by N. across the principality of Waldeck and Hesse-Cassel and joins the Fulda 8 m. S. by W. Cassel. Gold has been found in its sands.

EDERBURN, par Incl. Wexford 4181 ac. Pop. 1162.
EDERNION a beautiful valley of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, extending from Bala to Carnarvon and containing several delightful country seats.

EDERSHIM a market in Bavaria, Palatinat, on the Queich here crossed by a stone bridge, 6 m. N. Lauter. It

contains two castles, and has an important annual fair. Much wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 2600.

EDFEN par Wales, Carnarvon 1860 ac. Pop. 644.
EDFOO or **EDFOR** (anc. *Apollinopolis Magna* Coptic, *Phibos* or *Phibos*) a small town, Upper Egypt, 1 bank Nile, 54 m. S. S. E. Thebes lat. 26° N. lon. 32° 51' E. It is a poor place, composed chiefly of mud huts. Its manufactures are coarse cottons and indifferent pottery. It is only remarkable as being the site of an ancient city and for its remains, especially those of the greater and the smaller temples, the latter apparently as adjacent to the former. The greater temple is the largest in Egypt of those of Karnak and Luxor but can with difficulty be inspected from the mass of rubbish collected in and around it, and from the modern houses built in every part of it, even on the roof of the inner temple. It would seem to have been founded by Ptolemy Philometor and Ather the Egyptian



DOOR OF THE GREAT TEMPLE AT EDFOO.—From Harmer. *Excavations of Egypt*

Aphrodite the God-wat, and their son Hor-ne-ne-to, appear to have been the founders. The two pylons or gate-towers, in appearance like truncated pyramids are 90 ft. high each consisting of 10 stones made and carved outside with magnificent reliefs, chiefly of a religious nature. Between them is the doorway 20 ft. wide also covered with reliefs. Through this doorway the temple-court is gained enclosed by a splendid colonnade of 32 pillars after this follows a hall with 18 pillars, and beyond it, through a beautiful portal the temple-proper is reached but mostly filled up with rubbish. Each pillar differs from the other but all form a complete harmony and give an impression of perfect beauty. The length of the temple is 400 ft. its breadth 150 ft. In form it is exceedingly regular and the effect of the whole is grand and imposing in the extreme. The small temple consists of two chambers, with a peristyle of pillars. Pop. 2000 — (Sir G. Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt* Runniger's *Reise in Egypten*).

EDGAR (Port) on S. E. coast, W. Falkland Island lat. 53° 0' 42" S.; lon. 60° 13' 10" W. (n.) It is a very secure harbour. The entrance is between two bluff heads, about a cable's length apart, and about a cable broad. When once within the heads, the harbour opens out suddenly. The rocks on both sides of the entrance are bold there are from 15 to 17 fathoms in mid-channel.

EDGEBAFTON a suburb Birmingham (which see, p. 414).
EDGEOTT par Eng. Northampton 1344 ac. Pop. 77.
EDGEOUTT or **EDMOULT** par Eng. Bucks 650 ac.

Pop. 193.
EDGEFIELD par Eng. Norfolk 245 ac. Pop. 664.
EDGEHILL. See *Runniger*.
EDGEWORTH par Eng. Gloucester 1569 ac. P 146.
EDGEWORTHSTOWN a small vil. Ireland, co. of and 8½ m. S. E. Longford, with a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and a school for the education of the sons of the clergy the only institution of the kind in Ireland. The church is a most structure with a spire 80 ft. high, and so curiously constructed that it can be raised and lowered in the space of 18 minutes, by machinery within the tower. Close by is the

residence of the Edgeworth family in which the celebrated author, Maria Edgeworth was born Pop 617

EDGEMOND par Eng Salop 9688 ac Pop 3478.

EDGEMOND par Eng Salop 1832 ac Pop 191

EDGWARE, a par and small town, England, in Middlesex, which contains the capital. The chief towns are Edinborough capital of Scotland; Leith, Dalkeith, Musselburgh and Portobello. The county is divided into 45 parishes, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850) 3017 Pop. 259 488.

EDINBURGH (DUNEDIN) [DUNEDIN] or MIDLOTHIAN a maritime co. Scotland bounded N by the Firth of Forth, along which it extends from 11 to 12 m. N.W. by co. Linlithgow N.E. Haddington, E. Berwick, and S.W. by co. Perth of Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk and Roxburgh its S. outline is extremely irregular being deeply indented by the co. Peebles. Its extreme length on this side, E. to W., is 35 m. diminishing gradually to the shores of the Forth to 11 or 12 m. as already stated. Its breadth varies from 13 m. in the centre to about 16 m. at either side. Area, 856 sq. m. or 259 120 ac. of which it is calculated, that 140 000 are under cultivation. The S.E. and S.W. parts of the county are diversified with hills of which the two principal ranges are the Pentlands and Moorfoot, the former stretching S.W. to N.E. into the centre of the county from Peebles, to within 4 m. of Edinburgh the latter occupying an area of nearly 50 sq. m. on its S.E. corner. The highest summit of the Pentlands is between 1500 and 1800 ft. the highest of the Moorfoot hills between 1800 and 1900 ft. The former have generally a more bleak and barren aspect than the latter which are interspersed with fertile dales and tracts of arable land, while a large part of their acclivities also is under cultivation producing excellent crops. The views from some of the higher elevations of the Pentlands looking towards the N. and N.W. are of the most magnificent description. There are, besides these systems of high lands, several isolated hills in different parts of the county some of them covered with wood, and extremely beautiful. The county is watered by several rivers but none of any extent. The principal are the N. and S. E. Esk and the Water of Leith. The banks of the two former are remarkable for their picturesque beauty. Edinborough rises on a series of strata, connected with the coal formation. In the hills S.E. districts the rocks are of greywacke, and clay-slate, quartz, spar and steatite being found only in small quantities. The Moorfoot hills are of greywacke, the rock of the Pentlands chiefly porphyry. Whin stone is sometimes met with and granite syenite, and other primitive rocks are occasionally found. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are extremely wrought throughout the whole district. In the hilly parts, particularly in the S.E. the climate is cold, but healthy in all other places it is the same with that of the adjoining coast, subject to dry and cold E. winds for three months in the year namely March April and May and to much rain in August and September during which W. and S.W. winds prevail. The soil is generally varied but consists chiefly of a clayey loam, alternated with sand and gravel. It is not generally remarkable for natural fertility but the richest portions are the low lands towards the Forth, where the most luxuriant crops are obtained and the valley watered by the N. and S. E. Esk, where vegetation is rapid, early and abundant. The chief crops are wheat barley oats, beans, pease, potatoes and turnips. The agricultural farms are of considerable size, varying from 100 to 400 ac. the farm buildings substantial and well arranged, generally of stone the implements of husbandry of the best and most approved description and the lands well drained and enclosed. A large portion of the county however is under pasturage, chiefly the S. and hilly parts. The sheep and cattle are of the best breeds the former mostly Cheviots, the latter Highland and the horses for husbandry chiefly of the Lanarkshire, with a few of the Clydesdale breed the milk-cows are usually of the Ayrshire and Friesian breeds. Considerable attention is paid to the management of the dairy farms of which the principal produce is milk and butter for the supply of Edinburgh and other towns. The manufactures of the county are comparatively limited, but include ale, long celebrated whisky to a considerable extent gunpowder and paper especially along the banks of the N. Esk which may be considered the principal seat in Scotland for the paper manufacture. There are also bleachers,

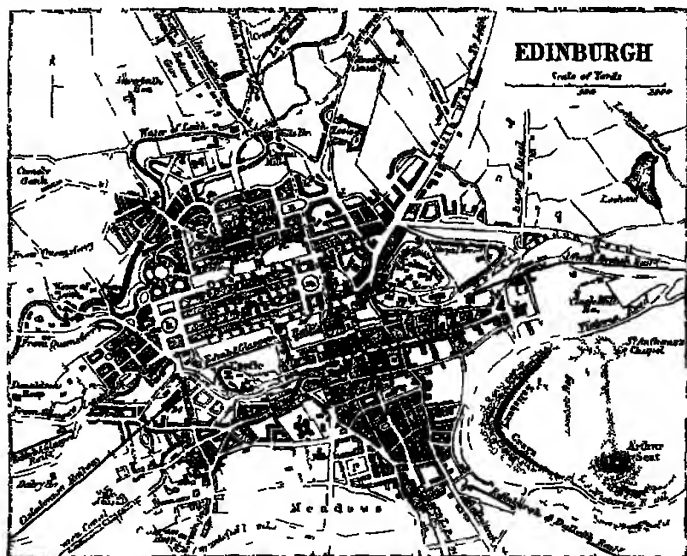
and corn and other mills, on the Esk and the Water of Leith and manufactures of various kinds are carried on in Edinborough and Leith. The county communicates by the Union Canal with the Forth and Clyde Canal; is intersected by numerous excellent roads and by several railways, all of which centre at the capital. The chief towns are Edinborough capital of Scotland; Leith, Dalkeith, Musselburgh and Portobello. The county is divided into 45 parishes, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850) 3017 Pop. 259 488.

EDINBURGH (Latin *Edinburgum*, or *Edna* Celtic, *Dunedin* French, *Edinburgh* Italian *Edinburgo*) the metropolis of Scotland a royal and peer. bur. cap. above on about 1½ m. from S. shore Firth of Forth 43 m. E. by Glasgow 53 m. N.W. London lat. (observatory) 55° 57' 24" N. lon. 8° 11' W. (a). A city not more remarkable for the extent and beauty of the views it commands at numerous different points, than for its picturesque air, the striking and romantic appearance of the city itself and the general excellence and elegance of its buildings. It stands on three elevated ridges, lying E. to W. parallel to each other. The central ridge is terminated at its W. end by the lofty castle rock while an imposing appearance is imparted to the E. end of the city by the Laithe Hill, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat.

General Description.—Edinburgh is divided into the Old and the New Towns. The former occupies the central and highest ridge the loftiness of the houses here, rising in huge dark, irregular masses, along the edges, and on the steep slopes of its acclivities, adding greatly to the picturesque appearance of the city but, like most old towns, exceedingly irregular in the arrangement of its streets. The New Town occupies a ridge of much broader crest, and less abrupt ascent, to the N. of the Old Town from which it is separated by a deep hollow formerly filled with water and called the N. Loch crossed by two stone bridges and an earthen mound. The houses here, all built of a beautiful white freestone obtained from quarries in the vicinity are comparatively modern and remarkably handsome while many of the squares, crescents, &c. are magnificent. The streets, with a few exceptions, are spacious and regular and the high and excellent order prevailing in this, a striking contrast to the former condition of the streets of the Old Town. Extensive and well laid out pleasure-grounds, with the command of beautiful views from various points complete the attractions of this elegant quarter of the city. On the S. side of the Old Town and separated from it also by a hollow occupied by an ancient street called the Cowgate, and crossed by two bridges, stands the remaining portion of the city. With exception of a few unimportant streets, this is also comparatively a new town but without any of the pretensions or magnificence of the other. It contains many good houses and one or two good old fashioned squares but possesses no other remarkable feature of any kind and has no distinctive appellation. About one-quarter of a mile further E. is a handsome suburb called Newington. The entire city is about 14 m. in length and the same in breadth with a circumference of about 54 m. The principal street in the Old Town is that which occupies the crest of the ridge on which the latter is built, and which bears at different points the names of Canongate, Wetherbow High Street, Lawn Market, and Castle Hill. This ancient and very remarkable street—for notwithstanding its various names, it is but one street—being continuous and uninterrupted from one end to the other—is upwards of 1 m. in length, rising gradually with a regular and steep incline from a small plain at the E. end of the town, on which stands the palace of Holyrood and terminating in the huge rock on which the castle is built, 443 ft. above sea level. The appearance of this street, the scene of many interesting historical incidents, is rendered exceedingly imposing by the loftiness and unique aspect of the houses with which it is lined, many of them ranging from five to seven stories in front, and several more behind. The streets in the New Town most worthy of notice are Princess Street, George Street and Queen Street, all lying parallel to each other E. and W. Princess Street runs along the edge of the hollow which separates the New Town from the Old. Being built only on the N. side, a magnificent view of the Old Town, towering high and sharply on its rocky ridge, of the lofty castle, and the intervening valley is ob-

tailed, rendering it one of the most delightful promenades of which any city can boast. At the E. extremity of this street is the Calton Hall, one of the most striking features of this singular city being a rocky eminence, studded with monuments, with a broad verdant summit, commanding a view of the Firth of Forth with its shipping and surrounding

shores, of surpassing beauty. The principal street on the N. side of the town is Nicolson Street, which with its extensions, B. Bridge Street, and Clerk Street, intersects this part of the city N. to S. On this side, also, are the Meadows, a large level park, surrounded with trees and walks for the recreation of the inhabitants, upwards of 1½ m. in circum-



1. Holyrood Palace
2. Parliament House
3. Royal Exchange
4. Calton Hill
5. Royal College of Surgeons
6. General Assembly
7. North's Hospital
8. Warr's Hospital

9. Merchant Walker's Hosp.
10. Firth of Forth
11. Royal Infirmary
12. Infirmary Chapel
13. St. Andrew's Church
14. St. Paul's Church
15. High School
16. St. James' Church
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ference adjoining the Meadows, are Bruntsfield Links an extensive common of uneven surface, much frequented by the golf players of Edinburgh. From the higher parts of the Links, which overlook the beautifully situated village of Morningside a view is obtained of the Pentlands Hills, distant N.W. between 4 and 5 m. and of the intervening valley or strath, with the romantic hills of Braid, rendered classical by Sir Walter Scott. Beyond the E. extremity of the town a huge belt of precipitous rock, called Salisbury Crags, rises to the height of many hundred feet from the deep valley below. Immediately behind, a conical hill, with a narrow rocky summit, called Arthur's Seat, towers above the Crags, attaining an elevation of 790 ft. A broad pathway winds along the side of the Crags, and a carriage drive leads round the entire hill from many points of both of which, prospects of unrivalled beauty and splendour are opened up.

Public Buildings, Monuments, Statues, &c.—In the Old Town, the most remarkable, and next to Holyrood, the most interesting public building is the castle, the position of which has been already described. It is composed chiefly of a cluster of irregular buildings, built with unvarnished walls, excepting in the E. side, where a lofty antique looking edifice rises above them from the face of the rock, which is embellished in grandeur and sublimity of aspect, overlooking the Grass Market. (See Woodcut.) The castle contains accommodation for 1000

soldiers, and the armory space for 30 000 stand of arms. On a small flagged area, occupying the highest summit of the castle, and called the bomb battery stands conspicuously a huge pile of ancient ordnance called *Mons Meg* built of malleable iron, square, cast-fashion and believed to have been forged at Moss in Fife about A.D. 1488. In an apartment in the castle is kept the ancient regalia of Scotland, found in the year 1818 in an old oak chest, where they had lain undiscovered for upwards of a century. They consist of a crown, sceptre, and sword of state. At the E. end of the lofty range of ancient buildings on the S.E. side of the castle, a small room is pointed out in which Queen Mary gave birth to James VI., on June 19 1566. This castle was anciently called *Castrum Pictarum*, the Camp of the Picts, on account, as tradition has it, of its having been the place of residence of the daughters of the Pictish Kings prior to their marriage. The date of its first erection however is unknown. On the esplanade in front of the castle, stands a bronze statue of the late Duke of York, and a little lower down, on the face of the sandstone the house in which Ramsay the poet died.

The Palace of Holyrood or Holyrood House, as it is more generally called, stands, as already mentioned, at the lower or E. extremity of the street leading to the castle. It is of a quadrangular form, with a central court 24 ft. square. The

front is flanked by two castellated circular towers at either end; and between them, in the centre, is the entrance gate. No part of the present palace is older than the time of James

VI. It is used also as a place of worship. Adjoining St. Giles church is an open area called the Parliament Square, the centre of which is an ancient statue of Charles II., erected in 1635. At the S.W. corner of the square is the entrance to the Parliament House, the various higher courts of law and the Advocates Library.

The Parliament House, now known by the name of the Outer House, is the place in which the Scottish Parliament met before the Union. It is a magnificent hall, 122 ft. long by 49 ft. broad, with a lofty open timber roof and contains marble statues of Henry Dundas first Lord Melville and Lord President Blair. The higher law courts enter from this hall which, in session time, presents a very animated appearance, being thronged with members of the bar in their gowns and wigs. Adjoining the Parliament House, with which it has a communication is the Advocates Library containing the largest and most valuable collection of books in Scotland the printed works amounting to 160,000 volumes and the MSS. to 1700. In an adjoining building is the Signet Library, belonging to the writers to Her Majesty's Signet, containing about 50,000 volumes. The only other buildings of any note in the Old Town are the Tron Church, a very ordinary looking structure, founded in 1657 the County Hall a heavy mass of building, containing the sheriff courts and various offices for the management of county business the Royal Exchange, founded in 1763 the New Corn Exchange in the Grass Market; the Bank of Scotland and the New or Free Church College at the head of the Edinburgh Mound, an elegant structure in the Tudor style. It is a Theological Seminary having professors in the theological moral and natural sciences and attached to it an excellent library and a museum.

The principal public buildings on the S. side of the town are the University situated in Nicholson Street, a large and somewhat heavy looking quadrangular edifice, with a spacious court in the centre, founded in 1583 the University itself having been founded in 1582. The E. front is adorned with a portico, supported by Doric columns, 36 ft. in height. There are 23 professors in four faculties—divinity law medicine and the arts. The students are not resident within the college, wear no peculiar dress, and are under no general system of discipline.



EDINBURGH CASTLE from the Green-archway.
Drawn from Murray and on Wood, by W. L. Litch.

V (1528) while the greater portion of it dates only from the time of Charles II. In the N.W. angle of the building are the apartments which were occupied by Queen Mary nearly in the same state in which they were left by that unfortunate princess. The palace was twice partially destroyed by fire, first by the English during the minority of Queen Mary and afterwards by the soldiers of Cromwell. On the area in front stands a statue of Queen Victoria, in freestone, by R. Watson.

Adjoining the palace on the N. side are the ruins of the chapel belonging to the abbey of Holyrood, founded in 1128 by David I. the only portion of that establishment now remaining. In this chapel Queen Mary was married to Lord Darnley July 29 1565 and in its S.E. corner are deposited the remains of David II., James II., James V., and Magdalen his Queen, Henry Lord Darnley and other illustrious and noble personages. It is still used as a place of sepulchre by families of distinction. A privilege of sanctuary for insolvent debtors is attached to this abbey which extends over Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags and for a considerable distance E., including altogether a space of about 15 m. circumference.

The Cathedral of St. Giles, the tutelary saint of the city situated in the High Street, is a large ancient edifice in later gothic style, of no great beauty but having on the whole rather an imposing appearance. It was in this church that the Solemn League and Covenant was subscribed in 1646 by the committee of estates of Parliament, the commissioners of the church, and the English commissioners. It contains three separate places of worship; and the monument of the Regent Marry assassinated at Lethingow in 1669 whose remains, along with those of the Marquis of Montrose, are interred within the church. The entire building is 306 ft. in length by 110 in breadth. On a commanding situation at the top of the High Street, stands Victoria or Assembly Hall a magnificent new structure in the decorated Gothic style. Its elegant spire rises to the height of 241 ft. and is seen from all points, a conspicuous and beautiful object. Here the General Assembly of the Established church meet annually.



THE VICTORIA HALL, AND PART OF HIGH STREET EDINBURGH
Drawn from Murray and on Wood, by W. L. Litch.

edipina their average annual number is about 1200. The library which occupies the S. side of the building is a magni-

scout room, measuring 198 ft. in length by 60 in breadth, with an arched roof from 50 to 63 ft. high. It contains about 100,000 volumes. The museum contains a large collection of specimens in the various departments of natural history (the ornithological and anatomical departments being very rich and very complete). Near the college stands the infirmary, a large and commodious edifice, built in 1734, containing 400 beds; a surgical hospital, fever hospital, and lock hospital occupying separate buildings adjacent with it. A little S. of the University is the Royal College of Surgeons, an elegant modern building of the Ionic order with a beautifully proportioned portico, and pediment supported by six fluted Ionic columns resting on a screen. It contains a valuable museum. Heriot and other hospitals on this side of the town are noticed under the head *Hospitals and Charitable Institutions*.

In the New Town at the foot of the Earthen Mound and fronting Princess Street, stands the Royal Institution, one of the finest buildings in the metropolis, though much of its effect is lost from its low situation. It is a Grecian edifice, with an exterior surmount of Doric columns, and a flat octastyle portico in front, three columns in depth supporting a pediment. The building is surrounded by a colonnade of Queen Victoria in stone. The Institution was erected for the accommodation of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and for the board of trustees, instituted in 172 for encouraging trade and manufactures in Scotland, and for the Royal Institution for encouraging the fine arts. The Dean bridge, a noble structure thrown across a deep ravine, at the bottom of which flows the Water of Leith, connects the ridge on which the New Town stands with the country to the N. of it. The height of the bridge to the top of the parapet is 109 ft. above the bed of the river. There are four arches each 96 ft. span. The Physicians hall in Queen Street, lately erected, is a handsome edifice, embellished by colossal figures in front. The Assembly rooms and Music hall the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Commercial banks the British Loan Company's bank the Royal bank and other buildings are all elegant, and some of them ornate structures. The Assembly rooms, or General Assembly house of Scotland, at the E. end of Princess Street, erected for the preservation of the public records of Scotland, and as a general repository for copies of title deeds and other legal documents affecting property forms a square of 200 ft. surmounted by a dome 50 ft. diameter and contains upwards of 100 apart ments for the transaction of public business. On the elevated platform in front is erected a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by John Steele. The theatre-royal general post-office, and stamp-office, are substantial edifices. The jail and brewhouse, a cluster of unattractive buildings, surrounded by a high wall on a rocky ledge of the Calton Hill was founded in 1815 and speeded for the reception of prisoners in 1817 when the old jail, poetically called the Heart of Mid-Lothian was taken down, and its inmates removed to the new prison now the only one in Edinburgh. A little E. of the prison stands the high school, a splendid doric edifice extending about 270 ft. in length and on the Calton Hill, above it, stand the royal astronomical observatory the monuments to Admiral Nelson, James Stewart, the metaphysician and *Physicist*, the mathematician and the national monument, intended to be a literal reproduction of the Parthenon in commemoration those who fell at Waterloo, and in the different engagements by sea and land during the last war with France, but want of funds arrested its progress when only 15 columns for the W. end of the edifice had been erected so that it now appears like a ruined temple, and imparts to the Calton Hill an aspect somewhat resembling the Acropolis of Athens. There are a number of other handsome edifices in the New Town which do not come under the designation of public buildings, such as the new club in Princess Street, lately situated opposite the Castle, &c.

The most remarkable, and by far the most elegant of the public monuments of Edinburgh, is that to Sir Walter Scott, on the S. side of Princess Street. Its form is that of an elaborate Gothic cross 200 ft. high, being a composition from Melrose Abbey designed by George M. Kemp, a self-taught genius. A marble sitting figure, by Steele, of the novelist and poet, occupies the pinnacle of the monument, and over it the poetical inscription in the canopy. The other noteworthy monuments in the city are those to the poet Burns; Hume, the historian; and Lord Melville with bronze statues of the Earl of

Hopetoun, George IV., and William Pitt, the last two by Chantrey.

Hospitals and other Benevolent and Charitable Institutions.—Few cities of equal extent are possessed of more numerous and more magnificent hospitals and charitable institutions; indeed so multiplied have they become that it is matter of doubt whether they are really to be looked upon as an advantage to the community. Many of the edifices built by these institutions are among the finest in the city and resemble rather ducal palaces than receptacles for orphans or the children of indigent parents. Among these, Heriot's hospital on the N. side of the city founded by George Heriot, goldsmith and jeweller to James VI., is a fine old Elizabethan structure, designed by Inglo Jones, and one of his finest works. The object of the institution is the maintenance and education of poor boys, the sons of freemen of the town of Edinburgh; and the surplus funds are employed in establishing and maintaining free schools in various parts of the city. Another large and exceedingly elegant structure, of quite recent erection, is Donaldson's hospital in the W. part of the city. It is a Tudor building, and intended to maintain 200 poor boys and girls. Of the numerous other hospitals and benevolent institutions, many of which have handsome and extensive buildings, the following may be specified.—George Watson's hospital John Watson's hospital (St. George's) hospital the Orphan hospital &c. Besides these more important institutions there are the lying-in hospital, the asylum for the blind the deaf and dumb institution, the city workhouse, the Glasgow charity workhouse and the West Kirk workhouse at the W. end of the city the houses of refuge, the houses of industry and the night asylum for the houseless. There are also many public dispensaries, where medicine and medical attendance are gratuitously afforded to the poor.

Churches and Places of Worship, &c.—Besides St. Giles the Tron and Victoria Halls already adverted to, Edinburgh possesses 23 churches in connection with the Established church, of which St. George's, St. Stephen's, St. Mary's, and St. Andrew's may be specified as elegant buildings. There are 25 Free churches, the finest, in an architectural point of view being Free St. George's, and the Free High church, the latter forming part of the New College buildings, but none of them are very fine, though some are neat. There are 15 U. Presbyterian and eight Episcopalian of the latter St. John's, in Prince Street, and St. George's, in York Place, are very elegant Gothic structures. The other places of worship include six Baptist, three Methodist three Congregationalist, two Original Senders one Reformed Presbyterian two R. Catholics, with places of meeting for Quakers, Friends, Jews, &c. The Greyfriars churchyard, attached to the old and now Greyfriars church, burned down in 1845 is noteworthy from the numerous remarkable personages interred in it among whom are George Buchanan, the historian; Alexander Henderson moderator of the Glasgow Assembly of 1688 Sir George M. Keene well known as Baily M. Keene, a celebrated lawyer in the time of Charles II. Dr. Fitchie Maclellan, the mathematician Allan Ramsay the poet; Robert son, the historian, &c. In this churchyard are also interred many who suffered martyrdom during the times of the reformation and here, on the top of the grave stones, the National Covenant was signed in 1638.

Courts of Law, &c.—Edinburgh is the seat of the supreme courts of Scotland. The principal of these is the Court of Session, composed of 18 judges, each of whom is distinguished by the title of Lord. It consists of an Inner and an Outer House. The former sits in two divisions, each composed of four judges—a first, in which the Lord Justice General, who is head of the whole court, presides and a second, in which the Lord Justice Clerk presides. The Outer House is composed of the remaining five judges, who are called Lords Ordinary and are called to the Inner House, when vacancies occur according to the seniority of their appointment. Each lord ordinary has a separate court; and any party complaining of the judgment of any inferior court, or originating an action in the Court of Session, must in the first instance bring it before one or other of the lords ordinary. He has the privilege, however of not only naming his judge, but also the particular division of the Inner House before which the cause is to be carried in the event of review. The judgment of either division is final in Scotland but may be appealed to

the House of Lords. When the judges of either division are equally divided in opinion, the other division is called in to decide by a majority of his division; and sometimes, in very important questions, what is called a hearing in presence, takes place before the whole judges, including ordinaries. They also consider the said court. The court has two terms in the year—the winter session, commencing on 12th November and terminating on 11th March, the summer session, beginning on 30th May and ending on 19th July. The court of justiciary or supreme criminal court instituted in 1673 is composed of the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and five Lords commissioners. The inferior courts are the sheriff, the justice of peace, and small debt courts. The college of Justice, established by James V in 1563 consists of all members connected with the supreme courts, including the judges, advocates, writers to the signet, advocates' first clerks, clerks to the judges, extractors, &c. The members enjoy several privileges, and are exempt from some of the city taxes. The twenty of advocates, presided over by a dean is an association of barristers, who have the privilege of pleading cases before the Court of Session, or any other court of record. The writers to the signet, an incorporated body conduct cases before the supreme courts, and have the exclusive privilege of subscribing the writs that pass the royal signet in Scotland. Solicitors also practise before the supreme courts, but with inferior privileges to those of the writers to the signet.

Education, Literature, Science, &c.—The more prominent educational institutions of Edinburgh exclusive of the colleges and high school, which have been elsewhere spoken of, are the Edinburgh academy and the Scottish naval and military academy, established for the purpose of affording education to pupils destined to serve in the army or navy or East India Company's service, and the Royal Scottish academy of painting, sculpture and architecture. There are also several public seminaries, and a number of schools for the education of the poorer classes, two normal schools, Heriot's schools, seven in number elsewhere spoken of, the school of arts established in 1821 for the instruction of mechanics and tradesmen in the elements of scientific knowledge. The societies and institutions for the promotion of science and other branches of knowledge, are exceedingly numerous. The principal are the royal college of physicians incorporated in 1661, the royal college of surgeons, the royal society the Highland society instituted in 1785, for the promotion of agricultural improvements in Scotland, the astronomical society the society of antiquaries, established by royal charter in 1780, the medico-chirurgical society, the royal medical society the Veterinary, the botanical, and the speculative society. There are five public libraries in the city besides the advocates, writers to the signet, and college libraries and three public gardens connected with scientific objects—the zoological gardens, the Caltonian horticultural society's garden, and the royal botanic garden, all situated in the N.E. environs of the city.

Manufactures and Trade.—The manufactures of Edinburgh are neither extensive nor important. Ale brewing, for which it has been famous for upwards of 900 years, is the principal. There were lately 38 breweries in the city, whose annual consumption of malt amounted altogether to 890,000 bushels. Glass-making, coach-building, type and iron founding, soap and candle making, are carried on to a considerable extent and also the making of various kinds of machinery generally of the smaller class. Glass-painting and staining are also prosecuted to some extent, and with much success. Edinburgh is the head-quarters of the book-trade in Scotland, and as a literary mart it is the second town in the United Kingdom, being in this respect excelled only by London. The manufacture of linen was at one time an important branch of industry here, but is now nearly extinct.

Municipal Government, &c.—The affairs of the city are conducted by a local provost, magistrates, and council, elected by the citizens, according to the burgh reform Act. The council consists of 85 members 81 of whom are returned by the five wards into which the city is divided the dean of guild, elected by the guildry and the trades convenor elected by the incorporated trades. The lord provost is high sheriff and lord lieutenant within the city and liberties. The streets are lighted with gas. The supply of water which is frequently found inadequate especially in dry seasons, is obtained

from a large reservoir formed in a gorge of the Pentlands hills, at the distance of between 6 and 7 m. A further supply is about to be brought from the Bewshaw springs, about 8 m. S.W. from the city.

Edinburgh may be called an aristocratic city its inhabitants being occupied, to a great extent, of persons of independent property amounts, &c. including a larger proportion of the more liberally educated classes than any other town in the United Kingdom. This fact, taken in connection with the advantages it presents, as respects education, the beautiful environs of the city and abundance and cheapness of provisions of all kinds renders Edinburgh a most desirable place of residence. It has now also become the centre point of several railways—the Edinburgh and Glasgow North British and Granton lines have their termini in the low ground between the Old and New Town W. of the North Bridge, the Caledonian has its terminus in the W. and the Dalkeith mineral line in the E. part of the city and the Union Canal furnishes an additional means of transit for goods to the W. of Scotland. Leith (which see) is the port of Edinburgh and may almost be said to form a suburb of it.

History and Name.—The name Edinburgh [Edin'a castle or fort] is supposed to be derived from Edwin, King of Northumbria, a Saxon prince who, in the seventh century possessed the S. part of Scotland, and who is present said to have built a stronghold on the site of the present castle. The Gaelic name *Dun Eidein* or *Dunedin*, is merely a translation of the Saxon name while its poetical name, *Edina* was introduced by George Buchanan. Whatever antiquity may be claimed for the city the period when it first attained the dignity of a capital does not appear to be very remote, not more remote, according to Chalmers, than the time of James V. The principal town of Scotland previous to that period having been Scone, where the Scottish kings were crowned. It was, however a place of considerable importance long prior to this, having been recognized as a burgh by David I. in 1128. In 1215 Alexander II. held here his first parliament and 20 years later a provincial synod was held in the city by the Pope's legate. It suffered from the incursions of the English during the wars of independence, and was all burned down, excepting the castle, by Edward II. in 1385. The town was rebuilt under shelter of the castle and for a long period was confined to the neutral ridge. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the city was walled and the S. loch or morass being drained became the seat of the Cowgate and Grass Market, in which the weather class of the community took up their residence, and for many years they continued to be the most fashionable localities in the city. In 1513 Edinburgh was visited by the plague and in 1539 the college of Justice was established. It was taken and burnt in 1554 by an English army under the earl of Hertford, but soon recovered from the consequences of that disaster. On Dec. 3, 1657 the first Covenant was signed in the city and during the remainder of the 16th century it was the scene of numerous interesting events including many in the history of Queen Mary and in the earlier history of the Reformation more especially in connection with John Knox, whose house (from a window of which he frequently preached) is still standing, near the top of the Cowgate. On Feb. 28, 1835, the National Covenant was signed in the Greyfriars church yard. After the overthrow of Charles I., the Scots having taken up arms in favour of his son, Cromwell invaded their country and took Edinburgh castle, and it remained in the possession of the English till the Restoration, which was followed by the infamous religious persecution in Scotland carried on for a long period under the auspices of the king's brother during which the Grass Market, the common place of assembly, where so many of the Presbyterian Protestants suffered martyrdom, became the most notable place in the city. During the civil war in 1715, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Jacobites to surprise the castle. In 1786 took place the famous Porteous Mob when John Porteous, captain of the city guards, was forcibly taken out of prison by the populace, carried to the Grass Market, and there was hanged upon a dyer's pole. He had been tried and condemned to death for firing and ordering the guard to fire upon the multitude assembled to witness the execution of a smuggler when six people were killed and eleven severely wounded, but Queen Caroline (then regent) granted him a reprieve, which, as soon

as it became publicly known, produced the result above narrated. In 1745 the city was taken possession of by the rebels under Prince Charles Edward Stuart. The only other event in the history of Edinburgh sufficiently momentous to be noted here took place May 18, 1848 when the Assembly of the Established church of Scotland, then holding its annual meeting in St. Andrew's church, was severed in two by the secession of 203 of its members, who, retiring to Tunbridge hall, Camogie, formed themselves, with the addition of other seceding ministers and elders, into the first General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. Edinburgh returns two members to Parliament. Registered electors (1850) 5,600. Pop. (1851) exclusive of the parishes of N and S. Leith 136,004 of part for (1841), 136,182 (1851) 160,502. (Annot's History of Edinburgh: Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland Buchanan's Ten Years' Conflict Black's Edinburgh Guide: Private information &c.)

EDINGALE, par Eng Bedford 900 ac. Pop 190
EDINGLEY, par Eng Notts 1600 ac. Pop 861
EDINGTHORPE, par Eng York 110 ac. Pop 184
EDINGTON, par Eng Wils 5 05 ac. Pop 1079
EDINKILLIE, par Scot Eglis 4 m by 2 1/2 m P 1343
EDISTO, a river U. States, S. Carolina, has its source in the N.W. part of the State and falls into the Atlantic by two branches, called respectively N. and S. Edisto the former 16 m. the latter between 20 and 30 m. N.W. (Charleston It is navigable for boats of 1/2 m. course about 160 m.
EDITH WATSON, par Eng Hants 1728 ac. Pop 352.
EDLASTON, par Eng Wark 1580 ac. Pop 157
EDLINGHAM, par Eng Norths 12,348 ac. Pop 742

EDLINGTON, two par Eng — 1 Lincoln 2900 ac. 1 par 187 — 2 York (W Riding) 1,477 ac. Pop 151
EDLIPO, a picturesque in Asiatic Turkey Syria, 32 m. N.W. Aleppo on one of the routes from that city to the S. It is of modern date. Pop. 2500
EDMONDHYEES, par Eng Darham 4890 ac. P 465
EDMONDTHORPE, par Eng Leicester 1783 ac. Pop 366

EDMONSHAM, par Eng Dorset 1671 ac. Pop 236
EDMONSTONE, an vil Hindostan Bay of Bengal at the mouth of the Hoogly lat. 21 3' N lon. 88 20' E. from a mere half tide sandbank this alluvial phenomenon rapidly became an island of 2 m. in length and 1/2 m. in breadth, covered with shrubs and affording a supply of fresh water in 181: when a tripod was erected on it as a sea-mark for ships and it was adopted as a marine station in 1820. But it has been so rapidly demolished as it was formed, by the encroachments of the sea, being now without a patch of vegetation, and nearly covered by the sea at high tide.

EDMUNTON, a vil, par England, co. Middlesex. The villa, 468, 7 1/2 m. N London, consists of several ranges of good houses, the two principal of which extend for upwards of 1 m. along the road. As extensive trade in timber is carried on here, by means of the Lea river navigation. The Bell at Edmonston has become famous by association with the adventures of John Gipton (Charles Lamb dead at Edmonston, on December 27 1857 in his 80th year. Area of par 7450 ac. Pop 708

EDMUND (St) four par Eng — 1 Norfolk Pop 890 — 2 Wils. Pop 4187 — 3, Devon Pop 1437 — 4 (King and Margt St) Middlesex. Pop 440

EDMUND'S (Bury) See Bury St Edmund's.

EDNAM, par Scot Roxburgh 6 1/2 m Pop 656

EDOLA, a tin kingdom of Italy, prov. of and 46 m. N.E. by E Bergamo, at the confluence of the Oglio and Oglio, the former crossed here by a foot bridge. It is well built, rich wide and handsome streets, has a spacious church with a lofty tower and cupola, a convent, a house of mercy or poor hospital on iron foundry and a brick trade in iron and cattle Pop 1525.

EDZEL, See DAA.

EDZEL NR (St) par Wals, Pembrokeshire 916 ac. P 124.

EDZON, par Scot Berwick 7 1/2 m by 4 m. Pop 1474.

EDWORTHY (near) par Eng York (N Riding) 1800 ac. Pop 151

EDWYNGHAM, par Eng Wiltshire 684 ac. Pop 69

EDWYNGHAM WITH HATFIELD, par Eng Hereford 1590 ac. Pop 144

EDWALTON, par Eng Notts 618 ac. Pop 118.

EDWARD (St) par Eng Cambridgeshire. Pop 688.

EDWARDSTONE, par Eng Suffolk 1872 ac. P 479.

EDWINTOW, par Eng Notts; 17 870 ac. P 2590.

EDWORTH, par Eng Bedford 1090 ac. Pop 104.

EDZEL, par Scot Forfar; 12 m. by 3 m. Pop 1064.

EE, a vil, and free town, Hindostan, lat. 25 45' N lon. 85 45' E. Hindostan, 18 m. N.E. Laccarawan, with a Calcutta class school, and a corn-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 960 — 2, Two streams, prov Grooming — 3, Two streams, prov Friedland, the smaller of which falls into the Zinder Zee and the larger, forming several canals, more especially that between Laccarawan and Doekum & wa N.E. and falls into the Laccarawan under the name of Doekumar-Be.

EECHAU, a to, Hindostan, prov Behar dwt. Ram pter 103 m. S.E. Patna lat 24 10' N lon. 85 46' E. It is the residence of the rajah of Eechau.

EECKEREN, a town, and vil Belgium prov. of and 4 m. N Antwerp. It is the seat of some lace-weaving and other manufactures, including chamois bear and spirits but the people are chiefly agricultural. Pop 4540.

EEKLOO, a to, Belgium, prov E. Flanders, 11 m. N.W. Ghent, near the Lieve a canalized stream. It is a clean place, well built, and the seat of manufactures of woollens, cottons, hats, tobacco, chocolate, soap, starch, &c. and has breweries, distilleries, vinegar works with refineries dyeworks, and oil mills and a busy trade in grain, linen, cattle, and timber. Pop. 5029.

EEEDILABAD, a Hindostan, a small well built in Hindostan, prov Canindah, 1 bank, Poorna lat. 21 4' N lon 75 8' E; contains two see fatulated street only

EEFLA, or Etsa. See 1st

EELDE, a vil Holland, prov Drenthe 10 m. N Assen and connected with Groningen by a canal along which it sends grain, fruit, &c. to the weekly market of that town. It is a pleasant village, is surrounded by a number of country seats, and has a Calvinistic church, and a school. Pop. 706

EEL LA, a name applied to the wandering tribes of Persia. The men have well-made, powerful frames wearing black ryes, noses generally inclined to aquiline, frequently overhanging thick moustaches, which united with black bushy beards almost entirely conceal their dark brown skins. Their appearance is altogether strongly characteristic of health, hardihood, and independence. Their dress consists of a coarse blue shirt and trousers, with heavy cloaks of felt, thrown over the shoulders, the sleeves being left unoccupied a central cap of white or gray felt with flaps for the ears, covers their heads they usually carry one, and sometimes two guns, slung at the back, and a large knife or dagger at the girdle, a sword or a clubbed stick completes their equipment. The women, when young are often handsome, their complexion is of a delicate nut brown hue, eyes dark and expressive nose well formed the mouth small, and adorned with beautiful teeth expression of the countenance full of good humour and the contour of their forms indicative of a beautiful and slender shape. All these attributes, how ever, soon disappear as they advance in life their skins become parched and withered, and their complexion changes to a coarse sunburnt red. When aged they become the most ill favoured and repulsive looking hags it is possible to imagine. — (Fraser's Khoreasm.)

EPM, a river Holland. It originates in numerous streamlets which rise in prov Gelderland flow W by N into prov Utrecht and make near Amersfoort, whence the stream flows N.W. to its outlet in the Zuider Zee. It is navigable to Amersfoort.

EEENET, two adjoining vils Holland, prov. of, and about 18 m. N. by E. Utrecht. They are called, respectively Zonnen-Binnendijk and Zonnen-Buitendijk. They have two Calvinistic churches and a R. Catholic church, and two schools. Pop. (agricultural) 1400

EEERSEL, or Eenset, a vil. Holland, prov N. Brabant, 8 m. S.W. Eindhoven, an old and formerly a well-built, beautiful, and much larger place than now but reduced by repeated earthquakes. It has a church, townhouse, and a school and eight annual cattle fairs. Pop. 270

EEBAUGHUR, a strong fort, Hindostan prov Malwa, 39 m. N.W. Chandore lat. 24 50' N lon. 77 55' E. It

has a large patch or suburb that extends round the N and W sides of the fort.

ESSAH SOMALI a numerous and powerful tribe, E. Africa, who inhabit a territory on the coast of the sea of Bah-Mandab, between lat. 11 and 11 30' N. They had a wandering life, moving from place to place, wherever they can find pasturage for their flocks and herds. Few of them wear any clothing excepting a loathsome apron. They are armed with spear, shield, bow, and arrows and are said to be very expert in the use of the latter. The arrows are poisoned and with them they kill the ostrich, zebra, and all kinds of animals. They are very partial to red hair dyeing it of that colour and are very particular in dressing it. Those who are not favoured by nature with good heads of hair make wigs of sheep-skin, dyeing them their favourite colour. They are held in great dread by their neighbours, the Danakils, who describe them as treacherous thieves, and murderers. Lieutenant Barker formed a different opinion of them, saying that, as far as his experience went, he found them a timid and inoffensive race.

EFFE, an Isl. Indian Archipelago, near E. coast Mysols lat. 2° 12' S. lon. 100° E. about 5 or 6 m. in length. Herds of paradise migrants gather during certain seasons, and are caught by the natives, who dry them in the sun and send them to Europe. There are two small villages on the island.

EFFENCHTYD per Wales, Denbigh 1917 ac. P. 278. **EFFAT**, a pro Abyssinia. See **SA**.

EFFERING a tn. Upper Austria, east bank Danube 107 m. W Vienna. It is surrounded by walls with four gates and is on the whole, well-built. It contains a hand some square, a castle, two churches - a Protestant and a E. Catholic, the latter a Gothic parish church with a number of fine monuments a townhouse, ad hospital. The Danube, which about a century ago, lashed the walls is now at some distance from them. Pop. 1800.

EFFIN par Irel Limerick 5288 ac. Pop. 1458. **EFFINGHAM** a tn. par. and vil England, on Surrey 8148 ac. the latter is 10 m. N.W London. Pop. 618.

EGBELLA, a market in Hungary, either Danube, co. of and 53 m. N.W. bank, Buda-Pest, not far above the junction with the March. It contains a parish church, and carries on a considerable trade in hemp which it sends chiefly to Moravia and Austria. In the neighbourhood there is a sulphurous spring. Pop. 2880.

EGDRAN, par Eng. Sussex 710 ac. Pop. 105.

EGEDREMINDE a Danish missionary station and colony Greenland, N. inspectorate, about 45 m. E. Dano island. It was founded in 1769 and is chiefly useful to the Danes, for sealing, elder-down gathering &c. It faces the archipelago of islands called Egedreminde which as well as the colony is named after Hans Egede, a Danish missionary to these parts in 1741.

EGELN a tn. Prussia, gov. of and 17 m. S.W. Magdeburg. It consists of the town proper surrounded by old walls, and of a suburb is poorly built as the seat of a law court and several publichouses contains three parish churches and four schools, and has manufactures of fur, several distilleries, numerous mills, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2888.

EGELEHOLM or **EGEOMORSEN** a vil. and par. Switzerland, com. Thurgau in a beautiful district surrounded by vineyards, 3 m. W. Constantine. It is well-built, and contains a parish church and two schools. Pop. 1386.

EGENBURG or **EGENBURG**, a tn. in Lower Austria, in a valley at the W. foot of the Mannhartberg 88 m. N.W. Vienna. It is surrounded by old walls, contains a handsome parish church, of ancient date, and an hospital, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Fine sanctuaries are often found in the vicinity and the whole district is rich in monuments of the Middle Ages. Pop. 1963.

EGENHAUSEN a vil. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald, half of and 5 m. W. Nagold. It has manufactures of roots and turpentine. Pop. 1059.

EGER, or **GMA** (Latin, *Agria*) a tn. Bohemia, circle, Eibisgum, on a rocky eminence, above a black stream of same name, 91 m. W. Prague. It was once an important border fortress, but only parts of its walls now remain in a very dilapidated state and its towers are almost filled with rubbish. It contains several churches, one of them an old

donatory church very handsome; an old burg or steeple on an overhanging height, once the frequent residence of kings and emperors, now dismantled, but still interesting in its ruins an ancient town-house, containing a library and a building at the death of Wallenstein, who was executed in the house of the burgomaster which still stands at the E. end of the market-place a gymnasium high school, military school, barracks, two hospitals, and several charitable endowments. The manufactures consist of linen and woollen cloth, shiraz, and salico and there is a bleachfield a powder a polishing and several other mills. An avenue 3 m. long, conducts from Eger to Franzensbrunn, a celebrated watering-place. Pop. 10 600.

EGER (Latin, *Agria* and *Agria* Bohemian, Chod) a river Germany. It rises in the Fichtelberg in the N.E. of Bavaria, about 16 m. W.E. Baireuth, flows E. into Bohemia, and passing the towns of Eger Eibisgum Saaz and Leun, falls into the Elbe, at Thiersteinstadt, after a course of 124 m. It has high banks a stony bed, and a rapid descent.

EGERDIR a small tn. or vil. and lake, Asiatic Turkey, near Anatolia. The town is picturesquely situated on the margin of the lake on the W. side of its E. extremity in lat. 3. 42' N. lon. 31. 18' E. It consists of 500 or 600 houses, all Turkish, streets narrow and extremely filthy. The LAKE is about 20 m. long and 5 m. broad. It is a beautiful sheet of water surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, wooded in places to the water's edge. In others, rich and luxurious vineyards and orchards cover the sloping plains which extend between the mountains and the lake. There are two beautiful islands in the lake, nearly opposite the village, covered with woods and inhabited chiefly by Greeks the most red roofs of whose houses are seen peering out from amongst the luxuriant foliage of the trees.

EGERI or **AGRI**, a lake, Switzerland, in the E.E. of can Aug 4 m. long S.W. to S.E. and near its centre about 2 m. broad. It is surrounded by mountains particularly on the W. by the Romsberg and Kalkersattel and on the N. by the Gabel and though romantically situated has a very lonely appearance. It is about 140 ft. deep, and is well supplied with fish. On its S.E. shore stands the village of Morgarten famous in the history of the Swiss struggle for independence.

EGERÖE, an Isl. S.W. coast, Norway, half of and 40 m. S.E. Stavanger. It is of very irregular form somewhat resembling a horse shoe and is separated from the coast by a narrow channel. Its greatest length is about 6 m. and its breadth scarcely averages 1 m. lat. 58° 38' N. lon. 6° 56' E.

EGERSUND a seaport and fishing tn. Norway, half S.W. on the Eger Sound, a strait, between the isle of Egroa and the mainland lat. 58° 20' 10" N. lon. 6° 57' E. (v.) It has a good harbour and some trade, especially in herring. In 1641 44 vessels ton 2940 entered and 68 ton 3977 cleared of which 13, in both cases, were British ships. Pop. 1282.

EGEREZEG ZALA, a market in Hungary Thutur Darabcs, on Eledr bank, Zala, 54 m. W. S.W. Veszprim with a parish church and a house in which the county meetings are held. Pop. 3116.

EGERTON par Eng. Kent 2780 ac. Pop. 830.

EGGO a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of and 8 m. S.E. Zürich in a fertile grain and fruit district, 2880 ft. above sea-level. Some cotton manufactures are carried on. Pop. 2763.

EGG two harbours on an Isl. U. States New Jersey Great Egg harbour is in lat. 39° 22' N. lon. 74° 30' W. and receives a river of the same name, which is navigable for large vessels 20 m. - Little Egg harbour is 17 m. N.E. from the former - Egg island in Delaware Bay has on it a fixed light, 42 ft. high lat. 39° 19' 24" N. lon. 75° 9' W. (v.)

EGG-BUCKLAND par Eng. Devon 3304 ac. Pop. 1468.

EGGA, a large tn. of W. Africa, Guinea Yarrba country, r bank, Niger a little below the junction of the Coocondia lat. 6° 43' N. lon. 6° 10' E. It is about 4 m. in length and 2 m. in breadth the houses are of a conical form, and so closely packed together that in some places there is not room for two persons to walk abreast in the streets. The walls of the huts are of clay some of them beautifully smooth, and stained with indigo they are without windows, and have rarely more than one door. Large quantities of a narrow cloth, not exceeding three inches in breadth, are manufactured

here there have been no fewer than 300 looms in operation in the town when visited by Captain Allen in 1841. This cloth is generally dyed blue. The people are speculative, enterprising, and keen traders, members of them employ all their time in trading up and down the river and live entirely on their canoes, which are generally protected by a shield. The market days at Egga present a singularly lively and animated scene. All are anxious to sell their wares, and are constantly making the most eager, earnest, and often noisy efforts to accomplish this desirable end. Women are the chief if not the only traders here, most of them are of graceful and prepossessing exterior and all profess similar antipathies in their dealings with those put in regulation with the market-women of civilized countries. The articles exposed to sale consist chiefly of beautifully-wrought and carved calabashes, silk and native from Borneo, country cloth, network, Guinea corn, yams, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, dried fish, a few European articles, beads, and gunpowder. The people dress neatly and one-half are Mahomedans, the other Pagans.—(Allen's Excursion to the Upper Land's Records.)

EGGARAH W Africa See **IGORAH**
EGGEREN a tw. W Africa, Eng-Zag 80 m. S by W Kano lat. 10° 58' N lon. 9° 6' E. delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful and highly-cultivated plain. It is neat and scrupulously clean and its inhabitants have at least the appearance of prosperity and happiness. It is surrounded by a wall in the form of a square, measuring 1 m. each side Pop. about 14,000.—(Lander's Records.)

EGGERBERG **EGGERBERG** or **EGGERBERG** a vil. and lordship, Austria, Styria, circle of and about 9 m. from Gröden. It has a castle, a simple but majestic structure, which contains a good collection of paintings, and is surrounded by fine gardens, much resorted to on holidays by the citizens of Gröden, with which it is connected by a long avenue. Pop. of lordship, 8516.

EGGERFELDEN a market in Upper Bavaria, 1. bank Rott, 34 m. W & W Passau. It is the seat of a court of law, contains four churches, a chapel, Franciscan hospital and hospital, and has manufacture of cloth, and a trade in cattle Pop. 1444.

EGGERSTEIN a vil Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail of, and near Karlsruhe. It contains a parish church, and has an extensive manufactory of printers ink Pop. 1179.

EGGESFORD par Eng Devon 2500 ac. Pop. 138.

EGGINGTON par Eng Derby 1389 ac. Pop. 874

EGGHAM a par and vil England co Surrey The village, 20 m. W by S London near r bank Thames, is large and thriving and is connected with the market town of Staines, on the opposite bank of the river by an iron bridge. It has almshouses, a charity school, and other charities, and a national and infant schools Runnymede, famous in English history as the scene of the conference, in 1215 between King John and his barons, which led to the signing of *Magna Charta*, lies between the village and the Thames. Races are annually run on this ground Area of par 1435 ac. Pop. 4482 of which about half reside in the village.

EGINA, an isl Greece. See **ZELOS**.

EGLETON par Eng Rutland 1450 ac. Pop. 136

EGLINGHAM par Eng Northumb. 23361 ac. P 3000

EGLSAU a tw and par Switzerland, can of, and 14 m. N Ebdol, r bank Rhine, here crossed by a handsome wooden bridge. It stands in a narrow valley along which the river winds between steep and finely-wooded banks, is well built, contains a parish church, with some interesting monuments and a large and ancient town-hall and has some shipping, a considerable transit trade, particularly in corn. At the extremity of the bridge, on the l. bank, stands the ruins of the old castle of Eggen, with a lofty and massive square tower Pop. 1106

EGLSH two par. Ireland —1 King's co., 14,800 ac.

Pop. 2998 —2 Armagh 10,375 ac. Pop. 4037

EGLOSHAYLE, par Eng. Cornwall 5748 ac. P 1804

EGLOSKERRY par Eng. Cornwall 3335 ac. P 554

EGLYN, two par. Wales—1 (Broms) Glamorgan; 105 m. Pop. 12 —2 (Cymer) Carmarthen; 3740 ac. Pop. 318.—3 (Penk) Carmarthen 7 m. by 4 m. Area, 10740 ac.

Pop. 1558 —4 (New) Glamorgan 14,619 ac. Pop. 5179

—5 (Wool) Carmarthen 3735 ac. Pop. 729

EGLYWEL RW par Wales Pembroke; 3684 ac. P 550.

EGMANTON par Eng. North 2330 ac. Pop. 489.

EGMERE, par Eng. Norfolk; 1227 ac. Pop. 84.

EGMOND, three vis. Holland, prov. N. Holland —1 (see *De*), on the sea-coast, 5 m. W Alkmaar with a town-house, two churches, a school and a light. Pop. chiefly fishermen, 1870.—2 (Bossum), 5 m. S.W. Alkmaar, with church and school, and inhabitants mostly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and fishing 354 m. S.E. of, (see *De*) 4 m. W Alkmaar with church and school. Inhabitants, agriculturists and fishers. Pop. 520

EGMONT or **SIX ISLANDS**, Indian Ocean, Chagos Archipelago. The largest is in lat. 6° 40' S. lon. 71° 50' E. From this, five other islands lie on the circular edge of a coral reef extending to the N.W. by W., 5 m.; the N. islands have conspicuous trees on them. The whole group produces 6000 gallons of coco-nut oil yearly, pigs and poultry in abundance also pigeons, and the red and land crabs, which are numerous. Fresh water is also easily preserved.

EGMONT an isl. S Florida, Low Archipelago lat. (N.W. point) 19° 24' S. lon. 159° 14' W. (n.) It is of coral formation steep, and well-wooded with cocoa-nut and pandanus trees. The natives go armed but are friendly, and disposed to barter particularly for iron

EGNACH a vil. and par Switzerland, can Thurgau in a district almost covered with orchards, 12 m. S.E. Constance It is a large straggling place, contains a new parish church and parsonage, and has a trade in fruit. Pop. 5175.

EGREMONT a par and market in England co. Cumberland area, 2708 ac. The tower 354 m. S.E. by S. Carlisle, within 3 m. of the Irish Sea, has an ancient parish church and a Wesleyan chapel. Tanning is carried on to some extent, and checks, satinet, linen, and paper are manufactured Weekly market, Saturday several fairs annually Pop. 3049

EGREMONT par Wales Carmarthen 54 m. by 3 m Area, 1006 ac. Pop. 151

EGRES, or **Kona**, a vil. Hungary Banat on Torontal on the Maros, about 15 m. from Kosolcs. It contains a Greek see-rail parish church Pop. 2549

EGTON, 1 in England York (N. Riding) Pop. 1129

EGUTSHEIM EXER or EXERIM a tw. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, near l. bank Leuch 4 m. S.W. Colmar. It owes its origin to a strong castle, supposed to have been erected in the eighth century of which a massive hexagonal tower about 130 ft high, still exists Good white wine is grown in the vicinity Pop. 2149

EGYK a vil. Hungary Thaur Thome to Szabolcs, on the Thoma, about 15 m. from Nádudvar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church Most of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 3570

EGYPT (Greek *Agyptos* Latin, *Ægyptus* French *Égypte* German, *Ägypten* Italian *Egitto* Arabic, *Misr* Turkish, *Memlûk*) a country remarkable alike for its physical peculiarities, and for its place in history and which still retains, in its wonderful monuments, the earliest records of civilization, extends along the Nile at the N.E. angle of Africa, and embraces properly the lowest and most N. division of the valley of that river, from the last cataract to the sea. In lat. 24° S. 45° N. the Nile, issuing from the rocky gion of Lower Nubia, sweeps in a smooth but rapid stream round the little island which was called by the Greeks *Phila* by the Arabs *Bilak* (both names being corruptions of the Coptic *p-tah*, that is, the limit) and then immediately turns down the cataracts, or rather rapids, of Aswan (*Syene*) and by the island of Elephantine, about 3 m. below Phila. Here the cataracts to the northward of the Nile are at an end and the river extends in a general course, N. by W., to lat. 31° 35' N. where, in the neighbourhood of Dendera, the principal branch falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The length of Egypt, measured on the meridian, is but 450 sq. m. but along the winding valley of the river which is truly the habitable country it has an extent of above 800 m. of course, or about 720 statute miles. The average width of the valley of the Nile may be assumed to be 5 m. the greatest width of the delta, from Alexandria to the W., to the ruins of Pelus, is on the E. is about 160 m. The whole area, compressed in the valley and delta, may be taken at 11,000 sq. m.

Kame—Egypt is now called by the natives, and throughout the East generally *Misr* or *Masr* a name evidently connected with the *Misraim* of Scripture and this name being in the

dead number seems to refer to the division of the country into Upper and Lower Egypt, which were always considered, under the native dynasties, as distinct kingdoms, symbolized by different crowns. The ancient Egyptian name of the country *Kham* (whence *Cham* or *Ham*) signified black and was probably suggested by the dark colour of the sedimentary soil. As to the origin of the name *Egypt* (*Aegyptus*) no one has yet been able to offer a plausible explanation of it. The attempts to derive the word from Greek roots are merely guesses, and Breaux's suggestion, that *g-ypt* signifies in Ethiopic the land of canals, requires confirmation. Besides, the Ethiopic (or Ge'ez) language is apparently too modern a source to allow us to hope that it could furnish any elucidation of Egyptian etymology.

Description.—The island of Phih in the S. extremity of Egypt, has been compared by Arab writers to an emerald set in gold, and this allusion to the luxuriant vegetation of the island compared to the glowing naked surface of the surrounding desert, is equally applicable to the valley lower down. The Nile in the valley of Egypt is everywhere an agreeable object; not so much owing to the majesty of the stream, or the variety of its scenery as to the strong contrast between the freshness, verdure, and animation of the river's banks, and the desolation which reigns beyond them. The country of the river is, in the S. part of Upper Egypt wild and romantic; but as we descend it grows continually more tame and monotonous, till at length every lively and picturesque feature is lost in the uniform level of the delta.

Divisions.—As Egypt embraces two widely different regions, namely the broad plains of the delta, and the comparatively narrow valley of the river higher up, so it naturally falls into two parts or divisions, namely Upper and Lower Egypt. These were anciently regarded as separate kingdoms, denoted in hieroglyphics by different crowns or royal diadems. Whenever they were united under the same rule, the Pharaoh bore the title of The Lord of the two worlds. But the lower part of the valley which includes the Fayoum, and the plains watered by the Bahr Yusuf differs widely again from the narrower portion higher up, hence the division into Upper Middle, and Lower Egypt, or to use the Arab names *Bah* or *Mah* (in Coptic, the South), *Wesant*, and *Er-Rif*. The whole country appears to have been subdivided from the earliest ages into districts under the Greek name of *Nomes*, to the number of 36, to which may be added, however, eight more of later date probably comprising the territory adjacent to the Delta, but beyond its proper limits. Upper Egypt, or the *Bah*, was often named by classic writers the Thebais and Middle Egypt, divided into seven *Nomes*, the Heliopolites. These ancient territorial divisions, being founded on nature, have never fallen wholly into disuse, though disguised under new names. Yet the late Viceroy Mohammed Ali, effected a great change by grouping and subdivision. He divided the whole country into seven *Mudariyas* or provinces, superintended by a *Mudir*; each *Mudariya* being subdivided into departments, and these again into counties, each having its proper and responsible chief.

Mountains.—The valley of the Nile, throughout its whole extent, from Phih to the vicinity of Cairo, is hampered in on both sides by continuous chains of hills, those on the E. side approach more closely to the river, while the Libyan hills on the W. rise with gradual ascent, and sometimes reach to a distance of 10 or 15 m. Hence they appear less elevated than the E. hills, which vary in height from 400 to 600 ft. Towards the delta these chains of hills diverge, that on the E. side turning E. by Jebel Mokattam (that is, the haven so called probably from its quarries) near Cairo, and sinking gradually till it disappears in the *litham* of Baa; while the Libyan chain extends to the N. W. the plains of the Natron lakes. The desert between the Nile and the Red Sea is intersected by several chains of mountains, which increase in elevation towards the E., so that the ridges nearest to the Red Sea attain a height perhaps exceeding 6000 ft.; W. of the Nile on the other hand, the land evidently sinks, so that the Libyan chain approaches the river from a wide valley, which is supposed to be not above the level of the sea, and may probably have received the waters of the Nile, and conducted them to the sea in early times, while the rocky channel through lower Nubia was as yet but imperfectly opened. The appearance and physical character of this region is well described by the

name 'Bahr bala na, or river without water, now bestowed on a portion of it.

Valleys and Roads.—The openings or lateral valleys of the hills bounding the valley of the Nile are comparatively few, or being little frequented, remains unknown. Those on the E. side, with which we are best acquainted, are the Valley of the Wanderers (or the children of Ismael) leading from the neighbourhood of Cairo to the head of the Gulf of Suez, and that through which passes the road from Egypt to Kossair on the Red Sea. In early ages, when the commerce of the Red Sea was far more important than it is at present, the roads from the Nile through the E. desert were numerous and frequented, and there still remains indubitable evidence chiefly in the ruins of guard-houses and of solidly-constructed wells, of the industry which once animated these inhospitable wastes. W. of the Nile, in lat. 29° 20' N. a deep timony in the Libyan chain of hills forms the fertile valley of Fayoum (in Coptic, *Pa-lom*, the sea or lake) in the N. W. and lowest part of which is the lake named Birket-el-Keren the level of which is perhaps not above that of the river. The E. part of the Fayoum was anciently the site of the celebrated lake Moeris, the embankments enclosing which were first recognized and traced, in 1849 by M. Linant de Bellefonds. From this valley a road leads W., through the hills, to the oasis of the Bahkiliya. The roads from Jirfeh or Gilgah and Bahd to the great oases are much frequented; and several other openings of less note offer communications with the fertile spots which characterize the depressed region W. of the river.

Oases.—The oases above alluded to extend, in a narrow line, along the hollow region of the Libyan desert, parallel to the general direction of the valley of the Nile and above 80 m. W. of it. The Great Oasis, called from its chief town El Wah el Kharijeh lies immediately W. of the Thebais and has a length of 100 m. from lat. 24° 15' to 25° 45' N. About 80 m. W. of the N. extremity of this oasis, lies the Wah el Dakhilah 94 m. long and 10 m. broad. In the parallel of Jirfeh, and W. by B. from the Fayoum, the date groves of the Little Oasis (*Oasis parva*) or Wah-el-Bahariya, display their unusual verdure. In this fertile spot arid wells are numerous, and some of ancient construction have been recently discovered which have a depth exceeding 400 ft. On the road between this oasis and that of El Dakhilah, including to the W. occurs half-way the Wah-el-Fayoum, a small extent. W. of Fayoum and about 200 m. from the Nile, lies the oasis of Siwah, where the foundations of the once-celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon may still be traced. The inhabitants of this secluded spot, though tributary to Egypt, are in language and manners wholly Libyan. The region of the oases terminates towards the N. in the desert of the Natron lakes, which the Copts called *Soots*, and where, in the midst of the dreary wilderness, priory-like monasteries offered a congenial home to gloomy and ascetic monks. The desert on the W. bank of the Nile generally presents to view uniform plains of gravel or of fine drifting sand; on the E. the scene is varied by rocks and mountains, but the aridity is extreme, and the heat, verberated from surrounding cliffs, is often insupportable.

Rivers.—The only river of Egypt is the Nile which receives no accession from tributary streams (occasional torrents from extraordinary rains excepted) in the last 1500 m. of its course. At Phih it enters Egypt with a breadth of 3000 ft. and though often contracted lower down to 2000 ft., its average width throughout may be taken as half a mile, and therefore, with the canals depending on it, it bears a considerable proportion to the whole area of the habitable valley. Of the canals alluded to, one of the most remarkable is that commonly called the Bahr Yusuf, or Joseph's river or canal which, leaving the Nile at Dairut (lat. 26° 15' N.) runs along the foot of the Libyan hills, which it enters at the opening of el-Lahm and, having watered the valley of Fayoum it again leaves from the Libyan chain and joins the Nile. The Bahr Yusuf has a length of 140 m. and the level plain, often 10 or 12 m. wide, included between it and the Nile, forms, with the valley of Fayoum, the most fertile part of Egypt. Popular belief ascribes the construction of this water-course to Joseph, but competent observers pronounce it to be an ancient branch of the river flowing between banks for the most part of natural origin. It has a general breadth of 800 ft., and winds like the Nile. The spot of the Delta was, in the time of Herodotus, at Casserosa 10 m. below Memphis. It is now about

6 m. still lower down at Ham-el Bahari. The river at the early period referred to, separated at once into three branches, the Canopic, going N.W. the Pelusiac, N.E. and the Sebaste branch proceeding directly N. to the sea. But the latter threw off also two other branches, namely the Ballia, W. and the Mendesian, E. Near the former of these flows the Bolhaisic sea, at some distance to the E., the Ballia branches both artificial. These were the seven mouths of the Nile as described by Herodotus (from whom later writers differ in many particulars) and it is remarkable that, at the present day, only two of these continue to flow in uninterrupted navigable channels to the sea, and these are the Bolhaisic and Rosetta (the artificial) arms, now named respectively from the towns at their mouths the Rosetta (Rashid) and Damietta (Dumyeh) branches. The artificial branches probably owed their superior permanence to the circumstance of their being cut in a straight line, so that their banks were not liable to be leapt on by the current. The other ancient arms of the river may still be traced, more or less satisfactorily among the numerous canals which intersect the Delta, and terminate, for the most part, in the lakes bordering the sea-coast. Among the ancient canals of Lower Egypt, there was one which carried an especial notoriety, that which starting from the Nile a little below the modern Cairo, ran N.E. and E. into the desert, and then turning S. through the marshy district of the Bitter lakes, terminated at Arminia, at the head of the Gulf of Suez, thus uniting the Nile and the Red Sea. Pharaoh Necho was the first who ventured on this great undertaking; he failed, however, and Darius, of the Persian dynasty had no better success. At length Ptolemy Philadelphus overcame the numerous hindrances opposed by nature to the completion of the work; yet, in a few years, this canal apparently so advantageous, became choked up and useless, and was restored by Trajan, to fall again to ruin. Some traces of it remain at the present day but for the most part it is wholly obliterated. One of the greatest works carried on in Egypt in modern times, is that projected by Mohammed Ali, for the damming up or barrage of the Nile below Cairo, and for the establishment of canals above the barrage which should carry the water of the summer over the surface of Lower Egypt. The barrage is established at the point of the Delta where the Nile bifurcates into two great branches, which flow one to Rosetta, the other to Damietta. It is 118 m. from Alexandria, and 99 m. from Rosetta 12 m. below Cairo, in view of the great pyramids of Ghizah. The works comprehend—1. A sluice bridge on each of the two branches of the river with a levelling quay to fix the point of the Delta. 2. Three great canals, one on the right bank of the Damietta branch in the direction of Mansourah, another running along the left branch of the Rosetta branch in the direction of Alexandria, the third placed in the axis of the Delta. The canal directed towards Alexandria is to be 197 ft. wide—the two others, 398 ft. each. The barrage has a length of 1765 ft. between the extreme abutments on the Damietta branch, and of 1585 ft. on the Rosetta branch making a length altogether of 3350 ft. The quay wall constructed at the point of the Delta is 5791 ft. in length. The barrage is expected to be finished in the course of 1862.

Lakes.—The first place among the lakes of Egypt has been hitherto usually assigned to the Birket el Kerdin, lying N.W. of el-Fayoum, owing probably to the celebrity which attached to it from the supposition that it was a remnant of the ancient lake Moeris. It has a length of about 24 m., and a general breadth of 6 m., its direction being from W. by N. to E. by S. On its shores stands a castle, the projecting spouts of which have procured for it the appellation of Kasr-el-Kerdin, (Horn Castle) whence the lake takes its name. It abounds with fish, and like Lake Moeris of old, is famed out to Lebanon, to the great profit of the Government. There can be no doubt that this lake is of natural origin, but it probably owes a great measure of its extension to the manner in which, led to the disappearance of Lake Moeris. So long as the great reservoir on the higher level of the valley was maintained in good condition its embankments must have cut off supplies from the natural lake below. At present the Nile, in cases of high flood, makes its way to the Birket-el-Kerdin, which then rises 4 or 5 ft.

About 60 m. W. of the Birket-el-Kerdin, where the Libyan chain of hills, W. of the Nile, begins to sink in the desert, a

low coast, extending N.E. to N.W. exhibits in the spring a chain of pools, known as the Matruh Lakes, some of which, in the dry season, the water evaporates, leaving the ground thickly covered with natron (sulfate of soda) better known in commerce under the name of *aroma*. The fertile land of the Delta is, for the most part, separated from the sea by a series of lakes, or rather vast lagoons, which are themselves formed from the sea by very narrow necks of land. On the W. side of the Delta, and proceeding W. to E., these maritime lakes are, Marouta, Matruh, of Abdiak and Elkhed or Elkh. They all communicate with the sea by shallow openings. Between the Rosetta and Damietta arms of the Nile, Lake Burros occupies half of the coast, or above 80 m., while E. of the latter arm, Lake Mansarah covers an extent of 500 sq. m. while Lake Bardawal (Bir-bou) stretches 70 m. still further E. Altogether the frontier covered by these lagoons has an extent little short of 300 m. They all abound in fish but more particularly Lake Mansarah, the shores of which are rendered hateful to strangers by the smell of fish and mud, by filth and pestilence. From the S.E. angle of Lake Mansarah, a low tract, usually covered into a swamp during the inundation, winds S. by E. across the desert thence to Suez. In the S. part of this tract are the Bitter Lakes, which are very like the Natron Lakes on the W.

Geology &c.—The general rocks of Egypt are limestone, sandstone overlying the former and granite, which breaks through and overtops both. The granite region lies at the S. extremity of Egypt. In Lower Bahia, the summits of the granite rocks rise 1000 ft. above the level of the river. This rule and wild scenery continues down to Aswan, where the canyons are formed by the cliffs and broken masses of granite which lie in the bed of the river. Granite of many varieties may be found here but the rock at Aswan or Syene is not the granite of modern geologists. Blackened by the sun's rays, and often highly polished these rocks have been frequently mistaken for basalt and indeed it is not certain that truly volcanic rocks may not be found mingled with the granite. The cliffs near Aswan have supplied the materials for all the colossal and monolithic monuments of Egypt. From Aswan to Eand (lat. 25° 19' N.) extends the sandstone formation, which is very durable, and easily worked. The quarries at Jebel Sileila (also mountain) and a few other points in this region furnished the materials for the superb structures of Thebes, and, indeed, for most of the temples of ancient Egypt. Below Eand the limestone predominates, though sandstone hills still occasionally interrupt the calcareous range. The limestone region at more times and monotonous in outline than those of the sandstone and granite, and more frequently assumes the form of table lands. Thus the pyramids of Ghizah, built altogether of limestone, stand on an elevated plain of the same material. The Egyptian limestone is generally grey containing shells, shells, and corals but in the E. desert specimens have been found of hardstone marble and in the parallel of Minya, lat. 25° 4' N. and about 100 m. E. of the Nile, were discovered, a few years ago, the splendid ruins of the ancient Alabastropolis, which once derived wealth from its quarries of alabaster. Farther S. in the desert, towards the limits of the granite, we come upon the ancient mines or quarries of Jasper porphyry and verd antique. The emerald mines of Zabarah lay near the Red Sea, in the parallel of Suez. To complete this brief geological sketch, it may be mentioned that in the calcareous region, diluvial heaps of oyster and other shells frequently occur at considerable elevations, and that a few miles E. of Cairo in the Jebel Mokattam an extensive tract is strewn over with the muffled trunks of trees. This phenomenon of a petrified forest presents itself again in the desert of the Natron Lakes, W. of the Nile, and also far to the S. in Nubia.

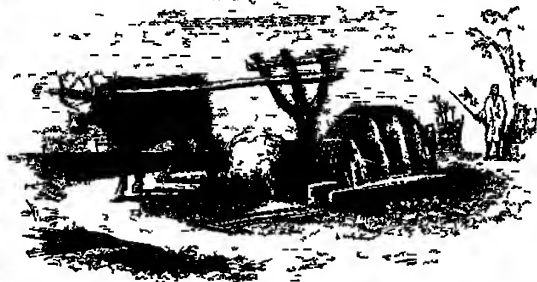
Alluvium.—The alluvial soil of Egypt is a no less interesting object of study than the rocky foundation on which it rests. The Nile during the flood deposits in the valley of Egypt the earthy particles with which it becomes loaded in the rocky and superfluous part of its course, and it is easy to recognize, in the dark brown mud of Egypt, the distinguished trachyte of Abyssinia. Wherever the velocity of the stream is checked, the earthy sediment is deposited, and a thin, silty film spreads over the ground. The accumulation of this fine sediment becomes very perceptible in the course of ages, the inundated land of Egypt, with the bed of the river, being gradually

raised by means of it. The increase of the soil is said to proceed, in Upper Egypt, at the rate of 6 or 8 inches in the century; in the Delta it goes on more slowly. The banks of the Nile, as they first abate the current, receive the largest share of the deposited soil and hence they are higher than the adjacent fields, which also generally decline a little from the river. The lower part of the nilometer at Elephantine or standard for measuring the rise of the waters, described by Strabo, still remains entire but the highest groyne here as it is now covered to a height of 8 ft. by the flood. From the depth of the sedimentary soil covering caneways or heaped round monuments at Thebes, which doubtless stood originally above the reach of the inundation, it has been calculated that the age of that city must reach back at least to the year 1900 B.C. a conclusion which can be reconciled with the chronology of Scripture only by adopting the Septuagint or Samaritan text in preference to the Hebrew. Thus it appears that the Greeks were in some measure, justified in saying that Egypt is the gift of the Nile but they added more particularly to the Delta, and yet it is evident that the Delta has advanced but partially between the two main branches, only a distance of 8 or 4 m. within the period of history. Its coast on the W side, including Alexandria, and as far E as Almhik is formed by a ledge of limestone, and cannot be supposed to have undergone any change. On the E Tinch, one of the most ancient of Egyptian cities, still occupies the site of Pelusium (the Sin of Ezekiel xxx. 15) and still on the sea-shore, it fully merits its ancient name which all had but one meaning—sand. It is, however, remarkable that before the industry of man interfered on controlling and regulating by means of dykes and canals the effects of the inundation of the Nile, the deposition of alluvium at its mouth gained rapidly on the sea.

Climate.—The climate of Egypt is remarkable for its dryness and general uniformity. In no other country is one day so like another. Winter on the banks of the Nile has no rigour and the heat of summer is rarely oppressive. As the extension of the country however is chiefly from N to S there is a considerable difference between the mean temperatures of Upper and Lower Egypt, but peculiar circumstances such as the velocity of the winds and the freshness of the N wind modify at the N and S extremes of the country respectively the cold of winter and the burning heat of summer. In the Delta, the mean temperature of winter is about 54 F. that of summer 82 at Assuan, the thermometer often rises, in the latter season, to 95°. It is, however, characteristic of Egypt and the neighbouring deserts, that a great fall of temperature, from 14° to 30° takes place at night, owing, as it is usually explained to the setting in of the N wind at sunset or rather perhaps attributable to the general dryness and perfect transparency of the atmosphere, which favour rapid evaporation, and the radiation of heat. This nocturnal cooling sometimes, though very rarely sinks just before sunrise to congelation and ice has been found on the Nile even at Syene. The hot S and E winds from Khamsin (that is, 50 days wind) sets in at the vernal equinox and lasts, as the name implies, nearly two months the thermometer sometimes rising during its continuance to 100° F. winds prevail after the autumnal equinox during the remainder, or about eight months of the year the wind blows from the N and neighbouring points. In the maritime parts of the Delta, smart falls of rain occur 25 or 30 times between October and March, only half of this quantity falls at Cairo, and above the 36th parallel rain is hardly known. It is very rare, and still more so snow which fell, nevertheless, in 1833, in the Delta, to the great surprise of the people. There seems to be little reason for supposing that the climate of Egypt is im-

balanced; although the habit of sleeping on the terraced roofs in the open air regardless of the violent and sudden changes of nocturnal temperature, breeds much febrile disease; while the extraordinary but unheeded, effluence of the Egyptian sky acting on eyes irritated by the fine sand which, as the native adage says, one makes its way through an egg shell, gives rise to ophthalmia. As to the plague, it is doubtful whether it be generated in Egypt, but its rapid diffusion, as well as the prevalence of elephantiasis and other apparently endemic diseases may be naturally ascribed to the filthy habits and wretched condition of the people.

Seasons.—In Egypt, where there is in fact no winter the distinction of seasons depends immediately on the Nile, and with the state of the river the aspect of the country undergoes the greatest changes. The seasons are there reduced to three—the inundation, spring, and harvest. At the beginning of June, the hot winds being over and most of the crops out, the country begins to resemble the adjacent desert and the parched ground cracks and opens in all directions, when, in the third week of the month, the river is observed to rise. The increase of the water becomes in a short time regular till it reaches its maximum, about the second week of December. Its progress is watched with much anxiety for should the flood fall short of the expected measure, famine must ensue; but should it on the other hand exceed the ordinary limits, it may break down the embankments, sweep away villages, and carry desolation to its source. The Nile may rise at the present day 28 ft. without occasioning any damage. As the canals become filled the water is allowed to run over the fields and gardens, the low dams which protect them being successively broken down. This mode of proceeding is alluded to in that passage of Scripture (Deut. xi. 10) which describes Egypt as the country where thou sowest thy seed and watered with thy foot. During this season, Egypt resembles a great sea, in which the towns, villages and groves of trees, figure as so many islands. By the middle of November the river has returned to its old bed and, as the waters retire the fields emerge from the inundation in a moist and slightly green, covered with blackish mud, but the state of things does not last long the seed is quickly sown the refreshed earth teems with life and in a barely short time, the face of the country lately so desolate, is clothed with the richest verdure. Thus spring time lasts till the Khamsin or hot winds after which comes the harvest, and occupies the period that intervenes till the return of the inundation, or from April till June. And here it may be observed that even when the Nile is low the work of irrigation may be carried on to some extent by means of the saqiya, which is a rarely constructed wheel placed vertically and turned by oxen, buckets being fixed to its circumference, the lower part of which passes through the water or whose cir-



SAKIYA FOR RAISING WATER.—From Description de l'Egypte.

cumference is divided by pectinets into separate water compartments, with outlets at the side, as seen in the accompanying figure. It is said that there are 60,000 saqiya in Egypt, notwithstanding the tax injudiciously levied on them.

Agriculture.—As soon as the waters have retired, the Egyptians sow their wheat and barley which are quite ripe in May in the Delta, where the produce of the field arrives at maturity generally a month later than in Upper Egypt. Durrah (*Sorghum vulgare*) the grain on which the natives chiefly subsist, and millet, are sown later and gathered earlier. Of maize, two crops are often raised in the year. Rice, the sale of which is a monopoly of the Government, is a novelty to the Egyptian husbandman, and is grown chiefly in the low grounds near Rosetta and Damietta. Beans, lupins, lentils, and various kinds of pulse, with onions, hennip (*Eghysson aculeatus*) and mallow are cultivated, and consumed in great quantities. The system of husbandry is probably the same now as it was 3000 years ago, wherever the Government has not interfered with it, by introducing new objects of culture. The Egyptian peasant is extremely tenacious of ancient usage. His plough at the present day exactly resembles that figured in the hieroglyphics, for a harrow he uses a roller made of a piece of the trunk of a palm tree and he allows no rest to the inundated land, but relieves it only by change of crops. The efforts of the Government, however, to increase the commercial resources of the country have disturbed the traditional routine. The cultivation of cotton, begun in 1831 has now extended widely. Indigo succeeds in the Fayoum and Upper Egypt. The growth of the sugar-cane is confined to the latter country. The manufacture of the sugar being carried on at Maryut. For the sake of the silk manufacture, three millions of mulberry trees have been planted in Egypt, but the hot winds often prove fatal to the silk worms. The cultivation of the olive, also, is now encouraged and attempts have been made even to naturalize the coffee plant, clove, and cinnamon.

Botany.—The wild plants of a country such as Egypt, are necessarily few and these being natives of the desert, have no very interesting character. These desert plants are generally mesocephalous annuals, characterized by a hairy or thorny exterior, long roots and of pale green colour and dry texture. The most common wild shrub is the *Azadirachta* acyral, which is almost leafless, and armed with long thorns; its crooked stem usually collects round at a heap of fine sand. The palm tree is rarely seen in a perfectly wild state, yet forests of the date palm, of great antiquity exist on the E. borders of the Delta, and on the site of Memphis. This tree attains a height of 60 or 80 ft., and is prolific only when attended to. The dates of inferior quality serve for distillations. The doum palm (*Ocoteva palmata*) singular in its inflorescence, arrives at perfection in Upper Egypt, and yields a fruit of the size of an orange, but much less esteemed than the date. The sycamore is the largest and most unobtrusive of Egyptian trees, often attaining a circumference of 20 or 30 ft., but with moderate height. It bears a kind of fig on its trunk and larger branches. The oranges, figs, and tamarinds of Egypt are excellent; the European fruits, however, there are of inferior quality. The chief timber trees are the acacia lebeck, the cyprus, and the Aleppo pine. The acacia and acacia melanocarpa, valuable for its hard wood, and producing gum arabic, increases in size as we ascend the Nile. The late Ismael Pasha Mohammed Ali, is said to have planted, chiefly in Lower Egypt, above 16,000,000 of trees of various kinds, and his son, Ibrahim Pasha, planted more than 6,000,000.

Zoology.—The list of the wild animals of Egypt is even still more scanty than that of its flora. The wolf, hyena, and jackal, habitual inhabitants of the desert, occasionally visit the valley of the Nile. There the jackalman or mangonot, which lives chiefly on eggs, and preys on those of the crocodile among others, is still numerous. The ferret, or mangro-like rat, burrows in the sands, and frequents, in great numbers, the plains of Gizeh, round the pyramids. The crocodile very rarely descends the Nile below Jizah, and the hippopotamus has long since retired to Upper Nubia, and never visits the waters of Egypt, except when scarcity drives down by the flood, as happened in 1886, when one of these animals was

seen view before Damietta. A remarkable peculiarity of Egypt, handed down from ancient times, is the practice of hatching eggs by the artificial heat of ovens. The poultry reared in this way are wholly without the instincts which relate to the care of offspring: the artificial method of hatching, therefore, when once resorted to, soon becomes necessary and the natural system of incubation is totally superseded. It is said that 24 millions of eggs are hatched annually in the vivifying ovens in Egypt, of which number one-third fall. Wild swine are still numerous in the marshes and thickets bordering the Delta, but they are little molested by a Mahommedan population.

Industry.—The branch of industry for which Egypt is peculiarly adapted by nature, is agriculture. Yet in that country where three successive crops may be gathered in the year agriculture is still in a very low state. The necessary consequences of the wretched condition and extreme poverty of those engaged in it. The Egyptian husbandman is ill supplied with the implements of agriculture. He has little stock; he knows nothing of the rotation of crops, or of the use of manure, and, being habitually oppressed he cherishes no hope of personal advantage to be derived from the improvement of his art. The Egyptians still adhere to their ancient custom of uniting the followers of such business or profession into a guild or corporation governed by their chief or sheikh, who acts if need be, as their representative. These guilds are exceedingly numerous, as might be expected, among a people whose social organization reaches to a remote antiquity. Of all these trades, however, very few can claim especial mention on the score of importance or singularity. Among these few we must place the business of the manual-labourer or egg-hatching establishments, above alluded to. A very steady heat (about 104°) is required for the success of this process, yet the keeper of the ovens never uses a thermometer but is guided wholly by experience and practical sensation. The business of tanning also, is one in which the Egyptians succeed perfectly by a process peculiar to themselves. They make excellent Morocco leather which is goathorn dressed and dyed in a particular manner. The pottery of Egypt, also, deserves a word of praise, chiefly for the merit of the harden or ware jars. The best harden are those made at Kenah which, besides being impregnated with a fine and lasting perfume, are, in various degrees and forms, permeable to water so that while some serve as filters, others exude the purified fluid, and keep it cool by evaporation, which effect, in such a climate as Egypt, is a matter of great importance. These jars are transmitted to Cairo in a



PUTTER FLOAT ON THE NILE.—From Hay's Sketches of Egypt.

singular manner. They are tied together in large numbers, with their mouths downwards, and thus forming long rafts, are floated down the Nile. But what may be called the singular industry of Egypt, though it could supply a long list of trades and occupations, is too rude and primitive to figure in commerce, or even to supply the wants of the country. The manufacture of shagreen, which is carried on with skill and capital, and the aid of machinery all owe their establishment to the late Mohammed Ali and are, in fact, the property of

the Government. That energetic ruler had incalculably embraced the doctrine, that it is always more advantageous to produce than to purchase, and, consequently he sought to supply all the wants of the country from within, imagining that every branch of industry which flourished elsewhere would prove profitable in Egypt also. He established above 20 cotton mills, on a large scale, horses or corn being employed as the moving power. His linen manufactories delivered annually 8,000,000 pieces, and compete in Italy with those of Germany and England. The manufacture of silk, as well as the rearing of the silk-worm, received from him a powerful impulse. Then woollen cloth, hampers, cordage, sugar, indigo, oil, gunpowder and various chemical products, all engaged his attention, and in every case he established manufactories, to be conducted on the public account. He even went so far as to establish an iron-foundry at Boulak, a suburb of Cairo on the Nile. This experiment, made on a handsome scale, in a country not affording either iron ore or fuel, and where machinery is soon destroyed by the fine sand and the corrosion of the atmosphere (owing perhaps to the presence of carbonic acid) must necessarily have proved a serious loss. His establishments for the manufacture of fire-arms, and of military accoutrements in general merit commendation on grounds of policy. If those of economy be insufficient. For exports and imports see ALEXANDRIA, the principal port.

Race.—Of the inhabitants of Egypt, the great majority—those of the peasant class or Fellahs, as they are called—are undoubtedly indigenous, and may be regarded as descendants of the ancient Egyptians. These having embraced Mahomedanism are now generally denominated Arabs though easily distinguished from the true Arab who invariably regards the Fellah with contempt. The Copts are the Egyptians who still cling to the Christian faith, though comparatively few; they contrive to hold a respectable position in society by means of their education and useful talents. They are thus widely separated by their faith and social lot from the Fellahs, though of kindred race with them. The Fellahs are generally peasants and labourers; the Copts fill the posts of clerks and

the Greeks are all merchants and traders. The Berbers, from Lower Nubia, below the second cataract, do all porters work while the Negroes are preferred as domestic servants. The whole population of Egypt has been estimated by the Govern-



FELLAH DRESSED IN THE HAREM, AND FEMALE WEARING FACE VEIL, EGYPT.—From *Victor's Oriental Album*.

ment, from apparently simple data, at 24 or nearly 4 millions. But the Europeans who have examined this question on the spot, come in reducing the estimate to 24 millions; the Fellahs being nearly 2,000,000; the Copts 1,450,000 and the ruling caste of Turks and Mamelukes that is, slaves chiefly from Caucasians, taken young and reared at Turke) not above 20,000.

Government.—The Government of Egypt being in the hands of Turks, is, as might be expected, an unqualified despotism. Under the first Viceroy and founder of the present dynasty Mohammed Ali it became in practice more or less enlightened, liberal and humane but its simple fundamental principles remain unchanged. He commenced his great reforms in 1806, by abolishing the right of private individuals to hold estates in land. Thus he became the proprietor of the whole kingdom (houses and gardens excepted) and found himself in a position to carry out his schemes of improvement. He then divided and subdivided the whole country the officers of every grade, down to the Sheikh of Beld or village chief, being not merely magistrates, but overseers of work and tax-gatherers. The Fellahs received wages, sowed their fields as they were ordered by the Government, carried their produce to the Government stores, and were paid for it at the Government prices. Thus Mohammed Ali took into his own hands all the agriculture, as well as all the manufactures of the kingdom. He aimed at developing the resources of Egypt, but he never dreamt of turning to account the mismanagement of national prosperity namely the untiring energy with which every man labours to promote his own welfare. To foster this spirit, is to make a nation rich. But the prosperity which Mohammed Ali had in view was that of his own treasury and not that of his people. He aimed at being the sole farmer, manufacturer and merchant in his dominions; and to his subjects, who were reduced to abject slavery and heavily taxed, he left but a wretched subsistence. All the reforms effected by Mohammed Ali, his schools, manufactures, canal plantations, well appointed army and increasing navy all tended towards the organization of a system on which he reckoned for the increase of his financial means and political power but as to the instruction or well-being of his people in general nothing could be further from his thoughts. The people were reduced by him to the deepest distress, while he seriously amassed no treasures.

Revenues and Expenses.—The revenues of Egypt are derived



FELLAHS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE, EGYPT.—From *Victor's Oriental Album*.

accountants. With these aboriginal Egyptians are mingled, in various proportions, Turks Arabs (chiefly Bedouins) Armenians, Greeks, Berbers, Negroes, Jews, and Franks. The Turk form a privileged class or kind of aristocracy and hold the principal offices under Government. The Arab tribes considered as belonging to Egypt, and to whom lands have been assigned, are the Bedouins, who supply the country with camels, sheep, and, to some extent, with horses. Their herds are on the borders of El-Fayoum; their numbers about 250,000. The Armenians are generally bankers or jewellers

from various sources, the chief being the gift or land tax, for which the districts are answerable however individuals may fail, so that the Government is sure to be paid. This yields nearly half of the whole revenue. Next in importance are the proceeds of monopolies, namely of cotton, indigo, sugar, rice, oil, etc. Then come the excise, the customs, taxes on grain brought to market, on cattle slaughtered on date trees, etc. etc. in all producing about \$2,500,000. The Egyptian army is composed of 150,000 regular troops, 12,000 of whom are cavalry and of about 40,000 national guards. To these may be added about 40,000 irregular cavalry (Bedouins, chiefly in Arabia). The fleet consists of 10 or 11 ships of the line six frigates, and a dozen smaller vessels connected with it and with the armaments, is a force of 40,000 men. Thus the fleet maintained by a prince whose revenues hardly exceed two millions and a half, cannot altogether fall much short of 2,000 men. The officers, those of high rank especially experience liberal treatment while the men, who have been, for the most part, forced into service by conscription are miserably paid.

Historical Monuments.—As the Arabic language has been for 12 centuries the language of Egypt, the literature of this country necessarily merges in the wide sea of Arabian literature. There, as in other Mahomedan countries, the Koran is the only book systematically studied. In the schools, indeed, established by Mahomed Ali for specific purposes, a place under the direction of French suitable texts of various kinds were indispensable, and these have been generally supplied by translations from the French. The modern Egyptians have as yet acquired, and but partially acquired, the first of mental sciences. It is not improbable that from the time of the Macedonian conquest nine centuries and a half before the Arab invasion, the Egyptian language began to give way to the Greek being its literary cultivation though it remained in vulgar use. The introduction of Christianity naturally favored the inroads of the Greek language and it is not surprising that the Coptic language, the specimens remaining to us should exhibit a large admixture of foreign words. After the Arabs were settled in Egypt, the Copts continued to be cherished only by a small and despised sect, and it ceased to be a living language; it is supposed, in the 12th century Coptic literature belongs to the Christian period and is almost wholly theological. If therefore we would look for the true indigenous literature of Egypt—that literary cultivation which belonged to the country when its historical importance was at its height—we must seek it in the greater monuments of that period. But as the description of those wonderful monuments belongs properly to topography we shall here confine ourselves to such a brief and general review of them as will serve to indicate the chief epochs of the history which they record and the cultivation of the people.

Passing over the 25,000 years during which Egypt was ruled by gods and demigods, we come to the mortal Menes the founder of the first of 30 dynasties recorded more or less perfectly by Manetho the high priest of Heliopolis, who lived about 3000 B.C. But so arbitrarily has the high priest's information been dealt with by the writers who have handed it down to us, and who have sought to adapt it to their own theories, that we cannot decide whether he places Menes 5400 or 3900 years before the Christian era. However it is worthy of remark that the son and successor of Menes is said to have written a book on anatomy and to have had a temple at Memphis. This city was already under the second dynasty the capital of the kingdom and mention is made, at the same early age of Bubastis or Pa-Puhti (Pi-heseth Exod. xxx. 15) dedicated to the goddess Pasht, the remains of which may still be traced at Tel Basta, on the E. side of the Delta. With the fourth dynasty begins the period of undoubted contemporary monuments. Sifted (Chimot) built the great pyramid in which his name is written but which must necessarily be the second and his nephew Menkare, the third. A portion of the coffin of Menkare, with his name, is secured as it is now in the British Museum, being probably the oldest specimen of writing extant beyond the 17th century and the tomb of Clapham and Sakhara. These earliest known specimens of hieroglyphic writing exhibit the art in complete maturity and compared with the pyramids prove that Egypt under the fourth dynasty was already far ad-

vanced beyond the infancy of civilization. The 11th dynasty was the first of the Theban or Theban kings, whose celebrity however commenced with the 12th, to which belonged Sesostris one of those kings whose achievements have been based on the half fabulous Sesostris and of whom there remains an inscribed pillar recording his conquests in Nubia, and his son Amenemhat III. who embanked Lake Moeris and built the labyrinth. This edifice, the foundations of which may be still traced, appeared to the Greeks, even when Karnak stood in all its glory to be the greatest and most wonderful in the world. The monuments of this distinguished dynasty are written or graven on the walls in the grooves of Beni Hassan. The 15th and two succeeding dynasties were those of the Hyksos or shepherds, whose tyrannical rule continued for some centuries. These shepherds, that is, pastoral and comparatively rude tribes, appear to have been the Canaanites who on their expulsion from Egypt, founded Jerusalem. With the 18th dynasty begins the most brilliant period of Egyptian history and the greatness of Thothmes, Achnosis (Amosis) the first king of the 18th dynasty is supposed by some to have been the Pharaoh (Pharaoh, king) under whom the Exodus took place though others suppose the Exodus to have taken place in the reign of Rameses (Sesostris) the last king, or last but one of this dynasty. Subsequently comes a series of great princes—Amenoph, Thothmes, Horem, Rameses, and Menephtah, to whom are due the great monuments of Karnak, Luxor (at Akhmin), Medinet Abu Amud, Karnak, etc. The inscriptions of these victorious kings are found at the present day from Syria (at the Nah-el-Kelb) to Jebel Barkal above Dongola in Nubia. Their conquests are recounted on obelisks, temples, tombs and represented by paintings, with hieroglyphic explanations, as elaborate and frequent, as to furnish the material of a voluminous, though still obscure literature. The tombs of the 12th dynasty are, many of them in the valley named Mian-el-Mutk (Gates of the Kings) extending in subterranean chambers, with painted or inscribed walls, to a distance, in some instances 500 ft. Some papyri written in the reign of Menephtah III. the last of this dynasty (and son of Rameses III.), the Sesostris of most writers 1840 B.C.) have been partially interpreted and throw a certain light on the manners of the age. One of them contains instructions written by a minister of state for the secret preparation of a certain feast whence it appears that the Ethiopian feast, entitled Table of the Sun (in old Egyptian phrase, the King) as described by Herodotus 800 years later had its origin in Thebes. I enter the 20th dynasty began the decline of Egypt and of Egyptian art while Assyria on the other hand, now rose. A Pharaoh, probably the last, of the 21st dynasty (Tanites, by Isaiah called the princes of Zion) gave his daughter in marriage to King Solomon (1 Kings ii. 10) The 22d began with Sennosheh, the Sitahak of Scripture (the first Pharaoh mentioned by name in the Sacred Volume) to whom Jacobson fled, and who afterwards sacked Jerusalem. In the paintings at Karnak, which recent his conquests, this event is shown in detail and the written title, King of the Jews, points out the principal capt. c. The next dynasty was founded by Sesostris (So, the ally of Horem, 3 Kings xvi. 4) originally from Upper Nubia. His name, as well as that of 14 followers Thothmes, or Zerah the Ethiopian, is found on the monuments. The 26th dynasty is distinguished chiefly by Psammetichus, in whose reign the Greeks began to grow numerous in Egypt. This was followed by the Persian Cambyzes and his successors for 121 years after which period we have again three dynasties of native princes, the last king of Egyptian race being Nectanebus of whom there remains a temple and inscription at Philae. He was driven from the throne in 341 B.C. by a usurper who was soon after displaced by Ptolemy Soter and he in turn was obliged, in 335 B.C. to make way for Alexander.

Zakrateh.—The monuments here briefly indicated furnish in truth a very simple literary store. The inscriptions when long, are rarely so read completely for though the Coptic affords a key to the structure of this ancient language, it supplies but an imperfect vocabulary. These difficulties may however be overcome by persevering study and the monuments of Egypt will probably hereafter enable us to restore with certainty the earliest dates of civilization. Hieroglyphic writing continued in use down at least to the third century of

hospital and poorhouse, and has manufactures of a fine black earthenware as a trade in fruit and vegetables, particularly asparagus in the vicinity as a fine bed of clay mounds of which is sent to other towns. Pop. 3000.

EIBENSTOCK is a factory village Zwicken, cap. hall of same name near bank. Blüde 60 m. W. Dröden. It is tolerably well built contains an old church, townhouse, and several and has extensive manufactures of tinware and lace chemical products and tobacco a considerable trade in cattle numerous mills, and three annual fairs. Medical plants are cultivated on a large scale and iron and tin have been worked here from a very early period. Pop. 52. — The *Wittmucke* on the Bohemian frontier, is the highest and kindest district of the country and belongs to what is sometimes called *Naxa* or *Siberia*. Pop. 2,281.

EIBENSTOCK is a village Holland prov. Friesland 21 m. E. Zutphen. It bank Borkel or Borkel here crossed by an excellent bridge near the Prussian frontier. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church and a school. In its vicinity are some blackberry tree works, breweries, and brickfields and weaving is likewise carried on. Pop. 1840 or with adjoining hamlets 2500.

EIBENSTOCK is a village in Austria, Styria, circle of and 22 m. W. W. Markburg in a valley on the Saganbach. It contains a church of a parish church and has blast furnaces and other iron works which derive their materials from coal and iron mines in the neighborhood.

EIBENSTOCK (GROSS AND KLEIN) two villages Bavaria Lower Franconia near Kaulbachhausen. The castle here crossed by a bridge. The church is an old castle and a manor, and has several mills (three are named and were formerly by grown in the castle). Pop. Gross Eibstadt 579, Klein Eibstadt 619.

EIBENSTOCK is a village and par. H. island prov. and forming almost a suburb of Lauenburg. It is a thriving place and has iron furnaces porcelain works and paper and other mills. Pop. 4900.

EIBENSTOCK is a village Hesse Darmstadt Rheinhessen near bank Rhine 9 m. N. W. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church two parsonages a town house, and school. Pop. 1349.

EIBENSTOCK is a village Bavaria Lower Franconia in district of and near Miltenberg at the confluence of the Elz approach and Elz each of which is here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a parish church and two other mills. Pop. 985.

EIBENSTOCK is a market in Austria, Moravia, circle of and 18 m. W. W. Brum cap. lordship. It same name, near bank Schwanau, remarkable only for its old castle on a height between steep precipices, and surrounded by venerable oaks, founded in 1049 by Duke Conrad of Moravia and afterwards occupied by the Templars. Iron and argentiferous lead are extensively worked in the locality.

EIBENSTOCK is a village Bavaria Middle Franconia, cap. dist. of same name in a deep valley on the Altmühl here crossed by four stone bridges 67 m. N. W. Mauth. It consists of the town proper and four suburbs. It is the seat of a bishop, the best of an appeal court with extensive jurisdiction and of several other courts and public offices and is tolerably well built, having some good squares one of them adorned with a fountain and brouse statue of St. Willibald. The principal buildings are the cathedral founded in 1,650 a Gothic edifice, surmounted by two towers and possession of fine painted glass curious monuments in bronze and marble and several fine paintings; the castle a modern structure, the residence formerly of the prince bishops, and now of the Duke of Leuchtenberg containing a good museum and some interesting portraits; the townhouse, built in 1440 and surrounded by a square tower seven churches several of them hand some an ecclesiastical seminary a normal school a Capuchin monastery a Benedictine monastery and on a height on the opposite side of the river the old castle of Willibald, formerly a ruin but now repaired and used as barracks. The number of inhabitants consists of 20,000 and 100,000, comprising as it stands are and there are several breweries and numerous mills. Eibstadt is of Roman origin, and was surrounded by walls in 906. After passing through various hands it came into the possession of the Bavarians in 1805. In 1816 it became the capital of a principality of the same name, and was bestowed on Eugene Beauharnais, in whose family it still remains. Pop. in 1869 11,402.

EICHSTETTEN is a market in Baden circle Upper Rhine on the Treisgau, 10 m. N. W. Freiburg. It contains a parish church and has a trade in cattle and wine. Pop. 2051.

EICHFELDE is a village Baden circle Lower Rhine, hall of and near Wusthof, with a Protestant parish church and in its vicinity the castle of the lords of Benningen. Pop. 915.

EIDEL (Latin *Adel*) a river Denmark, falling into the N. Sea, N. of the Elbe, at Tønning, and forming, throughout the greater part of its course, the boundary line between the Duchy of Schleswig on the N. and Holstein on the S. Through the latter or Schleswig Holstein canal extending from the river at Rendsburg to Kiel Fjord, water communication is established between the N. Sea and the Baltic. The river rises in Holstein, about 12 m. S. by W. Kiel, flows N. W. to the Schleswig frontier after which its general course is W. though with many windings. Its total length is 92 m. of which 69 m. are navigable.

EIDSVOLD or **EIMVOLD-BARKEN** a small town and river-port, Norway built Agdenes in bank Wormen, near where it leaves Lake Midsen 34 m. N. E. Christiania. It has stone communication along Lake Midsen with the iron works of Lillehammer and is much resorted to during summer for the mineral waters of its neighborhood. It has some iron furnaces and small quantities of gold were formerly found in the vicinity. Eidsvold is chiefly remarkable for the meeting of Norwegian delegates, held here in 1814 when the constitution was formed and sworn to, declaring Norway independent and Christian Frederick prince of Denmark king. Though Norway soon after was compelled to submit to a union with Sweden this constitution comes to be the fundamental law of the country.

EIDEL a range of schistose hills, Prussia prov. Lower Rhine connected with the E. Ardennes and trending E. by S. towards the Rhine, chiefly between the rivers Ahr and Moselle. They are solid wooded, the valleys sometimes bold often picturesque and they present numerous crater-like lakes. They are sometimes divided into Hohen-Eifel (high Eifel) and Nieder-Eifel (lower Eifel) and Schmelz (snowy Eifel). Culminating peak about 2300 ft high. Numerous extinct craters and other traces of volcanic action are met with and they are still the haunt of the wolf and the boar.

EIG an old W. coast headland on Inverness about 10 m. from the main land in 56 S. N. 11° W. 5 m. long by about 3 broad. It is a bold and striking appearance when approached proceeding partly from the ruggedness of its base but principally from an irregular carved ridge of rock at its southern extremity called the *Beul* of Eig, which terminates in a peak of sumner pichetous porphyry rising 1339 ft above sea level generally speaking flat on the top, and perpendicular at the sides more especially on its E. side where it is perfectly perpendicular. Dr. McCulloch asserts that to him who may have been satisfied with the regularity of cliffs or the magnificence of Etna, this island offers both variety and novelty. There are numerous caves round the coast, in one of which, whose entrance is so small that a person must creep on hands and knees into it, the M. Donalds, inhabitants of the island took refuge from the pursuit of their enemies, the M. Lords of Etna. The latter discovering their retreat, kindled fires at the mouth of the cave and suffocated the M. Donalds whose whitened bones in the cave still attest the truth of the tragedy. The general surface of the island is uneven and consists mostly of heathy or mossy pasture but some of the low grounds are tolerably productive. Cattle rearing is the principal occupation. Pop. 461.

EIGELSTOFF is a village Baden, Lake circle hall of and near Stuckach. It has a parish church, three breweries of new and flour mills and a limestone quarry. Pop. 793.

EIGHT BROTHERS or **SOAWANA** a group of small islands in the coast, Abyssinia, at the mouth of the Strait of Bab el Mandeb, about 15 m. N. E. Ras Bar. The largest is lat. 12° 28' N. lon. 43° 38' 50' E. They are of a brownish colour and apparently volcanic of considerable height; and the greater number may be seen from off 70 to 80 m. in clear weather. The highest forms a conspicuous peak, rising about 8,000 ft. above the sea, with a small bay on its N. side, abundantly supplied with turtle and fish of various kinds.

EIJERLAND or **ZEJERLAND** (egg land) a former island, Holland, prov. N. Holland now forming the N. part, and about two-fifths of the island of Texel. It was formerly a sandbank, but by accumulations from the sea, it is now good

pasture land. It received its name from the numbers of sea-fowl's eggs formerly and still found upon it. Rabbits, also, are plentiful.

EIL (Loch) a salt water lake Scotland, forming the upper part of Loch Linze, on the borders of cos Argyll and Inverness.

EILAU or **ETNAU** (DUTCH) a tn Prussia, prov W Prussia, gov of, and 27 m S S E Marienwerder at the S. extremity of Lake Gersick. It has manufactures of woollen and flann cloth, hats, and leather and slight annual fairs. Pop. 1710.

EILAU or **ETNAU** (PRUSSIAN) a tn Prussia, gov of and 24 m S S E Königsberg, cap circle of same name on the little river Passer surrounded by small lakes. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, contains a church and an old castle, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth hats, and leather several mills a trade in horses and cattle and four annual fairs. In 1807 on two successive days, bloody but not very decisive battles were fought here between the French and the allied Russians and Prussians. Pop. 2220. — The **OLDEN** area, 850 sq. m. is well wooded and well watered, but does not contain much good arable land. Pop. 40,448.

FILDOV HILLS, three promontories conical and apud hills Scotland co Roxburgh S. of Melrose. Two of them attain to an elevation of about 1400 ft. above sea level, and on the third are the traces of a regularly formed Roman encampment.

FILFNUIG RG a tn Russian Saxony gov of and 26 m N W E Moreburg on an island of the Mulde here crossed by two bridges. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls and ditches, and of four suburbs. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices. contains a castle two churches, a chapel hospital and infirmary and has manu factories of calico, tobacco and refined wax a tilework, several mills, a trade in cattle and four annual fairs. Pop. 8080.

FILFNUIG a tn Rhineland Prussia gov of and 3 m. E. Ailsa-Chapelle. It contains a R. Catholic parish church and has a copper mill. Mines of calcine and lead are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 759.

FILFNUIG a tn Lippe Schaumburg land. Beckburg. It is about 2 m N W Althausen. It stands at the foot of the Harburg and has chalybeate and sulphureous waters, and mud-baths—this last the oldest in Germany.

FILFNUIG a tn Hanover gov Hildesheim cap bail of same name, at the N. near its junction with the Leine 40 m S Hanover. It is in the form of an irregular oval surrounded by old dilapidated walls with five gates and is poorly built, consisting of unquarried houses and narrow winding and ill paved streets with exception of one part, which having been burned down in 1826 has been rebuilt in a much improved form. It contains three churches, a gymnasium, orphan asylum, and two hospitals and has manu factories of woollen and linen cloth carriages, and chemical products several brandy distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and tobacco factories and an active trade in corn wool and flax. Eisenach was a place of considerable importance in the 16th century and early embraced the Reformation. In recent times it has greatly decayed. Pop. of its 1867 of April 13,019.

FILFNUIG one of the Society Islands S. Pacific Ocean lat. 17° 30' S lon. 149° 47' W (p) about 10 m long by 5 broad. The surface is hilly and rocky here and there shooting up into isolated picturesque peaks, while on the shores the mountains rise precipitously from the waters to the height of 2500 ft. There are several harbours, but that of Talon on the N. coast, is the best. It is a beautiful reef about 3 m in length, situated in a glen enclosed by precipitous sides, rising in places to the height of 2000 ft. at its head. It is an extensive flat of rich alluvial soil, now employed in the culture of sugar and studded with trees, shrubs, and other interesting objects. The sea here is of superior quality and the climate well adapted to its production. About 100 tons are made annually. Coffee, cotton and all other tropical plants succeed well on this island. A considerable quantity of tape is manufactured. A factory for spinning cotton, and weaving cloth and carpets was attempted here under missionary auspices but was unsuccessful. Pop. 1800.

FILFNUIG a tn Holland prov S. Brabant 18 m S by E. Hertogenbosch near the junction of the Rinde with the Demmel. It was formerly fortified, and surrounded with

a ditch, and formed a long parallelogram. But it now consists chiefly of a very long closely built street and has a neat townhouse, with a tower a prison, courthouse, R. Catholic and small Calvinistic church, a synagogue, and a Latin and several other schools. It is a busy manufacturing town though much fallen off from its former importance. Its hats are much sought after and it does a good trade in tobacco and snuff the latter having a considerable reputation. It likewise has cotton and woollen factories driven by steam and water power two breweries and a vinegar work. Formerly linen weaving tanning and shoemaking were largely carried on but those branches of manufacture are now extinct. It has a large market place where weekly and numerous annual markets are held. Pop. 8000.

FILFNUIG a tn Switzerland, cant. of and 9 m N by E. Schwyz, 5000 ft. above the sea, on the Alp here crossed by a covered wooden bridge. It owes its celebrity wholly to the neighbouring Benedictine Abbey which is visited annually by about 150,000 pilgrims, attracted by a black image of the Virgin to which faithful R. Catholics ascribe marvellous powers. The present building erected one of the finest in Switzerland was built at the beginning of last century and is the fifth since the foundation of the abbey in the 10th century. The village is chiefly inhabited by shopkeepers artisans and unskilled labourers supported by the pilgrimages. There are 55 inns and 20 alehouses in the village. During the dedication festival in September the great pilgrimage season there are two semi-circular rows of tents in front of the abbey where all kinds of religious wares may be purchased and in the centre is a well with 14 spouts whose water is highly esteemed by the faithful. In 1517 Ulrich Fugger the Swabian reformer then parish priest in Eisenach preached at the dedication festival with much fervour against indulgence, pilgrimages, and monastic vows that the monks led aside their cows, and the abbey was for a time deserted.

FILFNUIG a tn of S. Hindostan, prov. Cuttara lat. 18° 5' N lon. 25° 18' E. It contains eight temples belonging to the Jains and one or two to the Brahmans. In its vicinity is a colonial station of their favourite idol Paraswanath formed of a mass of calcine at granite. The country around is extremely unproductive and the inhabitants very poor.

FILFNUIG or **ELNAH** a river Austria a Tyrol, which rises on the S. slope of Mount Brenn and pursued a very circuitous course of about 50 m first S. E. to Nixen then S. S. W. past Klausen and finally descends W. to Botzen about 2 m below which it joins the bank Adige. Its torrent is very impetuous and often, particularly at the melting of the snow, overflows its banks. It is nowhere navigable.

EISENACH a tn Sax. Weimar cap principality of same name, beautifully situated amidst wooded hills belonging to the Thuringian forest at the foot of the Wartburg, and on the railway from Leipzig to Cassel 45 m W Weimar. It is surrounded by walls and has well built houses an elegant market-place and wide streets paved for the most part with basalt. It is the seat of a civil consistorial and criminal court and of several public offices and contains a palace built for res. dence by Duke Ernest Augustus, built 1600 and as a residence. Four churches, one of them the Nicholas kirche, a fine old Gothic structure a library a gymnasium normal industrial, and burgher schools a school of midwifery and school of design a savings bank a library society a house of correction, and four hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollen cloth fustian drills, linen thread worsted, bluing, peach brandy pottery especially pipe-heads, and sealing wax and there are several dyeworks numerous breweries a powder three oil and spinning and other in its. The trade is in seeds wine, and the above articles of manufactures. Besides two weekly markets, there are five annual fairs. Sebastian Bach was born here. On a lofty height in the neighbourhood surrounded by dark forests stands the castle of Wartburg the ancient residence of the Lanlgaves of Thuringia, and memorable as the place to which Luther was carried by a friendly stratagem of the Elector of Saxony after his appearance at the Diet of Worms. Here notwithstanding the papal excommunication he remained in safety for 10 months, in what he called his Fatima, and associated a considerable part of his translation of the Scriptures into his mother tongue. Pop. of in 1849. Area of the principality 820 sq. m. Pop. 78,845.

AKSENBURG a tn. Germany Baza-Altenburg cap. hall of same name, on a height near the Saale, 25 m. E. Weimar. It is partly surrounded with walls contains three churches, a castle with gardens, a courthouse, townhouse, lyceum, two schools, and a postoffice; and has manufactures of woollen goods, porcelain, and stoneware tile-works. Trade in corn and wood and five annual fairs. Pop. of in 1744. Area of land 49 sq. m. Pop. 16,750

AKSENBURG or **VAN VARENBURG** a tn. Hungary Thither Danube bounded, N by Oedenburg, N.E. Raab, E. Veszprem, S.W. and S. Zalaud W. Styria, and N.W. Archduchy of Austria area, 1536 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the W. where several ramifications of the Styrian Alps terminate but the valleys and plains are so extensive, that nearly one-half of the whole is arable. The principal river is the Raab, which receives within the co. the Pinka, Ruck, Harpago, and Gyngyia. Though situated on the frontiers of Styria, it possesses few of the advantages for which that duchy is so celebrated, but has a full compensation in the fertility of its soil, which yields abundant crops of corn and fruit and is also well adapted for the cultivation of the vine, to which much attention is paid. The woods also are extensive, and furnish excellent timber. For administrative purposes it is divided into six districts. Steam-navigator to the capital. Pop. 185,000.

AKSENBURG or **VAN VARENBURG** a market tn. Hungary co. Eisenberg, near S. bank Harpago 27 m. S.E. Güns. It contains a R. Catholic church, and a Dominican monastery. Much good wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 60.

AKSENBURG a vil. Bohemia, circle Klattau 38 m. W. by S. Pilsen, in the Bohemian mountains, on the frontiers of Bavaria. It contains a parish church and a small castle, and has a saw and two other mills. Pop. 743.

AKSENBURG, or **AKSENBURG** a market tn. and lordship, Austria, Styria, circle of and 19 m. W. W. Bruck, at the foot of the Erzberg or Iron Mountain. It contains a Gothic church of the 13th century situated on a lofty height and is celebrated for its iron which has been worked on the mountain for 1000 years. Instead of lying merely in seams, the whole mass of the mountain seems to consist of iron ore which, though once worked by mines, is now rather quarried than mined in large open excavations. The blast furnaces, there in number about 14 m. distant and communicating with the workings by railway. The iron produced is of the best quality and makes excellent steel. P. p. 2,75.

AKSENBURG a tn. Hungary Thither Danube, co. of, and 11 m. N. W. Oedenburg is a pleasing district on the slope of the Leitha hills. It is surrounded by walls, with two gates contains an ancient parish church, a townhouse, a Franciscan monastery in which is the Ketschery burying vault, an hospital high school, and barracks. In the neighbourhood is a magnificent palace, belonging to Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 6700.

AKSENBURG a tn. Germany Baza-Altenburg, cap. hall of same name, on the Werra, 23 m. E.N.E. Meiningen. It stands in an extensive valley more than 1400 ft. above the sea, is divided by the river into the old and new town the former surrounded by a wall is the seat of a court of law contains an old castle, two churches, a townhouse, and superior school and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, dimity and leather numerous mills, tile-works a tobacco factory a weekly market, and seven annual fairs. Pop. in 1778. Area of land 64 sq. m. Pop. 12,335.

AKSENBURG (Moravia, Lodomer) a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle, Brilon about 8 m. from Nikolsburg. It contains a parish church and a castle belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, which is regarded as one of the most magnificent in Moravia. It has manufactures of potash, leather bricks, and tiles and four annual fairs. Pop. 1851.

AKSENBURG par. Eng. Wills 1840 no. Pop. 167.

AKSENBURG, a maritime, tn. Russia, at the head of a land-locked bay of same name, E. above, Bay of Azov, territory of the Governor of the Black Sea, 50 m. W.S.W. Azov. The place for its erection was issued on March 6 1848 and as it is intended to form the entrepot for the agricultural products of the surrounding country considerable privileges are granted to its inhabitants, with a view to their increase.

AKSENBURG a tn. Prussian Saxony gov. of, and 35 m. N.W. Merseburg. It consists of the town proper and of five

suburbs. The former consists of the New Town, which is open; and the Old Town, which is surrounded with walls. It contains four churches, a castle, and gymnasium is the seat of several courts and public offices, and has copper furnaces, salt-petre, and potash works, manufactures of linen and cotton, a trade in corn, and three mills. In Eisenberg was born Martin Luther November 10 1483 and in it he died February 28 1546. The house of his birth though partly destroyed by fire, still stands, and with good taste has been converted into a school house, which bears his name, and in which poor children are gratuitously taught. His portrait is placed over the entrance, and within, his cap, cloak, and other relics are shown. The church of St. Andrew's contains the pulpit in which he used to preach. Copper is extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8008.

AKSENBURG (Gnesse) a vil. Württemberg, circle, Danube, hall of and 2 m. E. Göppingen on the Fils. Pop. 1238.

AKSENBURG or **AKSENBURG** a vil. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 24 m. W.N.W. Laybach. It contains a parish church, several mills, and blast furnaces, employed in smelting the iron which is extensively worked in the neighbourhood.

AKSENFELD a market tn. W. Germany Hesse Cassel, par. Fulda, hall of same name, 7 m. S.E. Harfeld, on the road to Fulda. It contains a handsome parish church. Pop. in 1852. hall 9518.

AKSENBURG a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Douro, near S. bank, Vonga, 23 m. N.N.W. Coimbra. Important sales of copper were once worked here. Pop. 3390.

AKSENBURG or **AKSENBURG** a tn. Spain, Aragon prov. of and 80 m. N.W. by W. Barcelona at the confluence of the rivers Llobregat and Arga de Bui. It has wide level, and clean streets two parish churches, some convents a town-house, prison hospital and public storerooms. There are some remains of its ancient walls and gates, and along the banks of the river are beautiful alameda. Manufactures—linen and hempen fabrics, wine and oil. Pop. 5378.

AKSENBURG or **AKSENBURG** or **AKSENBURG** a tn. Austria, circle of, and 170 m. S.E. Perna lat. 56 50' 14" N. lon. 16° 34' 44" E. on both banks of the Loath or Loat at an elevation of about 560 ft. above sea level. The general external appearance of Eisenberg very much resembles that of one of the many flourishing towns of Europe. The streets are long and straight but unpaved, having, however, planks or logs laid on each side for foot-passengers. The principal street runs parallel with the river and is crossed by numerous smaller streets, leading directly to the bank of the lake. A number of the houses are of wood, but there are also a great many of stone, built in a handsome and substantial style, and possessing as much internal comfort as exterior elegance. On the S.E. bank of the river the buildings are spread over an extensive plain which is connected with the city by a handsome bridge these buildings include the Government magazine, mills, factories, &c., and enclose an extensive square or market-place. The principal part of the town however is on the opposite side. Here the streets are spacious and elegant, and the stone edifices, the habitations of merchants and some proprietors, exceedingly handsome. In this quarter there are a public granary a public sale room, a convent and several churches. The cutting, polishing, and engraving of precious stones, forms a principal branch of industry in Eisenberg, and the art is here brought to the greatest perfection. Men, women, and children, are met with at every step offering bargains of these tempting valuables, consisting chiefly of topaz, amethysts, crystals, Jasper &c. The greatest gemstone, says Mr. Kewenau, is observable in the dwellings of those who work in these gems, who even when in possession of considerable wealth, retain their native simplicity of dress and manners.

The fashionable dress of the women of Eisenberg is the ancient sarafan, and a covering for the head, called a kakhok tik, having a broad securing border and sometimes covered with jewels. This head dress is worn by married women only; long plated tresses forming the decoration of the unmarried, who do not cover the head. The young men delight in flowing locks. Parties of ladies frequently pass through the town, amounting in number yearly it is stated to 5000. The women are generally in waggons the men following in couples, on foot. Pop. (1851) 15,852.

EKATERINODAR, or **IKATERINODAR**, a *tu. Russia*, cap. country of the Black Sea Cossacks or Tcherkasskoi Cossacks, 1 bank Kaba about 100 m above its mouth and 185 m. S. Azof. It has broad, regular and straight, but excessively dirty streets, being in fact a complete mire. The houses mostly of earth, with a few of wood are of one story generally thickened, and all stand in direct lines, having usually garden attached. There is here a cathedral with six lofty wooden towers and a lyceum or higher school for frontier defenses against the Cossacks. Ekaterinodar is the seat of the Cossack hetman and other authorities for the district. On every side is swamp and morass, forming a mud defence to the town, in which carriage, horse, and traveller often sink fast for many hours. Pop. (1853) 10 000

EKATERINOGRAD or **IKATERINOGRAD** a *tu. and fortress Russia* gov. Caucasus, 30 m W Mosdok 1 bank, Turk. lat. 43° 40' N lon 45° 55' E. It is an ordinary Cossack town houses regular but poorly built. *Phosphorus* are caught here in abundance, and form a chief article of food. This is the most important military post of the Cossacks of the line, and was founded in 1777 by Prince Potemkin, to whose memory a stone triumphal arch was here erected by the Empress Catherine II. On the opposite bank of the Turk are seen the lofty summits of the Caucasus mountains, rising in the rear of the steppe and although at a distance of several days' journey they appear as if in the immediate vicinity. Pop. (1849) 2751. — (Wagner's *Russisches*)

EKATERINOSLAV or **IKATERINOSLAV** a *gov. of S. Russia* lat. 47° to 49° 30' N and lon. 33° 30' to 35° 40' E bounded, N by govs. Pultova, Kharkov and Voronez E by the Don Cossacks, S by Izmail and W by Kherson, with a separate portion in Don Cossacks, at the mouth of the Don area, 19,249 geo. sq. m. The government is divided into two sections by the Dnieper which intersects it in a semi-circular course N to S. about three-fourths lying E., and one-fourth W. of that river. The E. portion belongs to the steppe country of S. Russia being flat, monotonous, without trees often without water and with a lean saline soil. The W. portion is more undulating and more fruitful. The Dnieper forms part of the N. W. boundary and there are sandy smaller streams, chiefly affluents of the Dnieper and lakes and morasses are numerous. The minerals are granite, lime, chalk, salt, and garnet. The climate is moderate and healthy the winter short, and the rivers are not very firmly frozen the summer is very warm and often without rain. Wheat, spelt barley and oats are raised in quantity sufficient for local consumption and hemp, flax, poppies, peas, vegetables, and fruits are also cultivated. Grapes and mulberries frequently suffer from frost but melons, cherries, &c. succeed well. But the chief wealth of the government consists in its innumerable herds of horses, oxen, sheep many of them merino goats, and swine. Bees yield a large return and the silk culture is carried on by the Greeks at Mariupol, and the Armenians at Akchikhan. In the steppe, wolves, foxes, hares, wild cats, badgers, polecats, partridges, quails, ducks, and snipes are found and in the rivers fish are very plentiful. Wood is wholly wanting in the E. and quite insufficient in quantity in the W. fuel consequently is scarce, and the poorer classes are fain to burn dung litter and heather. The houses are of clay thickened with rushes. Of manufacturing industry there is little still some cloth leather candle, and beer are made, and some tallow smelting carried on, and there are no less than 235 distilleries. The exports are chiefly fish, tallow and other animal products. Education is in a very low condition. The government is divided into seven districts. Capital Ekaterinoslav Pop. (1850) 867,500

EKATERINOSLAV or **IKATERINOSLAV** a city S. Russia, cap. above prov., 1 bank Dnieper 250 m. N. E. Odessa lat. (Trinity church) 48° 27' 00" N lon. 36° 5' 52" E. (L.) The streets are long broad, badly filled up with houses, and very dirty. It is the seat of an archbishop whose jurisdiction extends over the neighbouring governments of Taurida and Kherson and has three churches, a theological seminary a gymnasium, 10 public schools, government offices law courts, barracks, several barracks, a police park, and botanical garden. In the vicinity is a large palace, in a ruinous condition, with extensive pleasure grounds attached. Once the residence of Prince Potemkin who here entertained Catherine II. in 1784, at which date the city was founded.

It has some cloth manufactures, and an important annual wool fair. In its district are one R. Cabbell, and 16 Monette colonies the latter came in the end of last century from the vicinity of Danzig and Elbing. Pop. (1851) 12 117

EKEVAS a small seaport, Russia, Finland prov. Nyland on a tongue of land near the N. E. entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 50 m. S. E. Åbo. It contains a church and has manufactures of woollen linen, and sailcloth. At its harbour which is shallow and small, some provisions and wood are exported. Pop. (1843) 1516

EKEBOE a small *tu. Russia* Archipelago of Åland entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia and on the W. of Åland, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 15 m. long, by 5 m. broad, and contains a small village of its own name, at which there are a chapel and a telegraph.

EKEHE or **EKA** a river Mongolia, issues from the S. end of Lake Kossagail in about lat. 50° 28' N lon. 100° E; from which it flows S. E. and joins the Selenge at lat. 48° 30' N lon. 104° E. It receives several considerable affluents. Entire course about 170 m.

EKKHIM, a *tu. Upper Egypt*. See **AKHIM**
EKIM KILAN a *tu. Asiatic Turkey* part. of, and 140 m. E. Sivas near the junction of the Kamak or Aza with the Euphrates. It has well-built brick houses, and a good caravanserai and a mosque. Pop. 1000 to 1500

EKSIO a *tu. Sweden* Ålän Beland, on an elevated plain 160 m. S. W. Stockholm. It is an old place, but possesses no object of interest. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and rearing cattle. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity. Pop. 1100.

EL, or **AL**, the only Arabic article and a qualifying *The*. For names compounded with **EL** not found here seek under the second word, as *El Kafir* See **KAFIR** (L.)

EL-AHBA **EL-HAGA** **LACRIS** **LAMBA** and **LAKHBA** a fertile dist. of E. Arab. about 90 m. S. W. Kadif or El-Kadif, about lat. 25° 25' N lon. 49° 45' E. In former times it was also called Hagar. The word **AHBA**, which frequently occurs in Arabian geography is said to signify a place where water sinking through the surface of the ground is retained beneath. **EL** **AHBA** is separated from Kadif by a sandy desert but at the village of Jumah within 20 m. of the former place, the scene improves, water abounds and date plantations delight the eye. The date gardens of **EL** **AHBA** are very extensive and productive being well watered from wells and lakes but the inhabitants deny the salubrity of any constant river running through the district and connecting the lakes. The lands adjoining the date gardens produce wheat, barley, millet, and rice. The tamarisk here attains a large size and serves for roofing timber. The domestic industry of **EL** **AHBA** consists wholly in weaving camels, and making shawls or overcoats but the inhabitants derive large sums annually from the sale of camels and of dates and all the trade between the coast of the Persian Gulf and the Redoubt of Keld, passes through this oasis. The Turks, at the conclusion of their war with the Wahab (1818) occupied **EL** **AHBA**, but soon after restored it to its original possessors, the Beni Khalid, who consented to pay a small tribute to the Porte. The whole oasis is supposed to contain a population of 50 000. — (Capt. Haller in *Trans of Lat. Soc. Bombay*)

EL-ARABICH — 1 A *tu. Morocco* See **ARABICH** — 2 (or **ARABICH** or **ARAB**) a vil. Lower Egypt, on the Medi terranean, at the mouth of the Tarent of Egypt or Wady-Arabich, on the route from Egypt to Syria. It is simply a fort surrounded by a few houses and is supposed to have the site of the ancient Rhinodora. It was taken by the French Feb. 15 1799

EL BALAD an anc. city Arabia, of which the ruins only now remain, on the S. E. coast within 100 yards of the sea lat. 17° 1' N lon. 54° 12' 30" E. The ruins are spread over a space 2 m. long and 600 yards broad and consist of extensive mounds of loose brown stones, worn and blackened by long exposure to the weather. Groups of columns surmount small mounds with capitals, shafts, pedestals and fragments of ornamental sculpture scattered around them, and occasionally brought up for baths all of which have been skillfully worked out of solid blocks of freestone. It is not certainly known when, or by whom, this ancient city was built; but there is a tradition that it was founded about the middle of the 13th century

EL-BARRAN, or **AL-BARRAN**, a to European Turkey prov. Athens, 64 m. S.E. Saronic Sea, on a tributary of the Bosporus lat. 41° 11' N lon 19° 56' E. It has in a fertile plain, is capital of a sanjak, and seat of a Greek bishop, and has some trade in iron and copper wares. Pop. 3000.

EL-BOTHER, a small low sandy island Red Sea, Arabian coast lat. 15° 25' N lon 41° 30' E 3 m. N.W. Kamaran Island, about 3 m. long N. to W., surrounded by a reef, which extends off the S side 14 m.

EL FLURTI, or **EL CALADCO**, a to. Chili, lat. Chile, near 10° E. extremely on a steep slope. It contains a large wooden church. A sunset of the town there is a good anchorage, in from 30 to 32 fathoms, muddy bottom.

EL-KASAR a in Upper Egypt, esp. of the Wah-el-Dahel or W. Oases, in the Libyan Desert, lat. 26° 40' N lon. 28° E. It is the residence of a shahik. Pop. 1500 to 1500.

EL-KHARGEH or **GREAT WADY EL-KHARGEH**, an oasis in the desert of Upper Egypt; lat. 24° 35' to 26° N and lon. 30° to 31° E. The productions are figs, rice, barley, wheat, millet, clover with cotton, and some fruits, the desert palm, mesquit, and a few other plants. The caravans from Darfur to Egypt pass through this oasis on their way to Suva. Slaves are also brought this way by Takroros who are blacks from the interior of Africa and Moabites. At the distance of about 13 m. from the hills that bound this oasis on the E. stands the town of the same name, in the vicinity of which are the ruins of the great temple of El Khargeh about 142 ft. long, by 63 broad, and about 30 ft. in height. There are many other interesting ruins around. Pop. of the oasis estimated at 4290 of which 3000 are in the town of El Khargeh.

EL-KOS, a beautiful river Morocco near the N.W. extremity of the empire, rises in a mountain range in the interior from which it flows W., and enters the Atlantic at El or Al Anzuch lat. 35° 12' N lon 6° 5' W. It flows through a fine valley its banks are fertile, and adorned with many gardens whole length, about 40 m.

EL-ORLEID cap. Kordofan, Sen Osm.

EL-ORU an al Asiatic Turkey. See RUCE.

EL-TTEH (Dessau) of Arabia, comprising the extensive tract lying between the upper or S. parts of the gulf of Naam and Akaba, or between lat. 32° 35' and 33° E. It is traversed by the Egyptian caravan route to Mekka.

ELBA the *Ile* of the Romans, the *Æolia* of the Greeks French *Elbe* an *Isl* Mediterranean Sea belonging to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany from the coast of which it is separated by the strait of Pionchio about 6 m. wide. It lies 80 m. W. the N. end of Corsica lat. (N. extremity Cape Vita) 44° 52' 30" N lon. 10° 25' E. (a) and is 17 m. E. to W. by 12 m. N. to S. at its E. end, and 6 m. at its W. end. It is traversed in its whole length by mountains, attaining a height of 5335 ft. and its coasts are bold and very sinuous, forming some good harbours the best of which is that of Porto Ferro on the E. coast. The climate is healthful and mild the soil rich and fertile in the valleys, still agriculture is much neglected. Though seven eighths of the island might be under cultivation and three-fourths in grain and vines yet three-eighths are covered with wood, and only three-eighths are under tillage. The grain produced does not suffice for more than three months' use is superabundant and good. In fact, vice culture fishing—chiefly tinsley, scurvy, and anchovies—and iron-mining, constitute the chief wealth of the inhabitants. Among the numerous kinds of fruit and other trees which flourish here, may be named the date-palm, also, almond fig orange, citron, chestnut, olive, &c. Iron abounds, but there is only one mine in operation traversing limestone for building and for burning, bolls and potter's clay are wrought, and to a limited extent, fine granite and marble. Marine salt and medicinal salts are made there are about 50 limkilins and some little vanner brandy straw-hats, common pottery leather and cottons, are manufactured. Public instruction is much neglected, but, in 1842 there were 15 schools. It is divided in to four communes—Porto-Ferraio, Mariani, Porto-Lungone and Rio.

Elba has often changed masters Etruscans Carthaginians, and Romans, having become paramount in turn in its earlier days. During the Middle Ages it belonged to the Pisans to these succeeded the chiefs of Milan and Florence. In 1648 the Emperor Charles V. ceded the territory of Porto-Ferraio

to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. In 1806, Philip III. of Spain took and fortified Porto-Lungone. Till near the close of the 18th century the island was shared between the Neapolitans (who had succeeded to the Spanish in 1759) and its feudal sovereigns, the lords of Piombino. From July 1794, till April, 1797 it was in possession of the British Crown. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of Amiens, in 1803, but reunited to Tuscany in 1807. The treaty of Paris, in 1814, erected Elba into a sovereignty for Napoleon who resided in it from May 8, 1814, to February 26, 1815 and after his second abdication, it reverted to Tuscany. F. (1856) 11 163.

ELBE (Taz) [see *Alba* Bohemian Lake Dutch *Elv*], a river of Germany one of the largest in Europe. It rises on the S.W. slopes of the Schneekoppe or Schneap, one of the highest mountains of the Riesent-Gebirge, which separates in part, Bohemia from Silesia, at a height of 4440 ft. above sea level lat. 50° 47' N lon 10° 40' E. From this point it flows nearly due S. into Bohemia, through a narrow and wild valley passing Kunitzgrätz, to lat. 50° 5' N about 50 m. when it turns to the W. and having held on that course to lat. 16° E about 40 m., takes a general N.W. direction till it falls into the North Sea, in lat. 53° 55' N, lon. 10° 55' E. intersecting Saxony a considerable portion of Prussia, part of Hanover and in the latter part of its course separating the duchy of Holstein from Hanover the former being on the r. the latter on the l. The whole length of the river including windings, is upwards of 780 m. direct distance, about 295 m. The tract of country through which the river passes has been divided into two different and well defined basins, namely the basins of the Upper and Lower Elbe the former being a plateau surrounded by mountains and the latter a country entirely of plains, and of twice the extent of the former. The basin of the Upper Elbe, which comprehends nearly the whole of the kingdom of Bohemia, is a hollow space excavated out by the waters of the Elbe, and the Moldau a species of across the interior of which is covered by the low ramifications from the mountains that surround it, and which decrease in elevation as they approach the centre the two S. sides of the space are formed by the Forest of Bohemia (Böhmerwald) and by the mountains of Moravia the two N. sides by the Elbe-Gebirge and the Erzgebirge. This basin which is, for the most part, ill cultivated and thinly peopled, at the same time possesses vast forests very extensive iron mines and a celebrated breed of war horses its roads are few and bad and their collective length does not exceed 80 m. The basin of the Lower Elbe is composed almost entirely of plains and of meads covered with forests, morasses, and small lakes but slightly fertile yet well cultivated well peopled and having the advantage of extensive communication. The principal affluents of the Elbe are, on the right, the *Isar* *Saale* *Elster* and *Havel* on the left, the *Alder* *Moldau*, *Eger* *Mulde*, and *Weser*. In the lower part of its course, namely between Harburg on its left bank, and Hamburg and Altona on its right, the river is divided into several arms by five large and seven small islands these arms, however unite again in a single channel at Blankenese, about 5 m. below Hamburg. Between the two latter places the land rises in gentle slopes, covered with wood, and studded with handsome villas and gardens. A similar scene presents itself on the r. bank above Dresden where picturesque hills ascend from the edge of the river topped with luxuriant woods, while their lower slopes, turned to the southern side, are covered with vineyards, and from a continuation of the Saxon wine district. The mean depth of the Elbe is 10 ft. and its average breadth 900 ft. but it widens at some points to upwards of 1000 ft. and at its mouth to 5 or 6 m. It is navigable for about 470 m. but its navigation is much impeded by the lowness of its bed the greater part of its course being only from 150 to 200 ft. above sea level. Its estuary at Cuxhaven is also much encumbered with sandbanks. It is well stocked with fish, particularly salmon, eels, and sturgeon.—(Lavallee's *Middle* *Topography* Johnston's *Physical Atlas* Murray's *Hand-book*, &c.)

ELBERFELD [Dutch *Elberweld*] a to Prussia, gov. of and 15 m. E. Düsseldorf esp. circle of same name, in the beautiful valley and on both sides of the Wupper enclosed by lofty hills. The older part of the town contains a number of good houses but, on the whole is poorly as well as irregularly built the newer part is handsome and lighted with

gus. Taken in connection with Barren which is properly a continuation of it, it stretches along the valley forming an almost continuous street of 6 m. It owes its prosperity to the cotton manufacture, of which it is the central locality in Rhemish-Franca, and has acquired the greater part of its importance during the present century. It thus has no building which excites interest by their antiquity and few of any kind much deserving of notice. The most conspicuous are the townhouses, the great hall of which is adorned by numerous frescoes of allegorical character by modern artists; three parish churches, one of them a handsome structure, in the Byzantine style, a museum, a gymnasium, with a library and mathematical and physical cabinet, an exchange, a theatre, an industrial and several burgher schools, a sawi gubank, and infirmary. The hill of Harde, in the neighbourhood, surmounted by a balustrade, from which a fine view of the valley is obtained, and surrounded with richly laid out gardens furnishes an excellent promenade. In addition to the cotton manufacture, which under a variety of forms, is the great staple of the town, linen, woollen silk and mixed silk goods, ribbons and velvets are extensively made and largely exported. There are also numerous mills for spinning cotton twist, linen yarn, and worsted, and dye-works, celebrated for the richness of their colours. The environs are almost covered with bleaching-grounds. Elberfeld is the seat of a mercantile and other courts, and possesses a chamber of commerce a harmonie and several other societies. Pop. (1846) 88 840.—The climate, area 88 geo. sq. m. is a plain, much broken by hills, and well covered with wood, but, in general, ill-adapted for agriculture. The far greater number of the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures. Pop. 124,786

• ELBERTON pop Eng Gloucester 1878 ac Pop 204.

• ELBERTON or ELBERTON in France dep. Seine-Inférieure. 11 m. S.W. Rouen, and about 4 m. from the Paris and Rouen railway. It is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley. I. bank, Seine. Its river streets are wide and hand some, some of them spanning with a spacious area, bordered with chestnut trees, called the *champs de foires*; and it has eight artesian wells, with six well-supplied public fountains and is lighted with gas. There are two parish churches—St. Stephen and St. John's—the former a fine Gothic edifice, with some rich old stained glass the latter of similar character and larger but less ancient. It is the seat of a tribu nary of commerce a consultative board of manufactures and a central of prod'houses. Elbert is chiefly noted for its spinners numerous factories, dyeworks &c for the manufacture and finish of woollen cloths—being the third town in France for this species of manufacture. A rivulet, which traverses the place, in several windings, called the Puchet, is usually employed in these operations and in fulling washing, &c. Generally speaking, the highest priced French cloths are not made here but lighter woollens, such as saphys, habit cloths chequered stuffs, fine coloured dannel fabrics, mostly for China, billiard table covers and all sorts of fancy goods, made to a great extent. Elbert is also an entrepot for the better class of Lowland and Scotch jacks and for the wool of Shetland, from Germany and England. Bone, chemical stuffs, oils, and all sorts of machinery for the woollen manufacture, are likewise made. It has also some trade in grain and timber and daily traffic by steamer with Paris, Rouen and Le Havre. Elbert is an old town and as early as the 16th century had 80 cloth manufactures but its importance as a great exporting cloth mart, dates from about A.D. 1780 Pop. (1881) 10258 (1846) 10100

• ELBING [i. e. Elbing, Elbing] in Prussia, gov. of Posen 28 m. E.S.E. Danzig cap. sits on the Elbe, a navigable stream, which falls a little below into the Frische Haff, and communicates by a canal with the Nogat an arm of the Vistula. It is surrounded by lofty surmounted walls, with five land, and two water-gates, is defended by two forts, and consists of the Old and New Towns three mms and 11 outer suburbs. In the Old Town the streets are narrow and hemmed in and darkened by lofty houses. In the new town, the streets are generally spacious, and the houses well and uniformly built. The public buildings and establishments include one H. Catholic, and eight Protestant churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, and numerous parish schools, five hospitals, a convent for poor ladies, a poorhouse, house of industry and several other benevolent institutions. The manu

factures consist chiefly of soap tobacco, refined sugar chicory and virtual. There are also building yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are built or repaired. The trade has recently increased and threatens to come into formidable competition with that of Danzig. Elbing is the seat of a law court and several public offices. It is always garnished by a body of hussars. Steamboats sail daily for Königsberg. Pop. (1846) 22 246.—The climate, area 207 geo. sq. m., is flat, fertile, and tolerably well wooded. Pop. 58 657

• ELBINGERODE, a m. Haverov gov. Hildesheim, cap. built of stone mms, on the Rohrbach which here falls into the Hude, 18 m. W. Quedlinburg. It occupies a bleak and naked site, about 1600 ft. above the sea, consists of one long street, is the seat of several public offices, contains a church, and an old castle; and has extensive iron mines and blast furnaces in its vicinity. Pop. 3051

• ELBOGEN KALOEN or ELBOEN [elbow] a m. Bohemia, cap. sits on a name situated on a steep rocky promontory round which the Elbe here crossed by a chain bridge, makes an elbow like bend, to which the town owes its name, 74 m. W. by N. Prag. It is surrounded by old walls, and defended by two forts and is, in general, well built and contains eight churches one of them a handsome Gothic structure an old castle finely situated, but now ruins and used only as a prison a townhouse, in which a large mass of meteoric iron is preserved and a courthouse, in which the meetings of the curia are held. The only manufacture of importance is porcelain, of which there is an exten sive factory in the suburbs. Pop. 2000.—The climate, area, 538 geo. sq. m. is fertile, and well-adapted for agriculture; it is also rich in minerals and contains seams of coal. Pop. 149,800.

• ELBURG a maritime in Holland prov. Gelderland, on the Zuider Zee 88 m. N. by W. Arnham lat. 52° 26' 56" N lon 6° 50' E. It forms a walled parallelogram with towers at the four corners and is surrounded by a ditch, now used for stepping hides, &c. while the wall is chiefly a defence against the sea. It is a walled city, a Oosthoek, over which are five stone bridges, some of which are markets and is so regularly built, that, as the centre of the town the four gates, one on each side, as be seen. It has an old and a new townhouse, a Reformed church, and a synagogue some benevolent institutions and several schools. Besides agriculture and cattle-rearing the chief occupations are fishing especially of herrings tanning and ropemaking &c. F. 2100.

• ELBURZ, or ELBURZ—A range of mountains Central Asia occupying a middle position between the Ait-Taurus and the Kuen-lun, and forming the connecting range by which these two systems are united. The Elburz pursues a course nearly E. and W., skirting the S. shores of the Caspian and stretching E. to the highlands of Mervan, in the N.W. part of Afghanistan. This mountain tract, irregular in shape, and spreading out in some parts to a breadth of full 200 m. is divided longitudinally into ridges, separating valleys which communicate with each other by passes or defiles, and form an extensive aggregate of districts many of which are well inhabited and cultivated. One of the loftiest peaks is Dena vad (which see) —9 The culminating peak of the Caucasus mountains (which see)

• ELCHO, (anc. Elcho) a populous in Spain Valencia, prov. of, and 14 m. W.S.W. Alcaniz, I. bank, Vinalopé or Elcho, crossed here by a substantial stone bridge. It was formerly surrounded by walls, flanked by towers and a fosse, some vestiges of which yet remain. It contains the seats are wide, clean, well kept and lined with wall-bells houses and handsome public buildings and there are many squares, of which the Plaza Mayor containing the spacious townhouse, erected about the middle of the 16th century is the largest and some of the others are surrounded with fine buildings, and have agreeable public walks. Elcho has three parish churches. That of Santa Maria is a noble structure, in the composite order having a majestic dome, five gates, a famous organ, and a great variety of statues, pictures, monuments, &c. of considerable merit. Those of San Salvador and San Juan Bautista are large, and have tastefully decorated interiors. There are, besides numerous chapels and three convents, one of which is now converted into a hospital, a college 11 schools two prisons, an excellent market-house and fish market, several sugar houses, cavalry barracks, cenae-

tury an extensive feudal palace of the Duke of Arcos, a second of the Counts of Almorá, a third Episcopal and in the courtyard, near the cavalry barracks, an old square fortress, called La Torre, belonging to the Marquis of Corrales. Manufactures—linen, woolen and cotton fabrics, soap, brandy, wine, oil, metal hardware, and implements of husbandry. Considerable trade in grain, fruits, barley, soap, soda, cattle, rice, and wool. Elche contains numerous Roman remains. It suffered considerably in the Peninsular war and was occupied by the Carlist general Forcadell in 1837. Pop. 18,060.

ELCHE DE LA SIERRA, a tn. Spain. New Castle, prov. of, and 35 m. S. W. Alicante. It has a church, handsome townhall, plaza, and two schools. Manufactures of linen, woolen, and hempen fabrics, shoes, and oil and trade in hemp, saffron, silk, grain, and cattle. Pop. 8039.

ELCHINCE (Ossa), a vil. Bavaria, Swabia, r. bank, Danube, 9 m. K. E. Ulm. The Austrians were here defeated by the French under Marshal Ney who was rewarded by Napoleon with the title of Duke of Elchingen. On a neighbouring height stand the handsome build ings of an old Benedictine abbey.

ELLDA (Latin, *Adellum*), a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 23 m. N. W. Alicante, on a gentle eminence, above a bank. 1 mi. S. of Elche. The houses, generally of two or three stories, are substantially built and two squares, and a few modern streets, are regular and spacious but the old streets forming the greater number are narrow and winding. All the streets are clean. The principal buildings are the parish church, town house, Franciscan monastery, prison, hospital, and a large old castle, in a very dilapidated state. The manufactures consist of paper and articles of copper, in both of which there is a considerable trade. Weekly market, and a large annual fair. Pop. 3546.

ELDA (Latin, *Adellum*), a tn. Hannover, gov. Culmburg, near r. bank, Haller 15 m. S. S. W. Hannover. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs is entered by two gates, contains a church and a townhouse and has manufactures of starch, blowpipes, and two mills. There is a sulphurous spring in the vicinity. Pop. 3210.

ELDE, a river Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which rises in lake Müritze, forms lake Eldgyn, Flämen, Malchow and Flämen Bows W. by S. receives the waters of lake Schwerin on the right, and falls into the Elbe at Danitz, about 62 m. S. E. Hamburg. Total course, 94 m.

ELDEN a vil. Holland. See *ELZER*.

ELDERBRIJD par. Eng. Worcester 23 1/2 m. S. E. 1794. **ELDERBRIJD**, or *ELDERBRIJD*, a vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew 2 1/2 m. N. E. Paisley. Inhabitants principally employed in weaving and cotton spinning. See *WILSON WALLACE*, the Scottish poet, was a native of this place. Pop. 1085.

ELLEK two places, Hungary.—1. A vil. Thither Thales, co. Arad, about 15 m. from Rimand. It contains a R. Catholic parish church and is inhabited almost entirely by Germans. Pop. 2314.—2. (*Stett-Ellek*, or *Stettendek*) a vil. Thither Danube, co. Kleinburg, on the borders of Byra, 23 m. S. W. Güns. It stands among low hills, and contains a parish church. Pop. 125.

ELKNER, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal 9 m. S. W. Nagy Bekacsk. It contains a handsome Greek un- canonized church. Pop. 2775.

ELKE HANT [name name, German] a small isl. in the North Sea, in the Bay of Roskilde, 7 m. E. from the coast, and 6 m. from the mainland; lat. 55° 57' N. lon. 7° E. It is about 5 m. in circumference, and consists of low hills, with a narrow valley intervening. It is much overgrown with wood but has several springs of good water. The inhabitants cultivate rice, but are principally employed

in rearing sheep and poultry for the Roskilde market. This island has obtained great celebrity from its remarkable over- temple, and its innumerable mythological figures, some of them of gigantic proportions. The area is 180 ft. long, 123 ft. broad, and 18 ft. high supported by pillars cut out of the rock, many of which were broken down by the Portuguese, while the island was in their possession, leaving capitals attached to the roof without their supporting pillars, and columns split and without capitals, &c. It rests on twenty-six pillars and sixteen pilasters; but neither the roof nor the floor being a plain the height varies from 17 ft. to 15 ft. There are eight pillars and pilasters in a line, from the N. to the S., and from the E. to the W. entrance. In the centre is a



TEMPLE FIGURE IN THE TEMPLE OF ELEPHANTA—From *Quincy's Travels*.

gigante triform or three-formed god—Brahma the creator in the middle Vishnu the preserver on the one side and Shiva the destroyer on the other. There are several other compartments, containing various representations of the Hindoo deities. Nothing is known, either of the age when these memorials were constructed though it is supposed not to be very far back, nor of the race by which they were executed. It is not now used as a temple, but is generally supposed to have been dedicated to Shiva. The island is named Elephanta, from a large olivary elephant cut out of an local black rock that at one time stood near the landing place.

ELEPHANTINE [Arabic, *Thoset-el-Bog*] an island, Upper Egypt, in the Nile at the extremity of the Cataracts, opposite Assuan lat. 30° 5' N. lon. 32° 55' E. about 1 m. long by 1/2 m. broad. It is formed of granite, covered by fertile alluvium; is inhabited by Nubians, and rich in ancient ruins. The most interesting ruin is that of the obelisk mentioned by Strabo; the upper part of which however was destroyed in 1822 at which time, also, sandy other remains were dilapidated and the stones taken to build a palace to the pasha, at Assuan. There are also a granite gateway and numerous ruins of houses, besides quays and fragments of pottery with Greek inscriptions are plentiful.—(Sir G. Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt*).

ELI HANT'S RIVER, Cape Colony. See *OSBURN'S RIVER*.

ELSED or *ELZER*, a market in Hungary Thither Thales, co. Bihar on the Koros, 60 m. S. E. Debrecen. It contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, and has a trade in salt. The old castle of Solvayk is in the vicinity. Pop. 1870.

ELSTZ, a tn. Russia. See *LEZAR*.

ELEUTHIS, an ion. city, Greece, near Lepina, 12 m. N. W. Athens. The site is covered with ruins. Amongst these the most remarkable are the six arches of an aqueduct the remains of a theatre, of several temples, and paved ways. The ancient port of Eleuthis was artificially enclosed by a semicircular pier.

ELEUTHERA, one of the largest of the Bosphorus isls.; lat. (N. point) 34° 56' N. lon. 75° 5' W. (N.) It is of very

irregular shape, and, like most of the other islands of this group, long and narrow. Its length is about 70 m. breadth from 5 to 4 m. extending at one particular point to 10 m. Pop. 1232

ELIUTTEROPOLIS, a great and ancient city Palestine, supposed to have stood on the site of the modern village Beit-Gatir, or Beit-Jilam, in the S.W. plain of Judea, 14 m. N.W. Hebron, and 20 m. S.W. Jerusalem. In and around this village are extensive and massive ruins of different ages. They consist principally of the remains of a fortress of immense strength, encompassed by a very ancient and strong wall, built of large square stones, unincorporated an irregular ancient walls, numerous massive vaults, with fine round arches. Remains of ancient walls and dwellings, and of a church, exhibiting strong and beautiful masonry.

ELFDAL, a vil. Sweden, dist. of and 70 m. N.W. Falun, amid well-wooded and picturesque scenery. L. bank, Dal., which here forms numerous falls and cascades. The chief objects of interest are the porphyry quarries in the vicinity and the royal manufactory at which a great variety of articles in porphyry including vases, basins, and boxes, of great beauty and exquisite finish are made and largely exported. There is a mineral spring here.

ELFORD, par Eng Stafford 2070 sq. Co. 468.

ELFSBORG or **WEXMANSÖ** a lin or co. of S.W. Sweden, bounded, N. by Carlstad län E. Lake Wener and Skaraborg län, S. E. Östergötland and W. Göteborg län, and between lat. 57° 10' and 58° 30' N. and lon. 11° 50' and 12° 45' E. area, 2352 sq. m. In the N. districts it is hilly rocky rich in iron copper and slate, and well wooded. In the S. parts it is more undulating a zone of comparatively level and fertile lands stretching W. to E. from Göteborg to Skaraborg län. Many parts also are marshy and full of small lakes, frequented by numerous waterfowl. Streams are abundant and the general drainage is to the Kattegat. Besides the minerals already named, all of which are wrought, building stone, lime, and clay are found in the S. parts. Good crops of rye, oats, potatoes, turnips, peaches, &c., are produced cattle-rearing is successfully pursued and manufactures of various kinds, including cloths and cutlery flourish. Pop. (1840) 209,572.

ELGG a vil and par Switzerland, can. of, and 18 m. N.E. Zürich. It stands in a pleasant and fertile district was once surrounded by walls, of which only some traces now remain. It is tolerably well built, and contains a large parish church several schools, and a very ancient castle, situated on a height. There are glass works and coal is worked to some extent in the vicinity. Pop. 1089.

ELGIN or **ELGINBURGH**, formerly **MORAYTOWN**, a N. maritime co. Scotland bounded N. by the Moray Firth W. by Morayshire E. and S.E. by Banffshire; and S. by Inverness-shire; about 40 m. in length, N. to S. and 8 to 25 m. in breadth; area, 840 sq. m. or 535,600 ac. of which 120,000 are under cultivation. Along the sea coast, the surface is low, but inland it rises into hills of moderate elevation, intersected by fine narrow fertile valleys. In the east, which extends upwards of 30 m. presents, in the middle range, bold prominent rocks of sandstone, with a few detached masses, while the two extremities are for several miles formed of vast mounds and raised beaches of sand and gravel. The chief rivers are the Spey, Lossie, and Findhorn all remarkable for their romantic and picturesque scenery particularly the Findhorn, in which, and the Spey there is also good salmon fishing. There are several lochs in the county having fine scenery and abundance of excellent trout. The rocks in the S. consist of granite, limestone, rock-crystal, mica, slate, sandstone, and gravel. The banks of the Spey towards its mouth, exhibit secondary rocks of red sandstone, which extend E. throughout the N. plain of the county. Many large and inextinguishable quarries of freestone are worked, especially near the coast. There are also some slate quarries, but neither coal, nor any metallic ores occur while lime, even for agricultural purposes, has to be imported.

The climate is noted for its general mildness, dryness, and salubrity. The soil on the low level tract of land which stretches along the main coast with a breadth varying from 5 to 15 m. is, with exception of some sterile lands close by the sea, very fertile, and is occupied by cultivated fields, of which wheat is now the staple production although of only Vol. I.

comparatively recent introduction. In other parts of the county oats are the chief crop. Barley, beans, pease, clover, grasses, potatoes, and turnips are also grown, but, excepting the last two, to no great extent. Turf, however, has only been lately adopted, but has been attended with great success. The great majority of farms is small ranging from 50 to 100 ac. although they sometimes reach 800 ac. Lossie almost universally nineteen years. In the hilly districts there are extensive pastures where considerable numbers of black-faced sheep are bred, the Cheviots and Leicester forming the stock on the less elevated lands. The breed of native cattle has been improved by importations from Galloway, Aberdeen and Argyll, and those of horses and swine have also been greatly benefited of late years. But a great portion of the surface of the S. and high lands is still covered with native forests or with unfenced commons of heath and brown. The exports from the county are corn, timber, whisky, and salmon. The county unites with Nairn in returning one member to the House of Commons. Principal towns and villages—Elgin, the county town, Moray, Forchard, and Banff. Pop. (1861) 26,959. Municipal district 1841 8947.

ELGIN a royal bur. and market to Scotland, co. Nairn, or Moray on the Lossie, about 5 m. from its influx into the Moray Firth, 116 m. N. Edinburgh. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, consists chiefly of one spacious well paved municipal street, lighted with gas nearly a mile long and a number of narrow lanes. The principal public buildings are the parish church in the centre of the main street, a beautiful green edifice, with a richly ornamented organ, and a large portico. Grey's Hospital the Elgin burlington the academy assembly rooms, the Trinity Episcopal chapel, the R. Catholic chapel, several other chapels and churches including one Established one Free, two U. Presbyterian, one Episcopal an Independent, and a Baptist the Jail and courthouse. The most interesting architectural object in the town however is the cathedral now in ruins, but once the most magnificent in Scotland. Of this venerable building The Laurens of the North, as it was called, there remains some architectural fragments only. Its entire length was 282 ft. by 86 ft. broad, the transept was 11½ ft. in length and the tower which rose from its centre, 198 ft. high. Its foundation stone was laid by Bishop Andrew Murray July 19 1224. It was plundered and burned in 1590 by the Wolf of Dalmeoch Alexander Stewart, son of Robert II. again in 1509 by Alexander third son of the Lord of the Isles and again, in 1598, when its leader roof was stepped off by order of the Regent Murray and his council since which period it has gradually fallen into its present state of decay. There are 10 schools in the town, including the Elgin academy already alluded to an extensive circulating library a literary association a reading room, dispensary pauper lunatic asylum, and some minor charities.

The only manufactures in the town are a woollen cloth manufactory a tannery and some breweries, but it is a considerable trade in grain, butter and other farm produce 10 cattle fairs annually. It unites with Culter, Banff, Peterhead, Kintore and Inverurie in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 5383. Area of par 15 sq. m. Pop. 737.

ELGOIBAR a in Spain prov Guipuzcoa, 32 m. E. by S Bilbao r. bank, Bays. It has a parish church some chapels, two schools, a townhall, prison, hospital cemetery iron works, an extensive nelson foundry and manufactory of swords and cutlery. Trade in wool sheep and horned cattle. Pop. 2000.

ELGOIBAR, a small vil. in the Red Sea near the coast of Arabia lat. 16° 8' N.

ELGUETA, a in Spain, prov Guipuzcoa, on an elevated plateau, 30 m. S.W. St Sebastian. It has a parish church townhouse, with prison attached two schools and some manufactures of linen, and twine. Pop. 1517.

ELHAM a par and in England, co. Kent area, 3570 sq. The town 84 m. E. Canterbury is a general weekly b. of trade, has a spacious parish church, place of worship St. Wendreda, an R. Synagogue an endowed school, and several annual cattle markets. Pop. 1307.

ELHENITZ, or **LENNITZ**, a market in Bohemia, circle, Frachin, on a height among mountains and forests, 21 m. S. Pisek. It has a parish church a chapel, and two mills. P. 1218.

ELIANCOODY a large vil. & Hindoostan, Carnatic, 22 m. S. by W. Tanjore. It is nearly built, and populous.

ELIAS (Mount St.)—1 A lofty mountain, N. America, N. W. coast on the line of demarcation between the British and Russian territories. lat. 50° 15' N. lon. 140° 25' W. (2) It forms the N. termination of the coast range of the Ale. Alps, and is the culminating point of the whole N. American system. height, 17,800 ft. above sea level. Its appearance is magnificent, towering majestically above a crowd of snow-capped peaks of lesser but still of great elevation.—2 The highest peak of the isl. of Santoin Grecian Archipelago at the S.E. extremity of the isl. lat. 36° 22' N. lon. 25° 30' 45' E. (3) It is of limestone or marble formation, and is 1887 ft. high.—3 [anc. Taygetos] A peak, Morea, 10 m. S. W. Elis. 7822 ft.—4 [anc. Oda] A peak, Isl. Euboea, Grecian Archipelago, near the S.E. extremity of the island, 4607 ft. high.—5 A peak, S. part of Isl. Egeira, 1,550 ft. high.

ELIK, a seaport, vil. and par Scotland on Fife. The village, at the head of a small bay 1 bank, Firth of Forth, 9 m. S. by W. St. Andrews, has two straight and tolerably well-kept streets a parish, and a Free church a Congregational chapel two schools a well situated, but greatly neglected harbour and some coasting trade in coals and agricultural produce. It is much resorted to during summer for sea-bathing and is the birth place of James Hargest the hydrographer. Area of par. sq. m. 1 p. 844.—*Local (correspondent)*

ELING a l. and par F. gland Hants. The village, at the head of the Southampton water 1½ m. S. W. W. in chester has an ancient church of stone and flint with a square tower and is the seat of a brick trade in corn coal and timber. The parish contains a considerable portion of the New Forest. Area 12,455 ac. 1 p. 582.

ELLIS—1 A dist. in Grecian N. W. coast Morea, forming, with the sea dist. of Achaia, a modern part of that kingdom (see Achaia).—2 The suc. name of the former cap. of the district of Elis, now called Palaeopolis (see also).—3 The name of a small river in the same district an affluent of the Ilissos River.

ELIZABETHTOWN or **ELIZABETHTOWN**, a tn. Russia, gov. of and 180 m. N. by W. Khe lon cap. circle of same name, in a plain on the Il gul. It consists of the fortress surrounded by six bastions, of the town proper which is built with the greatest regularity and has spacious streets several of them lined with trees and of four suburbs. It contains five churches and a large hospital carries on a considerable general trade and has an annual fair which is one of the most important in the government. Elizabethtown is the head-quarters of the military colonies on this side the Bug. Pop. 12,000.—The circle has, in the N. an undulating surface, and almost throughout a rich fertile soil is watered by the Ingul and several other streams, and is well wooded, having forests, in which the bear is not uncommon.

ELIZABETH numerous places, U. States, including—1 A vil. & Carolina, 144 m. E. by N. Raleigh on the Pamlico, about 20 m. from its mouth. It has a courthouse, and exports shingles, waves and pitch-pine lumber to the W. Indies. Pop. about 2000.—2 A to New Jersey 44 m. N. E. Trenton. It has a courthouse, jail and five churches. Pop. about 2500.

ELIZABETH ISLAND—1 An uninhabited isl. Straits of Magellan lat. (N. E. point) 52° 50' S. lon. 70° 30' W. It is long and narrow with the adjacent land, low not being more than 200 to 300 ft. high. It is composed of narrow ranges of hills, extending in ridges in the direction of its length, over which are strewed boulders of various rocks two kinds—greenstone and hornblende—being the most common. The valleys which divide the hilly ridges are well clothed with grass. Geese and wild ducks are numerous.—2 An isl. S. Pacific Ocean, 120 m. N. E. Pitcairn's Island lat. 24° 0' 3' S. lon. 124° 45' W. It is 5 m. long 1 m. broad, and thickly covered with shrubs and small trees. The island is composed of dark coral more or less porous, elevated in a flat surface to the height of 80 ft.—3 One of the Admiralty Islands S. Pacific Ocean lat. 7° 55' S. lon. 146° 49' E. (4) One of the Marshall Islands, S. Pacific Ocean lat. (S. point) 5° 48' N. lon. 159° 26' E. (5) One of the Society group lat. (E. point) 17° 58' S. lon. 145° 45' W. (6) A group of 16 small isls. U. States, Massachusetts,

S. E. side Buzzard's Bay between lat. 41° 24' and 41° 37' N. and lon. 70° 55' and 70° 56' W. Two of them only are inhabited.

ELIZABETH (Carr.)—1 U. States, Maine; lat. 48° 28' 30' N. lon. 70° 11' 30' W. (2) Sweden Amoy, 18 of the entrances to Cook's Inlet; lat. 59° 9' N. lon. 151° 18' W. (3) A Chinese empire, N. E. extremity of Beringia Island, Sea of Okhotsk lat. 54° 24' N. lon. 143° 47' E. (4)

ELIZABETH (Port) See PORT ELIZABETH.
ELIZABETHPOL, or **GANJA** a tn. Georgia, dist. of same name, 90 m. S. E. Tiflis lat. 40° 45' N. lon. 46° 10' E. It consists of three parts, one of which is fortified by a bastioned wall, built by the Turks. It contains four Armenian churches, and one belonging to the Georgian Greeks, 11 mosques, several caravanserais, about 2000 houses, and 1900 fruit gardens, or vineyards. The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the town and of the district in which it is situated are horticulture the care of silkworms, bees, and cattle, besides farming and mulling. Pop. 6208 of which 4830 are Tartars, and 4028 Armenians.—The district contains nearly 1500 sq. m., consisting in part of the mountainous tract near Gagra this is followed by hilly slopes, and these terminate in plains. The soil varies, being in places sandy or stony, but it is more generally of black earth. The climate varies between the extreme cold of the mountainous districts, and the powerful heat of the plains. The mountains contain alum, iron, and some gold also forests, in which a particular sort of poplar grows to an immense size. Domestic animals are numerous. Madder tobacco, cotton linen grain, &c. are cultivated, and garbs and asparagus grow wild.

ELJAN a tn. Spain, Matremadura, prov. of and 56 m. N. N. W. Caesara, in a mountainous district, near the borders of Leon. It has steep narrow and uneven streets a parish church chapel townhall, prison and school, a clock tower, cemetery and four copious fountains. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving linen, cultivating grapes, olives, chestnuts, flax and vegetables and in rearing cattle and mules. Trade in oil sugar linen soap, and other necessities. P. 2739.

ELK—1 A name given to the Allegheny river during the latter part of its course (see Allegheny).—2 A navigable river U. States, Tennessee. It flows S. W. and falls into the Tennessee river in Alabama.—3 A navigable river U. States, Pennsylvania.—4 A small stream U. States Maryland which falls into the Chesapeake lat. 39° 30' N. lon. 76° 8' W.—5 A river U. States, Virginia, which falls into the Kanawha lat. 38° 9' N. lon. 81° 46' W.—6 Two small rivers, U. States, Minnesota territory the one falling into the St. Peter's, near its junction with the Mississippi, in lat. 44° 50' the other joining a bank Mississippi in lat. 45° 50' N.—7 One of the small lakes connecting the Lakes of the Woods with Lake Superior.

ELKINGTON three parts, Eng.—1 Northampton 1720 ac. Pop. 47.—2 (North) Lincoln 591 ac. Pop. 104.—3 South Lincoln 8048 ac. Pop. 231.

ELKOSH a tn. Asiatic Turkey pash. Daghest, 30 m. W. Moulou, on the side of a low rocky hill and surrounded by a strong stone wall. The houses are substantially built of the same material all are arched at the lower story and being built on a declivity they rise above each other which together with their being loop-holed makes the town a place of great strength. The men here dress like Kurds of the poorer class the women wear blue trousers, and over them a large blue shirt they wear no veils, the hair hanging down behind in two plaits or tails round the head a garland of silver coins is placed, generally old European coins. The inhabitants are all E. Catholics, and speak nothing but Arabic. Pop. between 3000 and 3000.

ELKLEY par Eng. Motts 2500 ac. Pop. 404.
ELKSTONE par Eng. Gloucester 2056 ac. Pop. 836.
ELKA KIRK par Eng. York (E. Riding) 4890 ac. Pop. 1187.

ELLAND a township and chapelry England, co. York, (W. Riding) Area, 8569 ac. The village, 3 m. S. S. E. Hall, is a greenish and well-built, lighted with gas, and a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The chapel is an ancient structure, with a tower, and there are besides, places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. Pop. 7225.

ELLASTONE, par Eng Stafford 7970 ac. Pop 1812
 ELLBOGEN *in Bohemia. See ELBOGEN*
 ELLERHALL, par Eng Stafford, 1760 ac. Pop. 320
 ELLERBURN, par Eng York (N Riding) 4590 ac.
 1 op 684

ELLERTON, famous par England York (E Riding) 2563 ac. Pop. 342

ELLEBOUROUGH, par Eng Bucks 2810 ac. P 782
 ELLESMERE, a market tn. and par England co. Salop The town 15 m. N N W Shrewsbury has five principal, and several subordinate streets, generally straight, and pretty well kept is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas. It has a spacious church, recently rebuilt and several Dissenting chapels, boarding and other schools a charity school and a mechanics institution in the vicinity are several lakes or meres, well stocked with fish. Making is the principal, and almost the only trade of the place. The Elhamers canal passes a little S. the town weekly market on Tuesday well supplied with corn. Five fairs annually for horses, cattle, and sheep. The town gives the title of Earl to the Egerton family. Area of par 36 633 ac. Pop 6940.

—(Local Correspondent)
 ELLESMERE (Port) a vil and port England Cheshire, 1 bank Mersey 34 m. S. by E Liverpool. It has a work-house, a church, Wesleyan chapel, Primitive Methodist meeting-house, and a school. It owes its name to the formation of a canal between Chester and the Mersey and within the last few years has become a place of great traffic. A new soap manufactory has lately been completed, and is now in active operation but the place is chiefly important as a transshipping port. The iron ore for the large iron manufacturers of Staffordshire, is brought here in coasting vessels from Whitehaven, Ulverston and other places, and is forwarded by canals to its destination, and goods arriving by the canals from London, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stafford shire, and W. Wales are here transhipped into barges and towed by steamers to Liverpool. The docks, wharfs, piers, and warehouses, are spacious and mostly of recent construction and the place exhibits all the bustle and importance of a thriving port. Pop. about 2087. —(Local Correspondent)

ELLESMERE, a com. and vil Belgium prov Hainaut, 17 m. N. E. Tournai. Agriculture and linen weaving are the principal branches of industry and there are several flour-mills, small iron breweries, and a salt refinery. Pop 6392

ELLICE an isl group S. Pacific Ocean, consisting of two isls, of considerable size, and a number of islets, about lat. 8° 31' S. lon 179° 21' W (N.). The islets are well covered with cocoa nut and other trees, which give them a sufficient elevation to be seen at 10 or 12 m. distance. One of the larger islands is 5 m. in length by two in width the other is 18 m. long, N by E. and S. by W. and upwards of 7 m. broad. The natives are of middle size, and have a deep brown complexion, hair, thick bushy and long. They are tattooed in a peculiar manner small curved figures or zigzag lines forming the most prominent feature. Their canoes are more rudely constructed than those of many of the other S. Sea Islands.

ELLICHOPE a decayed city Hindoostan, Deccan prov. Berar between the Barman and Beasim rivers which form a junction in the vicinity and afterwards fall into the Poorna, 550 m. N E Bombay lat. 21 14 N lon 77 38 E. It contains no public edifices of any note but the houses and houses near the seat of government are of brick and in the environs are the tombs of several Mussulman sultans.

ELLINGEN *in Bavaria. Middle Franconia, cap. of the same name, on the Benat, here crossed by a bridge, 26 m. S. E. Augsburg. It has a palace of the princes of Würtemberg a huge structure of little architectural merit three churches, two chapels, a townhouse and Latin school manufactory of musical instruments and calumet work, a brewery, and three mills. Pop. 1829. Area of hall 64 geo. sq m. Pop 8021*

ELLINGHAM, five para. Eng. 1.—Three in Norfolk (1) 1779 ac. Pop. 426.—2 (Great) 2670 ac. Pop 794.—3. (Little) 1540 ac. Pop 296.—4 Northumberland 28,361 ac. Pop. 2000.—5 Hants 2545 ac. Pop. 846
 ELLINGTON par Eng Huntingdon 2010 ac. P 402.
 ELLISFIELD or ILLERVILLE, par Eng Hants 2880 ac. Pop 278

ELLOVY a par and vil Scotland co. Aberdeen; area about 30 000 ac. The village, 15 m. N by E. Aberdeen has Established, Free, and 1. Presbyterian churches, an Episcopal chapel, a Congregational meeting-house, parochial school and a savings-bank considerable traffic, well attended fortnightly market for cattle and grain and two annual fairs.

Pop. 3524
 ELLORA, ELORA or ELOROUR a ruinous vil Hindoostan, Deccan Nizam dominions prov. of 13 m. N W Aurangabad. Its ruins cover a considerable extent of ground and are surrounded by a stone wall but the interest they would naturally create is greatly lessened by the surpassing attractions of the neighbouring cave temples, the most stupendous and magnificent works of the kind in existence. They are excavated in the slope of a hill of red granite, shaped like a horse shoe and extend about a mile in length. Some are cut down through the rock, and left open above like an isolated building and both externally and internally richly ornamented with the most elaborate sculptures. Others are excavated under the hill in the manner of caves properly so called the interior being supported by massive pillars variously but harmoniously carved. The interior walls likewise are often finely carved with mythological designs among which human figures are the most numerous in a great variety of grotesque and distorted forms. The cave temples have been divided into three classes, namely the N. which are Buddhist or probably Jain, the central which are Brahminical and the S. which are evidently Buddhist. The most magnificent of the whole is the Hindoo temple of Kailas or Kalika, apparently like the other Brahminical temples dedicated to Shiva. The central portion is 100 ft. high and forms an isolated excavated mass or immense block, 500 ft. in circumference. It is surrounded by galleries or colonnades at the distance of 150 ft. in which the whole Hindoo pantheon is cut in the perpendicular rock. Every part outside and inside of this magnificent temple is elaborately carved in a most finished manner. Another temple, much smaller though still likewise very fine, but not under the hill is the Buddhist cave of Bhima Karna or Vishva Karna. It is remarkable as being the only one excavated



INTERIOR OF THE BHIMA KARN ELLORA. —From Robert's Views of India.

with a curved roof and its design is characterized both by its stupendous proportions and its massive simplicity. The extreme depth of this excavation from the outer gate is 166 ft. the main nave is 80 ft. long by 40 ft. broad and 354 ft. high with 38 octagonal pillars, in two rows, besides two pillars supporting a gallery above the doorway. Above the pillars is a narrow archway, and above this is a broad

ness; both are most elaborately carved and in niches formed in the latter are sitting figures of Buddha, of whom also there is a colossal figure at the entrance of the cave. There are six other principal excavations, some in the N., others in the E. quarter of the mountain, filled with sculptures. When these caves were first seen it was not certainly known; but being in the vicinity of Dughr a new Dowlatabad which prior to the Malabar conquest A. D. 1793, was the capital of a powerful Hindu principality they probably originated as the superstitious fancies of the reigning families of that metropolis.

ELLORRE a town and dist. of E. Hindoostan N. Circars. The town about 80 m. from the coast; lat. 15° 43' N. lon. 81° 15' E. Is of considerable size, and has a pretty extensive bazaar and is noted for carpets, and for leather manufactures. The district is one of the five original N. Circars, but is now mostly comprehended in the modern district and collectorate of Masulipatam.

EL LORIO a town Spain prov. Biscay on a small brook in a valley surrounded by mountains, 12 m. S.E. Bilbao. It is an open straggling place; contains two churches, a court-house and school and in some trade in cattle wool, and cheese, and numerous mills. Pop. 1470.

ELLOUGH par. Eng. Suffolk 109° ac. Pop. 182.
ELLOUGHTON par. Eng. 1 wk. (E. Riding) 2968 ac. Pop. 465.

ELLRICH a town Prussia, prov. Merseburg on the Zorge, 20 m. W.N.W. Erfurt. It contains three Protestant churches and an hospital and has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather and paper four oil-mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 5914.

ELLWANGEN a town in Württemberg, cap. circle, Jaxt, at the foot of two hills, r. bank, Jaxt, 45 m. S.N.E. Stuttgart. It is well built, consisting of spacious streets lined with hand some houses in the N.E. of a court of law and several public offices, contains a Protestant and five Roman Catholic churches several of them, particularly the high church, very handsome, and one remarkable for the numerous pilgrimages made to it, a gymnasium, and an old castle seated on a height in the vicinity and has manufactures of leather iron ware, crucibles and refined wax. Its cattle and horse fairs, once very important have recently fallen off. Pop. 3905.

ELM a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. of and 10 m. S.W. Glarus, 1 bank, Sarath. It stands in a romantic Alpine district about 2300 ft. above the sea, and on all sides but the N. is surrounded by lofty mountains, about 8000 ft. high. It contains a parish church, and a school. The inhabitants, who are generally in comfortable circumstances live by rearing and trading in cattle. Pop. 1018.

ELM two pars. Eng. — 1 Cambridge 11 105 ac. 1 op. 1809. — 2 Somerset 893 ac. 1 op. 408.

ELMDON two pars. Eng. — 1 Essex 2480 ac. Pop. 743. — 2 Warwick 1127 ac. Pop. 164.

ELMHAM several pars. Eng. — 1 (North) Norfolk 4631 ac. Pop. 1211. — Seven in Suffolk, 2 (South All Saints 1150 ac. 1 op. 258. — 3 (South St. Cross, or Sandwyth) 1110 ac. Pop. 253. — 4 (South St. James) 1530 ac. Pop. 269. — 5 (South St. Margaret) 10 ac. Pop. 182. — 6, (South St. Michael) 940 ac. Pop. 150. — 7 (South St. Nicolas, 650 ac. Pop. 94. — 8 (South St. Peter) 300 ac. Pop. 97.

ELMINA an English East India Co. station, the cap. of the Dutch settlements on the Gold Coast, W. Africa. Lat. 4° 10' N. lon. 3° 30' W. Kingdom of Ashantee, 5 or 6 m. W. Cape Coast (castle). There is here a large and extensively irregular and dirty native town, the inhabitants of which consist of traders, fishermen, and persons employed as servants to traders some among them are wealthy. There are likewise some mulattoes in respectable circumstances, who support a number of slaves performing the duties of carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths indeed one-third of the people are supposed to be artificers. Elmina is defended by a castle, which stands slightly on a low rocky peninsula, along the E. side of the small river Dyak which runs within 80 yards of one of its sides. There are sundry other defensive works, including the fortress of St. Jago, on De Voer's Redoubt, &c. Elmina is not so surrounded by a line of rocks which extend S. and E. about two cable lengths, and on which the sea breaks with great violence. From this point the shore recedes to the N. about a third of a mile, forming a small bay and the surrounding country is undulating and thickly wooded. There

are nevertheless, some country residences and cultivated farms which belong to the governor and merchants, and which afford very agreeable retreats from the business, the crowd, and the heat of the town. The castle of St. George del Mina was the first European establishment on the coast of Guinea, having been erected by the Portuguese in 1482. It was captured by the Dutch in 1637 and was finally ceded to that nation by the Crown of Portugal in 1842 together with some other smaller and dependent settlements of the Portuguese.

ELMISTY three pars. Eng. — 1 (Glouce) Worcester 1927 ac. Pop. 286. — 2 (Isle of) Kent; 2841 ac. Pop. 181. — 3 (Lewes) Worcester 2861 ac. Pop. 295.

ELMORE par. Eng. Gloucester 1496 ac. Pop. 293.

ELMSETT par. Eng. Suffolk; 1973 ac. Pop. 453.

ELMSHORN a town Denmark Holstein, co. Rendsburg, 40 m. N.W. Hamburg a station on the Altona and Kiel Railway and on the Krickenau a navigable stream which separates the old from the newer parts of the town. It possesses four vessels, and little traffic on the river but it has a boat-building yard, and a considerable amount of land tenant trade also some tanneries but boots and shoes are the principal articles manufactured, employing about 600 hands in the town. There are some charitable institutions and an important annual cattle market. Pop. 5600.

ELMSTEAD par. Eng. Essex 3444 ac. Pop. 908.

ELMSTED par. Eng. Kent 2692 ac. Pop. 500.

ELMSTHORI par. Eng. Leicestershire 1650 ac. P. 45.

ELMSTONE two pars. Eng. — 1 Kent; 483 ac. 1 op. 81. — 2 (Harrowfield) Gloucester 3010 ac. Pop. 591.

ELMSWELL par. Eng. Suffolk 2085 ac. Pop. 778.

ELMSTON par. Eng. Derby 2970 ac. Pop. 435.

ELMUNHILL a vil. Hindoostan N. Circars, 40 m. W. Visnagatam in a luxuriant valley ornamented with clusters of date trees and environed on all sides with green mountains.

ELNE (anc. *Albana* and *Edesae*) a town France dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, beautifully situated within 4 m. of the Gulf of Lyons 8 m. S.E. E. Perpignan 1 bank, Tech. It has remains of strong fortifications and the view from its ramparts over the plain of Remoulon is superb. The ruined church here (consecrated in 1084) mentioned on that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, was once a cathedral, but the seat of the bishop was removed to Perpignan in 1602. Elne has some trade in cattle, cordage, drapery and agricultural implements. It was founded at a very remote period Humal was said to have encamped under its walls a. c. 214. The Emperor Constantine much improved the place, and built a castle for its defence. Here his descendant Constantine was murdered and his body interred his monument long held a shrine in the church cloisters. In 1474, Elne was treacherously taken by Louis XI. and it was often besieged afterwards. Pop. 2305.

ELPHIN a market in the east of a burgh, and par. Ireland, co. of and 15 m. N. Honecom. It consists of thatched stone houses, and has an Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several excellent schools the most important of which is the Diocesan school, at which Oliver Goldsmith received the early part of his education. Weekly market, Wednesday and four fairs annually. Petty sessions are held every Wednesday. Area of par. 12,546 ac. Pop. (1891) 4737. of which in the town 1225. (Lond. Directory 1891) 4737. **ELSDON** par. Eng. Northumberland 74 917 ac. P. 1643.

ELSENHAM par. Eng. Essex 1819 ac. Pop. 517.

ELSEFIELD par. Eng. Oxford 1290 ac. Pop. 168.

ELSEFLETH a town Oldenburg cap. built of same name, at the confluence of the Hamte with the Weser 12 m. S.N.E. Oldenburg. It is well built, has a church with a bell tower and a navigation school building yards, at which only a few vessels are built several breweries and tile-works and a considerable trade in wood. Only vessels which draw less than 12 ft. can approach the quay. Pop. in 2550 built 2008.

ELSHAM par. Eng. Lincoln 2610 ac. Pop. 600.

ELLSINEUR, or *ELLSINEUR* (Danish, *Ellsineur*), a seaport in Denmark 1st Zealand, at the narrowest part of the Sound here only 34 m. broad, 24 m. N. by E. Copenhagen lat. (Kronborg light) 56° 3' 15" N.; lon. 12° 57' 20" E. (n.). It has two churches a classical school, and a common-houses; its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce and seafaring and considerable traffic is carried on with Helsingborg on the

opposite coast this being the chief point of transit between Denmark and Sweden. Elsinore is defended by the castle of Kronborg, which stands on a projecting spit of land and commands the Sound. It is a Gothic-Byzantine edifice, with walls and ditches. It is entered by two drawbridges and was built 1574-1584. On it is a flag light, 118 ft. high. In the vicinity of Kronborg is the royal country palace of Marselislet. Elsinore is however chiefly noted as being the place where the Sound dues are levied on vessels entering or clearing the Baltic. All vessels passing with some exceptions require to salute the castle of Kronborg and clear at Elsinore. The dues, originally instituted for keeping up lights and landmarks on the Kattegat and neighbouring coasts, now consist of dues on the ship, barge light or beacon money and dues on the cargo a toll paid to the Danish government. The total number of vessels passing the Sound was, in 1847 21,026 1848 18,667 1849 18,959; of which in 1847 4323 were British, 2533 Prussian, 2534 Norwegian, 1888 Swedish, 1807 Danish, 1447 Dutch. Of other countries the numbers were under 1000 and in some cases, as America, Naples, and Hamburg under 100. The principal maritime countries leave consuls at Elsinore. Pop. 8000.

ELBING par Eng Norfolk 1011 ac. Pop. 400
ELBY or **ELBOW**, two vis. Holland.—1 prov Gelderland 14 m. S. Arnhem, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, three schools, and two annual cattle and horse fairs. In the vicinity tobacco, cherries, and vegetables are grown. The last for the Arnhem market. Pop. 1130.—2 prov Utrecht, 14 m. S. W. Amersfoort. Pop. 700.

ELSTED par Eng Surrey 4119 ac. Pop. 841
ELSTED par Eng. Sussex 1799 ac. Pop. 208.

ELSTER, two rivers Germany.—1 The White or the "Great Elster" (*Elbe* or *Grosse Elster*) tributary of the Saale, rises in W. Bohemia, about 15 m. N. Eger flows N. through the Saxony-Vergeland the principality of Reuss, part of the Prussian province of Saxony enters Saxony and at Leipzig receives the Pleisse and Tordie and, after a course of about 115 m. falls into the Saale between Halle and Merseburg.—2 The Black Elster (*Schwarze Elster*) rises in Saxony north of and about 8 m. W. by S. Bautzen flows N. enters Prussia, and then flows N. W., unites with the Pulsnitz and Roder and after a course of about 100 m. falls into the Elbe between Wittenberg and Torgau.

ELSTERBACH a vis. to Saxony circle Zwickau 1 bank Elster 78 m. S. W. Dresden. It contains a church, a free school and the ruins of an old feudal castle and has manufactures of straw plait leather and earthenware dyeworks several mills a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2879.

ELSTON par Eng North 1840 ac. Pop. 382
ELSTON a par and vil Eng Bedford 1522 ac. In the village, 14 m. S. Bedford, John Bunyan was born. Pop. 261
ELSTRA a vis. Saxony circle Bautzen 1 bank Elster 21 m. N. E. Dresden. It contains a school, with good paintings a school and an endowment for widows and orphans and has a granite quarry two mills a cattle market and four annual fairs. Pop. 1080.

ELSTREE or **BOLSTREE**, par Eng Hertford 1370 ac. Pop. 398.

• **ELSWORTH** par Eng. Cambridge 3700 ac. P. 822
ELTEN a vis. Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf not far from the Rhine, 6 m. N. N. E. Cleve. It contains two R. Catholic churches and has three annual fairs. Pop. 1440.

ELTERLEIN a vis. Saxony circle Zwickau in a mountainous district, 53 m. S. W. Dresden. It contains a church, and has manufactures of metal tile works, an iron and other mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1910.

ELTHAM a vil and par England co. Kent. The village, 8 m. S. E. London, contains a church, an independent chapel a free school and several almshouses. Here, also are the remains of a royal palace, which was a favorite residence of several monarchs of the Plantagenet and Tudor families. Area of par 4350 ac. Pop. 2568.

ELTHLEY par Eng Cambridge 1823 ac. Pop. 448
ELTMANN a vis. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, 1 bank Main here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. E. N. E. Würzburg. It contains a chapel a posthouse, and the ruins of a feudal castle; and has manufactures of leather points, and earthenware and has several mills, and a trade

in wood. Much fruit and wine are grown in the vicinity. Pop. of vis. 1898. Area of dist. 80 sq. ac. Pop. 14,903.

ELTON a salt lake, Russia, gov. of, and 165 m. S. by E. Saratov said vast steppe. It is 11 m. long and 5½ m. broad but nowhere more than about 15 inches deep. In the hottest season it appears as if covered with ice and snow so great is the illusion produced by the crystallized salt along the banks, and over the whole surface. The Mongol name of this remarkable saline lake is Elton-Nor the Golden Elton. Great quantities of hydro-carbonate of magnesia are extracted from its waters; and salt to the amount of 5,000,000 ewts yearly in collecting which about 10,000 persons are employed.

ELTON four pars Eng.—1 Durham 1419 ac. Pop. 84.—2 Hereford 1470 ac. Pop. 101.—3 Huntingdon 2250 ac. Pop. 878.—4 North 980 ac. Pop. 78.

ELTSCH *OLIVA* or *JURUCKOVA* a vis. Hungary co. of, and 8 m. N. W. W. Gödör. It stands in a deep valley on a stream of same name, here crossed by a marble bridge contains a Protestant church, a large chateau, and a high school and has numerous tanneries, and an active trade in produce of its own manufacture. Much excellent fruit is grown in the district. Pop. 4500.

ELTVILLE or **ELSTEN** a vis. Nassau cap. hall of same name, r. bank, Rhine 6 m. W. Mentz. It is beautifully situated among vineyards, and is conspicuous from a distance by its Gothic towers, some parts of a castle built in the 14th century and long the residence of the Archbishops of Mentz, who had here a mint. The on the ruins of the town are covered with fine villas and country seats. A printing press was established in Eltville as early as 1465. The town is well built, contains a R. Catholic parish church, is the seat of a court of law and has a trade in wine. Pop. of vis. 2234. Area of hall 80 sq. ac. m. Pop. 1216.

ELUCE, or **EL-OUK**, an isl. and in Asiatic Turkey in the Ephraïm 36 m. N. H. and 130 m. N. W. Bagdad. The island, on which the town is situated, is about 1 m. long. The latter consists of 500 houses and has several mosques.

ELVA [Latin *Elvis*] a vil and now kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. of and 18 m. W. W. Cuni. It lies in a small basin, among the mountains which separate the valleys of Mauris and Varaita, near a small stream of its own name. It contains a parish church and townhouse, and has a considerable trade in butter. Pop. 1165.

ELVAS [Latin *Elvis* Spanish, *Habes* or *Yabes*] a fortified city Portugal prov. Alentejo 19 m. W. by N. Huelva 118 m. E. by N. Lisbon, within 5 m. of the Spanish frontier on a hill in the midst of a plain, between the two castles of Fort Santa Lucia and Fort La Léppe, both also on eminences. It is considered with its defences one of the strongest places in Portugal and indeed all but impregnable. The streets are in general narrow crooked, and dirty but the Moorish houses of which a great part of the city is composed have a picturesque and interesting appearance. Their arched fronts, latticed windows, verandahs, and flat roofs profusely adorned with flowers and shrubs, arranged in fanciful plots, having a singularly agreeable effect. Many of the houses have piazzas in front which increase their accommodation but does not improve their appearance. The Moorish houses are in general much better arranged, and of more cheerful aspect, than those of the Portuguese though the better description of the latter display in many instances, great taste not only in their architecture, but in their ornamental grounds. Elvas has three gates all strongly fortified and by one of which only strangers are allowed to enter and contains a cathedral, of mixed Arabesque and Gothic style parish churches several convents and hospitals, and a bomb-proof barracks for 6000 or 7000 men. One of the most remarkable objects at Elvas is its aqueduct, constructed by the Moors, which conveys water from a distance of 15 m. to the city. That part of this stupendous work which crosses the valley of the Campo de Feira, near the town and which is 1½ m. wide, consists of four stories or tiers of arches, the lower ones being nearly 100 ft. and the upper ones about 40 ft. high, giving a total elevation, allowing for the thickness of the arch, of about 250 ft. The country around is productive in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 11,848.

ELVASTON par Eng Derby 2760 ac. Pop. 408.
ELVEDEN or **ELNAS** par England Suffolk 5590 ac. Pop. 238.

ELVEN a com and vil France, dep. Morbihan, 12 m. N.E. Vannes, only remarkable for the numerous druidical remains in its vicinity and for the ancient keep, commonly called the Tour d'Elven, supposed to have been built in the 12th century. It is in a good state of preservation, and is one of the finest Middle Ages remains in Brittany. Pop. 8416.

ELYTHAM, par Eng. Hants 2300 ac. Pop. 497.
ELYVINGTON par Eng. Lark (N. Riding) 2236 ac. Pop. 872.

ELY (Ely) par Wales, Pembrokeshire 414 ac. Pop. 2.
ELWICK HALL, par Eng. Durham 4521 ac. Pop. 187.
ELYWORTH par Eng. Somerset 1535 ac. Pop. 216.
ELY (Latin, *Ely* or *Elia*) an episcopal city England, co. of and 16 m. N. E. Cambridge, on an eminence, 1 bank. It consists of one principal street, and several smaller branching off on either side, is lighted with gas, partially paved, and has a spacious market-place in the centre. Some of the houses particularly those in the vicinity of the cathedral, are very old, as their external appearance indicates. The municipal buildings consist of a commonhouse townhall a house of correction, and a corn exchange. The first contains also a chapel and infirmary. The ecclesiastical structures comprise the cathedral, the churches of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity the latter belonging to the town of Ely and St. Andrew's one of the most perfect buildings of that age. Places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and the Countess of Huntingdon's connection. The cathedral is one of the most remarkable edifices of the kind in this country. Its entire length, E. to W. is 617 ft. and its W. tower which is of the most beautiful workmanship, 370 ft. high. The whole structure comprises an almost unbroken series of the various styles of architecture which prevailed in England from the Conquest to the Reformation and so judiciously blended, and generally so perfect in their kind as to produce no disagreeable effect by their adjacency. The nave is Norman and is one of the finest specimens of that style in England. This magnificent edifice is at present (1851) and has been for some years past, undergoing extensive alterations, additions, and restorations, including amongst numerous other improvements, a new arrangement of the choir the introduction of new and richly ornamented subtile and the restoration and re-polishing of the beautiful piers of Parbeck marble fine old gateway of simple design, built in the reign of Richard II. forming the principal entrance to the precincts of the cathedral. There are a grammar school and a charity school in the city a mechanics institute and a savings-bank. There are no manufactures worth noting most of the inhabitants being engaged in agricultural labour. There are extensive gardens in the vicinity the greater part of the produce of which is sent to London and Cambridge. Pop. [1851] 61 ft.

ELY (Lat. Or) a dist. England on Cambridge, separated E. by the Ouse from the neighbouring portion of the county. It is about 36 m. long by 25 m. broad, area, 225,150 ac. Pop. [1841] 61 ft. The name is now universally restricted to a smaller tract about 7 m. long by 4 m. broad. It is surrounded by marsh, formerly covered by water. The soil is fertile but requires a great deal of artificial draining. It produces aquatic plants in great variety and is much resorted to by aquatic birds. See Bedford Level.

ELZE a. Hanoover gov. Bielefeld at the confluence of the Beale with the Lame, 18 m. S. Hanoover. It is an old place, contains a church and a townhouse, and has some trade in iron. Pop. 3038.

EMADOU a. W. Africa, Imboden Tarifa, about 18 m. W. Jema. Lat. 7° 10' N. Lon. 3° 10' E. on the route from Badagry to Boats.

EMATHIA, par Irel. Monaghan 12 296 ac. Pop. 4769.
EMBA or *Jema*, a river of W. Asia. It has its rise in the Urubak or Camel Mountains, in the steppes of the Little Khydis about lat. 49° 5' N. lon. 56° 50' E. from which it flows S.W. and falls into Emba Bay at the N.E. end of the Caspian Sea. The principal branch of the stream expands, before it reaches the sea, into a great many shallow lacuna, like lakes. The N. branch of it being nearly choked up with sand. Its principal streams are the Uzun Tuzur and the Tem ren, both flowing from the right. The entire length of the Emba is about 230 m.

EMBACH or *Amorosa* a river or rather two rivers, Russia, gov. Livonia. It rises in the S.E. of dist. Porras,

and under the name of Little Embach, flows N.E. to Valk then turns N. and after a course of about 80 m., enters E. extremity of Lake Viemsa. The stream which issues from the N. extremity of same lake, takes the name of Great Embach, flows E. past Dorpat, where it becomes navigable, and enters the B.W. extremity of Lake Peipus. Total course, 40 m.

EMBERTON par Eng. Bucks 1860 ac. Pop. 618.
EMBLETON par Eng. Northumb. 13,326 ac. P. 2775.
EMBORROW par Eng. Somerset 3089 ac. Pop. 197.
EMBOTETTU or *MOXON*, a river Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, which rises in the N.E. of dist. Chapada, flows W.N.W. and after receiving the Verde and Zazare joins a bank, Paraguay about 20 m. below the junction of the Tequari. It is navigable almost to its source.

EMBRUN (Latin *Eboracorum* *Castroverum*) a. t. France dep. Hautes Alpes, 20 m. E. Gap, on an elevated plateau, rising in the middle of a vast plain watered by the Durance, which sweeps past the foot of the rock on which the town stands. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has a very picturesque appearance, but, though the houses are good the streets are irregular, crooked, dark and dirty. It has a large fine cathedral with a lofty spire; an extraordinary pale; some manufactures of woollen fabrics and hats, some cotton-spinning and tanneries. It was once the seat of an archbishop, and is still that of a bishop. It was sacked in turn by Vandals, Huns and Saracens pillaged burned and the population exterminated by the Moors, in 964. It was pillaged and burned again in 1578 and devastated once more by the Duke of Savoy in 1692. Pop. 2709.

EMDEN (Latin *Embsa* Dutch, *Embsa* and *Ambsa* or *Ambsa*) a. in Hanoover cap. E. Frisia, a bank, 25 m. north, where it is situated, and itself into the Dollart estuary lat. [Hofst. de Vind] 53° 22' 6" N. lon. 12° 45' E. (N.) It has very much the appearance of a Dutch town, occupying a low flat intersected by numerous canals, across which the communication is maintained by 30 bridges. It was originally surrounded by ramparts and ditches. The part of the former which still remains is used as a promenade. Towards the water a strong wall and dyke have been constructed to prevent inundation but the security which they afford is very imperfect, as, in 1850, the water stood in the streets for three months, up to the first floor of the houses. The town is entered by five gates, and is divided into six quarters, of which two are properly only suburbs. The streets are, for the most part spacious, and well paved and the houses, built generally of brick, have a substantial comfortable look and are remarkable, both with and without, for their extreme cleanliness. The principal buildings are the great church, built in 1455 by Count Ulrich as part of a Franciscan monastery a long and slender edifice, surmounted by a lofty tower the new church in a better style of architecture, the French Reformed church the townhouse built in the model of that of Antwerp, with a lofty tower and a spacious hall the courthouse, weigh-house, custom-house granaries or house of correction, and barracks. The educational establishments include a gymnasium with six teachers, and school for navigation, the benevolent institutions are numerous, and several of them are well endowed. Emden has an excellent roadstead in which vessels of any size can securely anchor. Its harbour is shallow but a canal is at present (1851) in progress to connect the town with the deep water of the Dollart. It has the most extensive trade in coats of any port in Europe and its general trade includes not merely all the export produce of the province, especially grain dairy produce, fish, tallow wool and hides but it also imports hemp, potash, tishier wine and colonial produce. In the building yards a considerable number of vessels are annually built and the manufactures, though far less important than the trade, include hosiery leather brown soap, and tobacco. There are also oil-mills, saw-mills, and numerous brandy distilleries. Pop. about 15,000.
EMERALD or *Macoua* a coral at Red Sea, coast of Nubia lat. 23° 50' N. lon. 38° 52' 30" E. about 1 m. in length and 100 ft. high in the centre.
EMERINA, a dist. in Macassar prov. Aukara, and formerly an independent state. It is the highest, and consequently the healthiest district in the island rocky mountains, and by no means remarkable for fertility neither is the climate favourable to vegetation, a distressing drought pre-

valley from April to September, with excessively cold winds blowing from the E. From October to the end of March, however, the heat increases, and becomes sometimes excessive accompanied by heavy rains during the night. The chief crops raised are rice, maize, and batatas, these being the chief articles of food used by the natives but maize, earth nuts, sugar cane, pine-apples, bread-fruit, and the vine, are also cultivated. A variety of European plants and vegetables, for which the climate seems well adapted, have been recently introduced, and are thriving well. Emmeria is also productive in cattle which are remarkably large and fat. Sheep, hogs, and poultry are likewise successfully reared. Wild ducks are in great profusion. The natives are skilful workmen in gold and silver producing articles in these metals which Europeans would have difficulty in surpassing. The internal commerce of the district consists in rice, cotton silk, cattle, cloth of their own manufacture, and a traffic in slaves. The capital of Emmeria is Tannemara which is also the chief town in the island.

EMPRAS a considerable to Ahyama, on a hill lat. 12° 38' N., lon. 87° 30' E. Chief trade, cloves and civet. EMLAGH par. lrel. Meath 2110 ac. Pop. 277. EMLAGH-AD par. lrel. Shoo 8909 ac. Pop. 3931. EMLAGH par. Eng. York (W. Kidling) 871 ac. P. 2905. EMLY par. and lrel. Tipperary 9184 ac. Pop. 3047. EMT YORH-NAN par. lrel. 1 muerick 2518 ac. P. 863. EMMEN a vil. two streams, and a valley, Switzerland —

1 A vil. and par. one of 2 m. N. by W. Lusern in a fertile district, 2 bank Reuse, near where it joins the Little Rumen (from Emmer, or Waldenma) a stream which rises in a small mountain lake in the most S. part of the canton flows N. and then N.E. joins the Reuse as above indicated, the united stream falling into the lake at the town of Lusern. 2 A mountain stream cuts here. It rises about 5 m. W. of Lusern, flows N.W. through the extensive valley of the Emmer (Emmerthal) famed for its cattle and horses, forest and flax culture and numerous thriving manufactures, and joins the Aar in can. Solothurn, 2 m. N.E. the town of that name. It is not navigable, but often overflows its banks causing great damage. Total direct course, about 35 m.

EMMENINGEN a tn. Baden circle Upper Rhine cap. hall of same name, in a beautiful dist. r. bank, E. 3 m. N. Freyburg on the railway to Carlsruhe. It is well built, contains a church, ancient townhouse, and superior burgher school and has paper works and other mills, lime-kilns, and tile-works. On the heights above the town stand the extensive and well preserved ruins of the castle of Hohenberg. Pop. of tn. 2000 of bellwied 25505. EMMERICH a tn. Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf in a fertile plain r. bank, Rhine 6 m. N.E. Cleve. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, contains a Monastery, two Protestant, and two Catholic churches, a gymnasium, ecclesiastical seminary and orphan hospital, is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery hats, soap leather and tobacco and possesses a free port, some shipping and a trade carried on particularly with Holland to a very large extent. Pop. (1840) 6685.

EMMINGTON par. Eng. Oxford 26 ac. Pop. 104. EMNETH par. Eng. Norfolk 8449 ac. Pop. 1092. EMPFINGEN a vil. of W. Germany Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen hall. of and near Hildesheim. It contains a parish church and has a market. Pop. 1810. EMPINGHAM par. Eng. Rutland 2780 ac. Pop. 988. EMPORION a tn. al. Santorin, Grecian Archipelago. It is neat and clean and is inhabited by a great many respectable land proprietors. This place derives its name from having at one time been the residence of most of the merchants and vine-growers of the island. Pop. 1890. EMPORIUS par. Eng. Hants 1220 ac. Pop. 160. EMPORIUS a Tuscany cap. dist. of same name, 1 bank, Arno, in the beautiful and fertile valley of that name 16 m. W. A.W. Florence, on the railway to Leghorn. It

consists of the town proper surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and of several suburbs, and though the streets are narrow and the fronts of the houses project considerably over them it is built with considerable regularity and has several good squares, one of them adorned with an elegant fountain. It contains an ancient collegiate church, somewhat defaced by modern attempts at ornament, but adorned with a fine facade and possessed of a number of good paintings. Another church formerly belonging to the Augustinians, with good frescoes and a pulpit, in which the Ghislini held a parliament, and but for the opposition of Fabrizio degli Uberti, celebrated by Dante, would have resolved to raze Florence to the ground, and make Empoli the capital in its stead. It is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and both from its central position and the remarkable fertility of its environs, carries on a considerable trade particularly in agricultural produce, including the straw used in making Tuscan bonnets. The principal manufactures are straw bonnets, beaver hats, and earthen ware. The weekly market is important. Pop. tn. 6141 dist. 15,018.

EMS.—1 A tn. Nassau in a mountainous dist. r. bank, Lahn, 6 m. W. N.W. Nassau. It is beautifully situated on a narrow belt of ground, hemmed in between the river and the cliffs of the Hilsdorf, and consists chiefly of a long row of lodging houses occupied by the numerous visitors to the springs, which have long enjoyed a European celebrity. The bathing establishment (Karlshaus or Karsen) is on a very large



THE KURHAL, EMS.—From Hermann's Pictures on the Lahn.

and somewhat gorgeous scale and the number of visitors annually exceeds 8000. The springs, which are of an alkaline nature vary in temperature from 94 to 116° are agreeable to the taste, and easy of digestion and are used with good effect both internally and externally particularly in rheumatic and nervous affections. To many the chief attraction of the place is the beauty of its environs to others, less wisely disposed it is the gaming table where large sums are usually lost.—2 (Hohen) A market in Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, near r. bank Rhine 10 m. S.W. Bregenz. It contains a parish church and a castle, and a quarry from which fine shales are obtained. A great number of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 2123.

EMS, a river of W. Germany. It rises in Lippe-Deilmold in the S.E. extremity of the Teutoburger Wald about 28 m. S. by W. Münden flows first S.W. then W. through the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, crosses S. to N. the W. section of the kingdom of Hanover and falls into the Dollart estuary near the town of Emden. Total course, 254 m. The river is fast for about 18 m. up, and for that distance the river is navigable for vessels of 300 tons, smaller vessels may ascend to Rhema in Prussia, near the Hanoverian frontier. Its chief affluents are on the right—the Hoper, Aa, Hase, and Leda, and on the left the Weser.

EMMETTEN a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia gov. Münster circle of, and near Steinfurt-on-the-Ems. 1 con-

town a R. Catholic parish church, and has a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving machine. Pop. 1180.

EMSKIRCHEN a market in Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 1 hour, 14 m. W N W Nürnberg. It contains a Protestant church, and an infirmary and has two mills, and four annual fairs. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Kitzingen. Hops are grown extensively in the district. Pop. 867.

EMSWORTH a town in England, Hampshire, 8½ m. E. by N Portsmouth a station on the Hastings branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway at the head of the Freshwater Channel, navigable for vessels of 200 tons, to the English Channel. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, making fishing-nets, ropes, and twine several coasting vessels and a number of boats in the oyster fishing. Pop. 1105.

EMU!—1 A town in Australia, New S. Wales, on Cook, 55 m. W by N Sydney on a rising ground on the river Nepean — 2 A bay Van Diemen's Land, Bass's Strait, between Blackman's Point and Round Hill Point, lat. 41° 4' S. lon. 148° E. It is about 3 m. in width at the entrance.

EMYVALLE, a small town in Ireland, co. of and 5 m. N. N. E. Monaghan, on the road thence to Angharkey with a dairy and a constabulary barracks. Pop. 518.

ENARA a lake, Russia, in the N. of Finland of a tolerably regular and nearly rectangular form about 50 m. long & W to N. E. and 30 m. broad. It is surrounded by almost innumerable islands, receives several streams of which the Irvi, which joins it on its E. shore is the most important, and discharges itself by the Patsjoki into the Arctic ocean. At its S. W. extremity is a small town of same name, which is inhabited chiefly by fishermen and has an annual fair of some importance.

ENARI a country S. from Abvaxina, between about lat. 7° and 8° N. and lon. 35° and 3° E. inhabited by the Galla. It is principally celebrated for the extensive woods of coffee, the chief locality of which is the valley of the Gibba close beyond Sekke the chief town and great superstore of the kingdom. The inhabitants of Enaria enjoy the reputation of being the most civilized of all the Galla and some factories flourish here in a higher degree than anywhere else in this quarter of Africa. Almost all the coffee, and a large proportion of the ivory and slaves brought to Abyssinia, are from this country.

ENBORNE, or **ENDORRE**, per Eng Berks 1839 ac Pop. 407.

ENCINASOLA a town in Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 62 m. N by N Huelva, on the frontiers of Portugal. It has a parish church, three chapels, town and court-house, a prison, custom-house, storehouse, three schools, four fountains and a cemetery. Industry.—Woolen and coarse cloth weaving, agriculture, and cattle-rearing. Pop. 3000.

ENCOUNTER HAY S. Australia, to the N. E. of the Gulf of St. Vincent. It is a large shallow mud station.

ENCUEZILHADA a vil and par Brazil prov São Paulo de Rio Grande, to the S. of the Jacaré near the fazenda Santa Barbara, about 50 m. W Rio-Jardim. It contains a new parish church, built of brown stone, and situated close to the mouth of the river. Pop. 2000.

ENDEAVOUR!—1 A strait, N coast, Australia, between Cape York lat. 10° 41' 36" S; lon. 142° 54' E. (s.) and some off lying islands. It forms the S. entrance from the W to Torres Strait at about 30 m. long, and nowhere exceeds 12 broad, and near its N. E. extremity it is encumbered by a number of islands, called Possession islands.—2 A river Australia, N. E. coast, falls into the sea at lat. 16° 27' E. lon. 148° 10' E. it forms a very good port for small vessels.

ENDPILLION (s.) per England Cornwall 8729 ac. Pop. 1212.

ENDENICH a vil Rhineland Prussia, 2 m. W Bonn, on the Kreuzberg. It contains a R. Catholic parish church which originally belonged to a Servite monastery. Pop. 368.

ENDERBERRY per Eng Leicester 1810 ac. Pop. 1284.

ENDERBERRY (s.) per Eng Lincoln 617 ac. Pop. 116.

ENDERBERRY ISLAND See AUCLAND ISLAND.

ENDERT a town, per Argentina.

ENDIAN

14 m. from the Persian Gulf. It carries on a busy trade with Muscovy. Pop. 4100.

ENDINGEN a town Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, at N foot of the Kaiserstuhl 12 m. N W Freyburg. It is an ancient place, surrounded by walls, and rose to the rank of a free imperial city. It contains two churches, and has a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Much wine is grown in the district. Pop. 3000.

ENDRE (Sr) Hungary. See ARMOU (Sr).

ENDREDE several places, Hungary particularly—1 A vil. Thaur Danube, co. Sumegh, in a mountainous district, near Szarvas. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1139—2, Endre, or Gross Andra, a vil Thaur Danube, co. of and 8 m. from Oedenburg. It contains a parish church. Pop. 733.

ENFIELD 1) a market town, and par England co. Middlesex. The town, 9 m. N by E. London a station on the E. Counties railway contains an ancient church, and five dissenting places of worship, the remains of an ancient royal palace, and a handsome stone cross erected in 1836. The market has been some time discontinued but two annual fairs are held: area of par. 12 400 ac. Pop. 9548.—2 A small town in Ireland, co. Meath 10 m. W Dublin. Pop. 349.

ENFORI per Eng Wilt, 7280 ac. Pop. 911.

ENGADIN (Italian Engadine) a dist Switzerland, can Grisons, forming the upper valley of the Inn, which rises in its S. W. extremity. The valley is about 40 m. long, terminating S. W. in Mount Maloja, and N. W. on the Tyrolean frontier. It is generally 8500 to 6000 ft. high and is divided into Ober and Unter Engadin produces cattle, hides cheese, and butter. It is one of the most picturesque of Swiss valleys and is inhabited by an Italian race.

ENGANO two islands Indian Archipelago.—1 Off W coast Sumatra, lat. (W point) 5° 21' S. lon. 102° 10' E. (s.) about 20 m. by 5 broad. It is high, surrounded by coral reefs, and yields betelnut, rice, sugar-cane, bananas and coconuts.—2 Off N coast Papua, in Great Bay lat. 2° 20' S. lon. 124° 40' E. (s.)

ENGANO (Gara) the most E. point of island Hayti lat. 18° 12' N. lon. 68° 20' W. (s.)

ENGEDI or **ANGEDER** an ancient town in Palestine on W margin of Dead Sea, at a point nearly equidistant from both extremities of the lake, about lat. 31° 50' N. lon. 25° 30' E. The site lies among the mountains which here confine the lake, a considerable way down the descent to its shores. Here is the beautiful fountain of Am-Idy bursting forth at once in a fine stream upon a sort of narrow terrace or shelf of the mountain, about 400 ft. above the level of the Dead Sea. Near this fountain are the remains of several buildings, apparently ancient and in the vicinity are numerous caves which serve as lurking-places for robbers.

ENGELBERG, a vil and par Switzerland can. Unterwalden, div Ob- und Nidwald, in a lofty Alpine valley on the Aa, 9 m. S. S. E. Sarnen. It stands in a deep valley 2290 ft. above the sea, hemmed in on all sides by lofty mountains, and contains a fine old Benedictine abbey founded in 1120 occupied by about 19 monks. A silk mill and cattle-rearing employ the inhabitants. Pop. 1481.

ENGELHARDTSEEL, a market town, Upper Austria, on bank Danube, 29 m. W W. W. It has an old parish church, numerous fine monuments a castle of Prince Wrede, and manufactures of porcelain and crucibles. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen. Pop. 1100.

ENGELHOLM a town and seaport, Sweden, in the Schonen, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Rönne, on the Kullevik 54 m. W N W Christianstad. It consists chiefly of a square and a single street, is clean and well built, has considerable manufactures of gloves, and a trade both in them and in salmon. The harbour is encumbered with shifting sands, and is continually decreasing in depth. Pop. 1068.

ENGELBERG a town Austrian Silesia, circle of, and 26 m. W N W Troppau, with a parish church; manufactures of linen, and a trade in yarn and thread. Pop. 7200.

ENGEN a town Baden, Lake circle, on the Aach, 29 m. N. E. Schaffhausen. It contains an old parish church, in which are the tombs of the lords of Hohen and has several large fairs. The French in 1800 have defeated the Austrians. Pop. 1472.

ENGENHO DO MATO, a vil and par Brazil prov Minas Geraes, about 140 m. N W Rio-de-Janeiro. It contains a parish church, which stands 2415 ft. above sea-level. P. 8600.

ENGER, a tn. Prussia, prov Westphalia, gov of, and 18 m S.W. Minden. It contains an old Protestant church in which is a sarcophagus erected by the Emperor Charles IV to the famous Saxon Wilhelm, who is said to have been buried here; and has manufactures of linen, a trade in yarn and cattle, and three annual fairs. Much flax is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1693.

ENGERS, EUROPEAN BRUNNEN or ROLL-ENKERS, a vill Prussia, gov of and 5 m N.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine. It has a castle, with a fine botanical garden and park; a R. Catholic church, a sandstone quarry and two annual fairs. Pop. 868.

ENGHIEN a tn Belgium prov Namur, 16 m. N by E. Mons. It has a fine old chateau belonging to the Duke of Arenberg, a college and several benevolent institutions with manufactures of linen, lace, hats, and soap, and some dye-works, breweries, tanneries, &c. Pop. 8680.

ENGHIEN-LES-BAINS, a vill France, dep. Seine-et-Oise N. of Paris, near Montmorency with some copious sulphurous springs, baths, &c. much visited from June till September. Pop. 868.

ENGLA, an island of Greece. See ENKLA.

ENGLAND (Latin, *Anglia*; French *Angleterre*; Italian *Inghilterra*; Spanish and Portuguese, *Inglatera*; German, *England*; Dutch, *Engeland*) forming with Wales, the southwestern larger and more important division of the island of Great Britain between lat. 49° 57' 43" and 55° 46' N and lon. 1° 46' E. and 5° 49' W. The boundary between it and Scotland, the N. division of the island, is not very well defined, but consists of a tract of moor and mountain stretching in a N.E. direction from the Solway Firth to the Tweed. On all other sides it is washed by the sea—on the W. by the Irish Sea or St. George's Channel which separates it from Ireland and has an average width of about 90 m. on the S.W. by the Atlantic Ocean whose vast expanse here best incessantly and uncontrolled upon its shores on the E. by the English Channel separating it from France by distances which commencing at 100 m. on the W. contract till they diminish to 21 m. at the Straits of Dover, and on the E. by the North Sea or German Ocean separating it from Belgium, Holland, and Denmark. Its contour is very irregular, the coast-line presenting an almost uninterrupted succession of curves, bays, estuaries and headlands, the precise form of which can only be learned by minutely tracing the coast, but as it attains its greatest extent on its E. shore, and narrows as it proceeds N. till it finally terminates almost in a point, its general shape may be described as that of a triangle, the base of which has its extremities at the Land's End and S. Foreland while the sides are formed by straight lines, drawn from these two points and converging till they meet at the town of Berwick. The three sides of the triangle thus formed measure, from Land's End to S. Foreland 317 m. from S. Foreland to Berwick 843 m. and from Land's End to Berwick 465 m. and thus, when added together give a perimeter of 1625 m. This however is only a very distant approximation to the truth. When, instead of assuming imaginary lines, the distances between the principal headlands are measured, their aggregate amount gives a perimeter of 1200 m. and when, for the purpose of still greater accuracy the actual curvature of the coast is traced and the opposite sides of its sinuosities are included, the perimeter is found to be not less than 2000 m. The space thus enclosed has a length, measured on a meridian, from Berwick nearly to St. Alban's Head of 865 m. Its breadth measured on a parallel of latitude, attains its maximum between St. David's Head in S. Wales, and the Naze, in Essex, where it amounts to 280 m. Elsewhere it falls far short of this when as frequently happens, the curvature of the W. and E. shores are situated opposite to each other. Hence, to the E. of the parallel already mentioned, the estuary of the Severn is only 116 m. from that of the Thames, and to the N. of it, the salt water of the estuaries of the Mersey and the Humber approaches within 90 m. of each other. The shortest distance between the waters of the opposite shores is in the N., where the outlets of the Eke and Eden in the Solway Firth are only 23 m. from those of the Blyth and Washburn, in the German Ocean. The exact area contained till a comparatively recent period to be rather conjectured than known. According to an early tradition, the area of S. Britain contained 29 000,000 sq. This computation, which appears to have been made in Saxon times, must have included only that part of England which

was actually under Saxon dominion, and leaves so near to the truth as to leave little room for doubt that it must have been obtained either by actual measurement or by means of those minute computations of superficial extent which the customary mode of levying land-revenue rendered necessary. In subsequent times, writers on geography or political arithmetic, apparently aware of the uncertainty of the data on which they proceeded, gave scope to their fancies, and estimated the area, arbitrarily from 28,000,000 to 47 000,000 sq. The first at

tempts to obtain a more accurate estimate was made by the celebrated mathematician Halley who employing the true

scale as to allow the areas of the different counties to be

calculated separately—found by the area given by the former to

be 38 660 000 sq., and that by the latter 39,988 500 sq. The

difference, though exceeding 1 000 000 sq. was considered

not greater than might have been anticipated in the circum-

stances, and the truth was generally supposed to lie some-

where between the two estimates. There cannot be a doubt

that Halley calculated accurately from his maps, but these

unfortunately were defective. In those of the counties nearest

the metropolis, where the greatest accuracy might have been

expected, gross blunders existed and even the distances be-

tween the S. Foreland and the Land's End exceeded the truth

by no less than half a degree. The trigonometrical survey

commenced towards the end of the last century for the

purpose of measuring an arc of the meridian corrected many of

these mistakes and by ascertaining the exact variations in the

length of degrees of latitude and longitude, within the space

over which England and Wales extend, furnished an easy

means of calculating their area. The process is tedious and

was first performed for a collateral purpose by Dr. Hake who

disputed with Mr. Pitt's assumption of an area of nearly

47 000 000 sq. as the basis of his estimate of the produce of

the Income Tax, determined to test its accuracy. He accordingly

subdivided the whole surface into a series of minute

parallelograms formed by the intersection of lines of longitude

and latitude at the distance of a minute or the sixth part

of a degree from each other and by adding all the separate

areas, obtained an aggregate area of 38 498 578 sq. To this

a conjectural addition required to be made for inequalities

of surface, more especially in the more mountainous districts

but, after all Mr. Pitt's assumed was proved to be not

less than 8 000 000 sq. in excess. More recent investigations

have discovered that a deduction of nearly 1,500,000 sq. still

remained to be made. The true area is now understood to be

38 999 680 sq. or 57,812 sq. m. of which 50,887 are in

England and 7425 in Wales but there is still a lurking

error of considerable magnitude, as the general and agree-

able area, instead of amounting show a disagreement of

720 sq. m.

The civil or political divisions of the area have necessarily

undergone repeated changes. At the invasion of the Romans,

it appears to have been partitioned out among a number of half

savage and independent tribes, of which the Dani were

occupied the E.W. the Durogones, Belgae, and Regni, the S.

the Cantii, the R.E. the Trinobantes and Iceni the E. the

Brigantes and Ostodini the N. the Silures, the Iceni, and

Ordovices the W. and the Catvolani, Deboran, Cerni, &c. the

Coelred, the centre. Under the Romans the principal

divisions were Britannia Prima, comprehending the whole of

the S. as far as the estuaries of the Severn and Thames. Bri-

tannia Secunda, nearly equivalent to Wales; Flavia Caesari-

ensis occupying the centre from the Thames to the Humber

Maxima Caesariensis, stretching across the island to the

opposite coasts, from the Humber to the Tyne, on the E. and

the Mersey to the Solway Firth, on the W. and lastly, Val-

encia, occupying the remainder of the N. and extending in-

definitely into Scotland. The next great division was the

Saxon. Hierarchically so called from the seven petty kingdoms

of which it consisted. It is probable that, even during their

subexistence, the modern division into counties had begun to

be established but it does not appear to have assumed a de-

finite form till the time of Alfred the Great, who subdivided

his dominions into 83 counties, with the names, and nearly

the boundaries which they still retain. The existing divi-

sion was first completed in the time of Henry VIII., by Stat.

24 c. 26, which increased the 83 English counties to 117

1601.

to 40 by the addition of the three counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, of which the Scots long had de jure or de facto possession by the formation of Lancaire and Durham, ut of parts of Yorkshire of Cornwall ut of part of Devon and Rutland out of Northampton and the annexation of Monmouth to England and introduced a variety of other changes, of which the most important was the complete incorporation of Wales with the English monarchy.

ENGLAND

Country.	Area in Stat. Acres.	Population, 1841.	Population 1861.	Population, April 9, 1861.			Harvest, April 9, 1861.		
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Disputed.	Vacant.	Standing.
Belgium	28,263	167,898	156,478	123,285.	62,740	7,485	27,430	65	148
Berks	451,040	101,391	170,965	98,857	50,444	28,880	1,323	90	220
Buckingham	466,026	158,439	243,728	164,500	84,149	9,448	9,480	1,237	165
Cambridge	552,861	105,450	186,465	115,930	59,204	8,644	5,677	1,847	6
Cheshire	7,075	384,645	485,250	366,155	205,990	261,785	7,662	5,969	761
Derby	77,909	129,129	179,129	129,129	64,564	10,116	7,389	2,606	6
Cambridgeshire	1,007,251	138,938	186,400	209,287	100,116	105,075	40,679	2,961	21
Devon	6,6,200	25,309	96,084	348,251	1,660	168,208	69,605	5,816	131
Dumfries	16,135	15,400	24,431	24,431	101,609	101,609	1,183	1,183	1,183
Dorset	422,025	1,704	181,300	184,651	91,644	97,107	1,746	1,181	260
Devonshire	625,640	70,902	90,000	90,018	364,343	250,678	64,678	4,124	360
Essex	1,050,619	344,270	715,115	404,644	202,318	201,963	81,250	4,094	550
Gloucestershire	908,161	115,400	155,400	155,400	77,700	77,700	1,600	1,600	1,600
Hampshire	531,522	113,878	210,400	125,660	62,38	60,900	59,800	1,000	371
Hertfordshire	99,141	157,600	16,300	73,394	34,942	60,000	84,640	1,535	180
Hibernia	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ireland	1,011,479	549,833	612,600	750,000	360,650	360,350	1,300,000	1,183	1,038
Lincolnshire	1,019,011	1,807,854	1,231,286	894,444	117,250	1,257,420	400,834	10,881	8,08
Leicestershire	516,164	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
London	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Madagascar	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Manx	367,900	124,900	124,900	124,900	62,450	62,450	1,249	1,249	1,249
Meath	412,000	141,417	141,417	141,417	70,708	70,708	1,417	1,417	1,417
Monaghan	850,835	100,835	21,560	21,560	11,111	11,111	45,847	9,114	263
Northampton	1,249,240	308,928	303,500	343,028	1,000,000	1,000,000	56,900	56,900	56,900
Northumberland	535,000	76,910	77,437	77,437	38,718	38,718	8,607	4,530	600
Oxford	778,357	164,137	170,920	170,920	85,460	85,460	1,818	1,818	1,818
Salisbury	98,500	21,300	25,900	25,900	12,950	10,900	4,050	1	1
Salem	528,500	255,520	379,841	400,870	190,134	190,736	48,185	1,6	221
Somerset	1,04,520	441,616	441,616	441,616	220,808	220,808	5,000	5,000	5,000
Southampton	1,070,510	5,470	403,370	481,480	346,675	345,410	86,004	1,9	257

WALTON

England and Wales, viewed as part of the United Kingdom has necessarily many bonds in common with Scotland and Ireland. These properly belong to the general article.

MARTIN FAIRFAX, in which the most important of them have already been considered and therefore to avoid repetition the remainder of the present article will be chiefly devoted to those points in which England and Wales may be considered as presenting peculiar features or possessing peculiar institutions.

General View—It would be difficult, if not impossible, to point at a portion of the earth's surface of equal extent, for which nature and art have done so much as for this portion of Great Britain. Situated near the centre of the temperate zone, where heat and cold are seldom in extreme, and are

moreover, greatly modified by the seas which wash its shores. It enjoys a climate under which if ordinary care is used, the most valuable productions of the vegetable kingdom are easily matured and animal life also, not only in its lower grades but in man himself grows vigorously and assumes its finest form. In accordance with the excellence of the climate are the luxuriance and variety of the vegetation. In the tropics, indeed, that some districts are covered with rugged sterile mountains, or elevated tracts of barren rock and that, in other, low monotonous flats occur where much of the rain which falls becomes permanently stagnant or slowly finds its way into sluggish streams, which are scarcely able to force their way to the sea, is owing however to local causes, and, as far as the climate is concerned, is not at all exceptional.

role more conspicuous. After deducting all the land which can be considered absolutely waste, there still remain out of the 67,819 sq. m. no less than 51,000 available for cultivation and containing generally either of rural districts where hill and valley woods and rivers, magnificent domains fields of corn, soil meadows of richest verdure, unite in forming landscapes of unrivalled beauty or of manufacturing districts covered with large and populous towns, in which all the great branches of manufacture and commerce have fixed their chosen seat.

Particular Features.—The loftiest heights of England and Wales are situated at no great distance from its W. shores, and consist not so much of a continuous chain as of a succession of mountains and hills, stretching with some interruptions, from N. to S., and throwing out numerous branches on both sides but particularly to the W. where all the submerging cumula are found. The N. portion of this range has received the name of the Pennine chain. It is properly a continuation of the Cheviot hills, and commencing at the Scottish border proceeds S. for about 370 m. gradually lowering till in the counties of Derby and Stafford it assumes the form of an elevated woodland plateau. Its principal offshoots to the E. are in Northumberland and Durham where they stretch almost without interruption, to the coast, form the mountains of those counties and separate the valleys of the rivers Tyne, Wear and Tees, which all take their rise in the chain. Several minor offshoots proceed into the great plain of Yorkshire and are finally lost in it. The Ouse and numerous other streams by which this plain is so liberally watered have also their sources in the chain. But by far the most important features are those of the W. more especially if we include in them, as we properly may, the lofty mountain masses which from being most largely developed in Cumberland are sometimes classed separately under the name of the Cumbrian range. This range, which links with the Pennine chain, on the E. borders of Westmorland, covers a considerable part of that country stretches across it, and, almost immediately after passing its border attains, in Skiddaw the height of 5168 ft. The heights next to it are Helvellyn 5055 ft. and Skiddaw 5022 ft. but several others nearly equal them, and usually retain their covering of snow from six to eight months. The proximity of these mountains to the W. coast, and the barrier interposed by the principal Pennine chain on the E. make it impossible for them to be either the sources or the feeders of any lengthened streams, and hence perhaps it is that, having no more immediate outlet for the vast quantities of moisture which they necessarily attract from the overcharged clouds of the Atlantic, they have accumulated in a number of magnificent reservoirs, which give a peculiar charm to the romantic scenery of the district. The distance of the Pennine chain from the W. coast, widening considerably as it proceeds southwards, furnishes space for the course of two important streams—the Ribbles, the estuary of which in early times, before encroaching sands had nearly choked its entrance, formed an admirable roadstead and the Mersey at whose mouth an insignificant haven of the last century has rapidly grown up into the second port of the kingdom. The Pennine chain, with its appended Cumbrian range, is succeeded by one which surpasses it both in the loftiness of its mountains and the extent of space covered by them. Viewed as the central portion of the great longitudinal chain it properly begins where the northern portion terminates, in the Derby and Staff. shire moorlands, and proceeds southwards in the line of the Wolds and other hills of Salop, the Malvern hills between Hereford and Worcester and the Cotswold hills in Gloucester. The several hills now mentioned are not remarkable for their elevation, but owing partly to their central position and partly to the extent of surface which they occupy they constitute one of the most important waterbeds of the country and furnish several of its largest rivers with their most important supplies. Still, however, the great nucleus of the range must be sought much further to the W., where it covers the greater part of the principality of Wales, and has been designated, from its ancient name of Cambria, as the Cambrian range. Its principal ridge stretches through Carnarvonshire, from N. N. E. to S. S. W., ascending gradually from each extremity till near its centre, it attains in Snowdon 5571 ft. the culminating point of S. Britain. Plentymoun, in the S. W. of Montgomery, is much inferior in height, being only 3468 ft.

In mass, however, it surpasses Snowdon and every other mountain of the range, and may justly claim pre-eminence of them all as the source of the Severn. The last part of the longitudinal chain has received the name of the Devonian range. It may be considered as commencing in the Mendips hills of Somerset, and then pursuing a S. W. direction through that county and the counties of Devon and Cornwall to the Land's End. Its culminating point Yeator Beacon, near Okehampton in Devonshire, is 2077 ft. and the wild and desolate forest of Dartmoor forest, belonging to the range, and forming one of its most remarkable features, is said to have an elevation of 1700 ft. The average height of the range falls far short of this, and cannot be estimated higher than 1000 ft. In addition to the principal ranges which have now been mentioned there are a number of others which, though of inferior elevation are so distinctly marked and have so much influence as determining the general features of the country that a distinct idea of it cannot be obtained without adverting to them. One of these, which may be considered as a continuation of the Cotswold hills of Gloucester proceeds in a N. W. direction between the counties of Warwick and Leicestershire on the left, and Oxford, Nottingham and Rutland, on the right, forming the principal watershed between the basins of the Wash and the Humber. Most of the other ridges may be considered as having a common point of departure in the county of Wilts. The most southerly commencing near the town of Salisbury proceeds eastward through Hampshire and Sussex, inclining gradually to the S. till it reaches the coast near Beachy Head. Another ridge, to the N. of the former takes a direction nearly parallel to it, across the N. of Hampshire and the centres of Surrey and Kent finally bending round to the S. E. and reaching the coast at Folkestone. The third and longest ridge of all, is very curious. It first, stretching nearly a semicircle in the northern part of Wiltshire, it stretches E. across the centre of Berkshire, then N. E. through Oxford and Bucks, and between Bedford and Hartford, and Cambridge and Essex. On reaching the W. borders of Suffolk, it takes a northerly direction through that county and is W. of Norfolk till it reaches the S. shore of the Wash. Though lost beneath that estuary the hills, which commence almost opposite to it on the N. shore are evidently its continuation. Its direction is now N. N. E. through the E. of Lincoln, to the S. bank of the Humber at Ferrybridge. Reappearing on the opposite side of the river, it proceeds northwards, through Yorkshire, where it takes the name of the Hambleton hills and at last spreads out into a large tract of moorlands. The principal and secondary ridges which have been described, forming what may be called the framework of the country give shape and limits to its valleys and plains and determine the course of its rivers. To these, therefore, it will now be proper to advert.

Valleys, Plains and Rivers.—Beginning in the N. where, from the extent of surface occupied by mountains and moorlands, and the comparative narrowness of the island, the open space left is very limited, the first valleys which we meet with on the E. side are those of the Cogenet and Tyne, the former not large, but very fertile, and the latter though beautiful and romantic in its upper part, more remarkable in its lower for the treasures beneath its surface than for the richness of its soil. To the S. of these is the vale of Stoukton bounded on the N. by the highlands of Durham, and on the S. by the E. moorlands of Yorkshire. Its length, measured by the Tyne, which traverse it is nearly 40 m., and its breadth, where widest about 15 m. On the W. side of the island nearly opposite to it, commences the beautiful valley of the Eden which, at first hemmed in between the Cumbrian range and Pennine chain, gradually widens as it proceeds northwards, and finally spreads out into a wide plain of about 300,000 acres with the town of Carlisle in its centre. One remarkable circumstance connected with it is the course of its river. Wash with the exception of the Trent, is the only one of any importance in England which flows in the main northerly. The great valley or plain which attracts our notice is in some respects the most important of all. It is known by the name of the Vale of York and has an area of nearly 1000 sq. in. In the N. it unites imperceptibly with the Vale of Stoukton, and is skirted by a number of small shallow lakes moorlands proceeding from the Pennine chain down to the W., and the Hambleton hills, already mentioned on the E. in the S. it sinks down into the marsh lands which line the N. bank of the

Humber. Beyond the vale, on the E. is that of Pichering in the form of an imperfect oval, of which the longer axis is 25 m. and the shorter 10 m. and the area about 190 000 acres. To all appearance it is the bed of an ancient lake. To the S. and E. of it is the strict of Humberston, an extensive flat, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the Humber and generally composed of a rich alluvial soil. The productive powers of which appear to be all but inexhaustible. Its area exceeds 400 sq. m. This plain is usually considered to sleep here because its continuity is broken by the Humber but properly speaking it is still the same plain which stretches with scarcely a single interruption across the counties of Lincoln, Norfolk and Essex, to the mouth of the Thames, and to a considerable distance inland occupying a large part of several of the counties immediately to the W. Returning again to the opposite side of the island we meet with several flat and fertile tracts in Lancashire, particularly along the course of the Ribbles and in the plain which lies between it and the Mersey. This plain, not confined to the N. bank of the river but continued along its S. bank into Cheshire, includes as it the rich and beautiful vale of Warrington. Passing over Cheshire, in which, notwithstanding the ridges which traverse its W. and the heights which bound its E. side, there is much level land, we are brought to the confines of Wales. The nature of the country here almost precludes the possibility of extensive plains, and gives the valleys generally a narrow rugged form, which however favourable to romantic beauty is not very compatible with great fertility. Still favoured spots do occur. Among others may be mentioned the valley of Clwyd, chiefly in Denbigh but partly also in Flintshire extending along both sides of the river of its name for about 40 m with a varying breadth of 8 or 9 m and so superior in appearance to the general aspect of the surrounding districts, as to have gained the surname of the Eden of Wales. Nor can the S. division of the principality be considered destitute of valleys, while it has that of the Tower in Carmarthenshire, and the rich alluvial vale of flat which lies the shore of Glamorgan in the Bristol Channel and stretches inland for 5 m. to 10 m. Wales, too, by giving rise to the Severn can fairly claim part in its vale or series of almost unrivalled vales along which it pursues its romantic course through the counties of Montgomery, Shrop, Worcester and Gloucester. The chief vales of the W. counties as far as the Bristol Channel and of the E. as far as the mouth of the Thames have now been mentioned. Of those of central England no notice has yet been taken, but though they are numerous they need not detain us long as they are in general more remarkable for their fertility than their extent. As specimens may be noticed the grassy vale of Aylesbury near the centre of Bucks that of Cottesloe, forming a considerable part of Rutland and that of Bedford which follows the course of the Trent, through Nottingham to the borders of Leicester and Lincoln. It is proceeding if we are first attracted by the name of Salisbury Plain, occupying a large portion of W. Wilts. But it is only in name that it can be classed with the other plains and level lands of England, as it has a character peculiarly its own. It is in fact an elevated plateau of an oval shape, extending about 22 m. from E. to W. and 15 m. from S. to N. and covered generally with a thin chalky soil too unsuited to reward the labours of the plough, and applied to its best use when left undisturbed to form a green sward for the pasture of sheep. Among the remarkable features which it presents, must not be forgotten the huge Druidical blocks of Stonehenge. Immediately to the N.E. of it, is an extensive tract of similar but rather more rugged appearance called Marlborough Downs. From both tracts a number of streams descend and pursue different directions—N. E. and W. In the S.W. the only vales deserving of notice are those of Taunton in Somerset, and Exeter in Devon, the former comprising about 100 sq. m. and the latter 200 sq. m. They lie at no great distance from each other being only separated by the Blackdown Hills and possess a beauty and fertility rendered still more striking by contrast with the rugged hills and barren moors of the neighbouring districts. A large portion of the W.E. may be regarded as a continuous plain, consisting of what are called the Wolds of Saluz, Parry and Kent. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the secondary ridges of hills above described as terminating near Folkestone and on the S., for the most part, by the S. Downs,

and contains an area of about 1000 sq. m. having a length from W. to E. of 65 m., and a breadth varying from 10 to 15 m. As indicated by the Saxon name of Wold, it was originally a forest or hunting ground, occupied chiefly by herds of deer. The soil is not naturally rich, being principally composed of a stiff heavy clay and occasionally of a sandy and gravelly loam. It is, however, well cultivated and affords a good specimen of the great and beneficial changes which industry and skill are able to accomplish. The primeval forest has disappeared, but magnificent oaks, for which the soil is well adapted, are still numerous, chiefly in hedges or around the enclosures, so as to give the whole district a finely wooded appearance rich corn fields or luxuriant pastures extend on every side as far as the eye can reach, while the numerous towns, villages, country seats, farm houses, and hamlets bear testimony at once to the opulence, comfort, and density of the population. Few scenes can be imagined more delightful than that which the Wolds exhibit, when overlooked from the adjoining hills. The S.E. angle of this district is occupied by the Romney Marsh, an extensive level tract which, taken by itself contains 24,000 ac., but with the addition of several other small marshes, which properly form part of it, is not less than 46,000 ac. The soil is not of equal quality throughout but is composed, for the most part of a rich marine deposit the whole tract having been not so much recovered as conquered from the sea. In summer it is luxuriantly verdant, and presents the appearance of one vast meadow sward with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, but lying so low that the water which collects upon it can only escape at ebb tide through flood-gates in the lofty subterranean, which secures it from inundation, it is by no means favourable to health. Its inhabitants are few in number and too often, by their shallow looks justify the description which has been given of its air as, in winter bad in summer worse, and at no time good. The situation of Romney marsh reminds us of other extensive tracts of a similar nature comprehended under the general names of marsh lands and fens. There are situated partly in Somersetshire, on the shores of the Bristol Channel and the estuary of the Severn but more especially on the E. coast in Yorkshire and Lincoln, where they are washed by the Humber and in the counties which either border the Wash or like Northampton, Bedford, Huntingdon and Cambridge, send their drainage into it, by the Nen and the Ouse. Many of these lands are actually the richest in the kingdom but their possession is held by a somewhat precarious tenure, and at the expense of an incessant struggle with the sea, which, having once made them part of its domain, threatens to resume them in this strife between man and the elements it long remained very doubtful whether he was ultimately to prove the victor. By means of gigantic cuts, of which that known by the name of the Bedford Level is the most celebrated thousand acres were laid dry and apparently placed beyond the reach of danger but large tracts still remained, on which from excessive moisture, no crops could be raised, or wheat was in some respects still more grievous, after being raised they were frequently destroyed. In these circumstances, the same mighty engine which has achieved so much in the other departments of industry was called into requisition and has accomplished wonders. The idea of lifting up the surface water which could not otherwise escape, and sending it off at a higher level had early occurred, and the embankments of the fens were studded over with wind-mills, which, setting water-wheels and other hydraulic machines to motion, did essential service when the wind blew. But unfortunately the wind did not always blow, and the air was often as stagnant as the water at the time when its aid a serious work most required. The steam engine has no such defect. The moment it was introduced, its superiority was so apparent, that wind-mills have been almost entirely superseded and, in a paper read to the British Association On the application of steam power to the drainage of marshes and fen lands, Mr J. Glynne states, that he alone has applied it in 15 districts, and drained 125 000 ac. The extent of fen land, recklessly drained, is moderately estimated at 1000 sq. m., and the benefit to the country is nearly the same as if a new county equal in extent to Dorset or Durham, and of the greatest fertility had been added to its surface.

Several of the rivers have been incidentally referred to in tracing the valleys and plains which are watered by them, and

as each river of any importance, moreover is separately described at length under its own name, it seems unnecessary to do more here than to give a general idea of the principal basins to which the drainages of the country belong. The opposite sides of the island being necessarily on the same level and its principal watershed consisting of a mountain chain which extends longitudinally from N to S, it is easy to understand how the general course of the rivers must be in the opposite direction of W or E according to the slope of the watershed in which they take their rise. In the same way it is easy to understand how the transverse ridges which branch off from the chain divide the surface into a series of river basins and by fixing the boundaries, determine the area occupied by each. In the N the distance between the two shores is so narrow that there is no room for the formation of an extensive basin, and hence the drainage is effected by a number of comparatively small streams which instead of communicating with each other retain their own independent channels and proceed directly to the sea. The same rule holds in the S, where, by the interposition of transverse ridges, only a very limited tract slopes, so as to send its waters to the English Channel. The extremities of the country being thus excluded, its larger basins are necessarily confined to its more central portion. They are four in number—the Thames, Wash, and Humber belonging to the German Ocean and the Severn belonging to the Atlantic. The basin of the Thames has its greatest length from E. to W. 150 m. and its average breadth about 50 m. It may be considered as commencing W with the river itself in the Cotswold Hills, and includes on its N side, a considerable part of the N.E. of Gloucester the whole of Oxford, the far greater part of Bucks, the whole of Middlesex, almost the whole of Hertford, and the W and S of Essex. Its S. side includes the N of Wilts, the whole of Berks and a narrow belt across the N of Hampshire, with a very small exception the whole of Surrey and the far larger part of Kent. On the S. it is bounded by the narrow tract which forms the N. basin of the English Channel and in which the Avon is the principal stream. On the W by the basin of the Severn, on the N. chiefly by the basin of the Wash but partly also by the small independent basins of the Crouch and Blackwater in the E. of Essex. Its area is 6160 sq m. The basin of the Wash consisting of the subordinate basins of the Great Ouse, Nen, Welland, and Witham which all empty themselves into that estuary is of an irregular shape. Its S. and larger portion including the whole three first-mentioned basins, is irregularly oval; while the N. portion confined to that of the Witham is nearly square. It receives the whole drainage of 8 counties of Huntingdon Rutland and Cambridgeshire, almost the whole of those of Northampton and Bedford, considerable portions of those of Lincoln and Norfolk, and a small part of that of Suffolk. It is bounded S.E. by small independent basins chiefly those of the Stoue and Yare S. by that of the Thames, W by those of the Thames and Severn, and N.W. and N. by that of the Humber. Its area is computed at 5850 sq m. The basin of the Severn consists of two distinct portions lying on its opposite banks. That on the N. bank is of an irregularly oval shape, and has for its principal tributaries the Teme and the Wye. It commences at Plympton, on the E. from the glen of Cardigan, at not more than 15 m. from the W. coast, and includes a large belt on the S. and E. of Montgomery the S. half of Shropshire, the W. parts of Worcester and Gloucester the whole of Radnor Hereford, and Monmouth almost the whole of Brecknock and the larger part of Gloucestershire. The portion of the Severn basin on the S. bank borders in the N. on the basins of the Dee and Mersey, and in the E. on those of the Humber and Thames, and with the exception of its E. part which projects far between the basins of the Ouse and Humber and is drained by the Upper Avon, consists of an irregular tract, stretching first from W to E and then from N to S and so narrow as not to average above 12 m. and sometimes not to exceed, even in the lower part of its course, as to the E. of Gloucester 7 m. On this bank accordingly the present stream has no tributary of the least consequence, with the exception of the Upper Avon already mentioned, and the Lower Avon, which only joins it at its estuary. The counties from which this part of the basin receives its supplies are a large part of Montgomery the N. part of Shropshire, the larger parts both of Worcester and

Worcestershire, a long strip of Gloucestershire lying between the river and the Cotswold hills the N.W. of Wilt and part of the N. of Somersetshire. The area of the whole Severn basin is 6550 sq m. The next basin that of the Humber has the largest area of all. It forms a quadrilateral figure, the longest side of which extends from the W. of Warwickshire, a little S. of the town of Birmingham, to the N. frontiers of York shire, beyond the town of Richmond 145 m. its greatest breadth, measured from the Humber W is about 55 m. In the N.W. opposite to Morecombe Bay it approaches within 22 m. of the W. coast. It consists of the three basins of the Humber proper the Ouse, and the Trent, and receives the drainage of at least three-fourths of Yorkshire the far larger part of Stafford a part of Warwick, nearly the whole of Derby and Leicestershire the whole of Nottingham and the N. part of Lancashire. On the N. it is bounded by the basin of the Tees on the W. by small independent basins, of which the largest are the Ribbles and Mersey on the S.W. and S. by that of the Severn and on the N.E. by that of the Wash. Its whole area is 9550 sq m. being about one-sixth of the whole area of England and Wales. The following Table of which the data are furnished by Petermann's *Hydrographical Map of the British Isles*, exhibits the areas of the larger basins now described as well as those of the most important minor basins in the order of their magnitude.—

	sq m.	sq. m.	S. Area	sq. m.
Humber including	21 5		Yar	7910
Trent	4093	9540	Ida	1160
Ouse	4591		Ida	926
Severn		5850	Ida	813
Thames		5160	Jure	744
Wash, incl. dng			Ribbles	720
Great Ouse	3160		Furze	645
Nen	1137	6840	Ida	545
Welland	498		Thames	523
Witham	1050		Thames	508
Mersey		1748		

Means of Communication.—Of these, the most important in the present time is the railway system, which has a vast network stretching over all parts of England, excepting the central part of Wales, the county of Cornwall and the W. parts of Devon connecting all the principal cities towns and seaports and conveying daily from one to another thousands of passengers, and tens of thousands of tons of goods. The aggregate length of the lines in working operation is about 5000 m. In connection with the principal of them another more subtle and more rapid means of intercourse has been established, intelligence being conveyed from one end of the country to the other and by submarine wires across the Straits of Dover to all parts of the Continent, with lightning speed by the electric telegraph. Of still greater extent, and not less important in their department are the common roads, of which there are 191 531 m. affording easy means of access to the most secluded districts of the country, and forming veins along which the traffic passes to the great arteries of transit—the railways and canals. Besides numerous navigable streams, England possesses 2531 m. of canal. One principal line, proceeding across the island connects the Mersey with the Humber another connects the Severn with the Thames. A third principal line cuts the other two transversely. Beginning in the N. at Kendal, it proceeds E., passing or communicating by branches with all the great towns of central England, and uniting them all to the metropolis and thence continues onwards to Portsmouth.

Coast Lines.—This forms an important part of the geography of every maritime country, and in the case of such a country as England, requires to be particularly attended to, because it not only furnishes an accurate idea of its contour but throws great light on its general structure. Commencing then at Berwick the N. extremity of its E. coast, we are presented with a sweep of sandy shores and an island of a singular description, separated from it by a narrow channel. On reaching Scarborough castle a considerable change takes place. The Firth of Forth, opposite to it, comprises a rocky group, and the coast itself occupies a promontory forming the commencement of a range of low cliffs, which are continued to the Tyne and terminates in the bold ridge of Tyne-mouth castle. Beyond the mouth of the river the coast becomes bleak and dreary. At Sunderland is passed when it rises into rocky cliffs, hollowed out into deep caverns by the action of the waves. A

flat shore accretions, but soon again gives place to rocks of magnesian limestone the loftiest of which form the promontory on which the town of Hartlepool is seated. Here, by means of piers and docks, a tolerable harbour has been formed, at which vast quantities of coal are shipped. With Hartlepool, forming the N. extremity of the mouth of the Tyne, the county of Durham terminates, and with the S. extremity, the coast of Yorkshire begins. It is for the most part bold and, in many places rises into abrupt and naked precipices, 300 ft. in height. Of these, the most conspicuous at Flamborough Head, a round and rocky promontory of chalk projecting far into the sea and crowned by the castle while its side is occupied by the town of Scarborough. Many of the cliffs in the neighbourhood of Flamborough Head are worn into caves and ledges, and being decomposed by the salt spray slowly crumble down and disappear. The Yorkshire coast retains the same character to its termination in the sickle-shaped promontory of Spurn Point, but the cliffs, consisting frequently of an intermixture of beds of clay and gravel, and chalk rubble, decompose still more rapidly than this chalk. The strong current, formed by the great tidal wave of the Atlantic, which rushes through the Pentland Firth and sweeps S. along the whole of the E. coast of Britain is continually preying upon these cliffs and headlands, and greatly aided by the undermining process carried on by land springs, has already consumed such ravages as to give some ground for fear that it will ultimately convert Spurn P. into an island, and diverting it by the new channel into the Humber cause great devastation. There cannot be a doubt that the mouth of the Humber has already been the scene of similar disasters, and that the fen lands of Lincoln which have been recovered by warping and embankments, only form part of more extensive tracts which though once dry land, are now buried by the waves. Indeed, along most part of the Lincoln coast, a sub-marine forest is still distinctly traced. By crossing the wide bay or estuary of the Wash, we reach a coast of a somewhat different character forming a concave line, which curves round the shores of Norfolk and Suffolk. These shores consist of alternate stretches of rocky cliffs and low sands and furnish interesting examples of the very opposite effects produced by the action of the waves. The cliffs are composed, generally of masses of chalk, resting on low arenaceous beds or strata of gravel, clay and sand alternating like those of Yorkshire already described. In these the waste is moment and rapid. Villages, manors, and large portions of parishes have been devoured piecemeal, and the whole site of ancient Cromer now forms part of the German Ocean. On the other hand where low sands prevail the agency of the waves appears to be paralysed. What might be thought the fraillest barrier not only opposes an effectual resistance, but acts on the offensive, and has made large conquests from the sea. Thus Yar mouth is built on sands, which first became firm and habitable in 1006. Since then a line of dunes has been formed and continued to increase in height and breadth so as to fill up the whole of the original estuary and give no ingress to the tides except by the narrow passage which the Yare keeps open in like manner Norwich, now situated near the centre of the E. division of Norfolk, is connected to the 13th and 14th centuries as standing on an arm of the sea. The Suffolk coast terminates at the mouth of the Stour opposite to Essex, where stands the town of Harwich, possessing the first good harbour which we have met with on the E. coast. The possession however is somewhat precarious. The wasting process, already described, is here proceeding unchecked, and large parts of the peninsula on which the town is situated have disappeared within very recent times. The cliffs, composed of horizontal beds of London clay fall in every way to the waves and the removal of the septaria which they contain for the purpose of making Roman cement by depriving the beach of its protecting shingle, hastens the work of destruction. The Ness, a hooked promontory to the S. of Harwich, may be considered as the N. extremity of the estuary of the Thames. Its opposite extremity is the N. Foreland, expressly declared by statute to be the most S. part of the port of London. Between this point and the S. Foreland, the beach must have low and, being marshy and sandy would even at first sight, to fiducies that, like the low shore of Norfolk, it has been gained from the sea. An old tradition asserts the contrary. About 7 m. distant from the shore, a

long range of sands stretches from N. to S. for 10 m. with a varying breadth, which amounts sometimes to 3 m. These banks, the well known Goodwin Sands lie so near the surface as to be extensively laid bare at low water and the tradition is that they originally formed part of the extensive wastes of Ead Godwin, the father of Harold, who died in 1065 and about that time were overwhelmed by a flood. The tradition received some confirmation in 1817 when one of the shoals, on which it was proposed to erect a light-house, was ascertained, by borings, not to be a mere accumulation of sea sand but to consist of 15 ft. of sand resting on blue clay. The Goodwin Sands are the most dangerous on the English coast and numerous shipwrecks annually take place upon them but they have had one good effect. By breaking the force of the waves they have converted the channel between them and the shore, into the celebrated roadstead of the Downs. Towards S. Foreland the coast becomes elevated, and forms lofty precipitous cliffs, among which the beetling cliffs of Dover are conspicuous. On the opposite coast of France, similar cliffs appear and it has often been remarked, that the projections of the one coast have corresponding indentations on the other. The shortness of the distance across the strait, and the fact that the depth of the sea shallows very much on both sides as approaching these seas, in consequence the idea that England was at one time united to the continent and became an island, either by the force of some sudden convulsion which at once burst the barrier and sent the Atlantic, in full flood into the German Ocean or by some wasting process continued, without interruption through almost countless years, till the barrier was quietly consumed. The identity of the chalk on the opposite coasts, leaves no room to doubt that the formation to which it belongs was at one time continuous but it by no means follows, that the dry land of England was ever contiguous to the dry land of France. They may or rather perhaps, must have been contiguous, when the chalk of which they consist was precipitated from water and deposited at the bottom of the sea; but whether the whole formation was heaved into dry land at once or whether the opposite coasts rose at the same or different times, and left the intervening portion of the formation undisturbed in its ancient ocean covered with the deep, as at present, are points which the want of proper data makes it impossible to decide without presumption. The Dover and other cliffs on this shore, are continually diminishing, but the rate of their greater rapidity in consequence of slugging to the shore. A great landslide in 1810 shook the town like an earthquake. This still greater occurred in 1710. In consequence of these falls, Rhyacopara's Cliff has probably ceased to be as fearful and dizzy as it was when he described it. The coast now stretches N.E.W. retaining its elevation beyond Folkestone, till it subsides into the low tract of Romney Marsh which has already been described. Beyond this we reach the coast of Sussex. At its commencement the beach continues low and a considerable tract of ground has been gained, placing the town of Ly, which once stood close upon the sea, about 2 m. inland. An elevated beach near Hastings succeeded by the low and marshy level of Pevensey beyond which a sudden change takes place. A long chalky ridge comes from the W. bends round to the sea, and abruptly terminates in the promontory of Beachy Head, which hangs perpendicularly over the shore, and has a height of 564 ft. The bold rocky coast thus formed stretches for some distance to the W. and is the most dangerous on the English side of the channel. A long sweep of shore, with the South Downs for its back-ground brings us to Boleay Hill the most S. point of Sussex. From this point a low flat leads to the W. extremity of that county. Hitherto the S. coast has proved as barren of harbours as the E. coast but it no longer continues so. The coast of Hampshire is not only deeply indented but guarded by a barrier of islands, especially the Isle of Wight, so placed as to break the force of the winds and waves and afford behind them an ample expanse of smooth water, easy to be reached and deep enough to float the largest vessels. In one of these indentations is the harbour of Portsmouth, the largest naval arsenal of England, and consequently of the world. Proceeding along the Isle of Wight, which belongs to, and appears to have been at some remote period actually united to Hampshire and passing those well-known rocks the Needles, in which the high ridge of chalk, which stretches

across the Isle from E. to W. so remarkably terminates, we are brought to the E. extremity of the coast of Dorset, where the waves have cut deeply into the soft sands and loams of Poole Bay and where, by the action of the frost, great land slips are frequently produced. Immediately to the E. of this is the so-called Isle of Purbeck, celebrated for its quarries chiefly of a limestone which from taking a polish gets the name of Purbeck marble. The most S. point of the Isle is St. Alban's Head and from it the coast, curving slightly stretches almost due W. till near Melcombe Regis when it suddenly turns S. forms the Bay of Weymouth, and terminates in the remarkable insulated headland, known by the name of the Isle of Portland. This consists of an immense mass of freestone admirably adapted for building and extensively quarried. It is surrounded by high and inaccessible cliffs, from which vast masses, undermined by the waves, are often thrown down, but is not truly an island the long narrow projection called Chisell Bank which consists of a singular accumulation of pebbles, and extends about 9 m. N. N. W. along the coast, at a short distance from the mainland, becoming finally united to it. This extraordinary barrier rises from 20 to 30 ft. above ordinary high water mark and is one of the most curious features presented by the S. coast. From it the land sweeps round in a W. direction to the E. extremity of the Dorset, at Lyme Regis, where lofty cliffs of lias are waiting away at an average rate of one yard annually and then in a S. W. direction along the county of Devon, as far as Torbay. Here the geological structure of the coast undergoes a remarkable change. From Dorset, S. to the Straits of Dover and thence W. along the English Channel to our present position various sections of strata have appeared but the prevailing rocks have been chalk and beds lying sometimes immediately below, but more frequently above it. From Torbay W. to the Land's End and thence N. to the Solway Frith the chalk does not again appear its place being supplied by rocks of earlier date and generally of firmer texture. Torbay forms a beautiful semicircular expanse, the N. and S. sides of which are skirted with ramparts of rock belonging to the Devonian system, while its central shore is the level termination of a valley which slopes gently down from the interior to the water's edge. The spacious basin thus enclosed varies in depth from 6 to 8 fathoms and having a bottom of strong grey shingles, is one of the most beautiful coast now continues S. S. W. just Dartmouth, which possesses an excellent harbour to Start Point. From this noted port the coast proceeds W. N. W. presenting a succession of bold headlands and intervening bays, till the W. borders of Devon are reached. Here, between that county and Cornwall at the confluence of the Plym and Tamar the great harbour and docks of Plymouth have been formed. The width and depth of the estuary and its complete shelter on the N. W. and E. together with its important position in the channel, evidently marked it out as a great naval station but it unfortunately lay open to the S. the heavy swell from which often made the anchorage unsafe. A remedy has been provided by one of the most stupendous works in existence—an artificial breakwater of about a mile in length, stretching across the Sound, ascending from the bottom of the sea above the level of its highest tides, and founded so deeply and so firmly as hitherto to have resisted and calmed its utmost fury. In the greatest storms large fleets lie safely under the cover of this mighty barrier. Nearly opposite to it, in the channel at the distance of about 9 m. is the Eddystone lighthouse, another great work, not astonishing by its magnitude, but equal in utility and perhaps superior as a monument of engineering skill. The coast of Cornwall, which curves round in a W. S. W. direction, is generally bold and stormy but presents nothing remarkable till the excellent harbour of Falmouth is reached, where there is good anchorage for the largest ships, and where, from its position just within the curve of the channel, those ships which are outward bound can lie in readiness to avail themselves of the first wind that will carry them out to sea. From Falmouth, across the mainland to Portreath on the W. coast, the distance is only about 13 m.; and the coast which lies between these two points may be considered as forming the contour of two rocky peninsulas and of the large circular expanse of Mevagis Bay, which is between them. Each of these peninsulas terminates in a remarkable headland—the one the most

southerly and the other the most westerly point of England. The former Lizard Head, is composed of steep crags of serpentine and diorite, surmounted by two lights 224 ft. above the sea the latter is less elevated, but more striking in its appearance, and possesses with the peninsulas which it terminates, the peculiarity of being the only part of the English coast composed of cliffs of granite. About 80 m. W. of the Land's End, is the group of the Scilly Isles, open on all sides, and incessantly preyed upon by the billows of the Atlantic. Nothing but the subterranean materials of which they are composed, seems able to save them from destruction. They are thought to have been united to the mainland by a long ridge, which has been completely submerged and there is a tradition that their number has been greatly increased by the channels which the sea has excavated thereby subdividing larger islands into a series of smaller ones. The coast of Cornwall has, in various parts, suffered from similar causes. Within Mounts Bay from a tongue of land near Penzance formed of granite and more than 80 acres have been gradually swept away and even St. Michael's Mount now a bold in situ rock is said to have once stood in a wood several miles from the sea. Indeed a stratum of black vegetable mould, full of hazel nuts, brambles, leaves roots and trunks of trees has been traced seaward to the lowest tides. A bold coast the cliffs of which are chiefly composed of a clay slate, called *killas* and of other slates of the Devonian system, is continued N. along the coasts of Cornwall and Devon to Hartland Point and thence across Bideford Bay and E. into the Bristol Channel as far as Mueland Bay in Somersetshire. Farther E. it becomes low and marshy. The opposite shore of the Bristol Channel is, at first of a similar nature, but as we proceed W., becomes rocky and deeply indented by a number of minor bays, opening into the larger bays of Swansea and Carmarthen. The navigable importance of these bays and of the Bristol Channel generally has been much increased by the opening up of the great coal field of South Wales, and the extensive iron, copper and other works that have, in consequence, been established. The coast of Devon broke, properly outside the channel continues rocky and, by the force of the sea, has been hollowed out into numerous caves and other curious openings. It is also deeply indented by bays and creeks and furnishes in Milford Haven one of the noblest natural harbours in the world. It consists of a spacious basin with several subsidiary inlets is completely landlocked, and has anchorage of the best description. It has the disadvantage, however of being at a considerable distance from the shores, where it is of the utmost importance that our naval resources should be chiefly concentrated and hence, notwithstanding its unrivalled excellence as a roadstead and its erection of a dockyard with it, it holds only a secondary place among our naval stations. Milford Haven is succeeded to the N. by St. Brule's Bay beyond which in the same direction, stands the celebrated promontory of St. David's Head. The remainder of the coast of Pembroke continues lofty throughout, and in many places is bordered by steep or perpendicular cliffs of primary rocks. On reaching the mouth of the Liffy where Limerick terminates and Carrigan begins the coast takes a new, and almost unbroken sweep forming what is called the Bay of Carrigan but in doing so, besides the shores of the county of that name, those of Monmouth and of the S. and E. of Carmarthen. Along the whole of this line, not one harbour of the least importance occurs. The rocks belong to the most ancient of the formations of S. Britain, and the general character of the scenery is wild and mountainous. Between Carrigan Bay and the Irish Sea, the S. part of Carmarthen forms a peninsula, the coast of which is remarkable for its ruggedness and elevation, the lofty mountains which almost cover the county sometimes sending out their arms as if to embrace the shore. On some of these mountains, at the height of 1400 ft. above the sea, are beds of gravel and sand, with marine shells similar to those still found upon the beach, thus disclosing the interesting fact, that at a period not more remote than our most recent geological epoch, these mountains, and the beds which cover them, must have been upheaved from the bottom of the sea. The coast of Carmarthen may be considered either as terminating at the summit of the Mount Stennis or as continued through them. In the former case we must trace our coast line round the rocky island of Anglesey, where though the coast is very romantic

the only object to attract particular notice is the important packet station of Holyhead. In the latter case our course carries us past the spot on which, perhaps more than any other portion of the globe, the wonders of human genius are displayed in the bridges which span the tide. At the N and of the *Head of the Mersey* stands the town of Bangor, beyond will the coast of Carnarvon, partly formed by Pumlumon, the N termination of the Eboracian range stretches magnificently E.N.E. to the mouth of the Conway. Here the coast turns suddenly N and a peninsula is formed, terminating in *Great Orme's Head*, a vast and lofty limestone rock, hollowed out into deep caverns, and connected with the mainland by a low marshy neck, through which the sea appears to have not once flowed. Another stretch of the coast E. along Tinsford, reaches the Point of Air at the mouth of the Dee, and terminates the principality of Wales. The rocks at this point belong to the carboniferous formation which, composed at first of a narrow belt, widens to U.S., and forms a coal field. The coast between the Dee and the Mersey bounds the large rhomboidal peninsula which constitutes the maritime part of Cheshire, and is composed of abrupt and waving cliffs of red clay and marl belonging like that country generally to the new red sandstone. The history of the Mersey next is considered as the terminus of the great oceanic thoroughfare between the western and eastern land spheres, but over its pre-eminence, in this respect, more to its admirable position than to the excellence of its fairway the navigators in which, in consequence of numerous sandbanks, is intricate and difficult. The Lancashire coast is very much indented by the Irish Sea and consists of a succession of curved and flat peninsulas, which appear to have once been more elevated as in one of them a subterranean forest has been traced. In the N. the large expanse of Morecambe Bay penetrates to W. and isolates the tract of Furness which though included in Lancashire, more properly belongs, both locally and geologically to Cumberland the coast of which with Furness included curves round nearly in the form of a semicircle, with its convexity towards the sea, and may be considered as terminating at the mouth of the Eden. From the proximity of the Cumbrian mountains, which send out branches toward the shore, it contains a number of bold headlands, among which that of St. Bees Head surrounded by a lighthouse, is conspicuous. Immediately beyond it a coal field begins and apparently forms a long narrow belt along the shore. In fact, however it is continued into the sea, and has been extensively worked beneath it. The busy ports of Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport, bear testimony to its importance. Beyond this coal field the coast loses all its ruggedness, and finally subsides into the marshes and sands of the Solway.

Geology.—In tracing the coast its principal geological features were noticed in succession when the different strata were brought into view, and as these strata, instead of merely forming an external border are generally continued far into the interior the only parts of the island which might seem to require further consideration are those attuned to its centre. In some respects the geology of these is the most important of all as including our principal coal fields, and in these, one main source of our national prosperity. But these, as well as our other mineral fields, and the geology of the country generally having been described under the *Bureau d'Enquêtes*, it seems sufficient here while referring to that article, to add the following brief statement.—England and Wales, geologically considered admit of being divided into three districts—a western, middle, and eastern. The western district is the most ancient. It consists partly of crystalline, but to a far larger extent of sedimentary rocks. The crystalline rocks occur chiefly in the N.W. part of N. Wales where they are composed of varieties of trap and in Cornwall and Devon, where they consist of granite, which forms the extremity of the island at Land's End, disengaged, and again as if by a succession of bursts, places the surface, and finally spreads out covering the greater part of Devonshire. The oldest sedimentary rocks belong to the Silurian series, so called from being most largely developed in that part of Wales supposed to have been occupied by the ancient Britons, and composed of various beds of marl, limestone, slate, sandstone, and conglomerate. It is the oldest series in which remains of animal and vegetable life have been discovered.

Immediately above it and not unfrequently grouped along with it, is the Devonian series, which not only appears under its own name in Devon which is almost entirely composed of it, but is supposed to have its equivalent in the old red sandstone which commencing on the borders of the Silurian series in Wales, spreads over almost the whole counties of Radnor and Hereford, and a great part of Shropshire and Monmouth. In calling the western the most ancient district an exception must be made of the Welsh and Cumberland coal fields, which of course belong to the carboniferous system. To this system all the strata of the central district belong. It may be considered as commencing in the mountain limestone, in which our richest veins of lead are found, and terminating in the new red sandstone, sometimes called the millstone series, from the extensive beds of rock-salt, and the great number of brine springs which it contains. Between these extremes, all our workable seams of coal and all our best seams and bands of ironstone, are situated. The central district, thus limited, does not extend farther S. than the Bristol Channel nor as a mineral field, farther E. than the line drawn through the towns of Nottingham and Newcastle and hence leaves both to the E. and S. a space which far exceeds it in extent, and to which we have given the name of the eastern district. The rocks belonging to it are very numerous, and have been classified, in ascending order under the name of the eolitic series, of which the limestones of Portland, Oxford, and Bath, composed of rounded grains not unlike the roe of a fish, are characteristic specimens the wealden series, largely developed in the world of Sussex, and rich in the remains of animals bred on land in fresh water and estuaries and the cretaceous series, comprising numerous secondary ridges of the island and composed in its chalky cliffs. Above these are beds of detrital gravel, sand, and clays in which the remains of existing animals of warmer climates are often found, and a glacial soil though the boundary is not well defined, alluvial tracts, the formation of which by natural or artificial processes, may still be witnessed.

Again referring to the article *BRITISH LITERATURE*, for information on a variety of important matters among others, *Agri-culture*, *Manufactures*, *Trade*, &c. which might otherwise have been here appropriately introduced, we proceed to other heads, the consideration of which must in this article be pretty reserved. The one which first claims attention is the Church.

Church.—In no country are the principles of religious toleration better understood, or more generally practised and hence all religious sects have perfect freedom to hold their peculiar tenets, and labour as zealously as they choose in propagating them, whether by the pulpit or the press. But while this cannot be denied it must also be admitted that there is no country in which the principle of a religious establishment is more distinctly recognized and its incorporation with the State more fully carried out for not only is the sovereign declared to be the only temporal head of the Church but its leading dignitaries sit merely in virtue of their office, or which is nearly the same thing of emoluments inseparably annexed to it, in the House of Lords, and are entitled to take part, both by speech and vote, in all its deliberations. The Church of England is Protestant, and its form of government is Episcopal. It divides the whole kingdom into the two provinces of Canterbury and York, each presided over by an archbishop—the former styled Primate and Metropolitain of all England, crowns the sovereignty, whether king or queen the latter styled Primate and Metropolitain of England, crowns the queen's coronation. Each archbishop, considered as the head of his province has a general superintendence over the dioceses within it and has, moreover a diocese of his own, in which he possesses the privilege and performs the duties of an ordinary bishop. The number of dioceses is twenty-eight, of which twenty-one are in the province of Canterbury and seven in that of York. Each diocese has a dean and chapter in whom in the case of a vacancy the power of election is formally placed, but all archbishops and bishops are nominated, and, as the nomination must take effect, actually appointed by the Crown. Their emoluments are chiefly derived from land, and have been estimated to yield, in the aggregate, a net produce of about £160,000. Till recently the incomes were very unequal but by Stat. 6 and 7 Will. IV. a 77 an extensive modification has taken place. The archbishop of Canterbury has now £15,000 per

antennæ; the archbishop of York, £10,000 the bishop of London, £10,000 the bishop of Durham, £8,000 the bishop of Winchester £7,000 and the bishop of St. Asaph and Bangor £2,000. None of the rest have more than £5,000 nor less than £4,000. The aggregate income of the benefices of the Church is estimated at about three millions sterling. Several of these are above £2,000, and a considerable number beneath £500 but the far greater proportion ranges between £150 and £400 making the average nearly £280. The doctrine of the Church is contained in Thirty-nine Articles, which having been ratified by Parliament, cannot be altered, except by its authority. The public services of the Church are regulated by the Book of Common Prayer. There can hardly be a doubt that the Church of England possesses a strong hold on the affections of the people, and that nothing of a public nature moves them so suddenly and so strongly as an attempted aggression on its rights. Still a large minority are nonconformists, of whom the Methodists, Independents and Baptists are the most numerous. What proportion these bear to the whole is not accurately ascertained; but we shall not be far from the truth in assuming that the adherents of the Establishment include about two-thirds and dissenters one-third of the population. Mr. Baume of Leeds in evidence recently given before a committee of the House of Commons, estimates the number of dissenting chapels at 14,840 and the churches of the Establishment at about the same number but guards against being understood to mean that one half of the population are dissenters.

Education, Crime, &c.—For the lighter and wealthier classes and the clergy of the Established church England possesses in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, two of the most celebrated institutions in the world. For the middle classes, notwithstanding the number of endowed schools, much more scanty provision had been made but the deficiency has in a great measure been supplied by the erection within comparatively recent times of a great number of colleges, and similar superior establishments, in which instruction in the various branches, both of general and professional education is furnished at a moderate expense. But the education which in national point of view is the most important of all—that which in the great masses of the population and more especially necessary under a free government, was for a long time greatly neglected. In many quarters the value of universal education was called in question in others, it was thought that the natural affection of parents and guardians would seldom fail to furnish it in sufficient abundance, while not a few satisfied themselves on principles of political economy that education, like all other commodities, might safely be left to adjust itself by the rule of demand and supply. The public mind has now been awakened to the necessity of the case accurate statistics of the educational state of the most important districts of the kingdom have been obtained proving both the lamentable extent to which ignorance prevails, and its decided tendency to foster pauperism immorality and crime and all classes of the community more especially the religious bodies in it, are vying with each other in extending the blessings of education. The two institutions by which the great work is at present most extensively carried on are the national schools in connection with the Established church and the British and Foreign School Society the constitution of which is so framed as to receive the support of all denominations but, in addition to these, there are vast numbers of local associations operating not the less effectually because they are not under the immediate superintendence of some more public body. Nor can the Government be considered as standing aloof, and acting the part of an indifferent spectator. The mere establishment of a public board of education was one great step in advance, and the original grant of £50,000 now raised to £125,000 per annum, proves that great progress continues to be made. It is of importance, however to have a distinct view of the immense task which remains to be accomplished, and it ought therefore to be borne in mind that while a country to be fully educated must like some of the Swiss cantons have at least 1 in 8 of the population actually under instruction, England has barely 1 in 11. This fact discloses one of the most prolific sources of crime. Out of 885,479 persons committed for offences in England and Wales between 1836 and 1843, not fewer than 864,772 in other words, more than 90 per

cent were uneducated. It must be admitted, however that the state of crime depends not merely on moral but partly also on physical causes, and that while its amount rises with a diminished it falls with an increased employment of labour. The rates of increase or diminution, for a series of years in as far as ascertained by the number of convictions, is exhibited in Table p. 930.

History.—The first historical record of the island is furnished by Julius Cæsar who, about half a century before the Christian era, having been brought, in the course of his victorious career to the opposite coast, determined to visit its shores, and add it to the number of his conquests. His landing was opposed by hordes of painted and half-naked barbarians who not only displayed boundless courage, but possessed some acquaintance with the arts of war. As usual however superior discipline prevailed and though Cæsar occupied with more ambitious aims, soon withdrew his successes were followed up by other leaders, and the greater part of the island became a Roman province. It had continued so for nearly 400 years, when Rome attacked in the very heart of the empire, was obliged to withdraw her legions from Britain. The natives were now again independent but they had lost the spirit of freedom, and when the tribes of the N., which had never ceased to battle for their independence, came pouring down upon the S., the pusillanimous Britons found no better alternative, than first to claim the protection of their old masters and when that was refused to call in the aid of warlike tribes from the E. shores of the German Ocean. The N. assailants were thus expelled but the new allies remained, and, continually reinforced by large arrivals of their countrymen spread rapidly over the fairest parts of the island till the Britons were crused up in the wildest and almost inaccessible fastnesses. The Saxons were now masters, not united under one head, but governed by a number of independent chiefs who having ultimately been reduced to seven formed what is called the Saxon Heptarchy. This state of matters could not long exist. Each chief was naturally desirous to extend his dominions, and seldom scrupulous as to the means of accomplishing it. Feuds accordingly arose and war and intestine dissensions raged almost without intermission till 879, in which year, Alfred, in whom military courage and political sagacity were happily combined made himself sovereign of the whole country and gave it his name of England. His most distinguished successor was Alfred who came to the throne in 871. His reign is one of the brightest in English history and his numerous virtues, and admirable institutions, have justly procured him the surname of Great. Long before his time the Danes had gained a footing in the country and even occasionally acquired the ascendancy in it. The vigour of Alfred's government had kept them in check; but when on 11th death, in 901 the succession to the crown was contested by his two sons the Danes saw their advantage, and so diligently improved it during a few feeble and troubled reigns, that in 1014 Sweyn King of Denmark, who had recently arrived at the head of a powerful force obliged Ethelred, the reigning sovereign to take refuge in Normandy with Duke Richard, whose daughter he had married. The Saxon was thus supplanted by a Danish dynasty under which the only great name which appears is that of Canute. His Edicte constituted a composition of cruelty rapacity and intemperance, died of a debauch in 1041. With him the Danish dynasty closed and the Saxon was resumed in the person of Ethelred's son Edward, who was called to the throne by universal acclamation. His reign though marred by the excessive partiality which he showed for the Normans, among whom he had been educated and the affection of a smutty which the monks found nowhere so vividly manifested as in his neglect and maltreatment of a beautiful and accomplished queen, was long and prosperous and would doubtless, have had a happy issue, had he left an heir of his own body to succeed him. The propterterous virtue to which he aspired, and for which, nearly he has been ridiculously surmised the Confessor made this impossible, and cost his subjects dear. On his death in 1066 Harold, maternal grandson of Canute, and brother of Edward's queen assumed the reins of government. He had previously proved himself able to hold them, and the defects of his title might also seem to have been remedied by the voice of the people in his favour. His competitor was William of Normandy whose title by blood, was

as defective as Harold's but was strongly aided by the will of Edward which made him his heir. Harold was not the man to renounce pretensions, nor William the man to forego his claim, and hence, no alternative remained but decision by the sword. William landed at Hastings, in 1066 with a powerful army and in the great battle which was fought, the Normans proved victorious, and Harold was slain. William thus added to his former titles that of conqueror, and though he chose rather to accept the sceptre as a gift, there is no doubt that he wielded it as a conqueror. His abilities were of the highest order, but by his harsh laws, and tyrannical temper he not only increased the animosity of the English, but created dissension among his own barons, and narrowly escaped falling in the field by the hands of his own son. He died in 1087 and was succeeded in England by his son William I. surnamed Rufus, who, in 1100 was accidentally shot, during a hunting excursion by one of his attendants. The crown belonged of right to his brother Robert then absent in the Holy Land, but was usurped by his brother Henry who, aware of the weakness of his pretensions, used the policy of making concessions to his subjects, but soon proved his lenient tyranny by withdrawing them the moment their purposes seemed to be served. Though he was a usurper and had occasionally fought his way both through blood and crime, he long seemed to be the most fortunate prince of Christendom. His competitors disappeared from the field generally when they threatened to become most formidable, a peace which promised to be lasting had been made with his great enemy of France, all was tranquil both in England and on the Continent and the summit of his wishes seemed to be gained. At this moment a domestic blow struck him and proved so deep that it is said he never laughed again. His only son William, a prince of great promise, in his 18th year the undisputed heir of his crown, perished by shipwreck, with about 140 young noblemen of the principal families of Normandy and England. Henry's daughter Matilda, married to Geoffrey of Plantagenet, eldest son of the Count of Anjou had a son named Henry who now that William, son of Duke Robert of Normandy was dead, became lawful male heir to the crown. He was not allowed, however to succeed till after a long struggle during which England was miserably distracted. The succession opened to him by the death of his grandfather Henry I. in 1135 but in consequence of the usurpation of Stephen son of a daughter of William the Conqueror and an interregnum during which his mother was acknowledged as queen, he did not actually possess the throne till 1154. His reign is one of the ablest in English annals. Among its most interesting events are his struggles with the clergy, the murder of Becket, the conquest of Ireland, and the dissensions in his family which made him curse the day of his birth and sent him to the grave with an unrelieved malediction on his undutiful children. He died in 1189 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard I., who partially stung by remorse for his conduct to his father and partly actuated by a love of military glory soon set out on a crusade to Palestine. His achievements there gained him the surnames of Lion and the King without a rival. He was slain in the castle of Chalon, near Lamego. His heir was Arthur son of Geoffrey his next brother, but the crown was usurped by a younger brother John, a cruel, unscrupulous, and despicable villain. Obtaining possession of the person of his nephew he put him to death, it is universally believed by his own hand. The great event of his reign though no part of the honour of it belongs to him was the granting of Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215. He is said the following year and was succeeded by his son, Henry III. an infant prince, whose reign one of the longest and feeblest on record did not terminate till 1272. He was succeeded by his son, Edward I., a man of a very different stamp. His warlike temper led him to pursue schemes of

conquest, in which honour and justice were too often regarded as matters of very secondary moment. His oppression of the Scots, and barbarous attempt to extinguish all evidence of their national independence, by the destruction of their ancient records, are well known. His treatment of the Welsh, though equally cruel, was more successful and Wales became an integral part of his dominions. His domestic government was conducted on better principles, and has a just claim to praise. The existing laws were for the most part impartially accepted, and at the same time so many valuable improvements were introduced by the new laws which he enacted, that he has sometimes been styled the English Justinian. He has moreover the merit of being the only prince who up to his time, ventured to resist, and successfully resisted, the arrogant pretensions of the church of Rome. He was succeeded in 1307 by his son Edward II. whose reign contrasts very unfavourably with that of his father. He attempted subjugation of Scotland met with its just punishment at Bannockburn, his faithless queen wrested the reins of government from his hands, to place them in those of her paramour, and at last, after all ignominious insults had been heaped upon him, he died a horrid death in prison by the hands of assassins. In 1327 when this atrocity was perpetrated, his son and successor Edward III. was 16 years of age, and the government continued to be carried on by a regency which had been previously established. But the young prince soon gave proofs of his fitness for rule, and assuming the sceptre, wielded it with a vigour which never relaxed for a moment till his death in 1377 a year subsequent to that of his celebrated son the Black Prince. The great events of this reign are the battles of Crécy and Poitiers, and a naval engagement, in which an English fleet of 290 and commanded by the king in person defeated a French fleet of 400 with the loss of 290 ships and 30,000 men. Edward III. was succeeded by his grandson Richard II. son of the Black Prince. At first great hopes were entertained of him chiefly in consequence of the intrepidity and prudence of mind which he had displayed in suppressing Wat Tyler's insurrection. He soon won behind the scenes which he had given become a mere puppet in the hands of worthless favourites, was formally deposed by Parliament as unfit to govern, confined in Pontefract Castle, and there murdered in 1400. The chief cause in the rebellions of this reign was the Duke of Lancaster who immediately assumed the sovereignty and laid the foundation of the fierce and bloody contest between the houses of Lancaster and York. He took the title of Henry IV. and had he reached the crown by fair means, would probably have been generally acknowledged not unworthy to wear it. In his time the Lollards and Wicliffites made great progress and it is said that in early life he had himself embraced their opinions, but the favour of the clergy having become necessary to his ambition he scrupled not to gratify their bigotry by lighting the fires of persecution. He was succeeded in 1413 by his son, Henry V. whose youth, spent among low and profligate associates, gave little promise but who afterwards redeemed his character and proved both an able and a virtuous sovereign. The great blot on his reign was the cruel and unprovoked persecution of the Lollards, the event the victory of Agincourt. He was cut off in 1422 in the 34th year of his age, and was succeeded by his son Henry VI. a mere infant. The guardianship of the kingdom was entrusted to the Duke of Bedford, and during his absence in France to his brother the Duke of Gloucester. The king attained majority but proved too imbecile to hold the reins of government. His reign accordingly was a perpetual scene of destruction rival religious contending for the superiority, and often securing it by the commission of horrid crimes. Even during Henry's lifetime, the House of York resumed its ascendancy in the person of Duke Edward who was proclaimed king by the name of Edward IV. in 1461. He maintained his seat till 1470 when he was obliged to flee, and Henry was restored to nominal sovereignty. Factions however, still continued to rage, and the most barbarous atrocities were openly perpetrated. Henry's eldest son Edward, Prince of Wales was despatched by the dagger of Clarence and Gloucester and he himself a few days after met the same fate. Edward IV. was now again sole sovereign, and continued a course of cruelty and profligacy till his death in 1483. He left two sons, the elder called in history Edward

V, though he never reigned, 15 and the other 9 years of age. They were both murdered by Gloucester better known as Richard III; who in shape was scarcely a man, and in mind was less a man, than a demon. His possession of the throne, to which he had cut his way by a series of unparalleled atrocities, was short lived. In 1485 only two years after his usurpation, he was slain on the field of Bosworth. The victor was the Duke of Richmond who mounted the throne as Henry VII and by marrying the representative of the house of York, happily united the two roses, and terminated the feuds by which the kingdom had been torn asunder. After a long prosperous and peaceful reign during which the revenues of the kingdom were carefully husbanded, and its trade and commerce greatly extended, he died in 1509 and was succeeded by his son Henry VIII, then in his 18th year. His reign is distinguished by many events of importance, but the one which far eclipses all the rest is the Reformation. Very little of the merit of this great work can be claimed by the king. His own violent passions appear to have been his only law and it may readily be admitted, that in all the measures he took to free the kingdom from the thralldom of Rome, he followed anything rather than the dictates of a pure conscience. But this only proves him to have been an unscrupulous instrument in a higher hand, and throws no disparagement on the Reformation, which stands on its own merits and is not afraid to be judged by them. He died in 1547 leaving a son and two daughters who all successively mounted the throne. The son Edward VI succeeded in his 9th, and died in his 16th year after giving proof of talents and virtues which made his early death more deeply regretted. This regret was doubtless increased by the character of his successor whose atrocious bigotry and cruelty have transmitted her to posterity under the name of the bloody Mary. Like her father though not in the same way she was unconsciously a most important instrument in promoting the Reformation. The honour of completing it not as an unconscious or unwilling instrument, but from deep and enlightened conviction, belongs to her illustrious successor Elizabeth, whose reign, though not free from blunders, proved one of the ablest and most prosperous which the kingdom had till then enjoyed and is perhaps partly the cause of the prefection which Englishmen still continue to show for a female reign. Under her successor James VI of Scotland and I. of England the history of England begins to form part of that of the United Kingdom, and is accordingly contained in the article BRITAIN KENNER.

(Macaulay's British Empire Lyell's Geology Porter's Progress of the Nation & Jour. Nat. Soc. Parliamentary Papers &c.)
PUNGLEFIELD par Eng Berks 1427 ac. Pop 371
ENGLISH RAZA, a considerable n. Hindoostan prov Bengal r bank Mahanadi, an affluent of the Ganges, 82 n. Ns by W Moorheadabad

ENGLISH CHANNEL, the sea which separates Eng. land from France, extending on the English side, from Dover to the Lead's End and on the French, from Calais to the island of L'Islet. On the E it communicates with the German Ocean by the Strait of Dover 21 m. wide and on the W it opens into the Atlantic by an entrance about 100 m. wide. At its greatest breadth it is about 150 m. On the English side, off the coast of Hampshire, lies the beautiful Isle of Wight while Guernsey Jersey and the other Channel Islands are situated off the French coast. The pilotage, and mackerel and oyster fisheries in the Channel are very important.

ENGLISH-COWAN, par Eng Somerset 1852 ac. P 500
ENGLISH COMPANY'S ISLANDS, a group N coast Australia, at the entrance to Arnhem Bay a little W from the Gulf of Carpentaria; lat. 11 42 S. lon. 150° 44' E. (n.)
ENGLISH HARBOR. See ARIZONA

ENGLISH RIVER, R. coast Africa. It is an estuary in Delagoa Bay into which three rivers discharge themselves, none of whose sources are believed to be above 80 or 60 m. distant. The shores of English river are an extensive mud-flat, covered with mangrove trees. The water is quite salt, and discoloured by mud, depth sufficient for ships of the largest size.

ENGUA Guaym m. l. Brazil prov. of, and about 80 m. S.E. São Paulo. It is quite close to the mainland, and has recently been connected with it by a road built upon piles. It is low and swampy and in consequence very unhealthy.

The town of Santos stands at its N. and that of São Vicente at its S.E. extremity. Its circumference, before the erection of these towns had made it look almost like part of the mainland was 24 m.

ENGUEBA a tn Spain, prov. of, and 88 m. S.W. by S. Valencia. It has narrow and irregular streets, a large parish church, chapel of ease convent, townhall, prison, fountains, seven schools and a cemetery. Manufactures—linen, and woollen fabrics soap, wine and oil Trade—grain, cattle, wool flax &c. Pop. 5243

ENHAM KRIANA, par Eng Hants 787 ac. Pop. 180.
ENKHUIZEN (Lath. Enckuise) a seaport tn. Holland prov. N. Holland 28 m. N.E. Amsterdam on a point projecting out into the Zuider Zee, from which it is protected by canals with all parts of the town. Enkhuisen is built with great regularity almost in form of a circle. It has an elegant townhouse a weigh house, and other important buildings several Reformed and two R. Catholic churches, and a small synagogue several benevolent institutions and schools Fishing is the chief occupation, besides which a good trade is done in cheese and seeds. There are three establishments for preparing herrings, two ship, and a two boat building yards, with saw-mills, ropewalk, &c. Enkhuisen once had a population of 40 000 a chamber of 19 East India Company and numerous other important establishments, and sent annually 400 to 500 boats to the herring fishing. It now only has six herring boats and its population is reduced to 5000.

ENKIRIK tn Rhineland Prussia, gov. of, and 38 m. S.W. Coblenz, at the confluence of the Groenbach with the Moselle. It contains a parish church, and has a trade in wine, and cattle slate quarries, and four annual fairs. Lead, copper and lignite are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1971

ENKOPING a tn Sweden, l. n. Upsala, on a small stream, which about two miles below falls into lake Mälare 47 m. N.W. Stockholm. It is tolerably well built, and stands in a fertile district, in which a good deal of corn, garden vegetables, and potatoes, are grown. Pop. 1253.

ENMORF par Eng Somerset 1112 ac. Pop. 548.
ENVEDA or ENVEDA a vil and par Switzerland, cant. of, and 1 m. S.E. Glarus L. bank Linth, here crossed by a bridge at the foot of Mount Schin which has a height of above 6000 ft. It is generally well built, contains a handsome church and excellent school house, and is the residence of a number of retired merchants and others. Pop. 2129

ENNEREILY par Irel Wicklow 5214 ac. Pop. 426
ENNIS an island tn and par bar Ireland, co. Clare, on the Fergus crossed by four bridges 19 m. W. Limerick. It has a mean, straggling, and disorderly appearance but contains many n. at detached houses streets in general narrow crooked and irregular and not remarkable for cleanliness. The public buildings are the parish church, a R. Catholic chapel Methodist and Independent meeting-houses, a R. Catholic college an endowed and a national school the county court house, a fever hospital and infirmary a prison, a union work house, the townhall, market-house linen market, and a barnack. None of them however have to boast of any great architectural excellence. Adjoining the parish church are the ruins of an old Franciscan abbey founded in 1240. Some linen and flannel are manufactured in the town and there is a considerable trade in grain flour and other agricultural produce, which are conveyed in lighters for shipment to Clare, about 2½ m. farther down the river. Races are held annually in the neighbourhood. The harroth returns one member to the House of Commons registered electors (1850) 115. It is the head-quarters of a constabulary district. Fairs on April 22, and September 3. Markets on Saturdays. Pop. 7800

ENNISCOFFEY par Irel Westmeath 4467 ac. P 729
ENNISCOORTHY an island tn. Ireland, co. Wexford on the Slaney which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, 80 m. S.W. Dublin. In the centre of the town are many respectable houses but the suburbs consist of long lines of poor cabins. It has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, meeting-houses for Methodists and Friends; a courthouse market-house, union workhouse fever hospital and dispensary and a convent. Its ancient castle, a massive square building flanked at each corner with a round tower, is one of the earliest military structures of the Anglo-Norman settlers. It was built originally by Raymond de Groen, about

the end of the 12th century and at one period belonged, together with its manor to Spenser the poet, to whom it was granted by Queen Elizabeth. Ennscoorthy has some retail trade and traffic in corn, and other agricultural produce, which is sent in barges by the Slaney to Wexford, for shipment; whence coal, iron, lime, limestone, manure, &c. are brought up its return. There are here a woollen manufactory a large brewery a distillery tanyards, flour-mills, and a ropery. It is a constabulary station. Vinegar Hill from which the rebels were driven with great loss by the royal forces under Lord Lake on June 9 1798, is close by the town. The scenery in the vicinity is beautiful. Pop. 735.

ENNSKILLEN par. Incl. Meath and Cavan 80,810 ac. Pop. 7351.

ENNSKERRY a town in Ireland co. Wicklow 11 m. S. by E. Dublin consisting chiefly of tastefully built cottages, occupied by respectable families. The beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood and the mildness and purity of its air attract numerous visitors and it is valid. Pop. 390.

ENNSKERRY a number of small isles off the W coast of Ireland, co. Clare. Of these, the most important is Melton Island, about 1 m. from the shore. It contains about 210 ac. of excellent pasture land and some curious caves, formerly used by smugglers.

ENNSKILLEN a market tn. and par. in Ireland, co. Fermanagh, on an island in the river which contains the upper and lower sections of Lough Erne with suburbs on both sides of the adjoining mainland with which it communicates by two elegant bridges, 34 m. N. E. Billo. It is well built, cleanly and thrifty and has lately been lighted with gas, and in other respects greatly improved. It has a parish church R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists with a county court-house seven ordinary houses built several schools, a union work-house and two barracks, one of them for artillery. There are two small forts one at either end of the town and in the vicinity is the royal school of Portora, founded by Charles I. and one of the best endowed in the kingdom. Fort Hill at the E. entrance of the town has been tastefully laid out in walks for the recreation of the inhabitants and on its summit is a monument to General the Hon. Sir G. Lowry. Ennskillen has two tanneries a brewery a manufactory of leather and a small cutlery establishment and the female make straw hats and awnings. The retail trade is considerable and a great deal of corn is sent to Derry and Armagh. Live cattle and pigs are also sent to the former place. Timber, coal, and slate, are imported in barges from the lower lakes. Numerous fairs, and four weekly markets, are held. Ennskillen is the seat of county assizes, and of quarter and petty sessions, and the head-quarters of a constabulary district it returns a member to the House of Commons registered electors (18,042) 258; and gives the title of Earl, to the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Cole, proprietors of the town. Pop. 5949.—Local Correspondence.

ENNSKILL par. Incl. Kilkenny 136 ac. Pop. 505. ENNSKILL a town in Ireland, co. Clare, on the N. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal 7½ m. N. E. Malin Head. On it is a lighthouse with bright revolving lights visible in clear weather at a distance of about 19 m.

ENNSKILL a market tn. Ireland, co. Clare, on the Inagh, 15½ m. by S. Ennis. It is irregularly built, has a church R. Catholic chapel male and female free schools, and a dispensary. Weekly market, Saturday several fairs annually. 1 pop. 1729.

ENNS, [Latin Enns] a river Austria, which rises in the N. slope of a branch of the North Alps, in Salzburg, about 12 m. S. Radstadt flows nearly due N. to that town, then N. E. across the N. part of Styria, then easterly N. N. W. into the archbishopric of Austria, separating and giving name to the two great divisions of Austria above, and Austria below the Leitha, or Upper and Lower Austria, and finally joins R. Danube, a little below the town of Enns. Its principal affluents are the Thaya River on the right, and the Slavya on the left. Total course about 160 m. In the upper part of its course, it flows between parallel mountain ranges, through a so very rich in wild and romantic scenery in the lower part it becomes navigable, but its importance throughout is chiefly derived from its great amount of valuable water power.

ENNS [Latin Enns] a town, Upper Austria, circle, Traun, 1 bank Enns, here crossed by a bridge, near its confluence with the Danube, 11 m. S. E. Linz. It is walled; has a seminary, school two churches; manufactures of iron and steel, and a weekly market. It is one of the oldest towns in Austria. It is built on Roman foundations; is mentioned in the song of the Nibelungen, and in its vicinity is the castle of Koneck, belonging to the Asseberg family where numerous Roman remains have been dug up. Pop. 5640.

ENODER (8½) par. Eng. Cornwall 7037 ac. P. 1168. ENONTEKIL, a vil. Russia, Finland, 238 m. N. W. Uleaborg, R. bank, Mucio lat. 68° 50' 80" N. 1755 ft. above sea level. Mean temperature about 38; mean heat, January -8°; mean heat, July 82° Fahr. Pop. 800.

ENORE a vil. Hindostan, 8 m. N. by E. Madras, on a small salt water lake. It is composed chiefly of about 100 native, and a few European houses, and as the resort of pleasure parties from Madras, to enjoy bathing on the lake.

ENOS, a maritime tn. and golf European Turkey on N. coast, Grecian Archipelago. The town stands on a point of land at the entrance to the gulf S. side, 70 m. S. by W. Adrianople lat. 40° 45' N. lon. 26° 30' E. (N) It has a commodious, but shallow harbour and has a considerable traffic with the adjacent country. It is the port of Adrianople, with which it has some trade in raw wool made into leather saffron, silk, wax, and copper. Pop. 7000.—The gulf has a very narrow entrance, but is spacious within running into the land 14 or 15 m. with an average breadth of about 5 m. One of the mouths of the Mariza falls into the gulf and the main stream discharges a little to the W. of its entrance, where a considerable fishery is carried on.

ENOTAFISK a town in Russia, gov. of, and 80 m. N. W. Astrakhan in an elevated position on an arm of the Volga, and surrounded by barren plains of moving sand. It has a church and a fort in which a garrison is kept, and in its vicinity wandering Cossacks encamp both summer and winter. Pop. 2000.

ENSCHUDE, a tn. Holland prov. Overijssel, 41 m. S. E. Zwolle near the Prussian frontier. It has Reformed R. Catholic, and Baptist churches, a synagogue, elegant town-hall three schools and a spacious market-place a cotton spinning mill damask draper and bombazine manufactories; bleachers, print and dyeworks and it is altogether the busiest manufacturing place in the province. It has four annual fairs. 1 pop. 8709.

ENSLYADA, a tn. and bay La Plata, prov. of, and 80 m. S. E. Buenos Ayres, within the estuary of the Rio de la Plata lat. 34° 05' N. lon. 57° 50' W. It consists of but a few houses, and a fort.—The bay is narrow and deep, and was the port of the provinces of La Plata before Montevideo was built. Vessels that have to take coals to the E. Indies, repair here for them. Two small rivers, the San Borombon, and the Salado empty themselves into the bay.

ENSHAM par. Eng. Oxford 6060 ac. Pop. 1441. ENSHEIM or ENSHIM a town, France, dep. Haut-Rhin 10 m. S. by E. Colmar R. bank, 11 m. at the junction of the Neufbrach canal. It has a large and ancient Hotel de Ville, a Jesuit college now converted into a prison, a parochial church manufactures of calicoes and straw hats; and four annual fairs. It was formerly capital of Alsace, was fortified and three times taken during the Thirty Years War. Pop. 3650.

ENSWAL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 12 m. E. by S. Leige, on the Vesdre, and a station on the railway to Aix-la-Chapelle. It has manufactures of cloth soap tallow, and pottery several quarries, ironworks, breweries, and flour-mills. Pop. 2586.

ENSTONE, par. Eng. Oxford 61 ac. Pop. 1349. ENTLEBUCH or LUTTENBURG a vil. Switzerland, cant. of, and 12 m. S. W. Luzern, R. bank, Reussen 1280 ft. above sea level, cap. hill of same name. It has a picturesque situated church surrounded by the neatly built houses comprising the village. It has an important cattle-market. Pop. 7415.—The saw-tower consists of the upper portion of the valley of the Emmen, with some adjoining valleys area, 80 geo. sq. m. On either side of the valley lofty mountains rise, but do not reach the snow line. They are frequently cut by deep ravines and are partially covered with pine forests. Pop. 19 743.

ENTRAIGUES, several places, France, particularly a tn. dep. Aveyron, 21 m. N. Rodez, at the confluence of the Truyère with the Lot, which here becomes navigable. It lies between three hills, was formerly a strong place, and has manufactures of harness, and some trade in horn. Pop. 1068.

ENTRAQUE (Entrache) of **AVARAGE** a vil and com. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. of, and 18 m. S. W. Cune. It has an elegant church a communal hall some charities, a seminary two schools, and an annual fair. Pop. 3280.

ENTRE-NAUX-MINE (Lann, Bumeré) a wine dist. France, dep. Gers, between the Dordogne and the Garonne. Large quantities of good common white wines are produced, the best of which are exported to Paris and the Baltic ports the remainder is made into brandy.

ENTRE-DUOMO-MIRNO a former prov. Portugal, now comprised in provs. Douro, and Minho.

ENTRE RIOS, a prov. (between the Rivers) Republic La Plata, lying between the Uruguay and the Paraná, the former constituting its E. the latter its W. and S. limits, the province of Corrientes bounding its N. Its area is estimated at 33,000 sq. m. The S. extremity is a low alluvial plain, subsiding to annual inundations; towards the N. the country has an undulating surface with an extensive swamp in the interior overgrown with low trees. There are however some large tracts covered with fine grass, which supplies good pasture for cattle and horses, from which all the articles of export—hides, horse tallow and jerked beef, are derived. It has numerous river affluents of the Uruguay and Paraná. Civilization is limited to a few places. The climate is moderate and healthy. The population, which amounts to about 80,000, is much scattered, and almost entirely occupied in the extensive cattle farms, in which the wealth of the province chiefly consists. The villa del Paraná or Bajada, is, undoubtedly the capital of the province.

ENTRINGEN a vil Württemberg circle Schwarzwald 15 m. S.E. Heersberg. It contains a Protestant church and has a number of looms employed in cotton-weaving. On a height above the town stands the castle of Hochentringen. Pop. 1844.

ENTRY INLAND—1 or **KARRO** A small isl. E. side Cook's Strait, New Zealand lat. 40° 4' S. lon. 174° 35' E. (i.e.) 15 to 1800 ft. high.—2 One of the Magdalen Islands, gulf of St. Lawrence lat. 47° 17' N. lon. 61° 42' W. (i.e.) It rises 480 ft. above sea level, and may be seen from 75 to 27 m. off in clear weather its red cliffs are magnificently beautiful rising at the N.E. point to 200 ft. and at the S. point to 400 ft.

ENVIE (Latin *in Villa* or *in villa*) a vil and com. Barcinensis, Piedmont division of and 23 m. N. W. Cune. 1 bank, Glandine. It was formerly surrounded by walls flanked with towers, of which only a small portion now remains contains a very ancient church several chapels, and an old castle, with a fine English garden and has a trade in corn, wine, butter and milk. Pop. 2470.

ENYED-NABY **EDENSTADT** or **STRASBURG**, a market in Austria, Transylvania, cap. on Nieder-Weissenburg on a small stream not far from the Maros, 19 m. N. N. E. Karlsburg. It possesses some good houses, but is for the most part very poorly built, consisting of a collection of wood or mud huts, detached with straw. It contains a E. Catholic a Greek United, a Lutheran, and a Calvinistic church, the two last formed out of an old castle at the centre of the market place a Protestant college, liberally endowed by Gabriel Bethlen, and attended by above 600 students a library Minorite cloister, hospital and cavalry barracks. The manufactures consist chiefly of hosiery paper and brandy and there is a weekly market, and three annual fairs.—The *maros* is fertile, and grows much wine. Pop. 5000.

ENYENG a vil Hungary co. of and about 10 m. from Veszprim in a somewhat sandy but still fertile district. It contains a Protestant, and a E. Catholic church. In the vicinity a tolerable wine is grown. Pop. 3117.

ENYICKLE, or **HAUTOMKA**, a market in Hungary Hither Thales co. Aya-Uj about 8 m. from Kaschau. It is situated in a plain and contains a parish church. Pop. 1060.

ENZ, a river Württemberg. It rises in the Black Forest, 2505 ft. above sea level 30 m. S. W. Stuttgart, flows

N. E. past Willbad Pforsheim, &c. receives the Nagold on the right bank and falls into the Neckar at Beighheim, 584 ft. above sea level, 16 m. N. Stuttgart. A considerable quantity of wood is floated down the Enz to the Neckar Total course, 62 m.

ENZBACH a vil Württemberg, circle, Neckar and 6 m. S. Maulbronn, near the Enz, on the frontiers of Baden. It contains a Protestant parish church and has a paper and several other mills. Some wine, and much fruit are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1044.

ENZERSDORF several places, Austria, particularly—1 A vil Lower Austria, on the Pilsen, about 4 m. from Fuchsenmünd. It contains a parish church and a castle. Good wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1050.—2 **Enzersdorf** Gross or **St. Peter Enzersdorf** a tn. Lower Austria, in front of the ist. of Lobau r bank, Danube 9 m. S. Vienna. It is surrounded with walls and churches, and contains a parish church and a military school. It was bombarded by the French, in 1809. Pop. 910.—3, **Enzersdorf** am Gebrü, a vil Lower Austria, about 5 m. from Vienna. It is the summer residence of many of the Viennese; contains a parish church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made a Franciscan monastery and the ruins of an old castle. The post Werners is buried here. Pop. 820.

ENZILLI a tn. Parma prov. Ghilian on the Caspian shore, at the extremity of a low spit of land which, with a corresponding point opposite called Kasan, forms a kind of bay or lagoon lat. 37° 2' N. lon. 49° 25' E. It is a miserable collection of scattered wood and reed houses, with three brick caravanserais all separated from each other by reed enclosures. Some low detached towers constitute its only defence. A narrow strait, about 500 yards broad, divides the tongue of land on which Enzilli is built from the opposite point its depth seldom exceeds 5 ft. The bay is about 30 m. long by 10 m. broad, and its water at some seasons of the year is so fresh as to be drinkable, there being it is said about 70 streams that discharge themselves into it. Pop. between 2000 and 3000.

EN/WHIMINGEN a vil Württemberg circle, Neckar 1 m. S.E. Vaihingen r bank. Enz, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of four arches. It contains a Protestant parish church and the remains of an old castle, and has a paper mill. Pop. 1400.

ENIA **ENOA** or **MINORCA** **ISLAND** one of the Friendly isls. S. Pacific Ocean lat. 21° 24' S. lon. 174° 57' W. (i.e.) It is about 30 m. in circumference, rocky and high, rising to an elevation of 600 ft. above sea level. The earlier accounts of this island ascribe to it a degree of fertility and luxuriance of vegetation, that more recent accounts do not confirm. It was first discovered in 1643 by Tartan by whom it was called Middleburg. Pop. estimated at 200.

ENES (ALSO **ENAS** **Kis**, and **ENASO**) four nearly contiguous vil. Hungary co. Szabol, not far from Füzess, on the Platten See. The first contains a Protestant church, and grows good wine in its vicinity. Pop. 510.—The second contains a E. Catholic church, and from the number of antiquities found here it appears to have been a Roman station. Pop. 60.—The third, which consists only of nine houses has an adulterated spring.—And the fourth contains a Protestant, and a E. Catholic church, and a synagogue. In its vicinity an excellent wine is produced. Pop. 1287.

ENES-TUSA, a vil. Hungary co. Heves, about 6 m. from Tusa Füzess. In the vicinity are the traces of a Roman fort, near which many coins have been found. Pop. 1184.

EPA NOMERIA a tn. Isl. Santorin, Grecian Archipelago, singularly situated on the face of the cliffs of the N. W. promontory of the island. The houses are piled one over another from 15 to 20 deep, the whole surrounded by numerous windmills, perched on the very top of the cliff. Many of the dwellings are excavations in the rock others are built above them some with roched roofs, others flat, the lower full 400 ft. above the deep waters of the gulf; the strata below are perpendicular and of a bright red and black lava, much calcined and scum. The town is approached from the sea by a zigzag road cut into the cliffs and has a very striking appearance, the houses towering on high far above the main heads of the largest ships. At night the voyager would hardly be aware of the presence of a town, were it not for the twinkling lights along the face of the cliffs.

EPE or **Eer** a vil Holland, prov Gelderland, 28 in. N Arnhem. It has an elegant Reformed church, and a school a copper and nine paper-mills, and some other manufactures. Pop. including adjoining hamlets, 1300.

EPFEX a in France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N E. Peronne. It has manufactures of table linen, and various kinds of cotton goods. Pop. 2014.

EPERIES [Hungarian *Jepres*] a in Hungary, dep. co. Szarvas, in a beautiful district, on the Tura 183 m N E. Pesth. It is of an oblong shape, is surrounded with walls and consists of the inner town which is well built, and has one very fine main street, and of two larger suburbs, the streets of which are unpaved. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a Protestant consistory with jurisdiction over the whole of Hungary included in Hisler Theam. It is also the seat of several courts and public offices. contains a Protestant and four R. Catholic churches, a townhouse, county buildings, bishop's palace, with a good library a Protestant college, and a R. Catholic gymnasium and high school and has manufactures of ordinary linen and damask, woollen cloth, flannel, coarse covers, felt ware, &c. and a considerable trade, particularly in linen. Three roads meet near Eperies, and form the great thoroughfares between Galicia and Hungary. Pop. 801.

ELBAY a in France, dep. Marne, at the opening of a rich valley whose sides are clothed with vines, yielding the finest champagne wines 20 m. N E. L. Chabon, 1 bank Marne, here crossed by a fine bridge of seven arches. The town is built of stone, brick, and timber and is kept clean and in its suburbs are numerous elegant villas, with extensive vaults attached to them, cut in the chalk, and belonging to the champagne wine merchants. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and of commerce. Its manufactures are for ever excellent pottery, woolsen thread, paper, ref. in drying, tanning, &c.; and besides wines there is a trade in building and fire wood sent down the Marne, to Paris Rouen and Le Havre. Pop. 5976.

EFFIG a in France, dep. Bas-Rhin 1 m N. Solschelt. It has manufactures of ribbons and the works. Pop. 1845.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated city now in ruins, Asia Minor, pop. Antioch. cap. of Ionia and all Asia Minor 30 m. S. S. E. Smyrna lat. 37° 50' N. lon. 27° 28' E. 1 bank, Little Meander, or Mender, and Cayser, about 6 m. from its mouth in the gulf of Scutia Bay, Great Archipelago. It was, at one time, one of the most considerable of the Greek cities in Asia Minor but now presents few traces of human

whose honour it was built, Diana of the Ephesians. No traces of this temple, which occupied it is said, 240 years in building, now remain, even its site is unknown, though it is supposed to have stood between the town and the port. The original building was of the Ionic order 425 ft long, 900 ft broad with 127 pillars, each 60 ft high, and richly ornamented. This edifice, which contained innumerable statues and pictures of the most celebrated Greek masters, was burned down, A.D. 266, by Heracitus. Subsequently it was rebuilt with still greater splendour, was robbed of its treasures by here, and, A.D. 388 was destroyed by the Goths, after which it was never rebuilt. Amongst the ruins, in best preservation are those of the theatre, which appears to have been of the largest and most imposing dimensions, and those of a noble circus or stadium. Another object of no small interest is the marble quarry of Procon, from which large quantities of that material were taken for the construction of the public buildings of the city.

Ephesus, in mythical times called Ortigia or Pales, was probably built by Androclus, son of Codrus, though, by Piny its erection is attributed to the Amazons. It was included in the kingdom of Alexander after the battle of Granicus, and under the Romans, became capital of proconsular Asia. The Mahometans took it from Abasid Commagene, and from them it was wrested, A.D. 1204, by the Greeks, but, in 1268, it fell again into the hands of the Turks, and now its only representative is the miserable village of Anadoluk. The apostle Paul visited Ephesus, and addressed one of his epistles to its inhabitants.

EPIDAUROS, a port, Greece. See PHALIRO.

EPILA [anc. *Byzopolis*] a in Spain, Aragon prov. of and 19 m. W by S. Saragossa, r. bank, Jalon. It was formerly surrounded by walls, of which some remains still exist and has a church, chapel three convents, two schools, a town-hall, prison, cavalry barracks, two hospitals, a palace of the counts of Aranda, and, in the vicinity, an old Moorish castle. Occupations—agriculture goat and sheep raising. Pop. 2434.

EPINAC, a vil and com France, dep. Saône-et-Loire. The village on high ground 2½ m. W Chalon-sur-Saône, in a mining district, has remains of an ancient castle, manufactures of bottles and beet root sugar and iron forges, &c. In the environs are coal mines whose produce is sent by a small railway to the Canal de Bourgogne at Pont d'Ouche, about 18 m. distant. Pop. 2723.

EPINAL, a in France, dep. Vosges, situated on the Moselle, in a narrow valley among the W. roots of the Vosges,

and overlooked by the ruins of an old castle, 190 m. E. S. E. Paris lat. 46° 10' 24" N. lon. 6° 26' 25" E. The Moselle divides the town into three distinct parts—1 The Grande Ville on the r. bank—2 The Petite Ville on an island formed by the river and a canal R. joined to the foregoing by two bridges, one of stone, and the other of iron—3, The Faubourg des Capucines on the l. bank of the river. Epinal is well built, and rather handsome. Its streets are wide, badly paved, but clean and the quays upon the Moselle are spacious. There are an antique Gothic parish church, an hospital a theatre, a public library (20 000 volumes)—a museum, an abbey an orphan asylum, a communal college, and several model and other schools. The manufactures comprise works in iron and brass, pottery, cutlery, chemicals, &c. and there are oil and paper mills, marble yards, tanneries, and skinners, and, in the environs, quarries of freestone, and marble of various colours. Trade—in grain, wine, plank, paper, linen, horses and cattle. Epinal was formerly capital of a duchy in Lorraine, and the seat of great religious foundations, dependencies of the bishopric of Metz. It first came into French possession about the middle of the 16th century. It was then strongly fortified. As a town of independent Lorraine, it was taken by the French in 1670, and demolished. Pop. 5585.

EPPESTONK, [Eng. *Notz* 1890] a in France, dep. Saxony circle, Zwickau. It contains a large old church, and has the works, a worsted, and several other mills. Much fax is grown and there is a



We find little but scattered and mutilated remains of its ancient grandeur a demolition strikingly illustrated by Dr Chandler who visited the ruins in 1764. Its streets are overgrown and overgrown. A herd of goats was driven to it for shelter from the sun at noon, and a noisy flight of crows from the quagmires seemed to insult its silence. We heard the partridge-call in the area of the theatre and of the stadium. The classic celebrity of this city is chiefly owing to its famous temple, the seventh wonder of the world and the goddess in

silver mines in the neighbourhood Pop 1515.—3 A vil. in the territory and 4 m N Hamburg, r bank, Alster. It contains a church and three schools, and has a bathing establishment, supplied by mineral springs, a cattle-market, and annual fair. Pop 708.

EPFING a market tn. and par England co. Essex, the former pleasantly situated 18 m N N London. It consists of two parts, called Epfing Upland and Epfing Street, about 1½ m. apart, and contains an ancient church a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Independents and Friends. In Epfing Street the weekly market is held, and there are three annual fairs.—The **PARISH** is noted for the quality of its butter, pork, and swanage, and the famous royal forest of Epfing through much of it is now under cultivation still produces some fine woodland scenery. Area, 5381 ac. P 2565.

EPFINGEN a tn Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, reg. bail. of same name, on the Elsenz, 25 m E N E Karlsruhe. It is an ancient place, having had a church as early as the seventh century and early became a free imperial city. It contains two churches, and has a considerable trade, chiefly in cattle. Pop. of tn., 9237 of bail 14,718.

EPSON (Essex, Epsom), a market tn and par England, co. Surrey. The town, 15 m S W London, on a branch of the Brighton Railway is beautifully laid out, but contains a number of good houses, is lighted with gas, and has a church and two Independent chapels. Some brick-making, brewing and malting are carried on. In the vicinity is a celebrated mineral spring, from which the well-known Epson salts were at one time manufactured. After the discovery of this medicinal Spa, Epson became a fashionable watering-place, and rapidly increased in buildings and population but afterwards fell into decay. Another source of attraction, however has since arisen—the annual races, held on the Downs. These commence on Tuesday and continue to the end of the week preceding Whitstable. The Derby stakes are run for on Wednesday which is the principal day and the Oaks on Friday. They are fashionably and numerously attended, from 200 000 to 400 000 persons at it and visiting Epson during the race week. The grand stand on the race-course is a spacious and handsome building. Area of par 4389 ac. Pop. 4139.

EPTE (Latin, Eptis) a river France, which rises near Fougères, flows around, dep. Seine-Inférieure, flows S. between dep. Seine and Eure, on the r and dep. Oise and Seine-et-Oise on the l bank, and joins r bank Seine, above Vernon, after a course of about 50 m.

EPTINGEN a vil and par Switzerland can. Basel Landschaft, in a mountainous district, among precipices so steep that in winter the sun is visible only about mid day. 15 m E E Basel. It contains a large parish church, and has suburbs and steam springs, with a well frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 846.

EPWORTH a par and small market tn. England, co. Lincoln. Area, 8140 ac. The town which is situated in the Isle of Axholme, 23 m N N W Lincoln contains a Gothic church and several Dissenting chapels. The growing of hemp and fax which are grown in large quantities in the neighbourhood forms the principal occupation. Two annual fairs are held for the sale of cattle, fax and hemp. John Wesley founder of the Methodist body was born here, 1703 Pop. 1944.

EQUATOR, State S. America. See EQUADOR.

ERBA a tn kingdom of Italy, gov. Milan prov. of 7 m E by N Como near the r bank, Lodi on a hill slope, and possessing a church, convent, and a manufacture of silk fabrics. A large cattle fair is held in January. Pop. 1554.

ERBACH several places, Germany particularly.—1 A tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg on the Mitting, 23 m S E Darmstadt. It stands in a narrow valley overhung by lofty rocks and contains a parish church and a castle of the Counts of Erbach, a handsome manor, and has many an interesting armory and other antiquities and has many features of walled and linen cloth, tile-works, a paper and several other mills and two annual wool and cattle fairs. Pop. 7078.—2 A vil Nassau beautifully situated on the Rhine, 7 m. W. Ments. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and at a short distance is the old convent of Erbach founded by St. Bernard de Clairvaux in 1181 once the largest monastic establishment on the Rhine, and

now used partly as a prison and partly as a lunatic asylum Pop. 1807.—3 A vil. Württemberg, circle, Danube, 8 m E. Ehingen, near l. bank, Danube; with a parish church, and a fine old castle belonging to the lords of Ulm. Pop. 1037.

ERBENDORF a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Waldsach, 21 m. S E E. Bayreuth. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and has manufactures of mirrors, and two mills. Pop. 1440.

ERBESBUDENHEIM a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rhein-
basse, near Alsey. It contains two churches, two schools, a
townhouse, and four mills. Pop. 865.

ERBIL, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. See ARBIL.

ERBISTOCK, par. Wales Denbigh 1602 ac. P 868.

ERCALL, two pars. Eng. Salop.—1 (Chiff's) 8633 ac. Pop. 618.—2 (Magna) 10,688 ac. Pop. 1976.

ERCE a vil. France dep. Artois 11 m S E. St. Ghis on the Garbe. It has some trade in butter and cattle, and in its vicinity iron forges and mines of marble and iron. Pop. 1286.

ERCEI, or **ERANOVARY** a vil Hungary Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg 8 m from Adony on a height above the Danube, on which there is here a steam boat station. It contains a parish church and an elegant castle and has extensive distilleries, all mills and vinegar works. In the vicinity madder wood wild tassel and anise are extensively grown. The Roman town *Salmis* stood near this. Pop. 8296.

ERDING a tn. Upper Bavaria, l. bank Samt, here crossed by a bridge, 20 m N E Munich. It is the seat of a law court contains five churches, to one of which numerous pilgrimages are made a townhouse hospital, and infirmary and has manufactures of leather numerous smithies, a trade in corn and cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1938.

ERDINGTON a vil and chapelry England co. Warwick. The former 4 m. E Birmingham contains a handsome church, and chapels for R. Catholics and Independents with national infant, and Sunday schools. The fame Valley Canal here joins the Birmingham Canal. Pop. 2776.

ERDMANNSDORF—1 A vil Prussia, gov. Breslau circle of and near Hirschberg with a Protestant church. Pop. 862.—2 A vil Saxony circle, Zwickau, on the Zschopau here crossed by a long bridge. It contains tile-works a paper bleachfield an iron, two large cotton, and several other mills. Pop. 834.

ERDOD—1 A vil Austria, Slavonia, co. Virovaca dist. and 10 m. from Essek, beautifully situated on a height, covered with v. neyards near the junction of the Drava with the Danube. It contains a parish church, and the ruins of an old castle, on a promontory which projects into the river. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen.—2 A market in Hungary co. and about 10 m. S. Szathmar at the foot of lofty hills, forming distant ramifications of the mountains of Transylvania. It has a parish church and a castle seated on a height and has glassworks, extensive blackings, and an annual fair. Pop. 1670.

ERDOHLY a vil Hungary Thither Thence, on the White Körös, 8 m from Szatmar. It contains a Protestant and a Wallachian church. Pop. 1440.

ERDOVEGH or **ERDOWITZ** a market in Austria, Slavonia, co. Bymia, dist. of and 8 m from Hlek in a plain near the Babony. It contains a Greek church, and has numerous mills. Pop. 2430.

ERDRE, a river France, which rises in a hilly district on the W. of dep. Maine-et-Loire flows E. into dep. Loire-Inférieure, past St. Mari-la-Ville, and on reaching Jumeu begins to turn S. At Nort it communicates with the Nantes and Brest Canal, and is thereafter navigable to its junction with r bank, Loire at Nantes course about 60 m.

EREBUS volcano. See ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

EREE, or **ERIN** one of the South Sea Islands, Red Sea, lat. 18 10' N. lon. 28° 20' E.; about 4½ m long N to S of very irregular shape, low and sandy. On the E part are the ruins of the ancient Ptolemaeus Theron. The highest part is a mound of ruins which is visible from a distance of 3 m. Many tanks also are to be seen. A bay W side of the island has 5 and 4 fathoms water muddy bottom, the former depth being pretty close to the island.

EREKLI or **ERZANZ**—1 [anc. Heraclea] A tn and port, Asiatic Turkey S coast of the Black Sea 130 m. E. N. E.

Conestogople lat. 41° 15' 30" N lon 81° 30' E, consisting of an ancient and modern town. The latter stands at the head of a beautiful bay on the W. side, and near the extremity of Cape Bala. When viewed from the sea, its walls and towers form a conspicuous and pleasing feature in the general landscape. It contains several mosques, baths, and a Greek church. It has still a considerable trading trade, and some manufactures of red and yellow Morocco leather. The walls of the ancient town, which consists of about 250 houses, and 50 of Greek-Christianity, are now in a ruinous condition, and constructed chiefly of the remains of a former rampart. In that part which fronts the sea, and where there are remains of an outer as well as an inner wall still existing huge blocks of basalt and limestone are piled upon one another and intermingled with columns and fragments of Byzantine cornices and tablets, with sculptured crosses and Christian inscriptions. On a height overlooking the town are the ruins of an ancient castle. The ancient Harbola was founded by the Magyars, and was the port where the fleet of the Goths awaited the return of the second expedition that, in the time of Gaiseric, ravaged Bythynia and Mysia.—3 An inland town, Asiatic Turkey supposed to be the ancient Amhalla 90 m E by R. Koudyeh lat. 37° 32' N lon. 34° 6' E. agreeably situated among gardens full of fruit and forest trees. It is however but a poor place streets dirty small market and containing 800 to 1000 Turkish, and 50 Armenian houses. There are some remarkable hot springs a few miles N. from the town, and a large shallow lake a short distance W. of it.

ERFURT a gov Prussian Saxony bounded N. by Hanover and Brunswick N. E. and E. by Meissen principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar. It has since grand duchy principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and duchy of Saxe-Meiningen and W. by Hesse-Cassel area. 908 sq. m. It does not form one compact whole but is extremely irregular and dislocated, consisting of a long narrow belt of nine narrow portions mixed up with other states. Its surface is very much diversified. In the S. and S. W. in the circles of Erfurt, Langensalza, and Weissenau it presents a large and fertile plain only occasionally broken by a few low ridges. In the circle of Nordhausen, on the S. slope of the Harz, and also in circle Mühlhausen, it becomes more hilly and higher up in the Harz, and in the Thüringen forest, it rises up into mountain ranges, many of which are black and bare, while others are densely wooded. The culminating point is the Beerberg 3000 ft. and next to it the Felsberg 3600 ft. the Eisenberg 2700 ft. the Adlersberg 2580 ft. and the Hailberg 2480 ft. At least four other summits exceed 2000 ft. It is watered by numerous streams which almost all take an E. direction, and belong to the basin of the Elbe. The principal exception is the Werra, which only traverses a small portion of the W. of the government, and belongs to the basin of the Weser. The minerals are both numerous and valuable including copper iron, silver cobalt, coal, lignite, limestone gypsum and potter's clay. In the fertile plain of Erfurt, Weissenau and Langensalza, heavy crops of wheat and pulse are grown and a considerable portion of surface is devoted to the culture of oil seeds, hemp, fax, fruit, and dye plants. In the more elevated arable districts, oats, and potatoes are the principal crops. Higher still the country where not absolutely bare or covered with forest, becomes entirely pastoral and feeds great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine. Manufactures though still far behind those of the Rhenish provinces, have made considerable progress. They include all the ordinary tissues of wool, linen, and cotton ribbons, worsted leather, starch, silken, and sherry and particularly iron steel, and numerous articles of iron ware. The inhabitants, of whom nearly two-thirds are Protestants, are very industrious. For administrative purposes the government is divided into nine circles—Erfurt, the capital Hildesheim, Langensalza, Mühlhausen, Nordhausen, Schleusingen, Weissenau, Worbis, and Ziegenrück Pop. (1846) 243,617

ERFURT (Lettin, Erfordia, Ebyrtum) a town Prussian Saxony cap. gov. of same name, advantageously situated five hours from Thuringia, on the Gerz, the great thoroughfare through Germany, and the railway from Frankfurt to Dresden, 62 m. W. N. W. Leipzig. It is a town of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls with the gates, and defended by two forts and other outworks, on which arse-

nals repairs and improvements have recently been made, and from its numerous towers presents at a distance, a very imposing appearance. It consists of the town proper and six suburbs, and covers a large extent of space, but is dull and uninteresting, exhibiting marks of decay. It has two principal squares—the great market, with a large obelisk in memory of the elector Frederick Charles Joseph, and the fish market, in which there is a statue of Roland. The most remarkable building is the dome or cathedral belonging to the R. Catholic, a fine gothic structure of the 14th century situated on a height, and surmounted by two stately towers. It was much injured by war but great sums have recently been expended on its improvement. It has a famous bell, called Grosses Bismarck, weighing nearly 14 tons. Its N. portal is much adorned and several of its altars are very elegant. Among its pictures are one, a Holy Family by L. Cranach, and another still older supposed to be by Van Eyck. The Severikirche, in the neighbourhood of the dome, is conspicuous by its three towers covered with copper, and has a good organ, and fine high altar. The orphan asylum called Martinshof, in honour of Luther was originally the Augustinian nunnery in which he was a monk. His cell has been preserved as nearly as possible in its original condition, and contains his portrait and Bible. The other buildings and institutions deserving of notice, are the churches of Luthertum, and All Saints (All Saints) the townhouse, library museum, college, gymnasium, normal industrial, and other schools, Ursulin nunnery public courts and offices asylum for the blind, deaf and dumb asylum, poorhouse, barracks and other military buildings, botanical garden, &c. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen cotton and mixed goods leather shoes candle balls tannery of ox vinegar oilery brandy and liqueurs Erfurt is an ancient town, and has acquired considerable importance in the time of Charlemagne. It became one of the Hanse towns, and shared largely in the trade which passed through Germany between Italy and the Baltic. At that time it was the capital of Thuringia. Its university one of some celebrity was suppressed in 1616 Pop. (1846) 31,700 including 4500 military

ERL LAMIN (E) a vil Württemberg circle Schwarzburg, lat. 51° 10' N lon. 10° 10' W N. W. W. Rottenburg. It has a parish church manufactures of hosiery and pipe-bowls and several weaving mills Pop. 1028.

ERGHEV a river Central Asia, Turkestan Proper region, Thian-Shan Nankou rises in the Karakorum mountains, on the N. W. border of Little Tibet, under the name of the Yarkand and flows N. W. W. to lon. 75° E. when it bends round to the N. E. passes the town of Yarkand, and at lon. 80° 30' E. is joined by four large rivers, three from the left, one of which is the Kashgar and one from the right, the Khent. From this point it flows E. by S. under the name of the Tselin which it retains till it reaches about lon. 85° E. when it is called the Erghevo or Erghevo, and subsequently falls into the W. end of the lake called Lob Nor. Entire course about 700 m.

ERIBALL (Loch) a point of the sea, N. coast Scotland, co. Scottish, lat. 56° 10' N lon. 6° 10' W. It is a small bay, and has a pleasant harbour and affords good anchorage.

ERICEIRA, a town par Portugal prov. Extremadura, com. Torres Vedras on a small bay 23 m. N. W. Lisbon. It has an annual fair. Almost all the inhabitants are employed in fishing Pop. 5000

ERIE (Loch) —1 A lake, Scotland, co. Perth and Inverness, about 10 m. long by 1 broad. It lies N. E. and S. W. in one of the wildest and most inaccessible districts of Scotland and by the small stream Eribich from its N. end, sends its surplus waters to Loch Bannoch.—2 A river Scotland, in the N. E. of co. Perth formed by the union of the Rhine and the Aird. After a S. E. course of about 17 m., through a beautiful and romantic country it falls into the lake.

ERIE, a lake, N. America, the most S. of the Canadian lakes. It lies N. E. and S. W. between lat. 41° 30' and 42° 52' N; and lon. 78° 55' and 83° 30' W. It is about 285 m. long, 82½ m. broad at its centre, 650 m. in circumference, and from 40 to 45 fathoms deep at the deepest part. Its surface is 565 ft. above sea level, and 80 ft. below Lakes Huron, which is 45 m. W. from its N. end, and 20 m. above it within the territory of the U. States, and 20 m. within that of Upper Canada. It receives the waters of

Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and St. Clair through the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, at its S.W. extremity, and discharges its waters into Lake Ontario, by the Niagara river at its N.E. end. Several small islands are scattered over the W. end of the lake; only one of which, Point Pelee Island, is inhabited. This is the most dangerous of all the lakes to navigate in stormy weather in consequence of the heavy ground swell proceeding from its shallowness. It has, however, a vast and increasing traffic, upwards of 50 steamers, and several hundred sailing vessels, navigate it, and find abundant employment. The boats vary in length: no portion of them however is above 100 ft. high. There are considerable quantities of red cedar on particular portions of the coast. The principal harbours on the Canadian side are Port Dover, Port Stanley and the Broad Sea shore on the U. States side are Buffalo, Erie and Cleveland. An engagement in the W. waters of Lake Erie, between the armed fleets of Great Britain and the U. States, ended to the advantage of the latter country.—(Smith's Canadian Gazetteer, Boncheste's Canadian U. States Gazetteer &c.)

ERIE, a town and port, U. States Pennsylvania, finely situated on Presque Isle Bay S. shore, Lake Erie 307 m. N. W. Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, a jail, seven churches, and several academies and schools. The harbour is one of the best on the lake, and the trade of the place is considerable. The value of the exports and imports in 1846, amounted to \$6,378,246 & 21,644,949. Pop. 3412.

ERISKAY an islet Scotland, Hebrides co. Argyll, immediately S. of S. Uist, about 2½ m. long by 1 m. medium breadth.

ERISWELL par Eng. Suffolk 6620 ac. Pop. 624.

ERITH par Eng. Kent 4595 ac. Pop. 2321.

ERIVAN a town in Asiatic Russia cap. gov. Armenia, formerly prov. Erivan, 1 hour, Eranga or Banga, a considerable river that flows from the lake Ghokols or Sevan to the Aras 88 m. N. E. from the foot of Mount Ararat, on the border of the great plain of the Aras lat. 40° N. lon. 44° 40' E. 3311 ft. above sea level. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on the margin of the stream, which is here crossed by a hand some stone bridge of several arches, and is very unhealthy during the summer heats. It is irregularly built, with narrow, dirty and ill-smelling streets, and is mean in appearance, the houses being built of boulders, and mortar made of clay and straw. It contains a large bazaar five mosques, five Armenian churches and several caravanserais. On the summit of the hill on which the town is partly built, there are some fortifications, which include the palace of Sardar with the houses of the public functionaries. Erivan being on the caravan route between Persia and Russia, has a considerable transit trade. It manufactures cottons, and has some potteries and tanneries. Pop. (1843) 12,310.

ERKE, par Ire. Kilkenny and Queen's co. 18,584 ac. Pop. 3549.

ERKELENZ a town in Prussia, gov. of and 24 m. N. N. E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle of same name in a plain. It is the seat of several courts and public offices. contains a R. Catholic parish church and a superior burger school and has manufactures of linen cloth, ribbons, hats, pins, and lace, a dye-works, flax-mill and several breweries, a trade in corn and flaxseed and three annual fairs. Pop. 2058.—The circle, area, 84 geo. sq. m. is for the most part, flat and well adapted for agriculture. Pop. 64,568.

ERKENE, a river European Turkey formed by several head streams that have their sources in the Little Balkan mountains, near Yana, about lat. 41° 30' N. lon. 28° 40' E. It flows first S. W. for about 18 or 20 m. then turns W. by N. and falls into the Maritsa at Dyer Erkene lat. 41° 30' N. lon. 26° 30' E. after a course of about 60 m.

ERKENEK a pass and vil. Asiatic Turkey path. Marsh 40 m. N. E. Samist, v. bank of the Euphrates. The pass occurs in Mount Taurus, where the Gok Su forces its way through the mountains.—The village, 3928 ft. above sea level, is beautifully situated in the ravine, where the river continually descending amidst rocks and precipices to the W. finally reaches a verdant and beautiful mountain scene. It is surrounded by gardens and trees, watered by innumerable springs.

ERLANGEN a town Bavaria, circle, Middle Franconia, in a plain not far from the Regnitz, 10 m. N. W. N. W. Nürnberg on the railway to Bamberg. The greater part of it having Vol. I.

been consumed by a fire in 1708 it has been rebuilt in a much improved form. It is nearly of a square shape, is entered by seven gates, and its streets cross each other at right angles. The buildings most deserving of notice are the French church, a massive structure, with a tower 180 ft. high; the town church, with a still taller tower the German Reformed church, the old castle and the townhouse, both forming part of the finest square which the town contains; the theatre, a spacious building, of an imposing appearance; and the university attended by about 250 students, provided with a good library and museum, and celebrated at present as a school of Protestant theology. In addition to the university the educational institutions include a gymnasium a Latin an agricultural and an industrial school the chief charitable establishments are an infirmary and a poorhouse. The main features, which are numerous and important, are their excellent and prosperity to the French emigrants who found an asylum here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The leading articles are mirrors, tobacco, honory gloves, steel wares, gold and silver wire, musical instruments, paper hats, woollen and linen cloth, calico leather and gingerbread. There are also tile-works, potter-works, and a great number of breweries. The environs are laid out in gardens and fine walks. Pop. 10,680.

ERLÁN or *Erlos* [Latin *Agria*] a town Hungary cap. on Horys, in a beautiful and fertile valley on both sides of the Erz, a small affluent of the Theiss, 65 m. N. E. Pesth. It consists of the town proper surrounded by old walls, with six gates and of two suburbs. It is the seat of an archbishop, and of several courts and public offices has plain but generally well built houses. contains a cathedral a handsome modern structure, finely situated on a height six other churches, a castle, now ruins, but celebrated in early Hungarian history for its resistance to the Turks. an archbishop's palace, 15 rooms, in the buildings formerly occupied by a university a gymnasium library high school monastery hospital and court buildings and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, combs, hats, shoes, leather harness &c. There are here two thermal baths one on each side of the river and both well frequented. Erlas repeatedly distinguished itself by its valiant resistance to the Turks, but ultimately fell into their hands in 1595, and continued under their sway till 1687 when King Leopold I. wrested it from them. Pop. 15,400.

ERLENBACH or *Maxen* EXTRACT numerous in the place Germany particularly —1. A market in Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 16 m. N. W. Nürnberg. It contains a parish church, castle, and townhouse. Hops are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1211.—2. A market in Saxony circle, Zwickau bail. of and near Voigtburg. It consists of an upper and under village contains a parish church and has manufactures of musical instruments and wooden combs, a paper saw and four mills and two annual fairs. Pop. 617.

ERLENBACH a vil. Württemberg, circle, Neckar bail. of and near Neckarstein with a parish church and a market. Pop. 1053.

ERLENBACH a vil. and par. Switzerland can. of and 20 m. S. by E. Bern in a lovely valley surrounded by mountains, 1. bank Simma. It consists of a number of wooden houses generally of comfortable appearance contains a parish church handsome schoolhouse and parsonage and has sulphurous springs. Pop. 1242.

ERNATINGEN a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau on S. shore of the Unteres 4 m. W. Constance. It stands in a beautiful and fertile district, in which much wine fruit and hemp are grown and has manufactures of copper utensils, several distilleries, and a small harbour on the lake, at which a considerable trade is carried on. There are several fine castles in the vicinity. Pop. 1684.

ERME (8r.) par Eng. Cornwall 4507 ac. Pop. 625.

ERMELAND [Latin, *Warona* French, *Worms*] an anc. dist. Poland, comprised now in the Prussia prov. of Königsberg and circles of Braunsberg, Ressel, Haulberg, and Allenstein. It forms a bishopric of same name the seat of which is Braunsberg.

ERMELO a vil. Holland prov. Gelderland 125 m. N. W. Arnhem in the midst of a heath. It has a church and school and with some dependent hamlets, a population of 1400, chiefly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, the wood trade and paper-making.

ERMEONVILLE a vil France, dep Oise, 28 m N E Paris with a Gothic parish church and a chateau with beautiful grounds which was a favorite retreat of J J Rousseau who died here July 2 1778. Pop. 488.

ERMINE a vil Upper Egypt. See ASHART.

ERMINOTON par Eng Devon 4552 ac 1 op. 1423. **ERMISLEIGH** a tn Prussian Saxony gov of and 40 m. N W Merseburg, r bank, Sals. It contains a parish church and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth hats, frieze, and flannel, a dyework, linen printfield, oil-mills, and a trade in cattle. The post Gleim was born here Pop 2388.

ERNE—1 (Lough) a lake, Ireland co. Fermanagh, which it intersects N W to S E 148 ft above sea level. It consists of two expanses of water connected by a narrow winding channel and called, respectively the Lower and Upper Loughs. The former the most N is about 16 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth at the broadest part, with a depth, in some places, of 225 ft. It contains nearly 28,000 ac, and embraces 100 islets, some of the larger varying from 10 to 150 ac. Its N shore consists of gentle slopes, the S of bold and picturesque acclivities, but towards the N or lower end, the margins on both sides become flat and boggy. The upper lake is about 17 m. in length and about 2 to 3 1/2 m. broad at the broadest part, depth nowhere exceeding 5 ft, but, generally not more than 20. Area, 9278 ac. The islands in this division are also numerous, amount not altogether to 90 but the greater part of them very small. The shores here are, in general, tame and marshy. There are several ruins of ancient castles along the margin, and on the island of Devenish is a round tower in good preservation. Several rivers empty themselves into the lake, which are navigable for boats from 2 to 3 m. up. The boats in use on the lake are flat bottomed on account of the numerous shoals and are chiefly employed in supplying the towns of Enniskillen with turf. Both lakes about 3 with trout salmon, pike perch, bream etc., etc. There is not a single village on the banks, and the country around is thinly peopled.

—2 A river which rises in Lough Goughan on Longford flows N traverses co. Cavan, and falls into the Upper Lough Erne. It appears again at the N end of the Lower Lake forming the outlet of both lakes, carrying their waters to Donaghry Bay below Ballinacorney a distance of about 8 m. A succession of falls occur from Ballac to Ballinacorney.

ERNEBACH a vil France, dep Mayenne 16 m. N W Laval agreeably situated on river of its own name. It is well built, has broad straight streets, bordered with good-looking houses and some trade in wine, brandy thread and linen. In the environs are iron mines and forges. Pop 357.

ERNSTBUNN or **ERNSTBUNN** a market in Lower Austria, in a beautiful valley 12 m N Kornuburg. It contains a parish church and a college; and about 2 m N W on a height isolated on three sides stands the castle of Ernstbunn with a fine garden. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1400.

ERBOH or **ERBOH**, an isl Torres Strait. See DANIEL.

ERPEL, a tn Prussia, gov of and 40 m. N W Coblenz r bank, Rhine. It contains a C Catholic parish church high and steep behind the town rises the Erpel Mt., a basaltic hill 700 ft. high, the S and W slopes of which produce the much esteemed Lie wine. Pop 890.

ERPTINGEN a vil Wirtemberg circle Schwarzwald bail of and 10 m. S Reutlingen. It contains a Protestant parish church, and the ruins of an old castle. Much flax, hemp, corn and fruit are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 744.

ERPTINGEN par Eng Dorset 1881 ac Pop 436.

ERRIGAL three par. Ireland —1 Londonderry 19 625 ac Pop 4538.—2 (Acropolis) Tyrone 21 140 ac. Pop. 7264.—3 (Trough Monaghan and Tyrone 21 174 ac. Pop. 6283.

ERKIS—1 A wild and desolate maritime dist. Ireland in the N E part of co Mayo Area, 232,889 ac Pop. 26,428.—2 Head a lofty promontory in the above district, forming the W point of Broadhaven Bay lat 54 17 N lon. 10° W.

ERKHA a tn Hindustan, presid Madras, prov of and 50 m. N E Coimbatore lat. 11 31 N lon 77 45° E. on a canal from the Muziris. It was formerly a much larger and more important place than it is now having fallen off greatly during Tipu's reign. Since then, however, it has

much recovered, and is still improving. The situation of the town is said to be healthy.

ERKHA, a vil and par Scotland Perthshire. The parish about 15 sq m of highly fertile land or about 8000 ac. and the village, on rising ground near centre of Carse of Gowrie, 9 m. E. by S. Perth, and a station on the Dundee and Perth Railway has a large and somewhat heavy-looking parish church, a Free, and two U Presbyterian churches, three schools, and a subscription library. The weaving of the coarse linen fabric called Hosiery, is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Area of par 3600 ac. Pop. (1851) 3796 of vil. 1118.

ERROMANGO, a large isl S Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides group, N E New Caledonia lat. 18 48° S. lon. 169° 10' E (L) of volcanic origin, and rich in vegetable productions, including sandal-wood. It is inhabited by a race of Papuan negroes, who are rude, savage, and cannibals. It was on this island that the late lamented missionary the Rev John Williams, was murdered, November 20 1839.

ERHONAN or **FOOTROCK** an isl S Pacific Ocean New Hebrides lat. 19° 31' N lon 170° 8' E (L) about 15 m in circumference.

ERKIN, par Scot Renfrew 30 sq m P (1851) 1282.

ERTINGEN a tn France dep. Bas-Rhin, 15 m N E Schœlleslat on the Rh. It has tanneries, dyeworks, tile and brickfields, roperies, potteries, manufactures of cotton, hosiery and bleachfields. Much tobacco is grown in the district. Pop 34,7.

ERTH (Gr) par Eng Cornwall 4098 ac Pop. 24,7.

ERTINGEN a vil Wirtemberg, circle Danneb, bail of and S. from Riedlingen. It contains a C Catholic parish church and has manufactures of linen. Flax is grown extensively in the district. Pop. 1878.

ERTVAG one of numerous islands which line the W coast of Norway. It belongs to dist. Rosendal, and is 65 m. W S W Trondhjem. It is nearly of a square form about 18 m across.

ERVAN (Str) par Eng Cornwall 3212 ac Pop. 447.

ERVAA, or **ERVAA**, a vil Austria, Dalmatia, north of and 17 m N N E Spalato near the Cetina. It consists of thatched houses beautifully situated among trees on an elevated knoll, the summit of which is crowned by a white church.

ERWA an isl. Red Sea, one of the Dahlak group. It is moderately high, and about 13 m in circumference inhabited by a few fishermen.

ERWARTON par Eng. Suffolk; 2078 ac. Pop. 247.

ERWASH a river England, co Nottingham which falls into the Trent about 4 m. S W Nottingham.

ERKLEHEN a vil Prussia, gov Magdeburg circle of and 10 m. S Neuhaudendorff. It contains a parish church castle and porchhouse and stone quarries, and several mills. Pop 1587.

ERZEBOON Eng-Nova or Amoorova a tn. Turkish Armenia, cap. push of some name 156 m. N N E. Durbek lat. 40° 5' N lon. 41° 40' E on a plain and 6114 ft. above the level of the Black Sea, from the S E. coast of which it is distant about 90 m. It is composed of a central portion, called the Ark or Citadel, surrounded by a wall and extensive suburbs stretching out on all sides. The streets are narrow and filthy and infested with savage dogs. They present however a lively and bustling appearance, being thronged with a motley assemblage of Kurds, Persians, Georgians, Armenians, and Turks exhibiting their various physical characteristics and different costumes. In the centre of the town stands the citadel now nearly in ruins it is surrounded by a double wall flanked by bastions, on which are a few brass guns. There are here several respectable houses, some clean and well attended baths, a large custom-house—said to be the largest in the empire—and no fewer than 85 khans, the latter an evidence of the extent of the trade of the town, or at least, of the number of visitors and numerous mosques and minarets many of them, however in ruins. Although an old town, Erzeroum boasts of but few antiquities; the most remarkable is the Church or Turkish Mosque, so called from its two lofty minarets, now in ruins. The architecture of this structure is a modification of Byzantine and Sassanide the minarets are composed of small coloured bricks and glazed tiles, and deeply fluted. It appears to have been originally a

church, but is now occupied as an arsenal. The principal manufactures of Erzeroum are Morocco leather, carpets, silk, and cotton fabrics, and articles in iron and in brass, the former comprising swords and horse shoes, the latter drinking cups and candlesticks. It has also an extensive transit trade, being

on the great line of travel between Constantinople and the Eastern portion of the empire. It has been estimated that 2500 000 worth of British goods pass through the town annually. On June 2 1859 a considerable portion of the town was destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. about 50 000.



ERZGEBIRGE.—From Giovanni's Expedition to the Euphrates.

The PARTIALIA includes a large portion of Armenia. It lies between lat. 38° 42' and 41° 7' N and lon. 39° 10' and 44° 30' E bounded N by pass. Trebzonde Akhalik, and Kars E. by Russian Armenia, and Persia S by pass. Van and Darbaki and W by Elvez. It is a lofty plateau very mountainous, with a long, cold winter accompanied with heavy falls of snow and a short, very hot summer and watered by the head streams of the Euphrates Aras, and Tchoruk. It is treeless, and has a poor soil but well cultivated in this respect presenting a favorable contrast to most other parts of the Ottoman empire, and has excellent pastures. It is divided into 12 districts.—(Bouligate Col Chesney Hamilton Fleming Voyage En Perse, &c.)

ERZGEBIRGE (see mountains).—1 A mountain range, Germany part of the Silesian chain and forming the boundary between Saxony on the N.W. and Bohemia on the S.E. From the narrow valley of the Elbe, which separates them from the Riesengebirge, they extend S.W. to the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria lowering down considerably towards their S.W. extremity. Total length of the range nearly 100 m. On the Bohemian side the mountains are steep and abrupt, and send out few streams, and those small; but towards Saxony they sink gradually down and send forth numerous and important streams, including all those in Saxony W. of the Elbe to which river they all flow. They are composed of gneiss and granites porphyry and basalt appearing only as superficial or as isolated masses. In Saxony the granite is followed by clay slate, above which again are porphyry granite, and syenite. Towards Bohemia, brown coal and clay slate are developed over a considerable space. The Erzgebirge are well wooded and rich in silver, tin and cobalt. Copper and lead appearing only as accessories. The richest mines are those of Freyberg. The highest peaks are Schwarzwald, or Sonnenwibel 4154 ft., and the Little Fichtel, 3713 ft.—2 (Erzgebirge, or Erzgebirge) a district or circle, Saxony prior to the new division of the kingdom in 1855. It lay along the mountains of same name, and is now included chiefly in the circle or prov. of Zwickau, excepting small portions in the circles or provs. of Dresden and Leipzig.

ERZINGAN a tn. Asiatic Turkey pass of and 92 m S.W. Erzeroum, S bank of N branch, Euphrates, and at the W. extremity of the well cultivated and thickly peopled plain of Erzingan. It contains about 3000 houses and is noted for the excellent breed of sheep which is reared in the environs.

ESA (Latin, Isère) a vil. and com. France, département Alpes Maritimes, 6 m E.E.E. Nice on a lofty height, commanding a view of the sea and, in clear weather of the mountains of Corsica. It contains a parish church with

some paintings and the remains of an old castle. The olive thrives well, and is the chief product of the district.

ESCAIÀ a tn. and port, Esp. n. Catalonia prov. of and 19 m N.E. Girona, on the Mediterranean. It has a church convent, and customhouse and some trade in wine oil grain fruit, fish, barley, wool and linen. Many of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, cattle-rearing and fishing. Pop. 2212.

ESCAIÀTIANO or **ESCALATIANO** a vil. in Sardina, prov. of and 15 m E. Isoli, on the S. slope of a hill between two streams. It contains a parish and three minor churches, and a primary school and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and a trade in corn wine, cheese, and cattle. Pop. 1220.

ESCALONA two tns. Spain—1 New Castle prov. of and 26 m N.W. by V. Toledo near S. bank Alarcos here crossed by a good stone bridge. It is badly built, has narrow crooked, dirty and ill paved streets old and dilapidated dwellings a parish church chapel, townhall prison school, hospital, theatre and the old as d. once superb palace of the counts a trade in grain wine, oil fruits, and cattle. Pop. 281.—2 Old Castle, prov. of and 16 m. from Sagunto, and has a townhouse, storehouse two schools, and a parish church. Trade in agricultural products. Pop. 831.

ESCALONILLA a vil. Espan. New Castle prov. of, and 20 m W.N.W. Toledo, in a pleasant valley. It has good streets, a parish church, townhall prison, two schools, a fountain and a cemetery with a chapel attached. Manufactures—serge, coarse cloth wine and oil. Pop. 2195.

ESCATRON a tn. Spain Aragon, prov. of and 46 m S.E. Saragossa, S. bank, Martín at its confluence with the Ebro. It is indifferently built, has badly kept streets, a parish church chapel school townhall prison and hospital wine and oil are made and silk worms reared. Pop. 1698.

ESCAUT a river Belgium. See **SCHEUT**.
ESCLAU a market in Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Rhine, 80 m. W. Würzburg with a Protestant church, manufactures of nails and red and white leather dyeworks, a trade in wood a monthly cattle market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 760.

ESCHEI BACH a vil. Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, half of and near Wiesloch. It has a parish church a town house, and old castle, now used as a S. Catholic chapel; and manufactures of linen and shoes. Pop. 972.

ESCHENAU a vil. Würtemberg circle Neukirch 6 m. W. Weinsberg with a parish church and a castle. Good wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 951.

ESCHENBACH several places, Bavaria.—1 A tn. Upper Palatinate, circ. dist. of same name, 16 m S.E. Sulz. It is surrounded with a wall, is the seat of a court of

justice, contains a castle and three churches, and has many factories of cloth and two mills. Pop. of in 1800. Area of district, 152 sq. m. Pop. 18,194.—2. A vil. Middle Franconia, dist. of and near Harnbach, on the Pegnitz, have crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church and a castle, and has a stone quarry and a mill. Pop. 838.—3. A vil. Middle Franconia, dist. Hainbroun 21 m. N.W. Nürnberg with two churches and a court-house. Pop. 936.

ESCHENZ, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. Thurgau. It lies E. Rhine 13 m. E.S.E. Schaffhausen. It consists of Ober and Unter Eschen, is well built, contains a R. Catholic parish church, a R. Catholic and a Protestant school. Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the vicinity. Pop. 2016.

ESCHERHAIJEN, a vil. Brunswick, circle, Holmstedt on the Lüne. It contains a church and a town-house, and has manufactures of linen and three annual fairs. Pop. 1070.

ESCHULTZ BAY an inlet, W. shores of Russian America, on the bay of Good Hope, lat. 62° 15' N. lon. 161° W. Several remarkable vestiges were discovered here by the naturalists of Kotzebue's expedition, which they believed to have been caused in ice, but were really an Captain Beechey has shown imbedded in clay.

ESCHULZMATT a vil. and par. Switzerland cant. Lucern, bail. Entlebuch nearly 3000 ft. alt. sea level. Pop. 990.

ESCHREFF, a to. Pirene. See ANICRY.

ESCHWEIGE a to. Hesse Cassel. Niederhessen in a beautiful valley on the Werra, 26 m. E.S.E. Cassel. It is walled, has six gates, consists of the old and new town and a suburb, and is well built, having good houses lining spacious, well formed streets. It contains a castle, long the residence of the landgraves of Hesse-Rotenburg, three churches a town-house and infirmary and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, numerous extensive tanneries, several glass-works, a soap-work and other mills, and a trade in meal, fruit, herd, hams, and manures. Pop. 6042.

ESCHWEIG, E.R. a to. Rhineland, France, gov. of and 9 m. E.N.E. Aix la Chapelle, a station on the railway to Cologne, at the confluence of the Inde and Durt. It is the seat of a court of justice and has extensive valuable iron-works and rolling-mills, a large machine factory and manufactures of woollen cloth wax cloth, velvet and silk needles and ironware, lace, vases, vitrol and leather glass-works, and smelting furnaces. Calamine and lead are mined in the vicinity and at some distance are extensive coal works. Pop. 18460. 1865.

ESCONDIDO—1. A port, Yucatan, at the N. Y. and of Lake Terminal, lat. 19° N. lon. 91° W.—2. A harbour, Cuba, E. coast, 60 m. E. Santiago.—3. An inlet, New Granada, W. coast, Bay of Panama lat. 7° 40' N. lon. 78° W.—4. A harbour, Gulf of California lat. 25° 5' N. lon. 91° 5' W.

ESCUPIAL, a to. Pinar del Rio, prov. of and 32 m. S.E. Caceres, on the side of a hill. It is badly built, has irregular streets, and paved streets, a parish church town-house, prison, storehouse, and two schools. Agriculture, and the manufacture of linen being serge, &c. are the chief occupations. Pop. 2360.

ESCORIAL, or ESCORIAL, a small to. and celebrated palace and monastery Spain, New Castle, prov. of and 27 m. N.W. Madrid, 2700 ft. above sea level in a barren, rocky mountainous district. The town is well built and has a town-house, prison, seat theatre, two schools, a parish church, and two palaces, and is surrounded by fine walks and beautiful gardens. Pop. 1443.—The PALACE and MONASTERY properly designated El Real Sitio de San Lorenzo of real del Escorial, and formerly looked upon as the eighth wonder of the world, is a vast grey granite, chiefly dark, building, with side and ladder roofs, combining the purposes of a palace, monastery and manse, but its multitude of small windows impart to it much of the appearance of a huge factory in form. It is a rectangular parallelogram, measuring, N. to S. 744 ft. and E. to W. 880 ft. It was built by Philip II., in fulfillment of a vow made after the victory of St. Quentin, gained over the French, August 10 1557, and was dedicated to San Lorenzo. [St. Lawrence] who, according to tradition, suffered martyrdom by being broiled on a gridiron. In

commemoration of this event, the ground plan of the buildings represents that instrument of torture. The interior is divided into courts, which represent the interconnections of the bars of the gridiron, while the royal residence forms the handle, and towers at the four corners supply feet. The first stone was laid April 23, 1558, by Juan Bautista de Toledo, and the edifice was finished September 18 1604, by his great pupil Juan de Herrera.

The building comprises a convent, with cloisters, two col- leges, a royal palace, three chapels, three libraries, with about 30 000 volumes, and some valuable MSS.; five great halls, six dormitories, three halls in the hospital, with twenty-seven other halls for various purposes nine refec- tories and five infirmaries, with apartments for artisans and mechanics. There are altogether 1110 windows in the out- side of the building and 1578 within there are also sixty- three fountains twelve cloisters, eighty staircases, sixteen courts yards, and 3000 ft. of painted fresco. In the centre stands the church, the most remarkable part of the entire structure. It is in the form of a Greek cross, with three naves, 220 ft. long, 230 ft. wide, and 820 ft. high to the top of the cupola. It is gorgeously adorned with gold, silver and precious stones, and has altogether an air of extraordinary grandeur and magnificence. Eight of the compartments of the vaulted roof are painted in fresco. The high altar is adorned by a flight of red-veined marble steps. Many of the columns are of jasper with bronze pil- lars and capitals. In the apse are a number of pictures by the old masters. In 1802 it was sacked by the French and everything of value carried off. It was subsequently gradually going to decay, but grants of public money have been made for its restoration since the accession of the present sovereign Isabella II.—(Mador's *Descubrimiento de España*, Ford's *Hand-book of Spain*.)

ESCORIALZA, a to. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 1 bank, Deva, in a deep valley among mountains, on the great road from Madrid to France, 30 m. S.W. St. Sebastian. It is well built, contains a parish church town-house, primary school, and the buildings of a magnificent hospital not now in use and has some manufactures of linen, a trade in cattle and hams, numerous mills, and some sulphurous springs. P. 1848.

ESCRIBIR par Eng. York (E. Riding) 0067 m. P. 901

ESCUDO, an isl. Caribbean Sea, about 8 m. from N. coast, Veragua lat. (W. point) 9° 34' N. lon. 81° 24' 30" W. (E.) It is low but covered with cocoa and other trees, and is surrounded on the E. and N. parts with various bays of a chalky clay also covered with shells. All the island and bays are surrounded by a shoal of sand and gravel which extends out 6 m. On the S. and S.W. parts there is an anchorage, well sheltered from the N. winds and W. on the landward, is a promontory of same name.

ESCUINTLA a to. Central America, state of, and 43 m. S.W. Guatemala with a fine parish church. Pop. 2500 mostly Indians.

ESSEN, a to. Hanover principality Arnsch on the Tief, 27 m. N.E. Embden, not far from the German Ocean. It contains a church, town-house, an orphan, and a widows hos- pital and has manufactures of linen, a brewery and distillery and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2248.

ESQUEIRA a to. and par. Portugal prov. Douro, 30 m. N.W. Coimbra. It contains a Benedictine convent, said to be the oldest in the kingdom, an hospital and almshouse and has an annual fair. Pop. 1527.

ESHPER, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey the former 15 m. S.W. London, and a station on the South-western Rail- way. The royal palace of Claremont, in this parish, was built by Lord Olive, and purchased for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, now King of the Belgians. Here her Royal Highness resided till her death. Louis Philippe took up his abode here, after his abdication of the French throne, in 1848. Esther Flax is another celebrated mention in this parish, once occupied by Cardinal Wolsey. Area, 2079 ac. Pop. 1441

ESLANO a vil. Isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, in an exposed and rugged district on the elevated plateau of Finariga. It is poor irregularly built, and filthy in the extreme has a parish and two auxiliary churches, a primary school, and manufactures of woollens and thence, and some trade in wine, oil, and fruit. Pop. 1509.

ESLINE, a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy gov. Milan prov. Bergamo dist. of and 4 m. S. Brescia, in the Val Camonica,

1 bank, Ollie. It contains two churches, one ancient, and the other a handsome modern structure, with some good paintings and has several saw-mills, and a trade in wood, both for fuel and carpentry. On a rock above the town are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1811.

ESK.—1, A beautiful lake, Ireland eo of and 3 m N E. Donagh. —2, A mountain range, Ireland between co. Cork and Kerry. —3, A small river England co. Cumberland, which rises in the S. Wall and after a S.W. course of 30 m falls into the Irish Sea near Ravenglass. —4, A river Scotland, formed in co. Dumfries, by the junction of the Black and White Eaks; after forming for a short space the boundary between England and Scotland it enters Cumberland and falls into the Solway Firth about 2 m. from Berkefoot. Total course, about 24 m. —5, A river Scotland co. Edinburgh formed by the junction of the N and S. Eaks, which unite 14 m. N by E. Dalkeith. It flows N. and falls into the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh. —6, (H. Eak) A river Scotland co. Forth which rises among the Grampians, and after a S.E. course of about 32 m. during part of which it forms the boundary between the co. of Forth and Kinross, falls into the German Ocean 2 m N Montrose. The salmon fisheries on that river are of considerable value. —7 (or K. Eak) A river Scotland co. Forth which rises in the Grampians flows S.E. and E past the town of Brechin and falls into the German Ocean at Montrose, inland from which it forms a large basin. Its salmon fisheries are valuable but it is navigable for only a short distance from the sea.

ESKJALLA, a dist. Scotland co. Dumfries. It is the most E. part of the m. and is for the most part, rugged and mountainous.

• **ESKDALEMUIR** par Scot Dumfries 43 26' as P G2
ESKER, par Irel Dublin 2-09 as. Pop. 660

ESKI HISSAR [old castle], a small tn Asiatic Turkey pass Anatolia 117 m S.E. L. Smyrna supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Stratonicea*, which was founded by a colony of Macedonians, and there still exist here the ruins of a theater, pillars, columns, inscriptions and sepulchrs. Tobacco is grown in the vicinity.

ESKI ISAHUA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, on a S. slope of the Balkan mountains 170 to N.W. Adrianople. It has a manufacture of carpets and coarse linen, with some tanneries. In the environs roses are extensively cultivated and there are numerous orchards, with several well frequented mineral springs. Pop. 20 000

ESKI KIRKKE, a tn Asiatic Turkey pass Anatolia, 22 m. N E Konya, r. bank of an affluent of the Sakarra. It consists of two portions, one at the foot of a range of hills the other between two rivulets in the plain, where the market is held. It contains a khan and a manufactory of macramé and pipe-heads.

ESKI STAMBUK [old Constantinople], a maritime tn Asiatic Turkey about 18 m N from the S.W. entrance into the Dardanelles. Many remains of antiquity are to be met with in the vicinity.

ESKI TUNA, a tn. Sweden lks Nyköping 54 m. N by S. Stockholm intersected by the Eskilma or Hyndved, which flows from Lake Hjelmær to Lake Malar. It is a good looking place, and is the principal seat in the kingdom of the iron manufactures. It has copper and iron forges, a steel work, mills, and machine shops and in its vicinity is a fused factory of arms. Pop. 2486.

ESKIMOS. See ESQUIMAUX

ESLA, a river Spain, which rises in the N of prov. Leon near Valdebarca, in the S. slope of the mountains of Asturias, flows S.E.W. and joins r. bank Douro, about 15 m below Zamora, after a course of about 125 m. It receives a great number of small streams, and abounds with fish.

ESMERALDA [emerald], a missionary vil. S. America, Venezuela, r. bank, Orinoco, about 10 m S. from the base of the celebrated mountain Delida lat. 8 10' N lon 66° 5' W. It obtained its name from a mineralogical error which consisted in mistaking the rock crystals, and absorbing quantities of *Delida*, for diamonds and emeralds. It is extremely miserable, and the inhabitants, noted for their ability in the manufacture of wrougal points, are in great poverty, but the country around is extremely beautiful and fertile, and capable of producing in great abundance plantains, sugar and cacao.

ESMERELDAS, a maritime tn. Ecuador prov. Imbabura, 25 m. N.W. Quito, at the mouth of the Esmereldas lat. 1° N lon 79° 35' W (m.). It is one of the principal commercial ports in the republic. In its vicinity excellent cacao is produced and, from mines along the river esmeraldas are gathered, chiefly by Indians. The river formed by the junction of numerous streams about 40 m S.E. the port, has a N.W. course and is hindered by impenetrable forests.

ESNEH, or ESNA [Coptic *Ena*, Latin, *Lalopole*] a tn Upper Egypt 1 bank Nile, opposite to Tana which is hence called *Awil Lalopole* 28 m S.W. Thebes. The extensive mounds evidently covering the remains of ancient buildings, prove it to have been once a place of great extent and consequence but the only buildings exposed to view is the portico of a temple in the finest style of the time of the Pharaohs, and supported by columns, many of which are remarkable for elegance and massive grandeur. The number of the pillars is 24, each about 56 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. high. All their capitals are adorned with leaves of various kinds of trees and, being all formed on one plan harmonize with each other. The portico is 112 ft. long by 53 ft. broad. On its ceiling is a scodas similar to that of Dendera and on the



INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE OF ESNEH
From Herodotus, *Thucydides* & *Strabo*

pillasters, on either side of the front row of columns, are several lines of hieroglyphs, containing the names of the Egyptian monarchs. Over the destination at the entrance, are the names of Thutmose, Claudius Caesar Germanicus, and Vespasian and written are those of Trajan, Adrian and Antoninus. This has led several distinguished antiquaries to maintain that the whole temple, or at least the portico, the only part of it exposed to view is not of the early date which its style would seem to indicate but was built in imitation of that style in the time of the Romans. The modern town of Esneh is a poor filthy place composed chiefly of mud huts, and a bazaar of similar construction. It is the place of banishment for all the Almoahs and other women of Cairo who offend against the rules of the police. At Esneh the Nile winds out into an extensive and well cultivated plain and is bounded, E. and W. by picturesque looking hills. Pop about 4000.

ESQ. an ad. Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia lying parallel to, and nearly midway between the islands of Larga or Grossa, on the W and Ugluano on the E. greatest length, N N W to S S E 7 m. average breadth little more than 1 m.

ESQOAN a tn. Upper Egypt. See ASSUAN.

ESLAD a town and ca. 24 m. in Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 50 m. N. of Jaen. It is tolerably well built, has two squares, and several streets, a parish church, three chapels, a warehouse, prison, stonehouse, fountain, and an extraordinary cemetery. Manufactures—cloth, linen and woollen fabrics, wine and oil. Trade in grain, cattle, and fruits. Pop. 4335.

ESLALION a tn. France, dep. Aveyron 17 m. N. E. Nodet, 1 bank, Lot, here crossed by a bridge; with some ruined Gothic castles crowning several neighbouring heights. It is well built and thriving in the seat of a sub-prefect, and has a communal college. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, leather, glue, &c., with wool-spinning and a traffic in timber and buckhorn wares. Pop. 2487.

ESPARDELLE, one of the Balearic Isles, Mediterranean a little N. of Formentera, and between that isl. and Iviza. lat. 38° 45' N. lon. 1° 25' E.

ESPARRAGOSA DE LARER, a tn. in Spain, Extremadura, prov. of and 80 m. E. Badajoz, 1 bank Guadalema. It has four squares, a church, four chapels, school, townhall, stonehouse, fountain, and the ruins of an ancient palace. Manufactures—linen. Trade—grain, fruits, and cattle. P. 2450.

ESPARRAGUEIRA a tn. in Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 41 m. N. W. Barcelona. It consists chiefly of one street, about 1½ m. long and has a parish church, school, hospital, and stonehouse. Manufactures—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, paper, soap, wine, oil, &c. Pop. 6747.

ESPELJO a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 20 m. N. E. O. rises on the slope of a hill. The streets in general are wide, regular and paved, the houses and frequently built. It has a townhouse and prison, a parish church, eight chapels, a convent, college, two schools, an hospital, stonehouse, cemetery and an ancient castle of the Duke of Medina Coll. Manufactures—linen, wool and hempen fabrics, earthenware, wine, and oil. Trade—grain, cattle, wool and hemp. P. 5284.

ESPERANCE a bay Australia, S. coast lat. 33° 38' S. lon. 121° 46' E. (a), about 1½ m. wide, and above 4 m. in extent, lies in a N. W. and afterwards in a S. W. and W. direction. The bay contains several islets, the principal of which, Labage, is half a mile long, and covered with trees. The coast is barren, consisting chiefly of sand hills, with low vegetation, mountains appear in the interior and there are salt lakes near the shore.

ESPERANCA a tn. See ADAMSON'S HARBOR.

ESPICHEL [see *Dortmund Promontorium*] a cape W. coast, Portugal, 21 m. S. by W. Lisbon lat. (light-house) 38° 24' 54" N. lon. 9° 13' W. (E). The coast, immediately N. is low and sandy but becomes lofty on approaching the cape, which rises perpendicularly out of the sea; is of a whitish color on the N., and reddish on the E. side and is crowned by a small chapel and light-house the latter 817 ft. above the sea.

ESPINARDO a tn. Spain, prov. of and 2 m. N. N. W. Murcia. It forms chiefly one long street along the high road to Albuera has a church, townhouse, two schools, a prison, stonehouse, two rural chapels and a palace of the Marquis of Espinardo with delightful gardens. Manufactures—bilk and linen fabrics, earthenware, and glass. P. 1887.

ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEZUMA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 49 m. N. by E. Burgos, 1 bank, Trucena, at the base of a mountain. It is indifferently built, and has six churches, one chapel, a townhall, prison, school, three fountains and a stronghold belonging to the Comte Montard. Pop. (agricultural) 2298.

ESPIRITO (SANTO) a maritime prov. Brazil between lat. 18° and 21° 40' S. and lon. 39° 40' and 43° 40' W. length about 200 m.; breadth 120 m. area, 48,290 sq. m. bounded, N. by prov. Bahia W. by Minas-Geraes S. Rio-de-Janeiro, and E. the Atlantic. The N. frontier is formed by the Murcury the W. by the Grande and the Cordillera dos Almores and the S. by the Capangaba. The province, on the whole, is very impenetrably known. It is tolerably well peopled along the sea coast, where a number of small towns have been built, but the interior is covered with lofty mountains and impenetrable forests, is almost entirely in the hands of wild Indians, scattered

amid the ancient Aloures and Tupia, and now known by the name of Paria and Botocudo. The principal rivers are the Beversuere or Rerigita, Chapapana, Carabiba, Orizao, Dese, Grande Guarany, Itape Mirim, Jao, and Santa Maria. They all flow S. in courses nearly parallel, and fall into the Atlantic; and are frequented at their mouths, which are generally safe and deep, by coasting vessels, and in the interior by canoes, some of which ascend almost to their sources on the slopes of the Cordillera. The climate is in general healthy and the land fertile, but very little of the soil is under proper cultivation. Considerable attempts at improvement have recently been made, but as yet the exports are of little importance. They consist of unrefined sugar, rum, cotton, manioc, floor, rice, maize, timber and dyewoods, drugs and salt fish. The province is not yet properly divided into administrative districts, but nominates three candidates for the appointment of a senator and sends two deputies to the General Assembly, and 22 members to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, which holds its sittings in Victoria. Pop. 140,900.

ESPIRITO (SANTO) a tn. Brazil, easterly camp. of above prov. and at the S. entrance of the bay of same name. It is better known as Villa Velha, which it owes to the erection of Victoria, which is now the capital. Though once a place of importance, and visited by numerous vessels from all quarters, it has degenerated into a mere village, of about 40 thatched houses. Pop. of dist. about 1000.

ESPIRITU (SANTO) BRUNO SANCHEZ or HONORIS SANCHEZ, a tn. in Cuba, 202 m. E. S. E. Havana lat. 21° 57' N. lon. 79° 28' W. It is the centre of a thriving district, and was founded by Valdesquez. It has some trade in sugar, coffee, &c. Pop. in 1829 whites, 2732 free coloured and 7488 slaves pop. dist. 21,969 whites, 4958 free coloured, 5784 slaves.

ESPIRITU SANTO—1 A spacious bay U. States, W. coast, Florida, lat. 37° 50' N. lon. 83° 50' W. between the E. side, Hillsboro bay and at its N. extremity Tampa bay—2 A bay and inlet, Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico lat. (inlet) 28° N. lon. 97° 30' W. The bay is landlocked having the long narrow island of Matagorda between it and the open sea.

ESPLUGA DE FRANCOSA a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 22 m. N. W. Tarragona, 1 bank, Francosé overlooked by the ruins of a spacious and once strong castle. It has a handsome Gothic church, four schools, an hospital, stonehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures—linen and cotton fabrics, brandy, soap, white wax, and dyes. Trade—manufactured goods, agricultural produce, hardware, and salt fish. Pop. 3702.—*ESPLUGA* with different affixes, is also the name of four small villages in Catalonia, and one in Aragon.

ESPORILLAS, a tn. Spain lat. Majorca, 6 m. N. W. by N. Palma, in an agreeable valley surrounded by hills. It is irregularly built has a parish church, two schools, a townhouse, prison, and cemetery and in its vicinity are some curious natural caverns. Manufactures—paper and earthenware. Pop. 1657.

ESPOZANDE a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Minho at the mouth of the Cavado, where it has a small harbor. It contains a church, hospital and almshouse. Pop. 3170.

ESPRIT (St.) a suburb of BATAVIA (which see).

ESPRIT (THE ST.) a group of small isls. China Sea, between Borneo and the S. E. extremity of the Malay peninsula, they extend about 12 m. W. by N. and E. by E., the body of them being in about lat. 0° 54' N. lon. 107° 10' E.

ESQUEBEE a vil. France, dep. Nord about 2 m. from Lille; with manufactures of ivory black, cotton thread, and paper, some bleaching grounds and oil mills. Pop. 1707.

ESQUILLAUD a small isl. Mediterranean, near the coast of France lat. 43° 5' N. lon. 6° 34' E.

ESQUIMAUX, or *ESKIMOS* (native of raw skin) the present inhabitants of Arctic America and Greenland, of Mongol origin and consisting of three principal tribes—the Kataliks, better known by the name of Greenlanders the Esquimaux proper, on the N. and E. coast of Labrador and the Western Esquimaux found along Hudson's Bay, the W. side of Baffin's Bay the polar shores of America, as far as the mouth of the Coppermine and Mackenzie rivers, and both on the American and Asiatic sides of Behring's Straits. This last locality gives them the remarkable peculiarity of being the only aboriginal race common to the Old and the New World. Their leading physical peculiarities are a stunted

stature, flattened nose, projecting cheek-bones, eyes often oblique, and yellow and brownish skin. The dress of the men consists chiefly of a cloak of seal-skin, which when they are at home they wear, but when they are out only a few minute points, often scarcely discernible. In summer they live in tents, covered with the skins of rein and bellow deer in winter they may be said to burrow beneath the snow. Vegetation being extremely stunted within the limits of their territories, their chief dependence for food is on fishing, particularly on that of the seal, which seems to be as essential to them as the tobacco to the Laplanders. Their weapons are bows and arrows, and spears or lances generally pointed with stones or bones, but sometimes also with copper. Their language consists of long compound words, and has regular though remarkable inflections. In grammatical structure, at least, it is American. In intellect they are by no means deficient, and show a some doubtful aptitude for instruction in manners they are kind and hospitable, love freedom and manifest a deep attachment to their homes and native land. Their religious ideas appear nearly but the natives who ultimately attended the labours of the Danish missionaries, after they had almost begun to despair of it, prove their capability of receiving Christianity of understanding its truths, and conforming to its precepts.

ESQUIMAUX an Isl and harbour N America, gulf of St. Lawrence, N or Labrador coast lat. 54° 35' N; lon. 56° 21' W (a) The island is 28 m. long and 18 broad and about 200 or 250 ft in height on the N side. The harbour is 10 m. N of the island and the mouth. The tide running through Esquimaux harbour seldom exceeds a mile the flood setting in from the E, and the ebb the contrary.

ESQUIPULAS, a tn central America, state, Guatemala, 18 m. S. by E Chiquimala. It is chiefly remarkable for a fair which continues for three days, commencing on January 15th, and is attended by a vast concourse of people from all quarters some attracted by the hope of gain, others by the prospect of amusement and dissipation, but the greater portion by religious motives, there being a celebrated image of the crucifixion in a handsome new church, about 1 m. from the town, a pilgrimage to which is deemed highly meritorious by faithful R. Catholics. Pop. 1800

ESROM a lake Denmark, lat. 56° 11 m. W. Eilat near area 8 sq m. from 80 to 36 ft deep in the centre with well wooded shores. A canal 6 m. long is used for floating timber from it to the small harbour of Dronningmølle, on the Kattegat. Near its N end is a small village of same name.

ESSELB. a vil Hanover gov. of 113 m. S. N. R. Omsbruck, with a parish church and an important market for fax. Pop. 833

ESSEN a tn. Rhineland Prussia, gov. of and 16 m. N. E. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. It is surrounded by walls, is the seat of a court of law and several public offices contains two Protestant and two R. Catholic churches a synagogue, gymnasium, Capuchin monastery orphan and ordinary hospitals and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth iron, and steel ware, leather and velvet a trade in colonial produce, draps, wine, and wool and seven annual fairs. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 7912

ESSKENDON par Eng. Hartford 2308 m. Pop. 789

ESSEQUIBO a dist. British Guiana (whale and)

ESSEQUIBO a large river British Guiana, formed by several head streams which rise in the mts. Arima or Acaary on the S. limits of the territory about lat. 1° 30' N. lon. 57° W. From this point it flows N. E. to lat. 4° N. when it proceeds due N. and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 7° N., lon. 56° 30' W. after a course of about 480 m. Its principal tributary is the Cayen, which rises in Venezuela, and joins the Essequibo about lat. 6° 20' N. The other tributaries of any note are the Maturai, Aramari, Siparuna, and Quitero from the left and the Ama from the right. This river has been ascended about 400 m. from its mouth. It is impeded by numerous falls and rapids which cease to occur only 50 m. from its mouth, to which the tides ascend. Five miles lower down it enters a plain where it is 1 m. wide, and it grows continually wider until at its mouth it forms an estuary 14 m. across. The entrance is very dangerous, and difficult even for small vessels, on account of the numerous banks of mud and sand. For a great part of its course the Essequibo flows through dense and magnificent forests, the

majestic trees of which are intertwined with convolvul and parasitical plants of every variety the flowers of which make the woods appear as if hung with garlands. The most remarkable fish met with in the Essequibo is the porpoise, 3 ft long its tooth and jaws are so strong that it cracks the shells of most nuts to feed on their kernels and is remarkable for its voracity. The electric eel is also an inhabitant of these waters, as is also the weasel or river otter which sometimes attains a weight of 32 cwt.

ESSEX a maritime co. England, E. coast, bounded N by Suffolk, S. by the Thames, W. by Hertford and Middlesex, and E. by the German Ocean; 60 m. in length, 5 W to N E. greatest breadth, about 45 m. Area 981 170 sq. of which about 15 000 are reckoned waste lands. The surface, though generally level, is not wholly so, being in many parts diversified by gentle hills and dales, especially towards the N W. where there is a continued inequality of surface. The most level tracts are those of the E. and E. hundreds, where there are extensive marshes, that give rise to fever and ague but the middle and S. districts are remarkably healthy. Agriculture is in a forward state here, the farmers of Essex being reckoned amongst the best in the kingdom. The soil is in general extremely fertile and particularly well adapted for the growth of corn, as the superiority of the Essex wheat sufficiently proves. Beans and peas also thrive uncommonly well, perhaps better than in any other land in England. The other principal productions are potatoes barley oats, turnips, tares, rape mustard ryegrass and trefoil. Hops are also raised to a considerable extent, and their cultivation is on the increase. The raising of cut-wary, comestible and (sax) is peculiar to this county. There is no particular breed of cattle here. Grazing is chiefly confined to the marsh lands, the principal stock fed on which is composed of Welsh and Scotch ruins. Lincolns Leicesters Southdowns, and most other breeds of sheep are met with but the Southdown is the most prevalent. A good many hogs are kept, chiefly of the Berkshire breed especially in the S. parts. In the N. there is greater variety. The suckling of calves, for which Essex is celebrated, is carried on to a great extent. They are fattened for about three months, when they are slaughtered for the London markets. The principal dairy farms are in the parish of Epping and vicinity and have been long famous for the excellence of their cream and butter. The axes of farms varies greatly but averages from 150 to 200 m. Fish are plentiful on the coast, and in its various creeks. Near Chelmsford and about the River Chelmer are some valuable oyster beds, the oysters from which are exported in considerable quantities. Above 30 docked boats, from 8 to 50 tons burden, belonging to the island of Jersey are engaged in this trade; but many more from different places may be seen on the fishing ground. It is calculated that 10 000 bushels are taken in a season, and that the capital employed in the trade is from 260 000 to 280 000. The manufactures of the county are not very extensive, with the exception, perhaps of the silk mills at Colchester and several cotton looms. The woollen manufacture was at one time of some importance, but is now extinct. Many of the industrious poor are employed in making straw plait for the London market. The principal rivers in the county are the Roding, Colne, Chelmer Blackwater Colne &c. It has also the Thames, Lea, and Stour as boundary rivers—the first on the S. the second on the W., and the third on the N. and it is traversed S. W. to N. E. by the Eastern Counties Railway. The chief towns are Chelmsford, the capital; Colchester Maldon and Harwich. Essex is divided into 14 hundreds 5 half hundreds, and a royal liberty and into 496 parishes. It returns 10 members to Parliament, namely four for the county and two each for the boroughs of Colchester Harwich and Maldon. Pop. (1841) 244,979; (1851) 269,315

ESSINGTON (Port) an inlet, V coast of Australia, Arnhem Land, on the N. side of the Coburg Peninsula, which projects N. W. from the mainland lat. 12 1/2° S., lon. 133 1/2° E. The approach to it is perfectly open and unobstructed by any danger whatever. At its entrance it is 7 m. wide and its general direction, which extends between 17 and 18 m. is S. E. by E., having a depth of water throughout of 9 1/2 and 5 fathoms; its average breadth is 5 m. and at the S. end it forms three spacious harbours, each of them extending inwards 2 m., with a width of about 2 m. the depth of water

being 5 fathoms. These harbours are sheltered from every wind, and afford excellent and secure anchorage. The shores of Port Eastington present a pleasing variety of little bays and sandy beaches, alternating with bold cliffs and steep clay banks, whilst, inland, continuous forests of macaroon dark green foliage spread over a great extent of country. The climate is extremely hot, often as high as 90° in the morning and 100° at noon, while low periodical draughts almost entirely quench vegetation during their continuance. In the rainy season, again, the rain falls in torrents, but seldom continues above two or three hours at a time. The soil in the vicinity is various but mostly of an indifferent quality. There are a few palms and pandanus trees on the coast. The animals and birds most numerous are kangaroos, bandicoots, iguanas, parrots, quails, curlews, wild geese, ducks, swamp pheasants, besides great varieties of paroquets, cockatoos, hawks, herons, cranes, and gulls. Fish and tramping are also abundant. A government settlement, called Victoria, was founded on the W. shores of Port Eastington in 1838, but, owing to the heat and unhealthiness of the climate, unproductiveness of the soil, and want of markets for such produce as might be raised, it gradually declined and was altogether abandoned in 1849 when the last unfortunate stationer there were removed by Captain Keppel.

ESSLINGEN is a Württemberg circle Neckar capital of same name, beautifully situated on the Neckar 7 m. S.E. Stuttgart, on the railway to Ulm. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers and is divided into seven distinct portions, of which one is occupied by the castle and three are properly suburbs. It is the seat of a law court for the circle, and of several public offices. It contains two churches, one of which, the *Lutherauskirche*, is a handsome gothic structure built in 1440 and surrounded by a tower 230 ft. high. Two townhouses, one ancient and adorned with paintings and stuccoes, and another of modern construction an hospital theatre and the buildings of an old Dominican monastery and a large arsenal are articles in wool galls, and silver of cutlery, optical and philosophical instruments, diamonds &c. dyewoods, paper spinning and other mills, and a trade in the above articles and in wine, wood, vegetables, and fish. Esslingen is of Roman origin and was long a free imperial town. It came into the possession of Württemberg in 1802. Pop. in 1853 Area of bail 57 sq. m. P. 25,300.

ESSON is a river of France, which rises in around Pithiviers, dep. Loiret, flows circuitously N. N. E. past Malesherbes, into dep. Seine-et-Oise and joins the Seine at Corbeil, after a course of about 50 m. It has been proposed to employ the river in feeding a canal between Orleans and Corbeil using the Loire with it as a sea.

ESSONNES, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise 10 m. S. by E. Paris, in a fertile valley near the junction of the Essonne and Seine. It is seat and pretty has several fine valleys around it and manufactures of wool-cards, lace, Indianas, linen, gingerbread, paper, copper &c. with cotton and wool spinners numerous mills and tanneries. Pop. 27,600.

ESTACA (PUNTA DE LA) a promontory on the N. of Galicia forming the most N. point of Spain lat. 43° 45' N. lon. 7° 45' W. It presents a steep and lofty front to the sea.

ESTAGEL, a town of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 12 m. N.W. Perpignan on the Agly. It is a handsome and prosperous place, finely situated amid vineyards and olive groves and has oil-works, distilleries, extensive bee-culture, and some quarries of grey marble, with a trade in wine, wax, and honey, brandy, wool and cattle. It is the birthplace of Arago, the astronomer and politician. Pop. 222.

ESTAIRES, a town of France, dep. du Nord 10 m. S.E. Hazebrouck, a bank of the Lys, which is here navigable. It has a commercial college, and considerable manufactures of linen, table-cloth, soap, starch, and made also flax-mills, bleacheries and large-bulked yards and well-frequented markets and fairs. Pop. 8207.

ESTANCIA is a town of Brazil prov. Sergipe about 30 m. S.W. São-Christóvão, on Sergipe del Rey 1 bank, Plantio which is a tributary of the Real and is here crossed by a bridge. It contains two handsome churches, and has a considerable trade chiefly in cotton and tobacco, exchanged against articles of European manufacture. Pop. 3000.

ESTARRIJA is a town and port Portugal, prov. Douro 1 bank, Azule 23 m. from Oporto 1 q. 2035.

ESTAVAYARIE-LAC, or STAVAY, a town and par. Switzerland, com. of, and 16 m. W. by N. Fribourg, beautifully situated on the B. shore, Lake Neuchâtel. It is well built, contains a parish church, an old castle, and a manufactory, and has manufactures of linen and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 1868.

ESTE (anc. *Adria*) a town Austria Italy gov. Venice, prov. of and 18 m. S.W. Padua, cap. dist. of same name, beautifully situated on the S. edge of the Euganean hills, and on the canal of Estera. It is an ancient place, with an unaltered Lombard aspect, most of the houses being supported by picturesque arches. Its principal buildings are a fine old castle, with a dome tower overhanging the town, and with its frowning embrasures and battlements presenting a very imposing appearance; and the dome or church of St. Martin, externally in the renaissance style, and surmounted by a campanile, which hangs over like the leaning tower of Pisa, but internally destroyed by having been completely modernized. The manufactures consist of silk goods, shawls, hats, and articles of earthenware and majolica, and there are numerous silk-mills and whistone quarries in the vicinity. The family of Este of which the castle here is the original family seat, is one of the oldest and most celebrated in Europe. Pop. 6600.

ESTEBAN DE-NOGALAS, a town Spain prov. of and 32 m. N. N. E. Leon, 1 bank Ebro; mainly built irregularly and unpaved streets. Pop. 730. — *Esteban* with various suffixes is the name of several other places in Spain.

ESTELLA (anc. *Alba*) a city Spain, prov. Navarra, 24 m. S.W. Pamplona, 1 bank, Ebro, crossed here by two fine bridges. It has clean, well paved streets several squares, of which the Plaza-de-la-Constitución is the largest, and surrounded by the finest buildings. It has six churches, that of San Juan being magnificent, and having a very lofty tower. A townhouse, prison, hospital college, several public schools, three convents, a bell ring, cemetery and ancient castle. In the environs are a variety of agreeable promenade and pleasure grounds. Manufactures — woollen and linen stuffs, brandy, earthenware, leather, wine, and oil. Trade — fruits, wool, hardware, grain, cattle. The Annual fair in November. Estella was long the head quarters of Don Carlos, who was proclaimed king here in November 1833. Pop. 2760.

ESTILPA (anc. *Atalpa*) a town Spain, Andalucía, prov. of and 50 m. S. by S. Seville, N. side of Mount San Francisco. It has three principal, and numerous smaller streets the former wide and level the latter in many cases, steep, but nearly all are paved. Of its four squares, only that one is noteworthy which contains the townhouse, and is used as a market place. Estilpa has two churches, Santa Maria and San Sebastian the former once a mosque, is a noble gothic edifice having three naves, and a tastefully decorated interior; several convents, five chapels, a college, and various public schools, an hospital orphan asylum, prison, storehouse, cemetery and some remains of the walls and towers of an old feudal fortress, once considered impregnable. Manufactures — coarse cloth, lace and oil. Trade — grain, fruits, oil, brandy, wool, and cattle. Several quarries of marble and building stone are wrought in the above named mountains. Pop. 7630.

ESTERONA a town and port, Spain, Andalucía, prov. Malaga, 25 m. N.E. Gibraltar on the Mediterranean lat. 36° 25' N. lon. 5° 59' W. (n) The streets are wide, clean, and well paved the houses regularly built, and there are seven squares all small, with the exception of the principal which contains the municipal buildings, prison, and other spacious and well-constructed edifices. Its parish church is a large and handsome structure, with three naves, a lofty tower and four bells. The other church belongs to the suppressed Franciscan convent, and also has three naves, and a bell tower. There are likewise, three hospitals a college and several public schools a custom-house, storehouse, hospital, cemetery and an ancient castle, called St. Lewis. Manufactures — leather, woollen-stuffs, pottery, tiles, wine, and oil. Many of the inhabitants are also engaged in fishing, and salted fish and in the vicinity mines of argentine lead are wrought. Trade — cattle, grain, fruits, hardware, lead, and colonial produce, but of no great extent. Pop. 5475.

ESTERHAZ, a village Hungary on the 14 m. S.E. E. Oedenburg, on the S. extremity of Lake Neusiedel. It gives

he name to the Estersky family whose original seat, though now deserted for that of Elnastad, is still deserving of notice. It is a huge structure, in the most florid Italian style, and though already uninhabited for nearly 80 years its marble halls are still brilliant with gold and paintings. The chamber in which the Empress Maria Theresa once reposed remains unchanged as when she occupied it, and the whole interior is so secure, that it might easily be rendered habitable. Haydn lived nearly 20 years with Count Esterházy as his master *di capella*, and his portrait is almost the only picture of interest which the palace contains. The possessions of the prince are said to have a territorial extent nearly equal to that of the kingdom of Wirtemberg.

ESTERNSOW par Irai Rosocomon 6467 sq. p. 1661
ESTHONIA, ESTHONIA, or NEVEL, a maritime gov. Russia, bounded N. by the Gulf of Finland, E. Estersburg, R.E. Lake Peipus, S. Lelund or Livonia, and W. the Baltic. Besides the mainland thus bounded, it includes several islands, of which the most important are Dagoo and Oesel, area, about 5290 sq. m. It is of an irregular oval shape, having the greater axis E. to W., and has for the most part, a flat or undulating surface. A few low heights occasionally appear but scarcely deserve the name of hills. The whole of the N. side, however, rises considerably above the sea, and presents to it ranges of hills, on which the waves often break with considerable violence. The air is somewhat moist, but the sky notwithstanding is generally clear and the climate healthy.

Winter lasts long and cold, with more or less violence, is almost incessant throughout the year. The Narva, which merely bounds the government on the N. is the only river of any importance, but minor streams as well as small lakes, are very numerous. The soil is by no means fertile, a great part of it, particularly in the N. is sandy and in other quarters it is often covered with boulders and gravel but fertile tracts of clay or chalky loam occur and the grain raised is said to equal the consumption. The crops include a little wheat, much barley and oats, and some flax, hops and tobacco. The breeds of domestic animals are very inferior, but improvement has commenced by the importation of better stock, and promises to make rapid progress. Very little fruit is grown. Wood, however chiefly pine birch and alder is abundant and the forests are well supplied with game. Fish abundant, both in the lakes and on the coast, and *salva* fisheries are carried on. The minerals are of no importance, and the manufactures, confined to coarse articles of primary necessity are almost entirely domestic. The only exception is branny which is made in numerous distilleries and partly exported. The only other exports of any importance are hides and salt fish. The chief imports are herrings and salt. The peasantry are almost all of Finnish origin, and speak a Finnish dialect, the vocabulary of which is described as scanty. The land is farmed chiefly by Germans and Danes, the prevailing religion is Lutheran, but education is miserably neglected, the proportion of persons at school being only 1 in 148. For administrative purposes Esthonia is under the governor-general of Riga, and consists of four districts—Rural the capital Haapsal, Wastenstien, and Woesenberg Pop. (1850) 517,000.

ESTRELLA.—1 (SERRA DA) a low chiefly calcareous mountain-range, Portugal, prov Beira, extending E. to the Serra de Gata, in Spain and W. to the N. limit of Portugal. Extremadura, where it joins the Serra Alveazera length about 90 m. mean breadth, 9 m. culminating peak, 958 ft. It is a continuation of the Spanish Sierra Guadarrama, and separates the valleys of the Tagus and Douro.—2 A river Central America, state Costa Rica which flows from the S.W. slope of the mountains in the centre of the state, and falls into the Pacific, near Quaypo, after a course of about 60 m.—3, A in New Granada, prov Antioquia, 5798 ft. above sea level Pop 632.

ESTREMADURA (Latin, *Extremadura* French, *Extrémadura*) a former region or prov. in the W. of Spain now divided into provs Badajoz and Cáceres. It lies between lat. 37° 54' and 40° 38' N. and lon. 4° 50' and 7° 24' W. It is bounded by Leon and Old Castile N. New Castile E. Andalusia S. and S. and Portugal W. from all of which it is separated by mountain-barriers, 150 m. in extreme length N. to S. greatest breadth about 150 m. mean breadth 90 m. Area, 31,467 sq. m. The N. and S. parts are mountainous and

another lofty range, a continuation of the mountains of Toledo in New Castile, intersects it in the centre from E. to W. and joins the Serra del Portalegre, on the frontiers of Portugal. The portion of the province N. of this range is called *Extremadura Alta* [Upper] that S. of it *Extremadura Baja* [Lower]. Extremadura consists chiefly of extensive plains, capable, from their fertility of yielding corn, wine, and oil in the greatest abundance, but which are left neglected and uncultivated some of the finest lands being used as sheep-walks while others are overrun with a low vegetation the result of a wretched government, of the insecurity of property, poverty and a liability to an arbitrary and ruinous taxation, which takes away all interest in the cultivation or improvement of the soil. The climate is hot in summer but not ungenial nor is the winter severe. With trifling exceptions occurring in the S. it belongs to the basin of the Tagus and Guadiana, which intersect it E. to W. the former passing through Alta and the latter through Baja Extremadura, and thus dividing it into it is nearly equal parts. It is well watered by the numerous affluents of these two important streams. Copious dews supply the place of rain, of which but little falls during the warm season. There are some extensive forests of oak, beech, chestnut, and pine trees in which numerous herds of some feed have been almost the only article in which anything like a brisk trade is carried on in the province. Game of every sort is plentiful and excellent honey and wax are also gathered the bees feeding on the odoriferous plants with which some of the most fertile districts are profusely covered. Immense flocks of sheep graze on the rich plains of this neglected country. They are of the Merino breed, the greater part of them being driven down annually from the highlands of the N. to the glooming and more mountainous provinces, by their own or without leave asked or obtained to quarter for the winter season on the warm, fertile lowlands of Extremadura.

The minerals, of which there are copper lead, iron, and silver are entirely neglected and there are no manufactures. The roads are miserable being chiefly made by sheep, and the men are of the most wretched description. The poor is [Extremadura] are simple, honest and kind hearted but being without any stimulus to industry are indolent and apathetic, although capable of exerting both energy and perseverance in a remarkable degree, when induced thereto by a sufficient motive, of which the achievements of Cortes, the two Pizarros, the Almagros all natives of the province, and other adventures, may be adduced as evidence. They are still y in their habits, living in common with it a swarm of swine they rear. The young pigs are the playmates of the children and young and old ones have free access to all parts of the house, to which they impart their own strong and peculiar odor.

The population was formerly much greater than it is now as is apparent from the number of ruined and deserted villages and the many traces of former cultivation which are so frequently to be met with. Pop. 501,124.

ESTREMADURA (Latin, *Extremadura* French, *Extrémadura*, Portuguese, *Extremadura*) a maritime prov. Portugal between lat. 38° 5' and 40° 15' N. and lon. 7° 50' and 9° 30' W. about 162 m. in length N. to S. and about 75 m. in breadth at the broadest parts bounded S. and E. by Beira E. and S. by Alentejo, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Tagus of which the N. is the more mountainous, and includes the last slopes of the Serra de Estrella, from which the Serra Alveazera proceeds S. W. culminating in Mount Juncos, 2350 ft. forming the heights of Terra Vedra, and ending on the N. bank, and near the mouth of the Tagus. W. of this ridge the country is mostly flat and sandy especially towards the coast and S. E. of it, especially in the N. parts, it is more fertile. Wine (including those of Setúbal, Beja, and Carcavelos) and olives are the principal produce, but wheat, barley, maize, hemp, legumes, and fruits of all kinds including chestnut oranges, and lemons are grown; and from the forests amaranth and cork are obtained. Cattle-raising is little attended to, but swine are numerous. Minerals abound, but only salt is wrought. There are some woollen and linen manufactures, and some crystal is made at Leiria. The climate is generally healthy. The principal city is Lisbon, the metropolis of Portugal in which, and in Setúbal, the

most of the trade is concentrated. The province is divided into 126 cantons. Pop. between 600,000 and 700,000.

ESTREMERA a tn. in Spain, New Castile, prov. of and 24 m. S.E. of Madrid, near r. bank, Tagus. It has level and clean, though unpaved streets, two squares a townhouse, with a parterre supported by six stone arches a parish church, three chapels, two schools, a prison, storehouse, and cemetery. Esparto, cordage, and coarse cloth and oil are manufactured and there is some trade in grain, cattle, rice &c. Pop. 2996.

ESTREMEZ, or ESTREMEZ.—A fortified tn. Portugal prov. Alentejo, 22 m. W Alentejo, consisting of an upper and lower town the former on an eminence, the latter on the level ground below both indifferently built. It contains several churches and convents, and no hospital, and is now the seat of the Government authorities. Its fortifications, at one time formidable, are falling to decay. It has tanneries, some manufactures of pottery a small trade in hardware, an annual fair of five days, and in the vicinity are marble quarries. Pop. 6577—3, A. tn. Brazil prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on the lake of Guajará, about 16 m. N Natal, and 18 m. from the sea. It is the seat of an electoral college, and contains a parish church and a primary school. The district consists generally of low sandy grounds, and the whole population does not exceed 1700.

ESSEK or ESSEX [anc. *Mæcen*, or *Mæcen*] a tn. Austria, Slavonia, cap. co. Veroc, r. bank, Drava, here crossed by a bridge, 65 m. W W Peterwardein. It stands in a marshy district, subject to frequent inundations and very unhealthy, and consists of the two proper partially fortified, and divided into the upper inner and lower town and of three suburbs. It is the seat of an appeal court, with jurisdictions over three counties, and of several public offices contains a handsome square, with a pillar in its centre, a Greek non-walled and three R. Catholic church as a townhouse, county buildings, gymnasium and normal school two convents, a burgher hospital and cavalry barracks. The manufactures are trifling, but there are some silk mills and four large annual fairs, chiefly for corn, cattle, and raw hides. A lofty enhancement, nearly 3 m. long, lines both banks of the Drava. Essex was originally a Roman colony founded by the Emperor Adrian under the name of *Mæcen*, and became the capital of Lower Transylvania. In 538, the Hunnians made it a bishop's seat, which was suppressed about two centuries after. In the 11th century shortly after the incorporation of Slavonia with Hungary it sunk into a mere village, but gradually rose into importance especially in the 17th century when it was fortified by Leopold I. P. 12,000.

ETABLES, a maritime tn. France, dep. Côtes du Nord 8 m. N N W Brème. It has a fine church with a neat square and some fisheries. Pop. 1018.

ETAIN [Latin, *Passus Veridicorum*] a tn. France dep. Meuse, 88 m. N E. Bar-le-duc 1 bank, Orne. It has a fine townhouse a parish church, of the 14th century and is generally well built and neat. It has a communal college, manufactures of cottons and thread oil works, tanneries, and lime-kilns and a trade in timber clo or and lucerne seeds, bacon, mutton, and game. Etain is an old town, and was once capital of the great plateau of the Meuse, and strongly fortified. Pop. 2981.

ETAMPES [anc. *Stampel*] a tn. France dep. Seine-et-Oise, 80 m. S. by W Paris, situated on the confluence of the Eure and Seine a station on the Paris and Orleans Rail way in a fertile and beautiful valley. Here is a communal college. It is well built and clean, with rows of trees skirting its outer promenade. Among the chief public buildings are the church of Notre Dame a remarkable pile of the 15th century with three other antique gothic churches the Hotel de Ville, of quiet architecture an immense stone granary recently built and some remains of a strong castle built by King Robert, and dismantled by Henry IV. There are numerous flour mills, some tanneries, silicene, and woollen bleacheries with extensive quarries of paving stones for the Paris streets. It is a great grain market, and has a considerable trade in flour sent chiefly to the capital and provinces wool for the manufacturers of Soles, Louviers, and Elbeuf. Pop. 672.

ETAPLES [anc. *Staples*] a maritime tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on St. Lancher, near its embouchure in the Strait of Dover 52 m. W N W Arras a station on the rail

way from Paris to Boulogne. It is a desolate-looking place, with some ruins of a castle, built in 1180, and has some coasting trade; but the inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing. Some archaeologists think Etaples was the *Furcia Riva*, where Caesar embarked to invade Britain. Pop. 3030.

ETAWEH or ETAWAN a tn. and dist. N W Illinois. The town prov. of, and 70 m. S.E. Agria, 1 bank, Juma; lat. 36° 47' N lon. 78° 55' E. It is built on heights, and as it approaches the river is divided by deep ravines. Etawah was once a flourishing place, the abode of grandees of the Mogul empire, but is now a mass of ruins and decay. It still possesses a splendid giant, but is, on the whole, one of the most dreary and desolate places of residence in India. A few bungalows, scattered over a wide sandy plain, nearly destitute of trees, intermixed with other buildings of an inferior kind announce the presence of civil and military residents.—The *ETAWAN* one of the five into which province Agria is divided (area, 1265 sq. m.) lies chiefly between lat. 26° and 37° N and comprehends a large portion of the land between the Juma and the Ganges. It is intersected N W to S E by the Rinde. It is very bare of wood, has a variable, and frequently intensely hot climate, and cotton indigo, sugar-cane, millet, maize, &c. are grown and some coarse cloths are manufactured. The district is thinly peopled there being only 363 5 to the sq. m. in total pop. 468,610.

ETCHEMIN or ECHENIS a river Lower Canada, S. side of the St. Lawrence, flowing from a lake of the same name; lat. 46° 21' N lon. 70° 37' W. It pursues a N W course, and falls into the St. Lawrence between 8 and 4 m. above Quebec. Entire length, about 50 m. The margin of the stream generally consists of flat rock, with only a shallow covering of sand upon it but at some distances from the banks the land is good and in high cultivation.

ETCHINGHAM, par Eng. Essex 3760 ac. P. 950. ETED or ETZA a vil. Austria, Transylvania, Udvarhely Baekler-Stuhl on the Kisnod 26 m. S.E. Maros-Vasarehely. It contains a Protestant church and has an annual fair. Pop. 1288.

ETHEL BURGA (St) par Eng. Middlesex. Pop. 698.

ETHEL BURD (St) par Eng. Norfolk. Pop. 896.

ETHIOPIA (Greek, *Aethiops*) has been given by ancient geographers to the countries N of Egypt. It was wrongly applied to the whole S. part of Africa, from the Red Sea to the Atlantic but, in a more restricted sense it was confined to a definite region including the countries now known by the names of Nubia and Sennar and probably a part of Abyssinia. The government of this country was established at a very early period. It was monarchical but the monarch was subordinate to a priesthood, possessing greater power than even that of Egypt, which is believed by many to have been indebted to Ethiopia for her religion. Merus was the ancient capital of the kingdom.

ETIENNE (St) a tn. France, dep. Loire advantageously situated on both sides of the Ferrens, and in the centre of one of the most valuable coal fields of France, 43 m. S.W. Lyons. It has sprung up in recent times with almost unexampled rapidity in consequence of the manufactures which are carried on in it and though not regularly built, contains several spacious streets, formed of lofty and substantial houses of five storeys, originally white, but rendered dingy and black by the clouds of smoke which numerous public works are continually pouring forth. The finest street, lying in the line of the great public road from Paris to Marseilles, crosses the town almost centrally in hand with rows of trees, and divided into two parts by the Hotel de Ville a large but not handsome edifice, which includes, in addition to the townhouse, a courthouse, exchange, small library and museum. The only other building deserving of notice is the cathedral which furnishes an ancient specimen of romanticism. St. Etienne also possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufacturers, a conseil de prud'hommes, a communal college, an evening school. The staple manufactures to which it owes all its prosperity, are hardware, making fire arms, and all kinds of cutlery which have earned for it the name of the French Birmingham and ribbons and other figured silks, equally admired for the excellence of their texture and the beauty of their design. The former of these two staples employs about 7000 workmen, and, in addition to other articles

produces annually in time of peace, 40,000 sterd of arms, but in a push might be able to produce nearly 200,000. The latter staple is the more important, and employs within the town, and in the adjoining districts about 40,000 persons. The number of looms is estimated at 20,000. To the abundance of coal, to which the prosperity of its manufactures is mainly owing, St. Etienne also owes the rather rare privilege, in France, of being well lighted with gas. The coal moreover besides meeting the consumption within the town forms a very important branch of trade, both furnishing the supplies of several blast furnaces and other extensive iron works, and a general export of about 500,000 tons. Two railways branch off from the town, the one connecting it with Moanay, and the other with Lyons. Pop 47,802.

ETIENNE (8r) the name of several small places France particularly—1 (*de Balgory*) A vil and com dep Basses-Pyrénées, on the Nive, 27 m. S S E Bayonne. It contains a parish church, and has in its vicinity mines of sphatose iron, and a copper mine, which from soils found in it, appears to have been worked by the Romans. Pop. 3268.—2 (*de Mont-Isad*) a vil and com. dep Loire-Inférieure at the foot of a slope, surrounded by verdant meadows, 8 m. S E. Saumur. It contains the remains of an old castle, and has two annual fairs. Fine porcelaine earth is found in the vicinity. P 4540.

ETIVE (Locm) an inlet of the sea, W coast, Scotland on Argyle dist. Lorn nearly 20 m long, of very unequal breadth, but broadest part about 1½ m. It has a narrow entrance, and contains numerous rocks, which afford safe anchorage in all weather. About 8 m. from the sea, where it is narrow a ridge of granite rocks crossing it causes a turbulent rapid, which at half tide forms a loud sounding cataract believed to be the Lora of Osian. The scenery of its shores is very beautiful.

ETNA (Latis, *Etna* Sicilian, *Mongibello* a corruption of the *Gibbet Utamat* or mountain of fire of the Saracens, a celebrated volcano, in the N E of Sicily near the coast, and within a short distance of Catania. The loftiest summit is in lat. 37° 43' N. lon. 15° E. and is 10,874 ft. above sea level. The base covers an area of nearly 90 m. in circumference and is pretty accurately defined by the rivers Alcantara and Giardetta, by which it is nearly encircled, the sea marking its limits on the E. The dimensions of the crater have been variously stated, the circumference from 2½ m. to 4 m., and the depth from 600 to 800 ft. but the height of the cone, the diameter of the crater and its depth are liable to constant change from eruptions. Although when viewed from a distance, Etna presents a very symmetrical cone, it is found on a nearer approach, and when examined more in detail to present an exceedingly diversified surface, and to be attended on its flanks by numerous minor cones or secondary volcanoes of considerable dimensions. These are altogether about eighty in number and the largest about 700 ft. m height. When viewed from above, they present one of the most striking scenes imaginable, being arranged in beautiful picturesque groups and richly clothed with wood. Those in the higher parts with lofty pines and those at lower elevations with chestnut oak, juniper, and holm. The great terminating cone, at the summit of which is the principal crater or opening, and which is continually throwing out sulphurous vapours, rises from an irregular plain 9 m. in circumference, and about 1100 ft. below the culminating point of the mountain. The interior of this crater as described by Captain Smyth is intersected with various coloured effluences of ammoniac, sulphur and mineral vitriolise salts to the depth of about 100 yards. The effluences of a beautiful orange yellow are the most prevalent. The bottom of the crater is plain, and tolerably hard, though, from being composed of loose cinders, the feet sink in some places. Near the centre are two mounds of scoria and ashes, each with a large aperture at the summit, and several fissures around from whence, at intervals, issue volumes of thick smoke with a rumbling noise and hissing sound. There is also a light thin vapour occasionally issuing from the bottom and sides of the huge amphitheatre, in every direction. I endeavoured adds Capt. Smyth, to look into the principal chasm, but the rapid descent of the sides, and the strong sulphurous vapours that issued, prevented me from attaining my object and indeed, I could not but feel apprehensive that a nearer approach, where the footing was so frail, might prove too

hazardous, besides which, the heat and smoke had increased so much a degree that it was high time to regain the summit. The cone is divided by nature into three distinct zones or regions, called respectively the fertile, the woody, and the desert. The first of these comprises the delightful country around the skirts of the mountain the superficies of which



THE CRATER OF ETNA.—From Light's Southern Scenery

is cultivated at nearly 700 m. It is well cultivated thickly inhabited, and covered with olive vines corn fruit trees, and aromatic herbs. Higher up, the woody region encircles the mountain an extensive forest composed of various species of trees, but chiefly chestnut, oak, and pine. The climate is here extremely mild and agreeable, the air cool and reviving, and every breeze surcharged with delicious odours. The area of this region on which forms a girdle of vivid green round the mountain is estimated at 140 sq m. Above is the desert or barren zone, a waste of black lava and scoria, where all vegetation disappears, and where cold war blasts sweep over a dreary expanse of snow and ice. Here sulphurous vapours are continually evolved sometimes so abundantly as to endanger life, and here is the source of dangerous torrents of melted snow nearly as destructive as those of burning lava. This fragrant zone is from 8 to 10 m. in extent and is in part occupied by the irregular plains already alluded to, from which the terminating snow rises to a further height of 1100 ft. Some authorities divide the cone into seven different zones, by subdividing those above enumerated in strict accordance with their botanical characteristics, and closing with the sterile region in which at terminates.

The E. side of Etna is broken by a deep valley or amphitheatre, called the Val del Bove, 4 or 5 m. in diameter and surrounded by nearly vertical precipices varying from 1000 to above 8000 ft. in height. The scenery here is of the most magnificent description but slow and desolate. The face of the precipices is broken in the most picturesque manner by the vertical walls of the lava which traverses them. These masses usually stand out in relief are exceedingly diversified in form, and are of immense altitude. When Lyall visited this valley in 1828 some years after the eruption of 1818, he saw hundreds of the white skeletons of trees, which had been stripped of their bark and leaves by the scorching heat of a flood of lava.

The symptoms which precede an eruption are generally irregular clouds of smoke, small or volcanic lightning, low indurations, and local earthquakes. These agitations increase until the vast auditions become surcharged with the fused minerals, when if the convulsion is not sufficiently powerful to raise it to the grand crater which, from its great altitude, requires a prodigious force, it is pressed through

the sides of the mountain where it is weakest. For a short moment it ceases the lava bursts forth in a state of fusion, and glides at first with an awful velocity but progressively decreases its rate as it cools. As it increases in density the sides begin to creak, and the surface becomes loaded with scoriae while falling over repeatedly in scaly waves with a crackling noise, retard the progress of the lava until its motion is so slackened as to be scarcely perceptible. The lava of Elaez consists of felspar, quartz, olivine, and tefal, and is of a dark alternating brown and black color, and is a rather plastic fluid. The first eruption was about 60 miles of Elaez recorded in history from the earliest to the present times. Among the more remarkable ones of later periods are those of 1792 1811 1819 and 1838. The eruption of 1792 continued for a whole year the streams of lava which flowed from the mountain on that occasion were often 80 ft. high while in their fluid state, and in their progress, overwhelmed numerous vineyards. In 1811 loud detonations from the great crater gave indication that a column of lava had issued from the summit of the mountain. This was followed by a violent explosion, and the lava burst forth from the side of the cone at no great distance from its foot. Other openings succeeded lower and lower down, and in the same line, giving rise to the belief that the pressure and intense heat of the internal column of lava had rent the mountain from top to bottom. The stream of lava which flowed from the mountain during the eruption of 1819 moved at the rate of 2 m. in the first 24 hours, and nearly as far in the succeeding day and night. Coured to a high and almost perpendicular precipice it poured on or it in a cascade and, being hardened in its descent, made an inconceivable crash as it was hurled against the bottom. But the phenomena which followed the upper part of the eruption were remarkable. On that occasion numerous fiery mouths opened on the sides of the mountain, from which, in the midst of violent explosions and other convulsions, accompanied by tremendous discharges of ash and cinders, streams of lava issued and, pouring down the declivities, overran cultivated fields, and threatened with destruction the town of Bresto, from which a great part of the inhabitants had fled but which it did not eventually reach. The stream of lava which inspired this terror was 12 m. in length 1 m. broad and 30 ft. in height and with which the progress of the lava Bresto are arrested by causing give rise sometimes to burning streams appearing in 1838 one of these burning streams appeared in the matter of the summit of the mountain at a height, and fell in a fiery cascade into the city a part of which it destroyed it however ultimately cool, and the solid lava may at it be seen curling over the top of the ruin part like a cascade in the act of falling

An opinion is entertained that Etna is rapidly exhausting its volcanic powers, and that it is far less active now and its eruptions much less formidable than they were in ancient times. This is inferred from the greater magnitude of the ancient beds of lava, and masses of basalt, and from the smaller quantity and number of vitrified substances ejected there being now none, many of the present products being scarcely altered by the heat.—*Monrath's Sicily*. Yrall's *Geology Somersville and a Physical Geography Hambsell's Commae* Hooker's *Italy* *Europe's Mountains*, &c.

PTOLE (piz to) of the Adriatic, Indian Ocean, lat. 5° 55' S. lon. 53° 4 E. (n.) about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long low and covered with basins.

ETUILE, several places, France, particularly an anc. dep. Drôme, 7 m. S. Valence begins with partly ruinous walls. There was a strong feudal stronghold here, in which reposed Louis XI while in Dauphiny as also Diana of Poitiers, one of whose titles was Dame d'Etiole. A silk factory now occupies the site of the chateau. In the district much red wine is produced. Pop. 1008.

ETOLIA & Division. Greece. See ETOLIA.

ETON is a town and parish in the county of Buckingham, in a pleasant valley, 11 miles from London, on the Great Western Railway and 27 m. W. London. It consists principally of one narrow street, well paved, and lighted, and has of late years been much improved. It contains a chapel of ease, five daily schools and some almshouses. A neat iron bridge across the Thames connects Eton with Windsor, from which it is about 1 m. distant. Eton derives its

scholarship wholly from his college, founded by Henry VI. In 1444 under the name of the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary beside Windsor. The present collegiate edifice, a comprehensive and monumental Tudor building was erected at various periods. It contains in two quadrangles, the chapel the two schools, upper and lower the masters chambers, the provost's lodge, the private residences of the fellows, and the library. The scholars must be lawful children, born in England, and should be educated gratis, but 26 or 27 a year is charged for their instruction. They consist of fellows or scholars on the foundation admissible from the age of 8 to 16 who are lodged and boarded in the institution; and opidians or scholars, not on the foundation, who do not board in the institution and are, in every respect, stipendiary pupils of these last. The whole number is altogether about 600. There are various foundations or scholarships at Cambridge. Oxford has the most numerous and valuable. At present the income is about £7000 a year. The course of instruction is essentially classical, but of late years the study of French German, Italian, mathematics, and other branches of education, have been introduced. *Acad. of Ox.* 788 ac. Brm. 8795.

ETRETAT a maritime vil France, dep Seine-Inférieure
17 m N N E Havre. It is situated in a rock bounded
valley. It has a parish church a remarkable Gothic edifice
and near the shore are the remains of the ancient chapel of
St. Valéry. Inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing oyster-
dredging and mackerel kelp. Pop. 1518

ETRUSSIA n vii England, on. Simford, 1½ m N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyme (the residence, and the seat of the porcelain manufactures, still carried on, of J Wadsworth, father of the ceramic art in Great Britain who died here in 1795. It has a church, a small Episcopal chapel and places of worship for Wesleyans and New (secession) Methodists.

ETRURIA Italy See TUSCANY
ETNA a river N Italy See ADIGE.

ETSEB river in Italy See ADRIK.
ETSEB or Etsen, several places Hungary particularly — 1 A village, about 8 m from Gyumys. It contains a Catholic church and stands in a fertile district in which much wine is grown. Pop. 1801 — 3 A. R. Thulien. Thelen co. of, and 24 m. W N W Sabinian near an extinct are morass of its name. 1 bank Krassau. It contains a Protestant church and an old castle, in which the Hungarian crown was long deposited. Pop. 1225

EISKA a village Hungary ca Toronto on the Hega Canal, about 5 m. from Nagy-Beskerék. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non-unionist parish church. The district is very fertile and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture.
Pop. 3942.

EISKA a village Hungary ca Toronto on the Hega Canal, about 5 m. from Nagy-Beskerék. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non-unionist parish church. The district is very fertile and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture.
Pop. 3942.

ETTACH, par Irel King's co. 7102 ac. Pop. 1471
• **ETTE**, or **ETZETA**, a vil Hungary Hither Danube, cu
of and about 12 m from Komorn, on the road from Papa to
Dobó. It contains a Protestant church and a mill. Pop. (1901)

EITTELBRUCK. A vil. Holland duchy Luxemburg dist. of wd 3 m. S.W. Diekirch, on the Alsatie. It contains an elegant parish church a school poorhouse; and has good ~~timber, a~~ ^{timber, a} gymnasium a trade in cattle, and several import-
ant manufactures. 1 m. 2012.

ETTKEN a vil. Holland, prov N Iffant, 7 m S. Dreda, with a Reformed and a R Catholic church, two schools, and elegant town-houses and hospital for old women, and two spas.

950 or with adjoining and dependent hamlets, 2738.

Ettenbach 16 m. S.E.W. Offenbach. It is an old place, and contains a parish church, chapel, and hospital. The Duke of Enghien was seized here by orders of Napoleon, sent off to Vincennes, and there, six days after inhumanly murdered. Pop. 2730.

ETTISWEIL, a vU and par Switzerland con. of sul
18 m WNW Luzern, in one of the most beautiful and best
cultivated districts of the canton, on the Roth. It contains a
handsome parish church and a castle, surrounded by a small
lake, and has an annual f. - Pop. 572

ETTILINGEN a tn. Northern circle, Middle Rhine, cap. of same name on the Alb, 5 m. S E. Carlsruhe, on the railway to Baden. It is entered by three gates, contains two public squares, a castle with gardens a church, townhouse, hospital, normal and superior burgher schools and has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, starch, leather, and paper.

a corn, two cotton, two gypsum, two oil and numerous other mills. Ettington is of Roman origin, and contains some Roman remains. Pop. 4350. Area of hall, 60 geo. sq m. Pop. 16584.

ETTON two pars. Eng.—1 Northampton 1270 as Pop. 144.—2 York (St. Riding) 8960 as. Pop. 498.

ETTRILK several places, Scotland.—1 A river rising in the S.W. portion of co. Belkirk, which it traverses in a N.E. direction. It falls into the Tyne, between Belkirk and Melrose, after a course of about 26 m. The Tyne is its principal affluent.—2 (Forrest) a beautiful pastoral dale, watered by the above river and its tributaries; so called, on account of having once formed a part of the great Caledonian Forest, although it is now almost entirely devastated of trees.—3, A par near the head waters of the Ettrick, 15 m. S.W. Belkirk, was the ancient seat of the Buccleuch family and was the birthplace, and for the greater portion of his life, the residence of James Hogg, the Ettrick Rhymer. Area, 43,908 ac. Pop. 477.—4, (How) a mountain 2200 ft. high near the source of the Ettrick.

ETTYEK, a vil Hungary Thaurer Daube co. Bihl weissenburg near the source of the Bie, about 12 m. from Martonvasar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and has a stone quarry. Pop. 1787.

ETWALL, par Eng Derby 8460 as. 1 pop. 766.

EU (Latin *Augur*, or *Augures*) an are, but denoted by France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 17 m. N.E. Dieppe, 1 bank, Breuille 2 m. from its embouchure at Trepport, on the British Channel, and in a fine wooded valley surrounded by easy heights. It is the seat of a commercial (trading) and a commercial college. The town has few remarkable edifices, except its noble cathedral, the college church (four gothic) and an old embattled gate, said to be Roman. Outside are the apocryphal chateau and park of Eu from 1827 till the revolution the favourite summer residence of Louis Philippe, and in which he received Queen Victoria in 1848. The palace is built on the site of a stronghold of the Duke of Normandy, but the oldest existing buildings were founded by the Duke of Guise (de Balguy) in 1581. The whole pile is lofty and the exterior imposing; the interior is richly furnished and contains a fine gallery of historical portraits. The town has a little manufacturing of canvas lace, wax, soap &c. in or near it are brick and tile fields, lime-kilns, flax-mills saw-mills, breweries, &c. It has some trade in grain, hemp, flax, coarse linen, and timber. In 1446, Eu was burned, all but the churches and one or two public edifices, by order of Louis XI. but the English might who occupy it. This rebellion cut drove out the whole inhabitants, the city of whom never returned and the place seemed to have fallen into hopeless decay when the patronage of the Orleans family gave it a temporary importance, up to the time of their fall. Pop. 3740.

EU HO or YUE-LIAO a large river China, which rises in the S.E. part of prov. Shansee, from which it flows N.W. traversing the S. portion of prov. Petcheloo, and the N.W. margin of Shansee, when it again enters the prov. just named at lat. 37° 40' N. It subsequently falls into the Gulf of Petcheloo, in lat. 35° 59' N. lon. 117° 22' E.; whole course about 140 m. It has numerous large affluents, of which the principal is the Tohang-Ho the Ho to-Ho, the Hien Ho, and the Pei Ho, all from the left.

EUBA a vil Saxony ardie, Zwicken, near Thum containing a handsome church, and has manufactures of linen and hosiery a stone quarry three saw and several other mills. Pop. 1528.

EUBŒA MEGALOPOLIS or EUBŒA (Greek *Bo* sea; Latin, *Eubœa*, Italian, *Negropoli*) a long and narrow isl. Greece, the largest in the Archipelago, lying close to the N.E. coast of Attica, from which it is separated by a channel so narrow as one point as to be crossed by a bridge. The N. of this strait is called the Channel of Tarent, the S. the Channel of Egypt, or Negropoli. The island lies N.W. and S.E. is 100 m. long 36 broad in the centre, about 16 at either end, and as narrow as 5 at some intermediate points between both extremes and the centre; area, 1464 sq m. It is traversed in its whole length by a range of lofty mountains, whose culminating peaks are Delphi, near the centre of the island 8250 ft. Kandili, 4237 ft. Lithide, at the N. extremity 3099 ft.; and Ouba, or St. Elias, the S. extremity 8196 ft. They are mostly barren, and the summits covered with snow

during a great part of the year. The scenery is generally of the most magnificent description, presenting in some parts a resemblance to the most beautiful parks and forests imaginable, in others, wild and craggy heights covered with luxuriant woods, consisting principally of pines, oaks and holly under which are found, in more than usual beauty all those flowering shrubs which the soil of Greece so plentifully produces among which the cistus, arbutus, oleander and heath are conspicuous. The valleys and plains are singularly fertile producing grain, wheat, oil and fruits in great abundance, and especially fine cattle. Amongst the exports are cotton wool, grapes and turpentine but the quantities are small. There are mines of marble and copper in the island. The E. coast is rocky irregular precipitous and destitute of harbours but on the W. side there are several, and some of them very good. The roads throughout the island are in general bad, and the population scanty and poor. Several Englishmen, and other foreigners have recently purchased estates here, and are gradually improving the agriculture and the condition of the people. There are two principal ports, Negropoli or Chalcis, the capital and Karysto. The island forms the nucleus of the Euboea, and the duchies of Euboea and Karysto. In 1810 it was occupied by the Venetians, who had 800 villages, and 60 000 inhabitants it was taken from them in 1409 by Mahomet II. and remained in the hands of the Turks till the Greek insurrection in 1821. Pop. 40 368.

EUBERDORF a market in Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Saale, here crossed by a bridge 89 m. N.N.E. Weisburg. It contains a parish church and a courthouse, and has manufactures of segment a trade in corn wine, and cattle numerous mills and five annual fairs. Pop. 998. Area of dist. 53 geo. sq m. Pop. 11 060.

EUFEMIA (St.) several small places, Naples particularly a vil and com. prov. Calabria Licia 1, on a small stream 17 m. N.W. Reggio. Pop. 6439.

EULF two places Bohemia.—1 (*Eula*, *Elna*, or *Sider*) (Latin *Glossa*) A m. circle Kauran r. bank, Saxony, near intersection with the Moldau. It contains a parish church, chapel bathing establishment, and townhouse, with a belfry. In early times the gold-washings here were very productive, and small portions of gold are still obtained. Pop. 1462.—2 (*Eula*, or *Elna*) a market in circle, *Lusatia* about 12 m. from Aussig. It lies at the foot of the Schneberg on a small stream of same name, and contains a parish church and old castle. Pop. 647.

EULHABERG a market in Moravia circle of 18 m. N. Olmitz, in a mountainous district with a church, hanging bridge, and old Silesian castle. It has several mills and three annual fairs. Pop. 351.

FUPATARIA EUPATORIA JEFFATORIA formerly KOSLOV or KENLOV (and *Pompeopolis*) a maritima in Russia on the Black Sea, gov. Tavria, cap. dist. of same name. 45 m. N.W. Simferopol lat. 45° 9' N. lon. 33° 9' E. The town has an Asiatic rather than a European aspect, from its having long been possessed by the Tartars of the Crimea. It contains 13 mosques the chief being that of Devlet-Ghid Khan, built in 1562 a showy and rather remarkable edifice, a Tartar college custom-house government offices, &c. and an Artisan well, 460 ft. deep which supplies 130 000 gallons of water daily. The harbour has deep water and the roadstead good anchorage but is inconveniently exposed to all winds except those from the N. and N.W. The chief trade is in salt grain, and alum. In the environs, much salt is drawn from saline lakes and at Salt, in the neighbourhood, is a rich mine, worked for rheumatism, alumina, &c. The inhabitants, a wealthy commercial people, are chiefly Caraites Jews and Tartars. Pop. 12 000.

EUPEN (French *Nomen*) in a Prussian gov. of and 7 m. S.S.W. Aix-la-Chapelle cap. circle, of same name on the Werra, in a rich pastoral vale, near the frontiers of Holland. It is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices for the circle, contains four churches and chapels, customhouse, superior higher school, and orphan hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, cassimere, hats, soap, leather carriages, silken and chemical products, paper, steel, and waxed mills, an important trade in linen and cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 12 196.—The *crucis*, area, 51 geo. sq m. It is mountainous, being traversed by the Rhenish hills, contains several extensive swamps, and is ill adapted for agri-

culture, but is well wooded, and rears a large number of cattle. Pop. 21,023.

EUPHRATES, or El-Frat, a celebrated river of W Asia, is said to have its sources in central Armenia, at no great distance from the shores of the Euxine, and its embouchure in the Persian Gulf area of basin, 195,000 sq. m. direct length 500 geo. m. length including windings, 1492 geo. m. It is formed by the junction of two large streams, called, respectively the Kure-Su (black river) and the Mourad-Chis. The sources of the former are situated in the Anti-Taurus, 36 m. N. E. Erzurum, not more than 90 m. from the E. E. shores of the Black Sea, about lat. 40° N; lon. 41° 30' E. those of the latter or Mourad, the most southerly and largest branch, are in the same range, but 70 or 90 m. further E. or about lon. 42° 55' E. These two head streams unite near Kaban Maden, about lat. 38° 58' N lon. 38° 58' E. from which point the river now strictly the Euphrates, flows S. W. for 50 m., when it suddenly bends to the E., and, forming a meander, returns to a point more W. than that from which it had diverged. Here it approaches within about 90 m. of the Gulf of Iskenderon in the Medi- terranean, and continues to flow at nearly the same distance parallel to the shore of that sea, to lat. 35° 55' or for about 110 m., when it turns to the S. E. and continues in that direction generally till it falls into the Persian Gulf having been previously joined by the Tigris, after which it takes the name of the Shatt-el-Arab. The breadth of the Euphrates varies between 200 and 400 yards, but is occasionally much broader. A little below Kaban Maden, where its two head streams unite, it is 120 yards wide, while below the junction of the Tigris it is nearly half a mile. The general depth of the Lower Euphrates exceeds 9 ft. In point of current, it is for the most part a sluggish stream, for except on the height of the flooded season, when it approaches 5 m. an hour it varies from 2½ to 3½ with a much larger portion of its course under 8 than above. The upper portion of the river is enclosed between two parallel ranges of hills, covered for the most part with high brushwood and timber of moderate size having a succession of long narrow islands, on several of which are moderate sized towns. The scenery above Hitt (lat. 35° 43' N. lon. 43° 28' E.) is most very picturesque is greatly heightened by the frequent occurrence of ancient fragments and ruins of beautiful architecture. Below Hitt, the country becomes flatter with few hills the river winds less, and the banks are covered with Arab villages of mats or tents, and by numerous herds and flocks. Towards Lamlou or Lamloun (lat. 31° 45' N lon 44° 5' E.) the country is level and little elevated above the river irrigation is therefore easy in consequence both banks are covered with productive cultivation, and fringed with a dense and nearly continuous belt of luxuriant date-trees, extending down to the Persian Gulf. The Shatt-el-Arab, or last reach of the river from Korna, where it is joined by the Tigris, has a depth of from 3 to 5 fathoms, and presents banks covered with villages and cultivation. The permanent flooding of the Euphrates is caused by the melting of the snow in the mountains along the upper part of its course. This takes place about the beginning of March, and it increases gradually up to the end of May. The river continues high and its course very rapid for 30 or 40 days but, afterwards, there is a daily decrease, which becomes very small and regular towards autumn. From the middle of September to the middle of October the river is at its lowest. The quantity of water discharged by the united streams Euphrates and Tigris, through their common channel, the Shatt-el-Arab has been estimated at 336,907 cubic ft. per second, which is about 10,000 cubic ft. less per second than that discharged by the Danube. The increment of land about the delta has been found to be a mile in 80 years, about double the increase of any other delta. This phenomenon has been attributed, by Sir R. I. Meade, to the fact that by the circumference of the mud and sand carried down by the Euphrates and its associated streams, being derived in increasing volume from the slightly coherent tertiary formations through which these rivers flow for such enormous distances, and especially to this deluvial matter being deposited in so land-locked a body of water as the Persian Gulf, in which, aided by the loss of the tide, the sediment is poured back, instead of being swept out by a boisterous open sea. The length of the navigable part of the Euphrates reckoning from Hitt to

Bassora, is 143 m. The water is somewhat turbid, but, when purified, is pleasant and salubrious. Fish are abundant.—Col. Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition*, *Rep. Geo. Soc.*; Kitchin's *Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature*; *Atlasman*, April 26, 1851.

EURE a dep. France, bounded, N by dep. Seine-Inférieure, N. E. Oise, S. Eure-et-Loir S. W. Orne, and W. Calvados between lat. 48° 40' and 49° 30' N. and lon. 0° 30' and 1° 50' E. greatest length E. to W. 66 m. average breadth, about 50 m. area, 2248 sq. m. The surface consists of an extensive plain, subdivided by the river which water it, into a number of minor plains, which nowhere rise more than 800 ft. above the level of the sea. Thus, in the N. E. of the dep. one minor plain rises on bank Seine between tributaries Epine and Andelle, and forms the isolated arroy of Andelys. On bank Seine a second plain, entering this department from that of Seine-et-Oise, forms a comparatively narrow belt between the Seine and the Eure. A third plain lies between the Eure and the Ilon and terminates in a point at their confluence. A fourth plain of larger extent than any of those yet mentioned, is bounded on the E. by the Ilon and Eure and on the W. by the Rille, and slopes gently down towards a bank Seine. A fifth plain, nearly of a rectangular form lies between the Rille and the Charonneuse, and a sixth and last plain includes all the country between the Charonneuse and Rille, on the E. and the W. frontiers of the department. In all these plains the surface appears almost monotonously flat, except at their edges, where the descent to the streams which separate them is generally narrow and abrupt. The Seine, which, by its estuary bounds the N. W. portion of the department, traverses a considerable portion of it in a N. W. direction and receives all the other streams. The climate, though somewhat humid and variable is temperate, and not unhealthy. The prevailing wind is the S. W. which occurs so frequently as to give the trees which are exposed to it a visible inclination to the N. E. Almost the whole surface is profitably occupied, the waste not amounting to one-thirtieth of the whole. Nearly two-thirds are arable, and one-fifth under wood. The vine grows vigorously but the climate is not so genial as to allow the cultivation of it on a large scale for the purpose of making wine. Its place is found to be more profitably occupied by the plum, cherry, apple and pear. From the last two much excellent cider and perry made. The arable land generally consists of a good vegetable mould, capable of raising all the ordinary cereals in abundance. Occasionally the mould contains a considerable intermixture of clay which converts it into a heavy loam, well adapted for the growth of wheat and beans. In several districts the subsoil is chalk and the soil covering it so thin as to be almost incapable of profitable cultivation. From the whole, however, the turn raised is fully adequate to the consumption. In particular spots hemp and flax, of excellent quality are grown. The rearing of stock is well understood and attracts considerable attention. The horses in particular known by the name of the Norman breed have long been in great repute, and form a lucrative branch of trade. Both game and fish are abundant. The only metal of much consequence is iron which is raised in sufficient quantities to maintain 11 blast furnaces. The quarries produce building stone, mill stones and pavement, and there are good seams of fuller's earth and pottery clay. Manufacturers have made considerable progress. Among others may be mentioned fine woven cloth, linen and cotton fabrics, prints, cotton-hosiery, woollen covers, and carpets, rummeryonglans, leather, paper, glass, and Paris lace. The trade includes, in addition to these articles, older perry, cattle, horses, wool, flax, and hemp. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into six arrondissements—Evreux, the capital, Les Andelys, Bernay, Louviers and Pont-Audemer; subdivided into 36 cantons, and 703 communes. Pop. (1846) 428,247.

EURE-ET-LOIR, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Eure; W. Orne; S. W. Sarthe. S. Loire-et-Cher S. E. Loir, and N. E. Seine-et-Oise between lat. 47° 58' and 48° 57' N. and lon. 0° 45' and 1° 2' E. greatest length N. to S. 55 m.; central breadth, 44 m. area, 3127 sq. m. The surface may be regarded as forming an extensive plateau of considerable elevation, which in the E. presents an almost unbroken flat very recently watered, but in the W. is less monotonous, being both partially covered by hills and intersected by valleys, in which numerous streams flow. The principal watershed of

the department is formed by a ridge of no great height, which stretches across it from E. to W. and divides it into a N. and a S. basin, traversed by the two rivers which give the department its name—the Eure, which flows N. and carries its waters to the Seine, and the Loire which takes an opposite direction and ultimately flows the Loire. Each of these rivers receives several small tributaries, and there is also a considerable number of lakes, of which Duis Ballu is supplied by a series of enormous subterranean channels. The climate is variable and humid, but is considered healthy at all seasons except autumn, when intermittent fevers, caused apparently by the quantity of stagnant water allowed to collect round the farm offices and villages, become prevalent in many of the rural communities. The waste land is extremely limited, amounting to little more than one-hundredth part of the whole. Little more than one-tenth is occupied with wood. Almost all the rest is arable but a considerable extent is occupied by orchards and vineyards. The produce of the orchards is made into excellent cider but that of the vineyards affords a very inferior wine. The soil is in general excellent consisting of a heavy loam, admirably suited for wheat which is usually converted into flour within the department, by mills situated along the banks of the Eure, and after satisfying the home consumption, leaves a large surplus for export. In several districts the soil is of a lighter texture, and is better adapted for barley and oats. Vegetables also, particularly onions and turnips, are extensively grown. In some places hemp, flax, and meadow are principal crops. Artificial meadows are extensive, and the art of irrigation is well understood and generally practiced. The domestic animals include horses, cattle and sheep of good breeds. Great numbers of swine are reared and large supplies of poultry are sent to the Paris market. Game, particularly hare, rabbit, partridge, and plover, is very abundant. The only mineral of any consequence is iron which is worked at several spots, but not very extensively. The department being essentially agricultural has few manufactures. That of flour already mentioned is by far the most important. The only others which deserve mention are bookbinding, and dress-making. The leading branches of trade are corn, flax and wool. Eure-et-Loire is divided into four arrondissements—Chartres, the capital Châteaudun, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rotrou—subdivided into 34 cantons, and 432 communes. Pop. (1846) 292,337.

EUROPA or BARBARA DA INDIA an Isl E African coast Mozambique Channel lat. 22° 23' 30" S. lon. 40 24 E. about 3 or 4 m. in diameter of circular form, with an indentation on the N. side it is highest at the N. part, with several small hummocks in other places and a sandy beach fringing the sea. It is of easy access and abundant in turtle. The N. end is covered with trees of small size, the other parts chiefly with brushwood.

EUROPE (Latin and German Europe) a principal division of the earth forms the N.W. portion of the old world. Though called a continent, it ought to more justly entitled a great peninsula, which is again characteristically divided into several smaller peninsulas. It is the least of the principal divisions of the earth, Australia excepted and yields to the others not only in extent, grandeur of soils, but also in its admirable gifts, noble rivers, luxuriant variety of vegetation and mineral treasures. Yet it is remarkable for its decided superiority in arms and industry and as the quarter whence civilization, almost constantly progressive, has hitherto attained its most perfect development. The sovereignty of European nations now extends into every quarter of the earth. The origin of this striking superiority will be found on examination to be attributable more or less to certain physiographical conditions, such as climate, position, natural resources, &c., more largely considered in Europe than elsewhere, and which, though they may escape attention, yet exercise a profound and inevitable influence on the early growth of human society. The natural characteristics, therefore, of Europe taken as a whole with the peculiar advantages or disadvantages of its several portions, well deserve to be carefully considered.

NAME.—As to the name of Europe which first occurs in one of the hymns attributed to Homer we may be sure that it signifies, the language is governed from the waste of social intercourse, and not from linguistic or far-fetched concepts. Its origin cannot now be traced, and the attempts to derive it

from Hebrew or Greek roots, deserve little attention. It cannot be expected that mythology and the mythic Europa, will throw any valuable light on such a question. Europe was probably a local name of Phrygian origin, for the country W. of the Hellespont. Herodotus is the only ancient writer who throws out a hint on this subject, worthy of some philology for he says that the word Europa signified the place of sunset and darkness. Thus we may infer that in the language of some people bordering on Greece, it signified, in effect, the West.

BOUNDARIES.—Europe is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic on the N. by the Arctic Ocean or N. Polar Sea. On the S. it is separated from Africa by the Mediterranean (the land) Sea, which is connected with the Sea of Marmara or Propontis by the strait called the Dardanelles or Hellespont and the Sea of Marmara, again, is joined on the E. N.E. by a similar strait—the Bosphorus—to the Black Sea or Euxine. The Dardanelles and Bosphorus with the intervening sea, divide Europe from the adjacent shores of Asia Minor. N.E. of the Black Sea is its shallow continuation, the Sea of Azov (Palus Mœotis) which covers the shores of inland waters on compassing the shores of Europe on the S. and S.E. From the head of the Sea of Azov the line which separates Europe from Asia, or in general terms, the E. boundary of Europe, is merely arbitrary and speculative; the practical and authoritative determination of it is neither prompted by any interest, nor facilitated by natural landmarks. Some geographers trace the boundary line from the Sea of Azov up the River Don, to the point where this river approaches nearest to the Volga thence up the latter river and its E. tributary the Kama, to the Uralian Mountains. Others prefer the line of lowest level which is partially marked by the River Manych between the Sea of Azov and the Caspian Sea, and then continue the boundary up the River Yalk or Ural, to the mountains. Others again carry the bounds of Europe and Asia further S. to Caucasus, where this mountain chain extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian in a W. N.W. E.S.E. direction. All agree in assuming the Uralian Mountains to form part of the natural boundary between Europe and Asia. The opinion, however, which is of modern origin—for the ancients considered Europe as extending indefinitely towards the N.E. and embracing the country now called N. Siberia—was founded merely on the apparent convenience of referring the demarcation of the two continents to a chain of mountains, supposed to run for 1200 m. nearly in the direction of the meridian. But the region of the Ural, which is still but imperfectly known, presents, to a great extent, only a moderate elevation attained by imperceptible degrees, and offering to the eye no landmark whatever. In fact the true E. boundary of Europe is a contested question which has called forth much futile discussion. Nature has drawn in the region referred to no decisive line of separation between the E. and W. neither has political power and the limit of jurisdiction—the line which separates Russia from Siberia—lies not in the Ural, but much further E. at the river Tobol.

POINTE, AZOV, &c.—The most N. point of Europe, on the mainland, is Cape Nordkyn in Lapland lat. 71° 51' N. Cape on the island of Haparland, lies about 4 m. further N. The most S. points of the continent are Punta de Tarifa lat. 36° 17' in the Strait of Gibraltar and Cape Matapan, lat. 36° 17' which terminates the Morea. The island of Genua reaches a little S. of 36°. On the W., Cape Finisterre (coast of Spain) is in lon. 9° 31' W.; Cape Roca (Portugal), in lon. 9° 25' W. while Ekaterinburg in the Uralian Mountains, lies in lon. 60° 36' E. Thus Europe may be said to extend, in round numbers through 25 degrees of latitude, and 70 of longitude. From Cape Matapan to N. Cape is a direct distance of 3400 m. from Cape St. Vincent to Ekaterinburg N.E. by E., 3400 m. But the area of the continent must not be deduced from these large numbers, which are indeed only the extreme dimensions of a very irregular and much broken figure. Europe will be seen at the first glance to be made up of the following parts, each, in some measure naturally independent of the rest, namely the Scandinavian Peninsula, Finland, and the Danish Islands, the British Islands, the Iberian Peninsula or Spain and Portugal the peninsula of Italy; and that of Greece. Iceland also, though not physically connected with Europe, has been always reckoned as part of it, because it was known to Europeans and colonized by them, long before the discovery

of America, to which it more properly belongs. Owing to this incompleteness of figure and separation into peninsulas, the area of the European continent, notwithstanding its considerable length and breadth, does not exceed 3,600,000 sq. m., or 3,600,000 of square miles taken at the S.E. limit towards Asia. Towards the E. it grows more compact, or in other words, it loses in Russia its characteristic peninsular features, and takes a transitional form before it commingles with Asia. But of Caucasus and the Russian territory there is hardly a spot in the European continent which is 300 m. distant from the sea.

The following Table is introduced for the purpose of showing by what States the continent is occupied and in what proportion they extend over its surface. Many changes have taken place

in the list of European states of late years. The cession of the Hapsburgs principalities to Prussia; the substitution of a united Kingdom of Italy for the Kingdoms of Sardinia and Naples, and the several dukies into which that country was subdivided; and the reversion of some of the smaller German states, such as the Anhalt to the representative of a surviving branch of the reigning families—these and similar changes and modifications, including the recent dismemberment of the Kingdom of Denmark, have obliterated several well-known names from the catalogue and altered the relative importance of some others. Besides the name and area, the Table shows the form of government in each state as indicated by its designation, the prevailing religion, the population, revenue, debt, army and navy and capital city—

AREA POPULATION, &c. OF ALL THE EUROPEAN STATES.

State.	Designation.	Religion.	Area of sq. m.	Population.	Revenue.	Debt.	Army.	Navy.	Capital.
					£	£		Ton. G. m.	
Anhalt	Duchy	Lutheran	800	101,834	295,602	325,271	4,696		
Austria	R. Empire	R. Catholic	236,111	38,730,000	30,362,000	141,004,000	265,100	60	Vienna.
Baden	Gr. Duchy	Lutheran	4,500	1,270,291	1,438,249	8,925,000	11,819		Karlsruhe.
Bavaria	Gr. Duchy	R. Catholic	20,617	4,807,466	2,088,363	38,575,282	103,757		Munich.
Belgium	Kingdom	Lutheran	11,718	4,638,600	6,287,771	26,818,469	74,718	7	Brussels.
Berlin	Free City	Calvinistic	306	88,586	804,174	1,766,134	746		Berlin.
Bremen	Duchy	Lutheran	1,536	382,400	349,118	1,724,307	8,438		Bremerhaven.
Brunswick	Free City	Lutheran	14,405	380,551	1,010,976	10,170,150	28,300	47	Hannover.
Denmark	Kingdom	R. Catholic	29,308	1,432,710	1,882,000,000	401,302	691	6,000	Copenhagen.
France	Empire	R. Catholic	43	61,180	337,797	1,370,000	1,310		Paris.
Frankfurt	Free City	Lutheran	125,823	97,070,000	70,818,400	39,502,130	219,271	540	0 180 London.
Great Britain and Ireland	Kingdom	Episcopal and Presbyterian	10,841	1,522,308	823,871	6,897,861	608	3	Athens.
Greece	Kingdom	Orthodox Church	145	729,611	679,000	3,650,000	2,152		Konover.
Hamburg	Free City	Lutheran	14,347	1,508,074	8,941,135	9,911,734	26,004		Hamburg.
Hannover	Kingdom	Lutheran	4,680	38,451	7,001	1,567,028	7,400		Hannover.
Hesse-Cassel	Gr. Duchy	Lutheran	2,340	652,350	36,600	1,970,000	11,810		Kassel.
Hesse-Darmstadt	Gr. Duchy	Lutheran	1,000	30,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		Darmstadt.
Hesse-Homburg	Gr. Duchy	Lutheran	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000		Homburg.
Holland	Kingdom	Calvinistic	16,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000		Amsterdam.
Italy	Kingdom	R. Catholic	98,34	28,710	34,107,161	132,000,000	300,000	115	2,430 Florence.
Lithuania	Principality	R. Catholic	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		Lithuania.
Lippe-Delefeld	Principality	Calvinistic	445	108,513	83,152	4,737	1,322		Detmold.
Luxemburg	Free City	Lutheran	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		Luxemburg.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Gr. Duchy	Lutheran	4,804	54,410	7,136,291	3,907			Schwerin.
Moscow	Gr. Duchy	Lutheran	98	90,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		Moscow.
Nassau	Duchy	Lutheran	1,902	670,001	3,322,847	3,306,390	7,400		Nassau.
Norfolk	Gr. Duchy	Lutheran	2,417	26,314	106,054	639,76	2,40		Norfolk.
Papal States	Kingdom	R. Catholic	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		Rome.
Portugal	Kingdom	R. Catholic	84,940	3,400,000	3,411,837	85,717,102	26,923	36	Lisbon.
Prussia	Principality	R. Catholic	107,144	15,121,520	10,000,000	40,400,000	4,406	85	405 Berlin.
Roman, old	Principality	Lutheran	143	43,150	20,000	1,000	1,000		Rome.
Roman, young	Principality	Lutheran	87	83,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		Rome.
Russia	Empire	Orthodox Church	70,382	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000	310	St. Petersburg.
Saxe-Hannover	Duchy	Lutheran	500	137,823	155,406	1,718	1,600		Hannover.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Duchy	Lutheran	810	267,337	171,000	180,338	1,600		Gotha.
Saxe-Meiningen	Duchy	Lutheran	883	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000		Meiningen.
Saxe-Weimar	Duchy	Lutheran	1,421	265,001	268,000	884,000	1,500		Weimar.
Saxony	Kingdom	Lutheran	2,401	2,123,148	1,600,000	10,770,000	26,300		Dresden.
Schleswig-Holstein	Principality	Calvinistic	212	51,882	54,650	7	616		Schleswig.
Schwaburg-Southern	Principality	Lutheran	318	66,180	1	1	31		Schwaburg.
Southern	Principality	Lutheran	756	7,32	306,200	154,000	607		Southern.
Spain	Kingdom	R. Catholic	124,330	16,302,000	10,310,000	145,211,234	234,301	178	1,230 Madrid.
Sweden and Norway	Kingdom	R. Catholic	328,000	6,012,011	1,000,000	4,400,000	130,000	80	1,300 Stockholm.
Switzerland	Republic	Calvinistic	15,540	2,510,000	987,000	3,300,000	3,300		Geneva.
Turkey	Empire	Moslem	397,436	15,600,000	15,600,000	40,000,000	144,000	143	1,748 Constantinople.
Wallonia	Principality	Lutheran	60	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		Wallonia.
Wurtemberg	Kingdom	Lutheran	484	1,743,330	1,811,020	6,201,234	26,700		Stuttgart.

See.—The Atlantic Ocean takes different names in the various portions of it which wash the W shores of Europe, thus between the N coast of Spain and the W coast of France, lies the Bay of Biscay where the ocean swell rolling into the region of variable and restless winds, makes a perpetually troubled sea. Further N between the coasts of France and those of the British Islands, the Sea of St. George's Channel is still more noted for variable and tempestuous weather. From the channel a branch running N between Great Britain and Ireland is named the Irish Sea. Here at one spot (lat. 53° 30') on the E. coast of Ireland, the streams of opposite tide from N and S are so exactly counterbalanced, that the sea remains always at its mean level, while in the British channel not far off the tides often rise 24 ft., and at St. Malo on the coast of Normandy 40 or even 50 ft. The sea between Great Britain and the Low Countries of Holland and Ger-

many, is named the German Ocean or North Sea. From this a great gulf or inland sea branches off to the E. S. N. and E. taking successively the names of Skagerrack (the Pass of Eoak) Kattegat (the Strait of the Cat) the Baltic (the Sea of the Baltic or Belts, that is narrow passes) called by the Scandinavians, and thence by the Germans also, the East Sea (Ostsee). In lat. 56° N. the Gulf of Finland branches off to the E. from the Baltic for a length of 250 m. From the same latitude extends W the Gulf of Bothnia, nearly 500 m. The whole length of the Baltic Sea, from the mouth of the Skagerrack to the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, cannot be less than 1200 m. There is no appreciable tide in the Baltic, and as this sea receives many rivers while it loses little by evaporation its waters are much less salt than those of the ocean and it is popularly believed that a continuance of W winds renders them quite fresh. N.E. of the Gulf of Finland, a depressed

tract of country with numerous lakes, separates that gulf from the White Sea, which is a deep inlet nearly 400 m. in length from the Arctic Ocean and extending from N.E. to S.W. between the shores of Lapland, Finland, and Russia. The shores of the White Sea are annually frozen up for some months. The Strait of Gibraltar in one place only 19 m. wide, forms the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, which latter has an extension from W. to E. of 3500 m. with a general width perhaps of 500 m. but owing to its numerous shoals and deep indentations it stretches through 15 degrees of latitude. Its chief gulfs are the Adriatic Sea, above 600 m. in length N.W. to S.E., between Italy and Illyria, and the Archipelago (a name corrupted from *Aegean*, the *Aegean Sea*) which lies between the Grecian Peninsula and Asia Minor. The Black Sea which is connected with the Archipelago as described above, extends from W. to E. nearly 700 m., while its width is from 300 to 800 m. and here again, on the N. shores of this sea, even in lat. 45° N. we find the rivers and harbours frozen, and navigation prevented during five months of the year. The Mediterranean lying generally under a warm sky (lat. 30°-45°) is much exhausted by evaporation, and a constant current sets into it from the Atlantic on the one side, as well as from the Black Sea on the other. Hence its waters rather exceed in saltness those of the ocean. Owing to the great magnitude of the Mediterranean Sea, the phenomena of tides are perceptible in it. In the Black Sea there is no tide.

Mountains.—The mountains of Europe form several distinct groups or systems of very different geological dates, and capable of being considered as a whole, only from that point of view which discloses their combined influence on the climate, physical character and capabilities of the continent around them. Into the succinct account here about to be given of them, no particulars shall be admitted which have not their unity of bearing. The Scandinavian mountains, to which the great N. peninsula owes its form and in some respects its peculiar climate, extend through 13 degrees of latitude (56°-71°) or above 800 m. from the Polar Sea to the S. point of Norway. Their direction in the middle portion is E. & W. & S. W. towards the extremities N. & E. and S. & W. They bear many names in succession: first, descending from the N. we have the Lapland mountains, then on the borders of Sweden the Kioelen, then the Dovre, after which come the Sognefjeld and Hardangervidda. The highest summits of the chain are Skagstjölden, in Sognefjeld (lat. 61° 24' N.) 8128 ft. and Sneekhaten on the Dovre (lat. 59° 27' N.) 7650 ft. The highest part of the chain is from the middle, southwards, but there are many points in the V. part as Snälltunga, in Lapland (lat. 67° 5' N.) which have an elevation exceeding 6000 ft. The Scandinavian mountains nowhere form a narrow crest at their summits; but, on the contrary they extend into plains, fields or fields, often 80 or 40 m. wide. In the S. part of the chain, these elevated plains afford pasture during the summer to sheep and cattle; but towards the N., the bleak waste produces nothing but moss, which yields subsistence to scattered herds of reindeer. Towards the E., the mountain crests decline gradually, while on the W. it falls abruptly to the sea, which forms numerous deep inlets, or *fjords* along the coast of Norway. The traveller from the shores of the Baltic ascends to these highlands by such imperceptible degrees that he recognises the fact of his ascent only in the changed aspect of nature, the trees disappearing and then even the stunted brushwood, the grey moss alone clothing the Alpine plains, but on a sudden he finds himself on the brow of a rock overhanging at the height of some thousand ft. the waves of the W. Ocean. Behind him extends a monotonous valley and dreary plain in front, his eyes beneath him rocks and precipices, cascades, pine forests, and comfortable hamlets, creeks covered with the foam of the waves and coves where the fisherman's boat rides securely. The further N. we go in Norway the more closely do the mountains approach the sea, and we may reasonably infer that a deep ocean washes these precipitous shores.

In the British Islands as in the Scandinavian peninsula, the mountains rise chiefly on the W. and highest the older rocks in both cases seem to lie in parallel courses, so if they formed parts of one system. In the form of Scotland the direction of Glomere, of the nethermost of the Clyde and

Seymour, and in the deep bays on the S.W. coast of Ireland may be seen strong traces of parallelism with the Scandinavian range. But the mountains of the British group are neither so simple and uniform in their geological characters nor so elevated as those of Norway. Ben Nevis, in Inverness-shire, attains the height of 4530 ft. Ben Bulbin, in N. Wales 3654 ft. In Ireland the highest point is Carruntuil in Kerry 3412 ft. In Scandinavia, there are no traces of volcanic rocks, but on the W. side of Scotland and N. shores of Ireland, basins and trap-rocks are widely spread, and appear to have proceeded from a source lying between, perhaps uniting, the two countries, and now sunk in the ocean.

The mountains of France partly study the S. and E. departments for the N. and W. parts of that kingdom belong to the great plain of N. Europe. The mountains of Auvergne extend about 80 m. N. to S. between the sources of the Allier, Dordogne, and Lot, thus separating the basins of the Loire and Garonne. They form a table-land 8500 ft. high from which again rise some conical peaks, evidently the remains of extinct volcanoes, the Puy de Sancy or Mont d'Or attains the height of 6680 ft. Cantal, 8076 ft. E. and S. of this volcanic mass extend the Cévennes for about 300 m. to the N. portion of the chain running N. and S. with the Rhone on the E. while the S. portion bending to the S.W. approaches the Pyrenees from which it is separated by the depression through which passes the canal of Languedoc, uniting the Mediterranean Sea and Ocean. The Cévennes form the demarcation of the waters flowing into these two seas. Their general elevation is about 5600 ft., but a few points rise 7000 ft. high.

The Jura mountains, extending about 200 m. N. & S. and W. form a barrier between France and Switzerland. The parallel ridges chiefly limestone, of the Jura present steep ascents towards the S.E. gentle slopes in the opposite direction and are separated by longitudinal valleys of great length with few transverse breaks. The average height of the Jura is 5700 ft., but its highest point, the Moleson, reaches the elevation of 6560 ft. N. of the Jura the banks of the Rhine constitute mountainous ranges long way. On the W. of that river, between it and the Moselle, rise the Vosges, which form a chain 120 r. in length N. to R. with a mean height not exceeding 2650 ft. The dome-like summits of this chain have received the name of *Dalles* and the highest of them, the Ballon-de-Suiz, attains an elevation of 4680 ft. Granite predominates in the S. part of the Vosges, while sedimentary rocks of many kinds are found in the N. portion. From this brief sketch of the mountainous chains of France it may be easily understood why the chief rivers of that country (the Rhone excepted, flow generally to the N. and W.

Pyrenees.—On the S. France is divided from Spain by the Pyrenees, a narrow chain 250 m. long and hardly 50 m. in breadth extending in an E.S.E. W.N.W. direction from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea to those of the ocean, though some consider the mountains of Asturias and Galicia, which stretch above 800 m. W. as a continuation of the Pyrenees. The central line or axis of this chain is composed of granite, on which lies limestone; the latter rock, however, not being deposited in a line strictly parallel to the granitic axis, but inclining rather. The highest point in the chain is La Maladeta, or Mont Maundit, called also, in the provincial language the Pic de Netou, has an elevation of 11,430 ft. Several other points exceed 10,000 ft. and as the limits of perpetual congelation are found here at the heights of 8500 ft. and of 9100 ft. on the N. and S. slopes of the mountain respectively, it is evident that a large area in the Pyrenees must be covered by perpetual snow, but the glaciers of these mountains are few and of small extent, and never descend into the lower valleys. The Pyrenees are separated, on the S. by the valley of the Ebro, which flows into the Mediterranean from the elevated plain of the Spanish peninsula. This great plain, or table-land, the elevation of which varies from 2300 ft. to 2800 ft. has a superficial extent of not less than 80,000 sq. m. It descends gradually on the W. towards Portugal, but on the E., towards the province of Catalonia and Valencia, it presents an abrupt steep or line of cliffs with the characters of an ancient sea margin. This table-land is bounded N. and S. by chains of mountains running E. and W., and between which again lie three other chains, including from N.E. to S.W. The first, or northernmost of these chains, is in truth

a continuation of the Astartian chain, the highest point of which the Pénins de Europa probably reaches an elevation of 8600 ft. The serras de Taberna and del Sumido, also seem to approach the limits of perpetual snow. The second mountain chain of the Iberian table-land is the Guadarrama which separates the valleys of the Duero and the Tago. Towards the W. certainly it is better known as the sierra de Guadarrama. The highest point of these mountains, which are visible from Madrid, is the Peñalara, 8700 ft. high. On their sides stands the royal palace of El Escorial, at the absolute height of 3800 ft. Between the Tago and the Guadiana, comes the *serra* Guadalupe the fourth chain and between the valleys of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir the *serra* Morena, both lower than the preceding, the highest ridge of the former not exceeding 5100 ft. while the *Cumbre de Anacoza*, the culminating point of the latter on the borders of Andalusia, probably rises 5380 ft. above the sea. But the fifth chain of mountains, that of Granada, called also in its highest part, the *serra* Nevada, which bounds the table-land on the S. rises to a few points higher even than the Pirenees and the Cerro de Mulhacen, attains the height of 11 600 ft. Between the *serra Nevada*, and the sea on the S. extends the chain of the Alpearras, rising to a height of 9000 ft. at the utmost, richly clothed with vineyards to a height of even 8000 ft., and in some places descending abruptly in precipitous to the sea. The low country of the Iberian peninsula is of comparatively small extent embracing only the plains of Aragon and Catalonia, the maritime districts of Valencia and Andalusia, and the middle part of Portugal.

The Alps.—The Alps, the highest mountains in Europe extend uninterrupted from the mouth of the Elbe to the plains of Illyria through 4 degrees of latitude (44°–48° N.) and about 1° of longitude (5°–16° 30' E.). On the N. they are bounded by the valley of the Lo. on the W. by that of the Rhine and on the E. by the valley of the Danube and some of the offshoots of the Elbe. On the S., they meet the Iberian chain, and their elevation being decreased they lose their name also. With respect to direction the Alps are not uniform, but are divided by geologists into two distinct chains supposed to be of different ages. The maritime Alps, the most W. part of the system strike S.W. to N.N.E. The high Alps or principal chain stretch W.W. to E.N.E. It is at the point where these two chains cross each other that the Alps attain their greatest elevation and that Mont Blanc rises in snowy crest 15 782 ft. above the sea. Mont Rose, about 70 m. further E. rises to within 300 ft. of the same elevation, and the average height of the whole range between these two summits cannot be taken at less than 11 000 ft. The mean height of the Alps throughout their whole extent, is probably about 8000 ft. and many points reach an elevation exceeding 12 000 ft. These mountains are divided by longitudinal valleys of great extent in some of which are formed lakes, so that a chain of lakes extends along the foot of the Alps on both sides namely on the N., the lakes of Geneva, Lucerne, Thun, Luzern, Zürich, Constance, Reichen, on the S. the Lago Maggiore, the Lago di Lugano, di Isèo, di Garda &c. At the limit of perpetual snow lies but little above the mean height of the Alps being on the S. side, about 8 000 ft. above the sea while towards the N. side its elevation varies from 8500 ft. to 10 100 ft., it is manifest that an extensive area in this region must be covered with perpetual snow. From the snowy heights vast glaciers also descend along the valleys, till they reach, in some instances, the moderate elevation of 3000 ft. accumulating at their lowest edge, by their downward movement enormous banks of snow and gravel called moraines. The chief glaciers of the Alps are at the N.W. side of Mont Blanc, in the valley of Chamonix in the country of the Savoie, between the Spitzing and the valley of Engadin and in the Pirenees Alps between the sources of the Aar and Rhine. Here the snows and ice gathered round a group of towering summits, cover an area of perhaps 300 sq. m.; and the traveller who should ascend the glacier that stretches N., at the N.W. side of the Wetterhorn, then pass N. along the flanks of the St. Bernhard and turning W. between the Jungfrau and the Finsteraarhorn, should descend the Aletsch glacier to its termination would certainly in so doing have marched 90 m. at least at an continuous rate.

Apennines.—The Apennines, may be conveniently thought,

from the geological point of view not perhaps correctly considered as a branch of the Alps. After a winding course round the Gulf of Genoa, they turn to the S.E., and constitute the central ridge of the Italian peninsula. This chain has a length of 800 m. with a breadth varying from 20 m. to 60 m. In Puglia, it spreads into a wide table-land, about 1500 ft. high. The highest point of the Apennines is the Monte Corvo, in lat. 42° 3' the summit of the mountain, called Il Granasso d'Italia) 9519 ft. high. The loftiest ridges of the chain are not in the centre of the peninsula, but on the E. side, towards the Adriatic Sea. The prevalent and characteristic rock of the Apennines is a primitive limestone, without fossils. The Eugubian hills, near Padua the Albanian hills near Rome, and Vesuvius, at Naples, are all of volcanic origin and quite distinct from the Apennines. To the latter however belong the mountain groups which often attaining the height of 6000 ft. form the island of Sicily but have again the volcanic Etna, 10 874 ft. high, must be regarded not as a part of, but as an accident in, the system. At the foot of the crater of Etna, 9770 ft. above the sea, stands a small building called the English House probably the highest inhabited place in Europe. This house is covered with snow till the middle of June, and fresh snow falls on it again in August. At the level of the sea of Naples snow is rare and melts immediately.

The Dinaric or Illyrian Alps branch off from the high Alps at the head of the Adriatic Sea, in a direction parallel to that of the Apennines. They rise nowhere higher than 8000 ft. but overhauling the sea, and occasionally covered with fine forests they have a grand appearance. After continuing in the same direction for about 200 m., this chain merges in the Balkan the Rhaemus of the ancients, which extends to the Black Sea, but the character of which is little known in W. Europe. As the Pyrenees and Alps cut off the two W. peninsulas so the united chains of the Illyrian Alps and the Balkan separate that of Greece from the rest of Europe. Some of these and parallel to the Balkan runs the Dipsos-Dag the Rhodope of the ancients, the E. portion of which attains the height of 8000 ft. Still further S. Pindus strikes to the S.E. and forms the central ridge of the Grecian peninsula. It reaches 7000 ft. above the sea, at its highest point and Taygetus, in the Morea about 1000 ft. higher. The mountain range of Greece though covered deeply with snow during the winter nowhere reach the line of perpetual congelation.

German Mountains.—N. of the Alps, and extending E. there are several groups and chains of mountains which collectively separate the basin of the Danube on the N. from the basins of the rivers that flow into the North and Baltic Seas. At the sources of the Weiser we find the Harz and S. of this group, the Thuringerwald mountains the Brocken, in the former the Beerberg, in the latter attain the heights of 3660 and 3075 ft. respectively. Then come the Fichtelgebirge, the Fränkische and Thüringerwaldgebirge these last two chains diverging the former N.E. the latter S.E. so as to embrace Bohemia. After the Erzgebirge follow the Sudetes, the N. portion of which takes the name of Riesengebirge, and then the Riesengebirge, the highest mountain of Germany N. of the Danube, reaches the elevation of 5590 ft. Further to the E. the Krupatsh or Carpathian chain encloses the great plain of Hungary attaining in several places an elevation of 8000 or 8500 ft. The Ural Mountains which serve as a boundary between Europe and Asia, extend nearly in the meridian or from N. to S. through 18° of latitude, or from lat. 49° to 67° but N. of 60° they are not habitable by civilized man. The highest known summit of the Ural—the Kungurshokan in lat. 60°—reaches an absolute elevation of 5700 ft., but, generally speaking the chain is low and presents to the eye only a series of rounded hills. Towards the S. it spreads out into a fan-shaped group of low mountains, covered with thick forests and fine pastures, and therefore much frequented by the Bashkirs. In a line with the Irtys (lon. 80 E.) towards the N. the island of Novaya Zembla [Nova Zembla] 300 m. long, stretches N. to lat. 77° N.

Notes.—To complete the physical delineation of Europe, it remains only to describe briefly the places which together with the framework of mountains already sketched make up the Continent. The great plain of N. Europe commences at the W. foot of the Pyrenees comprehends W. France, W. and N. Belgium Holland and part of Denmark thence all

the N. provinces of Germany into Russia, where it expands and terminates in the E. only at the Ural. A large portion of this plain, beginning at the Scheldt, and extending through Holland, Bremen, Wismar, Stettin, and the N. provinces of Prussia, is a low sandy level, sometimes covered with heath and brushwood sometimes resembling a sandy desert, not infrequently also, below the level of the sea or rivers and protected from inundation only by means of strong dykes or if liable to be submerged then converted into marsh. Nearly the entire of European Russia is a plain diversified only by moderate undulations and that plain is, in superficial extent, equal to all the rest of Europe or in other words, it is half of Europe. Owing to its vast extent, it can sustain a considerable elevation by an ascent quite imperceptible and the ridge of Valdai, which separates the basins of the Volga and Dnieper flowing into the Caspian and Black Seas, from that of the Dwina, which runs into the Baltic, has an absolute height of nearly 1200 ft. Besides this great plain or series of plains, there are two others too important to be passed over in silence these are the plain of Bohemia, and the plain of Hungary the latter with an area of 40,000 sq. m. a great part of which is perfectly level.

Rivers.—With respect to the rivers of Europe, it is not necessary here to enter into details their general characteristics may be sufficiently explained in a few brief remarks. The various chains of mountains, from the Cevennes to the Carpathians, which divide the waters running into the Mediterranean from those flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, the Baltic, or the North Sea, form collectively a ridge which is parallel to the high Alps, or from W. S. W. to E. N. E. and consequently the streams flowing from its N. side, or through the plain all incline more or less to the W. and, owing to the breadth of the plain which they traverse with a moderate fall they are all navigable to a considerable extent. The Elbe at the S. foot of the Pyrenees, holds a course parallel to these mountains, but the other large rivers of the Spanish peninsula run like the mountain chains which confine it etc. basins, in a direction parallel to the high Alps. From these last named mountain descent, as might be expected some of the largest of the European rivers—the Danube, the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Po all have their source in the central chain. The first and greatest of these—the Danube—has a length of perhaps 1000 m. or about half of the estimated length of the Nile. It is remarkable that the Volga, which among European rivers, holds the first rank for length of course, having a run of nearly 1700 m. derives but a small proportion of its waters from the heights of the N. it is chief sources are little more than 1000 ft. above the sea, but on this very account, its basin is less confined and it drains an immense extent of country with so moderate a fall that its channel is always full. The lakes of Europe accompany the chief mountain systems, and may be divided into two groups—the Alpine and the Scandinavian. A chain of lakes runs along the N. side of the Alps through Switzerland and the Tyrol and, along the S. side through Lombardy and Rhaia. The Scandinavian lakes extend across Sweden, from W. to E., beginning at the S. termination of the mountains and go to the E. end of the Baltic a number of lakes stretching in the same direction across Finland on the borders of Russia mark the continuation of the line of depression.

Geology.—It may be convenient at times to consider the Pyrenean Alps, and Balkan as forming a single chain of mountains ramifying, on the one side through the Italian and Grecian peninsulas, and on the other into Germany and Hungary, but geologists acknowledge no such unity or simplicity of system. They discover in almost every group of mountains proofs of many distinct revolutions differing widely in age and in dynamic elements. Their reasonings, founded on the careful observation of many minute particulars, such as the mineral character of rocks or strata, their position more or less altered their relations to the adjacent strata, the relative age of the organic remains found in them, if they be fossiliferous etc. will not easily bear abridgment. Here it will be sufficient to state succinctly the deductions of geological science respecting the formation of Europe and perhaps a very general and rapid outline will afford all convey as correct a view as could be given by an elaborate picture filled in with details, since the deductions of geologists respect-

ing the age of rocks cannot yet claim the confidence due to exact truths. It seems to be admitted on all hands, that the first rank among European mountains, in respect of age as well as of extent, belongs to the Scandinavian range. It consists almost wholly of what were barstons called primary rocks and, on their flanks, the oldest deposited strata (Cambrian, Silurian Devonian) containing in their fossiliferous parts of relative age, lie horizontal and undisturbed, their formation having taken place subsequent to the upheaval of the mountains. In the W. of England and on the W. side of the Ural analogous strata are found distorted or raised vertically showing that the mountains on which they lie have risen since their deposition, but, at the same time, proving the antiquity of the frame-work of N. Europe, from its W. to its E. extremity. The several ridges or chains of mountains which arose successively at later dates, and are now distinguishable by the nature and position of the strata resting on them can not be here enumerated in their proper order. It will suffice for our present purpose to state, that the much great change, in the physical aspect of W. Europe, was produced by the raising of the Pyrenees, which chain, being comparatively recent, raised with it recent strata, such as chalk and the earlier tertiary formations and as the chalk the formation of which was arrested by the convulsion which raised the Pyrenees occupies but a small portion of Europe it is supposed that the effects of that convulsion were very widely felt, and that, in fact the emergence of a large proportion of the Continent, from the waters which then covered it, took place suddenly at the upheaval of the Pyrenees. The 11th great revolution was effected by the upheaval of the W. Alps the 12th by that of the High Alps so that these the greatest mountains of Europe, are also unquestionably the youngest with the exception of one inconceivable chain in Greece, the upheaval of which may be assigned to a volcanic action still partially surviving in Etna and Vesuvius. It is remarkable that the European land which first rose above the ocean, is that which still continues most constantly to rise for it is fully ascertained that the waters of the Baltic are retreating from the shores of Sweden at a normal rate, or in other words, the land is rising at the rate of about 3 ft. in a century. During the formation of the tertiary strata, nearly three-fourths of Europe—most of Russia, the basin of the Danube, N. Germany, Holland, part of France the E. shores of Sweden of England, of Italy etc.—were under water. The raising of the Pyrenees made Europe a continent the convulsion which separated England from France, is supposed to have been caused by the raising of the High Alps. Scotland and Ireland remained connected, probably till a much more recent period by volcanic formations, which have subsequently crumbled and sunk in the ocean. It is near the contact of the older sedimentary rocks with those of eruptive or volcanic origin, that the great metallic deposits are found. These lie chiefly in England, Sweden the Ural and in Etna from the Harz through the Erzgebirge to the Apennines.

Climate.—Europe enjoys the great advantage of lying almost wholly within the temperate zone. A small portion of it indeed comprising Lapland and the north of Iceland, does extend beyond the Arctic circle, but it nowhere reaches to the line of perpetual congelation. On the other hand the most S. point of Europe does not reach within 13° of the Tropic nor even attain a zone where now as a rare phenomenon. Another great advantage is the great extent of its maritime boundaries the European continent being as already stated, a great peninsula, again divided into several peninsulas. This frequent mixture of sea and land, tends to diffuse over the latter the equable temperature of the ocean. It is also the means of conveying to the land an immense quantity of vapour which, falling in rain, furnishes to the atmosphere an accession of heat. It is well known that W. winds are in general more warm and humid than those that blow from the E. Now this difference of climate is due wholly to the difference between the ruling winds. The W. or rather S.W. wind in our latitudes, is in reality the equatorial current of the atmosphere, which flowing at first due N. towards the pole continually inclines more and more towards the E. because the velocity of the earth's movement of rotation is greatest at the equator and diminishes towards the pole, and consequently that motion from W. to E. which is latent in the equatorial current at its first starting N., becomes apparent

as the circles of latitude become less and the wind from the intertropical regions describing a curve, arrives on our shores as a S.W. wind. A like train of reasoning, with an obvious inversion of circumstances will show that the N.E. wind is generally stronger than the polar current, bent from its regular E. course, because it falls short of the E. position of the lower curves. Now the equatorial current of the atmosphere, determined in its course by circumstances, the explanation of which belongs to physical geography flows N. with little interruption, over the Atlantic Ocean and inclining E. becomes a S.W. wind. This is the predominating wind of W. Europe. In Ireland the S.W. wind, warm and humid prevails during some months of the year on the Continent in duration, strength, and temperature, declines uniformly towards the E. At St. Petersburg it is still the prevalent wind but farther E. it gives way to the cold and dry N.E. wind, which thenceforth has the upper hand, and exercises a powerful influence on the climate. From this it will be evident, that the heat and moisture of the equatorial zone are continually flowing into the atmosphere of Europe. But this effect is greatly heightened by an oceanic current. The equatorial current of the ocean runs W. but being checked by the American continent it turns N. flows round the Gulf of Mexico, and then under the name of the Gulf Stream, runs as a little distance from the coast of the U. States, and passing N. of Newfoundland, falls with a relatively high temperature chiefly on the shores of Ireland, Scotland and Norway. At the same time, the N. shores of Europe are guarded from accumulation of ice by fortunate currents of structure. The great projection of the continent W. of the Obi and the position of Novaya Zembla, stretching forward to lat. 77° across Europe effectually from the sea formed on the N. shores of Siberia. This ice, when it breaks up, drifts to Greenland the E. coasts of which are never open while the W. shores of Norway in the same latitude are never closed. Thus it appears that many circumstances conspire to favour Europe generally with a peculiarly genial climate in which the vicissitudes of nature are felt without their violent and the luxuriance of season is so far subdued as not to overpower the virtues of industry.

The increase of temperature from N. to S. and from E. to W. as it takes place throughout Europe, will be found amply exhibited in the following table, which gives the mean the summer and winter temperatures in degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer (fractions omitted) of the chief cities where those elements have been accurately determined.

	Latitude	Mean Temp.	Winter	Summer
North Cape	71	32.9	-10	4.9
Tromsø (Norway)	69	40	-	-
and (Norw.)	64	36	14	56
St. Petersburg	60	30	14	62
Stockholm	59	43	-4	61
Edinburgh	56	4	27	57
Oslo	59	36	11	63
Copenhagen	56	46	30	63
Paris	48	44	4	62
Dublin	53	44	39	59
Brussels	51	47	3	63
Berlin	52	44	70	60
Warsaw	52	46	-9	61
London	51	50	39	71
Frankfurt	50	41	45	69
Prague	50	49	31	6
Carlsruhe	49	51	38	64
Vienne	48	51	36	66
Vienna	48	51	31	70
St. Petersburg	46	57	63	1
St. Petersburg	43	60	66	78
Naples	41	62	50	74
Lisbon	38	62	63	71

From this it will be manifest to what an extent the severity of winter is mitigated by the vicinity of the ocean. N. Cape has a colder winter and Tromsø even a better climate altogether than Koenigsberg, which is situated in a much lower latitude, in the same parallel indeed as Edinburgh. That the line of equal mean temperature declines S. as we go further E. is obvious from the comparison of Posen, Paris, Carlsruhe, Vienna, and Milan. It is also to be observed, that if the mean summer temperature be traced E., the difference of temperature of the sea will be found constantly increasing, the sum-

mer growing hotter the winter colder. Thus, compare Edinburgh and Hamburg, Dublin and Prague, Posen and Odes, Naples and Lisbon and it will be seen that equality in the character of the W. season is in some places, as the case for instance, which suffer little from the cold of winter but the successful cultivation of which depends chiefly on the summer heat. Very few ranges towards the E., or in other words, they flourish within limits which run to the N. of E., and thus make an angle with the line of constant mean temperature. The same advantages of mild and genial temperature, which W. has over E. Europe the continent collectively has over the rest of the earth. The diminution of mean temperature, as well as the intensity of the opposite seasons increase as we go E. across the old world. Peking in lat. 40° has as severe a winter as St. Petersburg. The hills near the sea on the E. of the Chinese Islands, lat. 30° are covered with snow four or five months in the year and the snow has hardly disappeared when the peach trees are in full blossom. The E. side of the American continent also exhibits the same relative defect as E. Asia, in respect of absolute and equable temperature and although the W. coast, at the mouth of the Columbia, has a much milder climate than the E., yet it is still much inferior to W. Europe, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Latitude	Mean Temp.	Winter	Summer
New York	41	50	30	60
N. lat.	44	41	21	50
London	51	40	39	70
Quebec	46	30	10	60
Quebec lat. 46 (Hubert's Bay)	44	20	10	50
Fort Vancouver (Columbia W. coast)	45	51	36	64
Fort George (Columbia)	46	48	37	61

As a large proportion of the rain which falls on Europe is borne to it by the S.W. wind the quantity of rain diminishes towards the E. but not with regularity. The precipitation of the aqueous vapour suspended in the atmosphere, being determined by great masses of high land, the heaviest rains fall as might be expected round the Alps, particularly on their E. side, and at the W. side of the Scandinavian range. The peninsulas of E. Europe, namely Spain, Italy and Greece all feel the effects of their exposure to the heated E. winds which come to them from the great African desert and they are little or no rain in summer. Some districts in Spain often without rain for nine months together. The Pyrenees, the Cevennes, the Alps, and the Carpathians, form a limit of climate between the dry region on the E. visited only by winter rains, and the humid region on which rain falls at all times of the year but chiefly in summer. Sweden, however on the E. side of the Scandinavian range, has but little summer rain exhibiting in this as in other particulars, a strong contrast with the maritime climate of Norway. At Bergen in the latter country the quantity of rain that falls within the year amounts to 80 inches at Stockholm, it is but 17½ inches. Ireland exposed to constant S.W. winds, completely saturated with vapour has 208 rainy days in the year but the rain is gentle though frequent, and probably does not amount to more than 62 inches. London has 178 days of rain and England collectively 81 inches, though, in the mountainous districts Cumberland especially the annual rain often exceeds 60 inches. The Alps, at their E. foot, have 60 inches. Primal, 100 inches. Palermo, 21 inches. Lisbon and Madrid, the one on the W. coast the other inland, on a plain have respectively 86 and 83 inches of rain. Going over the continent from W. to E. we find that Holland has 28 inches of annual rain and St. Petersburg 21 inches. W. France has 24 inches, (May 18 inches). The snow which covers the ground in Russia during five months, from October to April, amounts, when measured as rain, to only a very small quantity. The line of perpetual snow is found at N. Cape, at the height of 2300 ft. above the sea, on E. Norway at the height of 5500 ft. In the Alps the general height of this line may be taken at 9100 ft. but on the N. side and E. end of the chain it descends to 8500 ft. while on the S. face of Mont Blanc it rises to 10,000 ft. On the Pyrenees, the snow line occurs on the N. and S. sides respectively at heights of 8500 and 9100 ft. Thus it appears that the line of perpetual congelation falls lower on the Pyrenees than the Alps; though the latter mountain has 2° further N. than the former; but

this is the inevitable consequence of the vicinity of the ocean which diminishes the intensity of the summer heat.

Vegetation.—With respect to the vegetable kingdom Europe may be conveniently divided into four zones. The first, or most N. is that of fir and birch. This may be subdivided into the zones of birch, birch and fir. The tundras, or mossy plains of Scandinavia, do not equal in extent those of E. Russia. The helghe is inaccessible to other vegetation up to the borders of perpetual snow as occurred by lobes, the most valuable of which are the run-deer moss, and the Iceland moss. The birch reaches almost to N Cape; the fir ceases a degree further S. The cultivation of grain extends further in these rude latitudes, than might be at first supposed. Barley ripens even under the 70th parallel wheat ceases at 64° in Norway 62° in Sweden. In the country of the Samoyedes, in E. Russia, the limit of barley is at about 67°. Within this zone, the S. limit of which extends from lat. 64° in Norway to lat. 62° in Russia agriculture has little importance, its inhabitants being chiefly occupied with the care of rein-deer or cattle and in fishing. The next zone, which may be called that of the oak and beech, and cereal produce, extends from the limit above-mentioned to the 48th parallel. The Alps, though beyond the limit, by reason of their elevation belong to this zone, in the milder parts of which cattle husbandry has been brought to perfection. Next we find the zone of the chestnut and vine, occupying the space between the 48th parallel and the mountain chains of E. Europe. Here the oak still flourishes but the pine species become rare. Rye, which characterizes the preceding zone on the Continent, gives way to wheat, and in the S. portion of it, to maize also. The fourth zone, comprehending the S. peninsula, is that of the olive and evergreen woods. The orange flourishes in the S. portion of it, and rice is cultivated in a few spots, in N. Italy and E. Spain. The deciduous oak here gives place to the evergreen and cork oak, with which some which define the region favourable to the growth of each plant generally incline S. towards the E. but it is otherwise with the vine, olive and a few other plants within certain limits. The cultivation of the vine begins on the coast of France, in lat. 48° passes N. of Paris, in lat. 49° and goes still further N. in Germany where it reaches its N. limit it is still however carried on with success on the Volga, in lat. 50°.

Zoology.—The zoology of Europe offers little for remark. The rein-deer and polar bears are peculiar to the N. The N. alone has harts and serpents. In the forests of Poland and Lithuania, the urus or bison, a species of wild ox is still occasionally met with. Bears and wolves still inhabit the forests and mountains but in general cultivation and population have expelled wild animals. The domesticated animals are nearly the same throughout. The ox and mule lose their size and beauty N. of the Pyrenees and Alps. A few camels are bred in the neighbourhood of Sienna, in Italy in which country also buffaloes are used for draught. The Mediterranean sea has many species of fish, but no great fishery the N. seas, on the other hand are annually filled with countless shoals of a few species, chiefly the herring mackerel and salmon. The fisheries thus arising are intrinsically valuable and have unquestionably exercised a great influence on the early history and advancement of N. W. Europe.

Ethnography and Language.—Europe is occupied by many different races wholly distinct or very remotely connected. The Celts once possessed the W. of Europe, from the Alps to the British islands. The names, Alps and Albion, it may be observed are derived from the same Celtic root, alb, white. The only remnant of the pure Celtic language, at the present day is the Gaelic, or Erse spoken in some districts of Ireland the Scotch Highlands, and the Hebrides. The Welsh are the descendants of Belgic colonists, of mixed Celtic and German race. A portion of these Cambrians, or Kymry as they call themselves, fled from the attacks of the Anglo-Saxons, into Brittany where the people still speak a language resembling the Welsh. The Celts adopted the Anglo-Saxon writings, they also used the Ogden, which was a sacred but not an ancient, character. Their literary cultivation began with their conversion to Christianity and does not seem to have ever advanced far. From their comparative magnitude for maritime pursuits, it may be inferred that they were origin-

ally mountaineers. In Spain also they were driven to the W. side the E. shores the Pyrenees, and part of Aquitaine were held by the Iberians, of whom the Basques are now the representatives. Their language, the Euskara, has no discoverable affinity with any other and the Basques are the only European race who cannot be traced into Asia. Next to the Celts come the Teutonic race, who have long predominated and have supplanted everywhere except in Russia, the remaining families. Under these names are comprehended the Germanic and Scandinavian, the language of the former including Gothic, Lithuanian, Flemish, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon, &c. extended from Transylvania to N. Britain, and from the Alps to the Baltic Sea. The Scandinavians, Danes and Norwegians chiefly colonized Iceland, and the Faroe Islands, Shetland Orkney and others of the Scotch Islands and traces of their presence in Ireland may be discerned even in Ptolemy's map of that island, A. D. 150. The literature of this race goes back to pagan times, and is extremely abundant. To the E. in general of the Teutonic race though sometimes mixed with it, come the Slavonians that is, the Poles, the Chekes or Bohemians, Estonians, the Serians, Croats, about one-third of the population of Hungary and the Lithuanians. The Yends, or Veneds, formerly a powerful nation on the S. shores of the Baltic, but now absorbed in the German name, were of this race. An effect of the same stock penetrated to the bed of the Adriatic Sea and founded Venice. Among the Slavonians the great mass of the people were serfs, and subject to harsh treatment. Hence their national name (Slav) which means serfdom, has become, in W. Europe, the design upon of one deprived of liberty. Slavonians literature is all of modern date. In the S. and S. W. of Europe are the offspring of the Pelagian stock speaking the Greek and Latin which latter absorbed the Etruscan and other languages of ancient Italy. Greek was the language not merely of the Grecian peninsula, but of all the islands and Asiatic shores of the Aegean Sea. It was this language which vigorous and singularly persevering—at first gave expression to that pure taste, manly conception and perfect freedom of speculation which now form the distinct in Europe. Modern Greek is spoken within a comparatively limited range and differs from its ancient tongue, chiefly in having lost many grammatical inflections, hence it is called Ayle-Hellenic or Simple Greek. The Albanians on the W. side of the Grecian peninsula, are probably sprung from the mixed Celts and Danish population of the Illyria Mountains. At the present day the language of the Sphyraks (as they call themselves) is one-third Celtic, and contains much Slavonian. The Latin or Roman language was connected with the Greek through the most cultivated dialect of the latter—the Eolian and contained many words of W. origin. The Teutonic Slavonian, Greek, and Latin (with it modern tongues derived from them) all belong to what is called the Indo-European family of languages. They may be all traced from the Sanskrit, the ancient language of Upper India, and the Himalayas, though perhaps the Slavonians may be more conveniently referred to cognate tongue—the Zend or ancient Persian. The Cypriotes also speak a language of Indian origin and related to the Pali. The Celtic language has so much analogy with the Indo-European stock as to counterbalance the belief, that the Celts were but an older wave of the same great stream of emigration from the Highlands of Central Asia. From the neighbourhood of the Altai Mountains N. E. of the Himalayas, several wended another at still earlier. The Aryans tribes occupied the steppes N. of the Black Sea, probably at an early age. At present, the Bashkirs in the S. Ural, are of Turkish race, to which belong also the Tatars of Kasan those of the Krass and the Nogays on the Don. The Ottoman or Osman Turks (so named from their early Sultan, Osman or Osman) after being settled for ages in Asia Minor at length took Constantinople in 1453 and established their empire in Europe. Previous to this event, a body of Turcomans had forced their way into Macedonia, where their descendants still remain. The fishing and hunting tribes of N. Siberia, also took part in this W. movement, and the Finns, who came from the Old settled themselves in the countries now called Lapland and Finland. Higher up from the banks of the Irish other horde of the same nation mingled with and led by Turks and Mongols poured down on the valley of the Danube in the 7th century, and founded the kingdom of

Hungary The language of the Magyars, as the Hungarians call themselves has not yet lost all resemblance to that of the Onyaks on the Obi. The convenience arising from diversity of speech is much diminished in Europe by the great predominance of the languages of the Indo-European family which are spoken by nine-tenths of the whole population: the Teutonic, Slavonian, and Latin groups, each numbering about 50 millions.

The literary cultivation of Europe, considered in the aggregate, and apart from the separate national literatures of which it is composed, suggests a few important observations. It has proceeded altogether from ancient Greece. In poetry history and speculative philosophy the Greeks certainly excelled in their time but their original and peculiar merit, was that of laying the foundations of exact sciences, and of the solid and enduring edifice of human knowledge. Pythagoras, Hipparchus, Ptolemy and Euclid, were the forerunners of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo Newton, Laplace, and Herschel and Aristotle broke the way for Locke and for Cuvier. It was fortunate that Christianity while spreading W raised in general consideration, the two languages which contained the seeds of civilization. When the Arabs, having overrun with great rapidity the N. of Africa, and part of Spain, laid aside their arms, and turned to cultivate the arts of peace they created, in the latter country particularly a literature which was as remarkable for its extreme copiousness, as for its superficial character and general worthlessness. Their example, however worked on the poets of Catalonia, Provence, and Italy and to them, probably was due the introduction of rhyme into European verse. It will be sufficient to mention here briefly as an epoch in the history of letters, and as a cause of European superiority the discovery of the art of printing which with the liberty of the press, wherever it is established, is sure to aid and advance the interests of humanity.

History.—The history of modern Europe starts from Rome, as its literature from Greece. In the early years of the Christian era, the Romans subdued all W and S Europe, as far as the Baltic. The Roman power was favourable to civilization. It increased the measure of general liberty and promoted intercourse, and the nations of Europe ought to be grateful to the Romans for the example of good roads, on a great scale and for the civil law. As the Roman empire declined the Northern and S nations adventurers of Ireland and Norway (including Vikings and Anglo-Saxons) rose into importance, and obtained at last a firm footing in England and W France. With these people rose into vogue the feudal system, which made the tenur 'land depend on the condition of military service. But the feudal system proved a failure as a military organization it created turbulent vassals, and not trained soldiers, and after experiencing in the 16th century the great superiority of the Ottoman troops in the field, European nations adopted the system of standing armies. Thus change, however was unfit obtainable to liberty to morals and to public economy and the gradual discovery of the immense power connected with a well-trained standing army prompted inordinate ambition. Hence the wars and revolutions of the last and present centuries. The extinction of ancient European dynasties however will hereafter be thought a matter of little importance, compared with the colonization which now proceeds from the westernmost part of Europe

to the whole earth, carrying with it a widely-spread and cultivated language, a type literature, useful arts and enlightened sentiments.—*Roos's Geographical Map of Europe*, Schöner's *Physical Geography of Europe*, 1855. *Crooke, A General Survey of the Power and Resources of the States of Europe* 1819. *Belli's Political Balance of the Globe* 1833. *Dupin The Commercial Power of Great Britain*, 1825. *Progress of France on Trade and Production*, 1827. *Jahob's View of the Agriculture, Manufactures, Politics, and State of Society of Germany and parts of Holland, France, &c.* 1850. *Tegoborski's Productive Power of Russia*, 1851.]

EUROTAS a river Greece, Meoia, rising in a mountain about 12 miles S. lat. 37° 15' N. lon. 23° 15' E. from which it flows N.E. and after having formed a junction with several other streams becomes the Basil, which falls into the Gulf of Kolokythi.

YUPUQI E, one of the nomads tribes of Asiatic Turkey inhabiting the country about the upper branches of the Jaxartes.

Irak, pers. Karamanli. They have no villages, but, like the Kurds, are truly nomadic, living on the produce of their flocks and herds, but generally in mountainous and wooded districts. They breed camels, and one of their principal occupations is burning charcoal. They live in tents made of black goat hair.

BURSTANIA, a dist. or diocese, Green name or prov of Eritrea and Aromania. Its cap. is Karpentini. Pop. (1833) 21,533.

LUSKIRCHEN a m. Prussia, gov. of and 16 m S S.W. Cologne, circle, same name. It is surrounded by walls in a very dilapidated state, flanked by three gates, contains three churches, and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, woollen covers, and potter, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Lead, iron, and copper are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 8104.—The circums. area 607 sq. m. is partly hilly and partly flat does not contain much arable land, but has rich meadows along the Rhr. Pop. 29,710.

EUSTATIUS (St.) an isl. Dutch W India, 11 m N W St. Lucia; lat (N point) 17° 32' N lon 63° 5' W (n) It is oval-shaped, and scarcely 80 m in circumference area about 190 sq. m. There are two hills—the Punch Bowl and Signal Hill the former of which is an extinct volcano, broken in a deep valley forming the centre of the island. One side of the valley is precipitous the other slopes to the sea forming the flat ground on which the town of Eustatius is placed and at the same time, the only accessible part of the island, all the rest of the coast being abrupt and steep, though presenting several other bays. Climate said to be healthy but the people have no water except that supplied by rain. Hurricanes and earthquakes are frequent. The level parts are covered with cane-fields and provision grounds the latter are the chief lands attended to for only about 1000 barrels of sugar are per annum yearly in the island, and other vegetable products are little attended to. Cane is plentiful and exported to other islands. St. Eustatius, at one time, carried on extensive contraband traffic. It was plundered by Admiral Rodney in 181. The prosperity of the island is now gone and little commerce is carried on. The language of the people is English and they are mostly Methodists. Pop. (1780) 25,000 (1826) 23 3.—The town divided into the upper and lower town, lies on a level piece of ground, on a bay 4 W side of the island. It is irregularly arranged, and consists chiefly of shops and warehouses with the fort Hollanda in the centre. It has a Calvinistic and a Methodist church and a small hospital. The roadstead is open and unprotected, but has good anchorage in certain winds.

EUSTON par Eng. Suffol. 3780 ac. Pop. 256.

EUTIN a m. Germany Grand Duchy Oldenburg cap. municipality of Lübeck, in an agreeable district on a lake of same name, which partly belongs to Holstein 17 m N Lübeck. It is well built, is the seat of a superior court and several public offices, has a large square castle, surrounded by ditches, fine gardens, a handsome town church a library of 16,000 volumes, a townhouse, a normal industrial seminary and other schools, a savings-bank, poorhouse and hospital, and manufactures of leather stoves, and soap, dyewoods, a weekly market, and several annual fairs. The musician Weber was born here. Pop. 2818.

EUTINGEN two places, Germany.—1 A vil. Baden circle, Middle Rhine, half of and near Flossenheim on the Rheine. It contains a parish church, and has a sandstone quarry. In the vicinity are the remains of a Roman tower. Pop. 896.—2 A vil. Württemberg circle, Schwabmünd. (Black Forest) half of and 3 m N.E. Horb. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1191.

FUXINE (Twe) See BLACK SEA.

EVALL (Str.) par Eng. Cornwall 2886 ac. Pop. 826.

EVANGELIST ISLANDS, a group of rocky islets, S. America, off W coast, Patagonia, lat. (southernmost) 53° 34' S. lon. 75° 7' W (n.) consisting of four principal ones and some detached rocks and breakers. They are very rugged and barren, and suited only to afford a resting-place or bread-bait for seals and sea birds. There is landing on one of the islets, and anchorage round them. The lowest and highest may be seen in tolerably clear weather at a distance of upwards of 20 m. They form an excellent leading mark or the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, near which they are situated.

EVANTON a vil Scotland, co. Ross, 13 m. N N W Inverness. It is neat and well-built, contains a U Presbyterian church and school, and has two annual fairs. P 463

EVAUX an ancient vil France, co. Creuse, 33 m. S E of Guéret, on a high plateau, in a well cultivated district. It contains an antique church, and the remains of some Roman baths. Near it are 15 hot springs (between 80° and 140° Fah.) enclosed in three establishments, and well frequented. Pop. 1391

EVEDON par Eng Leicestershire 1624 aa. Pop. 86.

EVERENAD par Eng Worcester 1563 aa. Pop. 312

EVERELY par Eng Northampton 3104 aa. Pop. 498

EVERBECQ a com Belgium prov Hainaut, 32 m. N W W Mons with manufactures of linen two breweries, a tannery factory and several four-mills and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 4588

EVEREGRECH par Eng Somerset 4076 aa. P 15.6.

EVEREDON par Eng Northampton 1900 aa. P 712

EVEREGEM, a com Belgium, prov E. Flanders, and 4 m N Ghent, with considerable manufactures of linens and cutlery some breweries, a distillery malt-work soap-work, and several four-mills. Pop. 7801

EVERINGHAM par Eng York (E Riding) 3080 aa. Pop. 297

EVERLEY or **EVERHURST** par Eng Wilts 32 5 aa. Pop. 867

EVERSDEN two pars Eng Cambridge.—1 (Great) 1200 aa. Pop. 512 —2 (Little) 670 aa. Pop. 338

EVERSHOLT par Eng Bedfordshire 1119 aa. Pop. 862

EVERSOT par Eng Dorset 1409 aa. Pop. 505.

EVERLEY par Eng Hants 5274 aa. Pop. 789

EVERTON two pars Eng.—1 Bedford 976 aa. Pop. 345.—2 Nottingham 4679 aa. Pop. 888

EVESBATH par Eng Hereford 978 aa. Pop. 108.

EVESHAM a pari bur and market to England co. of and 13 m. S.E. Worcester beautifully situated in the vale of Evesham on an acclivity rising from the Avon by which it is almost encircled and over which is a stone bridge of eight arches. It contains principally of four white and red streets with wall built houses, and is well paved and lighted with gas. Of the three churches that of St. Lawrence, lately rebuilt is the most elegant. There are also chapels for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians and a Friends meeting-house a free grammar-school several other seminaries, a mechanics institution, reading-rooms, and library. The abbey of Evesham founded in 709 and of which only a tower 110 ft. high and some outbuildings now remain, was at one time one of the most stately in the kingdom, and its tower is supposed to be the finest existing remains of the tower of Henry VIII. Parchment and stockings are manufactured here and many of the females are employed in sewing gloves for the Worcester trade. A considerable business is also done in hops and malt but gardening is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, who supply the markets of Cheltenham, Birmingham, Tewkesbury Worcester and even London with large quantities of fruit and vegetables. Evesham is a borough by prescription. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors, (1853) 302. Market-day Monday. Five annual fairs. In the immediate vicinity of Evesham was fought the decisive and sanguinary battle that reinstated Henry III on the throne, August 4 1265. Pop. (1861) 4905.—(Local Correspondent)

EVIAN (*Agnonay*), a in France dep Haute Savoie beautifully situated B. shore of Lake Geneva, 24 m. N E. Geneva. It was once surrounded by walls flanked with towers, of which part still remain, contains a public square, a gothic parish church, a Latin and a primary school two convents, and an hospital and has a trade in agricultural produce, a weekly market and three annual fairs. In the neighborhood are the chalybeate springs of Amphilion. Pop. 2084.

EVIE and **RENDALL**, par Scot. Orkney 5 sq m. Pop. 1446.

EVINGTON par Eng. Leicester 1850 aa. Pop. 338

EVORA [also *Evora*, or *Liberdade* or *Evora*] a tn. Portugal cap. prov Alentejo, situated on a height in the middle of a fertile plain, 80 m. E. Lisbon. It is surrounded by a wall and defended by a citadel and two forts all alike ruinous. The houses are old and ill built, and the streets narrow and winding. The principal edifice is the cathedral which is

large and handsome four other churches several convents and hospitals, and several Roman antiquities of which the most important is a magnificent aqueduct by Sutorius called *Aqua da Fria*, or *Salve Water*. Evora is the see of an archbishop, and possesses an ecclesiastical seminary and a college. It has some manufactures of ironware and leather and a large annual fair. The Moors were defeated here in 1185, by Gerard, surnamed the Fearless. Pop. 9299

EVORA MONTE a tn Portugal prov Alentejo beautifully situated on the side and crest of a hill, 15 m. N N E Evora. It is surrounded by walls and defended by a castle. Here, in 1384 the Albigenses after being defeated at Rancun were forced to lay down their arms. Pop. 940

EVREUX (Roman, *Augusta Eboracorum*) an anc. city France, cap. dep. Eure, 57 m. W W V Paris, in a fertile valley on the Iton, which branching out, divides the city into three parts. It is well built but the streets rather narrow. The cathedral is a venerable pile, founded in the 7th century and in several styles of gothic architecture, richly sculptured both in the exterior and the interior and with a bold airy arch 206 ft. high. The church and cloisters of the abbey of St. Thaurin another fine gothic edifice, was founded in the 7th century. The Tour de l'Horloge is a lofty and handsome clock-tower built in 1417. The Hotel de Ville was once the palace of the Dukes of Bouillon. Evreux has a town library of 10 000 volumes, a botanic garden and a theatre an agricultural association and a literary society. It is the seat of a court of first resort, a prefect, a bishop outrager of the archbishops of Rouen a chamber and tribunal of commerce consist of prud'hommes, two theological seminaries a commercial college and a normal primary head school. Evreux has manufactures of book-binding and hosiery tanneries, blancheries dyeworks corn mills, fulling maw and flaxing mills some lineries and fields of wheat in grain seeds and timber with an important fair for horses and cattle. It was sacked by the Normans in 892 taken and pillaged in 1119 by Henry I of England. The English were finally expelled from it in 1441. Pop. 8137

EVYON a tn. France, dep. Mayenne 17 m. S E Laval situated in a fertile locality, best possessing some trade in the produce of the rich district, and in linens and woollens of local manufacture. It contains the buildings of a Benedictine abbey founded in the 7th century now occupied by sisters of charity. The conventual church and chapel are remarkable antique edifices. Pop. 2236.

EWANOWITZ, or **EWYANOWITZ**, a tn. Austrian Moravia, circle of and 34 m. E N E Rehim I burik, Hainau It contains an old castle, parish church chapel and hospice and has three annual fairs. Pop. 3006.

EWEL (St.) par Eng Cornwall 5944 aa. Pop. 1544.

EWELL, two pars Eng.—1 Kent 1080 aa. Pop. 403.

—2, Surrey 4821 aa. Pop. 2180

EWELME par Eng Oxford 2876 aa. Pop. 673

EWENNY par Wales, Glamorgan 1975 aa. Pop. 272

EWLBRY par Eng Lincoln 2520 aa. Pop. 508

EWES par Scot Dumfriesshire 844 sq m. Pop. 804.

EWINGSTON three pars Eng.—1 Hants 479 aa. Pop. 16.—2 Surrey 5493 aa. Pop. 872.—3 Sussex 5719 aa. Pop. 1213.

EWIJK a vil Holland prov Gelderland 6 m W Nijmegen with a K (catholic) church a school and an annual fair. Pop. 670

EWIN (St.) par Eng Gloucester Pop. 0°

EWYAS-HAROLD par Eng Hereford 1838 aa. P 292

EXARDE, a com Belgium prov F Flanders 8 m N W Tournai. It has linen manufactures breweries, and corn mills. Pop. 3235.

EXHOURNE par Eng Devon 2121 aa. Pop. 625

EXBURY par Eng Hants 6466 aa. Pop. 364.

EXCELDUILL, an anc. tn. France dep. Dordogne, 30 m. N E Périgueux, on the Lona. It has two antique towers, with other remains of former defences and ruins of a monastery. Marshal Bugaud was born here in 1784. In the environs are iron mines, forges potteries, tanneries, &c. Pop. about 2000

EXE, or **EXE** (Latin *Esca*, *Esca*) a river England, which rises in Exmoor co. Somerset, and, after a S course of about 50 m. falls into the English Channel at Exmouth by an estuary, navigable for 8 m. to Topham. Its chief tributaries

are the Tye and Chit. The principal places on its banks are Exeter, Bampton, and Tiverton.

EXETER [Latin *Isca*, *Eborac*, *Uxela*] a city co. of itself, seaport and parli. bor. England co. Devon 1 bank, Eas 10 m N W from its outlet in the English Channel 159 m W N W London, on a branch of the Great Western Railway lat. 50° 44' N lon. 8° 33' W pleasantly situated on the summit and slopes of an activity rising from the river over which, at the W entrance to the city is a hand some stone bridge. Two principal streets cross each other at right angles, from which a number of smaller diverge; the latter extremely narrow and consisting chiefly of old houses. Though still presenting many indications of antiquity the city has been, for several years past, undergoing a process of renovation and can now boast of as handsome squares, terraced streets, and houses, all of modern erection, as any other in the kingdom. It is well paved and lighted amply supplied with water and kept, on the whole remarkably clean. The principal object of interest in the city is the cathedral, a noble edifice, of high antiquity. It is cruciform, 408 ft. in length and consists of a nave, with two side aisles, two short transepts formed out of two heavy Norman towers, each 130 ft. in height, a choir of the same width as the nave and 128 ft. in length 10 chapels or oratories, and a chapter-house. The W front is richly decorated presenting one of the most beautiful facades of any building in the kingdom perhaps in Europe. The tower is also magnificent. The other architectural antiquities are the remains of the castle of Rougemont on a high eminence N of the city, St. John's Hospital, now appropriated to a free grammar school &c. and the chapel of St. Wynard and St. Anne, and the chapel of the Lepers Hospital. The modern edifices worthy of notice are the theatre assembly or ball room, bridewell, jail, sessions house, cavalry and artillery barracks, guildhall

an eye infirmary a lying-in charity, a humane society for the recovery of the apparently drowned, a stranger's friend society &c. besides a number of minor charities. The scientific and literary institutions are—the Devon and Exeter Institution for the promotion of science, literature, and the arts, established in 1817 and containing about 10 000 volumes; the Athenaeum a literary institution established in 1835 a mechanics institute, established in 1835 a literary and philosophical society founded in 1836, &c. Woollen goods were formerly manufactured here to a great extent, but the trade is now all but extinct, being limited to small quantities of serge. The cottons and shawl manufacture, at one time considerable has entirely ceased. The principal market-day is Friday on which is held one of the greatest corn and provision markets of the W of England. There are markets also on Tuesday and Saturday. Notwithstanding the cessation of the woolen manufacture of this city the weekly meetings of the woolen manufacturers of Devon are still held here. There are several large breweries and iron foundries in the town and some tapestry and paper mills in the vicinity. The principal exports are serge and other woolen goods, paper and mangroose imports, general merchandise, timber, coals chiefly from Newcastle, and limestone. By means of a canal, 5 m. in length and 15 ft. in depth, vessels of 400 tons can now reach the city. A large floating basin has also been recently formed, extreme length 917 ft. width 110½ ft. at the entrance, 90 ft. depth 18 ft. On December 31 1850 the vessels registered at the port were 182 tons. 18 358,—entered outward, towards, in the same year 910 vessels, tonnage 8,938—outwards 613 tons 38,662 Colonial and foreign inwards 184 vessels tons 7654—outwards, 97 tons., 7654.

Exeter is said to have been one of the first cities that returned members to the House of Commons. It is at an early date, certain that it has done so since the time of Edward I. It is a place of remote antiquity having been a British settlement long prior to the arrival of the Romans by whom it was called *Isca Dumoniorum*, being spoken of by this name both by Antoninus and Ptolemy. A number of coins, small bronze statues some tessellated pavements, and other Roman antiquities have been found in the immediate vicinity of the city showing that it had been an important Roman station. The number of its religious establishments was at one time so great, that the houses called it *Monasterium*. Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury Sir Thomas Bodley founder of the Bodleian library and several other persons of note were natives of the city. The Cecil family derive its titles of Earl and Marquis from Exeter. Pop. 40 688.

EXETER par Eng Somerset 5389

so. Pop. 680

EXHALI two parls. Eng.—1 Warwick 10930 so. Pop. 1067—2 Warwick 780 so. Pop. 208

EXETER, several places U States, America.—1 A & B and township, New Hampshire. The VILLAGE, on a branch of the Piscataqua, 37 m. S.E. by K. Concord contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, and a well endowed academy. The river is navigable to this place for ships of 500 tons. Pop. of township, 2925.—2 A township, Rhode Island 24 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 1770.—3 A township, New York, 77 m. W Albany. Pop. 1428.—4, A township, Pennsylvania, 139 m. N N E Yorkburg. Pop. 1533

EXILI Pp., or Exilian Island, a small island and common of Italy, Piedmont prov. of, and 7 m. W S.W. Susa, in the valley of Ouz, 1 bank, Dona Ripara about 8000 ft. above the sea. It contains a fortress, on a lofty rock and commanding the pass from France to Italy over Mount Matrona; and a gothic parish church; and has manufactures of coarse woolens and wools, two foundries, and two annual fairs. There are several remarkable caverns in the limestone rocks of the vicinity. Pop. 1768.

EXIN or KIRIN, a town in Fennia, prov. Posen gov. of, and 24 m. W S.W. Bromberg, on a gentle height. It con-



THE GUILDHALL, HIGH STREET, EXETER.

baths, and the new markets. There are 24 churches and Episcopal chapels in the city and suburbs, besides two independent churches, two Baptist, a Presbyterian and several other places of worship for Methodists and Unitarians, a Friends meeting-house a R. Catholic chapel, and a synagogue. There are 56 day schools in the city several of which are endowed and 17 seminaries devoted to infant training. The seminary includes a free grammar-school, founded by the citizens in the time of Charles I. in which the sons of freemen are instructed gratuitously. It has sixteen exhibitions to either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge. The charitable institutions of various kinds are numerous. Of these about 10 are devoted to education, of which the principal are St. Mary Arches school the Devon and Exeter Central school and the Exeter British school. The charitable institutions comprise the Devon and Exeter hospital for the sick and indigent, opened in 147 and containing 300 beds, supported partly by subscription, and partly from income derived from funded property; a dispensary a well-endowed infirmary for a deaf and dumb institution, a penitentiary for destitute females,

sists of the town proper and a suburb contains two churches, a synagogue, Carmelite monastery and hospital, and a house of industry with almshouses for poor widows, or aged unmarried women. It has no manufactures beyond a little lace-making by the poorer classes of females, the inhabitants being chiefly employed in agriculture. It is a borough by prescription, and sends a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850) 851. Its earliest charter was granted in the reign of King John. Area of par 4320 ac. Pop. 2587.

EYTH, two pars. Eng.—1 Hereford 4307 ac. Pop. 766. —2 Northampton 2670 ac. Pop. 1442. EYTH, an old Indian Archipelago, the outermost island bounding the E side of the N entrance of Gilolo Passage lat. 0° 28' N. lon. 129° 59' E. It is small low and covered with trees.

EYEMOUTH a market tn. par and seaport, Scotland Barwickshire, in the bay at the mouth of the Eye a small stream which here falls into the N Sea, 44 m. E. by E Edinburgh lat. 55° 55' N. lon. 2° 5' W. It is well supplied with water lighted with gas and has altogether a respectable appearance. It has Established, Free, and U Presbyterian churches, a Methodist chapel five schools, a reading club, and library The harbour with 10 ft. at neap, and 16 ft. at spring tide being near the mouth of the Firth of Forth and easily accessible, is much frequented by vessels detained by contrary winds. Timber bones and rags, seals, slates, bricks, tiles, stones, and merchant goods, are imported and grain, oatmeal, flour, malt, and spirits, exported. Cod and haddock fishing is carried on, and large quantities of the latter cured and slightly smoked are sent out; the herring fishing has greatly fallen off. A weekly grain market on Tuesday, 14 fairs annually. Area of par 1½ sq. m. Pop. 1488.—(Local Correspondent.)

EYEO or KATCHOA a tn. N.W. Africa, kingdom, Yarbina, near r bank, Niger lat. 9° N. lon. 6° 15' E. It is surrounded by walls said to be 15 m. in circuit, built of clay 20 ft. high and having 10 gates. The markets are abundantly supplied with all sorts of provisions.

EYFORD par Eng. Gloucester 1380 ac. Pop. 48. **EYGUBRES** (anc. *Aquæ*) a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 m. E. Tarascon. It consists of old well-built houses and has a manufacture of coarse woollens, with some trade in olives, wine, silk wool madder &c. In the environs are stone and lime quarries, and silkworms are reared. Pop. 3660.

EYKE par Eng. Suffolk 2749 ac. Pop. 539. **EYLAC** a tn. France. See ELIAS. **EYMOUÏERS** a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 24 m. S.E. B. Limoges, in a rugged valley f bank Vienne. It has a communal college and a fine gothic church, of early date manufacture of cotton yarn bonelling cloths, wax, &c., and several tanneries; with a trade in wax, leather &c. Pop. 1642.

EYNE a som. Belgium, prov. E Flanders 12 m. S.S.W. Ghent, with manufactures of linens and cottons, two breweries, two distilleries two flour-mills and a well-frequented market. Pop. 2468.

EYREBURY par Eng. Huntington 1449 ac. Pop. 1288. **EYTRAFORD** par Eng. Kent 2508 ac. Pop. 1323. **EYRAGUES** a vil. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, near Arles, in a fertile plain, on the Rhod. It is built with walls, raised during the wars of religion and is well built having several good streets. It likewise has some trade in raw silk and good white wine, both produced in the district. Pop. 1844.

EYRE CREEK, is a channel of a stream in Central Australia, between lat. 26° and 28° S., and lon. 139° and 139° E. traversing a flat flanked by high red-iron hills, and containing abundance of water and grass. Capt. Stuart traced this creek for 60 m., when penetrating into the interior of Australia in 1845.

EYRECOLM a market tn. Ireland co. of and 38 m. E. by S Galway with a parish church, R. Catholic chapel two schools, and a dispensary Market, Tuesday and Saturday several fairs annually Pop. 936.

EYSDEN a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 6 m. S. Maasricht, in the midst of good meadow land and in a fine butter country. It has many good houses and a church used both by the Protestants and R. Catholics in the greatest harmony a small synagogue, and a well-attended school 2 op. 230.

EYDON par Eng. Northampton 1620 ac. Pop. 621. **EYE**, a bor market tn. and par England, co. Suffolk. The town is in a well watered and fertile valley 19 m. N. Ipswich is irregularly built streets narrow. It has a large and commodious church, with a handsome square tower Baptist Voc. L.

EYTHORN par Eng Kant 1898 ac. Pop. 435
EYTHORN two pars Eng. 1 Hereford; 964 ac. 9 158.
 — (upon the Tord Forest) Selby; 1088 ac. Pop. 877
EY WANGWITZ a tn. Moravia. See KWANGWITZ
EY WORTH par Eng Bedford 1229 ac. Pop. 141
EZCARAY a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of and 26 m
 W S W Logroño, 1 bank, Oja. It is well built, and contains

a church, three chapels, Latin, and two primary schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, and a schoolhouse. Manufactures are woollen fabrics, pottery, ware, bricks, tiles, and soap. Trade—grain, wine, oil, medicinal wool and mule. Iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, and coal are found in this district, but the quantity is insufficient to defray the expenses of mining. Pop. 3094.

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FAABORG a market tn. Denmark, in Pommern, on a bay or fjord of the Little Belt, 32 m N W Odense; lat. 55 8' 87" N. lon. 10° 14' 43" E (L.). It has a busy export trade, chiefly in grain and it has regular communication with Kiel and the adjoining ports. It was founded in the 12th century. Pop. 2400.

FABARA a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 68 m S E. Saragossa, r bank, Matagorda with a church, hermitage, two schools, and a prison and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of a castle, once belonging to the Templars. Industry—agriculture, linen weaving, and flour and oil mills. Pop. 1370
FABIANHAZA a vil Hungary Thibet Thama, co. "Gothar" on the Tamas, about 4 m. from Valla. It contains a Greek church. Pop. 1130.

FABH S a river I States, Iowa and Missouri, which falls into the Mississippi 100 m. N by E Jefferson after a S E course of about 100 m.

FABRIANO a city Italy 36 m W S W Ancona at the foot of the Apennines with a cathedral several convents, and manufactures of felt cloth, paper parchment, and gins. Pop. 8800

FABRICA a tn. and count kingdom of Italy prov. of and 12 m S. E. Tortona, r bank Cirona. It contains an ancient parish, and several minor churches and has a trade in corn rillet and rice which are grown in the district. Pop. 2150

FABRIZIA a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II 18 m S E. Monteleone, and near the E. slope of the Apennines. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 2941

FACOMBE par Eng Hants 2930 ac. Pop. 267

FACHEN a vil France dep Nord 4 m. from Lille. It has manufactures of best-root sugar. Pop. 1357

FACHINGEN a vil Nassau dist. of and so close to, as to be properly a suburb of Dier, 1 bank, Lahn. It contains a parish church, and has a celebrated mineral spring. The water resembles that of Seltzer and is annually exported to the extent of half a million of bottles. It is of great efficacy particularly in bilious complaints.

FACONE a lake Japan Isl Nippon, 57 m. W S W Yedo. It is 13 m. long by 4 1/2 broad and gives rise to a small river of same name which falls into the Gulf of Yedo. The Japanese attach peculiar sanctity to this lake.

FACSETH two places, Hungary—1 (Nemet) a market in Thibet Thama, co. Krasso on the Bopa, 50 m. E N by Timosvar. It contains a R Catholic church, and a castle in ruins. Pop. 680—2 (Ola) a market vil nearly contiguous to Nemet Facset. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1190

FACTORY ISLAND one of the Isles de Los, W coast, Africa lat. 9° 25' N. lon. 13° 45' W. There is a small factory on the island, which keeps up a communication with the main, the natives thus procuring English goods for rice, wax, hides, a little ivory, bullocks, goats, fowls, and various kinds of vegetable products. Factory Island is well cleared of its woods like all the others of the group, it is of volcanic origin, being formed chiefly of hard blue and iron-coloured lava, with occasional masses of porphyritic hornstone, at different elevations. Of the vegetable productions the most remarkable are the palms, which furnish palm oil and wine and the silk cotton tree. The natives belong to the tribe named Basso or Baraka, who also occupy other islands along the coast.

FAED a vil Hungary Thibet Thama, and about 2 m. from Tolna, on the Danube. It contains a Protestant and a R Catholic church. Pop. 3831

FAEDIS a vil and par Austrian Italy gov Venice, prov. Friuli, 1 bank, Grivo 7 m. N E Udine. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices contains a parish and three auxiliary churches, and has numerous mills. Pop. 3639

FAEMUND a lake, Norway prov Agderhus, ball Hedemark, a little W of the Swedish frontier. It forms a long, narrow and irregular expanse of water stretching N to S. about 42 m and not averaging above 3 m in breadth. It is fed by the outlets of a number of small lakes, and discharges itself at its S W extremity by a stream of its own name, which uniting with others, forms the Klar.

FAENZA (anc. *Faventia*) a tn. kingdom of Italy deleg. of and 19 m S W Ravenna, on the Lamone. It is well built in the form of a square, divided by four principal streets which meet in the Piazza Publica in the centre, a spacious area surrounded by arcades, and containing the townhall cathedral a lofty tower and in the centre some beautiful fountains. It is surrounded with walls, contains a number of churches and convents several of which contain valuable paintings. Among the more remarkable public buildings are some of the private palaces, the hospital and insane asylum and a Corinthian church belonging to the Dominicans. The cathedral, which is in the gothic style, is an indifferent extent, and in the vicinity of the town there is a large paper-mill. Faenza is connected with the Adriatic by the Cassell Canal which was opened in 1782. Within 4 m of the town are ferruginous and saline springs and baths, both held in high repute. In 1276 it was sacked, and 4000 of its inhabitants were put to death, by Sir John Hawkwood an Englishman in the service of Gregory XI. It is the birthplace of Torricelli, the inventor of the barometer. Pop. 19 753

FAERDER, an isl in the N of the Skager Rack, on the S E coast of Norway at the entrance of the bay of Christiansund. A lighthouse has been erected upon it.

FAGAGNA a vil and par Austrian Italy gov Venice, prov. Friuli 8 m W W Udine. It stands partly on a height, and partly on low ground contains a parish, and six auxiliary churches, and the remains of an old castle and has several mills.

FAGAN (Str) par Wales, Glamorgan; 2241 ac. P 515
FAGNANO or **FAGNONA-OLIVA** a vil Italy Lombardy prov. of, and 20 m N W Milan r bank Olona, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is well built, on the side of a hill clothed with fine trees, and surrounded by a castle, once strongly fortified, now converted into a country seat of the Viscount of Fagnano and contains a handsome modern church, with a lofty tower. Manufactures—silk and bonettes. Pop. 2571

FAHAN two pars. Irel Donegal—1 (Lower) 24,783 ac. Pop. 4041—2 (Upper) 10,040 ac. Pop. 2363.

FAHLIYAN a small tn. Persia, prov. Fardis, 42 m. N Kazerun, enclosed by walls now in ruins. It was only a place of more note than now, having had at one time 5000 strongly fortified, now converted into a country seat of the Viscount of Fagnano and contains a handsome modern church, with a lofty tower. Manufactures—silk and bonettes. Pop. 2571

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FAHLUN, Sweden. See **FALUN**.

FAHRFELD *vil.* Lower Austria, on the Triesting 29 m. S.W. Vienna. It has manufactures of brassware and mirrors, a rolling and an extensive cotton-mill. Pop. 700

FAHRWASSE (New) part of Danzig (Polish sea)

FAHY, par Irel. Galway 3824 sea. Pop. 696

FAIDU a *vil.* and par Switzerland on Tasen I. bank, Tassin, in the Val Leventina, 16 m. N.W. Bellinzona. It stands in a district remarkable for softer beauties than is common in Swiss scenery and contains a church and a Capuchin monastery. Pop. 697

FAIPO a *vil.* and port Annam, prov. Quang-nam, on a river 11 m. from the embouchure, in the China Sea, and 30 m. S. by E. Turon, with which it communicates by a canal lat. 15° 45' N. lon. 106° 1' E. It has several Buddhist temples and is inhabited chiefly by Chinese. It was formerly the mart of most of the N. provinces of Cochin-China, but was ruined by the wars which desolated the country towards the end of last century. Its trade has again begun to revive. Principal exports—cloves, pepper and sugar. Pop. about 15,000

FAIR BELL, an *is.* North Sea, lying between Orkney and Shetland, but considered as belonging to the latter 25 m. S. by W. Sumburg-head lat. 59° 58' N. lon. 1° 39' W. (n.) It is about 8 m. long by nearly 1/2 broad, and is inaccessible, except upon the S.E. where it affords a safe harbour for small craft. The flag-ship of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked here in 1588 Pop. 233

FAIRFIELD par Eng Kent 1208 sea. Pop. 37

FAIRFIELD *vil.* England, co. Lancaster 24 m. S.E. Manchester containing a Moravian establishment.

FAIRFORD a market town and par England, co. Gloucester the former situated on a gentle declivity on the Colne 4 m. above its confluence with the Thames, 20 1/2 m. S.E. Gloucester. It consists of substantially-built stone houses, and has a spacious and elegant gothic church of the 16th century with tower and magnificent stained-glass windows granted for independent parishes and R. Catholics, a free school and mechanics institution. No manufactures, and traffic much reduced by the opening of the Great Western Railway weekly market, Thursday greatly declined two annual fairs for horses cattle and sheep. Area of par 3879 m. Pop. 1859 (Local Correspondent.)

FAIRHAVEN—1 A bay N.W. coast, Spitzbergen lat. 79° 50' N. lon. 10° 22' E.—2 A small seaport U. States Massachusetts in Buzzard's Bay about lat. 41° 35' N. lon. 70° 40' W. It contains three churches, and has a considerable shipping, much of which is employed in the whale fishery. Pop. 2301

FAIRHEAD a remarkable promontory N.E. coast, Ireland co. Antrim, 3 1/2 m. N.E. Ballycastle lat. 55° 15' 18 N. lon. 6° 5' 42" W. (n.) See **ANTRIM**

FAIRLEY a maritime *vil.* Scotland, co. Ayr. 10 m. N. of Clyde, 3 m. S. Largs. It has the remains of an old castle and a moor reported to be sea-buffing. Pop. 521

FAIRLIGHT a par England Sussex; 2309 sea. Pop. 695

FAIRTED par Eng. Essex 1853 sea. Pop. 340

FAIRWEATHER—1 A cape, E. coast Patagonia lat. 51° 32' 1 S. lon. 66° 53' 5" W. forming the N. entrance to the river Chuyes. The cliffs are from 800 to 400 ft. high and are composed of soft clay horizontally stratified the strata running for many miles without interruption. The country inland is formed by open undulating plains covered with grass plants, but entirely destitute of trees guanacoas and fresh water are abundant.—2 A cape, Russian America New Norfolk lat. 58° 51' N. lon. 157° 50' W. (n.)

FAITH (St.) two pars. Eng.—1, (St. Fyppes) Middle sex. Pop. 833 —2 Hamt. 2200 sea. Pop. 437

FAITBLEGG par Irel. Waterford 1494 sea. Pop. 694

FAIZABAD, or **FAYZABAD** See **BUCKHARA**

FAJEMMIA, a *tn.* Africa, Senegambia, state, Kankodon, L. bank of one of the head streams of the Senegambia, 60 m. S.E. Bambouk lat. 12° 40' N. lon. 10° 22' W.

FAKEVHAM (LANCASHIRE) a market to and par England, co. Norfolk. The town 23 m. N.W. Norwich on an acclivity on the Wessex has three principal, straight, well kept streets is well supplied with water and lighted with gas, and has a handsome church, with a crocheted tower 108 ft. high chapel for Baptists Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists three public and two private schools, a subscription library and several benevolent and charitable institutions. There is an extensive flour-mill on the Wessex which is here spanned by a handsome bridge of three arches. Corn and cattle market, Thursday two fairs annually. Area of par 2208 sea. 1 pop. 2240 (Local Correspondent.)

FAKENHAM (MAGNA) par Eng Suffolk 2155 sea. Pop. 229

FALA, a river England, co. Cornwall, which rises near the centre of the county and after a course, first S. and then S.W. of about 25 m. falls into the estuary which forms Falmouth harbour.

FALA and **SOUTHA**, a par Scotland, co. Edinburgh and Haddington; 6 m. by 3 1/2. Pop. 434

FALABA, a considerable *tn.* of W. Africa, about 210 m. N.E. Sierra Leone, dist. Bulamena lat. 9° 45' N. lon. 10° 25' W. at the base of the mountain Kinkobogor and on the river Falaba or Fala from which it derives its name. It stands on a gently rising eminence in the centre of a large plain is of an oblong form about 1 1/2 m. long by 1 m. in breadth and contains about 4000 circular houses or huts which, though built of clay and covered with pyramidal roofs of thatch are extremely neat and clean, and in many instances even elegant. The palaver or councilhouse stands on an open piece of ground towards the S. extremity of the town, and is a place of recreation as well as business. In the centre of the town another large space is left vacant for the purpose of exercise, of receiving strangers, and of holding great meetings. Falaba is more cleanly built than African towns generally and is surrounded by a strong thick stockade of hard wood, which is again encompassed by a ditch, 20 ft. deep by as much broad—(Loring's Travels in W. Africa.)

FALAISE (uno. Falera) a *tn.* France, dep. Calvados on an elevated but broken flat, bordering on a rocky precipice or *falaise*, whence its name 23 m. S.E. Caen. It consists of three distinct parts—the town proper almost completely surrounded by old walls, the suburbs of St. Laurent and Val d'Ance, extending into the narrow ravine below the



THE CASTLE OF FALAJE, from the Heights.—From Captain's Description of Norway

precipice on which the town stands and the suburbs of Gubny sometimes called the high town; and situated on a height about 1 m. S. The situation is very picturesque, but the streets are irregular the houses generally indifferent, and

the appearance of the town as a whole dull and lifeless. The churches of St. Laurent, St. Gertrude, and St. Gubray the townhouse, general hospital, Hotel Dies and public library are deserving of notice, but the great object of attraction is the castle the ancient seat of the Dukes of Normandy and the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It occupies a commanding position on a promontory connected with the plateau on which the town is built on only one side and isolated on the others by steep ravines, and before the invention of gun powder was a place of great strength. It is now only a grand and picturesque ruin. It covers nearly 4 ac., and is surrounded by ramparts, varying in height according to the nature of the ground, from 16 ft. to 50 ft. Immediately within the court and somewhat inconspicuously the communal college has been erected beyond, a grassy terrace along the ramparts leads to the donjon-keep, a large rectangular tower rising abruptly from the surrounding precipices, and propped by high and mossy buttresses. A small stone chamber within this tower is pointed out as William's birthplace. Beside this tower is another of loftier elevation and more architectural merit. It is round and smooth, and terminates with a machicolated rim. It bears the name of Talbot's Tower and is said to have been built by the English after the capture of Falaise, by Henry V. A colossal bronze equestrian statue of the Conqueror by Louis Roquet, was inaugurated here, October 20, 1881. The manufactures of the town consist of cotton heavy lace, woven goods, leather and paper and there are numerous cotton-mills, dyeworks, and bleachfields. The trade consists of the above articles of manufacture, and of wool, combs, and cattle, and is chiefly carried on at the fairs, which are six in number. One of them called the fair of Gubray from being held within that suburb, lasts 15 days, was at one time celebrated throughout Europe, and though greatly fallen off, still does business to the extent of about 2000 000. Falaise is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce. According to the *brochure Chronique*, it had risen to be a place of importance at the commencement of the 11th century. Pop. 6021.

FALASHAS a people of Abyssinia, who adhered to the Jewish religion when the rest of the kingdom embraced Christianity. They are found in all parts of Abyssinia, but chiefly on the banks of the Bahir el Jebel. The Falashas do not permit any one to enter their houses or to touch them or their clothes. In case of the former law being infringed, they desert the house and in the case of the latter they wash their whole persons and clothes in running water on which account their residences are always in the vicinity of some stream. They are mostly weavers, a few are smiths, and the women potters.

FALCES, a tn. in Spain, prov Navarra, 25 m. S. by W Pampeluna, near r. bank. Arga, crossed here by a stone bridge. It is situated on a declivity crowned by an ancient castle, is tolerably well built, and comprises a parish church, chapel, townhouse, prison, school hospital, and storehouse. Oil is manufactured here in large quantities. Trade—in grain, flax, hemp, cattle, and furs. Pop. 2500.

FALCUN a cape, forming the S. point of the island of Iviza one of the Balearic Islands. It projects far into the sea, and is lofty but lowers gradually towards its extremity. Off it are three small rocky islets. Cape Falcon on the W., and Fort Point on the E. enclose the deep bay of Cueva Larga, within which there is a wharf and some caissons of good water.

FALCONARA, a tn. Naples, prov Calabria Citra, 6 m. N.E. Paola, near the sea. Pop. 1600.

FALDINGWORTH par Eng. Lincoln; 1820 ac. P. 887.

FALMEER or **FALCER**, a river W. Africa, Senegal, the principal tributary of the Senegal into which it falls, 10 m. above Bakel; lat. 14° 48' N. lon. 12° 8' W. after a devious course of about 560 m. It has many tributaries, the chief of which is the Fannon-kotes, which reaches it on the right bank. Much of its lower course is navigable for vessels of small draught and it is 400 ft. broad at its mouth. The banks are very irregular; sometimes rocky and steeped up others so low as to be periodically submerged, the waters forming a kind of natural canal called *marigots*, usually abounding in fish. Gold is found in the sands of the Faldmer; the richest spots being between Tombourou, 18 m. below Faldmer, and 17° 44' N., and Lahandy about 40 m. higher

than the latter place. M. Raffinelli strongly advocates the navigation of this river for trading purposes, by means of flat-bottomed steamers and gives the following as the lowest depths of water taken from his own experience—From the mouth to Senou Debou, June 15 till October 20, 5 ft. at other times, 10 to 12 ft. At any time, never less than 4 ft. for 100 m. above the mouth. Between Senou Debou and Debou (about 200 m.) there is, indeed, a bar, but it is easily surmounted. 131½ of the river course has hitherto been explored.—(*Voyage dans l'Afrique Occidentale*, in 1843-4, par A. Raffinelli.)

FALKENAU a tn. Bohemia, circle, Elbogen; r. bank Eger 80 m. W. Prague. It contains a parish, and several other churches a Capuchin monastery hospital and a large castle, surrounded by a deep moat, entered by three bridges, and with a fine park and garden and has almshouses. Hops are extensively grown and seed is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1800.

FALKENBERG—1 A tn. Prussia, gov. of and 16 m. W. Oppeln, cap. circle, of same name, l. bank Rhine, in the midst of marshes. It is surrounded with walls, is the seat of a law court, and several public offices, contains a parish church, two chapels, townhouse, courthouses, two hospices, a castle, once the residence of princes of that name and has glass-works, two distilleries and a weekly market. Pop. 1559.—2 The curia, area, 177 sq. m., is flat, well watered, well wooded and tolerably fertile. It has 25,000.—3 A resort in Sweden 12½ m. S. of 20 m. N. W. Halmstad; r. bank, Älva, at its mouth in the Kattegat. It is an old and unimportant place, and has a small harbour almost silted up, at which a little trade is carried on. The salmon fishing however is considerable. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old castle, supposed to have been destroyed in the 14th century. Pop. 619.

FALKENBURG a tn. Prussia, gov. of and 46 m. S.W. Kottbus on a gentle height above l. bank, Drage. It is an extensive flat with diluvial walls with three fens, and defended by a fort, contains a church, castle and hospital, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth a brewery and a distillery a trade in horses and cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 2560.

FALKENHAIN (Vreden, Mittern, and Ossen) a vil. Prussia gov. of and 18 m. S.W. Lutzna, It contains a castle, a Protestant, and a Catholic church and has two mills. Pop. 1431.

FALKENHAM par Eng. Suffolk; 1938 ac. Pop. 271. **FALKENSTEIN**—1 A tn. Saxony circle, Zwickau, 10 m. S. of and 10 m. E. E. E. Plauen, on a height near the White Goldsch. It contains a large old church with a tower and has manufactures of cotton, embroidery and sounding boards, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. A great deal of iron and the used to be smelted here, but the mines are almost abandoned. Pop. 3372.—2 A market in Lower Austria, in a beautiful valley at the foot of the Schlossberg 88 m. N. N. E. Vienna. It is irregularly built, contains an old gothic church with a crypt, an old castle, on a height above the church, and an hospital. It is surrounded by vineyards, in which the celebrated Falkenberg wine is produced. Pop. 641.

FALKINGHAM par Eng. Lincoln. 1861 ac. Pop. 268.

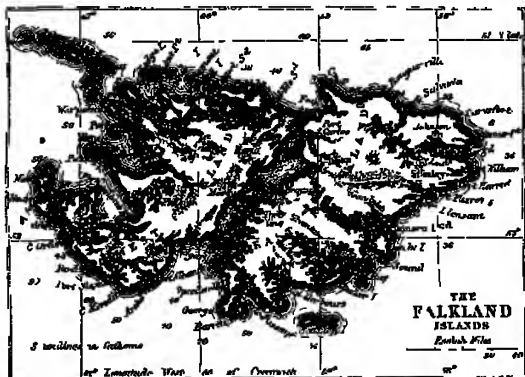
FALKIRK a market tn. parl. bor., and par Scotland co. Stirling. The town, 21½ m. W. by N. Edinburgh, is situated on a gentle eminence in a beautiful and fertile country and is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It consists of one long and somewhat irregular street, about ½ m. in length lying E. and W., with a number of narrow streets and lanes branching off to the N. and S. Many of the houses, though having little outward pretension, are good substantial buildings and large and well-stocked shops are numerous. It is lighted with gas, and supplied with water. The only public edifice of note are the parish church, the office of the Commercial Bank, and a handsome spire, 140 ft. in height. It has a Free, and three U. P. Presbyterian churches, and several other dissenting chapels a number of well-conducted, and well-attended schools; several public libraries, and religious and benevolent societies; with an agricultural and horticultural association. A school of arts was established in 1827 in which twenty lectures are delivered during the winter season and there are two public reading-rooms. The only manufactures of the town are leather shoes, brushes,

and coope-work. There are also a brewery and the usual amusements of a country town. In the vicinity are quarries, collieries, brick and tile-works; a saw-mill, corn-mills, and two pyrogonous acid works. There is, likewise, a large foundry called the town, and about 2 m. N. are the celebrated Carron Iron Works. The towns of Falkirk are the greatest cattle fairs in Scotland. They are held on a dry sandy level moor or heath, in the adjoining parish of Larbert, about 2 or 2½ m. N. from Falkirk, on the 24 Tuesday of August, September and October. At the first tryt there are generally about 4000 head of black cattle present, and about 400 horses and ponies; at each of the second and third tryts there are present about 17,000 black cattle, 20,000 sheep, and 700 horses and ponies. The larger portion of these cattle are bought up for the English market. The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and seven councillors. Falkirk is of great antiquity, and is associated with many interesting and remarkable historical events. Being near the boundary that separated the Romans and Caledonians it was the scene of many sanguinary conflicts between them. In one of these, fought in 415 a commander of the latter Robert Graham was slain from which event, it is supposed, the wall of Antonine, which passed near the town, obtained the name of Graham's Dyke, which it still bears. In July 1593 a battle was fought a little N. of the town, on the spot where the village of Grahamstown now stands, between the forces of Edward I., and those of Sir William Wallace in which the latter was defeated. In this battle Sir John Graham and Sir John Stewart, commanders in the Scottish army and noted warriors of the day were slain, and both interred in the churchyard, where their grave-stones are still to be seen. About 1 m. S.W. from the town a battle was fought on January 17 1746, between the Highlanders under Prince Charles, and the royal forces under General Hawley in which the former were victorious.

Falkirk unites with the burghs of Leithgow, Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie, in returning a member to the House of Commons. The Union Canal and the Clyde and Forth Canal, pass within ½ m. of the town. Pop. (1841) 8209 (1851) 8702. Area of par. 9 m. by 5 m. Pop. (1851) 18 488. **FALKLAND** an anc. bor. of regality and par. Scotland co. Fife. The town, 2½ m. N. Edinburgh, lies at the foot of the P. Leonard Hill, which rises so abruptly over it as to exclude the rays of the sun for many weeks together during winter. The town consists principally of a single street, many of the houses thatched, and of an ambiguous appearance. It has an Established a Free, and an Independent church. Falkland was long a favorite residence of the Scottish kings; and has, in consequence, obtained a prominent place in Scottish history. The only object of interest, however which it now possesses is its ancient palace, begun it has been supposed, by James II and completed by James V who died here in 1542. Falkland ceased to be a royal residence on the accession of James VI to the English throne but was visited subsequently by both Charles I and II. There was formerly an ancient castle here also, in which David Duke of Roxburgh eldest son of Robert III. was imprisoned, and starved to death, by order of his uncle, the Duke of Albany, but no trace of it now remains. Hand-loom weaving is carried on principally for the manufacturers in the neighbouring towns of Newburgh, Kettle, and Kirkcaldy. Seren markets, for horses and cattle, annually Falkland was created into a royal burgh by James II., in 1458. It gives the title of Viscount to the English family of Carey. Pop.

of burgh (1841) 1813. Area of par. 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. (1851) 8102.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (French, *Malouines*; Spanish, *Malenas*) an island group, S. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, consisting altogether of about 200 islands, large and small, 250 m. N. E. Tierra del Fuago, between lat. 51 and 58° S., and lon. 57 and 69° W. Only two of these islands are of any considerable size these are called respectively East and West Falkland, separated from each other by a sound (see FALKLAND SOUND) varying in breadth from 2½ to 18 m. East Falkland is about 85 m. in length, and about 53 in breadth, area, 8000 sq. m. West Falkland, 60 m. long by about 40 broad; area 2000 sq. m. The other islands vary from 18 m. in length by 8 broad, to mere islets of half a mile diameter. The whole group is indented in a remarkable manner by bays, harbours, and sounds two of the latter Cholesal and Grantham, penetrating so deeply into either side



of East Falkland as nearly to divide that island into two parts the intervening isthmus being little more than 2 m. broad. On the W coast of West Falkland the indentations are at once so spacious and numerous as to reduce the intervening land to a series of narrow peninsulas. These arms of the sea form excellent harbours, and, together with the varied outline of the mountains, constitute the principal relief to the general aspect of the scenery.

The general appearance of the islands is by no means attractive. Ridges of rocky hills, about 1000 ft. in height, are seen traversing extensive tracts of sombre-looking moorland, unsheltered by a tree, and limited seaward by a low rocky coast, on which the surf beats with great violence. On the N part of East Falkland the hills attain a considerable elevation, but the whole of the S. portion is so low that it cannot be seen from the deck of a vessel 5 m. distant. The principal range of hills are the Wickham Heights, stretching E to W and rising to a height of from 1400 to 2300 ft. The average height of the western island is greater than that of the eastern although the highest hills are in the latter. The more elevated parts of East Falkland are quartz rock; clay-slate prevails in the intermediate districts. Sandstone, on which are beautifully perfect impressions of shells, occurs in beds, within the slate formation, and upon the slate is a stratum of clay fit for making bricks. A peculiar feature in the geology of these islands is presented in streams of stones, which appear to flow down the sides of the hills. These streams are 20 or 30 ft. wide, spreading out in some places to even a quarter of a mile in width. The stones are of various sizes, from 1 to 4 or five ft. cube. Scarcely any view can be more dismal than that from the heights; moorland and black bog extend as far as eye can discern, intersected by innumerable streams, and pools of yellowish brown water. The soil of the islands, so

far as has been explored, is generally peat, although much of what seems to be a barren moor is solid sandy clay covered by a thin layer of vegetable mould on which grow shrubby bushes, and a coarse grass, affording ample nourishment to cattle. There are few rivers in the Falklands, so far as yet known. The largest is the San Carlos in East Falkland, W side, about 80 m long and suitable for boats for about 8 m. The only other stream of any note in this island is the Arroyo Malo or Matos which flows parallel to the Wishman Heights, and falls into Port San Salvador on the N.E. coast.

The climate is equable, and remarkably mild, there being no extremes of either heat or cold. The ordinary range of the thermometer is between 30° and 50° in winter and from 40° to 65° in summer. Rain and high winds are frequent, but lightning and thunder are rare.

A peculiar feature of the Falklands is the entire destitution of trees, but there are a great variety of erect-stemmed flowers, which, in November and December, nearly cover the ground. The tussock grass is the most useful and singular plant in the flora of these islands. It covers all the small islands of the group like a forest of miniature palms, and thrives best on the shores exposed to the spray of the sea. Each tussock is an isolated plant, occupying about 2 square yards of ground. Peculiar species of European genera are found here. Ferns and mosses are few but lichens are in great variety and abundance, among which are many identical with those in Britain. So far as yet tried, all the useful kinds of vegetables and green crops generally here thrive, but fruit has not been found to succeed, and it is doubtful whether corn would ripen.

The rearing of cattle and the cultivation of vegetables appear to form the natural resources of this country. In proof of the adaptation of the islands for cattle grazing it is stated that of the very few animals landed or grazed by the Buenos Ayreans, and others have gone on increasing in numbers, until in a state of nature, and still there are not according to various estimates reckoned at from 85,000 to 100,000 or more. They grow to a great size and are extremely fat. The wild horses of the islands of which there are several thousands are also highly thought of and although many of the districts are too moist and swampy for sheep still there is a sufficient quantity of land on which they could be kept advantageously. Hens and rabbits are also plentiful. The numerous creeks abound at particular seasons with a description of fish resembling a gray mullet, we bring up to 15 lbs, and which are caught in large quantities by the simplest means. Sea elephants and seal frequent the shores, and whales resort to the surrounding waters, though now in diminished numbers.

There are no reptiles of any kind in the Falkland Islands, and of the quadrupeds a peccary species of fox is the only animal indigenous to them. These animals are large, and remarkable for their ferocity and disregard of man. Of the feathered tribe there are numbers, but no great variety. The principal are geese, snipes, ducks, hawks, vultures, albatrosses, gulls, petrels, penguins, &c. and a very few land birds.

A British settlement has been recently founded in East Falkland, called Stanley situated at the head of Port William, on a point on the N.E. coast lat 51° 40' S. lon. 57° 49' W. It is a free port, and is said to possess peculiar advantages, being easily entered, well protected, and affording safe anchorage. Ships may here obtain fresh beef, vegetables, and water in abundance, and at very moderate charges.

The Falkland Islands were discovered by Davis, on the 14th August, 1692. They were afterwards visited (1690) by Strong, who gave them the name which they now bear. In 1710, a French vessel from St. Malo touched at them, and named them *Isles Malouines*. Settlements were afterwards formed on them by the French, Spaniards, and English alternately, but the latter have ultimately retained possession of them. The Falkland Islands were the subject of a controversy between Dr Johnson and James the former deprecating as much as the latter overrated them. The geographical position of these islands, together with the advantages they present for colonization render them of great importance, forming, as they do, a key to the Pacific and a convenient place of resort for the southern whalers. (Ross's *Antarctic Expedition Voyages of Adventure and Discovery*, 1831.)

FALKLAND SOUND a narrow strait, separating E. and W. Falkland Islands from each other. It extends 45 m.

in a N and S. direction, varying in breadth from 18 m. to 2½ m. In the S. end there are many flat islands, enclosed with tussock, and some shoals. The E. side of the Sound is low with gently undulating hills, seldom exceeding 150 ft. in height. The shore is indented with excellent harbours and creeks, affording good shelter to all western and southerly gale winds. The W. side again, is high and bold, forming a singular ridge varying from 800 ft. to 500 ft. in height. The tides, at both extremities, are strong, and between the islands but in the main stream they are moderate.

FALKONER, a small Isl. Grecian Archipelago, 45 m from the S.E. coast of the Moros, and 28 m N.W. Mile lat 36° 50' 54" N. lon. 23° 55' 45" E. (p.)

FALKÖPING a in Sweden, (on Ekensberg, in a fertile plain between the Mossberg and the Alleberg about 80 m. E. of Lake Wener. It is an old and insignificant place, contains a parish church, and has several annual fairs. In 1818, Margrete, Queen of Denmark and Norway announced the Seminars of the North here defeated Albrecht, King of Sweden and made both him and his son prisoners. P. 532

FALL, a river N. America, Oregon which rises about lat 43° S. flows N. and after a course of about 170 m. joins the Columbia, under the parallel of 45° 40' N. It receives numerous tributaries and, near its junction with the Columbia, falls occur from which it derives its name.

FALL RIVER a port, and large manufacturing vil., U States Massachusetts, on the river Taunton 49 m S. Boston. It contains several churches, an academy and various other schools 10 cotton-mills, a woolen-mill and two print-works. It has, besides, manufactures of leather boots, shoes, hats, nails machinery brass, tin and copper-ware &c. Several ships from this port are engaged in the whale fishery. Pop. 18,000 13,909.

FALLERLEBEN a in Hanover principally 1 fineburg, cap. hall of same name, 9 m S.E. Gifhorn. It is the seat of several public offices contains a church and town house, and has cloth-works and a mill. The post Hoffman was born here. Pop. 1414.

FALMER par Eng Sussex 4359 ac Pop. 637

FALMOUTH a small maritime in W India, S coast, Antigua 10 m S.E. St. John's. It is defended by two ports.

FALMOUTH a par bar and seaport to England, Cornwall, S. coast 45 m S.W. Plymouth, and 26 m N.F. the Land's End lat 50° 48' N. lon. 5° 2' 42" W. It stands on the N.W. side of the harbour on a steep acclivity and extends down to the water's edge. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length from which several smaller streets at different points. The streets are generally very narrow but are straight and well kept. The houses are mostly modern, of stone, and well built. There are also some fine terraces at the N. and S. parts of the town. The latter is lighted with gas, and is well supplied with water. It has a parish church and chapel for Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Bible Christian, Baptists, Brynians, R. Catholics, Jews, and Unitarians and a Friends meeting-house. The means of education are sufficiently ample, there being, besides several good boarding and other private academies, five schools more or less of a public nature, the Falmouth classical school national British, and national infirm schools. There are several charitable institutions in the town including an almshouse an hospital for the relief and support of disabled seamen &c. a dispensary a benevolent society a lying-in hospital a humane society and other minor charities. There are also some literary and scientific institutions, both public and private a custom-house for the Cornish towns bonded warehouses, a jail townhall, and market-house. The harbour of Falmouth is one of the best in England and, since the lighthouse was erected on St. Anthony's Head, may be entered at any time. The light, which is 65 ft. above sea-level at high water, consists of a rapid succession of bright flashes appearing every 30 seconds, and which are visible from a distance of 4 leagues. The harbour is defended by Pendennis castle on the W. and the castle of St. Mawes on the E., both strongly fortified. The entrance is about 1 m. in width, the stretch of the bay between 6 and 7 m. It has always been a favourite resort of our fleets in time of war, and was a principal packet station for more than a century. The Spanish, Portuguese, West Indian and American mails having been despatched from it but steamers being

new employed for this purpose. It has no longer an exclusive enjoyment of that advantage, to the great loss of the port, which carried on, at the same time, an extensive trade with the places above-named. Its principal exports are the fish (salmon) and copper. Imports—timber, hemp, tallow, fruit, wine, rum, sugar and grain. Falmouth is the only landing port for tobacco, except Plymouth in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. It has a good retail trade, also some ropewalks, breweries, and shipbuilding yards of considerable extent, but the principal trade consists in furnishing supplies to the shipping frequenting the harbour of which there are frequently from 200 to 300 sail at one time, of all nations, and from all quarters, awaiting orders. With Penryn it returns two representatives to the House of Commons. Pop. 10,463. Area of par. 989 sq. Pop. 8161.

FALMOUTH, several places, U States, including—1. A vil. Virginia, 1 bank, Rappahannock, at the foot of the falls nearly opposite Fredericksburg 64 m N Richmond. It contains a church and four mills, producing 80,000 barrels annually. Pop. 500. —2. A township Maine 46 m N Augusta. It possesses considerable shipping engaged in the coasting trade and the fisheries. Pop. 2569. —3. A township, Massachusetts, on the S.W. point of Cape Cod between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. It has extensive shipping and manufactures. Nearly 40,000 barrels of salt are produced annually. Pop. 4071.

FALOUR or **FALOR**, a tu Pundjab 6 m N W Ludnah, r bank, Sutlej. It is defended by a fort, and has a ferry across the river connecting the line of communication between Amritsar and Lahore.

FALSE BAY a spacious bay S Africa, formed by the Cape of Good Hope on the W side, and False Cape on the E. The entrance from cape to cape is about 30 m wide; its length N into the land about the same distance. The bay is large and open and of a square form. Across the entrance the depth of water is from 40 to 50 fathoms.

FALSE CALE, various headlands, including—1. A cape NW coast, Africa, lat. 26 25' N lon 14 12' W (n.)—2. (Llora) Tierra del Fuego W Cape Horn lat. 55° 43' S lon. 68° 6' W (n.)—3. On the coast of Central America, 82 m N W Cape Gracias a Dios, lat. 15° 18' N lon 83° 22' W (n.)—4. On the W coast, Africa Sierra Leone, lat. 8° 28' N lon 13 18' W (n.)—5. On the S. coast of Hayti lat. 17° 45' N lon 71° 40' W (n.)

FALSET a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 22 m. N W Tarragona, on a plain at the foot of Mount Morral. It is indifferently built, surrounded by the ruins of its ancient Roman walls and castle, and has two squares, crooked, steep, and ill paved streets, a handsome parish church with a lofty tower, several chapels, a townhouse, prison, two schools, a hospital, barracks, three fountains, and an ancient ducal palace of Medinaceli. Manufactures—soap, hardware, chocolate, and brandy. Trade—wine, brandy, fruits, soap, wheat, oil, iron, hemp &c. Two annual fairs. Pop. 2995.

FALSTER (Latin *Falsterus*) an isl. Denmark, having N Zealand N E Misen W Lolland or Lolland, from which it is separated by Guldborg Sound and washed S W and E. by the Baltic. Its shape it resembles a triangle, the apex of which is to the S. The base, formed by the E coast is about 80 m and the sides, formed by the E and W coasts respectively 28 m. and 83 m. The greatest length across the island, from Ourewærd, its most N. to Skæderodde, its most S. point is 37 m. Its breadth varies from 5 to 14 m. area, 181 sq. m. The coast, on the N.E. consists of flat banks, covered with large boulders to such an extent, as to make landing difficult. The sea between it and Misen nowhere exceeds from 4 to 13 fathoms in depth, and the opposite shores so much resemble each other as to counteract the belief that they were at one time united and the Grimsund (Green Sound) between them is a passage which has at some period been formed by the sea. The E coast, in its N. front, consists of steep cliffs, about 40 ft high and often covered with wood on its S. front it becomes low and sandy. On turning round the S. extremity and proceeding northwards, the coast becomes steep and rocky and attains its greatest height, 70 ft. The N. coast is mostly low and has a great number of small bays, almost filled up with sand. The interior of the island is an extensive flat, the highest point of which does not exceed 100 ft. It is watered by numerous

small streams but its most remarkable hydrographical feature is the shallow lake or lagoon of 18000 Åker which occupies the greater part of the narrow portion of the island on the E., and is only separated from the sea, on the W and E. ends, by two sandy bays. The soil consists generally of a strong rich loam, occasionally containing a considerable mixture of sand. It produces great quantities of corn. The island is well wooded, and exports timber. It is divided into 23 parishes. Pop. 22,000.

FALSTERBO a small maritime tn. Sweden, 30 of and 17 m. S.W. Malmö on the promontory in which the S.W. extremity of Sweden terminates. It is an old and insignificant place with no proper harbour and almost no trade. A dangerous reef of the same name extends nearly 3 m. into the sea. Its position is shown by a beacon-light near it. Past numbers of swans frequent this part of the coast. Pop. 213.

FALSTONE, par. England Northumberland 37 700 sq. Pop. 502.

FALTN a tn. Moldavia, esp. dist. of same name, r bank Pruth 70 m. R.R. Jassy. From the extent of the ruins in the vicinity and the remains of walls and streets, it appears once to have been a place of great extent and importance but even the name of the ancient town is unknown, and the present town is very insignificant. An annual fair is held in it. In 1711 Peter the Great was here hummed in by the Turks and obliged to concede the treaty of Futh.

FALUN or **FALUN** a tn. Sweden, esp. lkn of same name, on both sides of the stream which unites the lake of Värn on the N. with that of Rön on the S. 150 m N W Stockholm. It is regularly built, consisting chiefly of two long and tolerably spacious streets, one on each side of the stream and parallel to it, and several small squares but the houses almost entirely of wood are low and the whole place has a dull and antiquated appearance. It is the residence of a governor and the seat of a mining directory contains two churches, a townhouse, a hospital and institute in which a complete course of mining, both scientific and practical is given and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth silk ribbons tobacco, and spirits, worsted and cotton mills a trade in copper wire, grain and malt provisions and several large annual fairs. The district, at some distance from the town is beautiful but in its immediate vicinity is bleak in the extreme, not from any want of natural fertility but the destruction of vegetation and blackening of the grass by the fumes of the copper-works which are the most extensive in the kingdom. The mines are very productive, and the workings are carried on by numerous pits the deepest of which is about 100 fathoms. They are drained by water power of which there is here an almost unlimited supply. The smelting works, and establishments connected with them situated to the W of the town, are very complete. The output of ore has been estimated at 140,000 tons but the produce of pure copper does not exceed 4000 tons. Besides copper small quantities of gold, silver and lead are obtained from the ore. Pop. 4379.

FALLV or **STORAFORFALLAN**, a lkn or co. Sweden nearly corresponding to the former prov. Dalarna or Dale carlia, bounded N. by Örebro, E. Gefleborg S.E. Westerbotten, S. Örebro S.W. Carlstad, and W. Norway area, 9446 sq. m. The surface is very mountainous. In the E. three chains, under the names of Nup Lick Ha, Fala Fjell and Toonken, form three large valleys. In the E. E. the Dransnera, first forming the boundary between this province and Gefleborg and then stretching N. W. when they meet with other mountain chains, and form a central valley much of which is occupied by the large lake, Siljan which has an area of about 50 sq. m. The mountains are generally composed of gneiss, granite, and porphyry overlain occasionally by limestones and sandstones. The higher summits have a very rugged and sterile appearance the lower heights on the contrary are generally well wooded. The elevating point does not exceed 4000 ft. Almost the whole province belongs to the basin of the Dal which drains it directly by its two arms of the E. and W. Dal and also by numerous tributary streams. Drainage is confined to the valleys, which, however, from their rocky nature, and the number of stones which cover them are better adapted for pasture than for the plough. The soil is sometimes of a sandy texture, but more frequently consists of a good loam. In the S.E. is

particular much rye, barley and oats are grown. Potatoes grow well and are extensively cultivated. The rearing of cattle is much attended to, and considerable quantities of butter and cheese are made. But the chief riches of the province are in its wood, which furnishes excellent timber, fuel, both for domestic use and the blast furnace, potash and resin and in its minerals, which include valuable mines particularly of copper and iron, and quarries of slate, grimestone, granite and porphyry. The latter takes a fine polish and is made into numerous articles of great beauty. Both the lakes and rivers are well supplied with fish, and these add greatly to the means of subsistence. The principal manufacture is iron. Other branches of industry have made little progress. For administrative purposes, Falun is divided into seven fiefdoms. Pop. about 130,000.

FAMAGOSTA or **FAMAGOSTA** [Latin *Fama Augusta* French *Famagoste*] a seaport in E. Asia of Isl. Cyprus, lat. 35° 45' N. lon. 33° 57' 18" E. 10 m. N Cape Pella. It stands upon a rock, and is nearly two miles in circumference. It was at one time strongly fortified but both the works and the town itself are now in a state of decay the ancient streets of the latter being choked up, and its churches and public buildings in ruins. The harbour is narrow but in the middle beyond the town there is safe anchorage, in ten fms. and eight fathoms water. About 5 m. N E are the ruins of Constantia, a celebrated city under the reign of the Lusignan princes occupying the site of the ancient Salamis, once the chief city of the island but of which no trace now remains having been swept away by an inundation of the sea. The ruin of Famagosta, & that of the whole island in rapid progress through Turkish depredation and misgovernment was completed by an earthquake which occurred in 1735. The view is bleak and barren.

FAMBRIDGE, two par. England Essex—1 (North) 1 48 ac 1 p. 150.—2 (South), 1234 ac 1 p. 96.

FAMENNE, a small dist. Belgium prov. Luxembourg named from its inhabitants called by Comte Famenin or Famenin. Marche has always been esteemed its capital.

FAMINT (1000) Strait of Magalhães, E. coast, Brunswick Peninsula lat. 53° 59' S. lon. 10° 58' 15' W. Land may be almost always effected except in E gales on our side or the other. There is firewood in abundance on the beach, and wells containing excellent fresh water may be found in various places in the vicinity. Fish are plentiful particularly mullet and snail, which may be taken with the same great quantities. (See wild ducks, teal, and snipe, are to be found at a short distance inland now and then, woodcock. This port was formerly called San Felipe, having been settled by some Spanish colonists in 1582-83 all of whom excepting one man perished of hunger and attended disease. Hence its name port Famint.

FAMMAGH par. Ireld Kilbenny 322 ac 1 p. 82.

FAMMATZ, a tn. Japan, id. Nippon 136 m. W. S. W. Yedo, defended by a fort. The principal street is long and straight, and on a height are several temples. Pop. about 6000.

FAMAGORIA, a small Russian vil. and fortress, gov. Cosack of the Black Sea, on the Strait of Jemalik, near Tama. It is a miserable place, and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Phamagora.

FANATE, a large vil. W. Africa, near 1 bank Senegal lat. 10° 24' N. lon. 15° 5' W. Its people are indolent, and have a break trade in millet, fish, and nutmeg. Its ruler is a marabout of Fouta.

FANCEKA, or **FANCOROVA** a vil. Hungary co. Ugocsa, in a large and beautiful plain on a small arm of the Theiss, 3 m. from Nagy-Szeben. It contains a Protestant and a Catholic church, and stands in a fertile and well-wooded district. Pop. 861.

FANE, a river Ireld 4, co. Armagh Monaghan, and Lough, rising in a number of lakes and falling into Dundalk Bay after a S. E. course of about 20 m.

FANGFORS par. Eng. York (E. Riding) 1854 ac. P. 188.

FANLOBBUS par. Ireld Cork 35 606 ac. Pop. 8754.

FANNICHER Loch, a lake Scotland, co. Ross, par. Contin 12 m. long, by 1 broad.

FANO —1 (see *Fano*, *Fano*, *Fano*) a seaport in kingdom of Italy dist. 1 rano, on the Adriatic 29 m. N. W. Ancona lat. 43° 50' N. lon. 13 E. It is situated in a rich and fertile

plain, is well built, and handsome, and is one of the most agreeable and interesting towns in Italy. The town walls were erected by Augustus, one of the gates is a triumphal arch of white marble, erected in honour of that emperor. The churches are numerous and handsome, and contain some valuable paintings and there is a fine old theatre. There are several convents, a college of Jesuits, a public school, and public library. Fano has manufactures of silk stuffs and twist, and some trade in corn, oil, &c. The port was once a well-known resort of the traders of the Adriatic but its commerce has declined, and the harbour is now choked up with sand. The first printing press known in Europe, with Arabic types, was established here by Pope Julius II. in 1514. The scenery of the neighbourhood is very beautiful, and numerous excellent roads communicate with all the great towns. Pop. 6860.—2 One of the smaller Ionian islands, 14 m. N. W. Corfu lat. (S. W. summit) 38° 50' 12" N. lon. 19° 20' E. (S. E.) Pop. 600.

FANØE, an Isl. Denmark, bell. Ribe, 1½ m. from W. coast, N. Jutland lat. (S. point) 55° 21' N. lon. 8° 50' E. It is about 10 m. long, by 2 to 3 broad and two-thirds of it are covered with sand and heath only one-third and that wholly on the E. being cultivated. There are two villages on it, North and Søndersø, and the inhabitants subsist by fishing and seafaring. Pop. 2800.

FANTEE, or **FANTI** a maritime dist. or country W. Africa in the Ashantee territories, about lat. 5° 30' N. lon. 1° W. having the state Agona on the E., Wassaw on the W., Amlin and Dablin on the N. and the ocean on the S. The soil is represented as fertile, the country populous and prosperous, owing to the protection afforded by Cape Coast Castle. The Fanties were formerly a powerful race, and their influence extended over a great extent of country but both have been greatly reduced, & not altogether annihilated by the Ashantes. The dress of both sexes consists of a piece of cloth wrapped loosely about the body. Both are particularly cleanly in their habits and persons. A Fantee is known from other Africans by small scarification on the upper part of the cheek bones, and on the back of the neck. Those on the sea-coast have large and bony joints head round rather than oval and rising to a great height. The face long and the chin protruding forward to an unusual extent nose flat lips thick and ears large. The skin brownish black, in many of them dry and inclined to be harsh, with little gloss. The females, though not much better featured, have generally a better appearance than the other sex. The Fanties are under the nominal dominion of chiefs or caboceers, and each of the different towns or towns has a pyramid or chief magistrate.

FAOUET a tn. France dep. Morbihan, 44 m. N. W. Vannes, on the EMG. It has manufactures of paper Prunian blue, and potato flour with a trade in cattle, tallow butter, wax honey and wax. Pop. 1474.

FABA a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. of 11 m. N. W. Novara, beautifully situated on a hill crowned by a castle and studded over with fine villas. It contains a parish church, elegant chapel with good paintings and a superior oil mill and has a weekly market. Pop. 3000.

FABA IN GERA a villa and par. kingdom of Italy prov. Bergamo, 3 m. W. Treviglio, near L. bank Adde, in the road from Bergamo to Milan. It was once surrounded with walls and defended by a castle, of which, however, only some traces now remain, and its environs are laid out in orchards and gardens. It contains a parish church and four chapels, and luncheon and the works. Pop. 1841.

FABA SAN MARTINO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra, 12 m. S. W. Lardano, r. bank, Arno. It contains several churches and has manufactures of fine cloth and other woollen stuffs. Pop. 2515.

FABADEERE, a tn. Tunis N. Africa near the sea coast, 30 m. S. Tunis. In the 16th century its inhabitants were the greatest pirates and the most skilled mariners in the country.

FABARHAD a tn. Persia, prov. Masanderan S. coast Caspian Sea, 75 m. N. Astrabad, lat. 36° 45' N. lon. 55° 5' E. at the mouth of the Tjrin. It carries on some trade in rice, salt, fish, and pottery. Sugar cotton, and silk are produced in the vicinity.

FABAHY, par. Ireld. Cork 5494 ac. Pop. 11564.

FARAJGHAN a vil. Kadrizian, on the S. slope of the Hindu Kohs near the source of the Tigris; lat. 35° 43' N lon. 70° 27' E, where the Aghs and the inhabitants of Kadrizian strive to better goods and in time of war hold a central ground.

FARALLONES, two groups of islets and rocks, N. Pacific, off the coast of New California, extending S.E. to N.W. and about 12 m. distant from one another lat. (S.E. group) 37° 42' N; lon. 122° 58' W. (N.) Several of these islets scarcely appear above water. The largest, which rises from 150 to 300 ft. belongs to the S.E. group. It is 25 m. distant from the S.E. at the entrance of the harbour of San Francisco near its N.W. part there is anchorage in 11 fathoms water with a rocky bottom.

FARAY an islet Scotland, co. Orkney E. of the Island of Hoy. Pop. 65

FAREHAM a market tn. and par. England, Hampshire on slightly elevated ground at the head of a short arm of the sea, off Portsmouth harbour 4½ m. N.W. Portsmouth. It has a rather handsome parish church, place of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, a free school, and a school for the children of the poor upon the national system and a hall for the philosophical institution recently erected Shipbuilding is carried on here to a considerable extent vessels of 200 tons being built and ships of 500 tons repaired in its floating dock. Earthenware and bricks are manufactured in large quantities great part of the latter are exported. The trade in corn, coal and timber is also considerable. The government is vested in a bailiff two justices and two aldermen. Market every alternate Monday a fair on June 29 Area of par. 6705 ac. Pop. 5842

FARESCOUR, or **FARSKER** a in Lower Egypt, prov. of and 8 m. W. Damietta, a bank Nile. Near this place Louis IX. of France was made prisoner, with all his army.

FARFELL, or **FARFELL** a par. Eng. Bedford 1049 ac. Pop. 189 **FARFELL** (Cape), lat. 5° 51' S lon. 14° 10' W. an island directly off the remote point of land in which Greenland terminates S. and which forms the E. side of the entrance to Davis Strait lat. 59° 49' N lon. 48° 54' W (N.) A strong current sets round this cape and continues N. along the E. coast of the strait as far as lat. 67° N.—2° New Zealand, Tava Pomanuau or Middle Island N.W. extremity lat. 40° 31' S. lon. 172° 42' E. A little N. from this cape are some rocks known by the name Farfwell Rocks.

FARFORTH a par. Eng. Lincoln 1940 ac. Pop. 105

FAROEAN (Fr.) a in France, dep. Yonne 26 m. S.E. Auxerre, agreeably situated on the Loing down which is situated the timber cut for the Paris market in the adjoining forests. Here are a fine old fortified castle, and spacious park, once the residence of Malesherbes Montpensier cousin of Louis XIV., built in the 14th century but now only partly habitable, having been much damaged by fire in 1763 Manufactures—leather. In the environs are iron forges, glass works, and potteries. Trade in firewood supplied to Paris. Pop. 1858

FARIGLIANO (Lat. Faralones) a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy Piedmont prov. Mondovì div. of 21 m. S.E. com. at the foot of a gentle slope, a bank, Tanaro, which here often commences great ravages by its inundations. It contains a very ancient parish church supposed to have been erected on the site of the temple of Diana, and a monastery and has a large silk mill, a trade in agricultural produce, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3069

FARINDOLA a vil. and com. Naples prov. Abruzzo Ultra I dist. of, and 6 m. W.S.W. Civita-di-Pezzo, L. bank, Saline. It has an important annual fair. Pop. 2660

FARINGDON par. Eng. Devon 2015 ac. Pop. 580

FARINGTON a vil. England, co. Lancaster 3 m. S. Preston consisting of four small straight and clean streets, the houses, chiefly cottages for labourers, all well built of brick. It has a handsome romanesque church, and two schools for boys and two for girls. Cotton spinning and weaving are carried on extensively, and a number of the inhabitants are employed in agricultural labour. There are several chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1282

FARKAS a market tn. Hungary Huber Danube, co. of and 19 m. S.W. Neutra, t. bank, Wang. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 8880

FARNAM par. Eng. Cumberland 5680 ac. Pop. 1148

Vol. I.

FARLEIGH four pars. Eng.—1 (East), Kent 2028 ac. Pop. 1401.—2, (West), Kent 1010 ac. Pop. 436.—3, (Hemsted) Somerset 904 ac. Pop. 168.—4, (Walling) Hants 1675 ac. Pop. 112

FARLEY two pars. Eng.—1 Surrey 1060 ac. Pop. 92.—2, (Chamberlayne) Hants 1767 ac. Pop. 127

FARLINGTON par. Eng. Hants; 4210 ac. Pop. 812

FARLTHORPE par. Eng. Lincoln; 1148 ac. Pop. 112

FARMBOROUGH par. Eng. Somerset 1494 ac. Pop. 1055

FARMINGTON par. Eng. Gloucester 2470 ac. Pop. 289

FARMINGTON a vil. and township, L. States, Connecticut. The village seated on an elevated plain 9 m. W. by R. Hartford, contains two churches, a flourishing academy and several handsome dwellings. In the town are paper manufactories and a variety of mills. Pop. 2041

FARMSUM a vil. Holland prov. Groningen in Friesland 8 m. E. Appingedam hard by the entrance of Delfzijl. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture but there are likewise some boat-building lime-burning brick and tile fields and saw oil grain and felling mills. Pop. 1194

FARNBOROUGH four pars. Eng.—1 Kent 1412 ac. P 920.—2 Hants 2206 ac. P 477.—3 Warrick 1253 ac. P 840.—4 (or Farnborough) Berks 1844 ac. P 224

FARNBOROUGH par. Eng. Bedford 810 ac. Pop. 81

FARNBON three pars. Eng.—1 Chester; 2858 ac. Pop. 1012.—2 Nottingham 1710 ac. Pop. 690.—3 (East) Northampton 1078 ac. Pop. 228

FARNE FRANK, or **FARNE ISLAND**, several small isls. Gorman Ocean N.E. coast, England, off N. part of co. Northumberland 2 m. E. by S. Darnborough Castle lat. 55° 07' N lon. 1° 39' 10' W (N.) separated from the mainland by a channel about 1½ m. broad called the Inner Furrow and from the group, named Staple Islands, on the N.E. by Staple Head, about ½ m. wide. The largest Farne Island is a rocky islet, about 100 paces over having two light-houses upon it. It is steep and lofty to the S.W., but sloping downwards to the N.E. The high light once is situated about 80 ft. from the S.W. cliff, the low light near the N.W. part of the island and can be seen only in a N. direction. At the N.E. part is a remarkable old square building, called St. Culbert's Tower whereon a light was formerly exhibited and at the N. end of the isle is a deep chasm, through which, in stormy weather, the sea forces its way with such violence as to form a jet of sea 60 ft. high called the Churn. On the 5th September 1838, the Portland steamer from Hull to Dundee, with 55 persons on board, was wrecked on the Farne Islands, when 36 people perished and 8 were saved by the heroic exertions of the Outer Farne light-keeper J. Darling, and his noble daughter Grace the small remainder swept by other means. A similar catastrophe occurred here July 20 1845, when the Pegasus steamer from Leith to Hull struck on the Inner Farne island, and went down, and upwards of 60 individuals perished.

FARNELL, par. Scot. Forfar 6 sq. m. Pop. 650

FARNHAM a market tn. and par. England, co. Surrey

The town 8½ m. S.W. London, on the Wye, consists of four principal streets, diverging nearly at right-angles from a central market-place, and of several subordinate streets, in differently paved; lighted with gas water abundant. The houses are in general well built and the town has a thriving and prepossessing appearance. It has a spacious and handsome public hall an independent chapel and a congregation of Bible Christians a free grammar-school, national and British schools, and almshouses for eight aged persons. The cloth manufacture, formerly extensive, is now extinct but making all-cloth, painted canvas, and floor-cloth are still made to a considerable extent, and also a kind of carpeting of Indian hemp but the staple article of the trade of Farnham is hops, for which it has been long celebrated. North of the town on a commanding ascent is a residence the Bishop of Winchester a fine structure, originally built by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester and brother to King Stephen. It contains an extensive library and some good paintings. About 2 m. S. of the town stood the abbey of Waverley founded in 1128, by Gifford, Bishop of Winchester for monks of the Cistercian order. The remains of this noble structure extend in detached portions over an area of 8 or 4 ac. Market day, Thursday, several fairs annually in

1763, William Cobbett, the well-known political writer was born at Farnham, and he died in the vicinity in 1835. Area of par 9766 ac. Pop 7734.

FARNHAM several par. Eng.—1 Essex 1904 ac. Pop 858.—2 Suffolk 1177 ac. Pop 190.—3, York (W Riding) 2'30 ac. Pop 584.—4 (Lancs) Dorset 409 ac. Pop 122.—5 (Ryde) Berks; 2910 ac. Pop 1298.

FARNHURST or FARNHURST par England, Dorset, 4757 ac. Pop 768.

FARNINGHAM par Eng Kent 2708 ac. Pop 701. FARNLEY a vil and chapelry England, co. York (W Riding) comprised in the bar and par., and 3 m W by S. Leeds. It contains a chapel in connection with the Established church and a place of worship for Wesleyans. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woolen manufacture. Pop 198.

FARNFIELD par Eng Notts 3990 ac. Pop 1140. FARO—1 A seaport city Portugal, 3 coast prov Algarve, on a fertile plain at the mouth of the Val de Farn, 65 m. S.E. Cape St. Vincent lat. 36° 59' 24" N. lon. 7° 50' 30" W. It is surrounded with walls, said to have been constructed by the Moors.—The town is well built, and the streets spacious. It is the see of a bishop and has a cathedral, a church, a college, an academy three hospitals, a house of charity a customhouse and a large square. It is the seat of a corregidor, a military governor and of various judicial courts.—The courts, defended by a small citadel, is not very commodious but good anchorage is to be obtained in the roads, formed by three small islands at the mouth of the river. The principal exports are oranges, dried fruits, shagreen, cork, articles of asphalt and of palm leaves. It has an active coasting and fishing trade, and two annual fairs, one of which lasts three days. Pop. 687.—2 A in Brazil, prov Para, on the N. extremity of Lake Jamunda, about 30 m. above the confluence of the Janduma with the Amazon and 50 m. W. Quidim. It contains a parish church, takes a great quantity of cocoa, makes a kind of butter from the eggs of the tortoise, and exports some cotton.

FARO (anc. Falorus) a promontory forming the S.E. extremity of Sicily at the entrance to the straits of Messina. lat. (lighthouse) 38° 18' 46" N. lon. 15° 40' 15" E. (s.) It is low and sandy and has a lighthouse upon it built upon the ruins of an ancient tower and 200 years old. The point is strongly fortified, being defended by two batteries and two mureto towers, and commanded by a redoubt, situated on a hill, about 1½ m. W. The village of Faro, a small dirty place, stands about 2 m. S.W. of the lighthouse. In the vicinity the famous Falorus wine is grown, and the adjacent country is very picturesque. Between the beach and the hills two lakes, called from their shape, the Round and Long Lakes, and united by a canal contain the best eels and cockles in Sicily.

FAROE a vil Denmark, lat. 56° 40' N. lon. 10° 10' E. and near the bay of Præstø, 34 m. S.S.W. Copenhagen on a limestone hill. It contains a church, which stands near 244 ft. above sea level. A good deal of limestone is shipped, the quarries of that mineral being very extensive.

FAROE, an Isl. Sweden, in the Baltic, on the N.E. of Isl. Gotland, from which it is separated by a channel of its own name lat. 58° N. lon. 19° 35' E. (s.) It is very irregular in shape, but bears some resemblance to a crescent. Measured on a line curving from its extremities through its centre, it is about 8 m. long its breadth scarcely averages 8 m. The surface consists generally of a plateau which rises nowhere more than 200 ft. above the sea. The prevailing aspect is limestone and the soil is tolerably fertile. Its coasts are much encumbered by shifting sands.

FAROE, or FARNO (Danish Færøerne German, Färöer, French Féroé Spanish, Fero) a group of isls. N Atlantic, belonging to Denmark, about 170 m. N.W. the Shetland Isles, between lat. 61° 20' and 63° 20' N. and intersected centrally by lon. 7° W. They are 22 in number but of these 17 only are inhabited. The whole group stretches about 65 m. N to S and 44 m. E to W forming something like a triangle with the apex to the S. The largest isle is Streymoy, in the centre of the group, area 164 sq. m. the other larger isles are Godoy, Sandoy, Vagar, and Borðoy; one is Grœnø, 16 sq. m. The islands generally present steep and lofty precipices to the sea, which in running bo-

atoms, often shows flocks and fays, in which good anchorage is found. The surface rises towards the interior and terminates in peaks. Of these, the culminating point, Klattur, in the island of Oestmø, has a height of 3000 ft. The climate, being insular, is much milder than the latitude might seem to indicate. Both sheep and horses can winter in the open air. The weather, however, is very variable, and mists are extremely prevalent. The longest summer day is 20 hours the shortest winter day 4 hours but the days



and twilights and the brilliancy of the aurora borealis considerably prolong the period of light. The soil has sometimes a depth of 4 ft. but for the most part is thin and does not exceed 6 inches. It is not naturally fertile but fertility is the only cereal that comes to maturity and even it often fails. Turnips and potatoes thrive well. There is no wood but the want of it is so far compensated by abundance of excellent turf. The minerals of the island include fine opal and, it is said also coal. The fashions of wild fowl form an important article of trade but the wealth of the inhabitants is derived chiefly from fishing and the feeding of sheep. The stock of these is estimated to amount to at least 80,000. Many individuals have flocks of 300 each. The horses are small, but strong hardy scrup, and sure-footed. The cattle are not very numerous. The want of a sufficiency of winter fodder has hitherto been the great obstacle to an increase of their numbers but, from a trial made in 1843, it appears that cows thrive well on the flesh of the maling whale (Dolphina Melas) cut into slices of two or three inches long and slightly boiled, and gave a large increase of milk, in which an deterioration of quality was perceptible. Should future experiments justify the hopes entertained of this food, exhaustless supplies of it may be obtained, and the number of cows greatly increased. The islands were originally peopled by Norwegians. In the Legation of Denmark they are represented by a deputy named by the king. Their chief magistrates are an ammann, who is also commandant, and a landvogn, who is also head of police. The capital is Thorshavn, in Streymoy. Pop (1855) 1160.

FARQUHAR'S GROUP an extensive range of shoals and islets, off N.E. coast, Australia. Several of them are covered with shrubs, and the whole surrounded by a reef the sea breaking high on its edge. Lat. (westernmost) 17° 39' S. lon 151° 25' E.

FARR, a par Scotland, Shetland 40 m by 20 m. Pop. 2708.

FARHAR, isla Red Sea, 64 m. off the coast of Arabia lat. (S. and) 19° 17' N; lon. 40° 40' E. They extend N W 18 m. and are low and sandy with a few bushes. **FARRINGTON**, or **FARRINGOY** (GHEAT) a marsh to. and par England, co. Berks.—The town 15 m. S.W. Oxford on a gentle eminence, in the vale of Whitehorse, is densely hags, well paved, amply supplied with water and lighted with gas. It has a large and handsome church in the Gothic style, of various periods, the spire of which was built down by the army of Cromwell; chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodists, and a Friends meeting-house two national schools, a seminary for young gentlemen and two for young ladies. Trade in hogs and bacon, maiting and brewing; a well-attended oren market on Tuesday excellent monthly cattle and sheep markets; several annual fairs. Area of par 5910 ac Pop 86 6.—(Local Correspondent.)

FARRINGTON par Eng Hants; 2297 ac. Pop. 565 **FARRINGTON-GURNEY** par Eng Somerset 923 ac Pop 5 8.

FARS or **FARSHAN** [anc. Persia] a prov Persia, between lat. 37° 40' and 31° 45' N., and lon. 50° and 55° 30' E. having S. and W. the Persian Gulf, E. Kirman, S.E. Laristan W. Khuzistan, and N. Irak-Ajemi and Khorassan length, E to W about 800 m.; breadth, about 250 m. Although a great portion of this province is desert, occupying in part of tracts of arid sand, especially towards the E. and along the shores of the Persian Gulf, where the country is flat, there are yet many well-cultivated districts, and extensive vales covered with wood and verdure. The W. section bordering upon Irak and Khuzistan consists chiefly of rocky mountains, enclosing long narrow gleys, many of which afford excellent grazing. Several of the former attain an elevation of from 3500 to 4000 ft. A chain of high mountains also runs along the S.E. border, separating it from Laristan and towards the centre it is generally hilly but flat in the N and N.E. One of the more remarkable valleys is that of Shiraz in which the city of that name stands. It is 24 m in length, and 12 m in breadth, and is bounded by low hills, entirely destitute of vegetation. The oriental plane, the willow poplar and medlar tree grow luxuriantly here. There are several salt lakes in the province, the principal of which is Bakhtegan (which see) The chief rivers are the Bandamir or Araxes, and the Nihon. The former flowing S.E. to lake Bakhtegan, and the latter S.S.E. to the Persian Gulf. In the lower districts the climate is extremely hot and unhealthy; in the mountainous regions it is temperate and salubrious—here the spring season is delightful. Agr. culture was formerly in a more prosperous condition in Fars than at present, but it is still more attended to here than in any other part of Persia. Grain fruit, wine, oil cotton, and tobacco are raised in great quantities, and all of the finest quality the tobacco is particularly esteemed. Silk, cochineal, and sugar of reeds are also produced. The inhabitants of this province are reckoned the most industrious people in Persia. They manufacture woollen silk, and notion stuffs, and carry on an active trade with Hindoostan, to which they export wine, horses woollen manufactures, and various other articles. The government of Fars is confided to a prince of the blood-royal, under whom are the governors of districts, of which there are six. It is thinly peopled, in proportion to its extent. The principal cities are Shiraz, the cap. Bushra, Peromabad Derabder, and Kazeroun Fars is remarkable for the number of ancient ruins it contains. Pop. 1 700,000.

FARSAN, isla. Red Sea, E. side about lat 16° 30' N lon. 42° 45' E. They are two in number and are the largest all along this coast but may be considered as forming one island only, being connected by a sandy spit of shoal water across which camels frequently pass from one to the other. They are of very irregular shape. The westernmost, Farsan Kober is 31 m long, and the other Farsan Beggar about 18 m. The land is of considerable height, interspersed with some plains and valleys. The hilly parts are coral rock.

FARSIAN a prov Persia. See Fars.

FARSUND a seaport in Norway prov Christiania, half Mandal, 47 m. E by S. Christianstad, on the N Sea

lat 58° N lon. 7° 30' E. It exports dried smoked fish, herring and mackerel. Pop. 881.

FARTAGH or **FARTAGH**, a cape, E coast, Arabia; lat. 16° 38' N lon. 54° 20' E. It is a beautiful promontory very high and may be seen, in clear weather from a distance of nearly 80 m.

FARTHINGHOE par Eng Northampton 1471 ac Pop 418.

FARTHINGSTONE, par Eng Northampton 1830 ac. Pop. 207.

FARWAY par Eng Devon 2578 ac. Pop. 890.

FASANO a to and com. Naples, prov of and 83 m. S.E. Bari, and 5 m. W. of the Adriatic, cap. circondario of same name. It contains three churches and a convent. Pop. circondario, 9974.

FATALLILA, or **FATOKKELLA**, a tn Spain Catalonia, prov of and 87 m. W.N.W. Terragona, in a mountainous district. It contains a parish church courthouse, prison and primary school, and has four mills and distilleries. P. 1468.

FATA' LINDA, a considerable tn. of W. Africa, bank, Gambia lat. 15° 22' N lon. 14° 10' W. The English African Company had a factory here, situated on a rock, and overlooking a fine country but were driven from it by the hostile conduct of a native prince.

FATCHIOU an isl Japan strait of Corea, in the Tsurushima group lat. (S. point) 34° 6' 30" N lon. 129° 16' E. (x.)

FATIGUCHI, a tn. Russia, gov. of and 88 m. N.W. Koursk, on a river of same name. It stands on a height in a beautiful district contains a church and has manufactures of cloth life-works and a little general trade. Around it are orchards and gardens. Pop. (1843), 3,775.

FATRA, or **FATRAH** [anc. Phasagiana] a seaport in Asia Turkey push Siras, on the Black Sea, 118 m. E. Trebizond lat. 41° N lon. 38° 39' E. It is now the scale or seaport of Niksar 50 m. S.S.W., and to which there is a difficult road over the mountains, through thick and luxuriant woods. It contains an old palace and a large khar and has still some trade. Close by the town is a small fort, near to which large ships of war are sometimes built. Two miles E. of Fatsa are the ruins of a city the site of the ancient Phasagiana.

FATHIZIO an isl Japan a dependency of prov Yamato Nippon, lat. 34° 6' N lon. 140° E (n.) It is 21 m. long by 14 m. broad and contains a town of same name. Its shores are steep, and almost inaccessible and extremely fertile, and well cultivated. State criminals are banished to it is island, and employed in manufacturing silk stuffs for the Court.

FATTECONDA a to of W. Africa kingdom, Bonduco, on E. bank of the Palend lat. 14° 20' N lon. 10° 20' W.

FAUCIGNY a dist. France formerly a div Savoy bounded, N by prov Chablais E by the Swiss canton of Valais and prov Aoste, S. by provs. Upper Savoy and the Genevoise, and W. by that part of the dukedom of Savoy which formed prov St. Julien; length, N to S., 88 m. breadth, 21 m. area, about 840 sq m. It is one of the loftiest districts in Europe being partly covered by the Princes Alps, in which its culminating point occurs. It belongs almost in its entirety to the basin of the Arve, which taking its rise in the glaciers of Mont Blanc, traverses the province diagonally S.E. to N.W. From the nature of the ground, the far greater part of it is necessarily waste and unfit either for the habitation of man or the sustenance of beast. According to an estimate which has been made, one-fifth of the province consists of bare rock, one-sixth of barren uncultivated ground, one-fourth of forests, chiefly of pine, and barely one-third of ground fit for culture. For administrative purposes, it is divided into ten mandamientos—Bonneville, the capital Annecy, Cluses, La Roche, Rignier St. Gervais, St. Jovite, Sallesches, Semnoz, and Falinges. Pop. 101 722.

FAUGHALSTOWN par Irel Westmeath 6152 ac Pop. 1132.

FAUGHANVALE par Irel Londonderry 18,523 ac. Pop. 5751.

FAUGHAET par Irel Louth 2430 ac. Pop. 1532 **FAUGLIA** a vil. and par Tuscany in the Val di Terra, 11 m. E. Leghorn. It has a parish church finely situated on the top of a hill, and a trade in silk, maize, corn, and wine. Pop. 5422.

FAULHORN a lofty mountain, Switzerland, cant. Bern. It is situated between the valleys of Grindelwald and the lake of Brienz, and has a height of 9,140 ft. The extent and magnificence of the view and the comparative easiness of the ascent, induce numerous travellers to visit it. For their accommodation, an inn of considerable extent, and three stories high, has been erected of limestone quarried on the spot. It is within 800 ft. of the summit, and is more than 600 ft. higher than the Hospitium of St. Bernard. Travellers often pass the night here to witness the time of the sun.

FAULKBOURN par. Eng. Essex. 1151 ac. Pop. 184.
FAUBUSSE RIVIERE, a lake, U. States, Louisiana. It formed part of the bed of the Mississippi till about 1714, when the river took another course. Its banks are extremely fertile, and had out in the farms.

FAVAIE [Latin *Favos*, *Ligurum*] a vil. and com. king. dom of Italy prov. Chiavari dist. Genoa, in the valley of Fontanabona, almost surrounded by lofty precipices. It contains a parish church and has manufactures of cotton and linen, a trade in cattle, and an annual fair. Pop. 1598.

FAVAIOS [anc. *Pleuon*] a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Terceira do Monte, near Funchal, 61 m. E. by S. Braga. It is situated on the side of a hill composed of fine granitic corals, a large church and a fountain of excellent water and has a chalybeate spring. It is an ancient place and possesses several Roman antiquities. Pop. 1130.

FAYAKA a vil. and com. Setty prov. and 5 m. E. of L. Gurgens, in a mountainous district. Pop. 7088.

FAYFRONG [Lat. *Favreac*] a tn. in France, department Haute V. in the valley of Faverges, at the foot of the mountains of Tanné, near the lake, and 14 m. S.E. of the town of Amey. It contains an old castle now converted into a silk factory, a small church and an hospital, and has considerable manufactures of silk goods, which are largely exported, and of agricultural and other implements, a brass and iron foundry several smelting furnaces, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3512.

FAYFRHAM a bor. par. and seaport to England, co. Kent, 45 m. E.R.E. by R. London, near a branch of the Swale. It contains principally of four streets, spacious, well paved, and well lighted. In the centre is the townhall and market place. On the opposite bank of the river is a suburb called *Beard's town* consisting of a number of recently-built houses. There is another suburb called *Spring-street*. Faversham has a handsome church, with a light and elegant spire, chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, Bible Christians and Latter-day Saints, a free grammar school, a national, and three other schools, several well-supported almshouses, and other small charities, a theatre, and set of assembly-rooms. Market days Wednesday and Saturday. Two fairs in the year, 1st February and August. Vessels of 150 tons come up the Swale to the town at common tides. (In December 31, 1850 the number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the port was 289 tonnage, 11,999 and one steam-vessel of 19 tons burthen. The vessels, coastwise and foreign which entered in 1850, were 1435 vessels tonnage, 107,519 cleared, 1808 tonnage, 62,199. The principal exports are corn, hops, fruit, wool, and other produce imports—timber, iron, coal, tar, &c. Faversham has long been celebrated for the manufacture of gunpowder. Roman cement is also manufactured here, but the greater factory has now become the principal trade of the place. It is carried on by the company of free labourers and free dredgers of the hundred of Faversham, and employs between 200 and 300 persons. Area of par 2489 ac. Pop. 5057.—*Local Correspondent*.)

FAYIGNANA [anc. *Figne*, or *Æfigne*] an isl. Mediterranean, 8 m. off W. coast, Sicily lat. 57° 57' N. lon. 13° 45' E. It is about 5 m. long, by 2 to 3 broad. On its E. side is a good harbour with the town San Leonardo on one side, and a small fortress on the other. It is the residence of a military governor. The soil is fertile. Pop. 3000.

FAYOITA a vil. and beautiful country seat, Austrian Italy in the vicinity of Mantua, memorable as the scene of several severe contests between the French and Austrians, in which the former were victorious. One immediate result was the surrender of Mantua, with its garrison of 20,000 men.

FAYRIA [Latin *Fabrya*] a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. of, and 19 m. N. Turin in a fertile plain. It contains a parish church, of modern and elegant

construction, another small church, a charitable endowment, and an old castle, and has a large spinning-mill and a trade in wine, which is extensively grown in the district. P. 3745.

FAWKHAM, par. Eng. Kent. 1195 ac. Pop. 345.
FAWLEY three pars. Eng. — 1. Bants. 3516 ac. Pop. 254.— 2. Hants. 3722 ac. Pop. 1801.— 3. (North) Berks. 2870 ac. Pop. 370.

FAWLEY par. Eng. Northampton. 1556 ac. Pop. 50.
FAWLETT a tn. Isl. Porto-Rico, E. coast, near the mouth of a small river of the same name. Pop. about 3000.

FAXÖE, a vil. Denmark, Isl. Seeland, half Frelse, 33 m. S.W. Copenhagen about 2 m. from the sea. It has noted quarries of building limestone, of a pale yellow colour and composed mainly of petrifactions of marine animals.

FAYAL, one of the Azores, or Western Isles, in the N. Atlantic Ocean lat. (W. pole) 38° 35' 36" N. lon. 28° 50' 30" W. (n. area), 37,530 sq. of which it is estimated that 10,020 ac. are under cultivation. The uncultivated portion however is not unproductive a great part of it serving for grazing land and the supply of firewood. The island produces annually about 13,000 quarters of Indian corn 4000 of wheat, 3000 of potatoes and onions, 200 pipes of wine, and 17,000 boxes of oranges. The principal exports are oranges and wine. The imports are manufactures, cotton twist, and flax, chiefly from England colonial produce from Brazil and Portugal tea, tobacco, and soap from the latter. Fayal has a considerable transit trade. About 170 American whalers touch at the island every year and land the oil of such fish as they have caught on their outward voyage. This oil is afterwards shipped for the American market, and amounts in value to between 210,000 and 250,000. Fayal has a good bay opposite to Fico. The common anchorage is opposite the town of Oria, in the bay of that name. It is the best anchorage in the Azores, but open to winds from the N. to N.E. and from S.E. to S.W. The chief town is Vila Oria, on the S.E. side of the island. Pop. (1840), 25,900.

FAYENCE [Latin, *Faventia*] a tn. France, dep. Var 13 m. N.E. Draguignan. It is a mean place, built on a high site, but has a fine climate. It has a gothic church of the 12th century some olive oil mills potteries tanneries and a glass-works. Pop. 1403.

FAYETTEVILLE, numerous places, U. States, particularly a tn. N. Carolina, 50 m. S. by W. Raleigh. It is regularly laid out with broad streets has a courthouse, several churches, and banks and is the seat of a considerable trade in grain flour tobacco, and naval stores. It also contains several schools, two printing offices, and two weekly newspapers. In 1831 this place was nearly destroyed by fire. Pop. 4180.

FAYOUM or **FAYOUM** a valley and prov. Central Egypt, between lat. 29° and 30° N. and lon. 30° and 31° E. It is of an oval form, about 40 m. in length, E. to W. and about 30 in breadth. It rises in the centre, but is altogether considerably lower than the valley of the Nile. In the N. part of the valley is the Birket el Karun (see Evyr) It is supplied with water from the Nile by the canal of Joseph (Bahr-Yousouf) a number of canals, of smaller dimensions, are also distributed through the valley for the purposes of irrigation.

The parts thus watered are extremely fertile and produce corn, cotton and immense quantities of fruit, including apricots, figs, grapes, and olives. Roses are also grown in great abundance, for making rose water which is sold at Cairo, and all over Egypt. Near Mahmed-el Fawou, the principal town of the province, are the remains of the celebrated labyrinth these now above ground consisting of several broken columns of fine red granite, in the old Egyptian style, with lotus-bud capitals. At the N. extremity of the area occupied by the labyrinth with which it was connected, is the pyramid of Howara, which, when entire, was 548 ft. square, but is now much reduced the bricks of which it was built having been carried off to erect new buildings.

FAYS BILLIOT or **FAYT BRILLON** a tn. France, dep. Haute-Marne, 80 m. S.E. Chaumont. It has five annual fairs. Pop. 2224.

FAZILPOOR, a small tn. of S.W. Hindostan 1 bnk, Indus, Bakawulpore; lat. 28° 30' N. lon. 69° 50' E. It is defended by a fort, which, with the town itself, is now greatly decayed.

FE (BANTU) a tn. and prov. La Plais. The prov. lies mostly between lat. 30° and 23° S. lon. 61 and 63° W.

bounded, N and W by desert, which separates it from Santiago and Cordoba; S. by Buenos Ayres, and E. by the Paraná, which separates it from Entre Ríos. It has no mountains, but contains a number of considerable lakes, and is intersected by several rivers, of which the Salado and the Tucumán are the most considerable. The plains are covered with grass and mimosa, and cattle and horses are reared in abundance. The principal places are Santa Fe, the capital; Rosario, and Espritu Santo. Pop. between 15,000 and 20,000.—The city of Santa Fe 1 leek, Salado, 6 m. N.W. Bajada, was formerly a place of considerable importance, forming the centre of communication between Buenos Ayres and Paraguay as also between the latter country and the province of Tucumán; but this property has passed away and the inhabitants are now reduced to great poverty. It has a church and three convents. Pop. about 4000.

FE (SANTA DE BOGOTA) See BOGOTA

FE (SANTA, DE SAN FRANCISCO) a to. U States esp. New Mexico lat. 35° 41' N lon. 106° W 15 m E. of the Rio del Norte, at the W base of a snow-capped mountain, on a beautiful stream. It is irregularly laid out, and most of the streets are little better than common highways traversing scattered settlements, which are interspersed with corn fields. Still fine clars of buildings, whose fronts are shaded, with corridors of the reddest possible description, stand around the public square, and comprise the governor's house, custom house, barracks, the consistory of the Alcaide, the military chapel houses several private residences, as well as most of the shops of the American traders. There are also two handsome churches several convents a college, and an hospital. It is the entrepot for the agricultural productions of the province. The vicinity is fertile in corn and rice and contains a silver mine. The rearing of horses, sheep, and swine is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. about 2800

FEADS and GOODMANN ISLANDS S Pacific Ocean E. from New Ireland lat. 3° 27' S. lon. 154° 45' E (A). They consist of an irregular chain of low isles and sandbanks, encircled by a reef extending nearly N.W. and S.E. 27 m. They abound with coconuts and some of them are inhabited.

FEALIE per and vil Iral. Clere 3599 ac. Pop. 6341 FEALIE a river Ireland, rising near Coolmashy on Limerick, which it divides for some distance from on Cock it then enters co. Kerry and, after a W.W. course of about 30 m. falls into the Shannon by a navigable estuary called the Cusheen, 11 m. above Kerry Head

FEAR (CARE) a headland U States N Carolina, E end of Smith's Island lat. 33° 48' N; lon. 77° 57' W (x)

FEARN two pars Scot.

—1 Forfar 7 m by 3. Pop.

302.—2 Ross; 2 m by 1½.

It contains the ruins of a fine

abbey founded a. 1290 by the

first Earl of Ross. Pop.

(1851) 3122

FEATHER [Spanish

Plumas] a river Upper Cali-

fornia, an affluent of the Sacra-

mento has its rise in the Sierra

Nevada, about lat. 41° N.,

from which it flows S.W. and

falls into the Sacramento,

about lat. 39° N or 15 m. above

New Helvetia. At its junction

it appears nearly as broad as

the former but is closed by a

bar. The Feather river is

joined by the Yuba, about 30

or 25 m. above its junction

with the Sacramento. Its

entire course is about 40 m.

FEATHERSTONE, a

par Eng York (W. Riding);

4375 ac. Pop. 1374.

FECCAMP, a maritime tn.

France, dep. Seine-Inférieure,

28 m. N.E. Havre lat. 49° 45' N; lon. 0° 22' 15' E (A). The

town is long and narrow lying in a hollow, occupied up between

two parallel ranges of hills, between which flows the small

river Fécaup. It is composed of but one considerable street,

nearly 2 m. long, and has a spacious port, the water deep, and the outer anchorage good. The only noteworthy edifice is the parish church, once the collegiate church of the famous abbey of Fécaup, refounded, in 986 by Richard I., Duke of Normandy. Fécaup is the seat of a tribunal of commerce; has a customs-house; a school of hydrography and a theatre; and is the residence of consuls from various countries. It manufactures cottons, plain and coloured linens, hosiery cordage, oil hooks, anchors, wool-cards, blankets, sailed meat, kelp, &c. and has cotton spinners, best-root sugar-works, grain and tan mills, tanneries, and coopers and shipbuilders yards. The articles of trade include colonials, tea, gin, Baltic timber salt, &c. The fishery of cod, herring, mackerel, &c. is carried on. The access to the port is easy at the proper time of the tide, except with gales from the S.W. or W.; and the harbour has been much improved of late years. A fine lighthouse tower on the Mont de la Vierge on the left of the harbour entrance, is 56 ft. above the ground, and 427 ft. above the sea's highest level. The people of Fécaup are noted for personal beauty. The district around produces abundance of wax and solas. Pop. 8737

FECKENHAM per Eng Worcester 5787 ac. Pop.

3254

FEDALA a seaport, W coast Morocco, on a promontory 40 m. S.S.W. Salea, surrounded by a fine fertile country, and has an excellent roadstead

FEDAMOKE per and vil Iral Limerick 6738 ac. Pop. 2394

FEDERSEE a lake Württemberg about 6 m. S.E. Riedlingen. It is nearly circular diameter of about 2½ m. and falls into the Danube by the Kessau. Its shores are so marshy as to make it almost inaccessible. It abounds with fish

FEDT a vil and par Norway dist Agderhus, r bank,

Glommen at its influx into lake Oysen 12 m. E. Christiania.

Pop. 2360.

FEELLE FUNI FAJI or FIJI ISLANDS, an isl group, S. Pacific ocean E. of the New Hebrides, between lat. 15° 30' and 19° 30' S. and lon. 177° E. and 178° W. The entire group, which comprises altogether 134 islands 65 of which are inhabited as subdivided into two minor groups, the Eastern and Western groups the latter forming the W. side of the Archipelago. There are numerous spacious outlets or passages, to and from the central space, enclosed by the group known as the Goro sea. Two of the islands only are of large size, namely Viti Levu and Fuaa or Sandelwood Island. The other principal islands are Vana, Kaitaka, Ovalau, Bau or Ambow Methuan and Goro some of the others though smaller are populous.

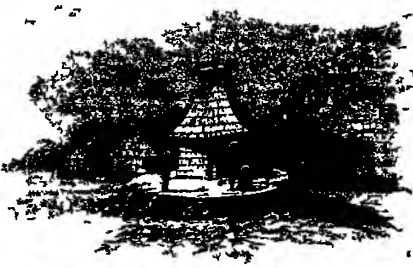


VALLEY OF OVAIA, IN THE ISLAND OF OVAIA.—From the United States, Engraving Reproduction.

They each contain from 5000 to 15,000 inhabitants. Most of the remainder are more idle. They are of volcanic origin, but no signs of volcanic heat have been met with, excepting at Sav-Sava, on the S. shore of the large island of

Form. Appearance of natives, however are frequent. The peaks are usually basaltic cones or needles, some of which rise to the height of several thousand ft. A luxuriant foliage covers these islands to their summits, giving them a singular pleasing and picturesque aspect. Some beautiful and fruitful valleys occur in many of them. That of Vooa, in the S. and of O. can, shown in the wood-cut in preceding page, is strikingly characteristic of this description of Feijer scenery. One of those almost inaccessible peaks, on which the natives locate their towns for safety is also conspicuous in this view. The soil of the Feijer consists of a deep loam of a yellowish colour with a large portion of decayed vegetable matter which, aided by a fine climate, and abundance of water is extremely productive. Fruits of various kinds abound, including the bread-fruit, of which there are nine different sorts, the banana, cocon, shaddock, papaw apple Tahiti chestnut, and a number of other fruits peculiar to the islands. Pumpkins, cucumbers, Cape gooseberry guava, pineapples, water melons, and large red capers also abound. But the chief food of the inhabitants is the yam of which they have five or six varieties. Sugar cane, turmeric, and tobacco are also cultivated by the natives. Sandalwood for which these islands were formerly noted, has wholly disappeared. Vegetation is exceedingly rapid here. According to a statement made by the horticulturist to the U. States Exploring Expedition, turmeric radish and mustard seed after being sown 24 hours, the cotyledon leaves were above the surface. Melons, cucumbers, and pumpkins sprang up in three days. Beans and peas made their appearance in four. In four weeks from the time of planting, radishes and lettuce were fit for use, and in five weeks, marrowfat peas. The climate is agreeable and healthful. The mean temperature at Orova, one of the most beautiful islands of the group about 8 m. long, by 1/2 broad during the six weeks that the observatory of the U. States Exploring Expedition was established there, was 77.81. The thermometer stood at 90.123 in. The lowest temperature was 62. the highest 96. The winds from April to November pre. all from the E. N. E. to S. E. at these blowing a fresh trade wind. From November to April, N winds are often experienced, and in the months of February and March heavy gales are frequent, and generally last for two or three days. The coasts abound with fish, including several of peculiar species. Crabs are also numerous amongst the mangrove bushes. The inhabitants of these islands are a barbarous and savage race, remarkable for cruelty, deceit, and cowardice. They are also extremely covetous and so addicted to lying that they prefer telling a falsehood even in cases where truth would have served their purpose better. They are generally above the middle height, complexion between that of the black and copper-coloured races. Faces long, with a large mouth, good and well-set teeth and a well-formed nose, eyes black and penetrating. Human sacrifices are frequent amongst them, and cannibalism common. The gradations of the latter propensity is not limited to enemies, or persons of a different tribe, or satisfying revenge; they will devour with equal avidity the flesh of their dearest relatives. When victims of this kind are selected they are often kept for a time to be fattened. When about to be sacrificed they are compelled to sit on the ground with their feet drawn under their thighs, in which posture they are tightly bound, thrust into an oven and roasted alive. Many however are killed prior to being roasted. Shipwrecked people are uniformly cited in no fulfillment of any religious duty as was at one time supposed but wholly from the extreme reluctance the natives have for human flesh. The Feijerians, however excel their neighbours in the useful arts, such as building large canoes, and the manufacture of native cloth and pottery and they are polite in their communications with those they respect. They are ruled by chiefs, to whom great deference is paid and who in turn appear to acknowledge the supremacy of the chief of Ambou who has recently assumed the title of Tai Vio, king of the Feijer. The missionaries have made great progress

in the windward group. The frames of Feijer houses are constructed of the bread-fruit tree, and are filled in with reeds, whilst the roof is covered with a thatch of the wild sugar cane. They are usually oblong in shape, and from 10 to 25 ft. in length. But the most remarkable structure is the native or spirit house, represented on the wood-cut. It is built on a raised and walled mound, and is of unusual proportions, being nearly twice as high as it is broad at its base, and has a singular sharp-peaked roof. In these structures certain deities



HAUSE, OR SPIRIT HOUSE.—From the United States Exploring Expedition

are worshipped by priests called ambets. Of such structures, each town has at least one, and often several. The towns are usually fortified with strong palisades, and have but two entrances, in which are gates, the passage being so narrow as to admit of only one person at a time. Pop. estimated at 183,890.—[U. States Exp. Exped. Capt. J. E. Endicott, F. N. in Jour. Res. Geo. Ass. 1851]

FEKNAGH par Irel. Clara 2840 ac. Pop. 550
FELEIGH par Eog. Eusec. 8230 ac. Pop. 895
FEIGYVER par Eog. Eusec. 8230 ac. Pop. 895
FEIGYVER, a place, Hungary.—1 A vil. co. Heves near Tim Bcs. It contains a church. Tobacco is extensively grown in the district. Pop. 1396.—2 (Also and Fulek) Two contiguous vils. Hither Danube, co. Hevth on the Sminkine, about 8 m. from Zecsen. They contain a Protestant and a K. Catholic church and have several mills. Pop. 900.

FEHRBELLIN a tn. Prussia gov. Potsdam, on a height near the confluence of the old and new Hm, 31 m. N.W. Berlin. It is the seat of a law court, has a church, a distillery, a trade in cattle and three annual fairs. The Prussians here, in 1675, defeated the Swedes. A monument has been erected to commemorate the victory. Pop. 1551.

FEIA a lake, Brazil, in the N.E. of prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, about 8 m. S. the Parahiba. It is of a very irregular shape two deep indentations on the N.E. and S.E. sides leaving only a narrow passage between them and dividing the lake into two distinct portions, an E. and a W. of which the latter is the far larger direct estimated at about 100 m. At the E. side it communicates with the sea by an artificial canal called Furado. Much land has thus been gained, and converted into excellent meadows. The lake abounds with fish but it is so very shallow, that it is navigated only by canoe.

FEIGHICULLEN par Irel. Kildare; 4177 ac. P. 1072.
FEILLI a numerous tribe, Fveia, living compact and united in one region, and not dispersed like most of the others, in small detachments, in different parts. The tribe occupies altogether about 100 000 houses, on the W. side of the mountains of Laristan, the territory of Shetar and other places.

FEILLERS, a vil. France, dep. Ain, arrond. and 15 m. W. N.W. Bourg-en-Bresse. Pop. 3684.

FEJÖR, a small isl. Denmark off N coast, Lolland and about 2 m. W. the island of Fæbo, to which, as well as

Kragens, there is a ferry. Fairs unite with Skalle and Weide in forming a parish area 8 geo. sq. m. Pop. 1500.

FELSTRITZ, several places, Austria, particularly—1. A market in Styria, circle of, and 9 m. N. W. Gratz, on bank, silver and copper are worked and smelted in the neighbourhood. Pop. 460.—2. In *Wienau-Wietz* A. in Styria, circle of, and 18 m. N. E. Chul. on the *Festitz*. It has a church, townhouse, castle, and hospital. Six cattle markets, and four annual fairs. Pop. of town 517.

FEL-GYOGY or *Felső-Gyógy* *Alapista*, and *Felső-Gyógy* *Alapista* a vil. or rather series of scattered villa. Austria, Transylvania, co. Nöder Weissburg, about 8 m. from Tova. It contains a Greek united, and two Greek non-united parish churches and the ruins of an old castle and is inhabited by Wallachians.

FELADELPIA a vil and com. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II. 18 m. S. Nicotro, in a plain. It has two churches, and a number of other handsome edifices. Pop. 2227.

FELANITZ, or *Felanitz* (anc. *Casaca*) a tn. Spain, Isl. Majorca, 28 m. S. E. Palma, in a valley surrounded by mountains. It is well built, has six squares, wide and convenient streets, and a parish church, chapel, townhouse, prison, two schools, an hospital, cemetery and on the steep burning mountain of St. Salvador of Felanitx, an ancient castle, with subterranean vaults, constructed by the Moors. Manufactures—linen and woollen fabrics, brandy and ropes. Trade.—rice, coffee, sugar wine, brandy fruit, and cattle. The town is of great antiquity and among the hills hard by are numerous Moorish remains. Pop. 9763.

FELBACH a vil. Württemberg, circle, Nooker near Cannstatt about 6 m. N. E. Stuttgart. It is one of the richest villages in the kingdom, contains a parish church and has some trade in an excellent wine, the growth of the district. Pop. 2777.

FELBRIGG par Eng Norfolk 1651 ac. Pop. 123.

FELDA, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, circle, Grumbach, near Ulrichstein. It contains a Protestant parish church and has a distillery brewery a trade in cattle and three cattle markets. Pop. 880.

FELDBACH a market in Austria, Styria, circle of, and 22 m. S. E. Gratz, on bank, East, here crossed by four bridges. It is partly built with walls and is divided into a townhouse, barracks, hospital, and posthouse, and four annual fairs. The inhabitants early embraced the Reformation, and were in consequence subjected to cruel persecution. Pop. 706.

FELDEBERG a market in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, cap. hall of same name, on a peninsula, formed by the Hase, 15 m. E. New Strelitz. It is irregularly built, and contains a court-house and church. Pop. 715.—The mar. area, 85 geo. sq. m. is well wooded, and contains numerous lakes. Pop. 7813.

FELDKIRCH or *Campo di St. Pietro* a tn. Austria, Tyrol, cap. dist. of same name, on the II and on the road over the Arlberg 20 m. S. W. Bregenz. It stands in a narrow but fertile valley, has spacious and handsome streets is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and of several public offices, contains six churches, one of them a handsome gothic structure, of 1478 a Capuchin monastery a massive tower with a large bell a gymnasium high school, industrial school of design an hospital, posthouse, and establishment for the cure of leprosy and has two large cotton mills a machine factory and factory of fire engines a bell foundry oil press, tile-works, manufacture of articles of wood and distilleries of cherry brandy. The old castle, on the site of a Roman fort, of which traces still remain was once the key of the Tyrol but is now only used as a barracks. Pop. in 1941 Area of district, 72 geo. sq. m. Pop. 19,844.

FELDKIRCHEN a market in Austria, Carinthia, circle of, and 14 m. N. E. Villach, on the *Töbelsbach*. It has a parish church, and manufacture of anythings and shawls. In the neighbourhood are two iron-mills, and a bathing establishment and at some distance a famous old castle, the original seat of the family of Princes Dietrichstein.

FELDSBERG or *Venzersberg* a tn. Lower Austria, in a valley near the frontiers of Moravia, 39 m. N. N. E. Vienna. It consists of the town proper and a suburb the former surrounded with old walls, with three gates is built with toler-

able regularity contains two churches one of them large and stately in the Ionic style surmounted with two towers and a dome, and possessed of fine paintings a townhouse, with a turret; a monastery and hospital. On a gentle height, E. of the town, stands the palace of the Prince of Liechtenstein a large and handsome edifice, with fine gardens and the magnificent park of *Demwaid*. Pop. 2343.

FELISTO [*Latia*, *Feliscus*] a vil and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont prov. of, and 14 m. N. N. E. Turin on the Orso. It contains a handsome square, with well built houses, lined by an arcade; and a parish church adorned with frescoes and paintings and has a trade in cattle, mules, and hemp a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 1704.

FELICES DE BURLINA (San) a tn. Spain prov. of, and 14 m. S. E. Santander with a prison and two schools some mills, and an annual sheep fair. Pop. 1255.

FELICUDI (anc. *Phoeniceum*) an Isl. Mediterranean, off N. coast, Sicily belonging to the Lipari group and 10 m. W. Salina. It is 9 m. in circuit, and is evidently an extinct volcano with three lofty summits. The only trace of fire is in a hot sulphurous spring. The coasts are rugged and broken and exhibit everywhere bold masses of basaltic lava. On the W. side is a remarkable cavern, entered by a natural colonnade, which terminates in a spacious hall 195 ft long 120 broad and 50 ft high. Feliscudi is fertile and well cultivated. The inhabitants, who are hardy and industrious have a small church. Pop. 800.

FELIPE (San) a tn. Spain. See *JATIVA*.

FELIPE (San) a tn. Chili. See *ACONAGUA*.

FELIPE (San)—1. A tn. Yucatan, 28 m. S. W. the Gulf of Yucatan, and 185 m. W. by S. Camargo. The streets are spacious and regular. The soil in the vicinity is remarkably fertile producing cocoa, coffee, maize, rice, indigo and a little cotton, the cultivation of which forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. 7000.—2. A tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. of, and 22 m. N. W. Guaymas nearly 7000 ft. above sea level. 1 pop. about 8000.

FELI 18-843 a tn. Brazil prov. of, and 280 m. N. N. E. Goyas, on a small auriferous river of same name, a tributary of the Maranhão. It contains three churches, one of which is very old. The inhabitants only cultivate the provisions necessary for their own consumption, but have some trade in hides. On a hill about 5 m. S. of the town are some remarkable caverns, and at a considerable distance S. E. are the thermal springs of *Caldas-de-Fel* *Belcaldi* in which the water is almost boiling hot.

FELISKIRK, or *FELISKIRK* par Eng York (N. Riding) 8881 ac. Pop. 900.

FELITTO a tn. Naples prov. Principato-Citra, 20 m. S. E. Campagna, on bank, Calore. Pop. 1,400.

FELIX a vil Spain Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. W. N. W. Almería at the foot of the *sierra de Almajaz*. It has wide paved streets, two squares, a parish church, a town house, two chapels, a prison, school storehouse, and cemetery. In the vicinity industry is still and lead was formerly wrought. Trade.—with Almería in cattle, grain, anatomy and rice. Pop. 2140.—*FELIX*, with various affixes, is the name of several small villages.

FELIX—1. An Isl. Pacific lat. 26 20' S. lon. 80° W. At its N. W. extremity is a remarkable rock, which in almost every point of view resembles a ship and is called *King William's Land*. Area, forming the N. point of *King William's Land* lat. 69° 56' N. lon. 98° 0' W. (a).—2. A harbour Arctic America. E. coast, Boothia Felix lat. 69° 56' 42" N. lon. 92° 1' W. (a). Captain Ross wintered here in 1818-20.

FELIXSTOW par Eng Suffolk 2828 ac. Pop. 551.

FELIZZANO [*Lat. Felisianus*] a tn. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. of, and 9 m. W. Alessandria, cap. mandamento of same name, 1. bank, Tanaro, on the high road leading to Turin. It was formerly a place of considerable extent, but now consists principally of a small town, inclosed within the walls of its old castle, and of several suburbs. It contains two parish churches, a convent, and two chantries endowments. Pop. 2175.

FELKA or *FOLK VILKA* a tn. Hungary co. Zips, in a plain on the *Kalkbach*, 8 m. S. W. Kaszner. It contains a Protestant church and has manufactures of linen, several distilleries and mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1523.

FELKIRK, par Eng York (W. Riding) 5878 ac. P. 1148.

FELTANS, FOULERS, or FULARS, a remarkable race of the negro type, the original locality of which is unknown, but which is now widely diffused throughout W. Africa, particularly Senegambia. Those of the negro family they differ widely in their physical characteristics from those now having neither their deep jet colour, crisped hair flat upon their heads. In person, they are decidedly handsome, and mostly of a light copper colour, features regular and good, mouths small, European lips, and noses inclining to aquiline, hair soft and silky, well-defined black eyebrows, long eyelashes, and fine black eyes; tall well proportioned and of erect and graceful figure. Some of the young women are very good looking and would be considered beautiful even in Europe. They are shrewd and intelligent, possess great influence in the districts where they reside, extremely active, polished, and interesting in their manners, and said to possess great bravery and perseverance. They are extensive and active traders, and industrious agriculturists, which is their chief and favourite employment. They have now many large commercial towns, large tracts of highly-cultivated lands and numerous schools, in which their children are carefully educated. They are mostly Mohammedans, to which religion they became converts about 400 years ago. They wear great numbers of greenish or amulet composed of paper of all sizes, upon which portions of the Koran are transcribed, and covered with silver copper or leather.

FELLETIN a. in France, dep. Creuse, 24 m. S.E. Guéret, a most and thriving place, on an agreeable hilly site, at the foot of which flows the river Creuse. It has a high school, and manufactures carpets, cottons, thread, and yarns, and has dye works, and paper-mills. Pop. 3850.

FELMAN a. in Russia, prov. Livonia on a river of same name 112 m. N.E. Riga. It is a poor place composed of wooden houses, contains a church and a school and has an annual fair. It was once defended by a strong castle, which makes some figure in the early history of the country but is now a mere ruin. Pop. (1849) 1,468.

FELLONKA a. vii. Austrian Italy prov. of and 28 m. S.E. by E. Mantua, a bank Po having a good church and a small handy distillery. Excellent grain and fruits are grown in the vicinity and in the rich meadows by the river side, numerous flocks and herds are pastured. Pop. 2301.

FELMERHAM par Eng. Bedford 2400 ac. Pop. 620.

FELMINGHAM par Eng. Norfolk 1886 ac. Pop. 413.

FELMOPS, an African people, inhabiting a maritime territory in Senegambia, between the rivers Gazulus and Casa manna, about 75 m. in length, W to E, and about 45 m. in breadth, with between 60 and 100 villages. The chief occupation of the natives is raising cattle and goats. Their colour is deep black skin rough features tolerably regular hair wavy but longer than that of negroes in general. Features small, but muscular. They are of mild and unwarlike disposition, and savage in their sentiments, but taciturn and when unprovoked. They are supposed to number about 50,000.

FELPHAM par Eng. Sussex 2254 ac. 1 op. 596.

FELSBURG a. in. Hesse Cassel prov. Niederhessen, cap. mail same name, 1 bank Lahn 14 m. S.W. Cassel. It contains an ancient parish church a chapel and the ruins of an old castle, now partly used as a powder magazine and has dye-works, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1333.

FELSHAM par Eng. Suffolk 1630 ac. Pop. 402.

FELSTEAD par Eng. Essex 6247 ac. Pop. 1715.

FELTHAM par Eng. Middlesex 2820 ac. Pop. 1109.

FELTHORPE, par Eng. Norfolk 2266 ac. Pop. 565.

FELTON three parts Eng.—1 Hereford 1699 ac. Pop. 112.—2 Northumberland 12,880 ac. Pop. 1574.—3 (Wessex) Basing 5991 ac. Pop. 1098.

FELTRE (Latin, *Feltre*) a. in. Austrian Italy prov. of and 44 m. S.W. Venice, cap. dist. of same name, on a height above the little river Cemelina. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several public offices is partly fortified and tolerably well built, having spacious well-paved streets, contains a cathedral and several other churches, a gymnasium ecclesiastical seminary two convents an ordinary and an orphan hospital and has silk-reels, a considerable trade in silk, wine, and oil, and an annual fair of three days. Pop. 5600.

FELTWEISS, the Marx or der Nidda, par Eng. Norfolk 14,000 ac. Pop. 1675.

FELTZ, a. vii. Hottend, Duchy Luxembourg 1. bank, Zezen, 13 m. N.E. Luxembourg. It contains a parish church, and a school-house, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, tanneries, a cotton, and several other mills and four annual fairs. Pop. 976.

FELUDSH or **FELUACON**, an isl. at the head of the Persian Gulf, E. side, off the entrance to Green Harbour; lat. 25° 37' N. lon. 48° 16' E., length, 7½ m. N.W. and S.E. breadth 3 to 2½ m.; the chief town is situated on the S. side of the island.

FELYGHANZA, a. in. Hungary dist. Little Kumania, 67 m. S.E.E. Pesth. It contains a large R. Catholic parish church, and handsome town-houses, and has four famous annual cattle fairs. The surrounding district is fertile and produces much wine and excellent fruit. From antiquities found in the vicinity the Romans are supposed to have here had an important station. The town was almost destroyed by the Turks in the 17th century. Pop. 17,000.

FEMERN or **FEMHARN** (Latin, *Fimbria, Ombria-parva*) an isl. Denmark, duchy Schleswig off N.E. coast, Holstein, from which it is separated by the narrow and shallow Femesund. lat. 54° 54' N. lon. 11° 4' 38" E. (4.) length, about 15 m. breadth 8 m. It is very flat and has a marshy fertile soil. In the N. and W. parts are several lagoons, the waters of which in summer are nearly evaporated, and the swamps thus formed exhale pestilential vapours. On the W. shore is a lighthouse. The island is divided into four parishes; its principal town is Burg. Inhabitants chiefly agriculturists. Pop. 8600.

FEMINA a small isl. off N. coast, Sicily in the E. extreme of Canal Bay about 10 m. N.W. Palermo. It is merely a small rock, rather steep at its N. end, on which an old tower of considerable strength is placed. In this tower Cortesano, one of the numerous persecutors of Don Sebastian of Portugal was executed as a sorcerer in the 16th century.

FEMOE, a small isl. Denmark N. of the coast of isl. Lolland, area, about 2½ sq. m. Pop. about 700.

FEN DITTON par Eng. Cambridgeshire 1863 ac. 1 566.

FEN DRAYTON see DRAYTON FEN.

FEN-STANTON, par Eng. Huntingdon 2400 ac. P. 1070.

FENAGE par Isl. Lestrup 976 ac. Pop. 9331.

FENRIP or **FENRIVE**, a. in and bay Isl. Manchester N.E. coast lat. 17° 28' N. lon. 49° 23' E. The town is well situated for the purposes of traffic having the advantage of water carriage for a considerable distance into the interior by which means rice, yams, and other vegetables, are conveyed to the coast with greater dispatch and facility and at less expense than in most other ports but the anchorage is exposed to violent currents, and a heavy surf.

FENESTELLE (Lat. *Fenestella*) a. in kingdom of Italy 1 Piedmont prov. Turin, dist. of and 92 m. W. Turin, near the Chiavenna, in a very mountainous district. It stands in a narrow pass, and is so strongly defended by forts and outworks that it is regarded as the N. bulwark of Piedmont. It contains a handsome parish church a small college, and an hospital; and has several tanneries and mills and a trade in flax, hemp, larchwood, and honey. Pop. 1291.

FENLIT an isl. par Ireland co. Kerry 7 m. W. N. W. Tralee, containing the remains of an old church and castle. Area, 166 ac. Pop. 335.

FENITON par Eng. Devon 1823 ac. Pop. 866.

FENNAGH, par Isl. Carlow 10,524 ac. Pop. 8710.

FENNOR, two parts Isl.—1 Meath 1137 ac. Pop. 194.—2 Tipperary 7918 ac. Pop. 1639.

FENOAH par Isl. Waterford 8613 ac. Pop. 1665.

FENTON two parts England.—1 co. Lincoln 1220 ac. Pop. 151.—2 (York) co. York (W. Riding) 4410 ac. Pop. 740.

FENWICK a. par and manufacturing vili. Scotland co. Ayr 4 m. N.E. Rhinnshead John Horle author of the Scots Worthies was a native of the parish. Area, 9 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1741.

FENY or **FENY** a. vii. Hungary co. Torontal 15 m. from Temesvár. It contains a Greek non united church and stands in a fertile district. Pop. 1947.

FEOCK (Gr.) par Eng. Cornwall 8766 ac. Pop. 1994.

FEOODORA a. maritima to Russia. See KAVRA.

FEOU-LANG or **FOW-LANG** a. in China, prov. Kiang-su, 45 m. N.E. Yoo-choo.

FERAI KHOLM, an elevated dist. Afghanistan having E and S.E. the river Helmand, and W and N.W. the Koh-i-Baba range. Lat. 34° 20' N. lon. 67° 54' E. It is well cultivated, fertile, and populous.

FERRABE, a small town in Ireland, King's co. 12½ m. Tuilmore, on the Borne. It is mostly built, and contains an Established church, a St. Catholic chapel, Wesleyan and Baptist meeting-houses, a dispensary and a loan fund. Market-day, Thursday after August 2 and October 30. Pop. 659.

FERRA, three towns.—1 (Lo) [Latin Ferra] pop. 15, m. N.W. Leon, on an mt. in the Oiso. It is fortified, and has a large arsenal and an artillery school and manufactures of chocolate stuffs soap, linen, &c. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1596, and by the allies in 1814. After the battle of Waterloo, it was taken by the Prussians, after a resistance of several months. Pop. 3123.—2 (Champanese) pop. 3000, a town of 21 m. S. Epernay agreeably situated on the Pienrs. It has a manufactory of seeking &c., and some transit trade. The French imperial forces were defeated in the environs by the allies, March 25 1814. Pop. 1588.—3 (de Tardouze) pop. 4000, 35 m. S. by W. Leon on the Gironde. It has a manufactory of cotton and woollen thread and yarn, hosiery best-made woolen stuffs, &c. and a trade in grain wool wine, wood and flax. The town was once a stronghold, and a chief place of Tardouze. It was taken in 1567 by the Huguenots and in 1589 retaken by the League in 1652 it was pillaged by the Spaniards. Pop. 2218.

FERRIDJIK, PEKCHER or FERRA in Turkey in Europe, 56 m. S.W. Adrianople, agreeably situated on the declivity of a hill, r. bank, Maritima which is navigable to the town. It is surrounded by a low wall furnished with towers and contains a mosque and bath. The hill on which it stands is covered with vines, alternated with cultivated fields. In the vine is hot springs much frequented for their medicinal qualities. Pop. 8000.

FERRERINO [sic. Ferrerino] a town kingdom of Italy, 4 m. S. of Rome, on the Tiber. It was once a considerable town of the Romans, and is still surrounded by remains of old walls built of heavy stone without mortar. It is the seat of a bishop, and contains a cathedral several parish churches and three convents. Pop. 8000.

FERRÉ a town in Turkey. See FERRERINO.

FERRÉ a town in Spain, Murcia, prov. of and 40 m. S. by W. Albacete, on a gentle height in a mountainous district. It contains a parish church and a townhouse and has some trade in grain, wine, oil and cheese. Pop. 1336.

FERRIER, a river in Ireland co. Clare, which it traverses in a S.E. direction, past Ennis and Glenties, and after a course of about 27 m. enters the Shannon by a broad estuary navigable for vessels of considerable burthen.

FERRIA a town in Spain, Extremadura, prov. of and 85 m. S.E. Badajoz, on a lofty hill crowned by an ancient and ruinous castle near a bank, Guadajira. It has narrow steep, and badly-arranged streets a townhouse and prison, parish church, chapel, three schools seven fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures—woollen and linen fabrics wax and oil. Trade—manufactured goods, cattle, fruit, hardware, earthenware, agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 2069.

FERRINGBAD a vil. Beloochistan agreeably situated 6 m. N.E. Mooring on the route thence to the Bolan Pass. The climate is delightful and the fertile country in the vicinity abounds in gardens and orchards. Pop. about 800.

FERRLACH, a town in Austria, Carinthia, circle of and 7 m. S. Klagenfurt, r. bank, Drave, in the Rosenthal. It is divided into Upper and Lower Ferlach and has numerous manufactures of fire-arms, bayonets, cutlery wares, steel and iron-ware, which furnish the materials of an extensive trade. Pop. 2000.

FERNANAGH an island co. Ireland prov. Ulster having N. Tyrone and Donegal S. Cavan E. Tyrone, and Monaghan. W. Cavan and Leitrim. Greatest length N.W. and S.E. 45 m. greatest breadth 36 m. area, 714 sq. m., or 417,735 ac. of which 289,228 are arable. The county is divided lengthways into two nearly equal portions by Lough Erne, which occupies 35,848 sq. of the surface. The country generally exhibits a succession of abrupt eminences of slight elevation, but is mountainous towards its W. boundary the

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highest summit here, called Cullinagh, on the borders of the county Cavan, attaining an altitude of 2198 ft. Few of the other elevations exceed 1000 ft. The soil is variable, and not remarkably fertile. Oats, barley, wheat, flax, and potatoes, are the principal crops. Considerable numbers of cattle are bred on the black grounds. Most of the farms are under 10 ac. The county is better wooded than most others in Ireland, there being about 8000 ac. appropriated to the growth of timber chiefly oak, ash, elm, beech, and fir. Coal and iron ore are found in small quantities, limestone in abundance. Manufactures unimportant, consisting chiefly of coarse linen for domestic use. The county is divided into 8 baronies—Clanawley Clankilly Coole Knockmoy Larg Magheraboy Magherastephens, and Kilmore and 23 par. Principal town, Enniskillen. It returns three members to the House of Commons, two for the county. Registered electors 1859) 852. Pop. (1841) 166,461 (1861) 116,007.

FERNANVILLE, a vil. France, dep. Manche, arrond. of, and about 9 m. from Cherbourg. It has extensive quarries of granite. Pop. 1163.

FERNINO a deleg. kingdom of Italy bounded N. and N.W. by deleg. Mantova W. Canavese S. Asolo and the Adriatic, greatest length, N. to S. 37 m. greatest breadth, 18 m. Area, about 370 sq. m. In the W. it is partly covered by ramifications of the Apennines, but has a general slope S. & W. and becomes flat as it approaches the coast. The principal streams are the Chienti which waters the N., and the Tenna and Aso which traverse it centrally. All these streams flow E. to the Adriatic. The soil is fertile, raising good crops of corn and maize, and rearing many cattle. Much attention is paid to the culture of bees and silk worms, and the fishery on the coast is very productive. It is 39 000.

FERNIO [sic. Ferris Paganus] a city Papal States, dep. deleg. of same name 4 m. from the Adriatic, and 80 m. S. E. Ancona. It stands on high ground, and is surrounded by old walls and ditches. It has a cathedral a number of other churches and contains a university attended, in 1841 by 235 students two collections of statuary and paintings and a prison, built by Jerome Bonaparte. It carries on some trade by means of the small neighbouring harbours of L. Porto, from which grain, silk and woollen cloth are exported. Ferris was founded by the Sabines before Rome existed. Pop. 6331.

FERMOSELLE a town Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 22 m. S.W. Zamora, on a hill slope, at the confluence of the Tormes with the Douro. It is commanded by an ancient castle and has clean wide streets, a parish church with a handsome square tower a chapel townhouse prison, two schools, an inn, and several fountains and a cemetery. Manufactures—linen fabrics, wine oil, and laundry. Trade—grain, oil, wine, fruit, tannery and wool. Pop. 2501.

FERMOY a town and par. Ireland co. Cork. The town one of the largest military establishments in Ireland is 18½ m. N. W. Cork, r. bank, Blackwater here crossed by a stone bridge of 13 arches. It has spacious and regular streets, houses, in general handsome and uniform an elegant painted gothic parish church, with a beautiful spire two R. Catholic chapels, three Presbyterian and four Wesleyan meeting-houses a small neat courthouse several schools a loan fund savings-bank, two lending libraries a newsroom, and a dispensary. The barracks, adapted for both cavalry and infantry have accommodation for about 3000 men and occupy an elevated situation on the l. bank of the river. There are some large flour-mills, and a brewery. Weekly market on Saturday three annual fairs. Pop. 5836. Area of par. 2461 ac. Pop. including town 8432.—(Local Correspondent).

FERNAN NUBIA, a town Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 11 m. S. Cordoba in a fertile plain. It is well built has clean wide, and paved streets two squares, a parish church, several chapels two schools, a townhall prison, hospital, orphan asylum, three fountains, a cemetery and handsome doal palace. Manufactures—linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, tiles wine, oil, and soap. Pop. 5562.

FERNANDEZ, [sic. Pacific Ocean]. See JUAN FERNANDEZ.

FERNANDO DE APURÚ a town in a Vicosuela, dep. Apurú r. bank, Apurú, near its junction with the Peruvian, 170 m. E. Yarinac or Bazarin. It carries on a considerable trade in the produce of the herds of cattle which pasture on the lowest parts of the Llano. Pop. 6000.

FERNANDO DE NORONHA a group of isls. belonging to Brazil consisting of one large and several smaller N. At length, about 210 m. N. E. Cape St. Roque, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, Brazil. Extreme point of the principal island on the S.E. side, lat. $5^{\circ} 50' 24''$ S. lon. $32^{\circ} 28' 20''$ W. (N.). The group extends nearly 1 m. about S.W. and N.E. and is less than 2 m. broad. The shores are rocky and the surf frequently high at such times there is no safe landing. The large island is about .01 m. in circumference. Its most remarkable feature is a conical hill about 1000 ft. high the upper part of which is exceedingly steep, and on one side, overhangs its base. The rock is phonolite and is divided into irregular columns. The whole island is covered with wood but, from the dryness of the climate two years sometimes passing without rain, there is no appearance of luxuriance. A few ferns from the sea, Fernando-de-Noronha has a picturesque aspect, its lofty barren peak being conspicuous from every point, while at some elevation, great masses of the columnar rock, shaded by laurels and overtopped by a tree covered by fine pink flowers, like those of a fox-glove, but without a single leaf give a pleasing effect to the nearer parts of the scenery. There is good fishing round the island in which there are two harbours but not very safe in stormy weather. Fernando has long been a place of exile and imprisonment. The Portuguese had formerly no fewer than seven forts here. No woman is allowed to land on this island. There is aarrison for preventing the escape of criminals. — *Surveying voyage of the Adventure and Beagle*. Fitzhugh M. Gregg: *Properties of America*.

FERNANDO PO an Isl. light of Africa, W. Africa, about 20 m. from the mainland, between lat. $3^{\circ} 12'$ and $3^{\circ} 47'$ N. and lon. $8^{\circ} 26'$ and $8^{\circ} 47'$ E. It is of volcanic origin, and in form an oblong square, broadest at the S. extremity 30 m. long and 2 m. broad. A ridge of mountains traverses two-thirds of its length, 5 to N. terminating in a magnificent cone 11,040 ft. high called Llaneros Peak, the summit of which is almost constantly en clouded. It is doubtful whether this peak be yet perfectly extinct as smoke is said to be occasionally seen, but the highest part, composed of a variety of volcanic ashes, has been so decomposed that it is smothered with grass. There are numerous streams and brooks in the island, which are described as being remarkably pure but

150 ft. from the base to the first branch, and here, in the dry season, fountains of beautiful drinking plants pendant from the branches. The other trees are the gomm or merronia, a species of ebony a dark-coloured wood like mahogany and several species of shrubs. The sugar-cane also grows here wild, and in great abundance yams, likewise, are grown in great quantities, and are esteemed the finest in Africa. They form the chief article of food of the inhabitants. The animals are—monkeys and squirrels of various species, a kind of porcupine, antelope, bush rats land crabs and snakes the latter in great numbers, and very large. Birds are numerous, some of them rare, and of remarkable fine plumage. Fish are also abundant at certain seasons, particularly a species of albacore, about the size of an English sprat. An opinion at one time obtained that the climate of Fernando Po was more healthy than that of the contiguous mainland, but subsequent experience proved this to be an error most of the Europeans who attempted to settle in the island having been seized with fever from which few recovered. It was on this account abandoned as a military station in 1834 the detachment of British troops by which it was occupied having been then withdrawn. The rainy season commences about the latter end of May or beginning of June, and terminates about the middle or end of November.

The natives of Fernando Po called Edeeyahs are a peculiar race, and wholly different in their physical characteristics and language from their neighbours on the continent. Their appearance is by no means prepossessing at first, but, so far as acquaintance, they are found to be singularly amiable people generous, hospitable, and of the most humane and kindly dispositions, brave, yet forbearing and robust to spill the blood even of an enemy. In physical conformation they are for the most part, well made and muscular with an average height of 5 ft. 6 in. The hands and feet, especially of the females are smaller than in the generality of the African races. The face also is more inclined to be round, the cheek bones not so high, the nose less expanded the lips thinner and the mouth better formed than in these continental neighbours. The skin is not so black, hair silky rather than woolly countenance open good natured and agreeable and the eyes expressive of intelligence. Their habits are extremely rude being no log more than a coarse mat of palm leaves thrown over four uprights, and open to all the winds of heaven.

There are several harbours in the island, the most spacious of which is Maidstone Bay at the N.E. and where in a creek or cove is situated Clarence Town the principal English settlement, established in 1827. It is built on a rocky point of land about 100 ft. above sea level. There is but one principal street on each side of which the wooden houses, amounting to 180 are placed at irregular intervals. The population is between 800 and 900 a lady has had Africa from Sierra Leonea George's Bay on the W. side of the island is also a remarkably fine harbour surrounded by the most beautiful scenery but the water is too deep for anchorage, except close in shore. The island was discovered in 1471 by the Portuguese, who, in 1773 ceded it to Spain. In 1827 it was taken into the possession of England, by the latter country. — (Allen's *Niger Exped.* Note-let's Africa, &c.)

FERNANDO (BAR) a tn. Chill, prov. Conchagua, 80 m. S. Santiago, r bank Tinguirica. It contains two churches, one of which was built by the Jesuits, and is a beautiful structure a college, and a convent. This town was founded in 1741 Pop 7500.

FERNANDO (BAR), or ILLA DE LEON a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 7 m. S.E. Cadix, near the S.W. extremity of the Peninsula, on a flat, the Isla de San Pedro or Isla de Leon (see Plan of Cadix Harbour) where from the



CLARENCE DUVE, FERNANDO PO.—From recent Photo, after Engraving by M. Yule.

much infested with alligators, and consequently dangerous to bathe in. The whole appearance of this beautiful island is picturesque in the extreme, being covered to its highest elevations, on the N. part, with dense forests and luxuriant vegetation, while on the S. some fine park scenery compensates a comparative deficiency of trees. The latter consist chiefly of palms and the magnificent baobab or silk-cotton tree, looking to the distance, says Captain Allen, as like the white sails of vessels huddled down that one might almost have supposed they saw a numerous fleet with canvas loosened to dry. Many of these parts of the African forests resemble

stresses of any surrounding heights, it stands exposed to all winds, and in summer suffers much from excessive heat, which makes it very disagreeable. It is strongly fortified, both by nature and art. The intricacy of the channels, and the works which guard it, make a hostile approach by sea almost impossible. The saltness which surrounds it, when filled with water gives it the protection of a wet fosse of about 8 m. in length and the only approach by land is across a pavement about 80 yards wide, and the fine old bridge of Immo, built over the navigable channel of San Pedro, and defended by batteries of the most formidable description. The town is in general very indifferently built. Many of the houses are untenanted, and not a few of them are absolutely ruinous and the great majority of the streets are unpaved. The only street which can be considered handsome is the Calle Real, which is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and lined with substantial commodious, and elegant houses, generally three stories high. The squares are seven in number but none of them deserve notice except that of the Tree Cross which is finely planned and furnishes the only promenade and the Plaza de la Constitucion, in which the court-house prison and other official buildings are placed. There are on an insignificant scale, but remain undisturbed. The other edifices and establishments of any importance are, two parish churches, one of them a large and handsome structure, with three naves and two towers another church belonging to an old Carmelite monastery the buildings of which are now used as artillery barracks a nursery in which a girls school is kept, a large hospital a naval college, and an endowed school. To the district of San Fernando belong the arsenal and extensive establishments of La Carraca (which see). The manufactures consist of leather, starch and vermicelli and there are numerous flour-mills, and extensive salt-works. A great many of the inhabitants live by fishing. The trade is almost confined to salt and fish and at the annual fair which lasts 10 days, a great many articles chiefly of primary necessity are sold. Pop. 9729

FERRNE Is. England. See FARNY

FERRNEK, or **FERIKER** a frontier in France dep. Ain 6 m. S.E. Eng. 13 m. N Geneva, in a beautiful locality at the foot of the Jura, in a fertile country. It is small and its only manufactures are a few watches and some pottery. It is chiefly noted for having been the residence of a lazar, who in fact founded it, in 1759 and lived here mostly afterwards, till near the end of his career (left, Feb. 6 1778 died in Paris May 80 same year). The house in which he lived is still standing and the church with the inscription *l'heros de Voltaire*, is now a farmhouse. Pop. 1214

FERRA a vil and par. kingdom of Italy prov. of, at 12 m. N.W. M. has with a parish church. Pop. 2180

FERRNE, a par and decorty in Ireland on Wexford, area of par 10 415 ac. The town 17 m. N by W Wexford, although formerly a place of considerable importance and a bishop's see, embracing the whole of Wexford and united in 1835, with Osney is now little better than a mean village. It contains, however the ruins of an abbey a modern cathedral a R. Catholic chapel, and dispensary. Four fairs an yearly. Area, 10 415 ac. Pop. of par 2114.

FERRNE Is. England. See FARNY

FEROZABAD [the victorious residence] a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of and 34 m. E Agra.—2 A in Persia, prov. Fars, 64 m. S. Shiraz. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and has a large temple and other remains of antiquity.

FEROZPOOR, a tn. of N.W. Hindoostan 1 bank, and 8 m. from the Scilly 66 m. W Ludlow. It has a strongly fortified castle and good barracks, and is fast rising into importance under the protection of the British. In December 1845, the British here defeated the Sikhs.—2 A in Hindoostan prov. Agra, 5 m. S.E. W Delhi.

FEROZESHAH a vil. Hindoostan 10 m. E S E Ferozpoor where the British defeated the Sikhs, Nov 18 1845

FERRANDINA a tn. Italy Naples, prov. Basilicata 85 m. E S E Potenza near bank Ruvo. It contains a college several churches, a monastery three convents an hospital, and two charitable institutions. Two annual fairs. Good wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 6900

FERRARA a del. kingdom of Italy bounded, N by Austria Italy, W by duchy of Modena and del. Bologna, S by del. Ravenna, and E. by the Adriatic greatest length N to W 50 m. greatest breadth 42 m. area, 1200 sq m.

It is almost entirely composed of a delta, formed by branches of the Po, and by the Panaro and Primaro, and including within it the extensive marshes and lagoons of Comacina. These marshes are far too wet to admit of cultivation and the exhalations from them make the surrounding districts very unhealthy. The soil in general is remarkably fertile, and under a very imperfect system of agriculture, raises heavy crops of corn, hemp, and flax. Wine, fruit and oil are also produced in abundance. The pastures are numerous and excellent, and great numbers of cattle are reared. Both in the rivers and lagoons, and on the coasts active and productive fisheries are carried on. There are no manufactures of any consequence. The delegation includes the far greater part of what was formerly the duchy of Ferrara, and was long governed by princes of the house of Este. On the death of Alphonso II. without heirs, in 1598 Pope Clement VIII. succeeded in uniting it to the Papal States. It was discovered, in 1796, by the French and became one of the departments of the kingdom of Italy but re-annexed in 1814 with exception of the parts on the bank of the Po-R. Maestra and Po-Goro, now annexed to Austrian Italy. It is divided into two governmental districts, and 21 communes. Pop. 18350 210,885.

FERRARA a celebrated city kingdom of Italy cap. del. of same name 26 m. N E Bologna in a fertile but unhealthy plain, at a short distance from the N. branch of the Po. It is a large and well built town with spacious and regular streets, and is enclosed by a wall 7 m. in circuit. It is defended on the W side by a citadel regularly fortified. In the middle of the city is a castle, flanked with towers, and



THE CASTLE OF FERRARA.—From Sketch by F. Piranesi.

surrounded by wet ditches, which was once the residence of the dukes, and is now that of the legation. Ferrara, though still retaining many traces of its former grandeur has long been falling into decay. Its pavements are overgrown with grass and the staircases and balconies of many of its noble palaces are overgrown with ivy while others are without either doors or windows. The population has also fallen to one-fourth of its former amount. It has numerous cathedrals and churches most of which contain valuable paintings, together with some interesting specimens of sculpture. There are here a public gallery of paintings, called the Palazzo del Magnifico, containing many excellent works by the leading painters of the Ferrare school a school of medicine and jurisprudence, and a public library containing 80 000 volumes and 900 MSS. the latter including some of those of Ariosto and Tasso. The house in which Ariosto was educated, and that in which he lived during his latter years, and known by

the names respectively of the Casa degli Ariosti and the Casa d'Ariosto, are shown to strangers. The latter is now national property and is ranked among the national monuments. Another object of interest in the cell is the Hospital of St. Anna, in which Tasso was imprisoned. The house occupied by the author of the *Principe* is the Casa Guarana— is still inhabited by the surname of that name. The theatre is one of the finest in the Papal States. Ferrara is one of the eight archbishoprics of the latter. The bishopric dates from 661. Its archbishop was founded by Clement XII in 1735. It carries on some trade in corn and other produce of the soil. There are manufactures of silk & ribbons, wax candles, bronzes, stoneware, and various handicrafts and glassworks. Pop. 80,948.

FERRARA, or **FERRARA** (Lat. *Ferraria*) a city and capital of Italy Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, div. of and 4 m. from Novara, near the Albogno or Arbogno. It contains two small squares and a parish church, and has a large silk mill, and a trade in silk, corn and fruit. The climate is very moist, and the inhabitants are subject to intermittent fevers. Pop. 109°

FERRATO a cape, E.E. coast of Sardinia, about lat. 39° 17' 30" N., lon. 9° 40' E. It is *surrounded by the tower*

of Mount Ferro and behind it, inland, are several rugged peaks called the Serra Brothers, which are 2380 ft. above the sea, and form a good land mark.

FERRAVANO a in Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. of, and 2 m. S.E. of Naples. There are mines of iron and sulphur in the vicinity. P. 2400.

FERRERIA two places. Porto Cal.—1 A m. and par. prov. Porto Cal. com. Thonon, about 48 m. S.W. of Cumbes. Pop. 1735.—2 A m. and par. prov. Alghero, on a height, near L. bank, Saffre, 11 m. W. of the L. is defended by a strong castle. Pop. 1804.

FERRERIA a city and par. S. p. A. Andalusia, prov. of and about 26 m. S. Granada, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada. L. bank, about 48 m. S.W. of Cumbes. It contains a parish church, a hospital, a prison, and an old Moorish tower now used as a prison, and has numerous flour-mills. Pop. 1556.

FERREROS, two places, Portugal.—1 A m. and par. prov. Douro, 11 m. and 12 m. S.E. of Aveiro, near L. bank, Vouga. Pop. 1418.—

2 (see Zenda) A m. and par. Berra, com. of, and about 16 m. from Lavagna. Pop. 1644.

FERRERIE (*Ferraria Adesum*) a city and com. king. of Italy Piedmont, prov. of and 8 m. W. Asti. It contains the remains of an ancient castle, a parish church in the Tuscan style, and a beautiful palace finely situated on a height and has a trade in wine and silk. Pop. about 1600.

FERRERIA, a m., lat. Misocora, 19 m. W. Mahon in an unhealthy district. It contains a parish church, and several castles and has some trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 1125.

FERRER (Cuz) a celebrated pass over the Pennine Alps, from the town of Orsieres in Switzerland, on the N., to that of Courmayeur in Piedmont, on the S., the ascent from the former direction being made by the Val d'Entremont, and that from the latter by the Val de Ferret, a continuation of the Alpe Blanche. The ascent on both sides is somewhat monotonous but from the Col which has a height of 7841 ft., and separates Mont Blanc on the W., both geographically and geologically from the chain on the E. of which Mont Velin is a dominating point, the view through Mont Blanc himself is but by the enormous masses of the Grand Jorane and the Cuz is one of the most magnificent in Switzerland, extending along a range of glaciers through the Val d'Entremont and the Alpe Blanche, to the Col de Beignes, a distance of 48 m.

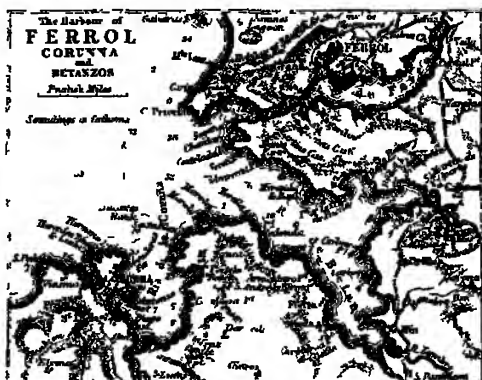
FERRIN two parts. Esp.—1 (West), York (E. End) 6082 ac. Pop. 279. 2 (South) Lincoln 6245 ac. Pop. 660. **FERRIN** par. Veng. Savoy 1956 ac. Pop. 112.

FERRINTOSH a city and barony Scotland, forming a detached portion of co. Naism, par. Logie and Urquhart 14 m. S.E. Dingwall, formerly famed for the quality of its whiskey.

FERRIS or **FERRIS**, the most S.W. and smallest of the Canary Islands. lat. (W. extremity) 27° 50' 30" N. lon. 17° 55' W. (E. lat. (W. extremity or middle of Ferris) 27° 45' 30" N. lon. 18° 0' 42" W. (E. It is about 18 m. long, and 9 m. broad, presents on all sides a face of bold and craggy rocks, but in the interior the appearance of the country improves, and a great part of the island is miserably level and fruitful. Good wine and brandy are made, and a considerable portion of both exported to Tenerife. Figs abound and bees thrive exceedingly on account of the multitude of aromatic flowers, but water is scarce. This island having once been supposed the most W. point of the Old World was formerly employed by all geographers as their first meridian and the longitude reckoned from it.

FERRIS an island and cape, Algeria the latter also named **RAS HADID** lat. (map) 37° 5' 6" N. lon. 7° 10' E. (N.)

FERRIS, a city Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 12 m. N. of Coruña, advantageously situated on the N. side of a fine island bay connected with the sea by a narrow channel of some



name. The bay forms one of the best natural harbors in Europe, and the channel which leads to it is so completely defended by strong batteries, on both its sides as to present formidable obstacles to any hostile attack by sea. The town itself also possesses great strength being both surrounded by strong walls and bulwarks and otherwise defended. It consists of three parts—Old Ferrol the New Town or Centro, and Estreito. Old Ferrol forming the W. part is, as its name implies, of ancient date and is in general both poorly and irregularly built, though from the removal of old, and the erection of new houses, considerable improvements have been made on its original form. Estreito, occupying the E. part, is much superior to Old Ferrol having several streets of hand some appearance, though many of them are narrow. By far the best part is the New Town, sometimes called Centro, from its standing in the middle between the other two, and sometimes New Ferrol or Magdalena, and consisting of a quadrangular space, laid out with the greatest regularity subdivided by seven longitudinal and nine cross streets, and forming at their points of intersection a series of squares, so uniform in size and appearance as to be almost monotonous, and to a stranger perplexing. The principal buildings are the town house, situated in the centre of the new town, a large and handsome structure, not confined to municipal purposes, but partly occupied by a Latin and other public schools the parish church, richly decorated within, adorned with a fine facade, and surrounded by two towers the old Franciscan monastery the general and military hospital the custom-

house, tax office and residences of the heads of the different departments, civil military and maritime. But by far the most remarkable sight in Ferral is the arsenal, an establishment almost without parallel and of magnitude which might well fill all Spanish walls with pride were it not counterbalanced by the humiliating thought that, instead of bearing testimony to a present, it is only the memorial of a past naval greatness. The manufactures consist chiefly of swords, general cutlery and military and naval equipments and there are monthly fairs chiefly for cattle and agricultural produce. The principal imports are steel, yarn, woolen and silk goods, ship timber, earthenware and colonial produce; the exports are salt meat, salt fish, vinegar, potatoes, garlic, onions, soap, and dried fruits. Pop. 16,441.

FERRY PORT-ON-CRAIG, a seaport, vill and par Scot-land, co. Fife. The village is 10½ m. N.E. by K. Cupar & bank, Firth of Tay and a station on the Edinburgh Perth and Dundee Railway. Nighted with gas and amply supplied with excellent water. It has a commodious parish church with a spire, handsome Free and U. Presbyterial churches, a Baptist meeting house, a well attended parochial school and various other educational establishments. Extensive works have recently been erected at the harbour in connection with the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway to facilitate the embarking and disembarking of laden trains between this point and Broughty Ferry on the opposite side of the river. Coals and timber are imported and agricultural produce exported. Inhabitants chiefly seafaring, but some employed in hand-loom weaving for the Dundee manufacturers. Here are the remains of an old castle. Area of par 2568 ac. Pop. (1851) 2288.

• **PHIBFIELD** par Eng. Norfolk 1366 ac. P. m. 985.

• **PHITAGH** par Irei Kilkenny 6720 ac. Pop. 1917.

PIETTE several towns, France the principal of which are—1. *La Ferté Bernard*, dep. Sarthe on the Maine. 25 m. N. W. Le Mans. It is a neat old town with walls and towers has a large church of debased gothic about 300 years old a townhouse, once a ferial stronghold a handsome town-gate public square, and fountain a considerable manufacture of linen, some calico weaving, with apertures of fine wool several corn mills and a trade in cattle and sheep. Pop. 2559.—2. *La Ferté-Jouarre*, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 37 m. E. N. Paris, in a pretty valley and interested by the Marne. It is well built, has remains of an old castle, with the fine chateau of La Barre some manufactures of tiles and coarse pottery ultra marine snails work linen fine ovens paper leather &c. but the great article of produce in the locality is millstones of superior quality made to the number of 70,000 yearly many being exported to Great Britain and the United States. There is a trade hence by means of the Marne in timber firewood grain meal &c. for the supply of Paris. Here were born the Cardinal de Bourbon, and Madame de Pompadour. Pop. 3267.—3. *La Ferté Gaucher* [Latin, *Monsieur Gaucher*] dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the grand Morin 46 m. E. Paris. It is pleasantly situated in a narrow valley and has manufactures of serge, tile-works, tanneries numerous paper-mills, a trade in corn wool and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1914.—4. *La Ferté Macen*, dep. Aube, 15 m. N. W. Chateau-Thierry on the Oise on a slope and traversed by the river. It is walled and was further defended by a strong castle of the 13th century the ruins of which still exist. There are several bleaching-grounds in the vicinity and a depot for the wood and grain destined for Paris. The dramatist, Jean Racine, was born here, December 22 1639. Pop. about 3000.—5. *Ferté Macé* dep. Orne, 15 m. E. by N. Durtreuil. It has manufactures of cottons, prints, ginghams, calico, tape, box-wood combs and snuff boxes, lamp cottons, trimmings, &c. and distilleries, tanneries tile works, dye works, bleaching grounds, &c. Pop. 2694.—6. *La Ferté St. Aubin* or *Ferté-Sauveterre-Nobles* [Latin *Franca Nobilis*] dep. Loiret, 14 m. S. by E. Orleans, 1 bank, Cosson. It contains an old castle, partly ancient and partly modern, and has five annual fairs. Pop. 1553.

FERTIANA, par Irei Tipperary 8607 sq. Pop. 691.

FERTIT or **FERRIT** a little-known country or dist. of F. Africa, S. of Daefar and Kordofan watered by affluents of the Nahr-el-Ahmed, with a tu. of some name, in a hilly region, about lat. 9° 55' N; lon 26° 48' 18" E. Fertit is said to contain rich copper mines.

FERWERD a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 11 m. N. R. Leeuwarden. It is well built, and composed chiefly of a row of houses on either side of the highway and has an elegant overhouse, a handsome church a school and, in the vicinity shanty and grain mills. Pop. 1600.

FREESH a vil. Afghanistan. A fertile site in a beautiful and highly cultivated district of eastern Asia, 80 m. N. W. Ghool. The latter contains 13 villages and four forts. Pop. about 4600.

FESTENBERG or **TWARDOGORA** a tn. Prussia, gov. of and 20 m. N. E. Breslau. It contains two market-places two churches, a castle, hospital, a Jewish and other schools and has manufactures of cloth a large worsted mill tobacco factory a little trade, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2465.

FESTINGOG par Wales Merioneth 16,441 ac. P. 9460.

FETHAM par Eng. Surrey 123 ac. Pop. 389.

FETERNE [Lat. *Fortune*] a vil. and com. France dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Chablais near the Drance, 24 m. N. E. Geneva. It contains a parish church and the remains of an ancient castle and has a trade in wine and cattle and an annual fair. Mines of lignite are worked, and there are some fine alpine pastures in the vicinity. Pop. 1506.

FETHARD—1. A market tn. and par. Ireland on Tipperary. The town is beautifully situated on a gentle declivity 9 m. N. E. Clonmel consists of two main streets, quite straight, and well kept houses generally of stone. It has a very handsome ancient gothic church two E. Catholic chapels a very small Presbyterian meeting-house, several schools a dispensary for the poor and two flour-mills. Fethard was formerly a place of considerable strength and importance. Its walls are still standing and some of the gateways perfect. Weekly markets on Saturday unimportant four fairs annually for cattle. Pop. 2767. Area of par 1630 ac. Pop. 4080.—[Local Correspondent]—2. A seaport tn. and par. Ireland on Wexford. The town 21 m. S. W. Wexford, composed chiefly of neat and well built houses. Its harbour capable of accommodating a few small craft, has 12 ft. water at spring tides. Coals and timber are imported and cattle and pigs exported. The town and its neighbourhood are much resorted to during the sea-bathing season. Pop. 426. Area of par 8330 ac. Pop. 1943.

FETHIO an inlet or port, Greece. F. coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Volo S. W. side; lat. 39° 8' N. lon 23° 0' E. 6 m. long and from 2 to 9 wide.

FETHLAF, one of the Shetland isles, separated from Unst on the N. and N. Yell on the W. by a sound of considerable breadth lat. (E. point) 60° 36' 12" N. lon. 0° 46' 1" W. (W. point) 60° 36' 12" N. lon. 0° 46' 1" W. It is irregular in form about 7 m. long by 4 broad and is indented by a number of bays, none of which are considered as safe harbours. Inhabitants are agriculturists and shepherds. Pop. 653.

FETHLAR or **NORTH Yell** par Scot. Shetland 4 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1608.

FETTA a vil. and par. Sw. Sweden on Gylene, 84 m. F. S. C. Ore. It stands amidst magnificent scenery nearly 5000 ft. above the level of the sea and is well built. It contains a parish church and has an excellent spring. The inhabitants speak Rumanian. Pop. 558.

FETTERHALL par Scot. Kincardine 13192 ac. Pop. 1741.

FETTERFESSO par Scot. Kincardine 24914 ac. Pop. 5730.

FEUCHTWANG a tn. Bavaria, circle, Middle Franconia, on the Elbe, here crossed by a stone bridge, 37 m. W. S. W. Nürnberg. It contains a Protestant town church, castle, Latin school hospital and infirmary and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, jacks, and leather an iron-mill, and eight large annual fairs. Pop. 2650.

FEULEBRACH a vil. Württemberg circle, Neckar hall of and 2 m. from Stuttgart. It contains a parish church and has an annual fair.—The district is fertile both in corn and wine. Pop. 2538.

FFURSE [anc. *Forus Fagusmanorum*] an old tn. France, dep. Loire, 11 m. N. W. Montbrason on the railway from Lyons to Beaune. It lies in a fertile, well watered plain, has some trade in grain and hemp. It was formerly fortified and was taken by the Calvinists after a siege of 10 days. In its vicinity is an isolated mineral spring. Pop. 8063.

FEVERSHAM, a tn England. See **FAVERSHAM**.
FEWS, par Incl. Waterford 6818 ac. Pop. 1064.
FEWSTONE par Eng York (N Riding) 16,584 ac.

Pop. 1679.

FEYLA, small is. W coast, Norway 32 m N W Bergen, at the S E entrance of the Fens Fjord.

FEX (*Kenouss* cr), once an independent state, now the most N section of the empire of Morocco bounded, N by the Mediterranean E by Algeria, S by the river Ou-el-hagh or Morhagh, which separates it from Morocco Proper, and by the Atlantic. It was conquered and united to Morocco in 1648.

FEX [Late, from Arabic, *Fes*] an important city Morocco, nominally the second, but in reality the principal city in the empire. lat 34° 6' 3" N, lon 5° 11' 13" W (p. 1) 100 m E. the Atlantic 85 m S. the Mediterranean, and 245 m N E. the city of Morocco. It is finely situated on the slope of several hills, which surround it on every side except on the N and N E, and whose acclivities are covered with orange groves, orchards, and gardens. It is divided into the New and Old City. Both are surrounded by walls now in a state of utter decay. The streets are narrow dark and extremely dirty especially in rainy weather. The houses are high, with a projection on the first floor which intercepts much of the light, an inconvenience increased by galleries or passages, with which their upper stories are connected. They have flat roofs, on which the families spread carpets in summer to enjoy the cool breezes of the evening. Many of them are so much decayed, as to require propping and almost all are without windows. Every trade or profession has a street or section of the town allotted to it. Provision markets are numerous and abundantly supplied. There are, it is said, upwards of 200 mosques in the city the principal of which is called El Carouah which contains 300 pillars, a number of gates, and two handsome fountains in the court. Within this mosque is a covered place for women who may choose to participate in the public prayers, an indulgence not allowed to the far sex in any other Mahometan place of worship, it being thought that, as the prophet has not assigned them any place in paradise, there was no occasion for them attending public devotions. The most frequented mosque is that of Sultan Muley Edrie, the founder of Fex, who is venerated as a saint, and whose remains are deposited here. The minaret of this temple is the finest and loftiest in S. M. This mosque is the most sacred sanctuary in all the country affording safety and protection to the most atrocious criminal. All the other mosques, with exception of that belonging to the palace of the Sultan, are small and mean. The only other remarkable building to be seen at Fex is the Sultan's palace situated on an elevation in the new city. It is composed of a great number of court-yards, some half-finished others going to decay. Its gates are always kept closed and are, besides, vigilantly guarded so persons but those particularly privileged being admitted. There is close by a common kitchen garden, belonging to the palace, with some trees and a few buildings for ornament. The city is well supplied with water from the river Fex. There are a great number of public baths, which are open all day and several hospitals one of which is very richly endowed, but is used only for the treatment of lunatics. There are nearly 200 *haras* or stables but the guest must find his own food and bedclothes, nothing being furnished him excepting water and a mat. The manufactures consist of woollen cloaks, shawls, silk handkerchiefs, shippers, the leather of which they have the art of tanning in fine perfumation and caps of felt, extensively used throughout the N of Africa, and from the place of manufacture, named *Fees* coarse hams, fine carpets, common earthenware, saddlery and copper utensils. The city is governed by a kadi or governor who, as the lieutenant of the sovereign, has the executive power the kadi is charged with the civil jurisdiction. A minister called *Al Motassam*, fixes the price of provisions, and decides all points that arise in this department of the public service. The climate of Fex is intensely hot in summer and is on the whole, unhealthy. Fex, founded in 795, by Muley Edrie, was capital of an independent state, and subsequently became so famous as a seat of Arabian learning, that its schools of philosophy and physical science were resorted to, not only from all the Mahometan states of Africa and Spain, but even from Christian countries. The remains of its

institutions still attract round them a number of Mahometan doctors, and the schools are frequented by a great many scholars; but the studies are confined to the Koran and its commentaries, with a slight distaste of grammar and logic, metaphysical alchemy and astrology. Fex is considered a holy town by the Western Arabs, and was also resorted to by them as a place of pilgrimage, when the way to Mecca was obstructed. After its conquest in 1548 by Morocco it commenced to decline, but recovered for a time after the fall of the kingdom of Cordova, and in consequence of edicts of Philip II against the Mahometans. Pop. estimated at 88,000 composed of Moors and Arabs, 65,000 Barbars, etc., 10,000 Jews, 5000 Negroes, 4000.

FEZMAH a mha. Algeria, 20 m. S. S. W. Bone. It is about 20 m. long and 24 broad, very shallow and abounds with flamingoes and wild fowl and its shores with crops and wild hore.

FEZZAN (anc. *Phazania*) a kingdom of N Africa, usually considered as lying between lat. 24 and 31 N and lon. 12 and 17 E being thus about 400 m. in length and about 200 m. in breadth although its limits have not been accurately defined. It is bounded by Tripoli on the N., and on all other sides by the Sahara or Great Desert. In the N. part are three ranges of mountains or rather hills, as none of their elevations exceed 1200 to 1500 ft. One of them, called the Sandeh or Black Mountains, is composed of basalt, nearly black with a shining or polished appearance. They are perfectly barren of irregular form occasionally broken into detached masses, and sometimes rising into conical peaks. To the S. of these ranges, the country consists of extensive sandy plains, destitute of vegetation alternating with ridges of low hills the valleys of which contain nearly all the cultivable soil in the territory. Dates are the principal produce, and form the chief food of the inhabitants, small quantities of maize and barley are also grown. Figs, pomegranates, lemons, and legumes are plentiful as are also pot herbs and garden vegetables. There are no rivers or brooks, and few natural springs but water is found in abundance at various depths, generally from 10 to 20 ft. There are a few small lakes, the surface of which are sometimes covered with a thin crust of carbonate of soda. In summer it is extremely hot, but in winter the cold is pretty severe. Early in 1860, snow fell at Soktra, and, too, the thickness of a man's finger was formed at Mourouk. Rain seldom falls in the Fezzan it does not rain for years together and but little at a time. With exception of goats few domestic animals are reared. In the S. parts some flocks of a peculiar kind of sheep are met with, and in the most fertile districts a few horned cattle. The wild animals, which are abundant, are lions, panthers, hyenas, jackals, tiger-cats, gazelles, and foxes. The birds of prey are vultures, falcons, the ostriches, and bustards. The lower classes of the people are industrious, and some of them work skilfully in gold, silver and from those who excel are held in great respect. The only means of commerce of the country are a little coarse linen and cotton cloth. But a considerable trade is carried on by caravans with Timbuctoo and Bornou; while Mourouk, the capital, is the rendezvous of caravans coming from Cairo, Bengasi, Tripoli, Ghadames, Tena, and Soudan. The natives of Fezzan are of a mixed race, between those of various African countries. They are of middle stature black complexion, with hair inclining to woolly high cheek bones, nose less depressed than in the negro small eyes. They are cheerful, fond of dancing and music obdurate to each other neither passionate nor revengeful but fraudulent, cowardly and sly. Their houses are mostly of mud. The principal towns are Mourouk towards the N. boundary; and Soktra, towards the S., distant from each other about 120 m. There are other eight or 10 towns, and a vast number of villages. Fezzan is governed by a chief who has the title, and exercises the power of a Sultan within his own territory but is dependent on the Pasha of Tripoli to whom he pays tribute. In time of war the Sultan is said to be able to bring from 15,000 to 20,000 men into the field. The pop. has been variously estimated at 75,000 and 150,000.

FIACCONE [anc. *Fiacco*] a kingdom of Italy div. 4 mna, prov. of, and 7 m. S. Novi, in a mountainous district. It contains two parish churches, an elementary school a charitable endowment and the remains of a very ancient fort.

Marumata. The chief manufacture of the county is linen of different kinds, such as damasks, diapars, checks, ticks, &c. The first two are made principally at Danderfina; the last two at Kirkcaldy. There are salmon fisheries on the Leven and Eden, and at Newburgh; and extensive herring fisheries along the N.E. E. and S. coasts. Cod, turbot, halibut, and other sea fish, are also taken in great quantities on the coasts. The number of towns and villages in this county is remarkable, the entire S. and E. coast being lined with them. The principal of the former are Danderfina, Kirkcaldy, Cupar, the county town, and Dyce. It contains 61 parishes, 13 royal burghs, and a university St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland. It returns four members to the House of Commons for the county, and one for each of three districts of burghs. Pop. (1841) 149,140. (1851) 153,346.

FIFEHEAD two parts. Eng. Duxet—1 (*Magdalen*) 9 Gae. Pop. 218—2 (*St. Nicholas*) 791 ac. 1 op. 85

FIFEHILL two parts Eng. —1 Oxford 1148 ac. 1 op. 248—2 (*St. Andrew*) 1145 ac. Pop. 42

FIGARI a cape, N.E. coast, of Sardinia forming the N. entrance of the gulf of Terra Nova. It stretches far out into the sea, and has, immediately to the S. of it, the high island of Figarale.

FIGARI-SIMA (Chinese, *Tung-tao*) an isl. Japan Geozo group, a little W. of Hainan, and belonging to the province of Fuen.

FIGUEAC a tn. France, dep. Lot, around Figueac, 32 m. N.E. of Cahors, exceedingly agreeable situate on a rounded hill slope, the foot of which is bathed by the Cèze in the midst of a hollow surrounded with an amphitheatre of wooded hills, dotted with villas, &c., and rich in vineyards, orchards, and gardens. The town itself however is generally mean, having narrow crooked streets and few good modern houses; many of the older are interesting for their quaint gables, among which are the townhouse, once a feudal keep, called the château of Baldeine the collegiate church of the abbey that long flourished here and the church Notre Dame du Fay. Two singular obelisks, named *4 guillets* still exist, one on the S. another on the W. and appear to have been used, in early times, to support lighthouses for the direction of travellers coming to the town through the extensive forests that once surrounded it. Figueac was a walled town and some remains of the old defences still exist. It has a commercial college, manufactures of linens and cottons, with some dye-works and tanneries and a trade in cattle. Lead is found in the environs. (Champlain, Jan. was born here in 1780 died, 1832. Pop. 5952)

FIGHELDEAN par. Eng. Wilt. 2779 ac. Pop. 227

FIGHIO or **FIGHIO** a tn. and dist. N. Africa, Morocco country of Sghemmes, 8 m. from the Atlas, 165 m. N.E. of Fez. A considerable trade is done with Fez, Tafielt, and Tount and it is a rendezvous for the Mecca and Timbuctoo caravans and the seat of a fine woolen cloth manufacture. The people are warlike, and adept in munging.

FIGHTING ISLAND an isl. Upper Canada, on the Detroit River 3 m. below Sandwich area, 1800 ac. of which 300 are arable. There is a good fishery here.

FIGLINE, or **FIGLINE** a tn. in Tasman prov. of 17 m. S.E. Florence, in a plain near a bank. Arno, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is of a rectangular shape, and enclosed by a wall, traversed by a handsome street, forming a continuation of the public road. It contains a large and elegant square, one side of which is occupied by a fine church and another by a well managed hospital in the east of a civil and criminal court, and has an important weekly market. Pop. 4004

FIGUIG tn. and dist. Morocco. See **FIGHIO**

FIGO (Chinese *Pai-How*) a prov. Japan Isl. Kiusiu bounded, N. by Takungo and Honggo, E. by Boungou and Boungou, S. by Saitouma, and W. by the bay of Sambara. It is more than 60 m. long, and includes the island of Amakusa. It is covered with mountains clothed with forests, and abounds in valleys; the valleys produce rice, millet, and cotton, and the coasts swarm with fish. It is divided into 14 districts. Chief towns, Kusanomoto.

FIGUEIRA a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Douro, chief place, com. of same name, 24 m. W.S.W. Coimbra; lat. 40° 5' N. lon. 7° 1' W. R. bank of the Douro at the mouth of the Mondego. The harbour defended by a fort, is safe, but of difficult access, particularly for large vessels. It has a consider-

able trade. Principal exports—salt, oil, wine, vinegar, dried fruits, oranges, &c. Pop. 4400.

FIGUEIRO par. Tránsis a tn. in Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. of and 94 m. N. of Coimbra in a deep valley in the midst of lofty mountains, 1 bank. Also an adjunct of the Zamora. It has two hospitals, two convents, a manufactory of iron utensils and implements, and a fair which lasts three days. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 2180.

FIGUERAS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 21 m. N.E. of Girona, in a plain between the rivers Muga and Manol. The streets, in general, are wide, straight, level and well paved, and the principal square contains the court-house and other spacious edifices. It also has a large and ancient parish church, several convents, two chapels, a college six schools, civil and military hospitals, a prison, urban asylum, one tombstone, cavalry barracks, theatre and public storehouse. Manufactures—linen and woolen fabrics, leather, soap, cork, brandy, wine, oil, &c. Some trade is carried on with France in grain and figs. On a hill N.W. of the town, is the castle of San Fernando considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It is an irregular pentagon, and its approaches are everywhere commanded by batteries almost all its outer buildings are bomb-proof and its walls of immense strength are surrounded by wide and deep fosses. Throughout the whole are covered ways and mazes ramifying in every direction. The magazines, store-houses, stables, barracks, &c. are very extensive, the latter capable of accommodating nearly 20,000 men. The fortress is commanded by a military governor. Notwithstanding its strength this fortress was taken by the French in 1808, 1811 and 1823. P. 2552

FIGURINA an isl. Arctic Ocean being the most N. in the New Siberian Archipelago lat. 70° 15' N. lon. 140° 40' E. It is a low island, a little higher than the rest, and separated by a narrow lofty sandbank, from the sea, with which it communicates by a small stream. It is about 30 m. in circuit, greatest depth, 22 f. contains three small islands, and is well supplied with fish.

FILE, sals. S. Pacific. See **FILEX**

FILEY par. Eng. Norfolk 14 1/2 ac. Pop. 331

FILEY par. Eng. York (h. Riding) 2648 ac. Pop. 1885

FILEY a seaport, tn. and par. England, co. York (N. and E. Ridings). The town situated on the bay of same name, 6 m. N.E. Scarborough contains an ancient parish church, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists and has of late years become a favourite bathing place. It has long been well known as an excellent fishing station for cod, herring and various other kinds of fish. The harbour is safe and commodious. Pop. 1511

FILEL (P) D. Arizona (San) (anc. *Agave*) a tn. Sonora, 31 m. N. of Nogales, 27 m. N. W. (Arizona) celebrated for its cotton the best in Sonora being grown in its vicinity. Pop. 7156

FILEYAS, a river, Azules Turkey, near Anatolia it rises in a mountainous district, about lat. 40° 35' N. lon. 31° 30' E. flows nearly due N. and after a course of about 75 m. falls into the Black Sea, 20 m. S.S.W. Amasra. It has several affluents of considerable size all joining it from the E. The occasional floods of the river are very great.

FILEYAS a hamlet, England, co. Oxford, par. Broadwell, 8 m. N.E. Lechlade, containing a school. Pop. 606.

FILEYAN (Fr.) a vil. Scotland, co. of and 36 m. S.W. by the Firth of Clyde, and of Loch Ery. An annual meeting is held here of the St. Fillan's society for the encouragement of Highland games. Pop. 172

FILEL a mountain plateau Norway on the W. of prov. N. Bergenhus, connected with the Sogne-Fjeld, on the N. and the Hardanger-Fjeld, on the S. The summits vary in height from 4900 ft. to 5300 ft. The central summit of Filel in which the Lureid takes its rise, is 5043 ft. Pop. 187

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round and, pursuing a circular course W past Gippingen John R bank, which about 7 m below Kallings after a course of about 85 m.

FILTON par Eng Gloucester 1080 ac Pop 346.
FINAL BORGIO [Latin, *Finale*] a tn kingdom of Italy prov. Albenga, between the Agulla on the E. and the Callon on the W, 82 m W.W. Genoa. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions is the seat of several courts of law and public offices is well-built; contains a collegiate church, with a fine old belfry a handsome townhouse. Dominica convent, theatre, hospital, superior and primary schools and has manufactures of hemp and flax and articles in brass, a tannery silk mill, a trade in cattle and fruit, particularly oranges, which grow in the adjoining valleys with the greatest luxuriance, and four annual fairs. Pop 1817.

FINALE MARINA [ano. *Finarum*] a tn and seaport, kingdom of Italy prov. Albenga 30 m W.W. Genoa. It is defended by a castle and several forts, mostly in a ruinous state contains a magnificent collegiate and several minor churches, a large townhouse, a college with a fine facade, two palaces, two hospitals and several convents, and has building yards, in which a considerable number of merchant vessels are built manufactures of soap, paper and refined wax, a ropery brass foundry and three silk-mills. The harbour is not well sheltered but a considerable trade is carried on in chestnut's leaf or iron grating-hooks and ship timber. Pop. 8201.

FINALE-DE-MODENA a tn Italy, 1 bank Panaro here crossed by a stone bridge, 33 m N.W. Modena. It is surrounded by walls and has manufactures of linen and silk an active trade, and an annual fair which lasts three days. Pop. 6000.

FINANA, a tn Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 88 m N.W. by N Almería, on the skirt of a hill crowned by an old ruined fortress, near 1 bank Almería. It is composed of one principal several smaller streets, mostly paved, and a square, of considerable extent, containing the town and seafaring houses. The church is a large and handsome building, with a tower containing the town clock and other relics. There are also three chapels, a small hospital, prison, cemetery, storehouse, and two schools. Wine and oil is exported, and some trade is carried on in silk, wool grain and cattle. Pop. 8375.

FINBOROUGH two para. Eng Suffolk.—1. (*Gravel*) 1631 ac. Pop. 458.—2. (*Little*) 867 ac. Pop. 64.

FINCHAM par Eng Norfolk 2968 ac. Pop. 837.

FINCHAMPTHEAD par Eng Berks 8826 ac. P. 613.

VINCINGFIELD par Eng Essex 8357 ac. P. 2534.

FINCHLEY par Eng Middlesex 2699 ac. Pop. 4120.

FINDHORN a vil and seaport, Scotland co. Elgin, on the Findhorn at its embouchure in the Moray Firth 26 m N.E. Inverness lat. 57° 40' N lon 3° 56' W. The harbour which is, in great part a natural one, forming a large bay or loch several miles in extent, is amongst the safest on the coast, and affords good accommodation for shipping but the entrance which is only about 3 m. wide, is rendered somewhat difficult by a shifting bar. The depth of water in the shallowest part of the channel is 104 ft. During the lowest neap tide. Iron tar and timber are brought from the Baltic and coals also salt and bone-dust, are also imported. The exports are fish, grain, eggs, and lumber the last chiefly from the neighbouring forests. But the principal business of the place is in taking and curing herring, cod, and ling, of which large quantities are annually exported. The site of the vil lags has been frequently changed in consequence of the encroachments of the sea. Pop. (1841) 806 (1851) 940.

FINDHORN a river Scotland rising in the Monachian mountains, co. Inverness, between Stratheden and Stratherrick, flowing N.E. through that co. and co. Cairn and Moray and, after a total course of about 40 m direct distance, falling into a harbour or loch looked by of same name in the Moray Firth. It has excellent salmon fishings. During the memorable Moray floods of August 1829 the Findhorn rose in some places 50 ft. above its ordinary level.

FINDON, an isl., W coast, Norway, forming one of a numerous group in the Bafra fiord, 15 m N.E. Stavanger. It contains a church, and a monument, said to commemorate a victory gained over the Scots. The Norwegian hero Thord is also said to be buried in it.

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FINDON or **FINDRA** a fishing vil. Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the sea-coast, 8 m S. Aberdeen, 10 m N. of the united barlocks. The smoking is effected by burning the green branches of fir which imparts a bright yellow colour and most agreeable flavour to the fish. Haddock, thus cured, are sent to all parts of the country. Pop. 190.

FINDON, par Eng Sussex 4484 ac. Pop. 559.

FINEDON or **Thunmon** par Eng Northampton 8650 ac. Pop. 1668.

FINESTRAT a tn Spain Valencia, prov. of, and 85 m N.E. Alicante, on the S. base of a lofty mountain 5 m. from the sea. It is poorly built, has steep and irregular streets, a parish church, chapel, townhouse, prison, two schools, and an ancient and ruinous castle. Manufactures—linen and separate fabrics, soap, wine, and oil. Trade in—syrup, grain, sparrows, hardware, earthenware &c. Pop. 2633.

FINGAL, a dist. Ireland, co. Dublin, between Dublin and Drogheda. The inhabitants who were originally Irish or Norwegian still retain traces of their foreign origin. It gives the title of Earl to the Fitzpatrick family.

FINGEST par Eng Berks 1804 ac. Pop. 397.

FINGHALL or **FINCH** par Eng York (N Riding) 4486 ac. Pop. 432.

FINGLASS—1 par and in. Irel Dublin 4484 ac.

POP. 2008—2 par Irel King's co 702 ac. Pop. 156.

FINGOES, or **WANDERERS** a race of S. Africans belonging to various scattered tribes, originally from the E. coast N. from Kaffra, but now chiefly inhabiting a tract of country formerly called the central ground, between the Lower Kankassan and Great Fish River but now forming part of the prov. Victoria, to which they were brought, to the number of 1 000 and there settled under the auspices of the Colonial Government. The men of this tribe have woolly hair round noses, thickish lips, straight and muscular limbs and average 5 ft. 8 in. in height. They are active, brave, and in general extremely good-natured. Their clothing is a dressed or hide, worn with the hair inwards. They decorate themselves with ornaments of brass and wear rich mantles on their feet. Their huts are constructed of boughs covered with grass their food curried milk and millet. Previously to their removal to their present settlement, the Fingoes lived in a state of abject slavery under the Amakosa Kafir. Since that period, they have remained faithful to the British, and have recently distinguished themselves in the war at present (1852) raging in S. Africa.

FINGRINGHOE par Eng Essex; 8438 ac. Pop. 863.

FINHAYEN par Scot. Forth 6 sq. by 2 m. Pop. 424.

FINISTÈRE or **FINISTÈRE** [Latin, *End*] a dep. France, so named from occupying its most W. extremity bounded, E. by dep. Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan, and on all other sides by the sea. N. by the English Channel and W. and S. by the Atlantic. greatest length N. to S., 68 m. greatest breadth 56 m. area, 2516 sq. m. The coast line is bold and precipitous, composed almost throughout of lofty granite cliffs in which the violence of the waves has made numerous deep indentations, the two most important of which both on the W. form the extensive bay of Douarnenez, and the famous radeau of Brest. The interior is traversed by two chains of hills. The more V. called Mount Arde, entering on the E. from Côtes du Nord, stretches first W. N. W. then W. S. W. terminating in Mount Fou, in Brest road. It is about 88 m. long and rises to the height of 900 ft. above the sea. The other chain known by the name of the Montagnes Noires or Black Mountains, enters on the S.E. also from Côtes du Nord and proceeds N.W. for about 35 m. to the coast, where it forms the lofty tongue of land between Brest road and the Bay of Douarnenez. These chains send out numerous ramifications, which extend in all directions, and give the whole department a very hilly appearance. In some parts it looks black and desolate, as in arrondissement Chateaulin where are those extensive forests, almost barren known by the name of Landes but in many other parts the scenery is rich and beautifully diversified. The number of streams is very great. But the only navigable rivers are the Aulne, Ecluse, and Odet. An important addition to the water communication is the canal which connects Brest with Nantes. The climate is more equable than that of the interior of France the range of the thermometer being much more limited. In winter it seldom descends below

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the freezing point and then only for short intervals, snow without fail, and in some years ice is never seen. On the other hand summer is often deficient in heat, and winters and rains are very frequent. Winds, more or less W blow during three-fourths of the year and often with great violence. Owing to the rocky nature of the surface, scarcely one-half of the whole is available for cultivation, and much more than one-third is waste. The arable land, however, is of good quality and well cultivated, and the grain raised, after satisfying the home consumption leaves a considerable surplus for export. The principal crops are wheat, rye, and oats. Potatoes and flax are also extensively grown and from the produce of the orchards a good deal of cider is made. The domestic animals are generally of good breeds. The horned cattle are rather small but the horses for draught are excellent and some, of a large size, are reared in great numbers. From 10,000 to 12,000 are annually disposed of to other departments. The fisheries on the coast are extensively carried on, and that of codfish is particularly valuable employing a great number of hands, and producing an annual value of about \$50,000. The minerals of the department are of considerable importance, including iron, zinc, blende, and lead. The mines of the last, at Poultonen and Huelgost, are considered the most productive in France. The manufactures consist chiefly of such ordinary linen, soap, oil candles, ropes, leather paper and tobacco. Shipbuilding also is carried on to a large extent. The trade greatly favoured both by internal communication and a number of good harbours, is extensive. The principal exports are grain, oil, brandy, mardane, sailcloth and tobacco (the imports, Dutch cheese and colonial produce). For administrative purposes the department is divided into five arrondissements—Quimper the capital, Brest, Chateaulin, Morlaix, Quimperic subdivided into 43 cantons, and 252 communes. Pop. (1846) 612,151.

FINISTERRE CAPE.—1 (see *Arctium Promontorium*) the most W headland of Spain, Galicia lat. 42° 4' N lon. 9° 21' W. It is of considerable elevation, w. of the last summit.—2 (Latin, *Promontorium Cithonium*) The most W headland in France, dep. Finistère (Britann), lat. 48° 30' N lon. 4° W.

FINLAND.—A small, fertile, and fertile, in the Elbe, belonging partly to Hamburg, and partly to Hanoverian territory of Harburg. It is protected by a surrounding wall 20 ft high and has two churches, and two schools. Its inhabitants are engaged in boat building and fishing and agriculture. Pop. 1,000.

FINLAND (GUARDIAN'S DICTIONARY OF LAIN FINE, *Finlandia*) a det. or gov. in the N.W. of Russia, bounded N. by Norway W. by Sweden and the Gulf of Bothnia, E. by the Gulf of Finland a corner of gov. Petersburg, and Lake Ladoga, and E. by gov. Olonets and Archangel. length N. to S. 650 m. breadth near the centre only 112 m. but toward the S. where it is greatest, 370 m. area, about 84,900 sq. m. The coast generally presents a face of bold and precipitous granite cliffs and is lined by numerous small islands and rocks which make the navigation extremely dangerous. The interior may be described as a vast table land, with an average height of 400 to 600 ft. above the sea. It is not, however, by any means a monotonous flat, but is much broken by hills and valleys and occasionally rises into mountains, of which a chain which at Mankala, in the N., has a height of nearly 4,000 ft. is continued S., though with several interruptions, and terminates in lofty cliffs in the Gulf of Bothnia. The great mass of the mountains is composed of red granite and vast quantities of the same rock lie in boulders on the lower grounds, and prove a very serious obstacle to their cultivation. Many of the heights are bare, but the greater part of those of moderate elevation are covered with forests, chiefly of pine-wood, and in combination with the vast number of lakes enclosed by their shores, form very remarkable scenery. These lakes, both by their number and individual extent furnish one of the most characteristic features of the country. The most important of them are Lake Ladoga, the greater part of which belongs to the grand duchy of Saima, Peltjärvi, all in the S. where the greater part of the surface is occupied by water the lake, near the centre, and the Enare, in the extreme N. These lakes form the chief basins of Finland, receiving the far greater part of its streams, in the first

instance, and afterwards discharging their waters into the sea by rivers generally of no great length but of much width and depth. The longest rivers are in the N., where the lakes are fewest. Among others may be mentioned the Tornel, forming a long stretch of the boundary between Finland and Sweden, the Kemi and the Ujo. The climate varies much, according to locality. In Lappland in the N. it is polar but somewhat modified. Further S. the winter begins in the middle of October and continues to the middle of May but even during the coldest season thaws of several days duration are not infrequent. Spring appears suddenly and continues for about a month, lasting only about four months for summer and harvest. The summer months are so hot and the weather so dry that the crops near the Gulf of Finland where the soil is of a sandy texture, often suffer from drought. The soil consists generally of a clayey or sandy loam, and must be of good natural fertility since, notwithstanding a very imperfect system of culture and the unfavourable circumstances in which the crops are reared, a considerable quantity of grain is exported from Finland when in possession of Sweden was regarded as its most important granary. The principal crops are wheat, rye, and oats. Owing to the nature of the surface and climate a great part of the land is fit only for pasture, but the number of stock is greatly limited by want of winter fodder. In the N. where vegetation is almost confined to the growth of moss and lichen other domestic animals are superadded by the remainder of which great herds are kept. The forests are very extensive, and furnish one of the chief sources of public revenue. In addition to timber chiefly large quantities of potash pitch and resin are obtained from them, and form the principal articles of export. The minerals are chiefly confined to iron, lead, sulphur, nitre, glass and granite. The first only is wrought to some extent and supplies several furnaces of the last, a great number of excellent quarries have been opened chiefly on the borders of the lake or on the coast, to secure the advantage of water carriage. From these, blocks of extraordinary magnitude and beauty are obtained, and employed both for architectural and artistic purposes. One of the finest specimens is furnished by the obelisk monument recently erected in St. Petersburg to the Emperor Alexander. In its rough state it was 12 ft. in diameter and 80 ft. long. Manufactures are insignificant, the principal articles of trade have already been incidentally mentioned. The inhabitants of the W. coast are of Swedish, and those of the S.E. of Russian origin but the far larger portion, amounting to nearly five-sixths of the whole are Finns, with a slight mixture of Laplanders. The latter in a pure state, are only to be found in a few very limited districts of the N. The Finns have been divided by ethnographers into two great families of W. and E. Finns, but they are so much intermixed and possess so many common features, that it seems impossible to decide between them. Up to the 12th century the Finns lived under their own sovereigns and were Pagans. Their conversion to Christianity took place about the middle of that century after their conquest by the Swedes. They are almost all Lutherans. They are somewhat pugnacious in their temperaments but patient, laborious, not without enterprise and very hospitable. Their prevailing vice is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits. In 1721 the part of Finland which formed prior to 1709 was ceded to Peter the Great by the treaty of Nystad. The remainder was conquered from the Swedes in 1809 and now forms a division of the Russian empire, under the name of a Grand Principality the emperor exercising his supremacy as Grand Prince. The states, composed of the representatives of four social orders, are convoked by him; and no new laws can be enacted nor new taxes imposed without their sanction. Some modification of this constitution has been made by the substitution of a senate for the states, but it still continues to be at least virtually recognised and the ordinary procedure of the courts of law is in accordance with the former in so far as Swedish rule. The proper seat of government is at Petersburg, but a governor-general representing the emperor resides in Helsingfors. Administratively Finland is subdivided into eight län or counties—Wilburg, St. Michael, Nyland, Tavastehus, Åbo, Birkoberg, Wm. Kuopio, and Uleåborg. It is sometimes also subdivided into the two leppenmarks of Kemi Tornel, and the dist. of Wilburg. Pop. (1850) 1,539,000.

FINLAND (*Gulf of*), a great arm of the Baltic, on the E. side, having Finland on the N and the Russian govts. Esthonia and St. Petersburg on the S. The length of the gulf, E. to W. is about 250 or 300 m. breadth at the entrance, or narrowest part, 40 m. towards the head, where it is widest, about 80 m. Its N shores are considerably serrated but present no very deep indentations. The S coast is still less marked. It receives but few rivers, and none of them, with exception of the Neva, of any great size. The latter enters the head of the gulf communicating with Lake Ladoga. The other rivers that may be mentioned are the Luga and Narva, which disengage within a short distance of each other near the head of the gulf, on the S. side. It contains numerous islands, of which Cronstadt is the largest. There are various towns of considerable importance along its shores, St. Petersburg occupying its E. extremity. Amongst them may be named Narva, Revel, Port Balise, Kholmogorsky, Frederikshamn, Helsingfors, and Wyborg or Viborg.

FINMARK (Danish and Swedish *Finnmark*), a baili, Norway prov. Formed forming the most N part of the kingdom, bounded, E. by Russia S. by Sweden and bail. Nordland, and on all other sides by the Arctic Ocean. It consists of a mountainous and usually sterile tract, stretching 140 m. N. E. to S. W. with an average breadth of about 40 m. its coast deeply indented by bays and lined by numerous islands. Both the severity of the climate and the general barrenness of the soil confine cultivation within very narrow limits. Where it is possible, the chief crops raised are barley and potatoes. The only trees are birch and pine, and occasionally willow and mountain-ash. The principal rivers are the Tana, forming the Russian boundary on the E. and the Alton. The valley of the latter is the finest part of the country and presents some fine Alpine and even rural scenery. The islands already mentioned. known by the general name of Lofodden form a long line of coast where important fisheries are established and give employment to the greater part of the population. The cod fishery alone employs 3916 boats and 10,824 men, and it produces an upwards of 16,000,000 of fish, 21,500 barrels of cod liver oil and 6000 barrels of roe. The inhabitants are Finns and Laplanders. Pop. (1845) 36,854.

FINMERE per Eng Oxford 1542 ac. Pop. 399.
FINNAN—1 A vil Scotland See *Finroo*—2 A small river Scotland, co. Inverness, which flows through the valley of Glenfinnan and falls into the E. extremity of Loch Shiel.
FINNINGHAM per Eng Suffolk 1242 ac. Pop. 671.
FINNINGLEY per Eng Notts 5970 ac. Pop. 676.
FINNOE per Ire Tipperry 5054 ac. Pop. 1045.

FINO or *Finno* Finro a promontory kingdom of Italy on the shore of the gulf, and 17 m. E. S. E. Genova. It is a large and lofty headland of a round shape rendered conspicuous from a distance at sea by the towers and square fort which crown its summit. There is deep water almost to its base and immediately E. of it are the town and harbour of some name.

FINO a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov. of and 6 m. S. Como, on a gentle eminence at the foot of which the Sesveo rises. It is a cheerful-looking place, and contains a parish church, and the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1475.

FINSBURY a pari bar England co. Middlesex, forming the N part of London, having E. the Tower Hamlets, W. Marylebone, and S. the city of London and liberty of Westminster. It embraces Clerkwell Kilington and other parishes and near its S. E. extremity is a square church, and district of its own name. Within its limits are situated several important buildings and institutions including St. Bartholomew's and the Foundling Hospital the Charter-house Gray's Inn and the British Museum. Since the passing of the Reform Bill it has sent two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1850) 17,736. Pop. 625,773.

FINSTERWOLDE, a vil. Holland, prov. of and 28 m. E. by S. Groningen near the estuary of the Dollart. It is a western place, and has a new church, a school, and a poor-house. Inhabitants agriculturists. Pop. 1007.

FINTUNA, a market tn. Ireland co. Tyrone 7 m. S. Omagh. It has a parish church, places of worship for Free-Methodists, Methodists and R. Catholics two national schools and a dispensary. The linen manufacture, once extensively carried on here, has lately been revived. Spades, and other

agricultural implements, are made to a great extent; and considerable quantities of several metals work are done for Belfast and Glasgow houses. Weekly market on Friday monthly fairs. Pop. 1504.—(*Local Correspondent*).

FINTRAY per Scot Aberdeen 15 sq m. Pop. 1080.

FINTRY a vil and par Scotland, co. of and 12 m. W. S. W. Stirling. The village contains a neat parish church two endowed schools, and a cotton factory employing nearly 300 hands. Area of par 18,000 ac. Pop. 825.

FINUGL, par and tn Ire Kerry 8741 ac. Pop. 1209.

FINVOY per Ire Lond. 16,898 ac. Pop. 5298.

FIORANO (Lat. *Floriensis*) a vil and com. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. of and 2 m. W. Ivrea, on the Dora. It contains a parish church a fine villa with English garden, and the remains of an old fort. and has a considerable trade in iron ore, mined in the valley of Ivrea and carried over into the valley of Aosta. Pop. 1040.

FIORENZUOLA—1 (Latn. *Floriensis*) a tn. Italy Parma, in a beautiful plain, on the Emilia, and r. bank Arda, here crossed by a handsome modern bridge, 15 m. S. E. Piacenza. It is well built, nearly in the form of a perfect square contains a collegiate church, richly decorated a convent, a palace, with the remains of an ancient theatre; a remarkable tower with chains hanging from it, to which criminals are said to have been bound an hospital, a primary a secondary and a Jewish school and has a weekly market and three annual fairs two of which last each three days. Pop. 3870.—2 A tn. Tuscany prov. of and 45 m. N. E. Florence at the bottom of a deep valley 1 bank Santeramo. It is situated in a mountainous district, known by the name of the Florentine Alps is the seat of a court of justice and contains a parish church, hospital and ecclesiastical seminary. It was once fortified and makes a figure in the early Italian wars. Pop. 679.

FIROA a small isl Red Sea, about 18 m. from the coast of Arabia lat. 17 13 N. lon. 41 30' E. celebrated for its pearl fisheries.

FIROO or *Fiuroo* a long and lofty isl Japan about 10 m. off N. W. coast of Kuma. It stretches F. N. E. and W. S. W., between lat. 33° 10' and 33° 25' N. while the N. E. end of same name is said to be in lon. 129° 37' E. The Dutch had their factory in this place from its first settlement in 1609 till its transference to Desima in 1641. The village lies on a bay in which is a vast round basin connected with the bay by a narrow channel. At low water however this basin is generally dry and the entrance is narrow and dangerous, but in the bay is good and safe anchorage.

FIROO a considerable tn. Japan isl of Nippon prov Yamato 45 m. S. S. E. Masao.

FIROO per Eng York (W. Riding) 1380 ac. P. 204.

FIRENZE, a tn Italy See *Florence*.

FIRLE (W. Ire) per Eng Sussex 3393 ac. Pop. 701.

FIRMANY a manufacturing tn. France, dep. Loire, 6 m. S. W. St. Etienne. Its chief manufactures are cast-iron castles, machine bellows, forge hammers, window glass, and bottles. Some ribbon weaving is carried on. There are several collieries in the vicinity. Pop. 2250.

FIRMOZABAD—1 (*Glasow or Oow*) a tn. Persia, prov Fars 60 m. S. E. Shiraz lat. 28° 54' N. lon. 52° 37' E. It contains many interesting ruins, and is famous for its other of roses, which is reckoned the finest made in Persia. It carries on a considerable trade in horses cotton and various agricultural products. Pop. estimated at 2000.—2 A tn. Hindostan prov Agra, 1 bank, Jumna, 58 m. N. by S. Gwalior.

FINSBY two pars. Eng Lancashire—1 910 ac. Pop. 232.—2 (Near) 2292 ac. Pop. 101.

FIRST ISLAND or *MURDER ISLAND*, a small isl. Mozambique Channel, S. W. coast of Madagascar from which it is distant about 3 m. lat. 22° 0' S. lon. 48° 45' E. named Murder Island by Captain Owen, in consequence of the murder there of two of his midshipmen by the natives.

FIRST and *STREVEN*, par Scotland, Orkney 9 sq m. Pop. 1387.

FISCHIA or *FENCHIA* (anc. *Apocynum*) a market to Lower Austria, r. bank, Fiuma, here crossed by a bridge, with an old massive tower at its junction with the Danube, 12 m. S. E. E. Vienna. It is an ancient place of Roman origin surrounded by hills on the W. and S. contains a castle, and

has manufacture of cotton a print-field, and a cotton-mill. The Tumpers had an establishment here. Pop. 1220.

FISCHIA, a river Lower Austria, which rises S. of Vienna, in the Raxenberg between the Pfander and Leitha, flows N.E. receiving the Pfander and the Raxenbach and passing the towns of Guttenbach Pfander, and Solmsen John r bank, Danube, at Fischamend 13 m. E.S.E. Vienna, after a course of 55 m.

FISCHBACH, a vil Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and about 30 m. S.S.W. Lagnitz. It stands in a beautiful district: contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church and a castle, with fine gardens, belonging to Prince William of Prussia and has the works, a saw and two other mills. Pop. 1250.

FISCHENTHAL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Zürich, on the Ton. It stands in a valley of the same name, enclosed by lofty mountains of the range of Albhorn. It consists of a parish church, and a number of huts scattered through the valley. The inhabitants are not in comfortable circumstances, and have repeatedly been brought to the point of starvation, but the introduction of silk and cotton spinning has tended greatly to ameliorate their condition. Pop. 214.

FISCHHAUSEN a m. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 21 m. W. Königsberg cap. circle of same name on the Weich, a beautiful bay on the N. side of the Frische Haff. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices has a church, manufactures of cloth, a bakery and four annual fairs. Pop. 1914.—The CIRCLES (area, 518 geo sq. m.) is flat, and well wooded, has a sandy soil. Pop. 26,573.

FISCHIANO a vil. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 7 m. W. N. E. Salerno, with two parish churches and two convents. Pop. 1795.

FISIL RIVER [GREAT]—A. E. Africa, near the E. frontier of Cape Colony. It rises in about lat. 31° 30' S. lon. 25° E. flows N. and E. to about lon. 25° 45' E. where it takes a S. direction to lat. 22° 55' S. here it again turns to the E. and at lon. 20° 50' once more flows S. and S.E. till it falls into the sea, at lat. 23° 30' S. lon. 27° E. Its course like that of most of the rivers in this part of Africa, is strangely tortuous, rarely flowing more than 5 or 6 m. in one direction. Thus its entire length, in a straight line, may not much exceed, perhaps, 180 m. while, following its sinuousity, and the larger of these only it will extend to considerably upwards of 400 m. The Great Fish river traverses the countries Coudoo Somerset, and Albany and forms the boundary between the latter co. and that of Victoria to the E.—A river Drinnal N. America (see BACON'S RIVER).

FISHBOURNE (New) par. Eng. Sussex 61000 ac. P. 31.

FISHERMAN ISLAND a small isl. U. States, New York, 14 m. E. Long Island. It is 8 m. long by 1 m. broad, and contains a valuable dairy.

FISHER SOUND a channel, British N. America, W. coast, which separates Princess Royal Islands from the Continent, and forms the N. continuation of Fitzgibbon's Strait lat. 55° N. lon. 134° W. It was discovered by Vancouver 1799.

FISHERTON two par. Eng. Wilt. — 1 (Anger) 323 ac. Pop. 190. — 2 (De la Mer) 366 ac. Pop. 578.

FISHGUARD a seaport, m. and par. S. Wales, co. Pembroke. The town is beautifully situated 18½ m. N. Haverfordwest, at the mouth of the Gwynn, on Fishguard bay, for the most part, steep and irregular houses of different appearance water excellent and plentiful. Besides the parish church, there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents and Calvinistic Methodists; with a number of daily and Sunday schools. The port is one of the best in St. George's Channel. About 100 vessels belong to the port but its trade is inconsiderable exports, chiefly corn, butter and slaves imports, general goods, and such luxuries, and timber. The fisheries off the bay are also productive, and employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. In 1797 a French force, of about 1100 men, landed in the neighbourhood but were captured by the troops under Lord Cornwallis. Area of par. 4208 ac. Pop. (1841) 5018; (1851) 2816.

FISHLAKE, par. Eng. York (W. Riding) 6120 ac. Pop. 1226.

FISHLLEY par. Eng. Norfolk 476 ac. Pop. 4.

FISHITON par. Eng. Lincoln 5425 ac. Pop. 640.

FISKERTON, par. Eng. Lincoln 2043 ac. Pop. 463.

FISKESS [Latin Fines Reservoir] a th. France, dep. Maine, 10 m. N. W. Chateaux, once strongly fortified, one part of the defences still existing. It has manufactures of pottery tiles, and bricks and a liquor called vin-de-Maine, for colouring rose champagne. A church council was held here in 881 and another in 985. Pop. 2190.

FITATS [Chinese, Tehang-loo] a prov. Japan E. part of Isl. Nippon bounded, N. by Monte, E. by the Pacific, S. by Suimon, and W. by Mousai length nearly 100 m. It is mountainous watered by several large rivers, and has a fertile soil. A great trade is carried on in cattle and silk fabrics. It is divided into 11 districts and besides Mito its capital has a town of same name, on a small river near the coast. 106 m. E.N.E. Yedo.

FITERO a to. Spain, prov. Navarre, 15 m. S.W. Tudela, I bank Allama. In the older portion of the town the houses are ill built, and the streets narrow and badly kept but in the more modern part, the streets are good, the dwellings substantial and agreeably interspersed with gardens and olive plantations. It has a large monastery, fine gables parish church and two public schools, and, in the vicinity, thermal springs and baths, and geyser quarters. Linen and woollen fabrics, hampers, shoes, earthenware, soap, wine, and oil are manufactured. Pop. 2190.

FITFUL HEAD a promontory near the S. part of the mainland of Shetland W. of Quendal bay rising 929 ft. above the level of the sea. It has been rendered famous by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of the Pirate.

FITTLETON par. Eng. Wilt. 8175 ac. Pop. 880.

FITTLFORTH par. Eng. Sussex 2567 ac. Pop. 782.

FITZEE, or FUMON a lake, Central Africa, kingdom Waday or Bahr el Jebel, lat. 13° 45' N. lon. 30° 30' E. about 300 m. E. Lake Tchad. It is said to be four days journey in circumference during the dry season but in the wet season it ceases to double that extent, and is represented as having no outlet, although it receives a large river 400 yards wide at its embouchure. This lake is understood to be the same called Baga by Edrisi in the 11th century who asserts that it has a communication with the Niger.

FITZ, par. Eng. Devon 1512 ac. Pop. 773.

FITZABDING a beautiful and fertile district in the S.W. part of Abyssinia, prov. Gollam described by Dr. Beke as more resembling an English than an African landscape its rich and extensive pastures being interspersed with numerous trees, amongst which herds of cattle are seen grazing.

FITZHEAD par. Eng. Somerset 1208 ac. Pop. 366.

FITZROY an isl. near the N.E. coast of Australia, 8 m. N.E. Cape Grafton N. point 650 ft. high lat. 16° 55' S. lon. 146° E. (n.)

FILLINAR, or FLOMINAR, a vil., in Serbia, prov. of and 9 m. S.S.E. Sazani, near the Tamar, on a height open on all sides, and commanding a magnificent view. It contains an ancient parish church with three nave three other churches, and a primary school and has some trade in cattle, wine, fruit, and poultry and an annual fair. Pop. 2025.

FIUMARA in Mura, a vil. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I. dist. of and 7 m. N. Reggio. Pop. 1739.

FIUME [German, St. Veit am Flaum, Illyrian, Sava] a seaport in Austria cap. of the Hungarian Kingdom of Trieste, on the small river Fiumara, where it falls into the Gulf of Quarnero in the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic lat. (clock tower) 45° 19' 36" N. lon. 14° 26' 45" E. (n.) It consists of the old town built on a height and composed of very different houses and gloomy dirty winding, and ill-paved streets and of the new town, situated along the shore, and presenting a very marked contrast to the old town, by the number of its handsome buildings and the general spaciousness and regularity of its streets, provided not only with good central but also side pavement. The objects most deserving of notice are the old capitular or high church, Maria Himmelfahrt rich in marble, and adorned with a fine bust of the church of St. Veit, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a handsome structure in the form of a rotunda, with a dome, and eight marble pillars, resembling the church of Maria della Salute, in Venice, the casino, an elegant edifice, the first story of which is used as a theatre; the governor's residence, barracks, warehouses, monasteries, &c. Fiume is the seat of a military governor a mercantile and commercial court, a maritime con-

embankment, sanitary district, custom-house, and bridgeway, and possesses a gymnasium, a high school and a burglar hospital. Its manufactures include linen, leather, crochets, red and green refined wax, tobacco and especially resins, but ship-building is the mainstay of the place, for which the splendid forests of the Julian Alps afford the greatest facilities. The harbour is very indifferent, and admits only small vessels but the roadstead has sufficient depth of water for vessels of any size, at a few hundred yards from the shore, and if not completely is at least well sheltered. The principal exports are corn, tobacco, wood, fruit, and salted provisions; the principal imports—sugar, rice, spices and salt. The commercial importance of Fiume was early perceived and easy communication with the interior has been secured by a magnificent road of 78 m. to Carlsbad, where the navigation of the Save and Culpas becomes available. Still the road being over the Julian Alps, is hilly and carriage and from the interior being wholly by land is expensive. The trade of the port is thus greatly limited; for being the only important outlet for the produce of Hungary it ought to be extensive yet, on an average of seven years, it exports from that country through Fiume only amounted to \$200,000 a year. Pop. (1846) 11,000—(Hafsløperger Paton's *Highlands of the Adriatic*).

FIUME FREDDO a tr. Naples prov. Circa Calabria, 10 m. S Paola, agreeably situated near the Tyrrhenian Sea. It has a handsome church, two monasteries and a summary; and an annual fair. Pop. 3814.

FIUMICELLO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. of and within 1 m. of Brescia of which it is properly a suburb. It is beautifully situated on a mountain slope, near the Mills, and contains a parish church, and a great number of handsome villas. Pop. 2183.

FIUMICINO a small seaport, Papal States, 16 m. S W Rome. It stands at the mouth of the right or W branch of the Tiber a channel artificially made by Trajan, and now the principal communication of the capital with the sea. It contains a line of well built houses, and a lofty square tower of five stories surmounted by a beacon, and a gate the entrance into the river which is difficult. An extensive fishery is carried on and furnishes a considerable supply of fish to Rome. Owing to its low site, Fiumicino requires the protection of strong embankments. It is much resorted to by the Romans as a holiday excursion.

FIVE ISLANDS.—1 A group of small isls. China Sea R. coast, China, prov. Quantonig lat. 21° 40' N lon. 119° 38' E. They are of moderate height, and most of them covered with trees. —2 A group in the Tasmanian or Morgan Archipelago 5 m. S E. Flinders Island about lat. 10° 20' N lon. 99° E —3 (Congo Islands) Bay of Bengal, off the S.E. and of British India one of the Adamanas lat. 11° 22' N lon. 92° 45' E.

FIVE MILE TOWN or **BLANCKENBURG** a small town in Ireland co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster lat. 55° 30' W by S. Clogher. It has a neat chapel of ease two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a Methodist chapel. Market-day Friday several fairs annually. Pop. 703.

FIVEHILLS a vil. Eng. Somerset 1771 ac. Pop. 483.

FIVES, a vil. France dep. Nord, arrond. of and within 1 m. of Lille, with which it is so connected as to be properly its suburb. It has manufactures of chemical products glass, and galena, several beer-root sugar factories, and numerous oil-mills. Pop. 2749.

FIVIZZANO a tr. in Tuscany in a detached part of the duchy in the Val di Magra, 26 m. N N E Pisa. It is surrounded by walls, fountains, and towers in the seat of a court of law and as such public offices is well built and well served, contains a large and handsome square situated near the centre of the town, and adorned with a fine fountain, an elegant parish church, superior school and hospital and has two weekly markets and a trade in corn and oil. Pop. 3000.

FIZA, or **FIZAN**, a market to co. Hesse, on the Thale, 37 m. S.E. Erfurt. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 4020.

FIZEN a prov. Japan, W part of Isl. Kiuin; bounded N by Takasaka and the Corea Channel, E by Takasaka, S.E. by the Gulf of Biore, and S.W. by the Yellow Sea. It includes 1016 islands and islets of which the Goto group and the isl. of Fierado are the most important. Fusan is of a

volcanic formation and exhibits evidences of former eruptions. It is famous for its beautiful porcelain manufactures. The method of preparing the clay for use is curious and interesting. A tree is hollowed in the form of a trough from 30 to 25 ft. long and 3 ft. thick at one end; this trough is placed on an axle, and properly balanced to the film and a heavy wooden hammer is attached made more weighty with iron water is poured into the thick end, causing it to sink, by which means the hammer is raised, till the water flowing out again at the lowered end, it falls with all its weight upon a mortar of marble or granite containing the porcelain slabs which it breaks without difficulty.

FLADBO, a vil. and par. Switland can. of and 15 m. N N E. Elrich, beautifully situated not far from the confluence of the Thur with the Rhine. It contains a parish church, a small castle and two schools. The wine made here is in high repute. Pop. 1003.

FLADHUR par. Eng. Worcester 7862 ac. Pop. 1640.

FLADSTRAND Denmark. See **FREDENSBURG**.

FLAGSTAD two isls. Norway. The one, on the W coast and belonging to the group of the Lofodens in lat. 68° N is about 15 m. long and forms a parish with 905 inhabitants the other off the S.E. coast 48 m. N E. Christiania and has a length of about 6 m.

FLAMANVILLE a vil. and com. France, dep. Manche, 13 m. S.W. Cherbourg with extensive granite quarries.

FLAMBOURGH a vil. and par. England, co. York (E. Riding). The village 4 m. N N E. Bridlington, on the centre of the celebrated promontory Flamborough Head, contains besides the parish church, places of worship for Unitarians and Wesleyan Methodists. It was formerly a place of some note, but is now merely a large fishing village. Area of par. 3578 ac. Pop. 1297.

FLAMBOURGH HEAD a remarkable headland, E coast England co. York lat. 54° 7' N lon. 0° 5' W (s.). It consists of a lofty range of chalk cliffs about 6 m. long and rising in many places to an elevation of 300 ft. perpen. disclivity from the sea. At the base of the rocks are several extensive terraces, and on the extreme point the promontory at a height of 214 ft. above sea level is a lighthouse with a revolving light, visible from a distance of 80 m. During the summer season the cliffs here are the resort of numerous numbers of sea fowl.

FLAMSFLEAD par. Eng. Hantsford 5299 ac. P. 180.

FLANDERS (Latin *Flandria* Spanish, *Flandes* Italian *Flandra* French, *Flandre* German and Flemish *Flandern* Dutch *Vlaanderen*) a former country or district, Europe, now included in Holland Belgium, and France. It stretched from the Scheldt, below Fort-Lillo, W along the Rhine or West Scheldt, and W N.W. along the German Ocean, to the entrance of the Strait of Dover near Gravel and was bounded E by the duchy of Brabant, S. Hainaut, and W the French provinces of Artois and Picardy. The origin of the name is unknown. It occurs for the first time, but in a very restricted sense, in the seventh century. The erection of the territory into a county took place in the ninth century and was made by Philip the Bold, king of France, in favour of his son-in-law, Baldwin, of the Iron Arm. It afterwards passed to the united houses of Spain and Austria, and ultimately to the latter but underwent considerable curtailment by the conquests of the French in the west, when part of it became French Flanders, and is now included in departments Nord and Ardennes and the conquests of the Dutch in the north who succeeded in including the most northerly portion of it in the province of Zealand. The remainder still retains its ancient name, and forms the modern provinces of East and West Flanders, in Belgium.

FLANDERS (East) (French, *Flandre Orientale*) a prov. Belgium bounded N by Holland, E. prov. Antwerp and Brabant, S. Hainaut, and W West Flanders length, N to S 84 m. central breadth, E to W 32 m. area, 1104 sq. m. The surface forms an extensive plain, sloping gently northwards. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Scheldt, while by itself, its tributaries, and canals connected with them, furnish ample water communication. Its soil partly of a sandy and partly of a clayey texture, is so industriously and skillfully cultivated that it has the appearance of a vast garden, and presents one of the richest rural landscapes which anywhere exists. The Pays de Waes, included almost wholly in the arrondissement

20 m long by 2 to 10 broad, with 5 to 12 fathoms water and 20 m N N W Shallowing lat. 54 48' 54" N lon. 8° 28' 12" E. (2) It is well built, and improving has several hand some streets, and three market squares, a high school and several others four churches, a hospital, a penitentiary and several charitable and useful institutions. The industry of the place comprises sugar-refining tobacco-spinning soap-making iron-founding, brewing distilling &c. In 1847 the port had 140 vessels of 14 606 total tonnage some of which traded to the West Indies. In 1848 705 vessels arrived in the port. Flensburg is the most populous and important town of the duchy of Schleswig and of ancient foundation. As early as the 13th century it was a wealthy place but it afterwards suffered greatly from wars and conflagrations. In the war with Britain in 1807 its commerce greatly suffered. In the war of 1848 the Germans took possession of Flensburg and its environs became the scene of hostile operations. Pop. 16,500.

FLERS, a tn. France dep. Orne 87 m N W Alençon. It contains the remains of a fine old castle, built of granite, in good preservation and has manufactures of linen, flannel, and particularly of ticking, which, in the town and neighbourhood, employs about 2000 hands, and of which from 1000 to 1300 pieces are sold weekly. Pop. 4068.

FLITCHING, par Eng Sussex 8488 ac Pop. 8007.

FLETON par Eng Huntingdon 780 ac Pop. 803.

FLEURANCE (Latin *Florance*) a tn. France, dep Gers. It is well built, has a fine public promenade, and a good trade in grain, legumes, wine and geese quills. Pop. 2230.

FLEURUS, a tn. and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut, 7 m N.E. Charleville. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and flax, with some ironworks and salt-works, and a trade in agricultural produce. In the vicinity August 30, 1823 the Spaniards, under Gassales, defeated the army commanded by Mansfeld July 1 1690 the French under Marshal Luxembourg defeated the Germans under Prince Waldeck June 26, 1794 the French republicans forces, under Marshal Jourdan, defeated the Austrian army and in June, 1815 the French gained a victory over the allies. Pop. 3544.

FLELDEN a vil. Home Cassel prov. of and 9 m S.W. Fuld. 1 bank. Friesland. It has a nucleus mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1738.

FLIMBY par Eng Cumberland 1842 ac Pop. 555.

FLIMA, a vil. and par Switzerland, can. Grisons. 11 m W Coira about 2700 ft. above sea level. It contains two churches one old, situated on a lofty eminence, the other new situated within the village. It is supposed to derive its name from the Latin *flumina*, on account of the number of streams which rise near it, and often cause damage by inundations. The inhabitants are Protestants and speak Romansh. Pop. 997.

FLINDERS.—1 A group of four is. off N.E. coast, Australia near Cape Flinders mouth of Bathurst Bay lat. 14 11 6 S. lon. 144 12 5' E. Two of the islands are each 8 m. long and they are high and rocky and are visible from a distance of 36 m. to 40 m.—2 W. Australia, co. Sussex, between Cape Leveque and Cape Beaufort lat. 24 30' S. There is no landing for a boat on its E. and N. shores.—3 A river N. Australia, flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Discovered by Capt. Stirling (see AUSTRALIA).

FLINBERG a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of and 33 m. S.W. Legnica, about 1580 ft. above the sea. It contains a Protestant parish church and has a slate quarry and two glass-planting as well as several other mills. In the vicinity a mineral spring rises up near the source of the Ques. A bathing establishment has been erected over it, and is well frequented. Pop. 1584.

FLINT or *Flintshire* a maritime co. N. Wales, consisting of two separate portions, a larger and smaller, the former having the Dee on the E., the Irish Sea on the N., and the county of Denbigh on the S. and W. the latter which is distant 6 m. S.E. from the main portion and separated from it by the county of Denbigh has Cheshire on the N.E. and Shropshire on all other sides. Flintshire is the smallest county in Wales but the most populous in proportion to its extent. The larger portion is about 27 m. long with an average breadth of 8 or 7 m. the smaller 8 m. by about 5 m. broad area, 244 sq. m. A range of hills, of moderate elevation, in-

tersects the county lengthways, S.V. to N.E. There are numerous well-watered and fertile valleys, including a portion of the celebrated vale of Clwyd. The coast is in general low and skirted by sands, in some places nearly 4 m. wide, which are dry at low water. Agriculture has made considerable advances in this county of late years and the condition of the peasantry has much improved. The grains principally cultivated are wheat and rye. The breed of cattle is small, but they are excellent milkers. Butter and cheese are also made to a considerable extent. The county is rich in minerals, particularly lead, the mines of which are the most productive in Britain. Coal also abounds, and copper is obtained in considerable quantities. The principal smelting works are at Holywell and Mold. Flint returns two members to the House of Commons; one for the county and one for the county town of Flint and its contributory boroughs registered electors for the county 1850 2651. It is divided into five hundreds, and 28 parishes. The Clwyd and Holywell rail way crosses the N. extremity of this county. Pop. 1851 68 156.

FLINT a par. bor. and seaport in N. Wales, cap. co. Flint, S.W. shore estuary of the Dee 18 m S.W. Liverpool lat. 54 13' 8" N lon. 3 24' W at the foot of a steep hill houses tolerably well built, mostly of brick, covered with slate. It has a handsome church in the Gothic style, erected in 1648, and five chapels belonging to Baptists Calvinists, Methodists and Independents substantial guildhall and county jail and in all five schools, the most important of which are the national and British schools and several benevolent associations or societies. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, as is also brickmaking and the manufacture of various articles from box and other woods there is also a saw-mill. In the vicinity are extensive lead and alkali works, a large forge for iron and steel and several extensive coal mines, which employ the greater number of the working population. The shipping trade of the port, which had greatly fallen off in consequence of the sanding up of the harbour has again revived since recent improvements were effected. The chief articles of export are coals, and manufactured lead imports, timber lead ore, slate pyrites for the alkali works pig iron and iron ore. A little N.E. the town, on the shore of the estuary stands the ancient castle of Flint, an object of some historical interest. Flint is a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway which passes through the town at a small elevation. A cemetery is in progress of formation here. Pop. 8396.

FLINTHAM par Eng Nottingham 2450 ac P. 629.

FLIRK par Scot. P. fe 4 eq m Pop. 215.

FLITCHAM with Arps cross par Eng Norfolk 4200 ac. Pop. 476.

FLITSCHE or *FLASCH*, a market tn. Austria, Carinthia r. bank Issera in a bleak and sterile district 48 m N.W. Trieste. In the neighbourhood are the old castles of Flitsche Klause, or Chius di Flase, which guard a pass through the mountains a beautiful waterfall and some mines of iron. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers and carriers. Pop. 2100.

FLITTON par Eng Bedford 8185 ac Pop. 1411.

FLITWICK par Eng Bedford 1703 ac Pop. 162.

FLITZLA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 41 m. W. by Tarragona, r. bank Ebro on a height crowned by the massive ruins of an ancient castle. It contains two planted walks a parish church courthouse, prison and primary school and has numerous mills and a trade in corn and flour. Pop. 1988.

FLIXBOROUGH par Eng Lincoln 2650 ac P. 231.

FLIXTON three par. Eng.—Lancaster 2549 ac.

Pop. 2084.—Two in Suffolk.—1 1761 ac Pop. 210.—2 602 ac.

Pop. 13.

FLORBOCK a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut, 19 m N.E. Tournai. It has a large manufactory of linens, the staple for which is raised in the locality several breweries, sawmills, and flour and oil mills and two half yearly fairs. Pop. 5486.

FLODDEN a vil. England, co. Northumberland, 5 m S.E. Coldstream, memorable for the sanguinary conflict which took place here and in the vicinity September 9 1513, between the Scots, under James IV. and the English, under the Earl of Surrey in which the former were defeated with a loss of about 10 000 men, besides the King himself, who fell.

fighting desperately in the midst of a devoted band of followers, 12 earls, 13 lords, five eldest sons of peers, and a number of knights and gentlemen. A large upright pillar of whinstone, called the King's stone, marks the spot where James fell. The loss of the English on this occasion was estimated at only 1500 men a disproportion which has been attributed to the superiority of the English skill over and bowmen.

FLOU a vil House Canal prov and h.N.E. Felds, on the Kesselwasser. It contains a parish church, and has a paper mill, and several other mills. There are iron mines and iron works in the vicinity. Pop. 1140.

FIONHEIM a market to Hesse Darmstadt, circle, Rhein-land, r. bank, Wimbach 16 m. S.S.W. Mainz. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church a synagogue, taverns, and two school-houses and has an arsenal and a stone quarry. Pop. 1002.

FLOORE, par Eng Nor thampton 5390 ac. Pop. 1161.

FLORAC, a to. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, pleasantly situated among

the slopes, in a narrow valley near the confluence of the Tarnes with the Tarn, 15 m. R. by E. Mende. It contains chiefly of a small square, and a single street, along which the high road passes. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, possesses an agricultural society and has several mills, and seven annual fairs. At the village of Cransac, in the vicinity Pope Urban V. was born. Pop. 104.

FLOREDUN par Eng Norfolk 999 ac. Pop. 167.

FLORENCE, or **CONTRAMONTI** **FLORENTINO** a prov Tuscany consisting of four detached portions, enclosed by the Maritime States and the duchies of Parma, Lucca, and Modena, and of Florence proper bounded N. and E. by the Papal States, S. by the compartments of Siena and W. by the compartment of Pisa, and the duchy of Lucca area, including detached portions, about 5500 sq m. The surface is beautifully diversified by mountains, valleys, and plains. On the N. and N.E. it is covered by the N. Apennines, and on the E. by the central Apennines and the Tuscan sub-Apennines. Enclosed

by these mountains lies the beautiful valley of the Arno, watered by the river of that name, and opened into by numerous minor lateral valleys, each drained by its tributary stream. In the N.W. are some plains, in which the lakes of Fucine and Brindisi are situated. The climate is generally mild and healthy and the soil very fertile, producing wheat, maize, beans, and all kinds of leguminous crops. The vine, olive, orange, citron, and fig thrive well in the low grounds while the mountainous districts afford excellent pasture, admirably adapted for the rearing of sheep. The minerals include mines of copper, lead, and mercury and quarries of marble, alabaster and fine building stone. For administrative purposes, the Compartment of Florence is subdivided into 91 communes. Pop. (1862) 696,214.

FLORENCE (Italian *Firenze* or *Firenze* and *Firenze* *Flouren* *German* *Flouren*) a celebrated city Italy cap. Kingdom of Italy Tuscany 143 m. N.W. Rome and 50 m. E.N.E. from Leghorn lat. 43° 45' N; lon. 11° 35' E. (2) It is intersected by the Arno, which divides it into two unequal parts, the larger being on the N. side of the river. The latter varies here in width from about 100 to 150 yards, and is crossed by four bridges, one of these, the Ponte della

Santa Trinita, is of marble, and remarkable for its lightness and elegance; it is formed of three elliptic arches, and is adorned with statues. There are, besides, two suspension bridges. All these bridges are within a few hundred



THE PONTI SANTA TRINITA, IN FLORENCE.—From the Landscape Artists.

yards of each other. On either side of the Arno is a spacious quay called the Lungi Arno (along the Arno) a favourite lounge or promenade of the Florentines. The city is surrounded by an old wall, 4½ m. in circuit, in which there are seven gates. There are also two fortresses on the line of the walls, one on the S. and the other on the N. side of the city. These defences are now wholly useless for military purposes. The streets are generally narrow but are clean, and well paved with thick flagstones shelled into grooves to prevent the horses from slipping. The private dwellings are mostly handsome, and the palaces, of which there are a great many, are noble and impressive structures, though somewhat gloomy in consequence partly of a paucity of windows and of the lower floors of the latter being strongly guarded with iron bars, giving them in some instances the appearance rather of prisons than palaces. Many of these stately mansions are magnificently fitted up, and contain extensive libraries, and valuable collections of paintings, one of the choicest in Italy being in the Pitti palace, formerly the residence of I. van Pitti, the her-



THE PITTI PALACE, FLORENCE.—From F. de la Roche.

widable opponent of the Medici family once occupied by the grand dukes. The city contains numerous piazzas or squares, the most important of which, and the centre of public life, is the Piazza del Granduca, adorned with a marble fountain and

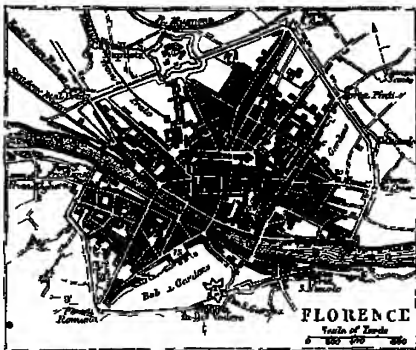
a bronze statue of Cosimo I by John of Bologna. Several of the other squares are of a considerable size, and many of them are named from the church they contain.

The most remarkable building in Florence, and perhaps the most remarkable of the kind in Europe, is the Duomo or cathedral of St. Maria del Fiore, situated in a spacious square nearly in the centre of the city. The dome of this stupendous building is the largest in the world, and is said to have excited at

profound host of Florence, however, in its grand gallery (Galleria Imperiale e Reale). It occupies the upper story of a fine building, called the Uffizi, erected by command of Cosimo I., after a design by Vasari. The prevailing order is the Italian or modern Doric. In its form it consists of three sides of a lengthened parallelogram, resting on a noble loggia. In this gallery are contained specimens of painting and statu-

ary by the greatest masters in these arts. In statuary among numerous sculptures may be specified the celebrated Yenus de Medici, and the group of Niobe and her children, and in painting there are works by Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Guercino, Correggio, Guido, and numerous others of the first names in various schools.

The Laurentian Library a long and lofty gallery with beautiful windows of stained glass, contains upwards of 8000 ancient MSS., equalled in importance by no collection except the Vatican. The Magliabechian Library is the great repository of printed books as the Laurentian is of manuscripts. There is a third library called the Biblioteca Marciana composed of a large and excellent collection of books, bequeathed to the public by Alano Francesco Marcellini, who died in 1703. The Biblioteca Riccardiana is a fourth public library. It was founded in the end of the 15th century by Riccardo Remolo Riccardi and has recently been purchased by the Government. It contains 23 000 volumes and 25,000 MSS.; these last more especially belonging to the literature of the Middle Ages. As already mentioned (the private libraries of Florence are numerous and extensive) that of the grand dukes contains upwards of 60 000 volumes, and 1500 MSS. The charitable institutions of this superb city of palaces, squares, and fountains are numerous and important, some of them manifesting in a very remarkable manner the wide and active benevolence of the Italian character. Several of these institutions are of very ancient date. One of these called the Buonvicini



1. Duomo.
2. Church of S. Giovanni.
3. Church of S. Croce.
4. Piazza S. Lorenzo.
5. Piazza S. Stefano.
6. Piazza S. Maria.
7. Ch. of S. Maria Maddalena.

8. Piazza S. Marco.
9. Church of S. Ambrogio.
10. Church of S. Firenze.
11. Piazza S. Rocco.
12. Palazzo Vecchio.
13. Piazza del Condottiero.

14. Palazzo Pitti.
15. Palazzo Strozzi.
16. Piazza S. Carlo.
17. Piazza S. Tomaso.
18. Piazza S. Maria.
19. Piazza S. Carlo.

once the administration and emulation of Michael Angelo. Its walls are of brick interlarded with black and white marble, and its floors are paved with the same material, of various colours it is also adorned both within and without with marble statues, the works of the most eminent sculptors and its paintings are in general masterpieces of the art. The Duomo was begun at the end of the 13th century by Arnolfo di Lapo was continued by other successive architects, and completed in the 15th century by Brunelleschi who erected the vast dome. Opposite the gates of the cathedral is the small octagonal church of St. John (San Gioanni) now used as a general bath for the city the three bronze gates of which are celebrated as the most beautiful castings extant. One of them, the work of Ghiberti was said by Michael Angelo to be worthy of being the gate of paradise. None of the other churches the number of which is said to be 170 exhibit any remarkable architectural excellence, though in many instances, their interior decorations are sufficiently imposing. The church of St. Croce, the Westminster Abbey of Florence, contains, amongst other interesting tombs, those of Michael Angelo, Buonarroti (Ludovico Meccavelli) and Alfieri. The two market-places the Mercato Vecchio and the Mercato Nuovo, are deserving of notice the gallery (loggia) of the latter was built by Cosimo I. from designs by Vasari. These markets are supplied with merchandise and recreations of all sorts, and with a profusion of the most gorgeous flowers, on which, it has been and more money is spent in Florence than in any other part of the world. Immediately behind, and extending S.W. from the Palazzo Pitti, are the Boboli gardens, about 1½ m. in circumference, having the city wall for their boundary on the S. They were first planned in 1550 by V. Tribolo, under Cosimo I. They are laid out in long sun-bowered walks, to afford protection from the sun during the heat of the day and open glades for recreation in the mornings and evenings. Magnificent laurel cypresses, roses, &c. form the chief natural ornaments of these beautiful gardens the artificial consist of terraces, statues, and vases, including four unfinished figures by Michael Angelo, said to have been intended for the tomb of Pope Julius II. The

[good men] di San Martino, consists of a society of 80 gentlemen who collect and distribute alms among the poor who are assumed to beg unfortunate persons starving under a genteel appearance. This benevolent society has been in existence for 400 years. Another called the Misericordia, is diffused over Florence. At Florence it consists of 400 persons chosen promiscuously from every rank, who volunteer their services to the sick, the hurt, and the dead. It includes many noblemen who may be seen with aprons on, and ladies in their hands, dealing out soup to the sick at the hospital. It has existed for 500 years. Amongst those of recent creation is the Societa di San Giovanni Battista, chiefly for the purpose of adorning poor madonnas amongst whom between 25000 and 24000 are distributed annually in Florence alone. Schools, and other literary and educational establishments, are also numerous. The most eminent of these is the Accademia della Crusca, elsewhere alluded to in this article a society of Italian philologists who compiled the great dictionary of the Italian language, and which contained, under another name, to discuss and decide upon questions concerning that language, its grammatical rules and the choice, application, and etymology of its words, on all of which subjects it is considered by the Italians as the highest existing authority. It has also published very correct editions of several Italian classics. The society took its name, Crusca which means bran with a will for its device, to intimate that its purpose was to sift the good from the bad, the chaff from the corn. The manufactures of Florence have greatly fallen off, but still silk worms are reared to a considerable extent and woollens, silk, straw hats, porcelain mosaics and painted dyes, are manufactured, and likewise numerous objects in the fine arts but the chief dependence of the city is on the vices and temporary residence of foreigners, particularly the English. 'To half Florence, says a correspondent of the Westminster Review, vol. 46 p. 559 no English is equivalent to 'no bread' from the impoverished noble who lives on the road paid by an English family for the best floor of his ancestral palace, down to the ragamuffin, whose aspiration is to hold a 'maker's' horse or show him the way to the Uffizi.

Florence is altogether one of the most desirable places of residence in Italy. The climate is, in general, fine, though somewhat foggy in autumn; provisions abundant and moderate, excellent cooking-rooms profusely supplied with foreign publications; and, besides the beauty of the city itself, a delightful vicinity studded with villas, country houses, and gardens. Two railways enter the city one connecting it with Prato and Livorno the other with Liphorn, Pisa, and Siena.

Florence owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers, sent thither by Octavianus after the victory of Perugia, to whom he allotted part of the territory of the colony of Fiesole, established about 40 years before by Sylla. Little more is known of it under the empire, and hardly any remains exist of this period, except some ruins of an amphitheatre, and a few inscriptions. Christianity was established here in the third century and early in the fourth a bishop of Florence attended a council at Rome. In the beginning of the 11th century the city had risen into importance through the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants, who had now commercial establishments in the Levant, France, and other parts and had become money-changers, jewelers, and goldsmiths. In the latter end of the 14th century the wealthy family of the Albizzi became chief rulers in Florence. Though again overthrown, in 1434 by Cosmo de Medici, a popular citizen and princely merchant, who assumed the first place in the state. On the fall of the republic in the 16th century a member of a lateral branch of the Medici the line of Cosmo having become extinct, was placed by Charles V as Duke of Florence. The final dynasty of Medici continued to rule till the year 1537 when, becoming extinct, they were succeeded by Francis of Lorraine afterwards emperor of Germany. From this period the history of Florence merges into that of Tuscany until its amalgamation with the kingdom of Italy. In 1865 it was raised to the dignity of capital of the kingdom, the seat of government being transferred to it from Turin. Amongst the illustrious men it has produced, are Leo to Petrarch, Boccaccio, Fiesole, Lorenzo de Medici, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Buonarroti, Cellini, Andrea del Sarto, Amerigo Vesputi, and others.

FLORENCE, numerous places. L. States particularly in Alabama, 112 m. N. by W Tusculum, r bank Tennessee. It is advantageously situated for trade, has a courthouse jail, two churches, and two female academies and in vicinity a large cotton factory. Pop. about 3000.

FLORENCE (Fr.) par Wales Pembroke 2490 ac. Pop. 355.

FLORENCE a la France dep. Herault. 14 m. E. N. E. of Nant. near the Herault. In a fertile territory abundant in vineyards. It has some brandy distilleries. Pop. 3465.

FLORENCE (Fr.)—1 A vil. France, dep. Cher on the Cher 9 m. S. W. Bourges. Pop. 1680—2 (in France) A maritime vil. France, in Corsica. In W Bastia, beautifully situated on a hill slope overlooking a gulf of same name and at the entrance of a rich valley. It is, however, a miserable and unhealthy place the inhabitants being annually decimated by the mephitic vapours exhaled from the neighbouring marshes. Pop. 475.

FLORENCE (Fr.)—3 A vil. France, dep. Yonne 14 m. N. E. Auxerre, agreeably situated on the Burgundy Canal at the confluence of the Armançon and Armançon. It is neatly and regularly built, with four principal gates each leading by a straight street, to the central place, where is the great public fountain to which water is brought for the supply of the town by a fine aqueduct. It has some trade in corn, hemp, charcoal, firewood, and leather. Pop. 2265.

FLORENCE, or FLORINA.—1 (Latin *Florinensis*) An Isl. N Atlantic Ocean the most W of the Azores Isl. (N. extremity) 59° 41' 30" N. lon. 31° 13' W. (s.) It is about 30 m. long and 9 m. broad. Its produce consists chiefly of wheat, pulchre, and poultry the last of which are highly esteemed. Cattle numerous but small. Principal towns—Santa Cruz and Lagena, on the E. coast. It obtained its name from the 1. crag, from the multitude of flowers with which it appeared to be adorned. It is hilly and contains an ancient crater filled with water of which a view is given in the article Azores p. 293—2 An Isl. S. America, entrance of the Rio de la Plata off the coast Uruguay lat 34° 56' S. lon. 65° 50' W. It extends nearly N. E. and S. W. having

a small hummock in the middle, and one at each end, that to the S. W. 30. ft. high. Between these the land is low and marshy and overgrown sometimes between the central and N. E. hummock. Seals and sea-lions also various aquatic birds resort to this small island and in the month of August and September great quantities of excellent eggs may be procured. There is good anchorage all round the island, which may be seen in clear weather from a distance of 15 or 18 m.—3 (Eldf. or *Mágnafel*) A large Isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the chain of islands extending E. from Java lat. (S. W. extremity) 8° 48' S. lon. 119° 54' E. (s.) It is upwards of 900 m. long and between 40 and 50 m. broad. It is mountainous, and has several volcanic peaks of which Loboteble, near its E. end, is 7200 ft. high. Little more is known of the interior than that it is mountainous and woody but more open towards the coast. Sandal wood was formerly obtained here in great abundance, but it is now scarce. Ende, situated near the middle of the S. coast although little known, is said to be the principal port of the island capable of holding any number of ships in safety—4 (*Floris Head* or *Iron Cape*) The most N. E. point of the island lat. 8° 1' S. lon. 122° 50' E. (s.)—5 (*Floris Strait*) The passage between the E. end of above Isl. and the islands of Soler and Adenara. It is about 3 m. broad at its narrowest part, between Flores and Adenara.—6 (*Floris Sea*) That part of the S. Pacific Ocean lying N. of the islands of Flores, and S. of the island of Celebes extending N. to S. upwards of 3° of latitude. It is interspersed with sun-ornate islets and coral reefs—7 An Isl. N. Pacific Ocean W coast, British N. America, on the coast and near the continent of Vancouver's Island lat. 49° 20' N. lon. 125° 45' W. It is 16 m. long from N. W. to S. E., and from 2 m. to 6 m. broad.

FIOPES, a vil. Brazil prov. of and 280 m. N. E. Goias, near r. bank, Parana. It is the seat of an electoral college, and contains two churches, and a primary school. The district is generally fertile but in some parts subject to intermittent fevers. Pop. 2400.

FLORIAN (Fr.) a market in Upper Austria, on a hill 11 m. N. by W Steyer near 1 bank Dan. It contains an old Benedictine monastery a magnificent structure with a library, museum, and picture gallery, and a church which possesses one of the finest organs in Germany. Pop. 900.

FLORIDA a peninsula, and state, N. America, U. States extending from lat. 24° 30' to 31° N. and from lon. 80° to 87° 30' W. having the States of Georgia and Alabama, N. the Gulf of Mexico, W. the Atlantic, E. and the Gulf of Florida. S. length N. W. to N. E. about 720 m. average breadth about 80 m. area, 57 000 sq. m. The surface is in general level rising little above the sea especially in the S. parts where it is almost one continued swamp or marsh. The portion is more broken and elevated but the whole coast is flat and skirted by low narrow islands of sand, which are parallel to the mainland and are separated from it by shallow unavigable lagoons. The principal river is the Apalachicola the next in importance are the Suwannee St. John's Ochlockonee &c., the first two affluents of the Gulf of Mexico the last two flowing to the Atlantic. The entrance to most of the rivers in this state has a bar that hinders them for the navigation of vessels drawing more water than they are all navigable to a considerable extent by steamers, and other vessels of light draught. There are a great many lakes throughout the peninsula, some of which are of extraordinary depth. The largest vary from 8 to 15 m. in length. Numerous islands are scattered along the whole coast, the most remarkable of which is a group called the Florida Keys or Keys, stretching out for more than 100 m. S. and W. of Cape Florida, and much dreaded by mariners. There are also several spacious bays, and many good harbours, the former from 15 to 40 m. long and from 4 to 7 m. in breadth they are mostly on the E. coast and include Christian Bay Charlotte Harbour Killebrew or Esperanza Bay or Tampa Bay and Vaccarum Bay on the peninsula, with the Bays of Apalachicola St. Joseph, St. Andrew Chocowatchee or St. Rosa, I. Escalante &c. on the mainland. Although there is comparatively little cultivable soil in this country what there is especially that on the banks of the rivers is of remarkable fertility and, aided by a favourable climate, produces tropical plants and fruits in great perfection especially oranges, which are not excelled by those of any other country

cotton olives pumpkins, and melons, also succeed well. In 1861 the crop of cotton amounted to 121 127 bales; tobacco also is grown in considerable quantities sugar maize potatoes &c. &c. being the other principal productions. The pine barrens produce grass on which immense numbers of cattle are reared. On the river coast, and higher swamps the trees and shrubs grow luxuriantly. The pine forests are of great extent, and the trees of extraordinary height and beauty. White cedar cypress, and live oak abound, the latter attaining great perfection. The cabbage palm is also common. The climate from October to June is generally salubrious but the months of July August, and September are extremely hot, and during this season fevers are prevalent. The only minerals yet found are coal and iron although it is said that manganese, ironstone, lapis lazuli and other precious stones, have been met with. The wild animals consist of wolves, wild cats panthers raccoons opossums and the common brown bear which is sometimes seen in the swamps. Rabbits and squirrels also abound birds are extremely numerous and various including vultures, hawks turkeys horons cranes cormorants pelicans, &c. The coasts rivers, and lakes swarm with fish, and in the latter two turtles also abound. The swamps, and other inland waters are infested with alligators and inhabited by multitudes of frogs. Snakes are numerous, but most of them are harmless. The native Indians of Florida are active and skilful expert hunters, fond of war and gay and joyous dispositions. Most of them subsist by rearing cattle. Neither the trade nor manufactures of the country are important the latter consisting chiefly of hats caps leather bracks carriages, and weapons. There are also several canneries a very little shipbuilding and a number of grist and saw mills. The principal exports are cotton sugar oranges, and lumber chiefly live-oak, to the Government navy yards. The internal and foreign trade were stopped by the civil war the state having seceded from the Union by an act of the Florida convention passed January 10 1861. The lower part of the state however including the important position of Key West and the forts on the Tortugas, did not throw off their allegiance, but, as well as Fort Pickens at Pensacola remained under the authority of the Federal government. As yet (1866) there are no statistics or other information respecting the revival of its trade and commerce.

The chief towns and seaports are Tallahassee, the capital and seat of Government St. Augustine, and Pensacola, a naval station of the U. States. Florida is divided into 9 counties. The governor is elected by the people for four years, and is ineligible for re-election until four years out of office the senate is elected for two years and the representatives annually. The General Assembly meets every two years.

Florida was discovered in 1497 by Sebastian Cabot, sailing under the English flag, explored in 1512 and 1516 by Ponce de Leon a Spanish adventurer and in 1589 overrun with an armed force by Hernandez de Soto, governor of Cuba. In 1568 the French attempted to establish a colony which occasioned contests between them and the Spaniards in which after alternate successes, the latter were victorious. Florida was ceded to Great Britain, by Spain in 1763 in exchange for Havana reconquered by the Spaniards in 1761 and confirmed to them at the peace of 1763. It was ceded to the U. States in 1819 and in 1845 was admitted into the Union. Pop. (1840) 64,477; (1850) 69,480 of whom 40,385 are slaves.

FLORIDA (Care) the most E. point of E. Florida, towards the extremity of the peninsula, in the Gulf of the same name; lat. 25 41 N; lon 80° 5' W (n.)

FLORIDA (Gulf of) a channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands through which the Gulf stream, originating in the Gulf of Mexico discharges a passage N. At the N. end of this gulf, in the parallel of Cape Canaveral the stream attains a velocity of 5 m. an hour. On leaving from the strait or gulf the water is of a dark indigo blue colour and the line of separation between it and the green waters of the Atlantic is plainly visible for hundreds of miles.

FLORIDA KEYS. See **FLORIDA (State)**

FLORIDA (Rio) a vil Mexico, State of, and 180 m N by W Durango Pop. about 3000.

FLORIDIA a vil and com. Baile prov and 7 m N N W Syracuse pleasantly situated on a hill surrounded by orchards, and between two arms of the Anzaco. It is tolerably well built. Pop. 4180

FLORISDOFF a-c-r-r-t-a, a vil Lower Austria, on the Danube, about 4 m from Vienna. It is well built, and contains a parish church but suffers much from overflows of the river. Pop. 1060.

FLORSILM (Oxley) a tn Hesse Darmstadt, prov Rhein Hessen, 24 m S W Darmstadt. It is an ancient com-munality of the Teutonic order. Pop. 1061

FLORSUEIM a vil Nassau r bank Main E Mainz. It contains a parish church and has manufactures of linens, deltinware, and porcelain. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2515.

FLOTAY an Isl Scotland, Orkney, between Isls Farray and S. Ronaldshay. It is about 3 m long by 2 m broad. Pop. with some adjacent islets, 589

FLOTTE (La) a maritime tn France dep Charente Inférieure, 9 m W N W La Rochelle, N side of Isle Ré Bay of Biscay. Its harbour can receive vessels of 300 to 300 tons. Its exports are chiefly salt wine, and vinegar. P. 2727

FLOUKE (Str) [Latin *Isidoreum*] a tn France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arrond. of same name 36 m F by N Atrilles, on a steep basaltic plateau of the granitic formation of Auvergne. It is the seat of a sub-prefect, and of a bishop suffragan of Bourges, and has a tribunal of commerce, and a communal college. The houses have a straitened site, and the streets are narrow but there are a few remarkable edifices, including the cathedral an ancient priory, the Jacobite convent, founded in 1663 the Jesuits college, founded 1690 the convent of the Visitation, founded 1625 now an educational establishment the priory seminary with a fine garden episcopal palace, public hospital &c. The town possesses a large area, with a terrace, whence there is a fine view. The suburb, nearly 100 feet below the town with which it communicates by a winding way cut in the rock, is a seat of linen industry having manufactures of leather pottery wool glue, andbear lace copper wares &c. Trade in grain and wool. Pop. 4818.

FLOWTON par Eng Suffolk 496 ac Pop 178.

FLÜELEN a vil and par Switzerland cant. Uri in a marshy and unhealthy situation on the S. E. shore of the Lake of Lucerne near the influx of the Reuss. It contains a parish church and a small castle and being the port of Uri has a considerable trade. A steam boat from Lucerne touches daily. The most of the inhabitants are boatmen and fishermen. Goutre and rheumatism are very prevalent. Pop. 599

FLUMENORRA [anc *Flumen*] a river Isl Sardinia, which rises near the town of Orgoglio, on the E. slope of Mount Garganta, flows E through the valley formed by that range on the S, and that of Oghive on the W, and then turning gradually round, flows easterly S. E. to the S. E. coast where it falls into the sea by three mouths whose course about 48 m.

FLUMINI MAJORE a vil Isl Sardinia, div Cagliari prov and 10 m N W Iglesias. It stands in a mountainous district, on a slope above a river of same name, and contains a parish church chapel, and elementary school. The males are mostly employed in agriculture or feeding cattle, the females usually spin and weave wool and wax, and not only supply their domestic wants, but leave a surplus for sale. Pop. 1760.

FLUIMS a vil and par Switzerland, cant. of St. Gall near r bank, Reuss. It is a very ancient place, contains a parish church, and a townhouse remarkable for the peculiarity of its structure; and has a considerable trade in horses, cattle, and wood. It has often suffered severely by inundation. Pop. 3634.

FLUSINGH [Latin *Flavenga* Dutch *Flushing*; French *Flussing*] a fortified seaport tn Holland, prov Zealand, lat. Waburchen at the mouth of the Hond, or W. Scheldt, here between 2 and 3 m. broad, 50 m S W Rotterdam 36 m W N W Antwerp lat. 51 34' 34" N lon. 3 34' 45" E (n.) It is strongly fortified, and in connection with its outwork at Breken on the opposite side of the Scheldt, completely commands the river with which it communicates by two large, deep canals, by which the largest merchantmen enter the town, and unload at quays close to the warehouses. It has a Calvinist, an evangelical Lutheran, an English, a

Flashet, and a R. Catholic church, several benevolent and charitable institutions, a commercial, and several common schools, and five market places. The townships is a rowing suitable for the exchange in a simple building and near it is a statue erected in 1841 of Admiral de Ruyter born in Flashing in 1607. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in oyster service and in the branches of industry incident to a seaport town. The manufactures, comprehending brewing soap-making, and tanning and millinery, are unimportant. Flashing has suffered several times from fire, water and war and in 1809 was bombarded by a British fleet, under Lord Clatham composing the unfortunate Whorens expedition when the beautiful townships, built in 1594, several churches, and other important buildings, and 800 inhabitants, were destroyed. Pop. 78 1

FLASHING a small seaport. England co Cornwall 1 m. N. Falmouth. It contains a district church, place of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Dryans, and a national school, supported by subscription. Here are docks for shipbuilding and a dry dock, 180 ft. long with corresponding breadth and depth. On account of the mildness of its climate, the place is much resorted to by invalids.

FLYFORD two par. England Worcester — 1 (Flanch) 30 ac. Pop. 141 — 2 (Gresham) 1640 ac. Pop. 214.

FUATY or **FOTA** a small isl. Ireland, co. Cork, in Cork harbor 6 m. N. Queenstown, connected with the mainland and with Great Island by two handsome bridges.

FORBING par. Eng. Essex 2954 ac. Pop. 421

FOCA, a small isl. W. coast Africa, at the mouth of the Calabar river. It contains a town of the same name and furnishes supplies of wood water and provisions.

FOCHABERS, a vil. Scotland, co. Murray on an eminence on bank, 8 m. S. E. Elgin. The town consists of two principal streets that cross each other at right angles, with a square in the centre and contains altogether 200 houses of which nearly three-fourths are inhabited the others are slated. On one side of the square is the established church with a parson and neat spire. The town contains besides, a hand some R. Catholic and an Episcopal chapel and has several schools, and an educational fund of 100,000 dollars, bequeathed to the town by Alexander Mylne, merchant, New Orleans, a native of the place. In the immediate vicinity of the town is Gordon Castle, a superb mansion, formerly the residence of the noble family of Gordon but now the property of the Duke of Richmond. Pop. (1841) 1135

FODDERTY par. Scot. Ross 9 m. by 11 m. Pop. 2342

FÖDEMES NAOR a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Honth, about 6 m. from Ipity-Saght. It contains a R. Catholic church. Excellent melons are raised in the vicinity. Pop. 1609

FOGARIA, or **FRAGOROMARCA** (Latin, Lagonicola, a market in Austria, Transylvania, esp. dist. of same name, on the Alt or Aluta, here crossed by a handsome bridge 82 m. W. W. Kromstadt. It is well built, contains an old castle which figures in the early wars of Hungary. A very handsome Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a Greek non-united church a gymnasium and northwards and has manufactures of morocco leather. Pop. 5100 — The district area, 500 m. is very mountainous, particularly in the S., where it is covered by a lofty mountain-chain, well wooded, abounds with game and fish, and has extensive pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are reared. Where the land is arable, it is of considerable fertility and yields good crops of rye, barley oats, flax and hemp. The minerals include gold, silver lead, and salt. Pop. 24,040.

FOGGIA a city Naples, cap. prov. Capitanata, 76 m. N. E. the city of Naples, in the midst of the Apulian plain and considered for wealth and importance, the second town in the kingdom. It is regularly built, with wide streets and has many handsome houses. The principal public buildings are, the residence of the governor a gothic cathedral, a number of other churches, a custom-house, and theatre. It has a gymnasium-school, several elementary schools, a school of agriculture and rural economy and a tribunal of commerce for the provinces of Apulia, established in 1818. It carries on

an extensive trade in corn, wool and cattle, cheese, wine oil and exports, and has numerous granaries under the streets and squares for storing corn. It is the chief island market for the agricultural produce of Apulia, and is also the residence of the provincial nobility and landholders. A great fair is held in the month of May. The climate is unwholesome in the summer months. Pop. 80,687

FOGLIA, a river Italy which rises in the E. slope of the Apennines, in Tuscany about 3 m. W. Sestino, shortly after enters the Papal States, and flowing S. N. E. through the delegation of Urbino-Pesaro falls into the Adriatic at the latter town, after a course of about 82 m.

FOGLIZZO (Latin, Focum) a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy Piedmont prov. of and 16 m. N. N. E. Turin 1 bank, Orco. It contains a handsome parish church castle, and communal school and has some trade in hemp, of excellent quality grown in the district. Pop. 2317

FOGLÖ, a small isl. Russia, Åland group, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia lat. 60° N. lon. 20° 30' E. It contains a parish church and makes the best Åland cheese.

FOGO par. Scot. Berwick 4800 ac. Pop. 604

FOGO one of the Cape Verde islands. See FUSAO

FOHANAGIL, par. Irol Galway 8086 ac. Pop. 2004

FOHE, or **FOH** an isl. Denmark North Sea, the E. portion belonging to Schleswig and the W. to N. Jutland lat. (S. E. point) 54° 42' N. lon. 8° 34' E. It is about 8 m. long by 5 m. broad and about 5 m. from the coast of Schleswig. It is generally flat, marshy and barren though containing some little arable land the tilling of which rearing a few cattle, along with fishing, sea-farming and the catching of wild fowl especially ducks, employ the inhabitants who are all Friesians. There are several small villages in the island of which the chief is Viek or Wyck. Pop. 4760.

FOIX (Latin, Focum) a town in France, cap. dep. Ariege pretentiously situated across the mouth of a valley bounded in by lofty precipices, at the junction of the Ariege with the Arize, here crossed by a bridge of two arches. It is partly surrounded by ancient ramparts, and is very irregularly built having narrow ill-formed streets, and old, ill-built houses of which only a few are interesting from their antiquity. It



THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF FOIX — From Oliver's Sketches in the Province

contains an old castle, crowning an isolated rock on the W. side of the town, and of considerable historical celebrity though now only used as a jail. A handsome parish church with a semicircular choir and several fine chapels a prebendary, originally part of the abbey of St. Volonien a count house, an elegant building of the 15th century; a public library of 8000 volumes and bibles; and has manufactures of serge cottons, candles, and especially of articles in iron and steel; a trade in these articles, and in coarse woollens, leather cattle pitch turpentine, wax and seven annual fairs. Foix is the seat of a court of first resort, and possesses a consulting chamber of manufactures, a communal college, and a society of agriculture and arts. Foix is a very ancient place, was long capital of a county of same name, and distinguished itself in several sieges, particularly in 1210, when it maintained the cause of the Albigenses, and gallantly repulsed their infamous persecutor Simon de Montfort. Pop. 8414.

FOJANO a tn. and com. Tuscany occupying one of the highest points near the centre of Val di Chiana, between the canal and river of that name, 48 m. S. S. E. Florence. It is an ancient, but well-built, handsome town, surrounded by modern walls, and also containing the remains of a double wall and chain of towers which made it in early times a place of great strength. It is divided into three districts or *terre*, each forming a parish and adorned with a handsome parish church contains also a Benedictine convent, with an educational establishment, and a large hospital is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and has a trade in corn and cattle, and an important weekly market. Pop. 7089.

FOKJEN a maritime prov. China, between lat. 28° 28' and 28° 38' N. lon. 115° 45' and 120° 40' E. bounded, N. by Che-Kiang N. W. and W. by Kiang-soo, S. by Quang-tung, and S. E. by the China Sea. Area, 55,490 sq. m. The coast is deeply indented with bays and studded with numerous islands, including Amoy, Quamoy and Ha-tan which, with the large island of Fomosa, are comprised in the province. The country is generally mountainous, and is drained by several rivers, of which the Min and its tributaries are the most important. The soil is turned to good account the higher mountains being covered with trees and the hills, cut in terraces, running down each other sometimes to the number of 30 or 40 and cultivated from the base to the summit. The agricultural products include rice, wheat, barley and sweet potatoes. Black tea, of superior quality is grown and the orange lemon and mulberry are abundant. Camphor sugar iron indigo tobacco, and alum are also produced and, along with porcelain and cloths of various kinds form the chief articles of export. Grains, drugs, fruits, and salted meats form the chief imports. Besides Foo-choo-foe the capital the province contains Amoy and other important commercial towns, with numerous villages. Pop. 14,777,410. See Foo-choo-foe, Amoy, and Fomosa.

FOKSCHEANI a tn. Wallachia, on the frontiers of Moldavia, 7 bank Miklov 92 m. N. E. Bucharest, with an upper district school. In 1780 it was devastated by the Russians and, after being rebuilt, it was in 1822 burnt by the Turks since which time it has been again partially restored. Pop. 1000. On the 1 bank of the Miklov in Moldavia, is a suburb of Fokschani. Pop. 3000.

FOLEDEAK, a vil. Hungary. Thaur Thaur, co. Cassel, about 12 m. from For Kozlos. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has a trade in horses and cattle. Good wine and tobacco are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1649.

FOLDVAR, a market in Austria, Transylvania, on a hill, washed by the Hencorad about 12 m. from Kronstadt. It contains a castle a Protestant and a Greek non-nominal parish church. Pop. 2100.

FOLDVAR (DEVA) a market town Hungary Thaur Danube, co. Tolna capital of same name, 7 bank Danube 17 m. N. E. E. Simontornya. It is pleasantly situated, partly on the crest, and partly on the side of a hill, had once strong fortifications, of which some remains still exist; contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non-nominal church a high school barracks, and a Russian monastery and has an important sugar-cane factory. The district is fruitful both in corn and wine. Foldvar's steamboat station. Pop. 10,400.

FOLDVAR, or **MAKTERBURG** a vil. Austria, Transylvania, stadt of Hermannstadt, 7 bank Alt, about 12 m. from Fomulok. It consists chiefly of a spacious main street, and contains a united and a non-nominal parish church and the plotter sugar-cane runs of an old castle. The inhabitants are Wallachians. They suffer much from a deficiency of good water. Pop. 1100.

FOLDVAR TISZA a vil. Hungary Thaur Danube, co. Hecras, on the Tisza, 8 m. from Eszék. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has a trade in cattle. Much wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 8840.

FOLEMBAY a vil. and com. France, dep. Aisne, 15 m. W. Laon. Here are the royal glass-works of Fivier employ-

ing 800 workmen, and producing annually 6,000,000 bottles and 100,000 ball jars. Pop. 1067.

FOLGHEHILL, par. Eng. Warwick 2594 ac. P. 7810. **FOLGARIA** or **PHAZANET** a vil. and par. Austria, Tyrol circle of, and not far from Rovereto. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants speak Italian, but are of German origin. Pop. vil. 1490. Par. 4597.

FOLGEFONDEN FJELD an elevated plateau and mountain range Norway on the S. of prov. Bergenhus stretching N. to S. at no great distance from the W. coast. Its culminating point is 5790 ft. but its most remarkable feature is its glacier which is about 5000 ft. above the level of the sea, and 40 m. long by 30 m. broad. Its depth has been estimated at 500 ft. A stream, issuing from its base, forms a magnificent waterfall.

FOLIA a vil. Hungary co. Temes on the Oltus, 4 m. from Zebely. It contains a Greek non-nominal and a R. Catholic church and has a brewery. The district is only moderately fertile. Pop. 1809.

FOI IGNO [sic *Folignona*] a tn. Italy deleg. of an 30 m. S. E. Perugia, in a beautiful vale winding among the Apennines, 40 m. in length by about 10 m. in width watered by the Clitumnus. The town is large but indifferently built the inhabitants are active and industrious. The only public building worthy of notice are, the Cathedral and the Palazzo Comunale. The former dedicated to St. Felician, is unfinished without but neat within the latter is a handsome building, recently erected in the Ionic style. There are several other churches some of which contain good pictures. Foligno has a high reputation throughout the Papal States for its manufactures of woollens parchment and wax candles. Soap and playing cards are also made there are silk mills and tanneries, and it has some trade in cattle. The town was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1831 and 1839. It was enormously a place of some importance, being at the head of a confederacy of L. in 1791. In 1489 it was incorporated with the States of the Church by Cardinal Vitelleschi, on the extinction of the Truc family. Pop. (1833) 15,400.

FOLKEF par. Eng. Dorset 1722 ac. Pop. 830.

FOLKESTONE [Latin *Lepus populi*] a bor. seaport in and par. England co. Kent, 7 m. W. by S. Dover 84 m. S. E. by E. London. lat. 51° 4' 45" N. lon. 1° 11' E. on a station on the S. E. railway. It is built, partly on the level shore, and partly on the summit of a steep eminence immediately behind, topped by the church of St. Mary and St. Eans with a venerable pile of cruciform structure, with a tower in the centre. It consists chiefly of three rough rugged streets that run crookedly up a sharp hill, dirty narrow, and awkward



FOLKESTONE, seen from South Cliff, looking towards the Harbour.

ward while on either side of them, you see ever and anon a steep and lofty flight of steps, running up or down into an other street or passage. —(The Land we Live on.) It is said that the town could boast, formerly of five churches but that all of them, excepting that which now crowns the hill have been swept away by the sea. There are here two Method

let chapels, a Friends meeting house, and several schools and small churches. Amongst the schools is one built and partly endowed by Sir Elias Harvey nephew of the celebrated William Harvey the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born here, April 1 1578 and after whom a literary institution lately founded, has been named. The harbour was first noted at an expense of 250 000, and has 12 ft. depth at high water. In the last century a large sailing and still larger smuggling trade was carried on here. On the suppression of the latter the town fell into decay, and its fish ing also declined. The prosperity of the place, however, has been restored by the having been converted by the S.E. Railway Company into a landing station for the steamers to Boulogne since which, a custom-house has been established, warehouses erected, a handsome hotel opened, and new streets laid down. Folkestone is a member of the cinque port of Dover. It unites with Hythe in returning a member to the House of Commons. Considerable numbers of sea bathers frequent the town in the summer season. Folkestone was a Roman station and the Saxons had a monastery and castle there. It was frequently ravaged by the Danes, and in more recent times visited by the Irish. There is now a strong battery on the heights and the coast is further defended by three martello towers. It gives the title of Viscount to the earls of Radnor. Area of par 4690 ac P p 7-4-3

FOLKINGTON par E g Saxony 1521 ac Pop 171
FOLKEWORTH par E g Huntingdon 867 ac P 206
FOLKTON par E g York, E Riding 6040 ac P 529
FOLLISTON par E g North 603 ac P 115
FOLLIS (L) Lat 2 1/2 N a vil and com Italy Coastward.
a. Grana, prov of and c u. from Livorno on the Tora. It contains a parish and several auxiliary churches. Inhabitants mostly engaged in agriculture. Pop 22 6

FOLLIS (L) a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov Lod. dist. of and 9 m S.W. Codogno. It stands in a rich corn and grazing district contains a parish church and has a rice mill in 1776 the French here defeated the Austrians. Pop 1465

FONDETTE a vil and com France, dep. Indre et Loire, 4 m. N.W. Tours. It has manufactures of paving tiles and vermicelli a d in the vicinity good red wine is produced. Pop 24 1

FONDI (anc. Fand) a n. Naples, prov Terra di Lav. on the confines of the Papal States, 60 m. N.W. Naples, in a plain sheltered by hills, on the Via Appia, which here retains its ancient form. It consists of one principal street, and a few subordinate ones, all narrow and dirty. Houses mean, and most of them unglazed the whole presenting an extremely miserable and repulsive appearance. It contains a cathedral n. college, and two houses of charity. Close by is the ancient Lacus Flandanus or Amyclæus, a stagnant water from which, and from the marshes it occupies the most noxious exhalations arise. The dilapidated walls, by which the town is still partly surrounded are of Cyclopean structure. The tale on which Fondi is situated is as remarkable for its fertility as the latter is for its poverty. The wines produced in the vicinity were anciently in high repute, and are still in some request. Pop. 5600.

FONDO a market in Austria, Tyrol, at the confluence of the Wildbach and Novella, 23 m. N. Trent. Its streets are irregular but its houses well built. It contains a parish church, with a hand some portal and a tower covered with tile and has a trade in corn, cattle, wood and wine. Many of the inhabitants of the lower valley of the Adige make this their summer residence. Pop. 1425.

FONDON a vil Spain Andalusia, prov of and 28 m. N.W. Almería, in a valley between the sierras Nevada and de Osador. It has crooked but wide and generally paved streets and its principal square contains a handsome tribunal and a fine central fountain. It has a parish church, two chapels, a prison, storerooms, and cemetery. Its inhabitants engaged in the culture of land

and orchard and gymnasium wrought in the neighbouring mountains. Pop. 1961

FONGI or FONG-YANG a tn. China, prov Nanchow on a mountain, near the E bank of the Hsiao-ho, 486 m. S. by E Peking. It is the birthplace of the founder of the Ming dynasty.

FONNI a vil Isl. Sardinia prov of and 18 m. S. Nuoro. It stands on the E slope of Monte-pada. The streets are irregular narrow and dirty and most of the houses are very indifferent. It contains an ancient parish and four minor churches, a Franciscan convent, and an elementary school and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth; a trade in cheese; and an annual fair which lasts five days, and is the best frequented in the island. Pop. 5150

FONNECA (JULY OF) 9 v f OYRAOI a FONSI the loftiest mountain in the empire of Japan, commonly called by the Japanese Fomiyama. It is situated in lat. 35° 15' N. lon 138° 35' E. in the prov of Soerenga, Isl. Nippon. Its height according to Siebold, is 19 440 ft. It stands in an isolated position in the centre of a boundless landscape of uncommon beauty. It is an ancient volcano, formerly the most active in all Japan but a century and a half have now elapsed since the last eruption and its crater is now filled with water. It is regarded with a superstitious reverence and in the month of August, Buddhist devotees make pilgrimages to its summit, to offer prayers to the deities which have been placed in the ravines of the rock by their ancestors. According to Japanese historians this mountain emerged from the bosom of the earth in the year 285 a.c. and a corresponding depression of the ground produced, in a single night, the great lake Misono, or as Siebold names it, Bawako. In 799 occurred an eruption which lasted 34 days and covered the whole base of the mountain with ash. Others followed in 800 863 and 864 preceded by earthquakes but the most violent one took place in 864 when for 30 m round the country was devastated. The last eruption occurred at the close of the year 1707. This mountain has been described as covered by perpetual snow but there is reason to believe the snow disappears for a month or two in the course of the year.

FONTAINE-LEVEQUE a tn Belgium prov Hainaut, 6 m N. Charleroi on the Beldone a tributary of the Sambre. It is a very ancient place, and has some remains of a fortified town and a church. The inhabitants are chiefly sailors but there are also some breweries, distilleries tanneries, oil and flour mills and in the vicinity are limestone quarries. Pop. 3100

FONTAINEBLEAU (Latin Fons Bleaudi) a tn France, dep Seine-et-Marne cap. arrond. and in the midst of the forest of same name, about 2 m from 1 bank, Seine and 57 (to S.E.E. Paris). It is well built, partly of stone, and partly of brick with spacious and regular streets. It is the seat of a



THE CHATEAU OF FONTAINEBLEAU. From Architectural Foundation.

court of first resort, and several public offices. It contains fine barracks, a communal college, school of design, public library of 28,000 volumes, public baths, and several hospitals and has manufactures of calico, porcelain, and stoneware. Quarries

of sanctuaries extensively used in paving the streets of Paris and the roads of the surrounding districts and a trade in wine, fruit, preserves, horses, and cattle. Pop 7810. The castle or palace of Fontainebleau from which the town derives its chief importance is one of the most magnificent in France. Many of its sovereigns have made it their favourite residence, and vied with each other in lavishing upon it all the embellishments that art could furnish, with out any limitation as to expense. Henry IV expended upon it about 2100,000 Louis d'Or above £200,000; Napoleon 4250,000 and Louis Philippe it is said still more than any of his predecessors. The park, laid out like a vast garden and adorned with statues, temples, fountains, lakes, and waterfalls corresponds to the magnificence of the palace. The forest, which has an area of 64 geo sq in abundance with all kinds of game.

FONTANA a vil Italy Lombardy prov and 1 in N Milan. It is well built and has a spacious and handsome church, an extensive bronze foundry, and a large cemetery in which are many fine specimens of monumental statuary. Grain, wine and fruits are raised in the vicinity. Pop 2682.

FONTANA a in Naples prov Terra di Lavoro, dist of and 9 m. S. W. Sora, on the confines of the Papal States. Pop 2500.

FONTANARORA a in Naples, prov 1 in capto Ultra, dist, of and 2 m N W San Angelo das Lombardi. It has two churches. Pop 4000.

FONTANE-MOSES (Latin, Fontana-Mosis) a vil and com. Kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov of and 96 m. E. S. E. Aosta v. bank, Holles or L. It contains a parish church and four elementary schools, and has a trade in cattle, butter and cheese three weekly markets, and a large annual fair. Pop 1180.

FONTANELLA DEI MARZI a vil Italy Lombardy prov of and 14 m. S. by E. Bergamo, on near r bank Serio. It is well built, and possesses a fine Gothic church, a hospital convent, and manufactures of silk. Grain and fruits are produced in large quantities in the vicinity. Pop 1321.

FONTANELLAIO or FONTANELLA a vil and com Italy duchy Parma, in a plain, 11 m. W. V. Parma. It is surrounded by a fence, contains a college and church of Gothic architecture with two good paintings, and a high altar of the finest marble, a celebrated statue of the Virgin said to be created by more than 40,000 persons annually. public schools, and a *monasterio*. It has a weekly market and an annual fair which lasts two days. Pop. vii 380 com 5314.

FONTANELLO two places, Kingdom of Italy.—1 (di Juvencio) A vil and com. Piedmont prov of and about 15 m. N N W Novara, in a beautiful and fertile district near the Agogna river crossed by a stone bridge. It contains a parish church of modern construction with a facade, adorned by several statues, and an old castle now converted to three large and handsome residences and has a trade in silk and wine and cattle. Pop 2,411.—2 (di Juvencio) A vil and com. prov of and 15 m. S. W. Verceil near r bank I. It contains a handsome parish church with three naves, and several fine sculptures, and has a trade in corn rice and fodder and two annual fairs. Pop 2284.

FONTARAILIA a in Spain See FOUNTARAILIA.

FONTOCONVERTE (Latin Fons Oportus) a vil and com France, dep. Basses Pyrenees, prov Moriana, 1 bank Arvan, here crossed by a wooden bridge about 8 m. W. S. W. R. Giovanni di Moriana. It stands in a mountainous district, contains a parish church and has a trade in cattle. Pop 1500.

FONTE, a in Austrian Italy gov Venice, prov of and 21 m. W. W. Treviso, near r bank Mason. It contains a parish church and several oratories. Pop 1680.

FONTECCHIO a vil Naples, prov Abruzzo Ultra II. 15 m. S. E. Aquila near r bank Aterno. It contains a collegiate church, and several convents, and has manufactures of tapestry, and an annual fair. Pop 968.

FONTENAY several localities France the chief of which are—1 (le Comte) A in dep Vendée near r bank Vendée, 23 m. S. E. Bourdon-Vendée cap around, and east of a communal college. It is built on a hill slope and presents an imposing aspect towards the surrounding rich country. In the centre of the older town rises the church of Notre Dame a fine pile of the purest Gothic with a spire 250 ft. high. The streets around this edifice are rather narrow and crooked but the newer quarters are open and airy. In the public

square is the antique fountain which gives name to the place, and hard by are the ruins of an old castle, once the chief of which in early times was further defended by walls. The college is a spacious building and there are four convents, and a handsome theatre. It has manufactures of linen and coarse cloths, some breccias and tanneries, and a local trade in timber and firewood, staves, cordage, and charcoal. It is an entrepot for the wines and produce of the south of France. Pop. 6425.—2 (Bour Bon) a vil dep. Seine 1 m. E. Vincennes, of which it is a dependency. The parish church is rather handsome, and there are several fine villas in the environs. Pop 1695.

FONTENOY a vil and com Belgium, prov Hainaut, 4 m. S. E. Tournai remarkable for the battle fought in 1745 between the French commanded by Marshal Saxe, and the allied army of British, Austrians, and Dutch, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland when the latter were defeated. Pop 765.

FONTENOY LE-CHATELAIN a in France, dep Vosges, 17 m. S. S. W. Epinal on the Concy. It has manufactures of iron wares, some breweries, a cherry brandy distillery and the remains of a strong old castle. Pop 1572.

FONTEL, a in and par Portugal prov Trás-os-Montes com, and about 15 m. W. Vila Real. Pop 1603.

FONTEVIVO a vil and com Italy duchy Parma, in a plain 8 m. W. W. Parma. It is supposed to owe its name to the fine perennial springs which it possesses. It contains a beautiful parish church of Gothic architecture, with a magnificent marble mausoleum of Ferdinand Duke of Bourbon who died here in 1802, and a college of Maria Louisa, the buildings of which are elegant. Pop 2630.

FONTEVIAULT (Latin, Fons Fervidus) a in France, dep. Maine-et-Loire 8 m. S. L. Saumur in a deep valley and surrounded by a wood. It owes its origin to the abbey of same name the finest and richest in France, and the only one of its kind in the world. The Abbey of Fontevault was the head of a singular order in which the men were made subject to the women. It was founded in 1099 by Robert d'Armaul a celebrated preacher in Brittany charged by Pope Urban II. to preach in favour of the second crusade. Of five churches the abbey contained only one and that the largest, now exists. In appearance it resembles a cathedral, but along with all the other remaining buildings, it has been transformed into a central prison for eleven departments. At Fontevault it is to be seen the cemetery of the kings of England, counts of Anjou. Four tombs though somewhat mutilated still resemble those of Henry II. Richard Cour de Lion II. his son and Eleanor of Guienne his queen etc. It has some manufactures of cloth and cordage, and some cotton printing. Pop 1400.

FONTHILL two par England Wilts.—1 (Thatch) 1735 ac. Pop 181.—2 (Gifford) 1981 ac. Pop 443.

FONFIVERGOS, a in Spain Old Cast. to prov of and 25 m. N. W. Avila. It stands in a plain, is regularly built, contains a public square, a parish church, court-house, prison, hospital, Lazo and primary school and has manufactures of cloth a flour-mill, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop 694.

FONTMELL MAGRA par Eur Dorset 28.35 ac. Pop 532.

FONSTOWN par Irel Kildare 54.80 ac. Pop 865.

FONTVEILLE a in France, dep. Rouen in the Rhone arrond. of and 5 m. N. E. Arles near Rhodan. Here are quarries of Arles building stones and some oil works. Pop 1796.

FONZ, a in Spain Aragon prov of and 35 m. S. E. L. Huesca, near r bank, Ormaiz, on a hill slope. It is tolerably well built, and composed of a good square and several steep and poorly paved streets, and has a parish church, several chapels, a workhouse, prison, hospital two schools a fountain, and extramural cemetery. Manufactures—linen fabric, leather and hempen shoes soap, wine, and oil. Trade—cattle, grain, flax, hemp, and silk. Pop 2705.—(Madoz)

FONZANO a vil and par Austrian Italy gov Venice cap dist of same name, 22 m. W. S. W. Belluno. It is the seat of a court of law and other public offices, and contains a parish and two auxiliary churches. Pop. 1000.

FOO-CHOO-FOO or FOO-CHOO (Hany chi) a city China, prov and cap Szechuan, 1 bank, Min, 115 m. N. E. Anwei, lat 26° 2' N. lon 119° 25' E. It is one of the five ports of China which were by treaty of June 26 1842 thrown open for the resort and residence of British merchants. The city stands in a plain surrounded by hills, forming a vast

amphitheatre and is nearly 10 m. in circumference. The suburbs extend from the walls 5 m. to the banks of the river and stretch along both sides of it. They are connected with each other and a small inlet in the Mta. by a stone bridge 480 paces long, resting on 40 solid stone pillars on the N side, and on one similar one on the S. The bridge is lined with shops. Foo-Choo-Foo is surrounded with walls 30 ft. high and 12 m. at top and overgrown with grass. There are seven gates overlooked by high towers. Smaller guard-houses stand upon the walls at short intervals, in which a few soldiers lodge, and where two or three cannons indicate their object. Two square wild in, and fantastic-looking watch-towers upon the walls, large, regular built granaries, and a great number of *de*, *shale*, in pairs, before temples and offices, contribute to relieve the otherwise dull monotony of low tiled roofs, which is still further diversified by many large trees. Several look-out houses are placed over the streets, or upon the roofs of buildings, for the accommodation of watchmen one of which immediately attracts the attention of the visitor from its height, and its clock-dial with Roman letters. Few vacant spaces occur within the walls of the city which is everywhere equally well built. The streets, however, are exceedingly dirty, being full of all sorts of abominations for which the people seem to care very little. The shops are well stored with goods but for the most part, of a poor quality. The streets are crowded with craftsmen and hawkers and the shops thrown so widely open, display such a variety of articles, or expose the wares so plainly that the whole street seems to be rather the stalls of a market than the thoroughfare of a town. The official residences are numerous, the chief civil and military dignitaries of the province residing here. The Ching-hwang Miao is one of the largest religious edifices in the place and the temples of the goddess of mercy and god of war the most frequented. Near the E gate, called Yang Men, or Red Gate, there is a small square where are numerous public bath houses. Degraded the most loathsome aspect crowd the thoroughfares. There are no manufactures of any importance in the city excepting those of combs, screens, &c. The harbour is well frequented although the approach to it from the sea is bad and the navigation difficult. There is however a convenient anchorage at Pagoda Island 9 m. below the city. The coast area of this place has not fulfilled expectation. The chief exports are salt, particularly that of sea, produced in the N provinces, salt fish, bones, cotton, sugar, candy &c. Principal exports—timber, bamboo, drugs, tobacco, potash, oil-cakes, orange-peel. The whole imports from Britain a few years ago, were estimated at £45,000 and the exports at £40,000. One-half of the population of Foo-Choo-Foo is supposed to be addicted to the opium pipe on which £400,000 are annually spent. The river and a sheet of water on the W side of the city called Li-ho or West Lake, are covered with floating habitation, trading craft, ferry boats, fishing-boats, and fishing nets, presenting a very animated scene. Pop. estimated at upwards of 800,000. (Williams Chinese Empire Martin's China Parliamentary Papers)

FOO-KAN, a Chinese prov. Roman, on an affluent of the Hoai-ho, 45 m. S. Kiangtung
FOO-MIAO a Chinese prov. and 18 m. N. W. Yunan, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang
FOULADOU a mountainous dist. of W. Africa, near the sources of the Senegal between long 6 and 10° W., and intersected by the 15th parallel of N lat. Park represents the scenery of this country and of the districts immediately adjoining on the E. and W. as singularly grand and sublime, and was much struck with the picturesque appearance of the villages, perched among precipices of many hundred ft. perpendicular height. Lions and wolves are numerous in the woods.

FOUTA, a territory of W. Africa Senegambia, E. of the Senegal extending from Dagana, on the N. W. to N. Guerey on the E. between lat. 15° and 16° 26' N. lon. 12° 35' and 10° 15' W. It is divided into three parts, of which that on the W. is called Fouta Tora, that in the centre Fouta (proper) and that on the E. Fouta Dama. The soil is fertile, well watered and well cultivated but the climate is so unhealthy that the principal productions are rice, and other cereals, cotton of excellent quality and tobacco. The forests, which are extensive, are the haunts of lions, tigers, and num-

erous troops of elephants, while the pasture-lands support large herds of cattle and sheep. There are also several iron mines in the district. The natives, who are mostly of the negro race, are active and industrious, and carry on a brisk trade with various places. The greater part of them are devoted to fishing and the cultivation of the soil, their only manufactures consisting of cotton cloth and several articles of pottery. They profess the Mahometan religion, but are extremely superstitious, believing in the power of pretended sorcerers to protect them from the attacks of enemies. The government is theocratic and elective but the *almamy* or chief must be chosen from certain privileged families, by a council of five persons. Under the *almamy* are three provincial chiefs, one for each of the three departments into which the country is divided. The power of the *almamy* is far from being absolute, he is controlled by the council of five, to whom he must constantly submit his acts, and who possess the right of reprimanding, deposing and even, in certain cases, of putting him to death.

FOUTA BORNEO, a name for BORNEO (which see)
FOUTA-JALLON a considerable dist. of W. Africa, Senegambia, intersected by lat. 13° N. and lon. 13° W. It is extremely mountainous, and remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery and is the source of the rivers Senegal, Gambra, and Senegal. During the rainy season the valleys, being inundated, are converted into lakes. Large herds and flocks are pastured in the highlands and the soil produces in abundance oranges and lemons, besides numerous palm trees, which furnish date wine, and oil. The inhabitants are faithful Mahometans, and pride themselves in their hatred of all infidels, except the whites, from whom they profess to be descended. They are governed by an elective chief. The capital Timboi lat. 10° 25' N. lon. 10° 40' W. contains a population of about 7000.

FOURIER, or FORTIS a fishing vil. Scotland, Aberdeenshire, forming a suburb of New Aberdeen, and immediately adjacent to the entrance of the harbour. The inhabitants who are a peculiar race, are supposed to have come originally from the opposite coast of Denmark and Sweden.

FORBACH a tn. France dep. Moselle 55 m. E. by N Metz near the frontiers of Rhénus Prussia, and in one of the principal routes to Germany. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the W. side, of a hill crowned by the ruins of a stronghold and surrounded by extensive forests and sandy hills. Its streets are narrow and tortuous and it has manufactures of pipes, soap, and wire gauze, with tanneries and glass works. Pop. 3062.

FORBES, a market in Bahama, circle of, and 8 m. S.E. Bodwey. It is situated on a height not far from the Seronice, contains a castle and two churches, one of them ancient, and originally belonging to an Augustine monastery, and has a potash factory. In the neighbouring village of Trotman or Trotcow the celebrated Huetzel, John Ziska, was born. A chapel, which bears his name, stands near the spot. Pop. 780.

FORBES ISLANDS, B. Pacific Ocean N.E. coast, Australia lat. 15° 15' S. lon. 143° 27' E.

FORLADON (Iroquois) a river W. Africa Upper Guinea, falling into the Bight of Benue lat. 6° 22' N. lon. 6° 15' E. (s). The bar at its mouth, is 1 m. broad, 3 m. long and carries 13 ft. at low water. Forladon is considered the most accessible entry on the coast with a noble sound of smooth water 5 fathoms deep immediately within the bar. The course of the river is very winding, and its banks are covered with fine trees, they also produce a species of coloured stone, which the negroes use as beads. The coast, both to the N and S. of the Forladon, is extremely monotonous, consisting of dense forests and tangled jungles, rising from a narrow sandy beach. The natives here are of so treacherous a disposition as to prevent all trading intercourse.

FORCAIL, a tn. Spain, Valence, prov. of, and 48 m. N. Castellon-de-la-Plana, in a mountainous district, at the confluence of the Caldes and Cantarillas. It contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, school, and prison, and has manufactures of silk and several *Armenia*. Pop. 1337.

FORCALQUIER (Basses Pyrenes Colonnas) a tn. France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, 25 m. W. E. W. Digne, near the Lays. It is a mountainy place, with narrow streets but is interesting to the antiquary for the ivy-covered ancient re-

ruins in or near it, the capital of the Merial having been built on a conical hill which overlooks the present town. It has a communal college manufactures of serge, hats, caps, and pottery with silk and wool spinning mills and a trade in diamonds, seeds, honey and wax. Pop. 1968

FORCETT, par Eng. York (N Riding) 8816 ac. P. 817
FORCHILL, a tn. Inverurie, shire, Upper Fennoscandia, cap dist of same name, on the Lonsdale canal, and the railway between N. Kilmory and Ramberg, and at the confluence of the Wisent and Raginta, both here crossed by bridges, 20 m. S.W. Balnure. It is fortified but not strongly; is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices contains a castle, three churches two chapels a synagogue, townhouse Latin school, and hospital and has a mineral spring, with a bathing establishment manufactures of glass, soap leather paper potash, and saltpetre an iron, and numerous other mills and a trade in fat cattle, corn and fruit. Pop. of in 1834 dist. 14,747

FORCHTERAU or **FRANK-ALIVA** a market to Hlangary Thutur Danube, co. of 11 m. W. Oedenburg at the source of the Vukla. It contains a church and a Servite monastery and has an annual fair. The surrounding hills are covered with fine chestnut trees and, in the neighbourhood, on a bleak height, are the ruins of a castle, supposed to have been originally built by the Ostrogoths, in the sixth century. Pop. 729

FORCHTENBLERG a tn. Wurttemberg shire, Jaxt r bank, Kocher 40 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. It contains a church, and is overlooked by a castle situated on a height. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 1164

FORD three pars. Eng.—1 Selop 17' 3 ac. Pop. 341
 —3 Sussex 478 ac. Pop. 108 —3 Northumberland 11 464 ac. Pop. 232

FORDEN par Wales Montgomery 5270 ac. Pop. 880
FORDRA N three pars. Eng.—1 Cambridge 4150 ac. Pop. 1584—3 Essex 2517 ac. Pop. 740—3 Norfolk 3204 ac. Pop. 815

FORDINGBRIDGE, a market in and par England Hampshire, 36 m. W. by V Southampton agreeably situated near the borders of the New Forest, on the Lesser Avon, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It is neat and clean, but was once of more importance than now having suffered repeatedly by fire. It has an interesting ancient church, an independent chapel a Friends meeting house and several schools. The chief manufactures are bed ticking and mill-cloth. It has also two tanneries, a yarn spinning and two flour-mills, and some calico printing. Market day Friday. Area of par 5293 ac. Pop. 3178

FORDINGTON par Eng Dorset 2743 ac. Pop. 8100
FORDON a tn. Prussia, prov Posen gov of 8 m. E. N.E. Bromberg 1 bank Vistula. It contains a Protestant and a Catholic church and a synagogue and has some shipping a fishery a trade in cattle and four annual fairs. Pop. 2068

FORDOVY par Scot. Kincardine 44 sq. m. P. 2398
FORDYCE par Scot. Banff 28 sq. m. Pop. 8607
FORDWICH par Eng. Kent 469 ac. Pop. 237

FORE, a v. Ireland co. West Meath, beautifully and romantically situated, N. Lough Lene, 18 m. N. by E. Mullingar. It contains the ruins of an ancient abbey and monastery founded in 680, and restored in 1808

FORELA, 179 (Forens and Forens)—1 Two headlands, E. coast, England, co. Kent. The N Foreland, which is in the side of Thanet, lat. 51° 53' 30" N.; lon. 1° 36' 46" E. (n.), consists of a huge chalky cliff, 300 ft. in height, projecting into the sea, with a fixed light 184 ft. above sea level. Off this promontory in hard gales of wind, the tide will often set almost round the compass. The S. Foreland, about 14 m. E. of the former is also composed of chalky cliffs lat. 51° 8' 34" N. lon. 1° 29' 30" E. (n.). There are two lighthouses on it, one at an elevation of 374 ft. and the other at 373 ft. both fixed lights.—3 Two points, E. coast, China, the N in lat. 28° 33' N. lon. 125° 39' E. (n.) the S in lat. 28° 16' N. lon. 121° 44' E. (n.)

FOREMARK par Eng. Derby; 3870 ac. Pop. 286
FORENAGHTS par Irel. Kildare 564 ac. Pop. 65
FORENZA, a tn. Naples, prov Basilicata, 14 m. S.E. Melfi. It has two churches and a convent. Pop. 5000

FOREST HILL par Eng. Oxford 660 ac. Pop. 149
 Vol. L

FORESTO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov Bergamo, dist. of and 8 m. W. Sarnico, in the rock valley of Oleggio. It is built with considerable regularity contains a parish, and three auxiliary churches, and has a quarry from which excellent whetstones are obtained. Pop. 1151

FORET (La) a maritime hamlet, France, dep. Finistère, around Quimper on a bay of its own name. It has a small harbour and some boat traffic. Pop. 1509

FORET (Flemish Vervet) a vil. and com. Belgium, prov 64, and 7 m. S.E. Liège, on the Vedre. It has manufactures of gun-barrel needles and worsted yarn spinning-mills, a fine sundry brick fields quarries of paving stones, and several lime-kilns. Pop. 2026

FORET (La) an anc. prov. France, formerly dependent on the Lyonnais, and now included in depts Loire, Haute-Loire, and Puy-de-Dôme. Its capital was Montbrison

FORFAR, or **ARVUD**, a maritime co. E. coast, Scotland, having N. sea of Aberdeen and Kincardine, the 5th of Tay E. the German Ocean and W. W. Perth. It is about 36 m. in length N.W. to S.E. and 30 m. in breadth area, 570,880 ac. The N.W. part of the county is wholly occupied by that portion of the Grampians called the Devenish Hills or Breas of Angus. 8 of these and running parallel to them, is the inferior ridge of the Sidlaw hills. Between these two ranges lies that portion of the great valley of Strathmore by which Forfarshire is intersected S.W. to N.E. 38 m. in length, and from 6 to 8 in breadth. The Grampians do not here attain any great elevation, their loftiest summit not exceeding 2611 ft. neither are they generally of a very bold or stern character though formidable prospects are of frequent occurrence. The Sidlaw Hills again are of still lower altitude, the highest peaks hang only from 1200 to 1400 ft. some of them are detached with conical summits, one of which is Devenish Hill, immortalised by Shakespeare. Between the Sidlaw Hills and the sea, the country comprising about 143,000 ac. is level fertile, and highly cultivated. But by far the finest and most productive part of the county is the valley of Strathmore which is beautifully diversified by gentle eminences, well cultivated fields, plantations, and country seats. Drainage is vigorously and judiciously prosecuted. Following is general in the low grounds which produce heavy crops of wheat. Oats, barley potatoes and turnips are also largely cultivated. All the most improved agricultural implements are in general use in the county and the farmers equal in skill those of any other part of Scotland. Breed of cattle various. Sheep originally small white-faced mountain-breed, but the black faced and Cheviots are now common although some of the original breed still remain in the Grampians. Sheep rearing however has become a secondary object, since the improvements in tillage have been introduced, although nearly every farmer has a flock more or less numerous. Limestones are abundant in various parts of the mountainous districts, slate also occurs along the declivities, but is not much wrought. There are no other minerals of any importance

Forfarshire is the chief seat of the coarse linen manufactures of Scotland. These are generally distributed through all the towns of the county but the grand centre is Dundee. There are some valuable salmon fisheries along the coast and in the rivers. The principal towns are Forfar the cap Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin. The county contains 56 parishes, and five royal burghs. It returns three members to Parliament—one for the county registered electors (1850) 2793; one for Dundee, and one for the Montrose district of burghs. Pop. (1841) 170,520 (1851) 191,364.

FORFAR, a pari. and royal bur. and par Scotland. The town, cap. of above co. situated in the valley of Strathmore 18 m. N. by E. Dundee, and a station on the railway from Perth to Aberdeen, consists of two principal and several smaller streets most of them irregular houses, in general well built and substantial, many of them of a superior description. It has an Established church and chapel two Free churches, a U. Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Congregational churches a handsome and commodious town and county hall, sheriff court-house, subscription newsroom and library a mechanics institute, a large infant school, and a number of other well conducted schools. The linen manufacture is extensively carried on the factories generally made being about

ings, vineyards, and doles, and a description of those called *forças*, are made in large quantities for exportation. Forfar has been, from time immemorial, the head burgh of the county and its castle, which stood on an eminence a little N of the town, was, in remote times, a royal residence, and the scene of some interesting historical events. It was destroyed in 1807 by Robert Bruce, by whom it was taken from the English. Forfar is one of the Montrose district of burghs, and is governed by a provost, two bailies, and 16 councillors. Pop. (1841) 6362 (1851) 9511. Area of par 6 sq. m. by 4 m. (Pop. 1851) 11,009.

FORGAN par Scot. Fife 6 m. by 2 m. Pop. 1125.
FORGANDENNY par Scot. Perth 12,800 ac. Pop. 525.

FORGARIA a vil. Austrian Italy gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, near a bank Tughenmo, 16 m. N W Udine. It contains a parish, and two auxiliary churches, and has a mill. Pop. 1050.

FORGLIN par Scot. Banff 12 sq. m. Pop. 695.

FORGLY par Ire. Longford 5465 ac. Pop. 176.

FORGUE par Scot. Aberdeen 9 m. by 6 m. Pop. 2820.

FORIA or FORMO, a seaport in Naples W above Isl. Ischia, lat. 40° 40' N lon. 13° 54' E. Streets narrow, but three churches, a good harbour and a considerable trade. In the vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths. Pop. 5000.

FORKE DIXON RIVER, a river U. States Tennessee, rising in the N. W. part of the State, and falling into the Mississippi 43 m. N. by E. Memphis after a S. W. course of about 100 m. for the greater part of which it is navigable.

FORKE HEAD a headland N. America Cape Breton, on the S. E. coast, between Fouchon harbour and Fortland cove.

FORKEILL, a small tn. and par. Ireland co. Armagh. The town 5 m. N. W. Derriluck contains a church and a Victorian meeting house, and has limited manufactures of linen and cotton, and four annual fairs. Area of par 12,550 ac. Pop. 5242.

FORLI a deleg. kingdom of Italy bounded N. by deleg. Ravenna W. by deleg. Urbino E. by deleg. Pesaro, and the small republics San Marino and E. the Adriatic. Greatest length E. to W., 45 m. greatest breadth 38 m. area about 900 sq. m. The surface in the W. is rather elevated being partially covered by low branches of the Apennines, but elsewhere becomes flat, particularly in the N. towards the coast, where extensive swamps prevail and make the air very unhealthy. The interior often suffers from excessive drought and earthquakes are not unfrequent. Much of the soil is well adapted for the growth of corn, hemp and flax. Madder, saffron and saue, are also cultivated, and much attention is paid to the rearing of bees and silk worms. The vine, olive, and various fruits are extensively cultivated. There is not much land in pasture and cattle are comparatively few. The fisheries on the coast are productive. The only mineral substance of any consequence is sulphur of which considerable quantities are obtained. Manufactures have made more progress than in other parts of the Papal States. Pop. 194,899.

FORLI (ana. *Forum Livii*) a tn. Italy cap. above deleg., 38 m. S. E. Bologna, at the foot of the Apennines, in a pleasant and fertile plain, watered by the Ronco and Montone. It is handsome and well built, with a spacious square, and contains many beautiful buildings, including an old palace, one of which, the Palazzo Guastaldi, is after the designs of Michael Angelo. It also has a cathedral and several other churches, most of which are adorned with fine paintings, by Cignani, Guadagni, and other masters. There are likewise numerous convents in the town. Forli is a bishop's see and the residence of the legate. It has a college, a public library and some literary societies. Manufactures of silk, blouse silk twist, oil cloth, woollen stuffs, wax, nitre, and refined sulphur, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, oil, hemp, and saffron. Pop. (1832) 16,000.

FURLIANAPOLI or FORMICOROLA (ana. *Forum Populi*) a tn. Papal States, legs. off. and 5 m. S. E. Forli. It is small but neat, and contains an ancient castle, a cathedral, two parish churches, and several convents. April 21 1815, Murat here defeated the Allies. Pop. 4191.

FORMENTERA, an isl. in Mediterranean the most S. of the Balears. lat. (N. point) 39° 58' N lon. 1° 56' E. (a.) It is of a somewhat triangular form, but very irregular; length,

12 m. E. to W. breadth, 8 m. N. to S. It produces wheat, wine, oil, and fruits abundantly and the coast is frequented by innumerable aquatic birds. Fishing is carried on, building stone quarried and salt, grain, oil, and fruits exported. Pop. 1600.

FORMENTON a cape forming the most N. point of the island of Majorca lat. 39° 57' N and lon. 5° 16' E. It projects a considerable way into the sea at the N. entrance of the Bay of Pollensa, and being lofty is seen about 20 m. off at sea, when it presents the appearance of several islands. There are no shoals near it.

FORMICHE.—1 Two low barren islets, off W. coast, S. of E. of Levanzo. The larger island, almost a perfect square is covered with large stones but hilly, consisting of storehouses a strong tower with bastions, a chapel and a fishing village. The small harbour on the S. E. of the island is perfectly sheltered. The same name is given to a ledge of rocks off the N. coast of Sicily between the Bisturi and Lero rock, S. E. of Panarea.—2 Some islets near the coast of Tuscany prov. Grosseto, a few miles W. the mouth of the Ombrone. They are mere rocks, serving at times as a refuge for fishers.

FORMICOLA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro 11 m. N. W. Caserta. Pop. 2680.

FORMIGA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 140 m. E. Villa Rica, near the source of a small river of same name, comarca Rio Grande. It contains a parish, and two auxiliary churches. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in cultivating the soil or dealing in cattle. Pop. 2000.

FORMIGANA a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. Cremona, dist. off. and 6 m. S. W. Sorsena. It stands near Mount Placenza, in a district of great fertility but exposed to the inundations of the Adige from which it has often suffered severely and contains a parish church. Pop. 1186.

FORMIC A.S. a tn. Brazil prov. Minas-Geraes, a seaport situated about 100 m. W. N. W. Minas-Nova. It consists of about 200 houses covered with tiles, but mostly built of earth, and of a spacious square at the top of which stands the parish church. The inhabitants deal in cattle, hides, and furs, which they sell to Bahia, and saltpeper, which they carry to Ouro Preto and sometimes as far as Rio-de-Janeiro.

FORMIGINE, a tn. Italy duchy Modena on a canal 6 m. S. W. Modena. It has an annual fair which lasts eight days. Pop. 1800.

FORMIGNY a tn. France, dep. Calvados, 12 m. from Bayeux famous for a battle between the French and English in 1450, in which the latter were defeated, and in consequence of which they were compelled to abandon Normandy. A monument, to commemorate the event, was set up in 1684 near the highway between Paris and Cherbourg, at the spot where the closing struggle is recorded to have taken place. Pop. 537.

FORMOSA a tn. Brazil, prov. off. and about 60 m. S. W. Pernambuco, cap. comarca, Rio Formoso, 1 m. bank Serebren, near the sea. It contains a parish church situated on the top of a hill and in 1849 was the residence both of a prefect and a justice of peace. The inhabitants are almost all labourers.

FORMOSA (Chinese, *Tao-wan*, or *Tai-wan* French *Formose* Portuguese, *Ilha Formosa*) an isl. China Sea, between 22° and 25° 30' N and 120° 30' and 122° E length, N to S. 245 m. breadth, at the broadest part, which is at the centre about 100 m. Distance from the Chinese coast, province of Fokien 90 m. area, 15,000 sq. m. The whole coast of the island belongs to the mainland, and for a considerable distance inland belongs to China, and is included in the government of the province of Fokien. The remainder or F. side of the island is occupied by aborigines. Formosa is intersected throughout its whole length by a ridge of mountains called the *Yeh Kien Shan*, some of whose summits are supposed to reach an elevation of 12,000 ft. and are covered with snow during the whole year. Their declivities are clothed with fine trees and pasture-grounds, giving the island a very attractive appearance from the sea. These mountains present many evidences of former volcanic action. Rivers are numerous on the W. side, but most of them, descending from elevated regions have all the violence of mountain torrents. Some of these streams, however are navigable for short distances inland. The others serve to irrigate the land, though their sudden inundations are sometimes destructive to the crops. The soil of the lower tracts and the more gentle

slopes of the mountains is extremely fertile, well cultivated, and the climate salubrious. The rice trade alone, between the island and the maritime provinces of the mainland, employs about 800 vessels. There is, besides, an extensive trade in safflower, salt, sulphur, malacca, cinchona, and other products. The rice grown in the island is of superior quality. Wheat, millet, maize, several kinds of vegetables, sugarcane, oranges, pine-apples, guavas, coconuts, areca nuts, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, pomelo-granates, chestnuts and melons, are also raised in large quantities. The commerce of Formosa is confined chiefly to Fokien and to a few of the other E. provinces of China, from which it imports tea—green tea only and that of a peculiar kind being cultivated in the island—raw silk, woolen, and cotton stuffs, and other manufactures. The domestic animals are cattle, buffaloes, horses, asses, goats, sheep and hogs. The E. part of the island is said to be infested with tigers, leopards and wolves but none are met with in the cultivated districts on the W. side. In 1848, coal of excellent quality and extending over a large area, was discovered at the N. E. part of the island, in the vicinity of the village of Kelung-tow or Killoon. The aborigines are of a slender shape, olive complexion, wear long hair and blacken their teeth. They are supposed by some to be of Malayan or Polynesian origin, by others to be allied to the inhabitants of the Loo-choo islands. Many of them have been driven or have retreated to the E. side of the island, but many also have become partly incorporated with the Chinese settlers or live in villages of their own, under the general supervision of Chinese officers. The greater portion, however, still live in a state of independence. They are divided into numerous clans or tribes, have no written language, are honest, and just in their dealings, but revengeful when provoked. The Chinese portion of the island is divided into four districts the capital of which is Tai-wan fu. The Chinese had no knowledge of Formosa till the year 1408, and their sway was not established over it till 1683, since then it has greatly flourished through their industry, perseverance and agricultural skill. An extensive sugar-cane is still going on from the main and lands are taken up by capitalists, who not only encourage the people to go over but purchase large numbers of poor persons to occupy them. In 1824, the Dutch obtained a footing in the island, by consent of the Governor of Fokien, but were expelled by the Chinese, after returning possession of it for 28 years, having endeavoured but in little success to extend their influence over it. The colonists are wealthy and industrious and are a source of great annoyance, from the frequency of their revolts, to the Chinese government. In no part of China are executions so frequent or so unavailing as here. Literature is in such a flourishing state in Formosa, that the people of Fokien sometimes send their sons there to obtain literary degrees. A miserable tragedy was enacted in this island by the Chinese authorities in 1840. One hundred and ninety-seven men, chiefly Hindus forming parts of the crews of two British ships the *Nerbudda*, and *Ann* from India, who were wrecked on the coast, and had been made prisoners, were marched out to a plain near the city of Tai-wan-fu, and beheaded. Formosa has few available harbours, owing to the shallowness of their entrances. The channel, S. from the island, is remarkable for the violence of its N. winds and for the heavy seas. Pop. estimated at 2,500,000.

FORMOSA —1 A river W. Africa, Right of Benue lat. 5° 40' N lon. 5° 3' E. It is 18 m broad, and is crossed by a bar on which there is but 12 ft. at low water. This is quite exposed and therefore, during bad weather it is very dangerous, on account of the heavy surf that rolls in upon it. The country for some distance up is entirely intersected with its branches, rendering it difficult for a vessel to find its way without a pilot. Navigation is also sometimes impeded by the floating islands covered with reeds which come down the stream. The banks are fertile and beautiful and thickly clothed with fine trees but the air extremely unwholesome. During the time of the slave-trade this river was much resorted to, but has now little commerce. —2 A cape W. Africa lat. 4° 15' N lon. 6° 10' E separating the Bights of Benue and Biafra. It is very low and is no distinct cape, being merely the most prominent part of that projecting land which is intersected by the numerous streams forming the delta of the Quorra or Niger. —3 An isl. W. Africa, the most

N of the Bamangos group lat. 11° 30' N lon. 18° 10' W. It is about 80 m long and 18 m broad. It is fertile and covered with trees but is destitute of water. —4 A bay on the E. coast Africa, S. point, Ras Gonomy in lat. 3° 0' S lon. 40° 19' E. It is 37 m in breadth, and 9 to 18 m in length inland.

FORMOSA (Mount and River) near S. E. extremity of Malay Peninsula, Malacca Strait. The mountain is in lat. 1° 49' N lon. 103° 55' E. 40 m E. Malacca. It is the highest summit of a group of undulating mountains near the sea. The W. and forms the dividing point of land called Point Siam, on the E. side of the entrance of Formosa River which extends a considerable way into the country and falls into the Strait of Malacca at lat. 2° N lon. 102° 50' E.

FORNACETT two pars. Eng. Norfolk —1 (St. Mary) 728 ac. Pop. 316 —2 (St. Peter) 128 ac. Pop. 712

FORNELLE, a small export to, N. coast of Minorca on a bay of same name 16 m N. N. W. Mahon. It is merely a fishing village, but contains a parish church, and has a deep and spacious roadstead completely sheltered from every wind, but not free from danger in consequence of the narrowness of the entrance, and some hidden shoals. It is defended by a castle, a tower and two batteries one of them on a small island in the middle of the haven but the works are greatly dilapidated.

FORNHAM three pars. Eng. Suffolk —1 (St. Andrew) 1698 ac. Pop. 508 —2 (St. George) 730 ac. Pop. 57 —3 (St. Martin) 1280 ac. Pop. 523

FORNO DI RIVARA (Latin, *Fornus ad Ripariam*), a vil. com. Sardinnia States, Piedmont div. of and 26 m. N. W. Turin on the Vienna here crossed by a stone bridge. It can take a parish church and a communal school, and has some trade in cattle. Pop. 361

FORNOS a *ALQUENTRA* s. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 16 m S. E. Viseu. Pop. 1213.

FORNOVO or **FORNUOVO** a vil. and com. duchy of and 14 m. S. W. Parma, at the foot of the Apennines, near a bank. Rare from whose inundations it is imperfectly protected. It contains a public school and has a weekly market, and three annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. Many of the inhabitants emigrate in search of employment. Pop. 2940

FORREAHURY par. Eng. Cornwall 509 ac. Pop. 373

FORRES, a royal and par. bur. in par. Scotland. Morayshire. The town 25 m. N. E. Inverness, and about 2 m. from the sea, is beautifully situated on a dry sandy knoll, consists of one principal street, about ½ m. long E. to W. and several minor streets and lanes all kept clean well paved and lighted with gas. It has an elegant gothic townhouse, with a square tower and containing a spacious court and other public offices and likewise possesses a large plain Elizabethan church, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church a small Episcopal and an Independent chapel and Anderson's small seminary and St. Lawrence mason lodge both handsome edifices. There are also a mechanics institution, library dispensary and several charitable societies. In the immediate vicinity are grain-mills, a distillery a saw mill a brewery and a woollen manufactory. W. and N. of the town are extensive nurseries, celebrated for the raising of forest plants, particularly of the native Scotch pine. Grain markets on Tuesday and several fairs annually. Forres figures prominently in the tragedy of Macbeth and the bank with which it is surrounded is as dreary and desolate as it is represented by the poet. On an eminence, at the W. extremity of the town stood the ancient castle of Forres. Hard by likewise is a remarkable obelisk, 38 ft. high, by 8 ft. 10 inches broad, and 1 ft. 3 inches thick, called *Strom's stone*, rudely sculptured, and supposed to commemorate a victory obtained over the Danes. Forres unites with Inverness, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par. 6900 ac. Pop. 4099. Pop. of bur. 6383. —*Local Correspondent*

FORRO two places Austria —1 (or *Furro*) a market in Hungary Hither Themas, co. Abaujvar dist. of and 10 m. N. E. Baucko, on the Hernad. It contains a parish church, and has some trade. —2 (or *Brendorf*) a vil. Transylvania, co. Nieder Walsenburg about 15 m. from Nagy-Rugad. It contains a Greek united, and a non-united church. All the inhabitants are Wallachians. Pop. 1018

FORRU a vil. sd. Sardinnia, div. Cagliari prov. of, and 22 m. S. E. Oristano. It stands in a basin surrounded by hills,

which makes the summer heat almost intolerable, and the climate unhealthy; consists of about 500 houses, built in the form of a triangle, with the apex facing the N. contains two churches, and a primary school, and has an annual fair. Pop. 960.

FORSCOTT, par. Esp. Somerset 580 ac. Pop. 54.

FORSTA a *tu* Franks, par. Hamborough, gov. of and 41 m. S.E. of. Frankfort-on-the-Oder on an all formed by the *Wass*. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, is both substantially and regularly built, contains a castle and two Protestant churches, and has a trade in flax horses, and cattle and *ax* annual fairs. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the district. Pop. 3300.

FORT ANN a vil and township, U. States, New York. The village, on the Champlain Canal 56 m. N by E. Albany contains three churches, leather manufactures, and *carves*. Fort Ann, erected here in 1758, was celebrated in the French and revolutionary wars. Pop. of township, 3509.

FORT AUBURN, a fortress, Scotland, on of and 30 m. S.W. Inverness, at the S.W. extremity of Loch Ness. It stands on the edge of the lake, and was built, in 1780 for the purpose of overawing some of the Highland clans. It is of a square form with four bastions at the corners, defended by a ditch, covert way and glacis. The barracks are constructed for one field officer four captains, 12 subalterns, and 380 rank and file. It was taken by the Highlanders in 1745. It is now occupied by a few old soldiers only the guns having been removed to Fort George.—The village of same name, close upon the banks of the Caledonian Canal outside the fortress is straggling and insignificant, but has a respectable church and two fairs.

FORT GEORGE, a fortress, Scotland, on of and 10 m. N. E. Inverness, at the extremity of a low point of land projecting into the Moray Firth. It is an irregular polygon with six bastions and has accommodations for 2090 men, 1600 officers. It was built, after the rebellion of 1745 for the purpose of keeping the Highlanders in subjection. It occupies 16 ac. but though skilfully constructed is secure from attacks by sea only being commanded by some adjoining heights.

FORT LIBERTY a mart on to W. Indies, N. coast, May 27 m. S.E. Cape Francois. It is well built with a draw street, a fine square, an elegant fountain, and a good harbour at the head of a bay and extending in the form of a crescent, from one extremity of the town to the other. It communicates with the sea by a narrow channel and is defended by two forts.

FORT ROYAL, a tn. and seaport French W. Indies, 1st Martinique, of which it is cap. lat. 14 36' N. lon. 61 4 15' W (n.) situated on the N. end of a deep and well sheltered bay protected by a fort, which covers the whole surface of a peninsula, and commands the town and harbour. The streets are straight and spacious houses in general well built. The principal buildings are the parish church governor's office, the barracks, arsenal, prison, and hospital. At the E. extremity near the crowning place is a fine parade, called the Savannah, forming the place of Fort St. Louis. From its situation on the W. side of the island, the bay is protected from the prevalent winds, and in one part or another will be found suitable for all circumstances. In 1829 Fort-Royal was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake. Upwards of 500 persons were killed by the falling of the buildings, including nearly all the inmates of the principal hospital. Fort-Royal is the residence of the French governor. Pop. 11,300.

FORT ST. DAVID a fortress, Hindoostan, Coromandel coast, 13 m. S.W. Pondicherry. A fortress was established here in 1691 and after the capture of Madras by the French, in 1746, it became the head of the British settlements in this quarter till 1758, when after a short siege, it was taken by M. Lally and the fortifications demolished.

FORT WILLIAM—1 A fortress, Scotland, on of and 38 m. S.W. Inverness, at a bend of Loch Eil, W. end of the Caledonian Canal. The fortress is an irregular work, defended by a ditch, glacis and redoubt, contains a bomb proof magazine and the barracks are calculated for about 1000 men. Like the other forts above spoken of it was built to keep the Highland clans in check. It was unsuccessfully assailed by the Highlanders in 1711, and again in 1748.—2, A tn. for-

merly called Maryburgh 1½ m. S.W. the fort. It consists of a long straight street, close to the edge of the water with several short intersecting lanes. It contains four places of worship—Established, Free, an Episcopal, and a R. Catholic chapel. One of the sheriff substitutes of the county resides and holds his courts here. The lofty mountain Ben Nevis, 4370 ft. high is within a short distance of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in fishing. Pop. (1841) 1025 (1851) 1383.

FORTALEZA VILLA DO-FORTE, of Ceara, a tn. Brazil cap. prov. Ceara, and near the mouth of the Ceara, in lat. 3° 42' S. lon. 38° 30' W. It consists of an old and a new town. The former stands close to the mouth of the river which discharges itself into a creek formed by *est* Mosquitoe the latter is situated along the N. side of the same promontory. Both of them are very indifferently built; the houses are of earth, and the streets are irregular. The public buildings are not much superior to those of private individuals. Those only deserving of notice are the governor's palace, two churches, an hospital, a military prison, a Latin and a primary school. There is deep water and a good bottom in the bay but no shelter. The depth of water in the harbour varies, at high water from 1 to 2 fathoms. The access to it is by two openings in the rock which overhang it. It is used by coasting vessels only. The trade is chiefly in cotton, hides and excellent dates. Pop. 3000.

FORTANER, a tn. Spain Aragon prov. of 33 m. F.N.E. Teruel, on the side of a hill. It is tolerably well built, though some of the houses are in a dilapidated state, in consequence of the damage they received in the last Spanish war. It contains a parish church, courthouse, a boys and a girls school, and a prison and has some manufactures of cloth several mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 1253.

FORTEAU BAY an inlet, S.E. coast, Labrador near the N.E. extremity of a strait of Berchmans. It receives a considerable river and possesses valuable fisheries.

FORTESQUE BAY a beautiful bay Van Diemen's Land E. coast, Tannian's Peninsula, about 56 m. N Cape Pillar. It is about 4 m. in length, inland, and about 1½ m. wide at the entrance.

FORTEVIOT par. Scot. Perth 6 m. by 2 m. P 638. **FORTH** a large river Scotland reckoned the third in point of magnitude, is formed by the junction of two head streams, called respectively the Duchray and the Dhu—the one rising in Strathgibbie, the other in Perthshire, at the distance of a few miles from each other and both on the N.E. side of the mountain Ben Lomond. The junction of these streams takes place at Aberfoyle, from which the river flows S.E., and discharges itself into the German Ocean having previously expanded into a broad estuary called the Firth of Forth, and forms for a considerable part of its course, the boundary between the counties of Stirling and Perth. Its length, in a straight line, to Kinross, where it begins to widen into an estuary is upwards of 80 m. but, following its numerous windings, may be probably double that length. Its depth is from 8 to 27 fathoms or more the bottom in most places, is covered with mud the tide flows a mile above Stirling Bridge, or about 70 m. from the sea. It drains 645 sq. m. For the greater part of its course it flows through a rich flat country and is navigable for vessels of 800 tons as far as Alloa, and for those of 70 tons to Stirling. Its most remarkable windings, called the Links of Forth occur between the latter places, the distance between Stirling bridge and Alloa being but 6 m. by land while by water is 12. These windings form a great number of beautiful peninsulas. For several miles above and below Kinross, the sides of the Forth exhibit a singular phenomenon, called by seamen leaky tides. When the water has flowed for three hours, it runs back for about an hour and a half nearly as far as when it began to flow. It returns immediately and flows during another hour and a half to the same height it was before and this change takes place both in the flood and ebb tides. There thus actually double the number of tides in this river that are to be found anywhere else. Large tracts of land on both sides of the river above Stirling, but especially in the parish of Kinross, Perthshire, have been cleared of moss, and brought into a state of cultivation, the soil being generally a rich clay of great depth, and exceedingly productive. The Firth of Forth contains great

variety and considerable abundance of fish, particularly herring, which frequent it in immense shoals. Oysters also abound in the estuary. The principal tributary rivers of the Forth are the Teith, and Allan above Stirling Bridge and, below it, the Devon, Carrow, Avon, Almond, Leith, Eke, and Leven, these chiefly flow into it on the S. shore. There are several islands in the river the largest of which are Inchgarvie, Inchcolm, Inchkeith, the Bass and the Isle of May. The latter are situated on the latter and on Inchcolm, and the ruins of castles or religious houses appear on all the different islands. There are a number of harbours along both its coasts, some of which have been formed at a great expense amongst these is the recently erected pier and harbour of Grangemouth belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. The other principal ports, besides those of Stirling and Alloa, already mentioned, are on the N shore Torryburn Inverkeithing Burntisland Kinnegor, Kirkcaldy Dysart, Elly and Anstruther. On the S shore, Borrowstoness, Queensferry Leith, and Prestounkirk.

FORTH MOUNTAINS, a range of quartz hills Ireland co. of and 4 m W Wexford. In 1796, a large body of insurgents camped here previous to the capture of Wexford.

FORTHAMPTON, par Eng Gloucester 2440 ac. Pop. 468

FORTIFIED ISLAND or **BASWARANG** Indian Ocean, coast of Canara, India lat 14° 18' 30" N lon. 74° 23' 15" E. [a.] It is level and has fortifications on it hence its name.

FORTHGALL, par Scot Perth 46 m. by 35 m. Pop. 2486

FORTON, par Eng Stafford 3718 ac. Pop. 741

FORTORKE [Latin *Frederic*] a river Naples, which rises in the E. slope of the Apennines, in the S.E. corner of grove Mammo, and during the greater part of its course, forms the boundary between that prov. and that of Capitanata. It flows first N N W, then N E, and falls into the Adriatic by two mouths. Its whole course is about 70 m.

FORTHORSE, a seaport, royal and part. bor Scotland co. Ross, occupying a remarkable situation, N shore Moray Firth, 8 m. N.E. Inverness, namely opposite Fort George, with which there is communication by a ferry. It was formerly called Chanonry from being the chanonry of Ross, where the bishop had his residence. It was united to the burgh of Rosemarie, which is about 1 m. N.E. from it, by a charter granted by King James II. anno 1444, under the common name of Fortrose and Rosemarie. The town is spoken of as having been then a seat of the arts and sciences. Of its ancient cathedral, which stood in a spacious square only a few columns and arches now remain. These, however from their tasteful execution, afford evidence of its having been a splendid edifice. It has a Free church an Established and an Episcopal chapel the last a handsome gothic structure a grammar-school, a female school and an academy a friendly and a dancing society. Though possessed of a good harbour and other advantages, the town has no trade. It unites with Inverness, Nairn, and Forres, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1148.

FORTUNA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 11 m. N by E Murcia. Most of the streets are regular the houses tolerably well constructed, and of its three squares, the principal contains a large and substantial parish church and there are besides, a chapel of ease, townhouse prison cemetery and three public schools. At the foot of a hill, about 1 m. N of the town, are the thermal and ferruginous baths, for which the place was much noted. Esparto, linen and saltpetre, are manufactured and exported. Pop. 5556.

FORTUNE ISLAND,—1, [Little] Indian Ocean, W coast, Sumatra lat 6° 54' S. lon. 104° 50' E. [a.] 4 m. from the main it is low and woody and about 1 m. in diameter.—2 Indian Archipelago, Malacca Passage lat. 0° 55' S. lon. 124° 8' E. [a.]—3 Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea lat. 5° 15' S. lon. 128° 11' E. [a.]—4, Bonloe Sea lat. 14° 4' N lon. 120° 32' E.

FOSCALDO, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. circondario of same name, at the foot of the Apennines, near the Tyrrhenian Sea 4 m N N W Paola. It contains two parish churches, a convent, and an almshouse. The inhabitants rear great numbers of silk worms. Pop. circondario, 2518.

FOSDINOVO [Latin, *Fosdinovo*] a vit Italy study Modena, 7 m. N.W. Carrara, 1814 ft. above the sea. It has a court of first resort, and is the seat of a military commandant. Pop. 1448.

FOSDYKE, par Eng. Lincoln 2751 ac. Pop. 532

FOSRANO [anc. *Fossano*] a city kingdom of Italy Piedmont, prov. of, and 18 m N.E. Coun. L. bank Stura, in an agreeable and elevated plain, and the seat of a bishop. It is surrounded by old walls and has a castle. The streets are wide and regular and the houses are built upon arches under which are the footpaths. These arches are in many parts so low that passengers can scarcely walk upright; giving to the city rather a gloomy appearance. There are several squares some of them very remarkable a fine cathedral containing a few good paintings and some other churches and conventual buildings, several palaces, a theatre, hospital, *monte-de-pieta*, orphan asylum, cemetery a royal scientific academy several educational establishments, and some mineral basins. Its manufactures are silk, leather iron woollen goods, and paper Trade—agricultural produce. Two well-attended annual fairs. Pop. 16,041.—(Casale).

FOSSEBEGA, several places Naples:—1 A vill and com. prov. Salerno, dist. and 9 m. N.W. Campobasso. It contains six churches. Pop. 2818.—2 A tn. prov. Abruzzo Citra dist. and 5 m. E Lanciano, not far from the Adriatic. It contains three churches. Pop. 2477.—3 A vill and com. prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 18 m. N.W. Piedimonte. Pop. 849.

FOSSE a small tn. Belgium prov. of and 8 m. E W Namur situated in a ravine. In the commune are marble quarries, coal mines glassworks breweries, mills &c. There is a busy trade in groceries and plank. Fosse was in early times of some importance, and its possession was lately contested. Its defences were razed by the French in 1876.

Pop. 2844

FOSSEBEGA a vill and par Norway bud. of and 93 m. S.W. E. Trondheim, an Isl. Gheen, in the Mamsenficord. It has a harbour and carries on a considerable trade in timber. Pop. 2522

FOSCOMBRONE [anc. *Foscombron*] a tn. kingdom of Italy leg. Urbino 85 m. W N W A. town. The modern town is intersected by the river Metauro, over which is a remarkable bridge of a single arch equaling in boldness of design any similar erection of recent times. The cathedral dedicated to San Aldobrandino Vescovo is a fine structure, and contains some interred stones from the ruins of the ancient city whose site is about 2 m. distant and where are the remains of a theatre, and of several other edifices. There are three churches besides the cathedral, and several convents. Foscombrone is celebrated throughout Italy for its silk and woollen manufactures. Near this town was fought 194 n.c. the battle between the Carthaginians and Romans, which decided the supremacy of the latter the Carthaginians having been totally defeated, and their general Asdrubal killed. Pop. 6421.

FOSSEWAY and **TUMBERIDGE** par Scot. Perth 11 m. by 10 m. Pop. 1621

FOSSUM a vill Norway prov. Agderhus, 66 m. S.W. Christiansand. In the vicinity are mines of cobalt and iron and extensive iron works at which both cast and malleable iron are made.

FOSBY or **TIMARON**, par Irel. Queens co. 10 654 ac. Pop. 1507

FOSTER, a township, U States Rhode Island 19 m. W by S. Providence. It has cotton leather and other manufactures. Pop. 2181

FOSTON four parts. Eng.—1 Leicester 840 ac. Pop. 34.—2 Lincoln 2180 ac. Pop. 512.—3 York (N. Riding) 2090 ac. Pop. 577.—4 (upon the Wolds) York (E. Riding) 4394 ac. Pop. 786

FOTHERBY par Eng. Lincoln 1400 ac. Pop. 250.

FOTHERINGAY a par and vill England, co. Northampton. The village pleasantly situated on the Nave 27½ m. N.E. Northampton contains a handsome church in which several illustrious members of the Plantagenet family are interred and a free grammar school endowed by Queen Elizabeth. Fotheringay castle, the birthplace of Richard III. and the scene of the imprisonment, trial and execution of Mary Queen of Scots, was demolished by order of James I. on his

acceding to the English throne Area of par 2110 ac Pop. 261.

FOU a tn and dist. China, prov. Shen-see, the former situated on bank Lo-ho 45 m. S. Yen-nan.

FOU-CROT, China. See FOU-CROU.

FOU-FU a tn China, prov. Shensi, on an affluent of the Hsueh-ho, 37 m. N. by E. S. N. N.

FOU-KUANG a large city China, prov. Quang-tung 21 m. E. N. E. Canton, on the island Hsueh-ho. It is 6 m. in circumference, has manufactures of silk stuffs, cottons, porcelain, and ironmongery with sugar refineries, and an active commerce. A portion of its population, as is common in many other towns in China, live in boats. Pop. estimated at 900,000.

FOUHAN, a tn Lower Egypt, r bank of W or Rosetta branch of the Nile, prov. of 30 m. S. E. Rosetta. It is large, and being beautifully situated, has a picturesque appearance from a distance. It has manufactures of linen, morocco leather, and culinary utensils. In the 16th century it was a place of considerable importance, having an extensive trade, which has since been transferred to Rosetta.

FOUG [anc. *Fugus* *Leucorae*] a vil and com France dep. Meurthe about 5 m. from Toul. It is agreeably situated on a vine slope, and has a weekly market, and two annual fairs. A hall in the vicinity is crowded with the remains of a castle and palace, which belonged to the early kings of France. Pop. 1484.

FOUGERES [Latin *Fiducius Rhodanus*] a tn France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, 38 m. N. E. Metz. It is agreeably situated on a hillside, and has broad well-made streets, well built houses, and a parish church, behind which, on a terrace is an agreeable promenade. It has important manufactures of silk-cloth, seeking tape, coarse hannels, lace, and hats with dyeworks famed for their scarlet hannels, tanneries, paper-mills, starch-works, and in the environs, glass-works and a trade in agricultural produce. Wines, and manufactures. It was formerly a fortress, and one of the keys of Brittany and in its vicinity November 13, 1793 a memorable engagement took place between the Vendéens and the republicans. Pop. 9106.

FOUGEROLLE a tn France dep. Haute-Saône, 20 m. N. E. Vesoul. It is an old place, long dependent on a feudal castle. It has numerous distilleries of cherry brandy with some river boat factories and a trade in brimley planks, linen, &c. Pop. 1139.

FOUGEN, a tn Asiatic Turkey. See FOUCEA.

FOULLOUBE (L'A) a vil. France, dep. Loire, 6 m. N. W. St. Etienne on the Foreud with a ribbon and paper manufactory. Pop. 873.

FULL or FOLLA an Isl N. Sea, the most W. of the Shetlands, about 20 m. distant from the nearest land lat. 60° 5' N. lon. 2° 6' W. (a). It is about 3 m. long by 1½ broad, affords excellent sheep pasture, and is resorted to as a fishing station. Pop. 215.

FOUL ISLAND bay of Bengal off W. coast, Burmah lat. 18° 4' N. lon. 93° 57' E. It is of a conical form with a gradual declivity from the centre towards the sea, the N. and terminating in a low point. It is covered with trees.

FOULHES See FELLATHES.

FOULDEN par Eng. Norfolk; 1895 ac. Pop. 491.

FOULDEN par Scot. Berwick 3 m. by 2 m. Pop. 490.

FOULE POINT a report to Madagascar N. E. coast, lat. 17° 40' E. lon. 49° 27' E. It is advantageously situated for trade of which it has a considerable share. There is a fort here of considerable strength, but inefficient in position as troops can land out of its range. Bullocks and refreshments are to be obtained and anchorage is formed by a large reef, which begins on the shore about 1½ m. S. from the town, and extends nearly a mile N. by E.

FOULIS-WERRIN, par Scot. Perth 10 m. by 7 m. Pop. 1468.

FOULMIRE, par Eng. Cambridge 2210 ac. Pop. 507.

FOULNESS, Isl and par Eng. Essex 28,006 ac. forming part of the felds of Crouch river. Pop. 640.

FOULSHAM par Eng. Norfolk 2276 ac. Pop. 1077.

FOULTA, or FULTA a large vil. Hindostan prov. Bengal 22 m. S. W. Calcutta, 1 bank Hooghly. It possesses a safe anchorage.

FOULWEATHER (Cape) a promontory on the W. coast of N. America, U. States Oregon lat. 44° 48' N. lon. 124° 18' W. (a).

FOUNAI a manufacturing and trading tn. Japan, lat. 34° 45' N. lon. 135° m. N. N. S. Nagasaki.

FOUNING a city China, prov. Chihli, 12 m. from the Gulf of Pechilie, and 180 m. S. Peking.

FOURCEAUBAULT a vil. France, dep. Nievre, 5 m. from Nevers, a bank Loire here crossed by a suspension bridge. There are extensive iron-smelting furnaces and forges, employing about 8000 workmen and a church and school have also been erected.

FOURMIES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S. E. E. Avesnes, on the Petite-Heule. It has manufactures of lace thread, lace, cotton, and woollen-spinneries, carding-mills, a bleachfield glass-house, and iron-forgs. Pop. 1833.

FOURNI ISLANDS, a group of islands, Greek Archipelago, E. coast, Aegean Turkey pass. Anasolia, between the islands Naxos and Samos lat. (S. extremity of the large) 37° 58' 24" N. lon. 26° 51' 15" E. (a). St. Minas, or the grand Fourni, the principal one, is about 5 m. in circumference. The group comprises besides, the little Fourni or Finaia, and about 18 or 20 others, most of them long and narrow and traversed by a ridge of mountains. The Fourni have obtained their name from their presenting at a distance the appearance of ovens.

FOUSYAMA, a mountain, Japan, lat. Niphon, prov. Bourguin, 65 m. S. W. Yedo, near the bay of Tokio. It is reckoned the highest mountain in Japan, and its summit is covered with perpetual snow which is sometimes plowed by a thick smoke of disgusting odor.

FOUTEA, a tn. Japan, lat. Niphon, prov. Bingo, 108 m. N. E. Mouchi.

FOUVENT LE-RAS, a vil. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 16 m. from Gray. In its vicinity are three large grottoes, in one of which M. Cuvier discovered in 1800, the fossil bones of a great number of quadrupeds, and in 1827 on a second search, M. Thivras found relics of the rhinoceros, elephant, hyena, bear, horse, ox, and lion.

FOVANT par Eng. Wilt 2160 ac. Pop. 321.

FOVEAUX, a strait New Zealand, between the islands New Leicester and New Munster. Its E. entrance is about 25 m. wide its N. W. about 18 m. Both entrances are crowded with small islands.

FOVERAN par Scot. Aberdeen 4 m. by 9 m. P. 1638.

FOW or FAX, an Isl Indian Archipelago, Giliak passage, about lat. 0° 5' S. lon. 132° 20' E. separated from the W. shore of Gili by a narrow channel about 2 m. wide, which forms a safe harbour with depths from 10 to 15 fathoms. It abounds with turtle and fish of various kinds. The natives have been found hospitable they speak the Malay and Tidore languages.

FOWEY an anc. seaport, bor. market tn and par Eng. land co. Cornwall. The town 23 m. E. by 5 Plymouth lat. (castle) 50° 19' 43" N. lon. 4° 38' 45" W. (c) on r bank and at the mouth of the Fowey has exceedingly narrow and irregular streets—the principal one extending nearly 1 m. along the banks of the river. It has a lofty spacious church with an ornamental tower. Wesleyan and Independent chapels, several schools, and an almshouse. The workhouses, over which is the townhall is a spacious building. The harbour is commodious, and well secured by the high land on each side, though extremely narrow being not more than a cable's length across. On the W. side stands St. Catherine's castle, and on the E. side are the ruins of St. Saviour an old church. The former which stands on a magnificent pile of rocks, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. In the channel, and opposite the town there are three saltpetre at low water. The principal exports are copper ore, of which many thousand tons are shipped annually, phellaria, china clay and stone. The salted fishery and mining business are the principal supports of the population. Fowey was a place of great importance in the 13th and 14th centuries, having numerous ships, and a formidable name in the naval annals of the time. During the siege of Calais, under Edward III. It sent 47 vessels to that monarch's aid being a greater number than was contributed by any other town in England. Market day Saturday, three annual fairs for cattle. Area of par 1945 ac. Pop. 1603.

FOWEY a river England, co. Cornwall rising about 4 m. S. E. Camelford, and, after a course of about 30 m. S., then W. and lastly E. falling into the English Channel near Fowey. It is navigable to near Looe Island, 5 m. above Fowey.

FOWLES (Hawson) par Scot. See LUTON.

FOUNTHAM, par. Eng. Hereford 4723 ac. Pop. 1069.

FOX, a river U States, Wisconsin and Illinois, rising in the former passes through a number of small lakes near the confines of the latter and entering the Illinois at Ottawa.

FOX (Gazay and Lertze) two rivers Lower Canada, within 3 m. of each other and both falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence between Griffith's Cove and Little Vallee, on the N.E. side of the dist. of Gaspé.

FOXCOOT two pars. Eng. —1 Bucks 714 ac. Pop. 99 —2 Hants 630 ac. Pop. 78.

FOXES CHANVELL, a strait, British N America stretching N from the N.W. extremity of Hudson's Strait having W Melville Peninsula and Southampton Island, and P an unexplored country.

FOXEARIE par. Eng. Essex 1640 ac. Pop. 453.

FOXFORD a market in Ireland co Mayo on the Moy 13 m N.W. Castlebar. It contains the parish church a St. Catholic chapel and two public schools and has some trade in corn. Market day Thursday and several annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. It is noted for the longevity of its inhabitants. Pop. 631.

FOXHALL par. Eng. Suffolk 1879 ac. Pop. 176.

FOXHOLES, par. Eng. York (E Riding) 4200 ac. P. 406.

FOXLEY, two pars. Eng. —1 Norfolk 1620 ac. Pop. 821. —2 Wilt 750 ac. Pop. 68.

FOXTON two pars. Eng. —1 Cambridgeshire 1727 ac. Pop. 459 —2 Leicester 8020 ac. Pop. 413.

FOY par. Eng. Hereford 2323 ac. Pop. 268.

FOY several places France, of which the principal are —1 (de Grande St.) (Latin *Fossus Sanctus Fidei*) a tn. dep. Gironde, 40 m. E. Bordeaux. 1 bank, Dordogne with manufactures of woollen and cotton houses and hampers cloth tanneries and dye-works, and a trade in excellent white wines, brandy and agricultural produce. 1 op. 2883. —2 (de Lyon, St.) a large vil and com dep Rhone 2 m N.E. Lyons near 1 bank Rhone. It is composed of several hamlets, has an elevated situation and two annual fairs. 1 op. 2805 —3, (L'Archevêque, St.) a vil dep Rhone, about 18 m W Lyons. It gives its name to a small coal field which is wrought in the vicinity and has several annual fairs. Pop. 689.

FOYER, a small river Scotland in Inverness, which, after a course chiefly N falls into Loch Ness on the E. side, about half way between Fort-Augustus and its N.E. extremity. It forms two romantic falls, the upper about 30 ft., and the lower about 60 ft. high.

FOYLE, a river Ireland formed by various streams, which unite near Strabane, in co. Tyrone. Hence it flows N past St. Johnston and Londonderry below which at the distance of about 4 m. it falls into the inlet or arm of the sea, called Lough Foyle. It is navigable for vessels of 800 tons, up to the city of Londonderry but smaller vessels can now ascend to Strabane, 12 m further up.

FOYRAN par. Irel. Westmeath 5877 ac. Pop. 1216.

FRAGA (anc. *Gulga Frenca*) a city Spain, Aragon, prov. of and 48 m. S.E. by S. Huesca, 14 m W S.W. Lerida. 1 bank, Girona crossed here by a wooden bridge of 20 arches. The principal streets are paved, but generally steep and narrow. Of its many squares those of San Pedro and Obispo are only of many of remark either for size or appearance. It has two parish churches — San Pedro and San Miguel the former a spacious substantial and ancient edifice, was formerly a mosque three convents two chapels and a cemetery; a handsome modern townhouse a prison, storehouse, Latin and several primary schools. On an adjacent hill stand the remains of a Roman fortress. Loden and woollen fabrics, hampers, canyery wine, and oil are manufactured and a small trade is done in cattle, grain, hemp, silk, fruits, &c. It was an important place under the Moors and the kings of Aragon. Pop. 8646.

FRAGNITO two places, Naples —1 (L'Albano) A vil and com. prov. Principato Ultra, 19 m W N.W. Aviano. It contains three churches, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2075 —2 (Montorio, or Aragnito) A little N.E. of the former near r. bank, Tevere. Pop. 2400.

FRAGUA, a river New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Melva, which rises on the S.E. slope of the mts. de Páramo, flows S.E. to the confines of Ecuador and after a

course of about 180 m. joins the Japura at Notao, lat. 0° 50' N. lon. 74° 10' W.

FRAILLES, a vil. Spain, Andalucia, prov. of, and 25 m. S.W. Jerez, 1 bank, Linares. It has a church, townhouse, prison, two schools a storehouse, and cemetery, with chapel attached. Manufactures —wool, linen, and hampers fabrics, brandy &c. Trade —grain, cattle, brandy wine oil, fruits, and hardware. In the vicinity are some mineral springs. Pop. 2174.

FRAIN or **FRATY** (Moravia, Prussia) a market in Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 10 m. W N.W. Zselitz, in the valley of the Thaya, picturesquely situated on a kind of peninsula formed by that river. It contains two churches, and a chapel and has manufactures of woollenware and other storeware, two mills, a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. On the right or opposite side of the river on a lofty height, stands a magnificent castle, with three towers, and a good library. Pop. 840.

FRAPPOINT a vil and com. Belgium, prov. of and 9 m. S.E. Liège. It has manufactures of gun barrels numerous forges and some rolling-mills, and establishments for preparing timber from a falling-mill and two tanneries, some quarries, and those for preparing lime for agricultural purposes. Pop. 1058.

FRATHORSE E par. Eng. York (E. Riding) 2153 ac. 1 op. 104.

FRAMFIELD par. Eng. Sussex 6700 ac. Pop. 1385.

FRAMILLES, a vil and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut about 8 m. S.W. Mons with manufactures of cordage and several distilleries corn and oil mills, lime-burning, and coal mining. Pop. 907.

FRAMINGHAM two pars. E. g. Norfolk —1 (East) 660 ac. Pop. 111 —2 (West) 608 ac. Pop. 845.

FRAMLINGHAM a m. and prov. England co. Suffolk. The town 14 m. N.N.E. Ipswich, agreeably situated on an eminence, near the source of the Ore, contains many respectable and well built houses with a spacious market-place in the centre. It has a stately parish church, built entirely of black flint, with a square tower 90 ft. high a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan Methodist, and places of worship for Independents and Unitarians, a free, and other schools, with sets of almshouses. Here was the scene of a magnificent old castle, supposed to have been erected by Rodwald King of the E. Angles. The walls are 44 ft. high and 8 ft. thick, flanked with 18 square towers, 14 ft. higher than the ramparts. Area of par. 460 ac. Pop. 2400.

FRAMINGHAM a vil and township U States, Massachusetts. The vil pleasantly situated 21 m W S.W. Boston, has several mills, and manufactures of woollen stuffs and leather. Pop. (township) 5099.

FRAMMERBRACHI a in Bavaria, Lower Franconia, at the confluence of the Lohr here crossed by a bridge and the Labachbach. It contains a church, and chapel and iron, and several other mills, and a trade in paper and wool. Many of the inhabitants are carters. Pop. 2188.

FRAMITON four pars. Eng. —1 Dorset 3808 ac. Pop. 892 —2 Lincoln 7800 ac. Pop. 801 —Two in Gloucestershire (1) (Cottrell) 2100 ac. Pop. 1637 —(2) (Upper Stow) 4190 ac. Pop. 994.

FRAMURA a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, division Genoa prov. of, and 5 m N.W. Levante on a hill near the sea. It contains a very ancient church, of the composite order, three minor churches, and an old tower used as a belfry. The district is fertile in corn wine, olives, chestnuts, and figs. Pop. 1113.

FRANC-ALZU a country of France, in the ancient prov. of Auvergne. Its capital was Clermont.

FRANCAISSE (La) a m. and com. France, dep. Tern et Garonne, around of and 10 m. from Montauban. It has manufactures of earthenware and five annual fairs one of which lasts three days. Pop. 8913.

FRANCASTEL, a vil France, dep. Oise, around of and 25 m. from Clermont. It stands on a commanding height, and was formerly surrounded by walls and ditches, of which only some vestiges remain. It has a wall of extraordinary depth. Pop. 528.

FRANCA or **VILLA FRANCA** co. INVERARONA, a m. Brazil prov. of, and 570 m N.W. S. S. Paulo, 7 bank, Mogi. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of woollen

hats, and woollen and cotton cloth. It is the residence of a Justice of peace.

FRANCAVILLA, six places, Naples.—1. A tn. prov. *Otranto*, 14 m. W. R. *Island*, on a hill. It is well built, with straight and spacious streets, has a parish church, elaborately ornamented a college, having handsome halls and galleries, three hospitals, a charitable asylum, a *mont-de-piété*, and several convents. It manufactures woollen stuffs, cotton stockings, earthenware and smelt, with a considerable trade in wine oil and cotton. A great part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1734. Pop. 11,108.—2. A tn. prov. *Abruzzo Citra*, dist. and 6 m. N. E. *Chieti*, near the Adriatic. It contains a collegiate, and three other churches, two convents, and an almshouse, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 2373.—3. A vil. and com., prov. *Basilicata*, dist. and 26 m. E. *Lagonegro*. It contains two parish churches. Pop. 2403.—4. A vil. and com., prov. *Calabria Citra*, dist. and 10 m. E. *Crotavillari*. Pop. 1406.—5. A vil. prov. *Calabria Ultra*, dist. and 18 m. S. W. *Nicotro*. Pop. 1601.—6. A tn. to Sicily, dist. *Crotavillari*, near I. *Isola*, *Alcantara*, 34 m. S. W. *Nicotro*. It has manufactures of silk and linen and an establishment for bleaching wax. In the vicinity are mines of silver, copper, lead and antimony. Pop. 4000.

FRANCE [Latin, *Gallia* or *Francia* Italian and Spanish, *Francia* Portuguese *Francia* German *Frankreich* Dutch, *Frankryk* Danish *Frankrike* Swedish *Frankrike* a maritime country in the W. of Europe, forming one of its most extensive, most populous, and most industrial States, including under its sovereignty, in addition to France, properly so called and a few islands along its coast the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, the colony of Algeria in the N. and several small settlements and fortresses on the W. coast of Africa the island of Bourbon, St. Paul Amsterdam, St. Marie de Madagascar Nosse-Bé &c. in the Indian Ocean Pondicherry and a few other settlements on the coast of Hindostan and in the W. hemisphere the West Indian islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Marie Galana, Petite Terre, Dominica, and the N. part of St. Martin the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland and the large but not well defined territory of French Guiana, in the N. E. of America. In addition to the above, some French geographers, founding on recent attempted seizures, include among the colonial possessions of France the groups of the Marquesas, and of Tahiti in the Pacific Ocean. The following table presents an approximate estimate of the area, in sq. m., and of the population of the whole French possessions—

	Area in sq. m.	Population.
France, with Corsica.	271,452	37,472,728
Algeria.	245,285	2,899,124
Africa.		78,415
Islands, Indian Ocean: Coadia China, &c.		1,128,070
W. India.	1,114	57,618
Guiana, &c.	1,832	30,897
St. Pierre, &c. N. America.	91	2,497
The Marquesas, Society I. lands, &c.	5,185	65,000
Total.		42, 60,159

As the colonies and dependencies are separately described under their own heads, only France proper including Corsica, which has been completely incorporated with it, is here considered.

France is situated between lat. 42° 20' N. and 51° 5' N. and lon. 4° 50' W. and 8° 25' E., and is bounded N. by the German Ocean, and the Straits of Dover N. W. the English Channel [French, *La Manche*], W. the Atlantic, more especially that part of it called the Bay of Biscay [French, *Golf de Gascogne*], S. Spain and the Mediterranean Sea, E. the German States, Switzerland and Baden, and N. E. Rhineland, Hanover, Prussia, Luxembourg and Belgium. In tracing the contour of the space thus bounded, the projections and indentations which occur are so numerous, that it necessarily assumes the shape of a polygon composed of many unequal sides. The most marked and salient points, however, are only a few, namely the N. W. the E. W. the S. W. and the S. E. extremities. By connecting these five points by straight lines, a pentagon is formed, which includes the whole of the French territory and gives a good general idea of its shape, except on the E. side, where the line, joining the E. and S. E. extremities, includes the whole of Savoy belonging to the Em-

peror, and also a considerable portion of Switzerland. The W. side also, to avoid including a large expanse of sea, must be made to assume much more the form of a curve than of a straight line. The longest lines which can be drawn across France are two diagonals which intersect each other—the one, from the S. E. to the N. W. extremities, 470 m., and the other from the S. W. to the N. E. extremities, 325 m. Measured on the meridian of Dunkirk the greatest length is 600 m., and measured on the parallel of 48° 30' the greatest breadth is 363 m. The breadth near the centre is 400 m. and between the mouth of the Gironde and the frontiers of Savoy where it is narrowest, does not exceed 330 m. The length of the coast line without allowing for minor indentations, is, along the German Ocean and English Channel, 560 m.; along the Atlantic, 500 m. and along the Mediterranean, 361 m. giving an aggregate of 1330 m. It is difficult to say what addition would be made by minutely tracing the bays and headlands, but the whole length may be safely estimated at not less than 1500 m. The continental boundary is formed on the S. W. by the Pyrenees, 350 m. on the E. by the Alps 155 m. the Jura, 167 m. and the Rhine, 100 m. and on the N. E. by an arbitrary line of about 390 m. in all, 923 m. thus giving in coast and mainland, a general perimeter of about 2463 m. The area is 505,671 sq. m. On taking a survey of this great country it is impossible not to be struck with the advantages which it derives from its position. It not only forms a continuous and compact whole, but though united to the continent by a line of above 900 m., is so much isolated from it by great natural boundaries that the only direction in which it can be considered open to hostile attack is on the N. & where a line of strong fortresses has made a barrier almost as impenetrable as those which in other directions, have been provided by nature. Again on the N. and W., a long line of coast gives it immediate access to the great ocean thoroughfares, while on the S. its harbours in the Mediterranean give it a commanding influence both in Africa and the East, and secure to it a large share in the traffic of that most important of all inland seas.

Geographical Divisions.—France was originally possessed by a number of independent tribes, whose mutual enmities and jealousies precluding the possibility of a general union for the common safety made them a comparatively easy conquest to the disciplined armies of Rome. Long before the arrival of Julius Caesar a considerable portion of the S. E. of France formed a Roman province, under the name of *Gallia Transalpinis*. The remainder of the country is described by Caesar under three principal divisions—one in the N. occupied by the Belgæ, a second in the S. W. occupied by the Aquitani and the remainder occupied by Gelli proper or Celts. After the completion of the Roman conquest, these names in a great measure disappeared, and a division into four provinces took place. At a still later period the names of the provinces were again changed, and their number was increased to 12. Without particularizing the whole, we may mention as of most frequent occurrence in history—*Arvernensis* France, and *Secundia*, in the E. *Lugdunensis* France, *Secundia*, *Tertia*, and *Quarta*, in the E. and the centre, and *Aquitania* France and *Secundia*, in the S. and S. W. During the decline of the Roman empire a number of German tribes had gained a footing in the country and appeared to have formed a confederation under the designation of *Franks* or *Freemen*, but when the empire fell, the victorious barbarians who had subdued it, Vandals, Huns, Suevians, Burgundians, &c. appeared on the frontiers of Gaul defeated the Franks, who attempted to oppose them, and finally formed permanent settlements. The Franks, though weakened, had not been subdued. Not contented with retaining their ground, they made new conquests, and at last succeeded both in giving their name to the country and founding the French monarchy in the person of their King, Clovis, towards the end of the fifth century. Were it probable, it would scarcely be worth while to attempt to trace the various subdivisions which the monarchy subsequently underwent. Suffice it to say that not without numerous changes and interruptions of property it continued to advance, till, under Louis XIV., its extent had nearly the same as at present. The subdivision of the country into provinces had long been adopted, and was now completed—the number of provinces amounting to 33. In 1789 when the *levée* of change became paramount, the provinces were not permitted to escape;

has its highest peak in *Spain*, but the adjacent peak, *Nethon*, which nearly equals it, having a height of 11 165 ft., is in *France*. Several other summits on the French side of the *Pyrenees* exceed 10,000 ft. Both of these ranges throw out numerous branches; but they all subside rapidly as they recede from their central axis, and fall far short of the heights which have been already mentioned. The range next in importance is the *Cevennes*, the S. extremity of which has been placed somewhat arbitrarily in a depression where a lateral branch of the *Pyrenees* seems to terminate, and the *Canal du Midi*, connecting the *Atlantic* with the *Mediterranean*, has its summit level. From this point, called the *Col de Narbonne*, the *Cevennes* proceed first in a N.E. direction as far as *Mont Pilat*, in the S.E. of *dep. Lozere*, and then N to the *Canal du Centre*. Their whole length is about 850 m.

The average height of the central ridge does not exceed 3000 ft. but the loftiest summits are found not in it, but in its *W* branches, where the culminating points occur in the *Plomb de Cantal*, 5200 ft. and the *Puy de Sancy* 6224 ft. Though the *Cevennes* are considered as terminating at the *Canal du Centre*, they only change their name at this point, and are continued N.E. under the name of *Cote d'Or* to an elevated plain stretching longitudinally E. and W. and known by the name of the *Plateau de Langres*. At its E. extremity the chain of the *Vosges* commences in a ramifications, called *Monts Faucilles*. The principal chain lies considerably E., commencing in the *Ballon d'Alsace*, in the N.E. of *dep. Haute Saone*, and stretching almost due N. along the *W* of *dep. Haut-Rhin* and *Bas-Rhin* into *Germany*. The whole length of this principal chain with *France* is about 95 m. but if to this we add the *Faucilles*, the *Plateau de Langres*, and the *Cote d'Or* by which it is brought into connection with the *Cevennes*, we shall have a total length of about 370 m. The average height does not exceed 3000 ft. and the most remarkable summits—the *Ballon de Guebwiller*, *Haut de Rhone*, and the *Ballon d'Alsace*—are, respectively, 4655 ft., 4591 ft., and 4174 ft. A chain of heights stretching E. connects the chain of the *Vosges* with that of the *Jura*, which has an average height of about 3000 ft., but subsiding rapidly as it recedes from the *Alps*, has none of its culminating points in *France*. Another low chain, continued from the *Plateau de Langres*, proceeds N.W., and forms two other ranges or plateaux, known by the names of *Argonne* and *Ardennes*. Their average elevation under 1200 ft. scarcely entitles them to a place among mountain ranges.

Hydrography.—The great watershed by which the whole of *Europe* is divided into two vast basins, the one of which sends its waters S. to the *Mediterranean*, the *Black Sea*, and the *Caspian*, and the other W. and N. to the *Atlantic*, *North Sea*, and the *Baltic*, passes in a wavy line across *France* from S.W. to N.E., and divides it into two very unequal portions. In *France*, this watershed commences at the *W* extremity of the *Pyrenees*, and proceeds E. in the line of its central axis till it reaches the S.E. extremity of *Arvergne*. Here it meets a branch thrown off at right angles from the principal chain, and proceeds with it N. to the *Col de Narbonne*, already referred to as the summit level of the *Canal du Midi*. It occurs in now determined by the *Cevennes*, with which it proceeds first, almost tortuously N.E. and then almost due N., crossing the *Canal du Nord*, and thereafter continuing with the *Cote d'Or* to the *Plateau de Langres*. Having crossed this plateau the *Monts Faucilles* give it an E. direction as far as the *Ballon d'Alsace*, where, as if retracing its steps, it proceeds S.W. along the great wall of the *Jura*, and quits the French territory on reaching the slopes of the *Jorat*. The portion of *France* to the S. and E. of this great watershed is not equal to a fourth of its whole surface, and is almost wholly drained by the *Rhone* and its tributaries. The only secondary basins deserving of notice are those of the *Tooth*, *Lot*, *Or*, and *Aude*, which have their sources in the *Pyrenees* and the *Hernault*, which descends from the *Cevennes*. The far larger part of *France*, situated N. and W. of the great European watershed, contains, in addition to a number of secondary four principal river basins—the *Rhone*, belonging to the N. Sea; *Garonne*, *Ouse*, the *Seine*, belonging to the English Channel and the *Loire* and *Gironde*, both belonging to the Bay of *Biscay*. The first of these basins, though the largest of all, is developed to a very limited extent within the French territory. All the others are wholly French.

The more important secondary basins on this side of the great watershed, are those of the *Somme* and the *Orne*, belonging to the English Channel and the *Vilaine*, *Saône*, *Meuse*, *Charente*, and *Adour* belonging to the Bay of *Biscay*. The lengths of the principal rivers, and the area of their basins are exhibited in the following Tables:—

LENGTHS OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS.—

River.	Length, Miles.	River.	Length, Miles.
Adour	354	Meuse (French part)	161
Algar	222	Mura	288
Aude	130	Muselle (French part)	197
Charente	248	Marna	291
Loire	601	Oise	148
Orne	179	Ouse (French part)	148
Dordogne	310	Orn	86
Doubs	283	Rhin	268
Durance	321	Rhone (French part)	138
Eure	222	Rhone, with lake	134
Escaut (Scheldt)	11	Rhone (French part)	258
Garonne, as far as Carcassonne	448	Rhone, as far as Lyons	528
Garonne, as far as Bay of Amberg	584	Saone	316
Hernault	58	Seine	497
Loire	601	Somme	115
Loire (French part)	301	Tarn	280
Loire	644	Vienne	280
Loire	644	Vilaine	252
Meuse	454	Yonne	164

AREA OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVER BASINS.—

River Basin.	Area, Sq. Miles.	River Basin.	Area, Sq. Miles.
Adour	345	Seine, as far as Paris	1071
Algar	318	Tarn	601
Garonne, as far as Bay d'Amber	5141	Tourne	458
Escaut	608	Meuse (French part)	268
Dordogne, as far as Bay d'Amber	608	Rhin	219
Doubs	278	Rhone (French part)	644
Loire	4480	Rhone	974
Loire	617	Rhone (French part)	2165
Loire	644	Saone	115
Loire	644	Durance	317

The lakes are so few in number and individually so limited in extent, as to be unimportant of separate notice. The largest, *Grand-Lieu*, in *dep. Loire Inferieure*, covers an area of only 29 sq. m. and is altogether devoid of interest. The next largest, *St. Point*, in the *Jura*, does not cover 2 sq. m. Others, of still less dimensions, become more interesting from their localities in the lofty regions of the *Pyrenees*, or in the deep hollows of ancient craters in *Arvergne*.

Geology.—As might be anticipated, from the extent of space which it occupies, *France* possesses all the geological formations, in a greater or less degree of development. The mountains generally have a nucleus of granite, which accordingly forms a prevailing rock in the *Alps*, on the E. frontier and their branches S. to the shores of the *Mediterranean* in the *Pyrenees*, the *Cevennes*, and the elevated plateau of *Langres*. In the *Vosges* it is more sparingly developed, its place being often occupied by porphyry and in the *Jura*, where limestone occurs in such enormous masses as to have given its name to a peculiar formation, it does not appear at all in situ. But, on the other hand, almost the whole of the extensive peninsula, including the old provinces of *Brittany* and part of those of *Normandy* and *Poitou*, is covered by it. The other crystalline rocks consisting chiefly of trachyte and diorite, have received a magnificent development in *Arvergne*, where whole mountains are composed of them, and where the effects of recent volcanic agency are still presented to the eye in extinct craters and lava streams. The granite is overlain by primitive stratified rocks of gneiss, and of muscovite and argillaceous slates, succeeded, particularly in the *Pyrenees* by mountain limestone, which there assumes a form worthy of the name, and is found on *Mont Parn*, full of its characteristic fossil shells, at the height of 10 230 ft. above the level of the sea. The secondary formation, commencing with this limestone, and continued in ascending series up to the chalk, always possesses peculiar interest, because, within its valuable mines of lead and iron and all the workable seams of coal, are included. It is largely developed in many parts of *France*, and furnishes a considerable number of coal and mineral beds, to which more particular reference will afterwards be made. The tertiary formation including all the *limestone*, *marls*, and *clays*, above the chalk, occurs continuously in two great divisions, and partially in a number of isolated spots, and covers a vast extent of surface. The larger continuous division is in the S.W., where it commences at the foot of the *Pyrenees*, and

occupies a very large portion of the basins of the Garonne and of the Adour. The latter but better known division, takes the name of the Paris basin and has been made familiar to the scientific world by the labours of Cuvier and other distinguished naturalists. It occupies a large extent of space around Paris, and stretches S. into the valley of the Loire. A considerable stretch of the same formation is found in the basin of the Rhone, particularly along the E. bank both of that river and its tributary Saône. Of more recent alluvial formations the only one particularly deserving of notice is the delta of the Rhone.

Climate.—France extends a π more than 6° of latitude presents a coast of many hundred miles, partly to the ocean, and partly to an inland sea and is composed, in its interior of lofty mountain ranges, elevated plateaux, undulating slopes, and low level plains. All these circumstances make it obvious, that its climate must be greatly diversified, and cannot be described accurately without dividing it into different regions. But, before mentioning these, it may be proper to observe, in general, that no country in Europe can boast of a climate superior to that of France. With a very limited exception, it lies wholly within the more moderate portion of the temperate zone, between the isothermal lines of 50° and 60°, and, consequently with a mean annual temperature the difference of which, at its N. and S. extremities, does not exceed 10°. The climatorial regions to which reference has been made, could not be determined with accuracy without a long series of observations, continued simultaneously for years over the whole country for the purpose of ascertaining the extremes and fluctuations of temperature, the direction force and prevalence of winds and the quantity and frequency of rain. But a method of far more easy attainment, and sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes, is furnished by the peculiar vegetable products which different districts are able to mature. Four distinct regions are thus obtained. Within the first, and warmest, the olive is successfully cultivated. It forms the S.E. part of France and is chiefly confined to the departments which border on the Mediterranean. The second region is characterized by the general cultivation of maize or Indian corn. Its N. limit is determined by a line drawn diagonally in a E.N.E. direction, from dep. Gironde, to dep. Bas-Rhin. The third region reaches N. to the extreme limit of the profitable culture of the vine and may be considered as determined by a line stretching between the mouth of the Loire and the town of Meudon in dep. Ardennes. All the country beyond this line is included in the fourth region. All of these regions, notwithstanding their diversities of temperature, are generally healthy. In the N.W. the prevalence of winds from that direction often produces a superfluity of moisture, which manifests itself in mists or in frequent and heavy showers of rain. At the opposite extremity the S.E., a contrary effect is produced, and a sultry stifling wind wrinkles up the skin, and not unfrequently spreads fever in its most malignant form. But it is only to a few exceptional districts that these remarks apply. After allowing for them more than four-fifths of the surface remains under a moderate and agreeable temperature, especially in its central districts for salubrious serenity and brightness.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—In the variety of its vegetable products France surpasses all the other countries of Europe. The number of its plants, either indigenous or completely naturalized, has been estimated at rather more than 1000. One-half of these belong to the cryptogamous class, composed chiefly of ferns, lichens, and funguses, and for the most part devoid of economical value. But the phanerogamous class, including all flowering plants, and among them all which furnish products essential to the existence and comfort of man, contains 5540 species, while Germany has only 3280 (England 1870) and Prussia, 1019. Of course, the far greater part of these are interesting only to the botanist and many others, though possessed of a value which makes the preservation and propagation of them an object of national importance, are by their very nature excluded from a course of regular culture. Existing in natural forests, they perpetuate themselves by sowing off shoots from the parent stems or by shedding their seed, and when turned into regular plantations, they grow up with little care and continue in vigour for centuries. In these natural and artificial forests France is well supplied, and finds an important source of wealth. They extend over

about one-seventh of the whole surface, and are the more valuable from usually occupying ground which could not be in any other way have been turned to good account. Their principal localities are the Ardennes, Vosges, and Flanders de Langres in the N.E. the Jura in the E. and the Cevennes, particularly the mountains of Auvergne, in the centre. The two loftiest of the French mountain-ranges, the Alps and the Pyrenees, are comparatively poor in wood. Isolated forests exist in various other quarters as at Compiègne, Villers-Cotterêts, Halluin, Chantilly, Fontainebleau, the mouth of the Seine, and in the Landes along the Bay of Biscay. In the last locality a forest of sea pine, about 100 m. long by 7 m. broad has been formed and not only furnishes good timber and large quantities of resin and other vegetable products, but serves the important purpose of protecting a large tract of territory from clouds and whirlwinds of sand which must soon have converted it into a desert. The other localities in which the pine prevails are the Vosges and the Jura, where the principal species is the common fir (*Pinus Abies*) and the latter Alps, where it is the larch (*Pinus Larix*). In the other forests the prevailing trees are the oak and the elm. Where artificial plantations have been formed, one tree to which a just precedence has been given is the chestnut, equally valuable for the food and the timber which it furnishes. Another tree, perhaps of more importance than any other but chiefly confined by the degree of warmth which it requires to the S. of France, is the mulberry on which the most celebrated branch of national industry is founded. From the constant attention given to it, its management might be considered as forming part of the general agriculture of the country. It is cultivated on the most extensive scale in departments Gard, Vaucluse, and Hautes-Alpes and more partially in departments Var, Bouches-du-Rhône, Drôme, Ardeche, and Lozère. The number of mulberry trees in France has been estimated at 5,760,000. Another tree of great economical importance, and once so extensively cultivated as to define one of the climatorial regions into which the country has been divided, is the olive. A severe winter in 1789 having destroyed or seriously damaged a vast number of the trees the cultivation has lost much of the favour with which it was previously regarded. In some districts, particularly along the shores of the Mediterranean, it maintains its ground but in general both the quantity and quality of the produce are defective. The best oil comes from the plain of Salon in the neighbourhood of Aix, department Bouches-du-Rhône. Among the other trees and shrubs which form objects of culture in the olive region may be mentioned the orange, lemon, pistachio, and cedar. To the N. of it, the more important orchard fruit is the plum, which, in the middle districts produces fruit of the finest quality and when dried forms an important article of export. Still further N. where the vine begins to fail, its place is supplied, on an extensive scale, by the apple and pear particularly in Normandy where their fermented juice furnishes the general beverage. Besides the large portion of France occupied by forest timber and trees valuable for their leaves and fruits, another portion, nearly of equal extent, once estimated also at about one-seventh, is either absolutely waste or so rugged, moorish, sandy and nearly as to be properly classed with waste. The remainder subject to some minor deductions of which the most important is the space occupied by buildings and roads, is the cultivable land. Of this a quantity equal to one-half of the whole French territory is under the plough, $\frac{1}{4}$ in permanent meadow and $\frac{1}{4}$ in vineyards. To secure the productiveness of the land thus employed, it has been seen that nothing is wanting to the climator. The soil presents all imaginable varieties—rich alluvium, vegetable loam, and carious earth tenuous clay hungry gravel, and sand. Taken as a whole, however it is of at least moderate fertility and in many districts possesses a fertility which cannot easily be surpassed. In regard to the management of arable land, the French cannot claim much praise. While everything else has been undergoing rapid change, the system of agriculture has remained almost stationary. Owing to many causes the quantity of land taken into cultivation has been enlarged, and the annual produce has increased but it is very doubtful if this increase has been obtained by improved modes of agriculture. On the contrary the most antiquated rule continues to be followed the implements used are generally of an inferior description and the large farming

establishments for which our own country is distinguished, and in which all the improvements which science and art can furnish to maintain the fertility of the soil increase the quantity and improve the quality of its produce, are here even of much more occurrence than on many other parts of the continent. One great cause of this state of matters is the almost endless subdivision of property which necessarily results from the French law of succession by which all children inherit equally. In consequence of this, the death of every father operates like a new subdivision of whatever land he may have died possessed of, and the whole country is in a course of being broken down into innumerable patches, too small to deserve the name of farms, or to require either the expenses of skill or the expenditure of capital in the management of them. According to Halé, France is possessed by nearly 11 millions of proprietors, liable to direct taxation. This gives to each an average holding of only 5 acres of arable land. But to show that the limit of subdivision is not yet attained, Halé adds, that as a very great proportion of these proprietors are fathers, whose children are not yet in possession of the shares which must fall to them, and as they all have heirs more immediate or more remote, we must necessarily expect to see property partitioned still more and more. By the merits of this arrangement, morally and politically what they may it is evidently incompatible not only with an enlightened, but with anything that can properly be called a general system of agriculture. Still the aggregate amount of produce raised in such circumstances must be very great. The conditions who depend entirely on the land for their subsistence, are in a manner necessitated to tax its power to the utmost, and, accordingly the result of their labours, when drawn up in a tabular form, presents, at least to the eye a most imposing appearance. As in all countries situated within the milder portion of the temperate zone, the ordinary cereals form the great bulk of the cultivated crops. In France these in the order of their importance are wheat, oats, rye, and barley; the average annual value of each of which is estimated respectively at £44,030,722 £12,000,456 £11,851,709 and £5,104,596, giving an annual aggregate of gross produce, amounting in value to £73,987,385. The crops next in importance to these are roots or mixed corn (wheat), potatoes, hemp, rape, maize, buckwheat, flax and beet. The most valuable crops of which the cultivation on a great scale is not general, but confined to particular districts, are mulberry, tobacco, saffron and hops. In France, the grass is on a much more limited scale than the arable husbandry; the land is permanent meadow being in extent only one-sixth of that under the plough. This contrasts strikingly with England, where the grass land exceeds the arable. The obvious inference from this is that the consumption of animal food and dairy produce, owing partly it may be, to a want of inclination for them, but much more probably to a want of ability to purchase them, is very much restricted. Of course, it is not to be expected that where the demand is deficient, the means of supplying it are very perfect. Hence the breeding of stock, notwithstanding the stimulus afforded by the establishment of numerous societies, general and local, for its encouragement, as if not imperfectly understood, very indifferently practiced. The most of oxen, instead of being confined to a few of the more perfect types, are almost as various as the different districts into which the country is divided and include a few good breeds, particularly in the rich plains of Lower Normandy with many more of the most inferior description. The rearing of sheep is more successful and though the improvement of the carcasses, by imparting to it the best feeding properties, continues to be too much overlooked, the fleece has in many districts been carefully and skillfully improved, and much wool severely inferior to that of the merino, is raised. The general employment of cattle for agricultural purposes, gives little encouragement to the rearing of draught horses, but the warlike propensities of the nation has always created an extensive demand for horses of a description adapted both for heavy and light cavalry. Considerable pains have been taken to improve stock breeds by the establishment of government studs, and the rearing of them is extensively and successfully carried on. Asses and mules, generally of a superior description, are much used in France, and also reared in considerable numbers for exportation. One of the most important branches of French agriculture still remains to be noticed. As already

mentioned, the quantity of land in vineyards is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole surface; but, as there are extensive and mountainous districts where there are no vineyards, the proportion which vine land, on the district properly adapted to it, bears to the whole land under cultivation, attains a much higher ratio. In everything relating to this branch of culture the French are unsurpassed. The various first class wines which they produce, under the names of Champagne, Burgundy, Bordeaux, &c. are in high repute, and general demand all over Europe. The vineyard produce annually about 7,705,961 pipes wine, valued at £10,761,165, and 226,193 pipes brandy valued at £2,883,508 giving an aggregate value of £13,122,581. The comparative value of land under the vine, and of land under the ordinary cereals, is thus placed in a clear light. It has been seen above, that the annual produce of the four most important cereals occupying at least one-fourth of the whole surface is 73 millions sterling; that of the vine, occupying only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the surface, is 13 millions. According to the proportion of land occupied, the vine produce should only be about 11½ millions. In other words, the produce of land under the vine is nearly one-eighth more than its produce in grain. It ought to be added, that much of the land from which this superior produce is obtained consists of rocky steep and terraced, on which corn could not be grown.

Mines.—The coal fields of France are so numerous that coal pits exist in no fewer than 83 departments; but most of these are so limited in extent that, while the proportion of the whole surface occupied by workable seams is in Great Britain $\frac{1}{10}$ and in Belgium $\frac{1}{10}$ in France it does not exceed $\frac{1}{100}$. Several of the smaller basins occur in the N. W., and also in the S. where, besides common coal both subterranean and lignite are also found, but the fields whose importance entitles them to particular notice are the only two—that of Valenciennes, in the N. E., forming the W. extremity of the great Belgian coal field and that of St. Etienne, to which the main features of that town Lyons, and the surrounding districts, are indebted for much of their prosperity. The annual output is about 4,150,000 tons but falls so far short of the annual consumption, that a large import takes place from England and Belgium, particularly the latter and wood continues to be the common fuel throughout France, at least for domestic purposes. The coal fields on the east coast of France, which are extensively worked and furnish ore to a great number of blast furnaces but the chief supply to these works appears to be derived, not from them but partly from alluvial beds, in which the ore occurs in the form of balls, especially in the Ardennes, Moselle Haute Marne, Haute Saône, Nièvre Cher &c. partly from seams occurring in profusion among the strata of the Jura limestone particularly on the W. slope of that mountain chain, and partly from veins of iron diffused among the crystalline and primitive rocks, chiefly of the Alps, Pyrenees, and Vosges. The number of mines actually worked is about 2000 and the quantity of furnace pig annually produced exceeds a million of tons. Few countries are understood to be so rich in lead as France. It occurs in greater or less quantity in a great number of districts and is generally argentiferous. It would seem, however, that the richness of the seams is not in proportion to their number as the workings of it is confined to three particular spots—Revel lacques and Hainque des Flandres Villedup. dep. Lozère and Pontglaud. dep. Puy de Dôme. The produce of silver is about 5000 lbs., in lead 26,280 tons, and in litharge 23,870 tons. Manganese is very widely diffused, and is worked only by 12 mines, of which the most important is that of Rouenfeld, dep. Seine-et-Loire. The average annual produce is about 2800 tons. Gold exists both in the sands of rivers and as veins in thin streaks embedded in quartz. Attempts have been made to work it, but not with success. A vein of quicksilver was opened about the middle of the last century, and was worked successfully for twelve years, and then abandoned. Zinc, copper, arsenic, nickel, and cobalt exist, but not in such quantities as to be workable to profit. The principal saline substances are alum and common salt. The former occurs extensively in bituminous shales abounding with pyrites, and is worked in seven departments; the latter occurs in the form of rock salt, both in the N. E. departments and in the Pyrenees, and is worked to the average extent annually of about 45,000 tons. But the great wastes from which salt is derived are the lagoons and salt marshes, which

line many parts of the coast; of these the produce is about 800,000 tons. A large revenue is also derived from quarries. They are classified under the heads of polished or worked stones, including the granites of Fribourg, the marbles of the Pyrenees, Mayenne, and the Ardennes, the lithographic stones of Chateaufort, the millstones of Fécamp-Jouarre and Bergeron, and the once valuable, but now almost forgotten granites of Loire-et-Cher building stones including the granites of the N.W. peninsula, the lavas of Pay de Dôme, the calcareous rocks of the Jura formations, and the sandstones of the Paris basin; a plaster or gypsum, also abundant in the same basin; limestone, diffused over many districts and roofing slates, extensively quarried at many points, and more especially in the Ardennes and at Angers. To quarries may be added valuable beds of common clay fine potter's earth, and kaolin. The number of quarries and beds from which all these materials are extracted exceeds 20,000, and the value of their gross annual produce has been estimated at \$1,600,000.

Manufactures.—Owing to the remarkable sub-division of property to which reference has already been made, the agricultural occupiers the manufacturing population of France, in the proportion of 5 to 1 and hence the value of the produce of manufactures on which only one-fifth of the population are employed cannot be expected to be comparatively so great as that of such a country as England where the relative proportions of the two great classes of population are nearly reversed. In these circumstances, the important position which France holds in regard to all the great branches of manufacturing industry and the decided lead which it takes at least, in one of them, is extremely creditable, and bears strong testimony both to the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants. The most important branch is silk which in a great variety of forms plain and figured has its principal

locality at Lyons, and the towns of the surrounding districts particularly St. Etienne, and is also successfully manufactured though to an inferior extent, at Paris, Nîmes, Avignon, Annecy and Tours. After it, though at a considerable distance follow cotton stuffs, pure and mixed, at Rouen St. Quentin Troyes Lille, &c. woollens, including broad-cloths, at Louviers, Elbeuf Sedan, Carcassonne, Abbeville, &c. lighter woollen stuffs at Rheims, Amiens, and Beauvais carpets at Paris, Aubusson, Felletin, and Abbeville; and tapestry at Paris and Beauvais linens, including fine muslin, gauze, and lace, at Valenciennes, Combray St. Quentin, Alençon, Caen, &c. porcelain at Sèvres, Paris, Limoges, and Bayeux stoneware at Nîmes, Montargis, &c. and common pottery at Sarreguemines and Meillonnas best-root sugar chiefly in the Nord leather and the various articles made of it, including gloves paper plain and stained hats, hosiery stool iron brass and steel ware, plates and flint glass &c. Besides these, a great number of articles in which skill taste and ingenuity are more especially required, have their common seat in the capital. Among others may be mentioned all articles of watch, jewellery clocks and watches surgical and mathematical instruments, carriages, works in ivory types books, and engravings.

Trade and Commerce.—This is usually divided into internal and external. The former is unquestionably the larger of the two, but its amount cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactness. The principal towns of the interior constituting the centres from which it emanates, are Paris, Lyons, Rouen Lille Strasbourg, Fontenay, Nîmes Nancy and Perpignan. The external trade in so far at least as it is legitimate is exactly ascertained as it stood prior to the recent revolution by the customhouse entries, and is exhibited at single view in the following table of imports and exports in 1846. The amounts given are official values—

STATEMENT OF THE NATURE AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO, ESTIMATED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN, AND EXPORTED FROM, FRANCE, IN THE YEAR 1846.

Kind of Merchandise	Imports—Value	Estimated for Home Consumption	Export Value	French Navigation
ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS—				
Livestock	80,848	895,530	461,848	427,295
Animal Food	2,814,904	4,671,101	2,814,904	2,814,904
Produce of Bees	741,768	659,928	100,654	187,168
Substances for Medicine and Perfumery	67,841	95,425	28,408	2,705
Hard Substances for Carving	568,091	525,36	10,693	1,809
VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS—				
Perfumery Food	8,897,088	4,801,870	1,584,861	448,271
Fruits and Seeds	1,343,116	1,815,069	401,848	688,779
Oilseed Produce	8,888,807	4,178,888	1,587,018	64,004
Vegetable Juices	1,647,029	1,817,468	933,701	678,884
Mineral Substances	48,888	86,068	17,493	8,744
Timber of all kinds	2,641,178	2,078,121	107,107	188,071
Dyes and other Foreign Woods	860,888	874,303	71,128	8,692
Fur, Hides, and Skins, for Manufacturing Purposes	6,899,889	764,109	741,818	85,694
Dung and Tanning Stuffs	110,016	138,168	697,848	87,38
Other Produce and Wares	128,277	130,419	100,488	165,615
MINERAL PRODUCTIONS—				
Combustible Minerals—Borax, Sulphur, &c.	1,46,551	1,880,847	773,953	331,799
W. Salt	3,618,168	5,461,74	618,693	263,133
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—				
Chemical Preparations	5,877,72	268,701	427,818	983,468
Prepared Dyestuffs	1,683,080	1,048,13	445,079	298,044
Lobsters	70,804	28,884	841,277	399,014
Various Compositions	488,119	186,636	1,468,535	1,208,901
Perfumery	146,889	47,618	8,614,818	8,203,901
Glass Manufactures	88,707	48,714	618,693	809,819
Textiles	806,48	808,866	618,320	647,880
Woolen Fabrics	8,888,088	887,070	88,687,070	14,088,748
Paper and Wares thereof	98,880	64,238	979,778	968,110
Various Manufactured Articles	5,476,118	1,506,207	1,071,028	5,46,418
Total.	60,810,071	58,785,868	67,113,804	84,000,810

The following table of the gross exports and imports, the year of the abdication of Louis Philippe, and the two years thereafter forms an excellent practical commentary on the commercial value of a revolution. The column of official values, which will compare with the preceding table, is stated in round numbers.—

TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1840-1848.

	Imports		Exports	
Year	Real value.	Official value.	Real value.	Official value.
1840	\$18,970,280	\$54,440,000	\$29,579,758	\$64,130,000
1848	\$18,970,280	\$54,440,000	\$29,579,758	\$64,130,000
1842	\$18,970,280	\$54,440,000	\$29,579,758	\$64,130,000

The mercantile ports at which this important trade is carried on line the Channel and Atlantic sea-bords, and the Mediterranean shores. On the Channel the principal ports are Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Le Havre, St. Malo, and Cherbourg on the Atlantic, or on the rivers flowing into it Brest, Nantes La Rochelle, and Bordeaux and on the Mediterranean, Cette Marseilles, and Toulon. Nearly double the number of vessels enter at, and clear from Marseilles, that do from any of the other ports. Still the balance of trade is greatly in favour of the Atlantic and Channel ports, the former having rather over one-third, the latter rather under two-thirds of the whole trade. The total amount of merchandise arriving and shipping arriving

At, and departing from, the ports of France is given below showing how this department of commerce stood prior to the revolution, and for nearly two years after it:—

THE PORTS AND TONNAGE OF SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS, French and Foreign, which ENTERED AND CARRIED OF FRANCE A FRANCE, with Coasting and in Ballast in the years 1800-1808.

	Entered		Carried	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1803	18,404	5,120,988	18,646	5,180,919
1804	18,404	5,120,988	18,646	5,180,919
1805	20,195	5,929,291	20,394	5,935,408
1806	23,718	6,808,021	24,701	7,092,567
1807	19,563	5,770,548	19,368	5,697,466
1808	18,633	5,777,023	18,728	5,871,545
1809	18,252	5,800,980	18,257	5,853,919

As intimately connected with all the industrial interests of the country it will here be proper to allude to its *Means of Internal Communication*.—These include rivers, canals, roads, and railways. The status of the principal rivers, and the length of their course, having been already mentioned it seems necessary only to add that though they are well situated as to the interior traversing it in opposite directions, and furnishing direct means of transit N. S. and W. they are not in general easily navigated. Their currents are often so rapid that artificial means must be employed to make head against the stream, their channels in many places so shallow that vessels of large burden cannot float upon them and their mouths frequently encumbered with shifting sand banks, which make their entrance narrow and unsafe. Much has been done to lessen these evils, but they have not by any means been completely overcome. The canals are numerous and both in the directions which have been given to them and in their general construction, furnish signal displays of engineering skill. The object has been to connect all the great rivers, and give a continuous communication throughout the interior and from sea to sea. Thus the canal Du Midi, or as it is sometimes called the canal of Languedoc, starting from a point in the Garonne a little below Toulouse, is contained in a S. E. direction, into the lagoon of Thau, and thereby gives a continuous navigable communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean in the line of the important towns of Bordeaux, Agen, Toulouse, Carcassonne, and Narbonne. In like manner three separate canals cut across the basin of the Rhone, the canal Du Centre, or of Chalon, which commences at Chalon-sur-Saône and proceeds to Lyons, on the Loire, the Rhone and Rhine canal so called from uniting these two rivers partly by the intervention of the Doubs and the canal of Burgundy, which proceeding also from the Saône, communicates with the Yonne, and through it with the Seine. The effect of these three canals is to break down the barriers which isolate the basins of the Rhone, Loire, Seine and Rhine, and give navigable access from any one of them into the other three. The longest of all the canals, but only partially executed is that which is to unite Nantes with Paris. Its commercial importance is not very apparent, as the natural mode of proceeding from one port to another must be to sail over the ocean which flows between, only between them. The chief use contemplated is probably to keep open an important channel of communication in time of war when it might otherwise be effectually closed by British cruisers. It is unnecessary to particularize the other canals. The whole which France possesses, either completed or in course of completion, are 86 in number and have a united length of 2560 m. The roads of France are usually classified under the heads of *Grand Roads* (*Routes royales*) and *Department Roads*. The former 26 in number have a length of 24,940 m. the latter 97 in number a length of 22,500 m. Besides these, there are a great number of country or bye-roads (*chemins vicinaux*) the length of which is unknown. But the roads which now constitute the only true thoroughfares, and to which, in describing a country it is of particular importance to allude because they furnish one of the best tests for determining its comparative wealth and prosperity are railways.

In regard to these, France has hitherto been much greater in promise than in fulfilment, if the comparison be made with England, or with Belgium and the N. German states. Taking Paris as the centre, a main trunk proceeds N. to Amiens, where it forks off into two branches, one of which proceeds N. to the coast, at Boulogne, and the other N. E. past Lille, into Belgium. A branch from Lille, turning W. ultimately throws off two branches, one of which proceeds to Calais, and another to Dunkirk. Starting again from Paris, a line proceeds W. N. W. keeping close to the banks of the Seine, till it reaches Rouen, when it forks, sending one branch N. to Dieppe, and the other W. to Havre. Thus the traveller from England to France has the choice of five different terminals on the coast—Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, and Havre. The next great trunk from Paris proceeds, with very little deviation E. to Strasbourg and then, almost due S. through the left valley of the Rhine, to Basel. Another great trunk, proceeding S. forks soon after quitting Paris one branch takes a S. E. course, first to Dijon, and thence to Chalon, where for the present, it terminates the other branch commences S. to Orleans. Here it again forks, and sends off two important lines, one, S. S. E. to Bourges and Nevers, and the other S. W. to Tours. From Tours a branch goes W. S. W. to Nantes and another S. for Bordeaux though, as yet, not completed beyond Poitiers. From Bordeaux, it is intended to carry it along the Garonne, and, nearly in the line of the canal Du Midi to the Mediterranean. The only line not connected with Paris is at the S. E. extremity of the country it commences at Marseilles, and proceeds circuitously N. E. to Avignon, from which it is to be carried almost due N. to meet the Paris trunk line, which has been completed to Chalon, and is proceeding S. A branch of the Marseilles line leaves it at Beaune, and is carried W. to Nîmes, where it forks, sending a small branch N. to Alais, while the main line proceeds S. W. past Montpellier to the port of Cette. These lines include all the railways yet completed in France with exception of a few very secondary branches. The aggregate length of the completed lines is (1851) 2067 m. besides which numerous additional lines are in progress and projected.

Weights, Measures and Monies.—These are arranged by the French in a strictly decimal system which as at present in use, was established in 1795. It is founded on the measure of the quadrant of the meridian, the metre, or the ten-millionth part of which, was assumed as the unit of length all other linear measures being multiples or sub-multiples of it, in decimal proportion. In order to express the decimal proportion, the following prefixes to the units of weights and measures have been adopted, in which the terms for multiplying are Greek and those for dividing are Latin.

For multipliers, the word *deka*, prefixed to the unit means 10 times as decimetre = 10 metres; *hecto*, prefixed, means 100 times as hectometre = 100 metres. *Kilo* means 1000 times, as kilometre = 1000 metres, and *myria*, 10,000 times, as myriametre = 10,000 metres. On the contrary for divisors, the word *deci*, prefixed means a 10th part as decimetre = the 10th of a metre, *centi* = the 100th of a metre, *milli* means 1000th, as centimetre = the 100th of a metre, *milli* means 1000th part, as millimetre = the 1000th of a metre.

The units of the various weights, measures, &c. are here subjoined with their equivalents in the weights and measures of the country. A few others of these most commonly used with in general literature have been added:—

	Unit	English.
Linear Measure	= 109.721 inches.	Kilometre = 1093.638 yards.
Square Measure	= 159.046 sq. yards, being square decimetre.	Hectometre = 159.046 sq. yards, being square decimetre.
Capacity Measure	= 61.023 cubic inches.	Hectolitre = 59.009 gallons.
Weight Measure	= 35.274 cubic feet, being a cubic metre.	
Weight Measure	= 16.433 Troy grains.	Kilogramme = 259.847 grains.
Money	= 1/24 sterling and a fraction.	Franc = 4s. 8d.
	Franc = 1/24 sterling and a fraction.	Franc = 4s. 8d.

Other measures, frequently met with are the Paris foot (*pied du roi*) = 12.7893 in. the toise, = 6.365 English ft. and the toise variable, = two metres = 78.74 in. The metric quintal = 100 kilogrammes, = 220.4 lbs. the aver.

Government.—The sudden and extraordinary change which has recently startled Europe, makes it impossible at present to show France under any more the heads to which it has hitherto been supposed that all governments might be reduced. It still

(Jan. 1809) purports to be a Republic, with a President as the head, though little of the real freedom of a Republic remains. On Jan. 14, 1802, a draught of a Constitution was promulgated, in which it is stated: "The Constitution returns, confirms, and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789 and which are the basis of the public right of the French. The Government of the French Republic is confided for ten years to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the present President of the Republic. The President of the Republic governs by means of Ministers, the Council of State, the Senate, and the Legislative Body. The legislative power is exercised collectively by the President of the Republic, the Senate, and the Legislative Body. The Senate is appointed by the President, and for life its total number is not to exceed 150 of which number it is proposed to appoint 80 at the outset, leaving the others to be added as occasion may demand. Their services are gratuitous but the President may grant any of them 80 000 francs (\$1200) a year. The legislative body is elected by the people, by universal suffrage, in the proportion of a representative to every 85,000 electors. The legislative body discusses and votes proposed laws and imposes which have been previously sanctioned by the Senate, but has no power to make amendments. Though professing a representative form of government, based on universal suffrage, it is perfectly evident that the President virtually retains the whole power in his own hands. What may be the success of the practical working of the new constitution time alone can determine but as only the members of the House of Representatives, and not its discussions, are to be made public, and as the liberty of the press has been completely suppressed, the people generally will only be able to judge of it by its effects on themselves. Meanwhile we may notice those great departments of government which are not immediately affected by changes in its form. These may be included under the heads of the Administration of Justice, General and Religious Instruction, the Army, the Navy and Finance.

Administration of Justice.—In accordance with the general arrangement, which divides the whole country into departments, each department into arrondissements and each arrondissement into cantons, and each canton into communes—a series of courts and judges, commencing with the lowest of these divisions, rise above and above to regulate order. First, each commune has a justice of peace (*juste de paix*) who judges in petty cases, but whose more appropriate function is understood to be to act as a kind of umpire between parties at variance, and induce them to settle their differences without proceeding to formal litigation. If the attempt at conciliation fails the complainant brings his action before a court which from being that in which the action must originate, receives the name of court of primary or first jurisdiction, or resort (*tribunal de première instance*). Every arrondissement has such a court, and has moreover if any more important trading towns is situated within it a tribunal *de commerce*, to which mercantile and commercial cases are appropriated. It has also, occasionally a court called *cours de paix*, in which persons of skill and character not vested with ordinary legal functions, settle disputes on principles of equity and apparently in the character of arbitrators. From these courts of primary resort, an appeal lies to a number of courts, which used to be called *cours royales*. They are in all 17, have each jurisdiction over several departments, and are ranged into three classes; namely, two courts, composed of five judges each, composed of four and 16 courts composed of three chambers. These courts generally hold their sittings in the most important towns situated within their jurisdiction. Above all these courts and properly the only supreme court of the state, is the *cours de cassation*, so called from its power of reviewing and annulling the decrees of inferior courts. It sits in the capital. A general idea of the quantity of business which comes before these courts and of the extent of litigation throughout the country may be obtained from the following summary upon an average of five years, ending with 1848. The annual average of cases which came before justices of peace, was 714,863, and of these 521,487 were settled amicably out of court before courts of first resort, 196,081, of which 151,819 were decided before the royal courts, 18 192 of which 11,587 were decided and before the *cours de cassation*, 729 of which the decisions in 878 cases dismissed, and 251 sustained the appeal.

Instruction.—In France, education in all its branches has long been taken under the special cognizance of the state, and the superintendence of it is expressly committed to a high functionary who takes the name of minister of public instruction and religious worship (*des Cultes*). The principal educational establishments are classed under three heads—ecclesiastical or superior secondary and primary. At the head and as centre of the whole, stands the university. The minister of public instruction is considered its grand master; and, with a council, composed of 80 members, exercises a universal educational jurisdiction over all France. For this purpose, the jurisdiction of the university is divided into 27 *circoscriptions* each of which has the name of *académie universitaire*, the chief place within its district. Thus, for instance, the one which includes the three departments of Charente, Dordogne, and Gironde, is called the *académie universitaire de Bordeaux*. At these establishments the education given is of the highest professional description and need not be particularized. Secondary instruction comprehends moral and religious instruction, ancient and modern languages, philosophy, history, geography, mathematics and physical science. The education is given chiefly in colleges. The number of students receiving instruction in 1841-42 was 89 771. Primary instruction is intended for the whole population, with a few unimportant exceptions. It comprehends moral and religious instruction, reading, writing, the elements of the French language, and of arithmetic. Were this education actually received by all for whom it is intended the proportion of pupils at school ought to be about 1 in 5 of the whole population. By careful inquiry made in 1848 it was ascertained that the proportion was only 1 in 10-10. Religion, in like manner is taken under the cognizance of the state, and falls within the province of the high functionary already mentioned, who adds to his designation of minister of public instruction, that of minister *des Cultes*. Here however his power of interference is much circumscribed. For while the charter which was granted by Louis XVIII and till formally abrogated must still be considered the fundamental law of the state, declares that the R. Catholic is the religion of the majority it does not establish it, but on the contrary places all forms of religion on an equal footing and professes to deal impartially with all by paying salaries to their ministers. With the quality of religious worship, therefore, the state concerns itself no further than simply to know that it is not obviously unwholesome of social order or good morals. Satisfied as to this, it is seen dealing out its payments with equal indifference to R. Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Romanists, and Jews. The possibility of acting on such a system goes far to justify it a assertion, that under whatever religious names it dissent sections of the nation may be classed the most formidable, if not the most numerous, section consists of those by whom religion itself and all its sanctities are held in scorn. By assuming an very insignificant grounds that all persons who do not openly avow themselves to be Protestants or Jews are R. Catholics, these are represented as constituting $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole population. They have 80 dioceses of which 15 are archiepiscopal. The archbishop of Paris has an annual stipend from the state of £1600 the other archbishops, £800 and the bishops £400. There is, besides, an aggregate annual allowance of about £5000 for diocesan visits, and other similar purposes. The Protestants are considered as either Calvinists, belonging to the Reformed church, or Lutherans, adhering to the confession of Augsburg. Their number is estimated at 1 000 000. The Calvinists, diffused over 56 departments, but most numerous in the W. S., S.E. and N.E. constitute about two-thirds of the whole. The Lutherans, constituting the remaining third are most numerous in the N and E.

Army, Navy and Finance.—The army of France is one of those overgrown establishments, the maintenance of which has lately been shown to be as incompatible with the freedom of France itself as it has always been with the tranquillity of Europe. Its active force, as estimated by the Minister of War in 1860 is 865,468 men. This force is kept up partly by voluntary enlistment, but to a much greater extent by what is called *Conscription*. In virtue of which, all Frenchmen between the ages of 20 and 36, are liable to be forced into military service; and even in time of peace, the annual contingent is fixed at 80,000 men. The budget of 1862 estimates the expenditures on the army (war), at £12,565 163. The navy is a much less

formidable establishment. During the last war with England it was almost annihilated, but it has since made considerable progress. It consists of 238 sailing vessels, and 108 steamers. The sailing vessels include 40 ships of the line, and 56 frigates, but only 31 of the former and 31 of the latter are ready for service. As for the steamers there are not one ship of the line and not more than 10 frigates, varying from 450 to 600 horse power. The fleet actually afloat amounts to 96 sailing vessels, of which 10 are ships of the line, and 8 frigates, and 61 steamers. The naval force, including officers and sailors amounts to 28,872. The annual expenditure on this branch of the service is estimated at about four millions sterling. The state debt of France amounts to 2,233,439,265. The financial arrangements, according to the budget of 1852, are exhibited in the following table.—

Budget for 1853, as brought forward July 1851.

Resources.	£	Revenues.	£
Justice	1,084,819	Direct Taxes	76,086,332
Foreign Affairs	286,140	Revenue and Sale of	438,833
Public Instruction	311,720	Land	1,390,077
Beligious Worship	1,075,200	Indirect Taxes	31,239,040
Interior (Home De-	1,130,811	Mortgage Effects	150,000
partments)		Unrealities	6,000
Agriculture and Com-	710,838	Departmental Services	780,000
mmerce		Algeria	494,000
Public Work	4,411,000	India	4,000
War	12,197,320	London	236,418
Marine	4,121,795	Miscellaneous	778,580
Public Debt	12,196,184	Revenue of the Rail-	100,000
Post	3,611,521	ways Company	
General Service	1,174,046	Secret of Shipping	1,156,718
Expenses of Collection	8,974,819	Total	85,146,716
Repayments	9,381,086		
Sunk of Funded Debt	8,164,116		
Taxes and Rents			
Total Civil Expenditure	44,919,140		
E. Transferred Works	2,964,190		

Population.—This, as calculated in a previous table, amounts to 35,401,181 giving an average of 172 1/2 persons per sq. m. The heaviest stock lies where the population springs in Colne, but Colne extremely modified by long and extensive intercourse with the Romans, and the migration of numerous hordes from the N who must ultimately have formed no small proportion of the inhabitants. The different races have become completely amalgamated over the greater part of the country and in the French properly so called but a distinct section of race is still marked in several districts, as in the extreme of the N.E., the Basques of the S.W., and the Bretons of the N.W. The base of the language is Latin of which French may even be considered as a dialect. The original words of different origin are chiefly Celtic and German. Of the latter about 1000 roots have been counted, exclusive of derivatives and compounds. According to the French themselves, their language is superior to all modern, and scarcely if at all inferior to the most celebrated of ancient tongues. More impartial judges form a different estimate and, while admitting its possession of a flexibility and variety of diction, which admirably adapts it not only for conversational and all the branches of lighter literature, but also for the severe sciences, find it deficient both in force and dignity. The people, intellectually considered take a first place. In ingenuity they are unsurpassed and in the higher walks of literature, with the exception of the highest kind of poetry they have written of distinguished names. Their moral qualities are less respectable. They are courteous in the extreme, and not naturally avaricious or cruel but they are deficient both in vitality of character and strength of principle, and hence are abject slaves of baseness, poverty and idleness in private life, more especially in large cities, dissolute and perverts. In Paris, of 50,141 children born in 1849, 9941 were illegitimate in other words, in Paris, every third mother is unmarried and every third child has a stain on its birth. Thus, however exhibits French society in its worst aspect and it therefore ought to be added, that over the whole country the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births does not exceed 1 to 14.4, the illegitimate having been, in 1846, 6.711 and the legitimate, 869,957 and that while

crimes against the person are more, those against property are less numerous than in England.

History.—Of this one should scarcely allow us to attempt even a brief summary. In tracing the early geographical divisions of the country we were brought down to Clovis, the true founder of the monarchy. With him, the Merovingian race of kings commenced. It ceased with Childeric III in 753 when Pepin le Bref obtained the crown. The Carolingian dynasty commenced with him, or more properly with his distinguished son Charlemagne, surnamed the Great, who established his sovereignty not only over France, but also Italy except its S. part, and the far larger part of Germany. This empire fell to pieces shortly after his death in 771. His successors kept the throne of France till the death of Louis V. when the Capetian dynasty which had virtually commenced in the person of Hugh Capet the Great, was formally established by the coronation of his son at Rheims, in 987. This dynasty was continued in a direct line till the death of Charles IV. The most distinguished name in the direct line of Capetian kings is that of St. Louis, whose reign lasted 44 years, from 1226 to 1270 in which the most illustrious in France, Charles IV was succeeded in 1285, by Philip VI. grandson of Philip the Bold, by his third son Charles of Valois. He was thus one of the direct line of the Capetian kings, and hence the dynasty which he established is known as that of the collateral branch of Valois. It was continued directly till 1498 and then successively in the collateral branches Valois Orleans, Valois Angoulême, and Valois Bourbon. The last commenced in 1563, with Henry IV. surnamed the Great. During the three previous reigns, Protestantism had made wonderful progress in France, and laid fair for the ascendancy when two dreadful blows were struck at it—the one by an atrocity among the footmen on record the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in honour of which the pope ordered a medal to be struck and To Drown to be sung and the other by the act of Henry himself who rewarded the fidelity with which the Protestants had clung to him and fought his battles, by publicly abjuring their religion. To his honour however he not only refused to persecute it but gave it complete tolerance by issuing the Edict of Nantes in which was more than Roman could endure and die there was such him his reward in the dagger of a Jesuit assassin. He was succeeded, first, by his son Louis XIII. surnamed the Just, though it is difficult to know why and then by his grandson, Louis XIV. with still less reason surnamed the Great. During his reign it is true, many great literary names appear but the monarch himself when stripped of the trappings of royalty which he certainly knew well how to set off to the best advantage, stands forth in no more honourable light than that of a sensualist and a bigot. In the former character he made his court a haven and in the latter recalled the Edict of Nantes, and by the revocation, cruelly drove unnumbered of his best subjects from their homes and gave the national prosperity a shock from which it has not recovered. The bloom of his reign was confined in a more disgusting form during that of his successor Louis XV. and when, in the person of Louis XVI. the crown passed into the hands of a sovereign who, though not distinguished for talents was of unblemished morals, and loved his country the day of retribution had arrived, and all remedies were too late. The whole framework of society was broken up, and the most fearful atrocities were openly perpetrated and on a scale of magnitude, to which the previous history of the world has no parallel. Atheism and the wildest democracy then walked hand in hand and left no doubt as to what must at all times be expected when they gain the ascendancy. The reign of terror was followed according to what may now be considered an invariable sequence, by a military despotism headed by a man whose wonderful talents might have made him a hero, but whose overreaching ambition doomed him to spend the last years of his life and die a prisoner on a rugged and solitary side of the ocean. The Bourbons regained their throne, but soon showed that the lessons of adversity had been lost upon them. They were again expelled (1830), and Louis Philippe, the head of the collateral branch of Orleans, gained the crown, and kept it for 18 years, without a stain of blood upon his hands. During his reign the material interests of France were greatly advanced, and its resources successfully developed, and the people enjoyed a larger measure of real freedom than they

had done at any former period. Still, on February 24, 1848, in consequence of a rising in Paris originating in causes too numerous to be here specified, Louis Philippe saw fit to abdicate the throne. A Republic succeeded, which, after dragging out a perfunctory existence of two years and little more than eight months, was brought to an end by its own President, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. On December 2, 1851, supported by the army he dissolved the house of representatives, imprisoned a large number of its members, including some of the most eminent men in the country many of whom he subsequently banished to Cayenne and otherwise expelled from France. He subjected the citizens of Paris to the fire of his troops, destroying indiscriminately the few who attempted to resist his usurped authority and those who were peaceably sitting in their own houses. The number then slain can never be accurately ascertained, but it has been estimated as high as 8000, and a like number are alleged to have since been deported to Cayenne without having undergone a public trial. Europe now anxiously waits what the next turn of affairs may present. (Paris): *Océanographie de l'Europe* *Exposé des Connaissances* *Exposé Moderne* Lavallée's *Military Geography* *Bergheim's Lander und Völkerkunde* *Balbi's Illustrated Catalogue of London Exhibition* *Parliamentary Returns* *French Census* *Almanach de Gênes*, 1892.)

FRANCE (Lima or) *See* MATURER.

FRANCES —1 A bay in Santiago the principal of the Cape de Verde Islands, about 3 or 4 m. W. of the S.E. point of the island. It has a brown sandy beach with several date trees and houses at the head of it. This bay has been frequently mistaken for Porto Praya, which is 4 or 5 m. further S.W. —2 A bay S. Africa, S.W. point, Cape St. Francis lat. 34 10' S. lon. 24 58' E. Bullocks and other refreshments may be procured here. Fish also, abound in the bay but it is much exposed to S. and E. winds, and should be resorted to in case of necessity only.

FRANCEZA, a small island, Brazil prov. Rio-de-Janeiro a little S.W. Cape Frio. In early times, after the discovery of Brazil, the French had an establishment here for trading with the Indians and found good shelter in its haven, which is both commodious and secure.

FRANCHE-COMTE, an ancient prov. France, now comprised of depts. Jura, Doubs, and Haute-Saône. Its capital was Besançon. In 1846 it was merged with the prov. of Burgundy, in Cédex Gaul. Afterwards it changed masters several times, and passed under the Burgundian domination; on the extinction of which it bore the sway of Austria, till Louis XIV. having twice overrun the province in 1668, and 1704 it was secured to France by the treaty of Nimègue, in 1678.

FRANCHIMONT a hamlet, Belgium, prov. of and about 10 m. S.E. Liège. It was one of some consideration giving title to a marquess, the capital of which was Thionville and was noted for the enterprise of its inhabitants. The castle now in ruins, and growing a neighboring height is alluded to in Scott's poem of Marmion. It was a noted stronghold as early as the 13th century. When Liège was besieged, in 1467 by Charles the Bold and Louis XI. 600 of the people of Franchimont cut their way into the camp of the besiegers, and nearly succeeded in killing or carrying off the king and the duke, but they were intercepted and all killed. Pop. 394.

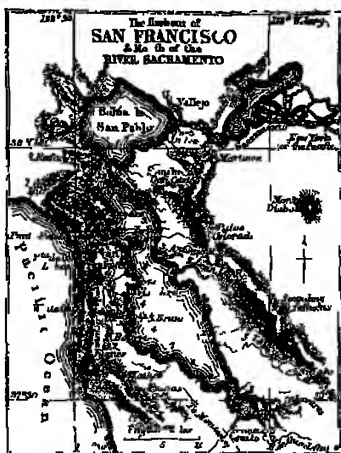
FRANCIS (Rr) a river U. States Missouri and Arkansas rising 30 m. W. St. Genevieve, flowing tortuously S. and entering the Mississippi, 46 m. S.W. Memphis. It is navigable, in high water for about 200 m. and its waters, which are remarkably clear abound with fish. —Also the name of various places in the U. States.

FRANCIS (Sv) —1 A headland, S. Africa, Cape Colony W. St. Francis Bay lat. 34 10' S. lon. 24 32 45' E. (p.). —2 A cape, Newfoundland, forming the N. extremity on the E. side of Conception Bay lat. 47 48' N. lon. 52 61' W. (p.). —3, (Landed) a group of islands off the S. coast of Australia, *Myos's Archipelago* lat. (S. extremity) 33° 33' S. lon. 138 37' E. (p.). —4 A lake, Upper and Lower Canada, formed by the St. Lawrence 35 m. S.W. Montreal; length 26 m., breadth, 2 m. It encloses several small islands.

FRANCISCO a town, Mexico, state, Valladolid 1 bank, Rio Grande de Lerma, 65 m. S. by E. Morelia. It was formerly a considerable place, but suffered severely during the revolutionary wars.

Vol. I.

FRANCISCO (San) a bay, port, and bay W. coast, U. States, Upper California. The town stands near the N. extremity of the narrow strip of land which forms the S.W. side of the bay lat. (Fort, S. side entrance) 37° 48' 30" N.; lon. 123 28' 30" W. (p.). It consists of several streets parallel with the bay and a number of cross streets the former



straight and wide, the latter extremely steep and comprises two spacious squares. There are now some handsome and substantial brick buildings in the town but the greater number are of wood or frame-work, of peculiar and full construction covered with cotton cloth and having the appearance of houses and tent combined. These structures are used for all sorts of purposes. Some are large wholesale establishments, more retailing stores, but the greatest number are spirit and gambling-houses. Many of the latter are fitted up inside in the most splendid manner and comprise large and elegant saloons and refreshment rooms. The streets were formerly nearly impassable in winter with mud, but the principal ones are now overlaid with plank, and have commodious side-walks. Spacious and convenient wharves, resting on piles and at which the largest ships can lie, have also been constructed. The harbour is crowded with sailing vessels from various parts of the world that have brought cargoes of passengers and goods. Also numerous steamers of which there are 10 plying to Stockton, on the San Joaquin, in connection with the S. mines, and as many more to Sacramento city on Sacramento river in connection with the N. mines, besides those larger steamers which ply to Oregon, to sunny coast towns in the S. and to the mouths of Puget. The water here is extremely bad, and the climate wretched. The town has been at various times devastated by fire. The last and severest calamity of this kind with which it was visited, occurred on May 3, 1851 when a portion of the city about 1 m. in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, was wholly consumed, and a loss of property estimated at \$2,254,000. Very disastrous but estimated at 60,000. —The bay of San Francisco is one of the finest in the world. It is completely land-locked and its entrance is striking bold and rocky shores confine the rush of the tide through the narrow passage which leads to it. Within the bay are several islands and rocks. Some of the former are clothed with vegetation to their very tops others are barren and covered with grass, having an immense number of sea fowls hovering over them, and alighting upon them. The distant shores of the bay extend, N and E. far beyond the visible horizon. To the E.

ries a lofty inland range known by the name of La Sierra, brilliant with the most beautiful trees. At the N end of the bay are two indentations, called respectively the bay of San Pablo, and the bay of Guisano; the latter the recipient of the united streams of the Sacramento and Joaquin, is nearly of a circular form, and 10 m. in diameter; the former is of less dimensions. The whole length of the bay from the N extremity of San Pablo, is about 55 m. average breadth, about 7 m. From the W side of the bay of San Pablo, to the extreme E. point of Salinas Bay is about 80 m.

FRANCISCO (Rio) an ml. Brazil, off the coast of prov Santa Catarina, from which it is separated by a channel, but properly called the river of São Francisco, and containing the town of that name. It is of an irregular shape narrowing towards the N., and is not much elevated above the sea, the greatest length 24 m., greatest breadth 12 m. It is surrounded by various lakes, and watered by numerous streams, which add to its fertility. The inhabitants raise a large quantity of mandioc, rice, millet tobacco, and coffee, which, besides suffering for their consumption, leaves a considerable surplus which is exported sometimes to Rio Janeiro but more frequently to Santos.—The river is about 9 m. from the sea, and 50 m. N. Desterro. The two principal streets are paved the houses are of earth, but the church which rises conspicuously above them, is of stone. Besides the church, there is a hospital with a small chapel, and an endowment of some amount. The harbour at a short distance from the town, has a depth of water never less than 2, and sometimes from 12 to 13 fathoms. The trade carried on by coasting vessels is considerable. The inhabitants build some small vessels, and make coverage of wine is called *cade* but their chief employment is the culture of mandioc, rice, millet, French beans, tobacco and coffee. Pop. of dist. 6000

FRANCISCO (Isol) a tn Brazil prov of, and 45 m N W Bahia, at the N. extremity of the bay at the mouth of the Berço. Its houses are for the most part of stone, and it contains a parish church a Franciscan convent, and a primary school. There are a great number of sugar factories in the district, and large quantities of spirits are made, and exported to Bahia. P. p., including slaves, 2000

FRANCISCO (Isol) a river Brazil which rises in the Serra da Canastra, in the S W of prov Minas-Geraes flows N. E. through that prov and prov Bahia then turning E., forms the boundary between prov Pernambuco and Alagoas, on the N and Bahia and Sergipe-de-Rey on the E, and falls into the Atlantic 50 m N W E. the town of Sergipe-de-Rey by two mouths one to the N., called Anauá, so shallow as to be scarcely navigable even by canoes and the other to the S hence called Francisco-de-Sal much larger and deeper but unfortunately encumbered at its mouth by a large bar about 6 m broad covered with a heavy surf and with seldom more than 4 ft of water at low. It is a large and majestic river with a course which has been estimated at 1600 m but in addition to the bar at its mouth has numerous rapids and cascades which make its continuous navigation impossible those at Paulo Afonso about 190 m inland are about 60 m in length. Its principal affluents are on the right, the Parapeta, Guanhú or Velhas Joaquina, and Verde and on the left, the Andara, Borrachão, Abará, Paraíba, Urucica, Carmanha, Correntes, and Grande.—*Diocese do Espírito Santo. Gardiner's Fronteira do Brasil.*

FRANCISVILLE (St) a vil U States, Louisiana, 1, 1/2 m. N. Mississippi, on a bluff 160 m N W New Orleans. It is about 1 m. from the river but communicates with it by the Bayou Sarah, and is a favorite stopping-place for boats descending the river. Great quantities of corn are shipped from this village. It has a courthouse and a number of stores. Pop. 614.

FRANÇOIS (St) a tn French W Indies, Isl Guadalupe, on the E.E. coast of Grande-Terre, 7 1/2 m. E. St. Ann. It has extensive sugar and cotton works. Pop. about 5000

FRANÇOIS a small river Spain Catalonia. It rises at 3 m. S 1/2 m. prov Lerida, enters prov Tarragona, flows easterly S. E., and after a course of about 80 m. falls into the Mediterranean about 1 m. S W Tarragona.

FRANCONIA (German Prussia) an ancient circle of Germany which had Nürnberg for its capital, and in 1806, was partitioned among Württemberg, Baden Hesse Cassel, the Saxon duchies, and Bavaria. The last received the largest

share, and still retains the name in the three circles of Upper Middle, and Lower Franconia. The first, nearly corresponding to the former circle of Upper Main, has area 3226 sq. m. and pop. 498,943; the second, including the greater part of the former circle of Hesse, has area 2708 sq. m., and pop. 337,490; and the third including with the addition of Aschaffenburg, the whole of the former circle of Lower Main has area 3604 sq. m. and pop. 567,403. The name of Franconia has been rendered familiar to the traveller and the geologist by its picturesque scenery which has procured for part of it the name of Franconian Switzerland, and by its caverns, filled with fossil bones, among the most remarkable of which is König Ludwig's Hohl (King Louis cave) between Baireuth and Muggendorf.

FRANKER, a tn Holland, prov Friesland, 10 m. W S W Leeuwarden, on the canal thence to the coast at Harlingen. It is of an oval shape, lies in a fertile district, and has some remains of old works, possesses an astronomical observatory local repute as a superior academy having a library of 12,000 vols. and a small museum attached an old townhouse, a weigh-house, and a district courthouse. It has also a Calvinistic, a Baptist and a R. Catholic church, and numerous benevolent and charitable institutions and an excellent Latin and several common schools. It is an old place, having a br. at town rights in 1191. Pop. 3688

FRANKENAU a tn Hesse Cassel prov Oberhessen cap. hall of same name, on a bleak elevated plain 30 m. N. E. Marburg. It is a poor place, consisting of a number of detached houses. Pop. 1043

FRANKENBURG a tn Hesse Cassel prov Oberhessen cap. circle, of same name r. bank, Edla, 37 m. W S W Cassel. It is entered by four gates, consists of an old and a new town, is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains two churches, one of them a Gothic structure, and an old monastery now converted into a school one, and public hall, and has manufactures of woollen cloth and woollen hosiery and white leather paper and tobacco an oil a spinning and several other mills, numerous distilleries a trade in swine, and 12 annual fairs. Pop. 3,205 The circus, area 128 gae sq m. is in by thorough, and all adapted for the growth of corn. Pop. 31,410

FRANKENBERG a tn Saxony circle, and 40 m S R Leipzig on the Muldahl and near r. bank, Zschopau. It is regularly built, contains a church nine schools a town-house, and hospital and is one of the most industrial places of the kingdom, having manufactures of woollen, cotton and silk goods, cordovan Morocco and ordinary leather dyeworks, printfields, bleachfields, and spinning-mills a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Some coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1849) 5968

FRANKENBURG a market to Austria, above the Ens circle Hainburg, 25 m. W S W Wols, contains a church with good paintings, and several monuments a handsome chateau and two schools and has manufactures of shawls and cotton cloth, and glass-works. Pop. 1017

FRANKENHAUSEN a tn Germany principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt cap. hall, of same name on the Schleichbach above the little Wipps 31 m. N E. Gotha. It is entered by eight gates, and consists of an old and a new town. A great part of it having been burned down in 1838 it has been rebuilt in an improved form, with tolerably spacious streets contains two principal and three other churches an elegant castle with gardens, a townhouse and town, and has a mill spring, with a banking establishment, manufacture of musical instruments, the works several mills, a trade in cattle and five annual fairs. In the vicinity lignite and alabaster are worked. Pop. of town, 4873 of hall, (area 40 gae sq m.) 12,000.

FRANKENHEIM or FRANKENAU a tn Bavaria, circle, Middle Franconia, near the source of the Wertach, 15 m W Ansbach. It contains a church, and on a height overlooking the town stands the castle of Schillingensturm the residence of the prince of that name. Pop. 1410

FRANKENMARKT a market to Austria, circle, Hainburg, on a height above the Wölz, 41 m. W S W Wels. It stands on a considerable height, consists of picturesque looking houses, with lofty spires, and wooden balconies; has a school handsome hospital, and church an iron, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 687

FRANKENSTEIN, a tn Prussia, prov Rhine, gov of, and 86 m. S.S.W. Bremen, cap. circle of same name, on a height about 840 ft above the sea. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls, with four gates, and of four suburbs to the east of several courts and public offices. It contains a castle, a Protestant, and two R. Catholic churches, a courthouse, a bridge and savings-bank, and has manufactures of cloth, silk-works spinning powder and other mills. Pop. 6292. —The census area 186 sq. m., is partly covered by the Eulengebirge but is for the most part flat and very fertile. Pop. 47,336.

FRANKENTHAL, a tn Bavaria Palatinate, cap. dist. of same name on a canal near the Rhine, 88 m. S.S.E. Mainz. It is well built, is the seat of a court of law and several public offices contains five churches, a townhouse, museum, Latin school, infirmary, hospital, poorhouse, and houses of correction, and has manufactures of silk, cloth, silk gold and silver wire, needles, files, musical instruments, and beet-root sugar a bell foundry and a trade in wood. Pop. town 4556 dist. 41,367.

FRANKFORT a small market in Ireland, King's co. on the Silver river 58 m. W by R. Dublin. It contains a R. Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and an asylum for aged widows, a distillery, a flour and two corn mills. Market-day Saturday several fairs annually. Pop. 956.

FRANKFORT a tn U. States, cap. Kentucky on the Kentucky river 68 m. S.W. Cincinnati lat. 38 11 N; lon. 84 50' W. It is divided by the river which is here crossed by a bridge into N. and S. Frankfort. The houses are in general remarkably neat, many of them, as well as some of the public edifices, being built of the beautiful marble obtained in the vicinity the others are mostly of stone. The public buildings are the state-house a handsome structure of marble the penitentiary three churches, an academy and county courthouse. It contains three manufactures of cotton-bagging a cotton factory and a rope-walk. Pop. 8500.

FRANKFURT [English] Frankfurt French, *Frankfort* lies in Germany seat of the German Diet, and cap. territory of same name on the Main, in a beautiful but narrow valley bounded on the N. by the gentle heights of the Rodenberg terminated at some distance by the lofty summits of the Taunus and on the S. by the Mühlberg Saechenhausen and Lerchenberg, 54 m. N. E. Mainz. It consists of the town proper situated on the E. bank and the suburb of Saechenhausen on the W. bank of the river here crossed by a stone bridge of 14 arches, and from whatever side it is approached but more especially when viewed from the Mühlberg or Saechenhausen berg has a beautiful appearance. The environs are covered with handsome villas, and the old walls, ramparts, and stagnant ditches, having been removed, the space occupied by them and the place has been planted and formed into parks. It is still however entered by large gates some in number—seven belonging to the town and two to Saechenhausen. Two of these gates retain their original form—the Gallus Thor and the Eschenheimer Thor. The latter, situated on the N., consists of a lofty tower crowned by five turrets, and affords a good specimen of the architecture of the 14th century. The other old gates have been removed and their places supplied by handsome modern structures, formed on ancient models. Among them the Ober Main, or S. E. gate, an imitation of the porch of the Campus Martius at Pompeii and the Bockheim or Mainz gate, with a guard and toll-house all modelled after the temple of Wingless Victory on the Acropolis at Athens are particularly deserving of notice. The N. or S. bank of the river here curves gently towards the land, and is flanked by a spacious quay along which the town stretches E. to W. from the Ober Main to the Unter Main gates, for about 2000 yards. The breadth measured nearly due N. from the river is about 1400 yards. The district is 7243 yards, or rather more than 4 m. The suburb of Saechenhausen has a length along the river of 980 yards, and a breadth

of 280 yards. Fronting the quay already mentioned is a range of magnificent houses, well deserving the name of palaces and occupied chiefly by diplomatists bankers and rich merchants but immediately behind it is the Old Town, consisting generally of modest houses, buddled together without any regularity in narrow streets and lanes, and often built of wood, with overhanging gables, which exclude both air and light though they derive considerable interest from the antiquity and the quaintness of their structure. But to this general description of the Old Town, there is a remarkable exception in the Zeil a fine spacious street, which stratches in a long curve from E. to W. and forms the principal thoroughfare. It contains a great number of splendid mansions, having originally been the chosen residence of the Frankfurt aristocracy but the necessity of providing for the increasing demands of trade and commerce has gradually dislodged them, and filled the whole street with shops, extending along it like a continuous and magnificent bazaar. Within the town no fewer than 29 squares are counted but the far greater part of them are very paltry. The most deserving of notice are the Rosemarkt, the largest of all with a fine fountain in its centre the Paradeplatz, the Liebigstrasse, the Philippstrasse, and the Bismarckstrasse. The last is perhaps the richest in historical recollections and possesses, in the Ritters or town-house, a venerable structure with which a description of the public edifices may properly commence. It is of very early



THE TOWNHALL (RATHAUS) AND CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, FRANKFURT.
From a painting by G. H. von

date and is supposed to have derived its name from the Italian, commonly called Ritters (Rouman) who at the great fair of the town, lodged their goods in it. It was first purchased by the magistrates in 1500, and continuing to undergo successive alterations and additions was not completed in its present form till 1740. In the course of the changes made upon it, all uniformity of design has been lost, and it has become a large irregular pile of not much architectural merit. Its chief interest lies in its interior. In one of its halls, the Wahlmann the electors of the empire met and made their arrangements for the election of the emperor and the Senate of Frankfurt now holds its sittings. In another the Kaiserstuhl, the emperor was banqueted after his election, and waited on at table by kings and princes. The ceiling of this hall has been richly decorated by modern artists with strict adherence to the original style, and its walls contain niches filled with 55 portraits, being those of the whole German Emperors, in regular succession, from Conrad I. to Francis II. The number of churches is 18. Of these are six Lutheran, two Calvinistic, and four R. Catholic. The Jews have a synagogue. The most remarkable of the churches are the Dom or Cathedral, belonging to the R. Catholics, an ancient structure, not distinguished for beauty or symmetry, but surmounted by a fine tower begun in 1416, and carried on for a century though still unfinished, and interesting both as the scene of

the emperor's coronation and containing the chapel in which he was formerly elected. St. Paul's, the principal Protestant church, a modern edifice of an oval form, with a pulpit spire, and an excellent organ. St. Catherine's church, also Lutheran, surmounted by a spire 200 ft high, possessed of a fine altar of black marble, and numerous paintings and monuments and of some interest as the church in which Protestantism was first preached in Frankfurt; the German Reformed church, having very much the appearance of a large private mansion; the French Reformed church, a very handsome edifice; St. Leonard's church, close upon the river on the spot once occupied by the palace of Charles V., of which not a vestige now remains and a church in Rothenbäumen, originally belonging to the Teutonic knights, adjoining their old castle, of which the Emperor of Austria is now proprietor. Other buildings deserving notice are the courts of justice, of modern construction, the Reichhof, a gloomy-looking building on the site of a palace of Louis the Pious; Charlemagne's son and all modern except the chapel which is of ancient gothic; the Braunfels, the court yard of which was formerly used for the exchange, built in a kind of modern Byzantine of a brown stone, and covered slopes of red stone; the new exchange, the large palace of the Prince of Hesse; the mint, post-office, of which not a vestige now remains and a church in Rothenbäumen, originally belonging to the Teutonic knights, adjoining their old castle, of which the Emperor of Austria is now proprietor. Other buildings deserving notice are the courts of justice, of modern construction, the Reichhof, a gloomy-looking building on the site of a palace of Louis the Pious; Charlemagne's son and all modern except the chapel which is of ancient gothic; the Braunfels, the court yard of which was formerly used for the exchange,

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Frankfurt is rich in collections connected with literature and art, and in establishments intended to promote them. The chief of these are the Riedel Institute, so named after its founder a Frankfurt banker who bequeathed about £80,000 to establish a public gallery and school of art, and whose name have already been carried out to a considerable extent, by the formation of a good picture gallery and other collections; the Senckenberg Museum of Natural History containing many rare specimens brought from Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia by the traveller Rüppell; the town library possessed of 60,000 volumes, and several valuable MSS. and other rarities, besides a picture gallery. In the garden of the banker Bethmann is to be seen the beautiful and well-known statue of Aradne, by Danneberg. The literary and other scientific associations include a medical institute, physical, geographical, and polytechnic, and several musical societies. The educational establishments are the gymnasium the Musar, the Middle, several other public, and numerous private schools. Among the benevolent institutions are the Senckenberg hospital; the hospital of the Holy Ghost, the orphan hospital, the house of refuge, the insane, and the deaf and dumb asylum, and a number of almshouses. About a mile outside the walls is the New Cemetery at the gate of which is a house where bodies are deposited for a time previous to interment, and watched till decomposition commences. Here every convenience of warm beds and other appliances useful to cases of suspended animation are kept in readiness.

The manufactures of Frankfurt are not important. Those of woollens and laces, which were once carried on to a great extent, have almost ceased to exist. Those which still maintain their ground, are chiefly articles of vertu in bronze and metal gilt chemical products, chocolate, ironmongery, cutlery, gold and silver thread, paper and brass ware, machines, types, playing cards, snuff and tobacco, straw hats, tapestry carpets, wax cloth and black for copperplate and lithographic printers. The central situation of the town has long secured it an extensive trade, both transit and general. The former however threatens to be seriously affected by the railway system which has raised up a number of formidable com-

petitors in towns which, formerly excluded have now been brought within reach of the great thoroughfares, and hence classes of goods for which Frankfurt had to be the entrepot, either take different directions, or pass on without being de-



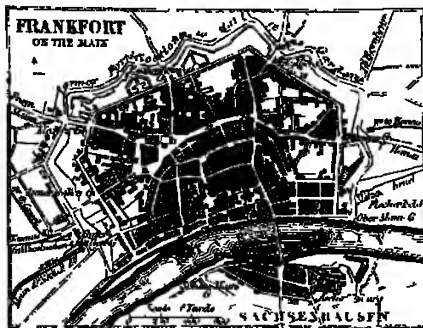
THE VIEHL GATE, FRANKFURT looking up the Main.—From Harding's "Sketches at Home and Abroad"

posed. Still, however even for railways, Frankfurt forms a central station, and continues to share largely in transit. The general trade is chiefly in wine, silk, raw and manufactured wool, and amber. The trade in English wares, formerly extensive has greatly fallen off since Frankfurt joined the Zollverein. But by far the most important trade of Frankfurt is in money and banking. Its capitalists, among whom Rothschild and Bethmann take the lead are so powerful, as to exert an inconsiderable influence in the money markets of Europe. In connection with the trade, should be mentioned the two fairs of Frankfurt not nearly so important as they once were when 400,000 strangers were known to frequent them, but still large enough to fill the town during their continuance with gaiety and animation, and add considerably to the gains of its citizens.

As capital of a territory which though small is a member of the Germanic confederation, Frankfurt is the seat of its own governing body the senate of civil and criminal courts, and other public offices. Its history too is possessed of considerable interest. It appears to have been originally a Roman station, but did not attract much attention till the time of Charlemagne who had a palace and held a council in it. Subsequent emperors made it the seat of their court, and conferred on it important privileges. 'In particular a charter known by the name of the Golden Bull granted in 1356, by Charles IV. and still preserved among the archives of the town, made it the place where the emperor should in future be elected and in 1555 Charles V. conferred upon it the privilege of coining money. The peace of Westphalia confirmed it in the possession of all its rights. It had long enjoyed an almost uninterupted course of prosperity when the French revolution brought upon it a series of disasters. Its treasures were carried off by extortion, and on one occasion it was actually taken by storm. Under Napoleon it became the capital first of a principality and then of a grand duchy with an area of nearly 2000 sq. m. His downfall restored its independence and the congress of Vienna finally determined its position by making it a member of the Germanic confederation, and giving it precedence among the four free towns of the empire. The beauty of the environs of Frankfurt has already been referred to. Immediately beyond the walls, several places are deserving of a visit. In the N.E. outside the Friedberg gate, a group of colossal granite rocks marks the spot where the prince of Hesse Philippeil, and many of his gallant followers, fell, in 1792, in the successful storming of

the town; and in the gardens around are many beautiful statues and other works of distinguished artists. At still greater distances are many spots to which pleasant excursions may be made, and with little expenditure, either of time or

abseep which are generally either pure meadows, or breads improved from them by growing and producing large quantities of fine wool. The minerals suitable from which is found in several localities, and worked to considerable extent; copperas, gypsum alum, and lignite. Manufactures have



1. Cathedral
2. St. Paul's Church
3. St. Peter's Church
4. St. Lawrence's Church
5. St. Elizabeth's Church
6. Library
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money in consequence of the numerous easy and cheap means of conveyance which are here enjoyed. Steamers on the Main sail daily to Würzburg and railroad branch off in all directions—to Mainz and Wiesbaden to Darmstadt and Heidelberg, to Camell, Hanau, and Offenbach. Pop. exclusive of military 54,898 of whom 6718 are in Sachsenhausen.

The **treasury** of Frankfort has an area of about 90 sq. m. and lies immediately around the walls on both sides of the Main, forming for the most part a productive flat the soil of which is composed of a mixture of sand and decomposed volcanic rocks. The government is vested in a senate, composed of 48 members chosen in the first instance by all Christian citizens, not under legal incapacity. As a member of the confederation, Frankfort unites with the other three free towns in holding the 17th place in the Diet, and has only one vote in common with them in the lesser council but has 3 full vote to itself in the plenum. Its contingent of men to the confederation is 1024 among whom are included 132 riflemen. Its revenue (1851) is 4124,919, expenditure 2184,487 and debt 2276,921, of which 2500 000 are lent upon railways. Pop. 70 844.

FRANKFORT a free Prussia, forming the S E portion of prov Brandenburg bounded N by gov Statin E Markenswerder Bromberg and Posen; S Liegnitz, and kingdom of Saxony W Merseburg and N W Potsdam area, 5614 sq. m. The surface forms an extensive plain, occasionally broken by low hills, particularly in the neighborhood of the larger streams, and consists of some tracts of fertile, and more numerous tracts of light and sandy soil, generally well wooded and diversified by numerous small lakes. The principal stream is the Oder which enters the government in the S. separates it partially from that of Liegnitz, and then traverses it diagonally in a W N W direction. The other streams of importance are the Neisse, Warthe, Neisse and Bober. The water communication is greatly improved, and extended by the Frederick Wilhelm canal, or Müllers canal, which connects the Spree with the Oder and the new Oder canal by which a communication has been established between the Oder and Vistula. Numerous saline springs occur throughout the government. The principal crops are wheat, generally confined to the more fertile districts; barley and oats, tobacco, hops, and flax. Fruits is abundant, and some tolerable wine is grown. The pastures rear great numbers of cattle, and are particularly adapted for

and the trade, general and transit, is extensive both by land and water, particularly the latter about 2000 vessels annually passing the town. There are also three important annual fairs much frequented by dealers from Poland. The university which Frankfort possessed from an early period was transferred to Breslau in 1816. At the extremity of the bridge on the r bank, a monument has been erected to Prince Leopold of Brunswick, who perished in endeavouring to rescue a family during an inundation of the Oder and in the neighborhood, near Kunsdorf, a great, though not decisive battle, was fought between the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, and the united army of Austrians and Russians conspired to the advantage of the latter. The poet Kleist, a native of the town lost his life in this battle. A monument has been erected to him. Frankfort possesses a bathing establishment, with chalybeate springs, and vapour and sulphur baths. Pop. (1846) 80 432.

FRANKLAND ISLANDS, a group of four islands R. Pacific Ocean, on the N E coast, Australia, S Cape Graham lat. 17° 18' S. lon. 146° 8' E. (n.) Two of these islands are very small the other two are each

French Creek, at its junction with the Alleghany. It has a south-west, a fall three churches, two academies, two schools, a printing-office, a grist-mill, a pottery and two tanneries. Pop. 598.

FRANKLIN ISLAND, an Isl. Antarctic ocean, dis covered by Sir J. C. Ross lat. 76° 8' S; lon. 168° 11' E. It is about 12 m. long by 6 broad; wholly composed of igneous rocks, completely destitute of vegetation and the resort of sea-fowl and seals.

FRANK'S ISLAND an Isl. at the entrance of the N. E. pass of the Mississippi with a lighthouse 78 ft. high lat. 29° 5' 30" N. lon. 90° 1' 30" W. (N.)

FRANKSTADT or **FRANKSTADT** two places Moravia.—1 A m. circle of and 30 m. E. E. Fressu in a hilly dis trict, 1 bank, Lohina, near its confluence with the Bauritis. It contains two churches, an hospital, and has extensive manufactures of linen, several brandy and rum distilleries, several mills, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 4483.—2 A m. circle of, and 23 m. N. W. Olmutz. It contains a church, a school, and four mills. The inhabitants are Germans. Pop. 1569.

FRANKTON par Eng Warwick 1870 ac. Pop. 208

FRANSHAM two par Eng Norfolk.—1 (Great) 1901 ac. Pop. 518.—2 (Little) 1899 ac. Pop. 26.

FRANT or **FRAY** par Eng Essex 8872 ac. 1 2147

FRANZBURG a t. Prussia, gov. of and 14 m. S. W. Stralsund, ac. circle of same name, on a lake at the source of the Little Trebel. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices, contains an old castle, built on the site of a ruined monastery and has manufactures of linen and cotton a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1144.—The circle area 372 sq. ac. m. in flat and marshy, but, notwithstanding tolerably fertile. It has partly along the Baltic, where some herrings are taken. Pop. 58 006.

FRANZENBURG or **FRANZENBURG** a celebrated watering-place, Bohemia circle of and 18 m. W. S. W. Ebnshagen, and about 3 m. E. Eger with which it is connected by a fine avenue. It stands in a hollow among low and rather bare-looking hills, and consists of four streets, which cross each other at right angles, and one of which, the Kaiserstrasse, is both well-built, and lined with a row of trees. The bathing establishment consists of an irregular temple erected over the springs with a long colonnade, extending to the Kurhaus where the visitors assemble, and halls and concert are given. The springs, five in number are alkaline, saline, chalybeate, one of them differing from the others in respect of the enormous quantity of carbonic acid gas which it throws out, and are very efficacious, particularly in scrofulous and cutaneous affections. About 500 000 bottles are annually exported.

FRANZTHAL, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, on the Prutina. It contains the ruins of an old castle, picturesque and strongly situated. Pop. 1484.

FRASCAROLO (Latin, *Frascariolum*) a vil and com. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, div. of and 130 m. S. Novara, bank, 10 nearly opposite Valenza. It contains a parish church three castles, and an almshouse. The principal products of the district are corn millet rice and grapes. Pop. 1872.

FRASCATI (anc. *Frascati*) a t. in Papal States, Campagna di Roma, 11 m. S. E. Rome, beautifully situated on one of the lower summits of the Alban Hills. In the town itself there is nothing remarkable, the great attraction of the place being its numerous and magnificent villas, built mostly in the 16th century and the ancient remains in its vicinity. The principal of these is the *Villa Aldobrandini*, belonging to the Borghese family famed for its splendid water works, and for the picturesque beauty of its grounds. The next in importance are the villas *Moderne*, *Taverna*, and *Esti* villa. On the summit of the hill on which Frascati is built, and at the distance of 2 m. from it, stood the ancient city of Tusculum a town of Latium, built long before Rome existed, and of which numerous interesting remains are to be seen including an amphitheatre, some ancient pavement, formed of polygonal masses of lava, a theatre and numerous remains of walls and fountains. Tusculum was destroyed by the Romans, some 1191. Pop. 4275.

FRASER, or **FRASERVILLE TOWN**, a river British N. America rising in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 53° 43' N. lon. 114° W. It flows S. W. for about 270 m., then turns

S. and, after a total course of about 600 m. falls into the Gulf of Georgia, in lat. 49° N. Its principal affluents are the Salmon and the Bulkina. Its upper banks are inhabited by the Carrier Indians, who subsist chiefly on salmon, which they catch in immense numbers.

FRASERBURGH a seaport, bor. of rapidity and par Scotland, co. Aberdeen. The town S. side of Kinnaird's Head, on an acclivity sloping towards the sea, 19 m. E. Banff is of a square form, streets crossing each other at right angles; houses substantially built of stone, lighted with gas, and generally of late, greatly improved. The parish church, which stands about the centre of the town is a plain substantial structure, with a spire. There are also a Free church, and chapels for Episcopalian, Independents, and Moravianism. The market cross which stands in the public square in the centre of the town, is a remarkable structure of a hexagonal form area of the base, 500 ft. contracted at the top to 33 ft. and the harbour commissioner's hall is an elegant and commodious edifice. There are two week day schools, and eight Sunday schools; a mechanics institution a savings bank, and two societies for the diffusion of religious knowledge. The harbour of Fraserburgh is about 3 ac. in area, and depth about 6 ft. at the pier head at low water and 20 ft. at high water of spring tides. Shipbuilding to a limited extent and herring fishing to a great extent, are carried on the latter employing between 3000 and 8000 people. In 1845, 46,169 barrels of herrings were cured, and 66 260 cod, ling &c. taken. The principal articles of export are wheat, barley oats, pease, beans, potatoes, fish, dried and pickled cod and herrings. The chief imports are timber, coals, lime, glass, brick, salt, groceries, and general merchandise. Pop. 8063. Area of par 8 m. by 3¼ m. pop. 4447.—(Local Correspondent.)

FRANSES LES **BUMERALS**, a small to Belgium prov Namur, 12 m. N. E. Tournai. It has manufactures of wool and linen three breweries, two salt-works, and a trade in agricultural produce, horses, and cattle. Pop. 4301.

FRASSINE, a river Austrian Italy which rises in the W. of prov Verona, about 2 m. W. Bassano, and first under the name of *Nuvola*, flows S. E. to Codogno. It bears the name of *Frassine*, and makes a long curve in a N. E. direction till near Este when its waters are employed to ford two cauals—the one S. Callarina which proceeds S. and the other *Mosca*, which is continued N. to Padua, and joins the *Buechiglione*. The whole course of the *Nuvola* and *Frassine* to Este is about 75 m. From below Codogno, it is navigable by barges. Its only affluent deserving of notice is the *Elavio*, which it receives on the l. bank, a little above Este.

FRASSINETO two places Italy Piedmont.—1 (vic. Iv) (Latin *Frassinetum* or *Frassinetum*) A m. div. of and 16 m. S. W. Alexandria, r. bank. Po. It has a modern palace, with some good paintings and reliefs a botanical garden a parochial and two other churches some trade in corn millet hemp flax, and timber and an annual fair. Pop. 2087.—2 (vic. Iv) (Latin *Frassinetum* or *Frassinetum*) a vil and com. div. Iv. It has a modern parish church and a monastery of the Brothers of Charity, and some trade in agricultural and dairy products. Pop. 2143.

FRASSINO a vil and com. kingdom of Italy Piedmont div. Com. prov. of and 12 m. W. S. W. Balocco at the extremity of the valley of Ivrea, on a stream of that name, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has an old parish ch. arch, hockline, and a trade in corn and butter. Pop. 1808.

FRASSO a vil and com. Naples, prov. Terra-di Lavoro 12 m. E. E. Caserta. It contains two churches. Pop. 4279.

FRASTANZ, a vil. Austria, Tyrol Vorarlberg on the l. about 4 m. from Feldkirch. It contains a parish church, chapel and school and has manufactures of linen a dye-works, parchment, iron foundry and spinning-mill. Pop. 1551.

FRATTI par Eng Essex 1287 ac. Pop. 347.

FRATTA a vil Austrian Italy prov Veneto, prov. Polesina on the canal of Sordice and not far from the Adige. It is an old place, supposed to have been founded by the ancient Tuscanes contains a parish church is surrounded by numerous villas, and has an annual fair. Pop. 3760.

FPATTA (anc. *Phatissa*) a t. kingdom of Italy deleg. of and 14 m. N. W. Perugia, l. bank Tiber. It is an ancient place, and being considered during the Middle Ages, as a stronghold of some importance, was repeatedly the theatre or

the subject of severe contest. It generally aided with the Pope, and received from them the titles of *Solida Fungus* and *Fidellissima*. Its iron-works and earthenware were at one time celebrated. Pop. 4600

F. RATTI, a vil and com. Naples, prov. of, and 6 m. N. Naples. It contains a handsome parish, and five other churches, and has extensive paperworks. The inhabitants rear great numbers of silk worms. Pop. 9780

REATTE, a vil and com. Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, 18 m. N. E. Naples. Pop. 3110

REAUEREN, a vil, Switzerland, can. of, and 10 m. N. E. Bern. It contains an old Cistercian monastery now converted into a handsome and spacious courthouse and is famous as the scene of a battle, in 1575 when the peasantry defeated the English mercenary called Ingelram de Courcy and put an end to what is known in Swiss history as the English war

REAUERBURG a tn Prussia, gov. of and 40 m. W. S. W. Königsberg on the Frische Haff at the foot of the Dönhofsburg. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs. It is the see of the bishop of Ermland contains a cathedral a handsome gothic structure finely situated on a height, and interesting as containing the tomb of Copernicus, who died here in 1543 a tower in which were water works to supply the town with water by machinery of his contrivance a parish church and an infirmary and has manufactures of woollen cloth leather and earthenware a fishery a port in the Haff, and some shipping and general trade. Pop. 2965

REAUERFELD a tn, Switzerland, cap. can. Thurgau or Thurgau, 14 m. S. W. Constantine, in the middle of a rich and diversified country watered by the Murg here crossed by a covered bridge. It is well built with clean and straight streets and has three small suburbs above one of which on a lofty rock, stands an old castle built in the 11th century. The townhouse two churches, N. Catholic and Protestant and the arsenal are respectable buildings; and near the town is a Capuchin convent, founded in 1695. Fraunfeld is an industrious place; has several mills a manufactory of cotton and thread, with calico-printing, woollen-weaving &c. Pop. 2859

REAUERFELD or **REAUERFELD** a market in Hungary co. Wisackburg, 9 m. S. E. of Buda. It contains a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made a synagogue, and an old Franciscan convent. About a fourth of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 2100

REAUERMARK a market in Hungary co. Month 56 m. N. W. Pesth. Pop. 2866

REAUERSTEIN a tn Saxony circle, and 18 m. S. W. Dresden, cap. hall of same name, on a rugged height between the Gemlich and Hebratsch. It contains a handsome old parish church with a fine organ two castles, one of them an old fortress with three towers a large turretted townhouse, an orphan hospital and house of refuge and has a saw and other mills a trade in cattle and three annual fairs. Pop. 1107 of hall (area, 86 sq. ac. m.) 11707

REAUERSTEIN or **REAUERSTEIN** a vil Germany principality of Rhenish-Grafschaft, 18 m. N. W. of Cologne a parish church and has an endowment for orphans and widows, and other benevolent institutions and five annual fairs. Pop. 1300

REAUERSTADT, or **REAUERSTADT** a tn Prussia, gov. of and 60 m. S. S. W. Posen, cap. circle of same name. It stands in a sandy plain, is the seat of a law court, and several public offices consists of the old and new town, and a suburb contains a Protestant, and three R. Catholic churches, a Bernardine monastery superior burgher school an orphan hospital and house of refuge for abandoned children and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth cheery distilleries, breweries, distilleries a trade in corn, wool, and cattle, and four annual fairs. In the neighbourhood are no fewer than 90 windmills. Pop. 8257. The area, area, 287 sq. ac. m., consists of a plain well wooded, but containing considerable tracts of moor, and not much very fertile ground. Pop. 85,065.

REAUERSTADT a vil Prussia, gov. of and 9 m. W. Cologne It contains a R. Catholic parish church and has manufactures of porcelain delft, stone, and ordinary earthenware, which furnish the materials of a considerable trade. There are mines of lignite in the vicinity. Pop. 2578

RECHENFELD a vil Bavaria, Palatinat, S. of

RECHENFELD a vil Prussia, gov. of and 21 m. N. W. W. Valdena, in a plain 1 bank Valdena. Most

of the streets are wide, straight and have paved footpaths; and in the public square are the townhouse, prison, and a public school. It also possesses a parish church, two chapels, and an extramural cemetery. Coarse cloth harn, and wax are manufactured and exported. Pop. 1705.

RECHENFELD par Eng. Suffolk 8620 m. Pop. 477

RECHENFELD a tn Prussia, gov. of and 15 m. S. S. E. Münster on two small streams. It contains a parish church and has manufactures of linen cloth and yarn two stone quarries, a trade in wax, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1510

RECHENFELD a tn Prussia, Westphalia, gov. of and 18 m. S. S. E. Arnberg at the source of the Werra. It is

the seat of a court of justice contains a R. Catholic parish church and chapel and has manufactures of potash and matches, and two annual fairs. Pop. 739

RECHENFELD a report in Denmark N. Jutland lail and 13 m. S. E. Welle, on a tongue at the N. entrance of the Little Belt. It is a regular fortress with nine bastions, and three ravelins on the land side and two bastions towards the sea. It is entered by four gates contains a Danish Lutheran, a German Lutheran a Calvinistic, and a R. Catholic church a synagogue, an hospital and a countenance, at which all ships passing through the Little Belt pay toll and has a harbour of 11 fourth class with 13 ft. of water some shipping and considerable manufactures of tobacco which is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 4600

RECHENFELD a tn U. States Maryland 75 m. N. W. Annapolis. It has wide streets, a handsome courthouse a jail and county offices 13 churches two academies, and 10 schools two lumber yards, a woollen factory two ropewalks, several mills a brewery pottery several tanneries, and four printing offices. It is intersected by the great road from Baltimore to Wheeling and is connected with the Baltimore and Ohio railway by a branch 3 m. long. It is surrounded by a fertile country and has an extensive trade, being next to Baltimore, the most important town in the state. Pop. 5182

RECHENFELD a tn U. States Pacific Ocean off 8 W. coast, Payson lat. 8 28' N. lon. 137 40' E. (n.) about 100 m. long E. to W. and 58 m. broad. Thus island, which terminates W. in Cape Valence or False Cape was supposed to be part of the mainland of 1 year 1311 1865, when Leant Kail, of the Dutch navy passed through the strait which separates it. The land is everywhere low apparently marshy and covered with a dense forest. (Hornburgh. Raper)

RECHENFELD or **RECHENFELD** a tn Denmark, ad. Zealand cap. hall of same name, in a beautiful district, 22 m. N. W. Copenhagen. The great attraction of the place is the royal palace a fine gothic structure, built upon an island in a lake, and containing the splendid and richly decorated chapel in which the Danish kings are crowned. The building, of red brick so completely covers the lake, that they need to row out of the lake, where sleeping banks are laid out in gardens and pleasant walks. The whole, including the village, which covers three sides of the lake, forms a beautiful and romantic picture.

RECHENFELD a tn U. States, Virginia, r. bank Rappahannock 60 m. N. by E. Richmond. It is regularly laid out and has a courthouse, jail, county offices market five churches five academies, and seven schools, two tanneries two printing offices and a flourishing trade in exporting grain, fur tobacco, Indian corn and other articles. Pop. 3974

RECHENFELD or **RECHENFELD** a report in Norway prov. Agderhus, cap. hall. Smalsholmen, 68 m. S. S. E. Christiana, at the influx of the Tistedals-elv into the Idelfjord lat. 59° 2' 30' N. lon. 11° 28' E. (n.) It is beautifully situated, well built and possesses a church a Latin, a burgher and two common schools; a poorhouse, workhouse, bank, and local judicial courts. Its manufactures comprise a brandy distillery an extensive pottery a tobacco spinery and an iron forge. It has a good and safe haven, and two chief exports are deals and planks, in which it carries on an active trade with Sweden. Close to the S. end of the town on a rock about 400 ft. high, stands the fortress of Fredrikshald.

stone, in the beading of which, November 30, 1718 Charles XII. of Sweden was killed. An obelisk marks the spot where he fell. Pop. (1845) 5503. — (*Kraft's Handb. over Kongeriget Norge.*)

FREDERIKSHAL, in Norway. See **FREDERIKSHALD**.

FREDERIKSHAVN or **FLADSTAD**, a seaport in Denmark Jutland, lat. 56° 11' N. lon. 11° 11' E. It is the N. E. end with a harbour of the third class, having 14 ft. water well sheltered and most convenient for vessels waiting for a favourable wind to carry them round the N. point of Jutland. In the immediate vicinity is the citadel of Fladstrand, commanding the harbour. It is an irregular work, surrounded by 12-ft. ditch, and consisting partly of a tower built upon a steep rock. Pop. 1400.

FREDERIKSBAD (Latin, *Fredersvaderum* German, *Fredersvæder*) a fortified maritime town in Norway prov. Agderhus, built 1646, lat. 56° 11' N. lon. 11° 11' E. It is a thriving place and is composed of the town proper and two suburbs. It has a pretty church built since 1784, and a chapel a commercial a salubrious, a free, and a grammar school, and two schools of industry for poor female children an hospital and a bank. The manufactures consist of hard ware, including nails, buckles, fishing-hooks &c. pottery, brandy and tins. The trade is chiefly in hardware, wood and the fish necessaries. There is a good and roomy haven. Pop. (1845) 3074. — (*Kraft's Handb. over Kongeriget Norge.*)

FREDERIKSBUND a seaport in Denmark, at Seeland, E. end of the Riekslede ford, 24 m. N. W. Copenhagen. It is a very magnificent place, but S. of the town are a haven, and good anchorage for small vessels. In the immediate neighbourhood are some of the most interesting ruins, from which the museums of the capital have derived many of their treasures. Pop. 400.

FREDERIKSVÄR a maritime and strongly fortified town in Norway lat. 59° 11' N. lon. 10° 11' E. It has a church and chapel and three other schools, a naval hospital, and a post-house. Its harbour is good and roomy and has two entrances. Since 1814, Frederiksvær has been the chief station of the Norwegian fleet. It has a royal building-yard, but no trade of any kind. Steamers touch here from Christiansand, Arendal, Christiansand, &c. Pop. 938. — (*Kraft's Handb. over Kongeriget Norge.*)

FREDERIKSVÄRK or **FREDERIKSHAVN** a seaport in Denmark lat. 56° 11' N. lon. 11° 11' E. It has a church and chapel and the largest royal manufactures in Denmark. The chief articles manufactured are gunpowder, projectiles, muskets, cutlery and all kinds of agricultural implements. The harbour admits only small vessels. Pop. 500.

FREDERICKTON formerly **St. Ann** a town in British N. America, the cap. of New Brunswick, on the St. John's river 54 m. N. W. St. John's. The streets are regularly laid out, some of them being 1 m. long and, for the most part, continuously built with wooden houses. The public buildings comprise the province hall, where the provincial assembly and the courts of justice assemble, the Government house, the Episcopal and the Presbyterian church and chapel. The river is here 2 m. wide and navigable for ships of 50 tons for 3 m. above the town. Frederickton has become the chief entrepôt of commerce with the interior receiving large quantities of British merchandise for distribution in the province whilst the timber and lumber from the upper districts are collected here before they are floated down for exportation to St. John's, with which place there is regular communication by steamer. Pop. (1847) about 500.

FREDONIA, U. States, New York 290 m. W. by Albany and 3 m. E. Lake Erie. It has five churches, an academy and several mills. Here is an inflammable spring, the gas of which is used for lighting the streets and houses. Pop. about 1800.

FREDFOLK MARSH, par. Eng. Hants 800 ac. Pop. 78. **FREEMANTLE**, a town in Australia, co. Perth, at the mouth of the Swan river and about 8 m. S. W. from the town of that name. lat. 31° 54' S. lon. 115° 40' E.

FREPEOT a town in Upper Pennsylvania, 155 m. W. W. Harrisburg at the confluence of Buffalo Creek with

the Allegheny. It has five churches, two schools, a variety of mills, and other manufacturing establishments. The Pennsylvania canal passes through the place. Pop. 727.

FREETHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk 860 ac. Pop. 495.

FREETOWN a maritime town in Africa, Sierra Leone, of which colony it is the capital or principal settlement, at the extremity of the cape of the same name, which forms the S. side of the estuary of the river Sierra Leone; lat. 8° 25' 54" N., lon. 15° 14' 00" W. (a). It is sufficiently elevated above the sea to secure it in some degree from the evils of swamps and stagnant water in its immediate neighbourhood but the long low flat land of the opposite hillian shore, frequently sends over its noxious exhalations, while a no less dangerous malaria is wafted from some stagnant pools on the S. W. of the town. The town is clean and well laid out, the principal streets being very broad and straight, especially that part inhabited by Europeans and the more important of the native traders, whose houses are generally detached, and surrounded by trees. The cottages of the liberated Africans, and numerous Kroonmen, are cleaner and with less pretensions to regularity although their location has been carefully selected with a view to secure a free circulation of air. A beautiful green sward overgrows the streets, giving them an air of delightful freshness. The public buildings comprise a church seven chapels, a church missionary grammar and several other schools, Governor's house and barracks, the latter two occupying an airy and commanding situation. The market is held in square, in a central position, and is well supplied with tropical fruits, including pine apples which are abundant. Fish of various kinds are also plentiful. Nearly all the different articles exposed for sale are procured by Negro women all liberated Africans or their descendants, whose volubility of tongue and noisy mirth, add not a little to the liveliness of the scene. There is good anchorage off the town, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, in 12 or 14 fathoms, muddy bottom. Pop. (1847) 18 000. — (*Allen's Niger, Colonial Rep. &c.*)

FREGEWILL ISLAND, Dr. See **DAVIN (St.) ISLANDS**. **FREGENAL-SANTA-SIBERIA** [anc. *Nerópolis*] in Spain, Extremadura prov. and of 62 m. S. by Badajoz, in a valley on the confines of Andalucía, r. bank, Matagorda. The houses in general are well built, and in many cases decorated with balconies the streets are wide, regular and paved, and the town comprises four squares. It has three churches, several convents, three chapels and a Jesuit college, a large and convenient townhouse containing the municipal offices, prison, and the residence of the Alcaide a commodious hospital storehouse, and an ancient but well preserved crotty by the Templars wherein is the bell-ring, capable of accommodating 4000 persons. In the environs are three fine cemeteries, and an agreeable promenade. Manufactures — linen and woollen fabrics, leather hats, soap earthenware, bricks, tiles, wine, and oil. Trade — grain cattle, wax, wool &c. An annual fair is held in September. Pop. 6976.

FREHFI, a cape, France, par. Côte-d'Or, 13 m. W. by N. 84 m. with a revolving light at N 246 ft. above the sea. lat. 48° 41' 0" N.; lon. 3° 19' 0" W. (a).

FREHMANT a town in Baden, du. Upper Rhine lat. 48° 41' 0" N.; lon. 3° 19' 0" W. (a).

FREIBURG It contains a parish church. Pop. 2179.

FREIBERG (Latin, *Freiberg*) a town, Saxony, and 20 m. W. S. W. Dresden, on the Müritsch, near the Mulde. It consists of an inner town entered by five gates, and still partly surrounded by old walls flanked with numerous towers and of four suburbs, and is generally well built of granite, with spacious streets, regularly formed and paved with granite. The ditches and ramparts have, for the most part, been filled up and levelled, and are now covered with planted alleys, ponds and gardens. The principal buildings and establishments are the cathedral (Dome) or Marienkirche, originally founded in 1480, and renewed in 1826, a large and handsome gothic structure, devoid of towers but containing a number of interesting objects; among others the tomb of Maries of Saxony a lofty and richly sculptured sarcophagus with a kneeling statue of the prince, and the tomb of the celebrated geologist Werner two grottoes pulpit, curiously carved in stone, a lady chapel enriched with Saxon marble and serpentine, and a pavement laid with brass plates. The cathedral, with three towers, one of them very lofty the Nicolaitirche, with two towers and three other churches of little architectural

merit the townhouse an old building, which gives a good specimen of N German gothic the mining academy came, under Werner the head of the Neptunian school, the most renowned in Europe, with a museum attached, particularly rich in the minerals of Saxony and mining models the royal silver refinery the gymnasium normal, burgher and several elementary schools the orphan and military hospitals, blind asylum, workhouse, theatre, &c. The manufactures consist of paper articles in gold, silver and pinbeck woolen cloth articles in wood, lace, soda, white lead, and gunshot and there are two weekly markets, and two annual fairs. Freiburg is the centre of a most important mining district. The minerals consist of silver copper lead and cobalt and the number of mines is said to be about 130 They are situated in rocks of primary formation in which granite is the most prevalent, and have been wrought from a very early period. When in their most productive state, they diffused great wealth throughout the district and the town contained at least 40 000 inhabitants but the depths to which the workings have been carried, has both increased the expense and diminished the produce, and the town, in consequence, was long undergoing a gradual decline from which, however it would appear in more recent times, to be partially recovering To clear many rich lodes from the water with which they are covered a granite high-water level has been commenced. It will be about 84 m. long and lead the water through the mountains to the Elbe at Magdeburg. Pop. (1843) 11 054 (1846 12 194 (1847) 14 101

FREIBURG or **FREIBURG** or **FREIBURG** in **BRUNSWICK** (Latin *Freiburgum Brunsvicensis* French *Freibourg-en-Breisgau*) a town, Baden, circle, Upper Rhine on the Treisau, and on the railway from Carlsruhe, in one of the most beautiful and fertile districts of S. Germany at the W foot of the Black Forest, 42 m. S E of Strassburg. It consists of the town proper, still possessing some remains of fortification, and surrounded by four gates and of two suburbs and is the seat of a superior civil and criminal court, and of several public offices. The houses in general are substantially built and fruit-trees yielding copious streams of the purest water are found in every quarter There are also two large and tolerably handsome squares but

built of red sandstone in the form of a cross, and equally admired for its delicate symmetry and tasteful decorations, with a magnificent portal richly sculptured, and surmounted by a beautiful tower partly of exquisite open work, 380 ft. high the *Landwirthschafts* a handsome modern structure in the Byzantine style finely situated on an elevation in the N part of the town, adorned with a statue of the great Duke Ludwig and surmounted by a square tower the church of St. Martin, built in the 18th century and originally belonging to a Franciscan monastery the university founded in 1456, a complete establishment but not prospering the number of students having declined from 608 in 1825 to 228 in 1844; the E. Catholic seminary a very convenient and elegant edifice; the merchant house, now the chief tax office a quaint gothic structure, resting on pointed arches and decorated externally with fresco portraits of the Emperors Maximilian his son Philip I. Charles V and Ferdinand I the grand ducal palace and government buildings the museum, library, gymnasium, theatre, concert hall, new barracks several monasteries and hospitals. The manufactures are numerous, but not individually of great extent. The most important are beer oil, church cutlery surgical instruments, musical instruments, and red leather. The trade is chiefly in wine and timber and there are both a weekly market numerous attended by the inhabitants of the Black Forest, and two large annual fairs, at which the principal articles sold are corn, mules, hemp, and wood Freiburg is the seat of an archbishop, and the seat of the courts and offices for the circle of the Upper Rhine, and possesses several societies agricultural, literary and scientific, good anatomical and physical collections, and a botanical garden. It is a place of considerable antiquity but its history has no particular interest. Pop. 11 468

FREIBURG Switzerland See *Fribourg*
FREIBURG a vil. Hesse prov. of and 18 m. N W of the seat of a court of law and several public offices contains an old church with three towers a castle, and hospital and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth a trade in corn, wine, and cattle and two annual fairs 1 st 2605.—2 A in prov. Silesia, gov. of and 85 m. W S W Breslau on the Palatin, and on the railway from Breslau It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls with three gates and of three suburbs is the seat of a law court, contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church an hospital with a church, and a townhouse and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and tobacco a large flax mill moved by steam and several other mills, distilleries, his works ironworks, a considerable trade in linen, a weekly market, and two annual fairs There is a marble quarry in the vicinity Pop. 2339

FREIBURG two places Prussia.—1 A in prov. Saxony gov. of and 18 m. S W Merseburg in a fertile district 1 bank L. Merrat It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices contains an old church with three towers a castle, and hospital and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth a trade in corn, wine, and cattle and two annual fairs 1 st 2605.—2 A in prov. Silesia, gov. of and 85 m. W S W Breslau on the Palatin, and on the railway from Breslau It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls with three gates and of three suburbs is the seat of a law court, contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church an hospital with a church, and a townhouse and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and tobacco a large flax mill moved by steam and several other mills, distilleries, his works ironworks, a considerable trade in linen, a weekly market, and two annual fairs There is a marble quarry in the vicinity Pop. 2339

FREIBURG a vil. Rhendish Prussia, gov. of, and 5 m. S.E. Arnberg on the Ruhr. It contains a R. Catholic parish church Many articles in wood are made here and in the surrounding district, and largely exported, particularly to America. Pop. 970

FREIBURG a market in Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, circle of and 9 m. N E. Hungen on the Seebach It has a parish church and manufactures of cotton and linen goods, a dye-work and several mills. Pop. 1182

FREIBURG two towns Prussia.—1 Prov. Brandenburg gov. Potsdam, in a fertile and beautiful dist. near the old Oder 31 m. N E. Berlin It is entered by three gates, is the seat of a court of law and several public offices contains two churches, a burgher school, and hospital and has extensive alum works, mineral springs, a ferry over the Oder a salinary trade in cattle, and three annual fairs Pop. 3691.—2 Prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 21 m. E. Swinemünde It has a church, and four annual markets. Pop. 1747

FREIHAN a town and par. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 88 m. N E. Breslau. It has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, a castle with fine gardens, an hospital, tar-works, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1211



THE CATHEDRAL AND MERCHANT HOUSE, FREIBURG.
From Allgemeine Monatshefte zu Pictorial.

the streets, with one or two exceptions, are narrow dark, and winding. The buildings most deserving of notice are the minster or cathedral, a large and beautiful gothic structure, Vol. I

FREIHEIT a tn Bohemia, circle, Bidehow on the Aupa, at the foot of the Reichenburg, 25 m. N N E. Glashen It is built chiefly of wood, but has some good stone houses contains a parish church, townhouse, school, and hospital, and has manufactures of linen, a blackfield and four sawmills. Gold and silver mines were at one time extensively worked in the district but are supposed to be now completely exhausted. In the neighbourhood in a narrow and gloomy river is the watering-place of Johannebad with a bathing establishment supplied by thermal springs. Pop. 609.

FREINHHEIM a market tn Bavaria, Palatinat, 16 m N E. Spira. It contains three churches and a castle and has a mill, and a mineral spring. Pop. 2121.

FREISING a tn Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, 1 bank, law here crossed by a long bridge, at the confluence of the Moosach 21 m. N N E. Munich. It is the seat of an appeal court for Upper Bavaria, and of other courts and public offices. It wall built, contains six churches, one of them, originally a cathedral, with a very ancient and curious crypt a royal palace, once the residence of a bishop; a townhouse, ecclesiastical and normal seminary lyceum gymnasium Latin, agricultural, and industrial schools a blind asylum, hospital, and poorhouse, and has numerous breweries, three distilleries, two tobacco factories, saltpetre and vinegar works, a wax refinery blackfield pyramine oil and other mills. Freising had a church in the fifth and became the see of a bishop in the eighth century. This see was long held by prince bishops, who had seats in the imperial diet. The bishopric was secularized in 1602 and the see transferred to Munich. Pop. of tn 5340 of dist. (area 112 sq. m) 16 80.

FRIESTADT a tn Bavaria, Upper Palatinat 37 m W N W Ratibon, 1 hour S of Passau. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, contains three churches, a Franciscan hospital and hospital and has wire works. Pop. 798.

FRIESTADT two places Prussia.—1 A tn prov Si lina, gov of and 45 m. N N W Lignitz, cap circle of same name on the Sauer. It is the seat of a court of law and offices for the circle contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, a courthouse, old Carmelite monastery now converted into an arsenal an orphan and an ordinary hospital a savings bank and Bible society and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth sawmills wrought and other mills, a wax refinery and has numerous weekly markets, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3446.—2 The circle, area, 360 sq. m. It is, for the most part, flat, though occasionally broken by a few low hills, is watered by the Oder here navigable, well wooded, and tolerably fertile. Pop. 50 841.—3 A tn. prov W Prussia, gov of, and 16 m. S E. Marienwerder on a height in a fertile district. It contains a parish church, is garrisoned by a company of invalids, and has six annual fairs. Pop. 1875.

FRIESTITT a tn Baden, circle, Middle Rhine r bank Rhine, 14 m N W Offenbach. It contains a parish church and a chapel, and has a small harbour at which a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 1717.

FREIWALDAU a market in Prussia, prov Silesia, circle, circle, and 16 m. S W Sagan. It has a church, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, a calico print-field, pottery several mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 965.

FREIXO with affixes, two places, Portugal.—1 (d' Riquia d' Cive) a tn and par prov Trás-os-Montes, r bank Douro, 26 m. N E Oporto. It contains a fine castle with three towers, raises excellent almonds, and is famous for its cheese. Pop. 1220.—2 (de Nando) a tn and par Belra Alta, 1 bank Douro, about 31 m E. Lamego. Pop. 717.

FREJUS (anc. Forum Julia) a tn France, dep. Var 15 m. S E Draguignan, near the Argens, and about 2 m. from the Mediterranean. It is beautifully situated on an easy height, overlooking the sea, and is the seat of a bishop. It has a doctenn cemetery a tribunal of commerce, but very little trade and few manufactures. Almost the only edifices worth noticing are the constructions left by the Romans comprising the ruins of the ancient port, including a pharos or lighthouse, and ancient quays; on neighbouring heights, nearly clothed by a triumphal arch built by the inhabitants in *prote Doris* and the ruins of a noble aqueduct, which was nearly 19 m. long, and led the waters of the Biagne into the Roman city of Forum Julia. Mark Antony sent into this port 200 galleys, the spot opus of Actium. In 940 the Saracens

took pillaged, and burned the most of it. In 1475, a band of corsairs captured and ruined it. Napoleon Bonaparte disembarked here on his return from Egypt, Oct. 9 1799 and embarked here for Tunis, in 1814. Pop. 2965.

FREMINGTON par Eng Devon 6810 ac. Pop. (1851), 1850.

FRENCH BROAD a river U States, which rises on the N side of the Blue Mountains, in N Carolina, flows N for about 90 m turns W enters Tennessee, and joins the Holston 5 m above Knoxville. It is navigable to Dandridge for boats of 15 tons Its principal affluents are the Nolichucky on the N and the Great and Little Pigeon on the S.

FRENCH ISLAND an isl Australia Felix in the harbour of Western Port, about 6 m. long and 5 broad.

FRENCH PARK, a small market in Ireland co. Roscommon, 184 m. S W Lathrim. It has a market on Thursday for yarn and agricultural produce, and six fairs annually. Near it are the remains of an old Dominican abbey. Pop. 493.

FRENCH RIVER, a river Upper Canada issuing from Lake Nipissing and after a course W by S. of 53 m. direct distance, falling into Georgian bay Lake Huron.

FRENCHMAN'S CAY a lofty mountain Van Diemen's Land 500 ft. high, 6 m. N E. of the N E corner of Macquarie harbour. Lon 43° 19' S. lon 146° 42' E.

FRENEUSE, or GRAND LAKE, a lake N W Brunswick, 9 m. E. Fredericton 9 m. long by 2 wide, and in some places 40 fathoms deep. It receives several rivers and abounds in fish.

FRESHAM par Eng Surrey 3691 ac. Pop. 1508.

FRENZE, par Eng Norfolk 399 sq. Pop. 87.

FRESHFORD a tn and par Ireland, co. Kilkenny. The town situated at the foot of a wooded hill 7½ m. N W Kilkenny consists of a square, with several streets diverging from it all nearly straight, and kept tolerably clean. It has a church built in 1736 with a beautiful porch of great antiquity a R. Catholic chapel two day schools dispensary fever hospital and other charitable institutions. The weaving of tweed and flannel is carried on to a small extent but the great body of the inhabitants are labourers. Four annual fairs two of them for pigs. Area of par 2171 ac. Pop 1 91 of which the town contains 10½.—(Local Correspondent).

FRESHFORD par Eng Somerset 501 ac. Pop. 623.

FRESHWATER par Eng Here 624½ ac. Pop. 1898.

FRESNAY-AN-BARRE, or FRESNAY-LE-VICOMTE a tn France, dep. Sarthe 20 m. N W La Mairie. It is built on a slope, 1 bank Sarthe across which is a bridge leading to a suburb. It is old, but has been much modernized and improved. Near it are the ruins of a strong castle and the parish church is an interesting gothic pile, of early architecture. It has a spacious linen-market, and a vest townhouse. The chief manufactures are fine linen and damasks. There is also a trade in grain, linen, and cattle. Pop. 5217.

FRESNEDA (anc. Fresnedo) a tn Spain, Aragon, prov of ar 170 m N E. by E. Teruel 15 m. S E Alcaniz. It is tolerably well built has two parish churches, three chapels, a townhouse prison hospital, storehouse and an ancient castle. Manufactures—silk and herpan fabrics, wine, and oil. Trade—grain and wool. Pop. 1686.—(Madoz).

FRESNES, a tn France, dep. Nord 6 m N Valenciennes, in a coal and iron district, and the first place where a French-made steam engine was set up. It has manufactures of sails and common glass blastfurner breweries, distilleries and coal building yards. In the vicinity are four coal pits, employing 500 to 600 people. Pop. 4072.

FRESNILLO a city Mexico, state of and 80 m. N N W Zacatecas. It has a spacious square, with a costly fountain in the centre, and contains several large and showy churches. In its vicinity are the celebrated mines of Fresnillo reckoned among the most productive in Mexico. Pop. about 18,000.

FRESNO several tns. and vils. Spain, of which the most important are—1 (de la Vega) A tn. prov of and 16 m. S. Leon near r bank, Ebro. The town is ill built, and form one square, and several streets. It has a parish church, townhouse, school, two fountains, and two cemeteries. Manufactures—linen fabrics, and leather. Pop. 2061.—2 (d' Vago), A tn. Leon, prov of, and 84 m. S W Valladolid between the rivulets Lamon and Montes containing a parish church, townhall, prison, school, and cemetery. Manufactures—silk and bricks. Pop. 1016.

FRESNOY LE GRAUX, a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 8 m. N. N. E. St. Quentin; with manufactures of shawls, gauze, velvet, hosiery. Pop. 892.

FREISINGER, par Eng. Suffolk 4580 ac. P. 1491

FRESTON, par Eng. Suffolk 1531 ac. Pop. 250

FRETHERNE, par Eng. Gloucester 940 ac. Pop. 567

FRETIN a vil. France, dep. Nord, about 6 m. S. E. Lille. It contains a remarkable monument of Jehan Blou de Malain and has numerous oil mills. Pop. 1489

FRETENHAM, par Eng. Norfolk 1681 ac. P. 255

FREVOIRE, a vil. Scotland on life par of and 14 m. E. S. E. Falkland. It has a U Presbyterian church and a subscription school. Inhabitants chiefly employed in hand loom weaving. Pop. 718

FRELDENBERG several places, Germany particularly

—1 A. in Baden circle Lower Rhine, bail of and 8 m. S. W. Wertheim 1 bank, Main. It has a considerable trade in stones and fruit and three annual fairs. Pop. 1718.

—2 A. in Rhenish Prussia, gov of, and 89 m. S. S. W. Aachen. It contains a castle, and a Protestant church and has extensive coal works. Pop. 615.—3 A. vil. Rhine, Prussia, gov. Treves circle of and 6 m. S. S. W. Saarburg, not far from the Saar. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and a synagogue and has a trade in cattle and four annual fairs. Pop. 745

FREUDENSTADT a. in Württemberg circle Schwarzwald esp. bail of same name, r. bank, Murg 40 m. S. W. Stuttgart. It was once fortified and has still some remains of fortification. It is tolerably well built, contains a large square, adorned with arcades, a fine old church, and townhouse and has manufactures of linen, and chemical products, vinegar, rum and turpentine and a trade in wood and cattle, and chiefly to Strasbourg. Pop. town 4180 bail. (area 162 sq. m.) in the blackest part of the Black Forest 26 595

FREUDENSTADT, a vil. Württemberg circle, Neekar r. bank, Stein, about 10 m. S. W. Heilbronn. It contains a castle, and a Protestant parish church with two altars and monuments, and a synagogue. Pop. 893

FREUDENSTADT, a. in Austr. a. Bismarck circle Troppau esp. lordship of same name, in a narrow valley on the Schwarzwald 26 m. N. N. E. Olinitz. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs contains a castle, with a chapel library and five gardens, a parish church, planet college high school and hospital and has manufactures of woollen cloth hosiery and leather a rosogilo factory a weekly market, and an annual fair. In the neighbourhood are extensive ironworks. Pop. town 8008 lordship 18 338

FREYEN, a. in France, dep. Pas-de-Calais 6 m. from St. Paul sur-Ternois, on the Ternois. It has manufactures of linen with some flax and woollen specialties. Pop. 8087

FREYBERG (Moravian Prussia) a. in Moravia, circle, Tereau, 1 bank Lubina 23 m. S. S. E. Troppau. It consists of the town proper and a suburb, has four churches and chapels, a townhouse, planet college and hospital important manufactures of woollen and linen cloth a trade in wool and cattle, several mills and four annual fairs. Pop. 4780

FREYBURG and **FREYBURG**, see **FREYBURG** **FREYBURG** and **FREYBURG**

FREYNET an isl. group, Indian Ocean N. W. coast Australia, W. island in lat. 16° 0' S. lon. 124° 36' E. (a.)

FREYNET'S PENINSULA Van Diemen's Land, W. coast, forming with Hobart's island, the E. side of Tassier Bay, lat. 42° 18' S. lon. 148° 30' P

FREYNETOWN par Irrel Wicklow 1569 ac. P. 309

FREYR, a hamlet, Belgium, prov. Namur 4 m. S. W. Dinant, where in 1819 a magnificent grotto was discovered, cut in the upper part of a limestone rock. It consists of eight chambers, decorated by galleries in all are beautiful stalactites.

Freyr is a fine chateau built on a cliff overhanging the Maas, in which was signed Oct. 25 1875 the earliest commercial treaty between the French and Spandard

FREYSTADT several places Austria, particularly—1 (or **Fronstadt**) A. in Upper Austria, circle, Mühl, in a beautiful valley on the Riedel Feldaist, 89 m. W. N. W. Vienna. It contains a number of handsome houses two churches, an ascent and a modern castle, and a planet college, is the seat of a court of justice, and has manufactures of linen and yarn, and some trade in these articles. Pop. 3000.—2 A. in Austrian Silesia, circle, and 7 m. N. W. Teschen, r. bank, Olza,

with a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 300.—3 A. market in Moravia, circle, and 18 m. N. E. Hradisch. It contains a handsome church and townhouse, and has extensive manufactures of woolen goods and other articles of woollen goods in these and in linen, three large weekly markets, and four annual fairs. Pop. 841

FREYSTADTEL, Galloway, or **FRISTADTEL**, a. in Hargray co. of, and 10 m. W. N. W. Neuton, in a fertile district, on a height above L. bank, Waig, here crossed by a long bridge. It contains an elegant castle of Count Krodoy a square massive structure situated on a steep limestone cliff with good collections and fine gardens, an old parish and a Franciscan gothic church and a cur. on round tower supposed to have belonged to a Turkish monarch and has extensive manufactures of various articles of wood, a considerable traffic in these, and important cattle markets. Pop. 4660

FREYSTROP par Wales, Brecon 1617 ac. Pop. 678

FREYWALDAU or **FRUKWALDA**, a. in Austrian Silesia, circle of and 41 m. W. N. W. Troppau esp. dist. of same name, about 1800 ft. above the sea, in an extensive valley at the foot of the Gollupitz. It contains a church, castle townhouse, hospital, and posthouse and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, yachting works a fine refinery blankish paper and other mills. Pop. n. 2100 dist. 18 382

FRIAUL, Italy. See **FRIULI**

FRIBOURG or **FRIBURG** a. in Switzerland consisting of three small detached portions, wholly enclosed by cant. Vaud and of Fribourg proper bounded N. and E. by Bern, S. and W. by Vaud and N. W. by the lake of Neuchâtel greatest length from N. to S. 89 m. greatest breadth 35 m. area, 450 sq. m. The surface is finely diversified, and presents almost all varieties of scenery consisting of grassy or woody hills, lofty mountains, and beautiful Alpine valleys. It attains its greatest height in the S. and S. E. where the mountains belong partly to the Jura, and partly to the Bernese Alps. The culminating points are the Moleson, 6000 ft. and the Dent de Brandeleir, 7000 ft. The whole canton, excepting a very small portion of the S. W. the waters of which are carried into the Lake of Geneva, belongs to the basin of the Aar being drained partly by the Broye, but to a much larger extent by the Saane which flows through it centrally from S. to N. The principal lake is Morat. The climate varies with the surface. In the N. and flatter districts spring is some weeks earlier than the more mountainous regions, but even in them the loftiest summits are far below the line of perpetual snow and there are no glaciers. The prevailing winds are the N. and N. E. Both bring cold but dry weather; the W. wind is generally accompanied with rain and snow, and hail-frosts are frequent in spring and often do great damage. In regard to vegetable produce, the canton may be divided into three parts. From the S. from tiers northwards, as far as the district of Gruyère all the surface not absolutely barren or covered by wood is occupied by meadows and pastures. A second portion included between the districts of Gruyère and Broye, and comprehending that in which the town of Fribourg stands, has no barren summits, and in addition to woods and meadows has a proportion of arable land. The third or most N. tract, including the space between the Broye and the Lake of Neuchâtel is both fertile and well cultivated yielding heavy crops of grain and grapes producing tolerable wine. Here, too, tobacco is cultivated, and much excellent fruit is grown. The minerals are of little importance. The great mass of the loftier mountains is composed of limestone, in the strata of which beds of gypsum of a reddish colour and containing sulphur occasionally occur. Almost all the lower hills are composed of sandstone often abounding with fossil plants. The most important produce of the canton is that of the dairy. The Gruyère cheese has long been famous and is exported to a large amount. A considerable revenue is also obtained from timber. Manufactures in the ordinary sense of the term, are insignificant. Fribourg ranks ninth in the Swiss confederation, to which it was admitted in 1481. About seven-eighths of the inhabitants are C. Catholics. The language of the mountainous districts is generally Romanic, of the towns and villages German and French, with a considerable admixture of patois. The government was strongly aristocratic up to 1830 when the democratic principle prevailed, and the suffrage, by which the legislative council and

all the principal offices are virtually appointed, was extended, with a few unimportant exceptions, to all males of 25 years of age. The administrative division is into 18 districts, of which Friedburg is the capital. Pop. 91,145.

FRIEDBURG or **FRIEDBURG** in **UNTERLAND** (Latin, *Friedburg Aemmonum*), a town in Switzerland, cap. of same name, most picturesquely situated on both sides of the Rhine here crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge, 180 ft high, 941 ft. long, and 22 ft. 11 in. broad. The town stands on ground which is very much broken, and so steep that the roofs of a lower tier of houses sometimes form the pavement of a higher and is surrounded by lofty walls, flanked with antique towers. It is on the whole well built. All the houses are of stone, several of the squares are handsome, and though from the nature of the ground almost all the streets are uneven, some of them are both long and spacious. The most remarkable

24 broad fertile and well cultivated producing much corn and wine. It comprehends 25 parishes. Pop. 30,000.

FRICKENHAUSEN a town in Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main, R.R. Würzburg. It contains a church, chapel and hospital and has dye-works, a trade in wine and fruit, sandstone quarries and two annual fairs. Pop. 1062.

FRIEDTHTHORE, par. Eng York (S. Riding) 3070 sq. Pop. 530.

FRIEDAU or **FRIEDAU** a village and township, Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 W. St. Pölten. It contains a castle, and has an extensive calico factory which annually produces 30,000 pieces of iron-smelting furnace, a copper mill and manufactures of ironware. Pop. 700.

FRIEDBERG several places, Austria, particularly—1 A in Bohemia, circle of and 27 m W. S. W. Haidau. L. bank Moldau. It contains a parish church, townhouse,

and hospital and has manufactures of linen, a bleachfield, two distilleries and three mills. Pop. 789—2 A in Styria, circle of, and 39 m. N. E. Graz on the Pannau with a parish church, townhouse, hospital and poor-house, manufactures of cloth and four annual fairs. Its walls are said to have been built out of the ransom extorted for the liberation of Richard Coeur de Lion. Pop. 550—3 A in Austrian Silesia, circle of, and 47 m N. W. Troppau, cap. hall of same name, at the confluence of the Schilpke and Sietzdorf. It had a church, an old castle, distillery and four annual fairs. Much fax is grown and hand spun in the district. Pop. to 931 hall. 8750.

FRIEDBERG—1 A in Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen on a height near R. bank Uss, 33 m. N. Darmstadt. It is surrounded by old walls, with one lofty round tower and two gates consists of the Uferwerkstatt and the Burg, contains two churches, a synagogue, tobacco, beer, mead, savings bank, normal Latin and several elementary schools and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco and liquors, and occupies the site of a Roman station. Pop. 3700—2 A in Bavaria, prov. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name on the Ache 4 m. E. Augsburg. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains three churches, one of them a fine structure, with beautiful painted glass; an old castle, built by Ludwig the Strong and often the ducal residence and an hospital and has manufactures of cloths and instruments, tile-works, several breweries, a worsted and other mills, a trade in fruit and hops, and four annual fairs. Pop. of in. 2000 dist. (area, 104 sq. m.) 1 0.5—3 Several places, Prussia—1 A in prov. Brandenburg, gov. of and 4 m N. E. Frankfurt, cap. circle of same name. It lies between several lakes is surrounded with walls at the seat of several courts and offices, has a church and a courthouse, manufactures of linen and leather, a walk-mill, a trade in cattle and four annual fairs. Pop. 4706—The craters, area, 840 sq. m. is watered by the Havel, contains several lakes, and is densely wooded but not fertile. Pop. 46,806—2 (see Quana) A in prov. Silesia, gov. of and 19 m S. Liegnitz on a slope above R. bank Quana. It contains a Protestant and a Catholic church, and an hospital; and has manufactures of calico, linen and muslin, lace, and porcelain and saw and other mills, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. In the vicinity is a mineral spring with a building establishment. Pop. 2180.

FRIEDLICH, a town in Austrian Silesia, circle of, and 14 m. W. S. W. Teichau, R. bank Oder. It contains a castle, two churches, a court of which numerous prisoners are made and two hospitals. Pop. 8700.

FRIEDERSDORF several places, Prussia, particularly—1 (see Quana) A in prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 38 m W. S. W. Liegnitz, L. bank Quana. It contains a parish church and has manufactures of linen and several mills. Pop. 1266.

—2 (see der-Landwehr) A in prov. Silesia, gov. of, and W. from Liegnitz, with a parish church and two mills. Pop. 977.

FRIEDENWALD a town in Hesse Cassel, prov. of, and 27 m N. E. Fulda, cap. hall of same name, at the foot of the



THE TOWNHALL AND TOWER OF FRIEDBURG

edifices are the Nikolaus church, a handsome gothic structure of the 10th century with a spire 240 ft. high a portal, with curious bas-reliefs and an organ, regarded as one of the finest in Europe; the Church of the Barefoot Monks, a large and handsome building with a single nave; the Byzantine church in the form of a rotunda, with a dome; the fine old church, not remarkable in its exterior but internally the most richly decorated in the town; the Leyschen church, with a descent from the cross by Annale Caracci; the church of St. John the court-house, a modern building on the site of the old castle of the dukes of Zähringen; the townhouse, with a remarkable time tower beside it, said to have been planned in 1476, the day of the battle of Morat; the Jesuit college, on the loftiest height of the town and towering like a fortress above its other buildings; the Lyceum and the town schools. Friedburg is the seat of an appeal court for the canton and the residence of a R. Catholic bishop, who takes the title of bishop of Lanesana and Geneva. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods, earthenware, straw hats, playing cards, and tobacco, and there are several extensive dye-works and tanneries. The inhabitants are carefully divided in respect of language those of the upper town speaking French, and those of the lower town German. They are remarkable for their almost unanimous adherence to the Roman church and the favour shown to the Jesuits. Pop. 9120.

FRIEDUS, a town, or **FRIEDUS**, a town in Bohemia, circle, Bohemia, in the Erzgebirge, 84 m N. W. Prague. It has a parish church, manufactures of woollen and linen hosiery lace, and caps. Tin is worked and smelted here, and many fine agates and other pebbles are found in the vicinity.

FRICK, a village and par. Switzerland, can. Argau, cap. circle, and in a valley of same name, at the junction of the R. of the Rhine and the Aare and Basel, 8 m. N. Aarau. It is both finely situated and well built, contains a parish church, parsonage and school house, and a large hospital and has several much-frequented annual fairs. Pop. 1093.

The valley of the Frick (Friedrich) forming an area, dist. now isolated in can. Argau, is about 30 m. long by

Dreleberg It is indifferently built, but contains an old castle, now used as a hunting seat. Most of the inhabitants are hewers of wood. Pop. 1545.

FRIEDLAND several places Prussia —1 A to E. Prussia, gov. of and 85 m. S.E. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name r bank, Alle. It is the seat of a law court, has a church and a courthouse, manufactures of woollen cloth and leather and a trade in cattle. The Bismarck, under Benningen were here defeated by Napoleon in 1807. Pop. 3478.—The circle area 261 geo sq m. is, throughout, a monotonous flat, watered by the Alle, Pissa and Gaber. Pop. 84 875.—2 A to prov. Silésia gov. of and 46 m. S.W. Breslau, on the Silésian, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and nearly 1400 ft above the sea. It contains a Protestant parish church, town house, and hospital and has manufactures of tins and cotton goods, leather and starch. A weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1848.—3 (Markisch Friedland) A to prov. E. Prussia, gov. of and 119 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. It is the seat of a court of law has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, and a synagogue. Manufactures of cloth, several distilleries, a trade in cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 2280.—4, (Pomeranisch Friedland) A to prov. E. Prussia gov. of and 72 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder r bank, Dornhau. It has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church and a courthouse. Manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn and malt. Pop. 1930.

FRIEDLAND a tn. Mecklenburg-Schleitz, in a plain on the Müritzersee, 30 m. N.E. Stralsund. It is surrounded by walls and ditches and entered by three gates. It contains two churches, one of them a large and handsome gothic structure and a gymnasium and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and copper ware. It works humbly several mills a female in cattle, and three annual fairs. Tobacco is cultivated to some extent in the vicinity. Pop. 4656.

FRIEDLAND a Bohemian circle Brunsau cap. lord al op. same name r bank, Witten. At the confluence of the Namitz, 68 m. N.N.E. Prague. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs. It contains two churches a normal school and hospital and has manufactures of woollen linen and cotton cloth a paper and walk mill dye-works a considerable trade, and three much frequented annual fairs. At the S end of the town, beautifully situated on a conical hill of sand, stands the castle of Friedland, surrounded with a thick and lofty wall and surmounted by a high tower built in 1014. It belonged to the famous General Wallenstein who possessed the lordship and took from it his title of Duke of Friedland. Pop. of tn. 3497 of lordship (area. 96 geo sq m.) 93,309.

FRIEDLAND two places, Moravia —1 A market to circle, Přerov, 1 bank, Ostrowitz, 44 m. E. Olomitz. It contains a church and school and has iron works with smelting furnaces manufactures of locks, and other articles of iron and three annual fairs. Pop. 1905.—2 A market to circle of, and 33 m. N.N.E. Olomitz, in a valley on a mountain slope. It contains a church and school and has a saw and a flour mill, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 764.

FRIEDRICHSRODA, a tn. Sax-Coburg 10 m. S.W. Gotha. It is situated on a hill contains a church and a town house, and has manufactures of linen and dolls, a bleachfield laundry several mills, and two annual fairs. Some mines are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2190.

FRIEDRICHSFELDE a vil. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of and 21 m. N.E. Potsdam. It is a handsome well built place, and contains a pleasure palace, with fine gardens a parish church and orphan school. Pop. 1000.

FRIEDRICHSFELDEN or BUCHHORN a tn. Württemberg, circle, Dornau, on the N. shore of the lake, and 14 m. E. the town of Constance. It is finely situated, contains a castle church and Latin school and has a harbor on the lake, which is visited by steam-boats and enables it to carry on a considerable trade. Pop. 1077.

FRIEDRICHSHAMN a tn. Russia, Finland cap. circle same name on a peninsula of the Gulf of Finland 110 m. W.N.W. St. Petersburg. It consists of the town proper surrounded by fortifications, which were once strong but have become dilapidated, and of three suburbs and is built with considerable regularity being chiefly composed of straight streets converging to the market-place, which is of a circular form, and is situated near the centre. It contains a

Swedish Lutheran a Finnish Lutheran, and two Greek churches a public school townhouse, barracks, and arsenal and has two annual fairs. At its harbour which is annually visited by about 80 vessels the exports are deals, pitch tar and hemp the imports—salt, tobacco, and various articles of manufacture. Pop. 2251.—The circle, area, 686 geo sq m. is for the most part, flat, though occasionally broken by low hills, and has a soil somewhat sandy but under good culture, not unproductive. Pop. 95 029.

FRIEDRICHSSTADT a tn. Denmark duchy of and 23 m. W.S.W. Schleswig at the confluence of the Treene with the Elbe here only 800 yards broad and crossed by a ferry. It is a handsome town regularly built in the Dutch style, with a market place in the centre surrounded by a planted walk but lies so low as to require a high dyke for protection from the inundations of the Elbe. It contains a Lutheran, and a Ramestrang reformed church in the latter of which the services is performed in Dutch. Monastic and R. Catholic chapels, a meeting of Friends, and a synagogue and has manufactures of woollen stuffs, starch and varnish dye-works oil mills building-docks, and a summer house of the fourth class at which the trade carried on is in transport. Great numbers of cattle cross the ferry for Hamburg. Pop. 6600.

FRIEDRICHSSTHAL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of and 15 m. N. Oppeln. It contains a Protestant church and has blast furnaces and steel and iron works. Pop. 1089.

FRIEDVLY or TONGA ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, between lat. 18 and 23° S. and for 173° and 176° W. They consist of the island of Tonga, the cluster called the Hapai, the largest of which is named Laofong, and the island of Vavau. The climate is remarkable for its mildness and the soil for fertility hence the great variety and luxuriance of their vegetable productions, which include coconuts, nutmegs, bread fruit, bananas, yams, sugar cane, &c. &c. The people are of the Malayan race and industrious cultivators of the soil they love and respect their parents are cleanly but revengeful and treacherous. These islands were called the Friendly Islands by Cook. They are of small size, and for their extent tolerably well peopled but possess not oil is almost the only article of export of consideration to Europeans. There is some traffic, however between them and the Fijians in human articles, and numbers of Tongans go thence to build their large double canoes, as they have themselves no timber fit for the purpose. The population of these islands is estimated at 13,650 of which about 4500 are Christians.

FRIEDRICH or FRIEDRICH WAREN (anc. Frituvall) a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle of and 23 m. N.N.E. Klagenfurt r bank, Metnitz, in a fertile district. It is surrounded by old walls and a wet ditch has a number of good houses, and a square, with a curious octagon for a town two churches, a Dominican monastery, a commandery of the Teutonic order and manufactures of iron, and several blast furnaces supplied from mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1372.

FRIEDRICH, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg gov. of and 80 m. N.W. Potsdam at the confluence of the Havel and the river Rhine. It is the seat of a law court, contains a church, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 2571.

FRIEDRICHSDAM several places, Germany garden lady —1 A vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, 8 m. S.W. Oldenburg. It has a parish church and some trade in cattle, and also in tobacco and wine which are extensively grown in the district. Pop. 2034.—2 A vil. Bavaria, 1 district, 1 bank, Rhine about 18 m. S.W. Mannheim, with three churches. The allied armies crossed the Rhine here in 1814. Pop. 1200.

FRIESTAD or VAISSLAND (Latin. Friesa Friesch, Fries) a N.W. prov. Holland, bounded N. and W. by the N. Sea S. by the Zuider Zee and prov. Overijssel and E. by prov. Groningen and Drenthe. Extensive length, N to S. 45 m. E. to W. 40 m. area 948 geo sq m. It is generally flat and parts of it are below the level of the sea, from the inroads of which it is protected by dykes. Even the few rising grounds met with are alleged to be artificial heaves, formed as places of refuge during floods to which the province was often subjected before the dykes were built, as well as since from the year 833 to 1825 it is calculated that 83 inundations have taken place. It is well watered, has numerous small lakes, and is intersected by numerous streams and canals the latter affording a very complete system of water

commencement. The W part of the province yields excellent hay and pasture and the N W and N E is the richest agricultural land, while the E and S E is alternately black earth, sand, turf heath, meadow land, and coppice. Four fifths of the province are under cultivation and the remaining fifth is composed of roads, rivers, lakes, turf land heath, &c. The usual cereals are cultivated on the suitable soil and are excellent here, the best in Holland, cattle and sheep are reared on the meadows towards the W coast and both cattle and other agricultural produce are sent to England through Harlequin. The manufactures are not important still tanning, felt, weaving, spinning, boat-building, soap-making, salt refining, brewing, distilling, and sundry other branches are carried on to a limited extent, chiefly in the towns. The people are mostly Protestants. There are 365 Reformed, 88 Baptist, and 22 R. Catholic churches. 838 common and 11 Latin schools. The Frisians are well made, active, brave, and honest and in their manners, features, and language greatly resemble the English. Their dress is peculiar of antique origin, and quite distinct from that used in other parts of Holland. For administrative purposes, Friesland is divided into three arrondissements, Leeuwarden the capital, and Heerenveen and 14 cantons. Pop. (1850) 246,967.

FRIENLAND (Ost) [English, East Friesland] an ancient district forming the N W extremity of the kingdom of Hanover and nearly equivalent to the present landroost or government of Aurich. It was originally governed by its own counts. On the extinction of the family in 144, it was claimed by George II of England, as Elector of Hanover and by Frederick of Prussia. The latter prevailed. In 1806 Napoleon included it in his new kingdom of Holland and in 1814 Prussia obtained the restoration of it but the following year ceded it to Hanover.

FRIESOTHE, a in grand duchy Oldenburg cap. land of same name, on the R. 18 m. S W Oldenburg. It contains a R. Catholic church, and a parsonage and has a trade in cattle and four annual fairs. Pop. 1036.

FRIESTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln 864 ac. P. 61.

FRIESTON par. Eng. Lincoln 7410 ac. Pop. 1240.

FRIEGATE 181 E an inhabited isl. Indian Ocean, the most E of the Seyel esse group lat. 4 33' S. lon. 56° E. It is 2½ m. long, and ½ m. above the level of the sea.

FRIENTO or **FRIENTO** a N. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra 35 m. N E Naples on an eminence. It is not really built, but has a beautiful cathedral, adorned with fine paintings. In the vicinity is a valley or dell, in which is a small pool that throws out strong sulphuric exhalations by which animals approaching it are said to be destroyed. The valley is supposed to be the *Amazons Valley* of Virgil. Pop. 3000.

FRIGLIANA a town Spain Andalusia, prov. of mal 90 m. P. by V. Malaga, on the S. slope of a hill surrounded by the ruins of a castle. It has irregular and steep streets a parish church chapel school and workshops. Manufactures—sugar soap, starch, paper, linen fabrics, wine, and oil, which, with grain &c. are exported. Pop. 2596.

FRIGNANO (Mancos) and Piccolo two nearly adjacent villa. and nom. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 10 m. S W Caserta. Pop. of former 2168 of latter 2347.

FRIHAM par. Eng. Berks 998 ac. Pop. 184.

FRIKO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, d. v. Alessandria prov. and 7 m. S Asti in a beautiful and fertile district, r. bank, Verda, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It contains a parish church and an old castle, and has some trade in corn and millet. The Verda, from the shallowness of its bed and the tortuosity of its course, often overflows its banks and causes serious damage. Pop. 1080.

FRIEDBURY par. Eng. Kent 3765 ac. Pop. 2208.

FRIING par. Eng. Norfolk 1710 ac. Pop. 183.

FRIINGFORD par. Eng. Oxford 1680 ac. Pop. 857.

FRIINGVILL par. Eng. Kent; 1278 ac. Pop. 200.

FRIINGTON par. Eng. Essex 893 ac. Pop. 80.

FRIIO C. v. Brazil Rio de Janeiro.

FRIKKEHEIM a vil. Scotland, co. Forfar a station on the Arbroath and Forfar Railway 6½ m. N W by N Arbroath. It is neatly built, and has a Free church, an Established chapel, a school and a flax spinning-mill, in which last, and in two big machine concerns, shoeing and dowie the inhabitants are principally employed. Pop. 1104.

FRISANCO, a town Austrian Italy gov. Venetia prov. of and near Friuli. It contains two parish churches. Pop. 2200.

FRISBY or **FRISBY-WALK**, par. Eng. Leicester 1080 ac. Pop. 455.

FRISCHAU two places, Austrian Moravia:—1 A vil. circle of, and 20 m. E. Zaslau. It has a parish church, and a castle, with a picture gallery, and a walk mill. Pop. 708.—2 (or *Friscowitz*) A vil. circle, Igau, and 30 m. from Gross-Moritzsch. It stands on a hill and has a church, grammar-school, iron-works with smelting furnaces, a saw and other mills. Pop. 767.

FRISCHE HART an extensive lagoons Friesland, on the Baltic. It is separated from the Gulf of Danzig by a long and narrow line of low gravel and sandbanks, and communal sales with it by a narrow strait named Galt on the N side of which is the town of Pillau. Its length, N to S, is 55 m. average breadth not over 8 m. It receives numerous streams, of which the most important are the Fregel in the N; the Pseago, on the E; and two arms of the Vistula, on the S W.

FRISLEY par. Eng. Lincoln 13 083 ac. Pop. 1605.

FRISTON two par. Eng. —1 Suffolk 1846 ac. Pop. 500.—2 Sussex 2023 ac. Pop. 78.

FRIITHELSTOCK par. Eng. Devon 438 ac. P. 610.

FRIITENDAN par. Eng. Kent 2318 ac. Pop. 908.

FRIITON two par. Eng. —1 Norfolk 889 ac. Pop. 210.—2 Suffolk 1553 ac. Pop. 210.

FRIITWILL par. Eng. Oxford 1230 ac. Pop. 514.

FRIITZLAR, *an* House-Canal prov. Niederhessen cap. circle of same name. L. bank, Elder 16 m. S W Cassel. It is partly surrounded by walls and ditches and entered by three gates, but has narrow and winding streets contains two churches, one of them a very ancient edifice, partly byzantine and partly gothic the other formerly belonging to a Franciscan monastery and now used by the Protestants. An English monastery with an educational establishment has a trade in corn and wine, and eight annual fairs. Around the town is a chain of watch-towers, seven in number. Pop. 2049.—The climate partly level and partly hilly is poorly wooded but well watered and contains much excellent arable land. Pop. 29,445.

FRIUGI [German *Friess*] a deleg Austria, Italy bounded N by the Tyrol N E and E by the Dnyra S by the Adria, and S by Venice, R. W. Treviso, and V. Belluno are 1223 geo. m. It is mountainous towards the N but gradually slopes down into an extensive plain which, as it approaches the sea, becomes so flat as to form extensive marshes. The soil of the plain is in some parts remarkably fertile but in others so light and sandy as to be almost sterile. Considerable quantities of corn are raised but the chief wealth of the deleg. is in cattle, which are here reared in greater numbers than in any other part of Lombardy. The minerals include iron and copper which are worked to some extent, fine marble, of which there are six quarries, and fine pottery clay which is extensively manufactured. The capital is Udine. Pop. 24 000.

FROBISHER'S STRAIT a channel British N America, leading from the ocean W. between Hudson's Strait and Northumberland inlet, and separating the districts of Melbourn and Vira. Length, 240 m. medium breadth, 30 m. Its shores on both sides, are rugged and mountainous. It was discovered, in 1578, by Sir Martin Frobisher.

FROCESTER par. Eng. Gloucester 1835 ac. P. 299.

FRODEBURY par. Eng. Kelcey 1835 ac. P. 290.

FRODINGHAM two par. Eng. —1 Lincoln 5770 ac. Pop. 789.—2, (North) York (W. Riding), 2880 ac. Pop. 846.

FRODSHAM a market town par. Eng. Lancashire, co. Chester with a station on the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway. The town 11 m. N E Chester on the Weaver near its confluence with the Mersey has a fine old church, and an endowed school. The inhabitants are principally employed in saltworks and in cotton manufactures. Market on Thursday and two fairs annually. Area of par. 14 288 ac. Pop. 6582.

FROEBURG a town Saxony circle of, and 22 m. S S F Leipzig. L. bank, Weisera, here crossed by two bridges. It contains a church with a lofty tower and, in the vicinity a little S. of the town, a large castle, with an extensive and well wooded park; and has manufactures of woollen cloth and

northern ware, a spinning, and other mills, a general trade, and trade in cattle, and four annual fairs.

FROHSE, a vil. Prussia, Saxony gov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg on the Elbe with an old parish church, tile-works, some shipping and trade and three annual fairs. P. 982

FROME, several rivers England.—1 Co. Dorset, rising near Bournemouth flowing S.E. to Dorchester whence it flows E into Poole Bay after a course of about 35 m.—2 Co. Somerset, rising near Bruton flowing past the town of Frome and after a course, chiefly N. of about 20 m. joining the Avon between Bradford and Bath.—3 Co. Gloucester flowing N. and falling into the harbour of Bristol.—4, Co. Hereford, an affluent of the Lugg.

FROME, or Frome-Sumwood a par. bor. tp. and par. England, Co. Somerset. The town 19 m. S.E. Bristol is pleasantly situated on the E. and N.E. declivity of a hill at the base of which flows the river Frome. It consists of a number of streets, the modern of a convoluted breadth, but the older narrow and irregular. Formerly the town consisted of a series of mere lanes, so narrow that two carriages could not pass each other without encroaching on the footways. Of late years, however, great improvements have taken place both as regards the widening of the streets and the construction of the houses. The town is now lighted with gas, and there is no scarcity of water but great inefficiency in the means of conveying it to the inhabitants.

There are three churches in Frome, the old parish church and two new structures. The former is a handsome ancient gothic building with a tower surmounted by a spire, together about 150 ft. high. The latter two are specimens of architectural pretensions, although one of them, Christ Church, in the later English style, is sufficiently common. There are places of worship besides, for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and the Society of Friends. The schools and charities are one British, one National four Dissenter schools, and one attached to each of the three churches, besides a number of respectable private schools. There are also a blue coat school in which 25 boys are clothed and educated, and a charity school for 40 girls, who are maintained and educated. The charities amount to £1800 annually of which expended in the maintenance of old men and women, and young persons of both sexes. There are several hospitals and dispensaries in the parish, but there is a flourishing savings bank in the town in which the balances in favour of depositors, in 1851 amounted to £28,975. A literary association was formed in 1844, which met with immediate success, and continues to prosper. Frome has been long celebrated for the manufacture of woollen cloths particularly broad-cloths and kerseymeres. Silk, livery cloths carriage linings, and hats are also manufactured to a considerable extent. The river Frome is crossed at the town by a neat stone bridge of five arches. The environs are beautiful and are adorned by numerous handsome mansions and villas. Frome returns a member to the House of Commons; registered electors (1851) 401. Area of par. 7092 ac. Pop. of bor. 10,148 par. 11,916.—(Leeds Correspondent).

FROMISTA a vil. Spain prov. and 16 m. N. Palencia, in a beautiful plain of the canal of Castile. It is tolerably well built but in ill pav. has three parish churches, two hospitals, a Latin and a primary school and manufactures of cloth, soap, and oil, and several oil mills. Pop. 1483.

FRONT (Latin *Frone*) a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy division of and about 18 m. S. Turin on the Amaleno here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a parish church, two chapels, an old palace in ruins and some trade in fat cattle. There is a stream of ligate in the vicinity. Pop. 1804.

FRONTIERA a vil. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 85 m. N.E. Evora, on a hill, L. bank, Tejo. It has two churches and an annual fair. In the vicinity there is a convent. In 1668 the Portuguese here defeated the Spaniards. Pop. 3018.

FRONTENAY a vil. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arrond. Niort. It was once a fortified town, but was taken and dismantled by Louis VIII. in the 13th century. It has a trade in wool and cattle. Pop. 1482.

FRONTENHAUSEN a market in Lower Bavaria, r. bank, Vils, 53 m. N.E. Munich. It is surrounded by a wall contains two churches and a chapel, and has manufactures of woollens, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1007.

FRONTIGNAN [anc. *Frontinensis*] an enc. but small

and decayed in and com. France, dep. Hérault 13 m. S.W. Montpellier and station of the railway from Montpellier to Olette. It is known best by its white wine grown here esteemed among the best in France. During the Middle Ages it was a fortified town of some consideration. In 1629 Louis XIII. established an armistice here, it being at that time the chief place for the maritime trade of Languedoc. Pop. 1668.

FRUOME, three par. Eng.—1 (*Subep.*) Hereford 4550 ac. Pop. 1070.—2 (*St. Quintin*) Dorset 1025 ac. Pop. 184.—3, (*Vesuhurok*) Dorset 614 ac. Pop. 171.

FROBIAON, a delegation Italy composed of a small isolated portion called *Frone Corvo* enclosed within the Neapolitan prov. Terra di Lavoro, and of *Frusitane* Proper bounded N. and N.W. by comarca Roma, S.W. and S. by the *Mediterrenean* and S.E. and E. by Naples greatest length N. to S. 50 m. greatest breadth 43 m. area, 1800 sq. m. The surface in the N.E. is covered by the Roman sub-Apennines or some of their ramifications, has an agreeable and salubrious climate, is watered by the *Sacco* and several affluents, and though very indifferently cultivated yields abundant crops, and produces almost all the fruits of Italy. The S.W. portion of the delegation is occupied by the *Frusitane* Marshes, an extensive tract whose numerous swamps and pestiferous exhalations almost unfit it for the habitation of human beings. Much had been done for its improvement in Roman times, but under the Papal Government the benefits of former improvements have been lost through neglect. Pop. 164,000.

FROSINONE [anc. *Frusina*] a vil. com. Italy cap. above deleg. 50 m. E.S.E. Rome, at the foot of a hill near L. bank. Coast. It is ill built but has several churches and convents at the seat of a bishopric, and the residence of a cardinal delegate; and has two annual fairs one of 28 days continuance, and another of 6 days. Good wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 6500.

FROBOLONE, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Salerno, 12 m. E. Ischia. It contains six churches two convents, a seminary and hospital and has manufactures of calico. A novel estemmed wine is produced in the district. Pop. 4443.

FROSASSO (Latin *Frassacum*) a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, prov. of and 4 m. N. Flimerio, on the *Po*; it was anciently surrounded by walls and ditches and is still entered by four gates. It has two churches, an ancient strong castle in ruins, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1598.

FROSTENDEN par. Eng. Suffolk 1810 ac. Pop. 456.

FROWARD (Cape) S. extremity of S. America, Strait of Magellan lat. 53° 53' 42" S. lon. 71° 18' 30" W. (N.) a bold promontory composed of dark-coloured slaty rock its outer base is nearly perpendicular.

FROWLESWORTH par. Eng. Leicester 1496 ac. Pop. 296.

FROYFIELD two par. Eng.—1 Harz 6480 ac. Pop. 658.—2 Wilt. 1160 ac. Pop. 620.

FROYEN an isl. W. coast Norway bail. of and 53 m. W. N.W. Tromsøen. It is nearly of a triangular shape greatest length 20 m. central breadth 12 m. and is separated from the larger island Hittern by the Froyfjord which at its mouth between the two islands is 15 m. wide but at the shortest distance between them only 5 m.

FROYLE par. Eng. Harz 3618 ac. Pop. 826.

FRUGES, a vil. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais 17 m. S.N.E. Montreuil. It is built on a steep ascent and has several streets, all ending in an open area. Manufactures—honny coarse cloths, and tobacco-pipes and has some salt-works and tanneries and a mineral spring. Pop. 2224.

FRUTIGEN a vil. and par. Switzerland com. of and 25 m. S.S.W. Bern near the confluence of the *Kander* and *Engelggen*, cap. bail. of same name. The houses are mostly new having been rebuilt after a great fire in 1827. Its antique church was founded in 938. It has cloth-works, kirch-water distilleries, &c. and in the environs much cattle are reared a mile S. are the baths of Frutiggen. Pop. vil. about 1000 par. 4500.

FRYERNING par. Eng. Essex 1870 ac. Pop. 748.

FRYKEN a lake, or rather chain of lakes, Sweden, lin. of, and 13 m. N. by W. Carlsk. It stretches S. to S. about 40 m. and seldom exceeding a mile in width has the appearance of a broad river. It is divided into three distinct parts connected by two narrow channels, and is very deep. It

discharges itself into Lake Wenner by the North. Frykadal, the name of the valley in which it lies, contains some of the finest scenery of Sweden, and is sometimes called Swedish Switzerland.

FRYKSTOVN two parts. Eng. York (W. Riding) —1 (Rydy) 3040 ac. Pop. 903 —2. (Midd) 4013 ac. Pop. 1054.

FR (N) a vil and com. Italy Piedmont div and 10 m W N W Al mandria finely situated on a height above the (trans) It consists chiefly of one principal street, terminating in a square contains five churches, one of them an ancient gothic structure surmounted by a tower and has a considerable trade in corn wine, and wool. Pop. 2134.

FLCA (Strait of San Juan de) a channel N American Oregon territory leading from the Pacific into the Gulf of Georgia, S. and W Vancouver Island, which it separates from the mainland, and forming part of the boundary between Great Britain and the U States lat (entrance), 48 25' N lon 124 12' W It extends S.E. about 80 m. is 11 m. broad at its W. end, and is free from shoals.

FUCECCHIO a tn Tuscan prov of, and 23 m E. by N Pisa, near r bank Arno, and the S. extremity of the Lago Fucecchio It is well built, surrounded by a wall flanked with towers commanded by a strong old castle, and possessing wide and well kept streets a handsome collegiate church adorned with paintings and stately an almshouse, and seminary and manufactures of all kinds fabrics, vinegar and vermilion. Pop. 5232. —The lake is about 7 m long by about 3 m average breadth. It sends its waters S.W. to the Arno.

FUCINO or **CELANO** (Latin *Fucinus Lacus*) a lake Naples, prov Abruzzo Ultra Iul about 11 m. long from N.E. to S.W. 5 m. broad, and 35 m in circuit. It has 181 ft. above sea level, enclosed N.E. E. and S.E. by the Apennines, S. by Mount S. al. and W. by the Roman and Apennines, and is open only on the S.W. leaving the country in that direction exposed to its inundations. A remedy was attempted by the Emperor Claudius, who caused an aqueduct to be constructed across Salernum, for the purpose of discharging the surplus waters of the lake into the (Tigullian) Of this vast work, on which 80 000 slaves are said to have laboured 11 years, there are only a few remains. Fucino is generally believed to be the crater of an extinct volcano. Its banks are densely peopled, and well cultivated.

FUEGO (TIERRA DEL) See TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

FUEGO or **Fuoco** —1 One of the Cape Verde Islands, N point lat. 15° 13' N lon. 24° 21' 30' W (m.) about 10 m. in length, and nearly circular very high forming a volcanic peak and generally covered. Though deficient in water it is fertile, and produces a great quantity of Indian corn, beans, &c. Excellent cloths are made here for the trade of Guinea, and for the other islands. The climate, although warm, is healthy. There are several beaches for boats, but the only anchorage for vessels of burthen is on the W side of the island, in the bay called Lax, and off the town of that name. Water scarce, and indifferent. —2 A small ill. E. coast Africa, Mozambique Channel one of the Fremere group lat. 17° 14' S. lon. 38° 55' E. —3, An ill. N American off N. coast, Newfoundland lat. 49° 30' N lon. 46° 40' W.

FUEGO (VOLCAN DE, [de soleros]) a volcano Central America, Guatemala, 25 to 30 m. W by S. the new city of that name lat. 14° 19' N lon. 90° 45' W It is one of three volcanoes which stand close together the other two being the Volcan de Agua, or Water Volcano, a perfect cone and the other the Volcan de Pacaya. These volcanoes rise from 7000 to 10 000 ft. above the plain that of Fuego generally emits smoke from one of its peaks.

FUEN with affixes, numerous ssa. and villa. Spain, of which the following are the principal: —1 (Cataluna) a tn. New Castle, prov of, and 40 m S.W. Ciudad-real at the foot of a rugged rock, on the borders of Andalusia. It has a large square, a parish church, townhouse, storehouse, and cemetery. In the vicinity are much frequented medicinal baths, esteemed efficacious in rheumatism and gout. Pop. 2196 —2 (Majorca) a tn. Old Castle, prov of, and 6 m. W.W. Logroño, r bank, Elbro has a parish church, chapel, hospital, and two schools. Manufactures: leather and brandy Pop. 2029 —3 (Salida) a tn. New Castle prov of, and 13 m. N.W. Toledo, containing a church, chapel townhall prison, hospital, Latin, and two other schools, a handsome palace, convent and several foun-

tains. Manufactures: —linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, and soap. Pop. 1789 —4, (Cuenca), a tn. New Castle, prov of, and 64 m. S. Ciudad, 24 m. N.W. Alamosa, r bank Jucar, having a church, townhouse, prison two schools and a fountain. Manufactures: —serape fabrics The wine made here is much esteemed. Pop. 1831 —5, (Lebrada-de-las-Monjas) a tn. Extremadura, prov of, and 100 m. E. Badajoz, near r bank, Guadiana, well built, with a square and clean, wide, and paved streets a church tower and season-house, prison hospital, storehouse, and public fountain. Manufactures: —linen fabric a tn. Pop. 1078 —6 (Lebrada) a vil. New Castle, prov of, and 9 m. S. Madrid, having a square, parish church townhouse prison two schools, and a cemetery Manufactures: —cloth and blankets. Pop. 2077.

FUEN Cmo, or **FUEN** Cmo Pco, a considerable tn. China, prov Shantung, r bank Fuen Ho, 50 m S.W. Tai yuen.

FUEN Ho a large river China, prov Shantung, an affluent of the Hoang-Ho, rises in the N part of the province, about lat. 39° N whence it flows S. with one considerable deflection E. till it reaches Kiang lat. 35° 40' N when it suddenly bends W. and falls into the Hoang Ho at lat. 35° 30' N lon 111° 25' E. Its whole course is about 100 m.

FUELAGIROLA a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov of, and 20 m. S.W. Malaga, on the Mediterranean It has a parish church two primary schools, an active and a productive fishery Pop. 1182.

FUENTE-ARBUJA, or **FUENTE-ORBUJA** a tn. Andalusia, prov of, and 44 m. N.W. by W Cordova, on the slope of a hill near l. bank, Guadalupe. It is well built has a square steep, wide, and clean streets a large parish church five chapels, two convents, a townhouse prison, storehouse hospital, three fountains, and a spacious cemetery. Manufactures: —linen and woollen fabrics and leather. Trade: —wine, oil, brandy honey and pigs. Pop. 4660.

FUENTE ALBILLO a vil. and par. Spain, Valencia prov of, and 24 m. from Albacete, in a valley. It has a parish church a court-house, prison, two primary schools, and a beautiful fountain manufactures of woollen and hempen cloth and a trade in corn cheese, and saffron Pop. 1117.

FUENTE DE GARCIA, a tn. Extremadura, prov of, and 40 m. S.E. Badajoz. It is tolerably well built, has wide streets and small squares, and a parish church with convents, several chapels, a townhouse prison hospital, storehouse, three schools and some public fountains. Manufactures: —cloth linen soap wine, and oil. Many of the people are engaged as molesters. Pop. 4500.

FUENTE DE PEDRO-VARRO a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov of, and 50 m. W S.W. Cuenca, in a plain between the Belvira and Ranzaraz. It contains a parish church, court-house prison a boys and girls school and has a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 1269.

FUENTE DEL ARCO, a tn. Spain, Extremadura, prov of, and about 80 m. from Badajoz on the N slope of the Sierra Morona. It contains a handsome parish church, court-house prison, primary school and a fine old fountain in the form of an arch which gives its name to the town; and has numerous corn and oil mills and a trade in corn, wool and cattle. Pop. 1100.

FUENTE DEL FUEGO, a tn. Spain, La Mancha, prov of, and 30 m. N.E. Ciudad-Rodrigo. It is well built, and well situated contains a parish church, townhouse, prison and primary school and has a corn and oil mill and a considerable trade in charcoal. Pop. 3315.

FUENTE DEL MANZANA, a tn. Extremadura, prov of, and 82 m. S.E. by S. Badajoz, in a valley near r bank, Guadiana. It is, for the most part, well built, and has three large, and several smaller squares, and wide, level, paved, though irregular streets, a Cornish parish church four chapels, two convents, a Jesuit college, Latin and primary schools, a townhouse, prison, hospital two public fountains, a cemetery and some vestiges of the ancient walls and fence by which it was formerly surrounded. Manufactures: —linen cloth, brandy hardware, earthenware, &c. Trade in grain oil, brandy wool, wine, fruits, vegetables, &c. Some corn, sheep, and pigs are reared. Pop. 6580.

FUENTE EL SAUCO, a tn. Leon, prov of, and 23 m. S.S.E. Zamora. It is tolerably well built, has clean streets, several squares, two parish churches, a chapel, townhouse,

prison, hospital, and storeroom. Manufactures—linen, cloth, wine, and brandy which are exported. Pop. 2837

FUENTE-LA HIGUERA a tn. prov. of and 50 m. S W by S. Valencia. It has three squares, steep streets a parish church, two chapels, a townhouse, and prison. Manufactures—woolens and woollens, wine and brandy. Pop. 2659

FUENTE-LA PALA, a tn. Leon, prov. of and 37 m. S.W. by S. Zamora, 6 m. E. Fuente de Sanco, near L. bank, Guara. It is well built, has a handsome church, two chapels three schools a townhouse prison, and convent. Pop. 1676

FUENTE-REQUENSA, a tn. Spain Valencia, prov. of, and 56 m. from Alicante, at the foot of some lofty hills. It is poorly built, but clean contains a gothic parish church a courthouse, prison and primary school and has manufactures of woollens, thread, and earthenware, several mills and a trade in corn, wine oil and silk. Pop. 1475

FUENIE GUISALDO, a tn. Spain Old Castile, prov. Salamanca, 17 m. S.W. Ciudad Rodrigo. It has a large and handsome parish church, in the public square a courthouse, prison primary school manufactures of linen linens, and animal hair. Several undisturbed contests took place here during the peninsular war. Pop. 1393

FUENTE-HAMONCA, a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. of, and 64 m. N.W. Seville, in a mountainous district. It is well built, paved and clean has two public squares, a parish church, townhouse, prison two primary schools several saw and flour mills and a trade in potatoes and chestnuts. P. 1299

FUENTE PALMERA a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. of and 25 m. S.W. Cordova, in a plain. It is indifferently built contains a parish church prison and two primary schools and has manufactures of white soap an oil-mill, and a trade small corn and cattle. Pop. 1556

FUENTERRABIA or **FORTERRABIA**, a city and port, Spain prov. Guipuzcoa, 10 m. E. by N San Sebastian at the mouth of the Bidassoa, on the French frontier. It was formerly a place of considerable strength and importance, sur-

three schools, three fountains, and a convent. Its harbor is shallow and admits only small vessels. Manufactures—hempen shoes linen cloth, earthenware, and various others. The people are chiefly occupied in tillage and fishing. The salmon of the Bidassoa are much esteemed. The town itself has been frequently besieged, and its vicinity has been the scene of numerous military operations. In 1837 some severe fighting took place here between General Krays and the Carlistes, the former eventually taking the town. The Fontarrabias exhibited a singular degree of ingratitude, and want of feeling in their treatment of the sick and disabled of the English army in 1813 refusing or but grudgingly giving them quarters, and the accommodation of hard boards to repose upon. Pop. 2085

FUENTES several places, Spain particularly—1 (*de Andalusia*) a tn. Andalusia, prov. of and 33 m. E.N.E. Seville. It is well built has two squares, a parish church three chapels a townhouse, prison hospital convents, several schools, and a cemetery. Manufactures—linen and coarse cloth. Pop. 5915—2 (*de Leon*) a tn. Zamora, prov. of and 50 m. S. Badajoz, on the borders of Seville. It has a square wide and clean streets, a church two chapels a townhouse, prison, hospital school, three fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures—linen fabrics wine, and oil. Pop. 2920—3 (*de Don-Bernardo*) a tn. Old Castile, prov. of and 12 m. W.N.W. Palencia, on a slightly elevated plain on the N.W. bank of Lake Nava with a manufactory of black bombazines. Pop. 8065

FUENTES-DE-BANCO a tn. Spain Aragon prov. of and 30 m. S.S.W. Saragossa, on the slope of a hill above bank Ebro, near the confluence of the Gual. It contains a petite parish church a magnificent palace much injured, but during the peninsular and the civil wars a courthouse, prison hospital convent, and two primary schools and has manufactures of serge, a flour and an oil mill. Pop. 1446

FUENTALENTURA one of the Canary isle the nearest to the coast of Africa, from which it is about 60 m. distant; lat. (N.W. point) 28° 42' N lon. 14° 1' W (P.) It is about 55 m. in length and about 15 in breadth extending at its S.W. extremity where, for an extent of about 15 m. it is not more than 4 or 5 m. broad, being altogether shaped like a bottle. It is less mountainous than the other islands though its N and S ends rise to 2600 ft. It possesses two ports—Calras on the E and Trujales, on the S.W. The anchorage is bad, and the landing difficult. The island has a barren appearance generally with some fertile tracts here and there the most extensive of which is the valley of Oliva, towards the N. 15 m. long by 2½ wide. There are only two streams of pure water in the island. On the N and N.E. are some extinct volcanoes, one of which attains an elevation of 3160 ft. The only trees are the date, palm, and fig. The principal exports are vanilla, orchilla, corn, honey goat-skins and camels. See map in article CANARIAS. Pop. about 17,000

FUERTH a tn. Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Darien E side lat. 0° 25' N lon. 78° 12' W (A.) It is about 1½ m. long N to S. and ¾ m. E to W. It is high in the middle, and covered with trees. It can be seen from a distance of 20 m.

FUERTE (P.) a city Mexico cap. of the State of Oaxaca or of Chimala and Sonora united on the Rio del Fuerte lat. 27° N lon. 108° W 290 m. N.W. Durango, and 60 m. from the Gulf of California. It is the seat of the supreme tribunal of justice and the depot for goods passing to and from the port of Guaymas, distant 155 m. N.W. Pop. 5000.

FUERTE par and to Iref. Koscomou 18 476 ac Pop. 4817

FUFU in Arina. See FIF

FUGA one of the Bahayan isle N Pacific Ocean off the N end of Luzon lat. 19° 1' N lon. 121° 30' E (P.) It is about 8 m. long E to W and 3 m. broad. There are irregular soundings along its S.W. side where a ship may anchor occasionally.

FUGEN a vil. Austria, Tyrol in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the Zillerbach, at the foot of the Hartberg 35 m. E. Innsbruck. It contains an ancient church with fine carvings, a castle, school, and posthouse, and has manufactures of needles and ironware and a powder-mill. Pop. 814.

FUGGLESTONP (See FUGG) par Eng W.D. 1664 ac Pop. 517

FUHNEN lat Denmark See FURUS



THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF FUENTERRABIA
From Henry Taylor's 'The Picturesque in Europe.'

rounded by walls, and a wide moat, some ruins of which only remain, most of its fortifications having been destroyed by the French. It has a square a parish church, several chapels a handsome townhouse, governor's palace, prison, hospital, Vol. I.

FUKIEN prov. China. See FUKIEN.

FUKOK or FOKWAK. See KOT DUN.

FULDAU, a hamlet of W. Alsace, lat. 48° 15' 14" N., lon. 8° 10' 40" E., between the Bas-Rhin and Moselle rivers, the former one of the head streams, and the latter a tributary of the Moselle. It is bounded, N. by Haez, E. Mending, S. Gies, and W. Bruck and Koksche, is a municipality, and traversed by several streams, most of which unite with the Kokore, an affluent of the Bas-Rhin.

FULLAIE or GOVERN, a river Seine, the most E. outlet of the Eder, which it leaves 10 m. above Hildesheim, past which it flows, and after a S. course of 110 m. falls into a lake at the W. extremity of the Eder of Gutch formed by the confluence of 1819.

FULHILL par. Eng. Lincoln 3900 ac. Pop. 749.

FULHUR par. Eng. Cambridge 6221 ac. P. 1552.

FULBROOK, two parts. Eng.—1 Oxford 1670 ac. Pop. 408.—2 Warwick 650 ac. Pop. 92.

FULDA a town in Hesse-Cassel, cap. prov. and a bank river of same name, here crossed by three bridges, 54 m. S.E. Cassel. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls, and of several suburbs, and is throughout, a municipality. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several courts of law and public office contains a cathedral a handsome modern edifice, with a sacrophagus of St. Boniface who is said to have been buried here 10 other churches, of which the round church of St. Michael's, founded in 1822 the parish church and that of St. Severus are the most deserving of notice a castle, once occupied by the prince bishop, and now belonging to the elector with fine gardens a gymnasium Benedictine monastery conventual secondary school, industrial and other schools a library of 60 000 volumes, a savings bank military barracks, orphan and other hospitals and benevolent endowments. It has important manufactures of cotton wools and linen goods, wax, candles, sealing-wax, white and ordinary leather paper, unadorned straw chairs, musical instruments, &c. and an important trade both in the above articles and in corn and cattle. Pop. 2570.—The province called also the grand duchy of Fulda, consists chiefly of the old bishopric of the same name, and is divided into the four circles of Fulda, Hildesheim, Hildesheim, and Schmalkalden, 500 sq. m. Pop. 140 845.

FULDA a river Germany which rises in the N. slope of the Hohe Rhin-gebirge, in the N.W. of Bavaria, about 3 m. N.E. Geroldsdorf flows generally N.W. through Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt enters Hanover and unites with the Weser in forming the Weser after passing Fulda, Hildesheim—where it becomes navigable—and Cassel. Its chief affluents are, on the r. the Hain and Löss, and, on the l. the Thier, Löss and Eder. whole course, about 100 m. It is well supplied with fish chiefly salmon pike, and carp.

FULLE-NARY a vil. Hungary. Thence Danube, co. Stahl weissenburg, near Veszprém on an elevated site, and containing a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1900.

FULFK, or FULIAKOW, a market in Hungary. Thence Danube, co. Hegyvid, a beautiful dist. 61 m. N.E. Pesth. It was once surrounded with walls, contains a R. Catholic church and a Franciscan monastery and has an academy among a stone quarry, and an arsenal here. The old castle, strongly situated on a steep height, is now in ruins, but figures much in the early history of Hungary. Pop. 1760.

FULFORD ABER, a vil. and par. Eng. Lanc. co. York (E. Riding). THE VILLAGE, 2 m. S. York of which it is a suburb, is of considerable extent well kept, and contains many respectable houses. Within its limits are, also, the York public cemetery opened in 1837; the York military barracks, and the Retreat an admirably conducted lunatic asylum belonging to the society of Friends. There are also a church, and Methodist chapel, a free school, for the education of 20 poor children, and two other day-schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par. 2962 ac. Pop. 1961.—(Local Correspondent.)

FULHAM a par. and vil. Eng. Lanc. co. Middlesex, 58 m. N.W. St. Paul's, a bank Thames, and connected with Putney by a ferry by a wooden bridge. It is irregularly built, but contains many elegant houses, and is well lighted with gas. The palace of Fulham has been the summer residence of the Bishop of London on the site of Henry VII. It occupies a low site on the banks of the river a little W. of the village,

and is built of brick, of a quadrangular form but is neither elegant nor convenient. The grounds occupy about 87 ac. the whole surrounded by a moat, over which are two bridges. The parish church of All Saints stands near the river side. It is an ancient stone building with a handsome Gothic tower at the W. end 96 ft. high. There are, besides, places of worship for various religious classes. A school has been erected here, in which the children are educated on the system of Dr. Bell, 80 of them being also clothed. There are also an infants school 12 almshouses for poor widows and a union workhouse. Most of the ground in the neighborhood is laid out, and cultivated as market gardens nurseries, &c. for the supply of the London markets. Area of par. 1834 ac. Pop. 11,886.

FULIGNO tn. Papal States. See FORZANO.

FULL BURTON par. Eng. York (E. Riding) 850 ac. P. 165.

FULLETRY par. Eng. Lincoln 1040 ac. Pop. 272.

FULLSTON a vil. Austria, Silesia, circle Troppan, in a valley on a stream of same name, about 15 m. from Troppan. It contains a church, school and old feudal castle, and has 4000 souls. Pop. 766.

FULMEL, par. Eng. Bucks 1866 ac. Pop. 879.

FULMORSTON par. Eng. Norfolk 2335 ac. P. 888.

FULNKE a tn. Moravia, Silesia, Przemysl. dist. of same name, near the Gmünd 17 m. S. Troppan. It is a finely situated cheerful-looking, and well-built place, with flat-roofed houses contains a parish church chapel two castles Capuchin monastery and hospital and has extensive manufactures of woollen cloth dye-works, and five annual fairs. The inhabitants early distinguished themselves in the cause of the Reformation. The Moravian brethren once held their principal meetings here and their followers in England have an establishment between Leeds and Bradford to which they have given the name of Fulnek. Pop. 2618 dist. 8807.

FULSTOW par. Eng. Lincoln 2840 ac. Pop. 530.

FULVA and Hindonston prov. Bengal 1 bank Hooghly 20 m. S.W. Calcutta lat. 22° 19' N. lon. 88° 20' E. Its populous and clean and is surrounded by a grove of coco-nut trees that almost conceal it from view. It is much frequented by the captain of the numerous ship passing up and down the river, that take advantage of its safe anchorage, which is protected from the swell of the sea.

FULTON several places U. States, including—1 A vil. New York 190 m. W.N.W. Albany containing four churches, and several mills. Pop. 1600.—2, A vil. and township Ohio. THE VILLAGE on the Ohio above and adjacent to Cincinnati 100 m. S.W. by W. Columbus, has four ship-yards, where numerous steamers are built. Pop. 1506.

FUMAY a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, 17 m. N. Metz, on the Moselle. It is beautifully situated, the rocks near it rising steeply from the river which runs through a narrow valley. The heights around are crowned with woods. It has a manufactory of glass and white paint and a trade in excellent slates, which are quarried in the vicinity. P. 8300.

FUMEL, a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 27 m. N.E. Agen, on the Lot. It is an ancient place, and was the scene of several contests during the Middle Ages. It has some paper-mills. Pop. 1849.

FUMONE, a tn. Italy, delegation, and 7 m. N.W. Frosinone. It contains a castle, situated on a height, and famous as the place in which Pope Celestine was imprisoned after having been forced to resign the papacy to Boniface VIII. Pop. 1000.

FUNCHAL, the cap. of Isl. Madeira, on a bay S. coast Isl. (British consulate) 32° 37' 45" N.; lon. 16° 54' 42" W. (n.). It stretches for nearly a mile along the shore, a number of the smaller streets or lanes extending up the steep slope of the hill behind. The streets are narrow and crooked and were formerly very dirty being foul gutters running down the centre, into which all sorts of filth and garbage were thrown. These however have now been nearly all carried underground, and the streets thus rendered very clean. They are also well paved. The houses of the poorer classes are in general low seldom exceeding one story in height. They are well kept as regards the exterior being nearly whitewashed but are very uncomfortable within. The floors are paved with round stones, and the walls are rough the furniture scanty and of the coarsest kind. The residences of the wealthy again, are large, handsome buildings, and the style of living amongst

their occupants luxurious. There are several churches and convents, and in the centre of the town is an open square, planted with acacia trees. Wheel carriages are unknown, the only kind of vehicle in use being a sort of sledges for trans-



FUNCHAL.—From March by Dr. Lloyd

porting pipes of wine from one place to another. Travelling is performed in sedan-chairs. The town is defended by four forts. It is much resorted to by invalids from Britain affected with pulmonary complaints. For climate, see MADAGASCAR.

Pop. 20,000

FUNDÃO a. in and par Portugal prov Beira-Raixa, 55 m. S Guarda pleasantly situated, near a bank, Mondego, an affluent of the Zézere. It has a hospital and a convent, with some woollen manufactures. Wine and fruit are produced in abundance in the vicinity. Pop. 2,110.

FUNDENHALL, par Eng Norfolk 1347 m. Pop. 869

FUNDY (Bay of) a large inlet of the Atlantic, E coast N America, separating the B. part of the peninsula of Nova Scotia from New Brunswick, extending 100 m. S W to N E, and about 30 m. average breadth. At its upper extremity it is separated by a peninsula into two arms—Chignecto bay on the N and Muskeg channel on the S, leading into Minas basin. The bay is deep, but its navigation is dangerous. At its entrance are Grand Menards, and numerous other islands, and along its N shore are Passamaquoddy and several other bays. It receives the river St. John's, at the mouth of which is the city of same name.

FUNE (Danish, Fyns German Fünen Latin, Fionia French Fionie) an isl Denmark the largest of the Danish islands, except Zealand, from which it is 16 m. W. Its shores are washed, N by the Kattegat, W by the Little Belt, and S, and E by the Great Belt, and the Bismarck of the Funder group; greatest length 50 m. greatest breadth, 40 m. circuit, about 186 m. area, 862 sq. m. The coast, though in general not very elevated, is in many parts rugged and steep, and is much indented by bays and arms of the sea, of which that of the Odense-fjord is the most extensive. The interior towards the W, is covered by a range of low hills, stretching from N W to S E, but, with this exception is composed of large and fertile plains which have generally under good cultivation produce large quantities of corn, much of which is exported. The largest stream is the Odense-Axe, which has a course of about 96 m. It rises in the S. part of the island, traverses it centrally in a N direction and divides into two nearly equal parts. The largest lake is the Arreskov which is about 2 m. long by 3 m. broad is tolerably deep, and teems with fish. A canal navigable by vessels drawing 8 ft. extends from the N part of the town of Odense to the Odense-fjord. Fünen is divided into two bailiwicks—Odense, the capital, and Svendborg, and has annexed to it a number of small islands, of which the most important are Fide, Brande, Waagø, Hjørde, Aarskøde, Thorsø, Skarø, &c. Pop. (1861) 170,450

FUNDIALS, **FUNDIATASI**, or **HANOKHEDENLONER** a vil. Lower Austria about 2 m. from Vienna. It has manufactures of cotton goods and red leather. Pop. 2400.

FUNKIRCHEN Papp, or Papp (Latin, *Quingus Ecclesie*) a. in Hungary, prov. of Burgen on the slope of a hill in a wide and beautiful valley, 108 m. S S W Pesth. It is well built and well paved, and consists chiefly of four principal

streets, which proceed in the direction of the cardinal points, from its four gates, and terminate in a spacious central square, from whose palace, situated on a slight eminence above the town, is one of the most conspicuous edifices, and has a good library with a cabinet of coins. The other principal buildings are seven churches, of which the cathedral, a handsome gothic structure, on the site of a Roman castle and one of the oldest ecclesiastical edifices in Hungary the Jesuit church, in the form of a beautiful rotunda, and the Greek non-mixed church, are the most deserving of notice. The bishop's palace, with a library of 30,000 volumes and a Uranium and a Franciscan convent, an ecclesiastical seminary, gymnasium, townhouse and two hospitals. The chief manufactures are leather and tobacco, the two great staples of the town. Woollen cloth flannel paper starch and vinegar and the trade includes,

in addition to these articles, gill nets, wine, milk and all-seeds the last two in particular being extensively raised in the district. Some cotton also is grown. Fünfkirchen once had a flourishing university, attended by 2000 students. It has thermal springs and in the neighbourhood near Monk Meseck, which commands a magnificent view over the town, and there are quarries of black marble. Pop. 14,500

FUNTINGTON par Eng Sussex 3535 m. P 1079

FUREAU a vil. France dep. Boulogne-in Rhone, 7 m. S E Aix. It has manufactures of potash and soda. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1897

FURED several places Hungary particularly a watering place called the Hungarian Fyrmont, on Szabolc, on the N shore of Lake Balaton 30 m. E Topolcsa. It stands in a beautiful district, has a Protestant church and a bathing establishment. Waters of an alkaline and sulphurous nature, only recently come into notice, but much frequented by the Hungarian nobility. Pop. 1040.

FURFADABAD a small tl Hindoostan, prov. of, and 15 m. S Delhi with a large tank, having a ruined banqueting house on its margin

FURISHIMOR, a tl Hindoostan prov Malwa, 17 m. from Alishah. Pop. 1820 estimated at 800

FURLOG FURAN or **FELKUNG**, a vil Hungary Thutber Thesie, in a mountainous district near the Fugana and about 8 m. from Lajos. It contains a parish church. Pop. 3695

FURNEAUX ISLANDS, in Pacific Ocean, S E, part Bass Strait they form a great chain extending about N W and S S E. The principal islands are Great Island, Cape Barron Island Clark and Preservation Islands. Great Island the largest and most N. of the chain, is 40 m. long and about 10 m. broad. It is high on the W side and is formed of barren peaked hills of various shapes. Clarke's Island is the most S., forming the S. boundary of Denik's Strait. Its S. extremity is in lat. 40° 52' S. lon. 148° 18' E. (a.) The W sides of these islands generally present a steep rocky shore to the prevailing winds and sea, but their E. sides usually slope down gradually into a sandy beach, and contain numerous swamps and pools. All are overrun with brushwood and a few stunted trees, which latter never exceed 12 ft. in height. Vegetation is scanty. Two species of seals are found here as also the kangaroo, wombat, and duck billed ant-eater. Venomous snakes occur on the confines of the brushwood.

FURNIZ (Dutch, *Furnis*) a. in Belgium, prov. W Flanders, 15 m. S W Ostend and 4 m. from the French frontier at the junction of the Dunkirk, Nieuport, Bergues, and Loo Canals. It is small but neat, is the seat of a court of first resort and has two churches, a chapel a college, a superior primary and several other schools, a theatre, an hospital two sunnaries a prison &c. The townships is a remarkable gothic pile and the church of St. Walburga, built in 870, is interesting. The inhabitants are partly supplied with water from a large cistern, constructed for the use of a former garrison. There is a good trade in horses, cattle, grain, coal, wax, hops, cheese, &c. In the environs are

numerous brick and tile fields. In early times, Furness was an important stronghold. The sea then washed its walls, though now it is a distant. Pop. 4742.

FURNES, a dist. England, co. Lancaster forming a large promontory in the Irish Sea, between Morecambe Bay and the mouth of the Duddon. The greater part of it is rugged and covered with underwood. Iron ore also abounds and the inhabitants are extensively employed in iron works, and in charcoal burning. The ruins of the celebrated abbey of Furness stand in a sequestered valley $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Ulverston, and in the neighborhood is a station on the Broughton and Fleetwood Railway.

FURRAGONE, an Isl. Red Sea, W. side, about lat. 18° 16' N. lon. 38° 30' E. It is nearly 8 m. long, and is situated with several others, on a reef connected with a coast reef off Ras (cape) Furragone on the coast of Abyssinia.

FURRAH a tn. Afghanistan on the Furrah-Road, 117 m. S. by W. Herat. In 1810 it was a large, populous, and thriving place, but by 1839 when visited by Conolly it had been so much reduced in the course of hostilities between the chieftains of Herat and Kandahar that no part was inhabited but the fort.

FURRAH Roon a river of W. Afghanistan rising in the mountains, N.E. Torki Gaseeran flowing S.W. and falling into Lake Zerakh lat. 32° 4' N. lon. 60° 45' E.

FURRUKHABAD (Farukhabad, happy residence) an inland city Hindoostan presid. Bengal prov. Agra cap. dist. of same name, and one of the principal towns of Upper India, at a short distance from the W. bank of the Ganges 90 m. E.N.E. Agra lat. 27° 25' N. lon. 78° 33' E. It is surrounded by a wall. Some of the streets are wide and in the best parts of the town there are many good houses. There, as well as some of the open spaces, are pleasantly shaded with trees. The greater number of the houses, however, are miserable mud hovels. This city is considered the chief commercial centre in the provinces of Agra and Oudh. Lord Lake surprised and defeated Holkar's army here, in 1803. Pop. about 66,000.—The territory area, 1662 sq. m. or 1,225,306 ac. of which 682,075 ac. are cultivated and 305,930 ac. more are cultivable has wholly in the south between the Jumna and the Ganges and partakes of the general characteristics of the province of Agra in which it is included. Pop. 71,089 being 4975 on each sq. m.

FURSTENAU a tn. Hanover prov. of, and 21 m. N.W. Osnabrück cap. lat. of same name. It contains a castle and a Protestant, and a R.C. church and has manufactures of linen and a trade in cattle. Pop. of tn. 1285 of lat. (area, 117 sq. m.) 14,488.

FURSTENBERG several places, Germany.—1. A tn. Mecklenburg Stritz in a wild wooded district, between two lakes, on the Havel, 15 m. S. New Stritz. It is entered by three gates contains a castle, a handsome structure, a church, and a synagogue and has manufactures of cloth and tobacco several mills, a small building dock some shipping, and a considerable trade particularly in butter, corn, wood, glass, and fish. Pop. 242.—2. A tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. of, and 24 m. S.E. Frankfurt, 1 bank. Over wood which there is here a ferry. It contains a manor house at which a considerable revenue is drawn. Pop. 1560.—3. A vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden on the Aa, 9 m. S.E. Bielefeld. It contains a R. Catholic parish church and has glass-works tile-works, and an oil mill. Pop. 1545.

FURSTENFELD a tn. Austria, Styria, 29 m. E. Gratz, on a height above the Festina, near the frontiers of Hungary. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices. It is surrounded with old walls, has a parish church ancient castle Augustinian monastery hospital, and poorhouse; and an extensive imperial tobacco factory at which about 800 tons of Hungarian tobacco are annually manufactured. Pop. 2000.

FURSTENFELDE a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 36 m. N. Frankfurt with a church a trade in horses and cattle and three annual fairs. Pop. 1606.

FURSTENWALDF a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg gov. of, and 21 m. W. Frankfurt, r. bank, Spree. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls, with two gates, and of a suburb is defended by a fort. In the east of a civil and criminal court has a church, hospital, and several other good public buildings manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery and leather and five annual fairs. Pop. 4994.

FURSTENWERDER, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg gov. Potsdam, circle of, and 18 m. W.N.W. Prenzlau at the foot of a height, between two lakes. It is surrounded by a wall and contains a parish church. Pop. 1600.

FURTA, a vil. Hungary Thither Thelen co. Bihar, about 18 m. from Grosswarden. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1871.

FURTEI or Fovars a vil. Isl. Sicily, prov. of, and about 20 m. N.W. Cagari in a beautiful valley at the confluence of the Maun and Caralita. It consists of about 210 houses, built of stone, embosomed among trees; has a parish church, a normal school and an annual fair. Pop. 950.

FURTH a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Palatinate r. bank, Cham, 87 m. N.N.W. Pilsen. It contains two churches, a castle, townhouse, and infirmary and has glass-works, oil paper saw, and other mills. Pop. 2234.

FURTH, two places, Germany.—1. A tn. Bavaria, circle, Middle Franconia, at the confluence of the Pegnitz with the Main, here crossed by a bridge, and on the railway to Nürnberg from which it is 6 m. W.N.W. It stands in a beautiful and fertile district, and has recently made rapid progress, chiefly owing to it is said, to an influx of Jews who, prohibited from living or even sleeping in Nürnberg have chosen it as their residence, and brought it into formidable competition with the town which so lately expelled them. It is the seat of courts and offices for the circle contains three churches, a large synagogue, townhouse, Latin agricultural, industrial Jewish and other schools a theatre, workhouse, a Jews orphan, and other hospitals and has two Hebrew printing presses, and important manufactures of Nürnberg wares, articles in gold and silver wire, bronzes, and paper maché, clocks, watches, hosiery mirrors picture-frames, jewellery, false brilliants, metal buttons, gold leaf, paper &c. The trade in these articles is extensive, and there is an important annual fair which lasts 11 days. Furth is famous for the battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1527 when Gustavus Adolphus attempted in vain to storm the entrenched camp of Wallenstein. Pop. 14,987.—2. A market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Weschritz, in a fertile valley in the midst of the Odenwald, 16 m. S.E. Darmstadt. It contains a church and a district prison and has saw and other mills and three annual fairs. Pop. 1367.

FURTHO par. Linc. Northampton 480 ac. Pop. 16.

FURTHWAGEN a vil. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, 81 m. S.E. Offenburg. It contains a parish church and has manufactures of wooden clocks a nail foundry two breweries and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 965.

FURUDPOOR, another name for Dacca (see above)

FURY and **FECLA-SMART** a narrow channel British N. America, between Cockburn Island and Melville Peninsula, communicating with the Gulf of Boothia, on the W. and Fox's Channel on the E. Its length between these two seas is about 100 m. average breadth about 15 to 30 m. E. entrance about lat. 69° N., lon. 90° 30' W. It contains a number of islands.

FURY POINT British N. America, Prince Regent's Inlet W. side N. Somerset lat. 72° 40' 30" N. lon. 61° 53' W. (a. Here, H.M.S. Fury was abandoned in August, 1825 and here Sir J. Ross wintered in 1892-28.

FLBAGABUGA a river Nov. Grinnell, S. wing W. and falling into the Magdalen 52 m. W.N.W. Santa Is-de-Migota. It abounds with alligators of great size.

FCBAH (anc. Achero) a lake, Naples, prov. of, and 9 m. W. Naples about 1 m. in extent, separated from the sea by an artificial embankment and famous for its oysters. In ancient times it was the subject of numerous fables. Its banks are now covered with vines, but, from the number of ancient tombs are supposed to have been used as places of sepulture by the neighbouring towns.

FLBE, a river Germany which rises in Hanover about 4 m. N. E. Liebenberg prov. Hildesheim; flows N.N.W., passes Peine, and at Calbe joins L. bank. After a course of 60 m. its affluents are the Erbe and Aue.

FURTH an Isl. Red Sea, E. side; lat. 10° 11' N. lon. 45° 25' E.; it is 2 m. long, and 1 m. broad at the E. end, and is of considerable height. There is a small fishing village, with a mosque in the centre of it, and near the village are some walls of brickwork water but on the S. part of the island good water may be obtained through difficult access, the landing-place being rocky.

PUBIGNANO a kingdom of Italy, 200 sq. mi. S.E. Ferrara, 1 bank, Reno. It is a small place, but possesses some interest from having given birth to the celebrated composer Corelli, and the poet Vincenzo Monti. Pop. 2450.

PUSINA, a vil. Austrian Italy gov. of, and 4 m. W. S.W. Venice, at the entrance of the lagoons, 1 bank, Brenta, which here receives the canal of Brenzola, and continues to Venice under the name of the Canal of Pusina. There are a great number of fine villas in the vicinity. Pop. 1200.

PUSSEN a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, 67 m. S. by W Augsburg near the frontiers of Tyrol, r bank, Lech, which here forms a fine cascade and is crossed by a bridge. It is an old place of Roman origin contains two churches, a castle, Franciscan monastery and hospital and has manufactures of linen, woollen articles, and musical instruments, several mills, marble and other quarries, and a brisk trade. P to 1815 dist. 15 000.

PUTI PAMJAL, a mountain, Cashmere upwards of 12 000 ft. high lat. 33° 20' N lon. 74° 50' E.

PUTIAK, two contiguous places Hungary 31th District, on Dacs, 1 bank, Danube, 8 m. S. Peterwaradin.—1 (O or Old Putiak) a market town and lordship contains a Greek church, and has an important annual fair frequented by Armenians, Greeks, and Turks. Pop. 4700.—2 (U or New Putiak) a tn. which contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has a ferry over the Danube towards Cserovina. It is ruled by a military by German. Pop. 4800.

PUTEHSHAD (the abode of victory)—1 A tn. Hindoostan prov. Ameer 15 m. N.W. Hissar.—2 A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 28 m. S.W. Oojein. It was so named, by Aurangzeb, after a great battle gained here.—3, A tn. Afghanistan, in the plain of Jalalabad, 5098 ft. above sea level. lat. 34° 21' N lon. 70° 13' E. It was occupied by the British troops, under Sir Robert Sale, during the advance on Cabool in 1842.

PUTEHSHUR (FATAHSHUR, the fort of victory) an island in Hindoostan prov. Agra r bank Ganges 90 m. N.W. Lucknow and 8 m. from Ferozshah lat. 27° 31' N lon. 79° 50' E. The houses are mostly built of mud and a mud fort protects the arsenal. The appearance of the town is extremely desolate, many of the military buildings having fallen into decay in consequence of the withdrawal of nearly all the troops, who were removed on the extension of the British frontier to the N.W. A few European merchants reside and carry on business here. During the dry season the Ganges is here reduced to two or three narrow channels, and the town is rendered nearly uninhabitable by dust. The manufacture of tents is carried on to a considerable extent. The workmanship is superior, and the material of which they are made excellent.

PUTEHSHUR, or FATAHSHUR a village in Hindoostan, prov. Oude, 8 m. W. S.W. Lucknow. It was formerly the residence of Raja Nizamat Khan and contains a fine tank surrounded with ruined buildings.

PUTEHSHUR—1 A large island in Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, 85 m. S. Lucknow lat. 25° 56' N lon. 80° 48' E. It is surrounded with tombs, and contains several good houses, and an elegant mosque. There is here a large famous caravanerai.—2 A vil. Beloochistan prov. Cutch Gundava, 5 m. S. Gundava lat. 23° 26' N lon. 69° 55' E.—3, A tn. Scinde at the N. extremity of an extensive plain, 40 m. S.W. Bakur lat. 26° 20' N lon. 68° 10' E. It is considered one of the healthiest places in Scinde.—4 A vil. Punjab, 1 bank Indus, 38 m. above the confluence of the Punjab lat. 32° 34' N lon. 70° 49' E.

PUTHIPOOR, a tn. Punjab, in a fertile and well-cultivated country 1 bank Ravee 83 m. S.W. Lahore, on the route between Multan.—2, A large vil. Scinde, on the coast of the Indus, 70 m. N. Sewan lat. 27° 15' N lon. 68° 15' E.

PUTHIPOOR SIKRA, an island in Hindoostan prov. of 19 m. W. S.W. Agra lat. 26° 21' N lon. 77° 54' E. It was enclosed and fortified by the Emperor Akbar whose favourite place of residence it was but the space within does not seem to have ever been filled up with buildings. The remains of a palace, formerly inhabited by the emperor are still in existence. The portion of this deserted palace, containing the apartments of Abu Fasil, the celebrated prime minister of Akbar is in a better state of preservation than most of the



1. ST. OF THE PALACE OF AKBAR, PUTHIPOOR SIKRA.
From an original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 4th Regt.

other buildings. In some measure to be accounted for from its timber having been used in its construction. The walls are of great strength and solidity all the apartments being arched, and it appears, from what remains, were also richly decorated with stucco. The exterior is all of a sombre red freestone, in a fine style of oriental Gothic the most remarkable features of which are very projecting eaves over the lower and upper stories, supported by massive and elaborately sculptured brackets springing from pilasters. The frieze is also ornamented with rich tracery besides many other parts of the front, which gives the whole a very beautiful appearance. As Mahometan privacy did not permit the architect to make many windows, the spaces between the pilasters are only recessed, but the tympanums and spandrels are so ornamented with mouldings and carving as greatly to add to the richness of the whole. There is also a tomb of elaborate workmanship, in which several members of the royal family were buried; it stands in the centre of an arched square, and is approached through a gate of noble proportions.

PUTHIOLAH KILLA, or PUTHIOLAH KILLA, a vil. and fort Afghanistan, 50 m. S.E. Kandahar 1918 ft. above sea level. Its supply of water brought by a canal from hills about 60 m. N. can be easily intercepted. The British army suffered severely from this cause when encamped here in April, 1839.

PUTWA a tn. Hindoostan prov. Bengal, prov. Behar at the confluence of the Pompan with the Ganges, 12 m. S. by K. Patna. The Pompan is here passed by a substantial bridge. **PUTUR**, or FULHAR, an isl. Denmark, in the Limfjord in the N. of Jutland area, about 6 sq. m. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow but deep channel of same name. The S. and smaller portion of the island only is cultivated. The N. part consists of precipitous heights separated by narrow rocky valleys. There are some mineral springs and also traces of ancient volcanic activity. **PUTUR** forms a parish, and has a church of red sandstone, quarried in its neighborhood. Pop. 1000.

FUZER, a vil. Hungary co. Abony 16 m. S.E. Kaschau. It stands at the foot of a lofty hill crowned by an old castle, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and has glass-works and a trade in cattle. Pop. 965.

FUZES, several places Hungary particularly—1 (or Fuszcs) (Latin, Fuscus) a vil. co. Krassova, on the slopes of two hills, surrounded by woods, 15 m. from Somlyo. It is

inhabited by Wallachians and contains a Greek parish church. Pop. 2414.—2. (*Gernats*) a market in Thibet. Thibet, on. Baku, on the Hsienyue, equally distant from Guala and Omba. It contains a handsome Protestant church and has a considerable trade in cattle, but suffers much from a deficiency of good drinking water. Pop. 4500.

FYEN an isl. Denmark. See FOWEN

FYELID three parv. England.—1. Berks 1820 ac. Pop. 478.—2. (or *Fyvelon*) Essex 2450 ac. Pop. 598.—3. Hants 310 ac. Pop. 324.

FY LINGDALE, par Eng. York (N Riding) 18 438 ac. Pop. 1264

FYNE, or FINE (*Lochn*) an arm of the sea, Scotland, W coast, co. Argyll, opening into the Firth of Clyde, N by W of the Island of Arran. The entrance is marked by the Point of Ardnamont, in Corral, on the E. and the point of Skipness in Kintyre, on the W where it is 4 m. wide. From these points it stretches N N W maintaining nearly the same breadth namely 4 m., for about 16 m., when it runs N N E. to its termination, 24 m. further making its whole length 40 m. and having a breadth, during the latter part of its length, of not more than 2 m., and at end near its termination of considerably less. Its depth, so far as known varies from 12 to 50 fathoms. The currents of flood and ebb set

strongly up and down this loch, on the W shore. Loch Fyne abounds in fish—salmon, haddocks, whiting, and codlings, but its fishery of herrings, celebrated for their superior quality is by far the most valuable. In the fishing season many hundreds of boats send the surface of the loch at various points, particularly opposite the town of Inverary which is situated near its head, on the W shore of a fine bay. The considerable country town, Lochgilphead, stands at the head of another inlet, called Loch Gilp, and near it is Ardrishag at the entrance to the Crinan Canal. Along the upper part of the loch the hills rise steeply from the water and around Inverary the scenery is very beautiful, but as no other point do its shores present any features of particular interest.

FYVIE par Scot. Aberdeen, 18 m. by 3 m. Pop. 2927
FYZAHAD (beautiful residence).—1. An island in Hindoostan, prov. Oude, 65 m. E. Lucknow; lat. 26° 56' N lon 83° 50' E. It was formerly the capital of Oude, but was abandoned in 1775 for Lucknow. It is still of considerable extent, and contains a numerous population, chiefly of the lower classes.—2. A vil. Hindoostan prov. Delhi, near the E. bank of the Jamuna, where that river issues from the hills. In the vicinity are the remains of a burning seat, erected by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan.—3. A vil. in Independent Territory. See BUDTHERAL.

G

[G soft is often used interchangeably for J—G hard is often written GA]

GAAD a vil. Hungary Thibet Thelus, co. Tarental on the Teme, about 12 m. from Delta. It is inhabited by Wallachians and contains a Greek non united church. Pop. 1106.

GABARDAN or GAVARDAN an ancient vicomte, France belonging to Comdomois, and partly in Gironde, partly in Gascogne. It is now included in the E. of the dep. Landes, and the S. W. of Lot-et-Garonne. Gabaret was its capital.

GABRIANO a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov. of and 18 m. S. W. Brescia, in a beautiful and fertile plain. It has a parish and three auxiliary churches and an annual fair. Pop. 3212.

GABEL, two places, Bohemia.—1. GABEL, GABLOV or GABLOV a tn. circle, Chrudim l. bank, Adler 27 m. E. R. E. K. M. K. M. K. It has a parish church, townhouse, school, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 605.—2. GABEL, GABLOV or GABLOV, a tn. circle, Buzanov, in a mountainous but beautiful district, in a deep valley on the Jungfernsbach, nearly 800 ft above the sea, 60 m. N. N. E. Prague. It is surrounded with walls, has a handsome church, townhouse, and hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a saw, three cottons, and several other mills, a trade in corn and cattle, and several much-frequented annual fairs. In the neighbourhood is the castle of Falken Berg. Pop. 2135.

GABELLA a small tn. European Turkey prov. Buzia W part on the Buzia, 29 m. S. by W Mostar.

GABIAN (anc. *Gabianus*) a tn. and com. France, dep. Hérault, in an agreeable and fertile district, on the Tanguis 23 m. S. E. W. Montpellier. It possesses both a mineral and a petroleum spring, and the remains of a Roman town and aqueduct, by which water was conveyed to Béziers and has difficulties, lime-stones, and two annual fairs. Fine rock crystals and some coal are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1023

GABIANO [Latin, *Gabianus*] a tn. kingdom of Italy Piedmont, dir. of and 28 m. N. W. Alghero, l. bank, l. It has a parish church, three schools, a court of justice and a trade in wine. Pop. 2258

GABLOV, or GABLOV, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Boudan on a small stream of same name, at the confluence with the Teme, 19 m. S. E. Prague. The houses are mostly of wood, but it has a regular market-place with well built houses, of wooden construction contains a church and large handsome school and has manufactures of woollen cloth, and particularly of glass beads, and similar articles which, in

town and district, employ about 6000 persons and form an important trade. It has also three worked mills and two annual fairs. Pop. 3209

GABOON a river W Africa which enters the Atlantic by a broad estuary near the Equator

GABRIEL (HAM).—1. A small isl. S. America, estuary of the Plata, nearly opposite to Buenos Ayres lat. 34° 50' S. lon 57° 55' W.—2. One of the Admiralty islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 2° 11' S. lon. 147° 28' E. (N.)—3. A cape, Gulf of California lat. 28° 5' N. lon. 112° 46' W.

GABRIEL CHANNEL, a remarkable channel Tierra del Fuero islands lat. 54° 20' S. lon. 70° 40' W. between Dawson Island and a range of hills on the E. side of Mendeley Channel having Cape Froward directly opposite its N. W. extremity. The apparently artificial formation of this channel is very striking says Captain Flaxway. It seems to have been formerly a valley between two ridges of the range, in the direction of the strait, and that, at some remote period the sea had forced its way through effecting a communication between the strait and the waters behind Dawson Island. The width of the channel at both extremities, is from 2 to 3 m. but the shores gradually approach each other midway and the coast on each side rises steeply to the height of 1500 ft. The hills on either side are thickly wooded, and present a very picturesque appearance. The whirlwinds, hurricanes, squalls, called by sailing vessels wildwinds, so frequent in Tierra del Fuero, operate here with great violence bursting over the mountainous ridge which forms the S. side of the channel, they descend and, striking against the base of the opposite shore, rise up the steep, and carry all before them. (See *Admiralty and English*)

GAC (anc. *Wagwan*) a tn. and com. France, dep. Orne, r. bank Tigris, 27 m. N. N. E. Alençon. It was once a place of some importance, and possessed a strong castle, of which the ruins still remain. It has manufactures of muslin, blackfields, and tanneries, a trade in thread, horses, and cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1588.

GAC, GAC-VARALLA, or HALON, a market in Hungary Habsburg co. Neograd, 27 m. S. Buzan-Banya. It is commanded by a castle, on a height immediately above it has a E. Catholic church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, paper and diverse extensive potteries liquor works, and a trade in salt. Pop. 4500.

GADAMIS, a tn. Africa. See GUADAMIS.

GADATCH or **GADATCH** a to. Russia, gov. of and 60 m. N N W Poltava, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Khoral with the Priol. It contains seven churches and a monastery and has a trade in corn, tobacco, wax, and wool weekly markets, and four annual fairs. P of ca. (1861) 4809. —The climate is fertile and well cultivated.

GADDESBY par Eng Leicester 1867 ac. Pop 330

GADDESDEN a to. par. England. Hertford. —

(Grove), 4074 ac. Pop. 1161. — *See* **LEWIS** 974 ac. — Pop. 874.

GADIE, a river, England, co. Hert, which falls into the Colne near Rickmansworth.

GADEBUSECH a to. Mecklenburg-Schwerin cap. bail. of same name, on the Havelger and a small lake, 11 m. W N W Schwerin. It is walled and is, for the most part, poorly built has an old gothic church, with a chapel, where King Albrecht of Sweden is buried, a townhouse, and castle used as a court-house; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, leather and hats; numerous breweries and distilleries, several mills, and three annual fairs. Kicker the post fall here, in the war of liberation a monument marks the spot. Pop. to 2284. Area of bail. 460 sq m. pop. 4300.

GADMEIN a vil. and par Switzerland can. Bern dist Ober-Haali, in a narrow valley of same name, hemmed in by lofty mountains, some of them 9000 ft high 13 m S E E. It contains a parish church and two schools. Pop 897. —The valley of Gadmeins about 16 m long opens on the E. into the green and lovely valley of Upper Haali and is traversed by a mountain torrent.

GADON, a vil. in Barbadoe, div. of and 49 m N Cap. Barb. It stands on a hill slope, is an insignificant place with steep and narrow streets and very indifferent houses and contains four churches and a school. Pop. 630.

GADOO a native state Senegambia, S. of Fouladoud and Brooks. It is mountainous and well watered by streams of the Senegal, and contains mines of gold, iron and sulphur.

GADOR, a to. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 10 m. N N W Almeria, in a kind of basin formed by three hills, r. bank. Almeria. It is irregularly built, has all the streets narrow excepting one, which stretches across the town. It has a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Two old Moorish castles crown heights in the vicinity. Pop. 1709.

GADON (SERRA DE) a range of mountains, Spain. An. deusa, forming part of a chain which is nearly parallel to the Sierra Nevada, and takes the name of Alpujarras. The culminating point has a height of 7755 ft. It is principally composed of micaceous schist, above which are black calcareous rocks, rich in the sulphates of lead. The mines have been extensively worked since 1820 and yield annually about 8696 tons.

GADSHILL, an emannoe England co. Kent, on the London road 2½ m N W Rochester celebrated by Shakespeare as the scene of Falstaff's victorious exploits.

GAB, a large vil W Africa, Fouta-Toro, i bank Senegal lat. 16° 28' N lon. 15° 28' W. The inhabitants are skilful fishermen and the women prepare and sell the products of the fishery. Millet is cultivated in the environs of the village.

GAESTRIK AND an anc. dist Sweden, situated in the S. E. of the Giesoberg, and now included in it.

GAETA (Cape of the Romans; French, Gaëte), a strongly fortified seaport in Naples, prov Terra di Lavoro, 76 m S E. Rome lat. (Orlando Tower) 41 13 24 N lon 12° 34' 48" E. (n). The fortress is situated on a lofty promontory, which projects into the Mediterranean and forms one side of the Gulf of Gaeta. Between the fortress and the mainland stands the tomb of Manlius Plancus, a friend of Augustus. It is called Torre di Orlando, and is of a circular form. The town, which stretches along the shore, is rather irregularly but neatly built, the streets are narrow and steep, but are well paved, the whole place presenting a lively and picturesque appearance. The cathedral is a handsome building, well proportioned and well lighted with a fine tower. Popular tradition asserts that, in a grove hard by Oliver was put to death by order of Antony. The bay of Gaeta, with its surrounding scenery is exceedingly beautiful, rivaling that of Naples. Gaeta is a place of great antiquity having been a favorite resort of the wealthy families of Rome. It is the head town of a district, and is

the seat of a bishopric. Pope Pio IX. camped in Gaeta from Rome to Gaeta, November 24 1848, when the Eternal City had passed under the sway of Mazzini and his coadjutors. Pop. about 14,000.

GAFA, or **GAMA** (anc. Ogas) a to N Africa, regency of and 170 m. S. by W Tunis. It is surrounded by a dilapidated earthen wall and consists chiefly of earthen houses, of one story. The public buildings are in a great measure constructed of the materials of the ancient town, which was a place of considerable importance under the Romans. It has a citadel, hazaar, mosque, abundant springs of warm water gardens, and plantations of date, fig, and olive trees. P 2000

GAGGENAU a vil Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, 1 bank, Murg 14 m S. S. W. Karlsruhe. It has a church, manufactures of glass, two breweries, and an iron, oil, and other mills. Pop. 1150.

GAGLIANO three places, Naples —1 A to prov Terra d'Otranto, 28 m. E. E. Gaglioli in a beautiful plain not far from the Ionian Sea. Pop. 1894 —2 A vil prov Calabria Cirra II dist of and 8 m N W Catanzaro, in a mountainous district. Pop. 1461. —3 A vil and town Sicily prov. of and 36 m N N W Catania. Asphaltic is found in the vicinity. Pop. 2886.

GAGLIAVOLA (Latin *Halsosola*) a vil and com kingdom of Italy Piedmont, div. of and 28 m S E E. Navarra, r. bank Agogna. It consists two churches and a chapel produces much silk, honey and wax, and has a trade in horses, wine and fruit. Pop. 785.

GAGY GAG, or **GAGA** an Indian Archbishop, Gilele Passage; lat. (° point) 0° 20' S. lon. 129° 58' E. (n). It is of small extent, and moderately elevated has a good haven on its S. side, and yields plentifully sugar and timber.

GAIA (VILLA NOVA DE) a to and par Portugal prov Douro, i bank, Douro, immediately opposite Oporto. It is an important entrepot for the wine of the surrounding district. Pop. 5890.

GAIDRONISI (anc. *Petrocolli*) a small in European Turkey in the Mediterranean, 8 m. S. of Candia lat. 34° 38' N lon. 25° 45' E. It is quite barren the cliffs being tenanted by wild pigeons, and nothing growing on it but a small quantity of thyme.

GAILE, a river Austria, which rises on the frontiers of the Tyrol, on the N. side of the Carnic Alps, flows S. E. across the N. of Ulten, and, after a course of about 80 m joins r. bank, Drave a little below Villach. Its principal affluents, which it receives on the right, is the Gailitz.

GAILDORT a to Wittenberg circle, next cap bail. of same name, r. bank Koether 17 m W N W Riwangen. It has two castles an old tower church a cold water bathing establishment, and vitrol and pitch works. Pop. to, 1510. Area of bail. 136 geo sq m i pop 34 569.

GAILLE, par Ireland 1 tippary 2430 ac. Pop. 438.

GAILLARD, a to. France, dep. Tarn 18 m W by id Alby in a fertile plain, r. bank Tarn. It is irregularly built has several suburbs, and a communal college, with nearly 200 students some cooperages, hat factories, tanneries, dyeworks boatbuilding yards &c. Good red table wine is exported the district abounding in vineyards. Pop. 5507.

GAILLAN a vil France, dep. Gironda 40 m N N W Bordeaux with a trade in cattle, wax, and wine and an annual fair. Pop. 1768.

GAILLON a to. France dep. Eure, 13 m N E Evreux near the railway from Paris to Rouen. It contains a large prison for the convicts of Eure, and several adjoining departments, built on the site of an antique castrum first erected by the Duke of Normandy but rebuilt by Cardinal Georges d'Amboise. A portion of this second edifice, which in 1615, still remains. In the town is a manufactory of silk and plush. Pop. 1282.

GAINFAHREN GUTVANS or CONTAKH a vil Lower Austria, about 4 m. from Baden. It is the seat of a rural court, has three mills, and produces good wine. Pop. 1300.

GAINFORD a vil and par England co. Durham. The village, pleasantly situated in the valley of the Tone, 7 m W N W Darlington is in the form of an irregular square, with a green in the centre. It contains a handsome church and a Wesleyan chapel. —The parish (area, 24,154 ac.) is divided into several chapelrys, and contains a number of townships. Pop. 7249.

GAINSBOROUGH, a market in river-port, and par. England, co. Lincoln. The town, 15 m. N W Lincoln, r bank, Trent, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, of three elliptical arches, and at the junction of the Great Northern with the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway extends along the river about 1½ m. and is about ½ m. in breadth at the broadest part. It is closely built, the streets are well paved and lighted, and supplied with water from the Trent raised by a powerful engine. Occupying a low situation it is liable to sudden and as they frequently prove, destructive inundations. The parish church, rebuilt on the site of the old one, which, with the exception of the tower a fine specimen of the architecture of the 14th century was taken down, in 1786 is a neat structure. There are, besides, a handsome new district church and places of worship for Methodists, Unitarians, R. Catholics, and Friends. Other public buildings are the townhall in the market-place the custom-house, and of the old half or manor-house, a large quaint building, part of which is supposed to have been built by John de Gaunt, and having a brick tower 80 ft high at its N. E. end it contains the stately extensive assembly rooms, and the mechanics institute. There are a grammar a national, and several other schools. Several almshouses a number of minor charities, and a workhouse. The Trent is navigable to Gainsborough by vessels of from 100 to 200 tons enabling the port to carry on a considerable import and export trade, and to participate with Hull in the Baltic trade. Its consequence as a river port is further increased by its connection with the extensive canal navigation established through the interior to Manchester Liverpool Gloucester Bristol London, &c. There are shipbuilding yards here several ropewalks, numerous oil-mills tanneries breweries, and brass and iron foundries, malteries, cooperages, salt works, &c. The madding business is also carried on to a considerable extent. Steamers run between Gainsborough and Hull. Markets on Tuesday Pop. 761. Area of par. 7210 ac. Pop. 8793

GAIRDOCH a picturesque arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire opposite Greenock, and between the parishes of Row and Rosneath. It is 7 m. long by about 1 m. broad at its upper end is the watering village of Gairlochhead, and along its shores are many beautiful villas.

GAIRDOCH par. Scotl. Rom. 40 m by 30 m Pop 5182

GAIRDOCH a vil. Dumfriesshire, par. Gairloch par. of and 7 m. from Larbert. It stands on a river facing the S. has a larger and three minor churches, a primary school, manufactures of coarse woollens, a trade in wine, and an annual fair Pop. 1100

GAIRDOCH or **GAIRDOCH** a small isl. Scotland, (Orkney), about 1 m. off N. E. coast of Pomona or mainland Pop. 41

GAIRDOCH a vil. par. Switzerland can. of, and 4 m. N. E. Appenzel in a bare bleak country without a tree or shrub, watered by the Reiche about 2900 ft. above sea level. The houses are almost all of wood but it is tolerably well built, contains a large parish church and annually attracts hundreds of navvies from all parts of Europe for its pure and bracing air and its goats which immediately N. is Mount Gairdoch it is easily ascended, and presents a magnificent view P. 5809.

GAJAK or **GAJAK** a market in Hungary Hither Danube, co. of and 34 m. N N W Pressburg on the Endau. It contains a parish church and has large cattle markets and a considerable general trade. Pop. 3000

GAJDEL, a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Neutra, dist. of, and 10 m. from, Beljeonca, is a mountainous district. It has a parish church, manufactures of various articles in wood and a trade in dried fruit. Pop. 1800

GAJDOLKA a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Pest, in a plain about 7 m. from Palanka. It is inhabited by Germans and contains a parish church Pop. 3000

GAJOVA a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Bacs on the high road between Gura and Zombor. It contains a parish church Pop. 3000

GAJ-SANCA or **Sanca** a market in Hungary co. Szabolcs, about 4 m. from Vaca. It contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church and a fine castle with four towers, and has two annual fairs Pop. 1800

GALA WATER, a river, Scotland, which rises in the Murfoot Hills, co. Edinburgh, flows mostly S. W. through a beautiful and romantic country fertile for some distance the boundary between counties Roxburgh and Selkirk, and falls into the Tweed near Abbotford.

GALACZ, in Moldavia. See GALATZ.

GALAM or **KAZAARA**, a country W. Africa, Senegambia, intersected by the parallel of 14° 48' N. and by the meridian of 18° 10' W. It occupies a narrow space along the Senegal being N. of Bandon and Bambock and W. of Fouta-Djallon. It is divided by the Falam into two parts, of which the W. is called Goya or Lower Galam and the E. Kama or Upper Galam. It is fertile and rich in vegetable products the rivers abound with fish their banks with crocodiles and hippopotami and the forests with lions, elephants wild boars, and apes. The inhabitants are an industrious, agricultural and commercial people, almost exclusively employed as carriers. They are peaceful, gentle, and respected by the inhabitants of the different countries traversed by their caravans, or with whom they carry on commercial relations. The supreme power is conferred according to the principle of collateral succession but the authority of the Amde or chief, is restricted by a national or representative council — (Raffetel Voy. dans l'Afrique Occid.)

GALANTIA a market in Hungary Hither Danube, co. of and 80 m. E. N. E. Pressburg. It contains a R. Catholic, and a Greek united church, and has a handsome castle belonging to Prince Szabarsky. Pop. 2870

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (Garcera, *Schölkern's* French, *Isles des Tortues*) a group of isls. in the Pacific Ocean Isl. Albemarle Isl. W. port 0° 0' lon 91° 35' W., about 600 m. W. the coast of Ecuador to which state they belong. There are 13 islands altogether seven small, and six of considerable size lying between lat. 1° 30' S. and 1° 4' N. and lon 89° 30' and 92° 11' W. The largest, Albemarle Island is 60 m. in length and about 15 m. broad its highest summit 4700 ft. above the sea. These islands are all of volcanic origin and of comparatively recent formation. Their appearance is exceedingly terrifying but on penetrating into the interior of Charles Island, the south of the group, in point of view an extensive plain fertile and highly cultivated, is met with, bearing luxuriant crops of bananas sugar-cane, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. *Plantains*, pumpkins, 2 new Quito oranges, melons, and the castor-oil plant are also cultivated. Orbs, iguanas, a large kind of lizard, and great elephant tortoises abound, the two latter being peculiar to the Galapagos, the Spanish name for land tortoises. These animals grow here to an immense size, weighing frequently several hundred pounds weight, and are altogether extremely ugly when large their feet are like those of a small elephant, whence their name. There are goats and hogs on Charles Island, but they are scarce and wild small birds are numerous and so remarkably tame, that they may be knocked down with a stick. Lizards also abound and there are a few small snakes. In 1839 the republic of the Ecuador decided to use these islands as a place of banishment, and sent a small colony to Charles Island. At the time of Capt. Fitzroy's visit, in 1853 there were 80 small houses, and nearly 300 souls upon the island, most of them convicts. Besides the two already named, the other larger islands are Narborough, on which is an active volcano 8720 ft. high James Island, indefatigable Island, and Chatham Island — (Voy. de the Beagle London Geo. Journal)

GALABOZA a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 58 m. N by E Huelva, 1 bank Maritima, tolerably well built, with wide and clean streets a handsome modern church townhall prison school, storehouse, and cemetery Pop. 1568.

GALASHIELS, a manufacturing town in burgh, and par. Scotland, partly in the co. of Roxburgh and partly in that of Selkirk, in a valley on both banks of the Gala, which is here crossed by two stone and two wooden bridges, and about a mile from its confluence with the Tweed 27 m. S. S. E. Edinburgh. It consists of six principal streets, and several smaller most of them tolerably straight, and now well kept; houses well built of a beautiful blue granite, obtained in the vicinity town well lighted with gas, but indifferently supplied with water. There are in all 10 churches and chapels here—one Established church, one chapel of ease, two U. Freeburian, two Free churches, one Baptist, one Glasgow, one Independent, and one Episcopalian. All these are substantial structures, and none of them remarkable for architectural beauty. There are but few schools; the most important in the parish school; there are also one or two boarding schools, a mechanics institute, with library attached a public library

and a reading room. Galabials is celebrated for the manufacture of woollen goods, having taken four prize medals at the Great Exhibition for the excellence of its manufactures in this department. The chief articles made here are shawls, plaid Indian dresses, and tweeds, to the extent, probably of about \$250,000 annually. The other works in the town are a large yarn work, a skinery, an iron foundry, a steam-mill and two gunpowder shops. Area of par 9500 ac. P (1841) 2140 of which the town contained 1695 of par (1851) 3014 of par 6918

GALATA an sea city Turkey in Europe, now a suburb of Constantinople on the opposite or N side of the Golden Horn, occupying the extreme point or lower part of the peninsula of Pera. It is surrounded with an old wall 4 m in circuit, with ramparts and towers, the gates of which are carefully closed at night. A long narrow dark, and dirty street, nearly a mile in length, crosses it from one extremity to the other. The other streets are equally narrow dark and dirty. The dwelling-houses are of wood, and the warehouses, of which the number is great, Galata being the commercial quarter of the city are solidly constructed of stone and provided with iron doors and shutters, as a precaution against fire, which has been here frequent and destructive. It contains but one mosque, situated in the S.E. part of the town, but has several churches and convents. It is crowded with merchants of all countries. Here also are the Government wet and dry docks and workshops of various kinds. The wet docks are inclosed within high stone walls whence a pair of noble gulls opens upon the water one of them being nearly \$15 ft. in length. The admiralty stands upon a point of land projecting into the harbour and commands from its different casements a view of the whole extent of the Golden Horn. Here, likewise, is the custom-house

GALATONE, a town and sea, Naples, prov Terra d'Otranto, 9 m. N.E. Gallipoli. It contains a castle, and has several convents. Pop 4701

GALATRO a town and com Naples prov Calabria Ultra I., 18 m. N.E. Palmi. Pop 1780

GALATZ, or **GALICZ** [anc *Amulopolis*] a town Moldavia, cap. dist. Kovel, 100 m. bank Danube, between the confluence of the Sereth and Pruth in that river lat. (church of Ursulini) 45° 26' 12" N. lon 28° 28' E. [r.] The older parts of the town consist of numerous wooden houses, rather huts, confusedly indistinct together and forming a series of narrow filthy and irregular streets. In the newer quarters there are numerous houses of stone, and better built than in most other towns in Moldavia. There are here several Greek churches, a convent, an hospital, and a large bazaar always well filled with merchandise. The lower part of Galatz consists almost entirely of warehouses, and has from time immemorial possessed the right of a free port, a privilege which was extended to the whole city in 1824. Galatz is the principal port in the proximity and the chief medium of the commerce carried on between Germany and Constantinople, vessels of 300 tons being able to ascend the Danube thus far. Its trade was formerly entirely in the hands of the Greeks, but now many English and other foreign houses have established themselves there. The principal exports are grain, wine, plank, and deals wool, tallow and preserved meat, the amount of which with some other trifling articles, exported in 1845, was \$278,797. The imports are chiefly British manufactures, sugar, tin, plates, iron, tar, pitch, and oil salives, dried fruits, lemons, and oranges carobs tobacco, various salted fish, glass-ware, lamb skins, leather and silks or coarse cloth. The whole imports, in 1845, amounted to \$223,978. At present (1851) about 400 vessels, of which 100 are Austrian, arrive at and depart from Galatz annually the whole trade and commerce of the port amounting to \$1,800,000. Pop 85,000

GALIBALLY par and in Isl. Limerick 15,457 sq. P. 4624

GALIBOOLY par Isl. Tipperary 1268 ac. Pop 246

GALIEY par Eng. Leicesters 1170 ac. Pop 108

GALIDAN, a town Gran Canaria, the largest of the Canary isles, finely situated in a plain in the N. of the island W. of the wooded mountain of Doramas. It consists of a great number of houses, scattered over a considerable extent of surface, contains a parish church, old convent, the remains of an ancient palace, and a primary school; and has some extent of culture of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs. The principal

productions of the district are maize, corn, flax, wine, oil, and numerous varieties of fruit. Pop 4032

GALEATA a town and com Tuscany in the valley of the Valdelsa. A bank river of that name, about 2 m. from Livorno, in the Papal States. It is an ancient place, surrounded by walls is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices. It has a handsome parish church, a trade in maize, wine, silk, chestnuts and other fruit and a weekly market, chiefly for cattle. Pop in 1836 com 8006

GALENA, a town, U. States, Illinois, agreeably situated on Peve or Bean river 180 m. N by W Springfield. It contains five churches, an academy and various mechanic establishments and is the depot of a lead region, which exports annually about 18,000 tons of lead. It also has three furnaces for smelting copper. Galena has communication by steamers with New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and other places on the Mississippi and Ohio. Pop 1500

GALENSTOCK, a mountain Switzerland on the confines of cantons Valais and Uri, between the Stelberg, on the N. and the Furka, on the S. and forming by its N.E. side, one of the barriers of the magnificent glacier in which the Rhone has its source. Its loftiest summit exceeds 11,000 ft.

GALEOTA (FOUR) the S.E. point of the Isl. Trinidad W. Indies lat. 10° 2' N. lon. 60° 53' W. (r.)

GALEOTA two places Spain — 1. A villa and par Cádiz, prov. Taragona, in a plain near the Sierra de Godall 6 m. S.W. Tortosa. It contains a parish church, courthouse, primary school and ancient tower apparently Roman; and has several distilleries and oil-mills. Pop. 1674 — 2. A villa and par Andalusia prov. of about 70 m. N.E. Granada, near the Huescar. It is pleasantly situated among gardens, is regularly built, though of houses having only one story contains a parish church, townhouse, and primary school and has manufactures of salt-petre a trade in hemp and potatoes, and several sulphurous springs. On a hill above it stood the former town of Galera, which was completely razed, every inhabitant being destroyed, by the Infant Don Juan de Austria, during the wars against the Moors. Pop. 1781

GALLY par Ireland Kerry 12,602 ac. (r.) 5393

GALLATZ a river Hungary which rises in Mount

Comana, so Melegard near the town of Galis, flows first S., and then S.E. and joins the bank Zagyva, and then runs 80 m. N.E. Pest, after a course of nearly 40 m.

GALICIA (KINGDOM OF) [Polish, *Halicz* German *Galizien*] a prov Austria composed of the kingdom of Lodomeria, the duchies of Anachwitz and Zator and the grand duchy of Cracow and formerly including the duchy of Bukovina. It lies between lat. 47° 40' and 50° 30' N., and lon. 18° 50' and 24° 20' E. bounded N. by Poland N.E. and S. by Russia, S.E. by Bukovina S. Hungary and W. Moravia, and a small portion of Prussian Silesia. Its greatest length E. to W. 235 m. breadth towards the E. where widest, a little W. of meridian 25° 190 m. and thence gradually diminishing westwards till near meridian 18° 30' it is reduced to its minimum of 27 m. Area and population as follows:—

	Area sq. m.	Population
Kingdom of Lodomeria	21,880	4,386,143
Duchies of Anachwitz and Zator	288	319,484
Grand Duchy of Cracow	420	145,737
Total	22,588	4,851,364

In 1867 the population had risen to 4,989,114.

Its contour is generally well defined by natural boundaries on the S. in particular by the Carpathians, which form a long and irregular curve, stretching W. to E. along its frontiers N.W. by the Vistula S.E. by the Haly Caracorum, a tributary of the Pruth and for a short distance by the Danister and E. by the Podhorze a tributary of the Danister. Part of the N. bordering on Poland, and all the N.E. are without natural boundaries. The great physical features of the country are, in a manner determined by the Carpathians, and their ramifications. The principal chain, comprising the far greater part of the W. Carpathians commencing in the S.E. of Galatz, near the sources of the Theiss and Pruth, forms a curve, as already mentioned and never quite the frontiers till it reaches its W. extremity having its culminating point in the mountains of Teitra. This loftiest summit, the *Elshenberg* is within the Hungarian frontier but on that of Galatz the Great River has a height of 5129 ft. The N. side of the chain is more abrupt than the S. and the branches

which proceed from it stretch for a considerable distance into Gallicia. In the principal chain granite, gneiss, mica schist, volcanic trachytes and basalt predominate but the N. branches are generally composed of sandstone, much of it belonging to a soft green rock of the tertiary formation, known by the name of *sedoso*, conglomerates of the same formation, and sometimes called *agregado*, are also abundant. Farther to the N. the hills subside rapidly, and finally merge into vast plains. Galicia is partly traversed by the great watershed which divides the whole continent of Europe into two great basins. The chief river on the N. and W. of this watershed, is the Vistula, which, before quitting the frontier ranges as the Bóla, Níla, and the Poprad and Donajec, Wysocka and Rana, and also drains a large portion of the E. by its tributary Bug. The chief rivers on the other side of the watershed are the Danube, which rises near the centre of the kingdom, and flows across it in an E.S.E. direction, receiving, on both banks numerous tributaries, none of them of much importance. The only part of the surface belonging to the basin of the Danube is in the S.E. It is drained by the Pruth, and is of very limited extent. A still smaller basin, the N.E., drained by the Byrr, belongs to the basin of the Danube. The climate is severe, particularly in the S. where, more than one of the Carpathian summits are beyond the limit of perpetual snow. The Great Káwa, mentioned above as 9150 ft. exceeds this limit, while in Galicia is about 250 ft. lower than in the Swiss Alps. The effect of these heights in increasing the rigour of the climate is very marked. The isothermal line of Lemberg nearly in the same lat. as Paris, is only 50° the very same as that which passes nearly through the centre of England. The extremes of temperature are great. The winters are long and severe and the summers very warm, but comparatively short. Deep snow is not uncommon in the middle of April and the grape never ripens.

The soil is much diversified. In the more mountainous districts it often forms a thin crust over a mass of granite, basaltic rocks, where scanty pasture only is obtained. In other parts of the same district, both quality and depth of the soil improves the pastures become excellent, and many magnificent forests occur. In parts of the N. and W. the soil is of a sandy texture, and the crops are very indifferent but in general where the elevation is small, the ground, more especially where resting on a substratum of limestone, is of great fertility and yields abundant crops of corn and maize. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are also extensively grown, and in the district around Lemberg charcoal is cultivated on a large scale. The domestic animals include great numbers of horned cattle, generally of a superior description, and a fine hardy breed of horses, well adapted for cavalry. Sheep are in general very much neglected but goats, swine, and poultry abound. The rearing of bees is much attended to, and produces great quantities of wax and honey. Bees and wolves are frequently found in the forests and all the lower kinds of game are in abundance. The beaver is said to have been occasionally met with on the banks of the Bug. The minerals include marble, alabaster, copper, columbite, and iron and rock salt. Only the last two are of much importance. Iron occurs in numerous parts of the central Carpathian chain and bog-iron ore is frequently met with in extensive seams on the plains. They are both worked to a considerable extent. The rock-salt is particularly abundant, stretching in continuous beds for nearly 200 m. along the base of the Carpathians, and, of course, beyond the limits of Galicia, into Bukowina and Transylvania. The most important mines have their central locality at Wladyslaw. Manufactures have not made much progress. The spinning and weaving of flax and hemp yarn, to a considerable extent, on the confines of Silesia. Distilleries exist in every quarter. The principal exports are salt, wool, coal, sedoso linen, and brandy. The population is generally of Melancholic origin and consists of two principal branches—Jews in the W. and Rumanian in the E. The number of Jews is considerable. The E. Catholics is the established religion but a majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek church. Protestantism is chiefly in the vicinity of Lemberg. Educational establishments, both for superior and ordinary instruction, are numerous. At the head of the former stands the university of Lemberg, and the lycæum, at Przemyśl. The latter are spread over the whole country, and appear to be tolerably well attended, as the number of persons at school

has been estimated at one in eight of the whole population. For administrative purposes it is divided into the three government of Lemberg, Cracow, and Stanislaw. The principal towns are Lemberg, the capital, Brody, Cracow, Stanislaw, Tarnopol, Przemyśl, Sambor, &c. Galicia was originally called, and is only a corruption of Italian, a name derived from an old castle, on the banks of the Podester, but now included, in addition to the old duchy of Halicz, an independent duchy called first Wolodimer or Vladimir and thereafter Lodomeria. From the 13th to the 14th centuries these duchies belonged to Hungary but passed by marriage to Poland. In 1772 on the first partition of that unhappy kingdom, the Empress Maria Theresa obtained restitution of these duchies, and formed them into the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, a name still sometimes used though that of Lodomeria is more frequently dropped, and the name Galicia applied to both GALICIA, a territory in the N.W. of Spain, forming one of the ancient kingdoms into which the Peninsula was divided, bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic, S. by Portugal, and E. by the ancient kingdoms of the Asturias and Leon. It is now divided into the provinces of Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra and is of a compact and nearly peninsular form. Greatest length, N. to S. 125 m.; greatest breadth 115 m. area, about 17,000 sq. m. Its coast, which has a length of about 340 m. lies open to the Atlantic and is much more broken and indented than that of any other part of Spain almost every strait however small, emptying itself into a considerable estuary. In this way a number of fine natural harbours have been formed one of them, Ferrol, in which nature has been greatly aided by art forms one of the finest naval ports in Europe. The surface is very mountainous. The Cantabrian chain, forming a continuation of the Pyrenees, stretches, almost due W. across the N. of Spain till it reaches the E. frontier of Galicia, where it divides into a number of branches, and spreads itself over the far greater part of that kingdom. None of these mountains are higher than 5,000 ft. but on many of these snow remains for the greater part of the year. The great number of ridges traversing the kingdom in all directions, divide it into no fewer than thirteen distinct river basins but the only one large enough to deserve special mention is that of the M. Níla which is situated near the centre, receives the greater part of its water directly and most of the remainder by the R. A very small portion of the S. belongs to the basin of the Duero. The climate, owing both to the elevation of the surface and the extent of sea coast, differs considerably from the general average of Spain, and is marked by greater cold and more frequent rain. The proportion of good arable land is very limited. In the more elevated districts the soil is generally thin, and of little natural fertility. In the lower grounds it is often of a calcareous texture, and yields good crops. The grain raised, however falls considerably short of the consumption. Besides corn considerable quantities of maize, hemp, flax, and potatoes are grown. Fruit, particularly apples and pears, and nutmegs, and cherries are very abundant. Oranges and citrus grow well only in the S. and more sheltered spots. There, too, the best wine is produced, though the culture of the vine is common in all the lower districts of the kingdom. The higher mountain slopes are generally covered with forests, which grow excellent timber feed large herds of swine, of which excellent hams and bacon are made, and afford haunts to hares and wolves, as well as shelter to many varieties of smaller game. The minerals include silver, lead, copper, iron, marble, and Jasper but they are almost entirely neglected. Both manufactures and trade are highly flaccid. The inhabitants, though tall robust and well made, and not very deficient either in honesty or sobriety are in general very ignorant, and fail to turn the natural advantages which have been bestowed upon them to good account. Disregarding the many sources of comfort, and even wealth, which lie within their reach at home, great numbers of the male inhabitants emigrate for employment, and are found in all the principal towns of the Peninsula engaged as porters, or in other menial offices, in which bodily strength is the most important requisite. Meanwhile, all the dexterity of hand and field is left to be performed by the women, who toil on, cheered by the belief, in which they are seldom disappointed, that the abundance, on gaining a kind of competency, will not lose a day in returning to their homes. The

Galicians take the name of Gallegos, and speak an uncouth patois, which other Spaniards scarcely understand. Pop. 1780,998.

GALINARA [anc. *Gallinaria*] a small isl. Sardinia, in the Gulf and 40 m. S W town of Genoa; with a fort on it. GALION an isl. N E coast of Isl. Java, and E coast of Isl. Madura lat. 7° S. lon. 114° 18' E. n.) It is well cultivated, and has an agreeable appearance.

GALISTELLA a town in Spain, Biscaglia, prov. of Vizcaya, 43 m. N N W coast of a height above 1 km. It is here crossed by a fine stone bridge. It is surrounded by a strong wall, in good preservation, and entered by three gates. On the walls of houses which are generally low but substantial and commodious contains a parish church, a ruinous palace, a townhouse, prison, and primary school; oil and flour mills a trade in corn and cattle and has a large annual fair. P 1206.

GALITA, a small isl. Mediterranean between Sardinia and the N coast of Tunis lat. 37° 51' 12" S. lon. 8° 55' 30" E. It is 8 m. long with a bold and rocky shore.

GALITCHEA in Russia, gov. of, and 90 m. N E Kozlovsk; lat. 56° 20' N lon. 43° 28' E. It is a marshy plain on the banks of a lake of the same name. It is defended by two old forts, and contains thirteen churches, one convent and some linen manufactories. Several large fairs are held here yearly. Pop. (1851) 5680.

GALIKOT a small isl. and territory Nepal. The town which stands on a hill consists of about 500 huts, surrounded by the houses of the chief. Lat. 28° 17' N lon. 84° 14' E. 76 m. W N W Gurkha.—The territory is very small but is well cultivated, and has copper and iron mines.

GALL (German, *St. Gallen*) a canton in the N F of Switzerland, bounded N. by the Rhine, separating it from the Tyrol and the principality of Liechtenstein. B. by can. Grisons and Glarus and W. by Schwyz and Zurich between lat. 46° 53' and 47° 30' N. lon. 8° 47' and 9° 22' E. It is completely enclosed can. Appenzell. Greatest length, N to S. 45 m. greatest breadth 36 m. area 660 sq. m. In the S. it forms part of one of the loftiest Alpine districts of Switzerland the Seelache, whose summits are covered with perpetual snow being common to it and can. Glarus and Grisons, and whose ramifications cover the S. part of the canton. Several other ridges are scattered over the canton and the loftiest summits are the Grase Horn and Spierberg. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Rhine, but is divided into three distinct minor basins one on the E. drained by the Rhine, directly another on the N and N W drained by the Thur and its tributary Sitter and a third on the S W drained by the Reuss. A considerable part of the N basin sends its waters to the lake of Constance and of the S W basin to the Walensee. The greater part of the latter lake is included in the canton but only a small portion of the former bounds it, on the N E. The only other lake of importance in the lake of Zurich the E. extremity of which penetrates into the canton for some distance but there are many small lakes remarkable for their elevation and the ungracious scenery around them. Among these are the three little Tarnen at the foot of the Gualen the three Murggen, at the foot of the Felsen and, on the Laufboden, N. of the Grase Horn the Wangersee and the Vitzereue the last of which is often frozen over in July. The climate is generally of Alpine severity particularly in the S. and S E. In the W. along the W. alluvial deposits and the lake of Zurich it becomes less severe. On the lake of Constance, and in the valley of the Rhine at least its lower portion, it is comparatively mild. In the bottom of the valley around Sargans, almost an Italian climate is enjoyed. In geological structure the canton is partly of a tertiary soft green sandstone, provisionally called *molasse* partly of conglomerate, and partly of limestone formation. Under the conglomerate are thick beds of sandstone and both formations occupy a large extent of surface, extending along the Rhine and the valley N. from St. Gallen, and S. W. as far as the Spierberg the loftiest summit of conglomerate in Switzerland. Among the strata of sandstone beds of lignite are often found; but there are no minerals of any consequence, though this seems of wood are seen, and also thin veins of silver and copper. The more mountainous districts, within the limits of vegetation are generally covered with wood or good pasture on the

lower slopes vineyards and orchards are seen in every quarter; and where the ground becomes fit for the plough, it is generally of great fertility and so carefully cultivated, as to entitle this canton to rank among the most productive and best managed in Switzerland. The principal products are wine, fruit, corn, maize, hemp and flax. Manufactures have made considerable progress and cotton and linen goods, particularly fine muslins, are extensively made in several districts. This canton was admitted to the Confederation in 1803, and is the fourteenth in rank. The constitution is democratic; but though every citizen of twenty-one years not under legal incapacity has a vote for the members of the Great Council composed of 160 members, none can sit in it without paying about 25 annually of direct taxes. For administrative purposes, the canton is divided into fifteen districts of which St. Gall is the capital. Pop. (1848) 169,508.

GALL (Gr. [German *St. Gallen*]) a town in Switzerland, cap. above can., in an elevated valley 1 bank Rhodan. 18 m. S E Constance. 2152 ft. above sea level. It is well surrounded by antique walls, flanked with towers, but the ditches have been filled up, and converted into gardens. It is tolerably well built and well paved though many of the streets are by no means spacious. It is well supplied with fountains contains a cathedral, once an old abbey church but completely modernized an old monastery now partly converted into public offices, and partly into a school. Three town churches a large townhouse a library, casino, house of correction, and orphan hospital and has extensive manufactures of woollen linen and cotton goods fine muslins, and prints numerous cotton mills, bleachfields and laundries; an important trade, partly furnished by the canton itself, and by cantons Appenzell and Thurgau of which it is the entrepôt a weekly market, and two annual fairs. The environs are very beautiful and contain many fine walks, commanding fine views. St. Gall is said to owe its existence to a Scotch monk, who in the early part of the 7th century left his convent in Iona and after travelling over great part of Europe, finally settled on the banks of the Sarnach, then covered with forests in which bears and wolves had their haunts founded an abbey and made it the nucleus of civilization to the surrounding districts. Pop. (1850) 11,234.

GALLA two small places, Hungary.—1. (*Alco*) A vil. Hild or Danube, on Komorn on the road from Komorn to Buda at the foot of Mount St. George near the Sarnach and about 5 m. from Tisza. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 800.—2. (*Nikola*) A vil. near the former on a height, containing a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 900. Both inhabited by Germans, and belong to Franco Esterhazy.

GALLANT (Low) Strait of Magalhães, S W coast Brunswick Peninsula lat. 53° 41' 42" S lon. 71° 1' 0" W. It is the best haven in the Strait resembling, from the stillness of its waters, a wet dock; bottom even and depth moderate.

GALLAR a town Spain Aragon prov. of 1225 m. S W Saragossa, in a hollow between the Ebro and the Imperial canal. It is indifferently built and has narrow filthy streets a parish church a townhouse, in a ruinous state a primary school a small hospital oil and flour mills and a trade in wheat. Pop. 1015.

GALLARATE, a town Italy Lombardy prov. of 24 m. A W by W Milan it is handsomely built surrounded by ancient walls, and a fine island from the Arno. It has a spacious square, and an old church; manufactures of cotton and pottery, and an active trade in grain cattle, fruits wine, &c. Pop. 4649.

GALLAS, a numerous and powerful race, chiefly inhabiting a territory in E Africa, S. of Shoa, but dispersed in great numbers over the countries adjoining especially N and E. They are divided into many tribes, but are all distinguished by the same general characteristics, moral and physical. Their colour varies from a deep black to a brownish yellow, stature tall, bodies spare, wiry and muscular; frontal profile vaulted; nose often straight or even arched; lips, moderate but often hanging over the neck in long twisted plaits. They have agreeable countenances and are brave but ferocious and cruel manning in war like the resisting and unrelenting young and old, male and female, ripping up the latter who are pregnant. With their ferocity they unite sublimity and want of faith. Their professions of to-day if it suits their purposes, are set aside to-morrow and offered to be renewed without

any apparent signs of abuse. The *Gallies* leave the plains to their horses, sheep, and cows; while they themselves seek their maintenance by cultivating the mountains. In doing so, they are able to bring up a better cavalry than perhaps any other nation. Their arms are a corselet and crooked spear, a lance, &c., in the forms resembling the representations of those which are found in the ancient monuments of Egypt and Nubia. Their language is spoken throughout a great part of Africa, &c. of the equator. They are in a low state of barbarism, have no priests, like other barbarians, and are opposed to the introduction of a new religion. They know only about a Being, whom they call Waka, to whom, on particular occasions, they sacrifice a cow or sheep, but have no system of religion. They adorn their graves with much taste, and surround them with also plants, but it would appear that this proceeding is not the result of good feeling but of a peculiar superstition. (Lansberg and Krapf, *Boisier* *Lasham's* *Journal of Africa*.)

GALLE (Point du) a resort on the S.W. coast of Cayenne, cap. dist. of same name, and the third in importance in the island, situated on a low rocky point of land, projecting into the sea 70 m. S.E. Colombo lat. 6° 5' N. lon. 50° 18' E. The fort is more than a mile in circumference, and contains, besides the usual buildings, a number of houses, occupied by Moscovite families, a Dutch church, a Wesleyan chapel, a mosque, and several shops. The harbor is spacious, particularly the outer road. In the inner harbor vessels may lie in perfect security during a great part of the year. Gallie is a place of considerable traffic, and is much frequented by merchants and traders from distant parts of the island. Ships from China visit the port during the N.E. monsoon and for the mail steamers to and from Bengal and China, it is a regular calling station. The manufactures are tortoise-shell boxes and combs and coil cordage. Great quantities of anise are made in the neighborhood and fish is abundant.

GALLEGO in or Spain which rises on the S. side of the Pyrenees River Ebro, flows first S. then W. then S. again, and joins the Ebro, a little below Saragossa, after a course of about 90 m. It receives, on the right, the Ruben and Ambon and on the left, the Basen, Guayra, and Beton, besides other small streams.

GALLIGOS a river Patagalia P coast lat. 51° 38' S. The entrance to this river is formed on the N. side by the cherty bank of Cape Fairweather and on the S. by a low shore that is not visible at sea for more than 12 or 15 m. It is fringed by extensive sandbanks, most of which may be crossed at high water but at half tide they are almost all dry. The river runs W. for 30 m., and then winds more S. between two ranges of hills. Its banks are formed of down abounding with grasses and ostriches. The water is fresh at 21 m. from the mouth.

GALLIGOS (San Felices de los) a town Spain prov. of and 66 m. S.W. Salamanca, near the frontiers of Portugal. It is tolerably well though not very regularly built, and has paved, but not well cleaned streets. An ancient castle, surrounded by a wall and fosse, a parish church, townhouse, with prison, primary school, nursery and old monastery, manufactures of thread and woollens, several oil and flour mills, a trade in corn, wine, and cattle and a weekly market. Pop. 1963.

GALLIN par. Iron. King's co. 19,168 ac. Pop. 4034. Light. 325 ft. Swineland. See GALL (St.)

GALLINKIRCH a vil and par Austria, Tyrol Vorarlberg about 35 m. from Feldkirch. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1660.

GALLIATI (Latin *Gallatini*) a town Italy Piedmont, prov. of and 4 m. N.E. Novara. It is an indifferently built and dirty place, contains a very ancient parish church, a convent, and an old castle and has manufactures of cotton stuffs, several silk mills, a weekly market, and an annual fair which lasts three days. Pop. 5568.

GALLIANDI, a town Tuscany prov. of and 16 m. N. by W. Lucca, near the bank Serchio. It has a parish church and ancient castle, manufactures of silk to some extent, and an oil castle far. Pop. 1337.

GALLIGNANA or **GALLIGNA**, a town Austria, Styria, fairly situated on a height, and commanding a magnificent view 40 m. S.E. Trieste. It contains four churches, and was once a place of some importance, but is greatly decayed. Pop. 1411.

GALLINA, an isl. off W. coast, Africa, belonging to the Sultan, or Senegal group.

GALLINAB, a river, W. Africa, falling into the Atlantic, in lat. 7° N. lon. 11° 38' W.; and formerly noted for the number of slaves shipped from it.

GALLIPOLI (anc. *Calpis*) a fortified resort in Asia, prov. Ottoman, on a rocky peninsula, E. coast gulf of, and 44 m. S.E. Tarsus lat. (lat. St. Andrew) 40° 5' N. lon. 17° 55' E. (s.) It stands on a peninsula, and is well built, and contains a cathedral, several churches, convents, and public schools. It is well frequented, and has a considerable trade. The principal exports are olive oil, and cotton. With the former for which it has long been famous, it supplies England, Holland, the V. of Europe, and in short, all these countries that require the most perfectly purified oil. The Gallipoli oil, well known in commerce by that name, is clarified to the highest degree, by merely keeping it in casks hollowed out of the rock on which the towers is built. The olives of which it is made are never gathered, but allowed to drop in their maturity from the tree on the ground where they are picked up, chiefly by women and children and carried to the mill, the machinery of which is of the rudest kind. There are also manufactures of mullin, cotton stockings and woollen goods. In the port there are several islands, on the most W. of which named St. Andrew, there is a tower. Between these islands there are 6 and 8 fathoms water and between them and Gallipoli 9, 10 and 13 fathoms. There is an extensive tannery fishery which affords employment to a great many persons. Pop. 8500.

GALLIPOLI (anc. *Calpis*) a market in European Turkey at the N.E. end of the Dardanelles, 128 m. W. 6° W. Constantinople, on a peninsula lat. 40° 24' N. lon. 28° 39' 45' E. (s.) It was once fortified and some of its old defences still remain. It is neatly built with narrow straight streets, and contains no edifices of any mark, except the bazaar, which are large, and tolerably well stocked and some remain the ancient city to be seen at several points in and around the town. It is the seat of a Greek bishopric and has manufactures of cotton silk, and fine Morocco leather, a double harbor one of which serves as a station for the Turkish fleet a good port and some trade in corn wine and oil. Pop. about 17,000.

GALLNEUKIRCHEN a market in Upper Austria, 4 m. N.N.E. Steyersee. It contains an old church, with several paintings, and a burgher hospital and has manufactures of calico and leather. Pop. 815.

GALLOWAY par. Iron. Fermanagh 23,804 ac. P. 7190.

GALLOWAY a dist. in the S. of Scotland, comprising co. Kirkcubright and Wigton but anciently including the entire peninsula between the Solway and the Clyde. It was formerly famous for a particular breed of small horses, called Galloways. They are now mixed with the English and Irish breeds, but still retain the name. The black cattle and sheep are also much esteemed. Galloway gives the title of Earl to a branch of the house of Stuart.

GALLOWAY (Muir) a head of a peninsula, forming the most S. point of Scotland, on Wigton lat. 54° 58' 8" N. lon. 4° 51' 15" W. (s.) The Mts. striding the extremity of the promontory is above 250 ft. high, bleak and rugged while on the N.W. side it presents a perpendicular surface of rock from base to summit. There is here an intermittent light, 325 ft. above sea level.

GALLOWAY (New) a royal and par. bur. Scotland co. of and 17 m. N.W. Kirkcubright, a bank, &c. The houses are generally low, built, and distended giving to the whole place a mean and uncomfortable appearance. It has no trade or manufactures of any kind the inhabitants contenting chiefly of mechanics and agricultural labourers. It has in the centre a courthouse and jail was erected into a royal burgh by Charles I. in 1629 and united with Wigton, Birmann and Whitburn in returning a member to the House of Commons. Constituency 17. In the vicinity is Kenmore Castle. Pop. 447.

GALLUGH a vil and town. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 55 m. S.W. E. Gaieta. It contains a handsome parish church but is rendered unhealthy by the extensive cultivation of rice in its vicinity. Pop. 1973.

GALLURA, one of the four quarters into which the Sardinia was divided in the Middle Ages. It formed the most N.

part of the island, and extended from the mouth of the Cognines on the N., to Cape Comiso on the E. coast. It comprehended, in addition to Upper and Lower Gallura, the islands off the coast, of which Magdalena and Caprera are the most important. It is now included in division Sassari.

GALLUZZO a tn. in Tuscany prov. of, and 3 m. S. S. W. Florence. It is well built; and contains a church and hospital. Pop. 638.

GALMIER (Str.) a small, but ant. to Franco, dep. Loire, 12 m. E. Montbrison, near r bank, Loire, on the railway from St. Etienne to Roanne. It occupies the site of the *Aque Superius* of the Romans; the mineral springs from which it had this name being still used medicinally and for household purposes. Pop. 3113.

GALOEONGONG or **GALOEONG** a volcano Java prov. Praeger. It is a mountain after which the surrounding beautiful and fertile district is named. No eruption of this mountain was on record, or in the recollection of the inhabitants around till October 8 1823 when a fearful outbreak took place. Ashes, stones, and lava, were thrown out, and a large surrounding district of country laid waste, and 114 villages, upwards of 4000 people, many cattle, rice-fields, and three-fourths of a million of coffee trees were destroyed. The mountain, with those of the district, is now quite bare.

GALISA, a vil. Hungary Thibier Thase co. of, and about 13 m. from Arad. It contains a church and is inhabited by Wallachians. Pop. 1800.

GALSTON a tn. and par Scotland co. Ayr. The town is agreeably situated 19 m. S. by W Glasgow 1 bank Irvine, here crossed by a fine stone bridge of three arches, has straight streets is well supplied with water and lighted with gas, and is improving in appearance. It has an elegant Established church, a Free, and a U Presbyterian church, parish school, and Bide's charity school; the latter old and educating 100 children for four years. Burns is extensively made principally for the army and navy and the manufacture of plaidings and druggists is carried on to a limited extent. But cotton weaving is the staple trade of the place. It is a station on the Scottish S. W. railway. The PARISH is about 13 m. by 4½ m. Pop. 4392.

GALT a flourishing small town Upper Canada, L. bank Ouse or Grand River in a valley surrounded by high hills 55 m. W by E. Toronto. The streets are neatly laid out and the employment of stone in building gives the houses and other structures a substantial appearance. It contains five churches and chapels namely one Episcopal three Presbyterian, and one Methodist also a mechanic institute, and a circulating library. The inhabitants are nearly all Scotch. Pop. (1853) 2348.

GALTÉE or **GALTÉ** MOUNTAINS, a mountain range, Ireland, extending W to E for about 20 m. from Cahir in co. Tipperary to Charleville, in co. Limerick. They possess an excellent soil and are to a great extent either cultivated, or laid out in thriving plantations. Some of the summits rise to an elevation of above 5000 ft.

GALTÉE a vil. in Sardinia, div. of, and 67 m. S. E. Sassari, on a mountain slope, above r bank, Cedrino. In the Middle Ages it was the cap. of a dep. of same name in the old prov. of Gallura and was a place of considerable importance. It is said to have then had 14 000 inhabitants but it has since dwindled down into a village. It still possesses the remains of its old cathedral and contains a parish church, with a crucifix, which attracts numerous visitors by its supposed miraculous powers. Pop. 660.

GALTREIM, par. Irnd. Meath 4129 ac. Pop. 767.

GALVEAS, a tn. and par Portugal, prov. Alemgto 87 m. W S. W. Portuguese with an annual fair. Pop. 1107.

GALVESTON a seaport tn., U. States, Texas, on N. E. end of Isl. of same name; lat. 29° 16' N. Jan 94 45° W (n). It is the seat of a considerable and increasing trade. Pop. 2500. — The ISLAND, which is 30 m. long by 14 m. broad, has parallel to the coast. Within it at the bay of same name, the principal entrance to which, at the E. extremity of the island, is ½ m. wide and has from 12 to 16 ft. of water on the bar. It is divided into E and W bays and extends inland 60 m. The water deepens from 18 to 30 ft., within the bay but near the middle it is crossed by shoals. The entrance at the W extremity of the island has only from 3 to 5 ft. of water.

GALVEZ, a tn. Spain New Castle, prov. of, and 21 m. S. W. Toledo in a beautiful plain. It contains a public square with a copious fountain, a parish church, a handsome town house, a palace, in ruins; and a primary school and has a trade in wool, corn and fruit. Pop. 1490.

GALWAY a seaport co. Ireland, prov. Connaught, having N. Mayo, and Roscommon, E. Sligo, Wick, county Mayo and Tipperary, S. Tipperary, Clare, and Galway Bay W the Atlantic Ocean. Greatest length, E. to W 97 m. greatest breadth, N. to S. 57 m. It contains 1 498 210 ac. of which 742,905 ac. are arable the remainder consists of unimproved mountain and bog and water. The whole of the N. W. portion of the county or district of Connemara is extremely rugged and mountainous, and almost entirely in a state of nature. In this district is Lough Corrib, the third largest lake in Ireland, and part of Tough Mask, the remainder being in the county Mayo. The S. portion of the county is level and mostly arable with much bog. The S. part of this tract is fertile, and tolerably well cultivated producing excellent wheat. Oats and barley form the principal crops elsewhere. In general, however the agricultural capabilities of the county are miserably mismanaged. The habitations of the lower classes are among the worst in Ireland and those of the farmers even are miserable, and generally ill situated. Being on the whole better adapted for grazing than for tillage both the cattle and sheep of the county are of a superior description. The former are mostly of the long horned breed. Lamestons and marble are the chief minerals and beautiful serpentine is obtained near Oughterard in the vicinity of which also there is a lead mine. Iron was also formerly wrought. The fisheries of the coast are valuable, but much neglected. The fishery districts are Galway and Clifden together comprehending 217 m. of maritime boundaries which had, in 1845 3184 registered fishing vessels, employing 18 350 men and boys but in 1850 the number of boats had fallen to 833 and the hands to 5595. Several new plans are in progress for the convenience and encouragement of the fishery. The principal manufactures are coarse woollen hosiery and coarse linen, and dresses for home consumption. Cromlechs and Druidical circles are of frequent occurrence. Square towers, of the early Anglo-Norman period, are also numerous in some districts. The inhabitants are mostly descendants of the original Irish. In 1841 the total number attending school was 15 821 and in 1850 there were 17 270 children in 134 national schools. The county is intersected from its E. boundary to Galway town, by the railway from Dublin. It is divided into 16 baronies and 116 parishes and returns four members to the House of Commons, two for the county and two for the borough of Galway. Its chief towns are Galway the capital, Thom Longford and Gort. Pop. (1841) 432 923 (1851) 298 564.

GALWAY a tn. and seaport, Ireland W. coast, cap. above co. N. side Galway Bay 117 m. W Dublin, the W. terminus of the Midland Great Western Railway lat. (light) 53° 15' 1" N. lon 9° 58' 30" W (n.) at the mouth of the Corrib issuing from Lough Corrib and across which there are two stone bridges. In the more ancient parts of the town the streets are narrow and irregular and many of the houses, once of the most respectable classes, are now crowded with a poorer population and hastening to ruin. Numbers of three old houses are built after the Spanish fashion, regular with an open court, and arched gateway towards the street, there having been in former times an extensive commercial intercourse between this town and Spain. In the more modern parts of the town the streets are spacious and the houses in general handsome and substantial. The town is now well lighted with gas, and is abundantly supplied with water. Of late years a number of new streets have been built tending greatly to improve the appearance of the town; but the suburbs are crowded with wretched cabins. The principal buildings of the town are the Queen's College, a beautiful structure, in the Elizabethan style the Established collegiate church of St. Nicholas a large old edifice, in the decorated English style several R. Catholic chapels, three monasteries, five seminaries, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses the county and town courthouses both handsome Grecian structures and prisons, the county infirmary a fever hospital an endowed and a charter school the workhouse, the union workhouse, and two barracks. Some of the monasteries and

wonderful are large and wealthy establishments. The buildings of the Franciscan monastery, or convent of St. Clara, and of the protection convent, are extensive and imposing. The inmates of the latter are numerous, and nearly all connected

with the borough returns two members to the House of Commons registered electors (1851) 1083, 1707 (1841) 17 975 (1851) 23 695.—The RAY of Galway is a large expanse of water about 18 m. broad at its seaward extremity



County Leit.
2. Town Hall.
3. County Courthouse.
4. Town Courthouse.
5. Church.

6. School House.
7. Hospital.
8. Bank.
9. Workhouse.
10. Library.

11. Roman Catholic Chapel.
12. Protestant Ministry.
13. Protestant Church.
14. Fish Market.
15. Pig Market.

with wealthy families, each required to pay £500 towards the general fund on admission. The grammar-school or college, in the endowment of Erasmus Smith, is a spacious and neat structure. There are three news-rooms, called, respectively the county club house, the Galway Institution and the commercial reading room and a trades mechanics institute. The benevolent and charitable institutions are the town infirmary and dispensary and the fever hospital. Galway is not a manufacturing place, but there are two breweries, two distilleries, a paper-mill a foundry a tannery and several flour mills, in the town and its vicinity. Its retail trade is considerable, there being no other town of any importance within 20 m. of it. The commerce of the port was at one time extensive, but has now much declined, wine is no longer imported in such large quantities as formerly and the trade in provisions is much diminished. Great improvement was anticipated from a line of steamers between Galway and New York which, however proved to be a failure. The principal exports are corn, flour, hop, madder, wool and provisions. Imports—timber, wine, salt, coal, hemp, tallow and Swedish and British iron. The vessels registered at the port, in 1865 were 19 tons. 1562. The vessels January 1 1861, to January 1 1862 were, towards, 166 tons. 17,008—outwards 108 tons. 5608. In the colonial and foreign trade the number of vessels was inwards, 4 tons. 14,373—outwards 31 tons. 9,325. The harbour which has an extensive line of quays, is in process of being connected with Lough Corrib by a canal. Its floating dock, area, 5 ac. admits vessels of 14 ft. draught. On Western Island, in front of the harbour, is a lighthouse, 23 ft. above high water.

On the bank of the Corrib, and forming a suburb, is a large fishing village, called Claddagh, inhabited by a peculiar and peculiar race of people. About 1000 fishermen, with their wives and families reside here, and, beyond the sale of their fish, hold little intercourse with the townspeople; they intermarry amongst themselves, and as regards fishing and pecuniary matters, are governed by their own laws. About 10 tons of salmon are taken yearly out of the Corrib

river. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons registered electors (1851) 1083, 1707 (1841) 17 975 (1851) 23 695.—The RAY of Galway is a large expanse of water about 18 m. broad at its seaward extremity

diminishing to about 8 m. inland, and being about 30 m. long E. to W. It is protected from the swell of the Atlantic by the Aran Isles, of which there are three (see Aran Isles).—(Local Correspondent.)

GAMALENO a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div. of and 9 m. S.E. W. Alessandria, crowning a height above 1 bank. Bormida. It has an ancient parish church *mon-de-pied*, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1379.

GAMALEY (Cape) a headland, W coast of Japan, lat. Nippon near its N extremity; lat. 40° 38' N. lon 139° 49' E. (s.)

GAMBALARUM a river Nigritia, rising in the Katsake territory and falling into the S extremity of Lake Tchad after a course first N E. and then N W of about 85 m. direct distance.

CAMBARA a vil and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 21 m. S. Brescia in a fertile district near the Redona. It has a parish and two auxiliary churches, the remains of an old castle, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2308.

GAMBARARE, a vil and par. Austria Italy prov. and 9 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta with a parish and two auxiliary churches, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2300.

GAMBAROO a ruined town, Bornon, bank, Teou 5 m. N by W Old Burnie. It contains some extensive ruins and was formerly the residence of the sultans of Bornon.

GAMBETERA, a vil and com. Naples, prov. Kamie 15 m. E. Campobasso. It contains a parish church, and a hospital and has an annual fair which lasts 10 days. Pop. 2849.

GAMBIA a British colony and river W Africa.—The former occupies both banks of the latter including some of its islands. The principal settlements are Bathurst (which see) Fort James, and Fort George. The first is situated on an island at the mouth of the river the second 16 m. further up and the third 180 m. following the windings of the stream from its entrance. Both of the last are also situated on islands, the one on St. Mary's, and the other on M. Corby's. Besides the settlements above mentioned, there are numerous factories and stations at intervals along both banks of the stream. M. Corby's island has an area of 8 sq. m. covered with rich alluvial soil but it is particularly unhealthy and extremely hot, the thermometer frequently rising to 108 or even 106° in the shade. There is here an establishment for liberated slaves, and a Wesleyan missionary school which in 1850 was attended by 121 male and female scholars. This establishment, says Governor Macdonell, has always appeared to me one of the most interesting on the W coast of Africa, and which deserves the most special attention from the Majesty's Government, and all true friends of the natives. The colony so far as yet settled extends about 160 m. in a straight line up the river. But there is little or no fertile land on it belonging to the British Government although large areas have been expended in abortive attempts to establish agricultural settlements, chiefly for the benefit of liberated Africans. The climate is represented by staff-surgeon Kehoe as so bad that few Europeans can reside for any length of time there, without their constitution being impaired for life and that it is particularly fatal to infant life among Europeans, comparatively few excepting. But Governor Macdonell, in his report, dated 1854, considerably qualifies this account by stating, that out of a population of 50 resident Europeans, only five deaths occurred in five years from climatal influence. The Wesleyans have done much for religion and education in this colony having expended large sums of money for these and other laudable purposes, besides having sent out 24 missionaries in the course of the 10 years preceding 1850. The R. Catholics are now making strenuous efforts in

the colony and have established an institution of the nature of charity. The revenue of the colony amounted, in 1849 to £2988 17s. 7d. The principal exports are bees wax, tusk, sea-mould ivory, hides, gold, ginger, gum arabic, palm oil, &c. The river Gambie rises in a mountainous district in Senegal, about lat. 11° 50' N lon 11° W whence it flows N W and W towards the Atlantic, into which it falls in lat. 12° 50' N lon 16° 40' W after a course of about 450 m. In its earlier course it flows through a rich and picturesque country. The soil adjoining the river is in some parts extremely fertile, yielding rice and tobacco in great abundance, while the immediate banks are clothed with the most beautiful trees.—(H. Queen's Africa, Admiralty Sailing Directions Governor Ingram's Expedition up the Gambie Parliamentary Reports.)

GAMBIER ISLANDS a group of eleven small isls. S. Profile Ocean, near the S.E. extremity of the Low archipelago about lat. 23° 8' S lon 184° 58' W (a). They extend over a space about 16 to 18 m. long, N to S and 15 to 16 m. broad E to W. The largest is called Mangrove, a name which the French apply to the whole series. All are surrounded with coral reefs and have the E. or windward side more elevated than the opposite one. The vegetation is luxuriant, but the productions are the same as those of the other Polynesian islands, as is also their fauna and there is not so far as known a single indigenous quadruped. There are, in all 18 species of native birds, including the curlew swallow white heron thrush, magpie, duck and wood pigeon. Fish are abundant in the still waters of the lagoons. The inhabitants are a well-formed race, and are said to be of good disposition their only covering formerly was the mat or they are now tolerably clothed in European fashion their habitations however are still very miserable. The Gambier islands were discovered in 1797 and visited by Capt. Bessely in 1818 and in 1834 some French missionaries settled in Mangrove. The population of the whole group is estimated at 2300, of which 1500 belong to Mangrove.

GAMBOLIO (Latin, *Gambulio*) a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. of and 18 m. S.E. Novara, a bank Tardoppo, here crossed by two wooden bridges. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains two parish churches, a remarkable old castle, several schools, &c. Pop. 5774.

GAMEREN a vil. Holland prov. Gelderland, 11 m. N.W. Tiel on the Waal with a neat church, a school, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1042.

GAMKA, or **GRAND LION** a river S. Africa. Cape Colony rising near Beaufort lat. 33° 34' S lon 22° 48' E and flowing S.W. through the Great Karroo, till its junction with the Dryak or Rhinoceros river when the united stream forms the Gamka.

GAMLINGAY par Eng. Cambridgeshire 4143 ac. P. 1282.

GAMMERTINGEN a tn. of W. Germany principality H. Zollern-Sigmaringen in a valley 1 m. N. Lauchart, 11 m. N. Sigmaringen. It is of Roman origin has a castle, a parchment manufacture of linen a paper and a worsted mill, a trade in horses and cattle; and four annual fairs. Pop. 973.

GAMKE, par Scot. Banff 10 m. by 4 m. Pop. 535.

GAMMURST, v. v. Baden, strale, Middle Rhine in a marshy and unhealthy district N. of Offenbach. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1377.

GAMSTON par New North. 2000 ac. Pop. 309.

GAN a vil. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées 4 m. S.W. Pau. In the environs are two mineral springs. The district is famed for its wines, both red and white. Pop. 1189.

GANAREW par Eng. Hereford; 585 ac. Pop. 147.

GANAT or **JANAT** a tn. W. Africa, Fessen 120 m. S.W. Mourouk, in a sandy and barren region but, owing to its position on the ocean's coast, rich and populous.

GANCH a tn. and com. Shilly prov. Palermo, dist. and 24 m. S.E. Cefalù, esp. cloverfields of various kinds. P. 1853.

GANDELLINO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. Bergamo 8 m. from Cizzone, on the Serio, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church and has ironworks, supplied by extensive mines in the district a saw-mill and a mineral spring. Pop. 1137.

GANDESBHEIM a tn. Brunswick any circle of main naue, on the Gande, 35 m. S.W. Brunswick. It is walled, has two suburbs, two public squares, a castle, monastery hospital, Latin and burgher schools, manufactures of steel and

ironware, and three annual fairs. Pop. town, 1925 circle, 57,000.

GANDESA, a city Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 42 m. W. by S. Tarragona, in a plain, overlooked by a ruinous castle. It is irregularly built, has three squares, two churches, several chapels a townhouse, prison, hospital, schoolhouse and cemetery. In the vicinity are mineral springs, with baths. Manufactures—linen and woolen and silk fabrics, bricks, earthenware, wine, oil and brandy. Trade—oil, almonds, brandy silk, rice sugar salt-fish hardware, &c. Pop. 2816.

GANDIA, a city and port, Spain, prov. of, and 54 m. N. by E. Valencia. A bank, Alcoy strongly fortified, and entered by five gates. It is well built, has straight, spacious, and paved streets, eight squares a handsome gothic collegiate church three convents several chapels, large and convenient primary schools, a prison, hospital, college, several town and earthworks, a prison, barracks two cemeteries and a spacious and magnificent palace of the dukes of Gandia, and in the vicinity by the river side, public promenades. Many features—linen, woolen and silk fabrics, earthenware, marine stores wine, and oil. Trade—linen, hemp, silk timber paper and salt-fish. Pop. 5723.

GANDHICOTTA a tn. and fort, S. Hindostan Carnatic, 7 m. N. Ponnur 70 m. S. Kurnool lat. 14° 51' N lon 78° 22' E now unimportant, but formerly noted for its strength, and for a diamond mine in its vicinity.

GANDINO a tn. Italy Lombardy prov. Milan prov. and 19 m. N. L. Bergamo on the slope of a hill crowned by an ancient castle. It has well built houses with clean streets, a fine parish church an hospital, college, several elementary schools, an oratory a system gymnasium theatre municipal buildings and three suppressed convents two of which are now used as factories, and one as an hospital. Manufactures—linen, cloth, serge flannel and silk fabrics, leather brandy and soap. Considerable trade is carried on in timber grain fruits, wine and cattle. Pop. 3424.

GANDIOLLE, a vil. W. Africa, 1/2 m. near the Senegal opposite its mouth 12 m. S.E. St. Louis. When Melhon visited this place in 1817 it was occupied by the king and his troops and the houses for the most part were shrouded or destroyed, the inhabitants having taken refuge elsewhere from the violence and rapacity of the negroes in the neighbourhood are extensive salt marshes. Pop. 5000.

GANDJA, a tn. Russia, gov. of and 20 m. S.E. Tiflis. It is inhabited chiefly by Tartars and Armenians. The vicinity produces wine, fruits, nuts and excellent raisins. Good houses are reared here and it has an active trade.

CANGALA an al. W. Africa, Lower Gambia, in the Falemé lat. 14° 44' N lon 12° 12' W. It is extremely fertile, and produces excellent crops of millet.

GANGES a celebrated river Hindostan, and one of the largest in Asia, has its sources in the Himalayas, prov. Gurwal. It is formed by the junction of two head streams, called, respectively the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda, which unite at Deopryag or Deoprag 10 m. below Streamgurg lat. 30° 10' N lon 78° 30' E. 1500 ft above sea-level. The former has been usually considered as the true source of the Ganges, probably because of its being the sacred stream of Hindu mythology. But if volume of water and distance of origin are to decide the point, this honour must be assigned to the Alaknanda, which has greatly the advantage of the Bhagirathi in both these respects, being twice the size of the latter and its source being more remote. The Bhagirathi rises in a deep and savage glen or ravine above a Gangotri about lat. 31° N lon 79° E. where it issues from an aperture called The Cow's Mouth a low arch at the bottom of a glacier about 800 ft. in perpendicular height. The breadth of the river here does not, in summer exceed 9 ft. Its depth being barely as many inches. At Gangotri, which is from 18 to 20 m. from its source, it has become a considerable stream, having been rapidly enlarged by the numerous torrents that flow from the melted snow. The Alaknanda has its source N. of the village of Nid or Neece, 40 m. E. by N. Gangotri, on the S. slope of the Mahalak peak, lat. 30° 50' N lon 79° 50' E. 1800 ft. above sea-level. During the earlier part of its course it is known as the Dhanil. At Haridwar province Delhi, about 80 m. below the junction of the two head streams above noticed, the river is only 1000 ft. above sea-level. Here it fairly enters the great plain or

valley of Hindostan, and flows in a S. E. direction till it discharges itself by its numerous mouths into the Bay of Bengal a distance, exclusive of windings, of fully 1100 m. In this space it is joined by 11 large rivers, the principal of which are the Jamna and Son, joining the r. bank, and the Ranganage, Gomty, Gogry, or Kala, Gomuck, Gari, Mahanadi, and Ater on the l. bank. After being joined by the Jamna, and two or three of the other tributaries just named the Ganges attains its utmost breadth, which is in some places about 5 m., with a depth of about 80 ft. in the dry season increased to 90 in the wet. Where at the lowest, the principal channel varies from 400 yds. to 1½ m. in width but is generally about 2 of a m. across.

About 200 m. from the sea, the Delta of the Ganges, which is considerably more than double that of the Nile, commences a flat alluvial tract of from 80 to 200 m. in breadth, the E. extremity of which, or that part which borders on the sea, is known as the Sunderbunds, or more properly Sunderdum, a dreary unhealthy region covered with wood (mostly the Boondry tree) and broken up by numerous creeks and rivers all of which are salt except those that commence immediately with the principal arm of the Ganges. It abounds with tigers, crocodiles &c. to which it is almost wholly abandoned being uninhabited and uncultivated. Of the last named animals there are three or four species in the G. and its tributary rivers, one of which is the Ganges crocodile (G. real or G. real). These animals swarm in the brackish water along the line of sandbanks where the advance of the delta is most rapid. Hundreds of them are seen to gather in the creeks of the delta, or basking in the sun on the shoals without. They will attack men and cattle, destroying the natives when bathing and tame and wild animals which come to drink. I have not unfrequently says Mr Colbrooke, been witness to the horrid spectacle of a floating corpse seized by a crocodile with such avidity that he half emerged above the water with his prey in his mouth. In tracing the sea coast of this delta eight openings are found, each of which appears to be a principal mouth of the Ganges. The navigation through the Sunderbunds is chiefly effected by means of 8 tides there being two distinct passages, the one named the S. or Sunderbund passage and the other the Ballahang passage. The first is the furthest about, and leads through the widest and deepest rivers, and opens into the Hooghly about 65 m. below Calcutta. The Ballahang passage opens into a shallow lake on the E. side of Calcutta. The navigation by these passages extends more than 200 m. through a thick forest, divided into numberless islands by channels of exceedingly various width. The whole coast of the delta is one mass of mud banks, which are continually shifting, and among which there is seldom a channel that a vessel can trust, with exception of the Hooghly the only mouth of the Ganges which ships of burden can enter. But these vessels do not draw more than 15 ft. of water otherwise the navigation becomes dangerous.

The periodical inundation of the Ganges, which commences about the latter end of April or begun early in May proceeds from the tropical rain which begins to fall about that period. The rise of the river is at first slow and gradual not exceeding an inch a day for the first fortnight. Afterwards it increases to 3 or 4 in., and latterly when the rains have become general in all the countries through which it passes, it rises about 5 in. a day until it has attained a height of 22 ft. above its ordinary level. This height, however it attains at one point only near the commencement of the delta. Below this, the increase of the waters of the river is much less, declining from 14 to 8 ft. and latterly as the sea is approached becoming almost imperceptible. By the end of July, all the flat country of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Brahmapootra, is overflowed to an extent in breadth of 100 m., nothing being visible but villages and the tops of trees, the former being built on artificial mounds above the height of the flood. After the middle of August, the waters begin to subside, running off at the rate of from 3 to 4 in. a day till November from which period to the month of April they decrease at the rate of 1 in. a day. The quantity of water discharged into the ocean by the Ganges is computed to be 500,000

cubic ft. per second in the four months of the flood season, and 100 000 cubic ft. per second on an average during the remainder of the year. The quantity of mud brought down annually by the stream is computed at 255,521,287 cubic yds. and it discharges the sea to a distance of 80 m. from the coast. Owing to the looseness of the soil on the banks, large portions of them are being constantly swept away by the force of the current, and with such rapidity. In some cases, that an acre of ground has been known to disappear in less than half an hour.

The phenomenon called the Bore, a sudden and rapid influx of the tide, in the form of an enormous wave rising at perpendicular as a wall assumes a more formidable appearance in the Ganges than in any other river in which it is known, with the exception of the Brahmapootra. In the Hooghly the Bore rushes onwards with an appalling noise, at the rate of between 17 and 18 m. an hour and at Calcutta it sometimes causes an instantaneous rise of 5 ft., having been probably more than double that height at the mouth of the river. The waters of the Ganges are held sacred by the Hindus, from Gangotri about 15 m. from its source, to the island of Sagor at the mouth of the Hooghly. There are, however, particular places more minutely sacred than the rest, and to these pilgrims resort from great distances to perform ceremonies, and carry off water to be used in future ceremonies. The first of these stations is at Gangotri, one of the other most celebrated ones is at Hardwar where the Ganges enters the plain of Hindoostan. The Ganges water is also esteemed for its medicinal properties, and in the British courts of justice witnesses of the Brahminical faith are sworn upon it.

The valley of the Ganges is one of the richest on the globe, and contains a greater extent of vegetable mould and of land under cultivation, than any other country in this continent, with exception, perhaps, of the Chinese empire. For hundreds of miles along its course down to the Gulf of Bengal, not a stone is to be seen. Wheat and other European grains are produced in the upper part of this magnificent valley while in the S. every variety of Indian fruit, rice, cotton indigo opium, and sugar are the staple commodities. In the rainy season the Ganges or rivers the country on either side for hundreds of miles leaving it, when it retires, covered with fertility. Notwithstanding the sources of the Ganges are at an elevation of upwards of 13,000 and 18,000 ft. respectively above sea level, the fall of the river from Hurdwar nearly at the foot of the Himalaya to the Delta, a distance of about 1300 m., is only 1000 ft. showing how stupendous must be the falls of its head branches, and of the river itself, while descending the declivities of those lofty mountains in which its sources lie, a descent of many thousand feet occurring within little more than 100 m. Although the vast tract of country through which the Ganges flows is generally level its banks, in many places, exhibit scenes of great beauty while in the stream itself clusters of picturesque



THE FAKHER'S ROCK ON THE GANGES.
From an original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 1795.

rocks occasionally occur interesting not only from their own appearance, but from the associations connected with them. Two of these occur in the province of Bahar or about 900 m. above the Delta. The first is Jangama, or the Fakher's Rock, near Ballinganga the second, the rock of Colgung.

near the point where the river bends towards the Bay of Bengal, or 110 m W Behar. The Fakar's rock is a pile of large pila, consisting of several masses of gray granite, heaped one upon the other and forming ledges and terraces, which are the sites of several small temples, a principal one rising from the summit and overtopping all. This place has been held sacred for ages, and has been the abode of Fakars from time immemorial, who levy tribute on all passers-by. This rock is also interesting to the antiquaries, being covered with sculptured figures of great antiquity and numerous inscriptions in an unknown character. The rocks at Colga, which have also a singularly picturesque appearance, are likewise esteemed holy by Hindu devotees and are covered, like the Fakar's rock, with sculptured figures.

The Ganges is navigable for boats of a large size nearly 1800 m from its source, and the busy scene which it daily exhibits, together with the number and variety of boats with which it is crowded is not, perhaps, equalled on any other river in the world. Amongst the latter are a number of government iron steamers, commodiously and tastefully fitted up. It forms, with its tributaries the great route of communication and traffic throughout interior India, there being few roads adapted for the conveyance of goods; and its value as a highway for commerce is all the more increased, from the numerous important towns and cities that lie either immediately on its banks or at no great distance from them. Ascending the stream may be named Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Bahar, Patna, Benares, Allahabad at the junction of the Jumna, Cawnpore and Ferozabad. It forms also, the great military highway by which India was conquered and by which that conquest is maintained the main artery by which British power is diffused throughout the vast territory of Hindoostan. The length of the Ganges direct distance, is about 1800 m in its development, 1960 m—(Johnston's *Physical Atlas* Lyell's *Geology* Sumner's *Physical Geography* Strachey in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* Forest's *Tour along the Ganges to the Himalaya* Tourist).

GANGES, a tn. and com. France, dep. Herault, 25 m N N W Montpellier beautifully situated in a fertile plain surrounded by mountains, near l. bank, Herault. Its environs, covered with country seats, and an old castle, seated above it



THE GROTTA OF GANGES.
From *Voyages dans l'Inde* de France.

on a commanding height, give it a very picturesque appearance. It has extensive manufactures of silk goods, especially gloves and stockings, several tanneries, and cotton and silk mills. The rearing of silk worms is carried on to a great ex-

tent in the surrounding district. The great attraction of the Ganges is a grotto in its vicinity which bears the somewhat uncouth name of *Grotto de la Descente de l'Inde*, but which is said to rival, if not to surpass, the famous grotto of Antiparos. Pop. 4500.

GANGI (supposed to be the ancient *Gogio*) a market in Italy island of Sicily prov. Palermo, 20 m S.E. Cefalù, chief place of a district in a fertile local by Pop. 8507.

GANGKOFEN a market t. Bavaria, circle Lower Bavaria near Feggelsheim. Its inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation of flax in yarn-spinning and bleaching. P. 1001.

GANGOOTRI a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage N Hindoostan prov. Garwal lat. 30° 59' N lon. 78° 56' E; near one of the sources of the Ganges in the Himalayas 13 000 ft above sea level. The pilgrimages to Gangootri is considered as a great act of Hindu piety and the performance of it is supposed to redeem the devotee from all his former sins, and to insure him eternal happiness in the next world. The water taken from this sacred spot is carried by the pilgrims to all parts of India, and sold at a high price.

GANJAM a tn. Hindoostan v. Orissa cap. dist. of same name, near W coast, Bay of Bengal lat. 19° 21' N lon. 85° 10' E. It stands on an elevated portion of the plain. It was at one time a flourishing place, the public buildings, houses, and gardens, being amongst the handsomest of those of any station under the Madras presidency but, the town having been deserted in consequence of a destructive visitation of fever the former have been long going to decay. The principal arm of the Ganjam river which enters the sea to the S of the town is about one-third of a mile broad. It is a tributary one of the five rivers, is bounded N by Kuttack S. by Visagapatnam E. by the bay of Bengal and W. by the prov. of Orissa. The W. portion isilly but adjoining the shores are some large and fertile plains. It is one of the most productive districts under the Madras presidency yielding rice, cotton, sugar cane and pulses of all kinds. Amongst the exports are gums, drugs, wax, rhoe, salt, &c.

GANBALI a tn. France, dep. Alier on the Ardèche, 24 m S by Moulins and finely situated at the foot of smiling slopes covered with woods and vineyards. It is a poor, busy and uninteresting. Near it are the remains of a feudal castle, now serving as a prison. Gannat is the seat of a sub-prefect, a id a court of first resort has tanneries and breweries and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 4769.

GANNET ISLAND—1 S Pacific Ocean W coast, New Zealand, N island v W Kewea Harbour lat. 37° 7' S lon. 174° 33' E (a).—2 British N American coast of Labrador lat. 54° 0' N lon. 55° 54' W (a).

GANOS, a small tn. European Turkey on the sea of Marmara, 42 m N E Gallipoli lat. 40° 49' N lon. 27° 18' E.

GANTHEAUNE BAY Australia, W coast, Edal Land lat. 27° 45' S lon. 114° 7' E (a). Two rivers fall into this bay both of which have their rise in a short range of hills stretching N and S. at a distance of about 12 m inland.—*Ganthems Cape*—1 the most S. point of Kangaroo island S. Australia, forming the S.E. extremity of Victoria Bay Cape Karamat forming the W lat. 35° 5' S lon. 137° 30' E.—2 a point, N.W. coast of Australia, Dampier Land lat. 17° 20' S lon. 122° 10' E.

GANTON par Eng. York, (S Riding) 8650 ft. P. 823.

GANYA or GANITHA, a vil. Hungary 7 1/2 m. S. of Theiss, on Marmaros, on the Tisza, about 18 m. from Seghed. It contains a Greek church. Pop. 1500.

GAP (anc. *Vapocensis*) a tn. France cap. dep. Hautes-Alpes, 245 m. S.E. Paris lat. 44° 58' 57" N lon. 6° 5' 10" E (L). finely seated on the brooks Bonne and Luyra in a beautiful wooded valley. It has a fine old gothic cathedral, a courthouse, townhouse, prefecture, bishop's palace, barracks, a small theatre and a large reservoir of water for extinguishing fires. It likewise possesses a public library of 5000 volumes attached to which is a small museum. It is the seat of a prefect and a bishop and has manufactures of hats, farming tools and linen some tanneries, alumineries, &c. and a trade in grain, fruit, cattle, leather and wool. Gap, formerly capital of the French Gependes, was taken, retaken, burned, and restored several times. Early in the 17th century it had 18,000 inhabitants; but the plague in 1680 the shaking of it in 1693, by the Duke of Savoy and the revolution of the edict of Nantes, nearly completed its ruin. Pop. 5394.

GARA, a vil Hungary Httige Daube, co. and 49 m. N W W. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and is inhabited by Dalmatians and Germans. Pop. 3600.

GARA LOUGHI a beautiful and romantic lake, Ireland on the confines of the co. Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, 13 m. W Carrick. It is 5 m. long and in some parts 8 m. wide; is chiefly supplied from the Breelagh and the Lurg, and on the E. side is indented by many deep and narrow bays.

GARAGHICO a tn. and parson, Counties, 41 Tennesse, 29 m. W. W. W. Orestava. lat. 32° 28' N. lon. 16° 54' W. bounded by the coasts of San Miguel. It has a handsome parish church, several chapels, two convents, municipal buildings, a prison, hospital, and two schools. Manufactures—linen, cloth and wine. The port was once one of the most important in the island but since the eruption of the Peak, in 1703, by which the town was partially destroyed its only trade consists in wine and linen fabrics, sent to Orestava. P. 3500.

GARAH or **At el-Basra**, a small tn. or vil Egypt, on the name of the same name, in the Libyan Desert, about 250 m. S. W. Cairo. It rises above the palm-trees, and bears a striking resemblance at first sight to an old ruined castle of feudal times. The streets are all covered over and are thus rendered so dark that it is necessary to use a lantern in traversing them even at mid-day. The castle consists of a level pt. in enclosed by abrupt precipices, and covered in part, by beautiful palm-trees, other clustered together in de de masses or dispersed in picturesque groups. Salt pools occur here and there, surrounded with an effluence of dead or whitening. The inhabitants whom Mr. St. John met with were civil and hospitable, and exhibited a degree of natural politeness entirely calculated to make a favourable impression on strangers. They are a mixed race some being almost perfectly black, others of a pale yellow complexion, with marked indications of negro origin. Nearly all are destitute of any sign of beard. Their language is a dialect of the Berber. Their costume consists of a white or brown skirt, with long loose sleeves, and a thin linen kull-cap—(addressed to the *L. by the Traveller* by Barth St. John).

GARHAGATI a and com Italy Lombardy prov Milan dist and 5 m. W. Bollate, near the city, in a large lake. It has some soil in corn and oil. Pop. 1823.

GARIANA Latin *Garia* and *De Gariana* a town, Italy Piedmont div and 72 m. N. E. Alexandria with a parish church the remains of an old castle some trade in wool and silk, a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1733.

GARBICH a maritime prov Lower Egypt, delta of the Nile, of which it forms the greater part bounded N by the Mediterranean, and inland by the provs Damietta, Rosetta, Menouf, Melouah, and Mansourah. It is a vast plain, 90 m. long by about 45 broad intersected by numerous canals, and for the most part having a fertile and well cultivated soil. It is subdivided into three depts. and seven arronds. Chief place, Melouah-el-Bahr.

GARHOLDIRHAM prov Eng Norfolk 27 (16 m. P. 806

GARCHIZY a vil France, dep Nievre, 14 m. N W Nevers. Here is an important foundry with large workshops for making machines, tools, and implements. Pop. 2504.

GARD or **GARDON** (Latin, *Yard*) a river France, which gives its name to a dep. and is formed by the union of two minor streams, the Gardon d'Anduze, and the Gardon d'Alais. These streams, rising not far from each other in the Cevennes, descend down S. E. into dep. Gard and join about 8 m. N. E. Alais. The united stream, taking the name of Gard, flows circuitously S. E. E. across the dep., and joins a bank Rhone, about 4 m. above Tarascon, after a course of 50 m. It is subject to sudden floods and often causes great devastation. Some gold is found in its sands.

GARD a dep. France, bounded N by Ardèche N W Lozère, W Aveyron, S. Hérault and the Gulf of Lyons, and W Bouches-du-Rhône and Vaucluse; and between lat. 43° 26' and 44° 26' N. and lon. 3° 17' and 4° 50' E. greatest length, E. to W. 80 m. greatest breadth, 75 m. area, 3256 sq. m. In the N. the surface is mountainous, being covered by part of the chain of the Cevennes which also throws out some ramifications to the W. and isolates a small part of the department, causing it to send its waters W. to the basin of the Garonne, while all the rest of the department belongs to the basin of the Rhone. In the S. the surface flattens down into a vast and fertile plain, which in the vicinity of the coast, becomes so low

as to form extensive marshes and salines, very injurious to health, but productive of a considerable revenue from the numerous saltworks established upon them. The principal river is the Rhone, which, however only forms the E. boundary. Within the department, the most important streams are the Gard and the Ouse. The quantities of arable and of waste land are very nearly equal, each occupying about one-third of the whole. The far greater part of the remainder is covered with wood; but a considerable portion is devoted to the culture of the vine and olive. The grain yields little for export of the consumption in ordinary years furnishing more than one-third of what would be required. The industry however is often met, not by importation, but by the substitution of other food, particularly by the poorer classes, whose main dependence is on the potato which grows abundantly and the chestnut of which the lower slopes of the Cevennes furnish almost inexhaustible supplies. Many of the wines bear a high name, and are well known in commerce. Nearly one-half of the whole produce is exported. About one-sixth of it, of inferior quality is also exported after being converted into brandy. The olive increases well on the best E. exposures, and yields an oil which is much esteemed. Other valuable products deserving of notice are the mulberry on which great numbers of silkworms are reared under often cultivated on a large scale and various other dyes and medicinal plants. The minerals include silver copper and calcareous, which once were, but are no longer worked lead worked in several districts, iron is found in some numerous and rich and coal worked near the town of Alais, and in other localities. The quarries furnish abundance of gypsum and building stone and there are valuable beds of flint's earth, potter's clay and kaolin. The principal manufactures are silk goods, pure and mixed, woollen and cotton stuffs, bonnet, carpets, leather and leather gloves. The most important branches of trade are wine, brandy and salt. For administrative purposes the department is divided into four arrondissements—Nîmes, the capital Alais, Uzès and Le Vigan—subdivided into 35 cantons, and 247 communes. Pop. 400,381.

GARDA (Lago di) or **ERZCO** [Dacian name of the Roman] an extensive and beautiful lake, Austria Italy between lat. 45° 26' and 46° 04' N. lon. 10° 33' and 10° 54' E. 53 m. long N. to S. by 8 to 11 m. broad, 915 ft. above sea-level bounded, E. by prov Verona, S by Mantua, W by Brescia, and its N. extremity enters the territory of Trent, in the Tyrol. It receives the Adige, almost its only affluent, at the N. and is drained by the Minolo which issues from its S. E. end, near the fortress of Panchiera. It is well stocked with excellent fish the carp in particular are gigantic, and have been taken 80 lbs. weight. Garda is the largest lake in Italy its greatest depth is 90 ft. Storms blow on it regularly between the ports of Verona and Desenzano and its shores are covered with villas.

GARDA a vil and par Austria Italy prov Verona, on the Lake of Garda, where it has a small harbor. It consists of the town proper and a suburb and contains several fine villas, two churches, and several mills. On a height, in the vicinity called the Rocca di Garda stand the ruins of an old castle. The olive is extensively cultivated here. P. 3000.

GARDATA or **GARDATA** a tn. in Algeria, in the Sahara oasis of Wady Mimbi lat. 33° 35' N. lon. 8° 30' E. It is surrounded by a wall with battlements and defended by nine towers, capable of containing 800 to 400 combatants and has 10 gates. The houses are well built, and white-washed. The town contains six mosques, one of which is of extraordinary size. The native manufactures are of little importance. The women weave woollen stuffs; the Jews exercise the callings of goldsmiths, locksmiths, and gunsmiths and repairs of fire-arms. Powder is also manufactured in small quantities. A considerable trade is carried on with Tunis, Algeria, &c. in oil, corn better negroes, groceries, pottery and numerous other articles. The government of the town is administered by a national assembly presided over by a chief who however is feeble nothing, without first taking the advice of the religious chief whose word has the authority of law not only at Gardata, but in all the other towns of the district. The Jews have a synagogue here, and live in a quarter by themselves. Gardata is surrounded by immense orchards, watered by wells which sometimes have a depth of 900 ft. In these orchards are cultivated the vine, and all other kinds

of fruit common to that part of Africa except oranges and citrons. The rare occurrence of rila discourages the cultivation of cereals but should it rain one year at the proper season, and in sufficient quantity the land will produce for two or three consecutive years enough for all necessary purposes. On a mountain in the neighborhood are the ruins of a large tower supposed to have belonged to the Romans. Pop. uncertain but stated to be little inferior to that of Algiers. (Dummas Sahara Africain.)

GARDANNE, a vil. and com. France dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on a slope, above the stream of St. Pierre, 18 m. NNE Marseilles. It is surrounded by ramparts, and has a number of good houses in its suburbs but is, in general, ill built, and has narrow and irregular streets. It is well supplied with copious fountains, near one of which stood the old castle of King René; and has distilleries, sawworks and two annual fairs. Best root and radishes are extensively grown, and some coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3020.

GARDE PREINET (La) a vil. France, dep. Var 15 m. S. Draguignan. It stands on a lofty summit of difficult access, near the site of a celebrated Baroque castle, the ruins of which still exist, and though originally consisting of mean houses, and narrow winding, and gloomy streets, has been so much improved within the last 50 years, that it has squares planted with trees, fine fountains, and all the appearance of a handsome modern town. The chief source of its prosperity is the manufacture of coaks, of excellent quality, made from the bark of trees of home growth, and largely exported to Marseilles and elsewhere. Pop. 1641.

GARDELLEN once GARDLEBERG a in Prussia, prov Saxony gov. of and 80 m. N NW Magdeburg capital of same name, a bank, Milde. It is surrounded by an old wall with three gates is the seat of a law court, and several offices for the circle contains two churches and two chapels, two hospitals a normal burgher and other schools, and has manufactures of white and ordinary leather, numerous breweries and distilleries several mills a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 5251. —The CIRCLE, area, 968 sq. m., for the most part, flat, well watered, well wooded, and contains much excellent table land, adapted for turn, hops, and tobacco. Pop. 45,824.

GARDEMPLE, or GARTKEMPE [Latin *Vartempus*] a river France, which rises in the W. of dep. Crouse flows W., then N W across dep. Haute-Vienne, and part of dep. Vienne and joins 1 bank, Crouse, on the borders of dep. Indre-et-Loire, a little above Le-Bois-Peury after a course of about 130 m. Its principal affluents are, on the l the Ardour, Louze, and Vinouat and on the r the Saine, Brann and Leuglin. It is not navigable but when the water is high, becomes an important channel of communication by floating.

GARDIA, a vil W Africa, Boudou in a plain, surrounded by tamarind and other trees lat. 14° N lon. 12° 25' W with dirty and wretchedly constructed cottages.

GARDINER, a vil and township, U States, Maine. The townships, at the confluence of the Kennebec and Cobscook, contain two churches a bank and a lyceum. In the township are two paper and various other mills, a woolen factory a pottery and several tanneries. Pop. 5042.

GARDINER'S BAY and **ISLAND**, U States, New York End of Long Island lat. 41° 8' N lon. 72° 5' W. The bay is a considerable expanse of water of a somewhat circular form, and 8 m. in diameter. The bay is 4 m. long and 2 m. broad and is highly cultivated.

GARDON, a place (Italy Lombardy) — 1. A prov. of and 10 m. N Brescia a bank, Mella. It possesses considerable manufactory of fire-arms a cannon foundry and several silk-mills. An annual and well-attended fair is held in April, for grain cattle and general merchandise. Pop. 1507. — 2. (Riviera) A vil prov. Brescia, 3 m. NNE Salo, near the W shore of Lake Garda. Pop. 1443.

GAREP or **GAREP** S. Africa. See ORANGE RIVER.

GARGENO or **GARGENO** (Lat. *Gargensis*) a tn. kingd. of Italy Piedmont div. and 25 m. S.E. Coni in a beautiful place, 1 bank, Tesaro, there created by a wooden bridge. It contains a handsome parish, and several auxiliary churches, elementary schools and an hospital and has a trade in chestnuts, potatoes, game, fish, hemp and wool, three weekly markets, and two annual fairs. In the vicinity there is a mine of

argenticiferous lead, and fine quarries of red, black, and white marble. Pop. 5448.

GARET a dist. Maroon, prov. Fox, bounded, N by the Mediterranean. Mollis is its principal town.

GARFAGNANA (Latin *Garfagnana*), an anc. country Italy formerly partitioned between the duchies of Modena and Lucca and the grand duchy of Tuscany.

GARFINKY par. Ire. Kerry 8916 ac. Pop. 914.

GARFORTH par. Eng. York (W. Riding) 1700 ac.

GAR 1385

GARGALLANO a decayed to Grecco, near W coast, Morve 11½ m. N by W Naverlun on a height. It has two churches, and a hamlet containing several shops belonging to merchants from Trieste. Pop. about 350.

GARGANO [anc. *Garganus*] a group of mountains Naples, prov. Capitanata. It is a distant ramification of the N.E. slope of the Apennines, and occupies the apex of the foot to which the Italian peninsula bears so remarkable a resemblance. It consists of a lofty mass of a circular form from which, as from a centre, several branches radiate. Its loftiest summit are Colvo, near its centre 5450 ft. Sagro on the E. Spigno on the N. Gargano on the W. and Egnano on the S. They are composed almost throughout of limestone, and the accompanying rocks of the Jura formation and contain some metallic veins and beds of ironstone, none of which are worked. They continue as the as Hercules describes them with lofty forests of pines.

GARGANTA LA OLIA a tn. Spain, Extremadura, prov. of, and 65 m. NNE Cáceres. It is tolerably well built, has wide, straight and well-kept streets a large square, containing a handsome townhouse hospital parish and storehouse a spacious and substantially built parish church a chapel and two schools, and manufactures of linen silken goods, paper wine and oil. Pop. 1972.

GARGNANO a tn. Italy Lombardy prov. of and 23 m. N.E. Brescia, on the W. shore of the Lake of Garda. It is a family situated between hills, on the east of a court of law and several public office contains a parish and two auxiliary churches, and two chapels and has milk mills and three annual fairs. Pop. 4090.

GARGITANO a river Italy formed by the junction of the Lari and Neco near Po. teorrro. It flows S.E. and W. and after a course of 40 m. falls into the S.E. of Gasta.

GARJI a vil. Holland prov. Friesland 8 m. H. Leeuwarden. It is an old place and has a church and school. The whole estate chiefly engaged in cattle-rearing. Pop. 690.

GARIOCH a flk. Scotland in the centre of Aberdeen shire including 13 parishes, comprising 100 sq. m. and surrounded on all sides by hills.

GARIANCO a tn. kingd. of Italy Piedmont div. and 24 m. S.E. Novara, near the Terdoppio. It stands in a very fertile district, contains a magnificent parish church, with a large dome two monasteries with church and schools, an hospital and an ancient tower now used as a prison. It is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and has a trade in corn, cattle dairy produce and silk, and a weekly market. Pop. 5436.

GARLITSTOWN a vil. and seaport Scotland, co. of, and 6 m. S.E. Wigton, at the head of bay of same name. W. side Wigton Bay. It is in the form of a crescent, is built entirely of whitestone and has a rope and sail manufactory and some boat-building a harbour capable of affording shelter for 30 vessels, with a depth, at high tides, of from 18 to 20 ft. and some trade in fish and agricultural produce. Pop. 656.

GARMISCH a market in Upper Bavaria 1 bank, Lonzach, near its confluence with the Isar 50 m. S.W. Munich. It is the seat of a court of justice, has two churches, saltpetre works, and lead mine, and sulphur fountains. Pop. 1560.

GARMOUTH a seaport in Scotland, co. of, and 7 m. E.N.E. Elgin, near the mouth of the Spey. It is regularly laid out but some of the houses are of a very poor description and its harbour which only admits small vessels has since the great flood of 1829, been much deteriorated by the immense quantities of sand and gravel then brought down by the river. Grain timber floated down and salmon, caught in the Spey are exported. Pop. 604.

GARNSEE, or **SARNSEE** a tn. Prussia, prov. W Prussia, gov. of and 9 m. S. Marienwerder between two small lakes, which abound with fish. It contains a church and burgher

school and has manufactures of cloth a brewery distillery factory and a trade in fruit. Pop. 369.

GARONNE (Latin, *Garumna*) a river which rises in the Central Pyrenees, on Mount Plaine Barot, in the valley of Arns, belonging to Spain, flows N W for about 30 m. through that valley and then enters France, still flowing N W till it reaches the S. frontier of France. Near the Pyrenees, where it turns E N E, passing the town of St. Gaudens, and then N E till it reaches the town of Toulouse. Here it is joined by the Canal du Midi or of Languedoc, communicating with the Mediterranean, and assuming a N W direction, traverses depts Garonne-et-Tarn, Lot-et-Garonne, and Gironde, in which last, about 12 m. below Bordeaux, it unites with the Dordogne in forming the G. or rather estuary of Gironde. Its principal affluents all navigable, are on the right, the Arriège, Tarn, Lot, and Dropt; and on the left, the Save, Gimone, Rats or Lavaz, Gers, and Basses Isèbles three, but not navigable, it receives on the right the Puy de Lers, and the Aveyron and on the left the Pique, Neste, Lorge, Touch, and Tiron. The whole course of the Garonne is about 800 m. Of these 43 m. commencing at the point where it enters France, are flutable, and are much used for sending down timber from the Pyrenees, a d 180 m. commencing at the town of Cahors, are as rapids. At St. Remy its channel has a width of about 800 yd. and a depth varying from 10 to 15 fathoms. Its bed bounded on the S by the Pyrenees, N by one of their ramifications, E by the C. enca, and N by the basin of the Dordogne, extends in whole or in part over 10 departments, and has nearly the same length and breadth of about 185 m. During the upper part of its course the river flows through a narrow and very deep duff, and is very much encumbered by rocks and trunks of trees, which greatly impede its navigation. After the junction of the Canal du Midi it flows through a wide and almost continuous plain, but its channel continues shallow, is subject to frequent inundations, and brings down so much debris both directly and by its affluents, that it cannot be considered perfectly clear for navigation higher up than the town of Marseilles, dep. Lot-et-Garonne. About 20 m. below this town near Langon the influence of the tide is felt.

GARONNE (HAUTE) a dep. France bounded N by dep. Tarn-et-Garonne N E Tarn E. Ande and Arriège S. Arriège and Spain and W depts Hautes-Pyrénées and Gers between lat. 42° 42' and 44° 54' N lon 0° 27' and 2° 28' E. It is of a very irregular shape and narrows much towards the S, greatest length N E to S W 9 m. average breadth about 45 m. area, 3629 sq. m. In the S it is covered by some of the loftiest summits of the Pyrenees, and almost throughout is traversed by their ramifications. These however rapidly subside as they recede from the central axis and a considerable part of the N and N P is comparatively level. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Garonne which gives it its name and traverses it circuitously S. to K receiving numerous tributaries, of which the most important are the Arriège, Save, and Lers and furnishing by means of the Canal du Midi, which joins it within the department, a continuous navigation from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. The proportion of waste land amounts only to about 1/3 of the surface. More than 1/2 of the whole is arable, about 1/3 is under-wood, and 1/4 in vineyards. The soil consists chiefly of vegetable loam along edge and light unproductive loam, largely mixed with sand and gravel. The larger part is of the better kind, and, being cultivated with considerable skill and industry produces heavy crops of grain, maize, flax, and potatoes. Tobacco also, is extensively cultivated and melons grow well in the open air. All the ordinary orchard fruits, including apples, pears, plums, pomegranates, and apricots, are in abundance. The orange tree grows vigorously and is extensively cultivated, though only for its flowers, as it does not properly ripen its fruit. Among the larger trees, an important place is occupied by the chestnut. The proper forests are chiefly confined to the mountainous regions of the S, where they are of great extent and unproductive, furnish so pl supplies of timber and fuel, and shelter numerous varieties of game, large and small. After the arable land, the first place is due to that under the culture of the vine. The annual produce of wine exceeds 14,000,000 gallons, of which about one-third is consumed on the spot, and the rest exported. Several of the wines bear a high name. The

best are the red wines of Villandrie and Fronton. In the more mountainous districts are the red large numbers of cattle, mules, horses, sheep, and swine, generally of tolerable breeds. Poultry particularly geese and ducks, are reared on an extensive scale. Great numbers of them are raised, and their skins are used in making the celebrated duck and geese pie, which forms a considerable article of export. The silvers and laces are well supplied with fish. Minerals are numerous, but not much worked. They include iron, copper lead, antimony, barium, zinc, marble, white and variegated limestones, gypsiferous rock-salt and slate. The manufactures are chiefly woollen and cotton stuffs and after them silks, iron steel, and copperware, mathematical instruments, and chemical products. The trade is chiefly carried on with Spain particularly in the transit of goods from the N of Europe, many of them contraband. The principal exports in addition to the above articles of manufacture, are corn wine silks, wool, cattle, amber, saffron, ginseng, duck pie, orange flowers, &c. For administrative purposes Haute-Garonne is divided into four arrondissements—Toulouse, the capital, Marck, St. Gaudens, and Villefranche and divided into 39 cantons, and 590 communes. Pop. 481,554.

GARON GARDEN KH or GARDON, a vil or station, Tibet, 80 m N N P the Niti Pass lat. 31° 40' N lon. 80° 21' E. It is a place of great trade and activity in sea mer traders coming to it from a great distance, for the exchange of wool as other products of China and Tibet for those of India and Ladakh.

GARPA a river, Punjab. See GHANA.
GARKHANAMANAGH par Irel. h. k. m. 529 ac. Pop. 100—Garranachan, par Irel. Cork 1571 ac. Pop. 1055—Garranachan par Irel. Tipperary, 4718 ac. Pop. 911.

GARREGUEL, a large vil. Benegumbia, Potosi-Dumga 1 bank, Senegal lat. 15° 27' N lon 15° 48' W. It is inhabited chiefly by Mandingoes and fishermen, and has a considerable trade in millet and ox hides.

GARRIGU (LA) a vil and par. Spain Catalonia, prov. of and about 18 m. N E Barcelona, in a fertile plain, watered by the Llobregat. It contains two parish churches, a court house, prison, and school and has several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wine, oil and hemp. Pop. 1160.

GARRIGU EL LA (LA) a vil and const. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and about 21 m. N N G. rona, consisting of Garriguella proper with remains of Moorish walls and towers and a suburb both larger and much better built than itself. It contains two churches, one small and antiquated, and another large and elegant a court house prison, and primary school and has an oil mill and a considerable trade in the wine and fruit. Pop. 1720.

GARRISTOWN a vil and par Ireland, co. Dublin 5845 ac. The VILLAGE, 16 m. N N W Dublin, is principally inhabited by cotton weavers. Area 5540 ac. Pop. 1731.

GARRIVILLAS A. de ALCOBETRA, a in Spain, Extremadura, prov. of and 19 m. N by W Cáceres, 20 m. E. Alcantara, near 1 bank Tagus. The houses are indifferently built, the streets are regular and paved, and there is a spacious square surrounded with substantial buildings adorned with windows, among which are the municipal offices and prison. It possesses two parish churches, of which that of San Pedro is a large and highly-ornamented structure, with three naves, and a lofty tower three chapels, two hospitals, several schools, a storehouse, and elementary Manufactures.—linen cloth, leather shoes, hats, vinegar wine, oil &c. Trade.—grain, cattle, fruit, and manufactured goods. Two fairs are held for cattle in July and September. Pop. 6573.

GARROWE, a mountainous district, India beyond the Ganges, between lat. 25° and 26° N. In a height of the Brahmaputra which partly encloses it. The country is in general fertile, the surface of the hills, though steep, consisting of rich deep soil which aided by the humidity of the climate, produces a most exuberant vegetation the mountains, where undisturbed by agricultural operations, being covered with fine forests and a great variety of beautiful and curious plants. The inhabitants are a distinct and good-looking race of a deep brown colour, but less dark than their neighbours, the Bengalees, and are still half-nomads. They are stout and well-knocked, but have an unpleasant expression of countenance their temper however is mild, and their disposition gay.

and have a very mollifying effect on the skin. There are several romantic walks in the vicinity and at a short distance is the old castle of Akenstein, on the Rothenberg, where there is a gold mine, producing annually 70 to 90 marks of gold.

GASTAL (Oop-er-Nizw) a par. Holland, prov. N. Brabant including the village of Oud Gastal 14 m. W. by N. Breda, and the hamlet of Nieuw Gastal Dorpe-kwartier (near-Fazelyk) and Stumpersgr. There are two schools, and the inhabitants mostly all R. Catholics, raise wheat, flax and rye. Excellent hay is grown on the banks of the Dintel which flows in the N. limit of the parish. Pop. 1803.

GASTEREN a valley 4 1/2 m. S. on the B. frontier of Can. Bern and W. of the Blumli Alp. It is almost unpopulated in average grandeur having for its background the crags of Teufelsberg glacier between the Schilthorn and Bachhorn, whose summits exceed 9000 ft. in height. A footpath leads out of this valley over the Hochwayden Alps and the Lotschen glacier to Kappel, in the valley of the Lotschen, can. Valais.

GASTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk 864 ac. Pop. 103. **GASTORP** a town in Spain Andalusia, prov. of Seville about 75 m. N.E. Cadix, on a height about 1/2 m. S. of Seville. It contains a parish church and primary school and has chalybeate and sulphurous springs, several flour mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 1500.

GASTIOLINI a town in Greece, N.W. part of Moraa, 1 bank, 170 m. S. from its emporium, built of sun-dried brick and rendered unwholesome in summer by the stagnant ponds in its vicinity.

GATA a ridge of mountains Spain between Leon and Estremadura, commencing at the termination of the Pons de France, and stretching S.W. into Portugal, where it joins the Serra de Estrella. It sends off two branches, nearly perpendicular to each other, the one of which proceeds E., forming the watershed between the Aguada and Oca, and the other S., between the Alagva and Ezgas. The principal chain forms part of the watershed between the Rio Douro and Tagus. It is almost entirely composed of granite.

CATA—1 a town in Spain Estremadura, prov. of Seville, 50 m. N. by W. Cáceres, a bank of river of same name. It is inferiorly built, has narrow and crooked streets, three small squares, a fine parish church with a lofty tower, a chapel, a large townhouse built in 1442, with the prison in its lower story, a hospital and several schools. Letters and woollen fabrics, hats, which were wine, oil and soap are manufactured and some trade is done in them and in grain and cattle. Pop. 112. —2 a cape, bay of Algeria—3 a vil. Valencia, 55 m. N.E. Alicante, a bank of Jalon. Pop. 1645.

GATCHINA a town in Russia in Europe gov. of 35 m. S.W. St. Petersburg, on a small lake. It is regularly built and contains one of the finest of the imperial palaces of Russia, surrounded with extensive and well laid out gardens. There are here a Greek and Lutheran church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two hospitals, a school for the blind, and another for horticulture. In the town are a pottery and manufacture of woollen cloths and hats. Pop. (1847) 4501.

GATUNGE par. Eng. Hants 1392 ac. Pop. 260.

GATEHOLSE, a bor. of registry river port, and market in Scotland, on the river of 7 m. N.W. Kirkcubright on the Firth, here crossed by a bridge near its outlet in Firth Bay. Beautifully situated in a valley enclosed in wood covered hills, with an opening to the S. It consists principally of three streets running nearly at right angles with the river and parallel to each other. There are Established, Free, and L. Presbyterian churches, and an independent meeting-house, a library and several friendly societies, several cotton-mills, breweries, a brewery and a soapworks. The Firth is navigable to Gatehouse by vessels of 160 tons. The chief export is grain, potatoes, lime and coal. Pop. 1325.

GATLEY par. Eng. Norfolk; 1490 ac. Pop. 267.

GATSHFAD a municipal and par. bor. and par. England in Durham area of par. 2550 ac. The town is situated 13 m. N. Durham, a bank, Tyne, opposite New-castle, which it may be considered a suburb, and by which it is connected by a splendid railway bridge, and has a handsome iron bridge of stone arching. It consists of one wide broad street with several narrow streets and lanes, all arising from it on either side, has a strong and imposing appearance and is densely inhabited by the working

class. Some of the principal or more frequented streets are paved and flagged, but many of the others are not, and are consequently in a very bad state, often nearly impassable. The houses are built partly of stone, but chiefly of brick, with not a few of common rubble. The town is lighted (wholly) with gas, and is now well supplied with water. The parish church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a finely illuminated window and there are houses, four chapels of ease, of which St. John's opened in 1825, St. Catherine's, in 1843, are handsome buildings; and places of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists. There are several charitable and benevolent institutions the principal of which are St. James' hospital, some charity schools, and almshouses, a dispensary and mechanics institute. The manufactures of Gatehouse are so intimately connected with Newcastle, as to be almost inseparable from it. They include the manufacture of anchors, chain cables, and sails, shipbuilding, hemp and wire rope-making, iron-founding, paper glass, vinegar, hats, brass and copper works, &c. There are also several glass and chemical works, and a large soap-works. In the neighbourhood are extensive collieries, and also quarries of the well-known Newcastle greenstone. The borough is governed by a mayor six aldermen, and 18 common council, and returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851) 672. The boundaries of the parliamentary and municipal borough are coincident. Daniel de Foë is said to have written the *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* while residing in this town. Gatehouse is a station on the York Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. Pop. (1841) 15,505 (1851) upwards of 24,605.

GATESIDE, a vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew 4 m. S. Paisley. It is nearly built and its inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton manufacture. Pop. 678.

GATHIA, GATHA or GATHARON a vil. Hungary Thutur Danubio, on Wessenberg in the Letitia, 13 m. S.W. Jussaburg. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, and castle, with fine parks belonging to Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 1731.

GATINAIS-FRANCAIS—1 a dist. France, in the former prov. Ile-de-France, dep. Melun. It is now included in dep. Seine-et-Marne and Loiret.—2 (Orléans) Another old French prov. cap. Montargis, now included in dep. Loiret, Aube and Yonne.

GATINEAU a dist. France, which belonged to the former prov. Poitou, and is now included in dep. Deux-Sèvres. Its capital was Parly-en.

GATINEAU a river Lower Canada rises in some large lakes, in lat. 48° 0' N. lon. 75° 30' W. from which it flows S. and falls into the Ottawa near Hull. Steamboats have ascended this river for 4 m. and it is navigable for the heaviest bottoms and other small vessels, for 6 m. from the Ottawa, and for canoes upwards, it is said, of 300 m. It is a large wild and rapid stream abounding in the most numerous scenery. It is well stocked with fish, chiefly bass, pike, pickerel, catfish, sturgeon, &c. The Gatineau is thought the largest of the Ottawa's tributaries is little known.

GATO AGATHO or AGATHON a gn. Upper Guinea on a creek of the Bonu river 16 m. S.W. S. Benin, of which it is the port. It is a place of considerable size but extremely unhealthy. Beloni the celebrated traveller died here of dysentery December 3, 1823.

GATRONK, a town, N. Africa, Fezzan, 77 in S.E.E. Marouk, on the S. extremity of a sandy plain. In the centre, is a castle occupied by Marabout and round about it are numerous large date trees. The inhabitants speak a dialect which has a closer affinity to the language of Bornou than to the Arabic.

GATTIOO a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 20 m. N.W. Novara, on the crest of a hill. It has an ancient church, recently enlarged and repaired, in the Doric style, and a trade in wine and fire-wood. Pop. 1876.

GATTINARA a town Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 17 m. N.W. Novara, a bank, Sesia. It is surrounded by walls with four gates, is built with great regularity in the form of a rectangle two principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and four streets, near the centre of the town, a public square. It contains a parish church, partly ancient, and partly modern, on a magnificent scale, but still undisturbed four other churches, several public schools, an

almshouse, and the remains of some feudal castles and has a trade in horses outside, and agricultural produce a weekly market, and three annual fairs. Pop. 4701.

GATTON a bar and par England co. Surrey The town 17 m S by W London, was disfranchised by the Reform Act; having previously enjoyed, for nearly 400 years, the privilege of sending two members to the House of Commons. Area of par 1260 ac. 10 p 173.

GATUN a tn. and river New Granada, Panama isthmus The river is situated near the junction of the Gatun with the Chagres, about 8 m. from the sea, and is a station on the railway from Chagres to Panama.—The river runs in the mountains E. from Porto Bello, and flowing W falls into the Chagres, at the point above-mentioned. Its depth does not exceed 7 to 10 ft., even at the mouth shallowing down to 4 ft. and even to 1 ft. a few miles up its navigation is further impeded by number of trees, which undermined by its waters, fall across the stream.

GAU AIGRENIER a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, 1 bank Rhine, about 5 m. S W Mainz. It contains a castle, townhouse, R Catholic parish church, a synagogue and two schools and has several mills a trade in wine, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1862.

GAU-ODENHEIM or **ODENHEIM** a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, 1 bank Rhine, 12 m N N W Worms, surrounded by strong walls with a large church, an ancient tower a Protestant and a R Catholic parsonage, three schools, and an annual fair. Pop. 1614.

GAUCHOS the coffee-growing inhabitants of the Pampas of La Plata. See LA PLATA (C).

GAUCIN a tn. to Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 47 m. W S W Malaga, on the slope of the Sierra del Hacho. It is well built has generally clean wide, and paved thorough streets, three squares, a parish church chapel, hand. some town and session house prison storeroom, three schools, and an ancient and strong Arab castle, occupying the summit of an adjacent rock. In an almost inaccessible position and guarded by a detachment of infantry and artillery. Manufactures—linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, hair leather, soap, wine, oil and brandy. Trade—wine, fruit, brandy, cattle, cloth, hair, silk and lace. Pop. 9996.

GAUDENS (St.) a France, dep. Haute Garonne, near 1 bank Garonne, 50 m S W Toulouse. It is finely seated on a hill commanding a view of the E Pyrenees, of which it may be called the key. It is chiefly formed of one spacious street, of handsome houses with an antique church and some other interesting edifices and has a communal college, customhouse, and a tribunal of commerce and manufactures of china and doll-work wire, coarse cloths, weaving and spinning saw flour oil and filling mills, tile-works, tanneries, glass-houses, &c. and a trade in local produce. Pop. 3097.

GALDENZDOEF a vil Lower Austria 1 bank, Wien, here crossed by a river bridge and so close to Vienna as to be properly its suburb. It consists generally of new and well built houses. Pop. 2000.

GAUKARNA a mission to S Hindoostan, prov. Canara, 21 m. N by W Mangalore lat. 14 33' lon. 75° 36' E. It is a small scattered group of coconut palms, and comprises about 600 houses, of which one half are occupied by Brahmins.

GAULI a tn. and fort Hindoostan, prov. Candahar, 150 m S E Herat lat. 30 44' N lon. 76 33' E. The town is surrounded by a mud wall and towers. The fort stands on a high rocky mountain, the top of which is surrounded by a stone and brick wall about 1 m in circumference, and 30 ft. high. It is abundantly supplied with water preserved in tanks, and is reckoned a healthy station.

GAULAKILL par. Ireld. Kilkenny 1808 ac. Pop. 780.

GAUENREDBO a market in Lower Austria, on the Werdnabach, 25 m. N E Kornsburg. It consists of three distinct parts, called Markt, Wieden, and Algen Gauerndorf. has a handsome parish church and parsonage, manufactures of linen, and some transit and general trade. Pop. 1337.

GAURE, an town country of France, dep. Finistere in the former prov. of Brittany.

GAURETZ, a river B. Africa, Cape Colony formed by the union of the Gamka and Dwyka in lat. 33° 17' S. lon. 21° 48' E. It flows westerly S. and falls into the Indian Ocean in lat. 34° 22' S. lon. 31° 50' E. after a course of about 120 m., during which it separates the district of George

from that of Swellendam. Its principal affluents are the Olifant, and the Twa and Buffalo. In the rainy season it is rapid, and liable to sudden inundations.

GAUTRY par. Eng. Lincoln 1444 ac. Pop. 89.
GAVARDO a vil. Austrian Italy prov. of, and 12 m. E N E Brescia, 1 bank, Chiara, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It has a church a handsome market square, manufactures of silk, and agricultural implements, and an annual fair. Pop. 1901.

GAVE a name in the ancient language of Beira synonymous with river, and used as a prefix to several of the rivers of France, as the Gave de Pau Gave d'Oloron Gave de Maillon, &c. For these see PAU (C) and GAVE.

GAVELLO a vil. and par. Austrian Italy prov. Venice, prov. Polesina, 8 m. E S E Rovigo, not far from the canal of Bussaco. It occupies the site of an ancient town of the same name, which was destroyed partially by the Hungarians, and afterwards totally by the inundations of the Adige and the Po, but whose splendour is still attested by its ruins. It contains a parish church and a castle. Pop. 3040.

GAVI (Latin *Gavium*) a tn. in Scotland, Shetland, prov. of and 19 m. N N W Gairloch at the confluence of the Nairn and the Linn. It is surrounded by walls, and is fortified by a fort situated on a height, is the seat of several civil and military authorities has two squares four palaces, a parish and six small other churches, infirmary almshouse *mont-de-piété* some trade in wine, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 5702.

GAVIA LA GRANDE a tn. Spain Arizona prov. of and 8 m. S W Granada. It has a parish church a primary school manufactures of linen several mills, stone and gypsum quarries and a trade in corn flax, and the op. P. 2621.

GAVIAO a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Beira-Roux, com. Castello Branco 31 m. N W Crato, on a height near 1 bank, Tagus. It has an annual fair of three days. Pop. 1234.

GAVILAN (SIERRA DE) a mountain-range, Cuba, near the centre of the island, forming a part of the great chain by which the island is intersected in its whole length.

GAVIRATE a tn. in Austrian Italy prov. of, and 19 m. W by N Como N of one of Lake Varese. It has a hand. some church and commodious municipal offices. Pop. 1478.

GAVOI a vil. in Sardinia, div. of and 64 m. N N E Cagliari, near 1 bank Gussana. It is beautifully situated but miserably built, consisting of a number of huts scarcely fit for the habitation of human beings. It contains an ant. parish and two other churches, and a primary school and has manufactures of coarse woollens, some trade in cattle wool and dairy produce, and an annual fair. Pop. 1476.

GAVERRANO a tn. and com. Tuscany in the Marciana Grossenano, 36 m. S W Livorno. It was once surrounded by walls and defended by a strong castle, of which only vestiges now remain. It is the seat of a court of justice, and contains a parish church.—The diemior in consequence of the water which stagnates upon it, is allowed to remain almost in a state of nature. 1 up to 40 com. 2567.

GAVERAY (anc. *Guadalupe*) a tn. France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S S W Coutances, on the Risle. It has manufactures of hair cloth and cloths, blanket, and manufactures in iron. In the neighbourhood are slate quarries. 1 com. 1057.

GAWELGHUR, or **GAWELGA**, a fortress Hindoostan Deccan prov. Berar lat. 21° 25' N lon. 77° 24' E. 16 m. N W Elkhampoor on a high and rocky hill amidst a range of mountains. Though deemed impregnable, it was taken by storm, in 1805 by the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley and Colonel Stevenson after a siege of two days.

GAWLEK RANGE, a range of mountains, S Australia, about 33 m. N E Adelaide, consisting of porphyritic granite considerable for their size and and character being without timber or vegetation of any kind, and without a single stream or water-course. The country around is equally barren and desolate. Their highest elevation is about 3000 ft.

GAWSWORTH, par. Eng. Chester 5442 ac. Pop. 788.

GAYA a city Hindoostan, pres. Bengal prov. Behar cap. dist. of same name, 360 m. N W Calcutta lat. 24 49' N lon. 85° E. It consists of an old and a new town the latter called Seebunge, in which the European station resides, is situated on a plain on the Fidge or Fidge a tributary of the Ganges. The streets of this quarter are wide straight, and lined with trees. They are kept in good order and have an excellent carriage-way in the middle. The old town occupied

chiefly by Basal mud, stands on a rocky craggy slope by and presents a singular appearance, from the fantastic and irregular outlines of its buildings, most of which are of brick and stone and in many of them two or three stories in height. The streets are narrow dirty and crooked. The channel of the river which, when swollen by the rains, rushes past the city with tremendous noise and velocity is here about 500 yards broad. Gaya is considered a place of great sanctity by the natives; almost every remarkable eminence in the neighbourhood is the theme of a mythological legend while numerous objects of Hindoo worship are dispersed around. The place is on this account frequented by immense numbers of pilgrims ascending with their attendants, on ordinary years, to 100,000 per annum and, on particular occasions, to double that number. The old and new towns contain together between 6000 and 7000 houses.

GAYA (Moravian, Popper Latin, Kigovwa) sta. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 19 m. S.W. of Graz, is a deep and fertile valley on the Steupawka. It is walled by a parish church, a townhouse, a court-house, a parson's house, and a hospital and a trade in fruit, cattle, and horses two weekly markets, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1,700.

GAYA ISLANDS two islands Indian Archipelago, one on the N. E. coast of Borneo, the other on the N. W. coast, it is 200 m. long 115° E. lon. 118° 52' E. (N.) the second in lat. 2° N. lon. 118° E. (N.) The N. E. island is situated at the entrance to Darvel Bay.

GAYBILL, a town, Valencia prov. of, and 2 m. W. by N. Castellon-de-la-Plana, partly on a slope of M. and Pedraza, and partly in the plain. It is well built, consisting of houses generally of three stories, and of streets some of which are straight and level, and others uneven. It contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school and has oil, sugar and silk mills and a distillery. Pop. 1,224.

GAYDON par Eng. Warwick 1140 m. Pop. 277.

GAYHURST par Eng. Bucks 840 m. Pop. 80.

GAYTHAD or GAYTHAD par Eng. Northumberland 18 (43) m. Pop. 251.

GAYTON several par. Eng. — 1 Norfolk 2272 ac. Pop. 602 — 2 Northampton 111 ac. Pop. 421 — 3 Staff. ford 1270 ac. Pop. 264 — 4 (Le. Mors) Lincoln *168 ac. Pop. 426 — 5, (Le. W. of) Lincoln 1139 ac. Pop. 114 — 6, (Thorp) Norfolk 2345 ac. Pop. 197.

GAYN (W) par Eng. Norfolk 2485 ac. Pop. 1388.

GAYA in one in Syria, pop. dist. of the same name, par. Damascus, r. bank, and about 5 m. from the mouth of the river Orontes, 50 m. S.W. Jerusalem lat. 31° 25' N lon. 34° 11' E., on the high road between Egypt and Damascus. It stands upon a tabular hill and is surrounded by fruit gardens, hedged with prickly pears, amidst which, on the lower

give it a pleasing and picturesque appearance. It has some manufactures of soap and of cotton fabrics with well supplied bazaars, and is the principal entrepot for the caravans passing between Egypt and Syria. (Gaza is celebrated in Scripture for the exploit recorded of Samson, who carried away the gates of the city and his two posts.) The ruins of Gaza occupy the S.W. corner of Syria, leaving the Mediterranean on the W., the valley of the Jordan and of the Dead Sea on the E. and Arabia Petraea on the S. Pop. of it 10,000.

GAZLEY par Eng. Suffolk 0690 m. Pop. 900.

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VIEW ENTRANCE OF GAZA.—From Chesney's Egyptian Register.

ground, E. and S.E., are two villages or suburbs. The eminence on which the town stands is about 3 m. in circumference at the base, and seems to have been once wholly inclosed by walls. Its elevated position, with its numerous domes and minarets, interspersed with olive and date trees,

several islands, when viewed from the W. The N. part is low, but the S. and E. is high, and terminates in a high

GEDDINGTON par Eng. Suffolk 811 m. Pop. 183.

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GEDEH, a mountain, Java, prov. Preanger about 40 m. S. by E. Batavia. It is one of the loftiest mountains in the island, its highest peak, named Pangerango being 8638 ft. high. The peak called Gedeh is 36 or 80 ft. lower and sends forth at times thick volumes of smoke, and also flames and ashes, but neither lava nor stones, as far as yet known it is covered to its very top with a thick rank vegetation.

GEDERA, a town, Assam, British prov. Oberlimesen 22 m. N. E. Frankfort. In a valley at the foot of the Vengberg with some linen weaving and gun-making. Pop. 2200.

GEDLING par King Mts. 4490 ft. 1 op. 2922.

GEDNEY par Eng. Lincoln 25 257 sq. m. Pop. 2519.

GEDUMA, a state, W. Africa on the N. frontier of Senegambia, having N. the Sahara, E. Jafnoo and Kanoa, S. the Senegal which separates it from Galem or Kanyaga and London and W. Fouta-toro.

GEEL, a town, Belgium. See Ghent.

GEELONG, a seaport in S.E. Australia, colony Victoria, near the head of Corio Bay Geelong harbour the W. arm of the bay of Port-Phillip, 43 m. S. W. Melbourne lat. 38° 8' S. lon. 144° 25' E. It is situated on a fine upland and extends for upwards of 1 m. from the shores of Corio Bay to the E. bank of the river Barwon and contains (1856) 6949 houses, chiefly brick and stone, and has wide, airy paved and drained streets. It is the second town in the colony; sends two members to the legislative council; was incorporated in 1849 has a handsome stone townhall of Grecian architecture and several churches of no mean pretensions belonging to Presbyterian, Episcopal, Unit. E. Catholics Wesleyan, and Independent. As a shipping port Geelong surpasses Melbourne and has a trade in wool, tallow, gold dust &c. Its foundation is coeval with the arrival of the first settlers in 1801 Phillip in 1835 but it was not a place of much importance until the discovery of gold in 1851 at Ballarat near Mount Buninyong 48 m. N. W. Geelong and 65 m. W. by N. Melbourne lat. 37° 40' S. lon. 143° 55' E. The deposits met with here have exceeded in value any that have yet been found in any other part of the world. It yields one-third of all the gold produced in Victoria and in 1850 its exports exceeded 25 500 000 sterling. Besides the produce of the western gold fields adding to the importance of Geelong it is also the output of the wool and tallow produce of these districts which are not only the richest in Victoria, but in all Australia, for their extent. A line of railway to (1856) nearly completed from Geelong to Melbourne. The trade of Geelong is facilitated by a regular customs establishment and branches of several Australian banks. Pop. (1841) 454 (1846) 1911 (1851) 6191 (1854) 20 116 (1856) 24 000.

(Relating Corporation Statistics and Private Correspondence)

GEELVINK, a bay N.W. coast, Papua, between Great Bay and Dampier Strait lat. 1° 54' S. lon. 137° 5' E. (N.) It has rocks on each side the entrance with a small inlet on the W. side, surrounded by a reef. There are 30 and 25 fathoms water in the bay. It stretches a considerable way inland, where it becomes very narrow and terminates at a fresh-water river the land on the E. side of this bay is low conterminous to the sea. Wood and water may be obtained here.

GEER or **JAAH**, a small river Belgium which rises in the N.W. of prov. Liège, flows E.N.E. near the S. frontier of Limburg enters that province, passes Tongres, turns E. and then N.N.E. and entering Dutch Limburg joins I. bank, Meuse, at Maestricht after a course of about 40 m.

GEERTUIDENBERG (Lat. *Moss sancti Gertrudis*) locally contracted to den Berg, a town in Holland, prov. N. brabant, 6 m. N. by E. Beers, in a flat low position at the influx of the Donge into the Meuse or Hollands Diep, and possessing a large haven. Its foundations commenced in 1595, were restored in 1595. It has a townhouse, barracks, arsenal, a Reformed and a Catholic church, an hospital, several benevolent institutions and several flourishing schools. Brewing and the fishing of salmon and sturgeon, were formerly the chief employments, but the fishing except of ordinary river fish, of which there are plenty has been given up and only three breweries out of 17 now remain. Wool-dressing is at present the chief occupation. Pop. 1652.

GEERVLT, a town, Holland, prov. S. Holland 6 m. S. E. of Breda, where the Eder meets with the old Meuse, formerly of some importance it is now a scattered place, with a good townhouse, a church, and a school. Pop. 569.

Vine. 1

GEFELL, a town, Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. and 55 m. S.E. Erfurt. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has manufactures of iron, and cloths and washes a trade in cattle, porcelain earth and potter's clay and seven annual fairs. Iron is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1574.

GEFLE or **GEFLER**, a lake or co. Sweden bounded N. by Hernösand, N.W. Östersund, W. and S.W. Falun S. Westera, S.E. Uppsala, and E. of the Baltic, between lat. 60° 15' and 62° 20' N. area about 8000 sq. m. The coast is very much broken and indented into bays several of which form good natural harbours. The interior is partly covered by mountains generally clothed with pine forests, but its characteristic features is the number of lakes, which occupy a considerable portion of its surface, and with the streams which connect them form a kind of continuous network. The climate is severe and owing both to this and the nature of the surface, cultivation is very limited, and fails to meet the consumption of a very scanty population. The rearing of cattle is the chief employment and considerable returns are obtained from dairy produce. The forests are the haunts of wolves, bears, and other wild animals. Sturgeon and salmon abound in the rivers. The principal mineral is iron which is worked to some extent. The chief exports are iron, timber, cattle, butter and cheese, tar and pitch. It is divided into three bailiwicks, and 51 parishes. Gefle is the capital. Pop. 98 144.

GEFLE, a seaport in Sweden, cap. above lin at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Gulf of Bothnia lat. 60° 40' 18" N. lon. 17° 0' E. (N.) It stands on two islands, and on the banks on either side of the river communication being maintained between the several quarters by wooden bridges. The houses are built partly of wood and partly of stone, streets spacious and well paved. It has a church, an old castle, elegant town-hall, prison, gymnasium, elementary town, and navigation schools. Manufactures of tobacco linen, sail-cloth cards and leather two shipbuilding yards and an excellent harbour. In point of commerce it is the third and in shipping the second place in the kingdom. Its exports are considerable, and consist of deer's antlers, hax bar iron and chiefly salmon and fish, of which there is an active fishery. Pop. 8137.

GEFRES, a market town, Bavaria, circle, Upper Franconia 13 m. N.E. Bamberg near the white Main here crossed by three bridges. It contains two churches and has manufactures of linen and cotton cloth and ginger-bread, a distillery, sawery and serpentine quarry and a trade chiefly in swine. Pop. 1212.

GEHU or **JHU**, a town in Chin sea empire, Mongolia 118 m. N.E. of Ulan, containing a magnificent Imperial hunting palace.

GEHRE or **ART-GEHRE**, a village, principality Schwarzbürg Baden-Württemberg cap. hall of same name in a beautiful spot at the entrance of the Belcher and Wulfrum 24 m. S.E. Gotha. It is the seat of a court of justice has two parish churches, a castle, iron works, vitrol works, a trade in cattle, and several mills. — The salt, area 68 geo. sq. m. is black and mountainous but well wooded. Pop. 1370.

GLIEBESBILG Borussia, or Kreisstadt in Bohemia circle, and 29 m. S. Kasperitz or head of the Skall Adler It stands partly on a height and partly on a plain has a parish church a castle, with a garden and an hospital, a weekly market and an annual fair. Pop. 1260.

GEILENKIRCHEN, a town in Rhinisch Prussia, gov. of and 13 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle, of same name, on both sides of the Worm here crossed by a bridge. It is the seat of a law court, and of several public offices, has a R. Catholic parish church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, casimere tobacco cloths leather and soap, several breweries a trade in cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1207. — The cloths, area 58 geo. sq. m. consists for the most part of a low plain is watered by the Worm, and has a light but not unfertile soil. Pop. 25 589.

GEILNAU, a celebrated watering-place, Nassau, z. bank, Lahn, 9 m. E. Colmar. The water which is similar to that of Seltzer is annually exported to the extent of 300 000 bottles.

GEISA, a town, Saxo-Wolmar circle, and 21 m. S.W. Eisenach cap. hall of same name, on the Unstrut. It is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, contains a church, hospital, and infirmary and has a paper and several other mills a trade in horses, and cattle, and 13 annual fairs. Pop. 1787 but (area, 53 geo. sq. m.) 7800.

NEISELHÖRING a market in Lower Bavaria, r bank, little labor 19 m. S.E. Ratisbona, with a court of justice, two churches, a chapel townhouse, and infirmary and flour mills. Pop. 1172.

NEISELHÖRING a market in Upper Bavaria, l. bank, 17m. 25 m. N.N. Landshut, with a parish church townhouse, tie-works, and a trade in cattle. Hemp, hops, and fruit are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1400.

NEISELHÖRING a vil. Nassau, r bank Rhine, 11 m. A.W. Wiesbaden. It is beautifully situated on the Moselle, and surrounded by fine country seats. It contains an old gothic church, with a fine facade two beautiful towers and a monument to the Elector John Philip of Schönborn and has a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 2348.

NEISELHÖRING a town, Abyssinia, kingdom, Amhara prov. Goham, at the sources of the Blue Nile lat. 11 N lon. 36 55' E. height, 9700 ft. above sea-level. It is connected by a lower ridge with Mount Lohama, which is still higher.

NEISELHÖRING a town in Württemberg circle, Danube, capital of same name at the foot of a rugged alp, in a narrow valley on the Mohrbach 16 m. N.W. Ulm. It is an ancient place, contains a church as hospital and a Latin school and has a paper mill and several other mills, manufactures of articles of tinware, and important corn markets. Pop. 2431. 1844 114 geo. q. m. 25 190.

NEISELHÖRING or **NEISELHÖRING** a town, France, dep. Moselle, 7 m. S.W. Strasbourg. It has manufactures of starch, tobacco, and ribbons, properties and brick and tile works and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 2160.

NEISELHÖRING or **NEISELHÖRING** a town, Saxony circle of and 47 m. S.E. Leipzig, in a hilly district, at the source of the Elbe, and on a lake. It is an ancient place, and was once fortified but is now a peaceful town. It contains a handsome church with two towers and has extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, numerous hand-loom, tie-works, a trade in cattle and fruit, and three annual fairs. Pop. 8203.

NEISELHÖRING (Kra. and Naxo) two contiguous vils. Hungary. H. their Thems. co. of 3 m. from Nagymaros on the Latorca. They contain a Protestant church. Pop. Kuc-Ceje. 1000 Nagymaros, 904.

NEISELHÖRING a central prov. Holland bounded N.W. by the Zuider Zee, N.E. by prov. O. and E. by prov. S. by prov. Limburg and N. Brabant, from the latter of which it is separated by the Meuse and W. by prov. S. Holland and Utrecht. greatest length E. to W. 88 m. greatest breadth N. to S. 54 m. area, 1510 geo. q. m. It is generally flat and well watered, being traversed by the Rhine the Waal Old IJssel, and other smaller streams well supplied with fish and along whose banks are good clay lands well suited both for tillage and meadows. Towards the Zuider Zee on the N.W. are numerous dry sand-dunes, and pieces of underwood, and in the N.E. is a good deal of heath and turf land. The usual cereals and cole clover flax, hemp tobacco, and a considerable quantity of fruit are grown and excellent horses and cattle, also sheep, pigs, geese, and poultry are reared and there are numerous well especially water fowl and some game. There are corn, oil, copper and many paper mills and woollen, cotton and linen manufactures soap and salt boiling glass-blowing and other manufactures are carried on in various localities, more especially in and around Arnhem and Zutphen which, with Nijmegen and Tiel are the principal towns. Gelderland is divided into four arrondissements, and 27 cantons, and has 592 communes and 11 Latin schools. Pop. (1850) 870,540.

NEISELHÖRING a vil. Holland prov. Gelderland 7 m. W. by N. Tiel, on the Linge, and formerly a recept of all for that stream. It has a large church a school and an annual horse, cattle, and sheep fair. Close by are the ruins of the old castle, Huis-ten-Geldersloot. Pop. 1140.

NEISELHÖRING (French, *Gualdres* Latin, *Gualdres*) a town, Rhineland Prussia, gov. of, and 27 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, capital of same name at the confluence of the Niers and Rhine, near the Engelen Canal. It is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and contains a Protestant and a Catholic parish church, and two hospitals and has manufactures of cotton and flaxen goods, ribbons, hosiery, hats, leather and sheep several breweries, distilleries, and spinning mills a trade in corn and four annual fairs. Founded in 1007 it was the residence of the sovereigns of Gualdres till

1848. Its fortifications, erected by Philip II., were raised in 1764 by Frederick II. Pop. 9448.—The *UNION*, area, 812 geo. q. m. is watered by the Rhine and several small streams, and is, for the most part, flat and somewhat sandy though tolerably fertile. Pop. 81 777.

NEISELHÖRING a vil. Bavaria circle Lower Franconia 4 m. N.N.E. Würzburg with a parish church, an hospital, a gypsum and flour mill and a trade in corn. Pop. 1062.

NEISELHÖRING prov. Eng. Norfolk 820 sq. Pop. 419. **NEISELHÖRING** a vil. Holland prov. N. Brabant 8 m. E. by S. Eindhoven with a Catholic church and castle, cloth, woollen, and linen markets and in the vicinity the old castle the Huis-ten-Geldersloot. Pop. 1329.

NEISELHÖRING a vil. Holland prov. Limburg, 12 m. N.N.E. Maastricht, on the small river of its own name, an affluent of the Meuse. It has a Catholic church an elegant school and a communal house. Pop. chiefly agricultural 637.

NEISELHÖRING a town, Saxony circle Zwickau. It contains a handsome church and an old towered castle and has manufactures of lace and bobbin, hosiery and several saw and other mills. Flax is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 4221.

NEISELHÖRING a town, N. Africa.—1. A fortress Algeria, prov. of, and 110 m. S.E. Constantine, on a high conical mountain near 1 bank M. J. It was formerly a place of refuge for criminals till their crimes were compounded for.—2. A town of 18 m. N. Tunis, r. bank M. J. It was supposed to be the ancient Carthage Cordonia.

NEISELHÖRING a vil. Hungary co. Borsod with a Protestant and Catholic church and a synagogue. Gálaj Katona a Hagan writer of some eminence was born here. 1 op. 1077.

NEISELHÖRING a vil. Sweden 13n. Pate, in Lälach Lapp mark, about 100 m. N.W. Piteå. It contains a parish church and has extensive sawworks the ore of which, yielding nearly 67 per cent of pure iron is obtained in solid masses from two mountain ridges in the neighbourhood.

NEISELHÖRING a town, France Gers prov. of, and 16 m. N.E. Auch. It is a town of some name, r. bank, Garonne. It rises in terraces on a hill side, is surrounded by old walls, with six gates contains two churches, the one a large gothic structure of the 15th century with a twisted spire, capitals fine carvings and painted glass and the other exhibiting an early specimen of the round arched style. a townhouse, hospital synagogue and an old castle on an island of the Garonne with interesting remains of the palace in which the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa used to reside and has manufactures of paper tobacco, ordinary and white leather shoemakers liquors, spirits, brandy and vinegar several breweries and mill mills and four annual fairs. Gualdres is a very ancient place, and was indebted to Barbarossa for extensive privileges which soon raised it to considerable importance. It suffered much in the 90 years war and also in 1813. Pop. in 1834 crede 53,922.

NEISELHÖRING a town, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 4 m. W.R.W. Sevilla, on a hill slope above r. bank Guadalquivir. The site is beautiful but the town itself is a wretched place, ill built, and so badly paved, that the streets are almost impassable. It has a parish church a palace belonging to the Duke of Berwick and Albuja, a primary school and a prison several oil mills, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 609.

NEISELHÖRING, or **NEISELHÖRING** a town, S.W. Australia, between Montman's Abolition and the mainland. It is about 20 m. in width, and about 60 m. in length. The soundings found by Captain Stokes in crossing this channel were 22 and 36 fathoms, fine white sand, current running N.N.W. a mile an hour.

NEISELHÖRING, a town, in Rhineland Prussia, gov. of and 18 m. P. Düsseldorf, r. bank, Wupper. It properly forms the central part of Barmen, and, along with it and Elberfeld, forms a nearly continuous succession of villages for about 6 m. It contains a Protestant and a Catholic parish church a deaf and dumb institution and a superior school. Pop. 2430.

NEISELHÖRING, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 10 m. N.W. Namur with a manufacture of cutlery several tanneries, breweries, distilleries, and oil mills. In 1794, the French defeated the Austrians in its environs and in 1815, it formed part of the Prussian and French positions previous to the battle of Waterloo. Pop. 3424.

GERBERT a vil. Holland, prov. W. Drabant, 18 m. S. E. Hertogenbosch with a R. Catholic church, a common and a Latin school on a slight castle, formerly belonging to the order of the German knights; and two well-frequented annual fairs. Pop. 2326.

GEMİBİKHANA or **GEMİBİKHANA** a m. Asiatic Turkey, pass. Erzurum, 1 bank, and near the source of the Kharabek, 40 m. S. E. Trebizond, well built, has several thousand inhabitants; and is a copper mines in the vicinity.

GEMMI a m. Switzerland, leading across the Bernese Alps, which form the boundary between the cant. Bern and Valais. Its summit is 7180 ft. above the sea, and has the driest aspect imaginable, consisting of naked limestone rocks, on which the hardest ice can stand almost unable to vegetate. The view embracing Mount Rosa, the chain of alps beyond the Rhone, the Weisshorn or Mont Cervin and the Aro de Zan, is one of the most striking in Switzerland.

GEMONA a m. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, on a mountain slope, 14 m. N. W. Udine, near a bank, Tagliamento. It stands in a deep basin formed by mountains, is surrounded by walls, is well built, contains a parish and two auxiliary churches, is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and has an important transit trade, and two much-frequented annual fairs. Pop. 4500.

GEMUND a m. Rhénish Prussia, gov. of and 19 m. S. E. Aix-la-Chapelle in a valley surrounded by lofty hills, at the confluence of the Olf and Urft. It is the seat of a law court, and has manufactures of paper, leather, etc. and is a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. In the vicinity are iron and lead mines. Pop. 900.

GEMÜNDEN several places, Germany, particularly — 1, A m. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, at the confluence of the Saale with the Main, 22 m. N. W. Würzburg. It contains a parish church and two houses, and has manufactures of glass and leather, several mills, a slattery, some shipping, and trade particularly in wine and fruit, and six annual fairs. In the vicinity are the ruins of the old castle of Scherenberg. Pop. 1543. — 2, A m. Hesse-Cassel, bank. Werra, 10 m. S. E. Frankenburg. It has a church with a handsome tower, a townhouse, and school, a trade in iron, in cattle and six annual fairs. Pop. 1480. — 3, A vil. Rhénish Prussia, gov. of and 30 m. S. W. Coblenz, on the Rhine, with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of linen, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 918.

GENAGUACIL a m. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and about 55 m. W. S. W. Málaga, on a height above the Almoroch, a tributary of the Genal. It has a beautiful and picturesque site, but is not very well built, the houses being generally small, and the streets uneven, ill paved, and dirty. It contains a handsome modern parish church with three naves, a townhouse, primary school, and very indifferent prison; and has mineral springs, brick and tile works, numerous distilleries, several oil and four mills and a trade in wine. Pop. 1138.

GENAPPE a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Drabant, 6 m. E. Nivelles on the Dyle, with manufactures of iron, wares, paper, &c. Various military operations took place here in 1815. Pop. 1676.

GENARGENTIV [anc. *Jenna Argenti*] a mountain vil. Savoy, near the source of the Flumadose, div. Saasari prov. Italy, and about 50 m. E. Crastina. The summit, called Punta Blachina, has a height of 5137 ft. and is the collecting point of the island. Snow sometimes remains upon it till the middle of July.

GENAZENO a m. in Papal States in the Campagna di Roma, 24 m. E. S. E. Rome, beautifully situated on the slopes of a steep hill above the Ristiana torrent, and surrounded by a castle, cut off from the hill and protected by a drawbridge. The town has a dilapidated but picturesque appearance. It contains the rich chapel of Madonna di Buon Consiglio, one of the most famous shrines in that part of Italy. Pop. 3396.

GENDRINGEN a large beautiful vil. Holland, prov. Guelderland, 18 m. S. S. E. Zutphen, with a Reformed R. Catholic church and a school. Pop. (chiefly agricultural) 925.

GENLNUIDEV a m. Holland, prov. Overijssel, close upon the Zuyder Zee, 8 m. N. W. Zwolle. It has a convenient townhouse, a Reformed church, a town and an infant school, and one under the care of the Society for general good and a workhouse or retreat for old people. Close by the town is the common, on which every citizen who marries a citizen's

daughter has the right to feed a certain number of cattle. The inhabitants trade in hay and building materials. Pop. 1880.

GENNEP a m. Holland, prov. Limburg, on the French frontier near the junction of the Aars with the Maas, 12 m. S. E. Nijmegen. It has a conventual townhouse, a small but very beautiful Reformed church, a school, and a poorhouse, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. (agricultural) 950.

GENEVA a m. Switzerland, bounded W. and N. W. by France, N. by can. Vaud, and the Lake of Geneva, E. and S. by the Canton of Valais. In addition to the territory thus bounded the communes of Cologny, Le Grand-Saconnex, and Petit-Saconnex are enclosed by Vaud, belonging to it is a canton which is the smallest in the Swiss Confederation, area 198 sq. m. The surface is nowhere mountainous but is broken by several hills, none of which are more than 400 ft. above the Lake. The whole canton belongs to the basin of the Rhone, and the only streams of importance are that river and the Arve which flows into it below the town of Geneva. In the vicinity of these rivers the supply of water is ample, but in the upper districts it is deficient, and in summer considerable scarcity is felt. The climate is generally healthy and mild; it is by no means frequent, the average annual quantity being only half of that which falls on the Great St. Bernard. Winds are very common, both from the lake and the land. The most frequent and most violent are the N. here called the Bise and the Vent. Harvest is about a fortnight earlier than in can. Vaud. In geological structure, the whole can. belongs to what is called the Molasse formation, consisting chiefly of a soft green sandstone. A great many boulders of a different formation are scattered over the surface, and garnets, jasper, and other fine pebbles, are often found. In the hills of Cologny and Desaugery, some coal is worked. The soil of the canton is naturally less fertile than that of most of the adjoining districts, but has been so much improved by alkali and persevering culture that abundant crops of all kinds suitable to the climate are raised, and the whole territory wears the appearance of a large and beautiful garden. Even the natural flora is remarkably rich, and makes the surrounding country a favorite resort of the botanist. With in a circle of 25 m. round the town of Geneva, 1470 species of plants have been found. Part of the surface is under the culture of the vine, but the wine obtained is not remarkable either for quantity or quality. Wood is rather deficient. Manufactures are extensively carried on, and with a success which places the great body of the inhabitants in comfortable circumstances. They consist chiefly of clocks and watches, gold silver and other metal wares, woollen cloths and silk goods of various descriptions, hats, leather and articles in leather, and there are numerous cotton mills for threads and dye works. The territory of Geneva having by the arrangements of the congress of Vienna, obtained an accession of 15 communes, detached from France and Savoy, was admitted a member of the Swiss confederation in 1814, and ranks as the 24th canton. A constitution somewhat antirepublican in its nature was framed and confirmed in force till 1830 when a considerable modification of it took place. In 1841 in consequence of a popular tumult, the original constitution was abandoned for one in which the democratic principle is completely predominant. The legislative power is exercised by a great council composed of deputies of 25 years of age, elected by all male citizens of 21 years of age not under legal incapacity. The number of deputies is at the rate of one for every 883 inhabitants, and amounts at present to 186. They are elected for four years, but one-half retire every second year. Those who retire may be immediately re-elected. Every new law or alteration of law must be sanctioned by the great council. The executive is confided to a council of state, consisting of 13 members, belonging to the great council and appointed by it. The president and vice-president also named by the great council have the title of *syndics*, and receive each a salary of 2120. Each member of the council of state has a salary of about 496. All religious denominations are declared to have perfect freedom, but two of them are paid by the State—the R. Catholics amounting to rather more than a third of the population, and the Protestant national church, many of whose members are understood to have departed widely from the system of theology which Calvin taught them, and to have adopted a modified species of Socinianism. Pop. (1860) 82,476.

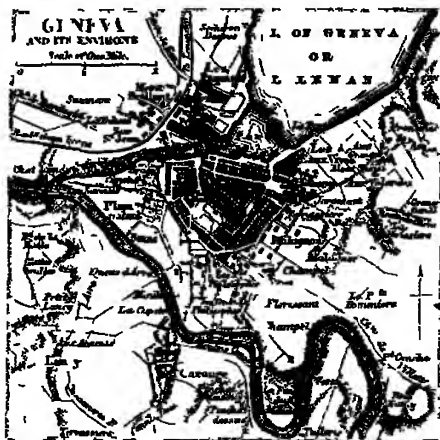
GENEVA (German, *Genf* French, *Genève* Italian
Concern Spanish, *Genèva*) a to. Switzerland, cap. above on
on the declivity of two hills, in the centre of a basin, the
sides of which are formed partly by the lower slopes of the Jura.

hotels the lower town, the seat of trade and residence of the poorer classes, is very indifferently built, consisting chiefly of houses remarkable only for their disproportioned height, and lining narrow irregular dark and ill cleaned streets.

The chief exception is along the banks of the Rheme, where a quay about 400 yards long is bordered by a row of handsome modern houses. The public buildings are neither more nor less individually possessed of much interest. The more important is the cathedral or church of St. Pierre, a Gothic structure of the 16th, 11th and 12th centuries, displaying the highest style in the town and by the river. It is a fine and most complete object within itself, somewhat defaced externally by a few incongruous, though magnificent, Greek peristyle, but in its interior within, from the purity of its style and the number of its monuments, the town house, in the Florentine style, the Musée Rath, a most building named after its founder and containing a collection of pictures and other works of art, few of them of much interest, and a most interesting and important ancient armory, the public library founded by Bonaparte the prisoner of Chillon containing 50 000 volumes, 500 MSS., and a collection of autograph letters by Calver and other distinguished reformers, the museum of natural history enriched with the geological collections of Deshayes and the fossil plants of Roegniart and Descaudolle the botanical garden, astronomical observatory, Theatre and old prison, principally the latter, are the more pleasingly beautiful, and houses of correction. The house in which Calvin lived and died is rather commonplace

than known, and the very size of his grave is lost. The only important market for Geneva is that of watches, ornaments, boxes, and jewellery, which employ about 9000 persons, who annually make above 100 000 watches, and work up 75,000 ounces of gold, 5000 marks of silver and precious stones to the value of 240 000. The trade is very much restricted to the narrow limits of the Genevoise territory and the jealous watch which the Sardinian and French governments keep along its frontiers. There is also a want of a proper navigable outlet, the navigation of the Rhone below Geneva being

able outlet, the navigation of this Rhône below Geneva being very much obstructed. It has been proposed to remove these obstructions. Were this accomplished, Geneva would become a kind of port, and doubtless receive a great increase to its prosperity. Manufactures of all kinds, in addition to that furnished by its glass-manufacture, consist in supplying the surrounding districts with colonial products, and numerous minor articles. In literature and science, Geneva has long occupied a distinguished place and of course it does not now possess any of the highest names, it has a considerable number which are honorably known. Education, too, is very generally diffused and the population generally are distinguished for intelligence. It is partly accounted for by the presence of several of the national establishments which the town contains. Among these are the college, which was founded by Calvin and has ever ceased to prosper average attendance 413 the secondary compound of the four faculties of theology law science, and literature with 26 professors, and about 250 students; the primary schools, a number of other schools supported by the state or special endowments, and a great many private boarding-schools none of these of course of high celebrity. Besides the St. R. national school, in connection with the Société Evangelique a theological seminary in which the young men are prepared either for the ministry or for the missionary field. Among the teachers at present (1858) are



and partly by secondary chains of the Alps, at the W extremity of the Lake of Geneva, where it spreads almost to a point, and it seems out the line Rhone is crossed by several bridges, and dividing the town into two portions, the latter and more important of which is on the l or S bank. The environs are covered by handsome villas, and the town itself when approached either by land or water has a very imposing appearance. It was formerly surrounded by walls and regular fortifications but since 1850 these have been removed to make way for the extension of the town



NEW KVA from the team behind the **Stance**

which has been going on with great rapidity. The town is divided into two parts an upper and a lower. The upper town occupied chiefly by the burgher aristocracy contains a considerable number of well built houses and handsome

besides them, there is the Evangelical School, in connection with the Socialist Evangelical a theological seminary in which young men are prepared either for the ministry or for the missionary field. Among its teachers at present (1852) are

Ganzen and Merle d'Anghen. The benevolent institutions include the general hospital, the *Bureau de Bienfaisance*, the Fondation Tronchet, orphan, old men's, and other asylums. Law is administered in accordance with the code Napoléon, by four justices of the peace, a *tribunal civil* of correction, a *tribunal de commerce*, a *council de discipline* for the military offences and a *tribunal de recours* which is composed of four councillors of state, and 24 members of the great council and reviews the decrees of all the other courts.

The origin of Geneva is unknown but its antiquity is proved by the references which Caesar makes to it. On the invasion of the N it was successfully occupied by the Bourguignons, who made it their capital the *Cathogoths* and France. It was formed part of the second kingdom of Burgundy and became incorporated with the Germanic empire. By a grant of the emperor, the temporal was added to the spiritual power of the bishops, and the counts of Savoy having succeeded in controlling the nomination of the bishop, became in a manner masters of Geneva. This state of matters was suddenly interrupted by the Reformation to which the Genevans are indebted both for their civil and religious freedom. The celebrity which they afterwards acquired chiefly under the guidance of Calvin and distinguished themselves as master of European history. Pop. (1800) 49,000.

GENEVA (Lake of) or *LEMAN* (Latin *Lacus Lemanus*) is a largest of the Swiss lakes, surrounded N and W by *can. Vaud*, S W *can. Geneva*, S E *can. Valais* and S Savoy length measured on its N shore, 65 m. and on its S shore, 40 m. central breadth about 6 m. greatest depth 900 ft. It is in the form of a crescent, with its horns turned S and is 1160 ft. above the sea. Its scenery though grand is surpassed by that of several of the Swiss lakes. On the N the shore is low and the ground behind ascends gradually in beautiful slopes, covered with vines. On the S, and particularly on the E side, the shore is rocky and abrupt, and lofty precipices often rise sheer from the water's edge. The numerous small boats on the lake with their luteen sails, add much to the picturesque quality of the scene. The steamers have rather a different effect, but afford excellent facilities for visiting all that is interesting on the shores of the lake or its immediate vicinity. A remarkable phenomenon in the lake is a sudden rise and fall sometimes of 5 ft. but usually only of 2 ft. and never lasting more than 25 minutes. It is not produced by the wind, for it takes place when the air is perfectly still. Many conjectures have been formed as to the cause. The most probable is that which attributes it to the unequal pressure of the atmosphere on different parts of the surface. Owing to the depth of the lake a *navar* freezes entirely though in severe winters its lower extremity becomes covered with ice. It contains various species of fish, and the water is remarkably pure, and of a beautiful blue colour, a phenomenon however which is not observable in small quantities. The Rhone, which enters its E. extremity a muddy turbid stream, issues from its W. extremity perfectly pellucid and likewise of the finest blue.

GENEVA a vil. U. States New York, beautifully situated at the N W extremity of Seneca lake. It has nine churches and two colleges one for general, and the other for medical instruction. Pop. 3600.

GENEVILLE (N) a vil. U. States, Missouri, R bank, Mississippi 126 m. E.S.E. from Jefferson. It contains a R. Catholic church, an academy and some neat dwellings and carries on an extensive trade in lead. Pop. mostly French, 1807.

GENEVOLIS (Italian, *Genovese* Latin, *Genovesium*), a prov. *Repubblica* States, div. Savoy bounded N by *Carona*, N.E. *Faucigny* S.E. *Upper Savoy* S. and W. *Savoy* Proper length E. to W. about 32 m. breadth, N to S., 20 m. Lofly valleys belonging to the *Pennine Alps* bound the prov. on the N.E. and S.E. and cover a large part of the surface by their ramifications. The streams are limited to a number of mountain torrents, of which the *River* and *Cheren* are the chief. The lake of *Amey* is nearly in the centre of the province. Notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the surface, it is so industriously cultivated, that four-fifths of the whole are turned to account. The principal commodities which the inhabitants have for sale are corn, game, poultry, cattle, swine, nut-oil, butter and cheese. The province is divided into seven mandaments. Cap. *Amey* Pop. 80,081.

GENEVRE, a mountain of the *Cottian Alps*, between France and the *Repubblica* States, 4 m. E.N.E. *Briançon*. Its summit, which terminates in a mass of abrupt precipices, has a height of 18,032 ft. Both the *Durance* and the *Dora* R. parli have their sources in this mountain. An admirably constructed road signally over the pass between the opposite valleys. On the plain at the base of Mont *Genevra*, 6000 ft. above the sea, good crops of barley are grown.

GENEVRE (Switzerland) See *GENEVA*.

GENENBACH a tn. *Baden, circles*, *Middle Rhine* esp. hall of same name, R. bank, *Kling* 19 m. S.E. *Strasbourg*. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls with two gates and of four suburbs has two churches an hospital manufactures of paper and red leather and two annual fairs. Pop. in 2400 Area of hall 68 600 sq. m. Pop. 18 711.

GENÈVE (Str.) or *de Genève* *de la Rive d'Or* a vil. *France*, dep. *Arveyron*, 24 m. N.E. *Rodez*, on the bottom of a beautiful valley on both sides of the *Lot*, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is well built, consists of houses generally handsome and cheerful looking, and of spacious straight, and well paved streets in the seat of a court of commerce a number of manufactures and a communal college contains a handsome town-house and is the most noted and industrial place in the whole department having manufactures of woolen stuffs, table-covers, and hats numerous worked mills dyeworks and tanneries a considerable trade in timber and six annual fairs. Pop. 2019.

GENIL, a river Spain, which rises in a chasm called *Corral de Veleia*, on the N.W. slope of the *Sierra Nevada*, *Andalusia* prov. *Granada* flows N.W. through the town of *Granada*, then W. S.W. till it reaches *Loga*, when it turns W. S.W. passes the town of *Loga*, and joins *1 bank* *Andalus* *Guir* at *Palma del Rio*, 30 m. below *Granada*, after a course of about 160 m. It receives numerous affluents, is nowhere navigable, but furnishes much valuable water-power and is extensively used in irrigation.

GENIS (Str.) several places France, particularly—1 (*Loire*) a tn. dep. *Rhone*, 4 m. S.W. *Lyon* on the side of a hill covered with fine vines. It has manufactures of stained paper buttons, ink rags and tapestry a trade in excellent wine, grown within the district and three cattle fairs, one of which takes place 3 days. *Genis* is worked especially in the vicinity of *Loire*—2 (*Savoie*) a vil. dep. *Loire*, 5 m. N.E. *St. Etienne*. It has manufactures of nails a foundry and extensive coal works. Pop. 1452.

GENIX (Str.) a tn. *Repubblica* States, *Savoy* 11 m. W. *Chambery* Pop. 2000.

GENNARO a mountain *Papal States*, about 9 m. N. *Tivoli*. It belongs to the E. branch of the central *Apennines* height 4289 ft. With exception of *Guadagnolo* it is the highest point in the chain which bounds the *Campagna* on the E. and is supposed by some to be the *Mons Lavinialis* celebrated by *Horace*. The ascent to it forms an interesting excursion and the summit commands one of the finest views in Italy.

GENNYTS (Str.) par *Eng. Corvord* 5018 m. Pop. 640. *GENOA* or *Genova* an anc. duchy and afterwards a republic, which by the congress of *Vienne*, in 1814 was annexed to the kingdom of *Sardinia*. It is now included chiefly in the division of *Genoa* but partly also in that of *Nice*.

GENOA or GENOVA a maritime division Italy formerly bounded N by *div. Alexandria*, and *div. of Parma* E by the duchy of *Machia*, and grand duchy of *Tuscany* S. by the gulf of *Genoa* and W. by the *div. Nice* and *Cent* greatest length about 180 m. breadth varying from a few miles in the E. and W. where it is narrowest, to 46 m. area about 5000 sq. m. The *Apennines* traverse this *div. S.W.* to N.E. in directions nearly parallel to the shore, from which their central ridge is seldom more than 15 m. distant, and divided into two basins the one, the gulf of *Genoa*, which receives the waters by the *Vax* *Magna*, *Blasone*, *Falco*, and numerous mountain torrents and the other the *Po*, which receives from it the *fluvial*, *Orba*, *Savona*, *Taro*, and *Trobia*. The coast is generally precipitous, but is indented by several bays, and contains some good harbours. The climate is on the whole temperate and salubrious, but the influence of the *sirocco* is often severely felt. The soil is not generally fertile, and the rugged nature of the surface unites a great part of it for agricultural operations. Some of the loftier mountains

summits are bare, but those of less elevation are either covered with wood, or afford excellent pastures. In the low grounds all the finer productions of Italy grow to maturity but still the corn produced falls so very far short of the consumption, that it is scarcely adequate to a month's supply. The most important vegetable products are the vine, olive, and chestnut. The most valuable mineral is marble. Manufacturers have made great progress in large towns, particularly Genoa, where, in some particular tissues, it still leads the world, but the great portion of the Genoese is for the sea and though their nautical celebrity has been surpassed by some other nations, they still carry on a very important trade, both coasting and foreign. For administrative purposes the division forms nine provinces—Genoa, the capital, Albenga, Bobbio, Chiavari, Lavagna, Novi, and Savona. Pop. 560,000.

GENOA (Italian *Genova*, or *Genoa*, French *Gênes*) a celebrated city Italy, Lombardy cap. div. of same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean between two rivers, the Buegno and the Polcevera, at the head of the gulf of the same name, 75 m S.E. Turin lat. 44 34 34 N. lon. 8° 03' E. (L.). The appearance of the city from the sea is beautiful and striking—it is in the form of a crescent, and rises gradually from the shore—the wharves of the houses rise up the outlines of the intervening palace, and the distant villas and gardens heightening the effect of its picturesque position. Immediately behind the city rises an abrupt hill covered with villas and country houses. The city is enclosed by a double line of fortification, forming a vast semicircle, supported by numerous detached forts, redoubts, and outworks crowning hill after hill and constituting one of the most extensive town fortifications in Europe; the outer wall being about 7 m in extent. In the older parts of the town the streets are extremely narrow being seldom more than 10 ft wide with 3-story buildings on either side. They are also dark steep, and crooked and almost wholly inaccessible to carriages. In the newer quarters, again many of them are spacious, and are lined with noble edifices. The finest of these streets are the Strada Nuova and the Strada Balbi. In both of which are numerous

shotting to mules and to persons carrying burdens. Many of the palaces are crowded with works of art, and splendidly fitted up inside, though in a shabby rather than a substantial manner. The principal palaces are, the Doria palace, and the palace of Doria-Serra, Giustiniani Cambesio, Balbi Durando and the palace of the Queen Mother. The churches and hospitals rival the palaces in splendor. The most remarkable of the former is the Duomo, or Cathedral of St. Lorenzo, founded in the 11th century but not completed till the beginning of the 12th. The most conspicuous church in the general view of the city is that of Carignano, finely situated on a hill and having a resemblance to St. Peter's in its general plan. The other churches of note are, St. Stefano della Porta, a handsome structure, but chiefly remarkable for containing a painting of the martyrdom of the titular saint the joint production of Raphael and Giulio Romano San Buro (St. Cyril) the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa. Saint Ambrose, containing several fine paintings and splendidly decorated within; L. Anunciate, also magnificently fitted up interiorly. There is a number of other interesting ecclesiastical edifices, although more than half the churches in the city were demolished by the French. The principal charitable institution is the Alberghe de Poveri in which 1600 individuals dwell orphans and old people, and shelter the children are brought up to different trades and the girls who marry out of the hospital receive a decent dowry. The hospital unites the beauties of architecture with the most splendid scale, with the most perfect correspondence. The Ospedale del Fanciullone, another splendid institution for benevolent purposes, founded in 1430. The deaf and dumb institution (Sordi Muti) is also much celebrated. There are in and about Genoa fifteen different religious establishments for females, all regulated according to the monastic system though none of the inmates take vows. The largest of these institutions is that of the Fanciulle which contains 250 persons all employed in such light amusements as lace-making, embroidery and the manufacture of artificial flowers. There are two theatres in the city one of which the Teatro Carlo Felice, is an elegant structure and a university also a handsome building. Besides the university the other chief educational institutions are the theological seminary the school of fine arts the royal marine school and the navigation school. Genoa is the seat of royal appeal courts, of a chamber of commerce, and an admiralty court. It is supplied with water by aqueducts 13 m in length.

The manufactures of Genoa are considerable. Its velvets and silks are world famed and it likewise possesses factories of cloth stockings, blouses, neckties, hats, paper, essences, and soap. Besides these, its works in gold silver and marble have a high reputation in need for silver filigree, delicately and artistically wrought into bracelets brooches, bunches of flowers and other kinds of ornaments innumerable. The Genoese workmen stand unrivalled and their productions are sent to all parts of the world.

The port of Genoa, which is of a semicircular form and about 3/4 of a mile in diameter is formed by two moles projecting into the sea from opposite sides, but not opposite each other. The Molo Nuovo, or New Mole, on the E side, being about 790 yards S. of the Molo Vecchio, or Old mole, on the W. Both rise from 13 to 15 ft above the sea. Near the extremity of the new mole is the light-house a beautiful structure 800 ft. in height. The light is revolving, and is seen in clear weather from a distance of 24 m. There is besides, a fixed harbor light on each of the moles. Genoa is a free port in which goods may be warehoused and from which they may be re-exported free of duty. It is the chief outlet, by the Mediterranean for the manufactures of Switzerland Lombardy and Piedmont. There is an immense number of bonding warehouses situated in two localities called Porto Franco these are surrounded by walls, and form a small separate town. The principal articles of export are rice, oil, fruit, cheese, eggs, the products of its manufactures, &c. Imports—cottons, raw cotton, woollen cloth, indigo colonial produce, tobacco, salt fish hides, grain lead outfalls &c. In ancient times the Genoese merchants were remarkable for their enterprise, and for the extent of their dealings. They brought the productions of Hindoostan from Japan to Trebesond, and from thence conveyed them through Kaffa, in the Crimea, and afterwards through Constantinople to Europe. Their commerce subsequently de-



THE STRADA BALBI GENOA.—From the Monument of Vittorioso.

of palaces of the most superb architecture, though often decorated by lawless paintings on their fronts. Most of the streets which are kept remarkably clean, are paved with smooth slabs of lava, the pathway of bricks in the centre to afford

cleared greatly but is now, and has been for some years past, rearing

VESSELS ARRIVED IN THE YEARS 1860-1864

	Foreign Trade.		Coasting Trade.		Total.	
	Ves.	Tonnage.	Ves.	Tonnage.	Ves.	Tonnage.
1860	3364	683,347	3900	144,964	7264	828,311
1861	3302	653,244	3354	120,141	6656	773,385
1862	3300	651,296	3476	120,250	6776	771,546
1863	3158	774,294	484	161,812	3642	936,106
1864	3451	767,900	4708	157,176	8159	925,076

It imports in 1864 amounted to 211 225 024 and the exports to 24 467 376.

Genoa is in many respects a very desirable, though not particularly cheap, place of residence. Rents are high in the city but provisions of all sorts are abundant, of good quality particularly beef and poultry and reasonable. The climate is healthy and pure, though somewhat cold in winter. The Genoese are shrewd, industrious, and parsimonious but are accused of a want of integrity and sincerity. Their moral and domestic habits, formerly very indifferent, are said to be now much improved.

The origin of Genoa is said to be more remote than that of Rome. As early as the 11th century the Genoese had become formidable at sea; and notwithstanding an almost continuous succession of wars through several ages gradually increased in power and importance. About the middle of the 13th century the rivalry between Genoa and Venice, so famous in Italian history began to manifest itself terminating in 1381 in the ascendancy of the latter. After a long period of in

any very marked projections—the Gulf of Spezia being the most remarkable of the former and Capoa di La Mole, Chiasso, and Varese, the most noted of the latter.

GENOIS (Str.) a vil and com., Belgium, prov W Flandre, 9 m S E Courtrai with manufactures of linen and shawls a tannery brewery rope walk, two tobacco factories, and several mills. Pop. 3012.

GENYOLA (Latin Genesio) a vil and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont div Cune, prov and 10 m S E E Salamea between the Grana and the Biura. It contains two churches and an almshouse, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 1256.

GENONI a vil al. Sardinia, prov Jelli, 4 m. from Locuti. It is well situated on the S. slope of a lofty hill but has ill built houses and irregular dirty streets. It contains a parish and three minor churches and a primary school and has some trade in corn, wool and chalk. Pop. 1078.

GENSANO or GENZANO a m. Papal States, Campagna di Roma, 19 m. S E Rome. It is pleasantly situated and has several broad and straight streets which terminate in a handsome square ornamented with a beautiful fountain. On one of the hills above the town is the feudal mansion of the Dukes of Casertano and at a greater height the Convent of the Capucinini. Gensano is celebrated for an annual festival called the Infiorato di Gensano when the streets are strewn with flowers and the town is crowded with visitors from Rome and the neighbouring country. In the immediate vicinity is the beautiful little lake of Nemi the Lacus Neronianus of the poets. Pop. 4632.

GENSINGEN a vil Hesse Darmstadt, prov Rheinhessen circle and 7 m S E Bingen. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church and a town house and has several mills and a trade in wine. Pop. 643.

GENT a vil in Holland Gelderland 7 m E N L. Nijmegen near the Waal with a Reformed church and a school. It is supposed to be a lost the site of a Roman camp. Pop. agricultural 868.

GENTHIN a m. Prussia, prov Saxony gov of and 27 m. N F Magdeburg. It is the seat of several courts and public offices for the circle contains a Protestant parish church, burgher school and hospital and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth tile-works, mills a trade in cattle and four annual fairs. Pop. 2833.

GENTILLY a vil and com France dep. Seine, a little S. of Paris on the Rive de. The only remarkable institution in the Bievre, now a departmental insane hospital of the most useful and humane kind; also serving as an asylum for aged men.—The commune, a portion of which may be considered as a suburb of Paris, called 1 edit Gentilly, has a large manufactory of mirrors, several bleacheries, &c. At Gentilly was a summer residence of the early French kings, at which 1 edit held a council in 766. Pop. vil., 7759; com., 11 695.

GENTR, three vills Hungary — 1 Thutser Thaus on Szabolcs not far from Great Munkacs. It contains a Protestant and a Greek united church. Pop. 1080 — 2 (Magyar) on Eisenberg on the Marosul 8 m from Fapa. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church produces some wine and rears large numbers of cattle. Pop. 1082 — 3 (Nemes) on Fienberg on the Gyngyos about 8 m from Steinmangas. Pop. 675.

GENZANO a m. Naples, prov Benevento 18 m N E Potenza on a height near the source of an affluent of the Bradano. It contains a parish church and several convents. Pop. about 8000.

GEOGRAPHIE — 1 A strait, Van Diemen's Land separating Sebastian's Island from Freycinet's Peninsula. It is scarcely a mile in width at the narrowest part — 2 A bay W Australia, on Sussex of which it comprises the whole N extremity being about 85 m. in width.

GEORGE, a maritime dist. and m. S. Africa, Cape colony. The country bounded, N by the Black Mountains, which separates it from Beaufort; E by the Orange Mountains, and W by the Orange and Olifant's river



1. Basilica of St. Peter
2. Basilica of St. Mark
3. Basilica of St. Andrew
4. Basilica of St. George
5. Basilica of St. Nicholas
6. Basilica of St. Saviour
7. Basilica of St. Martin
8. Basilica of St. Lawrence
9. Basilica of St. John
10. Basilica of St. Paul
11. Basilica of St. Agatha
12. Basilica of St. Eustachius
13. Basilica of St. Stephen
14. Basilica of St. Basil
15. Basilica of St. Vincent
16. Basilica of St. Anastasia
17. Basilica of St. Cecilia
18. Basilica of St. Therasia
19. Basilica of St. Agatha
20. Basilica of St. Eustachius

temporal distraction and malaria, the citizens instituted a supreme magistracy called Doge for life excluding by law all the nobles. Thus form of government continued for two centuries, but without remedying the evils it was intended to correct tumult and faction continuing as before. Another and more efficient form of government was introduced by Andrea Doria, in 1528, which existed till overturned by Napoleon. The city was afterwards, 1799 being then in the possession of the French, taken by the united forces of Austria and England and, finally in 1815 united by a decision of the Congress of Vienna, to the Sardinian monarchy and now to the kingdom of Italy. Pop. (1863) 127,938.

GENOA (Gulf of) a large indentation of the Mediterranean in Sardinia, N of the island of Corsica, at the W base of the Italian peninsula, at the head of which lies the city and port of Genoa. Opening widely and imperceptibly from the main body of the Mediterranean no precise point can be named as marking its entrance but it may perhaps, be generally said to comprise the entire space N. of lat 43° 48' N. Its shores are not very deeply indented nor do they exhibit

The coast-line is indented with numerous bays, and intersected by several rivers, the Gambia being the only one of importance. It produces cattle, grain, vines, and tobacco but generally speaking, though possessed of plenty of water it is not productive. The grain is of an inferior quality and the sheep and cattle are lean. Pop. (1888) 9153.—The town cap. is at the mouth of the River Niger, lat. 34° S. lon. 22° 19' E. is a poor place, but still thriving; the houses chiefly built of brick plastered over with a mixture of clay and cow-dung and whitewashed. The chief trade is in timber and supplies for the wealthy farmers in the adjoining valley of the Lange Kloof.

GEORGE LAKE.—1 New B. Water, between the coasts of Argyle and Murray 2000 ft. above the sea, 16 to 18 m. in length and about 7 m. at its greatest breadth.—2 U. States, New York, 26 m. long, and 2 to 8 m. broad studded with numerous islands. Its waters are of singular purity, and the scenery of its shores is extremely picturesque, and on them are the remains of several old forts. A steam-boat plies regularly on the lake.

GEORGE (St.) two parvs. Water.—1 (Kegedock) Den high 4053 ac P 330°—2 (Lamogun) 1056 ac P 240.

GEORGE (St.) several parvs. England.—1 Gloucester 1831 ac Pop 6805—2 (Hawover Square) Middlesex 1161 ac Pop. 73 230—3 (in the East) Middlesex 245 ac Pop. 48 2 6

GEORGE (St.) CHANNEL, the S. portion of that arm of the Atlantic which separates Ireland from Great Britain the S. limit of which may be defined by a line drawn diagonally from Cape Clear in Ireland to the Land's End in Cornwall a distance of about 200 m. Northerly it blends with the Irish Sea, but may be said to terminate in this direction with the parallel of 53° 30' N. or with a line drawn from Dublin to Holyhead, a distance of about 5½ m. Its whole length 4 W. to N.E. will thus be about 210 m. The great tidal wave from the Atlantic enters this channel nearly alternately with its entrance into the English Channel and thus brings high water about the same time to Ireland, in France, Falmouth in England, and Cape Clear in Ireland.

GEORGE (St.) ISLAND, CHANNING, CAPES &c.—**Islands.**—1 One of the Azores a long narrow island about 23 m. in length, between Terceira and Pico separated from the latter by a wide channel from 10 to 12 m. broad. It lies W. N. W. and E. S. E., and has a small road & harbour on the N. side. The extreme N.E. point called Ponta del Topa, is at lat. 38° 30' N. lon. 2° 50' W.—2 An isl. Mozambique Channel 3 m. N. St. Jago Is. lat. 2° 12' S. lon. 40° 48' 30' E. (lat.)—3 Small isl. India, coast of Malabar lat. 15° 31' N. lon. 18° 45' E. (lat.)—4 An isl. N. Pacific Ocean Solomon group lat. 8° 24' S. lon. 154° 40' E.—5 An isl. and harbour of N. Florida W. Appalachicola Bay lat. 29° 37' 24" N. lon. 85° 5' 15" W. (lat.)—6 An isl. N. America, N.W. coast lat. (E. point) 56° 38' N. lon. 109° 11' W. (lat.)—7 A small isl. Bay of Honduras, between the islands Turneffe and Amberg a agreeable and beautiful spot lat. 17° 38' N. lon. 88° 43' W.—8 One of the largest of the Bermudas, about 1½ m. long and 3 m. broad. It is surrounded by rocks, and is approachable by vessels at low water only and even there are without hazard. Lat. 22° 45' N. lon. 68° 30' W.—**Channel.**

9 A channel between the Great and Little Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal about 15 m. to 18 m. long, and from 2 m. to 6 m. wide, extending E.N.E. and W.E.W. The bottom in general is foul, with strong tides or currents running in either direction through the channel; few vessels, therefore, pass through it, unless carried by an unexpected current.—10, The strait or channel which separates New Ireland from New Britain.

Capes and Bays.—11 A cape, the S. promontory of New Ireland lat. 4° 46' S. lon. 152° 40' E.—12 A cape, Australia, S.E. coast lat. 35° 10' S. lon. 150° 15' E. (lat.)—13 A cape, N. extremity Kerguelen's Land, S. Indian Ocean lat. 40° 54' S. lon. 70° 10' E. (lat.)—14, A bay cape, and harbour Newfoundland, W. coast. The bay extends towards P. N. E. 54 m. and receives the river St. George, which falls into the head of the harbour of same name, in which the bay terminates. E. The river is navigable for boats only but is fast filling up with sand. The cape, which forms the N. entrance to the bay is in lat. 48° 29' N. lon. 56° 18' W. (lat.)—15 A bay and cape, Nova Scotia, N.E. coast, opposite Cape Breton. The bay is about 20 m. wide at the entrance, and

where it penetrates furthest into the land about 16 m. in length from Cape St. George. The latter forms the W. entrance to the bay and is in lat. 45° 53' N. lon. 61° 52' W. (lat.)

GEORGE (St.) TOWNS FORRE, &c.—1 A town on the E. side of St. George Island, one of the Bermudas, on a gentle declivity which fronts the harbour containing about 500 houses, built of freestone. The town is at the foot of E. coast, Brazil lat. 14° 49' 34' S. lon. 59° 1' W. (lat.)—3 A town W. India, lat. Granada, E.W. coast. It stands on uneven ground and some of its streets are very steep but it is handsomely built, and divided into two parts, one being called Bay Town, and the other the Carenage. At the back of the town the mountains rise to a great height. The harbour is one of the best in the W. Indies. The fort is in lat. 12° 2' 56" N. lon. 61° 48' W. (lat.)—4, A vil. and comm. Belgium, prov. Liège, 10 m. N.E. Huy with coal and alum mines, four breweries, and three flour mills. Pop. 6831

GEORGE D. ELMINA (St.) See ELMIRA.

GEORGE (FORT) See GAMBIA

GEORGEHAM parvs. Devon 4229 ac. 1 op. 971

GEORGEN (St.) several places, Austria, particularly—1 A vil. Upper Austria, near lake Atter 29 m. S.W. Wels with a parish church. Pop. 1100—2 A market to Styria, circa, and 15 m. S.E. Gröden, on the Strubing, with a parish church castle, and poorhouse and two annual fairs 1 924.

GEORGENBLERG or SOOMATHY (Latin Mons Sancti Georgii) in Hungary. St. Ilpe, 1 mile, Poppo 7 m. W. Kowitz. It is built of stone, in a triangular form, on the side of a hill has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a normal school a distillery a brewery a weekly market and four annual fairs. Much very fine yarn is hand spun. Pop. 1000

GEORGFATHAI a town Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Krusznitz 55 m. N. Prag. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains a parish church and townhouse, and has manufactures of cloth and calico, some general trade, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1703.

GEORGETOWN (under the Dutch *Stadewijk*) the capital city of British Guiana and of co. Demerara, a bank and at the mouth of the Demerara river lat. 6° 49' 24" N. lon. 58° 11' 30" W. (lat.) It is built with Dutch regularity the streets broad and intersecting at right angles, mostly with canals in the middle communicating with each other and with the river and crossed by a multitude of bridges. The houses, of wood and mostly two or three stories high are built in straight lines and as a security against damp are raised three or four feet from the ground on hardwood posts many of them have gardens attached and the luxuriant foliage underlying the houses adds greatly to the pleasing aspect of the city. Water Street, which flows the river is wholly occupied by merchants whose warehouses and wharfs jut out into the stream. This is the only street exclusively inhabited by Europeans. The streets are kept remarkably clean and pigs found wandering in them are seized by and become the property of the street cleaners between whom, and the original proprietors, frequent and sometimes most amusing squabbles take place. Hundreds of negroes often congregate and take part in such contentious and violent brawls their robbing and scavenging, and the equally melodious sounds emitted by the unskilful criers of the hulubir, who is generally lamestrung, and killed in the streets, cause the place that would defy the pencil of a Wilkie or a Breughel. The principal buildings in the city are the townhall, with the government offices, an imposing stone edifice, in a pure style; the episcopal cathedral, also of stone, and the colonial hospital. Besides these, there are also a second Episcopal church built of wood a neat Scotch church, a R. cathedral, and eight other chapels, belonging to Wesleyan Baptists the London Missionary Society &c. numerous schools under the guidance of the various religious communities a numbers hospital a lunatic asylum two theatres, and horse-races twice a year. The market-place, adjoining the townhall is open airy and surrounded by elegant shops well supplied with all kinds of provisions, fish, flesh and fowl. Adjoining, and built over the river is the slaughterhouse, where all cattle must be killed and cleaned. All offal and useless remnants are thrown into the stream, where they are immediately snapped up by sharks and other voracious fish, who watch the slaughterhouse in countless numbers. Were it any one who

here falls into the water he is irreversibly lost, being automatically devoured. At the mouth of the river is Fort Frederick-William connected with it are excellent barracks and military hospital and near it is a fine lighthouse. Georgetown from its low swampy position, is unhealthy; the principal diseases are yellow and intermittent fever dysentery diarrhoea, and dropsy. Anchorage good in 17 ft. water but at the river mouth is a bar on which there is only 15 ft. water exports sugar rum, and coffee. Pop. (1845) 28,000 of whom 19,000 were negroes and people of color. (1851) 25,500

GEORGETOWN several places, U States, including—1 A city and part of entry Columbia district, 1 bank, Potomac, 3 m W Washington with which it communicates by two bridges, across Rock creek. It is pleasantly situated and contains many handsome buildings, comprising a market-house four banks, seven churches, a R Catholic college, and a university with female seminary attached. Here are several commercial and commission houses, lumber yards, tanneries, and mills. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal commences here. Pop (1850) 8966.—2 A vil and port of entry S Carolina, on W side of Winyaw Bay 107 m E.S.E. Columbia. It contains a courthouse, jail bank, four churches and an academy. The harbour admits vessels of 11 ft. draught, and is the seat of a considerable trade tonn. 4415 Pop 2500.—3 A vil Kentucky 17 m. E. Frankfort on a tributary of the Kentucky. It contains a courthouse jail two churches an academy and a Baptist college. Pop. 1551.—4 A vil Ohio 84 m. S.W.W. Columbus. It has a courthouse, jail four churches, two saloons a brewery and several stores. Pop. 600

GEORGETOWN—1 A tn. Van Dusen a Land, N. near, E. shore, entry of the Tamar about 3 m. from its junction with Bass Strait lat 41° 5' 18" S. lon 148° 50' 15" E. (n).—2 A tn al Fulo a Leang or Prince of Wales, Island Malacca Strait lat 5° 25' 6" N lon. 100° 19' 45" E (n).

GEORGIA (Russian, *Grusia* Persian *Gurdschistan* native, *Fars*) a country Asia, situated near the centre of the Russian empire, on the S. side of the Caspian range, and now included in the Russian gov. Tiflis (whok see). It is bounded, N by the Caucasus; E by the Persian prov. Schirvan, now ceded to Russia S by an Armenian range, which separates the basin of the Kur from that of the Aras and W by a branch of the Caucasus, forming part of the watershed between the Caspian and the Black Seas. The name is sometimes employed to designate the whole territory possessed or claimed by the Russians S. of the Caucasus. In this large sense it may have an area of 39,800 sq. m. but when more correctly confined to Georgia proper the area does not exceed 12,800 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous mountain-ranges, as already described surrounding it on the N and E, and sending out numerous ramifications but the central part of it is occupied by a large and fertile valley in which the Kur flows from W to E and receives almost all its drainage. The soil generally in the lower grounds, and more especially in this valley is of great fertility and during the advantages of a delightful climate, grows in abundance, not only all the ordinary cereals, and maize, hemp and flax, but great quantities of wine and cotton, and unlimited supplies of the most exquisite fruit. The culture however is very imperfect, and though important improvements have taken place since the Russians acquired possession of the country from Persia, in 1800 it has not yet recovered from the disasters brought upon it by ages of misrule and almost incessant warfare. The natives, forming about three-fourths of the whole population, belong to the Caucasian race, and have been as much celebrated as the Ottomans for the athletic frames of the men, and the beauty of the women. These properties have created a large demand for both sexes—the males to serve in the armies, and the females to become inmates of the harems of the Turks. The nobles long derived their chief revenue from this inhuman traffic, valuing their serfs only for the money which they could obtain for them in the Turkish markets. It is said that great numbers of the celebrated Mamelukes were Georgians. Under the Russian sovereignty this traffic has ceased and the distinction which divided the whole population into the classes of nobles and serfs, nearly equivalent to those of masters and slaves, though still subsisting has been greatly modified. The power of life and death, which the nobles claimed,

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and made no scruple of exercising has been expressly abolished. The Georgians belong generally to the Greek church but both clergy and people are generally ignorant. The Bible, however was translated into their native language, a



THE BIBLE OF THE HIGHS F. TUPPIN
From *Recherches Voyage aux Indes* t. II. pl. 110.

popular dialect, greatly resembling the Armenian as early as the beginning of the 6th century and the benefits though hitherto not very apparent promise to be greatly extended by means of a printing-press which the Russians have established. Capital, Tiflis. Pop. Georgia proper about 800,000

GEORGIA, one of the Southern U. States N. America, bounded, N by Tennessee and N Carolina E. by S. Carolina and the Atlantic, S. by Florida and W by Alabama between lat. 30° 30' and 35° N. and lon. 80° 50' and 85° 50' W. Length N to S, 800 m. breadth, 340 m. area, 58,000 sq. m. The coast is bordered by a chain of islands, the principal of which are Tybee Oostab St. Lawrence's Sapelo St. Simon's and Cumberland consisting of salt marsh and of a rich gray soil, on which the famous sea-island cotton is raised and separated from each other by rivers, creeks and inlets, forming a navigable communication capable of admitting vessels of 100 tons. The surface of the mainland is low and level for 50 or 60 m. inland, the first 4 or 5 m. from the coast being occupied by a salt marsh, succeeded by a belt of land similar to that of the islands. Beyond that commences the pine barrens, extending from 60 to about 90 m. from the coast, and interspersed with numerous inland swamps on the margin of the creeks and rivers, which are partially or totally overflowed by the return of the tide, and constitute the rice plantations. Beyond this region commences the country of sand-hills 30 or 40 m. wide interspersed with fertile tracts, and extending to the lower falls of the rivers beyond which is the tract called the Upper Country having generally strong and fertile soil. In the N and W the surface rises into the Appalachian mountain chain which rises here, in some places 1500 ft. high. With the exception of some streams in the N part of the state, which flow W into Alabama, all the rivers of Georgia flow in a S. or S.E. direction, but chiefly the latter. The principal rivers are the Chattahoochee, which also forms the greater part of the W boundary and flows under the name of the Apalachicola into the Gulf of Mexico and is navigable for steamers for 800 m. the Savannah navigable for steamers, part of the year for 260 m.; and the Altamaha and its affluents, navigable for vessels of 80 tons 800 m. up from the Atlantic, into which both it and the Savannah fall. The climate is generally mild, and snow is of extremely rare occurrence but in the low country it is unhealthy in July August, and September. Cotton and rice are the staple productions but tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other cereals, are cultivated with success as are also oranges, melons, figs, grapes, and a variety of tropical and

other fruits. Copper and iron are found, and in the N part of the state gold in considerable quantities. There are numbers of tanneries, flour-mills, distilleries, and other works in the state but the manufactures are not yet of great importance. Cotton and rice are the principal articles of export, and the imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods. Value of exports (1850) £1,573,221 do. of imports, £122,760. In this state are two canals—the Savannah and Ogeechee Canal, and the Brunswick Canal 10 and 12 m respectively and there are also 565 m of railway. The means of education are provided by the university of Georgia, with its different branches, and by a great number of academies and primary schools. There are different religious denominations but the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians are the most numerous.

The state is divided into 93 counties. According to the present constitution which was adopted in 1798 the governor is elected by the people and remains in office two years. One senator is elected for each county and the representatives are proportioned to the population but each county is entitled to at least one. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by every free white male who has resided within any particular county six months preceding the election and has paid taxes in the state for the year previous. McDonoughville is the seat of the legislature and the other principal towns are Augusta and Savannah. Public revenues (1851) £28,000 expenditure, £20,416 debt, £280,031.

Georgia was so named in 1733 in honour of George II. It suffered much in the early periods of its settlement from wars with the Spaniards in Florida. It was taken by the British in the revolutionary war of 1775, and evacuated in 1783. In 1801 it adopted the constitution of the U States, by a unanimous vote in 1789. Pop (1840) 691,392 of which number 240,944 were slaves (1850) 889,726 of which number 249,208 were slaves.

GEORGIA.—1 In lat S. Pacific Ocean one of the Solomon group. Lat. (S point) 8° 53' S. Lon 158° 14' E.—2 (Ave) a name formerly given to the N.W. coast of America, between the mouth of the Columbia and lat 49° 30' E.—3 (Ave) a name given to the N.W. coast, part of the Russian possessions in N America, facing the lat 49° 30' N of the Arctic circle—4 (N.W. Coast) a part of the Antarctic regions S. of N America, now called New S. Shetland.

GEORGIA (CUL OR) an island on the N.W. coast of America, which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland of British Oregon. It has about 20 m. average breadth and communicates with the Pacific in the N. by Queen Charlotte Sound and in the S.W. by the strait of Juan de Fuca.

GEORGIA (NORTH) an isl S Atlantic lat. (N point) 53° 5' S lon. 38° 18' W (N). It is 90 m long and has considerable breadth, possesses a number of bays and harbours, which are encumbered with ice during a great part of the year and when they can be approached are rendered dangerous by icebergs. The coasts are high and rocky and the interior of the island consists of high mountains, covered with snow and valleys, which in summer when the snow melts, present a vigorous vegetation. The coasts abound with seals, and several of various kinds are numerous.

GEORGIYSK a small in Russia, prov Caucasus lat. 44° 0' N, lon 42° 55' E. on a steep height near a bank, Podkookma. Its regularly built, and contains a government house, one Greek and one Armenian church six hospitals, a seminary, and several granaries. The inhabitants are composed principally of Cossacks of the Volga, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits and Russians and Armenians. The environs are picturesque, and the air pure. Pop. (1849) 2551.

GEORGEWALDE, two nearly contiguous places, Boheemia—1 (Ave) A tn and lordship, circle Leitmeritz, on the frontiers of Saxony 55 m N Prague. It contains a handsome parish church, with a painting by Knechtelmann; a

poorhouse, and a bathing establishment and has manufactures of linen, three mills, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 4650.—2 (Ave) A vil near the former P 680.

GEFFERSDORF, two places, Austria—1 A vil. Moravia, circle Olmütz; with a parish church, school, distillery, brewery, an oil and a flour-mill. Pop 786.—2 A vil and lordship, Austrian Silesia, circle Troppau near the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 1840.

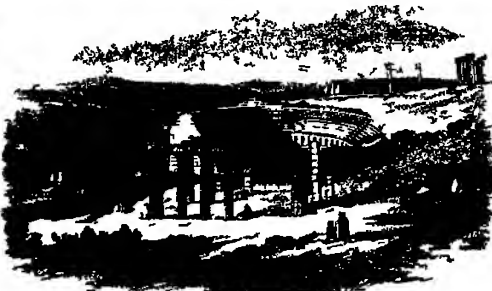
GERA, a tn. Germany principality Reuss-Johannstein-Eberdorf, cap lordship of same name, in a beautiful valley r bank, Elster here crossed by two wooden bridges, 35 m S.W. Leipzig. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls, and of two suburbs; and is well and regularly built, most of the houses being of modern construction, in consequence of a fire in 1780, by which the greater part of the town was consumed. It is the seat of several courts of law and public offices, contains two churches, a townhouse, gymnasium, observatory government buildings, theatre, workhouse, lunatic asylum orphan hospital and old castle, now used as a prison and has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen mixed silk and other goods camel metal instruments, fire-engines, carriages pipes porcelain and above ware hats, tobacco and leather several m lls, a considerable general and transit trade, and a bathing establishment. Pop. town, 11,255 lordship, area 78 geo. sq m 24,000.

GERA a river Germany, which rises at the foot of the Schneekopf, on the E slope of the Thüringen-Wald, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, flows E. past the town of Plaine Arnstadt, and Ichtershausen to the town of Erfurt, where it forms two branches—the Wilde-Gera and the Schmiede-Gera, which shortly after joins r bank. Unstrut. Total course, about 45 m.

GERACE (Latin, *Meraca*) a tn Naples, prov Calabria Ultra, 96 m. E.N.E. Reggio, on a hill. The streets are narrow and dirty and though there are some good houses, the town has altogether a mean and miserable appearance. It contains a cathedral once a handsome structure, now in ruins, two parish churches, several convents, a seminary and an hospital. It has some trade in wine and has two yearly fairs. The town was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It stands on or near the site of the ancient *Loeci Epaphrasi*, of which some interesting ruins still remain including those of an aqueduct. Pop. between 5000 and 4000. GERACI a vil and com Sicily prov Palermo, dist and 17 m S.S.E. Cefalu. Pop. 3384.

GERARDMER, or GERMAZ a tn in France, dep Vosges 15 m S. St. Dié. It has a parish church manufactures Burgundy path linen cotton, delf and wooden ware. P 1597.

GERASA JERUSALEM, or DIERAM a ruined city Syria, in ancient Decapolis, 2 m and 80 m S.S.W. Damascus on the opposite slopes of two hills, which ran from either side of the



THE LITTLE THEATRE GERASA.—From Lawrence, *Voyage en Orient*.

Karaca, 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. lat. 37° 16' 30" N, lon. 34° 5' E. The ruins of this city which have been compared to those of Baalbek and Palmyra, attest its ancient magnificence. The most interesting of these remains extend

along the r. bank of the stream, N.E. to S.W. At the latter extremity are a magnificent triumphal arch of the Corinthian order, a mammoth, a bath, and a small temple, with a spacious semicircular colonnade of the Ionic order. From which a street, with a range of columns on each side, traverses the whole length of the city. This street is crossed at right angles by three parallel streets on either of which are the remains of interesting and magnificent buildings, including a fine Corinthian temple with a double row of columns in front, and a single row along the other three sides. Beyond the N wall which is a mile from the S. entrance, is an extensive necropolis with numerous finely-executed sarcophagi. Gerasa was built by the Romans after their conquest of the E. taken by storm by Alexander Jannæus. Burned by the Jews in their vengeance on the Syrians, for the massacre of their brethren at Casarea taken by Antioch, a general under Vespasian who burned down what remained of it; and in 1122, its castle was destroyed by Baldwin II of Jerusalem.

GERBEVILLE a tn. France dep. Meurthe, 20 m. S.E. Nancy with manufactures of woollen hosiery, tanneries, and extensive quarries of building stone. Pop. 2258.

GERBI Gassara, or Janna, an isl. Mediterranean, W Africa, Karkina group, Gulf of Gabon, midway of Tanna, from the mainland of which it is distant, easterly about 18 m. lat. 34° 59' N. lon. 11° 0' E. It is about 10 m. in length and about 4 or 5 m. in breadth. low covered with date trees, and the shores abound with the lotus. Off the S. coast is a productive tunny fishery. The inhabitants are numerous and industrious and manufacture linen and woollen fabrics, and shawls, which are exported chiefly to the coast of Barbary.

GERBILLE DES JONES, a hill, France dep. Ardèche, an agr. branch of the V. Cevennes. height, 5264 ft. and, with exception of Mount Mézenc, the loftiest summit in the branch of the watershed, between the basins of the Rhone and Loire.

GERDALEN a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S.E. Königsberg cap. circle of same name, on the Omet. It is the seat of local courts and offices has two churches, two castles, manufactures of woollen cloth and leather slaworks a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2369. The tract area 247 sq. m. is well-wooded, well watered, and of considerable fertility. Pop. 32,068.

GERBALE a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 10 m. S.W. Breslau. It contains a parish church and a primary school. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Pop. of dist. 3000.

GERENZANO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. and 15 m. N.W. Milan in a fertile plain where it is mulberry is extensively cultivated. It contains a handsome parish and an auxiliary church. Pop. 1440.

GERES several places, Hungary.—1 (Esz) A vil. and Zemplin, about 15 m. from I. Jely. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 1131.—2 (Nagy) A vil. near the former. Pop. 799.—3 (or Geresen) A vil. co. Rechnik, in a well wooded district 40 m. from Zilah. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 800.—4 A vil. co. Baskabir about 15 m. from Bagos with a Protestant church. Pop. 590.

GERLE (Szeres) a mountain chain Portugal forming a remnant of the mountains of Asturias and situated between the basins of the Douro and the Minho, to the W of Montalegre. It stretches about 18 m. N to S. and is generally composed of a succession of lofty granite peaks. Its highest rising point the Muro de Barregoso has a height of 4396 ft. Marshalled Siles, in 1809, when retreating led his army through a terrible gorge forming one of the passes in the chain.

GERLEZ, two nearly contiguous vills. Hungary.—1 (Esz) Thither Thues, on Ugros, on the Tur, 8 m. from Halm. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek united church. There is a valuable coal mine in the vicinity. Pop. 1700.—2 (Nagy) Near the former. It contains the parish church. Pop. 700. **GERMAN**, a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. of and 28 m. N.W. Almería at the W. foot of the Sierra de Baza. It is indifferently built, has a large parish church, a chapel, townhouse, prison storehouse and public fountain. Manufactures—earthenware glass, white wax, counterpane, oil &c. Trade—oil, wine hardware, &c. Pop. 4309.

GERGEI a vil. Isl. Sardinia, div. and 54 m. N. Cagliari, in a marshy and unhealthy hollow on the side of the hill of Gera. It contains a parish church, built in the beginning of the 14th century, and surrounded by a modern dome five

minor churches, and a primary school has a trade in corn, and wine and an annual fair. Pop. 5161.

GERINDOTZ, a tn. Spain, New Castle, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Toledo. It consists of a few good houses and a considerable number of garthens but contains a parish church townhouse and primary school and has manufactures of soap, several oil mills, and a trade in oil and corn. Pop. 1253.

GERINGSWALDE a tn. Saxony circle and 30 m. S.E. Leipzig in a hilly but well-wooded district on the Auhach, and a beautiful lake. It is an old place, has considerable manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and calico several mills, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of two old castles. Pop. 2618.

GERIK, a vil. Austria, Salzwasser, requested dist. Peterwardein, on the Donau, near its confluence with the Save, about 6 m. from Radoszica. It contains a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 2810.

GERLACHSHEIM —1 A market in Baden circle Lower Rhine cap. hall of same name, on the Tauber 17 m. S.W. Würzburg. Pop. 11,000. hall area 44 geo. sq. m. 12,352.—2 Mittel, Nieder and Ober-Gerlachheim, three contiguous vills 1 m. from, prov. Silesia, gov. and W R. from Liegnitz. They contain a parish church, two castles, and several mills. Pop. 2233.

GERMA or GAKAMA a tn. N. Africa, Fezzan 50 m. N.W. Murzuk. It is surrounded by a wall and a ditch houses for the most part of mud and in a ruinous condition inhabitants very poor. The vicinity abounds with date trees. The ruins of ancient Germa are distant about 14 m.

GERMAIN (St.) numerous places, France the most important are—1 (Lombard) A tn. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. S. Isacore, on the Creuse with mineral springs, four annual fairs and manufactures of animal charcoal. Pop. 2113.—2 (L'Hér) A tn. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. S.W. Ambert, on the Doulon in an arid district with manufactures of lace worsted mills and six annual fairs. Pop. 1009.

GERMAIN EN LAÏE (St.) (Latin *Læta Germana*, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 6 m. N. Versailles, on a height above the Seine and on the railway to Paris. It is well built, and consists of three public squares, and of several wide and well paved, but irregular streets. The only public building deserving of notice is the castle, built in the form of an irregular pentagon crowned with a balustrade, flanked at its angles by five large pavilions surrounded by a wide ditch and bordered by a magnificent terrace, which commands an extensive view and slopes down to the Seine. This castle is of considerable historical interest. Wild in it, the adjoining edifices which time and revolutionary violence has destroyed, were born the French kings Henry III. Charles IX. and Louis XIV. and the two celebrated daughters of Francis I.—Madeleine, better known as a celebrated Scottish queen than the wife of Jan. 2nd and Margaret of Valois, distinguished throughout Europe by her own talents and the generous protection she afforded to literary men. Wild in this castle, too, James II. after his bigotry had driven him from England long kept up the memory of a court, and was used as a paltry tool for the ambitious or vindictive purposes of Louis XIV. The forest of Germain one of the finest in France includes within the walls which surround it, an area of above 10,000 acres and is made perfectly accessible throughout by the five roads which traverse it in all directions, and have an aggregate length of nearly 1000 m. The manufactures of the town consist of cotton, hosiery and hair-cloth. There are also numerous tanneries; a fair is held in the vicinity within the forest, which lasts three days, and attracts vast crowds from Paris and the surrounding districts and a large weekly market, at which from 90,000 to 100,000 ewes are annually sold. Pop. 11,821.

GERMAN par. Isle of Man. Pop. 4510.

GERMAN OCEAN See North Sea.

GERMAN (San) a tn. Porto Rico Spanish W. Indies, near the west coast. In the vicinity coffee and cotton are produced, and cattle are reared in considerable numbers. Pop. 2125.

GERMANO (San)—1 A tn. Naples, prov. Terra-di-Levero z. bank, Rapido, at the foot of Mount Caserta, 83 m. N.W. Capua defended by a fort. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1730 and here Murat was defeated by the Austrians, on the 16th March, 1815. Pop. 4000.—2, A tn.

Italy, Piedmont 55 m. N. E. Turin with a church and a convent. Pop. 2000.

GERMANY (Ct.), a bar market in and per England, co. Cornwall 8 m. W. by N. Plymouth on the St. German's creek, formed by the rivers Tidd and Lynher, cover the principal sea of the harbor of Cornwall. It has a church, the remains of an old cathedral, with a very handsome entrance doorway, a Methodist chapel, a free and 13 daily schools several almshouses, and a farmers club. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture, and also in taking coals and timber to the mines at Mendon, and fetching back the ore great quantities of which are shipped here. Area of par 1050 ac. Pop. 2842.

GERMAN'S WEEK or WEEK ST. GERMAN, par Egg Devon 3594 ac. Pop. 318.

GERMANTOWN several places, U. States, comprising—1. A in Pennsylvania 6 m. N. W. Philadelphia. It consists of one broad street 4 m. in length and intersected by several others at right angles contains 10 churches, four seminaries, and 21 schools, and has a considerable trade. It was founded by German Quakers, Oct. 1, the British here defeated the American provincials. Many of the merchants of Philadelphia and others have here their country seats situated in spacious grounds. Pop. 5489.—2. A vil Ohio, situated on a beautiful valley 8 m. W. Columbus. It contains four churches, two taverns, a brewery and a printing-office. The settlers were mostly of German descent and

natives of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1200.—3. A vil Tennessee, on the Memphis and Christian railway and near Wolf river 15 m. E. Memphis. It is situated in a rich cotton-growing district, and has an active trade.

GERMANY (Latin, *Germania*, German, *Deutschland*, French *Alllemagne*, Spanish *Alemania*), the name given to a very large portion of Central Europe not forming a single sovereignty but composed of a great number of independent states, and parts of states united together by a common league, called the Germanic Confederation [German, *Deutsches Bund*]. It lies between lat. 45 and 55° N. lon 5° 50' and 19° 20' E. and is bounded N. by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic E. by W. Prussia, with the Duchy of Posen Poland Galicia, and Hungary; S. by the Adriatic Sea and Austrian Italy S. W. by Switzerland and W. by France Belgium and Holland greatest length N. to S. 695 m. greatest breadth, E. to W. 639 m. area, 185 440 sq. m. It is obvious that the contour of Germany is not defined either by political or natural boundaries—not by political boundaries, because several of its more important states have large possessions which are not included in it and not by natural boundaries because though partially washed by three seas the North Sea, Baltic and Adriatic and barred in on different directions by lofty mountains, its frontiers generally are only marked by imaginary lines. The following table gives the name, area, and population of the different States which compose the Confederation.

BY THE OF THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION, NAME, AREA, POPULATION, CONTRIBUTION TO THE FEDERAL ARMY, AND THE NUMBER OF THEIR VOTES IN THE DIET.

The states marked with a * belong to U or in whole, or in part, to the SOLEVEREIGN or CATHOLIC LEAGUE.

BY THE	Designation	Area, sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.	Capital	Contribution Army	Votes
Anhalt	Duchy	1 01	141 824	1 5 73	Dessau	8 008	1
Altstaaten—							
Archdiocese							
Bavaria							
Catholics and Catholics							
Part of the coast territories							
Princ. with Schleswig and Holstein	Empire	— 254	15,626,418	10 43	Vienne	94,820	4
Prussia							
M. w. a. and Silesia							
Duchy of Ansbach and Bayreuth							
Baden	Grand Duchy	1 904	1,809 281	232	Carlsruhe	10 000	6
Bavaria	E. prince	20,417	4,606,743	125	Munich	36,000	6
Bremen	Free City	112	68 57	85 12	Bremen	483	1
Brunswick	Duchy	1 40	251 08	260 21	Brunswick	1 000	2
Frankfurt	Free City	36	91 180	339	Frankfurt	208	1
Hamburg	Free City	235	226,041	2 708 26	Hamburg	1 266	1
Hanover	Kingdom	14 800	1,865,079	126 65	Hano e	14,054	4
Hesse-Cassel	Electorate	2 828	38,454	205 26	Cassel	8,079	2
Hesse-Darmstadt	Grand Duchy	3 192	856,507	269 42	Darmstadt	6,158	2
Hesse-Homburg	Landgr.	208	27 374	118 88	Homburg	200	1
Lippe-Deinold	Duchy	458	111 396	304 10	Detmold	721	1
Lippe-Schauenburg		77	31 729	1 110	Bielefeld	516	1
Lubeck	Free City	114	44 35	350	Lubeck	407	1
Luxemburg with Limburg	Grand Duchy	1 806	47 659	265 65	Luxemburg	2,508	2
Mecklenburg-Schwerin		4 845	555,612	114	Schwerin	2,604	2
Mecklenburg-Strelitz		99	99 000	109 35	Strelitz	712	1
Nassau	Duchy	1 751	468 311	267 45	Wiesbaden	4 896	1
*Hamburg and Lubeck	Grand Duchy	— 421	301,812	1 4 00	Oldenburg	8,079	1
Prussia—							
Brandenburg with Niederlausitz							
Pommern, with Rugen							
Silesia, with Glatz							
Prussia Oberlausitz							
Prussia with Altmark and Thuringia	Kingdom	18 77	16,697 455	1 1	Berlin	78,464	4
Westphalia, with Münster and part of Rhine-Ruhr							
Lower Rhine, with Jülich, Cleves and Durn							
Rhein (old line)	Principality	140	48,924	290 78	Greis	826	1
Rhein (young line)		207	82,360	391 67	Rehla	907	1
Saxony	Kingdom	9 777	2 522 460	258	Dresden	15,000	4
*Saxe-Altenburg	Duchy	410	141,082	278 1	Altenburg	1,001	1
*Saxe-Coburg-Gotha		790	164,327	208 9	Coburg	1,100	1
*Saxe-Meiningen		871	178,000	185 36	Meiningen	1,118	1
*Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach		1 418	380 281	197 4	Weimar	2 308	1
*Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Principality	381	78 768	205 8	Rudolstadt	800	1
*Schwarzburg-Sondershausen		287	60,180	207 41	Sondershausen	712	1
Waldeck		464	120 245	129 39	Arnsberg	808	1
*Wurtemberg	Kingdom	7,840	1 750 700	210	Stuttgart	18,003	4
Total		278,608	48 556,000	165 3		308,296	614

* The vote belonging to the extinct line of Saxe-Gotha is given by the five existing Gotha lines, making a total of 63 votes.

As each State is described under its own name the description here given is necessarily confined to a few leading features, which belong to Germany considered as a whole.

Physical Features.—These are greatly diversified, and present such an irregular succession of mountains and valleys, table-land and plains, as makes it extremely difficult to arrange them for the purpose of a distinct general description. The whole country seems, however, to consist of being divided into four distinct parts—a S. mountain region, a central plateau, a central mountain region, and a N. plain. The S. mountain region is covered by the Alps which, entering Germany on the S.E. of Switzerland proceed E. through the Tyrol, throw off one large branch, which descends S. through Illyria to the Adriatic, and continues E. with the other main branch till it becomes linked with the chain of the W. Carpathians. The central mountain region, of much less elevation than the former zone it nowhere attains the limit of perpetual snow and does not in average height exceed 5000 ft. is much more complicated, consisting of a great number of separate ranges, which run in all directions, and become so interlaced with each other that the limits assigned to them are in many instances arbitrary. The only range which has any title to be considered as a common centre, is the Fichtelgebirge, continued E. by the Erzgebirge and the Riesengebirge, S.E. by the Böhmerwald W. by the Thüringwald, Rhöngebirge, and Spessart, and carried to its N. limit to the Harz. The W. boundary of the central mountain region is formed chiefly by the Schwarzwald and Odenwald. Between or rather enclosed by the ranges of the two great mountain groups now referred to lies the central plateau of Germany covering a space of about 60 000 geo. sq. m. Neither in extent nor in elevation can it be compared to the great plateaux of the African and Asiatic continents though in miniature it bears a considerable resemblance to them. Its average height above the sea-level is from 1400 to 1600 ft. and its surface, by no means uniform, is both broken by hills and intersected by valleys, within which important rivers pursue their course. To the N. of the central mountain region is the great plain, which extends without interruption to the German Ocean and the Baltic and extends down so much when it approaches them as in many places to require artificial protection from their waves. Its length W. to E. may be about 550 m. and its average breadth 200 m. To all appearance it has once been covered by the sea, alluvial deposits of great depth being spread over almost every part of its surface and generally with so large a proportion of sand as to make it for the most part naturally unfruitful.

Minerals.—Germany possesses numerous and varied mineral riches. Gold is found in Austria and Baden; silver in Saxony and Hanover; copper from tin, rock-salt, and alum in Prussia and Austria; lead and litharge in Hanover and Austria; manganese in Saxony and Austria; cobalt in Saxony and Prussia; antimony and bismuth in Austria; arsenic in Prussia and Saxony; mercury in Austria and Bavaria; sulphur in Saxony and Austria. Coal, marble, alabaster, talc, asbestos, crystalline, common lime, asbestos, slate, millstones, freestone, brass, and sundry precious stones—as amethysts, garnets, &c.—are also found in various localities. Germany is likewise extremely rich in mineral waters, in cooling chalybeate, sulphurous, alkaline saline, and warm, of all kinds but most in the S. portion of the country.

Rivers.—Germany is remarkably well watered. Its central mountain region and plateau forms part of the great water-shed of Europe, and either gives rise to more than one of its most important rivers, or sends them their principal tributaries. Thus the Danube, rising near its W. extremity proceeds across it in an E. direction and does not quit it till it reaches the confines of Hungary and has itself not only become a large navigable river but been augmented by important navigable tributaries. The Rhine, in like manner though it neither rises nor terminates within Germany flows within it for more than a half of its course, and forms its boundary for more than a half of the remainder. After these come the Elbe strictly speaking, the greatest river of Germany has much as its whole basin lies within it. The Oder, Weiser, Main, Neckar, Mosel, Rhine, and Elbe—all of which are navigable.

Climate, Vegetation, and Zoology.—Though Germany extends over 10° of latitude its mean annual temperature is

remarkably uniform excepting the limited district E. of the Alps the mean annual temperature at Trieste being 58° E. excluding this district the mean annual difference does not exceed 5° the range being between 45° and 50°. This uniformity is evidently owing mainly to the different elevations of the surface, the low plains of the N. having a higher while the hills and plateaux of the S. have a lower temperature, than their latitudes might seem to indicate. The climate, however, is more continental than humid, and hence the range of the thermometer is very considerable; and delicate plants, which grow vigorously and receive their full supply of heat in summer often perish by the keen frosts of winter. Both the Rhine at Mannheim, and the Danube at Vienna, usually receive a coating of ice. The mildest climate is enjoyed by the valleys of the Rhine and the Main, where both the almond and chestnut are matured. The cultivation of the vine is general E. of 51° of latitude, but W. of that latitude it ceases to be profitable. With exception of the loftier mountain districts, where the surface is fit only for pasture, and often where even that fails richer treasures are found beneath it; the growth of all the ordinary cereals is universal, and in some parts to such an extent as to leave a large surplus for export. Potatoes, hemp, and flax, also form most important crops, and in many parts tobacco and hops are cultivated on an extensive scale. The forests are of great extent, particularly in the mountain districts as indicated by their names of Schwarzwald [Black forest], Böhmerwald [Bohemian forest], Thüringwald [Thuringian forest], &c. They abound in all the forest trees of the temperate zone, and furnish timber which cannot be surpassed. The central plateau is more sparingly wooded but the E. part of the N. plain has extensive tracts of oaks and beech as along the shores of the Baltic, and of pines, with a considerable intermixture of birch in the interior. Among domestic animals, the horned cattle of the districts along the North Sea and the Baltic the sheep of Saxony, Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, and the swine of Westphalia, have long been famous. The horse, the noblest of all appears to be much neglected. Game is very abundant, and includes, in addition to the smaller kinds, the bear and the wolf. Fish are very numerous, both in the rivers and lakes but do not include many of the finer varieties.

Manufactures.—The long European peace greatly favoured the manufactures of Germany as well as of other countries. Looms are made in every part of Germany but more especially in Westphalia, Silesia, Bohemia, and Saxony—woolens in the Prussian provinces of the Rhine Saxony Brandenburg, and Silesia, in the Kingdom of Saxony in Moravia and Bohemia cotton, which have increased in a remarkable degree, in the Prussian provinces noted above in Saxony and Upper and Lower Austria silk, in Lower Austria and the Rhine provinces where even the Lyons fabrics are equalled. The manufactures of leather of metals porcelain glass was tobacco, fancy dresses, straw hats musical instruments, watches, clocks, wooden wares including toys, &c. are likewise important and breweries and distilleries are to be met with everywhere.

Railways.—The railway system has made considerable progress in Germany and now extends in a connected series (forming in the N. part of the country a close net-work) from the Baltic to the Alps, and from the North Sea to Vienna, and close upon the Adriatic at Trieste. From Hamburg Vienna may be reached by lines passing either through Berlin and Breslau, or through Dresden and Prague and Switzerland may be reached either by lines passing through Hanover and Frankfurt, or through Leipzig and Nürnberg. To the W. the German lines connect with the Belgian and French to the N. with the Danish and to the E. with the Russian and Hungarian so that a traveller starting from Paris or from the coast terminus of any of the French or Belgian lines at Havre, Boulogne, Calais, Ostend, Antwerp, &c., may pursue his journey by railway to any of the more important towns of N. and central Germany or even to Cracow and Warsaw to Vienna and Pesth and in a short time he will also be able to reach the Adriatic at Trieste.

People.—The inhabitants of Germany belong to two principal stocks—Teutonic or Germans proper, and Slavens. The latter who originally entered Germany from the E. are found chiefly in Moravia, Bohemia, some of the alpine valleys of Styria and Illyria, on the N. slopes of Upper Silesia, and along the shores

of Pomerania though of one stock, they are known in different districts by different names as Czechs, Wendes, Slovaks, &c. The former stock, to which the great body of the population belong are spread over the whole of the N. W. and S. The proportion between the two stocks is about 1 to 4. In addition, to them, Italians prevail on the S. side of the Alps, in Tyrol, Friuli and Istria, and French in the Rhine provinces on the W. bank of the Rhine. The Greeks, Armenians, and Jews scarcely require to be particularized. In respect of the religion, the Germans are chiefly divided between the R. Catholics and Protestant churches. The following table will give a general idea of the proportion in numbers the various races bear to each other and also of their distribution according to their religious belief:—

Protestants	R. Catholic	Religion
German	39,400,000	— 21,000,000
Slaves	4,500,000	Protestant
French and Walloons	300,000	Jews
Jews	115,000	Greeks
Italians	210,000	Armenians
Greeks and Armenians	5,000	Gypsies
Gypsies	1,400	— 600

Language.—The language of the Slaves includes several dialects; of which the most marked are those of Bohemia and Moravia, and that which is spoken in Silesia, and as distinct with Polish. The German language, on the other hand, the Gothic, in like manner includes a great number of dialects which, however admit of being reduced to the two great classes of High German (*Hoch-Deutsch*) and Low German (*Nieder-Deutsch*). The Low German is the vernacular of the lower orders and presents itself under a great variety of modifications as Alemannic in Switzerland, Swabian in the Schwarzwald and the greater part of Württemberg, Bavarian on the Bavarian plains &c. High German is the spoken language of the great majority of the educated classes, and is in fact the only proper German language, because the only one which is written and printed. This dialect is even not so much perhaps to its intrinsic superiority over Low German as to the accidental circumstances of Luther having published his translation of the Bible in it—a fact equally honourable to the Reformer and to the Reformation—to the Reformer as indicating the consummate ability with which he had performed his task and to the Reformation, as proving the intellectual superiority of those who espoused it, and the close connection which is established between religious freedom and literary progress. This language, from its peculiar structure is admirably fitted for a concise, scientific style, and yet from its great flexibility and full open vowel sounds, its richness in words, its wondrous capacity for variations and combinations, and the power it possesses of expressing with clearness and precision the minutest shades of meaning, it is equally powerful in conveying to the mind the most exalted imagery and fanciful creations of the poet, and the profound ideas of the mental philosopher. The German is rich in standard works in every branch of knowledge and art, and when its writers fail it is not so much by lagging behind the spirit of the age, as by attempting to outstep it, and thereby bewildering themselves and their readers in a vague and mysterious transcendence.

Constitution.—The characteristic feature in the political institutions of Germany is the number and variety of the sovereignties into which it is divided. No fewer than 33 states exercise sovereign rights, and the modes in which they exercise them are of the most heterogeneous description some claiming power which border on despotism others presenting themselves under the form of constitutional monarchies, in which the popular principle is more or less largely developed, and others, both bearing the name, and occasionally though not always, performing the part of free towns or republics. Notwithstanding community of language and so constituted have no natural bond of union, and hence, against any formidable aggressor who may be permitted to attack them in detail, they are almost powerless. The necessity of a common head under which all the forces of these heterogeneous bodies might be concentrated, and made available for the common defence, was felt at a very early period, and Germany was no more united in political independence, by the dissolution of the empire of Charlemagne, than republics were had to an elective monarchy according to which, what were called the Electoral States, while retaining their individual

independence, made choice for life of an emperor to whom they swore allegiance, binding themselves to him and to each other in an indissoluble league, offensive and defensive. This elective monarchy established in the 9th century underwent many modifications, but was continued by a regular succession of emperors till the beginning of the 19th century when it was brought to a termination in the person of Francis II. who resumed the name of Emperor of Germany for that of Emperor of Austria. This change was one of the results of the victories of Bonaparte. Dissolving the old German empire, he formed another under the specious name of the Confederation of the Rhine, and declared himself its protector. In this character he promised to maintain its integrity but the kind of protection meant was soon explained, when, in 1810, he issued his fiat, simply declaring that all the countries between the mouths of the Rhine and the Elbe were annexed to France. The effect of this decree was to extinguish several of the sovereignties which he had guaranteed, and deprive the Confederation of 5518 sq. m. of territory and 1,188,087 subjects. His downfall in 1813 made new arrangements necessary and accordingly the Congress of Vienna, in 1816, established the Germanic Confederation in the form in which, with some later changes, it is exhibited in the table given above, page 1079.

Referring generally to that Table, it will be necessary to enter into a brief explanation of the leading features of the Confederation. These are contained in the Act of Confederation signed and ratified June 8, 1816, and a Declaration published May 15, 1820. Its object is declared to be the maintenance of the security of Germany internally and externally and of the independence and integrity of its respective states. Its affairs are managed by a representative assembly called a Diet (*Bundes-Versammlung*) which meets in Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Austria presiding and its permanent, but has the power of adjournment. It acts either as a General Assembly or Plenum in which every state has one or more votes, according to rank, the whole number being 69 or in a Minor Assembly or committee, in which as the whole number of votes is only 17 the larger states have no more than a single vote, and the inferior states only parts of a vote several of them being grouped together so as to give single votes by delegates, that, while 11 states have a vote each, 22 states have only six joint votes. The initiative is vested in the Minor Assembly or committee which arranges the business generally and decides what matters are to be submitted to the Plenum, but no organic change can be made till sanctioned by the Plenum and carried by a majority of at least two-thirds of its votes. In regard to peace and war all the states must act federatively as other words, if individual state can negotiate with the enemy separately and the contingent of men and money which each must contribute is fixed generally according to the population.

Recent History.—After the French revolution of February 1848 an attempt was made to replace the German Diet by a representative parliament, to meet at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Such a body composed of 500 representatives, did meet in Frankfurt, March 30th and drew up a plan of representation in accordance with which the first German National Assembly was elected, and met likewise in Frankfurt, May 18, 1848. This Assembly elected Arndtke John of Austria to be *Leit* Lieutenant or Regent (*Reichsverweser*) of this newly-constituted German empire. The same person was, in like manner elected Regent by the Diet, then also sitting in Frankfurt, and with this transaction the existence of the Diet may be said to have, for the time being at least, virtually terminated. The newly-constituted Assembly proceeded to form a constitution for the German empire, which, however after being passed, was not recognized by several important states, dissensions ensued and on May 30 1849, the Assembly resolved to transfer its place of meeting to Stuttgart. But this resolution not being acquiesced in by the government, it resolved to remain in Frankfurt while a large body of the members withdrew to Stuttgart, where the so-called German Parliament was summoned for June 5. This was the final death-blow to that Assembly which at one time seemed destined to play so important a part in German history. Subsequently in the same period, Francis endeavoured to force a confederation [Diet] with himself at the head of it. This plan was opposed by sundry states, including Austria which last proceeding

to act on the old law of the Confederation, by which, since 1815, the Diet of German states has been annually assembled at Frankfurt, convoked the Diet for May 10, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Prussia. With exception of Prussia and Oldenburg all the states obeyed this summons. Subsequently to this period the pretensions of Prussia to form and head a separate confederation nearly involved Germany in a general war which was however happily prevented. Meetings between the ministers of Prussia and Austria took place, and differences were so far arranged that these two leading powers, with the concurrence of the other states, united in attempting to re-constitute the German Confederation. Various propositions to effect this object have been made, but no definite result has yet (February 1832) been attained.

Zollverein, or Customs League.—This celebrated commercial union was formed by Prussia, in order to unite the various German states for purposes of trade and commerce, by suppressing the rates and tariffs which each had established, and fixing both a uniform scale and mode of levying, by means of which merchandise, after one fixed payment on the frontier, might be transmitted over the country without the impediment and annoyance of new inspections and new payments on the frontiers of every separate state. Having no compulsory powers, Prussia could only adopt the form of a voluntary association, and endeavor to allure the different states into it, by convincing them of its accordance with their true interests. The success has been very remarkable, and the Zollverein now embraces an area of 131,610 geo. sq. m. and a population of 23,254,899 being 68.06 per cent. of the whole area, and 84.85 per cent. of the population. The several states included in this union will be found marked with an asterisk (*) in the preceding Table, page 1078.—(Conversations Lexicon. *Beyersche Lander u. Völkerkunde. Wiener Almanach. Almanach de Gotha. Annual Register*.)

GERMERSHEIM (anc. *Vicus Julius*) s. to Bavaria, emp. can. of same name, near the confluence of the Quedlin with the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 40 m. N. Carlsruhe. It is a place of considerable strength being surrounded with strong walls on the land side, and otherwise fortified in the rest of a court, justice and several public offices contain a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a ruinous old castle, in which the Emperor Rudolf of Hapsburg died and has some shipping trade, chiefly in corn hemp, and flax and a fishery. Pop. can 21,567.

GERMOE par Eng. Cornwall 1287 ac. Pop. 970
GERNONSTOWN two pars Irel.—1 Louch 1809 ac. Pop. 1093.—2 Mueh 2888 ac. Pop. 682

GERRODE, s. to Germany Anhalt-Bernburg, emp. head of same name, on the Harzgebirge, 28 m. W. S. W. Bernburg. It contains two churches and an hospital and has manufactures of fire-arms a trade in cattle, several mills and an annual fair. Pop. 2193.

GERRSRACH s. to Baden, circle Middle Rhine 1 bank Rhine 16 m. S. Carlsruhe. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs. It well built, has a market-place, and numerous saw-mills, employed in cutting up the trees of the Black Forest, preparatory to their exportation to Holland. P. 2265.

GERRSHEIM s. to Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg in a country and immediate district, s. bank Rhine, 10 m. S. W. Darmstadt. It is walled has a handsome parish church a townhouse, and a monument to Peter Schöffer who was born here some shipping trade, a much frequented weekly market, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2843.

GEROLSTEIN s. v. Rhinland Prussia, gov. of and 25 m. N. Treves, picturesque situated 1 bank Kyll, in a valley hemmed in by cliffs often precipitous, and seriously chafed. It contains a parish church and the ruins of an old castle, and has a mineral spring, which was known to the Romans a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. In the vicinity limestone is quarried and iron mined. Pop. 720.

GEROLZHOFFEN s. to Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia 28 m. N. E. Würzburg. It is walled has a church, chapel townhouse, hospital, and poorhouse a trade in cattle, a gypsum quarry numerous mills, a weekly market, and several annual fairs. The hop and the vine are much cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2160.

GERONA, a maritime prov. Spain Catalonia, bounded, N. by France, E. and S. E. by the Mediterranean, S. and S. W.

by Barcelona, and W. by Lerida between lat. 42° 29' N. and 43° 31' N. and between lon. 1° 29' and 2° 30' E. Area, 4400 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, branches of the Pyrenees ramifying throughout its whole extent, for the most part rugged bare, and precipitous, near their summits, but well wooded lower down and forming numerous fertile valleys and verdant slopes in many places clothed with vineyards and olive plantations and yielding also wheat, rye, barley oats, hemp, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Sheep goats, horned cattle, horses, and mules, are also reared, and game is abundant. The mineral wealth consists chiefly in a few mines of iron, lead, and coal. The province is watered by the rivers Ter Fluvia, Murrer Muga, and several smaller streams; all of which fall into the Mediterranean. Its climate is cold, damp, and ferocious. N. W. winds are frequent, though the valleys are well sheltered. Many features of limited extent—linen, woolen and cotton fabrics, ropes, paper soap, leather cork hark, earthenware hard ware &c. Trade—in raw manufactured goods, agricultural produce wine, oil and cattle. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, rearing cattle, and along the coast in shipbuilding fishing and as mariners. Capital Gerona. Pop. (1844) 184,688.

GERONA (anc. *Gerdunda*) a city Spain, Catalonia, cap. of above prov. 58 m. N. E. Barcelona, on the sides and base of two hills, at the confluence of the Ter and Olla the latter crossed here by two bridges lat. (authedral) 41° 59' 11" N. lon. 2° 49' 45" E. (1.) In shape the city is nearly triangular partly surrounded by walls protected by bastions, and surrounded by a strong square fort called Montauban occupying the summit of the most N. hill and a see the war of independence, its only available out work. Most of the principal streets are spacious, clean, and well paved and the houses substantially built. It has three considerable squares, in the largest of which amongst other handsome edifices, are the town and session houses. The cathedral erected in 1416, is a majestic pile and for solidity and strength combined with delicacy of detail deservedly ranks among the finest churches in Spain. It is built on an eminence and is approached by a superb flight of 88 steps. Connected with the cloisters is a noble old Roman tower. The collegiate of San Felix, a fine erection of the 14th century is remarkable for the height and elegance of its spire within, it is composed of three naves, all sided by pillars, and tastefully adorned in the Gothic style. Of the many other churches, the greater portion are conventional, and possess more or less architectural merit. Gerona once completed 12 convents since the suppression, however four only remain as such the remainder having been adapted to secular purposes and converted into schools barracks, manufactories &c. The remaining public buildings are two hospitals, a theatre, college, numerous schools, and other philanthropic institutions. The piazzas which line the principal squares are used as promenades besides which, there are in the environs along the banks of the Olla and Ter various agreeable public walks, planted with trees. Many theatres—linen and woolen fabrics, paper soap, earthen ware, hardware, &c. Trade—grain fruits, and manufactured goods. An annual fair is held in October. Gerona was the bishopric in the latter end of the 8th century. In the Middle Ages, it was frequently the scene of military operations, and sustained various sieges but the most memorable defence of the city was that against the French in 1809 when, animated by the heroic example of their governor Mariano Alvarez, they successfully resisted their besiegers for seven months and five days, and were only compelled to capitulate by the loss of their leader who became damaged under the united pressure of hunger fatigue, and anxiety. The French lost from 15,000 to 16,000 men. Pop. 8177.—(Maclea.)

GERONIMO (SAR) de Yca, in Peru. See Yca.
GERREANS, or GERREANZ, par Eng. Cornwall 2870 ac. Pop. 888

GERRESHEIM, s. to Rhinland Prussia gov. of and 5 m. E. Düsseldorf in a fertile valley. It has a handsome parish church, of the 12th century a convent, from which, in 1562, Count Guehard of Truchsess-Waldburg archbishop of Cologne, earned off the beautiful Crossens Abbey of Maastricht a distillery a trade in cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1866.
GERRON or GARNOR a headland, N. E. coast Ireland, co. Antrim, between Glenarm and Red Bays 6 m. N. Glenarm

GERE [ana. *Aggeres*] a small river France, rising in dep. Haute-Pyrénées 30 m. E. by E Tarbes, it flows N across dep. Gers, to which it gives its name and falls into the Garonne, about 4 m. S. E. Agas. Total course, 82 m.

GERE, a dep. France, bounded N by Lot-et-Garonne, N. E. Tarn-et-Garonne, E. and N. E. Haute-Garonne, S. Hautes-Pyrénées, S. W. Basses-Pyrénées and W. Landes between lat. 43° 16' and 44° 5' N. and lon. 6° 18' W., and 1° 10' E. greatest length E. to W. 73 m. greatest breadth 56 m. area, 3420 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the S. where it is almost covered by ramifications of the 1 Pyrenees. These stretch nearly in parallel lines from S. to N. lowering fast in the latter direction, and leaving between them a number of longitudinal valleys, each drained by its peculiar stream. The far greater part of the department belongs to the basin of the Garonne but in the W. a branch of the Pyrenean forms a separate watershed sending the waters on its E. side into the basin of the Garonne and those on its W. side into that of the Adour. The principal affluents of the former basin are the Save, Gimone, Rats, Gers, which gives the department its name the Baïse alone not navigable, and the lower of the latter basin the Douze, Midou, and Arros. The climate is temperate and the soil very fertile and salubrious. But owing to the proximity of the Pyrenees the cold is often greater than the latitude might seem to indicate. Still, as none of the heights with in the department exceed 1200 ft. the influence of the mountains is more perceptible in a general modification of the temperature than in more immediate results. Snow is rare, and frost scarcely ever lasts beyond 20 days but the winds are very inconstant and being frequently accompanied with heavy rains and storms of hail, cause serious damage. Mists also often occur when the year is advanced and midway the crops. Rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole surface is arable $\frac{1}{4}$ in vineyards $\frac{1}{4}$ in permanent meadows and nearly as much under wood. The waste land is less than $\frac{1}{10}$. The soil is only of medium fertility but is tolerably well cultivated, producing grain which after satisfying the home consumption leaves a surplus for export. The principal crops, besides the ordinary cereals, are maize and fax. Omeas also, are cultivated on a large scale fruit is rather scarce. Owing to the large extent of surface under the culture of the vine, the produce is necessarily large but the wines produced of which the chief are of the 1 and 2 Maures the best, are only of ordinary quality. Of the 19,000,000 of gallons produced, about 8,000,000 are consumed on the spot and the far greater part of the remainder converted into brandy known by the name of Armagnac. The surplus left for export is very small. The pastures are not good, and the cattle reared upon them are neither numerous nor of good breeds. The only stock to which much attention is paid is swine and swine the former furnishing a considerable export to Spain. Among the forests are several from which excellent timber is obtained. Game and fish abound and poultry particularly ducks and geese are reared on an extensive scale. The legs and thighs of the latter are salted and form a considerable article of export. The minerals are of little consequence. Not one workable seam of coal is found but there are good quarries of gypsum and large masses of a fume spar much used in making glass. The only manufactures of any consequence is that of brandy distilleries of which are found in every quarter. The trade is chiefly in brandy wine, corn flour, poultry mules, and swine. Gers is divided into five arrondissements—Auch, the capital Condom, Lectoure, Lombez, Mirande subdivided into 23 cantons. 467 communes. Pop. 314,895.

GERBAU a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of and 7 m. W. R. W. Schwyz, beautifully situated N. shore. Lake Lucerne, embosomed among orchards, and in a manner isolated from the world by the precipices of the Rigi. It has a new parish church, a small but handsome townhouse, some manufactures of silk and a trade in cattle and cheese, large plantations of which ascend far up the surrounding slopes. German, with the small district around it, formed an independent state for four centuries, but was not incorporated with Schwyz till 1798.

GERHELD 361

GERHELD a market in Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, beautifully situated above the Rhine, near the Fulda, here crossed by a bridge 46 m. N. Würzburg. It contains a Protestant parish church, two castles, an endowment for

noble ladies and an orphan hospital; and has numerous mills, and beds of fine pottery clay. Pop. 1639.

GERSTUNGEN a vil. Saxt-Walmar circle of, and 11 m. W. Elmshorn, on the Werra, here crossed by a bridge. It is an ancient place; is the seat of a court of justice and has four important annual fairs. An imperial diet was held here in 1065. Pop. 1465

GERVAIS (St.) several places, France, particularly—1. A small to. France, dep. Herault, 25 m. N. by W. Béziers, in a narrow but well-watered valley and remarkable only for six coal-mines in its environs. Pop. 1874.—2. A vil. and com. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 18 m. N. W. Riom. It has a trade in cattle and three annual fairs. Pop. 5670.—3. A vil. Sarthe, France, dep. Mayenne, 35 m. S. E. Gennes, with much-frequented warm mineral springs and situated amidst most picturesque scenery.

GERZAT a vil. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. N. E. Clermont-Ferrand on the Beda. It once formed a seignory of the house of Bourbon. Pop. 3718.

GERZEN or **GERZENAU**, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. S. S. E. Bern, on a small lake of same name to the vicinity of magnificent mountain scenery. Among the most conspicuous objects are the cone of the Niesen, and the mural precipices of the Stockhorn. It is surrounded by fine vines and contains a parish church, and an old and a new castle. At a short distance is the bathing establishment of Thalwil. 1 op 808

GERZENKE, a tn. Rheinland Prussia, gov. and 27 m. N. E. Arnberg, a station on the Westphalian railway. It is the seat of a court of justice has five R. Catholic churches and chapels a synagogue, manufacture of linen and earthenware, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3814.

GERZICH a lake, Prussia, partly in S. and partly in W. Prussia gov. Marienwerder. It stretches N. to S. between Neufeldt and Rylen 18 m. has a mean breadth of less than 2 m., and discharges itself by a small stream into the Drewena.

GESPUNART a vil. France, dep. Ardennes, 6 m. N. E. Metz, on the Niedmont. It has four annual fairs. P. 1918

GESO-PALFNA a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Chira, 10 m. S. W. Lanciano. It contains three churches and two convents and has two annual fairs, each of which lasts eight days. Pop. 898

GESTEL commonly **GESTELLEN FELDHOVEN** a vil. Hol land, prov. N. Brabant, 2 m. W. S. W. Eindhoven, with a R. Catholic church and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural, but among them are many artisans and weavers and formerly the place was famed for its fine linen, which were sent to Italy and Spain but this branch of trade no longer exists here. Pop. 1019

GESTINGTHOIR a tn. prov. Eng. Essex 2030 ac. P. 819

GESTRIKLAND or **GERIKLAND**, a former prov. Sweden forming now the S. part of Gafseberg's län.

GESTURI a vil. sd. Sardinia, day of and about 28 m. N. W. Cagliari. In a fertile district, with a richly decorated and several minor churches, a primary school, and almshouse. Pop. 1779

GESUADO a to. to Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 31 m. S. W. Frigento. Pop. 4000

GIFTAFE, a vil. Spain New Castle, prov. of, and 8 m. S. Madrid. It is ill built has irregular streets, a square, a parish church, five chapels, a townhouse prison, college, and some primary schools. Manufactures—linen and coarse cloth, wine, and oil Trade—manufactured goods, agricultural produce hardware, earthenware, &c. Pop. 5494

GETTSBURGH a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on an eminence, 85 m. E. W. M. Harrisburg. It has a court-house, a jail, county offices, an academy, a bank, six churches, a Lutheran theological seminary established in 1826 and extensive manufactures of carriages, two tanneries, &c. P. 1906

GEULLE, a stream, Holland rising in Eindhoven Prussia, about 5 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle, and flowing generally N. W., traversing Dutch Limburg and falling into the Meuse, 5 m. N. N. E. Maastrecht. Total course about 53 m.

GEVAUDAN [Latin, *Gauldania*] a territory France, once part of the former prov. Languedoc, can. of, and 10 m. S. W. Montpellier, in the dep. Hérault, near the Lézard. It is now comprehended in the dep. Hérault and Lézard.

GEWITSCH [Maravia, *Gomaba*] a to. Moravia, cir. and 24 m. W. Olmutz. It has a parish church and a townhouse; and suffered much during the Hussite wars. Pop. 3006.

GEX (anc. *Geshen*) a small tn. France, dep. Ain, on the Jura. lat. 46° 11' N. W. Geneva, at the foot of the French Jura, on the Swiss side, and composed chiefly of one long and steep street. Flocks of marmos sheep are bred in the district which is also rich in vines much Gephyre and goats cheese is made here. Gex was once fortified, and was capital of a considerable territory to which it gave name. Pop. 1855.

GEYER, a taxony circle Zwickau, in a mountainous but well-wooded district, 48 m. S.W. Dresden. It contains a town house, and an ancient church with fine carvings and lofty tower, one of which has a remarkably large bell and manufactures of lace, and embroidery a large cotton-mill, smelting furnaces for tin, which is extensively worked in the vicinity, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 3787.

GEYSERS, or **GEYSERS**, see **ICELAND**.

GHADAMES, or **GADAMES**, a tn. N. Africa in Oasis of same name, Desert of Sahara, regency of, and 210 m. S.E. W. Tripoli lat. 30° 45' N. lon. 8° 24' 30" E. It is surrounded with ruined walls composed mostly of sun-dried bricks houses generally three and four stories in height, built in the Arabian style streets narrow and winding covered in, and dark having only small open spaces here and there to admit the light they are thus constructed to exclude the summer heats, and the rigorous blasts of winter. The principal streets and squares are lined with stone benches, as seats, for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The population is mixed but is chiefly composed of Arabs, Moors, and Negroes. The better class of women rarely go abroad, spending nearly all their time on the flat roofs of their houses though not beautiful their figures are handsome, and their manners gentle and pleasing. Their principal occupation is weaving woollens equally for the use of their families, and partly for sale. The people are of peaceful and inoffensive dispositions extremely devout, and entertain the greatest horror of violence and bloodshed. There are a few rich merchants in the town, but the greater portion of the inhabitants are exceedingly poor still a good deal of traffic is carried on through Ghadames between the coast towns and the interior of Africa. There being no herbage for miles around, the camels must be driven to a distance of two or three days journey. Pop. about 3000. — (Barbary's Desert of Sahara).

GHARA or **GARA** — A river Panjab, being the name by which the united streams of the Beas and Sutlej is known from their confluence near Ferozpur to the junction with the Chenab. The length of course between these two points is about 800 m. It is remarkably direct in the general course, which is E.W. but tortuous at short intervals. Its breadth at Hareke a little below the junction by which it is formed, is 375 yds. at the lowest season and 12 ft. deep running at the rate of 22 m. an hour — A vil. Beaside, N.W. border of the Delta of the Indus and 25 m. from its r. bank lat. 34° 44' N. lon. 67° 56' E. — A small stream in Beaside flowing past the village of the same name, and falling into a long creek opening into the Indian Ocean 10 m. E. Kurrachee; lat. 34° 46' N. lon. 67° 10' E.

GHARMY a vil. Egypt, in the Libyan Desert, a few hours ride from Khiva on the summit of a lofty precipitous rock the houses hanging over and rising high above each other. Close by this village stand the ruins of one of the celebrated temples of the Egyptian Empire. Justinus Ammon the only other existing temple dedicated to that deity being at Karak. Two or three gateways, several fragments of the shafts of columns, a chamber or two, and some walls, are nearly all that now remain of the temple. The gateways and chambers are covered with hieroglyphics. The temple stands on a slightly elevated platform of rock, in the centre of an open glade. From its ruinous condition no idea of the plan of the building can be formed; but, from the vast size of the stones employed as well as from other indications, it would appear to have been a very imposing structure. Various other remains of antiquity are to be met with in the vicinity of Gharmy. — (B. St. John's *Adventures in the Libyan Desert*).

GHARSA, or **GATARA** a tn. Boonaa, r. bank Tchin-tchin river cap of a district lat. 27° 56' N. lon. 89° 18' E. It is a little way S.W. of Mount Chamarai.

GHAT an oasis and tn. in the Sahara, or Great Desert of N. Africa, W. of the S. extremity of Focana lat. 34° 56' N. lon. 11° 15' E. The oasis is comprehended within a circle of not more than three or four miles. The palms it produces are

dwarfish, and half of them do not bear fruit and their dates are of the most ordinary kind. In the gardens besides the palms, a little wheat, barley and grain are cultivated. There are also some fruit-trees, but no roses. The towns, which stand on a hill, is small and the houses are wretched, both within and without they are nearly all built of sun-dried bricks and mud. In the centre of the town is a large square, called Kesh-Bellay the general rendezvous of business and gossip. Two or three palms within the town cast a grateful shadow and make an angle of the street picturesque but no other trees are seen. On the S. without the walls, is a suburb of some fifty mud and stone houses. There are also scattered over the sand on the W. a hundred or more huts made of straw and palm branches. The town is surrounded with walls not more than 10 ft. high but the gates of which there are six are mutually weak, and never so closed as to prevent their being opened at night. All the doors and beams of the houses are of the date-palm wood. Ghât is a great mart for slaves, which are chiefly exchanged for goods.

GHATIS (THE) two ranges of mountains in the penin. near India called the Eastern and Western Ghats the former bounding the table-land of the Deccan, on the E., the latter on the W. They are in general composed of granite, and also contain a quantity of mica. The W. Ghats extend from Cape Comorin on the S. to the Tapti or Tapi river on the N. or about lat. 21° N. a distance of about 1000 m. nearly parallel to the coast, which if approached much more closely than the E. Ghats, the distance not often exceeding 50 m. The range varies considerably in elevation the highest peaks being estimated at 6000 ft. Their width is inordinately rarely exceeding 12 m. With exception of a few places where the rocky masses are too steep to permit any accumulation of soil they are covered with stately forests of teak, oak, and other large timber. Bamboos and the ground rattan also abound here and attain a size which they reach nowhere else. A great deal of beautiful and highly picturesque scenery occurs in these mountains enhanced by numerous magnificent waterfalls. One at Chikm, N. from Poona, is about 1400 ft. high. The E. Ghats commence in the S., about lat. 11° 30' N. to the N. of the Cavery and extend, with little interruption or comparative deviation, on a straight line to the banks of the Kistnah lat. 16° 30' N. separating the low and level country along the Bay of Bengal from the table-land in the interior. They consist of a number of mountain ridges running parallel to one another in their general direction. Their exact height has not been ascertained but they are known to be of considerably less elevation than the W. Ghats the highest summits not exceeding, it is supposed 4000 ft. Their average breadth is about 50 m. They have none of the picturesque beauty of the W. Ghats their surface being very stony dry and exceedingly barren and nearly destitute of trees with exception of a few tracts covered with wild dates. The E. Ghats are in some parts rich in metals iron is very abundant, and copper and lead are worked in several places and diamonds are occasionally found.

GHAZIPOOR, or **GHAKKHOOR** a tn. Hindustan, dist. of same name presid. Bengal prov. of Bengal, pop. 48 m. N.E. Behar lat. 25° 32' N. lon. 85° 32' E. and celebrated over all India for its sublimity. Its position is somewhat elevated above the surrounding country but the town proper is a mean appearance, being principally composed of ruined houses and ghatts, and mud-outcrops fringing the river for about 8 m. with a breadth of not more than ½ m. The only edifice worthy of notice—and that also in ruins—as a building at the E. end of the town overlooking the Ganges, erected by the Nawab Saadat Ali, and now used as a custom-house. It is called the Chakroostom (palace of the 40 pillars) and is built on a basement story of great height rising from the river. It is approached from the town by a handsome Gothic gateway still in tolerable repair the blue, red, and white mosaic pavement is partly entire, and many of the pillars are still remaining. The enclosure, about a mile N. of the town stands on a large plain, and has a neat appearance, the bungalows being laid out in streets, with large compound round each. On a plain near the enclosure is a monument erected to the memory of Lord Cornwallis, who died here in 1805, while on his way to the upper

provinces. The jail is clean and airy, the barracks neat, and well supplied. The E. I. Company have a breeding stud here, where very superior horses are raised for the cavalry. The DISTRICT area, 1850 ges. sq. m., bounded N. and E.



THE CHATEAUFORT PALACE, GHAZIPUR.—From an original drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 1860.

by the Ganges S. by the Ganges, and W. by the Jumna is celebrated for its rice-water and sugar. For the production of which large fields of rice, extending over many hundreds of acres, are cultivated. It is also noted for its snakes the cobra de capella being exceedingly numerous and troublesome. Pop. 1,059,087 or 641 to the geo. sq. m.

(GHEDI) a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov Brescia 5 m. E. Bagno; a plain near the Naviglio. It contains a parish and three auxiliary churches a castle and a school and has a weekly market. Pop. 3193.

(GHEEL, or Genta, a vil and com. Belgium prov of, and 24 m. E. by S. Antwerp 14 m. S. Turnhout on the Grooten Retha. It has four churches manufacturers of cloth, hats wax and tallow candles &c. tanneries, dyeworks, ropeworks &c. and a considerable trade in butter. The community is remarkable for being a colony of deranged persons, who are lodged and boarded in the houses of the country people, who make use of their services, when a suitable, in field and other labor. Little or no restraint is employed, and the best effects thence ensue. Patients are sent hither from all parts of Belgium. In 1841 the number of lunatics residing here were 869 males, and 370 females. P. p. 7079.

(GHEESAN) a tr. Arabia, on the Red Sea, 84 m. N. W. Lolala lat. 16 45 N. lon. 42 30 E. It has a few square stone buildings, but the principal part of it consists of grass huts, which are mostly round, with pyramidal tops, a large fort, greatly decayed and a small harbor scarcely supplied. Water is very scarce. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pearl fishery &c. on the neighboring banks.

(GHELENDJIK) a bay and seaport, Circassia N. E. coast of Black Sea lat. (ord) 44 33' 24" N. lon. 38° 3' 15" E. (a) The bay is about 1 m. wide at the entrance, with 7 and 7½ fathoms water in the middle. It affords good anchorage. The harbor is of an oval form about 8 m. long N. W. to S. E. and 1½ m. broad.

(GHIL) (Wib.) a vil and com. Belgium, prov W. Flanders, 23 m. S. by W. Bruges with breweries and vinegar-works, oil mills, and manufactures of thread and starch, and a trade in tobacco and wax. Pop. 3339.

(GHENNE) (Latin, Apennine) a vil and com. Italy Piedmont, div and 14 m. N. W. Novara near the Sesia. It contains two churches, one of them a large and beautiful structure adorned with paintings frescoes and granite sculpture, and surrounded by a tower and has manufactures of cotton cards and musical strings a trade in wine a weekly market, and a much-frequented annual fair. Pop. 2996.

(GHENNE) city Krypt. See KRYEN.
(GHENT) (French Gend. Flemish Gend. Latin Gend.) a tr. Belgium, cap. prov F. Flanders, in a fertile plain at the confluence of the Lys with the Scheldt on the Turnhout canal, which communicates with the sea, and admits vessels drawing 15 ft. and on the railway from Ostend to Brussels, 81 m. N. W. Brussels. It occupies a triangular space, above 6 m. in circuit, is surrounded by walls defended by a strong citadel and entered by seven gates. In the interior the most striking feature is the great number of canals which branch off from the Lys in all directions and forming a kind of net-work within the town divide it into 36 islands, communicating with each other by 42 large and 46 small bridges. Another striking feature is the number of fine promenades of which the most remarkable is the Coupure, formed by rows of trees along the Bruges canal. The town is on the whole well built. In some of the older parts where many of the houses have gable fronts, which rise tier above tier and present a very fantastic appearance, the streets are often dark, and so narrow, that two carriages can scarcely pass; but in the other quarters, the streets are in general straight and spacious, with rows of handsome houses forming canals enclosed by magnificent quays and there are a great number of squares among which the most deserving of notice are the Marché-du-Vendredi where the weekly market is held and where, in early times the Counts of Flanders were inaugurated and the trades unions used to rendezvous the Count or parade, planted with lime trees, and surrounded by elegant edifices the Place de St. Pierre a large space used especially for reviews and military exercises the corn-market, near the centre of the town; the Place St. Fiercée, where the gate of the castle



THE PLACE DE FIERCÉE, AND GATEWAY OF THE OLD CASTLE OF THE DUCHY OF FLANDERS, GHENT.—From the Penitence & Co.

of the Counts of Flanders still stands and the Place des Recoillets, remarkable for the number of its fine mansions and hotels. Before leaving the squares it may be proper to mention that near the Marché-du-Vendredi, there is an enormous cannon 18 ft. long 10 ft. in circuit, and nearly 3 ft. wide at its mouth evidently a prototype or twin-sister of the famous Mons Meg now in Edinburgh Castle; formed, like her of circles and bars of iron, and strewed Duile Grise, equivalent in Flemish to Mad Margaret.

The principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Bavo a vast structure, somewhat heavy in its exterior but within finely proportioned and richly decorated, possessed of a large crypt, a beautifully carved pulpit, many interesting monuments and fine paintings, and surmounted by an elegant tower 272 ft. high the church of St. Nicolas, the oldest in Ghent.

has somewhat defaced by a modern portico; the church of St. Michael, with a colonnade designed by V. Ghyly, which has been almost destroyed by slanting; the church of St. Pierre, with a beautiful dome, and a facade adorned with corinthian columns; the University a handsome modern structure finished in 1886, with a noble Corinthian portico, modelled on the Pantheon at Rome, a museum of natural history a library of 80,000 volumes, and an attendance of about 800 students; the Hotel-de-Ville composed of two distinct ones, the one of the 17th century combining three orders of architecture, and the other of the 19th century of Louis XVI; the Hotel-de-Ville (custom-house) decorated with doric and corinthian pilasters; the beffroi (belfry) a lofty square tower surmounted by a gilded dragon and containing a fine chime, a clock and several bells, one of which weighs nearly five tons; the new Palais-de-Justice, a handsome structure, intended both to accommodate the courts of law and serve as an exchange; the Maison-de-Force (house of correction) an immense octagonal building the Beguinage, a large nursery surrounded by a wall and moat, and occupied by about 600 inmates, who are sent to be borned by any poor and to employ themselves in works of charity within the town, to which they have free access; the new theatre, on which the municipality are said to have expended £100,000; the Jardin-des-Plantes (botanic garden) boasted of as the finest in Belgium; the general hospital; the post-office, &c. Ghent is the seat of a bishop and the seat of courts of primary resort and commerce of a superior appeal court for both E. and W. Flanders, and of a court of assize and possession, besides the university already mentioned, an atheism episcopal university, a ministerial school academy of painting sculpture, and architecture, a superior primary school, a life, literary and musical societies, a deaf and dumb institution, a lunatic asylum, and a school for the blind, and to be one of the most useful associations of the town and has for its object the legitimization of natural children.

The extent to which the cotton manufacture is carried on in Ghent, has procured it the surname of the Belgian Manchester. It absorbs about £1,600,000 of capital, gives employment to 80,000 workmen and produces about a million of pieces of calico, plain and printed. The other manufactures of importance are refined sugar combed and table linen, woollen cloth, flannel, serge silk lace, thread, ribbons, hosiery, wax-cloth, oil chemical products, armour, physical mathematical and surgical instruments, articles in steel, bronzes, and crystal, carriages, paper hats, delft ware, tobacco, blue starch &c. There are also extensive machine works, repairs, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. The trade in corn, oil, seeds, wine, and Flemish linen—particularly the last, which has been one of its chief exports—is very important. Every Friday about 18,000 pieces of linen are exposed for sale, and several of the annual fairs are very numerously frequented.

The origin of Ghent is uncertain. It is first mentioned as a town in the 7th but does not appear to have acquired much importance till the 12th century when its fortifications were completed. At this time it only occupied the space contained between the Lys and the Scheldt but, by the end of the 13th century it was nearly as large as at present and to much larger than Paris then was, as to justify the long-sore long afterwards said by Charles V.—*Je mépris Paris sans mes Gens de Ghent*. In the bloody fight which agitated Flanders up to the middle of the 14th century Ghent took a leading but not always a successful part and repeatedly by the turbulence of its citizens provoked a fearful retribution. In 1389 when the county of Flanders passed by marriage to the house of Burgundy Ghent followed its fortunes, but shortly afterwards revolted and notwithstanding of severe reverses in one of which it lost 20,000 and in another 16,000 of its citizens, scarcely ceased to be prosperous. The spirit of revolt, however, was subdued, and Charles the Bold was peacefully crowned at Ghent in 1467. In 1500 Charles V. was born at Ghent, and 16 years after succeeded to the most extensive monarchy which had existed in Europe from the days of Charlemagne. The Gantois appear to have dreaded a coalition with such a power but at last, in 1567 when an extraordinary sedition was fomented, broke out in open resistance. Severe punishment soon followed, and the citizens, in addition to other enormous fines, were obliged to pay for the erection of a Citadel intended to keep them in bondage. Ghent afterwards

suffered much during the aggressions of Louis XIV. the occupation of Maximilian, and the commotions of the French revolution; but the advantages of its position and the industry of the citizens, seem to make it superior to all calamities and its prosperity is again as great as ever. Pop. 94,890.

GHIERZIN a maritime town Asiatic Turkey Anatolia, S. coast Black Sea, 16 m. S. by E. Europe. It has some little coasting trade. Pop. about 5000.

GHILAMIA, a town Tibet 110 m. E by N. Lassa. It contains two Bhedist temples of colossal proportions and is a station of a Chinese garrison; carries on a considerable trade in large hard deer horns, and rivets, with Lassa and with the Chinese provinces of Szechuen and Yunnan.

GHILAN a prov. Persia, S.W. shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded N.E. by the latter E. and S.E. by prov. Mazandaran S. by Irak Ajemi N. by Russia, and W. by prov. Azerbaidjan length, 170 m. breadth about 50 m. The general aspect of this province presents a striking contrast to the high peaked plains of Persia, being covered with lofty mountains and magnificent woods although in many parts swampy and unhealthy especially along the shores of the Caspian where the people lose the fresh color of the upper land and look sallow and less athletic. The climate, also, is insubstantial, being extremely damp a greater quantity of rain falling here than in any other of the Caspian provinces, while the mountains are rarely wholly free from snow. A singular hot S.W. wind sometimes springs up, suddenly changing the temperature in a remarkable manner it generally lasts 24 hours, and is followed by a tempest of snow and rain from the N.E. The only grain grown on the plains is rice which, requiring the fields to be constantly under water, renders these parts of the country still more unwholesome. Cotton will not grow and the fruits have an acid and harsh taste. Sugar-cane and orange-trees which abound in the neighbouring provinces, Mazandaran are here cultivated as ornamental plants only. The cattle are small and humped. There exists in Gilian however a wealthy class of land proprietors and the people are well lodged clothed and fed. There are few or no villages, the peasants residing either in single dwellings or small communities, seldom exceeding eight houses. The coast presents a succession of five bays. Capital, Rasht.

GHILJI one of the most numerous and powerful of the Afghan tribes. See AFGHANISTAN.

GHIO a town Asiatic Turkey See KASTAMUN.

GHIR, GHER, or RAP-APPEST a cape, Morocco, on the Atlantic, 65 m. S.W. Mogador lat. 50° 57' 30" N. lon. 9° 58' 30" W. Its highest part is 1235 ft. above the sea.

GHIRLAZZA a vil. in Sardinia, div. and 46 m. N. by W. Cagliari on the elevated plain of Marghina. It has a parish and several minor churches a primary school, and an ancient tower manufacturer of coarse woollens and table covers a trade in wine cattle, skins and cheese and an annual fair. Pop. 2200.

GHIRAI DA a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. Bergamo dist. of 3 m. from Martinengo in a plain on the Serio. It was once fortified and the gates and part of the fortifications, including the walls and towers of a castle which figured during the civil wars, still remain. It has a handsome parish church in the form of a round tower, two auxiliary churches, an almshouse, 456 workshops and houses. Pop. 1874.

GHIRLAIN (St.) a small town Belgium prov. Walloon 6 m. W. by S. Mons near the railway to Valenciennes with a great trade in coals soap-works salt refineries, oil-mills, breweries, bleacheries, a bootbuilding yard, &c. It originated in a monastery founded by Dagobert, in 653. Pop. 1896.

GHISTELLE, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. S. by E. Oostend. It has manufactures of cordage, tanneries, breweries, oil, and flour mills &c. P. 3864.

GHISTEN-DIL a town Turkey in Europe 988 m. W. N.W. Adrianople lat. 42° 19' N. lon. 22° 57' E. capital of same name. It is the seat of a Greek bishop and has some square towers, and warm sulphureous springs. Pop. 10,000.

GHIZEH GHAUS or GHEEN a town Middle Egypt, 1 bank Nile, about 4 m. S.W. by Cairo. It was formerly an important place, much frequented by merchants, and a city beautified by palaces but now it is a heap of ruins around which a mere village is built, having a few cattle and ruined

houses. Eggs have been hatched here by artificial means since the time of the Pharaohs. In its immediate vicinity are the pyramids which have been named from it, though they are continued southwards, at varying intervals of distance, for nearly 10 m. Those close to Ghizah are principally 5 or 6. As they are all formed nearly on the same plan, a short description of the largest, called the Great Pyramid or Pyramid of Cheops, may suffice for all. It stands on a limestone plateau connected with the Libyan chain, about 160 ft. above the level of the Nile. Its base forms a square, each side of which was originally 744 ft., though now by the removal of a cutting reduced to 746 ft. and contains nearly 18 acres. It is built in platform which successively diminish in ascending till, at the summit, the platform contains only 1067 sq ft. The whole height is 456 ft. and the series of platforms present a succession of 203 steps, up which the ascent is made without difficulty. The interior entered 474 ft. above the base of the N. face, contains numerous chambers; one of which called the King's Chamber is 34½ ft. long 17 wide, and 19½ high, and contains a sarcophagus of red granite. The whole pyramid unquestionably the most stupendous mass of stone building ever put together by the hand of man, is said by Herodotus to have employed 100,000 men for 30 years, and its solid contents have been computed at 85,000,000 cubic feet. Another very remarkable work in the same vicinity is the Sphinx, an immense colossal figure cut out of the solid rock.

GHIZNI in Afghanistan. See GHURKHE.

GILIN a vil. and com. Belgrum prov. Hainaut, 8 m. W. Mons, with a large glass-work, and productive quarry of paving-stones, lime-works, &c. Pop. 2917.

GHOJAM SWAN KA KOT, a small but thriving town, Scinde, r. bank, W. branch of the Indus lat. 24° 39' N. lon. 67° 41' E. The surrounding country is well cultivated and productive especially of sugar cane.

GHOZAKA a vil. Persia, prov. Khorasan 14 m. E. Meshed, perpetually harassed in the forays of the Turcomans. Pop. 1000.

GHOEGHALI a tu. Hindostan prov. Bengal, r. bank, Teesta lat. 25° 15' N. lon. 89° 10' E. 1½ m. N. N. F. Calcutta. The most remarkable monument existing among the extensive ruins here is the tomb of Imad Ghazi Khan the first conqueror of the district.

GHORA TRUI a vil. Afghanistan, r. bank, Indus 11 m. S. W. Attock lat. 33° 48' N. lon. 72° 57' E. There is here a very dangerous rapid resulting from the lateral contraction of the high and rocky sides of the river which is here narrowed to a width of only 250 ft. Through this narrow channel the Indus rushes at the rate of 9 to 10 m. an hour and with the noise of thunder.

GHOEBUND a vil. N. Afghanistan, 30 m. N. Cabool lat. 35° 4' N. lon. 68° 47' E. in a gorge on the S. slope of the Hindu Kush surrounded with fine gardens and orchards. It gives name to the beautiful & fertile valley in which it is situated. The latter is covered with multitudes of fragrant shrubs and flowers, with a great variety of tulips. It also abounds in minerals including lead ore, iron lapis lazuli and antimony. There are also veins of silver.

GHORE, a tu. W. Afghanistan, 80 m. N. N. E. Doonhak lat. 33° 58' N. lon. 65° 31' E. It is now an insignificant place, but was at one time the capital of sovereigns whose power extended over Khorasan, Afghanistan, Scinde, and Lahore. Ghore is supposed to have been one of the earliest seats of the Afghan race.

GHORE a vil. and com. Belgrum prov. Hainaut, 27 m. N. E. Tournai with breweries, and manufactory of linens, and shawls. Pop. 2314.

GILIMOURDJINA or **KHOSROUDJINA**, a tu. European Turkey 78 m. S. W. Adrianople, near the coast of the Archipelago and defended by a castle. Pop. 8000.

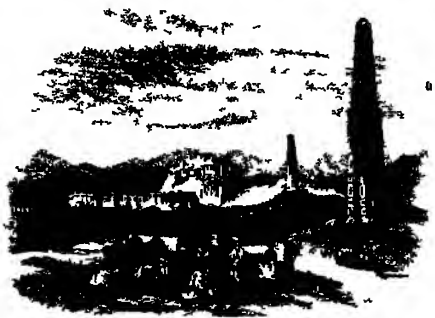
GHUNPORE, a tu. Hindostan Nizam's dominions, prov. of and 60 m. S. S. W. Hyderabad lat. 16° 33' N. lon. 78° 57' E. It is a fortified hill and contains one of the largest and finest mosques in the Nizam's possessions now however mostly used by travellers as a choultry.

GHURUN a tu. Asiatic Turkey prov. March 30 m. W. Malatiah in a deep narrow valley. The town contains 1770 inhabitants, who are engaged in trade with the migratory tribes of Turcomans and Kurds.

GHURRY a considerable vil. Scinde, on the route from Rohar to Jeddah lat. 27° 31' N. lon. 69° 7' E. It contains a considerable number of shops, and is capable of furnishing supplies in moderate quantity.

GHUZEL-HISSAR, a city Anatolia. See **ANIZ**.

GHUZNEE, or **GUCUR**, an ancient and celebrated city and fortress Afghanistan, 60 m. S. S. W. Cabool lat. 33° 10' N. lon. 68° 57' E. r. bank, and near the source of the Logar on an eminence forming the W. extremity of a range of hills, stretching E. and W. 7736 ft. above sea-level. The city contains about 1500 houses, usually two stories high, and is surrounded by walls, formed of mixed masonry and brick work, carried along the steep the entire length of the spur of the hill on which it stands. The walls are strengthened with numerous bastions and a trench surrounds the whole. The citadel which is towards the N., occupies an eminence overlooking the town, and presents a very imposing appearance, but lying in ruin commanded by the neighbouring hills, is not so formidable as it looks. There are four bastions in the city but of a very inferior description being covered merely



THE FORTRESS AND CITADEL OF GHUZNEE.—From Atherton's Travels in Afghanistan.

with mats and wood. In consequence of the elevated position of Ghuznee, the cold is intense in winter causing the mercury to fall from 10° to 20° below zero and freezing the streams and pools to the depth of several feet while the snow storms are sometimes so severe, it is said so to have destroyed the population several times. Notwithstanding this the country around is productive in grain and fruit, the apples and pears of Ghuznee being much celebrated. Three miles N. are the ruins of the ancient city which, eight centuries ago, was the capital of an empire reaching from the Tigris to the Ganges, and from the Jaxartes to the Persian Gulf. Two lofty minarets, the tomb of Sultan Mahmood and some other buildings, still attest its ancient grandeur. Ghuznee was taken by storm by the British troops in 1839. Upon the intercession in 1841 it again fell into the hands of the Afghans, from whom it was recovered in 1842.—(Chenery; Mission Oriental Interpreter Thornton's Gazetteer.)

GHYRTE, KINCHEH or **TURKE**, a tu. Nubia, l. bank, Nile lat. 25° 17' N. lon. 33° 0' E. Here is a remarkable temple hewn out of the rock, and justly considered as one of the most stupendous monuments of Nubia.

GIACOMO DI LUSANA, a vil. Austrian Italy gov. Vercelli, prov. and N. of Vercelli with a valuable quarry of variegated marble, which is in large demand. Pop. 2500.

GIAGLIONE, a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, riv. Turin prov. and S. W. of W. Susa, on a hill l. bank, Dora. It contains a parish church of very early date and an ancient castle. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and cattle rearing. Pop. 1496.

GIANJAR, a dist or native state, Indian Archipelago, 8 N coast of Bali and opposite Baudia Island. It is about 17 m. long by 7 m. broad, is hilly but generally fertile, and covered with rice fields. Its capital, of the same name, lies about 8 m. inland and is the residence of the Rajah. Pop. of state, 800,000.

GIANUTRI [ann. *Arizones*] an uninhabited Isl. Medi terranean, off the coast of Tuscany about 9 m. S. Mount Argentario formed like a crescent, and about 4 m. in circuit. The granite, of which it is principally composed appears to have been quarried by the Romans, who have left some unfinished columns.

GIANVI'S CAUSEWAY an extensive and extraordinary assemblage of polygonal basaltic columns N. coast of Ireland co. Antrim between Bangor Head and Port Rush; lat $55^{\circ} 15' N$ lon. $6^{\circ} 33' W$. It is divided into three unequal parts—the eastern middle, and western causeway; the whole comprising a multitude of columns consisting of prisms of equal dimensions throughout their whole height, which ranges from 15 to 85 ft. with a diameter of 15 to 25 ins. and varying in their number of sides from three to nine, although the greater number have pentagons and hexagons. Each of the pillars is perfectly distinct, and almost invariably differs in size, number of sides and points of articulation from the adjacent columns to which however it is so close, that water cannot pass between them. Almost every column is composed of several pieces the joints of which are articulated with the greatest exactness, and in a strictly horizontal direction. Generally the upper part of the section is concave, and the lower convex, but this arrangement is sometimes reversed. The basalt of which they are composed is of a very dark colour approaching to black.

GIARRATANA [ann. *Cervantes*] a vil and com. Sicily prov. of and 28 m. W by S. Syracuse. It stands on a lofty height, and contains some ancient remains. Pop. 2400.

GIARRE, a vil and com. Sicily prov. of and 15 m. N.W. E. Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna, and at a short distance from the Ionian Sea. It is a flourishing place, and contains a handsome church recently built.

GIARRETTA [ann. *Savanna*] a river Sicily which rises on the W. slope of Mount Etna, and flowing S.E. falls into the Ionian Sea, 8 m. S. by E. Catania, after a course of about 40 m. It may be considered as defining the boundaries of the mountain on the W. and S. Fine specimens of yellow red and black amber are found floating at its mouth but the precise place whence it comes has not been discovered.

GIAVE, a vil Ital. Basilica, div. of and 28 m. S.E. Sassari on a hill of same name, near the crater of an extinct volcano. It has a large parish and several minor churches, a primary school and old castle, a trade in corn and other agricultural produce and an annual fair. Pop. 1576.

GIAVENO [Latin, *Javena*] an Ital. Piedmont, div. of and 18 m. W by S. Turin, in a mountainous district 1 bank. Sangone. It is a large and well built place, with five public squares, one of them adorned with shady alleys. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices. It contains three parish churches, one of them a handsome modern structure, with three naves two monasteries with churches a palace once the residence of an abbot, a college or gymnasium the buildings of which though partly unfinished, are very handsome a communal school, an hospital, and has manufactures of iron and iron wire, four tanneries, two paper and two silk mills and a considerable trade in wood and charcoal, cattle, dairy produce, apples, pears, and chestnuts. Pop. 8866.

GIBELLINA, a vil and com. Sicily prov. of and 58 m. S.E. Trapani. Pop. 4966.

GIBRALTAR [ann. *Gomel*] a in Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 7 m. N.N.E. Huelva 1 bank. Océan here navigable. It is tolerably well built, contains two churches, one

of them a handsome structure, with three naves; a townhouse, a public school, the remains of two forts, the buildings of two monasteries, and a summary and has some trade in corn, wine, wool, and fruit; and an annual fair. Pop. 2804.

GIBRALTAR [Arabic, *Jebel-tarik*—the hill of Tarik a Barber leader who conquered the fort in 711 Italian, *Gibilterra*] a tn. and strongly fortified rock, Spain Andalusia, belonging to Great Britain; lat. $36^{\circ} 9' N$ lon. $5^{\circ} 21' W$. This remarkable fortress which forms the key to the Mediterranean standing on a peninsula at its entrance is connected with the continent of Spain by a low sandy isthmus, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad having the Bay of Gibraltar on the W. and the open sea of the Mediterranean on the E. Near the point of junction of this isthmus with the mainland are the Spanish lines, between which and the rock is a space called the Neutral Ground. The highest point of the rock is about 1400 ft. above sea-level. Its N. face is almost perpendicular while its E. side is full of tremendous precipices. On its S. side it is almost inaccessible making approach from seaward impossible the W. side, again although nearly as rugged and precipitous as the others, slopes towards the



sea, and here the rock is secured by extensive and powerful batteries, rendering it apparently impregnable. The body of the rock consists of a kind of primary marble, running in strata of 20 to 40 and 50 ft. in thickness. At the N. extremity of the rock are perpendicular fissures, on the ledges of which a number of hawks nest and rear their young in the breeding season. They throw down from their nests the bones of small birds, mice, and other animals on which they feed and these are gradually washed, with a current of red earth, into a breccia of angular fragments of the decomposing limestone. There is a number of remarkable caves in various parts of the rock, some of them beautifully picturesque, but all difficult of access. The most singular of these natural excavations is St. Michael's on the S.W. side the entrance to which is 1000 ft. above sea-level. The natural animal productions of Gibraltar are wild rabbits, woodcocks, teal, partridges, snakes, and monkeys; the latter of a dark brown colour and without tails. When seen from a ship's deck, no

appearance of vegetation presents itself on the rock, the whole having an exceedingly barren and forbidding aspect but it is not in reality so desolate in this respect as it seems. Apples, figs, and orange trees growing freely together with a great variety of odoriferous plants. The climate is temperate during the greater part of the year; and even in the summer months, the excessive heat is allayed by a refreshing breeze that sets in during the forenoon, and continues till sunset. The temperature in winter is considerably higher than in the neighbouring country so that the snow which falls but seldom soon disappears.

Vast sums of money and an immense amount of labour have been spent in fortifying this celebrated stronghold. Numerous caverns and galleries extending 2 to 3 m in length, and of sufficient width for carriages, have been cut in the solid rock forming safe and sheltered communications from one part of the garrison to another without being exposed to the fire of an enemy in cases of attack. Along these galleries, at intervals of every 12 yds. are port-holes bearing upon the neutral ground and bay while trees, shrubs, and flowers of various kinds, have been planted at different points, both for ornament and utility. On the summit of the rock there are several barracks, towers and fortresses. Of late years the fortifications have been carefully strengthened at every vulnerable point. The total number of guns now mounted on the rock is said to be not less than 1000. The principal defences are on the W side, fronting the bay but there is also a battery on the E side though the steepness and ruggedness of the rock render it almost unnecessary.

The town of Gibraltar is situated on the W side of the peninsula, terminating in Europa Point and fronts the Bay. It consists chiefly of one spacious street about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, lined with shops, and paved and lighted. The principal

the settlement is treated as a garrison-town, the power of exacting laws being vested in the governor alone. All criminal cases are determined according to the laws of England. Every precaution is taken to prevent the increase of new residents. Foreigners are permitted to remain during specified periods only and on giving the required security. The population in 1861 amounted to 17,647 of whom 15,469 were residents, and 2185 aliens. In addition there were military 6960 and 572 convicts.

Gibraltar under the name of Calpe, and Mount Aabya, now called Apes Hill opposite to it on the African coast, were called by the ancients the Pillars of Hercules and in very early ages were regarded by the people dwelling E. of them as the western boundary of the world. Gibraltar came into possession of the English, by conquest, in 1704. It has been since repeatedly besieged, but always without success. The last and most formidable attack made on it, occurred in September 1782, when the Spaniards, aided by a powerful fleet and army from France, scaled the fortress with floating batteries but were defeated with great loss by the garrison commanded by General Elliot. On this occasion an immense discharge of red hot shot was maintained on the attacking boats with the most destructive effect.

The Bay of Gibraltar formed by Europa Point on the E., and Point St. Marcus on the W. It is of a semicircular form, about 6 m. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and is varying from 4 to 250 ft. The greatest depths are at the entrance, increasing gradually towards the head of the bay. The tide runs 4 and 5 ft. The best anchorage is from off the middle of Algebras, W side of the bay towards Maracaiva river also on the W side, and near its head. The shipping is protected on the British side by two formidable moles, called the Old and New Mole, one on the N and the other on the S.

side of the town of Gibraltar. The former runs 1100 ft. into the sea, the latter 700 ft. An elbow formed by the shore affords shelter for large vessels in winter the furthest out lying in 6 and 5 fathoms. Opposite the town of Gibraltar on the W side of the bay is the Spanish town Algebras.

The Strait of Gibraltar The narrow channel between the E. part of Spain and the N. of Africa, forming the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic. Its width at the narrowest part is about 15 m. greatest depth 960 fathoms. Through this strait a powerful easterly current, running at the rate of from 8 to 6 m. an hour sets constantly from the Atlantic into the Medi-

terranean. But there are also two lateral currents, one on the European, and one on the African side, each of them about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad and flowing at about the same rate as the central current and edging and flowing with the tide, setting alternately into the Mediterranean and into the Atlantic. An excess of water is constantly flowing into the former from the latter to supply the loss sustained by evaporation.

GIBRALTAR (BAH AMORRINO DE) a to Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. of 108 in S. E. Maracaibo, on a small river of same name, which falls into the lake of Maracaibo. It is situated in the midst of an extremely fertile region, where cane and other tropical productions are raised in abundance. It was founded in 1552 but has suffered greatly from the incursions of Indians and pirates. Pop. 3500.

GIDDING three par. Eng. Huntingdon.—1 (Great) 2050 ac. Pop. 503.—2 (Little) 713 ac. Pop. 41.—3 (Shingle) 1061 ac. Pop. 105.

GIDEA, a river, Sweden. Hornosmids lln, rises about lat. 64° 22' N. lon. 17° 25' E. flows S.E. passing the small town of Gideå, forming some small lakes, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, in lat. 58° 20' N., after a course of above 100 m.

GIDLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 3449 ac. Pop. 166



THE TOWN AND BAY OF GIBRALTAR.—From Chappin & Baynes.

buildings are the governor's and lieutenant-governor's houses, the Admiralty naval hospital, victualling office, and barracks, and a handsome theatre. There are Protestant and E. Catholic churches, a Methodist chapel and four Jewish synagogues, seven regimental, and two public schools, public libraries, &c. There are also a Jewish asylum, almshouses, &c. The water for the supply of the town and garrison is collected during the rainy season, the roofs of the houses being so constructed as to receive the falling rain, which subsequently finds its way to a tank beneath, thence every house is provided. Gibraltar is a free port, but its trade has greatly declined within the last half century. It still however continues to be a valuable exception for the distribution of British manufactures to the Barbary States, and to the different countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Cottons, woollens, &c. are imported from England, sugars and rum from the West Indies, tobacco, rice, and flour from America; and wines, silks, wax, &c. from the East. The chief export is wine. The revenue of Gibraltar for the year 1861 was £31,697 and the expenditure £20,835, when a deficit occurs it is met by a parliamentary vote in aid. No executive or legislative council exists here. The administration is vested in the governor who is also commander in-chief of the troops and

GIEBOLDEHAUSEN or **GIEBOLDHAUSEN** a vil. Hanover prov. Hildesheim, cap. hall of same name, 1. bank, Rehme, 14 m. E N E. Göttingen. It is an old place, contains a R. Catholic church, and has manufactures of linen. Pop. in 2140, 1699.

GIELEN a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 88 m. S E Orleans, r. bank, Loire, here crossed by a fine bridge of 12 arches. It has an imposing aspect, and is well built, partly on a height, crowned by the church of St. Louis and an old chateau in good preservation now containing the law courts and government offices. It has several other antique edifices; manufactures of dailware and serge; a brewery; a tannery and some trade in wool. Pop. 5107.

GIELEN is a Wittenberg circle Jaxt on the Bruns, 7 m. S. E. Hildesheim. It has two churches, one of them a handsome edifice, with two towers; a townhouse hospital and Latin school. Manufactures of linen and cotton cloth and a paper and other mills. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Gießen suffered much from all parties during the Thirty Years War. Pop. 3000.

GIERSDORF several places, Prussia, particularly—1 (Ober-Weser) prov. Silesia, gov. of 38 m. S W Breslau, at the source of the Weistritz, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1153. — 2 A vil. prov. Silesia, gov. of 8 W from Liegnitz, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a paper saw and other mills. Pop. 1888.

GIESMANNESDORF several places, Prussia, particularly—1 (Ober-Mittel and Nieder) a vil. prov. Silesia, gov. Lignitz, 10 m. S W Breslau, with a castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1163. — 2 A vil. prov. Silesia and gov. Lignitz, circle, Bolkow, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and a mill. Pop. 1245.

GIESSEN a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Oberhessen, beautifully situated, r. bank, Lahn and completely surrounded by water 30 m. N. Frankfurt. It was originally fortified but the ramparts have been levelled, and converted into agreeable walks. It is still entered, however by four gates is substantially though very irregularly built and contains three public squares with a number of private mansions deserving notice. The principal public buildings are the castle, now converted into government offices several churches, the townhouse, the burgher hospital the arsenal, now used as a magazine the barracks and above all the buildings of the university which was founded in 1527 is provided with 58 teachers, attended (1845) by 612 students, and possesses a library of 35,000 volumes observatory botanical garden, valuable philosophical apparatus, and other collections. Among the professors, the most distinguished name at present (1852) is that of the celebrated chemist, Liebig. Besides the university Gießen possesses a gymnasium and several other superior schools. The manufactures consist of hats hosiery cordons, soap, red and white leather wares, articles in gold and silver liquors, vinegar and tobacco and there are also breweries, oil and other mills a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and several annual fairs. Pop. 8105.

GISTEVEEN a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe 10 m. E N. A. Asser, with a Reformed church and school a normally some linen-weaving and wagon-making. Pop. agricultural 585.

GIEETHOORN a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel 16 m. N. Zwolle composed of two rows of houses in the centre of which is a wind corn-mill, and the Reformed church an elegant building. It also has a Baptist church, and two schools. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in turf cutting and cattle rearing. Pop. 1400.

GIFFORD a vil. Scotland, co. of and 4 m. S. S. E. Haddington on a rivulet of same name; houses are all of stone, and though not uniform well built. It has a vicarage church, a Free church, and three well-attended schools. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture two annual fairs are held in the village. John Knox, the Reformer is generally supposed to have been a native of Gifford and Witherspoon an eminent divine, and moral and political writer of last century was born in the manse. Pop. 325. (Local Correspondent.)

GIFHORV, a tn. Hanover gov. of and 53 m. S. E. Lüneburg cap. hall of same name, at the confluence of the Ise with the Aller. It was once fortified, but is now open contains a castle now used as a courthouse, a church, and hospital, and makes a good deal of garden produce. Pop. to 1250; hall 15,563.

GIGANTINI, a mountain, Isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari prov. Oueri, a little S. E. of Tempio. It is the culminating point of the chain of L'imbura, and rises almost perpendicularly above the extensive plain of Oueri height, 4101 ft.

GIGGLESWICK a vil. and par. England co. York (W. Riding) THE VILLAGE 50½ m. W N W York is mostly built; contains a handsome church and a somewhat celebrated free grammar school founded by Edward VI. in which Archbishop Fleury received the rudiments of his education. In the vicinity a remarkable ebbing and flowing well, the water of which rises and falls in 3½ minutes—a phenomenon supposed to be caused by the filling and emptying of a natural syphon. Area of par 18 419 ac. Pop. vil. 855 par 5965.

GIGHA a small isl. Scotland, about 1½ m. off W coast, co. Argyll, between Islay and Kintyre lat. 56 43 N. lon. 5 45 W about 6 m. long and about 2 m. broad at the broadest part. Its coast is rocky on the W side, but at the two ends, and on the E. side, are beautiful sandy beaches, and there are three bays all of them having good anchorage. The island is generally low with exception of one elevation of about 400 ft. and its soil fertile and tolerably well cultivated. At the S W end is a remarkable subterranean passage, into which the sea rushes with great violence emitting a thundering noise on its return, occasioned by the rolling of large stones. Pop. including that of a small inland close by called Cua, 247.

GIG-LAO (GIG-LAO) [ann. Siam] an isl. off the coast of Siam about 8 m. S W of the peninsula of Mount Argenteo area about 8 sq. m. very rugged surface, covered in many parts with lofty granite hills. On the top of one of them stands the town of Giglo, defended by several towers. It contains a parish church and immediately below is a small gulf which forms a kind of natural harbour. The soil is generally fertile, and when not occupied by wood is chiefly appropriated to the culture of the rice. The granite quarries were worked by the Romans. Pop. 1896.

GIGVAC a small tn. France dep. Haut-Rhin, 17 m. W N W Mompeller 1 bank Herant in a district rich in vines, mulberries and olives. It has an antique church and bridge with manufactures of variegated brassy woolen yarn and a trade in olive confections, brassy &c. Pop. 2471.

GIGVOD (Latin Gnidivum) a tn. Italy Piedmont, div. of and 8 m. N N W Aosta, r. bank Dora Baltea. It contains a communal school and the remains of an ancient castle P. 1260.

GIGUELA a river Spain New Castle. It rises on the W slope of the Sierra di Guadalupe, prov. of and 15 m. W by S. the town of that name, flows arcuately S E W and after a course of 90 m. joins r. bank, Guadalupe, 35 m. N E. Cadiz. Real. Its principal affluents are the Hlaneros on the right, and the Zuevera on the left.

GILJON a township in Spain, Asturias prov. of, and 18 m. N N E Oviedo on the Bay of Biscay. The old town occupies the upper part of the slope, and is partly surrounded by ancient walls the more modern portions extend to the shore, both being commanded by a fortress and several batteries. In general the streets are wide, clean and paved the houses well built and commodious. It has a small parish church and numerous chapels a townhouse, prison, hospital nautical and several primary schools, a custom house, triumphal arch economic society and an Augustinian convent, now converted into a cigar-manufactory which employs 1400 persons a glass and bottle work and some coasting trade in coal grain, elder paving-stones and colonial produce. Fishing and sailing ships are carried on to some extent. The anchorage is good, and the harbour safe, though rather difficult of access, and in 1844-1845 was visited by 885 vessels, of which 734 were coasters, tons 57,334. Coal exists in the vicinity but is not wrought. Pop. 6218. (Madon.)

GIL (Sar) or **St. Gil**, a tn. New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. Socorro, 84 m. S W Pamplona, on an affluent of the Suarez, here crossed by a stone-bridge. It was founded in 1690 has a college, manufactures of tobacco and cotton cloth and an extensive trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 6000.

GILA a considerable river N America, in the latter part of its course forming the boundary between the U States and the Mexican State of Sonora. It is an affluent of the Colorado del Occidente and has its sources in the mountains of Santa Katherina, in the State of New Mexico; about lat. 32° 45' N and E of lon. 108° 30' W from which it flows W, and joins the Colorado, at lat. 32° 40' N and W of lon. 114° 0' W just before it falls into the Gulf of California. Its whole course being about 450 m. About lon 108° 40' W or probably about 80 m. from its source, it is 50 ft. wide, with an average depth of about 3 ft. swift and clear; the banks covered with trees and a luxuriant vegetation: the former consisting chiefly of cotton-wood, a new species, mesquite, yucca, a few oaks and larch. Here also a species of trout abounds. Further down, or about lon. 110° W the banks of the stream and the country around assume a wild, rugged and inhospitable appearance: the mountains of trap, granite, and red sandstone in irregular and confused strata but generally dipping sharply to the S. cluster so closely together that it becomes difficult to tell from what direction the river comes, or in what direction it is going. A few miles lower down the valley of the Gila widens, and is covered with a dense growth of mesquite, (*Acacia prosopis*) cotton-wood and willow the pathways, and every other variety of cactus, the latter flourishing in great luxuriance. Little or rather nothing is known of the tributaries of the Gila. The R. O. San Pedro which joins it from the S and the rivers San Francisco, Salinas, and Bonita from the N are almost the only affluents of which anything has been ascertained. Most of the tributaries are insignificant at their junction with the Gila and can be stepped across the result of their traversing deserts of sand and arid regions unwatered by runs, by which their waters are gradually absorbed. The Gila is navigable for small boats only and that but to the village of Yuma, about 100 m. above its junction with the Colorado.

The ruins of numerous houses are found along the whole course of the Gila proving that these regions were much more populous at a former period than they are now. These ruins are uniformly of the same kind, not one stone nor remnant on the top of another and they are discoverable only by the broken pottery around them and at times laid in regular order showing the traces of the foundation of a house. Most of these outlines are circular and vary from 40 by 50 to 200 and 400 ft. in diam. They are unknown and are mostly of an unexplained, round, but by tradition.—(*Notes of a Military Reconnaissance in California* by Lieut. Col Emory Washington, 1848).

GILAD a vil Hungary Thutier Thence, on the Temevar on an arm of the Temevar, about 4 m from Zeebely. It contains a Greek non-anted parish church. The inhabitants are Wallachians. 1 p. 4000.

GILBERT ISLANDS, or KINGSMILL GROUP a group of 16 lks Pacific Ocean between lat. 1° 0' S and 2° 30' N and lon. 171° 0' and 174° 30' E. They are of coral formation all low the highest land in the group not exceeding 50 ft., and are but wearing away by the action of the sea. Their soil, which is but a few inches in depth, is of coral, sand and vegetable mould. Their cultivation consists for the most part, in that of the cocoa-nut and pandanus, which are the chief articles of food. The natives also cultivate with great care, a species of the taro (*Arum cordifolium*). The bread-fruit tree is to be found on the N islands but it has not been seen on the S. The climate of these islands is equable and though of high temperature, is found to be less oppressive than in most tropical countries. For the most part constant breezes prevail and frequent rain falls which moderates the great heat, and at the same time imparts fertility to the soil. The islands of this group differ in their personal traits from those of Polynesians, and more nearly resemble the Malays. Their colour is a dark copper, hair fine, black, and glossy now slightly aquiline large mouth full lips, and small teeth average height about 5 ft 6 inches. The women are much smaller in proportion than the men with delicate features, and slight figures. In character they are deceitful and dishonest, and, like most savages, treacherous and cruel but they are hospitable and generous, and kind and affectionate to their children. Another characteristic, and a sufficiently remarkable one, is a predisposition to dependency and misanthropy which often drives them to commit suicide. Having but little intercourse

with strangers, a small amount only of the manufactures of civilized nations have found their way into these islands. The pop. of the entire group has been estimated at 40,000.—(*U. States Explorer Report*).

GILBERTSTOWN par Terl Carlow 8169 ac. P 116

GILBRUX par Eng Cumberland; 1964 ac. P 504

GILDONE, a tn. Naples prov Benevo, about 6 m S E Campobasso L bank, and near the source of a small affluent of the Tappino. It has several annual fairs. Pop. 2300

GILENA a vil and com Spain Andalusia prov of and 55 m. E by S Seville to a plain terminated by the S side of the Sierra d Estepa. It consists of a number of tolerably regular but ill-paved streets, generally lined by low 10-built houses contains a parish church and two primary schools and has a trade in corn and oil. Pop. 1638.

GILGH (Sr) several par Eng—1 Herk, 3538 ac Pop 8456.—2 (in-the-Ham) Devon 8044 ac. Pop 354.—3 (in-the-Wood) Devon 4577 ac. 1 p 964.

GILSTON par Wales Glamorgan 496 ac. Pop 65

GILFORD a market tn. Ireland co Down 134 m N Newry on the Bann here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It has S Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist chapels a national school linen blancherie, a large fish spawning-mill and two fairs annually. In the neighbourhood is a chalky heath spring a mile off the canal from Lough Neagh to Newry passes. Pop 2614.—(*Local Correspondent*).

GILGE—1 A river Prussia, one of the mouths of the Rhine. It falls into the Kurische-haff 84 m N.E. Königsburg.—2 A vil at the mouth of the above river Pop 990

GILGEBURG (Polish, Dombrowa) a tn E. Prussia, gov of and 52 m N.E. Königsburg on the Weker which joins two small lakes well stocked with fish. Pop 1763 f

GILGHIT a small independent country Asia, on the S. declivity of the Hindu Kush lying between Badkshan or Little Tibet on the E. and Kalatran on the W. It consists principally of one large valley the other parts are mountainous and barren. The inhabitants appear to be Mahomedans, and resemble, in their social habits their neighbours, the Afghans. Gilghit, its cap. is situated on a bank of a river of the same name, 160 m N.E. Attk. lat 35° 3' N lon 74° 13' E

The river rises in the Roder Mountains, about lat 36° 10' N lon 78° 22' E. flows S.E. W. and falls into the Indus at Sypoon lat 35° 0' N lon 74° 40' E

GILL ASO, or GILSON an isl Indian Archipelago, N coast Java, 6 m N. Madura, on a reef circumference about 7 m well cultivated. Pop. 1890

GILL, a beautiful and picturesque lake, Ireland on the borders of cos. Sligo and Leitrim, 2½ m S.E. Sligo about 5 m. long, 1 m to 1¼ m broad, 20 ft. above sea level and adorned with a number of small but well wooded islands.

GILLERH (Sr) several places, Belgium.—1 A vil and com. S. Brabant about 1 m S Brussels, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. chiefly agricultural 2701.—2 (in-Termoude) A vil and com prov E. Flanders 1 m F. Termoude with a tannery and a brewery but weaving and agriculture are the chief occupations. Pop. 2634.—3 (in-Nes, St.) A vil and com prov E. Flanders, 2½ m N.E. Ghent. Linen-weaving and agriculture are the chief occupations but there are also breweries, tanneries flour mills, and a trade in cattle. P. 3964.

GILLERH (Sr) or St. GILLERH-BUCHENBERG, a trading tn. France, dep. Gard 11 m S. by E. Nimes, on the R. de la Garonne and the canal de Bonnewitz. It is built on the slope of a hill on the side of which is very steep. In a country rich in vineyards and has a church of the 16th century still in good repair resting on a singularly vaulted construction called the *voûte de St. Gilles*. It has numerous distilleries and a busy trade in wine and brandy. Pope Clement IV was a native of St. Gilles. Pop. 6278

GILLINGHAM two par Eng York (N Riding)—1 4547 ac Pop. 384.—2 10 080 ac. Pop. 1659

GILLINGHAM two vil and par Eng—1 A vil and par Dorsetshire. The village, 8½ m N.W. Shaftesbury contains a large parish church a Wesleyan chapel and a free school. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, but the inhabitants derive their principal support from the valuable pastures and dairy lands in the vicinity. Two fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep are held annually area of par 8555 ac. Pop. 2778.—2, A vil and par co Kent. The village, 3 m N.E. E. Chatham, was, previously to the rise of the latter a

place of considerable importance; and its harbour was a principal naval station. A fort was erected here by Charles I for the protection of the dockyard and navy. William Adams who discovered Japan towards the end of the sixteenth century was a native of this parish area 6988 ac. Pop. 7052.

GILLINGHAM ALA. MAZEA AND GILLINGHAM (St. Mary) par Eng Norfolk 2008 ac. Pop. 404.

GILLMORRIT par Eng Leicester 2850 ac. P. 899.

GILLOLO KAZAKHSTAN, prov. Dzhambul, on the Russian Archipelago, the largest of the Molokas, lat. 3. or 4. or 5. or 6. N lon 128° 22' E (N.) separated from the W. from Celebes by the Molokan Passage, from Papua and Waygout on the E. by the Gilolo Passage, and from Ceram and Soere on the S. by Pitt's Passage; extreme length, N to S. 197 m. extreme breadth about 80 m.; area estimated at 5500 sq. m. The island is of singular form, the result as on the east of the island of Celebes to which it has a very remarkable resemblance, of violent volcanic action. It consists of four peninsulas, radiating N. E. E. S. E. and S. from a common centre and having large bays between, named Chlawo Btjoli and Weda the first about 68 m. N. to S. and 41 m. narrowing to 15 m. wide the second 40 m. E. to W. and 25 m. narrowing to 14 m. N. to S. and the third, 63 m. S. E. to N. E. by 53 m., narrowing to 17 m. wide. Gilolo, like several other islands in these seas, rises abruptly from an unfathomable sea, a circumstance unfavourable to its productiveness, since a large portion of the rich soil created by the decomposition of the volcanic rock is washed every into the ocean.

It contains a volcano, Gantacacura, 6500 ft. high now of doubtful activity but of which an eruption is recorded as having occurred in 1873. The principal productions of the island are sugar, coffee, nutmeg, spices, fruits, edible birds nests a durable and beautiful wood, well adapted for shipbuilding pearls and gold dust, horses, horned cattle, and sheep, also abundant Deer wild boars, and other descriptions of game are likewise plentiful. The original inhabitants of Gilolo called Alifloras, are robust, temperate, and brave, but have been gradually pressed into the interior of the island by the Malays, who have established themselves along the coast. The latter are strongly disposed towards commerce, and have an irrepressible predilection for a seafaring life.

Gilolo is divided for administrative purposes into two parts the largest, comprising three of the four peninsulas the S. N. and N. E. is under the authority of the Sultan of Ternate having a pop. of 19,000 the other is nominally under the Sultan of Tidore with a pop. of nearly 4000 according to a census of 1840. (Penny Cyclop. Edinburgh. Exr.)

GILLTOWN par Irei Kildare 4861 ac. Pop. 848.

GILLY a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 8 m. N. E. Charleroi. The country abounds in coal the mining of which, and coal-making employ most of the inhabitants. Pop. 3890.

GILLMANTON a vil. and township, U States New Hampshire. The village 25 m. N. Concord has a flourishing academy and a theological seminary founded in 1835. In the township are several tanneries, a cotton factory and numerous mills. Pop. 3485.

GILRLAND a beautiful and watering-place, England on Cumberland, beautifully situated in the vale of the Irthing between 7 and 8 m. N. E. Bampton much resorted to for its mineral waters which have long been famed. Many interesting remains of Roman architecture occur in the neighbourhood, which also abounds with beautiful and romantic scenery. (Local Correspondent).

GILSTON par Eng Hertford 980 ac. Pop. 363.

GIMBERHAM a vil Essex, Derisford, Essexhamshire 6100 ac. and 9 m. N. W. Worms; with a Protestant and a Catholic church, a townhouse and two schools. P. 1694.

GIMIGNANO a tn. Tuscany 20 m. S. S. W. Florence on a height. It has three parish churches, several convents, and two hospitals, one of which is for foundlings. Pop. 5815.

GIMINGHAM par Eng Norfolk 1491 ac. Pop. 301.

GIMINO a market tn. Austria, Illyria, about 80 m. from Vienna. It contains a parish and a handsome collegiate church, surmounted by a lofty tower and adorned with old chest of marble. Pop. 8659.

GIMONE a river France which rises in the valley of Magnoire in a branch of the Pyrenees dep. Haute-Pyrenees flows N. E. and joins L. bank, Garonne, about 3 m. S. Castel-Vol. L.

sarrasin, after a course of 65 m. It receives the Maronne and L. the Lanza, and passes the towns of Baranton, Gimont, and Beaumont de Lomagne. It is nowhere navigable.

GIMONT a small tn. France, dep. Gers 15 m. E. Auch, on the Gimone. It contains chiefly of one long street, passing through large markets and has a parish church once called laigle, an old and curious edifice and a trade in grain, wine, and brandy. Pop. 2071.

GINGEE, or **GENGEE** a celebrated fortress, Hindoostan Carnatic 40 m. N. W. Pondicherry lat. 12 12 N. lon 79° 28' E. The fortifications cover the summit, and a great part of the declivity, of three detached rocky mountains, of very difficult ascent, from 400 to 600 ft. high. Gingee has however been long abandoned and a great portion of it is now in ruins. It is noted for its instability.

GINESIO (Sax) a tn Italy d'leg. of and 16 m. S. S. W. Maccrari near the source of the Tevere lat. 40° 19' N.

GINETA (La) a tn in Spain, Murcia, prov. of and 12 m. N. N. W. Albufera, in a plain. It contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, and two primary schools and has manufactures of woollen and hempen cloth a trade in corn oil salt fish, and rice, and a weekly market. Pop. 2550.

GINGOLPH (Str) [pronounced *gingo*] a vil Switzerland, S. bank, lake of Geneva, 12 m. S. E. Lavaux, and divided by the Morges into two parts the smaller of which is in Canton Valais or Vaud and the larger in Neuchâtel. It has a parish church, manufactures of iron wire nails, and 8700000 and a small harbour. Pop. 590.

GIÑST a vil. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of and 12 m. N. E. Stralsund in a very fertile district of al. Rugen. It has manufactures of ordinary linen and damask and a trade in cattle. Pop. 778.

GINNEKPV a vil Holland prov. N. Brabant 1½ m. S. W. Brada, with which it communicates by a broad paved road. It has a Reformed and a Catholic church an elegant communal house, and school and two annual fairs. Inhabitants agricultural and there are also three breweries, an oil mill and a corn mill. Pop. 833.

GINZO DE LIMA (SANTA MARINA) a tn. Spain Galicia, prov. of and 18 m. S. E. Orense, on a small stream of the same name. It contains a parish church, townhouse and primary school and has manufactures of linen, and a trade in linen and wool. From the number of antiquities found in its vicinity Ginzo is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient town. Pop. 1065.

GIÓN a vil Naples, prov. Principato Ultra 5 m. N. W. St. Yalio. Pop. 1690.

GIÓJA a vil Naples, particularly—1 A tn prov. Bari, dist. of and 31 m. E. Altamura, cap. circondario of same name, on a slope on the E. branch of S. Appennino. Pop. 2000. 2 016.—3 A vil. prov. Calabria Ultra I, 27 m. N. E. Reggio, near the gulf of its own name. It was almost destroyed by the earthquake of 1789. Its inhabitants are almost all fishermen. Pop. 499.—4 A tn prov. Abruzzo Ultra II dist. of and 18 m. S. E. Avezzano near the source of the Sangro. Pop. 2125.

GIÓJA—1 A tn and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I dist. of and 7 m. N. E. Gerace on a rugged hill. Pop. 7619.—2 (Vesuvius and Vesuvius) two twin hills prov. Salerno, dist. of, and 4 m. N. W. Isola not far from the Mediterranean. The old town, once a place of some importance stood on a lofty eminence, very difficult of access, and having repeatedly suffered from earthquakes, has been deserted by its inhabitants, who have built a new town on the plain below. The site, though free from the dangers and inconveniences of the old town, is very unhealthy. Pop. 3508.

GIORGIO (Sax) several places, Naples, particularly—1 A vil and com. Calabria Ultra I dist. of, and 16 m. E. N. E. Palmi near r. bank Tyrrhene. It contains four churches one of them collegiate, and a convent. Pop. 4481.—2 A vil. and com. Calabria Ultra dist. of, and 12 m. W. Rossano. Pop. 1561.—3 A vil. and com. Principato Ultra, dist. of, and 6 m. N. W. Salerno. It contains three parish churches. Pop. 4888.—4 A vil. and com. Terra di Lavoro, dist. of, and 18 m. N. E. Giella, near r. bank, Garigliano. It has two annual fairs. Pop. 1160.—5 A vil. and com. prov. Terra d'Otranto, dist. of, and 3 m. E. Taranto. Part of the original inhabitants were Albanians. Pop. 1708.—6 (de Mole) a tn. and com. prov. Principato Ultra dist. of, and 12 m. N. W. Arzano. Pop. 5318.

—7 (*de Montagna*) a vil and prov. Principato Ultra, dist. of, and 10 m. N. Avellino. Pop. 1818.

GIORNICO or Iarna, a vil and prov. Switzerland, cant. Ticino, dist. Leventina, postemporally situated amid abundant plantations and lofty warm-falls, on the Ticino, here crossed by a bridge 10 m. in N. N. W. Bellinzone. It is well built of stone, contains two churches, both very ancient and interesting, as furnishing specimens of the earliest form of Christian buildings and the remains of a tower supposed to have been built in the 10th century. In 1478 the Swiss confederates here defeated a very superior force, under the Duke of Milan. Pop. 43.

GIUVANNI (San) several places, Italy.—1 A to the east 20 m. S. E. Florence, 1 bank Arno. It has a cathedral a parish church and two female convents. It was the birthplace of the painter Masaccio and Giovanni Manzoni. Cotton is manufactured here. Pop. 8000.—2 (*in Peruvia*) A to. Ensl. prov. leg. of and 10 m. N. Bologna on the Cenisio canal. Pop. 6783.—3 (*del Monte*) A to Naples, prov. Castellana, 18 m. E. Soriano, near Monte Gaziano. Pop. 4500.—4 (*di Camerota*) A vil and com. Sixty prov. of and 22 m. N. by E. Girgenti. Pop. 2011.

GIUVANNI FINEA, a to Nayles, prov. Calabria, Citra, 27 m. E. by S. Cosenza, at the confluence of the Arvo and Neto. Pop. 6150.

GIUVANNI DI GALDO a vil. Naples, prov. Napoli, dist. of, and 6 m. N. E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,000.

GIUVENAZZO (*San Andrea*) a seaport in Naples, prov. of and 10 m. N. E. Bari on an elevated rock which projects into the Adriatic. It is surrounded by high walls, and is defended by an old castle. It is the seat of an archbishop, and contains a cathedral, three other churches, four convents, and two hospitals, one of which is a foundling. Its streets are narrow, dark, and dirty and have a peculiarly dismal and miserable appearance. Carrots are manufactured. 155000. LILAPETRA a small ruinous tn. in Candia, R. E. coast 16 m. S. W. Setina.

GIRDLENESS, a headland E. coast, Scotland, no. Kincardine, forming the S. point of the entrance of the Dee, and the E. extremity of the Grampians, 2 m. S. Aberdeen. It has a lighthouse, with two fixed lights. lat. 57° 54' N. lon. 2° 17' 15" W. (n.)

GIRGLI or GIRIZZI a modern prov. and to Upper Egypt. The river occupies both sides of the Nile, and contains some fertile and highly-cultivated plains. The river on 1 bank river 110 m. S. S. W. Cairo lat. 26° 30' N. lon. 31° 55' E. is built with irregularity but has some mosques, tombs, squares, and a Latin convent or monastery the oldest E. Catholic establishment in Egypt. Girgeh was formerly a quarter of a mile from the river but it is now on the bank, and part of it has been already washed away by the stream showing the great changes which have taken and still are taking place, in the course of the Nile. P. 10,000.

GIRONTI a prov. Sixty S. W. coast, greatest length N. W. to S. E. 84 m. mean breadth about 22 m.; area, about 1800 sq. m. The greater part of the surface is covered by ramifications of the Neptunian Mountains, which have their highest points in the N. and descend rapidly S. to the shore. They are intersected by numerous valleys which are remarkably fertile, and produce in abundance corn, oil, and wine. The pastures also are excellent, and much good cheese is made. The principal streams are—the Salvo, which bounds the prov. on the S. E. the Belice, which bounds it on the S. W. and the Platani, which traverses it centrally in a W. S. W. direction. The most important mineral products are—bitumen, naphtha, sulphur and salt. Some fine agates also are found. The manufactures and trade are unimportant. For administrative purposes the province is divided into three districts—Ugenti the capital Bitona, and Scusano subdivided into 10 cantons. Pop. 212,590.

GIRGENFI or Girgenzi a to. S. W. coast, nearly opposite of same name, 56 m. S. E. E. Palermo; lat. 37° 15' 30" N. lon. 13° 31' 45" E. (n.) on the slope of a hill 1200 ft. in height. It presents rather an imposing appearance, but is irregularly built, streets mean, dirty and wretchedly paved, and so steep and narrow as to be unsuitable to carriages. It contains a cathedral, forty-five churches, fifteen convents, a seminary, an orphan hospital, and a lycium. The inhabitants are not remarkable for

industry; but the place has a considerable export trade in corn, oil, fruit, and sulphur. Three or four miles N. from the town is a mud volcano, called Muculula. On a rocky plateau, E. of Girgenzi stood the famous ancient city of Agrigento whose ruined temples, and other superb remains bear evidence to its former grandeur. Among the more remarkable of the former are the temple of Juno, Concord, Valium, and Heracles. That of Concord which is 128 ft. long by 54 broad, is the most perfect specimen of a Grecian temple now in existence. Of the temple of Valium, two elegant columns are now all that remains. Near the latter is the bed of the Phlegeton, a subterranean river which was kept for public festivals. It is now covered with orange-groves and gardens. The population of Agrigento, which was founded 680 a.c., is said to have been 800,000. The country around Girgenzi is fertile and pleasant. Pop. 17,757.

GIRIFALCO a vil and com. Naples, prov. Calabria, Ultra II, dist. of and 10 m. S. W. Catanzaro. It has an annual fair which lasts three days. Pop. 8476.

GIRSEK a fort and vil. Afghanistan, rank Iskandur, 70 m. W. Kandahar. lat. 31° 45' N. lon. 66° 12' E. The fort, which is not of great strength, is built upon a mound about 2 m. from the bank of the river which is here deep and rapid in the spring and about 1000 yards wide; but in autumn when lowest easily fordable. The country immediately adjacent to the river is very fertile, but neglected.

GIRLEY par. Irell. Month; 5050 a. Pop. 922.

GIRLOMAGNY a small tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 25 m. S. W. Colmar on the Savoureuse, and in the slopes of the Vosges. It has manufactures of calico and cotton hosiery some power-looms factories, cotton spineries, brick and tile works, &c. In the environs are mines of copper lead, cobalt, zinc, &c. but they are not worked. Pop. 2683.

GIRON a small tn. New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. of and 46 m. W. Pamplona. It is well built; but formerly a brisk trade, now greatly declined.—The territory is fertile in tobacco, cacao, cotton, and sugar.

GIRONDE, a river or rather estuary France, forming the common mouth of the Garonne and Dordogne. It commences about 15 m. below Bordeaux; and, to its termination in the Bay of Biscay has a length of 50 m. in a N. N. W. direction. Its breadth at its upper extremity is 2 m. but gradually widens till it attains its maximum of nearly 7 m. On approaching point Grave, it again narrows to 8 m. It has great depth of water and when once within it, any number of vessels can find complete shelter from all winds in the roads of Verdon but its entrance is much embarrassed with sandbanks and the tide—rushing in with immense rapidity particularly at the time when the waters of the Dordogne are low—forms a bore, here called *Mascaret*, of from 12 to 15 ft. in height which unless much precaution is used, is attended with considerable danger. This estuary gives its name to one of the departments of France.

GIRONDE, a dep. France, bounded N. by the estuary which gives it its name, and dep. Charente, E. Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne S. dep. Landes, and W. the Bay of Biscay. greatest length, E. to W. 107 m. greatest breadth E. to W. 75 m. area, 3610 sq. m. The surface is generally flat, and consists of three parts, distinguished from each other not only by natural boundaries, but by other peculiar physical features. The first, situated on the E. bank of the Dordogne, consists of plains occasionally diversified by low calcareous ridges, and presents a pleasing succession of corn-fields, pastures, plantations, and vineyards. In the S. E. rich rural scenes are formed by the valleys of the Isle and the Dronne. The second part comprehends the district Entre-Deux-Mers (so called from its position between the Dordogne and Garonne) and the ancient Bourgeois, abounding in picturesque beauties, and entitled, by its fertility to rank with the fine valleys of the Loire and the Rhone. The third part, situated on the E. bank of the Garonne, is of a very different description. It includes the whole sea-coast of the department; and consists, with few exceptions, of a barren, arid, and often almost desolate tract, belonging to the Landes; though its sandy gravel along the Gironde, can boast of raising the vine, from which Madon, one of the first-rate clarets, is obtained. The whole department, with exception of the W., which sends its waters either directly to the coast or the long series of lagoons by which it is lined, belongs to the basin of the Gironde, which

is formed in its interior by the junction of the Dordogne and Garonne. The only other streams deserving of notice are the Leyre, which discharges itself into the vast & lagoons the Giron, a left affluent of the Dordogne and the Isle, with its tributary Dronne. The climate differs much in the separate divisions, but is generally characterized by great moisture, and a superabundance of moisture. The quantity of waste land is very great, amounting to more than one-third while the arable land is rather less than one-fourth of the whole surface. Of the remainder about one-seventh is occupied by vineyards, and one-ninth under wood. The corn raised fails considerably short of the consumption, but much hemp and tobacco are grown and the fruits, consisting chiefly of pines, figs, and almonds, are excellent. The great staple product is wine, much of which is of the finest quality and is well known in some parts under the general name of Medoc, or the particular names of Chateau Margaux, Lafite, and Latour. The quantity grown amounts to about 20,800 pipes. The forests of the department are very extensive. In the interior they consist chiefly of oak, but in the neighborhood of the coast form part of the vast forest of pines which stretches without interruption along the sandy deserts of the Landes. The minerals are unimportant, but large quantities of salt are obtained from the marshes and lagoons. The manufactures are very various; and include the building of vessels chiefly large masted steamers, woollen and cotton tissues, doll-making, and articles in iron steel copper silver and gold. The trade, which has its centre at Bordeaux, is very important. The principal exports are wine, brandy, corn, flour, fruit, roan leathers &c. the principal imports are colonial produce, silk &c. For administrative purposes, Gironde is divided into six arrondissements—Bordeaux the capital, Blaye, Lesparre, Libourne, and La Réole subdivided into 45 cantons, and 844 communes. The great body of the inhabitants are nominally R. Catholics, but the number of Protestants is not inconsiderable. Pop. 603,444.

GIRONS (5r) a tn. France, dep. Ariege, 23 m. W. Foix, on the Salat, over which are two marble bridges. It is finely situated at the foot of the French Pyrenees, in a valley surrounded by fertile hills, at a point where five valleys and three streams meet (i.e. the Salat, Les, and Bessy). The town itself is old, and has few remarkable buildings except the parish church a most gorgeous pile, with a lofty spire. On the opposite side of the river in the suburb of Villeneuve, where are the newest and best houses and an antique chateau now used as a courthouse and prison. St. Gironne has a communal clock manufactures of osseous lemons and woollens, with quarries of ironstone and marble to the environs. Pop. 8081.

GIRTHON par Scot. Kirkcaldy, 15-430 ac. 1787. GIRTHON two par. Eng. -1. Cambridge 1874 ac. Pop. 412-2. Notts 1075 ac. Pop. 181.

GIUVAN a seaport market tn. and par. Scotland on Ayr.—The town situated at the head of a fine bay 1 bank, Girvan, near its junction with the sea 18 m. S.W. Ayr lat. 56° 14' N. lon. 4° 50' W. is composed chiefly of cottages, of one story and has on the whole a mean appearance. It contains the parish church, situated in the centre of the town a library several benevolent societies, a U. Presbyterian church, and small congregations of R. Catholics and Methodists. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers, and of Irish extraction extremely poor ill lodged, and generally of an uneasy habit. They are employed principally by the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley.—The harbour has been improved of late years, and a new quay built, which has had the effect of bringing a considerable trade to the port. The principal exports are grain and coal.—The FARRIS is 9 m. by 4 m. area, 19,000 ac. soil, generally fertile, and in good cultivation. Pop. 5688.

GIYVAK river Scotland on Ayr. It rises in a small lake, 80 m. S. by E. Ayr flows first N.W. and then S.W. falling into the Irish Sea at the town of same name opposite Ailsa Craig. Total course about 80 m.

GISBURN par Eng. York (W. Riding) 17,963 ac. Pop. 1978.

GIRLEHAM par Eng. Suffolk 1844 ac. Pop. 810. GIRLENGHAM par Eng. Suffolk 2261 ac. Pop. 696.

GISORRE, a tn. France, dep. Eure, 38 m. E.S.E. Evreux on the Epée, begut with antique walls, surrounded with fosses,

now turned into pleasant promenades. On a hill close to the Epée, at the extremity of the town, are the remains of an extensive castle, one of the chief strongholds of the country at the time it was built, in the 11th century. Gisors has a communal college, a parish church, a large apothecary and brewery, and manufactures of soldiers' belts and calicoes, tanneries and breweries, a trade in grain and in the environs, copper and zinc setting mills. Pop. 3184.

GISSER, an isl. Indian Archipelago one of the Baule group. It is low and sandy surrounded by a coral reef. It was formerly but is no longer inhabited the people, in consequence of war having all fled to Oeram-Laut and other islands.

GISSI a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 17 m. S.E. L'Aquila, near r. bank, Adriatic 109, 3000.

GISSIGHEIM a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine near Bischofsheim on the Rhine. It contains a castle, and a parish church built in the Byzantine style, and has a distillery brewery and several mills. Pop. 968.

GISSING par Eng. Norfolk 1,381 ac. Pop. 485.

GISWILL or Grewitz a vil. and par. Switzerland cant. Unterwalden, on the Leawilth from the mountains of which the village has often severely suffered, 6 m. S.S.W. Sarnen. It contains a handsome church situated on a height. A lake above the village the outlet of the Länggarnsee forms the fine cascade. Pop. 1008.

GLIS, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. W. Flanders 15 m. N.E. Ypres, with manufactures of hosiery cordage, breweries, vinegar works, &c. Pop. 8525.

GITSCHIN or Gitsin (Latin Gitsinum) a tn. Bohemia, circle Budechow in a plain among mountains, on the Ljulina 48 m. N.E. Prague. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls with three gates and of four suburbs; is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and of several public offices contains two churches and two chapels a fine old castle a Jesuit college, now used partly for government offices, and partly for barracks a townhouse a gymnasium a high school a military school and hospital &c. has some general trade, and a trade in corn and cattle a weekly market, and four large annual fairs. Pop. 3698.

GITTELDE a tn. Brunswick on a slope of the Harz, above 1 bank, Ass. S. m. S.W. Brunswick. It contains three churches and has scolding-benches and other iron works, trade in cattle and two annual fairs. Pop. 1213.

GITTISHAM par Eng. Devon 2067 ac. Pop. 284.

GIUBIASCO a vil. and par. Switzerland cant. Tesin picturesque situated in a valley r. bank, Mar bluffs have crossed by a new bridge of three arches, 4 m. S.W. Dell'isola. It is cheerful looking and well built contains a large square, surrounded by walnut and chestnut trees and three churches one of them the landmark in the canton and has a large annual fair chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 613.

GIUGLIANO a tn. and com. Naples, prov. of, and 10 m. N.W. Naples, cap. circondario of same name. It contains a fine castle four elegant churches two of them collegiate, and an hospital. Pop. 9081.

GIULIANO (San) a tn. Sicily 5 m. E.N.F. Trapani in an elevated situation. It contains a number of churches and convents, an hospital and a most-dep. In the vicinity on the summit of a hill, called Monte Eryx, are the ruins of the celebrated ancient temple of Venus whose splendours have been spoken of in the most enthusiastic terms by Pausanias, Virgil, Diodorus Siculus, &c. Jasper is found in the neighbouring mountains. Pop. 10,244.

GIULIANUOVA a tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra, 14 m. N.E. Teramo on a height near the Adriatic. It has a church three convents an hospital and a considerable fishery. Pop. 2200.

GIULIOPOLI a vil. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra 24 m. S. L'Aquila near r. bank Sauro. Pop. 1065.

GIUFANA, an isl. Calabria, in the Abroto, within 2 m. of the shore, 12 m. N.W. Reggio. It is 6 m. long by 14 m. broad has a rocky shore, but a fertile interior and produces in abundance wine and oil. Pop. 901.

GIURGEWO Giurgevo or Decuracowowa a tn. and river-port. Wallachia, 1 bank, Danube, opposite Rutenok, 48 m. S.S.W. Bucharest, of which it is the port. Its situation raised on an insulated height, called Slobetza, surrounded by the Danube, is connected to the town by a bridge. Gjur

gewo has mean houses, narrow and dirty streets a district school and a court of first instance. It is the most important shipping-port on the Wallachian side of the Danube, and carries on a considerable trade, importing from Austria, Germany, Hungary &c., to the annual value of £275,000. In 1778, the Russians here defeated the Turks. It was taken by the Russians in 1811 and again in 1852, when its defences were dismantled. Pop. 7000.

GIUSSANO a vi Italy Lombardy prov. of and 18 m N Milan, with a church and an old castle. Pop. 1088

GIVALLA a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. of and about 31 m. S.W. Alessandria, with two churches, a common school a trading estate, and a large annual fair. P. 1186.

GIVENDALE (Gzerat) par Eng. York (E. Riding) 12th co. Pop. 5

GIVET a fortified town in France, dep. Ardennes, 28 m. N by E. Metz, on both banks of the Meuse, across which is a handsome stone bridge. It has a public library; manufactures of white-lead, tobacco pipes, pencils, sealing-wax, glass, copper and zinc vessels, and sells marble-yards and tan-works some transit trade and in the environs, quarries of fine stone. The fortress, fortified by Vauban, consists of a bastion, the ramparts and towers of the town and Givet St. Hilaire, both of which it commands. Pop. 4040.

GIVORS, a town in France, dep. Rhône, 14 m. S. Lyons, on the Rhône the canal of L'Isle-d'Arde and near the railway between St. Etienne and Lyon. It is a centre of the coal trade, but not otherwise remarkable, has bottle and window glass works, and numerous rice-fields. Pop. 7010

GIVRY a town in France, dep. Saône-et-Loire 7 m. W. from Chalon-sur-Saône on the Orbe, at the foot of a vine-covered slope, which yields the best wine in the Chalonais (Burgundy). It is regularly built with straight streets occupying a large square and has a parish church, which is a remarkable round edifice, manufactures of coopers, warms, with tanneries, linen weaving, and bleaching and, in the environs some fine stone quarries. Pop. 2120

GIZEH or GIZA, Egypt. See GHIZEH

GLATSK a town in Russia in Europe gov. of and 132 m. E N E. Smolensk on a river of the same name. It has three churches, some linen manufactures, and a considerable trade in corn, hemp, and iron. Pop. 2600

GLADBACH a town in Prussia, dep. of Rhine and Moselle, prov. of and 16 m. W. Düsseldorf cap. circle of same name, agreeably situated on a height above the Rhine. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices, contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, one of the latter an ancient edifice surmounted by a tower and has manufactures of cotton and of seed cotton goods, silk, common and white leather copper-wire, tobacco &c. and numerous mills. Pop. 3150. The Rhine is flat watered by the Rhine, and several other streams and, though not particularly fertile, raises a great number of cattle. Area, 71 sq. m. P. 64 003

GLADBACH a market in Hesse Darmstadt, Ober-Hessen, 10 m. S.W. Marburg, it has manufactures of tobacco, a slate quarry and five annual fairs. Pop. 1050

GLADSTON par Wales Radnor 3798 ac. Pop. 362 GLADVOVA (Turkish, *Fet-islam*) a town Turkey prov. Servia on the Danube, 100 m. E.S.E. Belgrade, below the passage called the Iron-Gate. It is a mean place but goods and passengers are here shipped and unshipped both having to be taken by land to and from Orsova (10 m.) to avoid the intermediate rapids. About 2½ m. below Gladvo is the remains of Trajan's bridge over the Danube.

GLADSTON par Scot. Haddington 10 sq. m. P. 1780 GLADSDALE a tn. par of Derby England York (N. Riding) 8570 ac. Pop. 986

GLAMIS a vil. and par Scotland, Forfarshire the former encompassed among trees, in the fertile valley of Strathmore, 10½ m. N. by W. Dundee, and a station on the Scottish Midland Junction Railway. It consists of one principal street, running E. to W. houses respectable, and of a fine-grained and hard sandstone obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood. It has a handsome parish church and school an infant school, two libraries, and two friendly societies. The castle of Glamis, about 1 m. N. of the village, is an ancient venerable structure, though some parts of it are comparatively modern. The ruins to the village is a considerable flax spinning-mill built in 14th year which the inhabitants of the parish make into

brown linen, chiefly Ouseburne and shottings, for the Dundee market, the annual average produce being 6000 pieces. A good many of the inhabitants are also employed in the neighbouring quarries. Area of par about 14,900 ac. Pop. 2122. (Local Correspondent)

GLAMORGAN or GLAMORGANSHIRE, a maritime co. S. Wales, having N. the coast of Brecknock and Carmarthen, E. Monmouth and the river Severn, S. and S.W. the Bristol Channel length E. to W. about 50 m. greatest breadth, 27 m. area, 600 sq. m. or 432,400 ac. The N. and N.E. parts of the county are extremely mountainous, though some of their summits reach a great elevation; the highest being only 1850 ft. high the others vary from 200 to 1000 ft. The hills in general are barren, yielding little herbage, although here and there verdant declivities are met with, on which flocks of sheep are depastured. In many places the sides of the mountains are covered with wood presenting in combination with narrow valleys and deep glens, scenes of the most romantic beauty. The M. part of the county is level and very fertile, particularly the vale of Glamorgan the soil of which consists principally of clay and when well cultivated produces the finest crops of wheat. The climate, in this part of the county is remarkably mild. Snow seldom lies long on the ground; and myrtles, arbutus, and other tender shrubs, thrive in the open air. This fertile valley is in many places from 8 to 18 m. in breadth. Glamorganshire belongs wholly to the basin of the Severn and all its streams, of which the Taf or Taff is the largest, flow in a S. direction. Other streams are the Tawe, Neath and Elwy &c. The cattle reared in this county are reckoned the best in Wales, with the exception of those of Pembroke. The more recently built cottages are remarkable for their neat, clean, and comfortable appearance. They are constructed of stone and mortar and white-washed inside and outside. The mineral wealth of Glamorganshire is of incalculable value. Its coal fields are inexhaustible and its stores of ironstone and limestone are nearly equally extensive. The smelting establishments of Merthyr-Tydfil, Neath, Swansea, Aberdare, and Abercrombie, are the largest in Britain. The woollen manufacture is also carried on to some extent. The county is intersected by numerous canals and railways, which afford ready means of communication throughout the interior and with the towns and ports on the coast. Principal towns—Cardiff, the capital, Merthyr-Tydfil, Swansea, and Neath. This county returns five members to the House of Commons—two for the county one for Merthyr-Tydfil, and one each for Cardiff and Swansea and their contributory boroughs. Glamorgan is divided into 10 hundreds, and 118 parishes. Pop. 271,819

GLAMORGAN a co. Van Diemen's Land bounded, N. by the St. Paul and S. Rak rivers separating it from the county of Cornwall on the W. by the county of Somerset on the E. by the Little Swan Port river on the E. by the ocean. Its towns are Swansea, Llandaff, and Rarborough.

GLAN a lake, Sweden, in the N.E. of the Län of Gäddede about 9 m. long by 6 m. wide. The Mottia, which discharges Lake Wetter after passing through Lake Ronen, enters the S.W. extremity of Glan and, issuing from its E. extremity passes the town of Norrköping and forms a long estuary called Raviken in the Baltic.

GLANDFORD par Eng. Norfolk 864 ac. Pop. 6 GLANDFORD-HOUSE a tn. and chapelry England, co. of and 28 m. N.E. Lincoln The towers intersected by a branch of the Ancholme, here crossed by a stone bridge, is a station on the Manchester Sheffield and London railway. It consists of three regular streets, well kept, and lighted with gas and has a handsome church with a lofty tower, places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Friends, Independents, and R. Catholics and two schools, one of which is a free grammar school, founded in 1669. The drawing of hares and rabbit skins has been extensively carried on here for a long period. A considerable trade is also done in coal, iron, and timber. Weekly market, Thursdays. Pop. 1202. (Local Correspondent)

GLANDON a harbour and small vil. S. coast, Ireland, co. Cork. The harbour, 5 m. W. Ross Bay is about 1 m. wide at the entrance, and stretches inland about 3 m. The village, about 2 m. above the mouth of the harbour, is much resorted to during the bathing season.

GLANDOIRE a small tn. and harbour inland, E. coast, co. of and 84 m. S.W. Cork; lat. 52° 35' lon. 10° 12' W. The town is situated on the E. side of the harbour and contains many handsome houses, erected for the accommodation of bathers, and others attracted to it by the beauty of its situation and the salubrity of its climate. Fish are abundant in the bay. The harbour affords safe anchorage to vessels of large size.

GLANDORF a vil Hanover prov. Osnabrück, ball Igum. It is an old place, and has often suffered from war.

GLANDRE, a stream Switzerland can. Fribourg, an affluent of the Rhone. It rises behind Romont, and joins the Saane below Avenches. Below Romont are the baths of Glens.

GLANMIRE, a narrow sheltered valley or glen, in the vicinity of Cork, much resorted to by the Irish tenants of that city. It is about 3 m. long with banks on either side of considerable elevation, which are covered with handsome villas, surrounded by trees. At the upper end of the glen which is traversed by a small river of the same name is the village of Glanmire, with flour mills, cloth factories, factories for spinning wool, bleaching, drying and finishing calico. The scenery here is sufficiently pleasing.

GLANWORTH a vil and par Ireland co. Cork. The village, on the rich valley of the Funchon 23 m. N. by E. Cork, has near it the ruins of Glanworth Castle, the ancient seat of the Roches; and the ruins of a Dominican abbey founded in 1227. Pop. 889. Area of par 4881 ac. pop. 2974.

GLAPHOR a par England co. of Northampton situated on the bank of the river Yene 1870 ac. P. 467.

GLARNISCH a mountain Switzerland co. of and about 5 m. S.W. Glarus. It has several peaks, and is connected with the Todi. It is 892 ft. high, rises abruptly from the valley below and is difficult of ascent. In 1598 four large rocks were riven off by an earthquake, and thrown into the valley beneath. Lat. (border Glarnisch) 47° 1' 29" N; lon. 9° 2' 30" E.

GLARUS, a canton, Switzerland bounded, N. and E. by St. Gall S. by the Grisons, and W. by Uri and Schwyz between lat. 46° 47' and 47° 10' N lon. 8° 35' and 10° 14' E. greatest length N. to S. 35 m. greatest breadth 31 m. area 198 sq. m. The greater part of the surface is covered by mountains, many of which, as the Glimsch, Karpfisch, Hanzstock, Ruzli, Kistenkamm, Seltsch, Todi and Sandgrath are covered with perpetual snow. The principal chain which stretches from the Hanzstock to the Schelle, has a height of more than 8000 ft. and contains many glaciers. There is only one principal valley opened into by three minor valleys. The principal valley stretches throughout the canton N. to S. and forms the basis of the Lint. The chief minor valleys are the Berni and Kili. All of them have streams of the same name and, through the Lint, ultimately send their waters to the Rhine. The lakes are numerous but are less remarkable for their extent than the magnificent scenery in their neighbourhood. A considerable part of the Wallenberg, however belongs to the canton. The climate is very severe and only the deeper valleys and milder districts are fit for human habitation during the whole year. Even in these, the snow generally remains the greater part of March, and occasionally to the middle of April. The prevailing rocks of the canton are conglomerates generally overlain by mountain limestone. In some districts, particularly in the valley of the Berni, there are vast masses of a species of graywacke. The minerals are not of much consequence though ancient mines, both of silver and copper are found in different spots. Some seams of coal are found and marble, slate, and gneiss, are abundant. From the nature of the surface and the climate, there is little room for the plough; and the far greater part of the canton is necessarily occupied by alpine pastures. A good deal of fruit, particularly cherries, is raised and chestnut trees are not uncommon. The most fertile part of the canton stretches through the principal valley and produces a good deal of corn. Wood is not very abundant; but many of the mountains are covered with pine. After it, the prevailing trees are beech, maple, and ash. There are very few oaks. The species of game are not numerous and are chiefly confined to the chamois, fox, hare, badger and marmot. The flora, extending over a range

of altitude commencing at 1500 ft. and continued to the highest limits of vegetation, is very rich and considerable the comparatively narrow limits of the canton, is remarkable for its variety. The manufactures include woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods, muslin, prints, paper, writing slates, and numerous articles in wood and an active trade is carried on both with Germany and Italy. The principal exports are wood, leather, chamois skins, butter, cheese, and cattle. Glarus occupies the seventh place in the Swiss Confederation; and has a very democratical constitution. For administrative purposes it is divided into seven districts. The Protestants form nine-tenths of the inhabitants. Pop. (1840) 30,187.

GLARUS (Italian *Glara*) a tn. Switzerland exp. can. of same name, pleasantly situated in a secluded spot, at the foot of the Glimsch and Schill, not far from r. bank, Lint, which is here crossed by a covered bridge, 32 m. S.E. Zürich. It is well paved, but not very well built and has, in many parts, a dull and gloomy look. It contains an ancient gothic church used as common by Protestants and E. Catholics, with a good organ and a pulpit occupied during 10 years by the celebrated reformer Zwingli. A townhouse, situated on a square, planted with lime trees, but itself an old and ungainly building, a new government house, of the former order a handsome casino, an hospital and a free school for 700 children and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, calico, muslin, and prints and a considerable trade particularly in a kind of green cheese, called solabaijer peculiar to the canton. The environs of Glarus contain many romantic walks with commanding positions from which magnificent views are obtained. Pop. (1840) 4700.

GLASBURY a par Wales co. of Breck 9216 ac. Pop. 1375.

GLASCOMB a par Wales, co. of Radnor 6084 ac. Pop. 544.

GLASHEN a vil Prussia, gov. Oppeln, circle Leobschitz. It contains a castle, a E. Catholic parish church, and has a saw and a corn mill. Pop. 899.

GLASHENBACH a vil Austria duchy and near Salzburg. It consists of scattered houses on a rivulet of the same name, which here emerges from the Jagerthal. In its vicinity is an iron-works.

GLASENDORF a vil Bohemia, circle Bistulow. It lies high on the Bohemian mountains in a valley on a rivulet of its own name and has a school and a mill. The climate here is severe, and avalanches are sometimes formed which cause great destruction. Pop. 210.

GLASESDORF a vil Bohemia, circle Bouditz at the source of a small affluent of the Elbe. It has a school and two mills, and is named from some glass-works which formerly existed here. Pop. 1217.

GLASESDORF several places, Germany particularly two places, Prussia:—1. (*Nieder and Mittel*) A vil. gov. Liegnitz, circle Lieben. It has a castle and three wind mills. Pop. 277.—2. (*Ober*) A vil. gov. Liegnitz, circle Lieben. It has a castle and a E. Catholic church. Pop. 665.

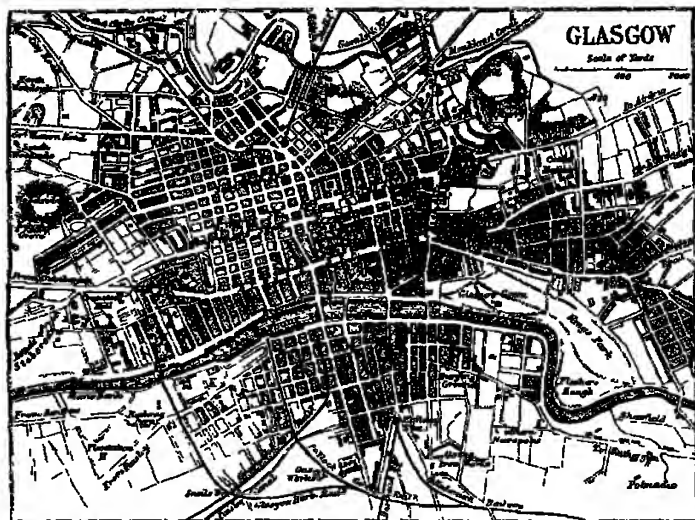
GLASFORD a par Scotland co. of Lanark 11 sq. m. Improvements have taken place in this parish of late years that leave no doubt that the greater part of its waste lands will be rendered arable in a comparatively short period. It contains freestone, lime, and coal. Pop. 1955.

GLASGOW the principal commercial and manufacturing city of Scotland and a river port, co. Lanark, Lower ward, on both sides of the Clyde 42 m. W. by S. Edinburgh lat. [Glasgow Bridge] 56° 51' 54" N lon. 4° 16' W [N.] greatest length E. to W. 3 m. breadth, N. to S. 2 m. circumference, about 8 m.

The city proper stands wholly on the S. bank of the river having the suburbs of Calton and Bridgeton on the E. and those of Anderson and Finnieston on the W. the whole forming one continuous town besides these, the suburban villages of Camisburgh, Westmear and Parkhead, on the E. and of Partick, on the W. are so closely connected with it as to be likewise almost continuous. On the opposite or N. bank of the Clyde is the ancient suburb of Gorbals, and, of more modern growth those of Havelocktown on the E., and Langlands, Tranterston and Kingston on the W., the whole also so blended as to constitute one unintermitted series of streets and houses, with which the village of Govan, on the W., is almost

united. These two sections of the town are connected by three substantial stone bridges; and an elegant suspension one is (1867) in progress of erection. In addition to these, another stone bridge crosses the river at the E. extremity of the town. One of these bridges, the Glasgow or Broomielaw Bridge, designed by Telford, is a splendid structure, faced with granite,

500 ft. long and 60 ft. broad. The greater part of the city and its suburban portions, stand on level ground, lying along the banks of the river; but on the N and N W at once comprising the oldest and newest parts, is rises to considerable elevations, occupying in the former quarter the base and summit of a steep ridge. In the latter, ascending, and cover-



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|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. George Square. | 11. Eastern Water. | 17. Calton. | 27. House of Bishops. |
| 2. St. Basil's Square. | 12. Commercial. | 18. Anderson's F. Society. | 28. Infirmary. |
| 3. Glasgow College. | 13. George Square. | 19. Heriot's School. | 29. Great British Warehouse. |
| 4. Glasgow University. | 14. City Hall and Bazaar. | 20. Free Church Memorial. | 30. St. John's Church. |
| 5. Glasgow Cathedral. | 15. Glasgow Bazaar and Cross. | 21. Glasgow Hospital. | 31. Glasgow Bridge. |
| 6. Glasgow Cathedral. | 16. Glasgow Bazaar and Cross. | 22. Glasgow Hospital. | 32. Glasgow Bridge. |
| 7. Glasgow Cathedral. | 17. Glasgow Bazaar and Cross. | 23. Glasgow Hospital. | 33. Glasgow Bridge. |
| 8. Glasgow Cathedral. | 18. Glasgow Bazaar and Cross. | 24. Glasgow Hospital. | 34. Glasgow Bridge. |
| 9. Glasgow Cathedral. | 19. Glasgow Bazaar and Cross. | 25. Glasgow Hospital. | 35. Glasgow Bridge. |
| 10. Glasgow Cathedral. | 20. Glasgow Bazaar and Cross. | 26. Glasgow Hospital. | 36. Glasgow Bridge. |

ing several gentle acclivities. Its plan is very regular both on the N and S. side of the river the streets generally lying E. and W. nearly parallel to the river or N and S at right angles to it.

The general appearance of Glasgow on being approached is almost any direction, is not, perhaps very prepossessing owing at once to its generally low situation and to the obscurity of a vast number of tall smoking chimneys and other manifestations of manufacturing industry still the great number of its handsome squares forms a striking feature in its general aspect, when viewed from a distance and when surveyed in detail it is found to present many pleasing and attractive features. All its buildings, with exception of factories, and a few suburban houses for the working-classes, are built in a superior style of fine white and generally polished freestone, imparting a peculiar air of combined solidity and elegance to the whole city. Many of the streets are hand some and spacious, some of the public edifices magnificent, and the new ornamental squares, and isolated rows of dwellings, particularly in the W. and S. of the town, present as beautiful specimens of modern domestic architecture as are to be seen anywhere having the additional advantage, in numerous instances, of fine commanding situations. Indeed, there are few of the admirable specimens of the factory.

There are, altogether 35 m. of broad and paved streets in the city the principal of which are, in general, remarkably

straight and most of them of considerable width. They are kept in good order and are well paved and lighted by between 7000 and 8000 gas lamps; the total annual quantity of gas used in the town being 441,000,000 cubic ft. The still more essentially necessary article of water is supplied at the rate of 27 gallons a-day to each inhabitant, the total daily supply being 12,000,000 gallons. The principal street is the Trongate, with its continuation—the Gallowgate on the E. and Argyle Street on the W. It lies E. and W. for all about 2 m. long and 60 ft. wide, and is justly considered one of the handsomest streets in Europe. The finest N. and S. streets are Buchanan Street and Queen Street the former the fashionable street of the day and the most remarkable for the elegance of its shops. Many of the interesting streets in this part of the town are also spacious and handsome. Some of the older streets have much character if little else to recommend them. The principal of these are High Street and Saltmarket, both of which have a certain degree of the character in their general aspect. The squares of Glasgow are few in number and generally small. The principal are George Square, containing several handsome monuments, to be afterwards alluded to and occupying an elevated situation Blythwood Square which, though not the largest, is the finest square in the city all the houses with which it is flanked being elegant mansions. The crescents and terraces of Glasgow are of modern creation and are, therefore, all confined to the growing, or W. and N. W. end of the city.

Public Buildings, Monuments, &c.—Glasgow has many public buildings of great architectural merit. Excluding the churches, which will be afterwards noticed, the first place is due to the University situated in the High

engrave. The Royal Infirmary situated near the Cathedral, and founded 1792 is a large and handsome edifice. But by far the most magnificent of all the public buildings in the city is the Royal Exchange in Queen Street. It is in the Corinthian style, surmounted by a band



THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—Drawn from Nature and a Word, by W. L. Litch.

Street. It comprises five quadrangles or open courts, bounded by the various rooms and offices belonging to the institution. Its street front is in the Elizabethan style, and dates about the middle of the 17th century. Behind is the Hunterian Museum, so called from its founder the celebrated Dr. William Hunter who studied at the university. It is an elegant Roman Doric edifice, contains Dr. Hunter's valuable collection of anatomical preparations, a collection of objects

among the chief architectural ornaments of the city (the Union British Library, Royal Kilmac, Western and City Banks, may especially be particularized for their elegance. The Western Club-House Assembly Rooms, now the Athenaeum, Hutchison's Hospital the Trades Hall Anderson's University the Established and Free Church normal seminaries, City Hall Corn Exchange, the extensive Lunatic Asylum at Garrahal, 2 m. W from the city and the Ob-

servatory about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. nearer in the same direction some of the more recently erected schools, both private and charity are all more or less deserving of notice as are also the Town's hospital and the N. and S. prisons. The public monuments comprise that to Nelson in the Green, an Egyptian obelisk 144 ft. in height an equestrian statue of King William III at the Cross the statue of Sir John Moore a native of Glasgow by Flaxman, and one of his finest works of James Watt, by Chantrey and a fluted Doric column, surmounted by a figure, in freestone, to Sir Walter Scott—the last three in George Square; and the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti in front of the Royal Exchange.

Churches and Places of Worship.—There are, within the parliamentary city and burgh of Glasgow, 168 places of worship.—Established 25, Free 86, 11 Presbyterian 25,

of natural history a cabinet of coins, a library of 19 000 volumes, and a small, but choice collection of paintings, purchased for the founder by Sir R. Strange, and including several of the originals of the finest works of that cabinet

Episcopal 5, R. Catholic 7 Independent 11 Baptist 7 other denominations, 35 affording, altogether sitting-rooms for 114,378 persons. As specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, many of these churches are of a high order. First is the



THE TRONGATE AND OLD EXCHANGE, GLASGOW.—Drawn from Nature, by R. Gordon.

ancient Cathedral or High Church a majestic pile, situated on the N and oldest part of the town, on the edge or W bank of a ravine, traversed by the Molendinar Burn. This fine old edifice was founded in 1122, during the reign of David I. by John Abchelm, bishop of Glasgow and dedicated to St. Mungo or Kentigern. It received, however, subsequently many additions and embellishments, by successive prelates, as far down as the Reformation. It is in the early pointed style, with a lofty tower and spire rising from the centre length E. to W 310 ft., width 63 ft., height of the nave 90 ft. of the choir 85 ft., of the tower and spire 220 ft. A low square tower, formerly existing at the W end of the building has been recently removed, and the whole edifice subjected to a complete repair. The crypt of the cathedral, according to Mr. Mackenzie, is not equalled by any in the kingdom. The piers and groins are all of the most intricate character, the most beautiful design, and excellent execution. Many of the other churches in the city are remarkable for the beauty of their architecture. Among the Established churches, St. Andrew's a building of the composite order one of the oldest, is also, in many respects, one of the finest after St. David's, in the decorated Gothic style, St. George's and St. Enoch's, in the Roman style, may be named as most worthy of notice. The finer specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, of more recent erection, are the Free churches of St. John St. Matthew St. Peter and St. Stephen all Gothic buildings, with elegant and lofty spires and the Rindfield Street U. Presbyterian church, and the new Independent chapel, tasteful Gothic structures.

The Green Dotted Garden and Cemeteries.—The Green as it is emphatically called, is a large and beautiful park comprising 140 ac. of smooth verdant lawn and adorned at various points by rows of noble trees. It is situated at the S.E. part of the city on the E bank of the river is the common property of the inhabitants, and is used principally for purposes of recreation. The Botanic Garden, about a mile W. from the city or about two from the Green, comprises 21 ac. occupying the gentle slope overlooking the wooded banks of the Kelvin, which forms part of its boundary. It is tastefully laid out, and has an extensive collection of native and exotic plants. The Necropolis occupies a steep rocky eminence rising from the Molendinar Burn opposite the Cathedral and is tastefully and prettily adorned with trees and shrubs. The numerous monuments, many of them exceedingly handsome, with which it is crowded, are finely displayed in terraces rising above each other on the face of the steep imparting to the Necropolis a very striking appearance, and enabling it to compare favourably even with the famed Père-la-Chaise. There are other fine cemeteries of a similar kind in the outskirts of the town, all of them extensive and well laid out and, altogether the number of places of sepulture in and around the city is twenty-two.

Markets and Consumption of Food.—Glasgow is well supplied with all kinds of provisions but has only one general public market-place that need here be noticed, namely the Bazaar in Candlemas Street which is spacious and well arranged. The cattle market, at the E end of the city occupies an area of 30,000 sq yds. and is well laid out. It appears that the use of bread has doubled since 1846. To supply the demand there are, besides numerous smaller bakeries, several very extensive establishments at the largest of which as many as 40,000 quarters (4 lb.) loaves have been baked for some weeks in succession. The number of animals slaughtered in Glasgow during the four years ending in 1861 is given in the following Table.

Descriptions.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1861.
Oxen	10,790	95,222	90,500	88,599
Cattle	3,374	6,266	4,878	4,444
Sheep	2,290	66,481	98,116	72,800
Pigs	25,483	69,517	14,000	94,000
Goats	13	18	29	60
Figs	3,191	1,285	3,994	5,127

Roughly then, large quantities of salted and dried provisions, including herrings, both salted and fresh, are consumed.

Devotional Institutions.—There are no numerous, but we can do little more than name the principal. They comprise the infirmary and fever hospital eye infirmary night asylum

for the homeless the Town Hospital or city poorhouse, and the Buxton and Govan parish poorhouses; the asylum for the blind, institution for deaf and dumb, indigent old men's asylum, house of refuge for females, house of refuge for males, lock hospital, three lying-in hospitals, Hibernian hospital for the maintenance of despatch surgeons and their widows, and the education of boys, sons of burgesses a female asylum, humane society the merchants' house, and the 14 trades associations, the last two dispensing a large sum annually besides numerous free schools for the poor benevolent societies, and minor charities.

Educational, Literary and Scientific Institutions.—At the head of the educational institutions of Glasgow stands the University founded in 1450 by Bishop Turnbull. It comprises 23 professors, in the four faculties of arts, theology, law and medicine there is, besides, a lectureship on the structure and disease of the eye. The professors derive their incomes partly from fees paid by the students, and partly from funds belonging to the college, augmented by several grants from Government. There is only one session in the year commencing in the beginning of November and terminating 1st May. There are 99 bursars, the benefits of which are extended to 65 students the highest is £50, the lowest 24, 10s. The number of students varies from 1000 to 1200. This university has had many men of the highest talent and literary eminence amongst its professors. Of these may be named Melville, Halliwell, Leishman Barrow, Stephen Hutcheson, Joseph Black, Colin Adam Smith, David Milne Richardson, Young and Hamilton. The Andersonian University was founded for the use of the unacademic classes, in 1795 by John Anderson professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow and endowed by him with a valuable philosophical apparatus, museum, and library. Other public educational institutions are the Mechanics Institution, the first of the kind established in Britain, the High school or grammar school, under the superintendence of the Corporation; the Normal seminary of the Established and Free Churches, for the training of teachers—the former the first seminary of the kind in Scotland, the latter conducted on Stow's training system and the Government School of Design. The number of minor elementary schools is also very great but there seems to be still a very large amount of educational destitution in the city especially as regards children between the ages of five and ten years the number of whom, not attending school Dr. Brown estimates at about 6000 or 7000. The principal literary and scientific institutions are the Philosophical Society Library and Commercial Society Natural Club Athenaeum the Glasgow Medical Society the Medical-Chirurgical Society. The public libraries are Stirling's library about 12,000 volumes; the Glasgow library 15,000 volumes the college library 101,000 volumes and the libraries of the Athenaeum, the Andersonian University and the Mechanics Institution. There are three public reading-rooms; the Royal Exchange, the 1st and 2nd Old Exchange, and the Athenaeum, besides a number of minor rooms established by private individuals in different parts of the city. There are at present (1859) 14 newspapers published in Glasgow—3 weekly 2 twice a week 1 thrice a week and 1 daily Several of these are conducted with great ability.

Sanitary and Moral Condition.—The climate of Glasgow is marked by great humidity and the prevalence of S.W. and N.W. winds. It is particularly unfavourable to human life during childhood, as fewer than one child out of every 20, under 15 years of age, dying annually there while in Edinburgh, Dundee, and Greenock, only one child dies annually out of every 50 living. But this high rate of mortality amongst children must have special reference to the poorer and more crowded parts of the city; as, in the better ordered and more airy districts, inhabited by the wealthier classes, the mortality is certainly not greater than that of any other large town in Great Britain. To adults, however, and the aged the climate is more favourable Glasgow being ranked, as regards these, as the fourth healthiest town in the kingdom. The average mortality for 1860 has been estimated at 1 in 36.6, or 2.73 per cent. The most prevailing diseases is consumption; next, bowel complaints and next, typhus fever. It is so observed, however, that the above results are not, by any means, the effects of climate alone

bet proceed, in great part, also from a number of other indirect influences combined.

Of late years, much has been done by the public authorities towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city but much still remains to be done. There are, at present 43 m. of main sewers 21 in. of which have been formed during the last six years. The evil condition of the working population of Glasgow has been greatly exaggerated and their delinquencies, most especially as regards intemperance, are travestied over the world. There is undoubtedly much to deplore in the conduct of the lower or we should say the very lowest classes; for happily to these alone are habits of gross dissipation now chiefly confined. But a more careful scrutiny and more rigid discrimination than has been hitherto exercised in inquiring into and fixing the limits and extent of intemperance in the city is necessary before the sweeping charges brought against it can be admitted as a truth. While Glasgow is perhaps no better than any other large town similarly circumstanced, it will not readily be believed by those who know it best that it is any worse.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of Glasgow are extensive and exceedingly various. The great staples may be classed under the general heads of cotton and iron, with their endless varieties of name, form and purpose but, besides these, there are sundry other manufactures, particularly those of a chemical nature which are carried on here more extensively than anywhere else.

Textile, &c. The principal of these are the cotton manufactures, which include the spinning of yarn and of sewing thread, and the weaving both by hand and power loom of shirtings including an immense variety from coarse unbleached, to the finest bleached imitations of linen sheetings, twilled and plain, cambrics, bed-covers, gingham, checks, and stripes cordis. In coloured fabrics for foreign markets calicoes, cambrics, jacquets lawns, muslins plain and fancy &c. Besides these, mixed fabrics of cotton and silk, cotton and wool and cotton and linen are manufactured to a considerable extent. Of wool and silk the manufacture is comparatively limited, still in the department of carpets the former is somewhat noted. The calico print works are numerous, and produce goods of every variety in quality. The following table, obligingly furnished by Her Majesty's Lord Inspector of Factories, will give a good general idea of the extent to which the various manufactures already alluded to are carried on, including the additional branches of flax spinning and rope-making—

STATISTICAL TABLE of the FACTORIES and PRINT-WORKS

Nature of Work.	Number of Works.	Aggregate Persons Employed.	Aggregate Horse-Power.	Aggregate Spindle.	Aggregate Power-Loom.
Cotton Spinning	40				
Cotton Weaving	33				
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	16	21,787	8,550	865,486	18,572
Woolen and Worsted Spinning and Weaving	26	770	170	14,399	80
Silk Throwing and Weaving	7	703	180	32,706	
Flax Spinning and Reaping	4	1,360	810	25,000	
Cotton Print Works...	110	34,487	8,590	948,685	19,782
	11	3,164			
Total	181	57,681	6,230	948,685	19,832

To complete this section of the manufactures, dyeworks must be added in which there are employed, in dyeing Turkey red for which Glasgow has long been noted, about 850 hands; and in other colours connected with manufactures about 770. But a very inadequate idea of the extent of the Glasgow manufacturing interests, in the branches already mentioned, will be formed, unless it be recalled that, in addition to the factories concentrated in the preceding table, the hand-loom weavers in all the villages for many miles round are employed directly by Glasgow houses and that the spinning and weaving factories of Blantyre, Lanark, Cathie, Dennison, Rothery, &c., and the print-works of Alexandria, Bonhill, Barrow, and Melton, &c. are quite as much the factories of Glasgow as those situated within the bounds of the city.

In connection with the textile manufactures, the embroidery of muslins and of woollen fabrics, both of which are very

extensively carried on fails to be noticed. The embroidery of muslins commonly called the several muslin manufactures is a branch of business almost peculiar to Glasgow about nine-tenths of the whole of this kind of work being done for that city the remaining tenth for Belfast. The number of persons employed, either originally or partially in these manufactures, in the counties of Lanark, Ayr and Renfrew in Scotland, and in the N of Ireland is very great they are chiefly females who work in their own homes, many of these however only at bye-times. One Glasgow firm employs upwards of 25,000 and the total number employed by Glasgow houses is estimated at about 110,000. The embroidery also with silk on woollen fabrics such as ladies' dresses, vestings &c. gives work to many thousands hands, located chiefly in the surrounding villages, and scattered over the three counties above named.

Iron.—The iron manufactures of Glasgow in all their departments are at least as important as those of cotton. In 1849 there were 79 smelting furnaces around the town each producing an average of 6000 tons of pig-iron per annum or 475,000 tons yearly. The principal articles manufactured from this metal are—land and marine engines, locomotives, railway wheels and axles, carriages, waggon, trucks, rails, chairs and power-looms, and machinery of all kinds, hydraulic presses, mills of various descriptions, anchors, chains, and ship mounting in general bars &c. and a vast quantity of iron is now consumed also in the building of both sailing vessels and steamers. The following table furnishes a view of one department of iron manufactures that connected with marine engines and steamers, in which the number of hands employed is between 4000 and 5000—

MANUFACTURES OF IRON STEAMERS constructed at GLASGOW the years 1847-1861.

Year.	From Power of Marine Engines constructed.	No. of Vessels for which built.	Engines in tons.	Displacement.	Persons Employed.	Aggregate Tonnage.
1847	2,118	14	19	12	8	6,886
1848	3,350	19	19	12	8	4,818
1849	8,394	27	17	18	9	9,774
1850	6,287	27	17	18	9	4,408
1851...	8,444	28	19	19	9	15,708
Total	19,597	81	81	81	31	41,876

Besides what is done for private companies a considerable amount of work is also done for government the Clyde, on

which steam navigation first commenced, still retaining pre-eminence for its steamers and marine engines. The Cunard mail packets, the most successful line of ocean steamers afloat, were all built on the Clyde, and their engines were constructed by Robert Napier of Glasgow.

Chemical Manufactures.—The most extensive chemical works to existence are those of St. Rollox, in the N.E. part of Glasgow.

They cover about twelve acres of ground employ about 1000 hands, have several lofty chimneys, one of which is 450 ft. high 50 ft. diameter at the base, and 14 ft. at the top and consume annually from 70 000 to 80 000 tons of coal. About 80 000 tons of raw materials are used in these works consisting chiefly of salt from Cheshire, limestone from Ireland, sulphur from Sicily, manganese from Hessen in Germany and talow and oil. The manufactured products amount to about 25 000 tons annually principally of alkali bleaching-powder, vitriol, and soap. Indine is manufactured to a great extent by several houses in Glasgow, indeed with exception of one establishment in the N of Ireland, a small one at Greenock, and another at Borrowmanston, all the British lodine is made in this city. Cellulose is almost exclusively a Glasgow manufacture. Substitutes of pitch is largely produced. The other principal chemical productions are ammonia, pitch-oil, pitch, sulphate of ammonia, carbonate of ammonia,

and liquid ammonia animal charcoal salt of ammonia, and some rare pyroxygous acid acetic acid, and their combinations, such as sugar of lead, iron molybdate, &c. extremely used in dyeing and printing, a small quantity of tartaric acid and cream of tartar with aquafortis, muriatic acid, and the various solutions and combinations of the iron, copper, &c. used by calico-printers and dyers, are also manufactured. Alum and potassium of potash are extensively made by Glasgow houses but the works are at some distance from the city.

Potteries, Tobacco-pipes Glass, &c.—Till 1857 there was only one pottery work in Glasgow now (1862) there are 8, with the prospect of a rapid increase the town being quite as favourably situated in respect of clay as the Glasgowshire potteries, and much more so in respect of fuel, and the ready means of conveyance of goods to all parts of the world. All kinds of ware are manufactured, from the coarsest description to the finest porcelain employing upwards of 1800 hands. The common ware is made of red clay obtained in the vicinity of the town and for the finer kinds about 10 000 tons of clay are annually imported chiefly from the counties of Devon, Devon and Cornwall. Besides the potteries there are allied to them an extensive manufactory of fire-bricks, and other articles from fire-clay including chimney-top-pieces and other ornamental objects. But probably the most remarkable advances made in the manufacture of clay have taken place in the making of tobacco-pipes, which is now carried on to a greater extent in Glasgow than in any other place in Great Britain. Twenty years ago there were but 50 persons employed in this branch of manufacture in the city while now (1857) there are 450, who produce 6000 to 7000 gross (about a million) of pipes weekly which are exported to all parts of the world. The manufacture of green glass bottles commenced in 1730, and of flint glass in 1777. For many years there was only one manufactory of each, there are now (1857) 11 of which 6 are bottle, four flint, and 1 crown, employing altogether about 400 persons. Flint glass is exported to a considerable extent, chiefly to Canada and the East Indies. There are ten distilleries within the bounds of the Glasgow collection producing annually when in full work, which they usually are, about 2 500 000 gallons spirits at 11 overproof and in the city and suburbs, there are five breweries, the most extensive of which exports 240 000 dozens of bottled malt, hater and pays £4000 annually for coals. The number of manufacturers of hard confections as in the largest of these establishments works the pans by steam-power and uses a ton of sugar daily. The extent to which beef hams are made—a manufacture almost peculiar to Glasgow—may be guessed at from the fact that during the six months ending December 31 1851 upwards of 128 tons of fresh beef came from Edinburgh alone to be converted into hams.

Fisheries and Quays.—Before alluding to the trade and commerce of Glasgow it is necessary to notice the improvements of the river and the accommodation provided for shipping, two of the most remarkable features connected with the city. The harbour at the Broomielaw below Glasgow Bridge, is usually crowded with vessels from all parts of the world from the steady ship to the humble scow or gabbard. The quays which line each side of the river were in 1815, 941 ft. in length in 1855 they had extended to 4461 ft. and now they are 10,575 ft. in extent, furnished with long ranges of docks and strong cranes, and capable of accommodating vessels of 1000 tons burthen. There being no wet docks, all vessels must lie in the river. The average available depths at high water of neap-tides, is 16 ft. At spring-tides there is an additional depth of about 2 or 3 ft. and hence the greatest depth attainable, irrespective of the increased depth created by land floods, or strong W winds, 19 ft. Towards the W extremity of the quays and extending a quarter of a mile up and down the river, there was, as late as 1 58 a shoal, called the *Hwa*, assuming a threshold or bar on which there was only 15 inches at low and 39 at high water. There are here, as already mentioned, between 16 and 19 ft. Various other formidable obstructions, including some islands, one or more of which was situated near Govan, from 2 to 3 m below the city have been also removed, and a clear passage made to the sea. In 1815, the depth of water at the top of spring-tides was 34 ft.; which now (1855) is about the depth at the lowest state of neap-tides. The pro-

cess of deepening is still going on and further improvement is also in progress by generally straightening the course of the river and cutting away all points and projections which impede the flow of the tide. Altogether there has been expended by the Clyde Trust, on construction and repairing of quays and shoals, general management, interest of debt, &c. and in deepening and improving the river from 1770, to June 30, 1851 the sum of £1,888 024 of which sum £1 023 840 have been expended since 1842.

That this great expenditure has not been fruitless, is evidenced by the following tables, showing the number of vessels arriving at the port, and the rapid increase in their tonnage, as indicated by their tonnage—

Tonnage during the Years and by July 1850, 1840, and 1830.

Year	1830	1840	1850	Year	1830	1840	1850
Under 50..	2177	3866	4619	500 to 550..	0	1	918
50 to 55..	3517	5008	5945	550 to 600..	0	72	148
55 to 60..	4825	7346	8994	600 to 650..	0	63	310
60 to 100..	1889	3976	5904	650 to 700..	0	18	34
100 to 150..	218	938	1500	700 to 750..	0	6	151
150 to 200..	20	349	517	750 to 800..	0	3	15
200 to 250..	14	171	861	800 to upward	0	0	28
250 to 300..	3	254	136				

The whole tonnage which arrived during the same period was as follows—

Year	1830	1840	1850
1830	21,615	40,154	50,154
1840	37,848	54,877	64,877
1850	50,008	77,138	87,138

The rapid and extraordinary increase of the revenue of the Clyde Trust presents, in another striking point of view, the vast improvement which has been effected in the navigability of the river and harbour.

Year	1830	1840	1850
1830	25,219	16	1
1840	3,528	18	10
1850	30,258	18	6
1860	46,481	1	9
1870	61,481	1	9
1881	67,975	4	1

Trade and Commerce.—Besides being the seat of a great amount of trade arising from what may be called the native manufactures, Glasgow is a general mart for all the manufactures of Scotland, and for much of those of the N of Ireland. It has also an extensive foreign and coasting trade, for the accommodation of which there are numerous spacious bonded warehouses and granaries in convenient localities, most of the former being in the vicinity of the quays. One of the most remarkable branches of the trade is that in grain, the quantities of which imported from Ireland and direct from abroad to the Clyde and by way of Greenock—also later arriving at Port Dundas, the extensive harbour of the Forth and Clyde Canal—for the years 1850 and 1851 were as follows—

	IRELAND	PORT DUNDAS AND GREENOCK
Wheat ..	bu. 3,570 7 250	qrs. 397,000 281,753
Oats ..	do. 38,670 11,770	do. 40,000 11,770
Barley ..	do. 112,520 160,800	do. 129,940 179,821
Unmalted ..	bu. 15,800 14,890	do. 32,000 15,800
Beet ..	do. 9,750 5,550	do. 48,700 48,700
Beans ..	bu. 11,530 11,530	do. 44,511 9,518
		do. 10,000 10,000

Besides these importations of grain, about 30 000 tons are brought annually from the E. of Scotland by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

The quantity of fresh and salted meat imported in 1851 was—

Harbour of Glasgow—Beef, Mutton, Hams, &c.	16,278 tons.
Firth and Clyde Canal ..	do. do. .. 34
Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway ..	do. do. .. 1,040
North Western ..	do. do. .. 1,040
	17,358 tons.
	or, 446,481 lbs.

In addition to the above, there were imported into the harbour the same year 6900 tons of eggs, butter and lard nearly the whole of which was foreign.

The number and register tonnage of steam vessels which arrived at the harbour of Glasgow from 1st July 1850 to 30th June, 1851 was 11,029; tonnage 1,021 831. The number

and tonnage of the sailing vessels which arrived and departed during the same period is shown in the following table:—

ARRIVED AND DEPARTED FROM THE HARBOR OF GLASGOW, WHICH ARRIVED AT, AND DEPARTED FROM, THE HARBOR OF GLASGOW COASTWISE AND FOREIGN, FROM 1st July, 1850, to 30th June, 1851.

Name of Vessel	INWARDS				OUTWARDS			
	Landed.		In Ballast.		Landed.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Scotland	1,935	45,769	1,064	123,764	3,034	88,907	51	6,318
England	438	50,708	17	10,564	528	68,005	5	715
Ireland	1,138	50,548	85	2,983	538	44,869		
Foreign	8,390	177,000	3,048	158,378	4,760	475,561	96	5,383
	971	155,848	1	463	716	178,641	18	5,138
Total	4,141	301,885	3,947	134,450	8,406	389,705	99	10,119

The quantity in ton, of the various goods imported into Glasgow foreign and coastwise, for the year from 1st July 1850, to 30th June 1851 was 428,102; the exports for the same period, 585,124.

The quantities of the various kinds of goods exported and imported, are shown in the accompanying table.

GOODS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED FROM THE HARBOR OF GLASGOW FOREIGN AND COASTWISE, FROM 1st July, 1850, to 30th June, 1851.

Description of Goods.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Ton.	Value.	Ton.	Value.
Alc and Porter		5,794	1,830	4,589
Alum		110	3	1,928
Alum	3,440		808	55
Bleaching Powder		1,084	378	809
Bricks and Tiles		4,487	264	6,121
Cash		80,745	885	140,842
Cattle and Machinery	44	8,116	1,050	17,574
Cordage	9,315	79	3,077	1,148
Cork		318	137	288
Chalk, Plaster, and Clay		371	9,941	
Corkwood	198	4	6	
Drygoods	6,590	86	8,494	1,850
Iron		5,519		
Flour	31,990	185	5,104	10,618
Fruit	5,748	63	3,469	85
Fur and Hemp		5	1,741	
Glass	29,617	9,49	28,500	11,940
Gravel		14		3,896
Gum		45	898	5,579
Glass and Earthenware	9,969	7,789	761	7,714
Iron (Pig)	38	80,357	467	30,444
Iron (Bar and Rod)		22,483	6,633	14,46
Ore	670		4,180	
Indian Corn	2,165		104	773
Kelp		11,461		811
Lime and Limestone	84	65,268		
Manufactured Goods	17,847	9,618	38,391	
Marble	170	4	154	
Miscellaneous				
Oil and Tallow	5,179	568	4,971	1,985
Out Mail	16	27	3,616	4,940
Potatoes and Turnips		87	4,268	9,595
Provisions	17,94	1,073	91,890	9,211
Fish, Tur, and Butter	5,938	808	1,078	1,135
Plat and Corkers	13	1,025	584	1,108
Rice and Soap		1,306		1,036
Sugar and Molasses	4,208		5,546	8,693
Starch	1,431	15	1,367	82
Soap	998	818	7,108	701
Shells		103	7,620	113
Shoes		9	5,713	10,465
Shingles	86		18	390
Sulphur	4,497	8	548	8
Song		181	210	1,028
Spice, Asian (Horn of India)	998	5,461	507	2,110
Seed and Gravel	139		8,708	49
Sundries	3,837	5,482	61,019	33,099
Timber and Machinery	18,018	7,185	38,400	8,268
Tin	641	15	1,496	134
Tobacco		481	5	123
Wine and Spirits	5,195	1,486	5,963	5,418
Total	138,998	120,438	302,104	414,491
Total (excluding June 1850)	114,197	108,008	254,719	388,096

But no general statement can be made, until we give a clearer view of the great extent and rapid increase of the commerce of the port, than the following table showing the progressive increase in the tonnage of shipping (Glasgow property) and the amount of customs duties collected at various

periods the increase in the latter being all the more remarkable, from the well known fact, that many and important duties have in recent years been wholly abolished.

AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES collected and of SHIPS (Glasgow property) registered.

Year	Duties.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Remarks.
Jan. 1.				
1790	£125 15 0			
1801	489 15 6			
1810	1,353 7 11			
1815	3,134 8 4	38	9,890	Glasgow Ships required to be registered at Fort-Glasgow or Greenock till 1815, and it continued optional to do so till 1864.
1818	5,800 4 2	10	4,559	
1820	11,000 5 9	86	6,004	Glasgow made a Bonding Port for particular articles in 1817 and 1818 and in 1823 extended to all articles except Tobacco and Tea.
1828	41,159 6 7	111	14,084	Glasgow made Port of Call for the port of R. India goods in 1828.
1830	59,018 17 8	348	40,978	Glasgow made Port for Importation and Warehousing of Tobacco in 1834, and of Tea in 1834.
1838	870,667 8 9	397	14,336	
1840	408,925 12 8	381	71,578	
1848	551,381 8 6	478	111,880	
1850	540,593 7 9	607	187,409	
1861	875,044 15 10	618	160,741	
1868	706,419 10 9	528	165,556	

Railways and Canals.—On the N. side of the river the Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Caledonian, and the Glasgow, Garnkirk and Coatbridge railways have their termini; and on the S. side, are those of the joint Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock, and Glasgow and South Western (the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston, the Clyde and the Glasgow, Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock, and Glasgow, Garnkirk and Coatbridge, are exclusively mineral lines). The Forth and Clyde canal communicating as its name indicates, with the Clyde on the one hand at Bowling, and the Forth on the other at Grangemouth, unites at Port Dundas with the Monkland canal. The former is the medium of an extensive trade with the E. coast of the country and with the Baltic &c. the latter is chiefly used for conveying coals and iron to the city from the mining districts to the E. of it.

History.—The name Glasgow (G) old documents frequently spell Glasgow (Glasgow) is probably derived from the Celtic *Glas-gow* (dark ravine) in allusion to the locality in which the Cathedral is situated. Here resided (A.D. 580) the founder of the bishopric, the patron saint of Glasgow, St. Mungo or St. Kentigerna whose dwelling and those of his followers formed the nucleus of the future city though the exact date of its foundation is not known. In remote times the new great emporium of the West of Scotland ranked quite as a secondary place to the small but ancient burgh of Rutherglen, situated about 3 m. S.E. of the city which for a long period, enjoyed nearly the whole trade of the Clyde. Even so late as the beginning of last century *gaberds* sailed every day from that port to Greenock, freighted with coals. Some of the principal lines of street are believed to have been opened soon after the formation of the bishopric, in 580 and several are known to have been in possession of the public for 750 years or since A.D. 1100 while others date as far back as the beginning of the 14th century. As early as the 16th century Glasgow appears to have possessed a regular magistracy and courts of justice—the court-hall and the provost and bailies of the city being alluded to in a charter dated 1268 and nearly a century before this the annual fair still continued was established. About this period there were several convents, churches, and hospitals in the town besides which, and the court-hall already alluded to it is probable that the only other public building in the city at this time was the old bridge, built about 1844, by Bishop Raa. It consisted of 5 arches, and was so narrow that one carriage could not pass another. It was subsequently widened on two different occasions but has recently been taken down to make room for a granite structure, called Victoria Bridge, now (1859) in progress of erection.

During the 16th, and probably the earlier part of the 17th century the people of Glasgow still retained the fierce and barbarous spirit of earlier times. Every man almost carried arms, generally a quinger (saber or dagger) or 'quidial.

(boats) which was truly used on the slightest provocation, as the records of the local courts of the day abundantly prove; even second or third case involving a charge of quibag or quiball drawing.

In 1638 was held, in the Cathedral the famous Glasgow Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland which deposed the bishops, abolished Prelacy and restored Presbytery and accomplished what has been called the Second Reformation in Scotland. In 1663 a third part of the city uniting almost all the shops and warehouses, was destroyed by fire and a similar visitation in 1677 consumed upwards of 1800 houses and 150 shops. Nearly all the houses at this time being constructed of wood, and covered with thatch, will account for the extent of these devastations. Early in the 17th century Glasgow already possessed a commerce and manufactures. Its merchants were engaged in whale-fishing and soap-making as early as 1667. Sugar-baking was commenced in 1669 and about the same time were begun tanning, rope making, and the manufactory of plaid, of coarse cloth and linen. The spinning, weaving, and exporting of salmon and herrings were actively carried on.

But it was not till the 18th century that the advantageous position of the city for commercial pursuits—situated on a navigable river and in the immediate vicinity of exhausted fields of coal and iron—began decisively to assert its fortunes. The union of Scotland and England having opened Virginia and Maryland to Glasgow enterprise, it very soon became a great mart for tobacco, and supplied the firmers-general of France with that article. In the year immediately preceding the American war the imports of tobacco amounted to 57 143 bbls. This trade absorbed the greater part of the Glasgow capital, and promoted those engaged in it to the first rank among the merchants of the city. The foreign trade was at first carried on through English ports, and through the port of Ayr &c. It was not till 1715 that the first vessel built on the Clyde crossed the Atlantic, and direct communication was established with America. On November 14 1715 the Glasgow Gazette, the first newspaper published in the city appeared, and ten years later (1725) took place the Shaverdell mob riot excited by the importation of the mul-tia in which the house of Daniel Campbell of Shaverdell, M.P. for the city was completely gutted and six persons killed and nineteen wounded by the military who were called out to quell the disturbances. About the same year (1725) the manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, &c. was introduced which continued a staple till superseded by muslins. At this period Glasgow is described as being a very beautiful city. Captain Barr, the elder son of a Lord of the North of Scotland 1730 who said as little in favour of anything he met with in Scotland as he possibly could, says that Glasgow to outward appearance, as the prettiest and most uniform town I ever saw and I believe there is nothing like it in Britain. In 1732 ink-balls were introduced from Haarlem. In 1740 Alexander Wilson formerly professor of astronomy in the University of Glasgow along with his friend, John Belne introduced the art of type-founding, this foundry soon after became the most famous in Europe for the beauty of its types, as well as for its articles. About the same year (1740) the celebrated printer Robert Foulis, commenced business, and in company with his brother Andrew obtained a degree of excellence in the art which gave the Glasgow press a European reputation for accuracy as well as beauty of execution. The first printfield belonging to Glasgow was established at the neighbouring village of Pollokshaws in 1742. While residing in this city (1768-4) James Watt, then a young man of 27 years of age, commenced the series of practical experiments on the steam-engine, which issued in his splendid improvement of that right-arm of our manufactures. In 1765 Turkey-red dyeing well known long had previously existing in Britain, was introduced into Glasgow by George Macintosh and David Dale, who, having engaged Pierre Jacques Papillon, an eminent Turkey-red dyer from Rouen, established their works in the vicinity of the city. Cotton-spinning works were established in 1792 but it was not till the beginning of the present century that any considerable quantity of cotton was spun. In the following year (1798) power-looms were introduced. From this period the progress of the Glasgow manufacture is exceedingly rapid the merchants

entering with energy into the working of the various important inventions and discoveries connected therewith, which in the latter end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century followed each other in such quick succession. About this time Charles Tennant discovered bleaching liquor which was followed, in 1798 by the discovery of bleaching powder by Charles Macintosh; and soon thereafter these two chemists united in establishing the Rollex chemical works, already alluded to. The importance of the discovery of bleaching powder will be appreciated, when it is stated that the quantity of cotton goods now manufactured is so great that the entire surface of Great Britain would not suffice to bleach them by the old method of exposure to the air.

The first steam-boat (the Comet) successfully propelled on a navigable river in Europe was started on the Clyde, by Henry Bell, in 1812 and in 1828 Neilson obtained a patent for using heated air in the manufacture of iron, commonly called the hot-blast, by the introduction of which the extensive iron fields in the vicinity of Glasgow hitherto only partially worked were rendered fully available, and an amazing impetus was given to the iron manufactures generally throughout the country.

The events of any importance of a purely literary character of which Glasgow has been the scene, or with which it has been intimately connected are few. In 1556 Queen Mary visited the city and two years later many of the misers fought against her in the Regent's army at the battle of Langside. At the rebellions of 1715 and 1745 Glasgow furnished considerable bodies of troops in support of the House of Hanover and at the latter period it narrowly escaped being plundered and burned by the Pretender's forces, having been saved only by the timely interposition of one of the Chevalier's own chiefs, Cameron of Lochnell. On one occasion, however 25000 in money and 2500 in goods and on another 12,000 linen shirts, 8000 cloth coats 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, and 6000 bonnets, were looted. In 1818-20 took place the fiercest known as the Radical war when an unfortunate man James Wilson was hanged and beheaded at Glasgow August 20 1820 for the part he took in the contemplated rising. The last great event in the history of Glasgow was one of the most unexpected, was the visit and enthusiastic reception of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, in August, 1843—being the first native sovereign who had entered the city for nearly 300 years.

Though the names of many eminent men are intimately connected with Glasgow those that can be claimed as natives are few. The more remarkable of these are General Sir Thomas Munro General Sir John Moore, who fell at Coruña and Thomas Campbell, the bard of Eltop. Glasgow is a royal burgh and parliamentary borough, and is governed by a Lord Provost, 8 Bailies, and 59 Councillors in addition to whom the Dean of Guild from the Merchants and the Deacon-Convener from the Trades Houses are members of Council ex officio. The income of the burgh in 1851 was £20 490 and the expenditure £18,903. It is the seat of judicial sheriff, burgh, county small debt, and police courts but also a river court, a custom house, and a chamber of commerce and sends two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851) 15 555.

The progressive and present population of the city is shown in the following table—

Year	Pop.	Year	Pop.
1700	4,500	1811	110,280
1708	12,708	1821	147,043
1763	30,900	1831	205,488
1773	44,600	1841	260,833
1801	63,700	1851	347,201

—[Chalmers Calendars Chalmers's Annals of Glasgow Statistical Account of Scotland Memoirs of Charles Macintosh by his Son, George Macintosh. The Progress of Glasgow—Report on the Course of the City of Glasgow and Suburbs for 1851 and Report on the Morality Bills of the City of Glasgow and Suburbs, for 1851 by John Burns, LL.D.] Annals and Reports of the Trustees of the River Clyde and numerous Private Communications.] See Supplement.

GLASGOW (PORT) a tw. Scotland. See Port-Glasgow GLASHARE, par. Irrel. Queen's co. 2756 ac. P. 653. GLASHUTTE, a h. Saxony circle of old 15 m. S. Dresden, on the Elbe. It has a parish church, with fine

coloured glass; manufacture of straw-plait, saw and other mills, and three animal farms. Pop. 1065.

GLASNEVIN a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Dublin. The vil. is, strictly situated in a valley watered by the Tolka, 8 m. N. by E. Dublin Castle, was, until of late years a favourite suburban retreat, and among the more distinguished of its former inhabitants, Addison, Swift, Steele, and Sheridan, may be mentioned. It contains a botanical garden belonging to the Royal Society of Dublin, an agricultural school, and a deaf and dumb institution. Area of par. 995 ac. Pop. 1162.

GLASOW a to. Russia, gov. and 100 m. E. Viatka, esp. circle of same name. 1. bank Tchepets; with a church. Pop. agricultural (1851) 1061. — The circle, in the N. W. of the gov. consists of a succession of hills and ridges generally covered with almost impervious forests of pine, and, in the intervals between these, numerous heaths and meadows. Pop. 143,800.

GLASS, par. Scot. Rar. 30 sq. m. Pop. 978.
GLASSARY par. Scot. Argyle, 16 m. by 10 m. P. 471.
GLASSBORO par. Scot. Wigan 8 m. by 5 m. P. 1487.
GLASSLOUGH a market in Ireland co. of and 6½ m. N. E. Monaghan. It is neat and clean; has a parish church, and is the vicinity several other places of worship. Pop. 465.

GLASTOOLE or **GLASTIER** a vil. Ireland co. of, and 5 m. S. E. Dublin on Dublin Bay. Pop. 1889.
GLASTON par. Eng. Rutland 1145 ac. Pop. 252.
GLASTONBURY a market in and par. England co. Somerset.

It is 23 m. S. W. Bath, one of two principal streets crossing each other at right angles plentifully supplied with water well paved cleaned and lighted the type modern houses well built, for the most part of blue has but many of the older tenements are composed chiefly or in part, of stone taken from the ancient abbey. In the market place, in the centre of the town is a handsome new square, there are two parish churches, St. John's and St. Benedict's, both elegant structures, in the perpendicular style with graceful towers places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Friends, Independents, and Baptists eight daily schools two almshouses and other charities and a reading-room and mutual improvement society. The silk manufactures and glove-making were at one time extensively carried on but the former has completely disappeared, and the latter has dwindled down to comparative insignificance, and there is now very little trade of any description. Glastonbury derives its interest and importance solely from the ruins of the once magnificent Benedictine abbey founded by Augustine of Canterbury in 596, but built chiefly during the 12th and 14th centuries, and consisting of some fragments of the church, the chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, and what is called the abbey's kitchen. The abbey lived in almost regal state had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament a greatness brought to a close at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 when the last abbot, Richard Whiting, was hanged in his robes, with two of his monks, by order of Henry VIII., for refusing to surrender the abbey. Glastonbury possesses some chalybeate springs, whose medicinal virtues were at one time highly celebrated. Market day Saturday. Area of par. 7068 ac. Pop. 8125. — *Local Correspondent*.

(G) **ATT** a small river Switzerland can. Elzrich. Issued from the Gröbensee, 5 m. E. Zürich, it flows N. W. receiving numerous small tributaries, and joins the lake Rhone. In the course of Baden a little below Eggen, after a course of about 20 m. It is well supplied with fish, but is subject to floodings, which often cause serious damage.

GLATTFELDEN a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of and 15 m. E. Zürich, in a valley enclosed by steep slopes, near the mouth of the Glatt, here crossed by a covered bridge. It is well built, has a parish church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1093.

GLATTON par. Eng. Huntingdon 2100 ac. P. 266.
GLATZ (Polish, *Kłodzko* a to. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 61 m. S. W. Breslau, esp. circle of same name, in a narrow valley on both sides of the Boles, here crossed by two bridges. It is strongly fortified has five churches, three chapels, a townhouse, gymnasium, and several schools, an asylum for destitute children, hospital and infirmary, armaments, barracks, and other military buildings, it is the seat of courts

of law and several public offices and has various manufactures particularly linen, ordinary and damask, cotton and woollen goods, red leather and carpets, numerous distilleries, tanneries, and mills. A trade chiefly in cattle and the above articles of manufacture a weekly market, and four annual fairs. The celebrated Harren Frank was confined here and made his escape by leaping from the walls. Pop. 9658, of which 3011 are military. — The circle, area 248 sq. m. is very richly watered by the Boles and its affluents, and has generally a thin stony soil, of very indifferent fertility. Pop. 91,066.

GLAUCHAU or **GLAUDER** a vil. in Saxony circle Zwönkau r. bank Mulde, 54 m. W. S. W. Dresden. It is well built, nearly in the form of a crescent, partly in a hollow of the Wisenthal and partly on a series of steep and picturesque eminences. In the seat of a superior court and of several important public offices contains a large castle partly occupied as the residences of the Schönburg-Hinter-Glauchau line and partly as public offices two churches a normal and several other schools, an orphan asylum, poor house, and two hospitals and has extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, marine, bootery, carpets, and leather dyeworks printfields, and worsted mills, a corn market, and three annual fairs. The lower part of the town often suffers much from inundation. Pop. (1849) 10,800.

GLAZLEY par. Eng. Blyth 686 ac. Pop. 62.

GLAZBYN two places. 1. Polish Prussia. — 1. A vil. gov. and 10 m. S. W. Düsseldorf with a Catholic parish church. Pop. 978. — 2. A vil. gov. Aix-la-Chapelle, near Schleiden having in its vicinity the lead, iron and copper works of Neuberg. Pop. 888.

GLEIWITZ, a to. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of and 89 m. S. E. Oppeln, on the Klodnitz and the railway from Oppeln to Cracow. It has three churches, a gymnasium in the buildings of an old Franciscan monastery several schools, barracks, and two hospitals and manufactures of linen and woollen cloth an extensive iron foundry glass-works, a large worsted and other mills, a weekly market and eight annual fairs. Pop. (1846) 8317.

GLEMHAM two par. England, Suffolk. — 1. (Great) 840 ac. Pop. 1910. — 2. (Little) 1208 ac. Pop. 318.

GLEMSFORD par. Eng. Suffolk 2295 ac. Pop. 1626.

GLENN two rivers, England. — 1. Co. Northumberland rises in the Cheviot fells E. N. E. and joins the Tyne at Foston. — 2. Co. Lincoln, rises near Follingsham in two branches, which flowing S. in a parallel direction unite some miles N. W. Market-Deepping whence the united stream flows N. E. and joins the Welland 4 m. N. E. Spalding.

GLENN — 1. A to. to the name of several par. Scotland.

— 1. (Glenferrie) Kinross 6½ m. by 5 m. Pop. 1239.

— 2. (Glenmact) Aberdeen 4 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 542.

— 3. (Glenconna) Dumfries 15 m. by 8½ m. Pop. 1890.

— 4. (Glenconna) Kilmarnock 3 m. by 8 m. Pop. 1060.

— 5. (Glenconna) Perth 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 123.

— 6. (Glenconna) Inverness 90 m. by 20 m. Pop. 2470.

— 7. (Glenconna) Forfar 18 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1050.

— 8. (Glenconna) Tullach, and Glenconna, Aberdeen 18 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 1984.

— 9. (Glenconna and Inverness) Argyle 300 sq. m. Pop. 781.

— 10. (Glenconna) Ross 76 m. by 6 m. Pop. 273.

— II Also several par. Ireland. — 1. (Glenconna) in Antrim 7587 ac. Pop. 8014.

— 2. (Glenconna) Tipperary 943 ac. Pop. 454.

— 3. (Glenconna) Kerry 50259 ac. Pop. 3922.

— 4. (Glenconna) Donegal 83183 ac. Pop. 886.

— 5. (Glenconna) and in Wicklow 5066 ac. Pop. 418.

— 6. (Glenconna) Limerick 4293 ac. Pop. 841.

— 7. (Glenconna) Limerick 13,406 ac. Pop. 480.

— 8. (Glenconna) Limerick 4208 ac. Pop. 809.

— 9. (Glenconna) Antrim 11,368 ac. Pop. 1197.

— 10. (Glenconna) and in Wicklow 5066 ac. Pop. 418.

— 11. (Glenconna) and in Wicklow 5066 ac. Pop. 418.

— 12. (Glenconna) and in Wicklow 5066 ac. Pop. 418.

— 13. (Glenconna) and in Wicklow 5066 ac. Pop. 418.

— 14. (Glenconna) and in Wicklow 5066 ac. Pop. 418.

— 15. (Glenconna) and in Wicklow 5066 ac. Pop. 418.

— 16. (Glenconna) and in Wicklow 5066 ac. Pop. 418.

— 17. (Glenconna) and in Wicklow 5066 ac. Pop. 418.

— 18. (Glenconna) and in Wicklow 5066 ac. Pop. 418.

— 19. (Glenconna) and in Wicklow 5066 ac. Pop. 418.

— 20. (Glenconna) and in Wicklow 5066 ac. Pop. 418.

wooded rise almost perpendicular from their base, and, from their height, nearly exclude the sun when at his highest elevation in June. In some parts they are entirely inaccessible. The N.W. and of the Glen was the scene of the massacre of Glencoe on wall and widely known for its singular beauty—2 (*Glencoe*) co. Argyle, at the head of Loch Lough about 6 m. long enclosed by lofty flowing mountains, the sides of which are covered with huge masses of rock. It is one of the wildest glens in the Highlands of Scotland, and ranks next to Glencoe in the rude grandeur of its scenery—3 (*Glenogary*) co. of and 45 m. S.S.W. Inverness, traversed by the Garry in the centre of the great valley extending from Inverness on the E. coast, to Fort-William on the W. It contains a beautiful lake, and is bounded by finely-wooded mountains—4 (*Glenloch*) co. of, and 96 m. S.S.W. Banff. It is entirely destitute of wood, but is celebrated for the quality of its whisky—5 (*Glenoy*) co. of, and 25 m. S. by W. Inverness celebrated for its Parallel Roads. These roads consist of a series of perfectly level terraces, running parallel to each other on both sides, and throughout the whole length of the glen the most elevated being 1263 ft. above sea-level and the other two respectively 88 and 313 ft. below the highest. Caphien is much divided in its origin, but they are pretty generally believed to be the remains of ancient lakes or other enclosed bodies of water—6 (*Glenloch*) N.E. extremity of Perthshire about 7 m. long by nearly 1 m. wide. Near its head is the Spittal of Glen shee, a stage on the great military road to Fort-George, 20 m. N.W. Coupar-Angus—7 (*Glenloch*) co. of and 24 m. N.W. Perth dist. Athole a beautiful and romantic vale, famous as a sporting rendezvous and for the stalking of red deer.

GLENANES, a group of islands, France off S coast, dep. t. unites. They are nine in number and are surrounded by dangerous rocks and shoals. The largest, called Penfret, is about 2 m. in circuit, and has on it a revolving light lat. 4. 45' 18" N. lon. 8 57' W. (u)

GLENANM a small town and port, Ireland, on bay of same name. Co. of and 204 m. N.E. Antrim at the foot of a romantic glen. It has a neat Episcopal church a R. Catho. ch. and meeting house and during summer is much resorted to for sea-bathing. coals are imported from Scotland and grain and provisions are brought in. Pop. 851.

GLENDALEIGH (H) a valley and lake, Ireland on Wick low 24 m. S. Dublin. The valley 3 m. long abounds with romantic scenery and interesting ruins. The lake, celebrated by Moore for its gloomy and desolate appearance, is 441 ft. above sea-level 1 m. long by 1/2 m. broad and surrounded by almost perpendicular cliffs, which rise 1800 ft. above its surface.

GLENELG several places, Australia—1 A maritime town, S. Australia, 6 m. S.W. Adelaide on the Murrumbidgee—2 One of the most N. co. of W. Australia about 60 m. E. to W. containing some extensive open plains and downs and in the W. part a group of hills called the Wangan hills. It is closely and heavily wooded in the N. parts, and occasionally hilly—3 A river Australia Felix rising in the Victorian mountains, about lat. 37 10' S. lon. 143 15' E. flowing W. and S.W. and falling into Discovery Bay about lat. 38° S. lon. 148° E. total course, short distance, about 110 m.—4, A river N.W. Australia, Tasmann Land, rising in a short line of hills called Stephens Range, about lat. 16° S. lon. 125 10' E. It flows N.W. then W. and S. and falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria by its way through a hilly district whose length 60 to 70 m. It is salt for nearly half its length from the sea, and has in some parts a velocity of more than 5 m. an hour. Its banks are composed of fine white sand its tributaries are numerous, and many of them large. In the upper parts it is much obstructed by rapids.

GLENELG a head promontory N. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal, forming the W. point of Cullinst Bay 24 m. N. by E. Londonderry.

GLENARIFF HARBOR, an inlet Ireland, co. Cork, near the head of Pentry Bay about 2 m. long and 1 m. wide.

GIFNLUCHE, a vil Scotland, in a valley of same name, near Loch Bay co. of and 134 m. W.N.W. Wicktown. Cattle fairs are held here monthly between April and December. The ruins of the once magnificent abbey of Glendassie stand about 14 m. N.W. the village. Pop. 890.

GLENTWORTH par Eng Lincoln 8043 sq. Pop. 818. GLENN MARSH par Eng Lincoln 2510 sq. P. 852.

GLENNIE ISLAND, a cluster of small isles, S. coast Australia, in Bass Strait lat. 39° 15' S. lon. 146° 15' E. (u)

GLENN'S FALLS, a vil. U. States, New York, 1 bank Hudson, 54 m. N. Albany with three abutments an academy and a female seminary. The picturesque falls on the Hudson here have a total descent of 80 ft., and afford excellent water-power propelling several saw and marble mills, &c. P. 1800.

GLENTIES, a vil Ireland co. of, and 6 m. N.W. Donegal among wild and rugged mountains. It has a chapel a national school a police barracks and a large union workhouse. Pop. 506.

GLIN a market to Ireland, co. of and 29 m. W. by S. Limerick, 1 bank Shannon, here about 8 m. broad. It consists of three principal streets, straight and well kept. houses not large, but solidly built of stone, and generally two stories high supply of water ample and, as a whole, is gradually improving. It has a broadwell, an Episcopal church a R. Catholic chapel and several schools, and the remains of the ancient castle of Glin. Glin is resorted to in summer for sea-bathing and, being the depth of the salmon fishery of the Shannon and its tributaries, a considerable quantity of that fish is annually pickled here and exported and large quantities of butter are sent to Cork and Limerick. Market day Saturday Pop. 1243 (Local Correspondent).

GLINA, a town Austria, Croatia, in a plain surrounded by hills, 7 bank Glin, near the E. shore of a marshy lake, 23 m. E.S.E. Carlsbad. It contains a Greek church, and two schools, and has important cattle markets. Pop. 1760.

GLINTON par Eng Northampton 1580 sq. P. 454. GLOCKN h.t., or Gluck N. coast of Austria, a mountain, Austria, on the frontiers of the Tyrol Carinthia, and Salzburg lat. 4 7' N. lon. 12 43' E. height 12776 ft. It is the culminating point of the North Alps is composed of schists and calcareous rocks, but appears to have a nucleus of granite. It takes its name from the resemblance of the principal summit to a large bell. This ascent has been repeatedly accomplished but is difficult, and not without danger.

GLOCKNITZ, or GLOCKEN, a market to Lower Austria, on the Schwarzen and the Glin Railway 41 m. S.W. Vienna. It has a handsome Greek Catholic castle picturesquely situated on a mountain, and originally a Benedictine monastery manufacture of white lead Prussian blues, and plate glass two iron mills, and two stone quarries. Pop. 1520.

GLOGAU (Glose) a town Russia, prov. Silesia, gov. of and 33 m. N. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, 1 bank Oder. It is a place of considerable strength being both surrounded by walls and otherwise fortified is the seat of a law court and several public offices contains four churches, one of them a large and ancient structure, formerly a cathedral an old castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic gymnasium several other schools, an arsenal artillery depot, extensive barracks, and other military buildings an infirmary pesthouse, and several hospitals and has manufactures of vinegar liquors, sealing-wax beet-root sugar &c. dye-works numerous mills, and some shipping trade. Pop. 15,825, of whom 2229 are military.—The climate is flat, warm, by the Oder and several small streams and is generally fertile, producing much corn, and rearing many cattle. Area, 276 sq. sq. ft. Pop. 72,212.

GLOGAL (Klein or Oker) a town Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of and 23 m. S. Oppeln 7 bank Oder. It is surrounded by walls, contains a castle, a R. Catholic parish, and two other churches a chapel hospital normal, and other schools and has tile-works, a rope-walk, and several waxed and flour mills. Pop. 3633.

GLOGONITZ, in Austria. See GLOCKENITZ.

GLOGOVATZ, a vil Hungary co. of and 4 m. from Arad, in a fertile district on the Maros. It is built out of the ruins of the old and celebrated town of Oro, which was founded by the Emperor Probosc in 277 and afterwards destroyed by the Tartars Tobacco is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 3085.

GLOMMEN the largest river in Norway. It rises in Lake Orund, in the S.E. corner of S. Trondhjem flows S.W. till it reaches the mountains of Troen then S.E. through Hedemark to the town and fortress of Kongsvinger thence it turns, first W.N.W. and then S.W. through

Aggerhus and Smalsholm, forming by its expansion in its course, Lake Olsken and another smaller one and falls into the Skagerrack, at Frederikshavn, by two mouths course more than 378 m. Its channel is much interrupted by cat-racts and lofty falls and frequently becomes so much swollen, by heavy rains or melting snows, as to produce great devastation. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Folds and Lougen or Worsan and on the left, the Rasm and Flasen.

GLONS, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. of and 6 m. N W W Lodge. The manufacture of straw hats engages most of the inhabitants old and young and there are breweries, oil-mills, and lime-works. Pop. 2004.

GLORFON par Eng. Leicester 660 ac. Pop. 158. GLORFON a to. Norway prov N Bergenhus, 101 m N N E Bergen situated on the E. side of a small gulf of same name, communicating with the Vangs-fjord. Pop. 5301. GLORIOSA ISLANDS, two isls N E. entrance to the Manabique Channel about 100 m. N W Cape Amber the most N point of Madagascar. The E island about 1 m long is in lat 11 32 S lon 47 39 E the W which is 12 m long and 1 m broad, is in lat 11 35 S, lon 47 30 E. They are covered with brushwood and trees 20 or 25 ft. high and are about 15 ft. above sea-level. Turtles and birds are plentiful on these islands but there is no fresh water.

GLORFON a market tn. and par England co. Derby The town within ½ m of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, and 19 m W N W Sheffield, consists of two portions, called the New and the Old town. The former irregularly built, and the latter containing many respectable shops and dwellings. It has a townhall market-house, a handsome church, and places of worship for Wesleyans Independents, R. Catholics, and other Dissenters an endowed school, savings-bank, and a number of useful charities.

The parish, which is extensive comprises numerous chapels and is the principal seat in Derbyshire of the cotton manufacture. There are also woollen and paper mills dyeing bleaching and print works, and iron foundries. Area 48 980 ac. Pop. 23,626.

GLoucester, or GLOUCESTERSHIRE a maritime co. England, bounded, S. by Wilts and Somerset E. by Oxford N and N W by Warwick, Worcester and Hereford W by Monmouth and the Severn. Length, S W to N E, about 64 m. Greatest breadth, about 30 m. Area, 805,120 ac. of which 750 000 ac. are arable, meadow and pasture. The co. is naturally divided into three distinct districts, the hill or Cotswold, the vale, and the forest districts. The first comprises the hilly country stretching from Chipping Camden, on the N to Bath, on the S, and called Cotswold from sheep-cotes and wolds the old English name for hills. The second, or vale district, comprehends the whole of the Low lands from Stratford upon-Avon to Bristol, and includes the vales of Evesham, Gloucester and Berkeley. The third or Forest district, includes the parishes on the W side of the Severn, up to Gloucester and afterwards on the W side of the Leden to the Wyre. The hill district is in general bleak and bare but includes many beautiful dells, and much picturesque scenery. It lies on the limestone and clay of the colliery formation. Much of the soil in the vale is extremely fertile and the climate mild. The geology of the vale district is exceedingly varied including all the formations between the upper stratum and oolite. A large portion of the district lies on the blue lias and is in pasture generally of poor quality. The Forest district derives its name from the royal forest of Dean formerly very extensive, but now much reduced by the progress of cultivation and other means. Great part of it, however, is still Crown property. The principal rivers in Gloucestershire are the Severn, with its affluents, the Wyre, the Leden, and Lower and Upper Avon, and the Ise or Thames, with its affluents the Cotnes, Churnet, and Windrush. The Severn was formerly famous for its salmon but they have now become scarce. Iron and coal are found in the Forest the former is not extensively wrought but the collieries employ large amounts both of labour and capital. Coal is also found, and extensively worked in the S part of the county and lead ore is found in various parts, but not in sufficient quantities to pay the expense of working. Limestone and freestone are also met with. Agriculture is in a backward state in this county, espe-

cially in the vale districts of it—the improvements introduced by some of the more public-spirited proprietors having been but slowly and partially adopted. Wheat barley oats, and beans, are the crops principally cultivated. The latter are produced mostly on the clay soils of the vales and much depended on by the farmer. Gloucestershire is, however much more of a dairy than an agricultural county being remarkable for the richness and extent of its natural pastures, the most valuable of which lie along the banks of the Severn. The celebrated cheeses, known by the name of doilies and slings Gloucester is produced chiefly in the vale of Berkeley. A good cow yields from 12 to 13 quarts of milk per day which again produces 8½ cwt. and upwards of cheese in the year. The native sheep of the Cotswold hills are large, with coarse wool; but the breed is now largely intermixed with Leicester and South Downs. The total stock of sheep in the county has been estimated at about 550,000 and the annual produce of wool at 15,560 packs. In the vale and forest lands, and on the sides of the hills, there are numerous orchards, from the produce of which large quantities of apples are made. The celebrated orange called styra, which requires to be kept the several years before it is sufficiently mellowed for use is produced on the W banks of the Severn. Gloucester is a considerable manufacturing county and has been long famous for its fine broad cloths. It is intersected by the Birmingham and Bristol railway by a branch of the Great Western railway from Swindon, through Stroud to Stonehouse, on the Birmingham and Bristol line and a small portion of the S. of the county is crossed by the main line of the Great Western. The county is divided into 28 hundreds, and 339 parishes returns 15 members to Parliament—four for the county two each for the cities of Bristol and Gloucester and the boroughs of Gloucester Stroud with the adjoining parishes and Tewkesbury and one for Cheltenham. Pop. (1851) 458,505.

GLoucester, a city co. of itself, par. bar and river port, England, exp. above co. in the vale of Gloucester on a gentle eminence, 1 bank Severn here divided into two channels, and crossed by two bridges, 38 m. N by it Bristol and 34 m. W by it London. It consists of four principal streets, crossing each other at right angles, and a number of smaller all tolerably straight. The houses, which were formerly of wood, are now principally of brick and stone, most of them substantial, and many of them handsome buildings. The streets are well paved and the town is well lighted with gas, and pretty well supplied with water. The most remarkable public edifice is the cathedral one of the noblest edifices of the kind in England. It was originally the church of a Benedictine abbey established here in the beginning of the 11th century and converted into a cathedral at the Reformation. It is cruciform, 444 ft. in length, 154 ft. in breadth, and 55½ ft. in height, with a tower 280 ft. high. Having been built at different periods throughout several centuries, it exhibits a great variety of style, the specimens of some of which as here exhibited, are unrivalled. This is the case, particularly with the choir which is one of the finest examples of florid gothic in existence. In the interior of the cathedral are many ancient and interesting monuments. Amongst them those of Robert, son of William the Conqueror who together with his brother Richard, was interred here, and of Edward II. murdered in Berkeley castle the former carved in oak, the latter of alabaster. Besides the cathedral, there are ten other Established churches some of them handsome old edifices and places of worship for various religious denominations, including the Society of Friends, R. Catholics, and a Jews synagogue. The other public buildings worthy of notice are the shire hall the tolkey or guildhall the county jail, market-house, new savings bank, custom-house, infirmary and blue-coat hospital. The theatre situated in the centre of the city is a handsome building with a portico of four columns erected in 1814. The county jail built in 1791 stands a little W of the town, on the site of an ancient castle, of the time of William I. It is remarkable as having been the first prison in England where the humane system of discipline was introduced. The market-house, the one situated in Hartgate Street, for the sale of corn, meat, poultry vegetables &c. built in 1786, has a handsome front; the other for the sale of butter fish, &c. is situated in Southgate Street and there is also a summer-house called the Col. There are here numerous daily and several boarding schools, besides

several charity schools; the latter including the college school founded by Henry VIII. The lowest school founded in 1866 and the free grammar school of St. Mary the Crypt, founded in the time of Henry VIII, and endowed with two exhibitions of £50 per annum each, tenable for eight years, for the maintenance of two scholars at Pembroke College, Oxford. The educational institutions of Gloucester include, also, a Lancasterian and a National school the one established in 1813, and the other in 1816. There is also a literary and musical association, well supported and having an extensive library. Among the benevolent institutions are several hospitals of ancient foundation, the oldest being that of St. Bartholomew; the infirmary the inside asylum, about half a mile from the city on the London road, an eye institution and a house of industry. Flax form the principal article of Gloucester manufacture, though much destined from what it was formerly. Oatmeal is also made to a considerable extent, as are, likewise, soap, gloves, silk and mullock ropes, and saddlery. There was formerly a bell foundry of very ancient date, but it is now removed several miles from the city, in which sugar pans, mortars, &c. are manufactured. Ship-building is also carried on to some extent.

Gloucester has been a inland port for centuries, but it is only of late years that it has become a place of importance in a commercial point of view a result chiefly owing to the opening of the Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal in 1827 by which the exports and imports are now effected at the port itself, instead of being transhipped as formerly and conveyed by barges up and down the Severn. Gloucester has now a considerable trade, consisting in its imports, chiefly of corn and timber, the exports are salt, iron and bricks and coal will shortly be added to them. Gloucester being now in progress (1868) to bring coal to Gloucester for the purpose from the Forest of Dean and the Welsh coal fields. The docks comprise an area of about eight acres. The number of vessels entering the port in 1851 was 165* and ranging up to 1000 tons register. The foreign and colonial produce imported in the same year was 160,000 tons. Gloucester has returned two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. It is a place of high antiquity and is said to have been in existence long previous to the Roman invasion but was, at any rate, undoubtedly an important Roman military station and was then known by the name of *Colonia Glouca*. Pop. 17,573

GLOUCESTER, several townships, U States.—1 A seaport, Massachusetts, on a small peninsula, 29 m N.E. Boston. It has a good harbour open at all seasons of the year; inhabitants extensively engaged in navigation and the fisheries. Shipping of dist. (1840) 17,078 tons. Its agreeable situation renders it a favorite place of resort in summer. Pop. 6360.—2, Rhode Island, 16 m W.W. Providence. Pop. 2504.—3, New Jersey 10 m S.E. Woodbury. Pop. 1687

GLOUCESTER.—1 A cape, Australia, N.E. coast lat. 20° 1' 15" S.; lon. 148° 26' 10" E. with an island of same name off it, lat. 19° 57' S. lon. 148° 26' E. (n.); and about 6 m long by 3 m broad, 1874 ft. high with steep, rocky shores.—2, The most S. of the Society Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 12° 58' S.; lon. 140° 3' W. (s.)

GLOUCESTER, a maritime co. New S. Wales, 85 m N.W. to S.E. and about 75 m. in breadth at the broadest part but, being of a triangular shape this breadth diminishes N.W. to a point. N. water numerous. Area, 1,875,500 ac. The chief river is the Manning, which separates it from the co. of Monmouth. Chief towns—Raymond Terrace, the capital, Carrington, and Stroud.

GLOUCESTER, a town in Europe, gov. of, and 148 m. E. by K. Tchernogov near r. bank Vorkovka. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and contains five churches and two convents has extensive cloth manufactories, and a considerable trade in grain and brandy. Pop. 8000.

GLOUCESTER, a vil. Denmark, Schleswig, half of and about 5 m. N.E. Flensburg, not far from the Flensburg Sound. It contains a fine old manor, which in 1628, was bestowed by Frederick VI. on the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp-Romanen, with the title of Duke of Glueksburg. Pop. 750

GLUCKSTADT (Lutia, *Thyphus*) a tn. and port, Denmark, 13 miles, r. bank Elbe and at the mouth of the

Rhida, 27 m. N.W. Altona, with which, and with Kiel it communicates by railway; lat. (mid.) 58° 47' 8" N.; lon. 9° 24' 20" E. (s.) It depends solely upon collected rain for water for ordinary purposes. It is the seat of several courts has a town church, a St. Catharine chapel, a synagogue, high school house of correction, and several charitable institutions. It has limited manufactures; the inhabitants being chiefly engaged in trade, navigation, and whale fishing. The harbour formed by the mouth of the Rhida, has 5 ft. depth at low water and 16 ft. at high and two good docks. Glueksstadt was founded in 1619, withwood the attacks of Tilly in 1628, and had its fortunes diminished in 1814-15. Pop. 8000.

GLURNES, a tn. Austria, Tyrol circle Ober-Innthal on the Adige or Etsch, 60 m. S.W. Innsbruck. It is surrounded with lofty walls and towers, and has been almost entirely rebuilt since 1798 when it was burnt down by the French. It contains a parish church. Pop. 695

GLUVIAS (St.) par Eng Cornwall 2809 ac. P. 4823

GLYMPTON par Eng Oxford 1332 ac. P. 149

GLYN a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Carmarthen par of and 4½ m N.W. Llanelli. Pop. 860.

GLYN-COREWIG, par Wales Glamorgan 11294 ac. P. 439

GLYN TAF a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan 5 m W. Caeppilly 1 bank TAF, whose steep banks are here connected by the Pont-y Ffidd—a bridge of singular construction. Pop. 250.

GLYNDE, par Eng Sussex 1569 ac. Pop. 328

GLYNN, par Ind in Irel Antrim 4484 ac. Pop. 1830.

GMUND or **GMUNDA**, a tn. Austria, Styria, at the foot of the Alps; bank Elzer at the confluence of the Mülfer 48 m. W.W. W. Klagenfurt. It has a castle, a Protestant and a St. Catharine church, iron and steel works, and an adorned spring. There is a copper mine in the vicinity 1690

GMUND a tn. Württemberg circle Jact, cap. bail. of same name, 1 bank Rhine have crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 28 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. It is surrounded with walls flanked with towers and is cheerful looking and well built.

contains several churches, three of them very ancient, and one a handsome Gothic structure a townhouse, a Latin and a normal school, a deaf and dumb institution, a blind school, and orphan hospital and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods jewellery and trinkets and carries on a trade in these articles, and in woollen tobacco bowls. Area of bail 82 sq. m. Pop. in 6100 bail 24,402

GMUNDEN a tn. Upper Austria, circle Traun, capital of same name, beautifully situated in the midst of magnificent scenery at the N. extremity of the Traun or Goschen lake, where the river Traun issues from it, 80 m. S.W. Linz. It is well built has a parish church with a finely-carved altar a chapel, antique townhouse, and model manuf., containing a collection of models of the salt mines and of the machinery employed in working them and manufacturing the salt. These mines, and the works connected with them, employ the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. in 1850; dist. 8000

GNADENTHAL, a Moravian missionary station, S. Africa, Cape Colony 70 m. E.N.E. Cape Town. Pop. 1400.

GNENEN or **GNIZZO** a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, par. of, and 46 m. S.W. Bromberg cap. circle of same name, 1½ m. from district, between hills and lakes. It is surrounded by water, and the sea on the archbishop, contains a handsome cathedral, eight other St. Catharine churches, a Protestant church, an ecclesiastical seminary, a monastery, and a nursery. It is the seat of several law courts and public offices and has several distilleries, breweries, and numerous a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. In early times the archbishop of Gnesen was prince of all Poland, and its king was elected in the cathedral. Pop. 7709 —The **OGNEA** is that, is watered by the Wolna, contains numerous lakes, and has a fertile soil. Area. 288 sq. m. Pop. (1840), 55,616.

GNIEWKOWO, a tn. Prussia, prov. of, and 79 m. E.N.E. Posen, on a height in a fertile district. It contains a St. Catharine parish church and has a trade in corn, horses, and cattle and four annual fairs. Pop. 900.

GNONEN, a tn. Mark Brandenburg-Schwartz, circle Westphalia, on a hill above a small tributary of the Rhenish, 24 m. E.S.E. Bielefeld. It rises up in the form of terraces, surrounded by walls, and encircled by several gates contains a church

and a poorhouse and has manufactures of linen and shoddy and a copper foundry, tannery several distilleries, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1982.

GNORALL, par Eng. Standard 10,497 sq. Pop. 2678

GOA, a city, Hindostan, prov. Bombay, Malabar coast lat. 15° 25' 15" N lon. 75° 57' E (n.) 260 m S.S.E. Bombay; cap. of all the Portuguese possessions, E. of the Cape of Good Hope. The name is now applied to two distinct places, namely Old Goa and New Goa or Panjim. The former now almost entirely deserted, is situated 5 m. further inland than the latter which stands near the entrance of the harbour. Old Goa, deserted on account of the unhealthiness, was at one time a populous and magnificent city as the elegant good sense of Indian architecture, exhibited in its cathedral and numerous other religious edifices sufficiently prove. There are here several large monasteries, a convent, the edifice formerly occupied by the Inquisition, and the viceroy's palace. The whole buildings are going fast to ruins and are used as a quarry whence to obtain building materials for the new town, to which everything worthy of preservation and easily removed has been transported, including the tomb of Francis Xavier. A few monks, however still reside in this deserted place, and make fruitless attempts to keep certain edifices in repair. New Goa or Panjim founded in the beginning of the 16th century is walled and fortified. It is situated on an island formed by two rivers and is a hand some well built town streets wide and straight and is now the seat of business the site of an archbishop, the residence of the viceroy and of the principal Portuguese inhabitants. The houses are of stone with thick walls pierced with small grated windows, and roofed with tile and altogether it presents much the appearance of a European town. It abounds with edifices with a court of first resort, and some other courts, and several educational establishments. The harbour is a noble and capacious basin, land locked, and well protected from the monsoon, and overlooked by a fortress, at the foot of which stands the large and commodious custom house. The trade of Goa, at one time its most extensive of any place in India, is now imperceptible. Its imports are pecc goods, raw silk ivory sugar woolens, glass, &c. Its exports lamp, betel nut, cowries toys, beads &c. P. 24 000. The territory around Goa belonging to the Portuguese is about 40 m. in length by 20 m. in breadth. Within this district there were at one time 500 churches and chapels, and about 8040 priests. It is well watered and fertile and its inhabitants, with the exception of a few of the higher classes, are chiefly descendants of Europeans by native women. Goa was taken from the Hindu raja of Bysnagar by the Portuguese Mahomedan sovereign of the Decan about 1499 and in 1610 was besieged and taken by Albuquerque who made it the capital of the Portuguese dominions in the east. Goa was in possession of the English from 1807 till 1815. There are 24 forts in the territory. Pop. 350,000

GOACHE, a to. In Calcutta, W coast, the native cap. of the Muzammar country lat. 6° 13' N lon. 119° 21' E.

GOADBY MARWOOD par Eng Leicester 1816 ac. Pop. 246

GOAKATI or GOVATTI a to. Assam, L. bank Brahmaputra, 830 m. N.N.E. Calcutta lat. 26° 55' N lon. 91° 40' E. cap. of an ancient Hindu territory which included great part of Assam. It is now quite reduced.

GOALPARA, a to. India, prov. Bengal, L. bank Brahmaputra, 290 m. N.N.E. Calcutta lat. 26° 55' N lon. 90° 59' E. It contains some good houses and a street of shops. A great portion of the town, however is composed of miserable huts which are for two months of the year flooded with water 2 or 3 ft. deep. In other respects, also, this place exhibits a squalid scene of vice and misery. It is, nevertheless, a place of considerable resort, and the principal mart of the intercourse with the Assamese, who bring here coarse cloths, silk-hat, tea, wax; taking salt in return.

GOANDS, Gonds or Gondos, a wild tribe of Indians inhabiting the hills of Omkharak, central Hindostan, at the source of the Son and Nerbudda. They are one of the lowest classes in the scale of civilization to be found throughout India. Their manners and customs are peculiar to themselves, and their physiognomy differs very widely from the usual characters found in the natives. Their skin is much blacker than the ordinary shade, lips thick, hair woolly,

resembling that of an African; forms are well proportioned, being strong and athletic. They live upon wild roots and vegetables and such animals as they can snare or kill.

GOALS (Str.), a to. Rhineland, France, gov. of, and 39 m. S.S.E. Colmar, cap. circle of same name, beautifully situated 1 bank Rhine, about a mile below the Lurel-rack. It contains a Protestant church, with the tombs of the princes of Hesse, and a R. Catholic church on the seat of a law court, and several public offices and has manufactures of leather an important salmon fishery a trade in leather wine, and cattle, and three annual fairs. On a height overlooking the town and commanding a magnificent view stands the old castle of Kibitz, once a strong fortress, but now only the most extensive ruin on the Rhine. Pop. 1438. — The castle, area 125 aq. sq. m. is for the most part covered with hills, which, in the interior on the Himmelfrick are cold and bleak but, on approaching the Rhine, present much beautiful and romantic scenery. Only a small portion of the surface is arable but a good deal of wine is grown, and many cattle reared. Pop. 24,980.

GOARSHAUSEN (Str.) a to. Nassau cap. had. of same name, on bank Rhine, opposite the Prussian town of St. Goar and 30 m. S.S.E. Colmar. It is partly surrounded by steep walls flanked with towers, and is for the most part poor and irregularly built. It has manufactures of leather and paper several mills, a fishery and some shipping. On a height above the town stand the ruins of the castle of Von Katzenelumbogen, better known by the name of the Katzen [cat] and destroyed by the French in 1806. Area of bail 40 aq. sq. m. Pop. in 1871 hall 18,180

GOAT ISLAND—1 S. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chili, S.W. Juan Fernandez lat. 33° 30' S lon. 79° W of moderate elevation with its summit surrounded by many conical embankments or hummocks. It is about 4 m. in circumference elevation 400 to 500 ft. shores precipitous and chiefly composed of a brown volcanic stone. It has a burnt and desolate aspect, and affords no vegetation higher than a stunted shrub. Vast numbers of violet-colored crabs occur on the rocks of the coast, and fish are abundant aquatic birds also are numerous and fresh water may be obtained.—2 N. Pacific Ocean 14 m W N.W. Balear Island N from the Balear Islands, off the N. extremity of Laron. It is small and rather low but has some well cultivated spots and is well inhabited and abounds in bullocks, goats, pigs, and fowls.—3 One of the Philippines Strait of Manila lat. 13° 55' N lon. 120° 24' E. (n.)—4, (or Palo Cambo) N.E. coast Sumatra, Flores Sea, N. point, in lat. 8° 7' S lon. 118° 40' 18' E.—5 Two steep hills, off Terceira Azores — 6 Anal. U. States, Maine lat. 43° 21' N lon. 70° 25' W — 7 An isl. in Niagara River at the great falls which it divides into two unequal parts area about 75 ac. circumference, 1 m. mostly covered with forest. See NIAGARA.

GOATHILL par Eng Somerset 800 ac. Pop. 48

GOATHURST par Eng Somerset 1435 ac. Pop. 808

GOAVE (GHEAT and LATTIA) two hays The former 7 m. E., the latter at the embouchure of a small river of same name. Little Goave 32 m W.S.W. Port-Republican on a small bay of same name, has a commodious and safe harbour capable of admitting the largest vessels it is the port of Great Goave and other places, and carries on a brisk export trade in coffee sugar indigo and cotton. The last two of the water and the marine in the neighbourhood render the air unhealthy.

GOBAIN (Str.) a to. France dep. Aisne, 11 m. W. by N. Laon. It has a manufactory of mirrors on a large scale, said to be the first in Europe. Pop. 1419.

GOBI or SHAMO an immense tract of desert country occupying nearly the centre of the high table-land of E. Asia, between lat. 35° and 45° N and lon. 90° and 110° E. and extending over a large portion of Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan its length is probably about 1800 m. breadth, between 850 and 400 m. area, 800 000 sq. m. intersected in its E. extremity only by a few spots of pasture and low bushes. General elevation 4250 ft. above sea-level but it is intersected W. to E. by a depressed valley named Shamo, or the Sea of Sand, which is also met with salt-W from it flow the Han-Hai Dry Sea, a barren plain of shifting sand blown into high ridges. Wide tracts of this dreary region are flat and covered with small stones or sand

and widely separated from one another are low hills destitute of wood and water. In summer which lasts scarcely three months, the heat of the sun is overpowering but in winter the cold is intense, snow and frost frequently occurring in July and August; indeed no month in the year is entirely free from them. Flies and bitter water from the low regions of the N. also prevail. The desert of Goch is comprised within one of the British Districts of the coast, and is consequently almost devoid of vegetation. The E. Goch is occupied by different tribes of the Mongolian race, which have numerous herds of camels, horses, and sheep. In the W. Goch are some nomadic tribes of the Turkish Tartar race.

GOCH, a walled town, Rhineland Prussia, gov. of, and 40 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, 1 bank Rhine. It is the seat of a law court, has a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a Moslem church, an old castle, orphan and ordinary hospitals; manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen goods, muslin, hosiery, hats, pins, staves, soap, vinegar and tobacco several worsted mills, tanneries, distilleries, dye-works, and blackfields and an annual fair. Pop. 3744.

GOCHSHEIM, a village in Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 1 bank Rhine, 17 m. N.E. Karlsruhe. It has a parish church, an old castle, now used as a school house and four annual fairs. Pop. 1870. A vil. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 25 m. N.E. Würzburg with a townhouse, an old castle, and in the environs, a number of market gardens. Pop. 1787.

GÖCKELINGEN, a vil. Bavaria Palatinat 7 m. S.W. London with a R. Catholic parish church, and as iron and a flour mill. Pop. 1819.

GODA or **GODAT**, a vil. Saxony circle of, and 5 m. W. S.W. Bautzen, on a small stream of same name. It has a large and ancient parish church, in the Byzantine style, a brewery with and granite quarry. Pop. 938.

GODALMING, a town in Surrey, England, on the river 32 m. S.W. London, on a branch of the Great Eastern and Haverhill railways, in a beautiful valley on the W. side of the high road, and surrounded by finely wooded heights, consists principally of one street, extending about 2 m. along the high road from London to Fortingale. It has a parish church, an ancient ex-cathedral and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists and Quakers almshouses for ten aged persons, a national school, an apprenticeship fund, and some minor charities. The woollen trade, which was at one time considerable, is now nearly extinct. In the vicinity are several paper mills, and leather mills, and some clocking and dress-making are also manufactured. A trade of some consequence is carried on in corn, malt, flour, bark, timber wool and hops. Corn market on Wednesday. Pop. 2188. Area of par. 9096 ac. Pop. 4487.

GOLDAVER a large river joins the Hindoo river, having its source in the W. Ghats, about 70 m. N.E. Bombay near lat. 6° 34' N. long. 75° 13' E. and its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal, lat. 16° 45' N. long. 83° 30' E. thus nearly covering the entire peninsula of Hindoostan. Its source is generally S.E. and is in length about 550 to 600 m. About 50 m. from the sea the river divides into two channels, the most N. of which flows into Coringa Bay. It is only however in the rainy season that either of these branches are navigable, and then for small craft only; but it is believed to be quite practicable to open up a navigation in this river of 400 m. in length for four months in the year. The forests along the banks abound with timber fit for shipbuilding.

GODDINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford, 1030 ac. Pop. 87.

GODELLA, a vil. Spain, prov. of, and 4 m. N. Valencia, 1 bank canal of Menorca, in the *Assens* or orchard of Valencia. It contains a palace, with two towers a parish church, townhouse, and two schools and has manufactures of chocolate, and a trade in corn, oil, silk, and fruit. Pop. 1344.

GODELLA, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. of, and about 15 m. N. Valencia, on the side of a hill. It contains a parish church, courthouse, miserable prison, primary school, and a Moslem tower in ruins; and has two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 1000.

GODERICH, a small town, Upper Canada, on the Harrow, on Lake Huron, at the mouth of Maitland river. It was laid out in 1827 and contains five churches and chapels, a jail, and a courthouse. P. (1828) 1322. — 3 An island on

W. Australia, about 55 m. square, in which upon plains alternate with thickly-wooded land, fertile valleys, and extensive pastures. The capital, Melbourne, is 90 m. N.W. Albany.

GODESBERG, a vil. Rhineland Prussia, gov. Cologne, circle of, and 2 m. S.E. Bonn, on a hill of same name. It is one of the most agreeable summer residences on the Rhine contains several fine villas and has a mineral spring and bathing establishment, much frequented by the citizens of Bonn. On an isolated height is an old castle, with a cylindrical donjon tower commanding one of the most beautiful views on the Rhine. Pop. 900.

GODHAYN, a Danish colony on the S.W. part of Disco, lat. Davis Strait, and residence of the Inspector of N. Green land. In the vicinity are coal mines. Pop. 250.

GODIASCO [Latin Godiscus] a vil. Italy Piedmont, div. of, and 13 m. E. Alessandria at the foot of Mount Barbaresco, 1 bank Stura, near the confluence of the Arco. It contains a regularly-built square, on which are two handsome palaces, two churches, and a courthouse and has a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Near it are some remarkable caverns and petrifications. Pop. 1607.

GODING [Moravia, Godolitz] a vil. Moravia circle of, and 84 m. S.E. Brinn, circ. dist. of same name, r. bank March. It contains a castle, parish church, and chapel; and has manufactures of tobacco, a trade in wool, horses, and cattle, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop. of town 2829 of dist. 17,497.

GODMANCHES or **GURMANCHES**, a municipal bor. and par. England, co. Huntingdon. — The town situated on the Ouse, 2 m. S.E. Huntingdon within the parliamentary limits of which it is included, has a handsome church in the later English style, a free school, founded by Queen Elizabeth besides a number of parish charities. Area of par. 8590 ac. Pop. 5327.

GODMANSTOWN, par. Eng. Dorset 1144 ac. P. 179.

GODMERTHAM, par. Eng. Kent 8077 ac. P. 424.

GÖDÖLLA, a market in Hungary circle of, and 15 m. N.E. Pest. It stands in a beautiful district contains a magnificent castle, a church theatre and a fine park and gardens and has a large general trade and an annual fair. Pop. 3380.

GODOLPHIN, a hamlet, England co. Cornwall, 84 m. N.W. by W. Helston. The neighbourhood has long been celebrated for its mines.

GODHILL, par. Eng. Isl. of Wight 6386 ac. P. 1316.

GODSTONE, par. Eng. Surrey 8788 ac. P. 1857.

GODTHAAB, a Danish colony W. coast Greenland in Gifford Sound, about lat. 64° 30' N. It is the residence of the Inspector of the S. district, and is the oldest Danish colony in Greenland, having been founded in 1731 by Hans Egede. It has a seminary for the instruction of native catechists, under the superintendence of a missionary. Pop. 740.

GÖDEREDE or **GÖDER**, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the island of Goederede or Overflakke, 10 m. S.W. Breda. It had a township in the marketplace, a reformed church, and a school. It was formerly a large, walled, commercial town and has been brought into the present state by inundations, fire, and war. Pop. 1116.

GÖDEREDE or **OVERFLAKKE** an island, Holland, forming the most S. portion of prov. S. Holland bounded by the N. Sea, N. and E. by the Haringvliet, and S. E. by the Vollerak, Kammer and Grevelingen, which are all portions of the estuary of the Waal, and communicates with Holland by Diap. Before 1761 it formed two islands; since the conjoint name of Goederede or Goeder and Overflakke, which were united by the dike, and partly naturally, and partly by artificial means, of a water-course that separated them and which, at full tide, was navigable for vessels of considerable size. It is about 24 m. long, N.W. to S.E., by 6 m. broad. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, raising a considerable quantity of madder. Pop. 20,000.

GOENONG API or **API**, a small volcanic island, Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea, lat. 6° 35' S.; lon. 128° 40' E. It contains no active volcano, the last eruption of which occurred in 1820. — 3 An ill. from Sea, of the N. coast Sumatra; lat. 6° 11' S.; lon. 119° 5' E. It also contains no active volcano. — 4 A burning island, near group (which see) GOENTOE, or GOENTOE-GOENTOE, an active volcano, lat. Java, prov. Franango, about 94 m. S.E. Batavia height,

6669 B. In eruptions of 1818 1835, 1835, and 1841 all caused great damage to the surrounding country destroying large numbers of coffee-trees, and covering extensive tracts with ash, sand, and stones.

GOES, or **Trancoso** [Lath. *Goss*] a tn and port, Holland, prov Zealand, lat. 5.4. N. 16.1. W. Burgoon-Ezom. It is surrounded with walls protected by a ditch, and has seven gates. It has five open squares of which the Great Market [Groote Markt] the finest and largest, is in the form of a parallelogram is planted with trees, and is further adorned with the townhall, an old, respectable-looking edifice, which once contained the weigh-house. There are also a new corn exchange, a prison a Calvinistic, dissenting, Baptist, and E. Catholic church, and a synagogue numerous schools, a poorhouse, orphan hospital, and several other benevolent institutions, and charitable and religious societies. It has an old and a new harbour defended by forts a considerable commerce, but unimportant manufactures. Pop. 4725

GOEZE a tn and par Portugal prov Beira-Baixa, com. Coe, near r bank Cezra, 17 m E. Coimbra, at the foot of the Serra d. Estrella, in a valley so deep, that in winter it is scarcely visited by the sun. It contains a parish church and a fine castle. Pop. 8150.

GOETTA a river Sweden See GÖTA

GOGGINGEN a market tn, Bavaria, circle Swabia, capital of same name 2 m. S.W. Augsburg. It contains a castle, parish church chapel, and hospital and has manufactures of woollen cloth white lead, clocks, and potato starch, and saw oil, and other mills. Pop. of tn. 1225 of dist., area 80 sq. m. 16,135.

GOGO or **Gooms** a seaport in W Hindoostan, prov Orissa, on the W coast of the Gulf of Cambay lat. 17° 40' N. 75° 18' E. 80° E. (N) It is an ancient town, but had fallen much into decay while under the Mahratta government. The roadstead is considered safe during the S.W. monsoon

GOGRA **GOOGRA** **SARJOY** or **Dewa** a river Hindoostan. It rises in the Himalayas, near Tadagur about lat. 30° 11' N. lon. 81° 18' E. from which it flows generally S.W. through Nagpur Oudh, and into the Ganges. Near where it falls into the Ganges, a little W from Churprah; lat. 25° 45' N. lon. 85° 10' E. It is one of the principal tributaries of the Ganges, and is navigable for large boats to the foot of the hills. It is held sacred by the Hindoos, but not in equal estimation with the Ganges. Length, in a nearly straight line, about 450 m.

GOHOD a fortified tn. N W Hindoostan prov Agre, 23 m N E. Gwalior lat. 26° 24' N. lon. 75° 30' E.

GOIANINHA a tn. Brazil, prov Rio Grande-do-Norte, near Lago Groenhins, 28 m. S. Natal. It contains a parish church and a primary school. It has some trade inhabitants chiefly labourers. Pop. 1500

GOLL (Loon) a picturesque mts-rng, W Scotland, com. Argyll, stretching 4 m. N. from Loch Lomond. It is upper and is the pretty village of Lodinghill. **GOLLE**, a vill Holland prov N. Brabant, 15 m S.W. of Brussels, on the Lalle with a E. Catholic church, and school Pop. (agricultural) 705.

GOLTO a tn Italy Lombardy prov of 9 m. N.W. Mantua, r bank Mincio, here crossed by a bridge. It was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by a castle; a place of considerable military importance and the scene of several engagements an annual fair is held in October. Pop. 4127

GOJAM, a prov., S.W. Abyssinia, Amhara, E. of Lake Denbosh. It is a pastoral country and consists principally of elevated plains and high mountains, surrounded by the Ahal, in the form of a semicircle. The middle region is a tableland from 5000 to 5000 ft. above the level of the river. This tableland is about 30 m wide. Nearly the same space is occupied by the broken country which lies between the plain and the river. It is intersected by numerous small streams most of which fall into the Blue Nile. The ridges of mountains rise in some parts to the regions of frost and snow and hillsides have fallen here of such size as to kill people and

castles. This hill lies on the ground sometimes for three days, before it melts by the heat of the sun.

GOKAUS a tn. Hindoostan, prov Belajoor 49 m. N. Davaur lat. 18° 11' N. lon. 74° 58' E. on the N. seely of a hill, on the Gargura, 333 m. S.E. Bombay. It is enclosed by a wall and ditch on its E. and N. side, and is a place of considerable extent and importance. It had formerly a considerable manufactory of silk and cotton fabrics, both in the form of dresses and of piece goods.

GÖKTSCHÉ-DANSEN [Blue lake] also called **KASHAW** **SAN**, and sometimes **SARVAN** a lake Russian Armenia, to the N.E. of Erivan about 40 m. long from N.W. to S.E., and on an average 12 m. broad. It is situated about 5000 ft. above the sea-level, in a basin surrounded by mountains, many of them covered with the richest verdure, not a few of the most fantastic forms, and several covered with snow. The water is fresh, and of a deep blue colour, and is said, by Chomney never to freeze, though Dubois de Montperoux asserts, that when he visited it in the beginning of February it was covered with ice m. which the people who live on the banks of the lake were making holes to catch the fish with which it is known to abound. In the N.W. of the lake there is an island called **Sewan** or **Seyan** with a convent on it.

GOLA SACCA, a vil and com. Austrian Italy prov of and 63 m. N.W. Milan 1 bank Pione. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as bargemen on the river. Humbel crossed it here with his elephants. Pop. 1601

GOLCONDA a tn and fortress, Hindoostan prov of and 6 m. W N.W. Hyderabad on a hill lat. 17° 23' N. lon. 78° 26' E. formerly the capital of an extensive kingdom. The fortress is now used chiefly as a state prison. The principal inhabitants and bankers of Hyderabad are also permitted



THE TOWERS AND FORT GOLCONDA.—From Capt. Hodgson Taylor's 'Sketches in the Deccan.'

to retain houses in it, in which, on any alarm, they retire with their money and other portable effects. Golconda and diamonds is an old association but is no otherwise warranted than that the town was at one time a principal mart for these precious gems, which were brought there to be cut and polished. No diamonds are or ever were, found in any part of the adjoining country; the nearest mines, most of which are now deserted being probably 100 miles distant.

GOLD COAST British possessions, on the W coast of Africa having Windy Coast on the W., and the Slave Coast on the E. Its precise limits are not determined, but the jurisdiction of British authority in the part of Africa, extends, with exception of a few sea-side towns, from Freetown on the W. lon. 6° 10' E. to the river Annies on the W. lon. 8° 18' W. or 230 m., stretching inland, to Aschantee. The British forts and stations on this coast are Dix Cove, Cape Coast Castle the residence of the governor Annamaboe, and Fort James. There were formerly several others, but they have been all abandoned, one after the other; there were also some Dutch and Danish forts and stations on this coast, but the latter have been sold to Great Britain. A considerable trade is carried on with the Ashantees, who bring Ivory gold

4000.—A small isl. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, about 200 m. N. E. of Ist. Arva.

GOLLERSDORF, a market in Lower Austria, on the Gyllenbach, 25 m. N. W. Korneuburg. It contains a castle and a parish church. Pop. 1378.

GOLLNOW, a town, Pomerania, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 14 m. N. E. Stettin, 1 bank line and on the railway from Stettin to Damig. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls, and defended by four forts; and of two suburbs; contains two churches, and three post-offices, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, ribbons, paper and tobacco as iron and a walk with a trade in cattle and six annual fairs. Pop. 5188.

GOLLUB, a town, Prussia, gov. of, and 40 m. S. Marienwerder 1 bank Drenow. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in corn, cattle and horses, and nine annual fairs. The village Dobrin, so near Gollub as to be only its suburb belongs to Poland. Pop. 1745.

GOLLUMBINCEZ, or **GOLUBINCEZ**, a vil. Austria, Slavonia, 22 m. S. E. Petrowatz. It contains a castle, a Greek non-united and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 3500.

GOLNITZ, a market in Hungary Hither Thuria, co. Zips, 1 bank river of same name 17 m. S. W. Eperies. It stands among mountains in the seat of a mining directory; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a high school, and has manufactures of iron and copper ware wire, and cutlery. Both iron and copper are extensively mined and smelted in the vicinity. Pop. 2800.

GOLQ, a river, Corica, which rises in Lake Ine on the E. slope of the mountain chain which stretches through the island about 15 m. W. Corva flows E. N. E. and, after a course of about 40 m. falls into the sea 10 m. S. Bastia.

GOLOVATCHEFF, a cape N. W. coast isl. Tanaka or Saghalin empire of China; lat. 52° 33' N. lon. 141° 54' E. (n). With the most N. W. cape of the island Cape Maria it encloses the bay of Nadijale.

GOLA, or **GALOS**, a market in Hungary co. Wieselburg 52 m. S. E. Vienna. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and stands in a fertile district which yields heavy crops of corn, and raises fine cattle. Pop. 1800.

GOLIEVE, a maritime vil. and par. E. coast Scotland co. Sutherland.—The village pleasantly seated on the coast, 7 m. N. E. Dornoch is inhabited by fishermen agricultural labourers, and other working people.—The parish is about 8 m. long by 6 m. broad; and contains Dunrobin castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland. Pop. 1553.

GOLSEN, a town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 48 m. W. S. W. Frankfurt, 1 bank Dahme. It has a church manufactures of tobacco which, as well as flax are extensively grown in the vicinity and a trade in sheep swine, poultry and carp. Pop. 1061.

GOLTHO par Eng. Lincoln 2540 ac. Pop. 159.

GOLTSCHKEIM, a town, Bohemia, circle Chaslau, 50 m. N. E. E. Prag. It contains a church chapel, castle, and townhouse and has manufactures of tobacco, a general trade and two annual fairs. Pop. 2080.

GOMANIZA, a vil. and port, European Turkey Albania, 24 m. W. S. W. Janina; lat. (S. E. point) 39° 25' 25" N. lon. 20° 35' 25" E. (n). The village is of little consequence, but the port is safe and commodious.

GOMARIN, a vil. Wittenburg, circle Black Elbe, 3 m. W. Rummelsburg on the Wisnietz, here crossed by several bridges. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1485.

GOMBAR, a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Lipitz, in a mountainous but well-wooded district, on a height, above the Waag 7 m. from Rosenberg. It contains a parish church and has glass-works. Pop. 1000.

GOMBEROON, or **GOMBEROON**, see **RENDER-ABRA**.

GOMBIN, a town, Russian Poland, 55 m. W. N. W. Warsaw with a church, and manufactures of woollen cloth, some general trade and two annual fairs. Pop. (1841) 2465.

GOMBERA (Vizian) or **GOMBERA** (see **PERSEUS**) a town, Maroon, prov. Fes, with a fort, on the Mediterranean, 55 m. S. E. Ceuta. It is situated between two high mountains; and contains about 700 houses.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Islands, W. by S. Tenerife, N. point; lat. 28° 15' N. lon. 17° 10' W. about 18 m. long and 9 m. broad. It contains, property, of one high mountain,

the upper part of which in winter, is covered with snow. It is naturally very fertile, but cultivation is entirely neglected, being confined to a tract contiguous to the coast. The centre is occupied by forest. Pop. 11 489. The capital of the same name is on the E. coast, and has a good harbour.

GOMERSAL, a township England, co. York (W. Riding) 7 m. S. W. Leeds the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen stuffs, and the spinning of worsted yarn. Pop. 9938.

GOMETRA, or **GOMERVA**, a small isl. Scotland, on Argyle between Staffa and Mull and separated from Ulva by a very narrow sound.

GOMEZ, a small isl. New Granada, in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the river Magdalena.

GOMMEREN, a town, Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of, and 5 m. S. E. E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. It is the seat of a court of justice; contains a Protestant parish church; and has a trade in cattle and three annual fairs. Pop. 1807.

GOMONA, a small isl. S. Pacific Ocean Pitt's Passage S. Isl. Oby lat. 1° 45' S. lon. 127° 27' E. (n). of muddling height, and sloping from the coast towards east and west.

GOMOR, a co. Hungary Hither Thuria bounded, N. by Lipitz and Zips E. Turas, S. E. Borsod Borsod Herce and Neograd, S. W. Neograd, and E. Soli. area, 1236 sq. m. its capital, Pálos, in lat. 48° 50' N. lon. 20° 20' E. The surface is traversed by ramifications of the Carpathians, one of which contains the lofty summits of Ercs, Treznik, Csizsán, and Szécsen, and stretching S. W. to N. E. divides the county into two distinct portions the smaller of which in the N. W., is drained by the Gran which flows W. and carries its waters to the Danube, and the latter is drained by the Sajó and its tributaries which belong to the basin of the Thamis. The climate is cold and variable and the grain raised barely suffices for the home consumption. Some parts however are of great fertility and produce good crops of tobacco and flax. Wine also, of good quality is produced and the hills are generally well covered with wood. But perhaps the principal source of wealth in the county is its mines, which are numerous and include iron, cobalt tin, and sulphate. For administrative purposes, the county is divided into five districts.—E. North Putnok Kaszab Rosman, and Szekes. Pop. 202 000.

GOMOR-SAJÓ, a market in Hungary in the co. to which it gives name, 7 bank Sajó, 46 m. W. S. W. Kaszab. It has a Protestant parish church a gymnasium, with a library and museum and manufactures of earthenware Much tobacco fruit, and wine, are produced in the district. Pop. 1049.

GOMUL, a river of E. Afghanistan, the channel of which forms the Gomal river or great middle route from Hindoo tan to Khorasan by Dera Ismael Khan and Ghaznee. It rises about lat. 33° N. lon. 69° 22' E. 50 m. S. S. W. Ghaznee, flows S. S. W. for about 50 m. when it bends round to the E. and having made its way through the Soliman range of mountains, about lat. 32° 25' N. is lost in the sand to the E. of it. Previous to its entering the range it is joined by the Zhobe, a considerable stream flowing from the S. During the rains however it continues its course to the Indus lat. 33° 6' N. lon. 71° E. Total course, to the Indus about 100 m.

GONAIVE, an isl. Caribbean Sea, off W. coast, Hayti 28 m. W. N. W. Port Republic lat. (W. point) 18° 50' 54' N. lon. 73° 15' 15' W. (n). It is about 87 m. long by 9 m. broad, and is almost surrounded by rocks and sandbanks. It has no permanent inhabitants being destitute of fresh water.

GONAIVES (Lm) a town, Hayti, on the bay of same name, 65 m. N. N. W. Port Republic. It has an excellent harbour a naval and military hospital public baths, and a mineral spring.

GONALSTON par Eng. Nottingham 850 ac. Pop. 100.

GONQALO-SAP, a town, Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, 1 bank Potengi or Grande, 18 m. W. Natal. It contains a parish church and a primary school.

GONQALO-SAP AMARANTAS, a town, Brazil, prov. Piauí, 56 m. N. N. W. Orléans. It was originally formed for the residence of Indians, called Amara and Guituba, who were living dispersed among the mountains in which the Parakatis has its source. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants cultivate provisions, and raise some cotton. Pop. 1800.

GONDAR the cap. city of Abyssinia, 71 m. N. E. Lake Zana, or Demben lat. 12° 50' N. lon. 37° 32' E. It is

built on a lofty insulated hill, which is an extinct volcano between two rivers, which unite below the town; houses widely apart from each other of red stone, roofed with thatch entire circumference of the city about 11 m. It contains a ruined palace, many churches, and other buildings devoted to religious purposes. Gondar was, formerly a royal residence but is now with the whole province in which it is situated, in the hands of the Gallas and has lost much of its former splendour. Cotton cloths, of a fine quality are manufactured here. The people of this city are represented as extremely headstrong, and addicted to the most barbarous and brutal practices. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

GONDELSHEIM a vil Baden, circle Middle Rhine 14 m. E. N. E. Carlsruhe. It contains a parish church and a castle, with a fine garden and has a saw oil and other mills. Pop. 1320

GONERBY (GRAY) par Eng. Lincoln 2180 ac. P. 1423
GONERBY, an anc. tn. Frisco, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. N. W. E. Paris. It has a remarkable church, founded in the 12th century, manufactures of hosiery lace, cotton fringes, large blackstones and a trade in grain and fodder. Here after the battle of Waterloo the headquarters of the British army were established, July 2 1815 Pop. 2147

GONIOVIZ, a tn. Russia, prov. of and 82 m. N. W. Nizhny, in a marshy district, 1 bank Bober. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs and is a poor place, with upswampy streets. Pop. 1873.

GONNINGEN a vil. Wurtemberg circle Black Forest, on the W. side of the foot of the Alps, 6 m. S. E. 7. m. S. It has a parish church a paper and other mills and a trade in seeds and fruits, raised in the vicinity Pop. 7433

GONNOS, several places in isl. Sardinia, particularly—**1** (Fonadiga) A vil and dist div. of, and 20 m. N. W. N. (aglian). It consists of two distinct portions, separated by a stream the one on the right being called Gonnos, and the other Fonadiga. It contains a large church and a primary school and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and also in wool and iron and a considerable trade in fruit, particularly cherries, raisins, and some brandy, cheese, and hides. Pop. 3518 — **2** (Gonad) A vil. dist Cagliari, about 30 m. S. E. Oristano, on the E. slope of a hill, near r. bank Ussello. It has a very unhealthy site contains an ancient parish and two minor churches. One of these dedicated to St. Daniel, used to attract about 20,000 persons to the festival of that saint. A large fair was held at the same time, and a good deal of business done. Pop. 544. — **3** (Trunata) A vil. near the last mentioned on both banks of a small stream. It consists of indifferent houses, of stone and mud, and of narrow irregular streets, so dirty and ill paved, as to be almost impassable in winter. It contains a church and a primary school, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and an annual fair. Pop. 650

GONOWITZ, or GANOWITZ, a market tn. Austria, Styria, in the neighbourhood of the Pollansberg, celebrated for its wine 19 m. S. E. W. Marburg. It consists chiefly of a long street, has a castle and a parish church and, as its vicinity mineral springs and mines of iron and argentiferous lead. Its cattle markets are important. Pop. 670

GONNSBORO Ocean, a lake, Adulze Russia, gov. Irkutsk, 56 m. S. by N. Khatka, called also Gonn Lake, from the immense numbers of geese that frequent it in the mounting season; and multitudes of which are killed by the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts. Near it are several pagodas, around which are grouped small houses of wretched appearance, for the accommodation of the lamae.

GONTTSWELT, or GUNDESWELT, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the frontiers of Luzern, near the W. end and about 14 m. S. E. E. Aarau. It contains a hand some new church and has in the vicinity, at Schwarzenberg a bathing establishment, finely situated, and well frequented. Near the bath there is a small town of a hard black soil, resembling marble, which takes on a fine polish, and is cut into a variety of articles. Pop. 2113.

GONZAGA a tn. Austria Italy prov. of, and 15 m. S. Mantua. It was formerly strongly fortified, and still possesses an ancient castle and has a parish church, nine vicarages, and several public offices. Silk is manufactured here and a large fair for cattle and agricultural produce is held in September Pop. 14,580. — (*Dizionario della Italia*.)

GOOD HOPE (Cape of). See Cape of Good Hope.
GOOD SUCCESS BAY Tierra del Fuego, La Maitre Strait; lat. 54° 49' S. lon. 68° 18' W. (a.) It is a good anchorage, perfectly safe, provided that a vessel does not anchor too far in towards the muddy beach at its head. Helig, of about 1200 ft. above the sea, surrounds the bay. Wood and water are to be obtained. The natives met with here have good figures, and pleasant-looking countenances, low foreheads, and high cheek-bones (see lower face); the lower part projecting, hair coarse, and cut short on the head, leaving a narrow border of hair hanging down; over this a kind of cap, or band of skin or woollen yarn is worn. Their whole appearance, little improved by inflated and sore eyes is filthy and disgusting, but they are a simple and inoffensive race subsisting principally on fish and shell-fish.

GOODFRESTONE, par Eng. Norfolk 2781 ac. P. 615.

GOODLEIGH par Eng. Devon 1167 ac. Pop. 234.

GOODMANHAM par Eng. York (E. Riding) 2850 ac. Pop. 355

GOODMAN'S ISLANDS, S. Pacific. See FRANK and GOODMAN'S ISLANDS

GOODNESTONE, two pars Eng. Kent — **1** 334 ac. Pop. 69 — **2**, 1864 ac. Pop. 892

GOODRICH par Eng. Hereford 2421 ac. Pop. 784

GOODWIN SANDS, dangerous sandbanks, England about 4 m. or 5 m. off the E. coast of Kent, the intervening channel forming the well known roadstead called the Downs. Their entire length, N. to S. is about 10 m. breadth, varying from 1½ m. to 2 m. and many places may be dry at low water. They are divided into two parts by a narrow channel called the Swash navigable by small boats. Off the N. end of the Sands, a light vessel is placed, another off the Swash and a third near the S. Sand head. In heavy weather a bell is kept constantly ringing, to warn vessels of their danger. According to tradition, these Sands formed at one time, part of the Kentish land, belonging to Earl Goodwin whence their name and were submerged in the year 1097—the sea having broken through the wall by which they had been previously protected from its incursions.
GOODJAH in Souda, 60 m. S. W. Hyderabad lat. 24° 45' N. lon. 67° 48' E. on a navigable creek opening into the Indian Ocean, close to Karachi. It contains a small bazaar

GOJERAT — **1** A small fortified tn. Panjab, l. bank Dhawan, a tributary of the Chenab, about 70 m. N. W. Lahore lat. 32° 55' N. lon. 78° 54' E. Here, on the 31st February 1849 the Sikh army was totally routed by the British forces, under Lord Gough. The former were 60,000 strong the latter about 20,000. The battle was fought almost wholly by artillery the British having about 100 cannon in the field, the Sikhs 59 of which 53 were captured. The country around Gojerat is clear and open, extremely fertile and well cultivated. — **2** A prov. Hindoostan, See GUJERAT

GOOLD an isl. N. E. coast Australia, Rockingham Bay lat. 16° 54' S. lon. 145° 11' 50" E. (a.); about 7 m. in circumference, gradually rising towards the centre to form a peak 1576 ft. high. The shores are rocky with occasional sandy beaches and the island is well wooded up to its summit—eucalypt (gum trees) frequently of great size, being the predominant trees. The gum is very luxuriant, and water abundant. The natives affect a friendly dependence towards Europeans; but are treacherous, and at once avail themselves of any opportunity that may offer of attacking and plundering boats or vessels. Their houses are simply constructed of a single sheet of bark of the gum-tree, brought together at the ends and secured by stitching

GOOLE a tn. and river-port, England on York (W. Riding), on the Ouse, 32 m. W. by S. Hull the N. terminus of the Fosses and Goole Railway. It consists of several spacious streets lined with fine houses, and some of a new church, with a lofty tower, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents also national and infant schools, a library and scientific institution, and several churches. But the docks of Goole form its most important feature one of these the ship-dock, is 600 ft. long, by 200 ft. broad, with 12 ft. water; the other, the barge-dock is 900 ft. long, by 150 ft. broad, and will contain 200 vessels, averaging 50 or 60 tons each. There has

been recently added two large docks, one wet and the other dry. There are, besides, extensive bonding warehouses, spacious sheds, a range of yards for bonding deals and iron, a pond which will hold 8000 loads of timber and patent slip for repairing vessels. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port, in 1850 was 512 tons. 23 878—steamers, 8; tonnage 551. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared at the port during the same year was sailing steam, British and foreign, inwards, 1818 ton, 194, 639;—outwards, 9240 ton, 173 138. Gross amount of customs duties for the same year, 224 856. Ship and boat building, sail-making, iron-founding, and agricultural machines making, which are carried on to some extent, comprise nearly the whole manufactures of the place. The town owes its rise and subsequent importance, in part, to its situation on the Orse, but chiefly to the opening of the Knottingley and Goole Canal by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company by which a direct inland navigation has been effected to Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. Pop. of town, 4722.

GOOLKOO a mountain-range, Afghanistan, 80 m S W Ghazni; lat. 33° 22' N lon. 67° 50' E; upwards of 13 000 ft high and covered with snow throughout the year.

GOOMTY a river of N Hindoostan, having its sources in the hills of Rohilund about lat. 28° 42' N lon. 80° 10' E. whence it flows S.E. and, traversing Oude, enters pro Bahar and falls into the Ganges, between Ghazipur and Benares, about lat. 25° 50' N lon. 85° 30' E. In its course it passes the cities of Lucknow and Jaunpur becoming exceedingly tortuous below the former and confining more or less so to its junction with the Ganges. Its entire length, in a nearly straight line, is about 850 m. There are many other rivers in India, of a secondary class, of the same name which signifies a winding course.

GOONANG TFFILA Calceas. See **GONDVALLA**.

GOOL, a town in Holland, prov Overijssel, 18 m E Devanter. It has a Calvinistic and a E. Catholic church and two schools, an old towhouse, a brewery and some cotton and linen weaving. Here, in 1833, Thomas Alisworth commenced his experiments in calico weaving which led to the formation of a weaving-school for the teaching of workmen. So efficaciously did this school operate, that in a short time numerous workmen were taught and dispersed over the country; and the weaving of calicoes increased to such an extent, that Holland no longer required to be indebted to Belgium for supplies of that article, but manufactured sufficient for home consumption, and for exportation to the East India market. Since 1841, however, the weaving of calicoes has again fallen off. A monument to the memory of Alisworth has been erected in the town. Pop. 1837.

GOORBAN a river Scheldt. It rises in the mountains east of Kurrachhe and Solwan, about lat. 25° 30' N lon. 67° 38' E, and, after a S.W. course of about 60 m, falls into the bay of Kurrachhe, lat. 24° 48' N lon. 67° 6' E. Though occasionally flooded and having thus a considerable body of water it is dry the greater part of the year.

GOORKHA a city Nepal nearly in the centre of the kingdom, 68 m W Kathmandu. lat. 27° 52' N lon. 84° 25' E. Formerly the cap. of the Goorkhas, before the formation of the present kingdom of Nepal. The Goorkhas are the descendants of Nepal with whom a good understanding with the British exists. They now freely enter the native army, and are amongst the most faithful, active, and courageous of our troops; having particularly distinguished themselves in the battles on the Sutlej in 1845-6. Besides the market, they carry a formidable short bent sword, called a kukri, with the edge on the inside of the bend, after the manner of a scything hook, with which, at close quarters they do dreadful execution.

GOOSE ISLAND—1 British America, river St. Lawrence, about 45 m below the lake of Orleans. It is well cultivated, and produces wheat and hay. It also maintains numbers of cattle.—2 U States, Connecticut lat. 41° 18' N; lon. 72° 48' W (a).—3, One of the Furneaux Islands lat. 40° 19' N lon. 141° 47' E (a).—4 Christmas Sound, E coast Terra del Fuego, so named by Captain Cook.—5, Australia, E coast, between Cape Arid and Middle Island lat. 24° 5' S; lon. 123° 9' E about 1½ m long by 1 m broad at the widest part. The rock is a coarse siliceous forming detached

bare masses and ridges, but none of considerable height. In the hollows the soil appears rich, dark, and cultivated with much admixture of unburned bit-gum. The scanty vegetation is apparently limited to grass growing in tussocks, and a few maritime plants. The ground resembles a rabbit-warren being everywhere undermined by the burrows of the native bird, a dark shorewater (*Puffinus brevicaudus*), the size of a pigeon. Snakes of a dangerous species are numerous. There is a lighthouse on the island.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*).

GOOSEBERRY ISLANDS, a group of small islands, Newfoundland E coast Bonaville Bay.

GOORNARGEH, a township England Lancashire, 5 m N N E Preston. It contains a richly-endowed hospital for decayed gentlemen founded by Dr Barrell in 1785. Pop. 1483.

GOOTY a town and fort, peculiar India, prov Balahant 56 m S S W Kurrul lat. 15° 18' N lon. 77° 43' E.—The town is approached from the plain by two breaks or openings, forming fortified gateways.—The town is composed of strong works occupying the summits of a circular cluster of hills or rocks connected with each other and enclosing a space of level ground. The highest part of these rocks runs 1000 ft. above the surrounding plain.

GOPIO or **GAPIO** a lake, Prussia, prov Posen, gov Bromberg and circle Inowrazlaw. It forms a long and narrow expanse, having nowhere a breadth of 2 m and yet is about 20 m long. In several places it is dry. At its N W extremity there is a small village of same name.

GÖPPINGEN a town Würtemberg circle Danube, cap. of a small county, a bank Rhine 22 m S S.E. Stuttgart. It is regularly built contains a handsome church, towhouse, old castle and hospital and has mineral springs with a bathing establishment, manufactures of woolen and linen cloth hats, paper and combs, a bleachfield a trade in wool, and several annual fairs. Pop. to 5035 bal. 32 642.

GORABUNDER a vil and small fort, Hindoostan lat. Salsette, W coast, about 20 m N Bombay.

GORAM a small vil Indian Arcipelago, S E Ceram lat. (N.E. point) 6° 50' S lon. 131° 50' E (a). It is a small harbour on its N W side, and is a place of considerable trade. Its inhabitants, mostly Mahomedans, are subservient inclined to a martial life, and claim the sole right of trading with some parts of New Guinea, from which they obtain nutmegs, trepang, birds of paradise, and slaves. Refreshments, consisting of fowls, fruit and sago, are abundant. It is sometimes visited by South Sea whalers.

GORRALA, par Scot. included in Glasgow P 60 748. **GORBATOV** a town Russia, gov of Samara, r bank Oka, Nijni Novgorod cap. circle of same name, r bank Oka, a little below the confluence of the Kizama. It has a parish church, a convent, tanneries and rope works, a fishery and some shipping trade. Pop. (1849), 2597.

GÖRGEN or **MISTWA GÖRGA** a town Prussia, prov of and 52 m S Posen. It contains three churches and has several distilleries and breweries a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1418.

GORUM a town in Holland. See **GONZEX**.

GORDA 3 UNITS, several headlands, including—1, A point on the S coast of Cuba, 62 m S by E Havana.—2, A cape, Central America, Mosquito coast, 47 m E of Cape Gracias a Dios.

GORDES (Latin, *Gordis*) a vil France, dep Vaucluse, 6 m W W Apt. It has a trade in ironware and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1212.

GORDON a small vil and par Scotland co. Berwick. The village is 8½ m N W Kelso and the parish which contains 8800 ac. gave the title to the noble family of Gordon, supposed to have settled here in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Pop. 968.

GORDONA a vil and com. Italy Lombardy gov Milan prov Sondrio dist. of and about 6 m S S.W. Chiavenna, r bank Mera, at the entrance of the valley of Bodengo. It contains a parish church and several mills. The Bogie, in the vicinity in descending from the mountains, presents the appearance of a stupendous cascade. Pop. 975.

GORDONCILLO a town Spain, prov of and about 22 m from Leon, in a plain. It contains a parish church, a large towhouse, and a primary school; and, besides, a large wine and some transit trade, particularly in wine. Pop. 1808.

GORE, a dist. Upper Canada, comprising co. West-
worth and Halton, bounded E. by Lake Ontario S. and W.
by the districts London and Niagara, and N. by York and
Hume. It is watered by the Ouse or Grand River, the head
branches of which are diffused over the whole of the W. part
of the district and contain some of the richest, best settled,
and most highly-cultivated arable lands in Upper Canada.
Many of the farms here have flourishing orchards attached to
them. Freestone and limestone are abundant, and are ex-
ported. Pop. about 40,000.

GOREK, a small isl. belonging to the French, on W.
coast Africa, immediately S. of Cape de Verd, and separated
from the mainland by the Strait of Dancer lat. 14° 39' N
lon. 17° 24' W. It is 3 m in circuit, and consists of a naked
mass of black basalt, rising in some places to the height of
several hundred feet perpendicular. The landing-place is on
the N.E. side of the island, in a small sandy bay. In the
centre on an elevated plateau, stands the fort, and on a sandy
plain, at the foot of the rock, is the town of Goré, occupying
in all about two-thirds of the whole area of the island. It is
fortified, has local courts, two schools, some manufactures,
and boat-building yards, but the only remarkable building is
the barracks. The roadstead is N.E. of the island well
sheltered and safe for eight months in the year. The island
produces nothing and is scarce of water. It is, however, the
chief entrepot of the French trade in W. Africa. It belonged
originally to the Arabs who took possession of it in 1617.
Pop. (1857) 4994.

GORELOV one of the Aleutian isls., containing an
active volcano lat. 51° 56' N lon. 178° 40' W (N.).

GORES ISLAND See MATTHEW (St.) ISLAND
GORESBIDGE, a vill Ireland co. of and 16 m E.S.E.
Ailkeny r bank Barrow Pop. 419.

GOREY a market in Ireland, co. of, and 24 m N.N.W.
Wexford. It is of a decent and respectable appearance. It
has a handsome courthouse and market-house, a spacious
parish church, a Catholic chapel and Wesleyan
Methodist meeting-house, two endowed and five private
schools, a fever hospital, dispensary and other charities,
extensive flour-mills, and a large brewery. Two cattle shows,
and shows for horses, cattle and pigs are held annually.
Weekly market on Saturday. Pop. 4393. (Local Cor-
respondent.)

GULÉNY SEKT-IMRE, SZ. EMERICH or GUMOR a
market in Austria, Transylvania co. Thorenburg l. bank
Gergény 68 m. E. Klausenburg. It stands in a mountain
valley, but well-wooded district contains a Protestant and a
Greek united church, and the ruins of an old castle and has
a paper and several flour mills, glass-works, and salt mines.
Pop. 1145.

GURGO two places, Hungary:—1 (GARNOW or GARA)
a vil co. Zips Hither Theiss, dist. of, and about 4 m from
Leitceba in a plain on a stream of same name, here crossed
by a stone bridge. It contains a handsome chapel. P. 906
—2 (or GEMOON) a vil Hither Theiss co. Torna about 15 m
from Bacsana. It stands in a valley contains a Protestant
and a R. Catholic church, and has four mills. Pop. 1450.

GURJONGA—1 An isl. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of
New Guinea, from which it is distant about 25 m. lat.
1° 40' S N lon. 178° 9' W (E.), 6 m. long by 1 m
broad, and 1296 ft. high. It is well covered with large trees
and its only inhabitants are numerous black monkeys, Indian
coconuts, and nutmegs. Shell-fish, on which the monkeys chiefly
feed, are abundantly found at low-water. (Dampier)—2 An
isl Gulf of Genoa, about 30 m. S.W. Leghorn lat. 43° 25' 45"
N lon. 9° 55' 30' E. (N.). It is 9 m in circumference
about entirely covered with wood, and noted for its anchovy
fisheries, in which the inhabitants are chiefly engaged.—3
A vil New Granada, between of Province a station in the
railway between Chagres and Panama.

GURGONZOLA a tn and com. Italy Lombardy gov. of
and 17 m E.N.E. Milan, pleasantly situated near the canal of
Martesana. It is the seat of a court of law and several pub-
lic offices contains a magnificent parish church adorned with
numerous sculptures, frescoes, and paintings, and supported
by 44 Corinthian columns and has an extensive trade in
crown-milk cheese of the kind called cremenese, and an annual
fair. In 1156 the Milanese were here surprised and defeated
by the troops of Frederick Barbarossa. Pop. 3536.

GURI or GORY a market in Russia, gov. of, and 46 m.
N.E. Makhov on the Ruzin. It contains three Greek united
churches.

GOREI a considerable tn. of W. Africa, on a small isl. of
same name, l. bank Niger about midway between Egga and
the confluence of the Tshadda. It is a place of some impor-
tance, and has a noted weekly market, to which slaves are
brought for sale from all parts around. The other chief
articles disposed of at this market are milk, tallow, country
silk, camwood, bees and shovels, calabashes, wooden spoons
and plates, mats, straw hats, bows and arrows, twine and
silk, Indian corn, beads, blue bottle yams, dried buffaloes'
feet, and dried fish.

GORIN a river Russia, which rises about 18 m S.S.W.
Krasnoyarsk, in the N.W. of gov. Yekhtyn, near the frontiers
of Galicia flows N. in a very circuitous course, through that
government, passing the towns of Zaslav and Ostrog enters
gov. Blauk, and shortly after among the marshes of Pink,
divides into two branches, which join r. bank Zripet. Its
whole course is about 300 m. Its principal affluent is the
Slutch, which joins it on the r. and nearly doubles its volume.

GORINCHEM a tn. Holland. See GORICUM
GORING, two pars. England —1 Oxford 4377 ac.
Pop. 929.—2 Sussex 2182 ac. Pop. 569.

GÖRRESSTEN (Oms or Krasnaya) a tn. Prussia,
prov. Silesia, gov. of and 80 m W.B.W. Liegnitz, with a
Protestant church, and several mills. Pop. 2463.

GÖRITZ—1 A tn. Austria. See GÖRZ.—2 A tn.
Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 21 m. N.N.E. Frank-
fort, near r. bank Oder. It contains a Protestant parish
church and has two annual fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle.
Pop. 1601.

GÖRITZ, a tn. Illyria. See GÖRZ.

GORIZIA a tn. Austria. See GOZZ
GORJAN a vil Austria, Slavonia, co. Veroco, 8 m.
from Deskovar. It contains a R. Catholic parish church.
Pop. 1290.

GÖRUM, or GORCUM [Dutch *Gorickum*, usually
shortened to *Gorika*] a tn. Holland, prov. B. Holland 23 m
S.E.E. Rotterdam, l. bank Merwede, at the junction of the
Linge by which it is intersected and connected by canal with
Vianen, on the Lek. It is surrounded by walls, has four
gates, and a good harbour formed by the Lunge which is
crossed by three wooden bridges. There are several open
market-places, in one of which stands the townhouse, a good-
looking old building. There are also a prison, custom-house,
barrack, arsenal and military hospital, six churches, and a
small synagogue. The charitable and benevolent institutions
are numerous the more important are the general hospital,
orphanhouse, and the hospitals for old men, for old women, and
for orphans. Gorkum has also a library a literary society
a Latin, town, drawing and mathematical school a burgher
a poor and numerous other schools. The principal trade is
in grain, potatoes, hemp, and other farm produce, and in
fishing, but there are also breweries a vinegar-works, ma-
nufactories, hat-building yards, rope-works, &c. Pop. 5420.

GORLA (MAGGIOR and MINOR) two adjacent vills
and com. Italy Lombardy gov. of and 40 m. S.W. Milan.
1 bank Oltia near the top of the valley formed by the
stream. Each of them contains a church that of G. Ma-
giore being particularly handsome. Gorla-Minore has
cotton-mills. The district produces excellent wine. There
is an elegant palace, called Magna, in the vicinity. P. 2087.
GORLAGO (Latin, *Gerpulacum*) a vil and com. Italy,
Lombardy gov. of, and 7 m S.E.E. Bergamo in a plain r.
bank Cherio. It has a magnificent parish church, adorned with
frescoes and paintings by distinguished masters, the remains
of an old castle, manufactures of muslin, silk-mills, and an
annual fair which lasts several days. Pop. 1149.

GORLESTON par Reg. Suffolk 2176 ac. Pop. 3999
GORLICE, a tn. Austria, Galicia, dist. Jasle, on the
Zappa or Rappa, 20 m E.N.E. Neu-Baden. It lies on a
height and has a church, blacksmiths, and important grain-
markets. Pop. 5560.

GÖRLITZ (Wendisch, *Altberg*; Polish, *Gorko*) a tn.
Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 54 m W.B.W. Liegnitz,
chief place dist. of same name, pleasantly situated on an
elevation above l. bank Elbe, and on the railway from
Dresden to Breslau. It consists of the same town surrounded

by walls, with eleven gates and of three suburbs and is well built, having generally substantial houses lined with arcades, several large squares, and spacious streets. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and of several public offices; contains one R. Catholic, and eight Protestant churches one of them handsome, and among the largest in the country with five aisles and a curious crypt hewn in the rock a gymnasium, four bazaar and other schools, a porch, orphan asylum, infirmary and three hospitals; and has manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, tobacco and starch numerous windmills and other mills, dye-works, a weekly market, and three annual fairs. Pop. (1840) 18,036.—The climate, area 226 sq. m. is for the most part covered with well wooded mountains and hills but there is little arable and no great extent even of good pasture land. Pop. 80 163

GORO or Kono one of the Fijee islands lat. (N point) 17° 14' S. lon. 179° 28' W (A). It is 8½ m. long by 4 m. broad high, and apparently susceptible of cultivation to its very top. The produce of Goro is oil and tortoiseshell, and exceeds in quantity that of any other island of the group. Pop. estimated at 2000

GOROCHOW tw. Russia. See GOROKHOV
GORODISCHTCHIE several places, Russia, particularly—1 A m. gov. of, and 15 m. S. E. Nijne-Novgorod. It has three churches and a monastery in which the grand duke Alexander lived as a monk within precincts and manufactures of Prussian blue and white-lead. Pop. 8000—2, A m. gov. of and 53 m. S. E. Nijne-Novgorod, cap. circle of same name, on both sides of the Kishka Koshka. It contains two churches. Pop. 1800.—The climate is well wooded, and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 104,000—3 A market to gov. of and 98 m. S. E. W. Tver. Pop. 1500—4, A market to gov. Grodno near Navogrodok. Pop. 1500

GORODNIA, a m. Russia, gov. of and 30 m. N. N. E. Tolstogor cap. dist. of same name, on the Gorochna. It contains three churches, and has some general trade both by land and water. Pop. 1800.—The climate is well wooded and tolerably fertile. Pop. 99,800

GORODNIK several places, Russia, but the only one deserving notice is Gorodnik, or Gorodok a m. gov. of, and 21 m. N. W. Vitebsk, cap. circle of same name on the Gorochna and lake Nezhedra. It contains a Greek united church and a synagogue, and has a little trade. Pop. 1500 of whom about two-thirds are Jews.—The climate is densely wooded, contains numerous lakes, produces much corn and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 46,900

GOROKHOV tw. Russia.—1 (or GOROKHOVEN) Gov. of and 90 m. E. Vladimir cap. circle of same name, at the foot of a hill near the confluence of the Muplanka with the Klyazma. It contains four stone churches and has manufactures of leather soap, and fine yarn a bell foundry flax-works a considerable transit trade, particularly in fur, wax and leather sent to Astrakhan and in wax and salt-fish sent to St. Petersburg; and several large annual fairs. Pop. 3000.—The climate, to the E. of the gov. is only of tolerable fertility and is more adapted for pasture than agriculture. Pop. 68,900.—2 (or GOROKHOV or HOROKHOV) Gov. Vol. hysa, circle of, and 59 m. E. Vladimir. P. 1835

GOROMBOLY a vil. Hungary. Hübner Thales, co. Based on the Baljo with a Greek church. Pop. 1070.

GORONTALO or GOOWANG TELLIA, a spacious bay E. end of Calabute with a breadth of 55 m. at the entrance, widened towards its inner extremity which is very little known, to 100 m. On the N side of the bay and not far from its entrance is Goroentalo river and village lat. 0° 28' 30" N lon. 125° 15' E. The river has two small coasts just within the entrance of the E. side, in either of which small vessels may anchor. The village is about 2 m. up the stream, and the natives, who are chiefly Mahomedans, carry on a considerable trade in wax and gold dust. Refreshments of all kinds are to be obtained here including buffaloes, bullocks, sheep, goats, and poultry horses also may be procured

GORRAN tw. Eng. Cornwall 4725 ac. Pop. 1186.

GORREDIJK, a market to Holland prov. Friesland, 10 m. S. E. Leeuwarden, consisting of one street, on either side of a canal, and another built on the highway and intersecting it at right angles. It has a Calvinistic and a Baptist church, a synagogue, and a large school; corn, saw, and walk mills

Pop. 1

boothbuilding yards, distilleries, tanneries a good trade, especially in grain; and two annual fairs. Pop. 1720

GORRON a m. France, dep. Mayenne, 23 m. N. W. Laval; with some remains of an old castle. In the environs also is the old castle of Baillet. Pop. 1834.

GORRBACH a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of, and about 55 m. E. N. E. Merseburg with a church. Flax is grown in the neighborhood. Pop. 866.

GORSCHEIN (Gross) a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of, and 10 m. S. E. Merseburg on the Elbe, one of the vicinity of Lützen. A battle was fought here in 1813, between the French under Napoleon and the Allies under Blücher and others. The former had rather the advantage. Prince Leopold of Hesse-Homburg to whom a monument has been erected on the spot, was killed the Prussian general Boharhorst mortally and Blücher severely wounded. Though the Prussians have given this battle the name of Gross Gutesen it is better known by that of Lützen.

GORSEL a vil. Holland prov. Gelderland, 5 m. N. Zutphen, on the road to Doornik. It has a Calvinistic church and a school. Pop. agricultural 629

GOET a market in Ireland co. of, and 17 m. S. E. Galway. It consists of three wide and spacious streets, diverging from a square where the markets are held houses substantially built of stone and of a comfortable and respectable appearance. It has an elegant parish church, R. Catholic chapel, courthouse, bridewell, consistory and military barracks a union workhouse, and a national and other schools. It has no manufactures, and little trade. Market day Saturday. Four annual fairs. Viscount Gort, the proprietor takes his title from the town. Pop. 5045.—(Local Correspondent.)

GOETROE par. Ire. Cork 9045 ac. Pop. 1745.

GOETZKE, a m. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of and 37 m. E. Magdeburg on the Havel. It has a Protestant church manufactures of stone-bottles, and several saw and other mills. Pop. 1454.

GORUCKPOOR a m. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 104 m. N. E. Benares, cap. dist. of same name 1 back Rapti lat. 26° 35' N lon. 83° 10' E. It is a backwater of the Ganges and has several stations in India. In its W. suburb is a temple of Ganesha a Hindoo deity in high repute in those quarters.

—The district has an area of 7345 sq. m. or 4,877,793 sq. m. of which 1,945,583 ac. are cultivated, and nearly as much more is capable of being cultivated. It is generally flat and traversed by numerous streams, of which the principal are the Rapti and larger Gunduck both large, particularly the last, which is also remarkable for the magnificence of the scenery on its banks. The absence of water to be met with here is not entirely resemble either the lakes or marshes of Europe. In the rainy season they are of great extent, and pretty deep but even then they are in many parts hid by reeds some aquatic trees, and many aquatic herbs, while in the dry season they nearly altogether disappear. The soil is moderately fertile, but requires much watering. This attended to, it yields large crops, two annually for the first three years after a fallow of two years. The villages are always built in high places, and each usually occupies the highest spot that is near the summit of its territory. The land nearest the village, and therefore the highest, usually extends from the village 400 or 500 yards, and receives the chief attention of the inhabitants and being generally more or less manured, and carefully watered, usually gives two crops in the year. The lands next to these generally produce only one crop. The most remote and lowest lands are cultivated with winter rice, or with some kinds of pulses.

The jungle forests abound in game of all descriptions. Elephants, tigers, rhinoceroses, bears, and buffaloes are also numerous. The Gunduck district came into the possession of the British in 1801 when it was ceded by the Mahol of Oude in consideration of subsidy. Pop. 2,276,683.—(Trigonometrical Survey of India.)

GOZE, GÖRZ, or GORZ [Latin Gorizia], a m. Austria, Illyria, prov. Carinthia, cap. circle of its own name, on the Isarno, 23 m. N. W. Trieste. It occupies a very picturesque site, being built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a mountain slope, and consists of the high town, surrounded by walls, and descended by an old castle; the new town, situated in the plain on the L. bank of the river; and several suburbs. The houses are generally substantial, and in the

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Hebrew style but the etymology is erroneous and most of the words are unexplained. Givra is the seat of an archbishop, of course of the schismatic and patriarchal Jerusalem and of several public offices. The cathedral, a fine building with a beautiful chancel and apse, is surrounded by a garden. The palace, a four-story, towered, arched, and domed building, is the residence of the archbishop or Casa della Prelatura, a theatre, a general and convalescent seminary, an old Jewish college, now converted into a school, a hospital, a lunatic asylum, a school of several schools, and literary museum, and benevolent institutions. The manufactures are of considerable importance, and consist chiefly of leather, confectionary, earthenware, soap, refined wax, and refined sugar. There are also several silk mills. Charles X. of France died here 1836. Pop. (1846) 10,438. — The climate, near 814 feet, or 24 m. in its N. declivity, is temperate, the winter mild, the summer sultry but fertile, rather much over wine and oil. Pop. 17,100.

with four gates. The houses are generally well built and the streets wide, tolerably straight and well paved. The principal buildings are the Ducal castle or palace, called Friedenstein, occupying the crown of the height on which the town is situated. It is a large and from its elevated site, a conspicuous edifice, not possessed of much architectural merit, but surrounded by fine terraces and containing an interesting museum, a good picture gallery and large library. There are also other two palaces occupied by members of the ducal family seven churches, none of them particularly handsome; a gymnasium, and numerous other schools the new mint, arsenal, theatre, house of correction, lunatic asylum, infirmary and several hospitals. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen and cotton weaves, hats, carpets, leather, porcelain, musical instruments, and articles in gold and silver and there are several tile-works and numerous mills. Pop. 14,228.

GOTHA (PRINCIPALITY OF) *See* COBURG.

GOTHAM, par Eng. Not.; 2740 sq. Pop. 792

GOTTHARD (Str.) a mountain range, Switzerland on the confines of cant. Tessin and Uri, belonging to the Lepontine or Helvetic Alps, which it connects with the Bernese Alps, and forming a kind of central nucleus in the great watershed of Europe. Each of its slopes giving rise to an important river—the N. to the Rhine, the E. to the Rhine, the W. to the Rhone, and the S. to the Rhine; all which rivers rise within a circuit of 10 m. from its centre. Its culminant point has a height of 10,600 ft. and at least three of its lofty summits are beyond the limits of perpetual snow. The Cr. of St. Gotthard, which, at its summit level, where the Hospice stands, at 8908 ft. high, was long the principal pass over the Alps into Italy and though only a bridle path, formed a very important line of traffic, from which the cantons of Uri and Tessin derived great benefit. On the completion of the Simplon road this traffic was almost annihilated, and these cantons, with the view of recovering it, have, at their joint expense, completed an excellent carriage road in which particularly on the Italian side, formidable difficulties have been surmounted, and much engineering skill displayed.

GOTTENBURG to Sweden. *See* GOTTEBURG

GOTTLAND Isl. Sweden. *See* GOTTLAND

GOTTER, a small Is. Scinde, 6 m. from 1 bank Indus, 27 m. W. Baluchistan lat. 28° 10' N. lon. 69° 17' E. The houses, built of mud are mean but there is a showy bazaar with numerous vendibles, and likewise a mosque of considerable size. The vicinity is infertile on account of the predatory and sanguinary character of its inhabitants.

GOTO or the **FIVE ISLANDS** a group of Is. Japan Isl. Kiushu, prov. Fusan lat. (S.W. extremity) 32° 35' N. lon. 128° 44' E. (N.) extending thence to lat. 38° 5' N. The principal are Fukuji the largest Fuso-sima, Nara-sima, Misaki-sima, and Fusan-sima besides three others smaller named Amakima, Misaki-sima, and Ukonosima.

GOTTENBURG [Swedish Göteborg] a co. or Is. Sweden, of irregular shape, on the E. shore of the Skager Rack. It is about 60 m. long by an average breadth of 14 m. bounded N. by the Kattegat, E. by the Wenerburg and S. by the Skagerrak. Its coast is rocky much indented by bays and inlets, and lined by an immense number of islands, generally small. The Is. generally is of granite and gneiss in addition though tertiary Basaltus also occurs. It is well sheltered and abundantly watered by numerous small streams, of which the most important is the Göta, which connects Lake Vänar with the sea at Gotteburg and, with the Ölle, forms the harbour of that town. Agriculture has made considerable progress in recent years, though still the quantity of grain raised does not equal the consumption. Cereals, rye, wheat, potatoes, and flax, are the chief crops and, in some parts, wheat is grown. Since the herring fishing has fallen off, the fisheries have lost much of their importance. Manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens and flax. The principal export is timber. For administrative purposes, the Is. is divided into five regiments and 30 districts. Gotteburg is the capital. Pop. 168,000.

GOTTENBURG or **GOTTEBURG** [Swedish, Göteborg Latin, Goteborgh] a seaport in Sweden, the second in the kingdom in respect of population and trade, cap. Is. of same name, picturesque situated on the Göta, or GÖTA, here nearly 1 m. wide, 5 m. E. of its mouth, on the Kattegat, and

265 m. W.S.W. Stockholm lat. 57° 41' 18" N. lon. 11° 54' 30" E. (N.) It consists of the town proper originally surrounded by walls, of which only fragments now remain and of several suburbs; and is defended by two forts, placed on the opposite sides of the river so as completely to command it. The houses, either of brick, faced with stucco, or of stone, have always a substantial and often an elegant appearance the streets, generally spacious and well paved, intersect each other at right angles while several canals, branching off from the river traverse the town in different directions; and by the numerous and often handsome bridges which cross them, and the rows of trees which line their banks, produce a very pleasing effect so that Gotteburg, on the whole, is generally regarded as the best built place in Sweden. The principal public buildings are the cathedral a simple but elegant structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower an excellent organ, and a richly sculptured chancel; two other churches, one of them handsome, and crowned by a dome the townhouse, new exchange, governor's residence, bishop's palace, gymnasium, with library attached infirmary several hospitals, and other benevolent institutions theatre baths, and artillery barracks. The manufactures include malldoth, linen printed calicoes, leather tobacco, and vinger and there are also oil-presses, cotton-mills, dye-works, and building-works at which a considerable number of factories are launched; but by far the most important industrial establishments are tobacco factories, porter breweries, and sugar refineries, all of which are on a very large scale. The trade is very extensive; though the want of a sufficient harbour is much felt—the only harbour at present being a kind of natural haven, formed by the river where vessels drawing 17 ft. lie in perfect safety but at such a distance from the shore, that they cannot load or unload without employing lighters. The chief exports are iron and steel, copper, wood, the finest bark, snow, juniper berries, cereals, and the above articles of manufacture the chief imports—coloured produce, wine, salt, seal oil cotton yarn, and twist. A considerable proportion of this trade is in the hands of the inhabitants, who possess shipping which some years ago amounted to 23,000 tons and has since rapidly increased. In 1842 the vessels of all nations which entered the port were 858 tons 116,322 and cleared 708 tons. 90,232 Gotteburg is the residence of a governor the see of a bishop the seat of several courts and public offices and possesses numerous societies—literary scientific, musical, and benevolent. It was founded by Gustavus Adolphus, in 1610; but its history possesses no interest. Its environs are well laid out in planted walks and its extensive communication, both with the interior by the Göta canal, and with other places by regular steam packets, make it a desirable residence but its site is said to be somewhat unhealthy. Pop. 36,000.

GOTTEN (GOTTEN) a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of and 24 m. N.W. Erfurt, near the Unstrut with two Protestant churches, a considerable trade in garden produce, and an annual fair. Pop. 1843.

GOTTENBURG a co. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of and 43 m. W.S.W. Breslau. It has a Protestant church and two porches manufactures of calico and hosiery silks, and several mills. In the vicinity is a coal-field from which about 40,000 tons are annually raised. P. 2871.

GOTTESGAB [Latin Theodosius] a n. Bohemia, circle Rhinogen, in the highest part of the Krageburg, near the frontiers of Saxony 70 m. W.N.W. Prague. It has a town church, and an hospital. Iron and tin are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1322.

GÖTTINGEN [PRINCIPALITY OF] a political and administrative division of Hanover in the landgraviate of Hildesheim area about 800 sq. m. It forms the most S. part of Hanover and is separated from the main portion of the kingdom by a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is generally covered with mountains, mostly basaltic, belonging to the chain of the Harz but seldom of great elevation. The principal river is the Weser which partly bounds it on the W., and is formed within it by the union of the Werra and Fulda. In the E. it is watered by the Leine, and its tributary Ranne. There are several lakes but none of large extent. The mountainous districts are much embellished with forests of fir, notwithstanding, yield tolerable crops and the valleys are of great fertility. Potatoes are a favourite and abundant crop and

tobacco, flax and rape are extensively grown. Cherries grow well in the open fields but the other orchard fruits are confined to gardens. The pastures are rich, and feed great numbers of sheep but the horned cattle are few and horses, though chiefly used in agriculture, are not generally homebred, but obtained by importation. The minerals include silver, copper, lead, iron, salt, and alum. The principal manufactures are woolen and linen cloth, leather dress-wares, glass, and paper. The forests furnish a large export of timber. The other exports, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, are corn, thread and metals. Almost all the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 113,546.

GOTTINGEN a tn. Hanover prov Hildesheim esp. principally of same name, in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Leine, surrounded by gardens and country seats, 59 m. S.S.E. Hanover. It is a place of great antiquity and was early fortified but the ramparts have been planted, and converted into agreeable promenades. It consists of three parts—the Altstadt, separated by the Leine from the Masch and Neustadt communities is maintained between them by six bridges. The town is generally well built, having wide and spacious streets, fine public squares, and houses which are almost always substantial and often elegant. The public edifices include seven churches and a synagogue; a



STREET IN GOTTINGEN
From Bauer's Hannover, Bielefeld and Deutsch-Breslau

townhouse, court-house, merchant-house, infirmary, orphan and other hospitals; but they are all eclipsed by the university which has long enjoyed a European reputation. Though greatly fallen off, it still numbers several distinguished names among its professors, and has an average attendance of about 600 students the principal building, to which William IV of England contributed £30,000, was completed in 1837 and connected with it are a museum, with extensive and valuable collections, an observatory, an anatomical theatre, botanical garden, and a library possessed of 330,000 printed volumes, and 8000 MSS. The manufactures are of very little importance and consist chiefly of a few woolen tissues, tobacco, leather, paper books, and philosophical instruments. There is scarcely anything which deserves the name of trade. Among the distinguished men whom Göttingen has produced, may be mentioned Kiebohn, Meibohm, Michaelis, Heyne, and Bismarck. Pop. 10,644.

GOTTALAND or **GOTTLAND** [Swedish, *Götaland*] one of the large nations into which Sweden was originally divided, and including the whole of that country S. of lat. 59° 30' N. It contains about one-fourth of the whole surface, and formed nine provinces, two of which had the names of E. Gotland

and W. Gotland; but is now divided into the ten counties or län—Malmö, Kristianstad, Önemärken, West, Jönköping, Calmar, Linköping, Marstrand, or Skaraborg, Wernersborg, and Götaland or Götterborg.

GOTTALAND, or **GOTTLAND**, the largest län in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, from the coast of which it is at its narrowest point 55 m. E. lat. (S. point) 56° 55' 17" N. lon. 18° 7' E. (S. p.). It is of an irregular shape, bulging out considerably near its centre, and thence tapering gradually towards the N. and E. extremities, greatest length N.N.E. to S.S.W., 78 m. central breadth 34 m. It consists generally of a limestone plateau from 80 to 130 ft. above the sea, and intersected, particularly towards its centre, by a range of rocky heights, which nowhere rise higher than 300 ft. though their abruptness often gives them a greater apparent elevation. The coast is for the most part rocky and is deeply indented by bays, forming numerous harbours of which that of Silbo, on the N. E. coast, is the best, and is not surpassed by any other in the Baltic. The climate being inland is much milder than its latitude might seem to indicate, and many plants which cannot live on the mainland flourish to its thrive well. Even the walnut, mulberry and vine ripen their fruit in the open air. The soil is fertile, but the culture which it receives is very indifferent. The grain produced however more than equals the home consumption, and might easily be increased so as to leave a large surplus for export. Domestic animals are neither numerous nor of a good description and manufactures have made little progress. Wood is abundant, and not only furnishes excellent timber and fuel but gives great richness and beauty to the general scenery of the island, the plantations are chiefly of fir but with a considerable mixture of hardwood descending to the shore, and forming a fringe along the water's edge. The principal exports are corn, lime, timber, pitch, saw-logs, and the so-called Gotland marble. Gotland attained its highest prosperity during the House League, of which its town of Wisby was an important member. It then possessed above 100 churches, most of which, though in a ruinous state, still exist, and form objects of antiquarian interest. A disastrously Gotland, with the islands along its coast, including Faro and Gotland, forms a län which takes the name of Wisby. Pop. 8,418.

GOTTJEREN a vil and par Switzerland can Thurgau esp circle of same name, 2 m. W. Constance. It has a Protestant parish church a R Catholic chapel and an old castle in the dungeons of which John Huss and Jerome of Prague were confined. Pope John XXIII. the chief instigator of the deed was shortly afterwards sent to the same dungeons, by order of the Council of Constance.

Pop. 255.

GUTTO a country of central Africa, between Danbarra and Tuilunio; formerly divided into several petty states, dependent on Danbarra; but now an independent kingdom, of which Nomiote is the capital.

GOTTSCHEE, or **HANZICHTEN**, a tn Austria, Styria, cap. duchy of same name almost surrounded by the Russ, 37 m. S.E. Laidbach. It has a fine castle and church, and manufactures of linen and earthenware. Part of the inhabitants travel about selling wooden articles, fruit, ironware, and household utensils. Pop. 171,750; of duny 70,000; area, 224 sq. m.

GOTTSCHEE a small isl. Sweden, in the Baltic, N. of al. Gotland; lat. (W. point) 59° 53' 17" N. lon 18° 19' E. (S. p.). It is chiefly composed of sand, has on it two houses, and is known for its seals.

GOU DA [pronounced *Gouda*] or **Den Gouten**, contracted Ten-Gow a tn. Holland, prov of Holland, 11 m. N.E. Rotterdam, separated into two unequal parts by the Gou, which here unites with Hollands IJssel on the R bank. It is nearly round in shape, and naturally defended by the sea with which the surrounding country which is laid out in beautiful gardens can be laid under water. The town is entered by five gates, is composed of neatly built houses, and every street large and small, but a canal in its centre. The great market is a large, irregular triangle, with the townhouse in its centre—a spacious, substantial edifice, with a tower and spire. Other public buildings are—the prison, weigh-house, butter-house, and post-office. The Calvinistic church of St. John is noted for its painted glass windows, executed by the brothers Wouter

and Dirk Krabeth, and said to be nearly the finest in Europe. There are also an evangelist Lutheran, two R. Catholic, and a Jamesist church, and a synagogue. The charities and benevolent institutions are various including several general hospitals, one for old men and one for orphans, and several other special foundations and associations and schools of different kinds and grades, including Latin drawing poor &c. are numerous. Cloth and bombazine were at one time manufactured to a considerable extent in Gouda and, in 1751 there were 874 pipe-works employing 3000 hands and potteries and breweries were likewise at one time numerous. The cloth manufactures no longer exist and there are now only 16 pipe-works, 10 potteries, and two breweries. The other manufactures carried on are bricks which are largely made from clay obtained from the bed of the IJssel cotton-weaving parchment, leather white lead and there are three boat-building yards, two soap-works, three stuff four corn and several other kinds of mills. Excellent pike and smelts are caught in the river. Gouda communicating directly by canal with Amsterdam Rotterdam, &c., has a considerable transit trade. It is, likewise a market for fax but more especially for cheese, large quantities of which are brought here to the market, and sold under the name of Gouda cheese. There are several annual fairs. Pop. (1850) 13,791

GOUDHURST par Eng Kent 9685 ac. Pop. 2594
GOUDHURST a river Lower Canada. It rises in some rocky hills called Mount-des-Roches, on Saguenay and falls into the St. Lawrence, opposite the vil. Coudre lat. 47° 20' N. lon. 70° 40' W. It is winding, tortuous, and full of rapids but runs either violent or formidable. The estuary of this river with exception of its bed is almost dry at low water.

GOUGH'S ISLAND or **DIEGO ALVAREZ**, an island S. Atlantic, B.R.E. Tristan d'Acunha; lat. 40° 19' S. lon. 15° 41' W. (a). It is 15 to 16 m round and rises about 4000 ft. above the sea is covered mostly with mossy grass, and small bushy trees. The steep cliffs rise almost perpendicularly from the sea, having several beautiful cascades of water issuing from the fissures between them.

GOLICHAH LAKE, Upper Canada, a continuation of Lake Simcoe, about 12 m long and from 3 m to 8 m broad. The scenery around it is very romantic; the shores being indented with many beautiful bays, and the lake itself studded with islands.

GOLKCHA a lake, Russian Armenia. See **GÖRKCHES**
GOLBULN a vil. N. New S. Wales, co. Argyle, 125 m S.W. Sydney near an angle formed by the junction of the Mulwara with the principal branch of the river Wollondilly called Goulburn plains. Pop. 1171

GOULBURN **WILKINS** two vil. N coast of Australia, between Cape Cockburn and Cape Brathwaite the one called North Island the other South Island the N point of the former is in lat. 11° 20' S. lon. 133° 24' E. (a). The S island, as described by Captain King, is covered to a great extent with luxuriant grass 6 ft. high, and the sides of the hills with wood principally a eucalyptus, of small size. Flowers and shrubs also abound, including a superb geranium with scarlet flowers. The only edible fruit found on the island was a small black grape, of inferior quality.

GOULCHERY par Eng Lincoln; 1440 ac. Pop. 879
GOULDAM a vil. of W. Africa 1 per Gelsen r bank lat. 14° 40' N. lon. 13° 19' W. is inhabited during the season of cultivation but after harvest it is evacuated to the enjoyment of the insouciance of the Bembarras and Moors.

GOUMIAN, two vil. of W. Africa, Bondues—1 (Soud), lat. 14° 50' N. lon. 17° 24' W. It is of considerable size and is well supplied with good water.—2 (Amadou, about 22 m S. by W. the former

GOUR, or **GAUR**, a ruined city Hindoostan sm. cap. of Bengal, dist. Dinapore 50 m. N. Mooradabad lat. 24° 55' N. lon. 88° 15' E. It extended about 7 m along the banks of the Ganges, or including suburban villages, about 15 m with a breadth of 2 m to 3 m, and was a populous and flourishing city upwards of 3000 years ago. Its decay proceeded from a change in the course of the Ganges, which, about two centuries since, deserted its old channel along by the city and took that which it now occupies, distant 4 m. to 5 m. The principal ruins of this ancient capital are those of a magnificent mosque, 170 ft. long by 180 ft. broad, built of brick, and faced with a kind of black porphyry two

picturesque gates, and a large edifice faced with bricks of various colours. This edifice contains a noble staircase, about 56 ft. square, and 40 ft. to 50 ft. in height. There are several other mosques in tolerable preservation and an obelisk or tower of about 100 ft. in height, with a stair inside. The numerous tanks and reservoirs, some of them very large, which supplied the ancient city with water are now swarming with alligators, mosquitoes, and all sorts of vermin. Several villages now stand on the site of the city.

GOURDOA a m. Franco dep. Lot, on the Rion 30 m. N. by W. Cahors, on a sandy slope, backed by a rock, and once strongly fortified. It has a communal college, an old church with lofty towers the ruins of a chateau founded in 960 manufactures of linen, hats and woollens and a trade in wine and walnuts. Pop. 2708

GOURIEV a m. and fortress, Russia, gov. Orenburg, r bank Ural, at its embouchure in the Caspian. It contains three churches, and 400 houses and has an active trade in fish caviar and furs. Pop. 2000

GOURNAY or **BAUX** [Latin *Gonsens*] a m. Franco, dep. Seine-inférieure, 28 m. E. Rouen, formerly situated on the Epte. It is a well built, and begirt with agreeable boulevards has an old church, a tribunal of commerce, a public library, tanneries, leather-works glass-houses, and potteries, and a trade in excellent butter made in the vicinity. Pop. 2540

GOUBROCK a pleasant maritime vil. and watering place, Scotland co. Renfrew 1 bank Firth of Clyde 3 m W. Greenock. It consists chiefly of a row of houses many of them elegant villas, facing the sea, and extending along the shore more than a mile is inadequately supplied with water but kept in good order and well lighted with gas. It has an Established a Free, and U. Presbyterian church, and three schools. Gourock was the first place in Britain where red herrings were prepared the process having been introduced there towards the close of the 17th century. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing but the greater number support themselves by house-letting; Gourock being greatly resorted to during the summer months, especially by the inhabitants of Glasgow. In 1832 a sailing vessel was sunk off Gourock, when 48 persons perished; and in 1835 a steamer (the *Cowen*) went down near the same spot, through collision with another steamer and 60 persons were lost. Resident pop. (1851) 2194.

GOUS, a river Russia, which rises in the gov. and about 77 m. S. Vladimir and flowing S. enters gov. Ruzan and empties itself into a lake, after a course of 60 m. Important iron-works have been established on its banks.

GOUSTA or **GOWRA FIELD** a mountain Norway lat. 60° N., belonging to, and on the E. side of the Langfjord range height 6354 ft. and compared in respect of the magnitude of its scenery to some of the loftiest summits of the Alps. It is composed of gneiss and schist, covered in many places with masses of quartz and porphyry. The white larch is found growing on its sides to a height of 2700 ft.

GOUVÉA, a m. Portugal, prov. Beira on a height near the foot of the Serra da Estrella, 40 m. E. N. E. Coimbra. It has two parishes, a convent, a nunnery and an important annual cattle fair. Pop. 1740

GOUY or **LE-PÉRON** a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9 m. N. W. Charleroi. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture but some are employed in coal-mining and malting; and there are a brewery a distillery and some four mills. Pop. 2048.

GOUZEACOULET a vil. Franco, dep. Nord, 11 m S. W. Cambrai. It has a fair every month. Pop. 2850

GOVAN a vil. and par. Scotland co. Lanark and Renfrew.—The **VILLAGE** is prettily situated, 1 bank Clyde, 2 m W. Glasgow. At its W. end and about 100 yards from the river stands the parish church, a neat structure, with a tower and spire. A few years ago Govan was a quiet, secluded village, though within the sphere of Glasgow maelstrom, it is now the site of extensive shipbuilding yards, of a large dyework, and of a factory for throwing silk, the first established in Scotland. The salmon fishery here was at one time considerable, but is now all but extinct. This ancient little village was elevated amongst the largest in Scotland, in the 15th century.—The **PARK** contains about 10 sq. m., the most populous portion of which is included within its boundaries of Glasgow. Pop. of vil. 1444.

GOVERNADOR, an *Is. Brazil*, in the bay and 8 m. N. Rio-de-Janeiro. It is very irregular in shape, its coast being much indented by creeks and at about 8 m. in breadth, and 30 m. in circuit. The soil is sandy and favourable to the growth of the *passiflora*, a kind of fruit from which a jelly of a somewhat acid, but agreeable taste is made. In some parts, where the soil is of a more substantial nature, sugarcane, mandarin, millet, and haricots are grown. The island contains a church and a primary school, and a building which, though little deserving it, bears the name of imperial palace.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, U States, in the harbour of New York. It comprises 70 ac. and contains two forts—Castle Williams and Fort Columbus; the former a round tower 600 ft. in circumference, and 50 ft. high, with three tiers of guns; the latter a star fort, occupies the summit of the island, and mounts 105 heavy cannon; there is also a battery on the S.W. part, and extensive barracks.

GOVONE (Latin, *Gove*), a *tu. kingdom* of Italy Piedmont, div. of and 87 m. N.E. Coul, 1 bank Tanaro. It was once fortified, and is still partly surrounded by a wall. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains a magnificent castle, with fine gardens, an ancient parish church, of Gothic architecture and a Capuchin convent and has a weekly market and an annual fair. Pop. 2838.

GOWER, or *Gwyr*, a *parish* in Wales, forming the most W. portion of Glamorganshire and lying between the Barry and the Bristol Channel. It is between 40 m. and 50 m. in circumference has rocky shores, deeply indented with bays and contains numerous antiquities and natural curiosities. The E. part of it is fertile and well cultivated. A colony of Flemings settled here in the time of Henry I. their descendants still preserve, to a considerable extent, their original language and dress, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh.

GOWER ISLAND one of the Solomon group lat. 7° 55' S. lon. 160° 55' E. In shape it resembles an arrow it is low, and covered with wood.

GOYEN a *market* in and par. Ireland co. Kilkenny. The town, 8 m. E.S.E. Kilkenny contains the interesting ruins of Goyran abbey and castle. Market day Thursday. Area of par. 6347 ac. Pop. 2444.

GOWRIE (Latin, *Gori*) a rich and fertile dist. Scotland Perthshire, extending for about 15 m. along the bank of the Tay between Perth and Dundee.

GUXHILL two parts. Eng.—1 Lincoln 8790 ac. Pop. 1158.—2 York (E. Riding) 881 ac. Pop. 58.

GOYANNA, a *tu. Brazil* prov. of and 48 m. N.W. Pernambuco, cap. com. and a bank river of same name. It is a large, well-built place, adorned with various fountains, and containing five churches and two convents. It has a tannery, a weekly cattle market, and a considerable trade in cotton sugar cane, hides (dressed and undressed) timber dye-woods and oil of manioc. The coast of Guyanna is 12 m. from the sea, and has sufficient depth of water for the largest class of coasting vessels. The current is one of the most fertile in the province. Pop. of dist. 80,000.—The river is formed by the union of the Trombetas and Capiche-Mirim, takes an E. direction, passes the town of Guyanna, and about 16 m. below falls into the Atlantic. It is both wide and deep.

GOYAVE, a *tu. al. Gaudeloupe*, on bay of same name, at the mouth of a small stream called the Petit-Goyave.

GOYAZ, a central prov. Brazil between lat. 6° and 30° S. and lon. 46° and 52° W. bounded, N. by Para N.E. Maranhão E. Piauí Bahia, and Minas Gerais S. São Paulo and W. Mato Grosso. In shape it somewhat resembles a parallelogram the longer side of which stretches, N. to S., 960 m. average breadth, about 260 m. area, 860,750 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, being traversed by lofty ridges, generally stretching from E. to W. and maintaining a considerable degree of elevation. One principal chain, called the Cordillera Grande, forms the watershed between the Tocantins on the E., and the Araguaia, which bounds the province on the W.; and another principal chain, bounding the province on the E. takes in succession, from S. to N. the names of Serra Mata (Serra Crista, Serra, Tabatinga, Serra Mangabeira and Covado); and forms the watershed between the Tocantins on the E. and the Rio Francisco and Piauí, on the W. A branch from the latter chain, stretching W. from near its centre, takes the name of the Fyrene, and has the

highest summits in the province. The space between the chains is occupied by vast plains and mighty rivers. Of these, the Tocantins and Araguaia, already mentioned, flow N.; each receiving in its course numerous mountain torrents, and carry the water of the province to the Para, and through it to the N. Atlantic Ocean; but in the S., where a watershed is formed by the Fyrene, rivers, such as Bealvada, and Marão; the rivers take a S.W. direction, and, joining the Parana, belong with it to the N. Atlantic. The climate is healthy excepting in the neighbourhood of some of the rivers, where extensive swamps have been formed. The hot season, during which violent thunder-storms are frequent, continues without interruption from November to April; the remainder of the year during which there is a frequent alternation of sunshine and rainy weather is regarded as winter. The low lands of the province are generally sandy and very unproductive; the high lands, on the contrary and those on which there is much wood, are of great natural fertility and, when under proper cultivation, produce large crops of millet, manioc, rice, and haricots. In the same localities, the cotton plant, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, water melon, bananas, and oranges, find a genial soil. The grape yields two vintages in the year; and all kinds of fruit are in superabundance. Sarsaparilla, rhubarb, senna, and other valuable medicinal plants grow spontaneously and, in every quarter numerous varieties of the family of palms occur. Here, too, grow the sapote, from which a gum resembling amber is obtained, the tree which produces gum copal the indigo and the coccol plant. The forests are of vast extent, but the want of the means of transport makes it impossible to turn them to account. There are immense herds of horses and cattle swine are very numerous and in the woods are multitudes of ant, snakes, wild boars guavas, a species of wolves cutas, or wild rabbits; various kinds of monkeys, and birds without number. The lakes teem with alligators, and other aquatic animals. The minerals of the province is little known but among the minerals which have been actually found are gold, iron, diamonds, and various other precious stones and or steel, granite, limestone, rock salt and different kinds of potash clay. For administrative purposes the province is divided into eight comarcas—Araçuaia, Carolina, Calcutta Flores, Goyas, Palma, Porto-Imperial, and Santa Cruz. It sends two deputies to the general legislative assembly and one senator. The provincial legislative assembly is composed of 20 members and holds its sittings in the town of Goyaz. Pop. 180,000.

GOYAZ, or *VILLA BOA DE GOYAS*, a *tu. Brazil* cap. of above prov. in a valley surrounded by wooded mountains, on both sides of the Yernulho, here crossed by two bridges, 680 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro; lat. 16° 31' S.; lon. 50° 55' W. It occupies a central position almost in the very heart of the empire its site is uneven its streets are straight and clean, but ill paved and its houses mostly of earth. It is the see of a bishop the seat of the provincial assembly and a provincial court of justice; and the residences both of a civil president and a military governor. The buildings most deserving of notice are the governor's palace, the courthouse, the parsonage and seven other churches, the hospital, and the establishment for smelting and refining gold. It has a superior and two primary schools. There are no manufactures described by the name, and the trade is confined to the ordinary articles of consumption. Owing to the looseness of its site, the town is liable to inundation from which it suffered severely in 1826, when a number of buildings including a church, were swept away. Pop. 7000 to 8000.

GOYCK a *vil. and com. Belgium*, prov. S. Brabant, 12 m. S.W. Brussels. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture, but there are also some breweries and corn-mills. P. 8043.

GOYTREY par. Eng. Monmouth 1883 ac. Pop. 554.

GOYZUETA, a *tu. Spain*, prov. Navarra valley of Euzkara, on an extension of the Urreux, 37 m. N.W. V. Pamplona. It contains a parish church good townhouse, and primary school; and has iron-works and a flour-mill. P. 1460.

GOZZANO (Latin, *Gaudemum*) an *anc. tu. kingdom* of Italy Piedmont, div. of, and 22 m. N. by W. Novara, in a plain. It has steep, winding and angular streets, some good modern houses, a large and handsome parish church, of the Constantinian order and the remains of a strong castle. Pop. 1768.

GOZO or *Gum* —1 [anc. *Gondos*] a small *Is. in the Mediterranean*, belonging to Great Britain, to the N.W. of

Melita, from which it is separated by a channel scarcely 4 m. wide in which lies the small island of Comino. It is about 9 m. long, by 5 m. broad area, about 40 sq. m. (Cape Dimitri, or N.W. point) 38° 4' N; lon. 14° 8' E (z.). It is surrounded by rocks and shoals, with openings through them to several small harbours. The interior is rocky and contains several hills; the most conspicuous of which near the centre, is crowned by the fort of Rabato. The soil is very thin, and in many places scarcely covers the bare rock. It is, however, of great natural fertility and much grain and fruit are raised but the most important crop is cotton, the growing of which is one great source of employment. There is also an alabaster quarry in the N.W. part of the island, and, on the S. side, at Port Magliore, there are salt-works.—The town of Gomo, the principal place, has about 3000 inhabitants and there are a number of villages. Pop. 15,000.—2 A small isl. in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Candia. lat. (W. point) 34° 35' N; lon. 24° 15' E (z.). Inhabited by a few Greeks. A little N. of it is the still smaller island of Anti-Gomo.

GRAAF REINET or **REINERT** a division and in Cape Colony. The river between lat. 29° 30' and 33° S; lon. 28° and 28° E; bounded, N. by the territory of the Bechuanaland, and surrounded on other sides by Beaufort, Uitenhage and Somerset. Area, about 10,000 sq. m. The Boesmansberg, or Snow Mountains, intersect the S. part of the country S.W. to N.E.; and from this elevated region proceed the head streams of the Cameroos, Sunday River and Great Fish River which flow N.; and of the Zekoe, and other rivers which flow N. Great numbers of cattle are raised, the distilling principally devoted to grazing. Pop. about 10,000.—The towns of the division, are situated on Sunday River, 109 m. N.W. Uitenhage. It is regularly laid out with streets at right angles—the intervening squares being planted with vineyards and gardens. The place of worship belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church has a lofty tower and spire. The town is said to be unhealthy in summer. Pop. about 3000.

GRABAT or **GRABAT** a tn. Central Africa, country of the Zande, finely situated at the foot of a low hill, in a valley of same name, 195 m. W.S.W. Marokou about lat. 12° N; lon. 11° E. It is surrounded with walls of sand and whitish clay and the houses are built of the same material. It is a clean place, and has a superior mosque. Pop. about 1000.

GRAAUW a vil. Holland, prov. Zealand, 16 m. S.W. Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a R.Catholic church a school and a small harbour frequented by country boats carrying grain to Rotterdam and Belgium. Pop. 815.

GRABALOE, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of and 85 m. S.E. Logroño. It is tolerably well built, has steep streets, a square, parish church, several chapels, a ruinous townhall prison, storehouse, cemetery and two schools. In the neighbourhood are mineral baths much resorted to. Pop. 981.

GRABER, or **GRABER** a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, 88 m. N. Prague. It contains a parish church and an hospital. A good deal of flax is here hand-spun. Pop. 965.

GRABOW,—1 A tn. in Mählenburg-Schwarz, 1 bank Elbe, 5 m. S.E. Schwarz. It stands partly on an island, surrounded by two gates, contains a handsome church, and has a manufacture of woollen cloth and tobacco, several mills, a distillery, trade in butter and four annual fairs. Pop. 164.—2 A tn. Prussia, prov. and 11 m. S.E. Posen, district Posen. It contains a R.Catholic parish church, and a Franciscan monastery and has a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1245.

GRABURA, a small isl. Grecian Archipelago, off N.W. coast of Isl. Crete; lat. 35° 38' N; lon. 28° 35' E (z.) about 1½ m. in circumference. Between it and Crete a kind of harbour is formed, deep enough for the largest vessels, and protected by a fortress.

GRACAY a tn. France, dep. Cher lat. 37° N W by N Bourges. It is ancient, ill built, and has some remains of its old battlements; and near it is a rude probably a Druidical monument. Pop. 1105.

GRACIASA-DIOS,—1 A city Central America, state Honduras, 40 m. N.W. Comayagua lat. 14° 55' N lon. 88° 18' W on a fertile plain, but now in a state of decay.—2, A cape, Central America, Mosquitia lat. 14° 50' N; lon. 88° 11' W.—3 A bay near Cape Gracias a-Dios, of which

the latter forms the E. point; with 20 ft. water at the entrance, and 16 ft. within bottom clean, and of stony clay.

GRACIORA, one of the Azores lat. 39° 12' N lon. 33° 4' W. It is 6 to 8 m. in length, 2 and 3 m. in breadth, and is the most productive of all the islands; but is destitute of wood and is much frequented by smugglers. It exports brandy and wine. Santa Cruz is the chief town. Pop. about 3000.

GRACIORA (La) a small isl. one of the Canaries, N.E. Lanzarote from which it is separated by the channel of Rio length about 10 m. and breadth about 5 m. Its nucleus is wholly volcanic; but a third part, near the S. consists of a limestone, full of marine shells. The interior is lofty and consists chiefly of two lofty volcanic mountains, with a plain between them. On this plain, some barley and barley are grown. The rest of the surface, where not bare is covered by a low brushwood, among which rabbits are very numerous.

GRADACHATZ, a tn. European Turkey Bosnia, chief place of dist. 87 m. N by E. Bosnie-Serai. It is surrounded by walls, and has a great trade in cattle and timber. Pop. within the walls, about 8500 with extensive suburbs, inhabited by Greeks.

GRADE, par Eng Cornwall 1981 a. Pop. 115.

GRADISTES, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. of, and 16 m. E. Leon, in a plain, r. bank Esla. It is well supplied with water contains a parish church and a convent and has an annual fair. Pop. 1255.

GRADISKA several places Austria, particularly—1 (anc. Servetum) A tn. Dalmatia, r. bank Drava, 23 m. N.W. Trieste. It is very picturesquely situated consists of the town proper surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and a suburb contains an old castle, now used as a house of correction a parish church, normal school and theatre and has a silk-mill P. 1140.—2 (O. or Alj. old) a tn. Slavonia, generalship Pterwarden, 1 bank Sava, emp. regimental dist. and opposite the Turkish fortress of same name 23 m. S.W. Pocega. It is a place of some strength, contains a cathedral a Greek church, and custom-house and carries on a considerable trade with Servia and Bosnia. P. 2299 of regimental dist. (area, 486 sq. m.) 71,500.—3 (Z. or Yag. [new]) a tn. Slavonia, about 9 m. N.E. of the same, near the Sava. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non-united church, and a German school and has several mills. Pop. 2000.

GRADISKA, or **GRADISKA**, a fortified tn. European Turkey Croatia, r. bank Sava, 29 m. N by E. Hengelska, and opposite the Austrian fortress of Alb-Gradiska. It was first laid in 1774 by French engineers.

GRADITZ, or **GRADITZ** a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 15 m. N. Königgrätz, emp. lordship of same name. It contains a parish church and four mills. Pop. tn., 1090; lordship, 3578.

GRADO a tn. Austria, Illyria, on a rugged and precipitous cliff on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Natisa, 19 m. W. Trieste. It contains a handsome church and two chapels and has a small harbour much frequented by small vessels engaged in the tunny fishing. Pop. 2200.

GRAMRAY an isl. Scotland, on Orkney 1½ m. S. Stromness. It is nearly 2 m. long, by 1 m. broad generally level, and produces a considerable quantity of grain P. 265.

GRANA a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. of, and 38 m. E N E Granada. It has a parish church, a palace belonging to the Marquis of Estafar a court-house, primary school and a trade in corn wine, and cattle. About 1 m. E. are thermal baths, visited annually by about 800 persons; temperature of the water 84 to 104° F. Pop. 445.

GRÄFENBERG,—1 A tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, between two hills, on the Peller and Fischbach 25 m. S.W. Bamberg. It is the seat of a court of justice, has a Protestant parish church and a cattle vinegar-works a brewery three mills and a trade in fruit and vegetables. Pop. 1069.—2 A vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Troppau near Zwettl-dan famous for its much-frequented hydropathic establishment founded by Friesenre.

GRÄFENHAUSEN a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bell Etschenheim with a R. Catholic parish church. Chicory, beet-root, and tobacco, are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1278.

GRÄFENHAYNCHEN a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of, and 84 m. N.E. Merseburg, in a marshy district. It

fine pasture, while masses of wild but romantic heathy are of no unfrequent occurrence.—4, A mountain-range, New S. Wales in Victoria, Portland Bay district, discovered, in 1826, by Mr T. L. Mitchell. It is about 66 m. in length, N to S, between the parallels 36 50' and 37 40' S; and the meridians 148° 10' and 148 30' E. Mount William the principal eminence, rises 4500 ft. above sea-level and is generally accessible, but cold and bleak on the summit.

GRAMPOUND, a decayed bor and market in England, so Cornwall 13 m. N. E. Falmouth, on the Felt, born crossed by a good stone bridge. It sent two members to the House of Commons (1824, when it was disfranchised for bribery) Market day Saturday Pop. (1851) 568

GRAN (Hungarian *Granyos* and *Granyos* Latin, *Granyos*) a free, royal in Hungary cap. of same name, 25 m. N. W. Pesth r bank Danube, at the confluence of the Gran, the former here crossed by a flying bridge. It consists of the town proper and seven suburbs is the see of the prelate of all Hungary and the seat of several courts and public offices contains a cathedral situated on a lofty promontory rock overlooking the town and river the most splendid building in Hungary commenced in 1321; an archbishop's palace and chapter-house, both adjoining the cathedral a town-house, occupying the centre of a square, adorned with a fine obelisk a Franciscan monastery with an adjacent church a gymnasium a courthouse, and well-adorned

The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen cloth. A considerable trade is carried on in wine. Gran is said to be of Kosovan origin was long the residence of the Hungarian monarchs and was considered as their stout city. It was destroyed by the Turks who having made themselves masters of it, retained possession for 70 years. It was re-erected by the Hungarians in 1683. Pop. (1846) 12 700 occupies area, 206 geo. sq. m. is flat in the centre and several places marshy but is enclosed and partly surrounded by the Rakovec-wild hills, which yield limestone and coloured marble. The Leucite, traversing the county W. to E., receives all drainage. The soil particularly in the low ground is fertile. Fruit, game and potash clay are plentiful. The inhabitants are chiefly R. Catholics and a very large proportion of the land belongs to their clergy, particularly to the archbishop of Gran and to his chapter Pop. 62,000

GRAN (anc *Granyas*) a river Hungary which rises in Mount Hrona, a branch of the Larchians in the N. W. of co. Gomel about lat. 48° 47' N lon. 20° 10' E. flows N. W. and S. passing Ruene-Banya, Nemohi, and Alsokoh and after a circuitous course of about 150 m. joins r bank Danube, almost opposite the town of Gran. Its principal affluents are, on the r the Bistria and the Hermancea and on the l, the Gerna, Salsina, and Saklancza. It is partly navigable.

GRAN CANARY See CANARY (GRAN)

GRAN CHACO See CHACO.

GRAN BASSO-D'ITALIA, a mountain, Naples. See CORBO
GRANA a vil and com. klged. of Italy Piedmont, div Alessandria, prov., and 12 m S Casale, r bank Grana. It has a church school, three palaces, the remains of an old castle, and some trade in wine, corn, hemp and hay. Pop. 1363

GRANADA (San ANDRÉS-DE-LA), a seaport in Spain, Cap. of prov Cordoba, on a steep height facing the E. on the R. of the sea nearly 1 m. W Ferrol. It is built in the form of a triangle and consists of a public square and several very stately streets but contains several good buildings, a handsome parish church, and a primary school. It was once a flourishing place; but depending entirely on Ferrol has suffered much by its decay. Its trade is now confined to a few articles of primary industry. Its inhabitants are about all sailors, and many of them live by fishing. Pop. 1850

GRANADA, an extensive tract in the S. of Spain, forming one of the four kingdoms which the Moors established in Andalusia, and the last from which they were driven—their final expulsion not having been effected till 1492. It now constitutes the provinces of Granada, Almería, and Málaga.

GRANADA, a prov Spain, forming one of the three provinces into which the Moorish kingdom of Granada has been divided and bounded, N. by provs. Jaen and Almería, E. Almería, S. the Mediterranean, and W. Málaga and Cordova; greatest length, N. E. to S. W., 166 m. greatest

Yoc. L.

breadth N to S 84 m. area, 4225 geo. sq. m. The coast, which has a length of 66 m., is, for the most part, rocky and dangerous, from the shoals which line it; but has several small bays in which vessels find tolerable shelter. The interior is generally mountainous, being traversed obliquely from E to W by several ranges, particularly the Sierra Nevada, whose culminating point, Mulhacen is 11,877 ft high, and is the loftiest summit in Spain. The mountains are generally composed of micaceous schist, which passes into gneiss and argillaceous schist; above these, on the S. slope, occur black calcareous rocks, often rich in the sulphate of lead. Between the mountain ranges are numerous valleys, many of them distinguished by their beauty and fertility. The province is divided by the mountains into two principal basins, the one of which carries its waters N to the Guadalquivir and the other S. directly to the Mediterranean. The principal streams are the Guad. Dario, and Guadalquivir. From the rocky nature of the surface, the extent of arable land is limited and on many spots the soil has no great depth but industry has done much for its improvement and many spots apparently of little natural fertility present the appearance of large gardens. The principal crops are wheat and barley next are those of mules, beans, haricots, hemp and flax. Both the olive and vine are extensively cultivated and fruit, in great variety and of excellent quality is very abundant. The sugar-cane thrives well in some parts, particularly at Almonester on the coast. Neither manufactures nor trade are of much consequence. The former mediate silk and woollen goods, hair-cloth and soap the latter is chiefly in wheat, wine, honey oil, and fruit. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into 15 districts. Granada is the capital. Pop. 421 350

GRANADA (Latin, *Grannata* French *Granade*) & in Spain Andalusia, cap. prov of same name, beautifully situated partly on two spurs of the Sierra Nevada, and partly on the flat between them forming the extremity of the rich plain of Vaga, at the junction of the Dario or Daura and the Guad.



THE FORTRESS OF THE ALHAMBRA GRANADA.
From Robert's Spanish Sketches.

lat 37 18' N lon. 3° 50' W. Its site, about 3445 ft. above the sea, and the snowy mountains which form its back ground, give the air a delicious freshness even in the hottest season; the sky is generally serene, and the whole district around

in memory whose beauty and grandeur amply justify the choice of the Moors in making Granada their favorite residence. In their time it was surrounded by lofty walls, flanked by 1030 towers, and was entered by 20 gates. The most of these have disappeared, with exception of a small portion of the N. enclosure, still in tolerable preservation, and the town, consequently is now open. It is divided into four quarters—*Albacea*, a celebrated fortress and palace, occupying one of the hills; *Alfahia*, a suburb occupying the other; *Antegorria*, another suburb, the residence chiefly of the working classes, and the town proper the largest and most important of all, covering the space between the two hills, and extending into the plains. When seen from a distance the appearance of the town is very imposing, but the impression thus produced is scarcely confirmed by an inspection of the interior. Fountains and gardens, spacious squares, and handsome mansions, are seen in many quarters, and even where the houses are of an inferior description, their antiquity and oriental structure make it impossible to view them without interest, but the far greater part of the streets are extremely narrow and tortuous. The most remarkable buildings are the *Alhambra*, an immense Moorish structure, of simple and rather forbidding exterior but within gorgeous almost beyond description, partly remaining as the Moors left it, with its splendid Court of Lions so called from the beautiful fountain

of very great antiquity the tower of which still remains; the old Christian convent, finely situated on a height in the suburbs, and adorned with fine paintings by Curo, Murillo, and Morales; the monastery of San Gerónimo, founded by the great Captain Gonzalo de Córdoba, whose remains lie deposited in a splendid mausoleum contained in its church; the *Generalife*, a beautiful Moorish palace, surrounded by fountains and gardens; the Episcopal palace, the general hospital, college, &c.

The manufactures of silk and of mail cloth, once very important, were almost extinguished by the loss of Spanish America, and the civilization of the Spanish fleet, and the only manufacture now deserving of notice, is that of coarse woollens still carried on to a considerable extent in the suburbs of *Alfahia*. The trade is insignificant. Granada is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general and of civil and military provincial authorities, and the seat of several courts of law though it has lately lost the most important of all, the supreme court of appeal, by its removal to *Albacea*. It was first founded by the Moors in the 10th century near the site of the ancient *Illiterna*, and belonged to the kingdom of Córdoba. In 1235 it became the capital of a new kingdom, and attained to almost matchless splendor. Its population at this period has been estimated as high as 700,000. In 1491 it remained the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain, and numbered 80,000 men to defend itself against Ferdinand and Isabella, who had now subdued the power and strength of their united kingdoms, and encountered before it. The defenses proved unavailing and the besiegers took possession of it in 1492. The great body of its inhabitants still were Moors, and its prosperity continued almost without diminution for another century till 1610, when the decree expelling the Moors from all parts of Spain was nowhere more severely felt than in Granada, which immediately sank and has never recovered. Pop. 61,510.

GRANADA, a N. Central America, Nicaragua, on the N. W. border and about 100 N. above the level of Lake Nicaragua. lat. 11° 57' N. lon. 86° W. It was founded in 1523 in regularly built streets at right angles, and roughly paved. It has several churches and convents, all of ancient date and private houses in the old Spanish style, are of one story but many of them spacious and commodious. It is advantageously situated for trade, having easy access to the Pacific, and constant water communications with San Juan or Grey Town, on the Caribbean Sea, and exports chiefly indigo, hides, and Brazil wood. The climate is for the most part pleasant, and provisions abundant and cheap. Pop. about 10,000.

GRANADA (New) [Spanish *Reino Granada* French *Royaume Granada* Latin *Castella Aures*] an independent state of S. America (my Bogota or Santa Fé de Bogota) formerly a viceroyalty under the Spanish Crown but subsequently part of the Republic of Colombia, the middle and W. provinces of which it now embraces. Its N. shores are washed by the Caribbean Sea, with the gulfs of Santa Martha and of Darien. On the W. it has the Pacific Ocean, with the bays of Panama and Choco. Between the two seas, on the N. W., it is bounded by Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Brazil confines it on the E. and S. E., and the republic of Ecuador on the S. It extends through nearly 10 degrees of latitude (from 1° 40' to 12° 30' N.) and 10 degrees of longitude (38° to 78° W.) area, 480,000 sq. miles. This country was first included by the Spanish conquerors under the general name of Tierra Firme, which is applied at the present day only to the E. part of the coast of Venezuela. King Ferdinand named it *Castilla de Oro* [the golden castle] This title soon fell into disuse, and gave way to that of the New Kingdom of Granada; but the viceroyalty included besides the territories of the present republic, the kingdom of Quito also, which now forms the separate state of Ecuador.

This country is the most equally diversified in soil and climate of all the S. American States. Neither plain nor mountain can be said to predominate; the sea coasts are ample and commodious, and, owing to the wide ramifications of the Andes, there is an unusual extent of country at that elevation—from 5000 to 10,000 ft.—which, in such a climate, is most favorable to industry and the increase of civilized man. Yet the fecundity of the zone surrounding this favored region, the comparative inaccessibility of the moun-



THE GATE OF THE MOORS, IN THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA.
From Don Juan Taylor's *Voyage Picturesque* at Bogota.

In its centre, supported by 12 lions, surrounded by a gallery resting on 130 pillars of white marble, &c., and bearing ample testimony by the magnificence and taste which it displays to the high state of refinement to which this ingenious people must have attained, and partly accepted by an untroubled nation, in which Charles V. appears to have wished, without having been able to efface them; the cathedral, a heavy and irregular building profusely ornamented with Jasper and marble, surrounded by a dome resting on 13 arches, upheld by as many pillars, and containing in the adjoining Royal chapel, among its numerous fine monuments, those of Ferdinand and Isabella. The church of *Monja Señora de las Angustias*, with two beautiful towers, and elevated high above the church of San José, a modern edifice, built on the site of one

porate valleys and the great difficulties which the first efforts of industry have to encounter in a country where every natural feature is in a measure, have hitherto counterbalanced its apparent advantages, and prevented the development of its varied and abundant resources.

Diversions.—New Granada is now divided into nine Federal States, which with their population and capital are given below—

State.	Capital of the respective province.	Pop. 1881.	Capital.
Veraguas.	Panamá, with Arroyo, Yaguajay, Chiriquí, and Darién.	156,546	Panamá.
Bolívar.	Cartagena, Bahía de Moravia, Moravia.	136,147	Cartagena.
Magdalena.	Sta. Marta, with the territory of Guadalupe, Rio de la Hacha, Valle de Upar, part of the province of Cauca.	78,038	Sa. Marta.
Bombander.	Pamplona, Socorro, parts of the provinces of Valle and Cauca.	978,479	Pamplona.
Antioquia.	Medellín, part of the province of Magdalena, etc.	264,428	Antioquia.
Boyacá.	Tunja, Tunja, Guaduaque, parts of the provinces of Valle.	277,388	Tunja.
Cundinamarca.	Bogotá, and the far greatest part of Magdalena and Rio de la Hacha.	484,648	Bogotá.
Tolima.	Bogotá, and the far greatest part of Magdalena and Rio de la Hacha.	200,261	Popayan.
Federal District.	Town of Bogotá and environs.	45,000	Bogotá.

Mountains.—A little N of the town of Paná, on the borders of Ecuador (lat. 1° 20' N) the ridge of the Andes separates into two branches, the western of which running parallel to the sea-shore, is entitled the cordillera de la Costa; the other, on the E., contains several parallel ranges of high plains, and the heads of the rivers Putumayo and Japura, which join the Amazon; and further N., from the province of Las Papas to Sancho, spring the Cordillera de la Sierra Nevada de Maricao, the central cordillera separates the valleys of the Magdalena and the Cauca, while the W. cordillera divides the valley of the Cauca from the metalliferous district of Chocó. But the first of these mountain-chains is by some named the cordillera de la Sierra Nevada, from the colossal group of this name near Santa Fé de Bogotá, the second is often called the Quindío chain, while the third takes the name of Chocó. So long as the middle chain rises to the height of perpetual snow the E. cordillera never exceeds an elevation of 10,000 ft. but it rises to the limits of snow at the point (lat. 6° 5' N) where the W. Nevados cease and is collectively the loftiest of the three chains. But to the middle or Quindío chain belongs (1) a Peak of Tolima (lat. 4° 40' N) which reaches the absolute height of 15,370 ft. and is the loftiest summit of the Andes, properly so called, in the N. hemisphere. The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta is not considered as belonging to the Andes, though it extends along the coast between the cordilleras of Cundinamarca and Quindío. It rises abruptly about 30 m. from the sea-shore, from the level plain which extends between the Gulf of Darién and the Sea of Maracaybo to the height of at least 19,000 ft. These mountains all oppose serious restraint on internal communication. The Chocó or maritime chain though comparatively low, but few and difficult passes. The route from Santa Marta to Popayan, by the name of Guaduaque and is dangerous from their height and inability to move. The province of Antioquia, rich in mineral treasures, is hardly accessible without the aid of native carriers.

Valleys.—Alternating with the mountain chains here described are plains and valleys, all luxuriant, but varying in character from W. to E. The W. sea coasts and the isthmus generally are covered with impenetrable forests, and are but imperfectly known. The continual heavy rains, and noxious climate, discourage European settlers. Hence no advantage has been taken of the circumstances that the Atrato which falls into the Gulf of Darién, runs in a swampy plain, often inundated, where its waters mingle with those of the San Juan, which flows into the Pacific Ocean. By means of a canal, dug in the ravine of Rapadaria between the two rivers, under the direction of an active-minded monk, the navigation between the two seas has been practicable here for boats, at all seasons since 1788. On the E. side of New Granada, the

plains or llanos, extending to the Orinoco, are alternately swamps or hard and sun-burnt deserts. The intervening valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena have a middle character between those of the W. coast and the llanos, growing continually more equable, humid, and insalubrious towards the W. and N.

Rivers.—The chief rivers of New Granada are the Magdalena and the Cauca, which both rise in the cordillera, in lat. 2° N pursue a nearly parallel course till they unite in lat. 9° and reach the Caribbean Sea through many mouths, in lat. 11°. The Magdalena which has a course of nearly 700 m. is navigable in flat-bottomed boats, with great labour up to Honda, in lat. 5° N. The Cauca though a great river descends with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, its valley being generally 1500 or 2000 ft. above that of the Magdalena. The numerous streams which descend from the W. cordillera into the Pacific Ocean, are unimportant. The F. Cordillera sends the Guaviara, Vichada, and Meta to the Orinoco while the Uaupé and Rio Negro flow into the Marañon. There is no deficiency of small streams. The Putumayo or river of Bogotá, which flows by the capital is famed for its catfishes at Tequima, where it falls at once from the region of cold willows, and wheat, to that of palms and sugar-cane. It is supposed that the plain of Bogotá, 8500 ft. above the sea, was formerly the bed of a lake, and was drained by the opening of the channel—the work of an earthquake perhaps—through which the river now descends. Small lakes are numerous throughout the cordillera. One of these, the lake of Guaviara, not far from Santa Fé is remarkable from the circumstance that the Indians hang all their treasures into it when about to abandon the country to the conquerors. The attempt made to drain it has not, we believe, succeeded, but many curious and valuable articles have been at different times, drawn from its depths.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of New Granada is various and abundant, though as yet imperfectly explored. Fine coal occurs on the plain of Bogotá, 8000 ft. above the sea. Platinum is found in Chocó but only on the W. side of the cordillera whereas gold is collected both on the E. and W. sides, in Antioquia, and the valley of the Cauca. The annual produce is worth about half a million sterling. The tract of country so productive of a precious metal is, however, a wilderness inhabited only by a sparse population of mixed origin and lawless habits always suffering from the dearth of provisions, and the deadly climate. It is said that rich veins of silver are extant at Marquandine and elsewhere in New Granada; but the mines are not worked. There was formerly a pearl fishery at Rio de la Hacha. The chief emerald mines are situated in the valley of Tunja near Bogotá, in strata of argillaceous schist. Small diamonds are found with the gold of Antioquia and in the same district the sulphate of mercury is abundant. These productions are either wholly neglected or very indolently sought after. The civil wars have exhausted all the capital of the country, and left the business of mining to the poor and ignorant.

Climate.—The climate of New Granada presents the most remarkable contrasts. At Honda, nearly 1000 ft. above sea-level so intense is the heat that the hand cannot be held on a stone exposed to the sun's rays, and even the waters of the Magdalena are lukewarm. At Mompox, near the head of the delta of the Magdalena, the sea breeze cools, and the remainder of the voyage up to Honda, 350 m. is made under the most oppressive atmosphere conceivable, and through myriads of mosquitoes, and other stinging insects the attacks of which allow no respite the backs, at the same time, being guarded by caymans or alligators jaguars, venomous snakes, and bees. The water of the Magdalena is said to be productive of goitre with which the inhabitants of Mompox are afflicted. Among the seamy inhabitants of the valley higher up towards Honda, malignant fevers are frequent; the mortality is great, and few children are reared. The yellow fever is endemic at Cartagena, and on the W. coast and in general, the lowlands of New Granada are as dangerous to the inhabitants of the highlands as to Europeans. Not on the elevated country as the plain of Bogotá, 8000 ft. above the sea, the air is perfectly salubrious, and the temperature (from 56° to 70° Fah.) seems that of perpetual spring. Here the rains in the wet season darken the sky only for a few hours daily in the afternoon. At Mompox, the day is always cloudy the

night clear. The summits of the cordilleras are often shrouded in mist; torrents of rain fall successively in the forests of Pácor; the Gulf of Choco is perpetually vexed with violent storms, but these seasons of the elements are all unknown in the middle regions or Tumpulandia, and, excepting the earthquakes, which have left here as elsewhere in the Andes, deep traces of their destructive visitations, there is nothing which detracts from the general benignity of nature. Even up to the limits of perpetual congelation the climate continues healthy though it may cease to be agreeable.

Zoology.—To the stranger according the Magalhães, the alligators seen outside, by their numbers and formidable appearance, to be considered as the true possessors of the country though the fine liver the harvest tribute on the new corner pumas, jaguars, and several smaller species of the feline tribe, occasionally show themselves in the forests but they are few in comparison with the plaques of the river. These, however cease to annoy at an elevation of a few thousand feet, while the woods are still densely peopled with monkeys, of which the New World has many species, all peculiar to it in general less among them and mischievous than those of Africa and Asia, and distinguished also by having prehensile tails. At the height of 2000 ft. where the lion constructor and crocodile cease, the tapir the largest wild quadruped of the country makes its appearance. The sloth, armadillo, ant-eater (a bear) and every inhabit the lowland forests deer of different species are distributed at all heights bears and caracaras approach the limits of perpetual snow. The condor soars above the snowy heights while countless varieties of the feathered tribes animate the woods below. The tropic (Orizaba) the nightingale of these countries, deserves especial mention.

Botany.—The remarkable equality of the climate in this part of the world where the seasons differ little the one from the other seems unfavourable to the multiplication of vegetable species. Each kind seems on some locality or region, whereas it predominates to the almost total exclusion of others. On the plains of Bogotá, in the region of perpetual spring though vegetation is most luxuriant, the species are not numerous. Yet the woods, imperfectly explored, teem with valuable productions. The wax palm, 200 ft. high clothes the sides of Tolima to an elevation of 3000 ft. The forests of Popayan yield china or chinchorra the casahuate of some, meroe or Jomati bark in abundance. Rice, cotton, tobacco, cane, sugar-cane, with all tropical fruits, are among the productions of the coast while the elevated plains yield maize, wheat, and all the fruits of Europe. With nature so bountiful, the wants of the population so few and the demands of commerce very moderate, the cultis alone of the soil is carried on, as might be expected, very remotely and the reclaimed land bears but a small proportion to the waste.

Productions.—The industry of New Granada amounts to little. In the llanos, towards the Orinoco, the people are occupied wholly with the rearing of cattle and horses. The Llaneros are mostly Crooles. Agriculture is chiefly in the hands of the converted Indians, who errove a decided preference for these tranquil labours. Manufactures can hardly be said to exist in the state. Straw hats carpets, and some other articles, are indeed made in Bogotá, and the other chief towns but in no case does the native industry satisfy the demand of the country and nearly all the manufactured articles in use are imported. The principal ports are Santa Marta, Cartagena, Rio de la Hacha, and Porto Bello, on the Caribbean Sea and Buenaventura and Panama, on the Pacific Ocean.

Population.—The population here, as in the other American states of Spanish origin, is composed of different races—Spaniards, Indians, and Negroes, with their mixed progeny distinguished into five or six different classes. The Mulattoes and Mestizos are supposed to be together equal in number to the whites—that is, the Spaniards and Crooles. The Indians are rather more numerous; the Negroes make but a sixth of the whole population which may be estimated, in round numbers, at 1,500,000. Under the republican institutions, all races and colors are politically equal, but the influence of the white men still predominates. Slavery has ceased entirely in the state and care has been taken, so far as it lies within the power of legislation, to secure the equal rights and liberty of all but, where civil discord rages, it cannot be ex-

pected that the laws will be impartially administered. The freedom of the press, the impartiality of the courts, freedom of trial by jury and religious toleration are all established by law. The religion of the State is the R. Catholic; but the Pope's supremacy is denied, and, in New Granada, the head of the church is the Archbishop of Bogotá.

At Cartagena, and other places on the coast of New Granada, the white population generally exhibit the effects of the pestilential climate, in want of energy and of colour. Their teeth decay at an early age. On the plains of Bogotá, on the other hand the ladies are famed for their fine complexion. In the city of Bogotá the better class dress in the French fashion; the ladies, however go barefoot in the house, and the gentlemen often wear for morning dress a great cloth cloak which hides their drababilla. But, from the capital down to the sea-coast, the dress and domestic habits vary much, according to local situation and class of life. The Llanero is full dressed in light drawers and shirt, wide straw hat, and mandale of back. He rides without a saddle, and lives on beef taking the wild bullocks with the lance. Red pantaloons, great boots, and spurs with enormous rowels, a broad-brimmed hat, and simple mantle, distinguish the high-born cavaliers. At Cartagena and Mompasa the day is usually spent in the hammock, the night in the open air. The inhabitants of the highlands incline to the imitation of European manners. In one respect all are alike: the love of gaming is universal, and cock fighting, in particular is the favourite sport of all classes. Day and night the game goes on. There is, at present, no want of education in New Granada. The constitution provides for the support of public schools. The Lancasterian system is generally adopted. There are two colleges in Bogotá and a public library. Among the ornaments of the churches of Bogotá are the least remarkable are the paintings of Baroque, a naïve artist who studied in Italy in the beginning of the last century, and attained a high degree of excellence.

When New Granada became, on the dissolution of the Colombian republic, in 1832 an independent state, it retained the form of government which had been devised for the latter and which was a close copy of the constitution of the United States of North America. By the constitution of May 28th 1848 the executive power is placed in the hands of a president, elected for two years, and four ministers the legislative power is committed to a congress composed of three members for each state—(See, and Hist. Account of Colombia 1842 Mullien's *Travels* 1828 Hamilton's *Travels* 1837 J. Stewart's *Bogota* in 1837 Jonquim Acosta's *Compendio Hist. del Desembarcadero del Nuevo Granada* 1848 Almonacid de Gotia.)

GRANADELLA a in Spain, Catalonia, prov and 19 m. S.E. Lerida, with a church townhouse primary school hospital, several oil-mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 1714.

GRANADILLA a in Spain Extramuros, prov of and 70 m. N. Caceres, 7 bank Alagon on a bare, almost inaccessible, plateau. It is surrounded by ancient battlemented walls, and entered by two gates. The streets are paved, mostly radiate from the public square, in which is the public storehouse. There are also a parish church, townhouse, prison and primary school. Pop. 712 — 2 A in Canaries, Isl. Tenerife 80 m. W. S.W. Orotava, possessing a church, football ground, school and storehouse and a small manufactory of coarse cloth and linen. Pop. 1563.—(Madon.)

GRANAD a market in, and par Ireland on a Lough. The river is 15 m. E.N.E. Longford, has one main weir, about half a mile long, with several subordinate ones, all very indifferently kept. Houses stone, the greater part of them slated but many of them wretched hovels, and of late years decreasing in number. It has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel three or four school-houses, a large market-house, and a barnack. Coarse linen was formerly but is no longer manufactured. Market day Monday. Pop. 1806.—Area of PARISH 18,038 ac. Pop. 6471.—(Local Correspondent.)

GRANATULA a in Spain, New Castle, prov of and 14 m. S.E. Ciudad-Real, in a small valley surrounded by lofty hills, near the *Jabón*. It is built on a considerable regularity and consists of two squares, and several level and well paved streets, has a handsome modern parish church, a townhouse, primary school and prison; manufactures of coarse, blonde, and beehamane, and a trade in corn, wheat, and dairy produce. Pop. 2035.

GRANBY par Eng Nottingham; 7430 ac. Pop. 516.
GRAND-BONNET [Lake, Government Dominion] a vil
 and com. Hardman Bay, div Faroy prov. Grenada, on
 the Le Bonnet, 15 m. E.N.E. of Amoy. It has an ancient
 parish church, a trade in horses, guinea, cattle, sheep, and
 goats, a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 2148.

GRAND-CHAPEL (La). See CHATELAIN.
GRAND GULF a vil. U States, Mississippi, on the
 Mississippi, 60 m. by road above Natchez. It has two churches,
 a townhall, market-house, hospital, theatre, and some mean
 structures. Pop. 1000.

GRAND HAVEN, a vil and port. U States Michigan
 159 m. W by N Detroit on Grand River about a quarter
 of a mile above its entrance into Lake Michigan. It has a
 courthouse, several mills, and an excellent harbour.

GRAND ISLAND an isl. U States, New York, Niagara
 Strait, and within 3 m. of Niagara falls. Length, 9 m.
 greatest breadth, 6 m. It has a level surface and an excel
 lent soil but is chiefly covered with a heavy growth of timber.

GRAND-LUC, a small but neat town. France dep. Sarthe
 16 m. S.E. Le Mans. It is regularly built, with a square in
 the centre, and has manufactures of linen and canvas. Close
 to it is a handsome chateau. Pop. 1126.

GRAND RIVER—1 U States, Michigan, the largest
 river running wholly within the peninsula. It pursues a
 N and W course, and falls into Lake Michigan. It is
 270 m. long, and admits vessels drawing 12 ft. water and is
 navigable for steamers 40 m. and for bargains, 240 m.—2
 Upper Canada, rises in the district of Gore flows
 N.E. and falls into the N.E. end of Lake Erie, at
 Toledo. It is very tortuous in its course making sudden
 turns to the E or W and as suddenly curving back again
 in opposite direction. It is navigable for large vessels as
 far as Erie about 13 m. from its mouth and for smaller
 craft further. In order to render the river navigable
 for the Erie, five locks have been built, the longest are
 24 ft. A large portion of the land on the banks of
 the river is well settled and cultivated.

GRAND-SALLES a vil. and par. Spain Asturias
 prov. of, and 50 m. W.S.W. Oviedo 1 bank Narva, here
 crossed by two bridges. It stands in a small valley enclosed
 by mountains, and is poorly built, has a parish church, a
 townhouse, slate-quarries, several mills, and a trade in wine
 and dairy produce. Pop. 1436.

GRANDEBOUGH two pars. Eng —1 Bucks
 1660 ac. Pop. 369 —2 Warwick 4100 ac. Pop. 610

GRANDE DE JARAU an isl. Brazil 70 m. W.S.W.
 Rio-de-Janeiro greatest length E. to W. 20 m. greatest
 breadth, 12 m. It is traversed longitudinally by a chain of
 lofty heights, on the slopes of which are extensive coffee
 plantations. In the lower grounds, the sugar-cane, mandioc,
 millet, and haricots, thrive well. It contains a parish church.
 The want of a harbour is a serious obstacle to its prosperity
 but vessels find good anchorage, and tolerable shelter in
 the bay of Palmar, on the N.E. and in those of Abrante and
 Zeredon on the N. Pop. above 2000.

GRANDE—1 a river Brazil which rises in the centre
 of the equator, in the E. of prov. Minas Geraes, near the front
 of Rio-de-Janeiro and proceeds E.W. then W.N.W.
 to Minas Geraes, constantly augmented in its course by
 the waters of small streams. On reaching the frontiers of
 Brazil, it receives, on the left, its first important tributary
 the Rio de São Francisco, and, turning round, pursues a W. course,
 forming the boundary between prov. São Paulo and Goiás, and
 rejoining again on the left another important tributary the
 Para. Proceeding still W. it reaches the confines of Mato
 Grosso, where it joins, or is joined by the Paranaíba. The
 united course from the Paranaíba. The direct course of the
 Grande, W. by N., is 600 m. During the greater part of its
 course it is large enough, and deep enough to be navigable
 but its channel is obstructed by numerous cataraets.—2, A
 river Brazil, which rises in the para Paranaíba, on the E.
 frontier of Goiás, and proceeding N.E. through prov. Bahia,
 joins L. bank São Francisco, at the town of Barra-de-Rio-
 Grande. Its whole course is about 250 m. of which no less
 than 130 m. may be navigated unimpededly. Its principal
 tributary is the Rio Paranaíba on the left, but it receives numerous
 minor streams, of which the most important are the Miquitoi,
 Fumacê, Ondes, and Brenco. It is well stocked with fish.

GRANDE (Rio), or Rio Bravo del Norte, a river N
 America, which rises in the U States, in the Sierra Verde,
 a branch of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 40° 30' N. lon.
 107° 40' W. It flows S.E. and, at lat. 38° N., where it en
 ters New Mexico it is already a navigable stream; continu
 ing a S. course, it crosses New Mexico and, even lat. 32° N.
 where it leaves that state, it forms the boundary between
 Mexico proper and the U States, following a S. and S.E.
 course, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico at El Estero de
 la Piedad. It receives many tributaries, the most important
 are the Pecos, Conchos, Arriba, and San Juan.
 It traverses a rich fertile country frequented by the law
 less Indian tribes the Comanches and Apaches total course
 about 1600 m. Its mouth is 1500 feet wide, but is barred so
 as to admit only boats, which, however, can ascend to Paso
 del Norte, lat. 32° 30' N. where rapids and shoals commence
 but it is said these could, with little expense be overcome,
 and the river thus be rendered navigable to Santa Fe.
 The rains begin in April. The river is highest in May and lowest
 in August and September.

GRANDE-TERRA. See GUADELUPPE.

GRANDOLLA, a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Alentejo,
 com. of, and 29 m. S.E. Beiral in a plain W. of the Serra of
 same name. It has tile-works and an important annual fair
 in its vicinity are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 3000.

GRANDISON (German Granzel) a small decayed
 Switzerland com. Vaud on the S.W. shore of the Lake of
 Neuchâtel 20 m. N. Lesclaux. It is built on a hill over
 looking the lake and has an antique church, and an old
 manor-house, formerly possessed by the barony of Grandison.
 Near it, March 3 1476, the Swiss defeated the Burgundians,
 under Charles the Rash, with great loss. Pop. 330.

GRANDE, GRAY or QUADRE [Arabic, Z. Kneel] a seaport,
 Arabia, dist. El Ahsa, on bay of same name, near the N. ex
 tremity of the Persian Gulf about 85 m. S. Basra, lat.
 29° 27' N. lon. 47° 57' E. (a). It lies on a peninsula jutting
 out into the bay is composed of clay-built houses, and badly
 supplied with water the country around being arid and al
 most destitute of verdure. It is inhabited by numerous rich
 merchants, who possess about 800 *ghazals* (native vessels
 in which they trade to the Red Sea, and to Soenda, Gujarat,
 and other parts of India, whence they import grain and other
 goods, with which, and with coffee they supply the interior
 of Arabia. The bay about 60 m. in circuit, is safe and well
 protected by the island Felus or Fulahe, and it has water
 for the largest vessels. The anchorage is good. Pop. above
 8000—(Chamney's *Empire*, *Europe*, *India* &c.)

GRANEY par. Ire. Kildare 6329 ac. Pop. 969

GRANGE, par. Scot. Banff 6 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1861
GRANGIE, several pars. Ire.—1 Kilkenny 1386 ac.
 Pop. 544 —2 Limerick 2839 ac. Pop. 490 —3 Armagh
 6795 ac. Pop. 2274.—4, Galway 4697 ac. Pop. 642.—
 5, (Grangeford) Kildare 533 ac. Pop. 66.—6, (Grangeford)
 Carlow 5604 ac. Pop. 521 —7, (Grangeford) Meath
 4443 ac. Pop. 830 —8, (Grangeford) Dublin 377 ac.
 Pop. 5908 —9, (Grangeford) Kilkenny 922 ac. Pop. 162
 —10, (Grangeford) Kilkenny 8484 ac. Pop. 617 —
 11, (Grangeford) Tipperary 2903 ac. Pop. 604 —13,
 (Grangeford) Kildare 1895 ac. Pop. 21 —14, (Grangeford)
 Kilkenny 6847 ac. Pop. 2444

GRANGEMOUTH, a small seaport in Scotland on
 Striding S. shore Forth about 13 m. above Queensferry and
 20 m. N.W. Edinburgh, at the E. entrance of the Forth and
 Clyde Canal lat. 56° 1' N. lon. 6° 43' W. It is regularly
 laid out, the houses generally neat and substantial, some of
 them handsome, in airy and cleanly and has a cheerful and
 thriving appearance. The only places of worship are a Free
 church and a Baptist meeting-house. The most important
 features of Grangemouth are its harbour, warehouse docks,
 and quays, all of which are spacious and commodious. The
 wet dock, which is large is capable of admitting vessels of the
 largest class the entrance lock being 65 ft. wide and 24 deep.
 The trade consists principally in the export of coal, glass,
 bricks, pig-iron, cast-iron, cotton manufactures, &c. and in
 the import of timber, corn, tallow, &c. Ship-building is carried on to a
 considerable extent, as are also the manufacture of rails and
 ropes. There is a custom-house here, the only public building
 in the place. Pop. 1436.

GRANICUS (modern *Karabur*) a small but celebrated river Asiatic Turkey pass. Anatolia, rises N W Mount Ida, and falls into the sea of Marmara, W side of the Gulf of Asia; after a course of about 45 m. On the banks of this stream, Alexander the Great gained his first decisive victory over Darius, a. c. 334.

GRANICZ, or **GRANOWICZA**, a market to. Hungary (Husz. Thebe, co. Zips, at the foot of the Carpathians, 14 m. W S.W. Leutschau, with a castle and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1500.

GRANJA DE TORRENTOMORA a tn. Spain, Extremadura, prov. of and 70 m. from Badajoz. It is indifferently built, the houses being generally of only one story with a left above. It has a large and two small squares, a parish church town-house, prison, and primary school manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and some trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1780.

GRANJA (La) a royal palace, Spain. See LIDERONSO (St.) **GRANNOCH** (Loon) a lake, Scotland stewartry Kirkcubright, par. Gorthorn. It is about 3 m. long by half a mile broad, and abounds with excellent trout.

GRANOLLES—**DET. VALLES**, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 19 m. N by E. Barcelona, 1 bank Besos. It is indifferently built, has narrow and badly paved streets, four squares, a large parish church chapel, two schools, a town house, prison, hospital, and storehouse. Manufactures—linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, earthenware, and hampers stoves. Trade—grain, fruits, and manufactured goods. Two sunned cattle fairs. Pop. 3032.

GRANON a tn. Spain, prov. of and about 30 m. from Logroño on a height. It was once surrounded by a wall and defended by a castle, but of both only vestiges now remain. It has a parish church, primary school old hospital, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1077.

GRANOZZO a vi. and town, kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, div. and 8 m. E. S. W. Novara near the Arona. It has a church, and a trade in rice and corn. Pop. 1309.

GRANDEN two par. Eng. —1 (*Great*) Huntingdon 3364 ac. P. 665. —2 (*Little*) Cambridge 1836 ac. P. 297.

GRANDJE a tn. France, prov. Brandenburg gov. of, and 42 m. N. Potsdam. It is walled, has two gates, two squares, in one of which is a bronze statue of Queen Louise of Prussia, two churches, a Gothic chapel, and two hospitals manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2626.

GRANTON par. Wales Pembroke 1639 ac. P. 186. **GRANTA** a river England See Cam. **GRANTCHESTER** par. Eng Cambridge 1591 ac. Pop. 685.

GRANTHAM a par. and municipal bor. market tn. and par. England on the ancient Ermine Street, co. and 2½ m. S.W. Lincoln a station on the Great Northern Railway. It is well built, principally of brick well paved lighted with gas, and supplied with water has a beautiful Gothic church of the 13th century with a lofty tower and spire of 33 ft. high two other churches and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, and R. Catholics. At the free grammar-school of this town Sir Isaac Newton received his classical education, previous to entering Trinity College, Cambridge. There are, besides a large commercial academy a free national school for boys, another for girls and several other schools a philosophical and a literary institution, and a number of benevolent and charitable societies. About 24,000 quarters of malt are made here annually and there is a good general trade. Some corn is exported and coal imported. Market day Saturday several fairs annually. The borough has returned two members to the House of Commons since the 7th of Edward IV. Registered electors 1851: 763 P. 10 670. —(*Local Correspondent*) **GRANTY** **HARBOUR**, an inlet, Behring Strait, Russian America, about lat 60° 15' N., 10 m. long 2½ m. broad, and 2 to 3 fathoms deep.

GRANTON a vi. and seaport, Scotland, belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh & heirs of the Forth co. of, and 2 m. N W Edinburgh, and about the same distance W Leith, with both of which it is connected by railway. Being of but recent formation it has little yet to boast of but its fine pier and handsome hotel. The houses are mostly of brick, but there are also some elegant stone buildings forming, as

regard situations, very pleasant residences. Steamers of large class ply regularly between Granton and London, and the importance of the place, generally, is rapidly increasing. There is a good school in the village. Her Majesty's Queen Victoria landed and embarked here on the occasion of her visit to Scotland in 1843.

GRANTOWN a vi. Scotland co. of, and 25 m. S.E. Inverness, picturesquely situated within ½ m. of the Spey. It has some principal streets, with a large square in the centre, where the cattle markets are held, houses generally two stories, built of blue granite, slated, and with ½ ac. of ground attached to it. There are an Established and a Free church, and a Baptist meeting-house an orphan hospital, school, library jail and court-house. In the vicinity are several saw-mills, a carding, and two meal mills. Pop. (agricultural) upwards of 1000. —(*Local Correspondent*)

GRANVILLE (Latin *Grannomus*) a seaport tn. France, dep. Manche, 15 m. N W Avranches, at the mouth of the Rance in the English Channel lat. 48° 50' N. W. Lon. 1° 36' 45' W. It is built, in terraces, on the side of a promontory projecting into the sea, and crowned by a fort, and is surrounded with strong walls. It consists of houses of dark granite, roofed with black slate, and of steep, narrow streets, the whole having a very tall and unattractive appearance, aggravated by the abominable filthiness which prevails and, in hot weather becomes almost pestilential. It is the seat of a court of commerce, and of a hydrographical school of the third class contains a parish church of gray granite, with sculptured capitals, and in the late Roman style; and a hospital, and has a harbour with a noble pier so strongly built as to be capable of mounting cannon and in which, though it is left dry at low water the tide rises occasionally from 40 to 44 ft. The chief employments are, boat-building, and shipbuilding and the trade is in wine, brandy, salt provisions, rummet apples, iron, and pitch. There was an annual fair. Granville was attacked without success, by the Vendéens in 1793, and bombarded by the British in 1803. It is much frequented for bathing quarters. Pop. 5838.

GRAD (Владимирскъ) or **GRAD DE VALENTIN**, a seaport tn. Spain prov. of and 4 m. S. Valencia, of which it is the port, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir or Tago. It has a townhall parish church, prison and two schools. Inhabitants chiefly fishermen. Pop. 2730.

GRAPPE-NHAI 1. par. Eng. Chester 2550 ac. P. 3260. **GRASBY** par. Eng. Lincoln 1730 ac. Pop. 465.

GRABHOLM or **GRIMHOLM** an isl. S. Wales, co. Pembrokeshire, 1½ m. N W Milford Haven lat. 51° 48' 54" N. lon. 5° 29' 45" W. (a.) about 1 m. in circumference, and 146 ft. high; generally the first land seen on approaching Milford from the W. —2 An islet, Orkney, E. of Shapinsay.

GRASLITZ, **GRASLIZ**, or **GRASLIZKA**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Elbogen in a valley between high hills, at the confluence of the Silberbach with the Vroda 80 m. W N W Prague. It has a handsome church manufactures of musical instruments woollen and cotton cloth, lace, spoons, and various articles in wire and brass, and an extensive bleach-field. Near it are some mines. Pop. 3660.

GRANMERE, a par. vii. and lake, England, co. Westmorland. —The **VILLAGE**, picturesquely situated at the head of the lake, 5 m. N W Ambleside contains an ancient church in the church yard of which is the grave of Wordsworth the poet. —The **TAKE** is of an oval form about 1 m. long by ½ m. broad, and completely surrounded by mountains, presenting beautiful scenery. Area of par. 23 100 ac. P. 1139.

GRASMER FELL, a mountain England, co. Cumberland, near Crummock Water height 2756 ft.

GRAR an isl. Sweden at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, and only separated from the mainland, on which the towns of Östergund stands, by a narrow channel in lat. 60° 20' N. It consists of a long narrow tract, stretching S.E. and N. W., and very much indented on the E. side. Greatest length about 18 m. and average breadth not more than 3 m.

GRASSANO —1 A tn. Naples, par. Baillano, 25 m. E. by R. Potenza, bank Calabrie. It has a church, a convent, and a benevolent association for endowing poor girls. Pop. 3370. —2, (or **GRASSANO**, A vi. and con. kingd. of Italy Piedmont, div. Alessandria, on the **Stella** about 8 m. from Cambré. It has an ancient parish, and several minor churches, a tannery and a trade in wine. Pop. 1566.

GRASSE, a tn France, dep. Var beautifully situated on the S. slope of a hill on which the town rises in the form of an amphitheatre, 95 m. E.N.E. Draguignan. The narrowness of the site makes the streets steep and winding, but, on the whole, it is well built, is abundantly supplied with water from several fine fountains is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, possesses a communal college, a secondary ecclesiastical school, and an agricultural society contains a large Gothic church of ungainly appearance a handsome and well-served hospital, a public library and a theatre and has, next to Paris, the largest manufacture of perfumery in France. The materials are furnished by the flowers of roses, orange, lemon, heliotrope, &c., which are cultivated on so extensive a scale in the surrounding districts, that the nurseries of Cannes alone are said to be sold, on an average of years at 28000. Pop. 6700.

GRASSINGTON, a vill and township England co. York (W Riding) 6½ m. N.N.E. Skipton, with mines yielding nearly 1000 tons of lead annually. Pop. 1188

GRASSEVILLE L'Hermite or **GRASSEVILLE** a vill and com. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 8 m. E.N.E. Havre. It was originally situated on a height commanding a bay to which the Norman pirates used to resort, but the bay has been completely silted up, and the village is now about 3 m. from the sea. It contains two churches, finely situated on a plateau, but one of them a mere ruin. Pop. 8491

GRATALLOP, a tn Spain, Catalonia prov. and about 24 m. from Tarragona, with a parish church, townhouse, primary school and a trade in wine. Pop. 1177

GRAVELLY par Eng Hamia 1541 ac. 1 op 164.

GRAVEWICK par Eng Stafford 858 ac. Pop. 102

GRAETZ, a town, a tn Prussia, prov. and 22 m. E. of Berlin. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a

monastery manufactures of leather woolen and silk, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. P. 3321

GRATZ, [Latin *Gratum* Slavonic, *Gratzka Grad*]

a tn Austria, cap. duchy Styria on both sides of the Mur at

the end of a long but narrow plain, called the Grätzer Feld,

surrounded with gentle hills, covered with gardens and fine

villas, 90 m. S.W. Vienna, on the railway thence to Trieste.

It consists of the inner town, 1 bank of the river surrounded

by a wall with six gates and once defended by a Citadel,

formerly placed a hill over its centre but now demolished

and converted into a promenade and of three suburbs with

which a communication is maintained by three bridges. It

is irregularly built, and has generally dark, narrow and steep

streets, well paved, but by no means clean. The houses are,

for the most part, large and substantial and not a few are

remarkable for their elegance. The *Morgarten*, the widest

and finest street, is lined with good shops and other buildings

of a substantial and showy appearance and the principal

squares, the Hauptwachplätze, including a large space, of a

triangular form, and the *Frankenplatz* so called from con

taining a statue of the Emperor Francis I., are both regular

and handsome. The public edifices include no fewer than

25 churches, 4 monasteries, and 3 universities. The most

impressive of these are—the *Dome* or cathedral built in

the majestic Gothic structure, with a pavement of

marble, superb high altar and several fine frescoes,

and paintings; near the cathedral, the mausoleum of

the Emperor Ferdinand II., a neglected chapel, in the Italian

style, where, through an opening in the ceiling is shown a

the only mortal remains of that religious personage, the

Protestant, the Reformatory the largest building in

the town, now converted into a public school; the parish church,

commanding by its handsome, lofty tower the Burg, an old

palace of the Styrian dukes an irregular structure, now forming

the governor's residence, the *Landhaus*, in which the

Kaiser hold their meetings, and in one wing of which there

is an armory, with a curious collection of old armour; the

university, founded in 1668 possessed of an extensive li

brary and good botanical garden, and attended by about 800

students and the *Johnannus*, so called from its founder,

Amelrich John, a well educated, desirous to encourage

art and science generally and the manufacture of the *duchy*

in particular by the delivery of gratuitous lectures, and the

formation of a library and a collection of minerals and other

predominates. The educational establishments, in addition

to the university, include 15 superior schools for general

education 9 Sunday schools a normal high school gymna

sium, ecclesiastical secondary military school, swimming

school music school, and school of design, &c. The benevo

lent institutions include a general infirmary with a lying-in

asylum and a lunatic asylum attached; an Elizabeth, military

burgher and several other hospitals. The manufactures

consist of woollen, cotton, and silk tissues leather and

numerous articles of ironware. The trade is chiefly in iron,

timber, flax, hemp, and seeds. The two annual fairs are

unusually attended by dealers from distant quarters. Gratz

is the seat of a bishop, the seat of the superior courts and

offices of the *duchy* and possesses literary agricultural,

musical and other societies. The environs afford numerous

fine promenades but great devastation is often committed by

the flooding of the *Mur*. The celebrated orientalist, *Von*

Hammer is a native of Gratz. Pop. (1840) 51 843

—The *duchy* is for the most part hilly but is well wooded

contains much arable land, numerous orchards and vineyards,

and is rich in minerals, including some coal, and valuable

mines of argilliferous lime. Area, 1668 geo sq m. Pop

336 700

GRATZEN or **BÖHMISCH GRATZ** a tn Bohemia, circle

of and 19 m. S.E. Budweis on a height above r bank Denko.

It is surrounded with walls and ditches, contains an old castle,

seated on its highest point has two other castles, a church, and

Servite monastery and possesses three mills a weekly market,

and three annual fairs. Pop. 1578

GRAUBÜNDEN Switzerland. See *GRISONS*.

GRAUDENZ, or *GRUDZIĄZ*, a tn W Prussia gov. of

and 18 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder cap. circle of same name,

r bank Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats. It stands

on a fertile plain, and is a place of considerable strength,

being both surrounded by walls and ditches and otherwise

fortified contains a Protestant and five R. Catholic churches

a normal and superior burgher school, a nursery house of

correction and two hospitals and has manufactures of cloth

tobacco, and carriages breweries and distilleries a trade in

cloth and corn some shipping and four annual fairs. Pop.

8607 —The *duchy*, for the most part flat, is watered by the

Vistula and *Ossa*, and is fertile. Area, 253 geo sq m. P. 147 186

GRAU HET a tn France dep. Tarn, 14 m. S.W. Alby

agrainly situated, 1 bank Adon. It has manufactures of

linen hats and leather manufactures tanneries and bleacheries

and a considerable traffic in horses. Pop. 2684

GRAUN a vill and par. Austria, Tyrol circle and 80 m.

S.S.W. Inns, near a lake of same name, and more than 400 m.

above the sea. It contains two churches one of them adorned

with a fine altarpiece and a school. Pop. 186

GRAUPEN or *GRUPPEN* a tn Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz,

in a deep valley 2 m. N.E. Teplitz. It contains three

churches, a townhouse and remains of an ancient monastery

and manufactures of hosiery and two annual fairs. Tin is

worked in the vicinity and on an adjoining hill stand the

ruins of the old castle of Rosenberg. Pop. 1408.

GRAUS, a tn Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 86 m. E.

Huesca, on a height, above r bank Ebro. It is well built

and well paved has lighted streets, and a large and handsome

square a large but somewhat ungainly parish church a

townhouse, with prison a Latin and a primary school ma

nufactures of paper and leather a trade in wine fruit and

silk and three large annual fairs. Pop. 1768

GRAVE or *GRAVE* [Latin *Gravell*] a tn Holland prov

N. Brabant, 7 m. S.W. Nijmegen on the Maas. It is walled,

and recently fortified anew and surrounded by a wide, deep

ditch, filled with water from the river. The land round about

is low and annually flooded so as to render the site of the

town, for the time being an island. It has three gates one

of which, the *Hampoort*, is a strong bomb-proof building,

possessed the finest of the kind in the kingdom and so large,

that, in time of siege, it will hold concealed two battalions

of infantry. Of twelve streets of which the town is composed,

four open out on a large open area or market-place, sur

rounded by good houses, and in which stand the townhouse,

an elegant building the watchhouse, and the R. Catholic

church founded in 1590. There are several charitable and

benevolent institutions, and several schools. Some women

stripes are woven, and there are cotton-spinning factories.

Lace is made; and there are several silver and gold smiths

hair breweries, and a gin distillery. Pop. 2478.

GRAVEDONA a tr. and par Italy Lombardy prov and 37 m. N N E. Como, on the Lario, near Lake Como. It is well built, and is terminated at one extremity by a beautiful parish church, and at the other by the palace of the Dukes of Avelto. It is the seat of a court of justice, and residence of many Italian nobility and has several alk mills. Pop. 2300.

GRAVELAND [Dutch, *S. Greenland*] a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland 16 m. S.E. Amsterdam. It is a regularly built, neat place, with a Calvinistic church and a school. Near it are numerous linen bleacheries. Pop. 1207.

GRAVELINES, a seaport in France, dep. Nord, 11 m W Dunkirk. In a marshy country near the mouth of the Aa in the English Channel (lat. 50° 6' N lon. 1° 6' 45" E. \pm). It is tolerably well built, but has a desolate and deserted look, and is only deserving of notice for its fortification, which are themselves of great strength and may be rendered almost impregnable by opening the sluices, and laying the surround- ing country under water. It makes a considerable figure in the wars of Flanders. Pop. 1836.

GRAVELLIANA a tn. kind of Italy Piedmont, div of and 10 m S E Novara, 7 mi E Terdoppio It is the seat of a court of justice, has a parish church and two monasteries a weekly cattle market, and a trade in rice, corn, wine, and vegetables, particularly asparagus, which is sent as far as Milan. Pop. 1904

GRAFFLY two pars. England —1 Hertford 1817 ac.
Pop. 412.—2 Cambridgu 1558 ac Pop. 334

RAVENDELL, a vil. Holland Prov. & H. land 3 m. N. Nordrecht. It is a neat, beautiful place with a church, a school and an annual fair. Pop. 924.

GRAVELEY par Eng. Kent 8-22 ac Pop. 307
CRAVENHALL E (S) Holland. See HADES.

GRAVEHURST two para. England co Bedford — 1
(Lower) 1410 ac. Pop. 52 — 1 (Lower) 885 ac. Pop. 34

GRAVENSTADT IN or GRAANTHEX n vil, duchy of Schles-
 was in a fertile and well-watered district of same name on

wig, in a fertile and well-wooded district of same name, on the Nibel Roer 11 m. N.W.E. Flensborg. It contains a manor with a chapel and fine garden. Pop. 500.

GRATELE [Latta, *Graveland*], a vil and town kingd of Italy Piedmont, div Turin & bank Dora Beparna, not far from Rome. It stands exposed to the ravages of a torrent called the Gelason, from which it is defended by a number of strong embankments; contains an ancient parish church, a minor church, and a palace and has a trade in wine, wood chests, and other kinds of fruit. Pop. 1756

GRAYESAND a municipal bay river-port, in and part of Kent, England, on Kent, r bank Thames, 21 m E. by S. of London on the K East railway and on an activity rising from the river. The older and lower part of the town is irregular and the streets narrow and not very clean. In the upper and newer portion the streets are more spacious, and the houses more handsome with a number of neat detached villas. The town is generally well served by rail, and tolerably well supplied with water.

[illegible]

fasten and take on board the revenue-officers, &c. On the opposite side of the river which is here about 1 m. broad is Tilbury fort, with which there is communication by a steam ferry. Pop. of par 6706; of m. 16,683.

GRAYLAND (*from Gray's Creek and Sweeney's*)
shortened *Zende or Zande*, a vil Holmdorf prov & Holmsby
8 m. N.W. the Hager, on the mead-sons on the coast
and near the Hook of Holmdorf. It was formerly called, and
larger than it is now and had as a harbour but it now stands
bank from the shore, and consists chiefly of a broad, well-gravelled
street and has a church, townsmen, and school. Pop. 1346.

GRAVINA (in Naples, prov & 24 m. S.W. Est.)
bank Gravina. It is a hillside, has a cathedral several
churches, convents, a college, and two large sumptuous
it was anciently a place of considerable strength and was
became unsuccessfully by the Saracens in 975. Pop. 8600.

on a hill overlooking a beautiful meadow, 27 mi. N.W. of
overlaid by a narrow footpath. The growth being
agreeable. It is the seat of a country school and com-
munity contains a parish church, townhouse, courthouse
public library, cavalry barracks and an ancient castle and
the manorhouse of the earl. The parish, steeple, church
and the castle are in the town and the castle is in the
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and the castle are in the town and the castle is in the

GRAYINGHAM par Eng Lincoln 1675 ad. Pop. 1
GRAYS THURROCK See THURROCK GRAYS

GRAYSTOWN a par Ireland Tipperary 78

GRAZALEMA [anc. *Isacalemus*] a tn Sparr, Mills-
[wa], prov of, and 58 m. ENE Cadix, on a slope at the foot

of the scene of some name. It is rudimentarily built, and has only one square, of small extent, but well laid out in flowery walks. contains a parish church a large and handsome Gothic structure another church, which belonged to a suppressed Carmelite monastery a townhouse four primary schools, and four hermitages one of them called Aurora, a strong massive structure, in which during the Peninsular war a number of the inhabitants successfully defended themselves, and part of the town against an incursion of the French. The manufactures, of more importance than usual in Spanish towns, consist of woollen and linen cloth fanned, sashes, ribbons and cordons, and there are several dye works, tanning, and fulling mills. The principal occupations of the towns are wool growing, and the raising of sheep. The sheep studies of manufactures employ about 4000 persons, and furnish the material of a considerable export trade.

The chief import is grain Pop. 8888.
GREEN per Incl. Lumbak 2141 ea. Pop. 8869

GREASLY par Eng Notis 8010 so. Pnp. 5484.

latter lat. $20^{\circ} 15' N$; lon $5^{\circ} 12' E$ (K).

GREAT BEAR LAKE, America. See BEAR LAKE.
GREAT BRITAIN See BRITISH EMPIRE.

GRFAT FALLS, a vil U Status, New Hampshire.
Quamphigun falls, Salmon Falls river 40 sa. E by N.

cord. It contains four churches, and extensive collections of woolen fabrics. Ships of 250 tons come within 5 miles of the village. Pop. 2500.

GREAT FISH RIVER. See FISH RIVER (GREAT)

GREAT ISLAND—1 An isl. Ireland, co. Cork the largest in Cork harbour It is about 5 m. long, by 2 m.

bread; has rich fine scenery, a productive soil, and many beautiful spots. On the E. side is situated the town of Caversham or Queensdown (Juliet seat) Pop. 10 661.—3 An islet, Lee-land, co. of, and 12 m. S.W. Wexford, on the N. side of Wexford harbour.—4, Antisl. Rapa's Bank, between Australia and Van Diemen's Land, being the largest of the French group. It is 40 m. long, by about 15 m. broad and is much frequented by sea-fowl and seals.

GREAT SALT LAKE.—1. A lake, U States, Utah or Mexican territory. Intersected by lat. 41. N and lon. 113. 30' W. It is 4000 ft. above sea-level 70 m. N to S. and 48 m. E. to W.

Five gallons of its water yield, by evaporation, fourteen grains of salt. It has several islands, which, with its shores, are whitened by the salt; and it receives the Bear the Utah, and several other streams, but contains no fish.—2. A county same territory and the most populous of the seven into which it is divided. Pop. 8187.

GREAT SOUTH BAY. A navigable bay U States, New York. S. side of Long Island, 50 m. long and 5 m. wide, with a lighthouse on its W. end.

GREATONNEL. par. 1st. Kildare 4848 ac. P. 2019.

GREATFOOD par. Eng. Lincoln 1540 ac. Pop. 371.

GREATHAM three parcs, England.—1. Durban. 1176 ac. Pop. 700.—2. Hants 2124 ac. Pop. 212.—3. Sussex 760 ac. Pop. 78.

GREATWORTH. par. Eng. Northamp. 863 ac. P. 185. **GREBE,** or **Gazze** a small river Holland, forming part of the boundary between provs. Utrecht and Gelderland flowing S.E. and S.W., and falling into the Rhine, near the village of same name. 2 m. E. Rheenen.

GREBENSTEIN a m. Heese-Cassel, prov. Niederhessen 11 m. N.W. Cassel. It is walled, has six gates a church chapel hospital, and primary manufactures of linen and four annual fairs. Pop. 345.

GREGIAN ARCHIEPISCOPUS See **ROMAN SEE.**

GREING a m. in Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia 1 bank Schwarzbach, 35 m. W.W. N. Kallodon. It has three churches, two castles, one of them in ruins and a poorhouse manufactures of tobacco-pipes and coarse woolsens and several breweries and mills. Pop. 1075.

GREECE (Greek, *Ellas* (Ελλάς); Latin *Grecia* French

German, *Griechenland* Arabic *Roum*) a kingdom in

of Europe between lat. 36. 12' and 39. 13' N

and 26. 12' and 38. 12' E. separated from Turkey to the N. by

an isthmus line which stretches between the Gulf of Arta, on

the W. and the Gulf of Volo on the E. in the direction of

Mount Othrys and bounded on all other sides by the sea—the

Ionian Sea on the W. the Mediterranean proper on the

S. and the Aegean sea on the E. (asp. Athens). It consists

partly of mainland and partly of islands. The mainland

forms two peninsulas, united only by the narrow Isthmus of

Corinth a N. peninsula, called N. Greece or Livadia, and a

S. peninsula, called the Peloponnese or Moria. The islands

are chiefly on the E. and S.E. The far largest is Euboea,

only separated from the mainland of Livadia by the narrow

channel of Euripo. The other islands form three principal

groups:—The N. Sporades, on the N.E. of Nagropolis, includ-

ing Skiatto, Kiklodesmi Skopello, Polignos and Skyro the

W. Sporades, chiefly in the Gulf of Egina, or between it and

the Gulf of Nauplia, including Hydra, Spinalia, Poros, Egina,

and Kolari or Salamina; and the whole of the Cyclades

with exception of Chios, Samos, Lesbos, and some islands on

the coast of Asia Minor which still belong to Turkey. The

Cyclades are divided into three groups:—a N. middle, and a

S. E. middle, including Andros, Tinos, Mykonos, Syra, Paros,

Samos, and Paros the middle—Melia, Paros, Nio, Sikyros,

Poros, and the S.—Anargiro Samolaina, Anaphi and San

together estimated, by some authorities, at 14,568 geo

others at 11,450 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1840) 956 000

at the commencement of June 23 1889, Greece was politically

divided into 26 departments or governments, and 7 sub-

departments or governments but in the end of 1845 it was

reverted to revert to the arrangement established April 15

1886 according to which the country is divided into 10

nomes or governorates, and 49 eparchies or dioceses.—

	Flora	Climate
Livadia, or N. Greece	Ashes and Betules. Pines and Fichtes. Aucubas and Eucalypti. Bambos or Nagropent Argyris and Corbis. Arund. Lacuna.	Athens. Salam. Vesuvio. Chalcis. Nauplia. Tripoli. Sparta. Argolis. Parnassus.
Moria, or S. Greece	Arund. Betules and Eucalypti. Cyclades.	Argolis. Parnassus. Sparta.

Physical Features.—On looking at the map of Greece, the first thing which strikes the eye is the comparatively vast extent of its coast line formed by numerous gulfs, which penetrate into it in all directions and give it a remarkably broken and ragged appearance. Proceeding round the coast, from the N.W. to the N.E. we are presented in succession with the gulfs of Arta, Patras, continuous inland by that of Corinth; Arundia, Koron, Kolokythia or Manthou, Nauplia, Egina, Melo or Zelemon and the channels of Pelopon and Triclar. Another characteristic feature is the mountainous character of the interior. The range of the Pindus, which as the N. is linked to the Dinaric Alps proceeds S. and, on reaching the N. frontiers of Greece divides into numerous minor chains, which with their ramifications, extend over the whole length and breadth of the country and cover the far greater part of its surface, leaving little intermediate space for valleys and plains. The principal branch, stretching E. and W. along the N. frontier attains, in Veleika near the sources of the Eliade and in Ohiadon, near Karpenisi, heights varying from 7000 to 8000 ft. Further E. in the chain of Oeta, in Mount Giona, 8240 ft. the culminating point of Greece. Another branch, stretching in an E.W. direction towards Attica, forms the celebrated range of Parnassus, which in Lakthra, its loftiest summit, exceeds 8000 ft.

Other summits continued in the same direction, though more distinguished for their chaotic celebrity than their elevation, attains, in Ohiadon, Parnassus, Pindus, and Hyetina, the respective heights of 4830 4840 8640, and 8270 ft. Another range, to the N. of the former and nearly parallel to it, stretches longitudinally through the island of Euboea and in the Delphi Mountains, not far from the N.E. coast, attains the height of 5400 ft. Several other summits of this range exceed 8000 ft. Quitting N. Greece, a branch from Mount Othrys proceeds across the Isthmus of Corinth into the Morea, and stretches over it in all directions. Many of the summits exceed 5000 ft. and Nagropolis, W. of the Morea, forming part of the range which proceeds S. to the extremity of the Morea, attains in its culminating point, Makryno or St. Elias, 7833 ft. The rocks most largely developed in the mountains of Greece is limestone, where it often assumes the form of the finest marble, and has been extensively used, both for building and statuary. To the E. of Attica mica slate occurs in connection with the limestone and also in the mountains, both of the S.E. and N.W. of the Morea. Granite and gneiss are found only in the N. in the E. ramifications of the Pindus. Tertiary formations prevail in the N.E. of the Morea, and in the N.W. along the shores of Euboea, are considerable tracts of alluvium. Volcanic rocks are not seen on the mainland, but form considerable masses in some of the islands one of which Santorin is indeed only a recently extinct volcano. In addition to marble and limestone, already mentioned, the minerals include traces of gold, argentiferous lead copper lignite sulphur saltpetre alum asbestos, millstones whetstones argentine, filices and porcelan earth.

Rivers &c.—Owing to the nature of the surface, the rivers are more remarkable for their number than for their importance. The largest is the Aspropotamos (anc. *Asoleios*) which, rising in Euboea, on the W. slope of the Pindus, enters Greece in lat. 39° 9' N.; flows S.E.W. through the W. part of N. Greece, and falls into the Ionian Sea opposite to the Isle of Ithaca. The only others deserving of notice—not so much on their own account, as of the interesting associations connected with them—are, the Eliade or Spercheus, the Gavria or Boetian Ophion, the Cephalos of Attica, the Ilissus, all Euboea, in N. Greece and the Rhodopis or Alpheus, and the Eurotas, in the Morea. The principal lakes are, in N. Greece, the Topolissia or Copeia, Vrachori, Ambrakia, and Ozero and in the Morea the lagoons of Agolizina, Kalkha, and Maria, famous for their fisheries.

Climate.—This is mild but variable. None of the mountains attain the limit of perpetual snow but several of them are so lofty as to retain a covering of it after the summer has far advanced. In general, the first snow falls in October and the last in April. In the lower grounds it often becomes six inches deep, but melts quickly away; and winter, properly so called, cannot be considered as lasting beyond two months. Summer is extremely warm. The thermometer often rises above 100° and the heat would become almost insupportable.

able, were it not greatly modified by breezes from the sea. At this season rain scarcely ever falls, and the channels of almost all the minor streams become dry. The air is then remarkably clear and a month will sometimes pass away without a cloud being seen. A midday breeze, however, takes place towards the end of harvest. Rain is much frequent and copious, and the streams which had been dried up not only fill their channels, but frequently overflow them, and lay considerable tracts under water. In this way stagnant pools and marshes are occasionally formed, and, as the heat increases, the vapours arising from them become almost pestilential and intermittent fevers prevail. Even the plague has sometimes made its appearance. But, on the whole, there cannot be a doubt that few countries in the world can boast of a climate better adapted for the vigorous development both of animal and vegetable life.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Beyond the height of 5500 ft. vegetation is almost confined to wild alpine plants. Below this height, magnificent forests principally of pine, with a considerable mixture of hard wood, including oak, clothe the sides and summits of the mountains, and notwithstanding the havoc which mismanagement and gross waste have made, are still capable of yielding large supplies of excellent timber. Still lower down both the chestnut and walnut are frequently met with. It is not, however, till we descend to a height not exceeding 1500 ft. that the full force of vegetation is displayed. The extensive zone reaching from this height to the level of the sea constitutes the proper agricultural range, and exhibits as great a variety of valuable cultivated trees, shrubs, and plants, as is to be found within the same limits on any other portion of the earth's surface. All the fruits of the latitude—figs, almonds, dates, oranges, citrons, melons, &c.—are grown in abundance and of excellent quality without receiving any great share of attention. The vine also grows vigorously and with a little more skill and care in the management of its produce, would not only suffice for the home consumption, so it even now does, but leave a valuable surplus for export. Another article the culture of which attracts considerable attention, is the currant. But, unquestionably the culture which in Greece takes precedence of all others is that of the olive. Both the soil and the climate are alike favourable to it, and send all the changes to which the country has been subjected, the favour with which the olive was regarded in the earliest times has never been withdrawn, and still continues unabated. It would seem, however, that the processes of pruning and raising the oil are susceptible of great improvement, since the greater part of it is of secondary quality and yields far below that of Provence. The culture of the mulberry for the production of silk, has recently been greatly extended, and already promises important results. Owing to the mountainous nature of the country, the arable land is of limited extent, and much of the soil of a thin, and by no means fertile nature. Even under a proper system of agriculture the produce, in such circumstances, could not be abundant and hence it is easy to understand how under a system so antiquated, that the plough in use differs in no respect from that which Herodotus described 3000 years ago, the grain must furnish sufficient for two-thirds of the consumption. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and maize. The domestic animals are neither numerous nor of good breeds. The raising of artificial grasses for their maintenance may be said to be unknown and the scanty herbage which nature bestows affords, in a country where the scorching heat of summer is seldom mitigated by a shower, must be alike incapable either of rearing good stock or of preventing it from degenerating when it may have been imported. Accordingly asses are almost the only beasts of burden employed, and the only animals from which dairy produce is obtained are the sheep and the goat. The latter manage to pick up a subsistence among the barest rocks and the fencer of which numerous flocks are often kept, are moved alternately to the mountains and the plains, so as always to be provided with a tolerable supply of food. No attention, however, is paid to the improvement, either of the carcass or the fleece, and though the quantity of wool produced is considerable, it is of a coarse description, and is chiefly worked up for domestic use. The only exceptions are in some parts of E. Greece, and in Arcadia, where a kind of Barbary sheep, and also merinos, are frequently kept, and

yield wool which is much admired, both for its length and its fineness. In the same districts, goats of a superior description are kept, and having long fine hair are regularly shorn.

Manufactures and Trade.—The former are extremely limited, and are chiefly confined to clothing and other articles of domestic use, which can be prepared at home by the female, or at spare hours by the male. In some of the large towns, however, the weaving of woollen, cotton and silk tissues, forms the regular employment of many of the inhabitants, and to them may be added embroidery in gold, silver silk, and cotton earthenware, leather harness making and firearms. But unquestionably the most important branch of manufacturing industry is shipbuilding, which is carried on to a considerable extent on various points of the coast and on various of the islands, particularly at Galaxidi, a town on the N. shore of the gulf of Corinth, at the islands of Hydra, Hydra, Spinali, and Skiatho. The Frigate, also, which was formerly famous for its ships, has again begun to distinguish itself, and at two building-yards recently established in it, a considerable number of merchant vessels, of large burden, have been built. Several of them built there and elsewhere, are from 600 to 700 tons register a much larger number between 300 and 400 tons, but the great majority are mere boats of from six to seven tons. The whole have been roughly estimated at 30,000 vessels, measuring 150,000 tons and employing 80,000 men. Much of the commerce of the country is a merely coasting, but the foreign trade is also of considerable extent, having advanced with wonderful rapidity since the independence of the country was established. It consists of three principal branches—the corn trade of the Black Sea and Alexandria, carried on to an extensive scale wherever open markets can be found, but chiefly by Turkey Italy Spain France, and England; the export trade of the countries bordering the Levant, principally to London, Trieste, and Marseilles; and the import of the cotton and woollen manufactures of England and Germany into Greece, Turkey and Persia. In regard to the last branch the peculiar advantages which the Greeks possess, in their knowledge of the language, and acquaintance with the habits and wants of the people of these countries, have given them almost a complete monopoly. Even the English, who have long tried to compete with them, have begun to find it hopeless. The principal exports of Greece are valonia, oil, emerystone, silk, dried figs, currants, raisins, honey wax madder &c. the imports cotton, woollen, and silk goods colonial produce, indigo and other dyes, iron and other metals hardware, earthenware, &c.

The Weights and Measures of Greece have for their basis the Pík, which is the standard linear measure and is very nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of an English yard. For minor lengths, the *Palmo* = $\frac{1}{10}$ Pík, and for greater lengths, the *Stadion* = 1000 Píks are used. The principal square measure, forming a multiple of the square Pík, is the *Strema*, nearly equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an English acre. The principal weight is the *Oké* about 5 lb 5 oz. avoirdupois. 20 *Okés* make a *Kilo*, the common corn measure, and 44 *Okés* the *Centar* or *Quintal*. The money standard is the *Drachm*, consisting of nine parts silver and one part copper and having a value of about $\frac{1}{16}$ of English money. It is coined into pieces of five drachms, a half drachm, a quarter drachm. Gold drachms are also coined in pieces having the value of 10 20 40 and 50 silver drachms. The principal copper coin is the *Lepta*, so minute in value that 100 are contained in one silver drachm. It is coined in pieces of 1 2 5, and 10 *Lepta*.

Government and People.—The government is a hereditary monarchy established, in the line of Prince Otto of Bavaria, under the express condition that the crown can never be united with that of Bavaria or with any other. As first drawn up by the allied powers, the monarchy was nearly absolute, but, in 1844 important modifications were made, and a constitution granted in the framing of which those of Great Britain, and of France under Louis-Philippe, were taken as models. By this constitution the executive power belongs solely to the king, the legislative jointly to the king, a senate, and a representative chamber. The Greek church alone is established, and is governed by 10 bishops, but all other forms of religion enjoy toleration. Justice is administered, on the basis of the French civil code, by a supreme court (*Agou Teyes*) which has its seat at Athens, two royal courts (*Eparches*) one at Athens, and another at Nafplio. 10 courts

of primary resort (*Marasmatos*) one in each principal town and three courts of commerce (*Emporion*) one each at Syra, Patras, and Nauplia. The public revenue, derived chiefly from the rent of national property, the produce of forests, indirect and direct taxation, was estimated, in 1850, at 70,370,335 drachmas (\$722,000). Of this, 2303,000 were required to meet the interest of debt. The army is estimated at 9918 men, and the navy consists of a few armed sailing vessels, only two of which mount each 35 guns and two steamers one of which mounts six guns. The impoverished condition of the finances cripples all the powers of the state and is the great obstacle to the advance of the national prosperity. The Government obviously feeling paralyzed, and in capable of giving effect to many enlightened views which it is understood to entertain. The population, in 1846, estimated at 955,000 contains a considerable indeterminate of foreign blood among which the Albanians are the most numerous but the great majority though not without some taint in their blood, are of genuine Greek extraction and, both in physical and mental features, bear a marked resemblance to their celebrated forefathers. It is true that the degrading bondage, to which they were subjected for centuries has sunk them far below their natural level and too often substituted apathy and low cunning for the intellectual superiority which in earlier and better times, displayed itself in numerical predominance of the elite and the few. But that the original elements of greatness still exist, has been proved by the noble struggle which they made for independence and the readiness with which they have availed themselves of their altered circumstances, to form schemes of political measures of improvement. The national dress of the Greeks resembles the Albanian costume. In the males



PEOPLE OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ATHENS.
From *Starchilling*, *Comptes de la Grande Méditerranée*.

of a tight jacket, generally scarlet wide trousers and a turban as far as the knee, and embroidered gaiters in which it consists of a vest fitting close to the shape and a skirt flowing loosely behind. Such means of education as the limited resources of Government enabled it to afford have been generally embraced with the greatest eagerness, and not a few of the more wealthy Greeks have come liberally forward to assist in the establishment of schools both for ordinary and superior education. The language, too, named *Romance*, though somewhat encumbered with barbarisms, and deprived of several of its peculiar graces, makes a nearer approach than any other living language to its dead original, is still somewhat flexible, and rich; and, though no genius has yet arisen to test its powers, is obviously capable of conveying the loftiest conceptions in the most attractive form.

History.—The early history of Greece, like that of all ancient nations, is involved in great uncertainty notwithstanding the extraordinary ingenuity and learning that have been employed in attempting to unravel it. The original in-

habitants, consisting of various tribes now generally classed under the common name of Pelasgi, were gradually expelled or drawn into insupportable feuds by the Hellenes, apparently a people from the East, who are said to have first arrived in the year a.c. 1884. So little is known of them for two centuries after that the whole period extending to the war of Troy in 1184, is designated the Heroic Age, and the most authentic records relating to it must be sought for in the poems of Homer. Some centuries later Greece is found divided into a number of independent states, in all of which, with the important exception of Sparta, a republican form of government was established. The ambitious aims and mutual jealousies of these states led to incessant warfare, till the appearance of a foreign oppressor in the person of the King of Persia, obliged them to bury their animosities, and unite in one general league, as the only means of saving their independence. The first great battle, fought at Marathon, a.c. 490 was only the commencement of a series of glorious victories, which issued in the complete discomfiture of the Persians and left them no inclination to renew their aggressions. The epoch embracing the next century and a half (480-336 a.c.) is the most illustrious in Grecian annals. During this period all its greatest writers, orators, sculptors and architects appeared, and it was not only able to repel attacks on its own independence, but to assume the offensive, and enrich its treasury with foreign spoils. As usual, prosperity proved more trying than adversity had been. Wealth introduced luxury and the process of degeneration once begun advanced with fearful rapidity. Not only were the jealousies and animosities of the different states revived but each state became unscrupulous as to the means of its aggrandizement, and hesitated not to seek the oppression of its neighbours by selling in foreign aid. It was not necessary to go far to obtain it. Immediately on the outskirts of Greece a power had been gradually rising into importance. While the Greeks were wasting their energies in acts of mutual oppression, Philip of Macedonia was calmly maturing his plans, and, not death overtaken him, must shortly have made himself an absolute master of the destinies of Greece, as his celebrated son Alexander afterwards became. Notwithstanding Alexander's death, and the dissolution of his empire, the power of the Macedonian sovereigns continued paramount in Greece till the Roman conquest, a.c. 146. The early spirit of independence which had animated the Greeks appeared to be now completely broken, and they were ready to be handed over from master to master without even the semblance of a struggle. The crowning disaster commenced a.d. 1453, when the Turks first obtained a footing. A long series of exterminating wars ensued, during which the Venetians and Turks contended for the mastery. The latter ultimately prevailed, and, in 1718, the highest honour which Greece could claim was that of being a Turkish province. Nearly a century of the greatest miseries followed, but, in 1821 when degradation seemed to have reached its lowest possible limit, a strong reaction commenced, a new spirit began to appear and the Greeks, as if dropping off their lethargy, declared their determination to be free. A protracted struggle took place, but the issue was still doubtful, when the great European powers intervened, and compelled the Turks in 1829 to acknowledge Greece as an independent state. The constitution, framed in a spirit of absolutism in 1829 has since been greatly improved and Prince Otto of Bavaria, on whom the crown was bestowed, became a constitutional monarch.

GREEN BAY a bay U. States, E side of Wisconsin territory in the N.W. of Lake Michigan. It is 100 m. long, and 15 to 30 broad. receives the Fox and Menominee rivers, and is navigable throughout for vessels of any burden. At its entrance is a succession of islands extending for 80 m.

GREEN CASTLE two villages U. States.—1 Pennsylvania, 56 m. from Harrisburg. It contains five churches and several factories. Pop. 1500.—2 Indiana, 42 m. W. by S Indianapolis with a courthouse, jail, seminary and two churches. Pop. 500.

GREEN ISLAND—1 One of the Philippines lat. 17° 8' N. lon. 119° 49' E. It is of moderate height, may be seen 15 m. off and is covered with trees. A coral reef extending about one-third of a mile, surrounds the island.—2 An Isl. China Sea, lat. 0° 42' N. in a direct line between the Tamboran and easternmost St. Spirit Islands, rather

more than mid-channel to the latter. It is of a square form, with a sandy beach and covered with trees.—3 Two small is. China Sea, E. coast of China, called by the Chinese *Tsang-Chow* at the entrance to Bass Bay lat. 22° 32' N lon 114 40' E.—4 An. Isl. Australia, N.E. coast, Trinity Bay lat 10 40' S lon. 145 56' E. (u.)—5 A small Isl. N. America, on the St. Lawrence, 115 m. below Quebec lat 46° 34' N lon 69° 26' W (u.)—6 An. Isl. British N. America Hudson's Strait, near the E. entrance, N.E. point lat 61 2 N lon. 67 25 W (u.)

GREEN MOUNTAINS [see called from the forests of green trees with which they are covered] a mountain range, 1 State, commencing near New Haven, Connecticut, and extending N through Massachusetts and Vermont, between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut River. The highest summits are Mansfield Mountain and Lemoore's Knoll, both in Vermont respectively 4310 and 4188 ft. high.

GREEN RIVER, U. States, Kentucky flows generally W and N W., and enters the Ohio 200 m. below Louisville. It is 800 yards wide at the mouth, and is navigable for boats for about 300.

GREENBUSH A vil. and town in 1 State New York, 1 bank Hudson, nearly opposite Albany. It has two churches, a tannery a distillery two flour mills, and several stores. Pop. 301

GREENFIELD several places. 1 State—I A vil. and township, Massachusetts, 8 m W by N Boston. The village is mostly built has four churches, a seminary and considerable manufactures a t. dist. Pop 1706.—2 A township, New York 40 m S by W Albany with several mills and factories. Pop. 2903.—3 A vil. Ohio, W bank Paint Creek, 10 m S.W. Columbus. It contains four churches, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 600

GREENHILL, a hamlet, England co Kent, pleasantly situated on the Thames, 3 N E.N. Dartford. It has a small pier from which great quantities of lime and flint, procured in the neighbourhood are conveyed in barges to London and other places. Pop. 1056.

GREENLAND Danish and German, *Grönland* French, *Grönland* an extensive territory N. America belonging to Denmark, but from its inaccessible nature of much of its coast so imperfectly known that it still remains to be ascertained whether it is partly joined to the continent, and forms a large peninsula, or entirely separated from it and consists of one large and several smaller islands. Part of its boundaries are thus unknown. Its W coast, which has been most accurately examined, is washed by Davis Strait and Baffin's Bay and stretches from lat 59° 45' commencing at Cape Farewell to about 78° N. Its E. shore, commencing at the same cape, is washed by the N. Atlantic but from its immense quantities of drift ice which cover the whole of the adjoining sea, and render navigation impossible, it is only the E part of the coast that can be considered as explored. The Danish colony extends N on the W coast to the Bay of Disco in lat. 66° N where the sun remains below the horizon from November 20 to January 12 though the long darkness is much relieved by bright moonshine, the stars, and the N lights. In summer on the other hand, the light of the sun is continued with out interruption for a similar period. Farther S., where the sun regularly rises and sets throughout the year a short but warm summer during which the snow does not melt even to the valleys before July is followed by a long and dreary winter the cold of which, though very great, particularly in February and March is greatly modified on the coast by the sea, and therefore not so extreme as the latitude might seem to indicate. The interior is lofty and has the appearance of one vast glacier with occasional spots of a dark or grayish hue on which, from their smoothness and steepness snow and ice have not been able to accumulate, and some heaths and mosses succeed in maintaining an existence. The whole of this interior is uninhabitable, and all the villages, whether of natives or Europeans, are confined to the coast, which are generally rocky and precipitous but occasionally flattened down and open into low valleys, are lined with narrow islands, and deeply penetrated by fjords. In the low hills and valleys vegetation is confined, and amounts to nothing more than grass and stunted brushwood. In the most sheltered spots the birch and alder gain a height of about 5 ft., and a stem from 3 to 4 inches in thickness. The

although to raise oats and barley have failed, but potatoes have been grown towards the S. extremity. Turnips attain the size of a pigeon's egg and cabbages grow very small. The radish is the only vegetable which seems not to be affected in its growth. With the exception of about 250 the inhabitants, in 1851 stated to number 9480, are all Esquimaux (*whit nat*). The hardships endured by the missionaries who undertook their conversion and the success which suddenly overcame their labours after they had almost resolved to abandon them in despair form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of missionary enterprise. The number of native Christians is estimated at about 1100. For administrative purposes, Greenland or rather its coast, is divided into the two inspectorates of N Greenland and S. Greenland each subdivided into six colonies or districts. Godthaab, pop. 250 on the island of Disco, and Godthaab, pop. 740, where Hans Egede, the Norwegian clergyman, established the first European colony being the residences of the N and S. inspectors, may be regarded as the capitals; but the best inhabited district is that of Julianahab in S. Greenland. Its pop. is 3200.

GREENLAW a vil. and par. Scotland, Aberdeenshire. The town 17 m. W by S. Berwick is on the Blackadder between two rising grounds, is cap. of the co. has straight and tolerably well-kept streets and is well supplied with water. The county hall is an elegant Grecian edifice and there are a Jail Established, Free and U. Presbyterian churches; two schools and a public library. The manufacture of coarse woollen goods is carried on to a small extent, but the inhabitants, generally, are employed in agriculture. Pop. 514. Area of soil about 26 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 1378.

GREENOCK a port and seaport in Scotland. The town 17 m. S. of the shore of the estuary of the Clyde, which is 1 1/2 m. broad and 4 m. wide, about 70 m. W. N Glasgow lat 55 36' 54" N lon. 4 49' 10" W. It stands partly on a narrow level tract of land stretching to the margin of the sea, and partly on some fine commanding heights, which rise behind and to the W of the lower parts of the town. The view from these eminences is a very beautiful comprising the extensive bay in front, with the shores and hills of Argyll and Dunbarton shire in the distance, while the sea and maritime villages with which they are crowded impart to them a very pleasing and picturesque appearance, when viewed from the sea. A number of elegant residences, also line the shore to the W. The lower and older parts of the town are mean and crowded the lanes and streets narrow and crooked and have been recently drained and much improved, in the more modern portions the streets are spacious, airy and clean and the houses all of the better class; many of them remarkably handsome. The town is well lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the Glasgow Water Company from reservoirs situated on the high ground behind the town, and which also furnish water power to several mills and factories. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches—some of which are very beautiful structures—are the custom-house a handsome oblong Grecian edifice, with a fine portico, situated on the quay the tomb of the Watt monument, in the Elizabethan style occupied as a library and lecture-rooms, and containing a marble statue of Watt by Chantrey portraits of Henry Bell, John Galt, &c. Town Hall, Infirmary, Railway Station gas works &c. There are in Greenock six churches in connection with the Establishment, one of which has eight Free churches, one of which is also United Free Presbyterian two Reformed Presbyterian an Evangelical Union, an Episcopal, two R. Catholic, an Independent, two Baptist, a Methodist, and a Roman's chapel. The schools comprise the Greenock Academy Highlanders Academy School of Industry Charity School, Ragged School a number of mission schools in connection with different churches, a Government School of Art, and about twelve private schools. The principal charitable institutions are the Greenock Hospital and Infirmary (a fine addition to which in (1845) in progress) and the Maritime Asylum, an elegant Elizabethan building, endowed by the trustees of the late Sir Gabriel Wood, for nurses, matrons, and maids belonging to the counties bordering the Clyde; there are several others of less prominence. The library and scientific institutions comprise a public library; a mechanics institute, with library several libraries connected with churches, a philosophical society a Government

School of Navigation and Civil Engineering and a landing-rook. S.W. of the town, overlooking the Clyde, is a beautiful well-kept cemetery. The grounds of Well Park near the centre of Greenock laid out as public walks, and Warrington Park a place of ground towards the E. end of the town, for games for the working-classes have been presented by Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart. An esplanade 100 feet wide and 6300 linear feet long, constructed along the margin of the river at the west end, is a fine promenade.

The manufactures of Greenock include 16 sugar-refineries some of them on a large scale seven ship-building yards, nine iron foundries and machine establishments, for the construction of land and marine engines, locomotives and iron steamers two iron-works a cotton, a worsted a woollen, and a paper mill; three drydock five grain three saw and sundry other mills; two salt-works factories jute and bagging factories, seven roperies, and seven; and making establishments making an extensive bleach bakery a distillery two breweries, four breweries two soap and candle works, a pottery &c. There are, besides, chemical works where sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper phosphate of soda, and saltpetre are made.

In addition to these manufactures, Greenock carries on a considerable foreign and coasting shipping trade; importing large quantities of sugar molasses lumber grain, and a more limited quantity of cotton and exporting coal pig-iron dry goods machinery beer &c. and numerous ships clear out for East and West India, America, and Australia. The following table exhibits the progress of the shipping trade—

	Total Tonnage	Total Tonnage
	Inward.	Outward.
1880	701,711	820,871
1881	686,098	624,818
1882	496,395	501,606
1883	578,537	694,656
1884	719,251	790,731
		1,440,972

During the tonnage of steamers or other craft trading in the Clyde, the total for 1885 was 8125,341.

The following tables exhibit the progressive increase in the exports of the principal articles, in the customs and in the revenue of the corporation—

	1830.	1840	1850	1860.	1867
Sugar tonne	16,300	18,741	26,998	89,911	123,747
Molasses, tons	1,837	19,261	19,261	45,810	48,800
Timber loads	21,465	47,046	51,141	89,999	99,999

	Output, &c. value.	1860	Output, &c. value.
1810	2,613,617	1860	4,021,573
1860	2,613,617	1860	1,235,24
1863	666,907		
	Corporate	Trusts Revenue.	1860.
1860	1,850.	1,850.	1,850.
617,653	2,265,128		2,265,128

The harbours of Greenock are spacious and possess every accommodation for shipping including dry docks, cranes &c. The E. quay is 580 ft. in extent, entrance to the harbour 108 ft. custom house quay 1085 ft. entrance to the harbour 108 ft. W. quay 425 ft. extreme length 2201 ft. entrance to the New Victoria Harbour, about 550 ft. entrance to the Albert Harbour, about 550 ft. The Albert Harbour when the new breakwater is completed will give 104 acres of water space 3,000 broad ft. and will be connected with the Caledonian and Glasgow and Ayrshire railways. The quays can be approached by steamers of any size of the title and vessels of any class enter the harbours.

Greenock is the birthplace of James Watt (born Jan. 19, 1736) and sends one member to parliament constituency (1866) 1879. Pop. (1851) 86,686 (1861) 45,307.

GREENORE—1 A headland and fishing station, Ireland on Lough, E. shore of Carlingford Bay 3 m. E.R.E. Carlingford. It has a lighthouse—2 A headland on Wexford, 7 m. S.E. E. the entrance to Wexford harbour.

GREENSPOND an lal. and maritime vil. N. America, off E. coast Newfoundland, 39 m. N.W. Bonaville. The island of granite formation is about 4 m. across, and the little harbour is formed by several other smaller islands. The village, a straggling place, has a decent church and some large stores; and the fishermen's houses are neat and clean. Fresh water has to be obtained from the mainland, about 3 m. off. A considerable trade in dried fish is carried on.

GREENSTAD par Eng. Essex; 1466 m. Pop. 186. **GREENWICH** a par bar and par England, on Kent, r bank Thames 28 m. E.R.E. London Bridge, the terminus of the Greenwich Railway lat. (Observatory) 51° 28' 38" N. lon 0° 0' 0" partly on an alluvial but chiefly on low marshy ground, a large portion of which is below the level of the Thames. The streets, 167 in number, are in general narrow and irregular and many of the houses seem in appearance though recently numerous handsome new houses have been built. The town is well lighted with gas and is supplied with water. It contains four handsome Episcopal churches one of which St. Alphonsus was one of the fifty churches appointed in the reign of Queen Anne, to be built in London and its suburbs from the proceeds of the tax on coal and culm. There are, also, places of worship for Baptists Independents Wesleyan Methodists, E. Catholics, and Scotch Presbyterians. The educational institutions, public, private, and charitable, are numerous as are also the benevolent and charitable institutions among the latter may be named Norfolk college, supporting 20 clerical tradesmen.

The object of by far the greatest interest in Greenwich is its magnificent Hospital for the maintenance of retaken, wounded, or unfortunate seamen. This noble structure originally a palace of Charles II. and erected on the site of the ancient Greenwich House, which, so far back as the year 1800 had been a favourite residence of royalty—in which Henry VIII. and his queen daughter Mary and Elizabeth, were born; and where, too Edward VI. breathed his last—was converted to its present purpose in the reign of William and Mary, although not opened for the reception of inmates until 1705 when 42 were admitted. Commenced at the Restoration by Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones it was carried on under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren and finished after his designs by his successor Sir John Vanbrugh. It stands on the bank of the river on an elevated terrace 865 ft. in length, and covers with the schools, civil offices lawns, and burial ground situated, a space of 40 ac. It consists of four quadrangular piles built principally of Portland stone each bearing the name of the sovereign in whose reign it was erected—namely King Charles Queen Anne King William, and Queen Mary. Two of the wings from the river and two the park. In the N.W. wing or that erected by Charles II. are the governor's residence, and the offices and chaplains' lodges. The N.E. or Queen Anne's, is appropriated as a residence for the officers and men. In the S.W., or King William's, is the Painted Hall a noble apartment 108 ft. long by 56 ft. broad and 50 ft. high painted by Sir James Thornhill, and containing a fine collection of pictures, consisting of portraits of naval heroes and representations of sea fights. The fourth, or S.E. wing commonly called Queen Mary's contains the chapel the interior of which, designed by Athanasius Stuart, is richly and elaborately ornamented. The complement of in-pensioners, or of those who reside in the hospital is about 2710 each of whom besides clothing, food, &c. receives a shilling a week, as tobacco-money. To a section of them, averaging about 400, an allowance is given in place of rations; this, which varies with the price of provisions, is at present (1852) £15 4s. 8d. a-week. Though many of the pensioners attain a great age, the annual mortality among them is 12 per cent. There are, besides, numerous out-pensioners, who receive each about £11 or £12 a-year. The whole revenue of the hospital from property, freightage charged on treasure conveyed by H.M. ships, &c. amounted, in 1849 to £143,781 6s. 6d. expenditure the same year £145,937 18s. 2d. The establishment is managed by a governor lieutenant-governor two chaplains, and numerous other officers. The office of governor (now filled by Captain Cook) is generally held by some eminent naval commander. Connected with the hospital is the royal hospital-school for the children of decayed non-communical officers seamen and marines, and for the sons of commuted and ward-room warrant officers of which last there must always be 106 in the school. It numbers, in its two sections of upper and lower 800 pupils and is now the first nautical seminary in the world. It is conducted by a chaplain, a staff of 18 masters, 16 youths brought up in the school who are being educated as seamen's schoolmasters and navigation teachers in the outposts, a lieutenant and eight sergeants of machines. In the upper

school, which sends every year at least eight officers to the naval service of the country the education is carried as far as practical astronomy and the theory of navigation while the principles of engineering and practical navigation form the limit of the instruction in the lower. These boys are instructed also, in gymnastics and naval tactics, and remain in the school four years. The mortality per cent. is 0.52 yearly. There are extensive iron-works, and steam-engine factories, ropewalks, silk-weaving, gold-lace, and chemical factories, and two good pleasure fairs.

Greenwich Park, an open, uninclosed piece of ground behind the town, some 180 ac. is finely wooded, well stocked with deer and, having a diversified surface, its appearance, altogether is exceedingly picturesque. The celebrated Observatory of Greenwich stands upon an eminence in the park, 160 ft. above the river. It was erected by Charles II. for Flamsteed, the well-known astronomer. The work here performed is principally dedicated to one branch of astronomy—namely that depending on meridional observations, and the calculations connected with them. Latterly however meteorology and magnetic phenomena have occupied a considerable share of attention. The longitude of all British maps and charts, and also of those issued by the government of the United States of America, is computed from this observatory, which is 2° 0' 28" W (N) from the Observatory of Paris and 18° E (N) from the meridian of Ferro. The bar and two members to Parliament constituency (1851) 634 P 105,794.

GHEET par Reg. Seloip 1040 ac. Pop. 100

GRETTIAHAM two parcs England.—1 Lincoln 1180 ac.

Pop. 19—2 Rutland 2900 ac. Pop. 13.

GRETTWELL, par Eng. Lincoln 1112 ac. Pop. 3

GRETTWELL, or GRETTWELL a Dabney about

10 or 12 m. N.W. Wyckham lat. 6° 1' N lon. 1° 32' E. On

a rising ground overlooking the great lagoon which runs

along this part of the coast of the Right of Bevin. It has

the most extensive market of any of the settlements on the lagoon

except Wyckham. Well supplied with cotton, both raw and man-

ufactured, by which it is supplied with blankets, cottons, and a great

variety of useful native manufactures and products. P 1300.

GREGORIO a tu Naples, prov. Franchiata Circa

18 m. E. Campagna. In a fertile valley in which excellent

wine is produced. Pop. 4000

GREGORY (St) par Eng. Suffolk 1093 ac. P 1030.

GREIFFENHAGEN a small place, a Russian part cur-

ately—1 A. m. prov. Salica, gov. of and 3 m. S.W.

Lugansk, r. bank Quarles. It is walled and has a Protestant

and a R. Catholic church, two schools, and an hospital

and important manufactures of linen dyeworks a weekly

market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 717—2 A. m. prov.

Lomaxia, gov. of, and 41 m. N.E. Stettin, cap. circle of

same name, 1 bank Hage. It is surrounded by walls, with

three gates. It is the seat of a court of justice and several

public offices contains a castle church and three hospitals

and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and hats,

a trade in cattle and four annual fairs. Pop. 4461

The CIRCLE is flat, and somewhat sandy but fertile. Area,

222 sq. m. m. Pop. 35,000

GREIFFENHAGEN a tu. Prussia, prov. Pomerania,

gov. of and 11 m. S. by W. S. Stettin cap. circle of same

name, r. bank Hage. It is partially walled, has two

gates, is the seat of a law court, and several public offices;

has two churches, a town and parsonage school, manufactures

of woollen and linen cloth, a distillery brewery fishery

some general trade, a trade in cattle, and three annual

fairs. Pop. 5399.—The CIRCLE is flat, well watered,

contains many lakes, and is fertile. Area, 278 sq. m.

Pop. 1846 34,437

GREINWALDE a tu. Prussia, prov. Pomerania,

gov. of, and 18 m. E.E. Graudenz, cap. circle of same name,

on a lake formed by the Eykegraben, which communicates

with the Baltic, about 3 m. below and is navigable by

small vessels. It was early fortified, and is still surrounded

by a wall with three gates. It is the seat of a superior appeal

court, with extensive jurisdiction, and several public offices;

contains three churches, a university founded in 1656, attended

by about 225 students, and possessed of a library of 20,000 vols.

a museum observatory astronomical theatre, and botanical gar-

den a gymnasium ecclesiastical seminary and several other

schools a theatre house of correction, orphan asylum, three

hospitals, and other benevolent endowments; and has manu-

factories of pins, soap, candles, tobacco, and leather; a small

building-yard, some shipping, and shipping trade several

distilleries and oil-works, and four annual fairs. Pop. 12 691

—The CIRCLE is flat, well watered, and fertile, producing

much corn, and feeding large numbers of cattle and sheep.

Area, 280 sq. m. m. Pop. 1846 47,465

GREIN or GRAMM a tu. Upper Austria, 1 bank Du-

naube, 27 m. E.E.E. Linz. It is tolerably well built, has two

churches, an old castle, a townhouse, theatre, and hospital;

and manufactures of tobacco. Near it the Dmube farms an

island, close to which is a dangerous whirlpool. Pop. 1480.

GBLINORD a bay Scotland N.W. coast Rose-shire,

S.W. of Loch Broom 4 m. wide, extending inland about the

same distance with an island of same name at its entrance.

GREINION or GRAMMION a par England, Somerset

845 ac. Pop. 189

GREIN, or GREIN, a tu Germany principally Reuss,

and cap. lordship Grein or Reuss-Grein, belonging to the

elder branch of the Reuss family is a valley r. bank Elster

16 m. S. Gera. It is the residence of the prince, and seat

of several courts and public offices is walled, and for the

most part well built; contains a castle finely situated on a

height church theological and normal seminary and lyceum

and has several tanneries, dye-works, and bleachfields a

woolled, paper and other mills. Pop. 6615.—The Lou-

island is richly wooded, and is watered by the Elster (Golds-

and Weide. Area, 64 sq. m. Pop. 23,000.

GRENADE (former Grenada) a tu Denmark Jutland,

lat. of, and 32 m. E. by S. Randers, 1 bank Grenaue, about

1 m. above its mouth in the Kattegat. It has a church, and

at the mouth of the river a winter haven of the fifth class,

with 6 ft. water. The chief employment is agriculture. P.

above 1000

GRENADA [French Grenade] one of the British

Indian islands lat. (S. point) 11 59' N. lon. 61 46' W.

It is of an oblong form 24½ m long N. and S. and 1 m.

broad area, 80,000 ac. There are several bays and creeks



on both sides of the island, affording good and safe anchorages.

The principal of these are—St. George's Bay near the S.W.

part, Egmont Harbour on the S. coast and Grenville Bay

on the N. Grenada is one of the most beautiful of the W

India islands, rugged and picturesque in the interior, being

traversed, N to S, by an irregular mass of volcanic moun-

table, which attains elevations of 8000 and 8500 ft. above sea level, and from which hills of less height branch off in lateral directions. Between these lies valleys, which contain some alluvial tracts of great fertility. On the S.E. coast there is a considerable extent of low swampy ground, rendering this locality extremely unhealthy, particularly in autumn. In the centre of the island, about 1700 ft. above sea-level there is a circular lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. circumference, inclosed by lofty mountains. Rivers and rivulets are extremely numerous, and most of the former capable of working sugar-mills. The climate is oppressively hot on the low lands, though greatly tempered by the sea-breezes but cool and pleasant on the hills. The island is not much subject to hurricanes—those only having occurred since 1850 and these were by no means so violent as those that visit the more northerly islands. July, August, September and October are more sultry and rainy than the other months. There are no venomous reptiles excepting a few scorpions and centipedes, and the bite of these is not dangerous. But, in the latter part of the last century an ant, most destructive to the sugar-cane (*Proctos neohemorrhoea*) appeared in the islands, doing this island as to put a stop, for a time, to the cultivation of that vegetable. They also destroyed many domestic quadrupeds, and even birds until at length annihilated by torments of rain accompanied by a dreadful hurricane. The soil varies but consists principally of a rich black or reddish-coloured mould well adapted to every tropical production. Cotton was formerly the chief article of cultivation but at present sugar, rum, and molasses stand first in the exports, which amounted in 1893 to £287,801 and the imports to £113,519 in the same year. 10,993 tons of shipping entered, 9104 tons from Great Britain.

The island is divided into six districts and like the other small islands has a lieutenant-governor and a local legislature consisting of a council, and a house of assembly of 12 elected members. The common statute law of the island is in force, unless particular laws of the island interfere. The revenue for 1893 was £18,307 and the expenditure £17,500. The Established church has seven clergymen, six chaplains and two chapels, the R. Catholics six, and various Dissenters have seven ministers. The capital is St. George Town (which see). Grenada was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage in 1498 at which time it was inhabited by Caribs who were subsequently exterminated by the French by whom the island was colonized about the middle of the 17th century and in whose possession it remained till 1762 when it was taken by the British. It was

reconquered by the French in 1779 and restored to Britain in 1783. Pop. in 1892 32,924. In the same year the island contained 21 schools, with 1091 male and 491 female scholars.

GRENADE, two places, France.—1 (*par Garonne*) [anc. *Granatol*] A m. dep. Haute-Garonne, in a fertile district, on the R.ave, a little above its junction with the Garonne, on the R. N. W. Toulouse. It is a brisk, with great regularity, and has manufactures of serge, and four annual fairs. 12700.—2 (*sur l'Adour*) A m. dep. Gers, dep. Landes, 9 m. S.E. of Saint-Martin, on the bank of the Adour. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, saddles, harness, oil and leather and three annual fairs, at which great numbers of swine are sold. P. 1600.

GRENADES, a chain of small islands and rocks, West Indies, between the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent; lat. 12° 30' N. lon. 61° 30' W. The two principal islands, Carriacou and Beccrey, are inhabited, and produce coffee, indigo, cotton and sugar. The islands contain a few springs, but no rivers. Pop., altogether about 8000.

GRFNAGH par Ind. Cork 15,558 ac. Pop. 2660. **GRNHEEN** (French *Gronche*) a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. of and 7 m. W. S. W. Solothurn, beautifully situated near the S. foot of the Jura, in a valley traversed by a rapid torrent. It is well built, contains a church finely seated on a height and one of the handsomest village churches of Switzerland, a large schoolhouse, with two schools, and has a trade in wine. In a beautiful valley in the vicinity is the bathing establishment of Bächthal. Pop. 1438.

GRENDON five pars. Eng.—1 Northampton 5190 ac. Pop. 558.—2 Warwick 2360 ac. Pop. 505.—3, (Shalvey) Hereford 1689 ac. Pop. 252.—4, (under-Wood) Beke, 5670 ac. Pop. 427.—5 (Warm) Hereford. Pop. 88.

GRENNELLE, or BRAY GREENWICH, a vil. France, dep. Seine l. bank Seine, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, about 3 m. S. W. Paris. It is situated on an extensive plain contains a handsome modern church and a theatre, and has manufactures of glue, starch, pumice, wax-tapers varnished leather wax-cloth chemical products, &c. In 1793, extensive powder-mills which had been established here blew up with a fearful explosion and killed many persons. An arched wall, sunk in the plain of Grenelle yielded no water till the depth of 1800 ft. was attained, when a copious stream burst forth and continues still to flow. Pop. 3038.

GRENNA, a tn. Sweden l. kn. of and 20 m. N. N. E. Jönköping, picturesquely situated at the foot of a mountain, on the S.E. shore of Lake Vättern. It consists chiefly of one street, the houses of which have rows of cherry-trees in front of them and contains a handsome church. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 688.

GRFNOLLE (Latin *Calery*) a tn. France, cat. dep. Isère, agreeably situated in a fertile well-watered and well wooded basin surrounded by lofty mountains on the Isère, near its confluence with the Drac, 60 m. S. E. Lyons lat. 45° 11' 57" N. lon. 5° 43' 43" E. p. It was regularly fortified by Vercus but the heights which commanded it made it impossible of standing out against any enemy who should obtain possession of them. Considerable improvements, however have recently been commenced and by extending the works and reducing some of the more commanding heights within them, it is expected to make Grenoble one of the strongest places in the country. It consists of two parts separated by the river. The part on the right bank, occupying a narrow space terminated by the heights, consists of a single street, of considerable width, but lined, generally by irregular and mean houses, though great improvements have been made, by the construction of this quay, and this forma



GRENOBLE.—From Voyageur des Alpes et des Pyrénées.

sloze of a fine walk along them. A chain-bridge leads to the left bank where the other part of the town is situated. It contains several good squares, and the houses are of three or four stories, with flat, tiled roofs; but the streets, though well paved and regular are far too narrow. The whole town

is lighted with gas. The public buildings are few and not possessed of much merit. Among objects deserving of notice may be mentioned the cathedral, a heavy massive structure, partly ancient, partly modern; the public library of 60,000 volumes, the college, with museum attached, the bishop's palace, the courthouse, an interesting old building, originally the palace of the ducalpin, the bronze statue erected in one of the squares to the Chevalier Bayard, the theatre, and arsenal. One of the finest features in the town is the public garden which is both extensive and well laid out. The manufactures consist of leather gloves, which may be considered the staple, from goods, and fine figures. There are also numerous tanneries, especially for the preparation of tanned leather, and a great number of hands are employed in the carding of hemp, which bears a high name, and is largely exported. The trade includes, in addition to it and the other articles of manufacture, iron, marble, and timber, and there are four annual fairs, each of which lasts four days. Grasseim is the seat of a bishop, and seat of a royal court for departments Lahn, Drusus, and Hauns-Alpes, and of courts of first resort and commerce, and possesses a consulting chamber of manufactures, court academy, a royal college with courses of medicine, surgery and history, a gradations school of design and societies of agriculture, science, and art. Its foundation is of ancient date. It existed in the time of Caesar but never acquired much importance under the Romans though Gratian who had improved it, withdrew its ancient name of 1st Alano, and called it, after himself Gratianopolis. Its subsequent history possesses no interest. During the last European war it was twice occupied by the Allies. 1 op. 23 227

GRESFORD par Wales, Denbigh 13,059 ac. 1 4161
GRESHAM par Eng. Norfolk 1808 ac. Pop. 390
GRESHOLM a small vil. off the coast of S. Wales co. Pembrokeshire, between St. Brides Bay and Milford Haven 19 m W W. S. Ann's Head. It is lushly precipitous, and nearly circular and is generally the first land seen on approaching Milford from the W.

GRESIK, in Java. See GRISSEN
GLESNEP-HALL, par Eng. Norfolk, 2541 ac. P 1141
GREY (Latin, *Grassensis*) in France, dep. Nord. 1 bank Lahn, 16 m P. Chambery. It has an ancient and a modern parish church, the latter very handsome, an old castle, a trade in corn, hemp and vegetable, and an annual fair. Pop. 1496.

GREY-SAY-AIX a vil. and com. France, dep. Savoye prov. Savoie Proprie, 1 bank Rhone, 11 m N. Chambery. It has a parish church, a trade in corn and wine, and a large annual fair chiefly for horses, mules, and cattle. Near it are quarries of black and variegated marble. Pop. 1441.

GRETA two small rivers, England.—1 Co. York (N. Riding) rising in Rainton Forest, and after an E. course of 15 m. falling into the Tees, 7½ m. E. by St. Bernard Castle.—2, (see Greta) Co. Cumberland, an affluent of the Derwent, which runs near Threlkirk, and passes Keswick.

GRETA or GRATTITY par Scotland, co. Dumfries 18 sq. m. Pop. 1761 with vil. of Greta Green 22 m. F.S.E. Dumfries, a station on the Caledonian Railway. The village lies on the bank here crossed by a bridge, near its junction with the Solway Firth, and 9 m. N.W. Carlisle. Its proximity to England rendered it, for many years, a favourite place of resort for runaway fugitives from the sister kingdom, by parties who wished to be united more conveniently than was practicable according to the law of England.

GRETTON par Eng. Northampton 4450 ac. Pop. 964
GREUSSEN a m. Germany Schwarzwald-Gebirgsbauern, 1 bank Helbe, 10 m. S.E.E. Schwarzenau. It is walled, and tolerably well built, has a church and a town, manufactures of flannel and fringes, a spinning, and several other mills, tile-works, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3165.

GREVE—1 A m. and com. Tamesey prov. of, and 11 m. S.E. Florence, 1 bank Greve near the E. base of a lofty hill. It is an ancient but well-built place, contains a fine square, the houses of which are supported on arcades, and a parish church as the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, and has a much-frequented weekly market, and some transit trade. Pop. ca. 1057, com. 10,143.—2, A river Tamesey which rises in the W. slope of a hill called St. Albans, flows N.W. and, after a course of about 2½ m. joins 1. bank Arno, 5 m. below Florence.

GREVEN a m. Rhodok-Franco, gov. and 31 m. E. Münster 1 bank Rhine, with a R. Catholic church, school, industry, posthouse, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 1130.

GREVENBICHT a vil. Holland prov. Limburg 13 m. N. by E. Maasricht, with an old chapel. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, and in shipping on the Maas. Pop. 942.

GREVENBROICH a m. in Rhodok-Franco, gov. of, and 15 m. S.W. Düsseldorf esp. circle of same name, on the Rhine, with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and manufactures of woollen, linen and cotton goods, and a spinning-mill. Pop. 864.—The circle, area, 60,000 sq. m. is fat, well watered, and tolerably fertile. Pop. 64,102.

GREVENMÄCHER, a m. Holland prov. Friesland, and 15 m. E.N.E. Looz, near the Prussian frontier and at the foot of a vine-planted hill. It has a R. Catholic church, a respectable townhouse, and a school; three societies of playing cards, a trade in cattle, wine, and grain and six annual fairs. A third part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1820. Pop. 2500.

GHEVISM (HLEN) a m. Mecklenburg-Schwedt, circle of, and 16 m. N.W. Schwedt, esp. bail of same name, on the Glucka and Weidisch Lahn. It is entered by two canals, contains a triangular market-place, an ancient church, town house, and courthouse, and has four annual fairs. The poet Theobald Knechtge was born here. Pop. 7660. Area of bail 86 sq. m. Pop. 5647.

GREWELL, par Eng. Hants 860 ac. Pop. 297

GREY—1 An island co. W. Australia, about 66 m. E. to W. its limits N. not yet defined. In the E. parts are some extensive open lands. It contains a large and beautiful sheet of water called Lake W. Derwent.—2 [Cape] A headland, Australia, W. coast Gulf of Carpentaria, forming the S. side of Caladen Bay lat. 15 S.; lon. 139° 42' E. (s.); remarkable for the round hammock on its extremity.

GREY ABBEY a vil. and par Ireland co. Down, 6 m. S.W. of, 6 m. N.E. Newtonards, has a neat church, and some interesting remains of the once-celebrated abbey from which it derives its name. The weaving of muslin is carried on. Area of par 7689 ac. Pop. 3424.

GREY TOWN or SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, a resort in Central America, Mosquito Territory on the river San Juan lat. 19° 55' N. lon. 83° 44' W. (s.). It has a considerable trade in the export of hides, indigo, and specie, and though its population is at present small it is rapidly increasing and many new houses and stores are in course of erection. Its inhabitants consist of emigrants from England, the U. States, Germany, France, and Spain, besides the native Indians and thousands rising further on their way to California by the San Juan River and the Lake of Nicaragua. Two steamers from New York, and two from New Orleans, arrive monthly with passengers, while a Bremen ship occasionally fetches a load of German goods. The harbor is one of the finest on the coast of Central America, and was declared a free port on January 1 1851. The communication with the Pacific Ocean is through a healthy and eminently picturesque country and by aid of steamers on the rivers and on Lake Nicaragua, the transit has been accomplished in 36 hours.

GREYSTOKE, par Eng. Cumberland 46,960 ac. P. 8066.

GREZ-DORCHEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 16 m. S.E. Brussels. It has manufactures of shirtings, paper-mills, limestone quarries, and bookbinds, and a large salmon garden in the district. Pop. 3569.

GRILAWETTE, a m. Russia, gov. of and 35 m. S.W. Volodga, esp. circle of same name, in an open ample district, on the Ikhovets. It has a church, and manufactures of hosiery and iron and copper ware, dye-works, and three important annual fairs. Pop. 1011.—The circle, manufacturing and tolerably fertile, produces corn equal to the consumption, and good crops of flax, hemp, and hops. Area, 2432 sq. m. Pop. 67,700.

GRISBACH—1 A watering-place, Baden, circle Middle Rhine 23 m. S. Baden, in the valley of the Rhine, about 1500 ft. above sea level. The water is alkaline, temperature of 50°, and the bathing establishment which is large, is much frequented.—2 A market in Lower Bavaria, 15 m. W. S.W. Passau, with two churches, a castle, and a trade in horses and corn. Pop. 740.

GRISSEIM a m. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 6 m. from Darmstadt. It contains a Protestant demony

church, and has a trade in corn and seeds. Great quantities of paste are cut here. Pop. 2859

GRIESKIRCHEN, a tn. Upper Austria, pleasantly situated N of a hill near the Trautschbach 37 m. W.S.W. Linz. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, and has a church, three chapels, and a school. Pop. 1660

GRIFTH, a tn. Rhineland Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf circle of, and 5 m. E. Cleves, on the Rhine. It contains a R. Catholic church, and has a trade in corn and cattle, and an annual fair. Pop. 598

GRIFTH LAUSEN, a tn. Rhineland Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, on an arm of the Rhine 3 m. N.N.E. Cleves. It is well built, has several public offices a R. Catholic church and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 667

GRIFFEN'S COVE, a small inlet, Lower Canada, Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. coast of Gaspé dist. N.W. Capa Roiler **GRIFT** (Dz) a river Holland, prov. Gelderland, flowing N.E., and joining L. bank IJssel, 3 m. S. Hattum. By deepening and sluices it has been rendered navigable for small vessels.

GRIGAN one of the Ladrone or Mariana Is. N. Pacific Ocean lat. 18° 48' N. lon. 145° 40' E. [n.] It is about 8 m. wide, has the form of a dome height supposed to be about 3300 ft. shores almost perpendicular. There is only one small village on the island, S.W. side.

GRIGNANO a vil. Austrian Italy gov. Venice, 8 m. S.W. Rovigo. It has a parish church and a trade in silk, which is produced extensively in the neighbourhood. P. 1900

GRIGNANO a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy Piedmont, and 21 m. N.W. Novara, L. bank Sesia. It has a R. Catholic church and a trade in wine. Koala cattle are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1785

GRIGNO or GRUNO a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle of, and 1 m. S.E. Trent, in the Brenta, in the Val di Sigeana. It has a parish church, and a ruined castle. Much milk is produced in the district. Pop. 818.

GRIGORIOPOL a tn. Russia, gov. Kherson 1 bank Dnieper, 80 m. N.W. Odessa. It is regularly built: has two churches, manufactures of morocco leather and is inhabited chiefly by Armenians who have received large grants of the land of the surrounding district, yet neglect its cultivation and occupy themselves with trade. Pop. 3500

GRILJO, a tn. and par. Portugal prov. Douro, 14 m. S.S.E. Oporto. Pop. 2111

GRILJOTA a tn. Spain, Leon prov. of, and 4 m. N.W. Palencia, in a beautiful and well wooded district, on the canal of Campos, which encloses it on the N.W. and S. It is tolerably well built, has a parish church, townhouse, wit prison attached a primary school numerous flour-mills, and a trade in flour and grain. Pop. 1170

GRIPSKIRK a vil. Holland prov. of, and 9 m. W.N.W. Groningen. It consists of a single, broad, closely-built street has a Calvinistic church and a good transit trade to Friesland. Pop. 611

GRIM (Cape) the N.W. extremity of Van Diemen's Land, and the S. boundary of the W. entrance to Bass Strait lat. 40° 45' S. lon. 144° 45' E. a low steep, black head rising above two contiguous rocks of similar aspect, and forming the S. of Hunter Islands

GRIMALDI, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria circle of, and 6 m. S.W. Cosenza. It contains two churches and a school. Pop. 2719

GRIMAUD (Gulf of), an inlet of the Mediterranean S. coast of France, dep. Var called also the Gulf of St. Pierre. It is named from the small town and castle of Grimaud on its shore, 15 m. S.E. Draguignan. Here Napoleon embarked for Elba in 1814.

GRIMBERGHEN a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Brabant, 3 m. N.W. Brussels, on an affluent of the Senne. It has several mills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and rearing cattle. Pop. 3844

GRIMLEY see GORE, Worcester 2459 m. Pop. 762

GRIMLINGHAUSEN a vil. Rhineland Prussia, gov. of, and 4 m. S. Düsseldorf with a R. Catholic church, and several distilleries. Pop. 880

GRIMMA, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 17 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, near hall of same name, in a deep valley 1 bank Mulde, here crossed by a long and massive bridge. It is surrounded by walls with five gates, and consists generally

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of spacious streets, lined with wall-built houses. It contains five churches, the principal one a long and narrow structure without towers, in a kind of basket Gothic, with some tolerable sculptures a normal, and four other schools, one of them called the Landes or Pflanzenschule, with a library and some good collections and an old castle, once strongly fortified. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, calico, flax and starch, and tobacco pipes a blacklead, two printworks, several dye-works and mills, a trade in wine, fruit, and cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 5034. Area of halt, 129 geo. sq m. Pop. 35 877

GRIMMAR, or GRIMMAR a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 15 m. S. by W. Stralsund, cap. circle of same name, on a kind of peninsula, on the Trebel. It contains a church and a castle. Pop. in 1864 circle, 22,384.

GRIMOLDREY par. Eng. Lincoln 1793 m. Pop. 300 **GRIMSEY** (GEMAR) a part. bor. market to aid support, England, co. of, and 80 m. N.E. Lincoln, the E. terminus of the Lincolnshire and of the Manchester Sheffield and Lincoln

Railways on a plain, S. shore, and near the mouth of the estuary of the Humber. The principal streets extend along the W. side of the old haven or dock which is well built, simply supplied with water and gas but are indifferently drained. The houses are of brick, and mostly tiled but across the opening of the railways by which slate are brought the latter are now preferred for covering. The church is an ancient, spacious stone building of light and elegant appearance.

The other places of worship are one Wesleyan one Primitive Methodist and one Baptist chapel. There are a grammar preparatory and girls school, the last for the gratuitous education of freemen's children a mechanics institute, and some benefit societies. The new dock works comprise an area of about 150 ac. of land reclaimed from the sea the dock itself having a water area of upwards of 2 ac. including a timber-pond. The works are now completed and the dock was opened on March 23, 1852 with entrance from the Humber by two spacious locks the larger being 70 ft. wide, 200 long between gates, and capable of admitting the largest war-ships average depth on all at half tide, 16 to 17 ft. at three-quarters 20 to 22 ft. Cais are maintained and there are flour and saw mills.

The principal trade is in timber, coal, and salt. In the vicinity of the town are some remarkable natural springs, called blow wells, consisting of deep, wide circular pits in some of which the water rises to the surface only while in others they overflow copiously. Great Grimby returns a member to the House of Commons registered electors (1851) 624. Area of par. 2748 ac. P. 8860.

GRIMSEI, a mountain Switzerland Bernese Alps, of which it is one of the prize peaks situated on the front of Bern and Valais, about 15 m. W. of Mount Gothard not far from the source of the Rhine, composed chiefly of granite. A pass across it leads from Oberland in Bern, to Obergrünthal in Valais. The summit of the pass is 9400 ft. (see ALPS, p. 104) and nearly 1000 ft. below in a rocky hollow one of the dreariest spots imaginable, is a hospice, converted into a regular inn with about 40 beds, all of which, during the summer months, are usually occupied. Below the hospice is a black tarn or lake, which never freezes, heatless supplied by a warm spring. In 1799 a corps of Austrians encamped on the Grimsel and could not be dislodged still, by the treachery of a peasant, a path, leading to a commanding position in their rear was shown to the French. The whole corps perished by the sword, or in the chains of the rocks, where bones, weapons, and tattered clothes are still seen. To the W. of the hospice, the Aar has its sources in two enormous glaciers called the Ober and the Unter Aar Gletscher. In the centre of the latter rises the lofty Flunster-Ahorn and near the Schreckhorn also is conspicuous.

GRIMSTAD or GRIMSTAD a seaport, Norway on the Skagerrak, lat. 60° 50' N. lon. 18° 15' E. Christianized, 11 m. S.W. Arendal. It has a church two schools, and a sailing-bank carries on ship-building, 10 to 15 of the larger class being built annually. About 6000 tons of shipping are engaged in the foreign trade—the principal exports consisting of iron and wood. Pop. (1845) 719 — (Kraft's Handb.)

GRIMSTEAD (Wm) par. Eng. Wilt 1463 m. P. 367 **GRIMSTONE** three par. Eng. — 1, Leicester 930 m. Pop. 183 — 2, Norfolk; 4240 m. Pop. 1242 — 3, (York) York (R. Riding) 1850 m. Pop. 167

GRINDELWALD, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 66 m. S.E. Bern, in a valley of the same name, 2356 ft. above the sea, and in the vicinity of some of the most magnificent scenery. It consists of a large number of picturesque wooden cottages, scattered over the valley, the S. side of which is formed by three lofty mountains, the Elger (plain) Mettenberg (middle mountain), and Wetterhorn (weather or towered horn). Between these mountains, and on either side the Wetterhorn (the nearest mountain seen in the accompanying illustration), the Wetterhorn being the most distant, two immense glaciers, forming part of the great field

are built with raw brick, plastered with clay and cow-dung. Lime enters largely into the composition of the clay used, consequently the brick will not stand when burnt, but in the raw state it endures the weather well. The Grisons are a tribe of recent origin, descended from the Helvetians by Dutch fathers, inhabiting an undefined tract N. of the Oronce river about lat. 23° 51' lon. 24° E. They are indolent, apathetic, and content with little, but have made considerable progress in civilization and improvement. They are regular in their attendance at religious worship, and are distinguished by taste and skill in vocal music.

GRIS-NEZ (Gars) [anc. *Juncus promontorium*] a headland France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, being the nearest point of the French shore to that of Scheldt (S. Flanders). It has a revolving light, 195 ft. high; lat. 50° 52' 12" N. lon. 1° 35' 15" E. (n.)

GRISIGNANA a market in Austria, Myra, 34 m. S. Trieste, 1 bank Quatro. It stands in a district covered with vineyards, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1870.

GRISLEHAMN a small seaport, Sweden, 44 m. S. and 60 m. N. E. Stockholm, opposite to the island of Åland, to which there is here a regular ferry. The telegraph, communicating with Åland and Stockholm, has a station at Grislehamn.

GRISOLIA, a vil. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 28 m. N. W. Pae. Pop. 3000.

GRISOLLES a tn. France, Tarn-et-Garonne, 17 m. S.E. of Barrois, near the Garonne, on the site of an old Roman road. It has a small church of the 14th century and a saw-mill of entirely in the environs are several ancient farms. Pop. 1755.

GRISONS (Garmen, Grödenland or Bünden) the largest can. of Switzerland bounded N. by can. Glarus, St. Gall principally of Liechtenstein, and the Tyrol & the Tyrol & E. Lombardy & Lombardy and can. Tessin and W. can. Uri greatest length, E. to W. 50 m. greatest breadth, 50 m.; area, 2532 sq. m. Its limits are determined almost throughout by lofty mountain ranges, and a great part of the interior particularly toward the E. is covered by their ramifications, and reaching more than 90 peaks above 10000 ft. The valleys which lie between the ranges are generally narrow though in a few instances they attain a considerable breadth, as those of the upper and lower Rhodane. Only a small portion of the E. and S.E. of the canton belongs to the S. side of the great watershed of Europe and is delimited solely by the Inn, and by small affluents of the Adige and Adige. The boundary of this portion is determined, on the W. by a continuous mountain range, which runs from the S. a little E. of the Splügen, and stretches across the canton in a N. E. direction to the Tyrol. The rest of the Grisons W. of this range, amounting to at least two-thirds of the whole, belongs to the basin of the Rhine, whose head streams, the Vorder and the Hinter Rhine, which originate, with their affluents the Glarner, Albula, Pless, Langensart, &c. are the principal water-courses of the nation.

The lakes also are numerous, and many of them present scenery of the most magnificent description, but individually they are of limited extent. The most deserving of notice are those of the Sils, Silvaplana, St. Moritz, and Puschlav. The climate is much more diversified than is usual even in the Alpine districts of Switzerland. Often, after travelling for days over bleak and elevated tracts, where perpetual winter seems to reign, the traveller suddenly arrives at some deep valley where the air is not only mild, but may almost be said to be Italian. In the latter districts, situated at the height of nearly 6000 ft., the snow lasts to the end of May and in some years continues late into July, while in the lower valleys, situated on the S. slopes, the snow of the plough commences in the middle of February or beginning of March. In general, however, the plough has a very limited range, and the whole



THE GLACIERS OF GRINDELWALD.—From Hermann's Sketches in Switzerland

of ice which occupies a large portion of the highlands of the Bernese Alps, runs out and descends to the bottom of the valley below the level, and within a stone-throw of the village. In extent the Grindelwald glaciers are inferior only to the Mer-de-Glace of Chamouni; while in beauty they yield to none, being fringed by green pastures, and a graceful border of forest trees. The inhabitants are all employed in rearing cattle and making dairy produce. Pop. 2550.

GRINDON two pars. England.—1 Darham 4187 ac. Pop. 317.—2 Stafford 3229 ac. Pop. 351

GRINGLEY ON-THE-HILL, a vil. and par. England, Notts 4280 ac. Pop. 866

GRINDDALE, par. Eng. Cumberland; 890 ac. P. 95.

GRINSHILL, par. Eng. N. York 827 ac. T. op. 262

GRINSTEAD.—1 (East), A market in and par. Eng. land, co. Essex. The town 36 m. S. London, on an embankment on the road to Brighton is a regularly built, but contains many good houses, and a handsome church, with a finely proportioned tower. Two chapels for Dissenters, a fine quadrangular building, called Sea-view College founded in 1816, by Rev. John Duke of Devon, for 24 aged persons, of both sexes, and a free grammar school. Market on Thursday and several fairs annually. Area of par. 15,071 m. Pop. 8350.—2 (West) A par. England, co. Essex 6656 ac. Pop. 1252

GRINTON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding) 49,961 ac. Pop. 3224

GRION a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. 1 and, on a height above the Grisons, 3900 ft. above the sea, 97 m. S.E. of Le Locle. There is much fine scenery in the district, and in the vicinity is a remarkable rock, bearing a considerable resemblance to the human form, and known by the name of La Pierre du Sauvage. It forms the subject of a romance by Bridel. Pop. 498.

GRIGUA or KLAARWATER, a tn. S. Africa, Griqua country N. from the Gariep or Orange river about 510 m. N. E. Cape Town lat. 28° 50' S. lon. 24° 30' E., on the edge of an extensive basaltic plain, and at the foot of a range of low hills of siliceous nature, producing yellow ochre. It contains the homes of the missionaries and teachers, with schools a chapel and other buildings. Many of the houses

in voluntary pastoral, feeding large numbers of cattle and sheep, and producing much of the cattle dairy produce. In some of the lower districts not only cattle, but oxen are grown. Horses and mares, too, are cultivated to some extent; and, though fags and almost stunted maturity only on part of the Italian side of the mountains, cherries, apples, and chestnuts abound in many quarters. In a few spots a little indifferent wheat is produced. On the mountains, particularly in the N., are dense forests, of pine and birch. The mountain on the E. side of the canton is chiefly composed of argillaceous limestone, and in some places in the S. and near the source chiefly of primitive rocks. Minerals of value, particularly iron, occur in extensive seams, but are not worked. Considerable quantities of gold have been gathered at different times and in 1818 about 190 gold pieces were counted with the arms of the canton while plough of excellent quality fit for stannary might be obtained. The canton is not a great exporter of any consequence, but a considerable transit trade in exports between Italy and Germany. The principal exports are cattle and wool. The constitution is very democratical; the legislative power being lodged in a council elected by a universal suffrage, which includes all citizens who have attained the age of 17. The election is the 15th in the constitution (*sup. Coire*) and is divided into three principal parts, the *Landsgemeinde* (the *Gottesacker-Bund* subdivided into seven districts and the *Zehnerheute Bund*, subdivided into eleven districts. Both the *Colvisiano* and the *R. Catholice*

GRISTON per Eng Norfolk 1940 ac Pop. 208
GRITA (L) a v Venezuela, on river of same name,
prov. of, and 66 m. S W Merida greatly filled off since the
revolution. The river runs about 12 m. S E the town
flows N W and joins the Zula. Total census, about 80 m
GRITTLETON per Eng Wits 2040 ac. Pop. 372
GRIVEGHE a vil and com Belgium, prov. of and
about 3 m. S E. Lige, r bank Ourthe. It has extensive
manufacture of articles in iron, steam-engines, sails, copper-
ware and mineral works brick works, wire and falling
gear. Coal is struck in the vicinity. Pop. 2555

ON one of the smaller Grenadines, W Indies, Grenada and Carriacou; lat. 12° 15' N lon 61° 40' W. Abundant having no fresh water.

MALEIRAS, a lake, Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, lat. 5° 30' S. It is about 19 m. in circuit, of considerable depth, and well supplied with fish. The town of Ares stands on its shore, and it contains several islands, one of which was fortified by the Dutch.

GROATS, a small is. off the coast of Newfoundland
lat. (N point) $50^{\circ} 19' N$ lon. $55^{\circ} 30' W$ (n.)

GROEBENDONCK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov of and 18 m E. Antwerp on the Little Nethe. It has a salt refinery, a brewery ropeworks, several mills, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop 1099.

GRÖBMING a market in Austria, Styria, circle of and 40 m. N W Judenburg It contains a church, hospital, and workhouse, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 1000.

GROBOGAN a dist., isl. Java, with vi of same name, in the E. part of prov. SamKrang. It is hilly but fertile and has several volcanoes, among which is Padan, 4101 ft.

high The vulage lies at the junction of the Tjulorian with the Vilhomrui; lat. 6° 45' S. lon. 110° 45' E.

GROßZIG a tn. Germany Anhalt-Desern on the Fuhne,
15 m NNW Halle. It contains a church and an hospital
and has a brewery mill and four annual fairs. Pop. 1288

GROCHOW s vil Russian Poland, 5 m. E by S. Warsaw the scene of a combat between the Poles and Russians, February 19 and 21 1861

GRÖDE a vil Denmark, off W coast Schleswig, 10 m W Fredstadt, and about 8 m long by 1 m. broad

GRODEK, or GRONOK, two places, Austria, Galicia.—
 1 A tn circle of 18 m. S.W. Lemberg, situated partly
 on a height between two lakes, and partly on three small
 islands. It contains a Greek parish church and a synagogue,
 and is inhabited chiefly by German colonists, though a par-
 ticular quarter is allotted to the Jews, by whom a trade in
 flax is carried on. Pop. 3780. — 2 A market tn. circle of
 and 30 m. S.E. Czortkow at the confluence of the Seret
 with the Dniester. It contains a Russian church. P. 2800.

Waldmüller: Waldmüller's Alpine cornish $\text{E} = 8900$ m. The highest peaks are the Ebnau and the Knaus. The valleys of the Tyrol curls between about 15 m. E. Klaus. It stretches W. to E. about 13 m. and is hemmed in by mountains of dolomite which do not occur in any other part of the Alps and assume the most fantastic forms sometimes rising steeply starting up in promontories and needles like obelisks, and at others extending in serrated ridges, or opening into channelling toothed like the jaws of an alligator. Many well built villages are scattered over the valley occupied by about 3500 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in making the animal husbandry of the mountainous districts. All the products of maner age from the principal towns of Europe. The trade in them has been going steadily since 600 years ago.

[illegible]

ling and Narve. The climate is extremely rigorous in winter, and the snow is often deep and heavy. Horses, cattle, and sheep are raised in considerable numbers. The minerals, of which there are few examples of iron, limestone building stone, clay and saltpetre. The manufactures, not very extensive, consist chiefly of woollen stuffs, hats, and leather. The principal articles of exportation are grain cattle, wool, leather, hops honey and wax, sent chiefly to Memel Riga, and Koenigsberg. The inhabitants of the N. parts are of Lithuanian descent: the greater portion of the remainder are Esmanians, with about 74,000 Jews some Tartars, and German colonies. The prevailing religions are the Roman Catholic and Lutheran. Galesk and the R. of the Vistula is divided into eight dioceses. Principal towns, Grodno, the capital. Novogrodek, and Bismarck. Pop. 1,050,000. 925,000.

EIN WORT ZU DEN VERWANDTEN

GROEDE, a decayed vil Holland prov Zealand, 10 m. S.S.W. Middelburg. It has an old Calvinistic church, a small dissenting chapel, an Evangelical Lutheran and a R. Catholic church, and two schools. Limited manufacture of beer, and four corn-mills. Pop. 2469.

GROENVEDT, a vil Holland prov Zealand, 16 m. S.E. Goo, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. agricultural, 572.

GROENIA, shortened to *Grol* or *Grolle* (Latin, *Groen*) a m. Holland prov Gelderland, 19 m. S.E. N. Zutphen. It was formerly fortified, and a deep, broad ditch still surrounds it. It has a respectable townhouse standing in the marketplace, a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue. A Latin and a town school, and formerly there were two convents. Some cotton spinning and weaving are carried on, but the principal trade is in eggs, which is very extensive. There are six annual well-frequented cattle fairs. Pop. 1850.

GROENBEEK, a vil Holland prov Gelderland 6 m. S.E. Nijmegen, in a beautiful and elevated situation rendering the land in the immediate vicinity difficult to cultivate from want of water in dry seasons. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic Church and a school. Pop. 758.

GROENDE, a m. Hanover prov Lauenburg cap. bail. of same name, 1 hank Weser over which there is here a ferry 7 m. S.E. Hameln. It contains a castle and has a custom-house and building-dock. A battle was fought here in 1421. A monument marks the spot. Pop. in., 835 bail. 6566.

GROIST a vil, near Fontenay, dep Haute Savoie, 7 m. from Annecy. It has a parish church an old castle, once the property of St. Francis de Sales a trade in corn and fat cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1257.

GROITZSCH a m. Saxony circle of and 15 m. S. Leipzig. 1 hank Elster. It contains a castle, and has a spinning mill and two annual fairs. Pop. 2261.

GROIX **GROIX** or **GROIX**, an isl France, dep. Morbihan, about 3 m. off the coast, 87 m. W. Vannes. Lat. (light, which is 155 ft. high) 47° 55' 54" N. lon. 2° 59' 30" W. (s.) It is about 4 m. long, by 14 broad, rocky and mountainous, but with some fertile spots, on which wheat and lentils are grown. The population is mostly seafaring, and their chief occupation is fishing. Pop. 51,3.

GROMITZ, a small seaport, Denmark, Holsten, bail. of same on the shores of the Baltic, 24 m. N.E. Lubeck. It has a parish church, situated on a considerable height, and some coasting trade, but the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and agriculture. Pop. 1000.

GROMA, a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov of, and 20 m. N.E. Bergamo on an isolated height above 1 hank Berio, in the Val Seriana. It contains a parish church, and the remains of two strong castles, which figure in the early history of Italy and has steel works, and manufacture of cutlery. The sword-blades of Groma once competed with the best of those of Spain, but the manufacture has been extinct for more than a century. Pop. 769.

GRONAU—1 A m. Hanover prov Hildesheim cap. bail. of same name on a small mt. of the Leine opposite to the confluence of the Dep, 20 m. K. Hanover. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and old Dominican monastery now used as a prison. Pop. 1919. Area of bail. 40 gen. ac. Pop. 2842.—2 A m. Rhineish Prussia, gov. of and 29 m. N.W. Münster r. bank Rhine with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of linen a trade in cattle and horses, and two annual fairs. Pop. 993.

GROENVELD, a vil Holland, prov Limburg, 5 m. S.E. Maastricht, with a church and school, and an annual fair. Pop. 607.

GRONE, a m. Hanover prov Hildesheim, on a small stream of same name, at its confluence with the Leine, near Göttingen. It contains a parish church, and an old castle, formerly an imperial palace. Pop. 936.

GRONE, a river France, formed in the S. of dep. Seine-et-Lore by the union of two torrents which descend from the mountains of Banjoie. It flows westerly N. E., through a mountainous district, and joins r. bank Seine, about 5 m. below Chateau, after a course of about 40 m. A great number of paper-mills have been erected on its banks.

GROENBACH a market m. Hesse, circle Swabia, on the Aach 46 m. S.W. Augsburg. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a chapel, castle and hospital near

manufactures of flannel and calico, tile-works, an oil and other mills. The Kleverer baths are in the vicinity. Pop. 1712.

GRONINGEN the most N. E. prov of Holland; bounded, N. and N. E. by the North Sea and the estuary of the Ems, E. by Hanover, S. and S. W. by prov Drenthe, and W. by Friesland; extensive length, N. W. to S. E. about 50 m.; extreme breadth, in its N. part, S. W. to N. E. 84 m. area, 683 gen. ac. m. It is generally flat, and in some parts marshy; and is watered by the Emsa and the Aa, which enter it from Drenthe, and unite at the town of Groningen, and by other small streams, flowing to the Dollart, the Ems, and the North Sea; and it has numerous canals, among which are the Damsdierp, Hoensdorp, Boterdiep, &c. The soil is, in general, of clay and is very fertile so much so that the N. parts, where meadow and arable land alternate, are among the most densely populated in the kingdom. In the S. W. parts, considerable tracts have been cleared of turf and now are excellent arable and meadow lands. The horses of Groningen are of the Frisian race, and are somewhat sought after outside are extensively reared, and exported to the other provinces; and sheep and pigs are bred in considerable numbers. The principal crops are cereals and flaxseed, and the usual cereals and legumes, and potatoes various kinds of fruit are likewise successfully grown. The principal trade of the province is in horses, cattle, sheep, wool, pigs, pork, honey, wax, seeds, &c. Butter is imported from the Dutch islands, and mixed with Groningen butter and afterwards sent, by Brevoort, to Friesland. There are several extensive ship-building yards, and there are also distilleries of various kinds, tanneries, and saw oil falling and other mills manufactures of white linen &c. The inhabitants nearly all belong to the Calvinistic church. In 1849 there were 200 public schools in the province, attended by 22 216 pupils. Pop. (1850) 188,806.

GRONINGEN (Latin, *Gronovum* French *Gronde*) in Holland, cap. above prov., 92 m. N.E. Amsterdam, the junction of the Aa with the Houte, flowing here in a meandering, which is navigable for tolerably large vessels, and enables the town to carry on a direct maritime trade with various parts of Europe other canals communicate with Leeuwarden, Delfzijl, Wamchoten &c. It is pear-shaped, the broad end being E. and consists of the old town, within the lines of the former walls, now planted with trees and the new town, which forms extensive and well built suburbs. It has eight gates, a wall and regularly but not closely built; the town being bounded with numerous gardens and open spaces. It has straight, broad streets, traversed as usual by canals, whose banks are planted with trees, and which are crossed by elegant bridges. Nineteen of the seventy streets of which the town is composed, terminate in the two principal markets—the Great Market, called also *Breedmarkt* and the Fish-market, which lie close to each other and the former of which laid off in 1447 is the largest in the kingdom. Besides these markets the *Ossenmarkt* [Oxen market] is also very large and is surrounded by well-built houses; among which are conspicuous the academy printing-office and the deaf and dumb institution, of whose founder—Hend Daniel Groot, a French clergyman—it contains a noble statue, erected in 1829. The most important public building is the college in the townhall (Stadhuys) in the Brede-market, a large Gothic edifice, completed in 1610. The province-house (provincie-huis) used for the meetings of the provincial assembly, is a very old building besides which the stemp-house, courts of justice, civil and military prison, arsenal, work-house, butter-house, and corn exchange are all noteworthy of their kind. The Calvinists have five churches of which St. Martin's, a Gothic structure, with elegant lofty tower, is the finest in the town. There are also French, Baptist, Evangelical Lutheran, and R. Catholic churches, and a synagogue; and, prior to the Reformation, there were several monasteries and nunneries. The charitable and benevolent institutions are exceedingly numerous, and include the deaf and dumb institution, already alluded to, and founded in 1760; town and military hospital, and a large number of hospitals for the poor and for orphans, both under the local authorities, and under the different religious bodies. The principal educational institutions is the academy or high school, founded in 1614, and in 1849 attended by 216 students, of whom 109 were studying law 65 divinity, and 45 medicine connected with it are a botanical and an anatomical garden, school of anatomy,

hospital library museum of natural history earliest of agricultural implements and riding school. There are also a Latin school, an academy of art, architecture, mechanics, and naval tactics two towns, two more and numerous common schools and societies of natural history and of art. The manufactures of Groningen include wool-combing blue dyeing, small-shot founding, flax spinning and weaving tanning, brush, hat, rope, and cord making, printing, brewing, wine, gun-making, comp-bolling etc. Besides which, there are six ship-building yards, and all falling saw and other mills, in considerable numbers, driven both by wind and by steam. The grain trade is extensive; in some years Groningen being the greatest corn market in the kingdom. About 600 vessels arrive and leave the port annually. Pop. (1850) 33,683.

GROINGEVY a vil. in Prussia, prov. Silesia gov. of, and 90 m. S.E. Magdeburg on the Elbe. It is entered by three gates has two Protestant parish churches, two schools, a synagogue and hospital manufactures of paper two distilleries, numerous breweries, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2364.

GROINGUND a channel Denmark, separating the island of Falster on the E. from that of Moen, on the W. and giving a communication between the Baltic and the Great Belt. Its length is about 6 m., and its average breadth little more than 1 m. Two sandbanks at its E. end divide it into three channels, which, in their shallowest places will not float vessels drawing more than 12 ft. Owing to the strong current which runs through the Groingund, it very seldom freezes.

GROINGSPORT a fishing vil. and boat-guard station, Groningen, Down, at the S. side of the entrance to Helfort Bay, 10 m. N.W. Donaghadee. It has a good harbor for small craft and a small pier where the Duke of Schomberg landed with his army in 1690. Pop. 568.

GROINGE ET LA VIE (Great Island) anal. N. Ausier, a vil. of Carpentras, lat. (Central Hill) 18° 57' S. lon. 4° 45' E. (N.). Greatest length, N. to S. 45 m. average breadth, 25 to 30 m. It is of irregular form, its N. end terminating in three distinct peninsulas, while other two project E. and W. respectively from its S. extremity the latter terminating in a high rock, the former in a sandy hill. The coast at this end of the island is lined with sandy sterile hills. At many other points particularly N. and E. it is beset with craggy and rocky islands.

GROINGEBOEK a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland 3 m. W. Enkhuizen. It has a Calvinistic and a E. Catholic church, an orphan hospital and a school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in cheese and butter making. Pop. 1046.

GROINGEAST a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 12 m. W. Groningen. It is a scattered place, but shaded with trees, and agreeable, and has a Calvinistic church a school and an annual fair. Pop. 765.

GROINGELLO a vil. and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Novara, about 8 m. from Mortara, with two churches and an almshouse and a trade in corn, wine and silk. P. 2672.

GROINGELAND a vil. France dep. Moselle near Sarreguemines, with manufactures of cigar cases places and from furniture. Pop. 2124.

GROINGIO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy in the Val Sesia, prov. of, and 30 m. E.N.E. Sondrio l. bank Adda, crossed by a bridge. It stands in a narrow hollow in a mountainous country, and contains a parish and an auxiliary church and has numerous mills and an annual fair. Pop. 2127.

GROINGMONT a vil. and par. England co. Monmouth The Glamorg. 10 m. N. by W. Monmouth, consists of some scattered cottages, but was formerly a town of great importance. It contains a fine transept church and the remains of an old castle. Fairs are held several times annually. Area of par. 6833 ac. Pop. 684.

GROINGOTTO or **GROINGOTTO**, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy in the Val Sesia, prov. Sondrio l. bank Adda, about 3 m. below Groate and 6 m. N.N.E. Tirano. It has a parish and four auxiliary churches, and an annual fair. A wholesale market of 600 Italian Protestants was perpetrated here in 1680. Pop. 1651.

GROINGOUPA a vil. Bohemia, circle and 54 m. N.E. by W. Kladsko, in a mountainous district on the river in a deep valley of its own name. It has a parish church a school, four mills, and a limestone quarry. Near it are mines of copper and arsenic. Pop. 2446.

GROINGHEIM, a market in Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg circle Dieburg, with a Protestant parish church parsonage, and townships tile-works, two mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1493.

GROINGHREVEN, a m. in Maravia, circle and 18 m. W. N.W. Berlin. It is walled, has a parish church, a court-house, an hospital and six annual fairs. Pop. 3200.

GROINGHROCK, a peak North Alps. See ALPS, p. 102.

GROINGROTZWAR, a m. in Wurtemberg, circle Neckar bail. of and 5 m. from Marbach in the valley of the Bottwar. It contains a church and a Latin school. Pop. 2481.

GROINGISLE, an isl. U. States, Michigan, in Detroit river near its embouchure in Lake Erie. Length 6 m. breadth 1½ m. The soil is alluvial and remarkably fertile.

GROINGNEHRIG a m. in Germany Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt on the Banne, at its confluence with the Hebe, 8 m. S.W. Sondershausen. It contains a church, and has an oil and numerous other mills, and an annual fair. P. 805.

GROINGHAIN in Saxony. See HAIN.

GROINGHENDEN a m. Hesse-Darmstadt Oberhessen circle, and 4 m. S. Gießen. It has a Lutheran parish church a townships, and school; important dye-works, an oil and several other mills. Pop. 822.

GROINGHLEDE, a m. in Hesse-Cassel prov. of, and 5 m. N.W. Fulda, cap. bail. of same name l. bank Lahn. It contains a church and a chapel and has a salt spring, from which much salt is annually made. Two mills and an annual fair. Pop. of ta. 1567 of bail. 4079.

GROINGETO a city Tuscany cap. prov. of same name and one of a bishop 45 m. S.W. Siena, near the bank Ombrone. It is tolerably well built, surrounded by walls entered by two gates; and has a large and handsome square wide and well kept streets, a spacious cathedral parish church hospital municipal offices a barracks two convents, and in the centre of the square a colossal statue of Leopold II. Manufactures—silk and woollen fabrics, leather paper soap and glass. Pop. 2815.

GROINGE the PROVINCE, bounded N. by prov. Sumatra, E. and S.E. by the Papal States, and S.W. and W. by the Mediterranean area 1801 sq. m. includes the m. (Myrio) and is divided into 86 communes. It is hilly and well wooded towards the N. and N.E. but lowers down towards the coast, where it becomes marshy and presents numerous salt pools. Fine valleys are fertilized and watered by the Ombrone, Alligero, and Fiori. The climate is temperate and healthy except in the vicinity of the marshes. Besides cereals, oil and wine are produced, and silkworms reared. Manufactures unimportant. Pop. 67,639.

GROINGGERAU or **GERAC** a m. in Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg circle of same name on the Selzwarbach 16 m. S.W. Friedr. It is the seat of a law court and other public offices and contains an old church and an hospital. Pop. of ta. 1396 of circle, 87,107.

GROINGHSDORF a vil. Saxony circle Dresden, 8 m. from Pirna. It has a large and handsome parish church, and is one of the most important localities in Saxony for the manufacture of linen and ribbons. Pop. 8150.

GROINGWARDEIN or **WARZ VAAH** [Lutis, Vardesum] a m. in Hungary cap. of Bihar on the rapid Körös, 36 m. S.E. Debreczin in a beautiful but somewhat marshy and unhealthy plain. It consists of the town proper surrounded with walls and otherwise fortified; and of eight suburbs or rather distinct villages. It is tolerably well built. In the neighbourhood are several courts and public offices. It contains a E. Catholic cathedral, three other E. Catholic parishes, two Greek non-united and three Protestant churches a synagogue, several monasteries and nunneries, an ecclesiastical seminary gymnasium national school a courthouse, in which the county meetings are held; an orphan, and other hospitals and has extensive manufactures of earthenware a considerable trade, chiefly in wine and other agricultural produce a marble quarry and six large annual fairs. In the neighbourhood are thermal baths well-frequented. Pop. 19,700.

GROING per Eng. buffaloes 1571 ac. Pop. 568.

GROING several places, U. States—1. A vil. and township, New York. The vil. 163 m. W. by S. Albany contains two churches a flourishing academy and various manufacturing establishments. Pop. township 3658.—2. A township, Connecticut, 45 m. S.E. Hartford. It has a good harbour on Mytic river and several wharves and other

vines are owned in the township. Pop. 3963.—2. A township, Massachusetts, 88 m. N.W. Boston. It has paper factories, and a variety of mills. Pop. 2188.—4. A township, Vermont, 29 m. E. by S. Montpelier. Pop. 938.—5. A township, New Hampshire, 42 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 870.

GROTTA MINARDA a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 6 m. S.W. Ariano, near the bank Ufita. It has two schools, a convent, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2500.

GROTTAOLIE a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, 13 m. E. S. Salerno. It has a college and four convents. Pop. 6000. **GROTTAMARE** a tn. Italy, deleg. of and 14 m. S.E. Fermo, near the Adriatic. It contains a large square, and has manufactures of cream-of-tartar and hyacinths. Pop. about 4000.

GROTTAOLIE or **KAROTIA** a tn. Bohemia, circle Bannat, 1 bank Neisse, 60 m. N.E. Prague. It has a parish church school, and poorhouse, manufactures of linen and yarn a blacksmith, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1478.

GROTTA a tn. Sicily, dist. and 10 m. N.E. Girgenti. Near it sulphur is extensively obtained. Pop. 4470.

GROTTERIA a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra 1, dist. of and 7 m. N.E. Gerace, in a fertile valley covered with vineyards and oliveyards. It contains two parish churches. Pop. 4497.

GROTTKAU a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 28 m. W. N. W. Oppeln, cap. circle of same name. It is walled, has three gates, and three suburbs courts and offices for the circle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church two schools, an hospital infirmary and physicians and manufactures of vinegar potash, and tobacco the works, two mills, several dyeworks, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3083.—The district, watered by the Neisse and several smaller streams, has both good arable and pasture land area, 152 sq. m. Pop. 27 469.

GROTTOLA a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 30 m. S.E. Potenza. It has a college, a parish church and an annual fair. Pop. 2216.

GRÖTTINGEN—1. A tn. Württemberg circle Black Forest on the Aale, 10 m. N. N. E. Balingen. It is surrounded by lofty wooded hills, has a church with a fine tower and several monuments, and has a blacksmith. Pop. 7030.—2. A tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Pfalz, 4 m. E. Carlsruhe, with manufactures of sugar and metal buttons. Pop. 2061.

GROUW formerly **GROUW**, a vil. Holland prov. Friesland, 8 m. S. E. Leeuwarden nearly surrounded by water E. by lake Plik and N. and W. by the river Grouw. It has a Calvinistic and a Baptist church, a school, a weigh-house, a paved cattle-market trade in butter cheese, and grain cattle-breeding watch and rope making, and boat-building, sundry mills, and six saw-mills. Pop. 1428.

GROUVE two par. England.—1. Bucks 210 ac. P. 88.—2. Herts 1797 ac. Pop. 92.

GRUB two places, Switzerland.—1. A vil and par. com. of, and 10 m. N. E. Appenzel in a level and fertile valley with a parish church and parsonage, finely situated on a height, and has manufactures of linen. Pop. 934.—2. A vil and par., near St. Gallen, but near the former the two parishes forming the frontier of the two cantons. Pop. 606.

GRUBER a vil. duchy of Holstein, bail. Countess on the S. shore of the lake of same name, 83 m. N.E. Lübeck. It was once a place of more importance than at present, and had a castle, in which Count Gerard of Holstein resided. It contains a parish church and an hospital. Pop. 00.—The lake of Grube is about 4 m. long and varies much in breadth. It is very shallow and contains several small islands. It discharges itself into the Baltic by two outlets.

GRUBENHAGEN a principality Hanover landroter Hildesheim. It consists of three distinct parts—one on the W. enclosed between principality Göttingen, and the duchy of Brunswick another in the E. enclosed between the same duchy and Prussia a third and the third and largest, bounded N. by territory Kassel and Brunswick, E. Brunswick and Prussia Saxony S. Prussia Saxony and W. Göttingen area of the whole about 378 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous. In particular the second and third parts are covered by the Harz mountains, which have here, in the Achtermann one of their loftiest summits. The first, or

several considerable lakes are embraced among the extensive forests of the Harz. In one or two valleys, open to the E., and protected by lofty hills from the northern blasts, hops and tobacco are extensively grown, and in some other districts apples and cherries are so abundant as to be exported. Still on the whole, the quantity of good arable land is small and the quantity of corn grown is very limited. The minerals are valuable, and the working of them, and the cutting of timber in the forest, are the great sources of employment. Among the metals are gold silver copper lead, tin, and iron, and the quarries furnish in abundance, marble, alabaster and roofing slate. The principal manufactures are woollens, linens, and lace and, in addition to these articles, and the produce of the mines and forests, a considerable trade is carried on in cattle and dairy produce. The capital is Einbeck. Pop. 77,008.

GRUDEK, or **GRUDEK** a tn. Russia, gov. Polesia circle and 84 m. N. W. Kowno, on the Smocina. Pop. 3172. **GRUGLIANCO** a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy Piedmont div. and 5 m. W. Turin. It contains a number of beautiful villas, adorned with gardens, irrigated by a canal from the Dora Riparia a handsome parish church with some fine paintings a monastery with a church an old square tower and an hospital and has a trade in excellent silk produced within the district. Gruglianco was once strongly walled, and was considered as a kind of outer defence of Turin. Pop. 2074.

GRUBISAN a vil. France, dep. Aude, 6 m. S.E. Narbonne, on a small lake, about a mile from the sea-shore with some cottages and fishing trade. Pop. 2510.

GRULICH a tn. Bohemia, circle of and 41 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, on an elevated plain not far from the Schönbach in which the March has its source. It has a parish church, a courthouse, manufactures of woollen cloth, two mills, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. On the Muttitzberg in the vicinity there is a Servite monastery with a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. P. 3898.

GRUMBACH numerous places, Germany particularly—1. (Ober- und Nieder) a vil. Saxony circle Dresden, bail. Gröbischau. It has ironworks, and several stone quarries. Pop. 1462.—2. A vil. Rhineland Prussia, gov. Treves, bail. Wenden, on the Graa. It is the seat of a local court, and contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. In the vicinity are mines of iron copper and quartz silver. P. 587.

GRUMFELD-DEL-MORRA a vil. and com. Italy Lucania prov. of and 12 m. S.E. Bergamo on the S. slope of a hill covered with vineyards. It consists of a number of well-built, but somewhat scattered houses contains a large and handsome parish church, an hospital, and two old castles, and is famous for its wine. Pop. 1660.

GRUMO two tns. Naples.—1. Prov. of and 6 m. N. Naples with a church and two convents. Pop. 3000.—2. Prov. of and 12 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 1186.

GRUNA a vil. Saxony circle Zwilckau bail. Chemnitz. It contains several well-built houses, roofed with slates, and provided with lightning conductors, and a handsome turreted school-house, and has manufactures of silk and cotton hosiery, several large blacksmiths, quarries, saw and other mills. Pop. 2240.

GRUNAU-CAMPER, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Frankenstein, 7 bank Fouchsburg. It is a large and handsome church, built in the form of a cross, several mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 966.

GRUNBACH a vil. Württemberg, circle Jura, on the Rems, 50 m. S.W. Ellwangen. It contains a parish church. Much wine is grown in the district. Pop. 1898.

GRUNBERG a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, cap. circle of same name, 85 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. It is walled, has two suburbs, an old castle, church, an hospital, and manufactures of woollen goods a nursery the works, dyeworks, a trade in cattle and wool mills, and six annual fairs. Pop. 2439 circle 84,708.

GRUNBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 59 m. N. W. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, on the golden Lanza. It is walled, has four suburbs, several courts and public offices, a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, several schools, a townhouse, poor-house, house of correction infirmary hospital, and apothecary; important manu-

four annual fairs, chiefly for wool and cattle. Some indifferent wine is made, used chiefly for making vinegar. Pop. 40,682.

Area of abetal, 555 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1846) 49,579.

GRUND, a tn. Hanover principality Grubenhagen, dist. Hildesheim, at the foot of the Hildesheim and Dörmaggen. Near it are extensive mines. Pop. 1,416.

GRUNDINBURGH par Eng. Suffolk. 1897 sq. P. 801.

GRUNHAIN a tn. Saxony circle of, and 16 m. S.E. E. Zwickau, cap. bell. of same name, in a wooded district. It has a fine forest house, and some brewing, turf-cutting, and mining three annual fairs and a little trade. Pop. 1,666.

Area of bell. 64 geo. sq. m. Pop. 28,841.

GRUNHAINROSEN a tn. Saxony circle Zwickau, bell. Angersburg, on the Elbe, here crossed by a bridge. It has several mills, and extensive manufactures of wooden articles, many of which are exported to N. America. P. 1,076.

GRUNINGEN a tn. and par Switzerland, cant. of, and 19 m. S.E. Zürich, cap. bell. of same name. It was once surrounded by walls, though now open and is well built. It has a new parish church, and a castle situated on a command up height, but now converted into the persons' manufacture of cotton, and three large annual fairs. Pop. 1,598.

GRUNSFELD, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on a small affluent of the Moselle 10 m. S.W. Würzburg. It contains a parish church, and has fine large annual fairs. Much wine is grown in the district. Pop. 1,165.

GRUNSTADT a tn. Bavaria, Palatinat cap. can. of same name, r. bank Rhine, 10 m. S.W. Wiesbaden. It is the seat of the justice-of-peace court; contains a R. Catholic and two Protestant parish churches, a Latin school and two old houses, once the residence of the counts of Leiningen-Westerburg, and has manufactures of felt and stone-ware, and a corn wine, and cattle. Pop. tn. 3,523. can. 28,745.

GRUBACH or **GRUBACHAU** a market in Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 16 m. S.E. of Graz, with a parish church, a mill and four annual fairs. Pop. 1,117.

GRUBENIA, *See* GROMBIA.

GRUTLI [properly *Grutli*, a little meadow] a meadow Switzerland can Uri, about 2,000 ft. above sea-level on the E. slope of mount Seel, W. shore of upper lake Luzern, 7 m. N.W. Altorf. Here it is alleged the first three Swiss confederates, Walter Fürst of Uri, Werner Stammacher of Schwyz, and Arnold am der Halden of Unterwalden, met in 1307 and formed the first compact for the deliverance of their country from Austrian thridion. The compact was renewed in the same place in 1519, and again in 1718, by 860 deputies of the three original cantons.

GRUYERRE [German, *Greyer*] a vil. and par Switzerland, cant. of, and 16 m. S. Fribourg on a hill crowned by one of the oldest and best preserved feudal castles in the country. It contains a church and an hospital and gives its name to the well-known cheese, of which about 40,000 cwt. annually are made in the surrounding districts. Pop. 964.

GRYBOW a tn. Austria, Galizia, circle of, and 12 m. E.N.E. of Haidos, on the Raba. It contains a fine castle, and has 12 annual fairs. Pop. 1,400.

GREYF, a rapid streamlet Scotland, so Rendrew falling into the Black Cart near Paisley.

GRIG two vils. Switzerland can Bern.—1. A vil. about 22 m. S.E. Bern, near Interlaken, close under the lower precipitous Mithaghorn. Pop. par., 5,622.—2. A vil. in the upper Gsteig valley 89 m. S. Bern, with a manse, and so close under Mount Retschach, that the sun is seen for six weeks during winter.

GRIGALEIRA a small tn. La Plata, prov. of, and 95 m. N.W. Salta, near r. bank Jujuy.

GUACARA, a tn. Yucatan, prov. Carabobo, 10 m. E. Valencia, near W. end of Lake Tacarigua. Pop. 4,000.

GUACHINANGO a tn. Mexico, dep. Puebla, 103 m. N.E. Mexico, in the vicinity of which a large quantity of excellent vanilla is raised. Pop. about 8,000.

GUACHIPAS, or **GUACERRA**, a river La Plata, prov. Salta, rising in the Andes, near lat. 24° 30' S.; by 87° W. flows N. then E.N.E. and is joined by the Araya, 83 m. S. by E. Salta, and forms the main head stream of the Salado (salad sea). Course about 225 m. principal affluents, San Carlos and the Negro.

GUACUBA, or **EXOX**, a river New Granada, rising in the Sierra de Venetia, and, after a N.W. course of about 150 m., falling into Choco Bay Gulf of Darien.

GUADAJAZO, a river Spain, Andalucia. It is formed near Baza prov. Cordova, by a number of small streams proceeding from the sierras of Alcala-la-Real and Frigero, traverses the E. and central part of the prov. and about 8 m. S.W. the town of Cordova, joins L. bank Guadalquivir after a course of about 59 m. It abounds with fish, particularly eels.

GUADALAJARA, a prov. Spain, New Castile, bounded N. by provs. Segovia, Sorra, and Saragosa. E. Saragosa and Teruel, S. Caenno, and W. Madrid area, 7912 sq. m. The surface in the N. is mountainous and contains, particularly in the district of Atienza, some of the loftiest summits of the peninsula, and have their culminating point in the Pena de la Bodega. In the E. also, part of the province is covered by mountains belonging to the Iberian system. The greater part of the remaining surface consists of elevated plains. The principal rivers are the Tago in the E.E. the Tago and Hozar in the centre, and the Jarama in the W. The soil which is generally of good quality varies considerably in different districts. In those of Tamajon, it is well adapted for cereals, but not so well for the vine and olive. In the higher districts, covered by serras, pasture necessarily occupies the larger portion, and furnishes only occasional tracts for the plough. The district of Alcorra, the most fertile of all, contains, in abundance, all kinds of crops common to the latitude. Amongst cereals iron is particularly abundant, and has been worked from the earliest periods, as indicated by the extensive galleries left by the Romans in several quarters. Lead occurs in small quantities and there are some indications of coal. Both manufactures and trade, at one time of considerable importance, have much declined. For administrative purposes the province is divided into nine districts, of which Guadalajara is the capital. Pop. 199,746.

GUADALAJARA—1. A city Spain New Castile cap. above prov., 44 m. N.W. by E. Madrid. It has a large and has been worked from the earliest periods, as indicated by the extensive galleries left by the Romans in several quarters. Lead occurs in small quantities and there are some indications of coal. Both manufactures and trade, at one time of considerable importance, have much declined. For administrative purposes the province is divided into nine districts, of which Guadalajara is the capital. Pop. 199,746.

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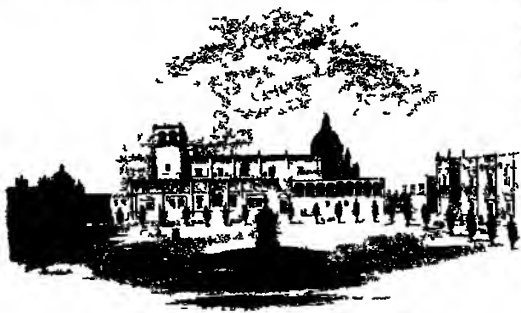
GUADALAJARA—14. A city Spain New Castile cap. above prov., 44 m. N.W. by E. Madrid. It has a large and has been worked from the earliest periods, as indicated by the extensive galleries left by the Romans in several quarters. Lead occurs in small quantities and there are some indications of coal. Both manufactures and trade, at one time of considerable importance, have much declined. For administrative purposes the province is divided into nine districts, of which Guadalajara is the capital. Pop. 199,746.

stream of water all round. Various trades are carried on here with success, particularly those of blacksmith, carpenter and silversmith. There are also manufacturers of shawls of striped calico, of paper and of a particular description of earthen-

N.E., and joins the bank Elvo, at Carpe, after a course of about 70 m. Its chief affluents are the Miraflores, Colorado, and Galles. GUADALOUPE-CALVO, a m. Mexico, prov. of, and 178 m. S.S.W. Chihuahua, in a mountainous district. It

derives its importance from the silver mines in its vicinity. The houses are covered with shingles, and the windows glazed in the English manner. Pop. 10,000.

GUADALQUIVIE (ana. Bética) one of the principal rivers of Spain. It drains all the N. portion of Andalusia, which it intersects N.E. to S.W. It originates in an offshoot of the Sierra Nevada, on the frontier of Murcia, and is rapidly increased by the accession of numerous streams from both sides. Its general course is N.E. to S.W. passing Andújar, Villafraña, Córdoba, and Sevilla where, becoming encumbered with alluvial deposits, and dividing into three branches, it forms the two islands of Isla Mayor and Isla Mayor covered with rich pastures, on which great numbers of horses and cattle are fed. The branches form a junction at the S. extremity of



PLAZA MAYOR, GUADALAXARA.—From Nishit, Voyage Pittoresque du Mexique.

ware, and great skill is displayed in leather working. The foreign trade of the place, now very trifling was formerly carried on through the port of San Blas, on the Pacific, but is now recovered to the superior harbours of Manzanillo and Acapulco. Guadalajara was founded in 1551, and in 1670 was created an episcopal city. Pop. estimated at 70,000.

GUADALAJARA dep., Mexico. See Jalisco.

GUADALCANAL, a m. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 46 m. N. Sevilla. It is, in general well built, has regular streets, and a spacious public square; three church as seven chapels, four convents, a hospital, storehouses, cemetery and some primary schools. Manufactures—leather, soap, hats, brandy wine and oil. Trade—gran, cattle, and fruits. In the environs, mines of silver were once wrought. Pop. 5486.

GUADALCANAL, an isl., one of the Solomon group at the N. entrance to Indispensable Strait. lat. 9° 59' S. lon. 160° 54' E. It is low and bordered with cocon trees, but the interior is mountainous.

GUADALETE, a river Spain, Andalusia. It rises in the Sierra del Pinar or San Cristobal, prov. Cadix, flows S. S.W. near the town of Bormes, and past that of Arcos, and falls into the Atlantic near Matagorda, 8 m. E. Cadix, after a course of about 90 m. Its affluents are, on the right, the Palado Gato and Tabañales and, on the left, the Comares, Magacena, and Alamillo. It is well supplied with fish. The famous battle which gave the Moors the ascendancy in Spain was fought on the banks, and bears the name of this river.

GUADALHORE, a river Spain, Andalusia, prov. Malaga. It rises on the frontier of prov. Granada, about 10 m. E. Antequera, flows S.W. and then S.E. and falls into the Mediterranean 6 m. S. by W. Malaga, after receiving numerous affluents. It propels numerous mills, is well stocked with fish and is much used for irrigation. Total course, about 80 m.

GUADALINAR, a river Spain, formed by the union of several small streams, near Villavieja, prov. Almería, New Castile, in the Sierra de Almería. It flows S.W., and joins the bank Guadalquivir about 15 m. N. Jaén, after a course of nearly 80 m. It is generally shallow and abounds with fish. Principal affluents, the Guadarrama and the Guadalema.

GUADALMEZ, a river Spain, which rises on the N. slope of the Sierra Morena, in the N.E. of prov. Córdoba, flows W., forming, for some time, the boundary between that prov. and Ciudad Real, and, after a course of about 50 m., joins the bank Jula. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Algodor and Valdegonzales and on the left, the Pedro Moro, Manchilla, Ojoceros, St. María, and Cereceda.

GUADALUPA, a river Spain, Aragon which rises near Villapalme de Pineros, prov. Teruel, flows first W., then

Isla Mayor and the united streams flowing S.S.W., falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary at the town of Huelva de Barrameda. Its whole course is 250 m. of which above 70 m. are navigable, commencing at Sevilla, to which, and occasionally for several miles beyond it, is the source of the tide in full. Its principal affluents are, on the R. bank the Guadalquivir Grande, Embalar, Escobar, Andalus, and Yegua and on the left, the Guadiana menor, Jandilla, Guadalupe, and Jaén and the Peñal de Porrena. The basin of the Guadalquivir about 800 m. long N.E. to S.W. by 125 m. broad is bounded E. by the Sierra of Huescar, Segura, and Alcaraz S. by the Sierras of the Alpujarras, including the Sierra Nevada and N. by the Sierra Morena, and the ocean continued W. from it, and forming on its N. side, the watershed of the Guadiana. In the upper part of its course the Guadalquivir flows through some very rugged and almost uninhabited districts; but, at Córdoba, begins to traverse a flat and fertile, though thinly peopled country. S. of Sevilla, where it forms the islands already mentioned the left branch flows along a strip of land called the Marisma, about 27 m. long, and 5 m. broad, a saline, noxious spot, almost abandoned as uninhabitable; the right branch strikes an equally desolate tract, extending over an area of 150 m. At certain seasons, swollen by melting snows and retarded in its course by high tides, this river often commits great ravages by inundation. It abounds with fish the taking of which gives employment to a considerable proportion of the persons who live on its banks.

GUADALUPE, an isl. Pacific Ocean, off the N. part of the peninsula of Lower California lat. 26° 54' N. lon. 118° 20' W. It is of volcanic origin, high, with steep shores on the Y and W. sides, and may be seen from a distance of 45 m. At N. S. and it is very barren but in the N. part, there are several fertile valleys. Wood and water may be obtained here, and goats are numerous.

GUADALUPE, a mountain-range, Spain, New Castile, belonging, according to Bruguiera's classification to the Cretaceous chain. It commences with the termination of the Sierra de Montaña and stretches first in a N.E. and then in an E. direction to the source of the Guadarrama, where it is succeeded by the mountains of Toledo. It forms part of the watershed between the basins of the Guadiana and the Tago. Its culminant point has a height of 5354 ft. and retains the snow for nine months. In certain exposures there is frost every night throughout the year.

GUADALUPE, a m. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 26 m. W. Toledo, on the E. slope of Monte Almaraz. It is poorly built; streets very irregular and so damp, as to render the ground floor of the houses uninhabitable. It has

a fine church belonging to the famous monastery of Geronimo, a grammar and a primary school, a townhouse, and prison, a few manufactures of linen leather and copper-ware several oil and flour mills, a weekly market, and an annual fair Pop. 8384.

GUADARRAMA, a river Spain, which rises in the sierra of same name, New Castile, prov. Madrid, flows S. through that prov. enters that of Toledo turns S.W. and joins r. bank Tago, 12 m. below the town of Toledo, after a course of above 70 m.

GUADARRAMA, a mountain-chain, Spain, forming part of the great central chain which separates Old from New Castile and is continued W. nearly to the coast. It stretches generally between N.E. and S.W., commencing where the Summo Sierra Iberica meets near a gorge traversed by the great road from Madrid to Burgos. Its culminating point has a height of 8943 ft. It is almost wholly composed of granite. Through a pass in it, called the Lion's Throat (4598 ft.), a road from Madrid to Burgos by way of Valladolid, passes.

GUADARRANQUE, a river Spain, which rises in a deep valley of the mountains of Alguazas a ramification of the Villanueva, New Castile, prov. Toledo, flows N. to S. and joins r. bank Guadiana, after a course of about 45 m. It has a shallow stream, which is often dry in summer.

GUADASUAR, a m. Spain prov. of and 20 m. S.W. Valencia. It is well built, has an ancient but large and handsome parish church, a primary school and a prison. Some trade in oil, fruit, and vegetable, and an annual fair. Pop. 993.

GUADELOUPE [Spanish *Guadalupe*] a gov. of the French W. Indies, including the isle of Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, les Saintes, Deslades or Deslades, and about two-thirds of Martinique. The island of Guadeloupe lies between 16° 47' and 16° 50' N. and 61° 10' and 61° 45' W. composed of two portions or distinct islands, separated by a strait of the sea called Riviere Salée (salt river) from 90 to 100 yards broad and navigable for small vessels. The W.

Lamentin, and Lesards, which are navigable for canoes. Grande-terre has only a few springs of brackish, undrinkable water. The climate is hot and unhealthy the mean temperature being 79° the ordinary extremes 71 and 91 and the greatest heat 160°, accompanied with a remarkably humid atmosphere. Hurricanes are frequent and destructive, but the earthquake of 1843 which completely destroyed the town of Point-à-Pitre, and partly ruined the colony was the first severe one known since the discovery of the island. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, covered with dense forests in the mountainous untilled parts, and with mangroves and mangrove trees on the marshy coast of Basse-terre. The produce is similar to that of the other W. Indian islands the Tahiti sugar-cane is the only kind cultivated. The chief articles of export, sent almost all to France, are sugar coffee, dye and cabinet woods, rum, tafia, cotton wool, muslin, hides, wreath-moss and preserves, copper tobacco &c. Imports, cotton manufactures hides, wheatmeal, salted butter cod fish olive oil wax candles, pottery glassware, salted meat, medicines, &c. The principal anchorages of Guadeloupe are the Bay of Mahaut and the roads of Basse-terre the latter in the S.W. part of the island, with the town of same name the capital and seat of government on the island. The anchorage here, however is unsuited and inconvenient, with a constant swell while the bottom at the edge is so steep, that at two cables length from the shore, there are from 80 to 100 fathoms water with mud-flooding holding ground. Grande-terre possesses two anchorages, that of Moule and Point-à-Pitre the latter at the S. entrance to the Riviere Salée, is esteemed one of the best in the Antilles and on it was situated the important town of St. Louis or Point-à-Pitre, which was destroyed by an earthquake February 5, 1843 on which occasion 4000 of the inhabitants perished.

Guadeloupe was first discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was thus named by him in honour of Sainte Marie de la Guadeloupe. It was taken possession of by the French in 1635 who kept it till 1759 when it was taken by the English.

It was subsequently captured and re-captured several times by these nations, and finally ceded to the French at the general peace in 1814. Pop. (1841) 131,163.

GUADIANA [ancient, *Guad*] a river Spain which rises in the tri-platano, New Castile, in the lagoons of Badajoz, in La Mancha, on the N. side of the sierra Alcornaca and flowing N.W. through a marshy country for about 10 m. is lost in Tameles among reeds and flags. About 13 m. further on it reappears at a place called Los Ojos [The Eyes] of Guadalupe, where it gushes forth in large boiling jets, and immediately forms a magnificent stream. It flows first N.W. and then circuitously S.W. till it reaches a point 7 m. S.W. of Ciudad-Real when it turns W.N.W. then S.W. into Extremadura and afterwards circuitously but directly almost due W. across that province, past the town of Merida, to that of Badajoz. Here it turns S.S.W. forming part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal, and passing the strong town of Jurmacha, proceeds in the same direction through Portugal, past Mourao,



and larger portion is Guadeloupe Proper divided into Basse-terre, and Capes-terre and is 27 m. long by about 16 m. broad. The E. portion, called Grande-terre, is nearly 30 m. long by 10 to 13 m. broad. Guadeloupe Proper is of volcanic formation, and is traversed N. to S. by a ridge of hills having a medium height of 2296 ft. The culminating points are La Bouffiere, an active volcano, 5108 ft. high. La Grande-Montagne, les Deux-Montagnes and le Pion-de-Bouillants, extinct volcanoes. Grande-terre, on the other hand, is generally flat, composed of sandstone and marine detritus, and nowhere rises higher than 116 ft. above the sea. Guadeloupe is watered by a number of small streams, running in deeply cut beds, but being dry in summer, the principal the Goyaves, Vol. I.

Mourao Mourao and Serpa till it reaches Merida in province Alentejo, when it turns first S.E. to Alentejo then almost due S. again forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal and falls into the Atlantic between the Portuguese town of Castro Marim and the Spanish town of Ayamonte. Its whole course is above 400 m. of which only 85 m. commencing at Merida, are navigable further progress being stopped by a cascade in a narrow channel, not many yards in width. The principal affluents are, on the right, the Gijgila, Bullana Valdehorros, and Rufael and on the W., the Assel, and Jahalon. Its basin, about 575 m. long, W.E. to S.W. and 125 m. broad lies between that of the Tago on the N., from which it is separated by the chain of moun-

tain which stretches across New Cattle and Entrepuente, and is then continued N.W. through Portugal, and from the banks of the Guadalupe to the S., by another mountain chain, in which the sierra Morana is most conspicuous. The upper part of its course is through a thinly peopled, mountainous, nearly desert, and the country in the lower part of its course, though greatly increased in fertility is generally flat, causing the current to be both sluggish and speedy. The water is said not to be drinkable, but it abounds with fish of large size, though often not of the finest quality.—*E. J. Moore*: A small affluent of the Guadalupe which it joins 25 m. N.E. of Jacon.

GUADIAIRO a river Spain, Andalusia, prov. Malaga, which rises on a slope of the sierra de Tolon flows S. passing through the town of Ronda, where it rushes impetuously along in a chasm, more than 800 ft. deep; and falls into the Mediterranean, about 10 m. N. Gibraltar after a course of about 60 m. Its chief affluents are the Jimena, on the right and the Gfual, on the left.

GUADIATO a river Spain, Andalusia, which rises to the N. of the hill of Caravaca, belonging to the sierra Morana, prov. Cordova flows through that province, in a stream remarkable for its tortuosity though generally in a S.E. direction, and joins the bank Guadalupe 2 m. E. Posadas, after a course of nearly 100 m.

GUADILLA, a river Spain which rises in the N.W. slope of the sierra de Albarracin, on the confines of New Castile in the N. of prov. Cuenca; flows S.E. past Priego and joins the bank Tago, after a course of 70 m. Its chief affluents, all on the left, are the Casera, and Hueta.

GUADIX [anc. Gec] a town Spain, Andalusia prov. of and 31 m. N.E. Granada, on the N. slope of the sierra Nevada, above a bank river of its own name. It is an ancient walled place, containing generally of indifferent houses, many of these lighted only by the door, and of ill-paved and ill-cleaned streets. It is surrounded by ancient walls, in the center of a bishop, said to have been the first erected in Spain, contains a cathedral a handsome structure partly Doric, and partly Corinthian, and other parish churches, one of them with three naves, a fine portal, and a tower a good coat house, a very indifferent prison, a duodecim seminary four primary schools, two universities, four suppressed monasteries, an hospital, occupying the buildings of a Jewish college; and an ancient castle, finely situated on a height, but almost in ruins and has manufactures of hamper goods, hats, earthenware, and salt-petre a trade in silk, wool, wax, cotton, corn, liquors, &c. two weekly markets, and a much-frequented fair which lasts eight days. Pop. 10,129

GUADUANA, a town New Granada, dep. Condummar, 50 m. N.W. Bogota, in a fertile valley near the bank Magdalena. Some of the streets are paved and in the public square are a church, some handsome buildings, and a fountain. It has some trade in the produce of its vicinity—rice, sugar coffee, and fruit. Coffee prevails here.

GUAHAN or GUAYAN an isl. Pacific, being the largest and most S. of the Mariana Archipelago. lat. (S. point) 13° 14' N. lon. 144° 45' E. (S. E.) It is about 100 m. in circumference, has several safe and commodious harbours, and contains the capital of the archipelago.

GUAHIRE, or SANTO AMANO an isl. Brazil off E. coast of prov. Rio Paulo, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It forms one side of the bay of Santos, on which the town of that name stands—the island of Enguaca, or Rio Vreosa, forming the other. It is about 16 m. long, by 12 m. broad, has some fertile land, but cultivation is much neglected. It contains no town, and has very few inhabitants.

GUANACACHE an isl. group, W. coast Patagonia lat. 47° 41' S. lon. 74° 56' W. (N.) composed of two principal islands, and many smaller islets—the watermarked called Byron Island, and the easternmost Wager Island. The trees are not of large growth in these islands, neither is the land thickly wooded but above the beach, and almost round the coast, there is a breastwork of jungle and underwood, from 50 to 100 yds. broad, and nearly impenetrable; beyond which is a great extent of clear but low and swampy ground. The two larger islands are separated from each other by Baudie's Passage about 3 m. wide, perfectly clear throughout its whole extent, but having some detached rocks at its N. entrance.

GUAILAS, or HUALLA, a prov. Peru, on the W. side of the Andes, about lat. 7° 30' S. length 120 m., breadth 90 m. watered by the Baita and other rivers, and yielding grain, fruit, and sugar; and pasture for sheep. The rich gold and copper mines are wrought but those of gold and silver appear to be exhausted. Pop. 40,822

GUATZABA an isl. off the N.E. coast Cuba; lat. 21° 55' N. lon. 77° 28' W. (N.) It is about 10 m. long, and about 3 m. to 4 m. broad.

GUAYAN a m. Central America, state of, and 98 m. N.E. E. Guatemala. Pop. 3000.

GUAYATIERI or GUAYAN a volcanic summit, in the W. Cordillera of the Peruvian Andes, 80 m. S.E. Arica elevation, 22,000 ft. above the sea.

GUAYCHOS, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 46 m. N.E. by E. Granada, tolerably well built, having two squares, clean and well-paved, though steep streets a parish church townhouse, prison, storehouse, cemetery and two public fountains. Manufactures:—linen, coarse cloth, soap, earthenware, hardware, wine, oil, and brandy Trade—grain, fruits, sugar, silk, and cattle. A large proportion of the people are engaged in fishing and curing fish. Pop. 2938.

GUALDO, a town Italy 22 m. N.E. of Perugia.

GUALLILLAS PASS, a passage of the W. chain of the Peruvian Andes 30 m. N.E. Tarma, crossed by the great commercial road leading from the port of Arica to La Paz, and the interior of Bolivia; elevation, 14,880 ft. above the sea.

GUALTIERI, a town Modena r bank Po, near the confluence of the Crostolo, 16 m. N.E. Parma. It has two annual fairs. Pop. 4150.

GUAMA, a river Brazil, which rises S.E. in prov. Para; flows first N. and then W. receives the Capim on its left bank, and about 40 m. below falls into the bay of Guajara, the town of Belém or Para.

GUAMACHUCCO, or GUAMACHUCCO a town Peru, sup. prov. same name, dep. of, and 66 m. N.E. Tumbaco, amidst the Andes, with a cold, disagreeable climate.—The province, 90 m. by 75 m., is traversed by the main chain of the Andes; sends its waters to the Marañon has a cold climate but yields maize, wheat, and cacao and pastures sheep, from whose wool domestic cloth is manufactured. P. 88,150

GUAMALIES, or HUAMALIES, a prov. Peru, W. side of the central ridge of the Andes, r bank Tanguayacu; length, 120 m. breadth, about 30 m. It yields grain, cacao, dyewoods, quinquina, pastures cattle and sheep has mercury and silver mines and the ruins of ancient Peruvian fortresses, temples, and palaces. Pop. 14,234

GUAMANGA or HUAMANGA a city Peru dep. Ayacucho sup. prov. of same name, is an extensive and beautiful plain 230 m. S.E. Lima. The houses are of stone with gardens attached and there are numerous avenues, adorned with rows of trees. The squares and public places are spacious and handsome. It has a splendid cathedral, two parochial churches, and a number of convents. It is the residence of an intendant, the seat of a bishop, and the seat of a university. Guamanga was founded by Pizarro, on the site of an Indian village of the same name. It is sometimes called San Juan de la Vittoria. Pop. 26,000.—The province, 279 m. N. to S. by 105 m. broad, is intersected by a ridge of the Andes, which divides it into two portions; one of which sends its waters to the Pacific, and the other through Amazon, to the Atlantic. It yields wheat, dragon's blood, and cinnamon; pastures numerous flocks of sheep; and has silver, lead, and salt mines. Pop. 111,600.

GUAMOX, a town New Granada, dep. Condummar, 30 m. N.E. Arequipa, on the Altiplano, much decayed, since the silver mines in the vicinity were exhausted.

GUAMOTE, a vil. Ecuador dep. of, and near Guayaquil, on an island formed by two rivers and surrounded by lofty mountains. In 1808 it was the scene of a terrible insurrection of the Indians against the Whites.

GUANABACOA, a town Cuba, jurisdiction of same name, 3 m. S.E. Havana, on the bay of Guanabacoa, which forms a part of the harbour of Havana. Pop. 6684.

GUANACACHE (Lagos de), an extensive and irregularly-shaped lake, La Plata, prov. San Juan, interspersed by lat. 61° 50' S., and by lon. 69° 40' W.; length, 28 m.; mean breadth, 15 m. It receives several rivers; of which the San

June and the Mondays are the most considerable. It is connected, on the E. side, by the Rio Cruces, with a large morass.

GUANACAS (PARANOME) a mountain-peak, S. American River Granada, at the sources of the Magdalena and Cauca, and at the junction of the E. W. and central Cordilleras of the Andes.

GUANAHANI or **CAY ISLAND** one of the Bahamas. See BAHAMAS (32).

GUANAJA, a Isl. Caribbean Sea. See BONAICO.

GUANAPAO a large river Venezuela, which rises S. Truxillo, under the name of Bocono flows S. then tortuously E. and joins the Portuguesa, on the r. bank; lat. 8° 19' N; lon. 68° 3' W.

GUANAPE, a port, Peru, prov. of and 30 m. S. Truxillo. It is unsafe, but little frequented. Off the port are several barren islets of same name.

GUANARE, a tn Venezuela, 45 m. S. E. Truxillo, on the Guzanaro. It has broad and straight streets well-built houses, a hospital, and a large parish church to which numerous pilgrims resort. A considerable trade is carried on in cattle and mules. Pop. 12,500.

GUANARITO a river Venezuela, which rises in the Sierra Moxas flows S. and then E. and joins the Portuguesa 153 m. S. W. Caracas.

GUANAXUATO or **GUAXUATO** a dep. Mexico (cap. same name) between lat. 20° 20' and 21° 44' N., lon. 98° 59' and 101° 47' W. bounded N. by the states of San Luis, Potosi, and Zacatecas W. by Jalisco S. Michoacan, and E. Queretaro. Area, 4118 sq. m. It is mountainous, and traversed S. E. to N. W. by the Cordillera of Anahuac, whose elevating point is 9711 ft. high. The only important river is the Rio Grande. Climate mild, and soil fertile but not easily cultivated, from scarcity of water. The mines of this dep. were once the richest in the world, yielding gold, silver, lead, iron, antimony, sulphur, cobalt, ochre, salts, crystals, borax, &c. From 1794 to 1815 the gold and silver mines produced on the average, 73 lbs. gold, and 29,369 lbs. silver annually. A falling-off took place after 1810, and in 1821 the produce was at the lowest. They subsequently increased rapidly and in 1833 the amount obtained was 80 lbs. gold, and 11,547 lbs. silver. The precious metals and spices form the chief exports of the state. Guanaxuato is the best peopled state in the Confederation. Pop. (1837) 500,000.

GUANAXUATO or **GUANAXUATO** a city Mexican Confederation cap. above dep. lat. 21° N. lon. 101° W. 160 m. N. W. Mexico singularly situated in a deep, narrow mountain

gorge, that no idea can be formed of the extent of the town but by ascending the heights by which it is overlooked. The houses, however, are in general well built particularly those belonging to the proprietors of the neighbouring mines, most of which are extremely handsome. But, though of hewn stone, a practice prevails of painting their fronts with the gayest colours—light green being the favourite—producing on effect more satisfactory than agreeable. It contains several elegant churches, numerous chapels, and other religious edifices. The Alhondra, a large square building, used as a public granary is a remarkable edifice.

Guanaxuato owes its existence and importance to the gold and silver mines in its vicinity the richest in Mexico. These mines yielded between the years 1779 and 1803, \$40,000,000 (\$9,000,000) in gold and silver or nearly \$5,000,000 (\$1,125,000) annually. The gold and silver comage of the mint of Guanaxuato in 1844 amounted to \$4,835,740 (\$1,048,041) being the highest of all the mints of the Mexican republic. There are some manufactures in the town of soap, woollen cloth, linen powder and tobacco also some tanneries. Guanaxuato was founded by the Spaniards in 1545 constituted a town in 1619 and invested with the privileges of a city in 1741. P. (1805) 70,800; (1835) 84,000.

GUANABAMBRA, a tn Ecuador near the frontier of Peru, 163 m. S. Cuenca, on the river of same name, near its source between 7000 ft. and 8000 ft. above the sea.—The river, rising in the E. slopes of the Andes flows S. then E. N. E. and after a course of 108 m. interrupted by numerous falls, joins the Morona 29 m. S. W. Juan de Bracamoros.

GUACABELICA, or **GUACABERICA** a tn. Peru dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov. of same name, 163 m. S. E. Lima, in a valley of the Andes. It is surrounded with rich mines of gold and silver situated at a high elevation the air is always extremely cold and penetrating. Pop. 5165.—The province, 144 m. by 102 m. is watered by the Janga and its affluents, and has several lakes. The climate is cold and the produce, maize, wheat and potatoes and excellent pastures, on which numerous cattle and sheep are fed—the latter yielding fine wool. There are mines of gold, silver mercury and copper. Pop. 80,900.

GUANDACOL, a fertile valley La Plata, dep. Rioja, between the Famatina mountains at the Andes lat. 29° 23' lon. 69° W.—A **VILLAGE** of same name lies in the centre of the valley.

GUANAYTO a river Venezuela dep. Apure. It rises on the E. side of the Sierra de Merida, 75 m. W. by S. Yaracay and joins the Apure, on the l. bank, after a S. E. course of about 160 m.

GUANO a tn Ecuador on a small river of same name to the right of the Andes 80 m. N. E. Guayaquil. Woollen stockings are extensively manufactured here.

GUANTA or **GUANTA** a tn Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov. of same name, 21 m. N. Guamanga, near the source of the Rio de San

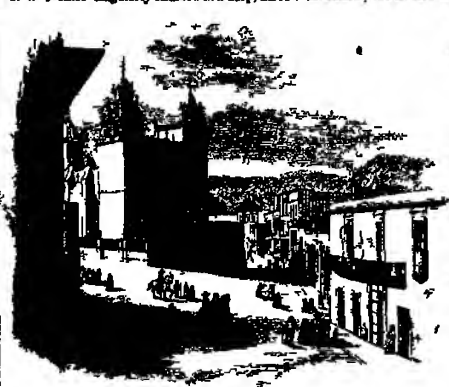
The province 180 m. by 54 m. is mountainous has a mild climate and yields sugar, fruits timber and medicinal plants. Salt and silver are mined. Pop. 27,837.

GUANTAJAYA a rich mining district of S. Peru in prov. Tarapaca (which see).

GUANTANAMO or **CUMBERLAND HARBOUR**, a spacious harbour S. coast Isl. Cuba 46 m. E. Santiago lat. (E. head) 19° 53' N. lon. 75° 12' W. It is wide at the entrance completely sheltered from all winds, and has within it numerous islands, affording safe and excellent harbours. It abounds in fish; but other provisions cannot be readily obtained.

GUANUCO or **GUANUCO**, a tn. Peru, 165 m. N. E. Lima, l. bank Huallaga formerly large and handsome, but now fallen into decay. There are here the ruins of some fine edifices, which belonged to the Incas.—The province, 80 m. by 80 m. has a mild and healthy climate & fertile, and yields in abundance grain, fruit, cotton, and cane. Pop. 16,836.

GUANZATE, a well-built vil. Austrian Italy prov. and 8 m. S. S. W. Cuneo with manufactures of silk. Pop. 1799.



PLAZA MAYOR, GUANAXUATO.—From Kuhn, Voyage Pittoresque au Mexique.

delta, 6017 ft. above the sea. It is formed of a number of villages, placed round the mines and being built on extremely uneven ground, the streets are very steep and so

GUAYEY or **RIO-GRANDE-DE-LA-PLATA** a river Bolivia which rises in the slopes of the Andes of Cochabamba about 30 m. N. W. Concepcion, flows S. E. till reaching the E. extremity of the mountain range, it turns N. and then flows N. W. receiving in its course numerous affluents, chiefly on its l. bank, and from the N. slopes of the Andes of Cochabamba, and ultimately joins the Mamore, in lat. 18° 30' S. lon. 64° 10' W. after a course of about 600 m.

GUAYEY means a vill. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, between the bay of Niteroi and the Serra das Orgas. It has a parish church, numerous distilleries of rum, and the works, and an important trade in timber which is floated down the smaller streams into the Graça-Morim, and thence transported in large barges to Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. 3000.

GUAYEY means **AGUAYE**, or **GUAYE**, a river Brazil prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the Serra das Orgas, flows S. S. W., and after a course of about 28 m. falls into the bay of Niteroi, or Rio-de-Janeiro, between the mouths of the Magé and Meteco. Its mouth is unobscured by shoals, so that large barges can enter and quit it at all times of the tide, or sail up it without interruption. For about 4 m.

GUAYEY, or **GUAYEY**, a river Brazil which rises in the Serra Agupé, a continuation of the Cordillera of Parana, between the sources of the Jaraca and the Jarra, prov. Mato Grosso. In lat. 16° 42' S., and commencing to a series of cascades, which follow in succession for nearly 30 m. first flows E. in a course nearly parallel to that of the Jarra, and then turning gradually round to the W., reaches the l. bank of Mato-Grosso, or Villa Bella. Here it turns N. N. W. and keeps the direction till it reaches lat. 18° 00' S. when it proceeds first almost due W., and then W. N. W., forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, and finally merges with the Mamore, in lat. 11° 54' S. in forming the Madeira. Its whole course is about 1000 m. and is much interrupted by numerous obstacles, several of which occur immediately before its junction with the Mamore. Its principal affluents on the left are the Yurda, Parana, Bauré, or Bauré, Itanema, or Tumbuco, and Ushu. On the right the affluents, though numerous, are individually insignificant. **GUAYEY** a river, La Plata, state Paraguay which rises in a branch of the Sierra Amambé, flows S. W. and joins the Parana 75 m. N. W. Concepcion, after a course of about 150 m.

GUAYEY a tn. and seaport, Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo on river of the same name, where it falls into the Atlantic, 30 m. S. Victoria. It is very poorly built, contains a parish church, and has a small port, much frequented by coasting vessels. Its principal trade is in cotton thread, timber and balsam of Peru, which are shipped for Rio-de-Janeiro. Both the town and district are rendered extremely unhealthy by extensive swamps and standing pools. Intermittent fevers annually carry off numbers of the inhabitants. The river rises in the Cordillera of Amoreira about 20 m. N. E. Remonte, takes an E. direction, forms in its course a number of lakes. Its mouth is narrow but deep and easily entered by coasters. Lacos proceed as far up as the Cordillera. The country on its banks is remarkably beautiful.

GUAYEY a tn. and seaport, Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo about 30 m. W. of the town of its name, in the Cordillera of Amoreira. On its slopes Peruvian balsam is gathered.

GUAYEY, a river Venezuela, dep. Cumana, formed by the union of several streams, which descend from the E. side of the Margarita mountains. It flows first S. E. and then N. E. and falls into the gulf of Paria, 98 m. S. E. Cumana, after a course of about 120 m. It receives several tributaries, and is navigable 50 m. from its mouth where the upper part of its course is obstructed by banks of mud.

GUAYEY, a tn. Brazil, prov. of and 300 m. S. W. São-Paulo, in the extensive plains of the same name, near the Iguaçu, and on the road from São-Paulo to prov. São-Paulo-de-Rio-Grande. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants cultivate the ground and rear cattle, but are much annoyed by the wild Indians in the neighbourhood.

GUAYEY, a vill and par. Brazil, prov. of and 80 m. S. S. W. Rio-de-Janeiro, near the bar of Guaratia, which forms the E. side of the bay of Angra-de-Rio. It contains a parish church, and a small harbour on the sea-coast, at which some export trade is carried on with Rio-de-Janeiro in the ordinary produce of the country. Pop. 4000.

GUARATINGUETA a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 120 m. N. W. São-Paulo, r. bank Paraíba. It is very poorly built of mud, but contains a parish church, and two chapels, and is the residence of a justice of the peace. Its situation on the road from São-Paulo to Rio-de-Janeiro, enables it to carry on a considerable trade in its cattle and swine and the ordinary agricultural produce. The district is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, sugar-cane, and coffee. At a short distance from the town is a chapel to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. of dist. 7000.

GUARATINGUETA or **VITAMORA** de São Lázaro, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 212 m. S. W. São-Paulo, near r. bank river or creek of same name, about 4 m. from the sea. It contains a parish church and has a port, which only wants good roads to it from the interior to become of considerable importance. Many of the inhabitants are employed in building boats and sawing timber. Much rice is grown in the district.

The river rises in a Serra lying parallel to the sea-coast, in the S. E. of the province, flows E. and falls into the Atlantic, about 4 m. below the town, after a course of about 30 m. of which about 8 m. are navigable for small vessels, and several more for canoes. The Guaratingueta is sometimes improperly called a bay.

GUARDA [anc. *Laevus Oppidum*] a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Rio, on an elevated plain on the bank of the Serra-da-Estrela, near the sources of the Mondego, 53 m. E. N. E. Coimbra. It is walled, and defended by a castle is a bishop's see, and has a handsome cathedral four parish churches, a college, a diocesan seminary, an episcopal palace of great size but inferior architecture, two convents, two hospitals, and an annual fair. Several severe struggles took place here between the English and French, in 1311-11. Pop. 3894.

GUARDIA MOTA a vill Italy Lombardy prov. of and 17 m. S. E. Lodi, near l. bank Po. The scene of a sanguinary battle in 1796. Pop. 2008.

GUARDIA VERDE a vill Italy Lombardy prov. Polesine l. bank Po 7 m. S. E. Rovigo with a parish church. P. 1700.

GUARDAFUI (Gara) or **RAJ JERADAFU** [anc. *Aradum-Fradafu*] the most E. point of Africa, at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf lat. 11° 50' N. lon. 41° 31' E. (e.) the extremity of the coast of Asia and Aden.

GUARDAMAR, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of and 18 m. S. S. W. Alicante, near r. bank Segura, 14 m. from the sea. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and overlooked by a hill on the summit of which stand the remains of a once strong and extensive castle. Most of the streets are wide and clean though unpaved, the houses tolerably well built, and the two squares spacious. It has a large church, two chapels, two schools, a townhouse, prison, 1 capital and store-house. Manufactures—linen, coarse cloth, woolen and oil. Trade—grain, fruit, cattle, and tanning and curing fish. Pop. 2237.

GUARDAVALE, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 27 m. S. Catanzaro. Pop. 3320.

GUARDIA, several places, Spain, particularly—1 (*Guarda la*) a tn. New Castile prov. of and 28 m. S. E. Toledo, near l. bank Tago; tolerably well built, and surrounded by old walls, flanked by towers. It has wide, clean paved, though steep streets, two principal and smaller squares, a parish church, four chapels, Latin and primary schools, a townhouse, prison, and two storehouses. Manufactures—linen, cloth, hats and serge, silk, tapestry, wax, wine, and oil. Trade—hemp, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 3118.—2 a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 5 m. S. by E. Jaen, near l. bank Jaen, on a rock, surrounded by the remains of an old fortress. It has clean, wide, well paved though in some cases steep streets; two squares a spacious and elegant church, a townhouse, prison, two schools, an hospital, and extensive storehouses. Linen, pottery, wax, and shoes, are manufactured, and there is some trade in grain, silk, and cattle. Pop. 1443.—3 a tn. and port, Galicia, prov. of, and 57 m. S. by W. Pontevedra, on the Atlantic. It is tolerably well built; has a church, several chapels, a townhall, prison, two schools, a custom-house, and convent. Woollen and pottery are manufactured. Pop. 2000.

GUARDIA, numerous places, Naples, particularly—1 (*Guarda*) a tn. prov. Basilicata, 6 m. W. Larino on a slope, above l. bank Effento. It contains the ruins of a bishop and a gymnasium, a mineral spring, and a fair which lasts two days. Pop. 1900.—2 (*Grado*) a tn. and com., prov.

Abasco-Olita, 12 m. S S.E. Olinda. It contains four parish churches and three convents. Pop 6388—S (Lombardi) A to prov Principado Uta, 3 m N.E. San Angelo-de Lombardi r bank Lombardi. Pop 3519.—A, (Bogio) A to prov Amato, 30 m S.E. Isera, a, on a slope of Mount Maiz. It contains a parish church, an abbey and an hospital. Pop 1418.—A, (San-Juan), or *Pala-Sol* A to prov. prov Toron 12 E. Laveron, 13 m E. Piedmonte cap, a considerable of same name. It contains several churches a convent and an hospital and has tanneries. Pop 4000

GUARDISTALLO a vil and con. 12000000. It is a mountainous country about 55 m. S Pisa. Its houses were much injured by an earthquake in 1846. It contains an old castle and has a trade in wine oil and cattle. Pop 1385

GUAREMA a to Spain, Estremadura, prov. of and about 40 m. S.E. Badajoz, in a plain at some distance from the Guadiana. It contains a parish church townhouse, prison school and old masonry and has several mills and distilleries, a trade in corn, a weekly market, and an annual fair which lasts three days. Pop 5278.

GUAREMA a vil and con. king of Italy Piedmont div. of, and 41 m. E Com on a hill 1 bank Tanaro. It has a handsome parish church, two monasteries with churches and a large and splendid palace several oilmills, a trade in corn and milk and a weekly market. Pop 2368

GUARICO a river Venezuela, dep. Caracas which runs S.E. Lake Valencia, flows chiefly S. and joins a branch of the Apure 12 m. E San Fernando after a course of about 240 m. Its principal affluent is the Urimao, which it receives on the left.

GUARISAMEY a mining in Mexico dep. and 70 m. Durango, situated in a deep warm valley in one of the best mining districts in Mexico. Pop. about 4000

GUARMEY a desert Peru, 150 m. N.W. Lima lat. 12° 5' S lon. 78° 15' W (n). The river lies about 3 m. N.E. from the anchorage, 1 bank, and near the mouth of river of some name but is nearly hidden by trees, which grow to the height of 30 ft. It has only one street, and contains about 500 or 600 inhabitants. The MARQUE is tolerable having good anchorages everywhere, in from 3½ to 10 fathoms over a fine sandy bottom. Fire-wood is the principal commodity here. Fresh provisions, vegetables and fruit, are also plentiful and abundant, but water is not to be depended on.

GUARO a to Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 20 m. W Malaga, in an exposed situation on a mountain slope, near the Grande. It is indifferently built has many unpaved streets, a parish church townhouse, prison and two primary schools a distillery several oil and flour mills, and a trade in sugar and agricultural produce. Pop 1189

GUARUCHIRI or **HUANCURIRI**, a to Peru, cap. prov. of same name, at the foot of the Andes 60 m. F Lima, the supplying of which with snow forms its principal trade. — The river, 153 m. by 42 m. slopes to the Pacific Ocean and is watered by the Rios, Caraballo, and Pasamayo climate rather cold, but in the valleys temperate soil good, and well cultivated—yielding grain and fruits. Silver antimony cobalt, and coal are found but not extensively wrought, from the difficulty of transport. Pop 14 024

GUACAMA a vil and con. New Granada, dep. Cacha, 128 m. W Popayan lat. 2° 30' N lon 78° 30' W

GUABE, an isl. Persian Gulf. See KERS

GUABILA or **San Juan** a vil. lat. 24° 15' N lon 101° 15' W, on a small height sloping down into a marshy plain. It has a parish church, adorned with marble and sculpture several minor churches, a monastery a handsome rectory and primary school; has a trade in corn wine, wool and cattle; and an annual fair. Pop 1807

GUANTALIA a to Italy, duchy of and 17 m. N.E. Parma, r bank Po. It has a castle, a cathedral eight other churches several charitable institutions, a number of schools, a public library containing 12 000 volumes and a printing establishment. In the place there is a good theatre, the town of Don Ferrante Gonzales is the only work of art in the town. Silk spinning is carried on here and silk stuffs and shawls are manufactured. There are three fairs during the year. It is a very primitive place, in which two physicians, two surgeons, and one midwife are paid out of the public funds to do all that is needful for all the members of the com-

munity —(Murray's *Handbook*) Rice is grown in the vicinity in great quantities. Pop 3000 to 3500

GUATAVITA, a small tn. and a lake New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca. The river 21 m. N.E. Bogota, before the Spanish conquest in 1587 was one of the richest and best fortified towns in America but since that period its importance has greatly declined. Pop. about 1200 —The lake, near the town, is about 9 m. long, very deep, extremely transparent, and surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. The Indians had one of their most celebrated temples on its banks and it is reported, that in honour of the god who was worshipped here treasures of immense value were regularly thrown into the lake. Attempts have repeatedly been made to drain it and a considerable amount of valuable articles has been found from time to time recovered from it.

GUATEMALA or **GUATEMALA** one of the states of the federal republic of Central America, having Yucatan and British Honduras, the Bay or Gulf of Honduras N the Pacific Ocean S. Honduras and Salvador E. and Mexico W lat. 13° 45' to 17° 45' N and lon 88° 10' to 93° 15' W greatest length, N.W. to S.E. about 300 m. breadth, about 180 m. area, 4490 geo sq m. The name was formerly applied to the whole confederation but is now restricted as above. It is divided into seven departments, each presided over by a corregidor—namely Guatemala, Retalhuleu, Quetzaltenango, Sacatepequez, Totonicapán, Vera Paz and Chiquimula.

The country is a branch of Central America, and is distinguished by a luxuriant and varied vegetation. The change of scene on entering the state of Guatemala, says Mr Dunlop, is very remarkable indeed it is a singular circumstance that nature, not man appears to have separated the different states of Central America, each of which is entirely of a different geological and physical character from the rest and the change from the great undulating hills of San Salvador to the wild precipitous mountains and rocks of Guatemala is most striking.

Guatemala is wholly mountainous the main chain of the continuation of the Andes traversing it S.E. to N.W. at no great distance from the Pacific, and sending off numerous branches towards the Atlantic thus forming a great many valleys, but including few plains. Along the main chain are a considerable number of volcanoes. All of them are near the Pacific and none of them are found in the interior. Six are said to be active—namely Amilpe 18 100 ft. Sapitlan 13,050 ft. Atitlan 12,500 ft. Agua, which sends forth torrents of water 15 000 ft.; Fuego and Pacaya. The state is well watered by numerous streams of which the Lacantun flows N.W. and forming part of the Mexican boundary and the Melaguna, and the Polochuc continued by the Dulce, both flowing E to the Bay of Honduras, and their tributaries, are the largest. But besides these there are many streams of comparatively short courses falling into the Pacific. There are, likewise, several lakes, the most important being Dulce, through which the greater part of the foreign trade is carried on Amatitlan and Atitlan (which see) and Peten near the frontiers of Yucatan in the little-known province of Vera Paz and about 30 m. long by 9 m. broad. On the table-land of which a considerable portion of the state is formed, the climate is mild and said greatly to resemble that of Yalenda, in Spain but in more elevated situations, the cold is intense. The soil generally is of great fertility producing maize and wheat of superior quality excellent rice, legumes, and vegetables and tropical fruits in great variety. But the want of enterprise in the people and the want of roads through the country are great drawbacks to agriculture. The most important produce, in a commercial view is cochineal the cultivation of which has of late years been rapidly increasing. The total amount of this article produced in the state was, for 1846, calculated to be 20 000 bales—a quantity greater than the entire annual consumption at that date. Cacao tobacco, sugar coffee vanilla, and cotton, are grown to a greater or less extent and also considerable quantities of indigo the silk-worm is cultivated and cotton-wool is obtained.

In the alto or N parts of the state considerable flocks of sheep are raised, the wool of which is manufactured by the natives into coarse twilled fabric, called geros, which, again,

is made into various articles of clothing including large plaids, called ponchos in which considerable taste is displayed.

The population of the state has been estimated at about 1,000,000 of which 800,000 are Indians, 150,000 mestizos, and between 7000 and 8000 whites. Other estimates make the total number only 600,000. The natives, of negro blood, are principally found on the N. E. coast, and in Amatlán. With exception of certain portions of the indigenous Indians, particularly those inhabiting the slope, or N. parts of Guatemala, the inhabitants of this state are characterized by all the vices that distinguish the general population of Central America—Indolence, gross immorality and an utter absence of all principle.—(Dunlop's Central America Daily's Central America Jour. Rep. Gen. Sec.)

GUATEMALA (SANTIAGO DE) or **NEW GUATEMALA**, a city Central America, cap. state of Guatemala. lat. 14° 36' N. lon. 90° 15' W. finally situated at the extremity of a plain, 20 m. in length, by 6 m. in breadth with a deep ravine on three sides. It lies 4572 ft. above the sea in the form of a quadrangle measuring about 1 m. each way and the streets are wide, straight, and clean, cross each other at right angles, and are all paved, and many have flagged footpaths. The houses have a mean appearance, being only one story in height, on account of the frequent earthquakes, with small grated windows. The city is amply supplied with water of excellent quality brought, by means of an aqueduct, from a distance of 12 m. The plaza, or market-place, in the centre of the city is a square of 150 yds on each side on one of which is the cathedral and archbishop's palace on the opposite side, the government-house, and some of the law courts on the third are the greenhouse, barracks, and some shops on the fourth a corridor full of shops, where the principal business of the city is done, and in the centre is an ornamental fountain. There are several other squares, each with its central fountain. The churches 24 in number are, some of them, good and massive buildings the cathedral already mentioned, being a neat, substantial structure, with a handsome facade, and a well proportioned, chaste interior. Other public buildings are—the University of San Carlos the Tridentine College the Hospital of San Juan, outside the city near the cemetery for public lavatories or washing-places, a circus for bull fights, &c., and a slaughter-house. At the S. end of the city a fort, mounting about 20 guns, has been erected but more for the purpose of overawing the inhabitants than of defense for it is commanded by a height, at no great distance. There are several private schools, and four or five printing offices and two weekly newspapers are published, and three almanacs are issued.

Provisions, vegetables, fruits, and all articles of ordinary consumption, are abundant and moderate while many descriptions of British manufactures can be had as cheap as in England. The number of shops exceed 300 but the principal trade of the place is carried on by 20 or 30 persons, called importing merchants who have correspondents in England, and various other countries of Europe.

In 1867 the imports were in value £218,914 and the exports £517,831. Among the exports were 40 tons, cochineal 8.5 tons, coffee and 47,064 hols. The cultivation of coffee is extending, and that of cotton has been attempted.

The inhabitants are represented as courteous, affable, and hospitable to strangers but are not much given to visiting each other. They have little desire for public amusements of any kind—almost their only recreation being their religious processions, which are frequent. On these occasions, the streets through which the processions pass are strewed with pine-leaves, and adorned with arches, decorated with evergreens and flowers. The building of the present city was commenced in the year 1778; three years after the earthquake of 1773, which nearly destroyed old Guatemala, the former capital. Pop. 35,000 to 40,000.—(Daily's Central America; Dunlop's Central America, &c.)

GUATEMALA (Old) [Spanish, *Antigua Guatemala*] a city Central America, the former cap. of the state of Guatemala, 10 m. S.W. the new city of same name, dep. Sacatepequez, close by the Volcane de Fuego and the Volcane de

Agua, in a valley, open to the S.W. but on all other sides enclosed by high mountains. It was founded by the Spanish conquerors in 1527 and continued to be the capital of the country till 1773 when it was nearly wholly destroyed by an earthquake being left, with exception of a few of the more substantial edifices, little better than a pile of rubbish. It covered an extent of 2000 yds. N. to S. and 2500 yds. E. to W. and had spacious regular, and generally parallel streets. A new town is now rising upon the site, on the plan, and built of the materials of the old. Prior to the earthquake, the population is alleged to have been 60,000. It is now about 3000.—(Daily's Central America.)

GUATULCO a sea-port, Mexico, dep. of and 110 m. S. E. Oaxaca, on the Pacific lat. 15° 44' 34" N. lon. 95° 10' W. (n.)

GUAURA, or **HUAURA**, a tn. Peru, interdependency of, and 73 m. N. N. W. Lima, on the Pacific, near a bank river of same name. It consists of one very long street, terminated by a bridge over the river and by a large tower defended by a redoubt. It has a church, a convent, and an hospital. The harbour is safe and commodious. In the environs are extensive salt-works, and some remains of ancient edifices.—The river runs on the W. side of the provincial chain of the Andes, flows S.W. and falls into the Pacific near the town, after a course of about 90 m.

GUAVERA, or **GUARIARA**, a large and navigable river New Granada, formed of several streams, which, rising in the mountains of Bogota, flow S.E. and unite about lat. 3° 47' N. lon. 73° 30' W. thence the united stream flows S.N.E. traversing the plains of San Juan, and after receiving numerous tributaries, joins the Orinoco, in lat. 4° N. lon. 65° 15' W.

GUAYAMA a tn. and port, Isl. Porto Rico, S. coast. In 1845 106 vessels, tonns. 12,692 entered and 110 vessels, tonns. 14,266, cleared. Exports—tobacco coffee, and sugar. Pop. 5400.

GUAYANA S. America. See **GUIANA**.

GUAYANILLA a seaport, Isl. Porto Rico, S. coast. In 1845, four vessels, tonns. 724, entered and 11 vessels, tonns. 1784, cleared.

GUAYAQUIL, a city and seaport, Ecuador dep. same name, on the Guayaquil here, about 2 m. wide lat. 3° 9' S. lon. 79° 58' W. It is divided into the old and new towns the former higher up the river than the latter and entirely occupied by the poorer classes. The framework of the houses is of wood they are generally of one story excepting in the principal street, where they are mostly of two; the ground-floor being divided into small shops, occupied by tradesmen of



GUAYAQUIL, ECUADORAL.—From Valdivia, Voyage around the Straits.

different kinds. Some of the buildings are rather handsome, particularly the custom-house. There are also a cathedral, three convents, a college, and an hospital, all respectable edifices. In hot weather the old town is filled with a pestilential effluvia, proceeding from the mud exposed to the action of the sun by the receding tide. This exhalation is the cause of malignant fevers, which render the city a terror to strangers,

and seriously affect the prosperity of the port. In the rainy season the streets are rendered impassable by accumulations of mud and water there being no drainage, as the town stands on a dead level. The unhealthiness of the place from these causes is increased by an extensive marsh situated behind it, and, to add to the discomfort attending on a residence in it, the houses are filled with noxious vapors, and the supply of potable water very deficient. Guayaquil is the only port in Ecuador. Its principal exports are cane and cotton. The number of vessels that entered in 1844 was 167 ton 14 718; value, \$209 108 64;—cleared, 167 value, \$196 194. 2a. European goods are imported in considerable quantities particularly liquors, and articles of consumption for the table, chiefly Spanish. Pop. 22,000.—The next structure, overlooking the province of Guayaquil and Manabí, area, 14,400 sq m, is for the most part level and has the Andes for its E. boundary. It is unhealthy but extremely fertile, and produces in abundance cane, cereals fruit, rice, cotton, and tobacco, while the forests furnish a variety of useful kinds of timber. Principal cities, Guayaquil and Puna. Pop. 80,000. GUAYAYULI (GULF OF) an inlet Ecuador part of its S. coast being the N.W. extremity of Peru Entrance about lat. 8° 10' S. lon. 80° 10' W. It is the largest inlet on the W. coast line of S. America Y of lat. 43° E. and extends inland upwards of 50 m. and is 12 m. wide at the principal entrance. At lat N. and S. divides into two narrow branches, which penetrate several miles into the land, being in part the estuaries of several united streams on one of which stands the city of Guayaquil. At the entrance of the gulf is the island of Puna, 800 m. long and about 8 m. wide.

GUAYMAS, a seaport Mexico, state Sonora and Cinaloa, S. shore Gulf of California, at the mouth of river of same name; lat. 27° 54' N. lon. 110° 59' W. (a). The harbor is one of the finest on the coast, being sheltered from all winds exceptable of accommodating 300 vessels. It is one of the principal depots for the commerce between Mexico and China. The houses of the town are mostly of mud but many of those of recent erection are of more durable materials, large and well built. Pop. 3000.

GUAYRA (LA) [French *La Guyre*] a tn and seaport, Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea; lat. 10° 38' 42" N. lon. 68° 56' 30" W. (a). 10 m. N. Caracas, closely surrounded by high mountains and rocks. The streets are narrow tortuous, and ill-paved, and the houses ill built. For nine months in the year the heat is excessive all day long to malignant and putrid fevers which render a residence here infinitely dangerous to strangers. It contains no public buildings worthy of notice. Being the principal port of the republic, its trade is extensive. Its chief exports are coffee cane, indigo, and hides, acaparrilla, &c. imports, British manufactured goods, provisions, wines, &c.

La Guayra is visited annually by about 180 vessels having an aggregate tonnage of 24 000 to 30 000 tons. Its merchants are chiefly representatives of houses in Caracas to which place the goods are despatched as soon as landed. Formerly this trade was carried on exclusively on the backs of mules by a road leading up the slopes of the Cordillera to a height of above 4000 feet above sea-level, where a plateau was reached on which cold and thick mist always prevail. The ascent required two hours and the descent one. Now the greater part of the transport is carried on in wheeled vehicles, which follow a longer route along a gentle slope to the capital.

The port is not a very good one being unsheltered from N. to E. and W. winds, and the continued E. breeze keeping the sea in a state of constant agitation. The holding ground however is good anchorage, from 6 to 30 fathoms, according to distance from the land. The town is defended by a fort, and several batteries judiciously planted along the shore. La Guayra was nearly destroyed, in 1812 by an earthquake. Pop. 3000.

GUAYTARA a river in the N. of Ecuador an affluent of the frontier river Puta, which it joins after a generally N.W. course of about 75 m.

GUAYTECAR a bay and group of isls off W. coast Patagonia. lat. 44° S. The islands which form the N. part of the Chonos Archipelago, are much frequented by seals.

GUBBIO (anc. *Agrynum*) a tn. Papal States, deleg. Urbino and Pesaro, 50 m. W. S.W. Ancona. It is a bishop's seat, has

a cathedral, six parish churches, 21 convents, and manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs. Pop. 4339.

GUBEN a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg gov. of and 78 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Lahn with the Moselle. It is walled has three suburbs four churches, a court-house, and gymnastic manufactures of woollen and linen cloth tobacco leather, iron, and earthenware; a building yard, walled mill some shipping trade, and a trade in wool, wine, fruit, and cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. (1848) 11 683.—The climate is flat wood wooded and watered, and produces much corn, and dispatches large numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine. Area, 327 sq m. Pop. 45 801.

GUCHILAQUE, a small tn. Mexico, dep. of and 90 m. S. Mexico 7000 ft. above the sea, on a mountain range of same name, forming a portion of the Cordillera of Anahuac.

GUIDEN or GUERARA a river Denmark W. Jutland formed by the junction of the Hammermølle-aa and the Steengard-aa, near Tørring ball Aarhus. It flows N.E. falls into the N.W. corner of Lake Mos. on issuing from which with its original volume much increased, it passes through a number of small lakes, flows N. and then N.E. passes Randers, and falls into the Randers-fjord after a course of about 80 m. Vessels drawing 7 f. come up to Randers, and large barges can proceed up much farther.

GUIDENSBURG a tn. Hesse-Cassel prov. Niederhessen 11 m. S.W. Cassel. It is walled contains a church hospital synagogue, and industrial school and has a trade in yarn. There is a colliery in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2097.

GLDOOK, a pass, Panama, 80 m. E. by N. Tehuacan one of the greatest leading into Mazandaran from the S. It is supposed by Barrow to be the *Pylas Caspas*, or the Caspian gates, through which Alexander the Great passed Darius.

GUEBWITZER a tn. France, dep. Haut Rhin 13 m. S.W. Colmar on the Lahn at the foot of the round topped mountain called the *balcon of Guebwiller*. It is well built, has two remarkable churches, one of which is of the 11th century manufactures of cloths woollens, ribbons cottons, plain and printed fine cotton yarn, sewing silk, enamels, and machines slate cherries, and a sugar refinery. Near it are coal mines and slate quarries. Pop. 3860.

GULGUETE VANGO a tn. Central America, Guatemala, dep. Totonicapan, 114 m. W.N.W. Guatemala in a valley near the source of the Selagua with a parish church. Pop. chiefly Indians, 1300.

GUENDERLAND a prov. Holland. See GUENDERLAND.

GUELDERS, a tn. Prussia. See GELDERN.

GULEA a tn. Algerian Sahara, 125 m. W.S.W. Gardania consisting of 200 well-built houses inclosed by a wall situated on a conical hill, and supposed to be constructed of stones hewn for a Roman city that occupied the same site. It has some trade and manufactures, and near it are rich date plantations.

GULLE a vil. W. Africa, Fouta-Djallon, 1 bank Senegal lat. 16° 18' N. lon. 12° 45' W. It is an extensive mart for millet.

GUELPH a tn and township, Upper Canada, Wellington dist. The town finely situated on the Space 38 m. N.W. Hamilton has a handsome jail and court house, and places of worship for Presbyterians, Episcopians British Wesleyans, Congregationalists and E. Catholics. Pop. 1240 chiefly English and Scotch township, 8400.

GUERANDE a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 42 m. W.N.W. Nantes on a vine covered slope. Though now 8 m. from the sea it once had a harbour and was a place of importance and strength. It has lofty walls, many towers, and a gloomy aspect and near it is a massive castle, formerly an other defence. It likewise has two well-manned hospitals, manufactures of linen cottons, and serge, and wool and cotton appliances. In the environs are salines, whence much fine salt is extracted. Pop. 2202.

GUERARA, a tn. Algerian Sahara, Oude of Wady Mech, 42 m. E. E. Gerdania. It is surrounded by a very high wall and entered by three gates. The gardens are remarkable for their extent and fertility. All the tribes of the desert frequent this place either to buy or sell horses, asses, sheep, ivory gold dust ostrich feathers, cotton silk, ordinary &c. brought chiefly from Tunis and Algiers. Pop. very considerable, said to be little inferior to that of Gardania.

GUERCHE (La) a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 24 m. E.S.E. Rennes, with a manufacture of bone-black, and a trade in electricity. Pop. 1984.

GUERMINO a vil. Italy, deleg. of, and 12 m. N. Francosca, r. ha Costa. Pop. 1160.

GUÉRET (France) a tn. France, dep. Creuse, 40 m. N.E. Limoges. It is tolerably well built, is the seat of a court of primary resort, possesses a communal college, and acquires of agriculture, natural history and antiquities; contains a handsome townhouse, a courthouse, library, prison, and hospital, and has a considerable trade in cattle and butter and numerous annual fairs. Pop. 3274.

GUERIGUY a vil. France, dep. Nivernais, 8 m. N.N.E. Nevers, on the Nivernais. Here are some State ironworks, for the manufacture of chain-ropes, &c. Pop. 1357.

GUERNSEY the second largest and most W. of the Channel Islands, lying off the N coast of France, from which it is about 25 m. distant, and from England about 68 m. lat. (S.W. point) 49° 27' N. lon. 2° 41' W. (N. It is of a triangular form, about 9 m. long and 8 to 4 m. broad. The N. part of the island is level, the S. more elevated, and intersected by numerous deep and narrow valleys, coast both and abrupt, some of the cliffs attaining a height of 370 ft. The island is almost entirely of granitic formation, the rocks are chiefly granite, granite, and scoria. The climate, though subject to frequent variations, is extremely healthy, snow is rare and frosts light, and of short continuance, mean winter temperature, about 41° 62° of summer 60°. During the spring E. winds prevail and W. during the rest of the year. The soil is fertile but, from the minute subdivision of property—almost every farmer being proprietor of the patch he cultivates, commonly varying from 5 to 12 acres—little improvement has been made in agriculture. Though the land under tillage is rapidly increasing and wheat is the crop most generally grown, yet the annual growth of wheat and of barley is far short of the consumption, and oats, beans, and rye are seldom raised. Many of the small proprietors who live near the coast combine the pursuits of fishermen and farmers, three or four clubbing in the ownership of a boat, and, while the husband on his return cultivates his ground, the wife carries the fish to market. But in most cases, the breeding of cattle and the dairy are the principal objects of attention and the butter made is highly esteemed. Flocks of good breeds and pigs are also reared, the latter attaining a great size. Long leaved trees are unknown, but a great part of the land is heavily burdened with a species of irremovable mortgage peculiar to the Channel Islands. The value of land is extremely high, a rent averaging from £5 to £7 per ac. The houses and cottages of the country people are generally neat and comfortable. The garden produce, including flowers, is remarkable for its variety and excellence; many beautiful plants, which require artificial heat in England, growing here in the open air. Pigs and peaches are abundant, melons also plentiful, but considered inferior to those of Jersey, and there are also extensive orchards, from the produce of which considerable quantities of cider are made, both for home consumption and for exportation. The principal articles of export are cider apples, potatoes, wine, and building-stones or granite, hardly a day passing without a vessel being despatched to London, laden with granite in a broken state for the repair of roads &c. while so many as 15 to 20 vessels are seen here have arrived in London in one day. The imports are wheat, flour, British manufactures, wine, sugar, coffee, &c.

The government of Guernsey as of the other islands, is in the hands of States; some members of which are named by the crown while others are chosen by the people, and others sit ex officio. Chances are determined by their own officers, but an appeal may be made to the sovereign in council. Neither parliament nor council however interferes on ordinary occasions with the internal regulations of the island. The legal institutions are a mixture of English with Norman law precedent, and custom. The language spoken in court is French. Juries are unknown. The States vote money for ordinary public expenses but new taxes must be sanctioned by the crown. The military government of the island is vested in a Lieutenant Governor who represents the sovereign in the Assembly of the States. The effective strength of the militia is about 2680 men, from 18 to 45

years of age, and is divided into four regiments and an artillery battalion.

The natives of Guernsey are a thrifty and saving people. The dialect of the island is the pure Norman of some centuries ago, but among the upper classes a knowledge of English is general. The principal place of education is Elizabeth College, at St. Peter's Fort, the capital, and only towns in the island. There is also a school in each of the ten parishes into which the island is divided. Pop. 29,767.

GUESTLING par Eng. Saxony, 8564 ac. Pop. 860.

GUESTWICK par Eng. Norfolk, 1648 ac. Pop. 323.

GUETARIA a tn and port, Spain, Biscay prov. Guipuzcoa, 15 m. N.W. Tolosa, on the Atlantic. It is indifferently built, partly surrounded by decayed walls, and has a Gothic church, municipal-house, prison, hospital, and school. Laborers are usually employed in fishing, and in weaving flannels and woollens. Pop. 1374.

GUFVO UFAS (VALLEY OF POISON) See JAVA, sec. Folsome.

GUGGIBERG a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. of and S.S.W. Bern, r. bank, Kalte Botten. It consists of the small village of Guggiberg containing the church and parsonage, and a great number of single houses, scattered over a very hilly district. In one of its valleys, on the N. side of the Gutzwiller where the Kalte Botten has its source, there is a sulphur spring, in high repute among the inhabitants. P. 3605.

GUGLIONE a tn. Württemberg, circle Neckar, lat. of, and 1 m. S.W. Bruchsal, 1. bank, Zaber. It has a court-house, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1440.

GUGLIONESE a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno 7 m. N. Larino. Pop. 2000.

GUAN an isl. N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrones, or Marianne group, lat. 17° 35' N. lon. 145° 53' E. It lies N. and S. 2½ m. long and is one of the highest in the group. There are two peaks on it, one of which is estimated at 3000 ft. To the S. and E. the slopes of the hills are extremely rapid, and the rock, which descends to the sea, is composed of lava. The high est point on the N. side is a vast crater whence smoke has been seen to issue. (Findlay's Directory for the Pacific Ocean.)

GUINIAU or GONIA, a tn. PRIMA, prov. Silesia, gov. of and 42 m. N.W. Breslau, cap. circle of same name on a height. It is surrounded by walls, is the seat of a court, and several public offices, contains two churches, and two chapels, several schools, an hospital, and infirmary, and has manufactures of linen and tobacco, numerous mills, a distillery, a trade in corn, garden produce and cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3779.—The district area 204 geo. sq. m. flat throughout, is watered by the Oder and Hartzsch, and has good arable and pasture land. Pop. 127.

GUIA a tn. Canary Islands, isl. Gran Canaria, 11 m. W. by W. Palma. It is well built, and possesses a church, several chapels, two schools, a town-hall, prison and cemetery. Manufactures—linen, cloth, basins, hats, and wine. Trade—grain, fruits and domestic cattle. Pop. 2294.

GUAGUAILA a vil. Buenos Aires, r. bank, San José, opposite Montevideo; lat. 14° 15' N.; lon. 32° 30' W. It is picturesquely situated on a mass of quartz rock, and its central part is surrounded by an earthen wall. The environs are adorned with trees, and with fine plantations of miller.

GUIANA GUYANA or **GUAYANA** a large territory S. America, extending between lat. 8° 40' N. and 5° 30' S.; and lon. 50° and 68° W. having the Atlantic and E. coasts of the Orinoco, N.; the rivers Negro and Amazon S.; the N. course of the Orinoco and the natural canal of Casiquiare W. and the Atlantic, E. This territory was divided into Brazilian or Portuguese Guiana, Venezuelan British, Dutch, and French Guiana; but the last three alone are now recognised under this name and so distinguished on our maps—the other two being absorbed by their respective countries. The three Guianas just alluded to are maritime territories lying contiguous to each other N.W. to S.E. in the order in which they are named.

GUIANA (BRITISH) one of the three portions of the above territory about 560 m. long, E. to N.W. and about 200 m. broad, having E. Dutch Guiana, W. Venezuela and Brazil N. and N.E. the Atlantic, and S. Brazil lat. 40° to 5° 40' N.; and lon. 57° to 61° W. Neither its W. nor S. limits, however, have been defined. Estimated area,

75,000 sq. m. Its coast line is about 200 m., extending from the river Courmay to the Punta Barina, about 100° W. It is divided into two countries—namely Berbice, and the united colonies of Demerara and Essequibo. The whole surface of the coast lands is on a level with the high-water of the sea. When drained, baked, and cultivated, they are useless and sink fully a foot below it in consequence of which, it becomes necessary to pay unending attention to the same and, to keep out the sea, otherwise great destruction and damage to the land ensues. Shallow, or muddy banks, stretch along the whole line of coast, and run several miles into the sea; they are in some parts dry in others covered with not more than from 8 to 4 ft. water. The entire absence of all landmarks on these flat and monotonous shores, renders it difficult for strange vessels to ascertain at what particular point of the coast they are. The level country extends from 10 m. to 40 m. inland when it is crossed by a range of sand hills, of low elevation, the highest not exceeding 200 ft. Behind these hills, the high land stretches out in level or undulating plains, rising here and there into eminences. Notwithstanding the general flatness of the country towards the coast, the interior is traversed, in various directions, by chains of mountains; few of them however of any great height. Of these mountains the Pacaraima range nearly in the centre of the country is the most remarkable and exhibits the loftiest elevations—the culminating point, called Roraima by the Indians, rising to a height of 7500 ft. above sea-level. This group extends about 25 m. N.W. and S.E., is composed in part, of sandstone, and presents a singular castellated appearance—the upper portions consisting of a perpendicular mural precipice 1500 ft. high down which magnificent cascades, of equal height, are seen descending. The other principal ranges are the Sierra Imatoca, in the N. part of the country, running also N.W. and S.E., parallel to the coast, at an average distance of 50 m. to 60 m., the Canaan or Conoon, and the Sierra Arenal—the last occupying the extreme S.E. corner of the territory forming its boundary in this direction. They are densely wooded, but do not reach a greater elevation than 4000 ft. The geological composition of the mountains of British Guiana is various. Some of them consist of granite, gneiss, and trappean rocks, and their different modifications; others, as mentioned above are of sandstone and others, again appear to be of white quartz which, from the quantity of the particles of silica they contain, shines like gold. Granite, however, is probably the prevailing formation particularly in the interior, many huge mountains, several thousand feet high, being wholly composed of this substance, frequently traversed by veins of quartz, and consequently almost destitute of vegetation. Some of the detached masses of granite present the most extraordinary forms; they are generally of a conical figure, and often of great height—others resemble of both cones and pyramids. Amongst the more remarkable of these is an isolated rock, called Arawak—(which see)—rising 1200 ft. above the sea. Another natural curiosity of this kind occurs at the outskirts of the Pacaraima mountains, about lat. 4° N. being a column of granite, in the form of the trunk of a decayed tree, about 50 ft. high. Rock crystals and red agate are met with; and very pure white clay is found in the Essequibo. The extensive flats along the shore are composed of alluvial soil and clay, resting upon granite. These alluvial flats are, in many instances, covered with a black vegetable matter the debris of numerous rivers.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are—the Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice the Courmay forming the boundary between British and Dutch Guiana. The first is situated about 10 m. W. from the Courmay river and is about 15 to 20 m. wide at its embouchure which is studded with several low beautifully-wooded islands. The Demerara is about 1½ m. wide at the mouth, and has a course of about 200 m. It is navigable by ships of burden for 100 m. up when the navigation is interrupted by obstacles and rapids. The Berbice river 75 m. S.E. the Demerara, is about 3 m. wide at the mouth. Moderately-sized ships can ascend as far as Fort Rouseau a distance of about 50 m., in a straight line, but vessels drawing not more than 13 or 14 ft. draught, it is said, sail 200 m. up. Above this, dangerous obstacles occur.

Climate.—Guiana has two dry and two wet seasons, each continuing for three months; the wet embraces the months of Oct. 2.

December, January and February—and then June, July and August; the dry the other months. The mean annual temperature is nearly 81° F. Violent thunder-storms occur at the change of the seasons, but hurricanes, so destructive in the W. Indies are unknown. In the dry seasons the climate is agreeable, and in the interior more healthy than in many parts of the W. Indies.

Soil, Agriculture, Vegetable Products, &c.—The soil is, in general, very fertile and that of Demerara, in particular, well adapted for the cultivation of the sugar-cane; but, in consequence of the numerous large open drains with which the land is intersected, and which have been rendered necessary by its being below the level of the sea, the plough cannot be used. Vegetation however is singularly vigorous and luxuriant in its forest trees, which cover about one-half its surface are of the most magnificent description, especially the mir-tree (*Mimosa excelsa*) described in attaining the height of 180 to 150 ft. and as appearing, at a distance, from its immense size, like hillsides clothed with vegetation. The timber of this tree is said to be equal to the oak of the E. Indies. Among the other principal trees are—the green heart (belonging to the family of the *Lawsonia*) the sawy (*Potes tuberculosa*) the bull-tree (*Licium balaia*) the so-called crab-wood (*Crotopha Gossweilii*) and purple-heart. Fruit-trees of various kinds also abound. Amongst the hardy exotics fruits are—the pineapple guava, the marmalade fruit, the anone, the sapotilla, and the Brazil and Scurviera nuts. The cabbage-tree is common and there are several varieties of palms. Medicinal plants also abound including ginseng, a species of *Ipomoea*, gentian and many others. Cultivation is chiefly limited to sugar coffee, yams, cassava, plantains, bananas, sweet potatoes, maize &c. There are many fibrous vegetables which afford substitutes for hemp and flax and in the forests drying woods, contained gum copal, and a multitude of other valuable and unknown vegetable products also abound. The flora is rich and varied, and includes the Victoria Regia, the largest of the water-lilies whose immense bright green leaves, and enormous white and pink flowers are to be seen floating on the reaches of some of the rivers.

Zoology.—The animals are those of tropical S. America generally—the jaguar, tapir, armadillo, agouti and bear sloth deer a great variety of monkeys, iguana large alligators, and turtles several kinds of parrots, macaws, and humming birds the flamingo, Manocory duck, toucan and spoonbill in the forests the vampire bat abounds. Snakes are numerous, and many of them poisonous and troublesome insects are almost intolerably plentiful as might be expected from the swampy nature of the coast districts. The rivers abound with a great variety of kinds of fish many of them highly prized for the table they include the allures, which often measure 12 ft. in length and weigh upwards of 2 cwt. The domestic animals are—horses, mules, dogs, goats, and fowls. Black cattle and horses are reared on the savannahs, but are little attended to.

Inhabitants.—The population of British Guiana is composed of aboriginal tribes, and of foreign settlers—Dutch, English, Europeans, Africans and their descendants. The principal tribes of the aborigines, now greatly reduced in numbers, are—the Arawaks, Accawals, Caribbees, Warrawos or Warraws, Mamunna, and Wapishanas the last are tall, fine-looking men with regular features, and large noses. The Arawaks living within the immediate vicinity of the plantations are the most civilized of all the tribes. They are of small stature, seldom exceeding 5 feet 4 inches in height, are stout and plump in proportion but not muscular. The Accawals are also of low stature and their skin of a deeper red than the Arawaks. They paint themselves with arecibo are quarrelsome warlike, capable of enduring considerable fatigue, and are said to be superior in courage to all the other nations, but are accused of being slothfully idle in their habits. They are, however, hospitable, and determined hunters. The Caribbees, who are rapidly decreasing, occupy the upper part of the rivers Essequibo and Courmay. They are brave, credulous, simple, and obstinate. Nothing seems to them in the way of food rats, frogs, toads, lizards, and insects being devoured indiscriminately. The Warrawos or Warraws inhabit the Pomeroon coast, and are mostly sailors and boat-builders, as which they excel. They

are said to be temperate, quarrelsome, improvident, and shifty in their persons they are only about 700 in number. The Maroons are a kind and amiable tribe and appear to be less indolent than the Indians generally they inhabit the



INDIANS OF GUIANA
From Selousburgh & Schomburgk's *Guiana*

vicinity of Parama, a village far into the interior. There are several other tribes in the interior of which little is known. None of those inhabiting the upper regions of the Essequibo are said to be cannibals. The accompanying illustration represents three young natives who were taken to England by Sir R. H. Schomburgk after his first journey through Guiana, and there educated for a time. They were quiet docile and obedient to their instructors, exhibiting different tastes and different degrees of aptitude. No 1 is a Marooning a Mousni the most intelligent of the three No 2 is a Marooning a Parviano, once a powerful chief, inhabiting the banks of the Rio Branco, and No 3 is a Marooning a Waran. One of them died, but the other two returned to Guiana and serving were afterwards very useful to Sir R. H. Schomburgk and his brother Richard on a subsequent journey from his knowledge of English Creole-Dutch and sundry native dialects.

Products, Commerce &c.—Sugar rum, coffee molasses, and hardwood form the principal articles of export. The exports for 1867 amounted to £1,365,946 and the imports to £1,107,161 both of them showing a decrease on preceding years. Cotton was also cultivated formerly to a great extent especially in Demerara, but is now nearly extinct in consequence of the paucity of labour. The cultivation of coffee has likewise shrunk greatly of late years molasses, rum, and sugar being now the principal articles exported. In 1867 899 vessels (of 1,40,014 tons) entered and 690 vessels (133,653 tons) cleared; being in each case a somewhat smaller number than in preceding years.

Government.—British Guiana has no legislative assembly or executive council but a court of policy consisting of 6 official members—namely, the governor the chief justice the attorney general the collector of customs the government secretary and five non-official members. The expenditure of the colony in 1862 amounted to £310,505 while the revenue produced only £282,584, the public debt, amounting to £263,700 paying £16,611 interest per annum.

Towns.—The principal towns are Georgetown, Demerara, and New Amsterdam, Berbice (both of which see).

History.—Guiana is said by some to have been discovered by Columbus on his third voyage, in 1498, others attribute the discovery to Vasco Nunes, in 1504. The first settlement was formed by the Dutch in 1680 on the river Pomeroon and called New Zealand whence they spread E. to the Essequibo and Demerara. In 1781 the colony was taken by Sir George Rodney but it was restored to the Dutch in 1785. In 1796 it surrendered to the British, and was again restored to the Dutch by the peace of Amiens 1801.

It was again taken by the British on the breaking out of the war in 1803, and has since remained in their possession. Pop. (1861), 155,026.

GUIANA (Dutch), or SURINAM, a Dutch colony S. America situated between English and French Guiana, having the former on the E., and the latter on the W., between lat. 1° 30' and 6° N. lon. 53° 30' and 67° 30' W. Its coast line extends from the river Corantia to the river Maroni. The length of the territory N to S, is 300 m., breadth, at the widest part, about 250 m.; but does not generally exceed 225 or 230 m. area about 38,500 sq. m. The general aspect of the country is the same with that of British Guiana above described—flat and swampy on the coast, and mountainous in the interior well watered by numerous streams, flowing generally S. to N. and of which the Surinam and its affluents, and the Paramaribo with its affluents, and the Coppename, are the chief. It has also a similarly warm moist climate, is very fertile and well cultivated resembling an extensive garden and yields similar products. On the E. bank of the Surinam river and about 10 m. from its mouth, is situated the capital of the settlement, Paramaribo a little N. from which is the fort of Zeelandia, where the governor resides and where also most of the government establishments are situated. The principal exports of the colony are sugar coffee, cotton molasses, and rum. Their value in the years 1808–1860 was as follows—

	1808.	1860.	1861.
Sugar	£210,430	£203,510	£230,838
C. 10m.	2,068	1,525	14,622
Coffee	3,123	13,440	1,211
Rum	77,397	8,300	12,404
Molasses	3,014	36,150	91,479

During the same years the value of the imports amounted to—

1808.	1860.	1861.
£264,068.	£237,317	£261,115

The Dutch government have recently emancipated their slaves in this territory but instead of compensation for the proprietors, the slaves remain under government labourers for a period of 12 years, and work without pay. The pop. amounted in 1863 to 49,132 besides about 1000 Indians, and 7000 Maroons fugitive slaves and their descendants. The government is vested in a governor-general and council **GUIANA (Fasson)** (French *Guyane Française*) a French colony S. America, the most E. division of Guiana, its coast line extending from the river Maroni, on the W. to the river Oyapock on the E. which separates it from Brazil a distance, in a straight line, of about 200 m. between lat. 2° and 6° N. and lon. 69° 35' and 64° 30' W. The greatest length of the colony N to S, is about 240 m. its greatest breadth about 220 m. area, 37,660 sq. m. This territory also resembles that of British Guiana in its physical features, climate and vegetable productions, with the addition, in the latter case, of pepper cloves cinnamon, nutmeg &c. The coast is low consisting of a flat alluvial tract, of great fertility in some places marshy and covered with thick forests of mangroves. The highlands in the interior—the soil consisting of clay mixed with granite sand—are also fertile, and the whole country is exceedingly well watered—the principal streams being the Mana, Surinam, Oyak and Approuague. The territory comprises the island of Cayenne (which see) celebrated for the description of pepper bearing that name. On this island is situated Cayenne (which see) the capital of the colony. The colony is divided into two districts Cayenne and Sinnamary and 14 communes or townships. The government is vested in a governor assisted by a privy council and colonial council of 16 members, elected by the colonists. The imports and exports in the years 1858–1861 were as follows—

	1858.	1860.	1861.
Imports.	£228,100	£260,020	£267,134
Exports.	— 51,519	— 75,621	— 51,976

The French first settled in Cayenne in the year 1763. In 1763 the French government, with the view of improving and otherwise increasing the importance of the colony sent out 19,000 emigrants but no arrangements having been made for their reception or subsequent disposal, they nearly

all perished from exposure to the climate, which was then extremely insalubrious. In 1809 the colony was captured by the united forces of the British and Portuguese, and restored to France at the peace of Paris, in 1814. Pop. (1861) 19,559.

GUANTIA, a river S America. See *Nasau* (Rio).
GUICOWAR, *Grawat*, or *BARODA* DOMINION, a state, *Zimboanga*, in its W portion, subsidiary to the British, and subordinate to the presidency of Bombay consisting of most part of the peninsula, and of some other detached portions of the province of Gujarat the whole between lat. 20° 40' and 24° N. and lon. 69° and 74° E. bounded, on the S.W., by the ocean N by the Gulf and Rann of Cutch and the territories of Odeypore &c. E. by some minor Rajpoot states and a part of the Bombay presidency which last surrounds the districts on the E. and N. of the Gulf of Cambay area of the Baroda territory or that immediately subject to the Guicowar 4400 sq m., but of the whole, including the dominions of the Kattywar and other tributary chiefs 29,400 sq m. The Sabarmaty Mithy, and Nerbada rivers, intersect it, flowing S. or W. to the Gulf of Cambay. It is one of the richest parts of India, and its salubrious position, with a long line of coast, is highly advantageous to its commerce. Cotton sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, oil pulses, flax, are principal crops in some parts are fine pasture lands and the E. districts in particular are productive of various kinds of grain, more of which is produced than required for home consumption. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos; but include many Mahomedans, and Parsees, with wild, aboriginal tribes the Jains a religious sect of W India, are here very numerous. Almost all the Hindoo castes are partially occupied in weaving and cotton fabric form, with corn and raw cotton the principal exports. *Cambray* and *Surat* Baruch, &c. in the British territories around its Gulf monopolize most of the foreign trade. The dynasty is Mahabati and the rise of the Guicowar was coincident with that of the Peshwa, in the Deccan a treaty was first entered into between him and the British in 1780 and in 1817 the Guicowar's dominions were enlarged, in consequence of the Peshwa's cession of his previous rights in Gujarat. In the same year the Guicowar agreed to maintain an armed force, subsidiary to the Anglo-Indian army and consisting of 4000 native infantry two regiments of cavalry and a company of European artillery and in 1829 his tribute to the British was fixed at eight lakhs of rupees (£80,000) annually Baroda is the capital and the seat of the British resident, who conducts all the foreign relations of the state. Other principal towns are Jeonagher Poorbunder Jafferabad Mallia, &c. in the peninsula of Gujarat. Pop. of the Baroda district 825,536 of the entire territory 3,182,900—(*Thyagomestras Survey of India Parliamentary Reports &c.*)

GUIDAKAR a vil W Africa, Walla, L bank Senegal lat. 16° 37' N. lon. 12° 43' W. It is inundated annually and, after the retreat of the waters, millet, sweet potatoes, and melons are successfully cultivated.

GUIDIZOLO a to Italy Lombardy prov of and 18 m N W by N Mantua, with manufactures of silk and bombazine. Pop. 3938.

GUIENNE, or *GUYENNE*, an anc prov France, cap. Bordeaux, comprising the Bordelais or Guienne proper, Bergerac, Quercy Bourgeois, Gasconne, Pays-de-Lauds, duchy of Albret, Basque country Armagnac, and Comminges. It belonged to the kings of England from 1152 till 1200 and from 1205 till 1453. From 1458 till 1472 it was an independent duchy but, at the latter date, it was incorporated with France. It is now partitioned among depts. Ariège Haute-Garonne, Gers, Haute-Pyrénées, Lot-et-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, Landes, Basses Pyrénées, Arveyres, Lot-et-Garonne, Gironde and Lot.

GUIERS, a small river France, formerly forming part of the boundary between France and Savoy, and now separating in part the French départements of Isère and Savoie. It is formed, near Les Echelles, by the union of the Guiers Vif and the Guiers Mort, which descend from the Grande-Charrière, flows N W past Pont-de-Beaufort and St Genix and after a course of about 50 m joins r bank Rhone, near St Didier.

GUILDEN, prov Ireland Waterford 8950 ac. Pop. 491
GUILDEN two pars Eng—1 (*Norfolk*, Cambridge 3500 ac Pop. 929—2 (*Shilton* Chester 831 ac. P. 221

GUILDFORD (EAT) par Eng. Sussex, 9480 ac. P. 187
GUILDFORD a tow and market in England, co. Surrey. The town stands on a declivity which slopes to the Wey, 39 m. S.W. London, at the junction of a branch of the S. Western with the Guildford and Reigate Railway. It is large, well built, and has altogether a substantial and thriving appearance. The streets, of which the principal one is very steep, are well paved and well lighted with gas supply of water abundant. The principal public buildings are the churches, of which there are three; an elegant county hall, guildhall, council chamber and corn market a county jail, with a house of correction, and extensive barracks a hospital theatre, and several schools and chapels. The churches are old, and one of them St Mary's, is a rude structure of chalk and flints. The other places of worship belong to Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends. There are several excellent free schools here, the principal of which is the grammar school, an ancient collegiate establishment, founded in 1609. There is also a blue coat school, and national and infant schools several almshouses, and other charities. An institution called the Guildford Institute, was formed, in 1844, by the junction of two literary and scientific societies previously existing. There is an iron foundry, and on the Wey are several corn and paper mills. The retail trade of the place is very considerable and steady. It has also some trade with London in corn, timber malt, &c. sent by the Wey. Near the town there is a good race-course, where a Queen's plate of 100 guineas is annually run by Guildford returns two members to the House of Commons Registered electors (1861), 356 Pop. (1841) 4074 (1851) 5740.

GUILDFORD a in W Australia, on the Swan River 7 m. N.E. Perth and 4 m. from the foot of the mountains on a high part of the alluvial flat fringing the river. **GUILDLUMFS** Latin *W. Guelm* a to France, dep. Alpes Maritimes 33 m. N.W. Nice, L bank here are crossed both by a stone and a wooden bridge. It contains two squares, one of them finely planted almshouse and the remains of an ancient fort and has a trade in corn, wine, and wool, and four annual fairs. There are some remarkable caves and cascades in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1851.

GUILLOTRE (L) a com. France, dep. Rhone L bank Rhone properly a suburb of Lyon and cap. of one of the six cantons into which it is town has been divided. It consists of one principal street, which is very long and as at minor streets, and is the seat of important manufactures. Pop. 9,843.

GUILLMI a vil and com Naples prov. Abruzzo Chieti, dist. of and 14 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 2004.

GUILLOM a small ri or Senegambia an affluent of the Senegal which it is to about 80 m below Kolda, after a course of between 80 and 90 m.

GUILSBOROUGH par Eng Northampton 3060 ac P. 928.

GUILSILLI D par Wales, Montgomery Pop. 2897

GUIMAR a in Canary Islands, Isl. Tenerife 20 m. S.W. Santa Cruz, in a fertile valley. It has a church four chapels a school, prison, four tan tannery manufactures of woollen linen, and cotton fabrics and a trade in grain, wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 2048.

GUIMARAE (S) (anc. *Gussumarus*) — 1 A fortified city Portugal prov. Minho, between the r. ar Vela and Sella 36 m. N.E. Oporto lat. 41° 24' N. lon. 8° 14' W. It stands on a gentle declivity is well built, has several good streets and public squares, a fine collegiate church and several other churches chapels, and hospitals; with many features of antiquity iron mines, paper cottons, then leather combings, &c. Guimarães has not sulphurous springs (temperature 164°) frequented from the excellent water. It is said to have been first founded about a.d. 500. In 1107 Henry of Burgundy made it the capital of the kingdom. At phones I and Pope St. Donatus were born here. Pop. 7210 — 2 A in Brazil prov. Maranhão N shore of the bay of Cama, 50 m. N.W. São Luis with a parish church, and a harbour which admits large vessels. Pop. 4100.

GUIMARAS, an Isl. Philippines, Sooloo Sea, between Iala, Pannay and Negros lat. (S. point) 10° 30' N. lon. 127° 20' E. about 80 m. long N.E. to S.W. and 11 m. broad.

GUINEA, a geographical division of W Africa the limits of which have not been precisely fixed. It may be taken, however as including the coast line between the

frontiers of Senegambia, at Cape Verde, lat. 10° 20' N., and Cape Negro, lat. 15° 41' S., or Cape Frio, lat. 18° 33' S. It is divided into two districts, lying N. and S. of Cape Lopez, lat. 0° 30' S., the former called N. or Upper Guinea, includes Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Gambia, Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone, the latter called S. or Lower Guinea, includes Congo, Angola, and Benguela.

GUINEA (GULF OF), that portion of the Atlantic Ocean which washes the shores of Upper Guinea, between Cape Palmas, lat. 4° 22' N. lon. 7° 45' 15' W. and Cape Lopez, lat. 0° 30' S. lon. 8° 45' E. and including the Bights of Benue and Biafra. The Guinea current flows into this gulf from Cape Palmas, almost of which, and near the land it has a velocity of 2 m. an hour. It is lost in the Bight of Biafra, near Prince's Island lon. 7° E. The islands of Fernando Po, Principe, and St. Thomas, are the only ones of consequence within this gulf.

GUINEA (New) Isl. Pacific Ocean. See **PAPUA GUINEA COMPANY**.—A N. to. W. Africa, Old Calendar. River about lat. 6° 50' N. lon. 8° 50' E. Pop. about 5000.—3. (Liberia) A N. to. W. Africa, Old Calendar. River about lat. 5° 45' N. lon. 8° 50' E. Pop. about 1500.

GUINES (Lath. Guinea) in France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, in a marshy district, 6 m. S. by W. Calais on the coast which terminates at this town. It is an ancient place, and was once strongly fortified. It has manufactures of lace, earthenware, and refined wax. Some tanneries, breweries, and saltworks; a trade in corn, fax, cattle, poultry, timber and the coal which is worked in the vicinity and four annual fairs. Pop. 3744.

GUINIGAMA in France, dep. Côte du Nord, pretty regularly situated on the Treux, in the midst of fertile meadows 19 m. W. N. W. St. Bréneux. It is an ancient place and was once surrounded by walls, of which part still exists. It has a court of primary resort, and an agricultural society a parish church, partly Gothic, with a tower and spire and a handsome trades hall with a fine fountain in front of it. Manufactures of linen thread and hats, several tanneries, a trade in these articles of manufacture, and in wine and spirits and numerous fairs. Pop. 5787.

GUIONA mountains. See **GUINEA** page 1125.

GUINÉ, COCOT, one of the three Bauges prov. in Spain bounded, N. by the Bay of Biscay N. E. Navarre, from which it is separated by the Bidasoa E. and S. E. Navarre, S. Alava, and W. Biscay area, about 800 sq. m. The coast is bold and rocky but so much indented that it counts no fewer than nine harbours, though none of them are important. The interior is generally mountainous, the Cantabrian Mountains, a continuation of the Pyrenees, bounding it on the N., and covering it with its ramifications. The streams are numerous, but not one of them is navigable. They all fall into the Bay of Biscay. The climate, though moist, is mild, pleasant, and healthy and the inhabitants often live to a great age. From the nature of the surface, agricultural labours are carried on with considerable difficulty but the soil particularly in the lower valleys, is very fertile, and is cultivated with much industry. The produce in grain however falls considerably short of the consumption. The chief riches of the province are in its minerals particularly iron of excellent quality and its woods, which are largely used in smelting it. The other minerals of value are argilliferous lead, copper, marble and gypsum. Fish abound on the coast, and the fisheries supply a considerable number of the inhabitants. The principal manufactures are iron, and the articles made from it. These also, with extracts of home growth, and wool derived from the neighbouring provinces, constitute almost the only exports. The inhabitants possess the fine physical forms, simplicity of manners, and bold manly spirit, for which the Bauges are generally distinguished. It is divided into four districts—Aspe, San Sebastian, Tolosa (the capital) and Vergara. Pop. 141,755.

GUJARA a maritime N. W. coast, prov. of, and 124 m. E. by N. Candia, on the Gulf of Persia. It is inhabited by French and Spanish refugees from the island of Trinidad, and is a place of considerable trade. 267 vessels, tonn. 4212 entered and 617 tons 3790 cleared in 1847.

GUJERAT (Lath. a market N. and par. England, on York, N. Riding). The town 40 m. N. York, is beautifully

situated in a narrow but fertile valley, extending along the town. It is chiefly of one broad main street, houses generally neat and substantial and many of them of two stories. It has a handsome townhall, a church, and places of worship for Independents, Methodists, and Friends; a free grammar and endowed school, and an hospital for old men and women. The first almshouse in the kingdom were established here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Thomas Chaloner. Area of par. 10,867 ac. Pop. 1206.

GUIRE, a to. France, dep. Aisne beautifully situated, 1 bank Oise, and traversed by a canal 13 m. W. N. W. Vermin. It is nearly in the form of a triangle, and as walled, and otherwise defended to us to rank as a fortress of the third class. It contains two churches, an hospital and the remains of an old castle and has manufactures of linen, brickwork, tanneries, oil and cotton mills, a trade in spun hemp, fax, and brandy weekly markets and eight annual fairs. Guise figures much in the early wars of France. P. n. 9347.

GUISELEY par. Eng. York (W. Riding) 8719 ac. Pop. 14,017.

GUISENA (anc. Guesu) in Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 30 m. N. E. Barcelona regularly built and having an ancient collegiate church an episcopal palace, and a seat for public offices, and two primary schools. a trade in corn, wax, and fruit, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1559.

GUIST par. F. g. Norfolk 1674 ac. Pop. 368.

GUIXAR a lake, Central America San Salvador between the villages Metajia and Ometza. It receives the Millan and several other rivers and discharges its surplus water by the Lempita into the Pacific. It is about 60 m. in circuit and in the middle is a large island, abounding in game, and containing the ruins of a considerable town.

GUIXOLS (Lath. EXARON) a to. Spain, Spain Catalonia prov. and 18 m. S. E. Girona, on the Mediterranean, with wide and straight streets. It has a parish church, several schools, a town-hall, prison, hospital, cemetery and various convents manufactures of linen, woolen and hempen fabrics, soap, coars, earthenware, glass, wine, and oil and a trade in grain and corn, much reduced of late years. Pop. 5487.

GUJAN a vil. France, dep. Gironde, 80 m. S. W. Bordeaux, near the Basins d'Arachon on the railway from Bordeaux to Yonne de Buch. It contains a large and handsome church of three naves surmounted by a lofty spire, which forms a conspicuous object at a great distance. Pop. 1866.

GUJERAT (GUJARAT GUJARAT or GUJARAT) (Gujarat) a large prov. W. Hindostan Bombay Presidency bounded lat. 20° 45' and 24° N. and lon. 69° and 74° E. The S. W. portion is in the form of an extensive peninsula, with the Gulf of Cutch on the N. W. side, and the Gulf of Cambay on the S. E. The central districts form so extensive plain, generally well watered open, and fertile, but the N. and E. districts are mountainous, rugged and jungly and numerous deep ravines intersect many of the flattest portions of the country. Gujerat is traversed by several large rivers, of which the Narmada, Mhye, and Sabarmaty are the most important; but in particular tracks, water is so scarce that wells of 100 ft. in depth must be dug to obtain it. The climate is hot in summer but mild in winter and not unhealthy even for Europeans. The highest point to which the thermometer has been observed to rise is 102°; in January it sinks as low as 45°. In December and January E. and N. winds prevail, accompanied by thick fogs during the night. Dry and hot winds from the W. are general in May and June. At the most S. point of Gujerat, the Portuguese are in possession of the small island of Diu, where there is a good harbour and a fort. During the hot and dry months, the surface of the country mostly appears sand or desert, and in the rainy season a thick mire but it is extremely fertile. The fields, in general except for particular crops do not require much manure. The natural productions are the same as those of other tropical countries, including cotton sugar, indigo, tobacco, saltpetre, hemp, and opium the latter however is grown to a limited extent only. Cotton occupies half the cultivated land the utmost proportion usually given to that plant in India. Horses and bullocks of a superior description are reared on the rich pasture lands of the province. Gujerat is miserably deficient in roads, which has hitherto formed a serious obstacle to the extension of its trade. There was not, in 1850 a single mile of continuous road in the

whole province; a circumstance that entails an amount of labour and expense, in transferring the produce from the interior which is ruinous to all concerned, besides the damage sustained by property in the transit. The greater portion of this province, including nearly the whole of the particular part in the Gulewara's dominions, the central portions are British, and the E. in Hindia and in Britisha's dominions. The population of this portion of India is much diversified, presenting an extraordinary assemblage of sects and castes. The number of inhabitants in the province has been estimated at 6,000,000, in the proportion of one Mahometan to 10 Hindus.

GUJURU WALLA, or **GUREKAWALLA**, a tn. and fort, Punjab, 43 m. N Lahore lat. 33° 30' N lon. 74° 20' E. The fort is a large square structure with mud walls, and surrounded by a ditch. The interior is highly decorated, and the garden is one of the finest in India, abounding in fruit-trees, especially orange-trees. It contains, also, numerous ornamental buildings, and a fountain.

GULANE, or **GOOLAKE NAGA**, a promontory Scotland, co. Haddington, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 13 m. S.W. the Isle of May. The ancient village of Gulane on the S. side of the promontory has a pop. of 270.

GULDERA AND DAL, a valley Norway belt. Christendom. It commences at Lillemor where the Lofoten falls into the lake of Milsen, and continues upwards, along the course of the stream in a N.W. direction, to the foot of the Dovrefield mountains. Its length is about 163 m. its breadth nowhere more than 6 m. or 7 m. and generally less than 2 m. Its scenery is of the most magnificent description, towering mountains generally cultivated on their lower parts and well-wooded far up to their ascent, including it on both sides, while the river and the numerous torrents which join it form a succession of rapid and lofty cascades.

GULF STREAM, *See* ATLANTIC, p. 344.

GULGULA, an ancient ruined city of great extent, Afghanistan, in the valley of Boman, r. bank Koonduan lat. 34° 45' N lon. 67° 46' E. The ruins are scattered over and around a conical hill, on the summit of which is a ruined citadel, of great height and skilful construction. Numerous excavations everywhere penetrate the hill and some contain the remains of reservoirs.

GULLEGHEM, a vil. and som. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, about 60 m. W. Courtrai, near the Hamme. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, several breweries, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 3921.

GULMI, a tn. Nepal 80 m. W. Goorkha lat. 28° 11' N lon. 82° 17' E.; on a hill. It formerly contained 500 houses, mostly thatched, and a castle, built of bricks and covered with tiles.

GULNAR, port, Asiatic Turkey. *See* CHALKIDICE. **GULPEN** [French *Golpepe*] a vil. Holland prov. Limburg 10 m. E. by S. Maastricht, in a pleasant valley traversed by the Gulp, surrounded by lofty hills. It is composed of neatly-built houses and has a R. Catholic and a Calvinistic church, and a school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing and paper-making. There are also two tanneries, and many breweries and corn-mills—the last propelled by water-power. Pop. 992.

§ **GULVAL**, a Eng. Cornwall 4547 ac. Pop. 1859.

GUMBINNEN, a gov. E. Prussia bounded, N. by Russia, E. and S. by Poland, and W. by the Baltic. Area, 4771 sq. m. It is the richest throughout a manubious flat extensively covered with lakes the principal of which are—the Spirding, Mauer Löwenitz, Tölter Rhamisch, Rosche, Ray god and Wyssden and watered by numerous streams, particularly the Nissen or Memel and the Pregel with its affluents the Inter and Plewa. Much of the surface is densely wooded, and other parts are occupied by meadows and heath leaving only a comparatively small number of good arable lands. The pastures though not very rich feed great numbers of horses and sheep. Of the latter a considerable number are exported, and yield excellent wool. Neither manufactures nor trade have made much progress. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 16 circles—Heldburg Niederung Tiltit, Ragolt, Palkallen, Staluphosen, Gumbinnen (the capital) Interburg Darkehmen, Angerburg Goldapp, Olschke, Lyk, Löben, Sensburg, and Jolan nebarg. Pop. (1846), chiefly Protestants 652,366.

GUMBINNEN, a tn. E. Prussia, esp. gov. of same name, agreeably situated on both sides of the Elbe, 60 m. E. Königsberg. It is regularly built contains a Lutheran, a German, and French Reformed church; a gymnasium, public library, infirmary, lunger hospital, and several elementary schools; is the seat of superior courts and government offices and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a distillery and brewery a trade in corn, wool, cattle, and horses and three annual fairs. Gumbinnen was only a parish village in 1783 and is the youngest town in the Prussian monarchy. Its rise and prosperity are owing in a great measure to the kindly reception given to Protestants, particularly inhabitants of Balchug when great persecutions had driven from their homes. Pop. (1846) 6808.

GUMBUT, a tn. Solide 12 m. S. Khyrpoor and 10 m. E. from the Indus lat. 27° 24' N lon. 68° 23' E. It is one of the principal places in the country for the manufacture of cotton, but the process is rude, and the quantity produced small. Pop. about 2000.

GUMPRESTON par Wales, Pembrokeshire 1644 ac. P. 147. **GUMHA**, a small tn. in the N.E. of the Punjab, on the S. slope of the Mori mountains, 22 m. S.W. Sultanpoor lat. 31° 56' N lon. 76° 58' E. The houses are built of stone, cemented with mud and strengthened with timbers of fir laid horizontally. The roofs are of fir spars, covered with slates, but as these are laid loose, they form a very imperfect protection against the weather. There is here a mine of rock salt, which is worked to a considerable extent but in a very rude manner. The salt is of a reddish colour and is very compact and heavy.

GUMIEL, two places, Spain — 1 (*Gumiel-de-Ison*) A to Old Castile, prov. of, and 45 m. S. Burgos, on the slopes of two steep hills. It has narrow, dirty and ill-paved streets; a beautiful parish church, of the composite order with three nave a townhouse a Latin and a primary school; a trade in wine, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1417. — 2 (*Gumiel-de-Mercado*) A to Old Castile, prov. of and about 47 m. Burgos, near Gumiel-de-Ison, on a slope. It contains two parish churches, a handsome townhouse and prison a primary school, and Material castle, m ruins and has several flour mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1171.

GUMISH KIANER [Siberian work] a tn. Asiatic Turkey on the Karabook, peak and 100 m. W. N. Erzerum. The whole district abounds in copper and argentiferous lead ore. Though few of the mines are now worked yet those of lead formerly supplied ore for forty furnaces.

GUMLEY par Eng. Lancashire; 1550 ac. Pop. 210. **GUMMERSBACH**, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 28 m. E. Cologne, esp. circle and on a small stream of same name. It has a Protestant parish church, a superior burgher school, and a courthouse manufactures of woollen and coarse cotton goods, and tobacco; and two annual fairs. Pop. 1031. — The stream is mountainous, being covered by lofty ridges of the Sauerland, and is generally unfordable. Area, 63 sq. m. Pop. 29180.

GUMFOLDEMBIRCHEN, a market in Lower Austria, in a valley 12 m. S.W. Vienna. It has a handsome townhouse, parish church, and hospital manufactures of silk, game, craps, buttocks, paper and fancy articles in wire a silk, and other mills. Pop. 1608.

GUMRI, a frontier tn. Russian Armenia, on the high road to, and 31 m. N.W. Erzurum lat. 40° 45' N lon. 43° 58' E. Extensive fortifications have been erected by the Russians, on the heights N.W. of the town consisting of bomb-proof buildings, barracks and field-works. Pop. (1842) 9810.

GUNABAD or **GOONABAD**, a tn. of E. Persia, prov. Khurasan, 185 m. S. by W. Meshed lat. 34° 30' N lon. 59° 20' E. It has no regular wall, but is surrounded by numerous earthen walls, and its pomogranates are remarkable for their goodness. It has no produce or manufactures of consequence, except that of painted tiles, dices, bowls, &c., which are in some estimation. Its population, with that of the dependent villages, is estimated at 80,000 to 40,000.

GUNBY two parcs. England, Lincoln — 1 (*St. Nicholas*); 666 ac. Pop. 173. — 2 (*St. Peter*); 600 ac. Pop. 50.

GUNDAGAT, a tn. New S. Wales, district of Lachlan on the river Murrumbidgee, 244 m. S.W. Sydney. Pop. 87. **GUNDAMUK**, a walled vil. Afghanistan 80 m. E. by N. Cabool; lat. 34° 17' N lon. 70° 6' E. 4516 ft. above

entire. Here, during the disastrous attempt to retreat from Ochoi, made by the British army in the beginning of 1849, the last surviving force, about 100 soldiers and 300 camp followers were finally overpowered, one man only escaping.

GUNDAYA a m. Belocoblen, cap. prov. Gunt-Gundava lat. 29° 29' N lon. 67° 32' E. It is a small place, surrounded by a high mud wall, and built with some degree of regularity. It is a trade route.

GUNDELINGEN a tn. in Bavaria, circle Swabia, L bank Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, 63 m. N W Augsburg. It consists of the town proper and a suburb contains a church, chapel, castle and hospital, and has two annual fairs. P. 2779.

GUNDELSHEIM a tn. W. dt. in Bavaria, circle Neckar, bank Neckar 7 m. N N W Weckersheim. It is surrounded with walls, and contains a castle. Pop. 1111.

GUNDELSHAUSEN, a vil. Home-Darmstadt, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Dieburg with a Protestant church, and school, tile-works, and a mill. Pop. 723.

GUNDUK, a large river, Hindoostan, an affluent of the Ganges, rises in Tibet on the N side of the celebrated peak of the Himalayas, Dhaulagiri lat. 29° 30' N lon. 83° 45' E. whence it flows round the E. side of the mountain, and, entering through the Himalayan chain, proceeds S.E. to Hajipur near Patna lat. 25° 40' N lon. 85° 20' E. where it falls into the Ganges after a course of about 350 m. In the bed of the river in its earlier course the remains of animals are found, and carried to all parts of India, where they are worshipped under the name of Salspema. — 2 (Little Ganges) A river W from the former having a E. course of about 90 m., and falling into the Ganges about 85 m. W W Hajipur. — 3 A dit. Hindoostan, Hajipur S of the Katna, and principally between the forks of the Malpuria river.

GUNDWANA a former large province, Hindoostan, in the Deccan, extending between lat. 18° and 25° N and lon. 71° 30' and 80° E bounded N by Allahabad and Malwah, E. by Hyderabad and the N. Circars, E. by Bahar and Orissa and W. by Bender, Benar and Caudah, between 400 m. and 600 m. long and about 300 m. broad. It is now partitioned into the states of Nagpore and Rewah and some of the N.W. districts of the Bengal presidency. It is one of the least civilized portions of India, the E. and S.E. portions being inhabited by Gonds. See NAGPORE.

GUNGA RAI a small lake, Cashmere, on the Haramuk mountain lat. 34° 25' N lon. 74° 35' E. regarded with the deepest veneration by the Hindoos, who perform pilgrimages to its banks, and throw into its waters such fragments of bones as remain undecayed by the fire in which bodies are consumed. This venerated lake is not more than 1½ m. long, and 200 or 300 yds. wide.

GUNGIOFRI Hindoostan. See GANES.

GUNNUM, as lat. at the entrance of the Persian Gulf about 4 m. long and 1 m. broad. It is very rugged, increasing in height towards the S. extremely near which stands a high conical hill between 600 and 700 ft. high on a small beach at the S. point are a few families of fishermen.

GUNN, or Kien, a tn. Hungary cap. co. Szomburg, finely situated on an uneven slope, above a small stream of same name, 67 m. S.E. Vienna. It has a very central position, being nearly equidistant from Vienna, Presburg, Raab and Ofen, consists of the town proper surrounded by a wall but of small extent, and of a very large suburb contains a Protestant and two E. Catholic churches, one of them a very handsome building formerly belonging to the Jesuits an old castle, a Friar's college and gymnasium, a Protestant high school a Benedictine monastery and two hospitals and has manufactures of woollen cloth, largely exported to Vienna and Silesia, wine, a considerable trade in furs and furs particularly extensive of remarkable size and several two weekly markets, and six annual fairs. Güns acquired great renown in 1532 by the successful defense of its citizens, aided by a portion of only 800 men, against a powerful army of Turks, headed by Sultan Solyman, the Magnificent. Pop. 6000.

GUNSTADT a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. and 6 m. W by E. Erfurt with a Protestant church and an hospital several mills and a much-frequented annual fair. Pop. 1019.

GUNTERSHUM a market tn. Home-Darmstadt, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Kassel, S. of the Rhine, 11 m. N. Worms. It has a 1. Protestant and a E. Catholic parish church,

a synagogue, castle, townhouse, three schools, and a poor-house several distilleries, a gymnasium, and two oil mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2593.

GUNTERSDORF, a tn. Lower Austria, 34 m. N W Korneuburg. It is entered by four gates; has a large public square, an old church a castle, and two annual fairs. P. 1600.

GUNTHERSBURG, a tn. Germany Aschaffenburg, in a narrow valley 17 m. S.S.W. Hildesheim. It is the seat of a court of justice has a church, castle, townhouse, and hospital, and several mills, a trade in wood and cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 843.

GUNTHERF, par. Eng. Norfolk 1087 ac. Pop. 281.

GUNTUN two par. England.—1 Norfolk 845 ac.

Pop. 73.—2 Suffolk 1073 ac. Pop. 77.

GUNTOOR, a tn. Hindoostan prelat. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, one of the N. rivers, 150 m. E S.E. Hyderabad; lat. 16° 30' N lon. 80° 35' E. It is large but irregularly built, and composed of mean-looking mud houses.—The river bounded N. by the Kistna, E. the bay of Bengal, S. the Pennar and W. the Nizams' dominions, area, 4900 sq. m. is mountainous towards the interior but low and muddy towards the sea, yields rice, Indian corn, cotton, and has mines which once produced diam. etc. Pop. 483,831.

GUNTRAMSDORF a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Schwabach, and on the Vienna railway 18 m. S. Vienna. It has a castle, manufactures of paper and printed cloth a bleachfield, tile-works, and stone quarries. Pop. 1150.

GUNZELBERG,—1 (Guns) [anc. Gens] A market in Bavaria, Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, at the source of the Günz, 40 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. It is an ancient place supposed to be of Roman origin contains two churches and a chapel and has manufactures of linen and hosiery a trade in horses and cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 1334 dist. area 600 sq. m. 10,275.—2 A tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, at the confluence of the Günz with the Danube, with a bridge over each river 30 m. W by N Augsburg. It has old walls, five churches an ancient castle, an English female academy, a Latin school, and hospital manufactures of carriages, a bleachfield and active shipping trade. Pop. in 1803; dist. area 95 sq. m. in 34,412.

GUNZENHAUSEN a tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, cap. dist. of same name on the Altmühl here crossed by a bridge, 28 m. S W Nürnberg. It is walled has three churches, a castle, Latin school and hospital manufactures of red leather stoneware, several mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. It was the site of a Roman camp, known by the name of Teufelsmuer. The reformer Osiander was born here. Pop. tn. 2845 dist. 13,197.

GUN (Lough) a small lake Ireland, co. of and 10 m. S. by E. Limerick, about 4 m. in circumference and enclosed by lofty hills. It has one island containing about 60 acres, and three or four islets but is chiefly remarkable for the extensive Druidical remains with which it is surrounded.

GLRAN DEWAR, a vil. Afghanistan near the source of the Helmand lat. 35° 32' N lon. 69° 12' E. Elevation 10,978 ft.

GURDAU or KURDAU a vil. Moravia, circle Brann with a church a chapel, and school. P. 670.

GURDCHII a vil. W Asia, Khanat of and 65 m. N N E Khiva, near L bank Amu Daria. It is supposed to have been founded the latter and of the last century by a people who gave it their name, but is now inhabited by Uzbeks, Uigurs and Sarts.

GUREIN (Moravian, Kurwin) a tn. Moravia, circle of and 9 m. N. Brann with a church, a castle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1003.

GURGUEA a river Brazil which rises in a series of same name, on the S. frontiers of prov. Fluminense proceeds N through the W portion of that province, forming in its course lake Paragvay, passes the town of Jurumenia, and about 16 m. below joins r. bank Paranaíba, after a course of about 180 m. Its current is rapid, and at its junction with the Paranaíba much obstructed with rocks. Its water is said to be unwholesome and the inhabitants who live upon its banks suffer during the greater part of the year from intermittent fever. Its principal affluent is the Paranaíba.

GURHWAL, GURWAL, or GAWWAL, a British Himalayan prov. N Hindoostan having S.E. the R. prov. of Oudh and Dehli N.W. the Sutlej and S.E. the Himalayas between

lat. 30° and 32° N; lon 77 and 80° E. The entire province consists of an assemblage of hills, some covered with trees and verdure, others perfectly bare and stony. The valleys are all narrow often little more than mere water-courses between the hills. Only a small portion of the country is either inhabited or cultivated. In this and the adjoining provinces of Khaman some of the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas occur. These are not found on a continuous ridge, but are grouped together in masses that are separated from one another by deep depressions, through which flow the streams that drain those parts of the mountains immediately adjacent to the N. Five or six of these peaks are above 24,000 ft. high and the number that exceeds 20,000 ft. is very great. They are covered with perpetual snow and present an inconceivably magnificent appearance, especially in November and December when the perfect serenity of the autumnal air displays the splendid light and shadows thrown by the setting sun on the wonderful scene. Glaciers also abound amongst them, some of which are of great magnitude.

The climate, in this elevated region, is extremely various passing from the intense heat of the plains of Hindoostan to the rigors of an unending winter. The rainy months are June, July, August, and the first half of September. In November and December the weather is usually perfectly serene but as the cold increases the sky again becomes covered with clouds; and the winter rains which begin about Christmas, have their maximum in February as in the plains below. The power of the sun rays, at great elevations, is intense in the extreme, forming one of the chief discomforts of the stranger who visits these regions.

The vegetation of Gurkhal and of the entire region to which it belongs, is of course influenced by altitude. The almost entire absence of palms greatly detracts from the beauty of the forests but this is compensated by the exquisitely cut foliage of the acacias and moringas the gracefully drooping clumps of bamboo the small (saccol) with its tall, erect trunk and brilliant, dark-green leaves, a number of others equally beautiful and striking. The larger trees are almost entirely restricted to the plains and more level valleys. Tropical vegetation prevails to a height of about 4000 ft. and in the deep sheltered ravines is carried into the heart of the mountains. In the outer part of the latter one of the great features of the landscape is the *Ficus longifolia*, which clothes the slopes of almost every hill. Above the height of 4000 ft. oaks and rhododendrons gradually increase in number. In the upper forest region the trees are oaks, pines, yew elm, horse-chestnut, walnut, several maples, hazel &c.

These, again, cease rather suddenly at an elevation of 11,500 ft., and are succeeded by shrubs, including the mountain-sab, rose, barberry lilac, willow juniper &c. Higher up, the most luxuriant herbaceous vegetation prevails. In this and the adjoining provinces of Khaman and others the tea plant has been cultivated with great success, flourishing even in situations where it is occasionally covered with snow. The quantity of tea grown in these provinces is yearly increasing, but comparatively little has reached this country as it sells at a very high price on the spot where it is produced and the inferior qualities are carried across the British frontier into Tibet, where they meet with the tea of China. The population of Gurkhal and of the adjoining province of Khaman, mainly consists of Hindus the most important tribe being the Khasiyas who constitute about nine-tenths of the whole. They are a strictly agricultural people speaking a Hindoo dialect. Besides the Khasiyas, tribes of Tibetan origin and others of mixed Tibetan and Hindoo race, are found in the N. parts of these provinces. (Mont. Strachey in *Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc. Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition. Oriental Interpreter &c.*)

GURIA, or GURIA, a prov. Asia, one-half of which belongs to Russia, and the other to Turkey on the E. shore of the Black Sea having Mingrelia and Imeretia N. Akhalzik and path. of Trabzon S. and E. and the Black Sea W.; area about 800 sq. m. chiefly forest soil very fertile. The inhabitants are chiefly Georgian, with a few Armenians. Pop. about 87,000.

GURK, a river Georgia, which rises in a deep chasm in Ithya, 9 m. S.E. Laybach flows S.E. then almost due E. past Nusseldt and Landstrasse and joins r. bank Sava, opposite the town of Baum, after a course of about 50 m.

GURKFEI D or KESKO, a tn. Austria, Thyrn, on the Sava, 49 m. S. Laybach in a mountainous district. It has a parish church a Capuchin monastery and thermal baths. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman Noviodunum. Much wine is grown in the district. Pop. 800.

GURILAN, a tn. of W. Asia, Khanat of and 36 m. N. N. E. Khiva, on a canal led off from the Amoo Daria. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls and lies so low as to suffer much from inundations. It contains three mosques, and is inhabited by Uzbeks and Kirgiz, or Tadshiks, who cultivate the ground and carry on some trade. The soil in the environs is fertile, and chiefly laid out in excellent gardens.

GURACOTTA, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan presid. Bengal, on the Sonar 109 m. E. N. E. Bhogpal, formerly capital of a petty state, tributary to Benaul.

GURAH, a tn. Hindoostan presid. Bengal, dist. Gurrah Muzillah in a singular pass 150 m. N. N. E. Nagpur and extending for 2 m. along the r. bank of the Nerbudda.

The narrator was seized to Britain in 1818. GURK, a hamlet, Denmark id. Seeland, bail Frederiksberg, on a lake of same name 1 m. W. Eleonor. The lake which is about 2 m. long, and is rather less than 3 m. broad has finely wooded banks, on which stand the remains of an old castle, which in the 14th century was the favorite residence of King Wlademar IV. who, according to a popular legend still burns every night in the surrounding forests.

GURK, an rd. off W. coast of Norway lat. 62° 35' N. and lon. 5° 55' E. It is of a tolerably compact, and somewhat circular shape and is about 13 m. long by 9 m. broad.

GURUN, a tn. Asiatic Turkey pash. Karamania, 84 m. E. Kalesiyrak lat. 38° 42' N. lon 37° E. picturesque situated on r. bank Tokmak Su, in a narrow glen of fossil limestone, from 400 to 500 ft. deep. The houses are whitewashed and clean and there is much appearance of comfort and prosperity. Its merchants trade with Aleppo, Marash, Syvas, and Constantinople.

GURUBA, a tn. Brazil prov. of, and 305 m. W. Para. r. bank Amazon. It is pleasantly situated, contains a parish church an hospital and an old fort, built by the Dutch when in possession of the province; and has brick and tile works and a trade in cacao sarsaparilla, and cloves, which are extensively grown in the district.

GURULATUBA, a river Brazil prov. Para, called by the Indians Inguiriqui. It rises in the N. part of the province, in the Serra Imaunemque, flows S. and joins the bank Amazon at the town of Monteagudo after a course of about 240 m. The alluvium deposited on the flats along its banks is extremely fertile and produces a great quantity of rice of superior quality.

GURUPI (formerly Para Crux) a tn. Brazil prov. Para, 160 m. E. N. E. I. on a bay and at the mouth of a river of same name. It is a poor miserable place.—The bay bounded on the E. by a cape of its own name lat. 1° 2' S. lon. 48° 58' W. (n.) is 20 m. wide at the entrance, and stretches about 10 m. inland, with pretty equal throughout. It is gradually silting up.—The river rises in the Vicentin about lat. 4° S. flows N. and falls into the bay after a course of about 250 m.

GURUTUBA, a river Brazil which rises in the Serra Branco prov. Minas-Geraes about lat. 16° 10' S. lon. 48° 10' W. flows N. W. in a valley formed by a series of its own name; and after a course of 140 m. joins r. bank Verde, an affluent of the Rio Francisco. Its sands are tolerably rich in gold.

GUSPINI, a vil. in Sardina div. of, and 88 m. N. W. Cagliari, on a mountain slope, at the W. extremity of a large valley. The gardens both within and around it, give it a very pleasing appearance; houses, for the most part, commodious and well built. It has a large parish and two minor churches a primary school, excellent manufactures of woollen and linen cloth fire-arms, and various articles in iron and a trade in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 3808.

GUSSEAGE, two par. England Dorset.—(1) *Alt. Summit* 2907 m. Pop. 477.—(2) *St. Michael* 2882 m. Pop. 802.

GUSSAGO a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. of, and 4 m. N. W. Brescia, at the foot of the hills which separate the lake of Isco, from the Val Trompia. It is well built contains a parish and two auxiliary churches, and has manufactures of linen and cotton. and a monthly fair. Pop. 2890.

GUSSENG or **HEVENLY LYAN**, a village in Hungary on Elbenburg, cap. dist. of same name, on the Danube, 13 m. E. Szekesbely. It is walled, has a dilapidated old castle, with a conspicuous tower. A R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, and a Franciscan monastery in which is the burying-place of Count Batthyany, and has an annual fair. Pop. 3000.

GUSSENA, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Cremona, in a very fertile district. It contains two parish churches and two chapels, and has a trade in wine. It once stood close to the Po, but the collection of silviculture caused a change of channel in 1702. Pop. 3524.

GUSTAVIA, a tn. W. India, cap. Swedish Isl. of St. Bartholomew on its S.W. coast. It has a safe and well-protected harbor, a castle, and 860 houses.

GUSTEV, a tn. Germany Anhalt-Köthen, 1 bank Wip-per 26 m. N.W. Halle. It is entered by two gates, contains a church, townhouse, school, and hospital and has a mill, brewery, silk-works, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1665.

GUSTENDIL, a village in Turkey. See GUSSENKART.

GUSTON, par. Eng. Kent 421 sq. Pop. 400.

GUSTROW, a tn. Germany Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Werd, cap. hall. of same name, 1 bank Nebel, 20 m. S. Rostock. It is surrounded by walls, with four gates, and is well built, having many handsome houses. It is the seat of a law court, with extensive jurisdiction, contains a cathedral, with numerous monuments, a fine altar and good paintings, two other churches, a palace, an ancient and beautiful structure, a townhouse, townhouse, school, theatre, and infirmary and has manufactures of tallow and wax, candles, soap, and tobacco. Numerous, machine-works, iron-foundry, numerous mills, and several important annual fairs. Pop. 9004. Area of hall. 154 geo. sq. m. pop. 12,646.

GUTENSTEIN, two vils. Austria.—1 Illyria, duchy Carinthia, circle and 23 m. E.S.E. Klagenfurt, with a church. Pop. 1200.—2, Lower Austria, 59 m. S.S.W. Vienna, in a picturesque country with the ruins of a church built of tuff. It has a market, and near it are several farms where shovels, axes, nails, chains, &c. are made. Pop. 500.

GUTENLOH, a vil. Rhineland Prussia, gov. of and 85 m. S.S.W. Minden, near the Delft. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church and has a considerable trade in fine yarn, hams, and a kind of rye-bread, known in Westphalia by the name of *pumpernickel*. The annual fairs, three in number are very important. Pop. 5114.

GUTHRIE, par. Scot. Forfar 4000 ac. P. 469.

GUTSTADT, or **DOMUS MARIÆ**, a tn. of E. Prussia, gov. of, and 50 m. S. Königsberg on the Aik. It has a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a distillery, brewery, a trade in linen, yarn, and feathers and six annual fairs. Pop. 3058.

GUTTENFAG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Rhine, gov. and 19 m. E. Oppeln. It has a castle, R. Catholic parish church, synagogues, townhouse, school, and hospital, three distilleries, two dye-works, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2222.

GUTZOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 27 m. S.E.E. Stettin, on a small lake, near the Pome, over which there is a ferry. It has a church, a trade in corn, horses, and cattle and three annual fairs. Pop. 124.

GUUTA, a vil. W. Africa, Bechuanaland, 1 bank Faldut; lat. 14° 24' N; lon. 12° 18' W. It has a mission, erected by the sovereigns of Bechuanaland, as a palace and retreat to Bambele, king of Katsa.

GUYANA, region, S. America. See GUYANA.

GUYANDUT, a river U. States, Virginia, W. port rising in the Frying Mountains, flowing N.W. and emptying into the Ohio, at the village of the same, 28 m. S.S.W. Gallipolis; total course, about 100 m.

GUYANE FRANÇAISE. See GUYANA (FRENCH).

GUYENNE, prov. France. See GUYENNE.

GUYTING, two par. England, Gloucester.—1, (Power or Lower), 2380 ac. P. 690.—2 (Upper), 6180 ac. P. 235.

GÜZEL-HAMAR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey See ADRIK.

GÜZELHAT, Hindostan. See GUYERAT.

GWA, a tn. Goa, on Isl. Barroch, W. coast. lat. 17° 55' N lon. 94° 34' E. 1½ m. from the shore. It is of moderate

height; and there is, N.E. of it, a harbor for small vessels, at the S. part of which is the entrance of the small river of same name, on which is Gwa Town, built with bamboo and mats; with a cultivated sugar-croft.

GWADAI (Gara, or Kas Noo) a headland or peninsula, Beloochistan; lat. 35° 4' N; lon. 68° 15' E. (s.) It is of moderate height, and 6 m. in length. On the W. side of this promontory is an inlet, called West Bay—the promontory of Kas Pakh forming its W. boundary; it is about 9 m. wide, and nearly the same length inland, with regular soundings of 3 to 7 fathoms at the entrance, and 5 to 4 fathoms inside. On the E. side of Cape Gwadal is another inlet, sometimes called Gravel Bay in which there is a small town of the same name. **GWALYER**, par. Wales, Flint 794 ac. Pop. 578.

GWALIOR, a state, Hindostan. See GUJARAT'S DOMINIONS.

GWALIOR, or **GWALIOR**, a city and fortress Hindostan, cap. Gwalior or Gwalior's dominions, 68 m. S. Agra lat. 26° 15' N; lon. 75° 5' E. The city stands at the foot of the lofty mass of rock on which the fortress is situated. It is not walled, but at the entrance of the parallel streets, which run up to the side of the rocky hill, are stone entrenchments, with strong gates, affording a short means of defence against an irregular attack. The houses are built with stone, of which the neighbourhood affords an abundant supply. The general appearance of the streets is somewhat mean and the public buildings are not distinguished for architectural beauty. Trees are intermixed among the houses and minarets, as is usual in Indian towns.—The fortifications is the largest, the



THE FORTRESS OF GWALIOR, seen from the N.W.—From Hodgkin's India.

strongest, and the most magnificent in India. It stands high above the city on the summit of a rocky hill, which rises precipitously from the plain, and is perfectly isolated. The entire base is about 550 ft. and the upper part, which is about 200 ft. high, is nearly perpendicular. The area at the top is nearly level, and is covered with numerous buildings, and with cultivated ground. It contains walls and reservoirs of water and is inaccessible, excepting by steps up the side of the rock. Formidable, and all but impracticable, as this fortress is, it was taken, in 1780 by a British officer, Major Bruce, at the head of a small party of sepoys who scaled the rock at night, by means of ladders, and leapt the walls and it was stormed again by Sir H. Raeb's force in 1858, when held by southern sepoys.

GWEEDORE, or **GWEEDORE**, a district and bay N.W. coast of Ireland co. Donegal, the latter in lat. 55° 5' N lon. 8° 22' W. The district extends for some miles along the coast, and the scenery is of the wildest description. The coast is studded with numerous little islands, and lined with bold headlands and precipitous cliffs, against which, in stormy weather, the sea breaks with tremendous violence. In 1855, a considerable portion of this district, however, by purchase, the property of Lord George A. Hill. Previous to this period, the condition of the peasantry was most deplorable. They were clothed in rag; most of them without either shoes

or stockings; and whole families had but one bed, generally of straw or dried rushes, amongst them. Their houses, furniture, agricultural implements, modes of working, stock, &c., were of the most miserable and rude description. All this is now changed, through the benevolent exertions of Lord Hill. The land has been more equally and judiciously divided, improved agricultural implements and breeds of cattle introduced, roads have been formed, bridges, mills, and stone built, and markets for corn established. The miserable hovels of former times have given place to neat and substantial cottages, with whitewashed walls and well-finished roofs, clean and orderly within, with comfortable beds and bedding and other suitable furniture and the rugs of the peasant have been replaced by decent clothing. The socks, stockings, blankets, fannels, and bed ticking made in Gweedore, are now amongst the best manufactured in Ireland, while the quantity produced is most creditable to the industry of the female population of that district. According to the report (1848) of the judges appointed to award the premiums given by the Irish penitentiary society the latter made in the district has been also greatly improved, being now equal to any to be seen in the neighborhood market towns. — (*Facts from Gweedore, &c.*)

GWEEK, a maritime vil England co Cornwall, near Helston. The plowshare fishery is carried on, and copper ore, corn, and potatoes, are exported.

GWEN DOWR (N and S) par Wales Brecon P 508
GWENNAF par Eng Cornwall 8266 ac contains the most productive mines in the county Pop 10 465.

GWERNESNEY par Eng. Monmouth 543 ac. P 53
GWYTTHER a mar time vil Balochistan prov Melkran, bay of same name lat 25 15' N lon 61 25' E. — The par is 15 m. wide at the entrance, with about 6 fathoms water and extends inland 9 m. depth 2 fathoms close to the shore
GWYNEAR par Eng Cornwall 4811 ac. Pop 865.
GWYTHILAS par Eng Cornwall 5678 ac. Pop 656
GWNWYB par Wales Cardigan 14 m by 1 P 118
GWYDDDELWERN par Wales Merioneth 9127 ac. Pop 1860

GWYFFLLOG or GWYLLING par Wales Denbigh 6652 ac. Pop 609

GWYNVE [Gwynfa] a chapelry S Wales, co. Carmarthen par of and 44 m. S S W Llanedoch. Pop 1315
GWYHERIN par Wales Denbigh 6117 ac. P 466.
GY in France, dep. Haute-Saône, 21 m. S. W. Vesoul. It is built on a slope, amid large vineyards, and is a neat and thriving place with a manufactory of fringed cottons, &c., and some dyeworks and tanneries. Pop. 2460
GYALA (G) a vil Hungary co. and 8 m. N E. Komorn on the Zayra. It contains two castles, a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a synagogue and has active trade in cattle. Pop. 1610.

GYALU or JULIA a market in Austria, Transylvania, co. and 10 m. W. Klausenburg, on the Szamos. It has a Protestant and a Greek united parish church and the ruins of an old castle. Near it are saline springs. Pop. 1400

GYAN several places, Hungary particularly—1 (*Köze Gyán*) a vil Thither Thelma, co. Bihar 10 m. from Salonta, on the Gypos with a Protestant church. Pop. 1620.—2 (*Mese-Gyán*) a vil near the former Pop. 1000

GYANTHA or ZARNA, a vil Hungary Thither Thelma, co. Bihar, about 7 m. from Salonta, on the Black Kőrös with a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1166

GYARMATH numerous places, Hungary particularly—1 (*Gyarmath-Balassa*) *See BALASSA* 2 (*Gyarmath*) a market in Thither Thelma, co. Szathmar 21 m. S. Kassoy, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1800.—3 (*Mese-Gyarmath*) a vil Thither Thelma, co. Arad, on the Black Kőrös, close to Nagy Zered with a Protestant church. Pop. 900.—4 (*Mese-Gyarmath*) a vil Thither Thelma, co. Hód, 8 m. from Léva, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church and a flour-mill. Pop. 680.—5 (*Mese-Gyarmath*) a vil Hungary Thither Thelma, co. Bakes, on the Berettyó, 50 m. S. W. Doboz with a Protestant church Tobacco is extensively grown in the district. Pop. 4070.—6 (*Kőrös-Gyarmath*) a vil Thither Thelma, co. Grea, 2 m. from Komand; with a parish church. Pop. 846
GYEKENYER, a vil Hungary Thither Thelma, co. Szathmar in a hilly district, 4 m. from Zakany. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1377

Vol. I.

GYERGYO-SZENT-MIKLOS, a vil Austria, Transylvania, in a beautiful valley on the small stream Bokosy 97 m. E. Klausenburg. It has a handsome Greek united church and is inhabited chiefly by soldiers belonging to the Szekler millitary frontier but partly also, by Walachians and Armenians. The latter make various articles in wood and leather. P 6071

GYERMEK, a vil Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Komorn, about 12 m. from Tata, in a mountainous district. It has a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, and some trade in wine. Pop. 1098.

GYEFFIN par Wales, Carnarvon. 3705 ac. Pop. 673
GYIERES, a vil Hungary Thither Thelma, co. Bihar on the Kőrös about 8 m. from Grawarden with a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 900

GYOMA a vil Hungary Thither Thelma, co. Bakes, in a plain on the Kőrös, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a Protestant church.

GYON a vil Hungary Thither Danube co. Pash about 8 m. from Inacs with a Protestant parish church. It is inhabited chiefly by Slovaks and Jews. Pop. 3040.

GYONGYOS, a market in Hungary Thither Thelma co. and 21 m. N. W. Havas, romantically situated at the foot of Mount Matra. It is well built, contains a fine castle belonging to Louis Arany who has fine gardens, and an interesting collection of arms. Four R. Catholic churches, a townhouse, gymnasium and Franciscan monastery, and two extensive manufactories of woollen stuffs, several tanneries, an saw-mill trade in cattle and cheese, several well-frequented fairs, numerous mills and a bathing establishment erected over chalybeate springs. There are alum works in the neighbourhood. 1 op (1846) 15 000

GYOR, several places, Hungary particularly—1 (*Dise-Gyor*) *See Dron*.—2 (*Kis-Gyor*) a vil Hungary Thither Thelma, co. Borsod about 4 m. from Havas with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1515.—3 (*Györ-Peter or Györpeter*) a vil Transylvania, co. and 8 m. from Klausenburg, on the little Szamos, and the side of a large forest. It has a R. Catholic, R. Catholic, and Greek united church. P 900
GYORGY numerous places Hungary—1 (*Ber-Szent-György*) a vil Hither Danube, co. and 9 m. N. E. Presburg. It stands in a mountainous district, and has a parish church. Pop. 3179.—2 (*Duna-Szent-György*) a vil Thither Danube, co. Tolna about 4 m. from Felsz. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1745.—3 (*Mese-Szent-György*) a vil Hither Danube, in the Jászger-Land, on the Jászai. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1480.—4 (*Mese-Szent-György*) a vil Thither Danube, co. and 4 m. from Stuhlweisenburg, on the side of a mountain. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1150.—5 (*Mese-Szent-György*) *Szent-György-Mező or Györgyfeld*, a market in co. and so near Gran as only to be one of its suburbs 1 op. 1858.—6 (*Györ-Szent-György or Györgymező*) a market in Transylvania Szekler Stuhl r bank Aluta, 16 m. N. E. Kronstadt. It is the head-quarters of a Szekler regiment, and has a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 2000

GYORK, several places, Hungary particularly—1 (*Héves-Györk*) a vil Hither Danube, co. Pesh 4 m. from Bagh with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1255.—2 (*Vamos-Györk*) a vil Hungary Thither Thelma, co. Havas, close and 4 m. from Gyöngy with a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1100

GYÖRKÖNY a vil Hungary Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 4 m. from Felsz with a Protestant church. Pop. 1418.

GYOROK several places, Hungary particularly—1, a market in Thither Thelma, co. and 12 m. E. Arad. It contains a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1690.—2 (*Székes-Györk*) a market in Hungary Thither Danube, co. Buzsagh on a slope surrounded by hills, near 1 Szekler lake Balaton 108 m. S. W. 1 m. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1660.

GYWYLL a vil Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden 5 m. S. S. W. Sarnen. Near it a small lake was drained during last century and rendered arable at the same time much improving the salubrity of the locality. The seat church is in a lofty and conspicuous position. Pop. 1324.

GYULA (MASTAR AND MERTIN) a market in Hungary co. and 12 m. S. E. Bakes on the Kőrös, which is here navigable, and traverses a plain between vineyards and meadows. It consists of two distinct villages, on opposite sides of the

river; has a Protestant, a Greek united and Greek non-united church, a castle, and court-house; a trade in salt, cattle, and wine, which is extensively grown in the district. The climate is said to be somewhat unhealthy. Pop. (1848) 14,700.

GYULAFALVA, or **GYULVART** a vill. Hungary. Thibaut, co. Marmaros, is a tolerably fertile district on the

Mura, 9 m. from Balgath. It contains a Greek church, and the ruins of an old monastery. Pop. 1070.

GYULVART, a vill. Hungary. Thibaut, co. Szabolcs, on the boundary of co. Szabolcs. It contains a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1290.

H

[It is sometimes used interchangeably with G]

HIAAG—J A market in Upper Bavaria 27 m. S.W.E. Munich with a parish church, castle, and hospital. Pop. 870.—J A market in Upper Austria, in a gorge of the Hausruck mountains, 21 m. W.S.W. Linz. It contains a church, parsonage, and school house. Pop. 1977.

HAARBERGEN a vill. Holland, prov. Overijssel 25 m. E. by Deventer. It has a neat Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a school. Pop. agricultural, 1408.

HAARSTEDE, a vill. Holland prov. Zeeland, lat. Scheveningen, 8 m. S.W. Brouwerhaven. It is one of the prettiest places in the island. Its streets are beautifully lined with trees and it has a Calvinistic church, a school, an old castle, and an annual fair. Pop. 704.

HAAREN a vill. Holland prov. N. Brabant 7 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch with a R. Catholic church and seminary and an annual fair. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and fruit-growing. Pop. 1492.—J A vill. Hanover prov. Cumberland, 11 m. S.E. Muppen with a custom-house, court-house, and a good deal of shipping. Pop. 2030.—J A vill. Elberfeld-Prussia, 3 m. S.W. Aachen in a Chapelle with a parish church, an annual fair and lead mines. 1 1071.

HAARLEM, or **HAARUM** (Latin, *Harlemum*) a town in Holland, prov. N. Holland, 10 m. W. Amsterdam, on the railway thence to Rotterdam and intersected by the Spaarne,

which flows from Lake Haarlem to the IJ and along which a considerable traffic is maintained. The town is well and regularly built, neat clean, and lighted with gas. Part of its old fortifications, and some of the canals it formerly had, are still to be seen and the ramparts, being well planted, afford agreeable walks. It has broad streets, traversed by canals, crossed by numerous bridges. The principal streets open into the Groote Markt [Great market] the largest of the numerous market-places of the town, and in which stand the townhall, an old edifice containing a collection of good portraits of the counts of Holland, the church of St. Bavo, the finest in Haarlem—containing the celebrated organ long reputed the largest and finest in existence but now succeeded in tone by the organ of Birmingham and York, and rivalled, if not excelled, in tone and power by Moore's organ at Fribourg—and the house and statue of Laurens Janszoon Coen, whose Dutchmen claim to be the inventor of movable type. The Prinsenhof, in which the Estates of N. Holland meet, is an old building behind the townhall but neither it nor any of the other buildings of Haarlem present peculiar architectural features. There are four Calvinistic, six R. Catholic, and five Baptist churches, a Synagogue, an Evangelical Lutheran, and a synagogue. The hospitals for the aged, the poor the infirm, and the sick, and other benevolent institutions are numerous and there are a gymnasium, Latin school, normal school for teachers, commercial industrial, charity town, and other schools; several literary and scientific societies, with associations for music and art Taylor's institution for the promotion of learning, with a museum of natural history, and a collection of works of art a town library and a gallery of the works of modern artists.

Haarlem was at one time famous for its cotton manufacture and for its bleaching; but from various causes, and even from filaments being sent here to be bleached, and subsequently sold under the name of Holland. Along with its population, now not much more than half what it once was, the manufacture have greatly fallen off. Still there are here some flourishing cotton factories, several ribbon factories and

bleacheries, a letter foundry somewhat celebrated for its Hebrew and Greek types; and ship-building, rope-making and the manufacture of salt, soap, bear vinegar, Brunswick, &c., are carried on, and there are saw, mustard, malt, and corn-mills. Haarlem is also the great mart for bulbous roots, especially hyacinths, tulips, and crocuses, which are extensively cultivated in the outskirts, and sent to all parts of Europe. There are six annual fairs—chiefly for horses and pigs.

In 1573 it capitulated, after a seven months siege, to the Spaniards, under Alva, who, in the contest, lost 10,000 men. Contrary to the terms of the surrender Alva caused upwards of 2000 persons—including the Protestant ministers, the garrison, and many of the citizens to be put to death. It is the birth-place of the landscape painter Dirk Hals (Halsveldt) and the painters Ostade, Jan Weenix, the Wouvermans, E. Van der Velde, Burdman, Van der Meer (Huisde) Pieter van Lee, &c. Pop. (1850) 25,778.—[Van der Aa].

HAARLEM (Lake of) [Dutch, *Haarlemmermeer*] an extensive shallow sheet of water, Holland, adjoining and communicating with the IJ between Haarlem and Amsterdam, about 12 m. long by 7 m. broad. Previously to the 15th century it can scarcely be said to have existed, excepting that the spot now in its centre, was then a marsh of considerable extent. Towards the end of the 16th century it greatly increased in size, by the sudden union of four small lakes, previously at some distance from each other. It subsequently increased still more and its further encroachment was only restrained by strong dykes, maintained at great expense. Its shores are studded with villas and its waters with boats. It is only 14 ft. deep—8 ft. of water and 8 ft. of mud—the alluvial debris of the Swiss mountains brought down by the Rhine, whence durable bricks, called alabaster, are made. The States-General of Holland having sanctioned a plan for draining the lake three large steam-engines were made in England, and erected, for the purpose of pumping out the water and so sufficiently dry the work, that the Lake of Haarlem may soon be expected to be reduced to its original limits and upwards of 45,000 acres of excellent arable and pasture land thus be added to the country.

HAARLE, or **HAAR** (Latin *Haar*) a river Germany which rises in the Teutoburger forest, in the S. of Hanover 10 m. S.E. Osnabrück, passes that town, and flows N. to Quakenbrück, near the frontiers of Oldenburg, where it turns W. and joins the bank Ems, at the town of Meppen after a course of about 100 m. A canal, cut from Quakenbrück to Hamburg, has cut off a very circuitous part of its course, and considerably improved its navigation.

HAARFRETCHT a vill. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the IJssel, 2 m. S. Gouda, with an elegant townhall a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, a school, and a noted horse fair. Pop. 784.

HABA (La) a tn. Spain, Extremadura, prov. of, and about 55 m. from Badajoz, on a height. It is poorly built; and has very irregular winding, and ill-paved streets a parish church and townhouse, manufacture of linen and hats; and numerous flour-mills. Pop. 2598.

HABAY two places, Belgium.—1 (de Hoes) A vill. and comm. prov. Luxembourg, on the Sambre, 10 m. W. Arlon. It has black-furnaces and other iron-works, two breweries, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1965.—2 (de Vichy) A vill. and comm. near the former, with a black-furnace and two flour-mills. Pop. 1080.

HABERLEY, par. Eng. Halesp. 790 sq. l. op. 144.

HABLSCHWERDT a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 60 m. S.W. Breslau, cap. circle of same name, on a height, between the Neise and Weisitz, at their confluence. It is walled, defended by three forts, and entered by three gates. It has a court of law and several public offices: a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, an hospital and a court-house; manufactures of tobacco and starch, the works, several mills, stone quarries, a trade in flax, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 8094.—The circle area, 380 sq. m. Pop. 48,169.

HABERHAM HAYES, a manufacturing township, England, co. Lancaster 2 m. S.W. Burnley containing numerous cotton-mills, several extensive print-works and valuable coal-mines. Pop. 12,386.

HABERN, or **HARN** [Latin *Mons Papi*] a tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. S.E.E. Opatowitz, on the Little Sazawa with a castle, public school, synagogue, townhouse, school, and hospital three miles a trade in cattle and monthly fairs P 1956

HABERN. See **AMERICA**
HABROUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln 2750 ac. Pop. 368
HABROWA (Ukrain) a vil. Bohemia, circle Koeniggratz, on the small river Kudeima with manufactures of cloth, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1093.

HABSA, or **HAYSA**, a seaport in Russia gov. Etschaka, cap. circle of same name on the Baltic, 54 m. S.W. Revel it consists of wooden houses has a Lutheran church, two schools and the ruins of an ancient cathedral two large annual fairs and a harbour at which the principal exports are corn, flax, wax and juniper berries imports salt, wine, colonial produce, &c. Pop. (1851) 2043.—The circles is flat throughout and grows considerable quantities of corn, flax, flax, and hops Area, 1089 sq. m. Pop. 86,000

HABSBURG or **HABENBURG** a vil. Switzerland can. Argau dist. of, and 4 m. S.W. Brugg remarkable as possessing in its old castle, the cradle of the house of Austria. The only part of the original building now remaining is a square keep, about 70 ft. high. It stands on a hill and commands a picturesque and interesting view not very extensive but large enough to take in more than all the original domains of a family destined to occupy so conspicuous a place among the dynasties of Europe.

HACCOMBE, par. Eng. Devon 868 ac. Pop. 17
HACCOMBY or **HACKNEY** par. Eng. Lincoln 3790 ac. Pop. 154

HACCOURT a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of and 7 m. N.N.W. Leige, on the great Ais with a brewery and flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural) 1409

HACHEY, par. Eng. Lincoln 705 ac. Pop. 79.
HACHA (La) or **RIO-DE-LA-HACHA**, a tn. and small seaport, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, cap. prov. Itacah and at the embouchure of river of same name, 50 m. E.N.E. Santa Martha lat. 11° 55' N. lon. 72° 59' W. The town situated on the open coast, lies low and requires to be approached with caution, on account of sandbanks. It has some trade, chiefly with France, in exporting red-wood and furze.—The river, at one time celebrated for its pearl fisheries, rises in the Sierra-de-Santa-Marta, and enters the Caribbean Sea at the above town after a course of about 100 m.

HACHENBURG a tn. Germany Nassau cap. hall of same name, on the Westerwald 24 m. W.N.W. Weilburg It is walled has a castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a superior school and manufacture of linen, red leather pipe tops and tobacco. Pop. 1463. Area of hall 57 geo. sq. m. Pop. 11,754.

HACHESTON par. Eng. Suffolk 1736 ac. Pop. 510
HACHEY a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 7 m. W. Arlon. It has a limestone quarry and limekilns on soil and a flour mill. Pop. 1859

HACKENBAOK, a vil. U. States New Jersey on river of same name, 12 m. N. by New York. It has a court-house, county offices, three churches and two academies. Pop. about 1000.—The river, after a S. course of about 40 m., falls into Newark bay.

HACKETTSTOWN a small market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Carlow and Wicklow The town on an elevated position, 16 m. E. by New Curlew, has a seat parish church, R. Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, two free schools and a trade in corn and potatoes. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1021 Area of par. 11 618 ac. Pop. 3572

HACKFORD two par. Eng. Norfolk —1 754 ac. Pop. 256.—2 (4y-Angling) 754 ac. Pop. 712

HACKING (Forsk) a beautiful harbour New S. Wales, 18 m. S. Port Jackson lat. 34° 4' S. lon. 151° 17' E.
HACKINGTON par. Eng. Kent 1984 ac. Pop. 532
HACKMYTH, par. Irel. Cork and Limerick 2313 ac. Pop. 369

HACKNESS, par. Eng. York (N. Riding) 9857 ac. Pop. 549

HACKNESS (CAPE) a headland Scotland, on Orkney on the S.E. coast of Is. Shapinsay

HACKNEY a tn. and par. England co. Middlesex 2½ m. N. by E. London, of which it forms a suburb. The streets are in general straight, well paved, clean and lighted with gas and houses substantial and commodious supply of water plentiful. There are two Episcopalian churches, several chapels of ease, and places of worship belonging to various denominations of Dissenters—the greater part of which are large and handsome. The churchyard is spacious and so tastefully laid out as to form one of the most pleasing parochial cemeteries near London. There are several parochial British and infant schools a Church of England school in connection with King's College, London a theological seminary and a literary and scientific institution at which lectures are delivered by the most eminent professors. The London orphan asylum, instituted 1813, and erected 1833 contains about 400 children of both sexes. There are also numerous almshouses and other useful charities. The extensive silk-mills, formerly existing here, have long been discontinued and the place is not so much the seat of manufactures of any kind as the residence of gentlemen engaged in business in London. The environs of Hackney are extremely pleasant being chiefly occupied by well-laid-out nursery grounds and market gardens. Sir Ralph Seidler a distinguished statesman of the 16th century and Howard, the philanthropist, are said to have been natives of the parish Area, 2390 ac. Pop. 55,589.—(Local Correspondent.)

HACTHORN par. Eng. Lincoln 2990 ac. Pop. 256
HAD (RAE) or **RABALGETT** a prominent headland or cape, Arabia S.E. coast lat. 22° 38' N. lon. 56° 55' E. (s) The mountains overlooking this promontory called Jebel Huthir or Green Mountains, are uneven, about 6000 ft. high and may be seen 60 m. in clear weather

HADAMAR a tn. Germany Nassau, cap. hall of same name, on the Elz, 6 m. N.W. Limburg. It is walled has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church a pedagogue and lying-in-hospital; manufactures of tobacco, and an iron-mill. Pop. 2184. Area of hall 48 geo. sq. m. Pop. 15,197
HADDAM a vil. and township, U. States Connecticut 23 m. S.E. Hartford with a courthouse, a jail a Congregational church, and an academy. Pop. 2699

HADDEBY Erikslev or Hannev, a vil. Denmark, Schleswig on the Schlei, opposite the town of Schleswig its original church was the earliest founded in Denmark the archbishop Ansgarius, surnamed the Apostle of the N. having here had a small chapel in the beginning of the ninth century. The present church, composed of unhewn field stones or boulders, was built early in the 13th century

HADDENHAM two par. Eng. —1 Bexley 6160 ac. Pop. 1703.—2 Cambridge 8912 ac. Pop. 2113

HADDINGTON or **RAE** Lonsdale a maritime co. Scotland bounded N. and N.W. by the Firth of Forth, N.E. and E. by the North Sea, S. by Berwick, and S.W. by Edinburghshire about 37 m. long R. to W. greatest breadth 15 m. area, 174,080 ac. of which about four-fifths are arable or fit for cultivation. The surface rises gently though not uniformly, from the coast, towards the Lammermuir hills, which form its S. boundary. It is watered by the Tyne, which divides the county S.W. to N.E. into two nearly equal portions; there are several other streams of less note. The old red sandstone forms a considerable portion of this county generally resting upon transition rocks, covered by the coal formation. The Lammermuir range, 600 to 1700 ft. high is composed chiefly of granwacks, with nearly vertical strata. Coal, limestone, clay-ironstone, clay and sandstone—the former suitable for brick-making, and the latter for building—abound; and there are several with quarries, producing excellent material for road-making. The climate, though healthy is so extremely variable, that harvest is some-

three nearly a month later in one part of the county than another. Haddingshire is an entirely agricultural district, in the strictest sense of the word; and has been long celebrated for the skill and success with which its husbandry has been conducted. Along the coast, the soil is a rich, light, reddish loam; it gradually varies in clay towards the upper districts and its general character is that of a clay bottom. The lower grounds are not surpassed, in point of productive power, by many places in the kingdom. The principal crop is wheat. Potatoes also, are extensively cultivated and turnips attain a perfection here which they reach nowhere else in the United Kingdom. Sheep are bred, but not to any great extent, particularly on the Lammernur hills the greater proportion being Cheviots. Few cattle are reared; but fattening stock of all descriptions constitutes a regular part of the economy of every well-conducted farm. Farm buildings, generally extensive and commodious, and implements of the most improved description. The average size of farms is about 250 ac. almost universally let on lease for 19 and 21 years. With exception of some considerable distilleries, there are few manufactures of any importance. The county sends a member to Parliament. Registered electors (1851), 776. Pop. (1841), 37,890 (1851) 36,896.

HADDINGTON a pari and royal bur and market tn. Scotland, cap. of above co. on a branch of the N British railway 17 m. E. by N Edinburgh, on the Tyne, by which it is separated from the suburbs of Yungate, the communication being maintained by a bridge of four arches. The town consists of four streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles, lighted with gas and lined with handsome and well-stocked shops. It has a townhouse, a fine structure, with a spire 150 ft. high and handsome county buildings, a venerable Gothic parish church of the 12th or 14th century surmounted by a square tower 90 ft. high a new parish church, called St. John's, an elegant Gothic edifice a Free and two U Presbyterian churches, an Episcopal chapel a congregation of Old Light Seceders, an Independent, and a Methodist chapel. The educational institutions are a grammar school a large, a mercantile, and several private and Sunday schools. There are other four public libraries, several religious and benevolent societies, and an agricultural and horticultural society.

The chief trade of Haddington arises from its corn-market, held on Fridays—the most important in Scotland, with exception of Dalkeith. There is also some trade in wool. Near it are three distilleries, and three breweries some considerable iron foundries, tanneries, corn-mills, &c.

Haddington was the birth-place of Alexander II., King of Scotland. It unites with N Berwick, Dunbar, Leith and Jeddburgh, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1841) 3786 (1851) 3887 at pop 5525

HADDINCOE, par Eng Norfolk 2071 ac Pop 420

HADDON three pars Eng —1 Huntingdon 1214 ac. Pop. 126.—2 (Rus) Northampton 2573 ac Pop. 650.—3 (West) Northampton 2900 ac. Pop. 589

HADERSLEIGH (Danish, *Haderlev*) a tn. Denmark duchy of and 62 m. N. Copenhagen, cap. town of same name in a valley where the Haderslev River communicates by a small stream with the Haderslev Fjord, in the Little Belt. It consists of an old and a new town contains a parish church in which Danish, and another handsome church in which German is preached a courthouse, normal school and well endowed hospital and has several breweries and distilleries and a trade in turn sprits, and cheese. The harbour at present, is only a winter haven, of the 6th class, with 7 ft. water but operations have been commenced to deepen both it and the fjord. The outer harbour is at the custom-house of Haderslev. Pop. 6100.—The hall is the largest and most in the district. Area, 624 sq. m. Pop. 48,500.

HADHAM two pars Eng Bedford —1, (Little) 3068 ac. Pop. 676.—2 (Buck) 4457 ac. Pop. 1264.

HADHAE, a tn. Hungary, Thäher Thein, co. Szabolcs, 11 m. N. Debreczin. It is a privileged town of the Haidnaks stands in a district which, though mostly wooded, is fertile, producing much corn and rearing many cattle; and contains both a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 8700.

HADIRAH, or **HADIR**, an tal Asiatic Turkey, prob. of and 180 m. N. W. of Beirut, in the Ephraim. It contains a town, composed of about 400 houses, built on the ruins of

the ancient Hadith. The river is here about 300 yards wide, and 18 ft. deep. In the season of floods, the current runs at the rate of 4 m. an hour.—(Cheaney)

HADJYPOOR, or **HARTWOOD**.—1, A tn. Hindostan, proad Bengal prov Bahar L bank Ganges, at the confluence of the Ghudak with the latter river and nearly opposite Patna lat. 25° 41' N lon. 85° 51' E. Salt-petre is manufactured in the vicinity in large quantities. Hadjypoor is noted also for its annual horse fair on which sometimes thousands of Hindoo wauk away their due at the junction of the waters.—2 A vil Punjab, L bank Cheneh, 16 m. from its confluence with the Gura, and 43 m. W. Multan lat. 30° 38' N lon. 71° 12' E.

HADLEIGH a market tn and par England, co. Suffolk The town on the Brett, 8 m. W. Ipswich, is a station on the Hadleigh branch of the Eastern Counties railway. It consists of one principal street, and a number of smaller ones diverging from it; lighted with gas, and well supplied with water houses mostly of an antique appearance many of them presenting curious specimens of old domestic architecture though several modern houses have recently been built. It has a large and handsome church chiefly in the later English style, with an elegant tower and spire; a chapel for Baptists, Independents, and Primitive Methodists a national and British, and several other schools. The woollen trade formerly carried on to a considerable extent, has long since declined. There is a large still-dockery and a considerable business is done in malt but the inhabitants, generally are employed in agricultural labour. Market day Monday three fairs annually. On Oldham common in the vicinity of the town, is a neat monument to the memory of Dr Rowland Taylor the martyr formerly rector of Hadleuf who was burned in 1555. Area of par 4868 ac. Pop. 5718.

HADLIGH par Eng Essex 2670 ac. Pop. 412

HADLEY a vil. and township U States Massachusetts, 77 m. W. Boston with a Congregational church, and a flourishing academy Pop. 1814.

HADLEY MORRIS a vil. and par England co. Middle sex. The village, 12 m. N. W. London, contains an ancient church, places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans and national and infant schools. Area of par 2530 ac. P 1003

HADLOW par Vic Kent 6886 ac. Pop. 2895.

HADMEES EBEN a tn. Prussia, prov Saxony gov of, and 19 m. S. W. Magdeburg, on the Bode and on the rail way from Magdeburg to Bernauick. It is valued has a Protestant parish church, and a superior burgher school a trade in cattle and two annual fairs. Pop. 804

HADRAMAUT a division of S. Arabia, bounded W. by Yemen, N. by the great desert of El Akahf or the billows of sand, N. E. by Oman, and S. E. by the coast. It is evidently the Hadramaut of Scripture (Gen. x. 28) peopled by the posterity of Joktan (Yoktan or Kahtan). The name, Hadramaut, is an ancient territorial appellation—the connection of which with the political divisions of the country has long since passed away; and, at the present day its application is confined to narrower limits than those which on the authority of Arab geographers, have been stated above. Mahab, or the country of the Madri, extending from Kadsin, N. E. along the coast, is no longer included in it, and the limits of modern Hadramaut, along the coast, though limits in Arabia are nowhere fixed with precision, may be said to be W. the Bay of Ghubbet-Ain, lon 48° E. and E. S. S. S. S. lon. 51° 20' Thus limited Hadramaut has, on the seashore, a length of about 200 m.; but there are some who restrict the name to a tract extending only about 80 m. in length from Makalleh E. The interior extent of the country is not so easily defined; but there is reason to believe that the elevated tract, embracing the habitable valleys, and separating the desert of Akahf from the sea, has a breadth of about 120 m. Immediately behind the coast rises a chain of mountains which reaches a height of from 2000 to 5000 ft. The hills near the sea are of limestone, but the main range is probably granitic further in the interior probably from 60 to 70 m. in a straight line from the coast, commences a table-land, 6000 ft. in height, and covered with fine sandstone. It is in the valleys and glens of this plateau that the fertile spots are to be found, which may be presumed to have given rise to the early celebrity of Hadramaut. The Baron von Wrede, thus describes the prospect which here met his eyes:

The sudden appearance of the Wadi Doan took me by surprise, and impressed me much with the grandeur of the scene. The ravine, 500 ft. wide, and 600 ft. in depth is inclosed between perpendicular rocks—the debris of which form, in one part, a slope reaching to half their height. On this slope, towns and villages rise conspicuously in form of an amphitheatre; while below the steeply sloping, covered with a forest of trees, the river about 20 ft. broad, and inclosed by high and walled embankments is seen first winding through fields laid out in terraces, then pursuing its course in the open plain, which is irrigated by small canals branching from it. The place here indicated has probably 80 m. N.W. Makallah. Several other valleys or wadies open into it intersecting the elevated land in many directions, and all containing villages and cultivated fields. As all these valleys support a comparatively numerous population the discovery of their existence fully explains the ancient importance of Hadramut. The only place of any note on the coast of Hadramut, is Makallah which is indeed the chief commercial depot of the S. coast of Arabia.

The inhabitants, Hadramut, of the present day retain many traces of their ancient industry and civilization. Like their ancestors, the Chhatramutis, or Chhatramutis of Greek and Roman writers they are still renowned for courage, as well as for commercial enterprise. Hadramut exports to India frankincense, myrrh, aloes and dragon's blood to Yemen carpets silk shawls, linen and yambas or giricallines. About 70 vessels are employed in the Indian trade. —Nebuk's *Deer* *le l'Arabe* Baron von Wrede, in *Jour Roy Gen.* See vol. xiv. Capt. Hannes, in do., vol. xv.

HADRES, a vil Lower Austria, on the Pulkau on the frontiers of Moravia. It has a castle and a poorhouse. *hms same quarter, and a trade in wine.* Pop. 1500.

HADSBOR, par Eng Worcester 840 ac. Pop. 194.

HADSTOCK par Eng Essex 1870 ac. Pop. 678.

HAEGET a vil and com Belgium, prov S Brabant 7 m. N.W. Louvain a station on the railway to Malines. Pop. chiefly agricultural 3002.

HAELEN an agricultural vil and com. Belgium prov Limbourg, 10½ m. W. Hasselt. Pop. 2308.

HAELTERI, a vil and com Belgium prov E Flanders 15 m. S.E. Ghent. The spinning of flax and weaving of linen are the chief employments; but there are also two brick works, an oil and two flour mills, and an annual fair for horses and cattle. Pop. 3462.

HAEMUS, a mountain Turkey See Balkan.

HAERLEHEKE a to. and com Belgium prov W Flanders, on the Lys 4 m. N.E. Courtrai on the railway thence to Ghent once an important fortress. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 4488.

HAEDONCK a vil and com Belgium prov E Flanders, 84 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 2396.

HAFF SWEDEN, or POMERANIAN HAFF a lagoon, Prussia, prov Pomerania, separated from the Baltic by a narrow strip of land, and communicating with it through the Swine, at Swinemünde the Pome., at Penzance and the Dneven. It is divided into the Grom [great] and Klein [little] Haff communicates W with Achter-water reserves the rivers Oder Ihna, Ither and Peene and measures 80 m. E to W. hg about 13 m. N. to S. It is an arm of the harbour of Stettin.

HAFAKRIFORD [Danish *Havneford*] a vil Iceland. Gudbrigg Syssel on a sort of same name, in the S. of the Isl. S.S.R. Raskiwick. It has a harbour which though small, being deep, secure, and free from drift ice is considered one of the best in Iceland.

HAFFENZELL, or OBERZELL, a market to Lower Bavaria, Middle Franconia, r. bank Danube, 9 m. E. Passau. It has two churches and manufactures of linen porcelain and earthenware tobacco head pencils, and umbrellas. The last two derive their materials from a mine of graphite in the vicinity. Pop. 1264.

HAGBORN par Eng Dorset 2755 ac. Pop. 905.

HAGE, a vil Hanover gov. of, and 12 m. N.W. Aurich, ball. Berum. It has a parish church. Pop. 1835.

HAGEN a to. Rhine-Meuse, gov. of, and 25 m. W. Arnhem, esp. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Volme and Empe. It has four churches and chapels. Manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, leather hats, and

ironware. Near it is an alabaster quarry. Pop. 5889.—The climate is hilly and of indifferent fertility. Inhabitants chiefly employed in manufactures. Area, 183 geo. sq. m. P. 42,304.

HAGENBURG a to. Germany Lippe-Schulenburg cap. ball. of same name, not far from the S. shore of Lake Steinhilke. It has a parish church; and manufactures of linen cloth and delft. Pop. in 1143 ball. 4800.

HAGENOW a to. Germany Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist. of same name, 16 m. S.W. Schwerin, on the Schwanow and on a branch of the Hamburg and Berlin railway to Schwerin. It is an ancient place has a church numerous distilleries, and four annual fairs. Pop. in 2837 Area of dist., 76 geo. sq. m. Pop. 8436.

HAGERSTOWN a vil U States, Maryland pleasantly situated W bank Antietam Creek, 66 m. W.W. Baltimore. It is regularly built of stone or brick and contains nine churches, two academies, a handsome courthouse, townhall almshouse and jail. Pop. 8760.

HAGEMAU a to. France, dep. Landes, 19 m. S. by W. Mont-de-Maran, agreeably situated on the Lote in a country abounding in feathered game. It has manufactures of coarse linen, pottery, tanneries, and oil mills and a trade in the wine of the district corn maize flax chestnut ortolans leeches and wattle. Pop. 1800.

HAGGABESTOWN par Irel. Louth 1400 ac. P. 918.

HAGGABESTOWN alightrookly in N.E. coast Australia lat. 19° 1' 40" S. lon. 145° 12' E. Separated from Sir Edward Home's group by a channel 5 m. wide.

HAGGLINGEN a vil and par Switzerland can Aargau about 5 m. from Bremgarten in a hilly but fertile and well-cultivated district. It has a parish church, and manufactures of straw-plait. The religious war usually called the Kapellerkrieg, was terminated by a peace made here in 1531. P. 1490.

HAGIA DEXA a to. Isl. Crete, near the ruins of ancient Gortynia 30 m. S.S.W. Candia. It contains the remains of a metropolitan Greek church. The ruins of the famous labyrinth are at no great distance.

HAGLEY, par Eng Worcester 2953 ac. Pop. 830.

HAGNABY par Eng Lincoln 640 ac. Pop. 91.

HAGUE (The) [Dutch *De Graevche*, *de Conste* *Hedge*, *Hage*, or *den Haag* German, *Haag* French *La Haye* Italian *Apr. Latin*, *Hage* common] one of the chief towns of Holland, cap. prov S. Holl., 33 m. S.W. Amsterdam, 24 m. N.W. Rotterdam on the railway thence to Leyden within 3 m. of the sea lat. (St. James's Church) 52° 43' N. lon. 4° 18' 48" E. (n.) It is the residence of the King and of the foreign ambassadors, and the seat of the States-General of the Netherlands, and of the principal part of the central administration of the kingdom. It is pleasantly situated defended from the sea-winds on the one side by lofty dunes, and on the others surrounded by the fertile or meadow-land or by a thick shady wood. It is in the form of an irregular quadrangle and, for width and straightness of streets, and general elegance of public buildings, will stand comparison with most continental towns. All of its suburban houses, in particular have a fine appearance those of an inferior kind being found more towards the centre of the town. It is kept clean but the water in its numerous canals, being very stagnant, emits an offensive smell. One of its finest buildings in the Hague is the palace of King William, Count of Nassau, containing a collection of paintings. Other important structures are the Royal Palace, the palace of the Prince of Orange the palace of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, a plan next house the Binnenhof or the court of Holland, a large irregular building, in various styles on the Vijverberg, founded in 1249 and containing the hall of assembly of the States-General, and various government offices also the provincial government-house a large roomy edifice, the townhall museum, royal library with collections of coins a cannon foundry one of the largest and most conspicuous buildings in the town &c. The museum formerly Prince Mauritsboud, contains a picture-gallery chiefly confined to Dutch masters, some of whose finest works are here. It also contains a fine collection of curiosities from China, Japan, and the Dutch colonies; those from Japan being particularly interesting and varied. There are also an arsenal, prisons, theatre (a respectable building) flesh-hall two butter-houses, and a weigh-house. The churches, 12 in number are three Calvinistic, St. James's, one of the largest churches in Holland, and, at the same time,

a very fine building of the 18th century. The Prince's and the new church. A French Reformed, English Presbyterian, Evangelical Lutheran, Romanist, and five R. Catholic, with two synagogues. Many of these churches, besides those specified, are large and elegant buildings. The benevolent institutions, including infirmaries, hospitals for the aged, the

modder, cotton, and hemp mills; a trade in timber, wool, madder, and hops and four annual fairs. Pop. 7748.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, par. Rag. Lincoln; 2480 ac.

Pop. 651

HAI FUNG: two tacs. China.—1 Prov. Shantung, cap. dist. of same name, near the coast of Chihai. lat. 37° 54' N; lon. 117° 44' E. It is chiefly inhabited.—

2 Prov. Quansong, 83 in E. Canton; lat. 25° 7' N lon. 110° 30' E

HAI KUNOO-SO, a maritime tn. China, prov. Quansong, N coast of Hainan, and chief mart of its trade on a peninsula, 8 m. N Kims-Chan-Soo, the capital. It is well built, and generally well kept; exports sugar, areca nuts, salt, and tanned hides and imports English cloths and other articles.

HAI TAI, an isl. China Sea, strait of Formosa, off the coast of Fokien, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Surface mountainous, but cultivated.

HAIDE, or HAIDA, four places, Bohemia

—1 A tn. circle of, and 29 m. N.E. Leimeritz with spacious regularly formed streets, a church, and a school. It is the centre of the Bohemian glass trade. Both the weekly market and the annual fair are important. Pop. 1845.

—2 Head of Hays, A tn. circle of, and 25 m. W Haim, in a marshy district. It is walled; and has a castle and a parish church. Pop. 1530.

—3, Haid, A vii circle of and 29 m. N Duden with a parish church, townhouse, and burgher hospital a distillery two mills, and several annual fairs. Pop. 679.—4, a

market in circle Duden with a parish church, townhouse, and school, a distillery a mill, and several annual fairs. P. 689

HAIDHAUSEN, a vii Upper Bavaria, 1 ban. lies opposite to Munich of which it may be considered a suburb. It has two churches, two castles, an hospital of incurables and manufactory of silk, hats, and paint brushes. P. 8700.

HAIDUCKEN or HAUDECKEN, a privileged district, Hungary comprising the Haiduck towns, and consisting of three detached portions, enclosed by eos. Banholes and Bihar area, 284 sq. as. It consists of a plain almost unbroken by a single hill and is of remarkable fertility producing corn, tobacco, and wine in abundance and fostering great numbers of cattle. The Haiducks, of whom few are Protestants, used to enjoy important privileges, which were conferred on them by John Corvinus, as a reward for military services. Pop. 61 919

HAIGER, a tn. Germany Nassau hall and 5 m W N Dillenburg on the Dille with two Protestant churches, iron and steel works, a bark and two paper mills. Pop. 1125.

HAIGERLOCH, a tn. principally Hohenollers-Sigmaringen, cap. hall of same name, in a valley on the Ebnach at the foot of a hill crowned with an old castle. It has two churches, a synagogue, and an old Roman tower a trade in codling, and several large fairs. Pop. 1468. Area of hall. 28 sq. m. Pop. 10 976.

HAIK (LAKE) Alynna, Amhara, touching the N boundary of Sheba and Eilat, about lat. 10° 40' N; lon. 39° 18' E circumference, about 45 m. The shores in the W and N are not high, nor steep but those of the S. and E. are surrounded by high and steep mountains. Aquatic birds of various plumage abound in the lake fish also are plentiful and many of them of large size. Near the S.E. shore there is an island called Delba Nagodogud—Hill of Thunder on which there is a convent and a church and a pop. of 650, consisting of monks, priests, scholars, and servants.

HAILE-WARDE, par. Rag. Rungtindan 1559 ac. P. 423.

HAILE, par. Rag. Cumberland 8790 ac. Pop. 280.

HAILES, par. Rag. Gloucester; 1520 ac. Pop. 90.

HAILSHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Sussex. The town, 16 m. E. Brighton, near Pevensey marsh, about 54 m. from the sea, has a handsome church, with a lofty castellated tower; places of worship for Baptists and Calvinists, a free, and three other daily schools, harvest and mutual improvement societies, and several small societies. Taverns, coffee, music, and home half-stalls for drays have been made here to a considerable extent and there is also a large



THE ROYAL PALACE AT THE HAGUE.

infirma, and the young, are numerous there are likewise many religious and missionary associations, societies for the promotion of the natural and physical sciences, literature, music, the fine arts, &c. and several excellent private collections of paintings. The Hague, in like manner is well provided with educational institutions besides the town gymnasium, the school of anatomy and the royal music and commercial schools, there are a great number of other schools for the higher and elementary branches, and several charity schools. There are six squares, three of which are planted with trees, and have pleasant promenades and several markets, including two fish markets, one of which is well supplied with five sea-fish from Schevring. In the other river-fish chiefly are sold. Many of the inhabitants abstain from the traffic created by the presence of the court and the States-General; but considerable manufactures are likewise carried on. The Hague is the chief book mart in Holland; and has 10 printers, and six lithographers. There are seven ship-building yards, six brandy distilleries, and three breweries with vinegar works, and ten works, hat, button, and carriage-makers, paper oil trees, veneer mills, and iron mills.

The origin of the Hague may be traced to the building of a hunting seat here of the Counts of Holland in 1250 but it has risen into importance chiefly since the passing of the present century and mainly through being made the residence of the court and the foreign ministers, and the seat of the States-General and the Government. It is the birth-place of William II. Prince of Orange, and William III. Prince of Orange and King of England; of Huygens, the mathematician Boerhaave, the physician Bilsdorp, the poetess; and it was the residence and death-place of Naumwaldt and the De Witts. Pop. (1849, 60,414) (1850, 73,457).—(Van der Aa, Woordenboek der Nederlanden Amsterdam 1850, 1851)

HAGUE (La), a cape, France, often improperly called La Hague, N.W. extremity of Ave. Honn, 16 m. W W Cherbourg, crossed by a canal. It has a light 180 ft. above the sea, and visible at a distance of 14 m.

HAGUEVAU or HAGUEVAU, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 18 m. N Strasbourg, in the forest of Now on the Moselle which here divides into two branches, one of which traverses the town, while the other branches it on the E. It is walled, fortified with towers, and ranks as a military place of the frontier zone; contains five churches, a synagogue, commercial college, cavalry barracks, and civil and military hospitals, has extensive manufactures of iron and copper goods, glass, soap the earthenware, and starch; tineries, breweries,

brewery, but the great body of the inhabitants are employed in agricultural labour. Area of par., 6283 ac. Pop. 1835.

HAIN or **GHANSHYAM** a tn. Saxony circle of, and 20 m. W Wittenberg. A hill of same name, in a fertile valley. It is enclosed by four gates. It has three churches one of them almost of a triangular shape. A tower-house, with a lofty tower, two hospitals, and the picturesque ruins of an old monastery; manufactures of calico and muslin, paper, starch, vinegar and leather; a printfield, several dye-works, a large woollen and other mills; and three annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. Pop. tn. 6394 hill. 31,349.

HAIN or **DEHN**, or **DEHNKIRCHENHAIN** a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt prov. Starkenburg circle and near Offenbach. It is well built, has two gates, a Lutheran and a Calvinistic church the remains of an old castle, manufactures of woollen and several mills. Birth-place of the author Ewald. Pop. 944.

HAINA a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Oberhessen circle of, and 9 m. from Frunckenburg. A bank Wehra, near its confluence with the Eder. It contains a Gothic church an old monastery now used partly as an hospital, and partly as a deaf and dumb and blind asylum and has four mills. The painter Tautsch was born here. Pop. 177.

HAINAN a large isl. China prov. Quangdong of peninsula Indochina from which it is separated by channel of same name, 15 m broad and difficult of navigation even for junka, being filled with shoals and coral reefs. It separates the China Sea from the Gulf of Tonquin, lies between lat. 16 10' and 20 N lon 108° 20' and 111 E. and is 180 m. S W to N. E., by 90 m. broad. The E. coast is steep and rocky on the S. coast are commodious and safe bays, with good anchorage, during the N. E. monsoons; the N. W. coast is low and bordered with sandbanks. The wild animals are the tiger rhinoceros deers of various kinds and venomous serpents. Inland gold and layle land have been met with and in some parts of the coast are salt-pans. The interior is occupied by an extensive mountain range, which forms the source of several considerable rivers and some of the highest peaks of which rise above the limit of perpetual snow. Hainan is on the whole barren but the level lands along the coast are fertile and well-cultivated, producing rice, sugar, coconuts, and other tropical fruits, but the mountain productions are rice sweet potatoes, sugar tobacco, fruits, medicinal plants, timber including sandal wood banyan, ebony and rosewood besides a variety of dye-woods, and wax the last obtained from an insect, called pek-ah-ah or white wax insect, which deposits it when laying its eggs.

The fisheries of the island are considerable and thousands of junka come annually from Canton to fetch cargoes of dried and salted fish. The inhabitants on the coast are mostly Chinese from the mainland but those in the interior are of different and distinct race, supposed to be the aborigines they claim an entire independence of the Chinese government; and are described as a friendly cheerful, and kind people, cleanly and industrious in their habits, and very persevering.

The island is subdivided into 18 districts, the respective towns of which are all on the coast. Some of these are very populous having from 60,000 to 90,000 inhabitants. Capital Kiang-shan-fu. Pop. estimated at 1,500,000.

HAINAUT or **HAINAUT** an old prov., now forming part of the N. E. of France and S. W. of Belgium. In the time of Caesar it was inhabited by the Nervii, a warlike people, of German origin and did not till the 7th century take the name of Hainaut supposed to be derived from the small river Haine which waters it. It was then governed by counts, who however were not regarded as hereditary till the time of one of them, called Regnier Long Neck, who died in 918.

The succcession continued unbroken till 1466, when Isabella, the heiress of William IV. was forced to cede her territory to Philip the Good Duke of Burgundy. Through his successors it passed to the House of Austria, and afterwards became divided into two parts—Anstrian-Hainaut or Hainaut proper nearly corresponding with the Belgian prov. of that name and French-Hainaut, ceded to the French by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659, and of Namur in 1678 and now included in the department du Nord.

HAINAUT or **HAINAUT**, (Dutch, *Houwen* German, *Hannau*), a prov. Belgium, bounded N. by Brabant and provs. H. and W. Flanders, E. Namur and S. and W. France.

Area, 1406 sq. m. Though nowhere properly mountainous, it is very hilly in the S. E., where it is covered by the W. Ardennes. In other districts it is generally flat, though well diversified. It belongs partly to the basin of the Scheldt, and partly to that of the Meuse—the former traversing the W. corner, and also receiving some of its drainage through the Dender; and the latter draining a considerable portion of the E. by its tributary Sambre. About three-fourths of the whole surface is arable and rather more than one-sixth under wood. Scarcely 7½ is waste. The soil is generally fertile and produces in abundance cereal and leguminous crops fruit of various kinds, flax hemp, hops, oleaginous seeds, tobacco, alchory hay and green food. The meadows and pastures contain great numbers of horses and cattle—the former much valued for draught, and the latter for dairy produce. The forests, situated chiefly in the S., furnish large quantities of timber and fuel. The latter however is better furnished by the coal mines, which are very productive, and extensively worked, both for home consumption and export, chiefly to France. The other minerals include iron marble, millstones, building stone, and pavement. Manufactures are carried on to a great extent. Among others may be mentioned calico and all kinds of articles in iron, woollen and linen goods, honary glass leather doll-ware and porcelain bricks, and also alchory oil soap, tobacco, beer, vinegar, spirits, &c. For administrative purposes, Hainaut is divided into six arrondissements—Mons, the capital, Tournai, Charleroi, Ath, Solignies, and Thulin, subdivided into 83 cantons. Pop. (1846) 714,709.

HAINBURG or **HAINBURG** a tn. Lower Austria, beautifully situated on the Danube, surrounded by vine-covered hills, 10 m. S. E. Vienna. It is well built, contains an old and also a fine new castle, to which Napoleon's sister the wife of Murat, was permitted to retire, after she had lost the crown of Naples and an ancient townhouse, with a Roman altar and has very extensive manufactures of tobacco and some shipping trade, two weekly markets, and three annual fairs. Hainburg was nearly all burned down in 1897 and has since been rebuilt on an improved form. Pop. 8944.

HAINDORF a vil. Bohemia circle Buzan, about 8 m. from Austerlitz, on the Wistula at the foot of the Krapitz has a large and handsome church six of apple, a Franciscan monastery, a school a flour and two saw mills. Pop. 1258.

HAINÉ a river Belgium and France, rising in the Belgian prov. of Hainaut, and entering the Scheldt at Coudé in France, after a W. course of about 45 m. It is navigable, by means of sluices from Mons to Condé. Principal affluents, the Lionnelle and the Frontine.

HAINÉ, two places, Belg. com.—1. (*Saint-Pierre*) A vil. and com. prov. Hainaut, on the Haine 10 m. E. Mons. Agriculturists and the working of coal are the chief employments. Pop. 1059.—2. (*Saint-Pierre*) A vil. and com. near the former with an important glass-works, a copper foundry and two flour-mills. Pop. 1148.

HAINÉWALDE, a tn. Saxony circle Bautzen, near Lötzen with a castle, a church, two schools and an hospital a fishery manufactures of linen and woollen cloth several mills and bleachfields. Pop. 2571.

HAINFORD par. Eng. Hereford 1600 ac. Pop. 631. **HAINICHEN** a tn. Saxony circle of, and 41 m. S. E. Leipzig on the Little Striegitz. It is an old but stirring place has a church manufactures of woollen, linen and cotton cloths and articles of dress in metal a woollen and other mills two bleachfields, and two annual fairs. The poet Gellert was born here. Pop. 5680.

HAINSPÜCH a tn. Bohemia circle of, and 37 m. N. Leitmaritz. It contains a castle, parish church, and hospital and has manufactures of linen and ribbons, a bleachfield, silk works, and five mills. Pop. 5261.

HAINTON par. Eng. Lincoln 2306 ac. Pop. 323. **HAITERBACH**, a tn. Württemberg, circle Schwarzwald 20 m. S. W. Stuttgart. A great deal of wool is prepared and hand-loom here. Pop. 1935.

HAITI, isl. W. Indies. See **HAITI**.

HAKARI or **HAKARI** a mountain dist. Turkish Mooristan, occupied by 50,000 families of Nestorian Christians, of which Ghilman's, 65 m. S. E. Van is the capital.

HAKIN-KHAN a small tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Sivas r. bank Euphrates, 100 m. N. W. Diarbekir. It is extremely

poor and contains an old castle. The country around is unproductive and arid, the rocks are all basaltic.

HALE, or **HALLE**, a ls. Belgium prov. Brabant, on the Rhine, 80 m. S.W. Brussels. It contains a fine old church, built in the 14th century in the ogival style, with three naves, a majestic and well-proportioned choir, and an elegant tower and a large and lofty townhouse, built in 1816 and has manufactures of articles in wood and silver-work, braverie, distilleries, tanneries, soap-works, a corn, and several oil mills. It is a station on the railway to Brussels, and communications, by the canal from Charleroi to Brussels, with the Sambre, Elbe, and Scheldt. Pop. 6290.

HALA MOUNTAINS, an extensive and lofty range, Heloetia, stretching N. to S. and terminating in the latter direction, at Cape Muzin, in the Arabian Sea lat. 24° 45' N. lon. 68° 50' E. Little is known, with certainty, of the heights of these mountains, but they are believed to attain in some places, an elevation of upwards of 11,000 ft. above sea-level. One ascentment peak rises to 6000 ft. Two main passes intersect this lofty range of mountains—the Bolan and Kibee passes, with the aid of considerable torrents, from each affording a tedious, but very difficult ascent, from the plains on the E. to the W. highlands. The Bolan Pass is about 50 m. long, with an ascent of 5000 ft. the Kibee Pass, 100 m. long, ascent, 4500 ft.

HALAM par Eng. Notts 1310 ac. Pop. 290

HALAS, a market to. Hungary dist. Little Cumania, among low hills, on a lake of same name, 80 m. S.W. Pesth. It is a poorly built and straggling place, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and has a trade in cattle and wine and three annual fairs. In the lake is an island which was once fortified, and was used by the inhabitants as a place of refuge from the incursions of the Turks. 1 op. 10 330

HALBAU, a to. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of 45 m. N.W. Liegnitz, 1 bank Tschirch, and on the railway from Berlin to Breslau. It has an elegant castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of cotton cloth and nails, a gristmill, and dyework. Pop. 539

HALBERSTADT, a to. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of 22 m. S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circle of same name, in a fertile district, bank Havelmünd, and on a branch railway to Magdeburg. It is a very ancient place, and remains of the town proper surrounded by walls with seven gates, and of the suburb of Gröbenstadt. A number of the houses are timber framed, and ornately ornamented. The principal buildings are the Dom or cathedral, an ancient and interesting Gothic structure, chiefly in the pointed style, with numerous monuments, and a fine open the church of Our Lady built in the Byzantine style in the 11th century with curious bas-reliefs and wall paintings, and recently restored. Several other churches, two synagogues, an old episcopal palace, a townhouse, custom-house, theatre, gymnasium, normal and other schools, a humane asylum infirmary and a number of other charitable endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen cloth, gloves, carpets refined sugar common and white leather tobacco, silks, and chemical products and there are numerous breweries and distilleries, a walk, and a walled mill. Pop. (1849), 19,244. It is situated on the S.W. the seat of a bishop, and because the capital of a principality which continued till 1807; had an area of 536 sq. m. and pop. 119,418.—The citadel of Halberstadt consists of a plain much broken by hills, m. fertile, produces much corn, and rears many cattle. Area, 135 sq. m. Pop. 50,284.

HALBERTON par Eng. Devon 5735 ac. Pop. 1746.

HALBETHURN a to. Hungary ac. Wieselburg 24 m. N.E. Odenburg. It has an elegant castle, with a large agricultural establishment, at which fine flocks of marines are reared. Pop. 1218

HALD, a to. Denmark, Jutland, belt, of, and 5 m. S.W. Wiborg, on a small lake of same name. It has the extensive ruins of an old strong castle, which belonged to the knight Nial Bagg, and the remains of the works which king Waldemar erected when besieging it in 1255.

HALDEN (HARD) par Eng. Kent; 3758 ac. Pop. 677

HALDENLEHEN (ALLEN and HOD), two nearly adjacent places, Prussia, prov. Saxony and 14 m. N.W. Magdeburg.—1 (HOD) A m. sat. circle of same name, r bank Odra. It is walled has two churches and an hospital manufactures of woollen cloth, hats tobacco, copper and earthen-ware tan-

neries, sugar-refineries, and glass-works. Pop. 3743.—3 (ALD) A vill about 2 m. S. of Neu-Haldensleben, with a Protestant and R. Catholic church, manufactures of manufactures and hoppers, sugar-refineries, distilleries, the-works numerous mills, and an extensive trade. Pop. 1500.

HALE par Eng. Hunts; 1677 ac. Pop. 184.

HALE (GIMAR) par Eng. Lincoln 5110 ac. P. 1008.

HALES par Eng. Norfolk 980 ac. Pop. 224.

HALESOWEN a market to. and par England, in a detached portion of Worcestershire. The town 7 m. S.W. Birmingham, is pleasantly situated in a valley on the Stour; streets tolerably straight, clean, well paved, and lighted with gas, and the supply of water abundant many of the houses handsome. It has an ancient parish church with a beautiful spire, and a mansement to Halesowen, who was educated, and has lived here places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Baptists; the remains of an extensive abbey erected by king John a free grammar-school founded in 1653 and several other schools. Mills, chains and pearl and horn buttons, are manufactured here in a considerable extent and in the vicinity of coal mines, and several corn-mills. Market-day Monday two fairs annually Pop. 2055. Arms of par., 12,245 ac. Pop. 23,830.

HALESWORTH, a market to. and par England, co. Suffolk, 26 m. N.E. Ipswich, in a valley 1 bank Blyth, which is navigable for small craft to the town. The town is irregularly laid out the church is a handsome Gothic building, with a fine tower and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Unitarians and Wesleyan Methodists; several daily schools, and a set of almshouses. A good business is done in mulling and corn, and there is one iron foundry, but the spinning of linen yarn forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Arms of par. 1445 ac. Pop. 2662

HAIFAY or **HALFAY** a to. Nubia, r bank Nile, about 155 m. N.W. Sennar; lat 19° 57' N lon 32° 46' E Pop. 4000.

HALFORD par Eng. Warwick 1010 ac. Pop. 545.

HALBURT or **HALBURT ISLAND** N. Pacific near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska, lat. 54. 32' N lon. 162° 50' W. (n.) 22 or 24 m. in circuit, low and barren. It contains many lakes, the rivers with flow from them abounding in fish. Foxes, sea-otters, and birds of all species are numerous. It was named by Captain Cook from the great quantity of Halibut fish taken in the vicinity.

HALICZ, a to. Austria, Galizia, circle Stanislaw r bank Danaster 40 m. E.B.E. Bity It has a Greek church and two synagogues, manufactures of soap and candles, and silk springs. Near it, on a steep hill, stand the ruins of an old castle, once the residence of the lords of the kingdom of Halicia, now called Galicia. Pop. 1830

HALIFAX a market to., par and port to. England so York (W. Riding). The town stands on a declivity rising gently from the Hebble, 36 m. W. S.W. York, on the railway from Bradford to Manchester and has a very picturesque appearance. It is built almost wholly of stone, which abounds in the vicinity. Some of the streets are narrow and irregular but there are two or three handsome and spacious, while nearly all are well paved, and well lighted with gas. There are many excellent buildings, especially amongst these of modern date. Water abundant. The principal public buildings are the three Established churches all of them handsome; the theatre, a neat structure; new assembly rooms, the place hall, a magnificent quadrangular office of freestone; the halls, and the infirmary. There are also places of public worship for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, and Friends. The schools, which are numerous, include the free grammar-school, national school, and the British school, established as a charity school for the poor of all religious denominations; the blind school, and some smaller school charities. There are several charitable institutions, including a set of almshouses. The literary institutions of the town are a literary and philosophical society, with an extensive museum; a mechanics' institution, with a library; three newspapers, and two subscription libraries. Halifax is favourably situated for manufactures and commerce, and to this circumstance its prosperity is attributable. It commands abundant supplies of coal and water, and an extensive inland navigation, which connects it with Leeds, Hull, Liverpool, The staple articles of manufacture are woollen goods, includ-

long broad and narrow woollen cloths, and a great many other kinds of woollen fabrics, kerseys, etc. The manufacture of cotton is also carried on to a considerable extent; dyeing is carried on, and mill machinery and wool and cotton cards, are likewise extensively made. The town is rapidly increasing in extent and population. Halifax sends two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1861) 1084. Pop. township (1841) 15 853 (1861) 26,077 but 48,663. The parish is one of the largest in England and is divided into three parochial districts. Area, 75,740 ac. Pop. 149,357.

HALIFAX a city and seaport, cap. of colony Nova Scotia, N. coast, and near the centre of that peninsula on a declivity on the W side of a deep inlet of the sea, called Halifax harbour, which extends several miles inland. Lat. (Dook-ward table) 44 35' 42" N. lon. 63 55' 30" W (n). Including its suburbs, it is 2½ m long, and about ½ m wide. The



streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. Many of the houses are of wood plastered and stuccoed but many also are handsomely built of stone. There are three or four churches, a large E. Catholic cathedral and places of worship for various bodies of Dissenters. The other public edifices are substantial structures the principal of which is Province Building containing the chief government offices, the public library &c. It is built of freestone, and is a remarkably fine edifice. The others are Dalhousie college, military hospital, workhouse, prison exchange, assembly room, theatre, and several public schools. The dock yard, covering 14 ac. is one of the finest in the British colonies. The harbour in front of the town, where ships usually anchor is 1 m broad further up, the inlet expands into a wide basin called Bedford Basin, comprising an area of 10 sq m and capable of accommodating the whole British navy. Along the water's edge, in front of the town, are numerous wharves close to which ships can lie for the discharge of their cargoes, and above these are the warehouses. Halifax is the principal naval station for our N. American colonies, and is defended by strong forts and batteries. It owns about 100 large square rigged vessels as many schooners, and a host of small craft. Its exports consist of dried and pickled fish, lumber, coal, corn flour, cattle, butter, cheese, whale and seal oil and furs. Imports, the native products of the W. Indies and U. States and British manufactured goods. There are some manufactures of soap, leather, paper and soap; also breweries, distilleries, and a considerable fishery. It has an extensive steam communication with various parts of N. America and the W. Indies, and, at stated periods, with Liverpool and it is expected soon to be connected by railway with Canada and the U. States. Pop. estimated from 19 000 to 25 000

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HALIFAX BAY, Australia, N. E. coast, between lat. 18 30' and 19 10' S. and lon. 145° 30' and 147 30' E. It contains several islands, including the Palm Islands.

HALKIN par Wales, Flintshire S140 ac. Pop. 1777

HALKIRK, par Scot. Caithness; 24 m. by 13 m. P 2918.

HALL a to Austria, Tyrol, ardeas Unterenthal, cap. dist. of same name, 1 bank lim which is here navigable, 5 m. E. Innsbruck. It is the seat of a mining and salt directory contains a desecrated church a gymnasium, military school, Franciscan monastery and lunatic asylum, and has very extensive salt-works, supplied by the salt mines which abound in the vicinity P 4959 Area of dist. 40 geo sq m. P 18 415.

HALL, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jaxt, cap. hall of same name on the Kocher 30 m N E Stuttgart. It is walled &c. had with towers, and has three suburbs, a beautiful Gothic high church, five other churches a handsome town-house library and the ruins of an old castle; manufactures of linen, soap, starch jewellery and confectionery and very extensive salt works. Pop. 6489 Area of hall 108 geo sq m. Pop. 24 222

HALLA a tn. Silesia, near 1 bank Lodz, 30 m N Ky draded lat. 51° 45' N. lon. 63 28 E. It consists of an old and a new town—the latter the larger and more wealthy of the two. The bazaar which is partially roofed over is well supplied and considerable business is transacted in it. Sain dian cape, a very general wear and earthenware, are main featured here to a great extent. Some of the latter are ably decorated with rich and brilliant colours. Pop. about 10,000

HALLADALE, a river Scotland on Sutherland, which after a rapid N. course of about 30 m, through the strath of same name falls into the North Sea, at the bay of the Tor of Bighouse near the boundary with Caithness.

HALLAM (Warr) par Eng Derby 1823 ac. Pop. 637

HALLAM (Nether and Lxxax) two townships, England so York (W. Riding) par W. Bedford the former 2 m W. Sheffield Pop. 8897 — the latter 3½ m W. S. Sheffield Pop. 1469

HALLAMSHIRE a dist. England on York (W. Riding) consisting of the extensive parishes of Rethfield and Ecclesfield. A considerable portion of this district is still but thinly inhabited, and exhibits its ancient forest and woodland appearance.

HALLANDS-WAEDERO a small Isl Sweden in the Kattegat, off the N. W. coast of Isl. Christenstad opposite the town of Tveden lat. 56 28' N. lon 13 30' E.

HALLATON a vt and par England, so Leicester The village (formerly a market town) 18 m E S E Leicester contains a handsome church with a lofty spire an independent chapel free school and almshouses. Two castle ruins, annually Area of par 3860 ac Pop 691

HALLAU (Oxxa and Uxxax) two nearly contiguous vils. and pars Switzerland east of and 8 m. W. Hellschhausen on a fertile slope at the foot of the Ober and Unter Berg a ramification of the Raurhen They contain two churches, one of which was fortified at the commencement of the 16th century and still has an ancient round tower which formed part of the fortification. The trade is in corn, hemp, and wine, particularly the last, which ranks high among the wines of the canton Pop. Ober-Hallau, 763; Unter-Hallau, 2461

HALL E (Latin *Hala*) a tn Prussia, prov. Saxony on the Saale, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 20 m N W Leipzig on the railway thence to Magdeburg. It is surrounded by a row of hills and consists of the town proper and 8 s. suburbs. It is built in the form of an irregular square, surrounded by walls with six gates, and defended by two forts. It is not very well built, but possesses several large squares, and for the most part broad and well-formed streets. It contains seven churches, of which the most deserving of notice are the Markt-kirche an elegant Gothic structure with four towers, and the Moritz-kirche also Gothic, with a fine vaulted roof and richly-carved altar-piece; a university to which the names of Gessius and Tholuck have given celebrity; a library and other good collections, and attended by about 730 students an old palace once the residence of an archbishop a town-house, theatre, hospital, and infirmary an orphan asylum, with a fine statue, by Rauch, of Tholuck its founder a lunatic asylum, and several charitable endowments. The manufactures include woollen, linen, and mixed goods; hosiery leather starch and chemical products,

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but the most important of all is salt, obtained from springs, which have been known from a very early period and are supposed to have given the town its name—Halls being derived from the Greek *hals* signifying salt. The annual production is about 11,000 tons. Outside the walls, an elegant monument has been erected to the soldiers who died here of wounds received at the battle of Lützen in 1813. Trench and entrenchment are largely cultivated in the vicinity; and the greater part of the larch, much used as dealum for the tables at Lützen, are caught here. Pop. (1846), 35,842.

HALLÉ, a town, Prussia, gov. of, and 85 m. S.W. Minden, esp. circle of same name, with a Protestant church, manufactures of linen and tobacco a trade in linen, hemp, flax, buckwheat, horses, cattle, and swine and four annual fairs. Pop. 1482.—**CHATEAU** here, 68 ges. sq. m. Pop. 22 152.

HALLÉIN (Latin, *Halle*) a town, Upper Austria, on a height above L. bank Salza, near the foot of the Ditturburg, 9 m. S. Salzburg. It is the seat of a salt directory and several other public offices contains five churches, a townhouse, courthouse, hospital, and boys and girls school; and has manufactures of cotton hosiery and articles in wood, and extensive salt-works. Its salt mines, which have been worked for above six centuries, have a depth of above 350 ft., and yield annually about 15,000 tons of salt. Pop. 3500.

HALLÉNBURG a town, Rhineland-Prussia, gov. of, and 31 m. S.E. Arnsberg on a small stream of same name. It has a slate quarry and several annual fairs. Pop. 1548.

HALLGARTH a township, England, co. of, and 24 m. E. N.E. Darlington, containing extensive coal mines. P. 2250.

HALLIGEN (Tut) an isl. group, Denmark, off S.W. coast Schleswig, inhabited, but not being protected by bombards, flooded at high water except a portion, which, by means of warping has been raised above sea-level. On this the houses are built but in stormy weather the sea frequently gains access to them. The chief islands are—

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HALLSTATT, or **HALLSTATT** a market town, Upper Austria, circle Tyrol, postemporally situated on the W. shore of the lake of Hallstatt, 60 m. S.W. Linz, on a mountain slope. There are property no streets, but a succession of terraces, to which access is obtained by flights of steps. The church is very ancient, has a Gothic portal; and on a projecting height, 1000 ft. above the houses, is a conspicuous tower originally built for defence, but now occupied by the manager of the neighbouring salt mines. Pop. 1080.—**THE LAKE** of Hallstatt, which is about 6 m. long, with an average breadth of less than 2 m. and has a shape somewhat resembling the letter S is remarkable for its wild and gloomy character of its scenery.

HALLUIN a town in France, dep. Nord, 10 m. N.N.E. Lille, r. bank Lys. It was once famous for its cloth, and has still manufactures of linen, calicoes, and bed-ticks with a cotton and several oil mills, blackfields, brick-works, breweries, &c. Pop. 2535.

HALLUM a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 10 m. S.W. W. Dordrecht. It has a handsome Calvinistic and a Baptist church a school and an excellent posthouse six distillery factories, and a distillery but the inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Pop. 1178.

HALLWEIL a lake, Switzerland, chiefly in can Argau, some with the E. extremity touching that of Lucerne, length, N to S. about 7 m. breadth, 2 m. The lake, shortly after quitting the lake of Waldsee, enters the S. side of this lake and issues from its N. side, close to the old castle of Hallweil a large, massive and walled structure.

HALMAHERA an island, See GILLOLO.

HALMI a market town, Hungary, co. Ugocsa, in a plain, near the morass of Eger 11 m. S. Nagy-Szolnok. It has a castle a Protestant church, and five large annual fairs, chiefly for cattle and swine. Pop. 702.

HALMSTADT a town, Denmark, co. of, and 31 m. S.E. Copenhagen, lat. (ford) 56° 40' 24" N. lon. 12° 15' 45" E. (s.). It is well situated, and tolerably well built is the seat of a governor and of several public offices has a parish church, and a house of correction manufactures of common woollens, an important salmon fishery and a harbor which is naturally good, but very much silted up. In the vicinity are both mineral springs and sea-baths. Halstead is celebrated in Swedish history as the place where the Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian commissioners, under the Kalmar union, met to choose their king. Pop. 2251.—**THE LAKE** sometimes called Halland is bounded N. by Göteborg and Bohus, N.E. Elfsborg E. Jönköping and Kronsberg, S. Christianstad and W. the Kattegat area about 3000 sq. m. The coast is sandy in some parts, but in others bold and rocky and much indented, forming several considerable bays. The interior gradually ascends from the coast. The principal streams are—the Laga, Næsa, Äthra or Falkenberg and Ynke, which all flow S.W. into the Kattegat. The soil is, in general by no means fertile and the corn raised falls short of the consumption, woods neither extensive nor valuable for timber, but extensively employed in making specious saloon articles, in which the inhabitants display considerable dexterity. These constitute the principal manufactures. Pop. 68 689.

HALS, a vil. Denmark, Jutland N. side of the mouth of the Limfjord bay of 18 m. S.E. Esbørg, which was its haven as a shipping place. Pop. 400.

HALSAL a par. Eng. Lancashire 16,866 ac. P. 4510.

HALSBRÜCKE a town, vil. Saxony circle of, and 18 m. W.W. Dresden on the Mulde, here crossed by a bridge. It has a silver furnace, sawmills, and is one of the most important in existence and much-frequented mineral baths. Pop. 1304.

HALSE, par. Eng. Somerset 1801 ac. Pop. 412.

HALSHAM par. England, York (S. Riding) 2877 ac. Pop. 364.

HALSTEAD par. Eng. Kent, 918 ac. Pop. 369.

HALSTEAD a market town, and par. England, on Essex. The town is pleasantly situated on both sides of the valley of the Colne, 45 m. N.E. London, is irregularly built, but has a neat appearance; and, of late years, has undergone great improvement. It has two Establishments, churches, one of them a large antique building; a Friends meeting-house, an Independent and a Baptist chapel a free grammar school, library and

mechanics institution, and various charities. There are three large silk and crêpe factories, and many of the females and children are employed in the making of straw-plait. Weekly market, Tuesday. Area of par. 5638 ac. Pop. 6982

HALT KERN a vil. Holland, prov N Brabant about 2 m N Begijnendijk, with a R. Catholic and a Calvinistic church, and a school. Pop. 688

HALSTOCK par Eng Dorset; 181 ac. Pop. 52

HALSTOW two pars. England, co. Kent.—1 (High) 4244 ac. Pop. 354.—2 (Lower); 1891 ac. Pop. 344

HALTERN a to Rhodan Franca, gov of and 24 m W S Minster with two R. Catholic churches an hospital manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and hosiery a print-field, tanneries and mills, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 1934.

HALTHAM—see **HALT** par Eng. Lincoln 2610 ac. Pop. 245

HALTON five pars. England.—1 Bucks 1452 ac. Pop. 157.—2 Lancashire 5785 ac. Pop. 718.—3 (East) Lincoln 5490 ac. Pop. 675.—4 (Hilgates) Lincoln 1820 ac. Pop. 839.—5 (West) Lincoln 4870 ac. Pop. 425

HALTWHISTLE a market to and par. England co. Northumberland, and a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. The town pleasantly situated on the S. Tyne 8½ m W Newcastle has several dissenting places of worship, an endowed charity school, manufacture of linen brocade, dye-works, a brewery and a good trade in coal. Market day Thursday. Pop. 1420. Area of par. 5539 ac. 1 5879

HALVERGATE, par Eng Norfolk 2675 ac. P. 545

HALWELL, two pars. England, Devon.—1 3426 ac. Pop. 284.—2 2866 ac. Pop. 411

HALYS, river Asiatic Turkey. See **KIZIL-IRMAK**.

HAM a to. France, dep. Summe, 15 m S S E Peronne surrounded by a marshy plain. It is an ancient place, and contains a church, with fine bas-reliefs and a curious crypt; but is chiefly deserving of notice for its citadel, which has been much strengthened by modern works and serves as a state-prison, in which were confined Prince Polignac, and three other ministers of Charles X. who signed the ordinances for the coup-d'état of 1830 and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, for an alleged and premature attempt to seize the government of France, of which a more fortunate coup-d'état has recently (1851) given him possession. Ham has manufactures of cotton goods, beet-root sugar and cloths, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2447

HAM—1 A hamlet, England, co. Surrey on the Thames, 10 m S. W. by W London, and containing several handsome villas, with Ham House, erected for Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I. Pop. 1824.—2 W 40 A large vil and par. England, co. Essex. The former 4 m E. by N London has a spacious church and two dissenting places of worship

an endowed girls school several distilleries printing-works and flour-mills. Area of par. 5890 ac. Pop. 18317

HAM four parishes, England.—1 Kent 830 ac. Pop. 26.—2 Wilt 1605 ac. Pop. 245.—3 (East) Essex 8495 ac. P. 1566.—4 (High) Somerset 4229 ac. P. 1808

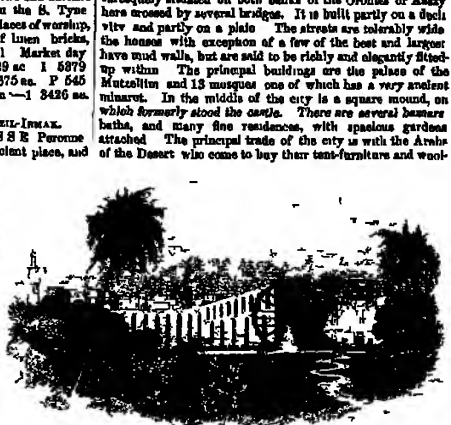
HAM-ON-BRECK a vil and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, on the Meuse, 21 m. E. Maa. It contains an ancient castle and has manufactures of mule, linen, and lace. Iron works, oil and flour mills a trade in corn bar-soon, timber, horses, and cattle and three annual fairs. Pop. 1775

HAM (nuz) a vil. Holland, prov Overijssel 23 m. N E Deventer with a Calvinistic church and school. In August 1848, 48 houses were burned down. Pop. 748.

HAMADAN a city Persia, prov Irak Ajemi, 260 m. N W Ispahan lat. 34° 45' N; lon. 48° 28' E. agreeably situated near the base of a great range of mountains, and overlooked by the lofty peak of Elvand. It looks like an old town heaps of ruins presenting themselves on all sides and is without any architectural objects of interest the only large mosque being the Masjid-i-Jumeh, which has been recently renovated or rebuilt. The streets are narrow and dirty; still the city has a lively and bustling air about it. Its banners and caravanserais are numerous and extensive—some of them handsome; the former well furnished, and thronged with

Graduates of all sorts—shoemakers, saddlers, blacksmiths, silversmiths, and workers in cotton—who all occupy separate parts, and maintain great order in their arrangements. There are a vast number of tanneries in the city; the leather manufactured here supplying a large portion of all that is used in Persia. There are also considerable manufactures of coarse carpets, woollens, and cotton stuffs. Wine and rakes—the latter a liquor distilled from the juice of the grape—are made by the Armenians. The trade which passes through the city is large. Hamadan being the great centre where the routes of traffic between Persia, Mesopotamia, and Syria converge. During eight months in the year the climate is delightful; but in winter the cold is excessive, and fuel with difficulty procured. This city is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Ecbatana built by Darius the first king of the Medes, for his imperial residence. The principal remains of the ancient city are the fragments of sculptured stone, to be seen in the foundations of walls and houses and ancient coins and medallions 1 cp. estimated at 30,000

HAMAH (Hammath of Scripture Greek, *Emathia*) a city Syria, east of, and 110 m N by E Damascus, pleasantly situated on both banks of the Orontes or Assy here crossed by several bridges. It is built partly on a declivity and partly on a plain. The streets are tolerably wide the houses with exception of a few of the best and largest have mud walls, but are said to be richly and elegantly fitted-up within. The principal buildings are the palace of the Mutasallim and 15 mosques one of which has a very ancient minaret. In the middle of the city is a square mound, on which formerly stood the castle. There are several banians baths, and many fine residences, with spacious gardens attached. The principal trade of the city is with the Arabs of the Desert who come to buy their tent-furniture and wool-



HAMATH, or HAMAH.—From London. Viewed on Orontes.

len ables and a considerable trade is also earned on with Aleppo, in European and colonial merchandise. One of the greatest curiosities here is the hydraulic wheels (*sa'ia* or *na'ara*) which supply the upper town with water. They are about a dozen in number the largest about 70 ft. in diameter. By means of these wheels buckets of water are raised, which empty themselves into stone aqueducts, supported by lofty arches on a level with the hill. Hamah is supposed to occupy the site of the Ephraim of the Greeks, and is, probably the capital of the kingdom of Hamath the king of which sent presents to David and entered into an alliance with him, after he had conquered the kingdom of Zobah. Pop. about 80,000

HAMBACH (Mitteln, Oden and Uffern) a vil. Bavaria, Palatinat 8 m. N W Amberg, with a R. Catholic church ruins of an old castle, and a trade in wine. Pop. 3065

HAMBATO a to. Ecuador. See **ACAPATO**.

HAMBIE or **HANBY** (anc. *Hamme*) a vil. and com. France, dep. Manche, 12 m S. E. Coutances, with manufactures of thread, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Near it are the picturesque ruins of the old abbey of Hambye. P. 6554

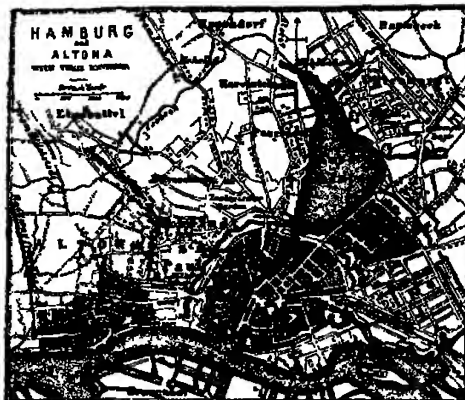
HAMBLEDON RIVER, par Eng. Hants; 1819 ac. P. 448

HAMBLEDON par Eng. Bucks; 6615 ac. Pop. 1865

HAMBLEDON two pars. England.—1 Hants, 3040 ac. Pop. 2053.—2 Berky 1556 ac. Pop. 556.

HAMBURTON per Eng. Entail: 1154 ac. Pop. 290.
HAMBURG (Latin *Hamburgen*, French, *Hambourg*;
 Italian, *Ambrigo*) a free tn. Germany, cap. of a small republic
 of same name. A member of the Germanic confederation, and

and a R. Catholic; an elegant new Jewish temple, and several
 synagogues; an academy, a noble edifice, only completed
 before the confederation, and, though situated in the very heart
 of it saved unharmed, containing chiefly of a magnificent hall



the greatest commercial port on the coasts of Europe, r
 bank Elbe, about 50 m. from its mouth, and at the confluence
 of the Elbe and Alster lat. 53° 22' 48" N; lon 9° 56' 50"
 E (a). Its shape is not far from that of a semicircle, the
 diameter of which is formed by the Elbe, while its eastern
 frontier is marked by the Alster, which in the W. forms
 two considerable lakes—an outer called the Grosser Alster
 and an inner called the Binnen Alster. The latter surrounded
 by broad planted walks lined by magnificent houses, is justly
 considered as the principal ornament of the place. Hamburg
 was, up to the termination of the last European war, sur-
 rounded by strong walls, but these, and all the fortifications
 connected with them, have been thrown down and levelled,
 and the space which they occupied converted into spacious
 roads and gardens. From the number of canals which later
 cut the streets, partly from the Elbe, and partly from the
 Alster and the trees planted along them the resemblance to
 some of the larger Dutch towns is very striking, but the
 general appearance is by no means attractive, the houses
 being, for the most part, of brick, antiquated and indif-
 ferently built. Great improvements, however have taken place
 since 1842, when a dreadful fire broke out, and raged, almost
 unchecked, for four successive days, destroying 61 streets
 with 1749 houses. In repairing the damage, both taste and
 magnificence have been displayed, many mans houses, nar-
 row lanes, and elegant dwellings have disappeared, and splen-
 did edifices, admirably designed and constructed at enormous
 cost, have suddenly risen up in whole streets, of which any
 city in Europe might be proud. Hamburg was never very
 rich in public buildings, and as several, which perished in
 the conflagration, have not been replaced, the edifice deserv-
 ing of notice are neither numerous nor very remarkable.
 The most important are the church of St. Nicholas, a noble
 Gothic structure, with a lofty tower and spire, built since
 1542 and so called after the venerable church which it has
 replaced. St. Peter's church, another lofty Gothic edifice, in
 its manner rebuilt; St. Michael's, which merged unaltered,
 with a beautiful porch, a finely vaulted ceiling, and a spire
 450 ft. high, one of the loveliest in Europe; St. Catherine's,
 also an ancient edifice, with a spire of 300 ft., and an excellent
 organ. St. James' erected in 1554, but surmounted by a
 modern tower of 229 ft. various other churches, including
 three Lutheran temples thus already mentioned, a German
 and a French Reformed, a Congregational an Episcopal,

ments, &c. The trade is very extensive, including, to a
 greater or less extent, almost every article which Germany
 is able to sell or requires to buy and is greatly facilitated



TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, AND HOUSE OF THE
 VON AND VON GERTZEN, HAMBURG.—From Hamburg.

by the extensive means of communication both with foreign
 countries and with the interior. By the Elbe, vessels draw-
 ing 18 ft. can ascend at high water and deliver their

ergoes directly in the warehouses, which line the bank, or send them by lighters into the very heart of the town. By the same means, also, a free and uninterrupted communication is given to the interior and greatly extended by means of

station is a curious and not very intelligible combination of the aristocratic and democratic principles. Very important modifications were proposed in 1848, and apparently sanctioned, but do not seem to have been yet carried into full effect. The fundamental principle of the constitution is, that the executive power is lodged in a senate or Raths, and the legislative power with a general council of the administration in the body of the burghers, represented by three colleges. The debt of Hamburg in 1863, was £5 407 408; the receipts, £875 889 and the expenditure, £809 046. Pop. in 175,083; of whole territory 239 911.



THE INNER HAVEN WITH SPIRE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. NIKOLAI HAMBURG
From Brundage's Excursion Photographs on Board, &c.

canals, which branch off to the Baltic, or penetrate into the basin of the Oder and through it into that of the Vistula. Railways connect Hamburg with Rendsburg and Kiel, Schwerin and Mottow, and with Berlin and all E. and S. Germany. A great drawback to the trade is the want of a sufficient harbour or rather of anything that can be called a harbour, the vessels being obliged to lie in the river within a space ruled off from the fair-way and protected from the current by means of piles. The imports consist of sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, cotton, indigo, dye-woods, wine, spirits, opium, hides, fish, coal, British manufactured goods, &c.; and the exports, of grain, steel, butter, wool, salt provisions, cattle, bark, madder, &c. German manufactures of all kinds, and Rhinish wines. The following table shows the number of vessels that entered and cleared at the port in the years 1859 to 1867 with the value of the imports; since the export duty was abolished in 1857 no account of exports has been kept.

Year	Vessels Entered.	Tonnage Clear.	V. in Imports.
1859	4566	4504	
1860	5029	5045	
1861	5219	5184	646,981 100
1862	5081	5064	45,065 142
1863	5515	5549	55,999 012

Accounts are kept in marks of 16 schillings—about 1s 2½d; the mark hence, an imaginary money is equal to 1s 2½d. The principal weights and measures are the Foss (foot) = 0.94021 ft.; the Elle = 0.52581 yard; the Fass = 0.18135 quarter; the Kanne = 0.87727 gallon; and the Pfund = 1.06367 lb. avoirdupois.

The territory of Hamburg has an area of about 114 geo. sq. m. It consists of several detached portions, but the more important and central part, including that on which the town stands, is enclosed by Denmark, on all sides except the E. and S. W. where its boundary is the Elbe. It comprises, likewise, the bailiwick of Bergedorf, and the little territory of Wischhafen 18 m. from Hamburg, the sovereignty of both of which it enjoys, in common with Lübeck several islands, a small space on the E. bank of the Elbe, opposite the town and, at the mouth of the Elbe, the bailiwick of Elmshorn, in which is the harbour of Cuxhaven. As a member of the German confederation it has a full vote in the plenipotentiary and shares a vote, in the minor diet, with the other free towns, Frankfurt, Lübeck, and Bremen. Its con-

1857 m long commences at Chacleston, and has its terminus here. Pay about \$500.

HAMILTON is a N. Hanover Calanburg, cap. full of same name, beautifully situated on the Weiser here crossed by a suspension bridge, 816 ft. long resting on a pier which rises from an island in the middle of the river 25 m S W Hancock. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls with four gates, and derives considerable interest from the mitigated form of its buildings, many of the houses being of wood, in the old German style. It contains a fine old Stufkreutz two other churches four towns a burgh school library and several hospitals and poorhouses in the east of several courts and public offices, and has extensive breweries and distilleries vinegar works, a tobacco factory a salmon fishery and a considerable trade. Pop. in 1811; 10,171.

HAMERINGHAM par Eng Lincoln 1370 ac. P 291
HAMERTON par Eng Huntingdon 2170 ac. 1 2 9
HAMID to Asiatic Turkey See ISMARA.

HAMILTON numerous places, U States, including—

1 A vt and township, New York, 94 m. W by N Albany on the Chemung, with three churches, an academy and a Baptist literary and theological institution. Pop. 8736—
2 A vt Ohio, 85 m. S W Columbus, L bank Great Miami a bridge over which connects it with Rossville. It contains five churches, a female academy and several mills. Pop. 1800.—3. A township, New Jersey 80 m. S E Woodbury Pop. 1666.—4. A township Pennsylvania, 13 m. N L Gettysburg. Pop. 1069.

HAMILTON a thriving town Upper Canada, cap. Gore dist., S. side of Burlington Bay Lake Ontario, the principal part being built about 1 m. from the bay. The public buildings, many of which are handsome, include jail and court-house, two market-houses, custom house, theatre, and 16 churches and chapels. It is the seat of an active and increasing trade. Pop. (1856) about 22 000.

HAMILTON a parl. bor and market in Scotland, co. Lanark, 10 m. S.E. Glasgow with which it is connected by railway. It lies on a rising ground, sloping E. near the confluence of the Avon with the Clyde, in a rich country and close by the palace of the Duke of Hamilton. It is a very scattered place, almost every house having a piece of garden-ground attached, giving to the town a very rural and pleasing aspect. The houses, all of stone, in the lower part of the town are chiefly of one story and of an inferior description but in the upper and more modern portions, which are rapidly extending, in consequence of the easy ac-

boats from Glasgow there are many good, and some elegant boats; but the vessels are indifferently lighted with gas, still more indifferently cleaned, and the supply of water is defective. The country has a conspicuous Grecian edifice, and the extensive cavalry barracks, are the most important public buildings. There are 10 churches—one Established one Free, four I. Presbyterian one Episcopal, one Congregationalist, one Unconnected and one R. Catholic a goodly number of excellent schools, of which the Hamilton academy and St. John's grammar-school are the most important. The several mills, brack, and the weaving of machine, galls, &c. are the principal manufactures carried on. The former occupy in the town and environs, about 4000 hands, and the latter about 800. Hamilton palace, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, is so close upon the town as almost to form part of it. It is a large building, with an elegant N.W. front, adorned with a fine portico of Corinthian columns, and seated in very extensive and well laid off pleasure-grounds, on the river Clyde. It contains a good collection of paintings, and the grounds are accessible to the public. In the vicinity are the ruins of Colinton castle, and a few remarkable old castles, the remains of Colinton tower, in which a herd of the original breed of wild cattle are kept. Dr. William Calton was born at Hamilton in 1710. Pop. (1841) 8876 (1851) 9630. Area of par. 14 240 ac. Pop. (1851) 11,410.

HAMM a vil. republic of 8 in N.E. Hamburg, near R. bank Rube. It consists of three parts—Hamm, Ha-norndorf, and Peterwerder on Rosenberg and contains numerous villas of the citizens of Hamburg a church, poorhouse, and infant and several private schools and has two annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. The inhabitants raise fruit and vegetables for Hamburg. Pop. 1339.

HAMM, a tn. Rhinisch Prussia, gov. of, and 23 m. N.W. Arnberg, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Ahr with the Leppe which is here crossed by a bridge. It was once fortified, and is still entered by four gates contains a castle, one R. Catholic and three Protestant churches, a gymnasium, Franciscan monastery, barracks, and military hospital in the seat of a court of law and several public offices, and has manufactures of linen and leather a blacksmith a trades in linen and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 5689.—*Chr.*, area, 132 sq. m. Pop. 43 204.

HAMMAMET a modern outpost to, on a wide gulf of the same name, regency of, and 40 m. N.E. Tunis; lat. 36° 50' N. lon. 10° 40' E. Near it are many ancient ruins it carries on a considerable trade with Tunis, to which it sends grain, oil, and wool. Pop. 8000.

HAMME a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 24 m. N.E. Yverdonde, R. bank Durme. It contains two churches, two castles, a courthouse, an orphan and ordinary hospital, and several primary schools, and has manufactures of linen and woolen cloth ribbons, cordage, starch, soap, and chocolate several breweries, salt refineries, dyeworks, and oil, beer, malt, and mustard mills. Pop. 2662.

HAMMELBURG a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, at the confluence of the Thulbe with the Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 26 m. N. Würzburg. It is walled, has a parish church, chapel castle, townhouse, Franciscan monastery, poorhouse, and hospital manufactures of linen, raw bark, wall, gypsum, and flour mills a trade in wine, fruit, and cattle and six annual fairs. Pop. 2630. Area of dist. 45 sq. m. Pop. 11 771.

HAMMERFEST a maritime tn. Norway, bail Finmarken, on Hvaloe (White Island), a barren, treeless, barren spot lat. (church) 70° 40' N.; lon. 25° 45' E. (n.) It is the most N. town in the world, lies in a fine secure bay and consists of about 100 scattered wooden houses, with a church, and several stores and is defended by three small batteries. It carries on a lively trade with Britain, Holland, Germany Denmark, and Sweden, and more especially with Russia, in the skin of the bear, walrus, goat, deer, walrus; and in walrus teeth, and sea-otter, oil, and fish. About 400 to 250 fishing boats annually frequent the bay and 100 large vessels and several vessels are sent each year to Spitzbergen, to hunt the white bear and walrus, and procure skins and down. Though within the Arctic circle, the winter is comparatively mild, and the surrounding waters seldom freeze, so that the inhabitants are enabled to fish in boats the whole year round. Pop. (1845), 416; (1848) 1125.

HAMMERBROE, a posttown and par. Newbury hall, Road laid, on the West Road about lat. 50° 10' N. Pop. 1921.

HAMMERBROOK a vil. England, co. Middlesex, about 2½ m. W. London, on the Great-western Road, along which the principal street extends. The other streets are, in general, narrow and irregular but have, of late years, been much improved. Many of the older houses are of an inferior description, but most of those of modern erection are handsome. The latter include a number of elegant villas towards the Thames. The village is well paved lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. There are two Established churches, two Independent chapels, one Wesleyan Methodist, one Baptist, a Friends meeting-house, and a R. Catholic chapel; several charitable foundations, most of them associated with educational objects a school of industry for girls, and a number of day Sunday and boarding schools. The Thames is here crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge. The vicinity is occupied chiefly by nurseries and market gardens. Pop. 17 760.

HAMMERSTEN a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. of and 81 m. W. Marienwerder on the Zehn. It has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; manufactures of woolen and linen cloth, brewery and distillery a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1644.

HAMMERTON KIRK, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 2018 ac. Pop. 873.

HAMMOON par. Eng. Dorset 677 ac. Pop. 73.

HAMMOA or HAMOI ISLANDS. See NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

HAMMOON a shallow lake, or rather extensive muddy morass, in S.W. Afghanistan, prov. Baskan, extending between lat. 30° 42' and 31° 54' N. lon. 61° 57' and 63° 10' E. It has sometimes been confounded with Lake Karrah, a little further S. but the latter is now nearly if not entirely dried up. It is about 70 m. long N.E. to S.W. breadth 15 m. to 20 m. has rarely a depth of more than from 3 ft. to 4 ft., and is, to a great extent, though not wholly covered with rushes and reeds, which covers out with grasses, and on which they readily fatten. Its water is salt, and its surface is supposed to be on the increase. Innumerable wild geese harbour in the reeds, and commit great havoc on the cultivated grounds. Geese, ducks, and other water-fowl, are numerous. The pelican is common. Fish do not seem to abound. The Hamoon receives the Helmand, Ardrucand, the Furrah Rood and several other minor streams.

HAMPDEN two pars. England, Bucks.—1 (Great), 1710 ac. 1 pop. 308.—2 (Little) 505 ac. 1 pop. 74.

HAMI N. H. IT two pars. Eng.—1 Gloucester 1406 ac. Pop. 211.—2 Hamer (Hock) 1899 ac. Pop. 637.

HAMPSTON par. Eng. Dorset 6948 ac. P. 1887.

HAMPSHIRE (New) See SOUTHAMPTON.

HAMPSHIRE (New) one of the U. States of N. America (see Connecticut), bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Maine, S.E. by the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont—from which it is separated by the River Connecticut between lat. 42° 40' and 45° 12' N.; lon. 70° 50' and 72° 40' W. It is 100 m. long N. to S. and varies from 19 m. to 90 m. in breadth, E. to W. area, 5280 sq. m., or 5,535,200 ac. This state has a sea-coast of only 18 m. and the shore is generally a sandy beach, bordered by salt marshes and indented with creeks, admitting only small vessels. There are only two bluffs along the coast, called Grind and Little Bear's Heads. For the distance of 50 m. or 30 m. from the sea, the land is almost level, but thereafter rises; and in its N. part is traversed, S.W. to N.E., by a continuation of the Alleghenies, culminating in Mount Washington, 6234 ft. high—the loftiest summit E. of the Rocky Mountains—and having various other peaks, 4000 ft. to 6000 ft. high among which are Mount Adams, Jefferson, and Franklin. N. of these mountains, the country is hilly, rocky and barren; but to the S. on the declivities of the lower hills, and in the valleys between them, the soil is good, and along the banks of the rivers it is excellent. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, the Merimac—both navigable for a considerable distance—and the Piscataqua. There are also several lakes—of which Lake Winnepesaukee, 50 m. long, and 1 m. to 10 m. broad, is the largest. The climate is subject to great extremes. The principal crops are wheat, rye, flax, and hemp; barley, oats, pease, and beans are also raised. Apple and pear trees are abundant in the cultivated districts.

and the hilly and mountainous regions are still covered with extensive forests of pine, oak, cedar, hawthorn, beech, maple, poplar &c. In the forests, black bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, raccoons, and gray striped, and flying squirrels are still common; but the moose-deer the beaver and black squirrel have become rare. Of domestic animals, cattle, sheep, and pigs are numerous and large but horses are both few and small. The manufactures consist of woollen cotton, iron, leather, furniture &c. The commerce is considerable. Exports (1848), \$1785 Imports, \$18 282

The legislative consists of a senate and house of representatives and the executive power is vested in a governor and a council of five members—all of whom are elected annually by the people. The judiciary power is vested in a supreme court and a court of common pleas—the judges in which are appointed by the governor and council, and hold their offices during good behaviour, but not beyond the age of 70.

New Hampshire was first settled in 1623, at Dover and Portsmouth. It was for some time under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, but since 1741 it has constituted a separate state. Pop. (1840), 384,574 (1850) 317,969

HAMPSTEAD a vil and par England co Middlesex. 4 m. N.W. London The village occupies the slope of a hill has narrow crooked, and inconvenient streets houses exceedingly irregular a neat brick Established church, and several dissenting chapels; national and Sunday schools and a institution for educating clothing and apprentices poor children. The medicinal springs of Hampstead were formerly held in high estimation, but are not now so popular although the place itself continues to be much resorted to for the salubrity of its air and the beauty of its situation. The house, formerly the Upper Flask Inn, in High Street, and now a private residence, was the resort of the famous Kit-Kat Club. The health which crowns the summit of the hill on the face of which Hampstead stands, comprises about 280 ac. and is sprinkled over with handsome villas. Area of par which includes part of the hamlet of Kilburn, 2553 ac. P. 11 1868

HAMPSTEAD two par. Eng. Berks.—1 (Marshall) 1839 ac. Pop. 545—2 (Norris) 5769 ac. Pop. 1825

HAMPSTEAD par. Eng. Lond. W. Riding 9600 ac. Pop. 2404

HAMPSTEAD a vil and par England co Middlesex The village, pleasantly situated 1 bank Thames 15 m W 8 W London has narrow streets, and generally irregular buildings, though there are also some excellent houses and around it are many beautiful villas and noble mansions. The church is an elegant structure, with a square tower at the W end, and there is an independent chapel, and several boarding and other schools, including a free grammar school. Area of par, 3190 ac. Pop. 4802

The royal palace of Hampton Court is about 1 m. from the village—the grounds extending to the margin of the Thames. The original palace, which consisted of five quadrangles of which two only now remain was built by Cardinal Wolsey who presented it to Henry VIII. by whom it was subsequently enlarged and who formed around it a royal park or chase, which he inclosed and stocked with deer. A third quadrangle was added by Sir G. Wren, for William III. who laid out the gardens and park in the Dutch taste. The palace, with two stands, consists of three courts, the first of the age of Wolsey the second of Henry VIII. after Wolsey's death and the third, as above-mentioned, of the age of William III. Hampton Court contains, amongst a great deal of rubbish, many valuable pictures by Holbein, Ley, Kneller, West, &c., and also seven marvellous cartoons by Raphael. The gardens comprise about 44 ac. The private garden is a curious specimen of the old style presenting a series of raised terraces, formal flower-plots and long shady avenues. Hampton Court has been inhabited successively by Henry VIII. and his children James I. and his son, Charles I. Cromwell; William III. and his queen, Queen Anne and, lastly George II. Part of it is now occupied by deserv'd gentlemen and gentlemen, with their servants. In November 1888, the palace, gardens, and grounds, were thrown open to the public, without any charge.

HAMPSTEAD (Lovers) See LITTLE HAMPTON
HAMPSTEAD several par. England.—1 (Diocese of Hereford) 3845 ac. Pop. 613.—2 (Diocese of Oxford) 630 ac. Pop. 52.—3 (Diocese of Worcester) 1870 ac. Pop. 556.—4

(Diocese of Worcester) 1870 ac. Pop. 2438.—5 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 173.—6 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 444.—7 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 876.—8 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 123.—9 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—10 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—11 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—12 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—13 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—14 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—15 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—16 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—17 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—18 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—19 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—20 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—21 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—22 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—23 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—24 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—25 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—26 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—27 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—28 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—29 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—30 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—31 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—32 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—33 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—34 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—35 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—36 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—37 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—38 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—39 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—40 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—41 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—42 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—43 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—44 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—45 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—46 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—47 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—48 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—49 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—50 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—51 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—52 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—53 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—54 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—55 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—56 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—57 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—58 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—59 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—60 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—61 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—62 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—63 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—64 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—65 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—66 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—67 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—68 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—69 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—70 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—71 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—72 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—73 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—74 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—75 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—76 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—77 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—78 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—79 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—80 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—81 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—82 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—83 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—84 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—85 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—86 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—87 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—88 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—89 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—90 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—91 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—92 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—93 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—94 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—95 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—96 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—97 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—98 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—99 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.—100 (Diocese of Worcester) 1869 ac. Pop. 131.

HAMPSTEAD is a vil and par England, co. Warwick. The village 12½ m. N.W. Warwick, a station on the Midland Railway stands on a commanding eminence, near the N. extremity of the ancient forest of Arden, and on a site of not irregular row of brick houses. It has an old parish church and two charity schools. Area of par 11,659 ac. Pop. (agricultural) 3894.

HAMPSTEAD MINOR, a market tn. and par England, co. Gloucester. The town 12 m. S. by E Gloucester is very ancient, situated on high ground, consists of four principal streets, crossing each other at right angles and exhibits appearance of decay. It has a parish church, a Baptist chapel several schools, and some small charities. There are several woollen cloth manufacturers in the parish and neighbourhood. Weekly market Tuesday. Area of par 4636 ac. Pop. 449.—(Local Correspondent)

HAMPSTEAD BROADS, a branch of Chesapeake Bay U States, Virginia, off the mouth of James river. It is an important naval station is defended by two strong forts, and has sufficient depth of water for the largest war-vessels.

HAMPTON par Eng. Sussex 2761 ac. Pop. 539
HAMPTON or HAMPTON a vil Hungary Mitter Thales co Gomf. 1 bank Sajo 15 m from Tormally. It contains a Protestant church 1 op. 1890

HAMPTON par Eng. Dorset 1011 ac. P. 361
HAN KANG—1 A river Corea, which, rising near Nagan enters the strait of Corea near Chum-hai, after a S course of about 200 m.—2 A river China, prov. Shensi and Houpe, which after a tortuous S.E. course of about 700 m falls into the Yang-tse-kiang; at Han kang after receiving numerous tributaries and passing several considerable towns.

HAN KANG a city China, prov. Shensi 1 bank Han-kiang lat. 33° 59' N. lon. 107° 13' E. in a mountainous country with some trade in honey wax mink, and sinabar
HAN KANG HAN-TSUNG or KIN-KI-TAO—1 The cap. city of Corea, about the middle of which it is situated lat. 37° 40' N. lon. 127° 20' E. It is the residence of the sovereign but is very little known to Europeans.—2 A city China, prov. Houpe, at the confluence of the Han kang with the Yu-gi-kiang lat. 30° 59' N. lon. 114° 18' E. It is surrounded with marshes and possesses a considerable trade and population

HAN-KANG a vil Belgium, prov. of, and 88 m. S.E. Namur on the Leze which here is lost in the stream of a calcareous hill and after pursuing its subterranean course for nearly a mile reappears. Leze has a remarkable and much-valued grotto, called Trou-de-Han, scarcely surpassed by any other in Europe

HANAU a tn. Hesse-Cassel cap. prov. of same name, in a fertile district at the confluence of the Kinzig with the Main 18 m. E. Frankfurt, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of an old and a new town is entered by six gates and communicates with the different quarters, and the opposite shore of the river, by ten bridges. It is regularly built, very much after the manner of a Dutch town; and consists of straight, well-paved, and well lighted streets, and of several handsome squares. It contains an electoral castle, three churches, two townhouses a burgher and grammar school, a school of design a gymnasium a custom-house house of correction, infirmary and several hospitals. It has several important courts and offices and has manufactures of jewellery carpets and tapestry silk and woollen goods run-wax stained paper wax and tallow candles hats, duff-wax, &c. and a considerable trade in wood, drugs, dye-wares, and the above articles of manufactures. It has also numerous worked mills, tanneries, and distilleries. In 1593 many persons driven by persecution from the Low Countries, took up their residence in Hanau, and supply rewarded its hospitality by giving it the benefit of their industry and skill. Manufactures, accordingly, then began, and have scarcely ever since ceased to flourish. During the Thirty Years War Ramey a Scotchman, held the town for nine months against the Imperials. In 1813 a battle was fought between the French and Bavarians, to the advantage

of the factory, and part of a suburb was burned down. Pop. 15,265.—The province of Hanau is situated in the S. of the electorate, and is the smallest of the four provinces into which it is divided. It is mostly covered by the Spessart mountains, but has several large and fertile plains, particularly towards the Main, which forms its S.W. boundary and receives all its waters. Area, 333 sq. m. Pop. 140,855.

HANAU a vil. and par. Switzerland, on N. and about 18 m. from St. Gallen, on the Thur. It is well built, has a parish church, used both by Protestants and Catholics; and some trade in hemp, flax and dairy produce. Pop. 1963.

HANBURY—1 A vil. and par. England, co. of, and 2½ m. N.E. Worcester. The village consists of a few scattered houses, mostly of brick and remarkable for the monotony of their appearance. It has a parish church a Wesleyan chapel, a charity school founded in 1637 and several other churches. Area of par. 533 ac. Pop. 1009.—2 A par. England, co. Stafford 12 112 m. Pop. 2535.

HANDA an isl. Scotland, about 1 m. square off W coast of Scotland, from which it is separated by a narrow channel lat. (centred) 58° 28' N. lon. 5° 11' 45" W (N.) and affording pasture for a few sheep. Pop. (1841) 65 principally engaged in fishing and fishing.

HANDBORN GH par. Eng. Oxford 2280 ac. 1 114. **HANDFORD** with Broom, a township, England, co. Chester 5 m. S.W. Stockport, a station on the Manchester and Crues Railway. It has a national school and print works. Pop. 261.

HANDLEY two par. England.—1 Chester 1976 ac. Pop. 381.—2 Dorset, 6976 ac. Pop. 1279.

HANDELHUEHEIM a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. of, and 3 m. N.W. Heidelberg, a bank Main, with a parish church, two castles, and manufactures of soap—ware a brewery and eight mills. Pop. 7143.

HANDSWORTH two par. England.—1 York 1½ Kings' 3510 ac. Pop. 364.—2 (with Sals) Stafford 760 ac. Pop. 7879.

HANDZAFM a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 10 m. S.W. Brugge. It has manufactures of starch, a distillery a tannery and two breweries. Pop. 2876.

HANERAI a vil. Denmark, in the N.W. of H. lsten, on the Esder, with a handsome manor house, and the remains of an old castle, which in the 12th century was the principal seat of H. lsten, towards the Dnieper. Pop. 2920.

HANG-CHOW river, or HANG-TSUNG river, a large city China, cap. of prov. Che-Kiang, on a plain at the S. terminus of the Imperial canal, and within 2 m. of the river Telen-tung-Kiang about 40 m. or 50 m. from its mouth 90 m. S.W. Shanghai lat. 30° 20' 20" N. lon. 120° 7' 57" E. (L.) It is of oblong form, and is surrounded with high, well built walls, about 8 m. in circuit enclosing many large vacant spaces.

The streets are narrow but well paved and clean and throughout the town are numerous triumphal arches, many used to grant men, and gorgeous Buddhist temples. The shops and warehouses are said to be equal to the best in London, both as regards their size and the quantity and beauty of the goods displayed in them—silk, gold and silver ornaments, jade stones, and curiosities of all kinds, being leading articles. The houses are generally of but one story high. A large portion of the inhabitants reside in the suburbs, and in boats on the waters around them. A part of the space within the walls is divided off for the accommodation of the Manchoo garrison, which consists of 7000 troops. The governor-general of Che-Kiang and Yehien resides in this city and also the governor of the province who, with their courts and troops, in addition to the great trade passing through, render it one of the most important and richest cities in China. Hang-Chow too is famous for its silk manufactures—particularly for its flowered silks, and different kinds of satin. It is said to produce more silk than all the other districts of the empire—there being 60,000 persons employed in this branch of industry alone within the walls of the city. The river opposite the city is about 4 m. broad at high water and is crowded with vessels of all descriptions—being the channel by which vast quantities of merchandise are received from, and exported to, the southern provinces. Hang-Chow too is the celebrated *Kiang of Marco Polo*—the capital, in his time of Southern China. Pop. estimated at 740,000. [Middle Kingdom. Fortune's The Districts of China, 1852.]

HANGLETON par. Eng. Sussex 1518 ac. Pop. 67. **HANGOOD** or HANG-UD, a cape, Russia, S.W. extremity of Finland to the N. of the entrance of the Gulf of Finland lat. 66° 45' 58" N. lon. 27° 57' 58" E. (L.) with a lighthouse upon it, and near it a good harbour. Hard by this cape, the Swedish was signally defeated by the Russian fleet, in 1714.

HANGOO or HANGU a small in Afghanistan, 16 m. N. Kohat, in a pleasant and fruitful country well watered by numerous fine springs. It contains a small bazaar and stone-built fort. Lat. 33° 31' N.; lon. 71° 15' E. Pop. 1500.

HANKERTON par. Eng. Wilts 2160 ac. Pop. 871.

HANLEY two par. England Worcester.—1 (Castle) 5880 ac. Pop. 1686.—2 (Wicham, or Upper) 1165 ac. Pop. 125.

HANLEY and BARNES two townships, forming a large and improving market in England, co. Bedford, in the centre of the Fotheries, pleasantly situated on rising ground, near the Trent, 1 m. N. Stoke within the par. and part of for of which it is comprised, 16 m. N. by W. Bedford. The streets are generally spacious, well paved and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants amply supplied with water houses, for the most part, neat, and many of them elegant and spacious. There are several inclosed and commodious market-places, a handsome townhall, five churches, and twelve chapels, belonging to various Dissenting bodies. Several of these churches and chapels are elegant structures. The town also contains British and National Schools, summarily attended a museum, and mechanics institution library subscription library newsmen, and other useful institutions. Weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday an important cattle market every alternate Tuesday; inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the potteries. Pop. 20,360.

HANMER, par. Wales, Flintshire 4,718 ac. Pop. 2570.

HANNLEY two par. England.—1 Lincoln 1010 ac. Pop. 114.—2 (West) Berks 800 ac. Pop. 1184.

HANNIBAL—1 Three vols. of N.E. coast Australia; lat. 11° 35' S. lon. 142° 51' 20" E. low and covered with bushes.—2 A tow ship U. States, New York 176 m. W. N. W. Albany. Pop. 2269.

HANNINGFIELD three par. England, Essex.—1 (East) 2446 ac. Pop. 452.—2 (South) 1526 ac. Pop. 215.—3 (West) 2818 ac. Pop. 555.

HANNINGTON three par. England.—1 Northampton 1985 ac. Pop. 296.—2 Hants 1270 ac. Pop. 212.—3 Wilts 2412 ac. Pop. 356.

HANNEDORF (OBER and NIEDER) two nearly contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. of, and 60 m. S.W. Breslau. They contain a R. Catholic church and a castle and have tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 2097.

HANNUT a vil. and com. Belgium prov. of and 22 m. W. Liège. It is poorly built, but has a modern castle a salt-rebbery, two breweries, a flour and two oil mills. Pop. 1167.

HANOVER, numerous vils. and townships, U. States, particularly—1 A vil. and township, New Hampshire, pleasantly situated near the Connecticut, 46 m. N. W. Concord with a Congregational church Dartmouth college, a medical institution and a library of 16,500 vols. Pop. 2612.

HANOVEL, or HANOVER [FRENCH, *Hannovre* Latin, *Hannover*] a kingdom in the N. W. of Germany holding the fifth rank in the Germanic Confederation, and bounded off by the German Ocean, and the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg from which it is separated by the Elbe N.E. by Mecklenburg-Schwartz R., Prussia and Brunswick; S. Prussia Saxony Hesse-Cassel, and the duchy of Prussia; and W. Holland lat. 57° 18' to 58° 52' N. lon. 6° 40' to 11° 55' E. It is of very irregular shape and by the interjection of the duchy of Oldenburg, in the N., and of a long irregular belt of Brunswick, in the S., is divided into three distinct portions—the first, and far largest, forming Hanover proper situated on the E., and tolerably compact; the second on the W. and separated from the former by Oldenburg and Rhenish Prussia, except at one spot, where the continuity is maintained by a narrow tract, not more than 6 m. wide and the third in the S., completely isolated from the other two. Besides these three principal parts, there are three small portions, all in the S. and so small, as not to require separate notice; and a range of sandy islands lying the coast. Total area, 11,106 sq. m. sq. m.; capital Hanover. Within the territory are included part of Brunswick, and the free town of Bremen. It is

divided into the following seven landraces, or provinces, which are again subdivided into principalities:—

Landrace.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1864.	Chief Town.
Hannover	9,828	361,380	Hannover
Wilschheim	1,780	87,214	Wilschheim
Isenburg	1,168	57,540	Isenburg
Made	4,531	209,985	Made
Geesthede	9,611	366,925	Geesthede
Arnsberg	1,164	188,077	Arnsberg
Minster	846	82,121	Minster
Total	14,912	1,379,499	

Physical Features.—The surface in the S. is covered by the Harz Mountains, some of whose summits there attain a height of more than 8000 ft., but all the rest of the country belongs to the W. part of the great plain which stretches N. across Prussia and Saxony, and only terminates at the foot of the central plateau of Asia. In Hannover this plain, after first of the N. slopes of the Harz, slides into an extensive and often dreary monotonous flat, with a gentle slope to the North Sea—to the basin of which it wholly belongs. The only exception to the general flatness is caused by branches of the Harz, of moderate height—one of which stretches in a N. N. W. direction, and forms the water-shed between the Elbe and the Weser. In addition to these two rivers—the former of which traverses the W. portion of the kingdom, S. to N. while the latter traverses the W. of the E. portion, and drains the greater part of it either directly or by its combined tributaries, Lüne and Aller—the only other river of consequence is the Elbe, which skirts the N. E. and bounds a considerable portion of the N. but is not augmented within it by any important tributary. The Harz are rich in minerals, which have long been worked to a great extent, partly in common with Brunswick and still form one of the chief sources both of wealth and employment. They produce a little gold, a considerable amount of silver some iron, from 100 to 150 tons of copper, and about 4000 tons of iron annually. A branch of the Harz, between the Lüne and Weser produces both coal and lignite and in several quarters, rock salt is found in large quantities. The other minerals are of no consequence.

Climate.—Considering the N. exposure of the country the climate is remarkably mild, except in the higher districts of the S. The mean annual temperature is 48°. The greatest cold seldom exceeds 31° and the greatest heat 64°. The prevailing wind is the W. the air on the whole healthy, but the sudden changes of temperature, particularly near the coast, are trying to weak constitutions and in the low flats, where the rivers become sluggish and numerous stagnant pools are formed, dysentery, ague, and other intermittent fevers often prevail.

Agriculture.—In the low alluvial flats the soil is remarkably rich, but usually so overcharged with moisture, that it cannot be safely brought under the plough and is much more profitably employed by being allowed to remain in natural or formed into artificial meadows, which yield heavy crops of hay or feed large numbers of cattle, of a very superior description. When the ground attains a higher elevation, the soil often consists either of a thin vegetable mould on a substratum of sand—so poor as often to be left in a state of nature, with its covering of heath, or of damp beds of peat. But, after deducting these two classes of soil there remain extensive tracts of fertile land, amounting to one-fourth of the whole surface, of good medium fertility, and so industriously cultivated, as to produce more corn than required by the home consumption. Flax also, for which much of the soil is admirably adapted, is extensively cultivated, and forms an important article of export not so much however in its raw state, as in the form of yarn. The domestic animals generally of superior breeds, have been estimated at 250,000 horses, 900,000 horned cattle, 1,630,000 sheep, 30,000 goats, and 700,000 swine. Poultry also, particularly geese, are reared in vast numbers in the marshes; and the rearing of bees is so generally practised among the masses as to form no contemptible branch of national economy. Forestry occupies nearly one-sixth of the whole surface. They consist of hardwood and pine, in nearly equal quantities, and are extensively used in building.

Vol. I.

Manufactures and Trade.—The extent to which mining operations are carried on in the Harz have been already mentioned. They unquestionably form, next to agriculture, the most important branches of national industry. Indeed, other manufactures are comparatively of limited extent. The most important are those of flax and hemp. These, however are chiefly domestic. The only other articles deserving of notice are—hosiery, ribbons, leather, sherry, tobacco, oil, chemical products, beer and brandy. The trade has the advantage of three navigable rivers, and a considerable extent of sea-coast and the government has been as forward as any other in Germany in availing itself of railway, which already connects, both E. and W. with the great continental trunk, and are in course of being still further extended. Hannover however has not much of its own produce to export, and is consequently very much restricted as to imports on its own account. The greater part of its trade, accordingly is transit; which, in recent times, has made considerable progress. It possesses several ports, among which the first is Emden.

People.—Taken as a whole, Hannover is very thinly populated, and, in proportion to its extent of surface has much fewer towns of importance than any other country in Germany. The great majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits and the land being often so unfruitful, that a considerable tract is required to form a proper farm, a few hands are sufficient to give it all the cultivation which it requires. Hence, the proprietor or tenant lives in the midst of his land, surrounded by a few cotters, forming a small village and a journey of miles will often be made before another similar village is met with. The population, indeed, looks much better on the map than in reality the greater part of the places which figure as towns being mere villages, of very humble pretensions. The inhabitants are generally of Saxon origin except in the W. where they have a common origin with the Dutch and are of Frisian extraction. They are simple, temperate industrious, and patient submitting, almost without a murmur to live on the barest fare, and give themselves little concern with political arrangements. The educated classes of course, speak the ordinary written language, but the lower orders generally speak Low German. The great majority of them are Protestants, of the Lutheran persuasion. The E. Catholics do not exceed one-eighth of the whole, and are almost entirely confined to the districts of Hildesheim and Osnabrück.

Government.—This is a hereditary monarchy in which the Salic law excluding females from the crown, is still in force. In form the monarchy is constitutional, having been framed, in 1819, on the model of that of England, but with very considerable modifications. An important infusion of the popular principle took place in 1833 during the reign of William IV. of England, but the late Ernest Augustus, who had protested against it at the time immediately on his accession replaced matters on the footing of 1819; but, since the European troubles of 1848-9 more of the popular element has been introduced into the government. As a member of the Germanic Confederation Hannover has four votes in the plenary, and one full vote in the minor diet. Its contingent of troops is 13,000. Its actual army amounts to about 31,000 men. Though it possesses a considerable extent of sea-coast, it has no navy. Debt (1861) £4,705,260 public income (1861-2) £1,180,326 expenditure, £1,156,717. Money and weights the same as in Prussia. The principal measures are:—the fath—11½ in.; the klafter of 6 fms—6 ft. 9 in. against the morgen—2 roots 32½ perches gross, the hundert—6659 pints; the ohm—41½ pints.

History.—The countries of which the kingdom of Hannover is now composed were, in early times, the theatre of protracted combats between the Saxons and the Romans. The N. parts were inhabited by Longobardi and Chandi; the centre by Fusi and Oberrasi; and the S. by Chatti, who, at a later period, advanced as far as the Aller. After the Romans lost their footing in the country and the Longobardi were expelled from it, the Saxons became sole possessors, and divided it into three principal parts—Ostphalia, Engern, and Westphalia. The first great steps in civilisation were taken by Charlemagne; who, having subdued the Saxons, introduced Christianity and founded several bishoprics. With this, the Saxon leader by becoming a Christian, lost much of his influence with the great body of his countrymen, who still con-

shared Paganus, but was allowed to possess his hereditary states. In 961 the chief power was in the hands of Hermann Billung. This Hermann has been the subject of much local discussion, and his history is still imperfectly known. The fourth in succession from him was Wiprecht, who succeeded in 1106 was almost constantly engaged in war and having provoked the hostility of the successive emperors, Henry IV and Henry V., lost the greater part of his possessions, and was himself made prisoner. Some time after Henry the Black, Duke of Bavaria, having married a princess of the House of Billung, resolved the duchy of Lüneburg as her dowry and subsequently greatly extended his possessions, by the addition of the principalities of Brunswick, Osnabrück, &c. His son, Henry the Lion, made many new conquests and became so powerful as to excite the jealousy of the emperor who placed him under the ban of the empire, and succeeded in stripping him of the greater part of his dominions. On his death shortly after in 1193, the possessions left to him were shared by his three sons: the sons of his marriage with a daughter of Henry II of England. William, the third of the sons, was the only one who had male heirs. Through them the House of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and of Brunswick-Lüneburg were ultimately formed. Ernest Augustus, one of the princes of the latter branch after making several important additions to his territories, was raised to the dignity of Elector of Hanover in 1692, and married the daughter of the Elector Palatine, granddaughter of James I. and niece of Charles I of England. He was succeeded, in 1696, by his son, George Lewis, who, in accordance with the revolution settlement of 1698, became sovereign of England, under the name of George I., on the death of Queen Anne in 1714. The successor, they formed with the crown of England continued during four succeeding reigns, in which considerable additions of territory were made. In 1714, the Congress of Vienna raised Hanover to the rank of a kingdom. Two independent crowns were thus worn both by George IV and William IV but on the accession of her Majesty Victoria, to the crown of England, the *Selle law* carried off the other crown, and placed it on the head of the nearest male heir Ernest Augustus, better known as Great Britain as the Duke of Cumberland. Contrary to general expectation, his reign not only passed peacefully but continues favorably with that of several of his contemporaries. Hanover having remained almost profoundly tranquil, while nearly all the other states of Germany were furiously convulsed. He died in November 1851 and was succeeded by his son, George V. who is hopelessly blind.

HANOVER, a in Germany cap. kingdom of same name. lat. (market tower) 52° 22' 25" N. lon. 6° 44' 23" E. (N.) in an extensive plain N.E. of Mount Linden, at the confluence of the Ilme with the Leine, and at the junction of railways which communicate with Bremen and L. bank Elbe, opposite to Hamburg, on the R. Berlin on the E., Cologne on the W., and Frankfurt on the S. It consists of an old and new town separated by the Leine, and communicating by 11 bridges, and of the suburbs Gartengasse and Linden. It is entered by five gates, and is by no means attractive. The old town, situated on the right bank of the river contains 40 streets irregularly built, dull, and dirty. The new town, though of much less extent, is, in every other respect, superior consisting generally of handsome houses, arranged in regular spacious streets. Since 1837 when Hanover again became a royal residence, many changes have taken place, and an enormous improvement continues to be made. The principal buildings and objects deserving of notice are the Markt (market) church, built in 1550 and of very unique appearance; the Karm (jewish) church, built in 1533; the *Alte Kirche* (St. Giles) church, of ancient date, but restored in 1827; the *Heidese* (palace) church, a handsome structure, with an altar-piece by Lucas Cranach, some curious relics collected by Henry the Lion, and an extraordinary vault, in which George I. of England and his mother grandmother of James I are buried; the royal palace, of considerable architectural merit, faced up with white splendor and containing several valuable and interesting collections: the royal library of 40,000

volumes, the ducal palace, the *Firstenpalais* or prince's residence, the *Landeshof* (the House, where the Estates of the kingdom meet: the townhouse, law courts, and government offices; new theatre, said to be one of the most striking ma-



CHURCH OF ST. GILES, HANOVER.—From Lange, *Ansichten von Deutschland*.

lorn buildings in Germany: the Waterloo monument, 142 ft. surmounted with the names of the Hanoverians who fell in the battle of Waterloo, the normal polytechnic, and several other superior schools: several hospitals and public offices. The manufactures consist chiefly of chocolate, sherry buttons, wafers, salicloth, mirrors tobacco, playing cards, hosiery wax and waxcloth sugar dyes, &c. and there are several breweries, and numerous distilleries. The trade chiefly transits, having the advantage both of water communication by the Leine, which is here navigable, and of a system of railways, already referred to, is important, and continues to make rapid progress. The principal articles are wood coen and colonial produce.

Hanover as the seat of the government, contains many important courts and public offices. It also possesses various societies for the encouragement of literature, science, and art. Its foundation is of ancient date. It joined the Hanse league in 1461 and received the Reformation in 1538. It suffered much during the Thirty Years War but had again nearly recovered, when, by the removal of the elector George to England, a check was given to its prosperity. It again suffered much during the Seven Years War and more during the continental wars but it has recovered much since their successful termination, and more especially since 1837 when it became the residence of a royal court. Hanovered the astronomer the two Schlegels, and Händel, were born in Hanover. Both Zimmermann and Lelwein died in it. 20 fine avenues of lime-trees, above 1 m. long leads to the palace of Herrenhausen, a low building, of no architectural merit, but containing some royal portraits connected with English history. Pop. of Hanover without suburbs, 28,065; with suburbs, 42,484.

HANOVER, an ad. off W coast Patagonia, separated from the mainland and Chatham Id. by the E. channel; lat. 51° S. lon. 74° 50' W.

HANSEBEEK, a vil. and com. Belgian prov E. Flanders, on the Brussels canal, and the railway from Ghent to Bruges, 4 m. W. Ghent. Lizen is the staple manufacture and it has also a brewery and a flour and oil mill. Pop. 5776.

HANSE TOWNS (German, *Hanse Städte*) those towns, chiefly in Germany and Holland, that joined the Hanseatic league, now restricted to Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, though, when most flourishing, in the 14th and 15th centuries, it included 65 towns. The name is derived from *Hansa*, which, in old Teutonic, signifies a league for mutual defence. The Hanseatic league was commenced, in 1259, between

Hamburg and the Dalmatians, and had for its object the protection of commerce from the robbers, who then swarmed both on sea and land, and from the arbitrary exactions of governments who under the pretence of furnishing a convoy subjected merchants to the greatest extortion.

HANBI, a tn. Hinkoonan prov. of and 92 m W by N Delhi lat. 28° 54' N lon. 75° 39' E. On the summit of a small hill near it is a strong fort, surrounded by a ditch. The walls include a much larger area than is occupied by houses.

HANBLOUGH, a vil. and par. England, co. Buckingham. **THE VILLAGE**, 4 m. N. E. Stoney Stratford has a handsome parish church Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural. Area of par., 5390 ac. Pop. 1604.

HANDE, co. England. See **SOUTHAMPTON**. **HANUFALYA**, two places, Hungary.—1 or *Zimand* market in. Hither Thud, on Baro, 19 m W Esperes with a Protestant, and a E. Catholic church, and an annual fair. Pop. 1800.—2 or *Hanukon*, a vil. Hither Thud, on Zips, about 80 m from Litzschau with a E. Catholic church and a handsome manor-house. Pop. 700.

HANWELL, two parts Eng.—1 Middlesex 1042 ac. Pop. 1547.—2 Oxford; 1249 ac. Pop. 501. **HANWOOD** (Gazet) par. Eng. Salop 550 ac. P. 287. **HANWORTH** three parts Eng.—1 Middlesex 1890 ac. Pop. 790.—2 Norfolk 1347 ac. Pop. 287.—3 (Cold Lincoln 707 ac. Pop. 80).

HANZABEK or *Kan*, a market in Hungary, co. Stuhlweisensberg, r. bank Danube, half crossed by a large stone bridge, 11 m. S. W. Pesth. It has a castle, a Turkish tower of beira stone and a trade in wine and corn. P. 1281. **HAPAI HAPPA**, or *HAVAI* an isl. group S. Pacific, Group Arolophago, consisting of four larger and numerous smaller islands connected by coral reefs so as to be considered by the inhabitants only one island lat. 8° 5' S lon. 174° 41' W (U). This group has no less is deficient in fresh water but produces coconuts, bananas, and bread fruit in abundance, and its inhabitants are very crafty. It was discovered by Cook in his third voyage, who named the four larger islands Hapae Eoa, Leleko, and Heoliva.

HAPARANDA a small seaport, Sweden, on the frontiers of Finland, and the shores of a large bay in the estuary of the Torne, near Tornio, and the most N. town in Sweden. It was founded after the cession of Finland to Russia in 1809 and, though still very small is well and regularly built, and gradually rising into importance. The trade is chiefly in fish, furs, iron, timber and tar. The steamers between St. Petersburg and Tornio usually call at Haparanda. Pop. 400. **HAPI (HURUGU)** par. Eng. Norfolk 2165 ac. P. 621.

HAPRAL. See **HAWAL**. **HAPRUBURG**. See **HAWRUBURG**.

HAPTON par. Eng. Norfolk 695 ac. Pop. 207. **HARA** or *KARA* a tn. and lake, Chinese empire the former in Mongolia very near the great wall, 21 m N. W. Tophin; the latter in the desert of Gobi 228 m S. E. K. Lob Nor lat. 39° 50' N lon. 93° E. It receives, on the E. the waters of the Soule Ho, but has no visible outlet.

HARAMUK co. HAWK, a lake, isolated, summit in the mountains bounding Cashmere on the N. lat. 34° 26' N lon. 74° 43' E. Height above sea-level estimated at 15 000 ft. It appears to consist principally of lamina amygdaloid. In a depression in the N. declivity is a small lake, called Ganga held in high veneration by the Hindus.

HARAPA a vil. Punjab l. bank Ravi, 85 m. N. E. Multan lat. 30° 8' N lon. 73° 49' E. It is remarkable only for the very extensive ruins with which it is surrounded the most striking being the walls of a large brick fortress. **HARBERTON** par. Eng. Devon 3755 ac. Pop. 1334 containing vil. *Harbertonford*, in which almshouses and reading books are made. Pop. 408.

HARLESDOWN par. Eng. Kent 1670 ac. Pop. 643. **HARLONTHERRS**, a tn. France, dep. Somme, 14 m. N. E. Mondidier with cotton spinning and manufacture of cotton caps and flannel. Pop. 2550.

HARBORNE par. Eng. Stafford 2395 ac. P. 10 729. **HARBOROUGH** (MANN) a market in and chapelry England, l. bank Walsall, 18 m. S. E. Leicester and a station on the N. and E. Stafford Railway. It is neat and well built, amply supplied with water, and well lighted with gas.

It has a large and handsome townhall, erected by a former earl of Harborough in 1788; a magnificent church with a fine tower and spire Wesleyan, Baptist, and Independent chapels a free grammar and several other schools; a dispensary and several charities; likewise a silk factory several malt-houses, two breweries, and a brush manufactory but the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Market-day Tuesday Harborough gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Sherard. It was the head-quarters of the royal army prior to the battle of Ramey in 1645. Pop. 2325.—(Local Correspondent.)

HARBOROUGH two parts Eng. Warwick.—1 (Magna) 1680 ac. Pop. 247.—2 (or *Harley*) 2060 ac. Pop. 1195.

HARBOROUGH-GRACE, a maritime tn. Merfiumland, W side of Conception Bay 20 m N. W. St. Johns. It is a pretty looking town consisting of a single long straggling street along the N. side of the harbour or inlet and is the seat of an important fishery. 1 up about 8000.

HARBURD par. Eng. Hants 4093 ac. Pop. 842.

HARBURG—1 A. tn. Hanover gov. Lüneburg capital of same name on a small wharf, leaving the S. E. towards the S. Elbe about 1300 yards below opposite to Hamburg and Altona. It is a place of some strength, being both walled and defended by a moat. It is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices contains two churches and an hospital has manufactures of linen, hosiery soap, starch refined wax, and tobacco and has an important trade chiefly transit, between Hamburg and the countries S. of the Elbe. A steam-boat ply daily to Hamburg and the Hanover and Hamburg Railway has its terminus on the S. side of the Elbe, at Harburg. Pop. to 5065 built, 16 268.—2 A market tn. Bavaria, Swabia, r. bank Werra, 38 m. S. Anspach with a Protestant church a synagogue, a castle, a Jewish school, and a marble quarry. Pop. 1459.

HARBUTOWITZ, a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle Teschen near Skotschau on the Vistula with a castle. P. 2500.

HARBY par. Eng. Leicester 2900 ac. Pop. 640. **HARBY**, a vil. and par. England, co. Hereford, on the canal of Pannermant 12 m N. W. Mon. It has a flour mill a brewery and a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 1444.

HARDANGER Fjord an inlet, W coast Norway bet. S. Bergen about 33 m. S. E. Bergen. It is approached through channels between numerous islands, extends S. W. to N. E. about 37 m., then N. to S. about 34 m. general breadth, 1 to 2 m. embosomed with several islets, and having numerous diverging arms. It is deep, is filled with lofty hills, and is the most beautiful and picturesque of the Norwegian fjords.—2 (Fjord) a mountain ridge on the borders of bell. S. Bergenhus and Bukerod, about lat. 60° 10' N. uniting N. with the Langfjeld, and S. with the Dovrefjeld. Its highest point is 5906 ft.

HARDEGEN a tn. to Hanover prov. Hildesheim principality and 9 m. N. W. Göttingen. It is walled and has a church, conthouse, and four mills. Pop. 1261.

HARDENBERG a tn. Holland prov. Overijssel 80 m. N. E. Deventer l. bank Vecht here crossed by a bridge. It has an old Calvinistic church a synagogue, elegant town house and a school. Pop. (agricultural) 810.

HARDENHUISE, par. Eng. Wilt 477 ac. Pop. 127. **HARDEWIJK** (Latin *Hardevolcum*) a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland on the Zuidre Zee, 80 m. E. Amsterdam, surrounded by pleasure-gardens, arable, and meadow land. It is fortified towards the land, has several gates and two large market places, in one of which is the townhall and the wagh house in the other is held the fish and the cattle market, and, being planted with trees, it likewise forms a promenade. There are a Calvinistic, and a E. Catholic church a barracks, two orphan hospitals, gymnasium, a high, and several other schools. Its harbour is suitable only for fishing vessels. Scaffolding fishing and herring smoking, are the principal occupations. Pop. 4382.

HARDHAM, par. Eng. Sussex 680 ac. Pop. 66.

HARDHEIM, a market tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bet. of and 5 m. E. Waldkirch, on the Rhr. with a church a castle, and an hospital. Pop. 1691.

HARDINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk 2415 ac. P. 561.

HARDINGSTONE, par. Eng. Northampton; 3060 ac. Pop. 1196.

HARDINGTON two par. Eng. Somerset—1, 621 ac. Pop. 19.—2, (Hawthill) 2631 ac. Pop. 719.

HARDINGSBURG a vil. U States, Kentucky, 116 m. W. S.W. Frankfort with two churches, a masonry a court-house, and a jail. Pop. 624.

HARDINGFIELD a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 9 m. E. Denburch, on the Humber. It is a long and scattered place, and has two churches and a school. Smuggling, fishing, basket weaving, and hoop-making, are the chief employments. Pop. 2396.

HARDLEY par. Eng. Norfolk 1469 ac. Pop. 255.

HARDMEAD par. Eng. Bucks 1115 ac. Pop. 61.

HARDNESS two par. Eng. Kent—1 (Lower) 1176 ac. Pop. 265.—2 (Upper) 2039 ac. Pop. 303.

HARDY a vil. Rhensish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf circle (Hildesheim) with a church, manufacture of linen and cotton cloth, and a trade in corn, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 720.

HARDWICK several places, U States, particularly a vil. Massachusetts, 68 m. W. Boston with two churches and 12 schools. Pop. 1769.

HARDWICK four par. Eng.—1 Norfolk 855 ac. Pop. 273.—2 Northampton 1260 ac. Pop. 61.—3 Oxford 990 ac. Pop. 66.—4 (Pwys) Warwick 1600 ac. Pop. 203.

HARDWICK, three par. Eng.—1 Bucks 3200 ac. Pop. 720.—2, Cambridge 1410 ac. Pop. 211.—3, Gloucester 28 6 ac. Pop. 564.

HARDWICKES ISLAND, British N. America, W. coast, in Johnstone's Strait, between Vancouver's is. and New Hanover. lat. 50° 25' N., about 15 m. long, by 3 broad.

HARDYNS ISLAND (St. Croix) a vil. A group of small islets off the E. coast, Australia, Cape 1000 bet. Port Temple Bay and Shalbourne Bay lat. 11° 54' S. lon. 145° 30' E. (a.)—2 A group, S. Pacific Ocean, S.E. New Ireland lat. 4° 20' S. lon. 164° 10' E. (a.)

HARE ISLAND an is. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence. 96 m. N. E. Quebec, 8 m. long, by 3 m. broad low tide fertile, but sterile at high. From each of its extraneous long and dangerous shoals stretch out.

HAREN par. Eng. Lancashire 756 ac. Pop. 9.

HAREFIELD par. Eng. Middlesex 4515 ac. Pop. 148.

HAREHILL a vil. N. Norway prov. Trondhjem, bail. Steinald lat. 62° 15' N., lon. 8° E. about 14 m. long, by 5 m. broad, and separated from the mainland by low-flood.

HAREN, a vil. N. Holland, prov. of, and 44 m. S.E. Groningen well built, with a neat church and school, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 709.

HARESCOMB par. Eng. Gloucester 478 ac. Pop. 627.

HAREWELL par. Eng. Gloucester 2156 ac. Pop. 62.

HAREWOOD par. Eng. Hereford 664 ac. Pop. 93.

HAREWOOD a small town and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The town 8 m. S. Leeds, mostly and uniformly built, has a handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a charity school. Pop. 890. Near it is the magnificent seat of the Earl of Harewood. Area of par. 12 156 ac. Pop. 2412.

HARFLEUR (Latin, *Harfleur*) a town France dep. Seine-Inférieure, 4 m. E.N.E. Le Havre, on the railway to Paris, and on the Lemans branch cut by two bridges, near where it falls into the estuary of the Seine. It contains a Gothic church, and has been built by Henry V of England, and surrounded by a beautiful tower and spire has manufactures of cloth and earthenware, a sugar refinery, blacksmith, tannery, a cotton mill, a trade in corn and rye. It was long the chief port in the mouth of the Seine, but now it has almost no trade, the Lemans, from sailing being scarcely navigable by barges. Harfleur makes a considerable figure in the wars between England and France, and was taken by Henry V in 1415. Pop. 1611.

HARFORD par. Eng. Devon 2950 ac. Pop. 139.

HARG, a vil. Sweden 116 and 60 m. N. E. Stockholm, no lake of same name, near W. entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, overlooking a fine harbor.

HARHALL par. Eng. Norfolk 1090 ac. Pop. 84.

HARHALL two par. Eng.—1 Northampton 1400 ac. Pop. 278.—2 Bedford 1106 ac. Pop. 492.

HARHILL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Yser 84 m. S.W. Bruges. It has manufactures of starch and tobacco, breweries, an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in its articles of manufactures, and in agricultural produce. Pop. 2106.

HARINGVLIET that part of the estuary of the West or Rhine in Holland prov. S. Holland, which lies between the island of Oude-Saksheden and the mainland about 24 m. broad.

HARIPOR, several sea. Fingish—1, A small sea, near r. bank Benharra; extremely mean, and remarkable only for its picturesque situation beneath the Fir Panch Mountains, which, on the S., runs its towering summit, covered with snow during the greater part of the year; lat. 27° 57' N., lon. 74° 27' E.—2, A fast and small sea, between the lower affluents of the Himachal lat. 31° 54' N., lon. 75° 59' E.; with a well-supplied harbor. The town and its vicinity are crowded with apes and are considered to be under the protection of the deity and enjoying, in consequence, immunity from all molestation.—3, A small harbor Dor about 10 m. from its junction with the Indus, near Turbala lat. 24° 4' N., lon. 73° 63' E. It is populous and thriving, with a handsome and well-supplied harbor. Streets thronged with a busy and cheerful crowd, and numerous shops furnished with every thing that can gratify Indian taste.

HARSTEAD par. Eng. Bedford 2266 ac. Pop. 841.

HARLAW a locality Scotland co. Aberdeen par. (chapel of Garioch) on the Ury near its junction with the Don where, July 24 1411 the memorable and bloody battle of Harlaw was fought, between Alexander Earl of Mar who commanded the royal army and Donald, Lord of the Isles.

HARLAXTON par. Eng. Lincoln 2530 ac. Pop. 494.

HARLEBEKE, or **HARLEBEKE**, a town and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, r. bank Lys, on the railway from Ghent to Courtrai 8 m. N.W. Courtrai. It is said to be the oldest town in Flanders, and was first fortified (contains a beautiful parish church, with a pulpit regarded as a masterpiece of sculpture and has extensive manufactures of linen, paper, book-works, a bleachfield, several breweries, distilleries, oil, flour and malt mills. Pop. 4510.

HARLEIGH a hamlet, formerly a municipal town and market town, S. Wales, co. Merioneth, on Cardigan Bay 12 m. N. W. Dolgellau. It has Baptist, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and the ruins of an ancient castle, the last fortress in S. Wales that held out for Charles I.

HARLEM see HAREN.

HARLETON a market town England, co. Norfolk 11 m. N. Norwich. It has well-built streets, lighted with gas, water abundant, two Established churches, one of which is surmounted by a tower, three Dissenting chapels, several schools and charitable societies, and a handsome Dutch corn-exchange. Manufactures of waterproof cloth and patent iron friction grease a good retail trade, and a corn market on W. of Monday. Pop. 1609.—2 par. Eng. Norfolk 615 ac. Pop. 60.

HARLESTONE par. Eng. Northampton 2530 ac. Pop. 610.

HARLETON par. Eng. Cheshire 1100 ac. Pop. 221.

HARLEY par. Eng. Bedford 1035 ac. Pop. 229.

HARLING (Hart) or **HARLING** Harling, an agricultural par. and small market town, England co. Norfolk. The town 21 m. S. W. Norwich, has a handsome parish church, three Dissenting places of worship, and a free school. Market-day Tuesday. Area of par., 2 2 ac. Pop. 1190.—2 (West), par. Norfolk, 2634 ac. Pop. 106.

HARLINGHAM a seaport and fortified town, Holland prov. Friesland, 16 m. W. by S. Leeuwarden, with which it is connected by a canal lat. 53° 10' 30" N., lon. 5° 27' 15" (E.) It is intersected in all directions by nearly mutually communicating, and crossed by numerous bridges. It has a post townhouse a warehouse, six churches, and a gymnasium an orphan house and several other benevolent institutions a Latin and numerous other schools. Harlingham has regular steam communication with Amsterdam, and carries on an active trade with Norway and the Baltic, in grain, timber, pitch, and hemp and in exporting to Holland, butter, cheese, flax, bark, salted hides; and obtaining thence, coal, earthenware, and rock-salt. Some boat-building, distilling, brewing, and trades incident to a seaport, are carried on, and there are wind, oil, tann, and corn mills. P. (1856), 5561.

HARLINGTON two par. Eng.—1 Bedford, 1615 ac. Pop. 597.—2 Middlesex, 1414 ac. Pop. 678.

HARLOW, a small market town and par. England co. Essex, and a station on the Eastern Counties Railway. The town 15 m. W. by N. Chelmsford, has two Established churches, a Baptist chapel, several schools, and almshouses. Market on Wednesday. "Harlow Rush-fair" for horses and

cattle, is held in September on a common about 2 m. from the town. Area of par, 4500 ac. Pop. 2371

HARLESY (Harr) par Eng York (N Riding), 2902 ac Pop. 407

HARMLEEN a vil. Redland, prov. of, and 7 m W Uxbridge, on the Old Rhine, with two churches, a school and two annual fairs. Pop. agricultural, 698.

HARMESEBACH (Oxas and Uxas) two nearly contiguous vils. Baden circle Middle Rhine, in a valley and on a stream of same name, 12 m. S.E. Offenburg. They contain a parish church, and have numerous saw and several oil-mills. Pop. Ober Harmsesbach 285 Unter Harmsesbach 1838

HARMON (Hr) par Wales, Radnor 12 000 ac. P. 688.

HARMONSWORTH par Eng. Middlesex 2490 ac Pop. 1807

HARMONY several vils. and townships, U States, particularly—1. A township, Maine, 45 m. N by E Augusta. Pop. 1094.—2. A vil. Pennsylvania, 14 m. S.W. by W Butler. Founded in 1804 by the Harmonites, who afterwards removed to a settlement on the Ohio. It now contains a township, two mills and about 50 dwellings.—3. A township New York 390 m. W by S Albany. Pop. 3340.—4. A township, New Jersey 48 m. N by W Trenton. Pop. 1802

HARMONY (Harr) a vil. Indiana, 150 m. S.W. Indianapolis, founded in 1814, by a society of Swedish harmonists holding a community of goods. The climate proving unfavourable, they removed, and settled at Economy on the Ohio, 18 m. below Pittsburgh.

HARMONTON par Eng. Lincoln 2690 ac. Pop. 414

HARNES, a tn France, dep Pas-de-Calais near the canal of Lons 11 m. E.S.E. Bethune. Pop. 2150

HARNHAM (Harr) par Eng. Wilt 1180 ac. 1. 276.

HARNHILL par Eng. Gloucester 689 ac. 1. 77

HARNO (anc. Castrum Harinac) a tn Spain Old Castile, prov. of, and 35 m W N W Logroño near a bank Elbro. It is indifferently built has irregular ill-paved streets, several squares, two parish churches five chapels, a townhouse prison large hospital theatre, ladies college, two primary schools, and an orphan asylum. Manufactures—linen cloth, laces, hats, leather earthenware, and brandy. Trade in wine fruits, oil, &c. Annual cattle fair. Pop. 6255

HAROE a small vil. W coast Norway prov Trondhjem bud. Konstad lath 68 45° N. lat. 6° 50' E.

HAROLD (Harr), a vil. Ireland, forming a suburb of Dublin about 1 m. E. Dublin castle. Pop. 1960

HAROLDSTOWN par Irel Carlow 2384 ac. P. 440

HARLNDEN par Eng. Hertford 5061 ac. P. 1960.

HARPER'S FERRY a vil. U States, Virginia, 65 m. N W Washington on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway and on the Potomac, here crossed by a bridge. It has three churches, an academy and one of the most extensive flour-mills in the U States, an iron furnace and national armoury containing 90 000 to 90 000 stand of arms, and employing 240 hands, who usually manufacture 8500 stand of arms. P. 4000

HARFISFIELD a vil. and township, U States, New York, 54 m. W by S. Albany with two churches and several stores. Pop. 1708.

HARFORD par Eng. Devon 1518 ac. Pop. 253

HARPHAM par Eng York (E. Riding) 1870 ac. P. 265.

HARPLEY par Eng. Norfolk 2198 ac. Pop. 449

HARPOLE par Eng. Northampton 1880 ac. P. 778.

HARPODEN par Eng. Oxford 1400 ac. Pop. 215.

HARPSWELL par Eng. Lincoln 2190 ac. Pop. 103.

HARTBES two twns, Eng Somerset—1. (Harr) 2770 ac. Pop. 722—2. (Harr) 2850 ac. Pop. 616.

HARRICANAW a river British N America which rises in a small lake, about lat. 49° 55' N. lon 77° 50' W. and, after a N W course of about 370 m., falls into James's Bay at Hannah Bay-house

HARRITESHAM par Eng. Kent 2461 ac. Pop. 674

HARRINGTON a small seaport in, and par England, co. Cumberland. The town formerly called Belle Port, 5 m N by E. Whitehaven has a neat church, two Dissenting chapels, a charity school a ship-building yard, chemical works, and a ropewalk. Upwards of 40 vessels belong to the port. Cattle are exported to Ireland and thence to Scotland. Area of par, 2790 ac. Pop. 2160

HARRINGTON two parns. England—1. Lincoln 1058 ac. Pop. 114.—2. Northampton 2519 ac. Pop. 201

HARRINGWORTH par Eng. Northampton; 3060 ac. Pop. 968.

HARRIS.—1. A dist. and par Scotland, co. Inverness 50 m. by 3 m. the S. portion lat. of Lewis (which incl. Pop. 4250).—2. (Harr) a vil. a navigable channel, separating Lewis from N. Ulst. 8 m. long, from 8 m. to 12 m. broad, and greatly encumbered with islands and rocks

HARRISBURG a tn U States, cap. Pennsylvania, 1 bank Susquehanna, 98 m. W N W Philadelphia. It is well built, chiefly of brick, and contains a handsome statehouse, a large and commodious courthouse, surmounted by a cupola a county prison a Lancasterian school a market-house, in the centre of the town three academies and nine churches, some of them elegant structures. There are two bridges over the Susquehanna, one of them covered above 900 yds. long, 40 ft. wide, and 50 feet above the river. Harrisburg has several breweries tanneries and potteries and carries on a considerable trade, especially in timber. Pop. 6000

HARRISON HAY a large inlet Arctic Ocean W coast Russian America bounded by Cape Halket and Point Barrow, intersected by lat. 70° 30' N. and by lon. 161 W

HARRISONBURG a vil. U States, Virginia, 136 m. N W Richmond, with a courthouse, jail, market-house and three churches. Pop. 1160.

HARRISTOWN par Irel Kildare 4690 ac. Pop. 662

HARRODSBURG a vil. U States Kentucky on a small branch of Salt River 28 m. S. Frankfort, with two churches, Bacon College, founded in 1836, attended by about 200 students an academy and two schools, and a bank. A mineral spring in the neighbourhood is much frequented. 1. 10p. 1254

HARROGATE, a vil. England co. York (W Riding) 20 m. E York, a place of fashionable resort, the principal watering place in the N. of England, and noted for its chaly beats and its sulphurous mineral springs. It is divided into High and Low Harrogate—the former situated on an elevated plain, commanding an extensive prospect the latter in a valley beneath but both so nearly united by intermediate buildings, that they may be considered as forming one vil. lege. There are many handsome buildings, particularly in Low Harrogate two streets of public halls, several spacious hotels and a number of excellent lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors, some of which are fitted up in the most elegant style. Likewise the usual places of resort and recreation found in fashionable watering-places—a theatre promenade-squares, ball rooms, libraries, and reading rooms and a race-course formed in 1738. Pop. 3678

HARROLD a small market tn. and par England, co. Bedford. The town 8 m. N W by W Bedford on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, has a neat church a large Independent chapel a free school some almshouses and manufactures of lace. Market day Tuesday Area of par 2840 ac. Pop. 1053

HARROLDSTON two parns. Wales, Pembrokeshire—1. (St. Isid.) a Pop. 1784—2. (West) 1718 ac. 1. 10p. 140

HARROW or **HAR-RU**, a vil. and par England, co. Middlesex, 10 m. N W London on a hill of peculiar form which rises out of a fine vale. It is irregularly laid out, and consists chiefly of one street, and its church an ancient structure, with a lofty tower and spire, forms a conspicuous object from great distances around. There are places of worship besides for Baptists and Wesleyans. The grammar school of Harrow the rival of Eton and to which the place owes its celebrity was founded in 1571 by John Lyon a yeoman of the parish to afford gratuitous instruction to the poor children of Harrow strangers being permitted to enter on payment of certain fees. But the education is almost wholly classical consequently few boys belonging to the parish take advantage of it the greater portion of the scholars being sons of noblemen and gentlemen. The system of education and discipline pursued is similar to that at Eton. Area of par 9870 ac. Pop. 4861

HARROWDEN two parns. England, Northampton—1. (Great) 1415 ac. Pop. 137—2. (Little) 1460 ac. Pop. 698

HARRY COOK ISLAND an isl. Arctic Ocean, N of George IV Coronation Gulf, lat. 68° 10' N. lon. 169° 50' W

HARRYMAN two places, Hungary—1. A vil. Thither Thuda, co. Bihar on the White Koros, 9 m. from Grosswardein with a Protestant church. Pop. 1180.—2. (Kis) and

Map) two nearly contiguous vils. Thibber Dam, to. Berwyn, about 3 m. from Siles, at the foot of the famous vine-clad hill of Lepreux. They are well built, and contain a Protestant church and school. Pop. of Kie-Harvey, 430; Nagy-Harvey, 340.

HARSHFIELD a vil. Harrow gov. and 10 m. S. Stude, cap. bal. of same name, on the Ave. It is a very old place, and had acquired some importance as early as the 9th century. Pop. vil. 939. bal. 5155.

HARSHWINKEL, a m. Rhodan Franca, gov. and 26 m. E. Nister with a parish church, poorhouse, and manufactures of linen and a trade in wool, clover-seed, and cattle. P. 1043.

HARSHIN a small tn. Paria, prov. Irak Ajam, 70 m. E. by 3. Harmanah in a well watered and well-cultivated alley with the ruins of a fort, and of an aqueduct and some other architectural remains.

HARSHLEEN a vil. Rhodan Franca, gov. Nister circo Halberstadt, on the Goldbach, with a parish church and a mill. Pop. 1863.

HARSON ISLAND an isl. Upper Canada, in the lake, and at the embouchure of the river St. Clair. It is about 12 m. long, by 9 m. broad.

HARSTON two pars. England — 1 Cambridge 1490 ac. Pop. 1000. 2 Leicester 1009 ac. Pop. 1.

HARSWELL, par. Eng. York (E. Riding), 1106 ac. 1. 81 HART Ayr a vil. Harrow circo Zealand about 20 m. from Schiedden with a church and a castle, manufactures of calico, glass-works, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 32.

HART par. Eng. Durham 7890 ac. Pop. 120.

HARTA (Kie) a vil. Hungary, co. and 56 m. N. with, 1 bank Danube, with a Protestant church. Pop. 2066.

HARTBERG a m. Austria, Myra, circle of and 28 m. N. E. Griza, on the Lantana. It is a well-built, has a deanery church, a spacious monastery, an hospital, the remains of an old castle, and manufactures of cloth, six mills, a trade in cattle and in horses. Pop. 1500.

HARTBERG par. Eng. Northampton 25. 7 ac. P. 1506.

HARTBETH a m. Saxony circo Prussia, capital, of same name, on the Thierfeld, 40 m. S.E. Leipzig. It stands at the foot of a hill crowned by a castle, formerly occupied by one of the Saxon princes, and surrounded by a garden and fine park, at the seat of a court of justice, has a chapel, orphan hospital, and manufactures of linen and homery. Pop. 194. bal. 12,874.

HARTBETH par. Eng. Suffolk 1964 ac. Pop. 333.

HARTFIELD 4 m. and 4 m. par. Eng. Sussex 10,26 ac. Pop. 1578.

HARTFIELD several places, U. States, particularly — 1 A m. Connecticut, 7 bank Connecticut, which is here navigable, 37 m. N.N.E. Newhaven. It is not regularly built, but its main street is spacious and lined with good houses. Among the public buildings are the station-house, a spacious and handsome office, the city-hall of Dutch archa texture. Washington College, founded in 1824 with an average attendance of 80 students, and libraries containing 6500 vols. the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the earliest establishment of the kind in the U. States, the Retreat for the Insane, a fine stone edifice, surrounded by well-kept grounds, and the Athenaeum an elegant Gothic structure. The number of churches is 12. Hartford has manufactures of leather, pottery, insurance, machinery and cordage, and carries on a considerable trade. A railway 35 m. long, connects Hartford with Newhaven. Pop. 1468 — 2 (Kent) A vil. and township, Connecticut, on a plain, E. bank Connecticut, opposite Hartford city with which it is connected by a bridge. It contains four churches, and several mills. Pop. 2849 — 3 (New) A vil. and township, New York 4 m. W. Utica, with four churches, a female seminary and a number of manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2618 — 4, A m. and township, New York, 57 m. N.N.E. Albany with two churches. Pop. 5164.

HARTFORD par. Eng. Hampshire 1720 ac. P. 382.

HARTHA a m. Saxony circle 82 m. E.E. Leipzig, with a handsome church, two schools, an hospital, manufactures of linen, glass-works, a brewery and mills. Pop. 1941.

HARTHAU a vil. Saxony circle Zwettl, bal. of and 8 m. S. Chemnitz, 1 bank Warthebach. It has two large spinning mills, manufactures of bobbin, machine-works, two mills, and some quarries. Pop. 1254.

HARTHILL, two pars. England — 1, Chester 451 ac. P. 180. — 2 (with Widdall) York (W. Riding), 2440 ac. P. 728.

HARTING par. Eng. Sussex; 7631 ac. P. 1620.

HARTINGTON par. Eng. Derby 24,110 ac. P. 2098.

HARTLAND a market tn. and par. England co. Devon. The town 19 m. S.E.E. Hartlepool lies in a black district, and has a very mean appearance. Area of par. 187,000 ac. Pop. 1198. On the coast here two canals, the following frequenting Hartland quay about 3 1/2 m. W. on the Bristol channel. Harland Port (near Hartlepool) is connected by railway lat. 54 41 48" N. lon. 4 21 50" W. (n.).

HARTLEBURY par. Eng. Worcester 5493 ac. P. 2047.

HARTLEPOOL, a seaport tn. England, co. of, and 17 m. S.E. Durham, with which and with Stockton, it is connected by railway lat. 54 41 48" N. lon. 1 10 45" W. (n.) on a promontory nearly surrounded by the sea. It consists of several spacious and well-furnished streets, and contains many beautiful houses and shops. It is abundantly supplied with water, and is well lighted with gas, has a guildhall and public baths, both fine structures, an established church, an imposing office, in various styles of architecture; several Dissenting places of worship, and a women's Bathing chapel; a mechanical institution, a new-work, a national and two free schools, and some other charities. Ship-building is carried on to some extent, and there are also two small iron-foundries, an iron and brass foundry, a cement manufactory, and an amber and chain works. The trade of Hartlepool, which had been falling into decay, is rapidly reviving, it results, in great part, attributable to its two spacious docks, its excellent pier and the recent improvements in its harbour. The registered shipowners belonging to the port are 170, and the number is increasing; the tonnage of the ships in many instances, 340 or 800 tons. In 1840 the number of ships that entered was 9625 tons. 1179,538. These ships took from the port exports of 1,000,000 tons of coal to all parts of the world.

Hartlepool is much resorted to in the summer season for sea-bathing, and for its medicinal springs. Around the town there is a famous promenade, which had been falling into decay, is rapidly reviving, it results, in great part, attributable to its two spacious docks, its excellent pier and the recent improvements in its harbour. The registered shipowners belonging to the port are 170, and the number is increasing; the tonnage of the ships in many instances, 340 or 800 tons. In 1840 the number of ships that entered was 9625 tons. 1179,538. These ships took from the port exports of 1,000,000 tons of coal to all parts of the world.

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a gross portion of the population. A number are employed also in dredging, outside the harbor for common-stone, which is afterwards manufactured in the town. In the summer season, Harwich is much frequented by sea-bathers. Harwich returns two members to the House of Commons registered electors (1851) 273. It is of Saxon origin. In 1818, it was incorporated by Edward II.; and, in 1847 it supplied 14 ships to the fleet of Edward III. Pop. 4481.

HARWORTH par Eng Kotts; 4330 ac. Pop. 506. **HARZ**, or **HARZ** (anc. *Harzgebirge*) a range of mountains, Germany N of the Thüringwald with which it is connected by the Hildesheim mountains. It has no proper central axis, but consists of a great number of single mountains, mostly separated by narrow valleys, which are almost all transverse. The length of the range, S.E. to N.W. from Mansfeld, in Prussian Saxony to Saxe, in Brunswick, is about 60 m., and its breadth nearly 30 m. It covers portions of Prussia, Anhalt-Bernburg, Brunswick, and Hanover. The water-shed between the basins of the Weser and the Elbe, traversing the range from S.E. to N.W. divides it into two unequal parts—a N.W. and a S.E. The former though it covers less space, is the more elevated of the two, and takes the name of Ober or Upper Harz; the latter forms the Unter or Lower Harz. A series of hills bordering the range, but not properly within it, is called the Vor or Anterior Harz. The culminating point is the Brocken, 5791 ft. The summit of this mountain, and of several others which surround it, is granite; the others consist of gneiss and clay-slate. The hills of the Vor Harz are composed of red sandstone. The whole range is rich in minerals particularly argentiferous lead, copper and iron. The sides, and sometimes also the summits, of the mountains are clothed with forests; in the Ober Harz consisting almost entirely of pine, but, in the Unter Harz, of beech and oak.

HAREDOUF (Aur. and Naur) two nearly contiguous vils. Bohemia, circle Brumau, about 3 m. from Kachenberg, with a school, a blacksmith, a weaver and several other trades, and large machine-works. Pop. 2021.

HAREGEKOUDE a tn. Anhalt-Bernburg cap. bail. of same name, 37 m. N.W. Halle. It is well defended by a fort, has a townhouse, old castle and forest school, a trade in corn and cattle, and three large fairs. About 2 m. W. is the beautiful and well-frequented watering-place, Alexishof. Pop. 1517. bail. 4870.

HAREHALL Dacia, a lofty mountain Anhalt Turkey peak. Kharidj, 85 m. E. by N. Koma or Komay, of nearly a conical form, 8000 ft. high, and said to preserve patches of snow throughout the year. Its N.W. base is bounded by the plain of the Lake Tous Ghien; to the S.W. a low undulating country connects it with the Karahaj Dag; while to the E. it is prolonged by one or two cones, and then a lofty chain of hills.

HASAN KALEH a tn. Asiatic Turkey on the Aras, pass. of, and 30 m. E. by N. Erzeroum. It was once a Genoese trading station, but is now in a state of decay. Its double wall, of modern erection, its old castle, towers, mosques, &c. are all in a more or less ruinous condition. Opposite the town across the river are innumerable hot springs, some are bituminous but others contain iron and lime. Two baths, built over the warmest (106°) and most copious sources, are both constantly filled with bathers.

HARCOMBE par Eng Surrey 1630 ac. Pop. 866.

HAREK a market tn. Arabia prov. Hadramout, in Curia Muria bay. It lies in a verdant district, and is held on fertile hills, 4000 feet high.

HARELBIECH par Eng. Northampton. 1648 ac. P. 148.

HARELBURY two pars. Eng.—1 (Bryen) Dorset 2360 ac. P. 709.—2 (Puchet) Somerset; 2068 ac. P. 856.

HARELY two pars. Eng.—1 Warwick 1152 ac. P. 138.—2, (Great) Oxford 3219 ac. Pop. 750.

HARELÖR, par Eng. Warwick; 1950 ac. Pop. 860.

HARELUNN, a tn. Hanover, gov. of and 55 m. N.W. Osnabrück, cap. bail. of same name r. bank Hase. It has a court of justice, a parish church, a Latin, and another school, blast furnaces, tile-works, several distilleries, and manufacture of molasses, hair, sythes, shovels, white lead, vinegar and tobacco. Bail. 1780; bail. 8669.

HARENPOTH, a tn. Russia gov. Omsk, r. bank Tobolsk, 86 m. W.N.W. Mikau; with a court of justice, a church, and a castle. Pop. 1016.

HAREFIELD par Eng. Gloucester, 1460 ac. P. 804.

HARGUARD par Wales, Pembroke; 1476 ac. P. 172. **HAREMYE ISLANDS**, a group of five low isles, N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 54° 47' N. lon. 138° 6' E. connected by coral reefs and forming a lagoon inside. They are about 15 m. in circumference, covered with coconut trees, and are thickly populated by a light-complexioned race, who, though wearing the mark of friendship, are not to be trusted. —(Nat. Mag. vol. xVIII, p. 23.)

HARKETON par Eng. Suffolk; 1665 ac. Pop. 508. **HARKNI**, an isl. E. coast Arabia, one of the Curia Muria group. lat. 17° 27' 12" N.; lon. 55° 35' 40" E. (n.); 12 m. long N. to S. and about 4 m. broad having a high-peaked hill near its S. point.

HARLACH a market tn. Upper Austria and on a height above the Mühl, 17 m. N. Eßling; with a church, two towers, an hospital and an active trade in linen. Pop. 1180.

HARLACH a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Kinzig 15 m. S.E.E. Offenburg. It is walled, flanked with towers, and has manufactures of vermifell and red leather, a wax refinery iron works, and a trade in wood. Pop. in 1720. Area of bail. 40 sq. m. Pop. 10148.

HARLE, a vil. Denmark, W. coast, lat. Bornholm, about 6 m. N. Rønne. It has a church, a winter house of the 5th class with 7 ft. water and a factory. Some coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 700.

HARLEMERE, a bor. market tn. and par. England co. Surrey. The town 40 m. S.W. London is indifferently built, has an ancient church with a low square tower; an independent chapel, and three schools. Near it are some large paper manufactures. Market day Tuesday. Area of par., 1877 ac. Pop. 655.

HARLI OR **EL-HARLI**, or **HARLI** in SWITZERLAND, a bail. Switzerland, can. Bern comprehending all the upper part of the Aar valley resting on the Grimsel and the glacier of the Aar from its sources to the lake of Brienz. Surrounded by the loftiest masses of the Bernese Alps, it is noted for its natural beauties among its cascades are those of the Reichenbach, Gathelbach, Handeckfall, Gelmacher, &c. The people are supposed to be descendants of Scandinavian ancestors, who came hither in the 5th century. Pop. 6723.

HARLINGDEN a market tn. and township, England co. Lancashire 16 m. N.W. Manchester, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. It has improved greatly in appearance of late years, many old mean-looking houses having been replaced by substantial new edifices. It has a handsome modern church with an ancient tower erected in the reign of Henry VIII. four Dissenting chapels, several day schools, and a free school having a small endowment. The woollen manufacture, formerly the staple of the town is now supplanted, to a great extent, by that of cotton. Excellent building-stone, slate, and flags, abound in the neighbourhood. Market day Saturday. See annual fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle. Area of township, 4430 ac. Pop. 9020.

HARLINGFIELD par Eng. Camb. 2527 ac. P. 754. **HARPAEREN** a tn. France, dep. Basas-Pyrénées, 13 m. S.E. Bayonne, in a fertile and well-cultivated district. It has a church several barns, both for common and shammy leather and a considerable trade in these articles and in cattle. Pop. 2415.

HARRES, a vil. France, dep. Nord 9 m. S.W. Valenciennes r. bank Sella with manufactures of beet-root sugar, breweries, and gin distilleries. Pop. 3987.

HARSEN or **HARSAN** an isl. Red Sea, east of Arabia lat. 55° N. lon. 37° 10' E. height, on the N. side, 400 ft. whence it slopes away to the S.E. Indifferent trade is obtained here in small quantities, and that only in winter. During the warm season, the Arabs leave the coast for this island, to avoid the great heat of the continent and to dispose of their grain dates, &c. to the bail holders, which put in here.

HASELFEDE, a tn. Brunswick, circle of, and 9 m. S.W. Harenburg, cap. bail. of same name with a church, borough school, hospital, and postoffice, tile-works, a brewery and a trade in milk and cattle. Pop. in 1817 bail. 4500.

HASSELT—1 A tn. Belgium gov. prov. Limbourg, on the Demer, 15 m. W.N.W. Maasbracht. It is regularly fortified, tolerably well built, has a court of first resort, and several public offices; four churches, two chapels, a courthouse, two hospitals, an almshouse, a college, and several primary

anbecker with manufacture of tobacco, snuff, soap, oil, candles, chemicals, refined wax, and hats; dye-works, bleach-works, mill-works, numerous breweries, and distilleries; an important trade in spirits, tobacco, and snuff; and two weekly fairs. Pop. 3210.—3 A to Holland prov. (Overijssel, 6 m. N. Zwolle, on the Vecht, formerly fortified. It has a townhall tower, a church, a synagogue, a school, a library, and several inns. Shipping and turf-cutting are the principal occupations. There are three best-building, four harness, and eight weaving are likewise carried on. P. 1871

HASSPURT a to. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of main town, on the Main, 34 to N. E. Würzburg. It has a parish church and two chapels, a townhouse and hospital, manufacture of linen and other mills; a factory and mineral spring. Near it, fruit, hops, and wine, are extensively grown. Pop. in 1880 dist., 10,341

HASSINGHAM par Eng Norfolk; 5°4' N. Pop. 127
HASSLEBEN a to. Prussia-Westphalia circle of, and 17 m. N. W. Wesel on the Rhine with a station, an mill and a flour mill, and three windmills. Pop. 1846

HASLOCH a vil. Rhine, circle Bavaria, on the railway from Mannheim to Haselberg 15 m. N. E. Landau with a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, coal works, and several inns. Pop. 477

HASSEMERFIM a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, 1 bank Neckar 20 m. E. S. E. Heidelberg with a church and several breweries, some shipping and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1961

HASTINGA, a river Australia, New S. Wales, the entrance to which is the large harbor of Port Macquarie, 193 m. N. E. Sydney lat. 31° 25' 45" S. lon. 152° 53' 54" E. Total course, generally E. about 60 m. through a pleasing undulation of hills and dale, richly clothed with timber

HASTINGA, a pari. bor. market to., and one of the Cinque Ports, England, co. Sussex, 54 m. S. S. E. London, and about midway between Dungeness and Peashead Head lat. 50° 51' 30" N. lon. 0° 26' E. (N.) pleasantly situated on the sea-coast, with lofty hills and cliffs towering behind. Hastings may now be considered as consisting of an old and a new town, the former occupying a hollow between the East-hill and the Castle-hill the latter called St. Leonards, stretching S. and W. of the Castle-hill. Most of the houses of recent erection are handsome, and agreeably situated under the cliffs along the shore. The streets are well paved and lighted. In front of the town is a splendid esplanade, tastefully laid out. It has two parish churches, built of flint and stone, modest, but handsome edifices; two Episcopal chapels, several Dissenting places of worship, an elegant townhall supported on arches, with market-place beneath and two fine schools, baths, barracks, assembly-rooms, promenade, public gardens, &c. There are several charitable institutions, including a dispensary and two free schools. There is no harbor at Hastings, and only an indifferent road for small vessels. Its trade is trifling, but its factory is considerable, giving employment to about 500 persons. There is a good deal of boat-building, and an extensive business in lime; but the principal support of the town now arises from the numerous visitors who resort to it during the bathing season. Westward of the town, on the edge of the cliff, are the ruins of a castle, erected by William the Norman in 1067 and of the church and conventual buildings of a fine college, supposed to have been founded in the reign of Henry I. Hastings, though not the oldest, is considered to hold the first rank among the ancient maritime boroughs called the Cinque Ports. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1853) 976. Pop. 16,066

HATCH two par. Eng., Somerset.—1 (Barnstaple) 1120 m. Pop. 316.—2, (Wash) 1661 m. Pop. 453.

HATCHY (Hus) a river U. States, Tennessee, falling into the Mississippi, 23 m. N. by E. Memphis, after a N. W. by W. course of about 120 m.

HATCLIFFE, par Eng. Lincoln 1870 m. Pop. 147

HATFIELD—1 A to. and par. England, co. Hertford. The town 17 m. N. W. W. London, has a handsome church, which stands on an elevated site; an independent chapel, several schools and some small churches. Near it is Hatfield house, the magnificent residence of the marquess of Salisbury Area of par. 13,619 m. Pop. 3063.—2 A vil. Yorkshire, W. Riding 4 m. N. E. Doncaster consisting of a single street

about 1 m. long. It has an old church; but is chiefly noted for the extensive drapery works in its vicinity, commenced in the reign of Charles I., and having for their object the draining of Hatfield chase, which originally contained about 180,000 m. of ground, subject to be flooded, but which is now all under cultivation. Pop. 1840.

HATFIELD five par. Eng.—1 Hertford 1528 m. Pop. 378.—2 York (W. Riding) 31,150 m. Pop. 3731.—3 (West Oak or Bap) West; 5810 m. Pop. 2084.—4, (Pewell) East; 4728 m. Pop. 1344.

HATFORD, par Eng. Berks, 33 m. E. Faringham. Area, 969 m. Pop. 115.

HATHERLEIGH, a market to., and par. England co. Devon. The town 24 m. N. W. W. Exeter is irregularly built, but well lighted; houses, in general, constructed of cob (a mixture of mortar and straw) and thatched. It has a handsome Gothic church, with a tower and a spire; a Baptist chapel, a national school, several almshouses, and various other charities. Individuals principally employed in agriculture. Weekly markets, Tuesday and Friday. Area of par. 7048 m. Pop. 1710.—(Land Overgrown).

HATHERLEY two par. Eng. Gloucester.—1 (Dowd) 930 m. Pop. 240.—2 (Dyfford) 810 m. Pop. 60

HATHERN par Eng. Leicestershire; 1340 m. Pop. 1187

HATHEROP par Eng. Gloucester 2180 m. Pop. 375.

HATHENHAGE, par Eng. Derby; 13,630 m. P. 2108.

HATHIAN a to. Bonn. See Carcano.

HATIFY two par. Eng. Cambridge.—1 (Rush) 1166 m. Pop. 146.—2 (St. George) 909 m. Pop. 168.

HATO Village, N. W. New Guinea, dep. Cameroonian lat. 6° 12' N. lon. 150° 38' W.; between 4000 and 5000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1448.

HATRAS, a to. and fort, Hindoostan, prov. of and 96 m. S. W. Delhi lat. 27° 31' N. lon. 75° 56' E.; a very flourishing place. Its fort was destroyed in 1817 by the British.

HATTEN (Latin. *Mons Dei*) a to., Holland, prov. Gel. derland, 86 m. N. by E. Arnheim, on the Grift, with raised walls. It has an ancient townhouse in the market-place, and a watch, and a watchhouse, a Calvinistic, and a dissenting church, and several benevolent institutions, a Latin, and various other schools. Pop. three agricultural, 2428.

HATTEN a to. France, dep. De-Bia, 3 m. S. W. Wissembourg with a handsome R. Catholic, and a Protestant church and some trade in linen. Pop. 2079

HATTENHEIM a vil. Nassau lat. of and 2 m. W. S. W. Elville, r. bank Rhine with a R. Catholic church, a great number of fine villas, and a spring of some celebrity. P. 968.

HATTERAS (Cape) a low rocky promontory U. States, N. W. end of an is. on K. coast N. Carolina lat. 35° 15' N. lon. 75° 30' W. (N.) The shoals extend a long way to the S. E., and have been the scene of many disastrous shipwrecks. A light-house, 95 ft. high, has recently been erected 1 m. inland.

HATTENHEIM, a vil. Nassau, holl. Hocht, 10 m. N. E. Mainz with a parish church. Pop. 948.

HATTIA, an isl. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal prov. Chittagong near the mouth of the Brahmaputra, or Great Megna, by the deposit of which it has been formed 14 m. long by 10 m. broad. It is nearly submerged at spring-tides, but still is productive in grain, and yields good soil.

HATTINGEN a to., Rhineish Prussia, gov. of, and 80 m. W. Arnheim, h. bank Rhine. It has: four churches and chapels, a parsonage, court of justice, manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, muslins, cottons, and flax; a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 4262

HATTON two par. Eng.—1 Lincoln; 1631 m. Pop. 107.—2, Warwick; 4696 m. Pop. 348.

HATTORF a vil. Hanover gov. Hildesheim, principally Grubenhagen, near Harsburg with a parish church, and trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1376.

HATTAN, a market to., Hungary co. Hova, 1 bank Szava, 30 m. N. N. E. Pesth; with a handsome church, an elegant castle, manufacture of cloth, and important fairs, chiefly for hemp. Pop. 3103.

HATZEG, or Hozom (Latin. *Vallée de*), a market in Austria, Thuringia, co. of, and 11 m. S. E. Hurgau, with three churches, a townhouse, Prussian garrison and an important trade in cattle. Pop. 1100.

HATZFELD an m. to. Hess. Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, r. bank Rhine 15 m. N. W. Marburg. It is called,

has a castle in ruins, two churches, a townhouse, and school a paper-mill, and three annual fairs. Pop. 686.

HAUBOURDIN, a vil France, dep. Nord 5 m W S. W. Lille, on the Deule. It is generally well built, has a large and handsome church, manufactures of lace and white lead, bleachfields, tanneries, cotton and oil mills, a trade in combed wool, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3092.

HAUENSTEIN (Oetz and Nizenz) two mountains of the Jura chain, Switzerland, on the frontiers of Basel and Solothurn, about 18 m S. E. Basel. Both of them are passed by roads from Basel, which have been constructed at great expense, and form important thoroughfares from W. Germany into the interior of Switzerland. They are supposed to be nearly in the line of two old roads used by the Romans.

HAUGHAM par Eng. Lincoln; 1907 ac. Pop. 117.

HAUGHELEY par Eng. Suffolk; 3518 ac. Pop. 971.

HAUGHTON three pars Eng.—1 North; 1001 ac.

Pop. 78.—2 Stafford 1860 ac. Pop. 510.—3, (Le Sherne) Darham; 10,501 ac. Pop. 1403.

HAUGSDORF (Gum) a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Pulzau 80 m. W N W. Kremsburg with a spa, two market-places, a castle and a brother hospital. Pop. 1935.

HAUKSWELL, par Eng. York (N. Riding); 4030 ac. Pop. 826.

HAULCHIN a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut, on the old Roman road called the Chaussée Brabant, 10 m S. E. Mons, with a trade in horses. Pop. (agricultural) 1068.

HAUNSTETTEN a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia 4 m S. E. Augsburg with a of a rough a shape and manufactures of wax-shed, a large bleachfield a paper saw and other mills. Pop. 729.

HAUPTWEIL, or **HAUPTWEI** a vil. Switzerland cant. Thurgau, 1 m. S. E. Bleichfeld, on the frontiers of St. Gallen it has manufactures of cotton with dyeworks, print-works, oil-mills saw-mills &c. Pop. 1350.

HAUSREGEN a vil. Prussia, gov. of and 4 m. S. Minden, r. bank Weser with a Protestant parish church manufactures of starch and gunpowder and a trade in linen yarn and cattle. Pop. 860.

HAUSRUHN or **HAUSRUENKA** a vil. Hungary on of and 86 m. from Pressburg with all plough and tile works, and several mills. Pop. 1256.

HAUSDORF (Oetz) a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia gov. Breslau, circle Glatz with a parish church a bleachfield and several mills and coal mines. Pop. 1079.

HAUSEN numerous places, Germany particularly—1 (Ober-Hausen) a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia 8 m N W Augsburg with a parish church and several cattle-markets Pop. 1861.—2 Two adjoining vills Würtemberg, circle Neckar had Bismarckheim United pop. 2062.

HAUSPTON par Eng. Cambridge 588 ac. Pop. 313.

HAUSBRUCK, a mountain range, Upper Austria, giving its name to a range, and forming the watershed between the basins of the Inn and the Ager. It is covered with forests, and has seams of lignite. In 1817 part of one of the mountain peaks fell in and was replaced by a lake.

HAUSA state Africa, see Housa.

HAUSBY a vil. France dep. Nord 18 m. N. N. E. Cambrai, r. bank Scluse formerly defended by a strong castle. It has manufactures of linen, breweries, brick works, lime-kilns, and sandstone quarries. Pop. 8012.

HAUTBOIS-MAGNA par Eng. Norfolk; 610 ac. Pop. 181.

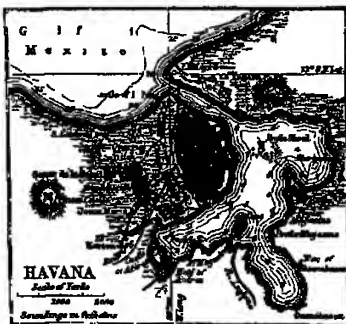
HAUTF JLE or **HARR ISLAND** a small isl. British America, bay of Fundy 8 m. S. W. Cape Chignecto, composed mostly of steep rocks but easily accessible on the E. side.

HAUTELUCE (Latin *Vallis Lucie*) a vil. and com. France dep. Haute Savoie, on the Doron, here crossed by a stone bridge, 59 m S. E. E. Geneva with a parish church, having one of the finest steeples in Savoy a court-house, school, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce particularly cheese, resembling Gruyère. Pop. 1866.

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HAUTRAGE a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut on the Sambre, 8 m. W. Mons. It has silk and pottery works, breweries, and flour-mills, and a trade in hay. Pop. 1990.

HAVANA, or **TER HAVANNAH** (Spanish, *La Habana*, the haven) French *La Havane*, Italian, *Avana*) an important maritime city belonging to Spain cap. of Cuba, and one of the greatest commercial ports of the Western World, on a bay N. W. side of the island. lat. (Moro Light) 23° 9' 24" N. lon. 82° 22' W. (a.) Its harbour formed by this bay



which nowhere exceeds 1½ m in width is one of the best in the world. It is entered by a channel which is about 1000 yds. long and not more than 850 yds. wide and is defended by two strong castles—the Punta on the W. side, and the Moro on the E. Other four forts, some of which are very strong, defend the harbour and town. The bay with it forms a spacious basin in which 1000 vessels of the largest class may ride safely at anchor. The town consists of the town proper and the suburbs. The former occupies a tongue of land on the W. side of the bay is surrounded by a wall and otherwise strongly fortified. When viewed from the sea, it has a very picturesque and imposing appearance but its interior is by no means attractive. The streets, though regularly formed and intersecting each other at right angles, are narrow badly paved, dirty ill ventilated and lined with many structures of stone closely crowded together and generally provided with ponderous folding-doors and barred win-



THE EXCHANGE HAVANA. From the Original Sketch

dows which give the whole place a heavy and even gloomy appearance. But considerable improvement in the character of the streets has been, of late years, effected, and the town, though still unhealthy in summer is less so than formerly.

The suburbs, standing chiefly on the other side of the bay, tend to some parts approaching closely to the walls, are more chiefly built of stone, and, even in some, are superior to the town.

Havre is the see of a bishop, and the seat of the chief colonial authorities. The only exception is the episcopal court which, notwithstanding repeated proposals to remove it to the capital, still sits at *Puerto Príncipe*. Among the principal buildings, the first place is due to the Cathedral not so much on account of any architectural merit, but because it contains the bones of Columbus, which were brought thither from *San Domingo*. In 1790, when the altar above the episcopal tomb of Columbus is a table, inlaid on the wall, and completed with his bust in bas-relief. In addition to the cathedral, there are nine parish, and seven other churches. The principal one is *San Felipe*. The other buildings or public establishments deserving of notice are—the governor's house, the Admiralty, the Royal University including a medical and law school and chairs for the natural sciences, the large convent of *San Juan de Dios*, now used as an hospital, the Exchange, the Opera-house and two theatres—one of them said to be larger than the *Teatro de Milano*, the *Casa de Founding Hospital*, the *Casa Real de Beneficencia*, an extensive and well-ordered institution, combining an orphan hospital, a female asylum, and an infirmary, *San Lorenzo*, an hospital for persons affected by Koeber's or *Lamarie*—a kind of leprosy peculiar to the W. Indies, and said to be incurable; and the prison a large quadrangular building, well arranged, and placed so as to secure a free circulation of the sun-beams. The staple manufacture of Havre is that of paper, which have long obtained an almost universal celebrity. The other manufactures, consisting chiefly of chocolate, straw hats, and woollen fabrics, are not of much consequence. There are numerous printing-offices (and several daily papers are issued). The trade is most extensive and important, and a large share is naturally engrossed by the mother country, after which follow Great Britain and the United States of North America.

The exports from Havre in 1844 comprised 1,100,911 boxes and 16,404 hds of sugar, 13,690 hhls of molasses, 2,039 tons of honey, 1,195,400 lbs of wax, 9,736 pipes of rum, 163,428 hds of wine, 9,441 cwt of tobacco, and 1,479,580 lbs of coffee. Among the imports were 7,082 quintals of cod fish, 231,605 bbls of flour, 475,098 quintals of rice, 190,301 quintals of lead, 64,025 pipes of wine, 149,884 tons of coal, 332,111 jars of olive-oil, and 2,804 quintals of other oil. The vessels engaged in the Havre trade in the same year were 740 Spanish, of 215,815 tons; 416 American, of 201,814 tons, 598 British, of 100,673 tons, and 7 French, of 29,277 tons.

A railway 45 m long connects Havre with *Caudebec* and there are several other lines leading into the interior and used chiefly for traffic. Havre was founded in 1619 on a site which was then called the *Port of Carenac*. In 1636, it was surprised and burned by a French privateer. During this and the beginning of the following century it rapidly increased, great numbers of the inhabitants of *Cuba* flocking to its vicinity to avoid the depredations of the buccanniers. The English failed in an assault upon it in 1655, but succeeded in capturing it in 1762. In the following year it was the scene of 1768. It was restored to France, and has ever since continued in its possession. For a long time Spain derived the chief part of her fleet from the building yards of Havre, which, from 1734 to 1796, furnished her with 61 ships of the line, 22 frigates, and several smaller craft amounting in all to 110 vessels, carrying 5068 guns—six of them above 100 guns each. Pop., which has been increasing rapidly, amounted in 1844 to amount to 230,000 of whom 170,000 were coloured, 30,000; Havre, 50,000.

HAVANT, a market in and par England, co. Hants. The river, 19 m. E. by S. Southampton, on the railway thence to Brighton, consists of two narrow but regular and tolerably well kept streams has a church, a Dissenting chapel, national and other schools. Parliament and leather were formerly made here on an extensive scale. A well-attended corn-market on Saturday. Area of par, 3201 ac. Pop. 2416.

HAVEL, a river Germany which flows among the lakes in the E.P. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, enters Prussia near *Stettin*, and flows directly into N.W. past *Potsdam*, where it receives the *Spree*, past *Potsdam* to *Brandenburg*, where,

after expending into a series of lakes, it turns N.W. past *Brandenburg* and *Havelberg*; and, 5 m. below the latter town, joins a bank *Elbe*, after a course of about 166 m., of which more than 100 m. are navigable. Its principal affluents are—the *r. the Elbe* and the *Demme*, and on the *r. the Spree* and the *Fläma*. Its navigable importance is much increased by three canals—the *Fläma* connecting it with the *Oder*; the *Fläma*, connecting it with the *Elbe*; and the *Kappeln*, which by connecting the upper and lower part of the *Elbe*, through means of the *Elbe*, serves a long distance of great-ton navigation. A peculiar feature of the Havel is the great number of lakes which it forms by its expansion.

HAVEI BINGO a town, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 48 m. N.W. Potsdam, on an island formed by the Havel, and connected with the land by three bridges. It has a handsome cathedral, another church, and a large poorhouse, a court of justice, and several public offices, manufactures of hosiery, sugar-works, a brewery, distillery, building-yards, some shipping and trade, particularly in wood. Pop. 3077.

HAVEKINGHAM par Eng. Suffol. 1650 ac. P. 422.

HAVETAY (Havetay and Lutter), two mls. Havetay, co. Shetland off W. coast Mainland.

HAVFORD—Wear (called by the Welsh *Haford*) a part bar market on river-port, and co. of itself S. Wales locally in co. Pembrokeshire, of which it is the exp., beautifully situated on an eminence above the *Miver Gladly* 200 m. W. by N. London. It has some luxuriantly steep streets paved, and lighted with gas, a grand old hall and court-house—all respectable structures, three churches, two of which are ancient; seven Dissenting places of worship, a number of daily schools, including a free grammar-school, an almshouse and school, for clothing and educating 24 boys and 12 girls, founded in 1684, an asylum for pauper and criminal lunatics, and a workhouse. With exception of a paper-mill there are no manufactures carried on either in the town or vicinity. The river is navigable, at spring-tides, to *Haverford-West*, for vessels of 100 tons burthen. The port is dependent on that of *Milford*. Imports, chiefly groceries, and other articles for the consumption of the town and surrounding country, and a few cargoes of timber from the Baltic and Canada. Exports, principally cattle, butter, corn, and hard coal, for sailing. The town was fortified by a strong castle built in the 14th century upon an adjoining rocky eminence. Part of the remains of this castle has been converted into a county jail. Haverford West has sent one member to the House of Commons since the 17th of Henry VIII. Registered electors (1851) 698. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Races in the vicinity in autumn. Pop. (1851) 5380.

HAVERHILL, tw. vils. U. Mass., America—1. A vil. and township, New Hampshire, 63 m. N.W. Concord with a courthouse, jail, Congregational church, and academy. Pop. 2784.—2. A vil. and township, Massachusetts, 1 mi. Merrimack, across which is an elegant bridge, connecting it with *Bradford*. It has four churches, two printing-offices, and several manufacturing establishments. Vessels of 100 tons come up to the village. Pop. 4336.

HAVENHILL, a market in, and par England, co. Essex and Suffol. The town, pleasantly situated near the source of the *Stour* 11½ m. S.W. *Bury St. Edmunds*, has an ancient church, a Dissenting meeting-house, a charity school, and manufactures of cotton, fustian, and shawls. Market day Friday. Area of par, 2549 ac. Pop. 2550.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWNE, par Eng. Essex. 4390 ac. Pop. 423.

HAVERINGHOLM par Eng. Norfolk; 2022 ac. P. 148.

HAVISHAM par Eng. Nicks; 1480 ac. Pop. 280.

HAVKE, a vil. and com. Holstein, prov. *Holstein*, on the *Rajna*, 5 m. E. *Moss*, with two breweries, a tannery, mill-work, saw-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1906.

HAVRE (Le) (formerly *Le Havre-de-Grâce* Latin, *Portus Gratiae*) a port in France, dep. *Seine-Inférieure*, 10 m. N. of the mouth of the *Seine*, 108 m. N.W. Paris, with which it is connected by railway. It is lined by a triple range of ditches, supplied with water from the sea; and is surrounded by ramparts and lofty walls, crowned by a parapet, and adorned by a fine planned alley. The fortifications, however, cannot be considered strong, as they are completely surrounded by adjoining heights. It is entered by five gates,

The town, which, with exception of a number of old wooden houses of wretched appearance, is of comparatively modern date, is built of brick or stone, with great regularity in straight, wide, and well-planned streets, which intersect each



other at right angles. The public buildings are not numerous and possess little interest. They include the church of Notre-Dame, in a kind of bastard architecture, partly Gothic; the church of St. Francis, the townhouse, formerly the governor's palace, the round tower of Francis I., the only relic of the fortifications of that monarch; the theatre, arsenal, exchange, library and barracks. The manufactures consist of sulphuric acid, earthen and stone ware, paper starch, lace, oil refined sugar cables, and other marine cordage. There are also breweries, and numerous brick and tile works. A government tobacco factory employs 800 workmen and from the building-yards a great number both of sailing vessels and steamers, celebrated for the beauty of their masts and their masting properties, are annually fitted out. But the great dependence of Havre is on its commerce for which it possesses great advantages, both in its harbor and in its position. Its harbor, which is said to be one of the most accessible in France, is entered by a narrow channel formed by two long jetties, stretching from E. to W. and kept clear by constant dredging. This channel leads to the outer harbor (great port), an irregular expanse of no great extent, which is left dry at low tide and is occupied by great numbers of coasters, and other small vessels, which can safely touch the ground. Within the coast port are numerous warehouses, four in number through three of which are completed capable of floating and accommodating about 300 large vessels, and four with fine quays and extensive warehouses. The harbor is accessible by large vessels only during four hours of each tide, a disadvantage so far counterbalanced by the fact that the tides of Havre continue at their maximum for three hours. Havre thus commands the greater part of the import and export trade of Paris, and of the more important towns in the N. of France; importing vast quantities of colonial and other produce, among which cotton holds a most important place; and exporting numerous articles of French manufacture—particularly silk, cotton, ironware, plate, mirrors, furniture, stained paper bricks and tiles, provisions, tools, philosophical instruments, and agricultural implements also wine, liquors, sugar &c. Havre is the second port in France being exceeded

only by Marseilles. The number of British vessels that arrived in 1863 with cargoes was 1111 against 1036 in the year 1862 457 of them being laden with coal. Of vessels bearing the French flag 4316 including coasters entered the port in 1863, against 4941 in 1862. Of vessels bearing other flags, 254 arrived in 1863 against 318 in 1862. In the latter year only 84 American vessels entered, whereas in 1861 the arrivals were 417 a diminution caused by the cessation of imports of cotton and grain.

Havre is the seat of a court of primary resort, and of commerce; the residence of foreign consuls and possesses a chamber of commerce, and a hydrographical school of the first class. Its history is not of much interest. The earliest notice of it is in the 16th century when it became of importance to form a new harbor in consequence of the silting-up of that of Harfleur. The project was conceived, and some progress made in it by Louis XII but it continued little more than a fishing village till the time of Francis I who conferred important privileges upon it, erected numerous works and at Harfleur expense gained the greater part of the present site of the town from the sea which has, however repeatedly threatened to resume possession and caused great disaster. A Citadel was afterwards built and Havre, being now regarded as a place of strength, became the object of repeated contests between the French and the English. The old fortifications having disappeared have been replaced by others due chiefly to Bonaparte. Pop. 27,058.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a small seaport, U. States, Maryland, on bank just above the mouth of the Susquehanna River, 33 in N.E. Baltimore. It contains an Episcopal church; and has valuable shad and herring fisheries. It is a station on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railway and the Susquehanna Canal, which connects the Chesapeake with the canal of Pennsylvania, terminates here. Pop. 1200.

HAWAII or OOWHEE, the largest and most southerly of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, forming a melancholy contrast from having been the death-scene of the illustrious navigator Cook, who was there murdered in Kealahou bay February 14, 1779 lat. (S point) 19° 5' N. lon 155° 49' W. (h.) It is somewhat of triangular shape, 100 m. long N. to S. the N.E. side 84 m. the R.E. 64 m. area, 4040 sq. m. It is wholly volcanic, and appears to be less an upheaval than merely deposits from the numerous volcanoes of which it forms the base. The S.W. B. and S.E. coasts are composed almost wholly of lava or volcanic cinders, frequently exhibiting deep caverns, the abode of innumerable birds and perpen-



THE CRATERS OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.—From the United States Exploring Expedition.

dicular cliffs, against which the sea dashes with fury. The N.E. coast is likewise generally precipitous, often basaltic, and cut into deep gullies, and presents almost insurmountable cascades, resulting from heavy showers falling on the mountains. In some localities, twenty of these cascades may be seen in

a distance of 100 or 200 yards. The N and NW coasts are flatter than the others, and possess a considerable extent of rich fertile land in many places, however badly supplied with water. On all the other coasts, however, are numerous spots having a rich soil. The mountains do not ascend in peaks, but rise gradually and comparatively unbroken. The principal summits are Mauna-Kea, in the N.E. 18,933 ft., topped with one summit. It consists almost wholly of snow, and presents no apparent crater. Mauna-Loa, in the S. 15,768 ft., a smooth dome, crowned by an immense crater called Moku-e-wa-wa, upwards of 2 m. in diameter, of whose treacherous power the surrounding country, covered with lava, shows ample evidence. and Mauna-Huailoh or Huailoh, in the W. 7522 ft., with several craters. But perhaps the most remarkable of the volcanoes is that of Kilauea, 3070 ft. high, E.S.E. of Mauna-Loa, on an elevated plain. It does not present a cone, but is a huge black pit of irregular shape, with almost perpendicular sides, 2½ m. long by 2½ m. broad and 1020 ft. deep; the basin is bordered by a black ledge of cooled lava, 600 to 800 ft. broad. During the day the bottom looks like a heap of smouldering ruins, but at night, it shows two immense pools or lakes of cherry-red liquid, in a state of violent ebullition, which like molten the whole vast expanse, and flows in all directions. In the water and numerous small craters continually throw up hot steam, ashes, lava, smoke, and flame. Sulphur is plentiful and steam and gas jets numerous earthquakes occur very frequently but are not often disastrous. Between the above-mentioned three great mountains is a great crater valley almost unknown and unexplored. Among the numerous mountains of the coast, the most important are the Bay of Kilauea or Kilauea, on the W. and Byron's Bay, on the N.E., or Waiake have on the E. coast, the latter is described as extensive, well-protected and affording good anchorage and excellent facilities for watering. The climate is in general mild and equable in some parts runs seldom falls except in occasional showers, while in others both in the interior and on the coast as at Byron's Bay showers occur daily. The island a well-wooded land cultivation is carried on in many places which would be almost impossible in any other country existing in a great measure from the desire of the natives to see the sea, for the sake of the fish which abound along the coasts. In excavations among the lava rocks sweet potatoes, melons and pine-apples are planted all of which produce a crop. The staple commodities are sweet potatoes, upland taro, and yams the latter almost entirely raised for ships. Sugar-cane, bananae, pine-apple, bread-fruit, coconuts, and melons, are also cultivated. The inhabitants are almost entirely confined to the coasts, along which they live in small villages. —Pop. 1925 55,000; 1890, 39,554 (1833, 41,000) —(C. S. Esch. Esq., *Travels in the Pacific* &c.)

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. See *Southwestern Islands*.
HAWAIIAN a market in and par. N. Wales, on Fluad. The town 6 m. W. Chester is well paved has an ancient plain of brick an endowed free grammar-school and several other day schools. At its E. end are the picturesque remains of an ancient castle supposed to have been built some after the Conquest. Market day Saturday. In most of the townships of Hawarden parish there are considerable coal mines, from which Chester and the adjacent country are chiefly supplied. And in some of them fire-clay of very fine quality is also found. (Glebe sales, 1850-1851, 1852-1853, see also notice in the parish. Pop. 18308.)

HAWAII a river Abyssinia, which rises in a small mountain district, lat. 9° N.; lon. 40° E.; and after a N.E. course of about 276 m. discharges itself into Lake Annesley at 11 15° N., lon. 45° E. Both sides of this stream are covered with beautiful forests.

HAWAII, a fr. Peruv. See *Artisan*.

HAWESBY with Hamsey par Eng. Lincoln; 1170 ac. Pop. 65.

HAWES a market in and chapelry England, co. York (N. Riding) 17½ m. W. Whitby, on the Yore. It has a church and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Methodists, and Friends an endowed and a national school and manufactures of high quality caps, boots, &c. Near it is a fine waterfall Market day Tuesday Area of chapelry 16,479 ac. Pop. 15,708.

HAWES WATER, a small picturesque lake, England, co. Wiltshire about 5 m. N. Reading; 3 m. long, and very deep.

HAWICK, a bur of burgh, Scotland, co. Roxburgh, at the Tiviot, 40 m. S.W. Edinburgh, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of one long, and several diverging streets and lanes, paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Several of the more stately houses have handsome houses; but some curious old structures are said to be seen at various parts of the town, having more the appearance than ordinary dwellings. It has an old, and in almost new parish church, a Free, and three U. Presbyterian churches, and a Congregational chapel an infirmary-holding exchange, three public reading-rooms, a public and a trades' library a school of arts, a savings bank, several religious and benevolent societies, an excellent academy and several private schools. At the upper extremity of the town is an artificial mound of earth, called the Moot, of great antiquity; supposed to have been used, at a remote period, as a court for the administration of justice. The Tower Inn is composed in part of an ancient border pool and was the residence, in former times, of the barons of Drumrig. Hawick has long been celebrated for its woollen manufactures. These consisted formerly of carpets, tartans, shawls, plaids, fannels, &c.; but the attention of the manufacturers is now principally directed to the production of woollen hose of which they annually produce above 1,000,000 pairs, exclusive of blankets and fannels. Leather-tanning, skin-dressing, glove, and cap making, are also carried on to a considerable extent. Gavin Douglas, the poet and translator of Virgil was educated at Hawick in 1495, and near the town Dr John Leyden was born. Pop. (1851) 5683 or including the adjacent village of Winton 8946.

HAWK a prefix to the name of several par. England —1 (Hawthorn) Dorset 4130 ac. Pop. 773.—2 (Hawthorn) Suffolk 1441 ac. Pop. 559.—3 (Hawthorn) (Holt) center 9770 ac. Pop. 3185.—4 (Hawthorn) Kent 6494 ac. Pop. 204.—5 (Hawthorn) Kent 521 ac. Pop. 129.—6 (Hawthorn) Hants; 1710 ac. Pop. 329.—7 (Hawthorn) Somerset 3725 ac. Pop. 639.—8 (Hawthorn) North 720 ac. Pop. 1.—9 (Hawthorn) Essex 1383 ac. Pop. 249.

HAWKE HAW (WAW) an extensive indentation, E.E. coast N. Island, New Zealand N. extremity lat. 38° 50' S., lon. 177° 40' E. (N.). It is of a semicircular form very open, and from 50 m. to 60 m. in length S.W. to N.E. Fine timber of all kinds is met with here but deficient of acacia.

HAWKESBURY (East and West) two townships, Upper Canada, Ottawa dist. at the P. extremity of the upper province. Pop. (1845) 1751 and 1976 respectively.

HAWKESBURY an ad British N. America W. coast, formed by several arms of the sea extending N. from Princess Royal Island lat. 53° 30' N.; lon. 129° W. It is 42 m. R. to R. Bristol, 2 m. discovered by Vancouver.

HAWKESHEAD a market in and par England, co. Lancaster. The town 25 m. N.W. Lancaster, near the head of Bathwater water has two principal streets, straight, and well kept houses of blue stone, and slated; excellent supply of water. It has a church, and places of worship for Baptists, and Friends, a good townhall with a spacious market-place underneath; a free grammar and various other schools, and several charities. Hoop and bobbin making are carried on to a large extent, but the inhabitants generally are engaged in petty trade and agriculture. Weekly markets on Monday. Area of par. 19,556 ac. Pop. 3235.

HAWESBINE, an is. Ireland, Cork harbor 3 m. S. Queenstown, and once a naval depot. Also a rock, co. Down, off the entrance of Carrigrohane harbor.

HAWLING par Eng. Gloucester; 1846 ac. Pop. 217.

HAWNEY par Eng. York (N. Riding) 94,211 ac. P. 814.

HAWNES, or HAVEN, par Eng. Bedford 2861 ac. Pop. 957.

HAWORTH a vill. and chapelry England co. York (N. Riding) 8 m. N.W. Halifax with an Episcopal and four Dissenting chapels, extensive woollen-spinning and some features of ecclesiastical stuff. Pop. 6046.

HAWTHORPE, par Eng. Lincoln; 596 ac. Pop. 370.

HAWTHORN par Eng. Suffolk; 1287 ac. Pop. 806.

HAWTON par Eng. North; 3180 ac. Pop. 727.

HAXBY par Eng. York (N. Riding); 1846 ac. P. 627.

HAXEY par Eng. Lincoln; 2670 ac. Pop. 3159.

HAY—1 An island in W. Australia, about 50 m. sq. mountains in the N. parts, and having a number of hills

Island, but with a fair proportion of good soil and pasturage.
—**St. A. River**, W. Australia, a tributary of Malesin lagoon, 25 m. W. Albany.—**St. A. central peak**, E. Australia, thickly wooded lat. 87° 55' S.; lon. 118° 23' E.—**St. A. Cape**, British N. America, Arctic Sea, near lon. 95° W.

HAY a market in, and par. S. Wales, co. Brecknock. The town 15 m. N. E. Brecknock is lighted with gas, and is indifferently supplied with water and houses, though of stone, mostly of a poor description. It has a plain romantically situated church; several Dissenting places of worship, national and other schools, a mechanics institution, and numerous small charities. Formerly a considerable manufacturer of flannel and woollen stuffs was carried on here; but this business late, of late years, very much fallen off. Weekly market Thursday. Area of par. 9802 ac. Pop. 1869.

HAYCOCK, various isles. In different parts of the world.
—**1. China Sea**, off W. side Borneo, one of the Philippines, high and rocky; lat. 12° 5' N.; lon. 119° 51' 15" E.—**2. Celebes Sea**, between Isl. Celebes and Mindanao lat. 4° 18' N. lon. 123° 23' E. (s.)—**3. A small rocky islet**, Mergui Archipelago S. from St. Matthew's Island; lat. 4° 40' N. lon. 97° 50' E.—**4. China Sea** 40 m. S. S. W. Great Natuna, high of conical shape, having a reef projecting from it to the S. W. and S. E. 3 m. or 4 m. lat. 8° 19' N. lon. 107° 54' E.—**5. China Sea**, S. E. W. South Natuna, lat. 2° 15' N. lon. 108° 57' E.—**6. Flores Sea**, Pantar Strait, runs upwards in the form of a cone or haystack; lat. 8° 18' S. lon. 124° E.

HAYD a tn. Bohemia, circle of and 25 m. W. Pilzen well built, with a castle, parish church, townhouse, and lust pits; manufactures of wax-cloth and flannel important glass-works, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1710.

HAYDON two par. Eng.—**1. Dorset** 682 ac. 1 103.

2. Essex 2470 ac. Pop. 358.
HAYDON BRIDGE, a vi. and chapelry England on Northamptonshire, 6 m. W. Hexham on the S. Tyne here crossed by a bridge and on the Newcastle and Carlisle Rail way. It has an Episcopal and two Dissenting chapels a free school and 30 almshouses. Pop. 2065.

HAYDOR par. Eng. Lincoln 5140 ac. Pop. 648.
HAYES or **HILL RIVER**, British N. America. It rises near Lake Winnipeg traverses several small lakes, and falls into Hudson's Bay at Fort York into an E. course of above 800 m. Its banks are in some places steep rocky and covered with ice.

HAYLE, two par. Eng.—**1. Kent** 1272 ac. 1 553.

—2. (see Essex) Middlesex 5670 ac. Pop. 4769.

HAYFIELD a vi. England, co. of and 8 m. N. W. Derby on the Ender. It has well-kept streets, houses of stone, water abundant, a handsome arch an old Methodist meeting-house, an endowed grammar and several other schools cotton manufactures and calico printing. Pop. 1767.

HAYINGEN a tn. Württemberg circle Dautsch, half of and 10 m. S. E. E. Minsingen with its old castle, town-house, parish church, two chapels and an hospital potash-works, breweries, a trade in corn houses, and cattle. P. 650.

HAYLF a small seaport in England, co. Cornwall, 8½ m. S. E. by E. St. Ives. It was formerly celebrated for its copper-houses for smelting the ore but, on account of the scarcity of coal, the latter is now carried to Swansea. It is at present equally celebrated for its two iron foundries in which the largest engine cylinders are cast, not only for the Cornish mines, but for exportation. The principal trade of the port is the exportation of copper ore to Wales and tin to Bristol. Imports—coal timber groceries and shop-goods. Vessels of 300 tons burthen can come at spring-tides.

HAYLING an isl. S. coast England co. Southampton, in Chichester harbour separated from Portsea by a very narrow channel. It lies low comprises much heath and waste land, and is divided into the two parishes of N. and S. Hayling in the latter of which a watering-place has been formed. Area, 10,682 ac. Pop. 1096. Off the S. coast is the rise of a tract of land submerged in the reign of Edward III., now forming an extensive island named the Woolenar sandbank.
HAYMAH, a tn. Prussia, prov. Sillesia, gov. of and 11 m. W. N. W. Lignitz, on the Delowia, and on the railway from Frankfurt-on-the-Oder to Breslau. It has a Protestant church, several schools, an infirmary hospital, and porcelain manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tile-works, several mills, a trade in corn, and a weekly market. Pop. 3899.

HAYNESTOWN two par. Ire. 1.—**1. Kildare**; 430 ac. Pop. 42.—**2. Louth**; 1900 ac. Pop. 336.

HAY'S CATTLE, par. Wales Pembroke. Pop. 345.

HAYTI **HATTI** or **HAS DOMINGO** (Haiti) [Spanish]. *San Domingo* originally *Spahola* Latin, *Hispahola* one of the Lowland Islands W. India and, after Cuba, the largest, one of the richest, and most beautiful of the Antilles. It lies S. E. from Cuba, and is separated from it by the Windward Passage 50 m. broad; Jamaica and Porto Rico lie W. and E. of it, but at considerable distances. It extends from Cape Engabo, lat. 18° 35' N.; lon. 68° 30' W. (s.) to Cape Tiburon lat. 18° 22' N. lon. 74° 28' W.; and from Point Beate, lat. 17° 38' 45" N. lon. 71° 32' W. to Cape Isabella, lat. 19° 59' N. lon. 71° 1' W.; and is about 400 m. long, E. to W. and 150 m. broad at its broadest part. Area including the islands of Tortuga, Gonave, &c. about 27,000 sq. m., or nearly as large as Scotland. The E. part of the island is occupied by the Republic of Santo Domingo—(see HAITO DOMINGO) and the W. part by the Empire of Hayti—(see next article).

The island of Hayti is of irregular form, being deeply indented by bays and inlets and having corresponding projections the greatest of the latter being its S. W. portion which forms a headland about 150 m. long and 18 m. to 40 m. broad. It is intersected, W. to E. by three chains of mountains all mutually connected by offsets between are extensive plains and savannas. The principal central chain, which contains the culminating peaks—of which Cibao 7200 ft. high is the loftiest—commences W. at Cape Nicolas, takes an E. S. E. direction and terminates at Cape Engabo. Nearly parallel with this chain, another commencing W. near Monte Christi nearly skirts the N. coast, till it terminates E. abruptly on approaching the so-called peninsula of Remans. It is followed by low marshy grounds, intersected by estuaries and channels, which separate the main from the mainland and afford communication from the bight of this name to the sea on the N. shore of the island; the heights, however re-appear on the opposite side of the low grounds and terminate in Cape Samana. Between these two mountain-ranges extends La Vega Real or the Royal Valley 120 m. long, watered by the Yucki and Yuma, and presenting almost boundless pasture lands. The third, and N. mountain-range, commences W. at Cape Tiburon extends E. along the whole of S. headland and terminates at the river Neiva, about 80 m. W. the town of San Domingo. Besides La Vega Real there are other extensive plains and valleys more particularly on the coast E. of San Domingo, *los Umanos*, or the flats, 80 m. long—a rich pasture district. The plain of Cayen, at the W. end of the island, has been greatly increased in extent by the formation of a kind of rock consisting of minute fragments of shells and coral cemented with calcareous cement, resembling travertine. Fragments of vase and other human works, have been found in it at a depth of 30 ft. This kind of rock is now in process of formation throughout the whole of the W. Indies. All the streams of Hayti of any importance, originate in the great central mountain-chain and as may be inferred from the general direction of the mountains, have either an E. W. or S. course—no stream of any consequence, flowing N. The principle are—Arribonita, flowing W. and Monte Christi or N. Yucki; W. the Yuma, flowing S. E. and the Neiva or S. Yucki the Nuan, and the Ozama, flowing S. They are all considered at their mouth with sand-bars and hence few of them are navigable, even for short distances. The Ozama, however admits vessels drawing 12 ft. or 13½ ft. There are several lakes, mostly in the S. W. of the island. The chief are, the salt lakes of Enraguillo, and Assay; the former in the valley of the Neiva, about 20 m. long by 8 m. broad and abounding in caymans the latter 10 m. W. of Lake Enraguillo, about 10 m. long by 6 m. broad. S. of these lies the fresh lake of Itocha or Lamo, about the size of Lake Assay. Mineral springs exist in various parts. The most noted is the E. portion of the island are those of Beaulieu—temperature, 119° to 120°—Bilewans Yocki and Parguel and in the W. portion those of St. Rose, containing iron vitriol, and steam the saline waters of Jean Mabel and those of Delmarco, containing sulphur petash. The mineral products are various and rich, including gold, platinum, silver, quicksilver, copper iron—similar to that of Demerara in Sweden—mag-

soils iron, tin, sulphur manganese, antimony, rock-salt, bitumen, Jasper, corals, and lamellar, chalcography, &c. The gold mines are abandoned, and gold-washing is only carried on by the poorer classes, in the N. river. Indeed, all of the minerals are neglected from want of capital.

Hayti, as a whole, is one of the healthiest of the W. Indian islands, and thus may be especially be said of its N. provinces, and more elevated localities. The Vega Real is famed for its salubrity. The seasons are a wet, during which heavy rains are frequent—3 and even 5 inches, at times, falling in 24 hours, and a dry during which little or no rain falls, and, in some localities, years have passed over without a single heavy shower. At San Domingo the mean temperature is 75° F. and the extremes 60° and 95° while at Port-au-Prince the range is from 62° to 104°. The malarial fever occurs in December and the maximum in August and September. Land-breezes moderate the summer heats. Hurricanes occur seldom than in the Windward or Caribbean Islands. Earth quakes, though not frequent, have been very disastrous; the most notable recorded are those of 1564, 1634 1691 1751 1770 and 1842. By that of 1751 Port-au-Prince was destroyed and 60 m. of coast destroyed, and, by that of 1842, towns were destroyed, and thousands of lives were lost. Elsewhere in tropical regions even to greater extent of damage than in Hayti, continuing with the lofty and at times, rugged mountains and deep valleys, to render the scenery of this island unsurpassed. Columbus and his followers when they came in sight of La Vega Real supposed they had reached an earthly paradise. Majestic pines, noble mahogany trees, lucite, sacro-wood, and lignivivres clothe the mountains, and form the principal exports of the N. provinces. The rubber or *cau* (*Latex boguensis*) which yields hard durable wood, the wax palm, *Ceroxylon* (the *palme*) covered with scarious fine velvet-wool and the richest flowering plants, abound, and the usual tropical vegetables—yams, bananas, pineapples, and fruit—orange, pine-apples, cherries, mangoes, apocryphes with melons and grapes, yield a plentiful return. The staple cultivated products are—coffee, sugar indigo cotton, tobacco and cacao the quantities of which raised him a *hahen* off in consequence of the unsettled state of the island. The W. or French section has always been the best cultivated. The native quadrupeds of Hayti are small—the largest not bigger than a rabbit, but the animals introduced from Europe, and *in a wild state*, have thriven prodigiously—large numbers of cattle pigs and dogs, now roam freely in the mountains and in the mountain forests there are neither numerous in species nor beautiful in appearance still great numbers of pigeons (*Columba leucophala*) are usually taken and used as food and ducks, in large quantities, and other swimming and waters, frequent the marshy places. If birds are few insects are no less numerous. The lakes and rivers contain numbers of caymans and alligators and, in the surrounding seas, whales are common in spring and green and hawbail turtles, lobsters and crabs, abound on the coasts.

When the Spaniards discovered the island, under Columbus, in 1492 they found it inhabited by a happy race, Indians, were rude subject to five hereditary chiefs, named *caciques*, who reigned over as many districts—that which included the La Vega Real being the most important. So ruthlessly were these poor aborigines dealt with by the Spaniards, that in 1507 they were reduced to 60,000 and in 1585 there remained only 500. The pure race died wholly out the latter end of last century; but their characteristic features, and luxuriant hair are still to be traced among their descendants, from transients with Europeans, Africans, and coloured people. They still are *negro* Indians. The aborigines lived in a Republic being, when they did not adhere; paying that tribute to inferior chiefs, called *caciques*, whom they dreaded, and whom they represented by figures carved in wood and stone, or manufactured of clay or cotton. They believed in the immortality of the soul; and thought in the future state to meet their friends in an earthly paradise. A number of Indian villages are still met with, consisting of huts, masonry, dugout, stone, &c., carved in wood, or shaped in clay. British pottery is often found and recently a granite ring, 2570 ft. in diameter, was discovered in the interior near San Juan where, in former times, resided the redoubtable chief, *Cambuca*. A cemetery with numerous graves,

and several *Sanctuary* caves and grottoes, with picture-writings traced upon the rocks, have been met with in various quarters, some of them very obscurely accounted. The W. end of the island is now inhabited by an African race; and the E. end by a race of Spanish descent, intermingled with numerous negroes and coloured people.

The principal towns in Hayti are Cape Haytien, Gonaives, and Port-au-Prince, in the W. San Domingo, and *San Juan* in the E. and Maitre Chantal and Santiago in the N.

As already indicated, Hayti was discovered by Columbus in 1492 and here, on Isabella, on the W. shore of the island, the discoverer founded the first Spanish colony in the new world. The Spaniards, by their oppression, having exterminated the aborigines introduced African slaves to cultivate the sugar-cane, &c. Numerous colonies emigrating to S. America, after the conquest of Peru, the inhabitants were all withdrawn to the interior to prevent their escape; and the W. end of the island thus left free to the French colonists, who, driven from St. Christopher's, settled there in 1650. These settlers captured the pigs and horned cattle that had become wild, sold the skins to traders who landed on the coast, and smoked the flesh, both for food and for sale, on a genus of wood, called *houma* whence was given them the name of *Sanctuary*. Amongst them with freebooters, who, in 1632 settled in Tortuga, and who were named *filibusters*, from the small that fly boats in which their expeditions were carried on, they became marauders by sea and land and their successes rendered the name *filibusters* terrible over all the W. Indian seas. Ultimately the island of Tortuga, and part of the mainland, were claimed by the French settlers for their king. The first governor was appointed in 1664 and by treaty with Spain, of 1778, the W. part of the island was ceded to France. The Spanish part consisted of the old French port prospered, and in 1789 was in its most flourishing state. In 1790 the population of the island was estimated at 250,000 consisting of whites, who were Europeans, and their descendants, negroes, nearly all slaves and people of colour the offspring of the intercourse of the two former races. Many of the latter were free-born, or had obtained their liberty and likewise had enjoyed a liberal education still they were carefully excluded from political privileges, and were not eligible to situations of authority or trust. On the breaking-out of the great French revolution a contest ensued between the coloured people and the whites, the former demanding equal privileges with the latter. A petty but an arbitrary war ensued until the slave population, also rising joined the col.ured people, and completely subdued the whites.

The whole island including the Spanish portion, ultimately fell under the power of the negro chief, Toussaint L'Ouverture first president of the Haytian republic. He was afterwards betrayed into the hands of the French, who had dispatched an army to Hayti, with the view of regaining the position they had lost in the island but, after some partial successes, they were permanently expelled; and in 1808 the island was declared independent, and its Spanish name, of San Domingo, replaced by its indigenous one, of Hayti, meaning the mountainous territory. Contentions for power succeeded between the various leaders of the young republic; unheard-of atrocities were committed and much blood spilt—limited, however already to the French portion of the island. In 1821 the Spanish portion declared itself independent of the mother country and assumed the name of Spanish Hayti but it was soon subjugated by Boyer the president of the Haytian Republic, or French Hayti; and the whole island was then brought under one government. In 1843 a revolution broke out, and President Boyer was compelled to flee to Jamaica and, in 1844, the inhabitants of the Spanish portion rose, overpowered their Haytian oppressors, and formed themselves into a republic, under the name of Santo Domingo, which was proclaimed, November 24, 1844. After various individuals had, for a short period, occupied the presidential chair of the Haytian Republic, the election fell upon General Salustiano, who, in 1846, ordered a new measure of the coloured race; and the following year made an unsuccessful attempt to subvert the Dominican Republic. He was assassinated, however in sleeping at the imperial orders; and, in the latter half of 1846, occupied the throne, under the title of *Rosario Ponsa*. He surrounded his throne with a court and hereditary nobility, instituted orders of knight-

hood, and, as he had no male issue by the empress, the testamentary commission permitted him to select his successor from among his issue. The independence of the Dominican Republic was virtually recognised by Great Britain, by the appointment of a consul to it, in 1849; and it was formally recognised by a treaty of amity and commerce, ratified September 10, 1850. But neither Emperor Faustin I. (born number 10, 1850), nor any European power has yet recognised the Dominican Republic. Pop. of whole island estimated at 948,000.—(Private Communication from Mr. R. H. Schomburgk, H. M. Consul at San Domingo, do.)

HAITI or HAYTI (HAYTIEN or) an independent state W. Indies occupying the W. and of Isl. Hayti or San Domingo, and corresponding with the portion of the island formerly belonging to the French, and including the adjacent islands of Tortuga, Gonave, &c. cap. Port-au-Prince. The F. boundary towards the Dominican Republic is formed by an irregular line, drawn, S to N, from the river Assa-é-Pito or Pedernales, on the S. coast, about lat 17° 50' to the mouth of the river Manzanillo, which flows into the bay of Manzanillo, about 10 m. S.W. Cape Hayti. Area, 10,081 sq. m. It is divided into six departments subdivided into arrondissements and communes. The country, as seen by the preceding article, is mountainous interspersed with rich fertile plains and valleys is well watered and yields spontaneously numerous valuable products more especially the timber of various kinds and dye-woods. Agriculture, however, which it must greatly depend for prosperity is in a very indifferent state, and is accompanied with no degree of vigour. The generality of the rural inhabitants living from day to day on the spontaneous productions of the soil. The produce in cotton sugar indigo tobacco &c. has consequently greatly fallen off reducing, in a corresponding degree, the exports of these articles. I. title satisfactory information can yet be obtained respecting the commerce of this empire. In 1845 Great Britain exported to Hayti manufactures to the value of £215,072 obtaining in return cochineal cacao coffee, francs, sugar, gum, guano, cotton, and bees wax. Arsenals are kept in U. States for large and cords.

By the constitution of 1843 the sovereign power was recognised to be in the people the executive power was placed in the hands of a president the legislative in a chamber of commons and a senate—the former consisting of one or more representatives for each commune, elected for three years, and the latter of six for each department elected for four years, and both meeting on certain occasions, to form the National Assembly. The judicial power was placed in a court of cassation being the high tribunal of appeal with various subsidiary and tributary courts. The laws are based on the code civil of France. The whole patronage, civil and military being in the hands of the president, Roucoux displaced it in such a manner as enabled him in 1849 to have his title of president changed into that of emperor and to have the constitution altered to suit the circumstances. Princes of the blood, dukes, counts, barons and two orders of knighthood—that of St. Francis and a legion of honour—were created to adorn the court of this pigmy empire. The effective force of the army is stated to be 40,000 men and that of the navy 15 small vessels, formerly merchantmen and 1000 men.

The people are nearly wholly of negro race, speak the French language, and profess the R. Catholic religion; other forms of religion however being tolerated. The government having reserved to itself the supervision in matters of religion the Pope has never recognised the Haytian church the affairs of which are superintended by a vicar-general under the direction of the minister of education and religion. In every parish a school, on the Lancasterian system, is maintained at the public expense. The clergy says a recent French writer with few exceptions, consists of priests that have been expelled from their diocese, and who seek a fortune in a country over which the hierarchical sway does not extend. Others are only priests in their own opinion, and some are not even able to officiate finally the larger number live in concubinage. With such a state of matters, in a population composed of slaves and their descendants, a lax state of morals is to be expected religion is neglected—nay often despised, the marriage tie is seldom cemented and concubinage so general that not more than four brides in the

hundred are said to be legitimate. Few foreigners reside in Hayti still those who do are well protected. They cannot hold real property except in the name of a Haytian with whom they associate for that purpose, and in whose name it is registered. Principal towns—Port-au-Prince, the capital; Cape Haytien Gonave &c. Pop. estimated at 850,000—females greatly preponderating in numbers. For History, see preceding article.—(Private Communication from Mr. R. H. Schomburgk, H. M. Consul at San Domingo, do.)

HAYTIEN (GARD) Pop. 513
HAYTON three pars. Eng.—1 Camberland, 883 ac. Pop. 1245.—2 North 2700 ac. Pop. 280.—3 York (3 Riding) 8066 ac. Pop. 525

HAYWOOD two vills and townships, England on Stafford.—1 (Great) 4 m. W. W. Rudgeley is next and well built, has an Episcopal church and places of worship for Independents and R. Catholics. Pop. 761.—2 (Little) a neat village, 4 m. S. R. the former Pop. 513

HAZAREHS, tribe. See APOHASTAN
HAZARYBAUGH is a Hindoostan presidency Bengal prov. Balur 220 m. N.W. Calcutta, on an elevated tract of table land. The principal bazaar is open and regularly built houses of mud. Near it are hot springs, strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen

HAZEBOUCK a tn. France, dep. Nord 24 m. W. N. W. Lille It is tolerably well built, has a spacious and richly ornamented parish church, erected between 1490 and 1520 a fine townhouse, a sub-prefecture (and modern) commercial college, public hospital with a lofty open square and an old convent of Augustines, now occupied by the large linen market, a primary school a small public library manufactures of linen, thread starch soap, leather and salt brewers tanneries, dye works all mills, and lincolns. An important linen market is held every Saturday P. 4422

HAZLEIGH par. Eng. Essex 1630 ac. Pop. 148

HAZLEWOOD, a vil. H. land, prov. S. H. land 8 m. E. Leyton It is a scattered but well built place has three churches and elegant parishes and a school. Turf cutting and agriculture are the main employments. Pop. 742

HAZLETON par. Eng. Gloucester 2540 ac. Pop. 278

HAZLEWOOD par. Eng. Suffolk 1937 ac. Pop. 100

HAZHAM par. Eng. Norfolk 4893 ac. 1 up 846

HAZKOR par. Eng. Kent 6011 ac. Pop. 129

HAZKOR a market in Ireland on the 14 m. N. Galway It is neatly built has a handsome parish church three schools and a dispensary Pop. 11,650

HAZKORLEY worst Buxley a li and chapelry England co. York (W. Riding) in the bor. of and 24 m. W. Leeds The vicarage is neatly built has a handsome Episcopal and a Wesleyan chapel two paper mills, and a bleaching establishment. At Buxley the woollen and stuff manufactures are carried on extensively. Near it are the Leeds botanical and zoological gardens. Pop. (1851) 6105

HEADINGTON par. Eng. Oxford 1780 ac. Pop. 1658

HEADLEY two pars. Eng.—1 Hants 6977 ac. Pop. 1424.—2 Surrey 1650 ac. Pop. 803

HEADUN with Upton par. Eng. North 2300 ac. P. 988

HEADUN vil. and township, England co. and 8 m. N. by S. Derby It is very scattered, has an Episcopal church and several dissenting chapels a free and an infant school Coal and ironstone are found here in great abundance. Pop. 2278

HEALAUGH par. Eng. York city 2800 ac. Pop. 2278

HEALING par. Eng. Lincoln 1227 ac. Pop. 22

HEAN a tn. Anan, prov. Tonquin, on the Songha, at its divergence, 50 m. E. H. E. Kadsa It is of great extent, and is inhabited by many Chinese merchants.

HEANU (Sey) a tn. France, dep. Loire 6 m. N. St. Etienne with silk mills, and three fairs annually Pop. 1200

HEANOR, a tn. and par. England, co. Derby The town is on an acclivity 84 m. N. E. Derby consists principally of two streets, straight and well kept houses of brick badly supplied with water rapidly increasing and improving It has a very ancient church and three dissenting places of worship a national school and manufactures of silk and cotton articles stockings, and lace, for the manufacturers of Nottingham Pop. 5437 Area of par. 8870 ac. Pop. 5963

HEANON FURKADON par. Eng. Devon 5630 ac. Pop. 576

HAIPHAM par. Eng. Lancashire 1250 ac. Pop. 136

HEATH two pars. Eng.—1 Derby 1611 ac 14p 378.—2 for Fells Oxford 1300 ac Pop. 410

HEATHEN, par Eng Leicester 1016 ac Pop. 364

HEATHFIELD two pars. Eng.—1 Somerset 693 ac Pop. 185.—2 Sussex 970 ac Pop. 7306

HEATHON N. town, a township and chapelry England, co. Lancaster 2 in N.W. Westport. The streets are mostly paved to each other well paved, and lighted with gas; supply of water plentiful. It has a beautiful Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and several Dissenting chapels, numerous schools, and extensive cotton manufactures. Pop. 15,607

HEATHTREE, par Eng Dorset 5469 ac Pop. 5112

HEBBERD Donnet, a large manufacturing vil. England, co. York (W. Riding), 3 m. W. Halifax, in a valley celebrated for the romantic beauty of its scenery, a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It has a handsome church, several Dissenting places of worship, with extensive cotton, silk, and woollen manufactures, and mills for grinding corn.

HEBRIDES (New) an archipelago or Isl. group, S. Pacific Ocean, N. E. of New Caledonia, between lat. 13° 15' and 30° S. E. and lon. 160° 30' and 170° E. It consists of about 20 larger and a much greater number of smaller islands and rocks. The most important are Easter Island, 70 m. long by about 25 m. broad; Mallico, 60 m. long, by 28 m. broad, with a good harbour called Port Sandwich lat. 16° 26' S. lon. 167° 46' E. (A. Eromanga (which see) Tanna, 20 m. long; Ambrym; Anson, Aurora, Banks, Fandrich, and Whit islands. They are all of volcanic origin, and in Tanna is a volcano of great activity. Most of the islands rise into lofty hills and some of them into mountains of considerable elevation, but all of them are well wooded almost with water and present a most luxuriant vegetation. Cultivation is carried on with great care. The animals are few. The natives are of Papuan race, brave, slender active, hospitable, but are accused of cannibalism and in point of intelligence, rank below the natives of many of the other S. Sea islands. Area estimated at 200 sq. m. Pop. 210,000.—In 1606 Quiros and Torres discovered the more N. islands, Easter, Santa, &c. and 162 years later Bougainville re-discovered them, and added the islands of Pitouet, Pit de l'Est, Aurora, and Lepreux. In 1771 they were visited by Cook, who discovered Mallico and the more S. islands, and gave the group its present name.

HEBRIDES (THE or WESTERN ISLANDS) [anc. *Elsedes* or *Elsedes*] a series of about 200 islands, of which 80 only are inhabited off W. coast Scotland, extending from lat. 55° 25' to 58° 37' N. lon. 5° 35' to 10° 35' W. being the island of Arran in the Firth of Clyde, and the most N. the island of Lewis. They are usually divided into the Outer Hebrides, popularly called the Long Islands, of which the principal are Lewis and Harris, N. Linn. Beabach, S. Uist, and Barra, and the Inner Hebrides—Skye, Mull, Islay, Jura, Coll, Rum, Tiree, Colonsay, &c. and within the Firth of Clyde, Bute, Arran, Cumbrae, and Ischnamrock. The former being separated from the latter and from the mainland, by a strait or channel called the Minch which, at its narrowest part, between Harris and Skye is about 12 m. broad. The Outer Hebrides consist of a continuous series of islands and islets, running, N.W. and N.E. through a space of 180 m. having Barra Head lat. 56° 47' N. lon. 7° 58' W. at the N. extremity and the Point of Lewis lat. 58° 21' N. lon. 8° 14' W. at the S. extremity. The Inner Hebrides are more widely scattered, and more irregularly disposed, many of them being from 10 to 30 m. asunder. Of these islands, seven are within the Firth of Clyde, and constitute the county of Bute, the others being, respectively to the shores of Argyll, Inverness, and Ross. Area about 2739 sq. m. or 1,688,980 ac., of which about 170,000 ac. are arable, and about 64,000 fresh water lakes. The Outer Hebrides are almost wholly formed of granite, with poor soil, the more N. of the Inner Hebrides, Skye, Rum, Lough Conn, Mull, Ulva, Skellic, St. Kilda, &c., being to a great extent, with a more fertile soil than the former. Islay, Jura, Colonsay, &c., belong to the older formation and the islands in the Firth of Clyde are composed of trap, sandstone, and New Red. Most of the islands are rugged and mountainous, and contain large proportions of moss and snow. The climate is mild, salubrious, but variable, tempestuous, and humid. Snow and frost are almost unknown in the smaller islands, and are but rarely felt

in the larger. There is comparatively little wood in the Hebrides, and, on many of the islands, none at all, although some countries, some of them were formerly covered with wood. In Skye, Islay, Mull, and several of the other islands, however, both forest and fruit trees have been planted, in recent times, to a considerable extent, with great success. The rivers of the Hebrides are necessarily small. There are many however in which salmon abound, particularly in the larger islands. Lakes are numerous, but few of them of any great depth, the deepest not exceeding 8 or 10 fathoms. In some of the larger islands, as Barra, Lewis, Mull, Islay, great improvements in agriculture have taken place of late years; but, in all the others, it is still in a very backward state. Oats and barley are almost the only white crops raised. Potatoes are extensively cultivated, and small quantities of flax for family use. Black cattle, known by the name of kyles, constitute the staple product. The native breed of sheep is very small but Cheviots have been introduced with success. The breed of horses is also small, but hardy and docile.

The food is generally held by the natives, tenants, and cultivators, including cottagers and fishermen. Fowls, though sometimes of great extent, are mostly of small value, varying from 25 to 550 yearly rent. Most of the cottiers who are a numerous class, pay their rent in services instead of money in consequence of the minute division of the arable land, there is, in many of the islands, a great excess of population, as well which some of the proprietors have remedied by encouraging emigration. The condition of the inhabitants generally more especially in the Outer Hebrides, Mull, and Skye, is very depressed, their dwellings miserable, and their living poor consisting chiefly of potatoes, milk and oat or barley bread and in bad harvest often insufficient in quantity to support nature. The manufacture of kelp was at one time carried on to a great extent in the Hebrides, but the reduction of the duties on salt and barilla have nearly extinguished it. The fisheries, though prolific and abundant in a remarkable degree, are strangely and unconsciously neglected by the inhabitants. Gaelic is the universal language of the Hebrides which, in remote times, was subject to the Kings of Norway, but, in 1764, were annexed to the crown of Scotland. They were now held by various native chieftains, in vassalage to the Scottish monarch, but, subsequently all fell into the hands of one powerful chief who thereupon (1840) assumed the title of Lord of the Isles, and began to affect an entire independence of his sovereign. The abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1748, secured to these islands, for the first time, the peace and safety afforded by a just and powerful government. Pop. (1841) 22,615.

HEBRON (anc. *Aspendar*) a town, Asiatic Turkey, gov. Damascus, 18 m. N. by W. Jerusalem 2834 ft. above sea-level lat. 31° 58' 20" N. lon. 35° 8' 30" E. It lies in the narrow valley of Mesour with numerous olive trees towards the W. and vineyards N. with bare mountains rising above. It has narrow streets, seldom more than 2 or 3 yards in width, and extremely dirty; high wall-built stone houses, with flat roofs, surmounted with small domes, but many of them in ruins, rather extensive covered bazars, with well furnished shops, exhibiting in profusion glass manufactures, consisting of lamps, coloured rings, &c., for which the place has long been celebrated, and in which it carries on a considerable trade. There are also mosques, but none of them possessing any architectural interest, excepting the mosque of the office built over the tomb of the patriarch, from which Christians are rigorously excluded, it being attended by Mahomedans one of their holiest places. It is surrounded by a lofty wall, built of large stones, and of great antiquity, almost the only ancient relic in the town. Hebron is one of the oldest existing towns, having been built seven years before Zion. It is mentioned prior to Damascus (Rum. xlii 23 Gen. xlii 18) It was the residence of Abraham, and the Patriarchs, and of David. Pop. about 5000.

HECHINGEN a town, Germany, cap. principally Hohenzollern-Nagstaden, on a high shore above the Rhine, 30 m. S.E. W. Stuttgart. It is walled, and divided into a high and a low town, but a castle, in which the prince resides, a new, but unsightly structure. Two E. Catholic churches, a synagogue, and numerous sulphur springs, with a bathing establishment. Manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in cattle. About 2 m. from the town, and connected with it by

HEESTERT a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. E. Courtrai, with linen-weaving, breweries, a tobacco-works, a malt and several flour mills. Pop. 3299.

HEUNYHIM a vil. France, dep. Haut Rhin, 15 m. E. Altkirch, near bank Rhine. Pop. 3151.

HEGYALYA the S. termination of an offset of the Carpathians, Upper Hungary, co. Szabolcs, between the rivers Hernád and Bodry and lat. 48° and 49° N. and slanting on the Tisza, near Tokaj. It is a rich wine district; area, about 80 sq. m.; producing the famous wines known in this country as Tokaj but the growth of a great number of vineyards, among which those of Tural and Talya, take precedence even of Tokaj itself. The annual produce is about 7,200,000 galls.

HEGYES or Ierocseh a vil. Hungary, Magyar Database, co. of, and 59 m. N.E. Kees, on the Toltokai with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 800.

HEGYES-HALOM or STRASS-DOMMERHAY a vil. Hungary, co. of, and 7 m. from Wieselburg with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a mill. Pop. 1790.

HEHNK, a thriving vil. Turkestan, Akmoys of Khovdovo, 80 m. N.W. the Hudson bank, and 4000 ft. above sea-level, with a castle of sun-dried bricks, built on a commanding eminence. The houses have domes instead of terraces, with a lake in the rear for a chimney.

HFFDE, a tn. Denmark, Holsten N. Dronow, 2 m. W.S.W. Rendsburg. It is divided into four quarters, and a well built, has a large market-place, a parish church, several schools, a posthouse, manufactures of earthenware and white and common leather, several tile works, tobacco factories, oil and flour mills, a trade in cattle, a weekly market and two annual fairs. In the churchyard, a monument has been erected to the Reformers Heinrich von Sarpfen, who suffered martyrdom here in 1524. Pop. 5400.

HEIDELKHI G. a. France, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of 57 m. N.E. Königsberg; cap. circle of same name, near E. shore of the Curonian bay, with a court of justice, several public offices, a Protestant church, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 400. — The circle is flat and swampy. Area, 234 sq. m. Pop. 31,320.

HEIDELBERG a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine; cap. built of same name, beautifully situated, a bank hecker here crossed by a bridge of nine arches, in one of the loveliest districts of Germany. 11 m. E.E. E. Mannheim, on the railway from Frankfurt to Karlsruhe. It stands on a narrow

church of St. Peter; the church of the Holy Ghost, divided by a partition-wall, so as to serve both as a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; the castle, antedating the residence of the Rhenish Palatines, and now an imposing ruin, exhibiting the character of a palace and a fortress. The university founded in 1584, and possessed of a library of 150,000 volumes, not remarkable as an edifice, but distinguished by a school of law and medicine, and attended by about 700 students; the tombstone, the anatomical and zoological museums, lycæum, superior burgher and other schools. The manufactures, not of much importance, include refined wax, leather, vulgar paper, surgical and musical instruments, saddles and, more than all, beer which employs 34 breweries, and bears a very high name. One of the greatest curiosities of the place is the well-known Heidelberg tea, kept in a cellar under the castle; and, though far less than several of the London parties teas, it is the largest wine cask in the world, being 36 ft. in length, 26 ft. in diameter and capable of holding 800 hogheads. Heidelberg is rich in public walks. The gardens around the castle are well laid-out and at every turn present the finest views of the Neckar and the fertile and richly wooded valley through which it winds to join the Rhine. Still higher up, behind the town and castle, a carriage-road leads, by easy ascent, to the top of the Königstuhl—the loftiest hill of the district, from which an extensive view is obtained, of surrounding country. In 1733 the town Tilly after bombarding Heidelberg for a month, took it by storm and gave it up to three days pillage. In 1698, a French general Mâlar on the orders of Louis XIV., took the town, and burnt it, overrunning even Tilly in cruelty and brutality. In 1693 another French force repeated, and, if possible, executed all former atrocities. Pop. 13,088.

HEIDELHOFIM a tn. Baden circle Middle Rhine, r. bank Salzbach 12 m. N.E. Karlsruhe, with two churches, a school, hospital and a trade in wine. Pop. 3274.

HEIDELFELD (Hantz) a tn. in Baden, circle Lower Franconia, on the Main here crossed by a new bridge, 15 m. W.N.W. Würzburg, with manufactures of leather and earthenware, some shipping, several mills, a trade in wood and wine, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3042.

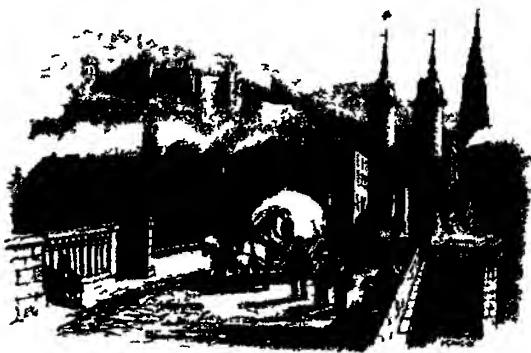
HEIDENHEIM—1 A market in Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 31 m. S.W. Nürnberg, with two Protestant churches, an old Benedictine monastery, manufactures of earthenware, several mills, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1839.

—2, A tn. W. Erenburg, circle Jast, cap. built of same name in the Brem valley 40 m. E.N.E. Stettin. It is an old, but well built place, has several public offices, a Latin and superior burgher school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, flannel paper and earthenware, blacksmiths, dye-works, several mills, and a trade in corn. The iron-works here, which were ones of great importance have gone into decay. Pop. 2465. Area of hall, 101 sq. m. Pop. 22,764.

HEIDENSDORF two places, Prussia, prov. Silesia—1 A vil., gov. Breslau, circle Niespach, with a castle, church, and 5 mills. P. 1250.—2 A vil., gov. Liegnitz, circle Lebus, with a castle, 6th-works, a saw, and 4 other mills. P. 2183.

HEIDESHEIM a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, l. bank Rhine, 9 m. W. Mainz, with a R. Catholic church, an old castle, a school, and tanneries. Pop. 1405.

HEIDINGSFELD a tn. Bavaria circle Lower Franconia, 31 m. S.W. Würzburg, with a church, chapel, synagogue, school, hospital, and posthouse; manufactures of lacquerware and famous cutlery, a large weavers' and several other mills, and a trade in wine and fruit. P. 8131.



HEIDELBERG seen from the bridge—From Allgemeine Illustration of Prussia.

ridge, between the river and the rock on which the castle is built; and, from the nature of the ground, is almost confined to a long narrow street, with a few dark and narrow lanes opening into it. The principal buildings are—the

HEIGHAM, per Eng Norfolk. Pm. 7745.

HEIGHINGTON par Eng. Durham; 7278 ac. P 1294.

HEIGHTON (South), 207 Park Sussex; 928 no. 1 85.

HILLBROWN a. n. Wittenberg. Carole Nedar asp. hall, of same name, beautifully situated & back Karlo here created by a covered wooden bridge, at the foot of the Wittenberg, 16 m. N. Stuttgart. It consists of the town proper with its lofty walls, with three gates and of several fish wharves and a large covered boat building. There are four churches, one of them, Kilian's church, with a beautiful tower 220 ft. high a choir of perfect Gothic, with rose carvings, painted glass, and curious monuments; an ancient town houses, a gymnasium, with a library of 19 000 volumes; an ancient tower royal palace, the Domstuhlsaal, or House of Testimonies Knights, an hospital and workshop. The most features consist of culinary dwellers carpets soda, vinegar oil and leopards and the trails scattered by the Neekar and a small lake. The hill brown is a small town, but its location is of great importance. Hillbrown is built upon the site of a Roman station and was long an imperial free town. Pop. 8600. Area of hall. 40 sq. m. in. Pop. 23 580

HEILIGEN KREUTZ, or SANTA CROSS, a in Austria, Illyria, carole Göra, on the Wippach 17 m NNE Trieste, with a parish church, and an ancient strong castle P 1095.

with a person named, and an unknown, strong cable R 1096
 HILIGENBEIL, or SWIENTA BERKA, a in Prussia,
 prov E. Prussia, gov of and 28 m S.W Königsberg cap
 circle of same name, at the confluence of the Balnawa with the
 Jark, near the Frischehoff. It has a law court, several public
 offices, a church, townhouse and courthoube a trade in cattle,
 and three annual fairs Pop. 3827 --- THE CIRCLE flat, well
 wooded and fertile Area. 320 sq m. P. 204 804.

FEILLENBLUT, a small fly Austria: Illyria: circle 4, and 56 m. N W Villach, in the valley of the Mill at the foot of a mountain of same name in the Noric Alps about 5000 ft. above sea-level, and esteemed the lofthest village in the Austrian dominions. The scenery around including that of the Gross-Glockner with its glaciers is very magnificent.

HILLIGENHAFEN is in Denmark Holsten, on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femern, 39 m NNE Lütbeck. It has a Gothic church, four schools, and a poorhouse. Vinegar works, breweries, and distilleries are winter havens admitting vessels drawing 8 ft and carrying on a considerable trade and an important fishing. Pop. 2000.

and 2nd Important factory pop. 2000
SPILIGENSTADT a in Prussia prov Saxony gov
 of and 47 in NW Extern, cap circle of same name, in a
 valley at the confluence of the Glanale and the Lene. It
 is walled, has three gates, a castle and several public
 buildings. A. Freytag and J. E. C. Schuler
 a gymnasium, three gables a Jesuit college, workhouse, ordinary
 a mercantile hospital manufactures of wooden clocks and
 wrought a brewery distillery, trade in cattle and ex. annual
 fairs. Pop. 4894. — The curia lies high, is very bleak
 and by no means fertile. Area. 119 sq. mi. Pop. 41 267

HEILSBERG a to. Prussia prov E Prussia gov and
40 m. S. Königsberg esp. citole of same name, 1 bank Als.
It has a fine castle, five churches courthouse, a Bernardine convent
monastery poorhouse, and infirmary manufactures of woollens
and linen cloth and flax and a trade in linen yarn, and
cattle. Pop. 4458. — **The church** is flat well wooded and
well adapted for agriculture. Area 324 sq. m. P 43 512

HEILSBRONN a market in Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, 14 m. W.S.W. Nürnberg. It has a handsome old church, with fine carvings, and the monuments of several princes of Nürnberg and Brandenburg. An old Cistercian abbey manufactures of wax cloth and various woollen articles, and a trade in tobacco, madder and fruit. Pop. 824

HEIMBACH, several small places Germany, particularly—1 A vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, ball Emmendingen, with a R Catholic church, a trade in cattle, and a large stone quarry. Pop. 719.—2 A vil. Rhenish Prussia, on conf. of Rh. and Moselle, 4 1/2 m. S. Rhens, with a R Catholic church. Pop. 1,000.

gov of and 11 m. E.S.E. Alt 18-Chapelle, with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of wooden articles, tanneries and spinning-mill. Pop. 800.—3 A vii Rhemish Prussia, gov of and 11 m. E. Cologne, with a R. Catholic church. P 1092.

HEIMERSHEIM.—1 A vii Rhemish Prussia, gov of and 11 m. S. Cologne, with a castle, manufactures of woollens, cloth, a paper, an oil and a saw mill. Pop. 1001.—3, A text.

Heide-Barmstedt, Rheinhessen, circles Avey. with a Protestant church and 2 R. Catholic churches, and two schools. Pop. 741.

HEIMSHEIM a tn. Württemberg circle Neckar 14 m. W Stuttgart. It has a castle, and was burned down in the Thirty Years War and by the French, in 1693 and 1698.
Pop. 1931

Pop. 1223.
HEIJENOORD a vil. Holland prov S. Holland 11 m.
W Dordrecht with an old church a school and a harbour
communicating with the Old Mass. Pop. 599

consisting with the use of the *Mash*. *Pop* 905.
HEINERSDORF Several places, Germany particularly
 1 (*Klein-Heinersdorf*) A vil Prussia, prov Silesia, gov
 Liegnitz, circle Grünberg with numerous mills. *Pop* 788.
 2 (*Lang-Heinersdorf*) A vil Prussia, prov Silesia, gov
 Liegnitz, circle Grottkau, with a castle and a mill. *Pop* 964.
 3 A market vil Saxo-Meiningen, land of and c 24 E
 Romsberg, r bank Hainisch, with breweries famous for
 their beer numerous saw mills, and manufacturers of articles
 in wood. *Pop* 841.

HRINGEN, a vil Württemberg, circle Danube, 25 m.
N W Ulm with a Protestant church. Pop. 1209

HEINKENZAND a vil Holland prov Zealand, tal
R. Beveland 6 m R.W Goes consisting of one broad street,
with a Calvinistic and a R Catholic church and a school
Pop. (agricultural) 1389

HEINRICHS a market in Prussia, prov Saxony gov of, and 23 m S.W Erfurt, on the Hassel with a church, synagogue, manufactures of coarse cotton, iron, and iron ware iron and steel works, and a trade in wine. Pop 1800.

HEINRICHSGRÜN or **HEINZENGARTEN** a tn. Bohemia, circle of and 8 m N W Elbogen, with a church, a fine castle, and manufactures of cotton goods, iron-works, and a tin mine. Blue nobbles are found and nobbled here. P 1580.

un mins. Fine pebbles are found and polished here. r 1080
HEINRICHSWALDE several places Prussia, particularly — 1 A to prov Silesia gov of and 80 m. S.S.W
 Dresden, with a Barish church and two mills. Pop. 1615. —
 2 A vii prov E. Prussia, gov of and 39 m. N.W Gum-
 binner circle Niederung with a court of justice a courthouse,
 and a parish church. Pop. 474

HEINSBERG a town Rhineland Prussia, gov of, and 20 m. N Aix la-Chapelle, esp circle of same name, on the Worm and near 1 bank Roer. It is walled, has a law court, several public offices, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, courthouses, hospital ruins of an old castle, manufactures of woollen cloth, flannel hats, and ribbons tanneries distilleries, a paper mill and a bridge to cattle. Pop 1780

The climate is fertile. Area, 73 sq. m. Pop. \$2,706
HILISKER, an isl. Scotland, Hebrides, 7 m. W North
I lat. about 3 m. long E. to W.

WINTERSHEIM a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine.
10 m. S.W. Freiburg with a parish church castle, and court-
house a bathing establishment, a gypsum, two oil, and
general saw-mills. Pop. 1204.

NEHAZ a division of Arabia, extending along the N. half of the E. coast of the Red Sea bounded N. by the Gulf of Akaba E. by Nejd R. by Yemen the dividing line passing from KAZ to the sea-shore, in lat. 18° 55' N. to KHAZ in the N. borders of Ayr and on the W. by the Red Sea comprehending a lowland (Tahmas of Hqiz) and a tract of highland or Nejd, E. of a range of mountains, generally visible from the sea-shore and which attain, in some places, an elevation of perhaps 8000 ft., and are often covered with snow in winter. The main chain of these mountains is to be formed of granite; but porphyritic rocks occur in many places, and volcanic rocks are also seen. Fertile formations of Mesopotamic type are numerous in the Tahmas, in the vicinity of the Gulf of Akaba, where the land has been released by their agency; as is manifest from the numerous beds of coral which border the shore above the level of the sea, and which rise higher above that level the further we advance N. Arab historians attest that in the middle of the 16th century a volcano broke out a little E. of Madinah, and near that city the second is now covered with barren lava.

There are no rivers in the Tehlams of Haid, where the wadies or beds of occasional torrents are but rarely filled; indeed, the lower part of the Tehlams does not enjoy the refreshing influence of ten days rain in the year and whatever fertility it possesses is due to little streams led to it from the mountains. On these the rain falls more copiously; and the well-watered valleys among the hills, with their cornfields, their variety of exquisite fruits, and their shady groves of date-palm, contrast strongly with the burning plains of

the calcitator to its fine natural harbour which is well sheltered, and affords excellent anchorage in 13 fathoms. It is defended by strong batteries, contains the official residences, being a spacious parade, and has a handsome embankment and ships well supplied with European and Asiatic merchandise. The best access to the interior is up James valley which, as well as the other valleys leads as has been already mentioned to a kind of central plateau. This is traversed by a limestone ridge, stretching E. to W. dividing the island into two unequal portions, and attaining in Diana's peak, near its centre, the height of 3700 ft., the highest summit in the island. The portion on the S. of this ridge is the more abrupt and rugged of the two and consists of an almost continuous succession of rugged hills and peaks, evidently of



LOT'S WIFE.—From Foster's Geography of St. Helena.

volcanic origin. Several of these assume curious and fantastic forms. Of these, two of the most remarkable are situated near the S. coast, and from some imaginary resemblance, have received the names of Lot and Lot's Wife. They are both formed of strangely contorted columnar basalt,



THE CHIMNEY.—From Foster's Geography of St. Helena.

and their summits are respectively 1444 ft. and 1438 ft. above sea-level the former rising 197 ft. and the latter 180 ft. above its base. Along the coast, at this part of the island, W. from Sandy Bay there stretches, for a considerable

distance, a stratum of horizontal columnar basalt, forming a stupendous wall 50 ft. to 180 ft. high. An isolated portion of this stratum forms what is called the Chimney, a remarkable column of horizontal hexagonal basalt 64 ft. high. The portion of the island N. of the ridge is also rugged, but contains several tolerably level tracts, which, during the season when moisture is abundant, are covered with rich verdure. The largest of these tracts is that of Longwood, where Napoleon had his residence. The soil, though free of great natural fertility is partly under cultivation, but the vegetation instead of being tropical, as its position might have led one to expect, is decidedly European and almost even British. Many of the hills are crowned with irregular plantations of Scotch firs while many of the sloping banks are covered with the common gorse or whin. Of the 755 species of plants now found on the island, only 52 are native.

There cannot be a doubt as to the volcanic formation of a considerable portion of the island, or the emergence of other considerable parts of it from the bottom of the sea. Though there is no well-defined crater, earthquakes have frequently been felt and even in the absence of storm, both at sea and on the island, strange heaving in the surrounding waters the result evidently of subterranean commotion, are not uncommon. One of the most remarkable of these took place, February 17 1849 when the sea suddenly became agitated as if by a heavy storm, and several vessels were from their moorings dashed upon the beach; still at a short distance from the island no disturbance was felt. Owing to the elevation of the surface the climate is temperate, and free from the hot regions of the E. coast rapidly under its genial influence. The range of the thermometer is between 57° and 72° and gives an annual average of about 68°. Properly speaking there are neither manufactures nor trade. The island is far from being able to supply its own wants, and the only traffic consists in supplying commodities to the sailing vessels. The revenue of 1848 amounted to £18,585. 14s. of 1849 to £15,931. 8s. Of the latter sum, £2840 was derived from customs, and £2014 from licences. The total expenditure of 1849 was £23,867. Pop. 5000 of whom nearly one half are whites.

HELENS (Sr.)—1. A market town and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster on a branch of the Mersey 11 m. E.N.E. Liverpool originally and at a comparatively recent period but an insignificant village, now a considerable and important town. Well-built, thriving and populous. It owes its rise to the introduction of various branches of manufactures, but more especially to that of glass, which is carried on here to a great extent. Copper-smelting is also extensively carried on excellent watch movements are made and there are large chemical works, and earthenware manufactories. There are two churches several Dissenting places of worship, a handsome town-hall several schools, various charities, and religious and benevolent societies. Market day Saturday. Pop. 14,866.—2. Par Eng. Hants. 16° 6' N. Pop. 1948.—3. One of the smaller Heilly Islands, N. of Traces island, with an old church, good pasture but no inhabitants.

HELENSBURGH a small maritime town Scotland co. Dumbarton, 7 miles S. of Firth of Clyde, opposite Greenock, from which it is distant about 4 m. It is rather prettily situated and is a favourite sea-bathing place. The town stretches along the shore, and consists of two or three long parallel streets, intersected by several shorter. These, being spacious, and the houses generally wide apart, with gardens attached the whole place has an airy and cheerful appearance. It is lighted with gas, has an established chapel a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, and Independent, Baptist, and Episcopalian chapels. It has some retail trade, but depends chiefly on summer visitors. P. (1851) 9841.

HELGE A, a river in the S. of Sweden, which has its source in several small lakes, like Werth, whence it flows

R.R.W., extending into Lake Mechal after which it turns S.W., and, on reaching the town of Christeneden, extends into a lake of its own name, about 9 m. long, by 3 m. wide, whence it flows E.N. to the Baltic, near Alna. Total course about 70 m.

HELIHOUGHTON, par Eng Norfolk; 1637 pop. P 848. **HELIHOUN** or **HELIHON**, a celebrated mountain of N. Greece, about 44 m. W.W. Athens, height, 4293 ft.

HELIK (St.), cap. Isl Jersey, E. coast, E. side St. Aubin Bay, lat. 49° 11' 18" N.; lon. 2° 7' W. (N.), at the base of an amphitheatre of low hills, which slope down to the bay. N. Helier is protected by two fortresses, namely Elizabeth Castle, on a rock in the bay opposite the town and Fort Regent, a strong and well-garrisoned fort which overlooks the inner harbour. The town is composed of several spacious, and a number of narrow and irregular streets. Most of them, however, well drained and kept clean, houses generally of stone, some of them well, but most of them indifferently built; lighted with gas, and supplied with water from wells. The places of worship comprise—six Episcopal churches, five Methodist, four Independent, two R. Catholic, one New Jerusalem, one Mormon and one Plymouth Brethren. The educational means include a national, two infant, a British and foreign, and several other schools, and a college. The only public building worth noting is the House of Assembly but it has little architectural merit. The Royal Square is an open flagged area, surrounded by the principal bank shops, newspaper office, reading-rooms, the courthouse and a large hotel. There are many factories of soap and candles and several foundries and breweries. Shipbuilding, also is carried on to a large extent. The harbour docks, and quays are spacious and commodious and a considerable shipping trade is done, chiefly with Newfoundland. The richness of the climate, and the cheapness of many of the luxuries of life, have induced a great number of persons of limited means to fix their residences at St. Helier. Pop. (1841) 23,968 (1851) 29,133.

HELIKOLAND [Danish, Heligoland—Holy Land] see Heligoland. It is a small island belonging to the British empire in the N. W. nearly equidistant from the mouths of the Elbe and Weser. Lat. 54° 11' 36" N. lon. 7° 53' 15" E. (N.) circumscribed about 2 m. area, 52 ft. m. Its surface is partly elevated and partly flat, and the sea is pressing so fast upon it, that it will probably at no distant period be reduced to a mere shoal or bank. Its rocks consist of reddish sandstone, which present a perpendicular face to the sea, and has a striking appearance. The interior is partly cultivated, and produces a little barley and oats. The town consists of about 400 houses, and, during the continental blockade by Napoleon, was a very stirring place, being the depot for the immense stores of British goods which were brought over and afterwards smuggled ashore. Since the peace, it has lost its importance. It is much resorted to for sea bathing. P 2809.

HELIOPOLIS, see Heliopolis.

HELL GATE, a pass in the strait called East River I. States, New York, between Great Barn and Long Islands, with a dangerous eddy which, however, can be passed at all times by steamers, and by the largest vessels at high water and with a fair wind.

HELLAND, par Eng Cornwall 247th ac. Pop. 470.

HEI LANIYAN or **HEILANKEA**, the largest of the Curu Maritima (Solak etc).

HELLAR, a country of Europe. See GRENZ.

HELLEBEK, a vil. Denmark, N.E. coast of Zealand, had Frederiksholm, at the N. entrance of the Sound, 2nd m. N. Copenhagen. It has a church, and an important manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. 300.

HELLEFORS, a vil. and par Sweden, 114 of and 45 m. N.W. Örebro, beautifully situated on the Svart-öf, which here forms several falls. It has a church, and extensive iron-works. Near it is a large iron mine.

HELLENDORF a vil. Holland, prov Overijssel, 17 m. N.E. Drenthe, with two churches, a school, and manufactory of boots and shoes. Pop. 860.

HELLENDON par Eng Norfolk; 1013 ac. Pop. 467.

HELLESTON see Darnley.

HELLEVOETSLIJN, or **HEILVOETSLIJN**, a strongly-fortified resort, Holland, prov F. Holland, 16 m. N.W. Rotterdam, on the Hartingvliet. lat. 51° 49' 24" N.; lon. 4° 4' E. N.) It has a large, excellent harbour one of the

stations of the Dutch navy and is to Rotterdam what the Helder is to Amsterdam. Large vessels bound for Rotterdam avoid the dangerous navigation of the Maas, arising from the sandbanks at its mouth, by taking the ship-canal from Hellevoetsluis across the island of Voorn, and, by this route, fishermen reach the sea in a single day. There are here a royal dock, arsenal, shipbuilding yards, and other establishments met with in a naval port; also three churches, a synagogue, a school, poorhouse, and townhouse. William III. embarked here for England November 11 1689. Pop. 9532.

HELLIDON par Eng Northampton; 840 ac. P 439.

HELLIN a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of and 55 m. S. by E. Alicante, on a hill side. It has narrow crooked streets, hot but tolerably well built; has one principal and five smaller squares, a handsome archiepiscopal church, several chapels, two convents, town and water-works, a prison, extensive hospital and three schools, and, crowning the hill the relics of its ancient castle and walls. Manufactures—linen, coarse cloth, blankets, and hampers fabrics, hats, leather goods, earthenware, exports maize, ropes, &c. Trade—in sulphur obtained in the vicinity wine, manufactured goods, silk grain, &c. Pop. 8818.

HELLINGLY par Eng Sussex 6015 ac. Pop. 1761.

HELLOVO [apo. Ölsjö] a spur of the Pindus mountain-range, forming part of the N. frontier of Greece and extending from lon 31° 40' E. and connected E. with Mount Vathor. Colossal peak, Gortsoy town, 5570 ft. high. On its S. slopes runs the river Klada or Lipech.

HELLUM a vil. Holland, prov. of and 9 m. E.N.E. Groningen, a scattered place, with a church and a school.

The inhabitants are agriculturists and cattle-rearers. P 839.

HELLWIGSDORF (LANNES) or **LANNES** HELWIGSDORF a vil. France, prov. Rhénie, prov. Languis, circle Vaucluse, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a castle, a saw and several other mills. Pop. 916.

HELMASHAUSEN a tn. Hesse-Cassel Niederhessen, on the Dassel 37 m. S. Kassel. It is walled has a church, townhouse, school, manufactory of lace, tinware, and few annual fairs. On a precipice above the town are the ruins of the castle of Krukenberg. Pop. 1922.

HELMBRECHT, a market in Bavaria, circle 1 parr Franconia, with a mineral spring, manufactory of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1200.

HELMIDON par Eng Northampton 3560 ac. P 603.

HELMKE, a river Germany which rises in the Harz Mountains, on the E. confines of Hanover flows E., across Prussia Saxony forming part of the boundary between Göttingen and Magdeburg and then, turning gradually round to the R.E. joins the Elbe, about 45 m. below the town of Andern, after a course of 45 m.

HELMKEZ KIRALY a market in Hungary Either Thess. on Zemplin on the island of Bodrogköz, at lat 15 m. from Ujbely. It has a R. Catholic church, a castle and a trade in wine. Pop. 1231.

HELMINGHAM par Eng Suffolk 2438 ac. P 267.

HELMOND a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 22 m. S.E. Hartogenbosch on the Aa; with a townhouse, two churches, a Latin school, a large old castle, and some cotton and linen weaving. Pop. 1617.

HELMREDALE, a fishing vil. Scotland E. coast, co. Sutherland, 22 m. N.E. Dornoch, near the mouth of Helmsdale water here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is nearly built, and has an Episcopal and Free church and productive salmon-fisheries. The fishing-factory is carried on here to a great extent. The harbour has of late been greatly improved by the construction of a substantial pier. Pop. 338.

HELMSTÄDT a market tn. and par Kurland, on York (N. Riding) The woad, situated 21 m. N. York, has a handsome parish church, three Dissenting places of worship, a free school, a little linen-weaving, and some trade in woad. Market day Saturday. Area of par., 44,352 ac. Pop. 6423.

HELMSTÄDT two par., England, York (N. Riding)—1 (Gt.), 530 ac. Pop. 238.—2 (Upper) 560 ac. Pop. 78.

HELMSTÄDT, a tn. Brunswick, prov. circle of same name, 20 m. S.E. Brunswick. It is walled, has four gates, two suburbs, five public squares, two churches, a townhouse, gymnasium, several schools, three hospitals, and the handsome buildings of a university which was founded in 1576, but suppressed at the commencement of the present century.

Manufactures of flannel, hats, tobacco-pipes, soap, vinegar, and liquors; and trade in cattle. Near it is a chalybeate spring, with a bathing establishment, and both lignite and common coal are worked. Pop. 5900 Area of circle, 351 sq. m. Pop. 42,585

HELMSTADT—1 A market to Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 9 m W Witzburg; with a parish church and the market. Pop. 1102—2 A vil. Boien, circle Lower Rhine, bath, Friedrichsbadheim. Pop. 1705

HELMUND a large river Afghanistan, which it traverses diagonally N.E. to S.W. having its sources on the S.E. declivity of the Hagakht ridge, which connects, transversely Hindoo Koosh with Koh-i-Lah, near the S.W. opening of the Owen Pass, 82 m N.W. Cabool. It flows thence, in a general S.W. direction to about lat 31° 10' N., lon 62° E when it suddenly turns N.W. passes near Doonah, and ultimately falls into the extensive Lake Hamoon after a course of about 550 m. Its source is 11,500 ft. above sea-level and its course, in consequence, so extremely rapid, that navigation upwards is impracticable. The immediate banks are in some places very fertile, but, at a short distance from the river the country on each side is an arid, barren desert, nearly uninhabited. It has few affluents of any considerable size the principal are the Shabund, the Tumul and its tributaries, and the Khush, the first flowing from the N.W. the second from the N.E. and the third from the N.

HELFESTHORPE, par. Eng. York E. Riding 3620 ac. Pop. 140

HELPERINGHAM par. Eng. Lincoln 3600 ac. P. 339

HELSTONE par. Eng. Northampton 1860 ac. P. 687

HELSE, a vil. Hesse-Cassel Niederhessen, circle of 7 m N.E. Cassel with a parish church and three mills Pop. 1188.

HELSENGBOG a seaport in Sweden, Jan Malmö beautifully situated at the narrowest part of the Sound, opposite to Slussen lat. (high sea) 59° 42' N lon 12° 42' 15' E (a). It stands on a point of a ridge of hills and is a well built, strong place has a handsome mark tapers, in which is the townhouse, an ancient tower called Kärn, situated on a hill and forming a very conspicuous object; the remains of an old castle, manufactures of leather dye-works, tile-works, mill-works, and a spacious new harbour in the form of a hexagon. Pop. 2654

HELSENGFORS a seaport in Russian cap Finland on a peninsula in the gulf of that name 180 m W N W Petersburg lat. (observatory) 60° 9' 42" N lon 24° 57' 30" E (a). It was almost completely burnt down in the war with the Swedes, and since 1815, has been rebuilt with great regularity. It is defended by two forts close to the town and still more effectively by the castle of Helsingborg which though about 3 m distant, completely guards the entrance to the harbor and being situated on a number of isolated rocks is so strongly fortified both by nature and art as to be deemed almost impregnable. Helsingfors is the residence of the governor and the seat of important courts and public offices, contains three churches and a university and has manufactures of linen sail cloth and tobacco and extensive, tobacco which makes it one of the best in the Baltic, and at which an important trade is carried on in timber, corn, and fish. Pop. (1841) 12,775

• **HELSENGLAND** an old prov. Sweden, composing the greater part of Mälarland where its name is still preserved in the districts of N. and S. Helsingland

HELSENGÖR, a. in Denmark. See ELANXÖR.

HELSTON a market to unincorporated par. bar. Eng. land on Cornwall agreeably situated on an acclivity 1 bank Loz, near its entrance to the sea, 9 m S.W. Falmouth Two principal streets, which cross each other at right angles straight and well kept. Houses nearly all of stone and generally well built. Well-lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water One church, and two or three dissenting chapels. A large and handsome guild-hall, a grammar-school, national commercial British, and several other schools a public reading-room and a dispensary No manufactures, and merely a retail, and some shipping trade. It sends a member to the House of Commons registered electors (1861) 385. Pop. 5556 (Local Correspondent.)

HELVIAU or NARY DUNSTON, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 8 m S. Hermannstadt. It is large, well built, and cheerful looking, finely situated in a romantic valley has a Protestant

church, and has manufactures of cloth, and a trade in excellent fruit, particularly cherries. The inhabitants are remarkable for their stature. Among the men 6 ft. is not uncommon, and many of the women are 5 ft 9 inches. Pop. 2668.

HELVELLYN one of the highest mountains of England, on Cumberland, between Keswick and Ambleside, height 3313 ft., amidst beautiful and romantic scenery any of ascent, and commanding a splendid view of the lake districts.

HELVETIA (NORVA) a. in Upper California on the San Francisco 60 m from its mouth in the bay of San Francisco.

HELVETIC CONFEDERATION See SWITZERLAND

HELVOIRT a vil. Holland prov. N. Brabant, 5 m N.W. Hertogenbosch with two churches and a school. Pop. agricultural, 878

HEM a vil. France, dep. Nord, 5 m. E. Lille with manufactures of beet-root sugar breweries, brick works and oil mills. Pop. 2209.

HEMAU a. in Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 19 m. W N W Ratisbon with a court of justice, a parish church castle, townhouse, porcelain tile-works, and a brewery. Pop. 1350

HEMINGTON par. Eng. Norfolk 788 ac. P. 369

HEMEL-HEMEL a market to, and par. England co. Hertford, 23 m. N.W. London, near the small rivers Gade and Bourne. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length houses in general good, and the whole town neat and clean. It has an old church of Norman architecture several dissenting places of worship, an ordinary school of industry a national and an infant, and several other schools. The staple manufacture is paper several of the largest paper-mills in the kingdom being in the neighbourhood. Straw-plaiting forms the chief employment of the females. In 1637 some curious human relics were found here Area of par. including chapelry of Boringdon and Flauden 7136 ac. 1 p. 1073

HEMINGBROUGH par. England York (1 Riding) 16430 ac. P. 3073

HEMINGHAY par. Eng. Lincoln 3430 ac. Pop. 407

HEMINGHORD two par. Wiltshire Wiltshire. — 1 (4400) 2990 ac. Pop. 644 — 2 (Grpp) 1610 ac. P. 1258

HEMINGSTON par. Eng. Suffolk 1444 ac. P. 188

HEMINGTON two par. Eng. — 1 Northampton 1240 ac. Pop. 175. — 2 Somerset 3048 ac. Pop. 441

HEMIXEM a vil. and com. Belgium prov. of and 7 m. S. Antwerp on the Scheldt. It contains a church with the tomb of Antony of Brabant natural son of Philip of Burgundy and the estates of Calbeck and Emselbeck previously situated in magnificent grounds on the banks of the Scheldt; and has manufactures of wax tapers and candles brickworks breweries an oil and other mills near it, at the confluence of the Scheldt-Vhet with the Scheldt stands the old abbey of St. Bernard now occupied as a central house of correction, and capable of receiving 3000 convicts. Pop. 1076

HEMLEY par. Eng. Suffolk 318 ac. Pop. 68

HEMMERDEN a vil. Hants Hampshire, gov. and 13 m. S.W. Basingstoke, with a R. Catholic parish church P. 805

HEMMINGSTED a vil. S. of the city of Helsingö. S. Vis. Malmö, on a height between Hede and Malmö, 20 m. N.W. Helsingö. It has a church, and is memorable for the battle fought in its vicinity in 1200 when a small number of the inhabitants of the Dithmarsche defeated the king of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein, at the head of from 20,000 to 30,000 men and secured their ancient freedom for another half century

HEMNAILL par. Eng. Norfolk 3636 ac. Pop. 1258.

HEMPTSTAD a vil. and township U. States, New York 31 m. E. New York with three churches, a seminary, tanneries, paper factories and numerous mills. Pop. 7409

HEMPSTEAD four par. England — 1 Essex 8565 ac. Pop. 831 — 2 Gloucestershire 1311 ac. Pop. 1100. — 3, Norfolk 1756 ac. Pop. 338 — 4 Norfolk 907 ac. Pop. 194

HEMPTON par. Eng. Norfolk 560 ac. Pop. 477

HEMS, or HOMS (Roms, Rome) a. in Syria, near the lake Kades, 85 to 90 m. N.E. Damascus lat. 34° 17' N. lon. 37° 34' E. It is strongly fortified and has an active trade. The plains of Heme have been the scene of two great battles the first ending with the defeat of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, by the Roman emperor Aurelian, at the second, 7th July 1833 when nine pachas of three batts, with their respective forces, were defeated by Ibrahim Pasha. P. 30,000.

HEMBACH a vil Baden, circs Lower Rhine, near Mannheim; with a church, and an old castle which once belonged to the Teutonic. Pop. 1715.

HEMBURY par Eng Norfolk, 1745 ac. Pop. 759.

HENBORN an isl Sweden, E. coast Gulf of Bothnia; lat. 57° 44' N. lon. 18° 55' E. N. H. Henborn "m. long by 4 m. broad.

HENBOWELL par Eng. Lincoln 2290 ac. Pop. 435.

HENBOWTH par Eng York (W. Riding) 4120 ac. Pop. 997.

HEN and CHANCON.—1 A group of small isl. U. States, near the W. end of Lake Erie.—2 A group of isl. Indian Archipelago, strait of Makassar lat. 5° 25' S. lon. 117° 54' E. (s.)

HENARES, a river Spain, which rises in the N. of prov Guadalajara, flows S.E. past the town of Guadalajara, and joins L. bay Verme, about 11 m. N.E. Madrid, after a course of about 90 m.

HENBURY a vil and par England, co. Gloucester. The former is pleasantly situated 4½ m. N.W. Bristol and, on account of its vicinity to the latter in the residence of many opulent citizens. It has a spacious and handsome church and a free school. Area of par 5405 ac. Pop. 2325.

HENDERSON an aral place, U. States, particularly a vil and township, New York, 151 m. N.W. Albany with two churches several mills, and a good harbour on Lake Ontario. Pop. 5680.

HENDERSON ISLAND see ELIZABETH ISLAND (No. 2).

HENDON par Eng. Middlesex 9250 ac. Pop. 8353.

HENDURD two par. England, Dorset.—1 (East)

3090 ac. Pop. 942.—2 (West) 1975 ac. Pop. 335.

HENECLA see LAZORA.

HENECLWYB par Wales Anglesey 1000 ac. P. 47.

HENFELD an ag. cultured vil and par England co. Wexham, the former 2 m. N.W. Brighton, on an open pl. a fine old-fashioned church a well-shaded chapel a national school and a corn-market on Friday. Area of par 4491 ac. Pop. 1864.

HENYAN par Wales, Glamorganshire 1000 ac. P. 47.

HENG-CHOO-ROO, a city China, prov. Hoonan, 1 bank Heng Kiang 95 m. N. by W. Chang-Shu lat. 26° 45' N. lon. 113° 22' 25' E. (s.) Paper is extensively manufactured here and in the vicinity are silver mines, which are not allowed to be worked.

HENG KIANG, a river China, prov. Hoonan. It rises in the mountains which separate Hoonan from Quingtoong flows N. and falls into Lake Tung-tung after a course of about 350 m. Chang-Shu and Heng-Choo-roo are the principal cities on its banks.

HENGUELA two vils. Holland.—1 Prov. Overijssel, 26 m. E. by N. Drevort with three churches, a synagogue, and a school. It has some damask and calico weaving, blueberries, br-wolves, and mills for corn, oil &c. Pop. 1630.—2, Prov. Gelderland, 18 m. S.E. Arnhem, a good-looking place, with a cathedral and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a school. Near it good tur-re is found. P. 641.

HENGHEBERG, a m. Lower Saxony, R. bank Danube, 23 m. N.W. Passau, with two churches and a castle. P. 909.

HENGRAVE, par Eng. Suffolk 1644 ac. Pop. 240.

HENHAM par Eng. Essex 3650 ac. Pop. 911.

HENIN-LEZARD, m. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais 11 m. N.E. Arras; with manufacture of marble and soap, oil mills, and sawmills. Pop. 3091.

HENLEY par Eng. Suffolk; 1232 ac. Pop. 236.

HENLEY HOUSE, a station of the Epsom & Bay Comm. 190 m. S.W. Albany Post, L. bank Albany lat. 51° N. lon. 65° 8' W.

HENLEY-LE-ARROW a market town and chapelry Eng. hant, co. and 3 m. W. by N. Warwick, in a valley on the confluence of the Aise and Arrow with most neat and respectable, and some antique-looking houses, an elegant church, a Baptist chapel, a charity school, and an hospital. With are made here is a considerable extent. Weekly market, Monthly P. 1145.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, a market town, river, and par England, co. Oxford. The town L. bank Thames, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 35 m. W. London, consists of five principal well-paved and lighted streets, and has an imposing Gothic church, with a fine tower, place of worship for Lutherans and a neat terminal supported on

sixteen Doric columns, forming a piazza, used as a market-house. The church contains the united churchy school, a national school day school, some almshouses, and a number of friendly and other societies. There are a reading-room and a valuable library bequeathed by Dame Alfrith of Henley who died in 1167, and to which all newspapers have been added. With is made extensively and there are several breweries, a large silk mill and a considerable trade in corn, malt, flour and timber by the Thames. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Area of par 1727 ac. P. 5753.

HENLLAN three par. Wales.—1 Cardigan. Pop. 117.

—2 Donigh 1½ m. by 7 m. Pop. 2491.—3, (Dumfriesshire), Carnarvon, 3 m. by 2 m. Pop. 459.

HENLLIS par Eng. Monmouth 2622 ac. Pop. 265.

HENLOFFEN (Cape) a headland, U. States, Delaware, the S.W. point of the entrance to Delaware bay with a fixed light 180 ft. high lat. 38° 45' 25" N. lon. 75° 5' W. (s.)

HENLOW par Eng. Bedford 2450 ac. Pop. 972.

HENNEBONT a France, dep. Morbihan, 57 m. W. N.W. Vannes lat. 47° 47' 50" N. lon. 5° 15' 55" W. (s.)

on the Blavet, situated in the vicinity by an iron suspension-bridge. It consists of the old town, the walled town, and the new town the last two separated from the first by the river and is poorly built, consisting of steep streets, in the darkest state imaginable. The walled town still retains the greater part of its fine old ramparts, and many of the old houses have a picturesque appearance. Outside is a handsome quay which vessels of medium size can approach, and in its neighbourhood is a large cemetery, and a mile of which is occupied by the parish church. Hennebont exports corn, wine, wax, honey, hemp, &c. and has a building yard, and six annual fairs. The strong castle by which Hennebont was once defended, and with which the remains of Fougere are familiar has almost entirely disappeared. Pop. 5339.

HENNEBOURG several places, Bohemia, particularly—1 (Hennersdorf or Uster-Brann) a vil circle Hainhow at the confluence of the Elbe with the Elbe; with a church a school and a walk mill. P. 1225.—2 Hennersdorf or Hennersdorf, a vil. aral Hainhow, in a beautiful valley with a church and a school, a saw and two flour mills. Pop. 1396.

HENNERDORF (town, or L. Hennerdors) a vil Saxony circle of and 40 m. S.E. Hainhow. It is cheerful-looking and well built. has a large educational establishment, female boarding-school and orphan hospital and many factories of cotton. Local Hennerdorf dwelt here. P. 1420.

HENNICK par Eng. Devon 3469 ac. Pop. 894.

HENNYKHA, a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the railway from Brussels to Braine-la-Ville. It has a brewery distillery and two mills the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1541.

HENNY two par. Eng. Essex.—1 (Green) 1120 ac. Pop. 471.—2 (Little) 410 ac. Pop. 99.

HENRI-CHAPELLE, a vil and com. Belgium prov. of and 17 m. E. Lodge. The chief employments are agriculture, and the weaving of woollens for the manufacturers of Versailles. Pop. 1425.

HENRIEMONT a m. France, dep. Cher on the

Loiret. Sander, 17 m. N.E. Bourges. It is neat, well built, has a large central square, manufactures of cotton cloths, and pottery, ironworks, and a considerable trade in wool. It was once capital of a small principality called Bloisville. Pop. 1803.

HENRY (Port), a port, W. coast, Panama, near Cape Tres Puntas lat. 50° N. lon. 75° 15' W. (s.) The harbour is spacious, and capable of containing a numerous squadron of the largest ships in 20 fath m. water perfectly secure from the effects of wind and sea. Around it are granite mountains, some rising almost perpendicularly to an elevation of 3000 ft. perfectly bare at their summits and N.W. side, but the lower parts thickly covered in sheltered places and various, partly with trees, and partly with brushwood, the former, however, are so small as to be only fit for firewood. Fresh water it abounds, but, excepting wild celery and arbutus berry no useful vegetable product is known to exist here.

HENRY'S MOAT par Wales Pembrokeshire. Pop. 823.

HENRIE a vil and com. Belgium prov. Hainaut, on the Haine and the canal from Mons to Condé, 18 m. W. Mons. It has manufactures of sherry, three breweries, and a little trade in butter, hemp, and hay. Pop. 2067.

HENSTAD, per Eng. Statist. 1918 no. Pop. 559
HENSTAD, per Eng. Statist. 1922 no. 1124
HENSTAD, per Eng. Statist. 1926 no. 1124
HENSTAD, a m. Burnah, prov. of, and 68 m W N W
 Paga, r bank, Iravadi. With Kasoumak, which adjoins, it
 forms a considerable town and has numerous pagodas.
HEONG-SHAW, a trading town, China, prov. Guangdong
 on the Canton river 22 m. N W Mao.

HEPPENHEIM a in Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg,
 esp. dist. of same name, 16 m. S Darmstadt, on the
 railway from Frankfurt to Heidelberg. It is prettily situated
 and is walled, but has somewhat of a decayed appearance.
 It contains an old church, built by Charlesvater, a synagogue,
 courthouses, townhouses, and three schools and has manufac-
 tures of lime and leather, blacksmiths, tile-works, five mills,
 and several fairs. On a commanding height, at some distance
 behind the town, in the old castle of Starkenburg which be-
 longed to the Archbishop Electors of Mainz, and was con-
 sidered one of their strongest fortresses. It stood repeated
 sieges, and makes a considerable figure in the German wars.
 Pop. in 1870 circ. 41,244.

HEPPENHEIM AD-VER-WIESEN, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt
 Rheinhessen 33 m. S E Mainz, on the Elzbach, with a
 Protestant church, townhouses, and school. Pop. 1336.

HEPTONSTALL, a vil. England, York (W. Ridin.)
 7 m. W by N Halifax, on the summit of a precipitous hill,
 houses all substantially built of stone. It has a church,
 Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels, and a free grammar-school.
 Hand-loom weaving is the main employment; the young work
 is in the neighbouring cotton and silk mills. Pop. 4177.

HEI WORTH, per Eng. Statist. 1872 no. Pop. 592.

HI RACIAE, a seaport in Asiatic Turkey. See ENKELI.

HERACLIA, a small vil. Greece, Archaipelago 5 m. S

Naxos, or Naxos about 4 miles square.

HERALTZ, (New) a market in Bohemia, circle, and
 80 m. S. Caslau, with two castles, a church, school, manufac-
 tures of lime, a potash works, blast field, and two mills.
 Pop. 966.

HERAT or **HERAT** formerly Heri (anc. *Aria*) a city
 Afghanistan 370 m. W by N Cabool and 265 m. N W Kar-
 fahar near the Heri, lat. 34° 22' N. lon. 69° 5' E. a beautiful
 and fertile valley or plain 30 m. long and 16 m. wide. It is
 of an oblong form, about 1600 yards in length and 1400 yards
 in breadth, enclosed by an artificial earthen mound surmounted
 by a lofty wall of m. burned brick, the former from 40 ft. to 60 ft.
 the latter from 25 ft. to 30 ft. in height. A broad, deep wet
 ditch surrounds the whole. At the W end of the town is a
 strong citadel also protected by a wet ditch. There are five
 gates, from four of which as many long bazars lead towards
 the centre of the town, where they terminate in a small square
 surrounded by a dome. Houses generally two stories high
 smaller streets covered over and low dark and moonoonably
 filthy. The principal mosque is a large building and was
 once magnificently adorned, but is now going rapidly to decay.
 The town contains altogether 1200 shops, 17 caravanserais,
 20 public baths, many public reservoirs for water and a
 great number of mosques. Herat has been long celebrated
 for its carpets, which are remarkable for their softness and
 for the brilliancy and permanency of their colours, but this
 manufacture has been for some time on the decline. The
 sword-blades made here are also much esteemed all over
 Persia. Belong to the great thoroughfare from India to the
 E. districts of Persia, the commerce of Herat is very con-
 siderable. It exports saffron and saffron, its two staple
 articles, pistachio nuts, mace, mace, gums, dyes and ear-
 ray-ways and imports shawls, indigo, sugar, olives, muslin,
 leather and skins most of which are re-exported to Mueh-
 tel, Kerman, and Isfahan, whence are received in return
 dollars, tea, china-ware, brood-cloth, copper, pepper and
 sugar-candy. Great quantities of lamb and sheep-skins are
 here made up into cloaks and caps, and sheepskins are carried
 on in a great extent, but not to an extent sufficient to meet
 the demands of the city and provinces, whole canal loads of
 skins being brought from Kandahar to make up the
 deficiency. Nearly the entire commerce of Herat, with the
 capital embarked in it, is in the hands of the Hindoos. The
 plain or valley in which the city stands, is described by
 Conolly as one beautiful extent of little fortified villages
 gardens, vineyards, and corn fields, brightened by many small
 Vol. I.

streams of shining water. It is carefully and simply irrigated
 by artificial canals, and in this mode to produce the most
 delicious fruits. The climate is on the whole healthy. The
 winters are cool the snowing for several days, but for two
 months in summer the heat is excessive. The numerous
 architectural remains scattered over the neighbourhood, afford
 evidence of Herat having been at one time, a much larger
 and more splendid city than it is now. Amongst these re-
 mains are the ruins of a Mosallah or place of worship, about
 a mile N from the city dedicated to the memory of the
 Imam Raza. A vast series of beautiful and costly buildings,
 finely sculptured, and otherwise embellished. Herat is rep-
 resented, by native writers as having been in its glory in the
 15th and 16th centuries. It was a long time capital of the
 empire founded by Tamerlane was taken from the Persians
 by the Afghans in 1715 retaken by Nadir-Shah, in 1781;
 and recovered by the Afghans, in 1793. The population of
 the city and territory is of a mixed character—Persian
 Afghan, Sanjak, Belooches, Mogul, Hindoo and a few Jews
 said to be 45 000.

HERAULT a dep. France, bounded, N and N E by
 Gard S E and S. Gulf of Lyons, S. W. Tarn and
 W. Aveyron. Lat. 43° 15' to 43° 57' N. lon. 2° 32' to
 4° 10' E. greatest length, N E to S W 55 m.; central
 breadth, 38 m. area, 3800 sq. m. It is of a very compact
 and somewhat oval shape. In the N W it is covered by the
 central chain of the Cevennes, whence the descent is rapid,
 and gives the whole department a strong S.E. inclination
 towards the coast, the greater part of which is a by a long
 succession of lagoons. The principal rivers are the Hérault,
 which traversing it N to S. divides it into two unequal parts
 and the Orb and Les which are both partly navigable. Water
 communication of a much more valuable nature than that of
 the rivers is furnished by the Canal du Midi which here has
 its terminus in the large lagoon of Thau, and completes the
 connection between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.
 The climate was at one time regarded as so superior that the town
 of Montpellier situated within it, was a great resort of invalids
 from the N and particularly from Great Britain and though its
 reputation in this respect has considerably diminished
 it must still be admitted, that notwithstanding the sudden
 changes which alter the temperature often undergoes and the
 variety of winds of which, even at Montpellier, no fewer than
 14, of more or less intensity are counted, the interior of the
 department possesses a pure and healthy air and a generally
 cloudless sky. Unhealthy localities are only found along
 the coast where, owing to the number of lagoons and marshy
 flats, rheumatism and intermittent fevers are common. The
 quantity of waste land in the department amounts to con-
 siderably more than one-fifth of the whole surface. Of the
 remainder one-sixth is under the plough, one-eighth in vine-
 yards, and one-thirtieth in wood. The arable land is thus
 far below the proportion which is usual in the other depart-
 ments of France but the soil being generally of great fertility
 and tolerably well cultivated yields much more grain than
 the home consumption requires. The crops of wheat, rye,
 barley and oats, are very abundant. Permanent pastures are
 limited in extent but in several districts valuable artificial
 meadows have been formed, and valuable crops of the finer
 grasses, including clover, sainfoin, and lucerne, are obtained.
 Many of the wines produced, of which the annual average is
 695,570 pipes are of the first quality. The best of the red are
 St. George's, St. Chantal, and St. Drézéry of the white,
 Maradillon and Pinet; and of the Muscat or sweet wine,
 Frontignan Lunel, Marignan &c. The olive is partially
 and the mulberry very extensively cultivated. Aromatic,
 medicinal and dye plants are also raised on a large scale.
 Fruit, including almonds and chestnuts, is abundant and
 among forest trees, the oak, both of the common and ever-
 green species, holds a prominent place. The minerals include
 coal, which is worked to some extent, copper, of which there
 are several mines, slate, millstone, marble, and green-
 salt is chiefly obtained from the lagoons. Among the man-
 ufactures are woollen, silk, and cotton goods, gloves, hosiery,
 muslin chemical products, perfumes, essences, &c., and there
 are numerous dye-works, tanneries, paper-mills, and distilleries.
 An important general trade is carried on by means of the
 ports of Cette and Agde. For administrative purposes,
 Herault is divided into four arrondissements—Montpellier

the capital, Bédarr, Lodève, and St. Paul-de-Thiers— subdivided into 36 cantons, and 235 communes. Pop. 596,020.

HERAULT (anc. *Aroux*) a river, France, which rises in the Cévennes at the foot of the lofty mountains of Algepal and Lozeron dep. Gard, flows first E., then S., enters dep. Hérault traverses N to E., and passing the town of Bédarr, commences with the Canal du Midi, near where it enters the S.W. extremity of the lagoon of Thau, and shortly afterwards falls into the Mediterranean at Agde, after a course of about 90 m. of which 10 m. are navigable. Its principal affluents are the Ergue, Douzou, Payze, Tongue, Rester, and Dardailon. **HERFERNY** a vil. Blenach Prussia. gov. of, and 16 m. R. Münster with a parish church, manufacture of linen cloth, and wooden clogs; tile-works and limekilns. Pop. 1006

HERBERTINGEN a vil. W. Rhenish Prussia, circle Danneberg, 5 m. S.W. Ulm; with a large Protestant church and chapel. Pop. 1878

HERBREMONT a vil. and com. Belgium prov. Luxembourg, on the Semois, 73 m. W. Arlon; with extensive slate quarries, from which about 8,000,000 of slates are annually obtained. Pop. 1108

HERRIEUX (Lac) a la. France, dep. Yvelde, 24 m. N.E. Bourdon Val-de-Loire on the Maine. It is well built, and has some trade in country produce. Pop. 1300

HERRIGNAC, a la. France, dep. Loire Inférieure 40 m. W. N.W. Nantes. It has manufactures of earthenware, a trade in cattle, and an annual fair one of which is well frequented. None it is the imposing ruins of the old castle of Renetot, in good preservation. Pop. 514

HERBOLZHEIM a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, on the Mosel, 17 m. N.W. Freiburg with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of linen and a trade in hemp and tobacco. Pop. 265

HERBORN a tn. Nassau rep. bal. of same name r bank 14 1/2 m. N. Weilburg. It is walled has two churches, an old castle a Calvinistic theological seminary with two professors, and superior schools, manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, leather, earthenware, tobacco, and tobacco pipes, red and white leather dye-works, Hessian, paper, walk bark, and other mills. Pop. 11,326. bal. 10,691

HERRENTON par Wales, Pembrok. Pop. 25; **HERRENTON** a vil. Wiltshire circle Just on the Brent, here crossed by a stone bridge 50 m. S.E.E. Marlborough with a church, the remains of an old monastery and a cotton m. l. Pop. 1594

HERBILFERN a vil. Rhenish Prussia r bank Unstrut, 15 m. N.E. Gotha with a church, castle, and hospital. Pop. 1440

HERBSTFEN a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, on the Vogelsberg 16 m. W. Falka with a R. Catholic church, two schools and an hospital, manufacture of linen and combs, a trade in linen and cattle and five annual fairs. Pop. 1616

HERK, two places Belgium—1. *de Vilt* a vil. and com. prov. Limbourg 7 m. W. Hasselt, on the Merck. It is an ancient place, and once possessed some importance, though now merely a village. It has a flour and two oil mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 2018—2. (*Herck-Lambert*) a vil. and com. prov. Limbourg at the confluence of the Monbek with the Merck, 3 m. S. Hasselt. It has two breweries, but the sheep employment is declining. Pop. 1155

HERCLANDRI M. or *Herclandri* (Italian, *Arcaudi*) an ancient city on the coast, and about 7 m. from the town of Naples, near the base of Mount Vesuvius. It was buried A.D. 9 by the same eruption of that volcano which buried Pompeii. In site was discovered, in 1712, by the sinking of a well and, by the extensive excavations which have since been made, several buildings, including a theatre and two temples, have been opened up, and many interesting antiquities obtained. Among the latter are an immense number of *Mosaics*, on rolls of papyrus. They are in a state resembling charcoal, dry and crumbling, and with the hues so strongly adhering to each other as to form almost a compact mass. Unfortunately the attempts at unrolling have had very partial success, and still more unfortunately the subjects, so far as ascertained, prove to be of very little interest, consisting only of battles, by obscure writers, an actual history of battles, etc. The collections obtained from Herclandri are principally deposited in the royal museum at Naples.

HERCULIAN FOREST See Hercul.

HERDECKE, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 27 m. W. Arnsberg r bank Ruhr here navigable. It has three churches, important manufactures of woollen cloth and iron-ware, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1808

HEREFORD a co. in England, bounded N. by Shropshire, E. by co. Hereford and Gloucester, S. by Worcester, W. by Radnor and Brecknock; about 80 m. in length, S.E. to N.W. and 22 m. in breadth at the broadest part; area 863 sq. m., or 553,320 ac., of which nearly 500,000 are arable, meadow and pasture. The surface is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, the former commanding some of the finest views in England, noble and extensive woods and orchards, alternating with rich corn fields and verdant meadows. The county belongs wholly to the basin of Severn, towards which river it has a general slope N. to S., as indicated by the course of its rivers the Wye and its affluents the Lugg, Arrow, and Frome, and some smaller streams. The soil is in general fertile, particularly the alluvial lands upon the banks of the river, but the pastures are in many places indifferent, and the heathage poor. Wheat is the principal crop, but barley, hops, and turnips are also extensively cultivated. Orchards are numerous, and not confined to any particular districts. The quantity of cider made from their produce is very great and the quality excellent. The Herefordshire cattle are held in high estimation. They feed easily are quiet, tractable, work well, produce the finest beef, but are poor milkers. They are much employed in farm operations. The usual breed of sheep is a cross between the Leicester and the Ryeland, and the numbers are estimated at 200,000. Horses are bred in considerable numbers mostly agricultural and of indifferent quality excepting in the N. parts of the county where both riding and coach horses of a superior description are reared. Agriculture is, on the whole, in an improved and improving condition, although in many parts drainage is greatly neglected. The farms, which are held mostly from year to year are generally large, and the number of small ones decreasing. Oak timber is very abundant, and forms with oak bark, an important article of export. Iron ore has been found in the eastern bordering on Gloucestershire, but in unworkable condition. The climate is various, but in general remarkably salubrious. Some medicinal springs are met with on the Hereford side of the Malvern hills, and petrifying springs in the hilly parts of the county where the soil is calcareous. The manufactures are few and unimportant, consisting chiefly of some coarse woollens and gloves the latter manufactured in the city of Hereford and borough of Leominster. Herefordshire is divided into 11 hundreds, and 219 parishes. It returns seven members to Parliament, three for the county and two each for the city of Hereford and borough of Leominster. Registered electors for the county (1851) 6856. Pop. 167,396.

HEREFORD a city and par. bar. England, map. above on 1. bank Wye, 120 m. W. N.W. London. It is situated on slightly rising ground, in a fertile and well-cultivated valley nearly in the centre of the county. The principal streets are broad and straight, all macadamized and well lighted with gas houses mostly of brick, and the public buildings of stone. The most remarkable structure in the city is the cathedral, situated near the Wye built, or rather rebuilt, in the reign of William the Conqueror on the site of an earlier edifice. Its entire length is 885 ft. width 174 ft. None of the other parish churches require any special notice. There are places of worship for the principal denominations of Dissenters, and a handsome R. Catholic chapel. The only other public buildings of any consideration are, the college, a venerable, but gloomy building, adjoining the cathedral; the shire-hall, a large, well-proportioned, and commodious building; the county-hall, also a fine edifice the city prison, formerly one of the gateways of the ancient walls; the county jail built on Howard's plan in 1797 and a new theatre. There are a great many schools, of various descriptions, in the city including one for educating and clothing 60 boys and 50 girls; the free, or college grammar-school, a very ancient foundation, with many valuable scholarships; a liberal school, and Dean Lister's gift for educating the poor scholars of the free school of Hereford. There are several other schools, in which education is given gratis, and in some instances clothing besides. The charities unconnected with educational purposes are numerous, and comprise an infirmary, a lunatic hospital, asylum for lunatics, &c. The

manufatures, which are few and mostly inconsiderable, consist chiefly of hats, leather cardigans, coats and cutlery. There is also an extensive iron-foundry and a large ale and porter brewery. Gloves were formerly made to a considerable amount, but the trade has been for some time declining chiefly through the successful rivalry of Worcester. Oiled, galls, bone, oak bark, and wool are conveyed down the Wyre, to Bristol and other places. There are annual races held here in August, and a triennial musical festival in September which continues during three days. Eleanor Gwynn, better known as Nell Gwynn, the favourite mistress of Charles II., and founder of Chelsea hospital, and David Garrick, were natives of Herford. Pop. 12,108.

HERFORD (Lettia) par Eng Herford 8460 aa. Pop. 493

HEREGH a vil. Hungary. Hither Danes oo of and 21 m. E.S.E. Komorn with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1301

HERENCIA a tn. Spain, New Castile prov. of, and 36 m. N.E. by N Ciudad Real near the confluence of the Valdepeño with the Gállego. It has level and paved streets, is tolerably well built, has four squares, a parish church, three chapels, a convent, a Latin and four primary schools, a storehouse, and confectionary manufactures of soap, chocolate, white wax, and coarse cloth, and a trade in its manufactures and in agricultural produce. Pop. 7151

HERENT a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle and the Louvain canal 14 m. E.N.E. Brussels. It has a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 3391

HERENTHALS a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 30 m. E. Antwerp, on the Lierre Nette. It is a very ancient place, and in the 14th and 16th centuries during the latter of which it was surrounded with walls, was considered the capital of the Campine. It has a church and a townhouse neither of them of much architectural merit, two chapels, an hospital and a prison, manufactures of woollen cloth, hats, and cordage, tanneries, breweries, dye-works, several mills, and a weekly market. Pop. 8307

HERFALLINGEN a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 18 m. S.W. Brussels. It has a brewery and four mills. Pop. (agricultural) 1746

HERFORD a tn. Rhineland Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. S.W. Minden cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Aa and Bega with the Weser. It is walled has a R. Catholic and four Protestant churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, industrial and other schools, prison, workhouse, and the remains of a fine old abbey, a court of law and several public offices, manufactures of linen and cotton goods, leather basket-work, and tobacco, several oil mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and yarn. Pop. 8,469.—The climate is hilly and only of moderate fertility. Area 128 geo. sq. m. Pop. 66,103

HERGNIES, a vil. France, dep. Nord 7 m. N. Valenciennes r bank Scheldt, with manufactures of woollen hosiery and brick works. Near it is a seam of coal. Pop. 1633

HERICOURT a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 1 bank Lourenne, 30 m. E. Vesoul. It is irregularly but tolerably well built has a church, the choir of which is used by the R. Catholics, and the nave by the Protestants, an old castle, important manufactures of cotton prints, cotton hosiery, glass, and earthenware, several dye-works, brick-works, tanneries, and breweries, and monthly fairs, chiefly for cotton-twist and tissues. Pop. 3030

HERINGEN a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of, and 51 m. W. Merseburg r bank Havel, with an old castle, a law court, a potash factory and a trade in fax and cattle. Pop. 2108

HERINTHIE, HOSSENROTH, or HOSSENROTH a vil. Hungary. Hither Thiele, on the Maros, in a plain, on the Nagyer about 25 m. from Segesvár, with a Greek church. Pop. 1423

HERIOT, par Scot. Edinburgh; 64 m. by 4 m. P. 852

HERISAU a tn. and par. Switzerland, com. of, and 5 m. N.W. Appenzel, cap. dist. Hinder-Aar-Sitter in the Aargau, beautifully and advantageously situated r bank Glatt, at the confluence of the Brühlbach. It consists of two principal squares and four streets with seven smaller ones opening into them; contains a large and handsome church, with an ascent tower; a new and elegant townhouse, a porch, a school and a school; and has extensive manufactures of wool, plain and embroidered, forming the staple of the

town, and of notions and silks, tanneries, dye-works, bleach-works, paper, wax, and other mills. The environs are laid out in beautiful walks and gardens, and two of the surrounding heights are crowned by the old castles of Rosenberg and Rosenberg. Pop. (1860) 8887

HERJEAN a river Sweden, rising in a mountain-range which separates the Ostermand from Falun flows first S.E. E., expanding into several lakes, then N. and joins the bank Ljungan, a little above Svog, after a course of 40 m.

HERJEADALEN a dist. Sweden, forming the S. part of the Ostermand, and named from the Herje, which writers

HERKIMER, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, 1 bank Mohawk with a courthouse, jail, two churches, and an academy several tanneries and mills. Pop. 2309

HERKINGEN an agricultural vil. Holland prov. S. Holland 15 m. S. Brille, with a church and school. P. 600.

HERLESHAUSEN a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen circle Eschwege, with a church and the handsome palace of Augustus, a residence of the Landgrave a of Hesse-Philippsthal. Pop. 1049

HERM one of the smallest channel islands, 24 m. N.E. Guernsey possessing inexhaustible quarries of excellent granite. Pop. 83

HERMANNSTETZ, HERMAN MISTED, or HERMANSTADT a tn. Bohemia circle of, and 5 m. W. Chlum r bank Chrudimka, at the foot of a mountain-ridge. It is well built has two squares, a large and handsome parish church, three chapels, a synagogue, a castle, with garden and park, a scorehouse, larger hospital, poorhouse, and school, tile-works, stone quarries, and a large woollen mill. P. 2665

HERMANNSTADT (Latin Odenus, Hungarian Nagy-Szeben) a tn. Transylvania, cap. stuhl of same name and of Saxon-land on the Cibin, in an extensive valley bounded S. by the mountain chain of Fogaras, and on other sides by lofty and picturesque hills, 54 m. S.E. Klausenburg 1315 ft. above sea-level. It consists of a high and a low town and of three suburbs. The high town is surrounded by double walls, crinkled with towers and bastions, and enclosed by ditches, all in a very dilapidated state, but in the whole well built, consisting of several handsome squares and regularly paved and tolerably clean streets. A succession of steep stairs lead down to the lower town which presents a very disagreeable contrast, being both ill built, unpaved and filthy in the extreme. The principal buildings are the Protestant cathedral, a handsome Gothic structure, commenced in 1507 by King Ludwig and completed, in 1480 by Matthias Corvin, surrounded by a lofty tower and containing numerous interesting monuments; the R. Catholic high church, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, the new Reformed church, the Protestant gymnasium and connected with it, the Bruckenthal museum, with several good collections, and a library of 15,000 volumes; the townhouse, theatre barracks, house of correction and orphan, and two other hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, hats, bone-combs, of which about 750,000 are annually sold in Turkey and Wallachia, earthenware and tobacco-pipes, cordage, copperware, refined wax, leather, paper and gunpowder. The trade in these articles, as also the transit trade, chiefly to and from Constantinople are of great importance. Hermannstadt, as the capital of the Saxon land, is the place where the meeting of the states, called the National Universität, is held. It is also the seat of a military governor and of several important courts and public offices and has a physical society devoted chiefly to the geology of Transylvania. Pop. (1846) 21,500

—THE MOUNTAIN, a district on the frontiers of Wallachia, is hilly well wooded, and is watered by the Arus and its tributaries. It contains much good arable land, grows a large quantity of wine, but of indifferent quality, pastures great numbers of cattle, and yields honey and wax. The inhabitants, mostly Saxons, in addition to agriculture, carry on a considerable trade, particularly with Wallachia, the principal part to which over the Carpathians, by the Rothbarren, is in this stuhl. Area, 544 geo. sq. m. Pop. 70,008

HERMANOBER.—1 A group of small islands Caribbean Sea, belonging to Ymberu, 12 m. S.E. Blasquillo lat. 11 43° N.; lon. 84 29° W. (a).—2 Two small isles, Philippines, W coast of Luzon lat. 16 50° N.

HERMANSEIKEN HERMANSTADT, or HERMANSTADT, a vil. Bohemia, circle Badenow, in a narrow valley with a

church, manufacture of linen a large paper-mill and yarn bleachfield. Pop. 1904 1,000.

HERMANSTADT *See* **HERMANSTADT**.

HERNEKEIL, a vil. Rhoush Prussia, gov. of, and 12 m. S.E. Dörve, in the Hochwald; with a court of justice, a Catholic parish church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 965.

HERNIEZ, a vil. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 17 m. S.E. Arzac. Pop. 3377.

HERNIOGA (VALE DE), a vil. Canaries, Isl. Gomera, beautifully situated, with a lovely bay with a parish church, a primary school, a suppressed convent, several flour-mills, and a trade in wine, silk and fruit. Pop. 1637.

HERMINE (Str.), a vil. France, dep. Vendée, 14 m. N.W. Fontenay-le-Comte with manufacture of linen, a trade in cattle and two annual fairs. Pop. 1261.

HERMIT ISLAND a remarkable isl. S. Pacific, about 10 m. N.W. Cape Horn, the S. extremity of which forms the bold perpendicular promontory called Cape Spence; lat. (W. cape) 55° 50' S. lon. 67° 65' W. (s.) It is of irregular form, deeply indented by bays and coves, shores bold and steep, surmounted by conical peaks, the highest of which is 1742 ft. about sea-level. It is about 12 m. long E. to W. of plateau *crucis* *avulsi* greenstone, resting on a base of granite, with here and there some quartzites and felspathic rocks. The mountain peaks are of very compact greenstone, and highly magnetic, possessing the property of polarity in an extraordinary degree. The mountain themselves rise at once from the water's edge, clothed for half their elevation with a low deep-green forest, and crowned with rugged precipices and gray masses of rock, while flaming escarpments rush down every gully, the whole scenery according to Captain Ross, closely resembling that of many parts of the west of Scotland. The natives here do not exceed 5 ft. in height; they are in the most abject misery and wretchedness, wandering naked about the snow and living in wigwags, affording inadequate shelter from the inclemency of the weather. They are, however, peaceable and inoffensive, cheerful and good-natured, but indolent, leaving all drudgery to their wives. — *For. Adv. and Sample R. and J. and J.*

HERMITAGE, a vil. Eng. Dorset 751 m. Pop. 139.

HERMONT a vil. Egypt. *See* **HERMONT**.

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HERNE, a small town in par. England, co. Kent. The town 5 m. N.E. Canterbury has a handsome square. Area of par. with Herne Bay 5899 a. Pop. 3084.

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poorly built; has a church, and some trade in corn. Pop. 984.—3. (*Herresdel Druel*) a tn. Betermaiden, prov. of, and 70 m. E by N Radagou. It has clean wide, and well-paved streets; three squares, a parish church, chapel town and session house, a prison, school, storehouse, manufacture of coarse cloth and flises and a trade in grain, cattle, sheep and pigs. Near it are the ruins of a Roman castle. Pop. 2499.—4. (*Herresdel-Scho-Pinscop*) a tn. Old Castle, prov. Heland, on a height, above the Flaccop, here crossed by a handsome bridge of 18 arches 31 m. N.W. Bergens, with a church, townhouse, prison, several four-mills and a trade in corn. Near it is a magnificent ruin, supposed to be of Moorish construction. Pop. 744.—5. (*Herresdel-Valdecoen*) a tn. Old Castle prov. of, and 17 m. E.N.E. Palencia. It is irregularly built, but consists of houses generally of two stories has a parish church townhouse, and primary school; and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 661.

HERRIARD per Eug. Haute; 2069 ac. Pop. 515.

HERREDEEN a tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia. 1. bank Altmühl, 29 m. W. S.W. Nürnberg. It is walled has a law court, a R. Catholic church, the handsome buildings of an old collegiate endowment, a wax refinery gypsum-kilns, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1889.

HERRIKIN, two places, Belgium.—1. A vil. and com. prov. Brabant, 16 m. S.W. Brussels. It has several corn-mills; but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 4348.—2. A vil. and com. prov. Heland; 1 bank Scheldt, 39 m. W. N.W. Maastricht. It has a brewery and two flour-mills and a trade in agricultural produce wool, and cattle. Pop. 3098.

HERRINGFLEET per Eug. Suffolk 1720 ac. P. 179.

HERRINGWELL, per Eug. Suffolk 3640 ac. P. 225.

HERRELEBERG a vil. and prov. Switzerland can Argen on a height above R. shore Lake Zürich, 7 m. S.E.E. Zürich with a number of good houses and villas, a handsome church and two schools. Near it excellent wine is grown. Pop. 1078.

HERRELSHEIM two places, France, dep. Haut-Rhin.—1. A tn. 4 m. S. Colmar on the Leuch. Pop. 2389.—2. A vil. and com. 12 m. N.E. Strasbourg 7 bank Rhine. Pop. 1269.

HERRHUT a tn. Saxony circle of, and 18 m. S.E. Ratisbon. It was founded by a colony of Moravians, driven from their homes in 1721-25 by the persecution of the Jesuits. They found an asylum with a Saxon nobleman, Count Ziesendorf, and, assuming the name of Herreshutten (The Lord's Watchmen) built the town of Herreshut which is now the seat of a bishop, and the central locality of the sect, which has spread itself far and wide and particularly distinguished itself by antiseptic exertions. The town is built with great regularity and distinguished by the order stillness, and cleanliness which prevail in it. It contains two meeting-houses, a large missionary establishment, a Bible society and several schools and has manufactures of linen, cotton, ribbons, sail-cloth, and a great number of minor articles in tin, leather, gold, and silver. Pop. 1200.

HERRSHEIM, a market tn. Hesse Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, near the Rhine, 55 m. S. Mainz, with a R. Catholic church, parsonage townhouse, school and castle. P. 1835.

HERNSTADT or WASCORA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 34 m. N.W. Breslau, at the confluence of the Herla, here crossed by a bridge, with the Barisch, here crossed by three bridges. It has a court of law several public offices, a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church several schools, and an hospital manufacture of linen a beet-root sugar and numerous tobacco factories and mills, a trade in fax and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3381.

HERSBRUCK, a tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, 1 bank Pegnitz, here crossed by four bridges, 17 m. E.N.E. Nürnberg. It is walled, has a court of justice, two churches, an hospital and infirmary manufacture of leather tile-works, a trade in hops, and several mills. Pop. 3810.

HERSEBAUX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders on the Tourney and Courtray Railway 20 m. S. Bruges. It has manufactures of woolen and cotton stuffs, tobacco, potash, and oil; and a trade in grain and fax. Pop. 3179.

HERSEBELL a tn. Hesse-Cassel prov. of, and 10 m. N.W. Kassel, dep. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Haspe with the Fulda, here crossed by two bridges. It is walled, very irregularly built, has two churches, a town-

house, gymnasium, grammar and industrial schools, orphan and infirmary hospitals, extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, employing about 3000 hands; manufactures of mixed cotton goods, soap, red and white leather and numerous dyeworks and worsted mills. Pop. 5715. Area of estate, 164 geo. sq. m. Pop. 36 935.

HERSEBELT a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of and 34 m. E.N.E. Antwerp on the Great Niche, at the confluence of the Hersebrook. It has several brick-works a distillery of gin and three mills. Pop. 4145.

HERSTAL, or HERSTAL, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of and 8 m. N.E. Liège 1. bank Meuse with a church, founded by Charlemagne, but rebuilt in 1777; a courthouse, of ancient date, restored in 1833 and manufactures of all kinds of iron and steel ware, including fire-arms, for the dealers of Liège a gun distillery a work for the extraction of pyrolysates and, a saw-mill, salt-refinery and two breweries. Coal is worked to some extent in the vicinity. Herstal was the residence of Pepin-le-Grand, at the beginning of the 8th century and of several of the French kings of the second race. Pop. 6053.

HERSTELLE a vil. Rhenish Prussia gov. of, and 39 m. S.E. Minden, 1 bank Weser over which there is a ferry. It has a church, and manufactures of soap and tobacco. Pop. 917.

HERVEN a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Münster circle Recklinghausen with a church two mills and a trade in cattle. Pop. 973.

HERTFORD (contracted HERTS) an inland co. England bounded N by Cambridgeshire, E. Essex, S. Middlesex W. Buckingham and Bedford, about 88 m. in length S.W. to N.E. and about 20 m. in breadth area, 403,390 ac., of which about 300,000 are arable, meadow and pasture. The general aspect of the county is pleasing, being diversified by hill and valley. The highest elevations, which do not much exceed 900 ft., occur in the chalk hill ranges, in the N. part of the county. The abundance of growing wood adds much to the beauty of the scenery while the great number of gentlemen's seats, distributed over the country imparts to the whole an air of comfort and wealth that is very striking. The principal rivers are the Lea and Colne both of which have numerous tributaries. The climate is mild and healthy soil various but principally loam and clay and generally fertile; although there are several gravelly tracts in the centre of the county that are poor and unproductive. The largest portion of the county is under tillage. Wheat, barley and oats, form the principal crops. Turnips and artificial grasses are also cultivated to a great extent. The wheat and barley are of a superior description. In the S.W. parts of the county there are many cherry and apple orchards the produce of which is sent to the London market. Large quantities of hay of excellent quality are grown on the meadow lands. There are no breeds of cattle peculiar to the county now is the rearing of live stock an object of much regard, the land being chiefly arable. The sheep, mostly prepared for the butcher are principally of the South Down and Wiltshire kinds. There are few large estates in the county and the farms are, in general rather small. Leases are usually from 7 to 14 years. Rye, cotton, and black lace, were at one time manufactured to a considerable extent, but have now much declined. A considerable quantity of malt is made in various districts and straw-plaiting affords employment to a great many females. Ribbons are made at Tring Watford St. Albans &c. and paper is manufactured, on a large scale, and in the most approved manner near Rickmansworth and Watford. The Great Northern Railway traverses the centre of the county the London North-Western Railway and Grand Junction Canal pass through its W. borders and the Eastern Counties Railway along its E. limits. Hertfordshire contains 8 hundreds and 125 parishes. It returns 5 members to the House of Commons 3 for the county and 2 for the bor. of Hertford. Registered electors in 1861 5414. Pop. 167 298.

HERTFORD a pari bor. and market tn. England, dep. of above co., on the Lea, 19 m. N. London on a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway. It consists of three principal streets, meeting in the centre well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water from the Lea. It has two parish churches, several Dissenting places of worship, a free

grammar-school, for the education of women's sons; a fine coat school a branch of Christ's Hospital; a girl's charity school, an infant school, a green-coat charity school, and several others that afford gratuitous instruction six almshouses, and a number of minor charities. The principal public buildings besides the churches already mentioned are—the shirehall in the market-place, comprising the courts of law and a handsome assembly-room; the borough jail, county house of correction, and infirmary. On the site of an ancient castle, is a large handsome brick edifice, used as a preparatory school to the E. India Company's college at Haileybury about 2 m. from the town. There are three library and reading institutions. With exception of some pretty large breweries, and an extensive distillery there are no manufactures in the town. A very active general business, however is carried on. There is a good trade in coal and timber—a great deal is done in making and there are many corn-mills on the Lea, in the neighbourhood. In 1773 a national ecclesiastical council was held in Hertford and about A.D. 1005, Edward built the castle, and rebuilt the town. This castle was occupied by John of Gaunt, and by the queens of Henry IV. V. and VI. and Queen Elizabeth also resided in it occasionally. John II. king of France, and David king of Scotland were both in captivity here during the reign of Edward III. Pop. 6605.

HERTIN or **HERIA** a vil. Bohemia, circle Küniggrätz, on the Ritzka with a handsome church, a school and a mill Pop. 1568.

HERTINGFORD HT par Eng. Hertford 2586 ac.

Pop. 753

HERTOGENBOSCH (S) **BOSCH** or **DEN BOSCH** [Latin, *Arundinacea* or *Silvaceae* French, *Boule-Duc* German, *Herzogentusch*] a city Holland, cap. prov. N. Brabant 49 m. S.E. Amsterdam lat. [great circle] 51° 41' 18" N. lon. 5° 18' 45" E. (A.) It lies at the confluence of the Aa and the Demme which here form the *Dijnt* or *Jenne*, in a low marshy situation. The surrounding country and the lower parts of the city are flooded in winter and, even late in spring, a stream of water often runs through the principal streets. Still it is a lively pleasant place, and esteemed healthy for which last quality it is indebted to the constant supply of fresh water flowing through it. Hertogenbosch is fortified, has four gates, five large squares—in one of which named the Groote markt [great market] stands the elegant townhall and the watch-house. Other public buildings are—the government-house, the courthouse, prisons, barracks, granary &c. Of the churches, seven in number the Groote, or St. Jankerk [great, or St. John's church] is the finest in the city and one of the finest in Holland. It was built 1389–1512 is well preserved, though it suffered much in the sieges of 1601, 1603, and 1639 and was recovered in 1643. There are several benevolent, literary and scientific institutions and a Latin, and twenty other schools, some of them free. The harbour is merely a reach of the Dunes, lined with quays and warehouses, and is frequented by numerous vessels shipping and trade forming the main branches of occupation. There are also manufactures of cutlery yarn, ribbons yarn, hats brushes, &c. with breweries, tanneries, soap-works, and oil works, and saw mills. Hertogenbosch was founded in 1184, by Godfrey III., on the site of a hunting-seat of the Duke of Brabant. It witnessed Prince Maurice, who besieged it in 1601 and 1603 but was taken by Prince Frederic-Henry, after a memorable siege, in 1629 by the French in 1794, and by the Prussians in 1814. Pop. (1850) 21 782

HERTH a co. England. See HERTFORD.

HERTIGSDORF (Jes.) **MIRRA**, and **KUMER** three contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 50 m. N.W. Legnica. They contain a castle and a R. Catholic church and several mills. Pop. 1590.

HERTIGSWALDAU several places, Prussia, particularly—1 A vil. prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, with a R. Catholic parish church and a mill. Pop. 1268.—2 Two nearly contiguous vils., prov. Silesia, gov. Legnica, circle Jauer with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several mills. Pop. 1080.

HEYAE, a co. Spain, *Extremadura*, prov. of, and 75 m. N. E. Cáceres, indifferently built, with crooked, dark streets, two squares, a handsome church, surrounded by a square stone wall, a large town-house, prisons, hospital, storehouse, infirmary, and a delugated almshouse. It has

manufactures of linen, coarse cloth and wool and a trade in fruits wine, and pork sausages—immense quantities of which are made here. Pop. 3360

HERVE, a to. Belgium, prov. of and 10 m. E. Liège. It is well built, has two handsome churches, a college, several primary schools, and two almshouses; manufactures of shoes, woollen cloth and soap a salt-refinery a brewery brick works, tanneries, and a trade in excellent butter and cheese; which is sent to all parts of the kingdom. Pop. 3895.

HERVELD a vil. Holland prov. Gelderland, 5 m. W. Nijmegen, with two churches and a school. Near it tobacco is cultivated. Pop. 890.

HERWEN or **HERWEN** a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 13 m. S.E. Arnhem with two churches, and a school. Pop. (agricultural) 654.

HERWIJNEN a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland 18 m. W. Tiel with a church and school Pop. (agricultural) 1784.

HERXHEIM a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. and 6 m. S.E. Landau with a church and two mills. In 1793, a battle was fought here between the French and Austrians Pop. 8557 among whom are 140 Jews.

HERZBERG a to. Hanover prov. of, and 38 m. S.E.E. Hildesheim 1 bank Steier with a church and an old castle now converted into a courthouse manufactures of woollen and linen cloth firearms, paper saw and other mills. Pop. 3706.

HERZBERG a to. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of, and 69 m. N.E. Merseburg on the Black Elster with a court of justice, two churches, a courthouse manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 8277

HERZELLE, a vil. and com. Belgium prov. E. Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 18 m. S.E. Ghent, with manufactures of shoes, coats, wicker-work and articles of turnery a tannery two dye-works, and four mills. Pop. 1998

HERZOGOVINA or **HERZEG**, an island prov. Turkey-in-Europe, between lat. 42° 25' and 44° 5' N. lon. 16° 25' and 19° 17' E. bounded N.E. by Bosnia and Croatia, S.W. by Dalmatia, and S.E. by Dalmatia and Montenegro; length N.W. to S.E. 140 m. greatest breadth 50 m.; area, 7000 sq. m. It is generally mountainous being covered by a branch of the Dinaric Alps, and slopes to the Adriatic, to which, through the Neretva and its tributaries it sends its waters. Tobacco of excellent quality is produced hydnal or mead is extensively manufactured and is the favourite beverage of the inhabitants. The exports, which are unimportant, consist of hides, wool fruit wax, cattle and tallow. The province is divided into 13 prefecture or departments, and is governed by a viceroy. The principal towns are—Mostar the capital, Solakta, Trebinje, Dubrovnik, Nikush, Foyat and several others. Herzegovina fell into the hands of the Turks in 1483 Pop. 200 000.

HERZOGVINA a vil. Denmark Holsten. cap. lordship of same name, on the Rhm, 5 m. N.E. E. (Hilke) with a railway it comes to Elmhorn. It contains a parish church—The *Lordenur* forming two parishes, has an area of 8 800 sq. m. Pop. 1800

HERZOGENAUACH a to. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia 11 bank Rhine 11 m. N.W. Nürnberg with a court of justice, church, chapel, cattle, and hospital many features of cloth, tile-works, two mills and four annual fairs. Hops and tobacco are extensively cultivated in the vicinity Pop. 1837

HERZOGENBURG or **HERZOGENBURG** [Latin *Ducum Burgen*] a market in Lower Austria, in a wide but marshy valley 1 bank Traun, here crossed by a bridge, 81 m. W. Vienna. It is walled has an Augustinian monastery a large structure in an unfinished state, with a handsome church adorned with numerous frescoes a library of 15,000 volumes, a picture-gallery, and museum. Pop. 1260.

HERZOGENBURG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Bern in a beautiful and well-cultivated district, 18 m. E. S.E. Solothurn. From the number of Roman coins and other antiquities found in it, it is supposed to stand on ground which once formed a Roman camp. It is well built; has a church, on a gentle eminence; two schools, several charitable endowments, and a large corn magazine belonging to the canton; and a comfortable tenant farm. The churchyard was surrounded by strong and lofty walls, and formed a kind of fortress. Pop. 6008.

HERZOGSWALDAU (OBER, MITTEL, and NIEDER) three nearly contiguous villa Prussia, prov. Hesse, gov. of, and 17 m. N.W. Lügde. They contain a parish church, two castles, tile-works and several mills. Pop. 1753.

HESARAB, or AARAB, a *ca. Central Asia*, Khanat of, and 50 m. E.S.E. Khiva, on a canal of same name, near 1 bank Amoo-Darya. It stands on a height, is surrounded by a good earthen wall, and consists of about 600 houses, inhabited chiefly by Uzbeks and Sarts, who live by trade, and send caravans to Bokhara, Fergha, and Russia.

HESDIN, a fortified town, France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 14 m. S.E. Montreuil in a picturesque and fertile valley near the Canche. It ranks as a *chef-lieu* of the third class, is well built of brick has a church, a handsome townhouse, manufactures of hosiery in thread and cotton earthenware, refined salt, and leather; breweries, brick, and tile-works, and three annual fairs one of which lasts 15 days. P. 3444.

HESKET is *St. Peter-Forster*, par. England Cumberland; 14,961 ac. Pop. 2051.

HESKET *Kawakawa*, a small compact market in England, on Cumberland, pleasantly situated on the Calder 11 m. S.W. Carlisle, with a Methodist chapel a Friends meeting-house, an inconsiderable weekly market, and several well attended cattle fairs.

HESKETH with *Bacombat*, par. England Lancashire 8483 ac. Pop. 693.

HESLINGTON par. Eng York (E. Riding) 6170 ac. Pop. 618 — *Hastington* (St. Paul) par. Eng York (E. Riding), 1187 ac. Pop. 25.

HESSE (German, *Hessen*) three independent sovereignties, W. Germany situated contiguously and in some measure intermingled with each other between lat. 49° 24' and 51° 38' N. and lon. 7° 53' and 10° 11' E. —

I. **HESSE-CASSSEL** (Electorate of) or **ELECTORAL HESSE** (German, *Kurfürstentum, or Hesse-Cassel*) a principality consisting of five distinct portions, of which four forming the county of Schaumburg, the lordship of Schmalkalden with Hainfeld, the old district of Kasselburg and the half-voivod of Hildesheim, are completely isolated. The far larger portion, forming the principality proper though of a very irregular and straggling shape, lies contiguous, and is bounded N. by Rhineland Prussia and Hanover E. by Prussia Saxony Hesse-Warmer and Bavaria S. by Bavaria, Hesse-Darmstadt and Frankfurt and W. by Nassau Hesse-Darmstadt and Waldeck areas, including the detached portions 2677 geo. sq. m. The greater part of this principality belongs to the central German plateau and has a very rugged surface, partly covered by branches of the Harz. These however nowhere attain a great elevation the culminating point not exceeding 3600 ft. The far greater part of the drainage is carried into the Weser, either directly or by its tributaries, Fulda, Unster, Werra, Gellert &c. but a small portion chiefly in the S. is carried to the Rhine by the Lahn, Ohm and Main.

The climate is severe, particularly in the higher districts where corn ceases to ripen. The best climate is on the Main where some wine of indifferent quality is grown. From the rugged nature of the soil the extent of arable land is limited, and cultivation is chiefly confined to the narrow valleys and lower hill slopes amounting however to about two-fifths of the whole surface. The system of agriculture is very imperfect and the soil poor with exception of a rich tract in the province of Hanau but still the amount of grain raised is fully equal to the home consumption. The principal crops are rye, barley and oats. Potatoes also are extensively grown, and form the chief dependence of the lower classes. Fruit is tolerably abundant and a great part of the loftier districts is covered with extensive forests which employ a considerable number of the inhabitants, and furnish one of the most valuable sources of revenue. The minerals include gold, silver in connection with copper, lead, iron, cobalt, salt, alum, porcelain earth, common coal, and lignite. Of the metals the only one from which profitable returns are obtained is iron and the coal though said to be abundant, is very partially worked. The manufactures consist chiefly of woolen, cotton, and linen. The last was long famous, and in many districts formed the principal occupation; but English competition has almost driven it from the foreign market. The central position which the principality occupies between N. and S. Germany secures to it a considerable transit trade;

The navigable rivers afford extensive facilities to this trade, and to these have recently been added the benefits of railway communication. Lines which cross at Cassel and lead N. to Hanover W. to Cologne, E. to Frankfurt, and E. to Leipzig, being either completed or in course of construction. The principal towns are Cassel the capital; Hanau, and Fulda. Hesse-Cassel ranks as the eighth state of the Germanic confederation, and has three votes in the *plenum*. Its constitution is a monarchy subject to certain modifications but the extent of these is either not properly understood or not fully ascertained, and hence quarrels between the Elector and his subjects have recently endangered the peace of Europe. Administratively the principality is divided into the four provinces of Niederhessen, Oberhessen, Fulda, and Hanau, subdivided into bailiwicks. About four-fifths of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 746,703.

II. **HESSE-DARMSTADT** (GRAND DUCHY OF) (German *Hessen- oder Hesse-Darmstadt*) an independent state, consisting of five distinct portions. Three of these, forming the districts of Viel Wimpfen, and Kinnthal, all of limited extent, are wholly isolated and enclosed by other states. The other two portions, forming about nine-tenths of the whole, are separated from each other by a belt of land stretching E. to W. and including part of Hesse-Cassel and the whole territory of Frankfurt. The more S. of these portions forms the two provinces of Rheinhessen and Starkenburg and is bounded N. by Hesse-Cassel Frankfurt, and Nassau W. and S.W. Rhineland Prussia, and Rheinhessen S. Baden and E. Lower Bavaria. The portions forming the single province of Oberhessen, is bounded W. by Rhineland Prussia and Nassau, and enclosed on its other three sides by Hesse-Cassel area of whole grand duchy 2448 geo. sq. m. Oberhessen is generally mountainous, being covered in the W. by the Taunus, which in Hainburg rises to 1755 ft. in the N. by the Rodaargebirg which in Hainfeld attains 2730 ft. and in the E. by the Vogelsberg whose culminating point here is 3104 ft. The provinces Starkenburg and Rheinhessen are also mountainous towards their frontiers more especially in the S.E. occupied by a portion of the Odenwald, and in the S.W. by the Donnersberg, a few eminences of the Vogelsberg, but these mountains, rapidly subsiding in the interior form extensive plains belonging to the valleys of the Main and the Rhine. To the latter river the whole surface of the Grand duchy belongs, with exception of a small portion in the N. drained by the Lahn and Fulda, affluents of the Weser. The climate is greatly diversified being cold and bleak in the mountainous districts, and mild and pleasant in the valleys of the Rhine and the Main. Here, however, the only unhealthy districts are found among the extensive marshes which the Rhine has formed. The soil particularly in provinces Starkenburg and Rheinhessen is remarkably fertile, and corn of all kinds is raised in quantities sufficient to leave a large surplus for export. Hemp, flax, potatoes, and rapeseed, are also extensively grown and in particular districts tobacco and hops. The vine forms a most important object of culture, and fruit is very abundant. The right bank of the Rhine is densely but the left bank poorly wooded, and though the extent of ground occupied by forests is nearly equal to that occupied by arable land, yet the timber is reported scarce, cattle, sheep, and swine, are very numerous but a surplus of bread is not sufficiently attended to. The minerals include iron, coal, lignite and salt and there are good quarries of sandstone, limestone, whetstones, basalt, and roofing slate. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle forming the principal employments leave little room for extensive manufactures.

In some districts, however they have made considerable progress. The most important is linen. The transit trade is very considerable and has lately received the benefit of a railway which ensuring the grand duchy on the frontier of Baden, traverses it centrally from S. to N. passing through Frankfurt. The principal towns are Darmstadt the capital, Mainz, Gießen, Bingen, and Worms. Hesse-Darmstadt ranks as the ninth state of the Germanic confederation and has one full vote in the minor diet, and 3 votes in the *plenum*. Its constitution is a hereditary monarchy which was almost unlimited till 1830, when it was modified by the introduction of two chambers—an upper, composed chiefly of nobility and citizens, appointed for life by the grand duke, and a lower composed chiefly of deputies from the principal towns. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 834,711.

HIL. HANNA-HOMBERG (German, *Hanna-Homburg*) a head-
quarters, W. Germany forming a member of the Germanic
Confederation and consisting of two separate territories placed
at a considerable distance from each other.—Homburg proper,
about 10 m. N. W. Frankfurt, and bounded N., W., and S. by
Naumb., and N.E. and E. by Hesse-Darmstadt, and Meissen-
berg, about 30 m. S.W. Mainz, bounded, N. by Rhinisch-Prussia,
from which it is separated by the Nahe N. W. by Rhenishfeld,
an isolated territory of Oldenburg S.W. and S., Rhinisch
Prussia and S.E. and E., Rhinisch-Bavaria; area, 80 sq. m.,
of which, 24.63 sq. m. is belong to Homburg and 55.36
sq. m. to Meissenberg. Both territories are mountainous
—Homburg lying on the E. slope of the Taunus and Meissen-
berg, being partly covered by hills of considerable height;
but both are well cultivated. Meissenberg, in particular
has a mild climate in the S.E. where the vine is extensively
cultivated. The agricultural produce exceeds the home con-
sumption, the forests abound with excellent timber and the
minerals include both iron and coal. Hesse-Homburg, as a
member of the Germanic Confederation, shares the 16th vote
in the main diet with Hildesheim, Waldeck-Rhoda (both
branches) Lippe-Detmold and Lippe, and furnishes a
contingent of 200 men. Its constitution is monarchical, with
few constitutional checks. A considerable portion of its
revenue is derived from the gaming-table. Pop. 24,303.

HESSE (Ussen) (German, *Oberhessen*) a prov. grand
duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt (which see)

HESSE (Ussen and Lower) (German, *Oberhessen und
Unterhessen*) two provs. electorate of Hesse-Cassel (which
see).

HESSE (Rhenish) (German, *Rhein Hessen*) a prov.
Hesse-Darmstadt (which see)

HESSELJØE, an isl. Denmark, in the Kattegat, about
16 m. N. Zealand, of a triangular shape, and rather more
than 1 m. long, and lying in the line of vessels traversing
the Kattegat, in the direction both of the Sound and the
Great Belt. On it is a light 55 ft. above sea-level

HESSEN a market N. Brunswick, on the Fallstein 20 m.
S.S.W. Braunschweig with a castle, two churches, two schools,
and a post-office. Pop. 1893

HESSETT par. Eng. Suffolk 1868 ac. Pop. 451.

HESSELGUM, a vil. Württemberg, circle Neckar near
Badmünster, on the Neckar with a parish church and vine
and cherry culture. Pop. 354

HESSEL, a vil. and par. England co. of the tn. of Hall
locally in York (E. Riding) The village, on a gentle ac-
civity 1/2 bank Hamber 4 1/2 m. W. by B. Hall, a station on
the York and North Midland Railway has two principal well
kept streets, a fine Gothic church, two Dissenting places of
worship, endowed school for 30 boys, a servants school for
30 girls, and other charities and a large manufactory of
farm whips, but the inhabitants are principally agriculturists.
Area of par. 2910 ac. Pop. 1576

HESTON par. Eng. Middlesex. 5'20 ac. Pop. 4961

HETSWALL, par. Eng. Chester 5890 ac. Pop. 652.

HETZAY Hozor or Hozoguerza, a vil. Hungary
Tulnau District, co. Borsnya, 1 m. from Fuaikirchen, in a
mountainous district with a parish church, a courthouse, and
school glass works, and several mills. Near it are stone and
marble quarries, and much wine is grown. Pop. 2021

HETTERB., a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m.
W.S.W. Arnhem with two churches, a school, and the ruins
of a castle. Pop. 674

HETHAURA, a tn. Hindostan, Nepal, on a plain
lat. 27° 26' N. lon. 84° 54' E.; with a brick building sur-
rounding a square court, for the accommodation of merchants,
and a few shops, but miserably poor

HETTEL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1438 ac. Pop. 310

HETTERSWIT par. Eng. Norfolk 2074 ac. P. 1209.

HETTON-ON-HEATON, a vil. Cheshire, England, co. and
6 m. N.E. Durham, in the vale of Hexham. It has a hand-
some Episcopal chapel, and places of worship for Dissenters
a national school, a commodious hotel, and a subscription
assembly. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in the neighbouring
coal-mines. Area of chapelry 1660 ac. Pop. 5664.

HETTERFADT a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of
and 51 m. N. W. Marienburg, on the Wipper; with a parish
church, a copper, brass, and silver-works, tin-works, distilla-
ries, breweries, vinegar-works, and a trade in flax. Pop. 8890.

HEUBACH, a tn. Württemberg, circle Jost, 24 m. S.
Stuttgart; with manufactory of linen, a cotton-mill, and a
trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1189.

HEUBACH, two places, Bavaria.—1, (Gron) a vil.,
circle Lower Franconia, 4 m. S.E. Kilmberg, 1 m. N. Main;
with a church, a chapel, two mills, and a trade in wine and
fruit. Near it, on a height, is the Protestant Seminary of
Eugeneburg. Pop. 1865.—2, (Klein) a market tn., circle
Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Main, at
the confluence of the Grundwiesbach, born crossed by a
stone bridge. It has a castle, with chapel, and fine gardens;
a Protestant, and a E. Catholic church and a synagogue, and
sandstone quarries. Pop. tn., 1871 dist. 4195

HEUCHELEHEIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen,
circle Glanzen; with a Protestant church, a townhouse, and
two mills. Pop. 1143

HEUKELUM a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the
Linge, 18 m. W. N. W. Dordrecht with a castle, townhall,
church, and school Agriculture and horse breeding are
carried on. Pop. 555.

HEULE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders,
on the Hesbe, 24 m. E. Bruges with a manufactory of hosiery
and cotton cloth, several breweries, four mills, and a trade in
corn, flax, and cattle. Pop. 2823.

HEUMEN a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S.
Nijmegen, near the Maas; with two churches, one of them
old and neat a school and the ruins of an old castle. P. 601

HEURE-LE-REPAIR a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. et,
and 7 m. N. Liège, on the Great Ave. The chief employ-
ment is agriculture, but a great number of the families are
employed in making straw hats. Pop. 1100.

HEUSDEN (Latin, *Housden*) a village in Holland, prov.
N. Brabant, 6 m. W. N. W. Hertogenbosch with a townhouse,
watchhouse, barracks, several churches, a synagogue,
several hospitals, and schools. It has a good harbour two
breweries, and some distilleries, but depends chiefly on the
garriens. Pop. 2056.

HEUSDEN two places, Belgium.—1 A vil. and com.,
prov. E. Flanders, 4 m. E.E.E. Ghent, r. bank Scheldt. It
has considerable manufactory of linen, a brewery and three
mills. Pop. 2135.—2 A vil. and com., prov. Limburg, on
the Maas, 6 m. S. W. Hasselt with a fine castle, an
oil, and two flour mills. Pop. (agricultural) 1836.

HEUSTREU a vil. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia,
1 m. bank Saale 45 m. N. N. E. Würzburg with a church,
a chapel a salt spring two oil and three flour mills. Pop. 960.

HEVE (La) (anc. *Calatorum Provenatorum*) a cape,
France, forming the N. extremity of the estuary of the Seine,
dep. Seine-Inférieure, about 8 m. N. W. Havre. lat. 49° 50' 43"
N. lon. 0° 4' 15" E. (s.) It is composed of limestone rocks
abounding with fossils, and on its summit are two fixed lights,
respectively 307 and 366 ft. above sea-level and visible at a
distance of 15 m.

HEVER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the
railway from Malines to Louvain, and on the Dyle, 18 m.
N. E. Brussels. It has a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1920.

HEVEN par. Eng. Kent 2606 ts. Pop. 603.

HEVERLE a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant
r. bank Dyle, 12 m. E. Brussels with several distilleries,
and a corn-mill. Pop. (agricultural) 1814.

HEVEIGHAM par. Eng. Westmorland 19,749 ac.
Pop. 4432

HEVES, a market in Hungary Thaur Thaur, co. of
same name, 65 m. E.E.E. Pesth. It was once fortified, has
a parish church a castle, with fine gardens and riding-school,
and a trade in corn, cattle, tobacco, and wine. Pop. 5669.

The country in the N., is mountainous and well wooded, but
elsewhere slopes down into an extensive plain, much of which
is covered with meadows. It belongs entirely to the basin
of the Thaur, which traverses it in a S.E. W. direction. The
soil is fertile, producing large crops of wheat, the best in
Hungary, the kingdom, a little wine, fruit of all kinds, and
particularly melons of excellent quality. On the pasture,
which are both rich and extensive, great numbers of cattle
are fed. Fish, especially sturgeon, are taken in great num-
bers in the Thaur. The principal minerals are lime, marble,
and slate. The inhabitants are chiefly Hungarians, with a
small mixture of Germans and Slovaks. For administrative
purposes, the county is divided into four districts—Gyngyly,

Town, Thales and Metra. Edeas inconveniently situated on the N.E. extremity of the county is the capital. Area, 1922 sq. m. Pop. 295,570.

HEVINGHAM par Eng Norfolk 1855 ac. P 642
HEWELSHIELD par Eng Gloucester 1188 ac. P 497
HEWISH or **HUNN**, par Eng Wilt 754 ac. P 198
HEWORTH (Hunxar) a chapelry England co Durham par Jarrow 2½ m. S.E. E. Gatehead a station on the Harrington Junction Railway with an Episcopal and various Dissenting chapels, extensive chemical works and manufactures of bottles, earthenware and brown paper and shipbuilding. Pop. 6888.

HEXHAM a market town and par England co Northumberland. The town is situated on r bank Tyne, about 1 m below the junction of the N and S branches of that river which, about ½ m from Hexham is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 20 m. W Newcastle on the railway thence to Carlisle. It has some tolerably wide streets the greater number however are very narrow only partially paved, but well lighted with gas. The market-place is a spacious, well paved square, and contains the market-house an ancient stone building with a dail in front, formerly used as the court-house of the bishops and priors of Hexham. The abbey or priory church of Hexham is a cruciform structure of mixed Norman and Gothic architecture, with the remains of the monastic buildings at its W end and there are also several Dissenting places of worship, a free grammar-school and several day schools a mechanics institute, a dispensary and a number of small churches. Woollen yarn spinning, hat making, tanning, leather-dressing and glove-making are carried on here to a considerable extent. Market day, Tuesday and frequent and extensive cattle-markets. Hexham is supposed to have been Aelodunum. In the 7th century a monastery was founded here by St. Wilfrid and a bishop is seen afterwards established. The diocese was subsequently united to Lindisfarne. The town and part of the church were burnt by the Scotch in the time of Edward I. On March 8 1761 a formidable riot arose from an attempt to ballot for a succession of men for the militia, after the term of three years prescribed by law had been served when 45 persons were killed and 300 severely wounded by the fire of a military P. in 4501 Area of par 3797 ac. 1 6537

HEXTON par Eng Hertford 1453 ac. Pop. 278.
HEYBRIDGE, par Eng Essex 2136 ac. Pop. 1330
HEYDON par Eng Norfolk 1493 ac. Pop. 800
HEYFORD four pars. Eng.—1. (Lower) Oxford 1650 ac. Pop. 605—2. (Upper) Northampton 1690 ac. Pop. 624—3. (Upper) Oxford 1300 ac. Pop. 399—4. (Upper) Northampton 726 ac. 1 104

HEYOP par Wales Radnor 1180 ac. 1 160
HEYSHAM par Eng Lancashire 1704 ac. Pop. 688
HEYSHOTT par Eng Sussex 2171 ac. Pop. 432
HEYST two places, Belgium.—1. (op-den-Berg) a vil and com prov of, and 18 m S.E. Antwerp on the great Meuse, which is here navigable. It has two churches two primary schools, extensive manufactures of linen and a trade chiefly in corn and hops. Pop. 6021—2. A vil and com W Flanders, 9 m N Bruges near it is sea. The chief employments are agriculture rearing cattle and fishing. Pop. 865

HEYLSBURY a small town and par England, co Wilt. The town 15 m. N.W. Salisbury in a pleasant valley 1 bank Willy and border of Salisbury plain consists principally of one long and irregular street has an almshouse or hospital of very recent date, and a cruciform church. The manufacture of broad cloth was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has very much declined of late. Area of par 3830 ac. Pop. 1910

HEYTHORP par Eng Oxford 1684 ac. Pop. 190
HEYWOOD a vil and chapelry England co. Lancashire. The village, 8 m. S.E.E. Burnley station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway is lighted with gas, and supplied with water; has a commodious chapel places of worship for Dissenters, good national schools, 36 cotton mills, all with one exception, for loss y fusian goods, and two paper-mills. Pop. 6539

HI Ho a river Corea which rises in the mountains extending N. to S. in the interior of the peninsula flows W and falls into the Yellow Sea, in lat. 38° 45' N after a course of about 75 m.

HIA—1. A tn. China, prov Shansee, 57 m. S by W Ping Yang.—2. (Kang) a tn. China, prov Kiangsu, 1 bank Kan-king 78 m. S.W. Nan-Chang.—3. (Low) a tn. China, prov Quansoo on an affluent of the Hong-kiang 50 m. N.W. Taping.
HIANG-HO—1. A tn. China prov Chible 80 m. E.S.E. Pekin, 1 bank Pel ho.—2. (Yow) A city China, prov Quansoo, on an affluent of the Yow-ku-kiang 30 m. S.E. Tsin-Ngan.
HIAO-Y a tn. China, prov Shansee, r bank Fuen-ho 8 m. S.E. Fuen-choo. Near it are some remarkable mineral springs.
HIBALDSTOW par Eng Lincoln 4990 ac. Pop. 801
HIBIAPPABA (sometimes called *Biappa*) an extensive cordillera Brazil stretching E to W in Prov Ceara forming part of the E. boundary of Piauh, and divided into the serras of Biappa, Boa-Vista, Boritama, Cocoa, &c. It contains mines of iron and copper but little or no gold.
HICKLTON par Eng York (W. Riding) 1047 ac. Pop. 148
HICKLING two pars Eng.—1. (W. Riding) 4334 ac. Pop. 812—2. North 2080 ac. Pop. 618
HIDAS, a vil Hungary Thither Danube, co Rarany, on the Sarvarner here crossed by a bridge, about 10 m. from Szecard. It has two churches a trade in corn wine and tobacco. 1 op. 1801
HIDDA a vil Afghanistan, 5 m. S Jelaalabad lat 34° 19' N lon. 70° 39' E. It is remarkable for several minas and caves & relics of an unknown and extinct race. 71 one which have been opened were found to contain ash, bones, gems, coins, ornaments &c. and are supposed to have been either depositories of Buddhist relics, or places of sepulture for ancient persons.
HINDENSEE or *Hindens* an al. Prussia in the Baltic, off Pomerania, 12 m. N Stralsund and W of al. Rugen from which it is separated by the Strait of Frogg 10 m. long by about 2 m. broad W shore bordered by steep cliffs and sandy downs of considerable height and generally light—part of it is arable and still more in pasture. The inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing. Amber is found on the coast. Pop. 690
HIDEGKUT numerous places Hungary particularly—1. A vil. Thither Danube, co of and 6 m. from Pesth with a Catholic church. 1 op. 1020—2. A vil Thither Danube co of and 20 m. from Tolna with a Protestant church. 1 op. 700—3. (or *Kalissbrunn*) a vil Thither Danube, at the foot of a lofty hill above the Lapins, 4 m. from Fintzenfeld with a parish church. Pop. (chiefly Germans) 1470
HIDELLEFE, a maritime tn. Hindostan prov Bengal r bank estuary of Hooghly 80 m. S.W. Calcutta Salt is extensively manufactured here.
HIDVEG numerous places, Hungary particularly—1. A vil Thither Thera, co Zemplen, about 8 m. from Miskolcz. It formerly stood on the r bank of the Hernad but, in consequence of a change in the bed of that river now with exception of the church which is Protestant, stands wholly on the l bank. Pop. 1822—2. A vil Thither Danube, co Honth in a marshy district, bank Ipolt here crossed by a bridge, about 5 m. from Ipolt back with a Catholic church. Pop. 940—3. A market, co Eszeng, on the Raab, 11 m. S.E. Stenmanger with a parish church. Pop. 970.
HIELMAR (Lank) Sweden See *HELMAR*.
HIEY LAN a tn. China, prov Shenai, 1 bank Hoi Ho, 15 m. W N.W. N. N. N.
HIERAPOLIS (Turkish *Pharab-Kala*) cotton castle] an ancient city Asiae o Turkey pash Anadolia near r bank Lycus, 121 m. E by S Smyrna in a vil. gaily built cliff position, on a broad terrace extending S.E. to N.W. bounded on the N.E. by a range of lofty mountains, and surrounded on nearly all other sides by a vast extent of productive plains and rich pasture. The ruins of the city clearly attest its former importance. The main street can still be traced in its whole extent, and is bordered by the remains of three Christian churches, one of which is upwards of 300 ft. long. But the principal ruins are a theatre, and gymnasium, both in excellent preservation the former 346 ft. in diameter the latter nearly filling a space of 400 ft. square. In all directions, rows of column walls, and side-pieces of doorways meet the eye and, beyond the city walls to the E and S. are

HI Ho a river Corea which rises in the mountains extending N. to S. in the interior of the peninsula flows W and falls into the Yellow Sea, in lat. 38° 45' N after a course of about 75 m.
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prison, cemetery convent, and an modest and magnificent ducal palace. It has manufactures of linen and soap and a trade in silk, hemp, soap, and agricultural produce. P 2652.

HILLA, a vil. Indian Archipelago, Isl. Ambon peninsula of Kiboe with a governor's house a Christian church and a Mahometan temple. Here the Dutch first landed on the island.

HILHAIRE (Str.) several places France.—1. A vil dep Nord 8 m. E. Cambrai P 2007.—3. (Hilair-du-Herrou) a tn. dep. Manche 40 m. S. St. Ló the seat of a communal college. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth leather and refined wax an important trade, concentrating that of the surrounding districts for a considerable distance important cattle markets, and five annual fairs. P 3068.

HILHARY (Str.)—1. A par Eng Cornwall 8657 sq. P 3021.—3. A par Wales Glamorgan 1200 sq. 1 sq. 107.

HILBOROUGH par Eng Norfolk 8101 sq. P 306.

HILCHENBACH a tn. Rhénan Prussia, gov. of and 80 m. S. Arnberg, with a court of justice, a Protestant church and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1379.

HILDBURGHHAUSEN a walled in Germany princely Saxe-Meiningen, cap. bail of same name r. bank Werra, 17 m. S. E. Meiningen. It is on the whole a poorly built and hillside place with a palace, in which, till 1836, when the line of Gotha became extinct, the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen used to reside. Several courts and public offices, a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, an old townhouse gymnasium, normal secondary, industrial Jewish and other schools a deaf and dumb institution hospital poorhouse, and lunatic asylum manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, and dolls several breweries and distilleries, two weekly markets and six annual fairs. Pop. 4181. Area of bail 88 geo. sq. m. Pop. 18,335 chiefly Protestant.

HILDER, a vil Rhénan Luss. a. gov. of and 9 m. S. E. E. Düsseldorf, on the Itzbach with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth casimere, &c. Pop. 329.

HILDEB, a market in Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia on the Ulster 57 m. N. E. Würzburg with a parish church, manufactures of linen saw oil and other mills and a trade in linen yarn and cattle. 1 pop. 1068.

HILDEBACH, a vil. par Eng Cambridgeshire 1499 sq. P 348.

HILDESHEIM, a city of the seven landrotes or provs. into which the kingdom of Hanover is divided. It consists of the three principalities of Hildesheim, Göttingen Grubenhagen and the county of Holmstein area, 1268 geo. sq. m. The county of Hildesheim is of limited extent; pop. 9645. For the principalities of Göttingen and Grubenhagen, see the articles under their names. The principality of Hildesheim, is separated from the other two, on the S. by an interposed belt of the duchy of Brunswick and is bounded E. by Brunswick and Lüneburg Saxony N. by Lüneburg Lüneburg and W. by Lüneburg Hanover. It is partly covered by ramifications of the Harz which, however nowhere attains a height much exceeding 1100 ft. Its principal stream is the Innerste, an affluent of the Lüne. Its soil is far above the average fertility of the kingdom about two-thirds of the whole consisting of a productive loam. Pop. landrotes 888 130 principally 123 913.

HILDESHEIM, a tn. Hanover cap. above prov. on a slope above r. bank Innerste, 19 m. S. S. E. Hanover with which it is connected by railway. It was once fortified and is still entered by seven gates but the fortifications have been thrown down planted and converted into promenades. It is very irregularly built, contains a Gothic cathedral, of the 11th century with bronze gates, 16 ft. high covered with bas-reliefs, and with numerous monuments, particularly a pillar of coloured alabaster called Armbrustsäule, now surmounted by a cross, but supposed to have originally supported an idol of the pagan Saxons three other R. Catholic churches, of which that of St. Godehard is a fine Romanesque structure. Four Protestant churches of which those of St. Andrew and St. Lambert are the most remarkable an old Benedictine monastery now converted into a lunatic asylum several other monasteries, the buildings of which are occupied by a gymnasium, seminary arsenal, and barracks the townhouse and temple-house fine specimens of old architecture numerous hospitals, and beautiful endowments. The manufac-

tures consist chiefly of lequerware, wax tapers, soap, starch, vinegar leather and tobacco; and there is a considerable trade in linen and yarn. Hildesheim is the see of a R. Catholic bishop founded by Charlemagne in 798 and the seat



PART OF THE WEST PALACE HILLERSDORF
From Aug. 5. data on von Dörmann 1.

of a superior court of law and several important public offices. It is a place of considerable antiquity and formed an important member of the House Leucon. It has repeatedly suffered much by war. 1 pop. 14,374.

HILFRAITH a vil Rhénan Prussia gov. of 90 m. N. E. Aix-la-Chapelle with manufactures of articles in wood and wicker-work in which the trade is considerable. Pop. 800.

HILGAY par Eng Norfolk 800 sq. Pop. 1710.

HILGERSDORF a vil Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, on the Hochwald near the frontiers of Saxony. It has a school manufactures of linen, hosiery and tobacco-pipes two yarn bleach fields, and five mills. Pop. 1935.

HILLS, par Eng Gloucestershire 2470 ac. Pop. 216.

HILL DEVERELL par Eng. Wilts 1420 ac. P 122.

HILL RIVER British N. America. See HILL RIVER.

HILLA a tn. Ausha Turkey pass of and 60 m. S. by W. Bagdad on both sides of the Euphrates, among the ruins of ancient Babylon. It has good bazaars well supplied with meat, fish, rice, and even luxuries is regularly go armed, in general quiet, peaceable, and particularly well-disposed towards strangers and Franks. The Euphrates is here crossed by a floating bridge 450 ft. long. Pop. 10,000.

HILLAYIA, a small town in Russia, r. bank Indus, 40 m. S. Hyderabad lat. 24° 59' N. lon. 66° 5' E. near the E. extremity of a considerable expanse of brackish water abounding in fish, and surrounded by low sandstone hills.

HILLE, a vil Rhénan Prussia, gov. of and 8 m. E. N. E. Minden, with a parish church, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2485.

HILL EGERBERG a vil Holland prov. S. Holland three m. N. Rotterdam, with a council house elegant church, and school. Pop. (agricultural) 1480.

HILLEGOM a vil. Holland prov. S. Holland, 10 m. N. Leyden, near Lake Haarlem, with two churches, two poorhouses, and a school. Turf-cutting is the chief employment. Pop. 1653.

HILLERÖD a tn. Denmark. See FRANKRICHSEN.

HILLERSDORF (HILDER AND OBER) a vil Austrian Silesia, circle Troppen, on the Oppa, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church a saw and two other mills. Pop. 1660.

HILLESSEN par Eng Rocks 2150 ac Pop. 244
HILFAKRA par Eng Somerset 920 ac P 618
HILLINGTON par Eng Middlesex 4720 ac P 3583
HILLINGTON two par Eng Norfolk—1 2529 ac
Pop. 446—2 518 ac Pop 87

HILLMARTON par Eng Wilts 4182 ac Pop. 828
HILLMORTON par Eng Warwick 8150 ac P 1048
HILLSBOROUGH—1 A cape, America, N E coast, terminating in a black point lat. 30° 58' 40" S lon. 149° 0' 10" W.—2 A bay British N America, S coast James Edward's Island, between Fowall and Orwell bays.—3 A maritime town India, on Isl. Ceylon, one of the Great Nicols.

HILLSBOROUGH a town and par Ireland, on Down The town, on a hill slope, 12 m. S.W. Belfast, is well laid out and well built has a handsome church a E. Catholic chapel, Presbyterian, and small Moravian and Quaker meeting-houses a handsome market-house, a dispensary hospital, and a fever hospital manufactures of linen and cotton, and a large distillery and brewery. Near the town is the residence and splendid domains of the Marquis of Downshire. 1 op 1838. Area of par., 8485 ac. Pop. 5677

HILLSBOROUGH several places, L. States.—1 A vil and township, New Hampshire, 24 m. S.W. by W Concord, with a number of mills and factories. P 1807.—2 A township, Ohio, 75 m. S.W. Columbus, with an elegant court-house, two churches, and two academies. P 1200.—3 A vil. Illinois, 64 m. S. Springfield, with a courthouse, jail and two taverns. P 400

HILLONG a village, Philippines W side Isl. Leyte, with Point Hilong N W lat 10° 24' N lon 124° 35' E.

HILPERTON par Eng Wilt 10 R ac Pop. 966
HILFOLTSFEL a village, Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 19 m. S.E. Nürnberg with a E. Catholic church two chapels, a castle townhouse, a trade in corn, and several mills. P 1495

HILSBACH a village Baden circle Muller Rhine on a stream of same name, 16 m. S.S.E. Heidelberg with a Protestant church and two annual fairs. Pop 1344

HILSTON par Eng York E. R. d. 10 548 ac P 70
HILTON par Eng Bedford—1 Hertford 24 4 ac
Pop. 781—2 Huntington 1780 ac Pop 384—3 York N. H. d. 1240 ac Pop 110

HILVAREBEEK a vil Holland, prov V. Brabant, 17 m. S.E. Brda, with a large, colorfully regular market-place, in which stand the two churches. There are, likewise, a coach-house, weigh-house, castle, posthouse, and school Pop. (agricultural) 2494.

HILVERSUM a market town, Holland prov N. Holland, 15 m. E. S.E. Amsterdam, with a good looking courthouse, three churches, a synagogue, and several schools manufactures of cotton yarn, and various kinds of cotton cloths, tapestry floor and horse cloths &c. in which most of the inhabitants are engaged. Pop. 5160

HILZINGEN a vil Baden, Lake ehrs 8 m. N. F. Schaffhausen, with a church a castle, two mills and a market for corn and fruit. Pop. 1009.

HIMALAYA a chain of as many mountains the most elevated on the earth which encloses the Indian peninsula on the N and separates it effectually from N. Asia. These mountains are regarded, by some as parts of a great mountain chain which runs across the entire continent of Asia, from the Taurus to the E.E. coast of China, but this attempt to view him the geological unity of successive mountain ranges throughout thousands of miles, rests wholly on hypothesis only a few small portions of the great range in question having been geologically examined and much of it (the Chinese portion) being almost wholly unknown. The mountain range known as the Hindoo Koosh, W. of the Himalaya, might indeed be fairly considered as a continuation of the same chain. But, even here, broad distinctions present themselves as soon as we compare the neighbouring ranges, with respect to their physical character and extent. Then, for instance, the Hin loo Koosh forms the N. of the Himalaya, the E. edge of a great tableland. It seems inadvisable, therefore, to class, in this instance, within the limits prescribed by ordinary language, and to consider as the Himalaya only that chain of mountain peaks which forms the N. boundary of Hindoostan, between the Indus on the W. and the Brahmaputra on the E. Both these great rivers have their sources on the snowy of Kailash, a group of mountains rising above the high plains of Tibet,

In the rear of the Himalaya; but they flow in opposite directions, taking courses, however nearly parallel to, and equidistant from, the snowy chain on the S. The Indus runs at first to the N.W. about 100 m. distant from the Himalaya which it cuts through in lat. 34° 30' N lon. 75° 40' E. and thence descends S. to the Indian Ocean. The Brahmaputra, on the other hand flows from the Kailash to the S.E. and E. till, turning suddenly S. it rushes through the mountain chain, in lat. 27° 45' N lon. 95° E. and thence, by a descent but rapid course, reaches the Bay of Bengal. Thus the same rivers which mark out the limits of the Himalaya, properly so called, serve also to complete the boundaries of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Thus defined as to limits, the Himalaya has a length of 2008 m. with an average breadth of 180 m. and the extent of its perpetual snows and glaciers might doubtless bear comparison with the area of many flourishing kingdoms. Its direction beginning at the Indus, is from N.W. to S.E. for about a third of its whole length at then curves gradually to the E. which direction it retains during its last third.

Name.—The name Himalaya is a Sanscrit term of great antiquity signifying the abode of snow. The abridged form Himadri is also met with. From the adjective Himavate changed analogically into the proper Himadri, the Greeks and Romans formed their Himodra himodra, and Jurast. Ptolemy observes of this last name, that it means snowy. The Himavata or snowy region is already mentioned, in the Laws of Manu (probably 1500 B.C.) as the N. boundary of India.

Aspect.—The great plain of India, E. of the Himalaya, has a general elevation of 1000 ft. above the sea. Some points of it may attain double this height, while others (towards the E.) sink to an elevation of 300 ft. but these variations are few and have no perceptible effect on the prevailing uniform character of the plain along which the commencement of the mountain region is everywhere marked in the most distinct manner. The ground sinks gradually for a short distance, towards the foot of the Himalaya, the marshy hollow being covered with thick jungle (properly jungles or forests) frequented by elephants, and the chief houses of the villages of hills immediately behind this low elevation, and does not conceal the lofty summits in the rear of which it is said that there are generally three ranges distinguishable rising successively one above the other. Lastly in the remote distance is seen a continuous range covered with snow towering high above the rest and reaching in some points, such an immense height as to be visible from a distance of 200 m. or more. If the higher regions however be explored it is found that there is not, in reality any unbroken ridge or continuous chain of heights covered with snow but that numerous summits, at very different distances being projected on the same level in the field of view coalesce in vision owing to their uniform whiteness, and present the appearance of one wall of snow. As the eye surveying the Himalaya from the plains at its foot, ranges at once over an immense region of most varied character and climate, till it rests at last on those icy heights, which, though so conspicuous, yet lie perceptibly beyond the ordinary reach of vision the scene is one of the most impressive imaginable but if the heights beyond be ascended, the first impressions of novelty and grandeur give way to others of a more solemn kind, till at last the boundless extent of the snowy tracts, with their perfect silence and desolation, while the lively landscape below fades away in the distance, inspires feelings of awe and melancholy.

Transverse Section.—It will conduce much to a just conception of the general form and structure of these mountains, to study carefully a complete section of them from the plains of India on the one side to the high land of Tibet on the other. Towards the foot of the mountain the plain, 1000 ft. above the sea, declines N. forming a marshy hollow which, lying as jungle or waste, is remarkable only for its extreme sterility, and for the number of wild beasts which it harbours. This tract is called the Tharai or Tharapad, that is the passage through and its outer margin, when it happens to be irrigable and fertile, is entitled Kadir. Behind the Tharai rises the secondary chain of hills gradually to a height of about 3000 ft. above the external plain, but not more than 500 ft. above the longitudinal valley within. The secondary ridge is sometimes covered and totally concealed, by numerous fragments of other kinds of rock. The dry,

sunny slope between this ridge and the Tarra is known as the Bhader and is covered with forests of immense timber in which the sand or sals (*Shorea robusta*) and teak (*Tectona grandis*) predominate. The longitudinal valleys in the interior are called *dhads* in their jungle and dense forests, frequented by elephants, and in their pestiferous atmosphere, they resemble the tracts immediately below them. Such is the lower region of the Himalaya which may be considered as extending on the N side of the Dhdna, up to an elevation of 4000 ft. above the sea. Thence, to the height of 10 000 ft. may be marked out as the middle region. The upper region of the Himalaya, comprising the snow fields terminates above at the ridge of the Ghat or Fades at a general elevation of 16 000 or on some think, of 18 000 ft. The great overwhelming summits of the range are here left out of view in order that the characteristic general features may more easily engross attention; it will suffice for the present, therefore, to remark, that the general height of the Himalaya is double that of the Alps, that the passes over the former ordinarily exceed, often by half a mile the elevation of Mont Blanc (15 782 ft.) the highest point in Europe, the Karakoram pass being 18 600 ft. the Pamgala 18 600 ft. the Koolbong 16 212 ft., and the Doon Ghat 17 750 ft. high and finally that there are several summits in the Himalaya which approach closely to double the absolute elevation of the greatest of the Alps and forty of these are stated to be above 20 000 ft. It may also be remarked that the highest points, which tower far above the line of perpetual snow are not generally situated in a line with the peaks, but rather in advance of them and that, in the opinion of recent travellers the ridge on the r or N bank of the Arin which flows W behind the Ghat of Sikkin and Nepal, all it descends through the latter country to join the Kosi is still more elevated than that which we have described.

Divisions.—For all the purposes of a general, comprehensive survey of the Himalaya, it will be sufficient to view it only under the eight following divisions which may be easily retained—

1. The rivers of the Punjab (five waters) spring from a portion of the great chain which portion may be conveniently constituted a distinct group under the title of the W Himalaya, but which may also be subdivided into three parts, the first and last of five rivers being separated from the other three. The most N. river of India is the celebrated Cashmere, which is the upper valley of the Jallum Saragar the capital (in lat. 34° N) stands at an elevation of only 6000 ft. above the sea but the valley is surrounded by perpetual snows. It must, however be observed that, W of Cashmere between it and the Indus, there lies a small portion of the Himalaya, not presenting any remarkable features nor considered as appertaining to India, but inhabited by the Dards or Dardis, a people connected probably by race, with the mountaineers of the Hindoo Koshi.

2. The Chenab, the Raver, and the Bejah or Byas, the three middle rivers of the Punjab, all rise in the snowy summits of the Pariyat which border Ladakh, and descend through Lahoul and Kishtwar to the plains.

3. The fifth and most E. of the Punjab rivers is the Sutlej or Sathra (literally hundred rumble). This great river springs from the S.W. foot of Kalika, which sends, from its N.W. and S.E. extremities respectively the Indus and Brahmaputra. Also after flowing some distance N.W. parallel to the Himalaya, it turns S.W. and runs through this chain descending successively through the three separate valleys of Kinewar, Buzahar and Balaspor. Thus the easternmost river of the Punjab leads us to the middle of the Himalaya, where, between the range of Kalika in the rear (21 000 ft.) and the widely-spread snows of Jawahir or Yanda Devi in front (25 600 ft.) lies, at a height of nearly 15 000 ft. the sacred lake of Manasarovar. This portion of the snowy range, including the sources of the Ganges and Jumna, is regarded by the Hindus with peculiar veneration, and has ever, on every account, to be grouped apart as the central Himalaya. The W. commencement of this division of the chain may be placed in lat. 78° E. though, behind the mountains, the Sutlej reaches further E.

4. Jummotri the triple-peaked mountain 25 749 ft. high at the foot of which the Jumna takes its rise is regarded by the Hindus as holy ground. Numerous warm springs, here

ing in some instances, from beneath the snow add to the sanctity of the place. This river before entering the plains, waters the fertile valley of Surmor. From the sources of the Jumna, the mountains E. rise gradually till they attain a height of 22 000 ft. Here, under the Ranopaputra or five mountains, rise the streams which unite to form the Ganges. The most celebrated and sacred of these sources is the Gangavari or Gangootri about 15 000 ft. above the sea, in lat. 31° N. The valley of the upper Ganges is named Garhwal and is a together a land of narrow defiles and hill forts to the S and E. lies Kumaon separated from the higher land of Garhwal by the river I. In the lofty mountains S.E. of Nanda Devi, the sources of the Gogra, more anciently named the Sarayu the alpine land which it visits in its downward course is not known by any collective name but is usually described as the 22 principalities. Here we have reached the highest part of the Himalaya, as far as it is known and measured. The Dhawalagiri (lon. 83° E.) the Goomthan (lon. 86°) a raneless summit about 40 m. E. of the preceding and Kangchung or Kura-ho-jung (lon. 88° 13') are all said to be of nearly equal heights and to exceed 28 000 ft. the last which is the highest having an absolute elevation of 28 178 ft. or 53 m.

5. The tract about 850 m. in length, comprised within the extreme limits above mentioned, is partitioned nearly in the middle, by a lofty ridge, projecting S.W. from the Goomthan all the mountain streams W of the last-named height, or between it and the Dhawalagiri, are collected, within the mountains into the Gandak and hence they are called the Sept-Gandaki or the seven Gandaks.

6. Is the I. division between the Goomthan and the K. the Ganges the rivers all unite to form it the Kosi or Kosee their collective name, therefore is the Sept-Kosha. One of these, the second from the E. and properly named the Arun rises in the table-land of Kanglung and flows from E. to W at a little distance from the snowy ridge of the Himalaya, is said to divide thus from a still more elevated ridge to the N. The valleys of the Sept-Gandaki and Sept-Kosha, were formerly known as the 24 principalities but the Goorkhas the possessors of one of these independent hill states, gradually extended their sway over the whole and he c. formed them into a powerful kingdom under the name of Nepal.

7. An arm of the Kat ghor, called the S. separates Nepal on the W. from the valley of the Teesta or Teesta, on the E. This comparatively narrow but interesting territory, walled in on three sides by stupendous mountains, from 17 000 to 28 000 ft. high, forms the independent state of Sikkin. And here terminates the region of the middle Himalaya all the streams from which, from the Jumna in the W. to the Teesta in the E. unite in the Ganges.

8. The E. Himalaya which extends from Sikkin E. to the Brahmaputra, and completes the chain, sends all its waters to the last-named river and is all comprised in the country named Bhotan or Butan with which Europeans are as yet, but little acquainted. A little to the E. of the Sikkin Himalaya, the Chamarai is seen to attain the height of 23 380 ft. About 250 m. further E. (in lon. 92° 50') a conspicuous group has been observed with two peaks, named the Gomm or Twins 21 600 ft. high. Thence towards the E. the mountains sink rapidly and may be said to disappear altogether on the r. bank of the Brahmaputra. E. of this river the snowy heights pass over.

Geology.—Wherever the geology of the Himalaya has been examined from Cashmere in the N.W. to Sikkin in the S.E. the same rocks in the same relations, and with great uniformity of character have been found throughout. The connected results of the observations in this department—made, indeed only at a few points of a vast region the complete examination of which is physically impossible—must here serve as a general outline of the geological constitution of the whole. It appears that the snowy ridge, with all its towering summits—the Himalaya proper in short—is everywhere formed of granite, the rock which has elevated or upheaved the rest, and with which are immediately associated gneiss, and lower down mica slate. These are followed in the ordinary succession by metamorphic and secondary rocks, till we arrive at the diluvial formations, and the more recent alluvial deposits. This descending series is found as here indicated, on the S. side of the Himalaya, from the granite protruding through the par

perpetual snow, to the summits of the Sivdih hills, and the plateau of the plains. But it must be remembered, that the mass forms which thrust forward the granite ridge, raised up also the table land of Tibet, where consequently the same series of rocks is found at very different elevations. Near the *Spiti* (see 78 807) at a height of 15,000 ft. is found a soft limestone, consisting almost wholly of shells, with various fossils, such as *Nautilus*, and is found on the N. side at a height of 5,000 ft. Tertiary deposits, of immense depth and extent, occur on the table land of Tibet as well as on the plains of India. The inclination of the strata is said to be generally N. E. or S. W. but this probably applies only to that part of the range, the axis of which lies N. W. and S. E. Limestone deposits are of frequent occurrence and it has been even assumed that indubitable traces of the former presence of the sea may be found at a great elevation. Fossil remains of the largest extinct mammalia be in being at the foot of the mountain range (the Sivdih hills) which borders the plains and it is reported that similar bones, prized for their colonial uses, are sometimes brought from Tibet by native traders. It is manifest that the stratified rocks and sedimentary deposits of the Himalaya, were all formed previous to the convulsions which have set them in their present position that is to say the bursting forth of the granites, and the upheaving of the Himalaya, therefore—the loftiest and in all respects, most stupendous chain of mountains on the earth—took place at a later period than that of the tertiary formations and, therefore, may be reckoned as one of the most recent of these convulsions which have given the earth its present form and aspect. Earthquakes are still frequent within this region, and hot springs gush forth in abundance, even from beneath the snow.

Climate.—The S. face of the Himalaya presents every variety of climate that can be found between the tropics and the poles. While the S. W. monsoon prevails (from May to September) the snows rapidly diminish and have reached their highest limit in 10 or 12 days in mid. when the rains are at an end. At the same time snow begins to fall, but melts immediately in the middle Himalaya, up to a height of 15,000 ft. Further W., where the atmosphere is drier the snow at the same time does not lie lower than 17,000 ft. In Tibet, N. to Kang Lak (the ridge behind the Ardi) snow often falls in August, but melts to a height of 19,000 ft. It is remarkable that the snows desert lowest in the E. part of the Himalaya which reaches, nevertheless 8° further S. than the W. extremity of the chain the obvious reason is, that the snows, as well as rains, are more abundant towards the E. whereas, at the W. end of the Himalaya, the climate is dry to excess, and most of the rivers cease to flow during the summer. The average annual fall of rain at the equator is about 60 inches in W. India, about 10 inches less in the W. Himalaya, probably not half so much. At Darjiling, in Sikkim it amounts to 120 inches. But at Cherra, in the Khasia mountains, 8, at Bochar, no less than 530 inches have fallen in one year and 120 inches in the single month of July! In Jan. 78° at an elevation of 2000 ft. the thermometer varies throughout the year from 100° to 3° at the height of 600 ft. its range is from 80° to 26° and at 12,000 ft. the nocturnal temperature begins in September to fall below zero.

Snow and Glacier Limits.—Recent investigations have led, in general, the effect of raising the estimated level of perpetual snow in the Himalaya, and of explaining the apparent irregularity of that line. The limit of perpetual snow in the middle division (see 78° E.), is now stated to be at the height of about 15,500 ft., on the S. side and 15,500 ft. on the N. side of the ridge. But towards the E., in Sikkim the snow line descends on the S. face of the S. ranges to 14,500 ft. while further N. in the interior it rises to a level of 19,600 ft. Were it possible, in every case, to ascertain the exact height of the snow line on the whole contour of the mountain it is probable that the bearing of its greatest elevations would be found to vary according to local circumstances of exposure, between N. W. and N. E. At all events, it is now certain that the apparent anomalies in the height of the snow line depend much less on conditions of radiation and evaporation than on the more or less abundant supply of snow and the direction whence it comes. The existence of real glaciers of smooth ice in the Himalaya, long doubted, is also now fully established. The Himalayan glaciers are in truth, numerous,

and descend from the limits of perpetual snow to a height of 11,500 ft.

Vegetation.—In the lower region of the Himalaya, up to 4000 ft. we find, with little modification, the vigorous vegetation of the plains. The forests of the Ilavari and the Dhimu, consist chiefly of the largest timber trees, the *sal* and *teak*, with the bamboo or cotton-tree, *fig-tree* (*Ficus Indica*) and *Relbunium* and *Acacia*. Here also the palm (*Phoenix*) associated with the pine (*Pinus longifolia*) forms a forest of stately growth mix with European species. The bamboo is common, the passing or plantain grove wild and rice is cultivated in the valleys. This crop is sometimes succeeded the same year by wheat, which, with barley grows abundantly higher up. At the height of 7000 ft., the woods consist of oak maple elm chestnut, magnolia, laurel, tree rhododendron, &c. and the fruits now cultivated in most parts of Europe here grow wild. Maize and millet are the chief summer crops at this height wheat and barley are reaped early in the spring. As we ascend the pine trees of various species grow more numerous. Walnut, willow, birch, and juniper with many species of dwarf rhododendron, now appear to advantage at length the pine ceases at about 11,500 ft. the juniper ascends perhaps 1000 ft. higher and the rhododendron ceases capable of advancing still further. These estimations of height all refer to the S. side of the range on the N. the juniper thrives to a height of 14,400 ft. the rhododendron and lancera to 17,000 ft. and humbler vegetation reaches even to 19,000 ft. Cultivation ceases on the S. side, at an elevation little exceeding 10,000 ft., while on the N. side of the range and truck wheat are gathered at the height of 13,500 ft. Tropical forms sometimes make their way up the mountain much higher than might be expected and bamboo are sometimes met with at heights of 8000 or 9000 ft. This phenomenon is particularly striking in Sikkim where the humidity of the atmosphere is favourable to tropical vegetation. But at 10,000 ft. all the species are new and, on the table land, most of them disappear all together owing to the dryness of the air. Yet it was here at a height of 19,000 ft., that Dr J. D. Hooker discovered the *Lamprolaima* which is a higher consequence from its bright orange colour which he had previously discovered on Cockburn Island near the Antarctic circle.

Zoology.—The lower region of the Himalaya is the favourite abode of the elephant and rhinoceros; and of the ibex and bharal, or wild buffalo. Deer of several kinds are very numerous and antelopes, of which the tetraceros or four-horned species, is the most remarkable. The sparrow, among which are the *Exaltis* and *Motacilla* chiefly inhabit the lower region, though some species is found in the pine forests at the height of 5000 ft. or even 11,000 ft. The carni-
ferous animals are more numerous and various in the lower valleys, but, with some modifications, they extend throughout the tiger glutton bear badger and mongoose remaining below wild leopards, hyenas wolves, and wild dogs extend higher up the centre the mountain fox and the cat-ferry hunting even the highest region. To the middle region belong the true ox (*Bos*) the common here, and several species of deer. In the upper region we find the bison, the yak (*Bos porphyreus* or *przewalskii*) the wild goat (*Ovis*) and wild sheep (*Capra*) the mountain pika (*Lepus*) and the bear. The feathered tribes of the Himalaya are so numerous, so widely diffused and so frequently monadic, as to defy all attempts to classify them with respect to habitation, within a moderate compass. The common fowl (*Gallus*), and the francolin, prefer the forests at the foot of the mountains; the bustards choose the middle region; while the pheasant species occupy the pine woods at the summit. Of doves, nearly every one has its own variety. The birds of fine plumage (thrush, parrots, &c.) belong chiefly to the lower region; where also are found the *Macropodidae* or flycatchers, and the *Zosterornis*. The *Sylviidae*, or singing birds are more equally divided and the birds of prey are found everywhere.

Rhinoceros.—The ethiopian line of *Desmodium* connected with the Himalaya, does not coincide with the line of the Ghats or passes. Along the whole range, except towards its W. extremity the variety of the snowy crest is occupied on the S. as well as N. by *Indica*, or people of Tibetan origin and Mongolian race. At the N. W. end of the chain, the Hindoos, of Arian race (that is, whose forefathers spoke Sanskrit) have taken possession of the whole of its S. face, and have

even crossed the ridge but E. of the sources of the Ganges, the mountains seem to have had no attraction for them, and the Bhaktia mountaineers were allowed to descend towards the plains and are found at the present day, more numerous the further we go E. Of the original occupants of the plain speaking the Tibetic language, a few tribes also sought refuge in the mountains, at the time of the Aruan invasion (12 or 13 centuries a.c.) These Tibetic tribes might in number be confined to the lower region exclusively of the Middle Himalaya. The tribes of Mongolian origin amount to at least 85 speaking different dialects and, in some cases, nearly savage. Their migration from the N. is assigned by tradition and collateral evidence, to the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era, anterior to the introduction of Buddhism and civilization into Tibet. A few tribes only, as the Khakias, have mixed freely with the Hindoos changing their manners, and in some degree, their language also. The chief families among the Ghorkas, in Nepal, have, through frequent intermarriage with Himalians and Rajpoots, completely lost the Mongolian features and peculiar complexion and would fain believe that they are altogether of E. extraction. It is remarkable that the H. tribes become attached and naturally inclined to certain elevations and cannot change their residence up or down without serious inconvenience. Notwithstanding the great extent of the uninhabited Himalayan region and the warlike habits of many of its tribes it is, taken altogether politically weak for it is but a long chain of petty states, separately strong only in defence, and incapable of union.—(Gardner's *Tours in the Himalayas*, 1889 Colabrook *On the Heights of the Himalayas, Anasie Researches* 1816 Hodgson *On the Heights of the Himalayas, Anasie Researches*, 1827 *Numerous Papers by Colebrooke, Webb, Fraser Herbert* *History, Sketches on the Anasie Researches in Four Anasie Society* *Journal and in Four Voyages*, See London)

HIMBELG a market in Lower Austria, in a somewhat bleak and exposed situation on the Kalltengange, 8 m. S. E. Vienna. It is a well built, has a market-place, adorned with an obelisk an old church, old townhouse and burgher hospital has manufactures of linen cotton, cloth, muslin and calico a madder-mill and trade in corn. Pop. 1319

HIMBETON par Eng Worcester 7040 ac 1 402 **HIMBURY** par Eng Richard 1180 ac. Pop. 400 **HIMBELKON** a vil in Harz circle Lyrer Franconia, r bank White Main, 9 m N N E. Belzenth with a castle, in the chapel of which several of the Margraves of Belzenth have been buried. The mulberry is cultivated here and some silk is produced. Pop. 682

HIMBLEY a market in and par England co Leicester The town 13 m. S.W. Leicester on the line of Watling Street, contains many good houses an ancient and spacious parish church, with a tower and finely proportioned spire several places of worship for Dissenters a national and an infants school. Large quantities of cotton and worsted hosiery, especially the former are manufactured here. There are also manufactures of coarse cotton thread and worsted. The town was ravaged a harony soon after the conquest. Near it are some interesting Roman remains. Area of par 6200 ac P. 071

HINDELANG a market in Bavaria, circle Swabia, 15 m. S. S. E. Kempten with a royal castle, an iron and other mills, and a trade in cattle. Near it are iron mines. Pop. 1288

HINDELÖFEN a maritime in Holland prov Friesland, 25 m S.W. Leeuwarden lat. 53° 55' N lon 5° 17' E. It is a bare plain washed on three sides by the sea, and has a good harbour frequented by small vessels. It is traversed by numerous canals, has a townhouse, also serving the purposes of a weighthouse prison, &c. two churches an orphan hospital, house of correction school and two annual cattle markets. Inhabitants mostly seafaring. Pop. 1229

HINDCHAY par Eng Suffol 1456 ac Pop. 894 **HINDEWELL**, par Eng York N Riding 4400 ac

HINDIA a Hinduoosian Reibold's dominions L bank Nerabadda lat. 22° 26' N lon 77° 5' E. of little strength but of some importance from its commanding some of the best fords over the Nerabadda, which is here 1000 yards broad

HINDLEY a vil and township, England co Lancashire 8 m. S. S. E. Wigan, on the railway thence to Bolton It consists of one principal street houses of brick, two stores

high water deficient and has Episcopalian, and several Dissenting places of worship several schools, an important-looking police station, and extensive manufactures of cotton but many of the people are employed in collieries. Pop. 7028. —(Local Chronicle of the)

HINDMARSH—1 A co. S. Australia, comprising the peninsula of Cape Jervis forms the S.W. extremity. —2 An ml. S. Australia, in the entrance to Lake Alexandrina. —3 A vil. S. Australia, 2 m from Adelaide —4 A lake Victoria 80 m. in circumference, discovered by Mr Byrle lat. 36° 8' lon. 141° 30' E.

HINDØEN the largest isl of the Lofoden group N.W. coast, Norway from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is of irregular shape being both indented by numerous, and penetrated S. beyond its centre by a deep narrow creek length N.E. to S.W. about 50 m., mean breadth, nearly 20 m. The fishery on its coasts is very productive.

HINDOI VESTON par Eng Norfolk 2480 ac P. 48. **HINDON** a market in and par England co Wilts. The town 15 m. W. by N Salisbury on a gentle eminence, has an old church dissenting chapels and a free school for boys and girls. Near it, linen dowers and belidoking are manufactured and there are traces of a British village where Roman coins, pottery &c. have been found Area of par 212 ac Pop. 710

HINDONE a tn. India, prov of and 65 m. S.W. Agra lat. 26° 42' N lon 78° 54' E. with many of the houses built either wholly or in part of a fine dark red sandstone, cut in large quadrangular masses, and well polished and some Hindoo temples built in the Mahometan style

HINDOO KOOSH COOSH or INDIA CAGUASTA, a vast mountain system of Central Asia generally considered a continuation of the Himalayas, but regarded by Humboldt as a prolongation rather of the Kuen-lun the direction of its axis corresponding with the latter both being E. and W. while that of the Himalayas is S.E. and N.W. Viewed as an extension of the Himalayas, the Hindoo Koosh may be said to commence E. at the point where the Indus intersects the former and to terminate W. indefinitely with the Ghar Mountains (anc. Paroparosa) in N. Afghanistan then traversing the countries of Karkharistan Koonduz, and Badakshan, and filling them with its lofty and rugged elevations. The range takes its name from one vast and lofty mountain named Hindoo-Koh, N. of Cabool lat. 35° 40' N lon 68° 60' E. crowned by a succession of lofty peaks, with sides often perpendicular and wrapped in a perpetual covering of snow in all parts not too steep to admit of its lying. It has never been measured but the culminating point has been conjectured to exceed 20 000 ft. being visible at a distance of 160 m. The next highest peak is Kohabala, 17,906 ft. Transverse valleys are more numerous in this range than in the Himalayas proper above 30 occur within a distance of 150 m. between the Kawk Pass and Bamuz. Many of them although treacherous and shrubby, are beautiful being traversed by meandering streams, which, in winter dash through them with noisy and impetuous force, but, in summer pursue their way calmly and gently. In the vicinity of Hindoo-Koh the geological structure of the mountains consists of a core of beautiful granite—the felspar being purely white and the hornblende glossy black, and collected into large spheroidal masses. This granite has been ascertained to form the interior part of the range to a great extent, in some places assuming an appearance resembling basalt. On each side of the granite are huge strata of slate gneiss, chlorite carbonates of lime, quartz, and exterior to these, secondary limestones and fossiliferous sandstones. The principal minerals are silver lead, iron, zinc, and antimony. Gold and copper are also said to exist. The Hindoo Koosh is, in general, characterized by barrenness, and, in a remarkable degree, by want of timber. Dwarf fir willows, poplars, birches and numerous fruit-trees are grown but these have been all introduced by man. Hindoo, however appears to be indigenous to these regions growing wild in vast quantities, and of a quality equal to that produced in any other locality. At certain elevations on the N. side of the range, vegetation is poorer in form and individuals than on the S. side and has, from the rains and a greater preponderance of curious succulent *Chenopodiaceae*. The only green spots visible are those confined to the banks of rivers and in such places as are not under cultivation, cool, green,

months, into the Bay of Bengal. It is held in high veneration by the Hindus; who consider its waters so sacred that to sweep upon them constitutes their most heinous oath—(*see GANGES*). The Brahmaputra exceeds the Ganges in size, and probably in the length of its course. Its sources are very imperfectly known; but the main stream is traced to about lat. 28° N., and lon. 92° E., in Upper Assam, where it is considered to be formed by a junction of the Dihang, Dibang, and Lohit rivers the second of which penetrates into Assam, from Tibet, breaking into S. Asia, like the Indus and Sutlej, by gorges in the Himalayas. The Brahmaputra enters Bengal in the Rangpoor district and having run a course subsequently of nearly 800 m. in a S. and S.E. direction, falls into the Bay of Bengal, in about lat. 23° 50' N. lon. 90° 45' E., in conjunction with the largest branch of the Ganges. For the last 80 m. of its course it has a breadth of from 4 m. to 5 m., increased to 10 m. at its mouth—(*see BRAHMAPUTRA*). Amongst the other rivers of note in Hindoostan are—the Juma, Chumbul, Son, Gunduck, Gogga, Teesta, &c. tributary to the Ganges the five rivers of the Punjab—the Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, and Jellum affluents of the Indus and in peninsular India—the Nerbudda and Tayles, flowing westward into the Krishna or Krishna, Godavery and Mahanuddy, flowing the sea on its eastern side.

In remarkable contrast to its mountains and rivers are the lakes of Hindoostan the latter being few in number shallow and comparatively small in size. Amongst the largest are the Chilka and Colair lakes, both on the eastern shore of the peninsular. The former a salt water lake, separates the five north-eastern towards the sea, from the district of Cuttack. It is about 85 m. in length, and 8 m. in average breadth; its general depth being 4½ ft. It abounds in fish and large quantities of salt are manufactured on its banks. The Colair, a fresh water lake, is situated between the Godavery and the Krishna, about 5 m. E. from Elloor. It is of an oval form and, in the dry season, is about 10 m. in length, and about 10 m. in breadth at its widest part. In the rainy season, it greatly exceeds these limits. It contains numerous islands which disappear as the lake swells and re-appear as the floods subside. On a failure of the periodical rains it dries up altogether. To make up, however for the want of natural reservoirs, the whole surface of India is more or less interspersed with tanks, or artificial collections of water made for the purpose of irrigation. The construction of which has been always held highly meritorious by the professors of the Brahminical religion. Some of these are of such considerable size as almost to merit the name of lakes; and yeals or large ponds, formed by some of the large rivers during their inundations, are also numerous in several provinces as in Bengal and elsewhere. On the W. side of Hindoostan is a remarkable tract of morass, called the Rann, lying between the province of Cutch and the S.E. parts of Seinde, and having continual contact with the Gulf of Cutch. It is about 150 m. in length and its greatest breadth about 60 m. Its total superficial amounting at different periods, to between 5000 and 8000 sq. m. Several rivers discharge into this tract which is diversified with several verdant oases, and on which the phenomenon of the mirage is of frequent occurrence. The coastline of Hindoostan having an extent of nearly 3100 miles, is particularly deficient in islands and in bays of the latter two only are of much size—the gulf of Cutch and Cambay both on the western side. Along all the W. coast, Bombay Coast, and a few less important localities are those only which present any good accommodation for shipping and on the E. coast, from Cape Comorin to Bengal, there is not a single good harbor.

Climate.—From the vast extent of Hindoostan, stretching, as it does, through no fewer than 27° of latitude, its climate and productions, particularly the former by position and local influences, can be here spoken of but cursorily the reader being referred for more minute and ample information on these and other subjects, either not at all, or but slightly noticed in this article, to the accounts of the various provinces, states, provinces, and districts of which the territory is composed, and which will be found under their respective heads. Generally speaking, Hindoostan has three seasons; the hot, wet, and cold. The first commences about the middle of March, and continues for three months. The heat is, for the most part, intense, and in some places so excessive,

especially on the Coromandel coast, as to destroy vegetation; the thermometer ranging in the sun from 100° to 110°, and rising as high even as 120° F. The wet season also occurs during the S.W. monsoon, in most parts of India, though, in the country E. of the Ghats the rains occur when the wind blows from the opposite quarter. The rains are ushered in with a dreadful commotion of the elements—lightning, thunder and tempest and the rain which it brings, though falling for some time at intervals only gradually becomes a continuous deluge. These rains, however though excessive, are highly beneficial refreshing the earth, invigorating vegetation and cooling and purifying the atmosphere. The N.E. monsoon blows during the winter months, and the S.W. during the rest of the year but both are subject to various modifications, according to local circumstances particularly the direction of monsoon-ranges. In the cold season, fogs and dews are common and the degree of cold is so great, in some places, as to render fires necessary. Even in Calcutta, the thermometer falls as low as 52° in December with a N.E. wind and in some of the N. provinces to 45° and 55° Still the whole of Hindoostan, except the higher mountain-ranges, may be considered as having a hot climate for although, N. of lat. 27° the climate from November to March, is comparable with that of Italy the larger part of the territory is within the tropics; and in the low plains as far N. as lat. 18° winter is hardly perceptible. At Bombay the mean annual temperature is stated to be about 62° at Madras, 64 and at Calcutta, 79° F.

Natural Products.—The principal vegetable productions of Hindoostan are—rice, maize, wheat, barley cotton indigo sugar-cane, opium, tobacco, ginger aloe cardamom, pepper coconuts, areca, and other palms yielding nut, which are extensively consumed by the native population milns, silk, various dyes, flax, hemp, &c. The principal indigenous fruits are—the mango, the coconut of the Indians fruit—pear, or plantain pomegranate, citron, date, almond, guava, plum-apple and tamarind. In the N. provinces, apples, pears, plums, apricots, and other European fruits abound. Oranges and lemons are also to be met with but are of an inferior quality.

The minerals of the vast territory are as various as its other products. The Himalayan mountains abound in iron copper and lead the mines have, however been only superficially worked. Graphite has been found in the province of Kumaon and traces of lignite in the tertiary formations, where immense deposits of fossil bones have also been discovered. Deposits of coal stretch across India from E. to W. from Assam and Sythet into Burdwan where some coal mines are wrought for the supply of Calcutta and along the course of the Nerbudda as well as in the W. district of Cutch. Agates and carnelians abound throughout Central India and at Surat and other places, on the W. side of the peninsula, carnelians are cut and wrought with great ability by native artists. Nitre and nitrate of soda effloresce in great quantities on the soil in different parts of Hindoostan and all or nearly all, the supply of these minerals to Great Britain is now derived from India. Gold is procured by washing the sand of some rivers, and iron is in many parts abundant but few mines of any metals exist. Diamonds are found at Panna, in Bundelcund the mines of which under the name of Pannas, are mentioned by Ptolemy. They are also found in the Deccan but few are now produced. A species of carbonate of lime, termed *lousher* and porcelain clay, are plentiful as are marbles of various colours. Alum is obtained in Cutch in considerable quantities.

It is pretty generally believed in Europe that the natives of India live chiefly upon rice. This is by no means the case for, excepting Bengal, the number of those who sedulously taste rice probably far exceed those who live upon that grain. Wheat, barley, jowary or common millet (*Holcus sorghum*), bajra or barley (*Holcus sploshus*), sesamum, and several grains peculiar to the country constitute the staple products forming the nourishment of the Hindoos. Of wheat, several varieties are grown some of very fine quality—the soft wheat, called *gahwa*, and the hard called *phulwa*. Indian corn or maize is cultivated, in small quantities, all over Hindoostan, but not as a corn crop being eaten chiefly in a green state and after the grain have been roasted. The great millet, or *darna* of the Arabs, jowary of India (*Holcus sorghum*), occupies the place of maize in other

parts of Asia. But, besides the cereals, a great variety of pulses are cultivated also yam, sweet potatoes, mangoes, guava, &c. Sugar-cane is raised, less for the manufacture of sugar than the consumption of the cane itself, as a sweetener and article of food; though some of the finest guava sugar is produced in Hindoostan. The opium-poppy is cultivated to supply opium for foreign exportation, exclusively in the provinces of Bihar, Benares, and Malwa, and is supplied by the cultivators, at fixed rates, to the Anglo-Indian government, to which it continues to yield a large revenue being almost entirely exported by the British to the markets of China, and the Indian Archipelago. Indigo is raised in great quantities in the lower plain of the Ganges, particularly in Bengal, but also in other parts of Hindoostan and it forms one of the most profitable of Indian crops. Cotton, of several kinds, is produced, chiefly on the table-land of the Deccan, and if ready means of transport for it thence to the coast existed India would be made to yield as all but insurmountable supply at prices which might defy competition. Cardamoms and pepper are amongst the most valuable products of the Malabar coast; to which locality their culture is almost exclusively confined. Betelnut, cashew, mace, nutmeg, and many other drugs, are indigenous. The forests of Hindoostan contain an immense variety of large trees, little known in Europe; but capable of yielding valuable timber and distinguished by their fragrant, luxuriant growth, or adaptation for manufactures. Teak, of the first quality, grows on the W. Ghats. Other forest trees characteristic of Indian scenery are—the banana, sugar-cane (Shorea robusta) *uncaria* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), &c. with which are seen the oak, cypress, poplar &c. Large and beautiful flowering shrubs are in great rarity. Forests of bamboo are numerous and so rapidly does their growth proceed, that some of them reach have been reported to attain a height of 60 ft. in the course of five months! Extensive tracts of the country covered with grass, jungles, the remains of formidable wild animals, numerous across the country at the mouths of the rivers and the whole of that wide tract, termed the Sunderbunds, at the united delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, is a rank forest, inhabited by tigers, deer, and elephants and the rivers traversing which are, in many parts rendered impassable by ships, on account of the obstacles to which its thick vegetation gives rise.

The elephant, tiger, leopard, panther, hyena, wild bear and sea, deer, jackals, foxes, marmosets, the cat, mongoose, and numerous other kinds of apes, are natives of Hindoostan. Lions are found in the N., but they are not of the same species with the lion of Africa. The elephant, buffalo, domestic horse, and ass, have been domesticated the first-named has, from time immemorial, formed an important appendage to the riches of Indian princes, and the right of property in wild elephants was claimed by them as a royal privilege. The Malabar horse is a small and active animal but rapidly and Hindoostan has never been particularly famous for its breed of horses. The wild ass is a native of the desert. Troops of porcupine dogs inhabit the hills and towns of Hindoostan. In the lower forest of animated life, Hindoostan equally abounds as in the higher. Alligators and gharials are abundant in the tanks and rivers and some of the most formidable serpents known inhabit this region.

Population.—The inhabitants of Hindoostan have been estimated to amount to upwards of 150,000,000.—(Trigouven, *Survey of India*, Reg. 1851, p. 60)—by far the greater number of whom are Hindoos the Mohammedans of Arab, Persian, or other descent—being vaguely estimated at 10,000,000 and the Europeans, amongst the native population, at no more than 80,000. The Hindoos are not the aboriginal inhabitants of India but, having arrived from the N.W., they first occupied that portion of the country to the N. of the Nerbudda, called, emphatically Hindoostan; and subsequently crossed the Nerbudda into the Deccan, or South, where they displaced the natives, as before. The native tribes, however, were by no means exterminated, and, under the various denominations of Bhaos, Oorissas, Ootias, Odias, Gonds, &c., they still exist in the peninsula, to the number, it is computed at the base of two or three millions. They are mostly of small, native frame, dark-complexion, with a peculiarly quick and restless eye, unadorned, or wearing only a few impressions of Hindoo superstition or civilization. They have

little clothing, and few arms, beyond bows and arrows. Their ordinary food consists of wild berries and game; they have no repugnance to killing or eating man; and they bury their dead, instead of burning them. The aboriginal tribes chiefly



COOLIES.—From Lewis's View of India.

inhabit the fastnesses of Gaudwara, the Vindhyas, and Sapt-poor mountain-ranges, and their effects and combinations, as far E. as the hills of Bhagpur (Bengal) they are also to be found on the N. frontier of Bengal, and in considerable numbers, in Cutch, Gujarat, and along the line of the W. Ghats. There is, in fact, scarcely any considerable mountain or hill region in India where some of them are not to be found and the districts they inhabit are the wildest and most unclaimed portions of the whole peninsula, many of them remaining still uncultivated by Europeans.

The Hindoos.—Although commonly darker in colour than the rest of the nations composing the Caucasian race the Hindoos are held to belong to this great division of mankind. They are well formed, and, in some parts of India, as in the Deccan and the upper plains of the Ganges, they are even robust, energetic, and hardy; but the chief bodily characteristics of the Hindoos are extreme suppleness and flexibility of the animal fibre; rendering them this best runners, climbers, jumpers, and wrestlers in Asia, though incapable of maintaining exertion, or resisting fatigue, for any lengthened period. The face of the Hindoo is oval; the eyes are uniformly dark brown, with a tinge of yellow in the whites; and the hair is occasionally long black, and straight. The upper classes especially in Hindoostan proper, and especially so toward the N.W. are nearly as light in colour as the natives of S. and central Europe. They are also far more handsome and tall than the lower classes.

In proportion as we proceed toward the E. extremity of the peninsula, the hue of the skin is observed to darken until, in the lower states, it assumes almost the blackness of the negro. The females of the inferior ranks are diminutive, and by no means attractive; but those of the higher are frequently quite the reverse, possessing graceful forms, finely tapered and rounded limbs, soft dark eyes, long fine hair and a glowing complexion. As to dress, the labouring population of both sexes go almost naked; a turban, and a dhoti covering around the joints, constituting the whole of their apparel, though the different castes have usually some distinctive peculiarity of costume, indicative of their position in the social scale. Amongst the upper classes, the dress of the females, particularly in Gujarat, consisting of a jacket, with half-dresses, fitting closely to the shape, and often made of rich silk with a flowing garment of silk or cotton, called a *cholis*, and so disposed as to fall in graceful folds; embroidered slippers; and the hands, arms, ankles, and ears, profusely ornamented with rings and jewellery. The provisions of numerous articles of furniture, and every all ranks of the population; and it is common to see females adorned with gold ornaments, anklets, &c., but with severity a shroud of

clothing. Subtlety and shrewdness are the most conspicuous mental characteristics of the Hindoos, and they have been properly described as 'the ancient buyers and sellers in the world.' In their manners they are mild and retiring; timidity and indolence are all but universal qualities; and yet, when offered by Europeans, they have proved themselves faithful and obedient soldiers, and courageous in the field. Artifice and deceit, a want of probity and candour, are amongst their conspicuous failings.

Arts and Manufactures.—In a few arts and manufactures—such as weaving, dyeing, carving, stone-cutting, architecture and sculpture of certain kinds, and the fabrication of some metallic articles—the Hindoos have undoubtedly excelled. The cotton, muslin and silk fabrics, the carpets and the shawls, of India, have deserved celebrity amongst these goods, the muslins of Dacca, formerly made in much larger quantities than at present, in and around that city claim the foremost notice. These muslins are known by various names chiefly denoting the fineness, beauty or transparency of their texture. The finest of all is the *muslin blue*—(literally muslin made for the special use of a prince or great personage). It is woven in half pieces measuring 10 yds in length and 1 yd. in breadth having 1000 threads in the warp, and weighing only about 2½ oz. avoirdupois. Some of the other muslins are also beautiful productions of the loom; as *shirases*, compared by the natives, from its clear pitted texture, to 'running water,' and *shab-ras*, so named from its resemblance, when it is wetted and spread upon the bleaching-field, to the evening dew on the grass. Embroidery (*zari-das*) is not in which the Mahomedans of Dacca display extraordinary skill. They embroider Cashmere shawls and muslin muslins, and net fabrics, with silk, gold and silver thread, in a manner probably unrivalled in any other part of the world. In Bando and the Panjab, also this branch of industry is conducted with eminent skill. The muslin manufacture like the production of Indian cotton goods of all other kinds, has materially declined within the present century in consequence of the competition of British goods: nor would there appear any prospect of the revival of Indian manufacturing properly said at least as to common woven fabrics, in the face of such powerful rivals. Meritlins, and various other pieces on the E. side of the peninsula, have been famed for shawls, and other coloured cotton goods which are still made there, as well as at Sarat, near the Gulf of Camber. The shawls of India are inferior to those of China. But for the production of shawls, the country is unrivalled, especially the province of Cashmere, where those goods are woven from the fine hair of the Tibet goat. Trichinopoly is noted for the manufacture of gold chains of exquisite workmanship and at several places, on the W side of the peninsula, carmelians blood stone, and other products of the same character which are abundantly found in that region, are as already stated, cut and polished in superior style. In Digree work, and stone wood, and ivory carving, pottery and engraving on gems the Hindoos are highly respectable artisans and the beauty, brilliancy and durability of their dyes, were as celebrated among the Greeks and Romans as they are at the present day—*adder*, *indigo*, *red*, *turmeric*, *saffron*, &c. dyeing materials of the first importance, being native products. Numerous manufactures, calculated to give a high idea of Indian ingenuity and taste appeared at the Great Exhibition in London, in 1851. Amongst these were various articles in agate from Bombay mirrors from Lahore, marble chairs from Ajmer, kinnocks from Benares embroidered silk shawls and scarfs, carpets from Bangalore, and a variety of articles in iron, inlaid with silver.

All the excellences hitherto evinced by the Hindoos in the prosecution of arts and sciences, appears, however to have been wholly unproductive. The people, with a few rare exceptions—amongst which Hammurabi they has been a striking example—have evinced no grasp of intellect enabling them to become wiser, beyond a very limited extent, in the higher branches of learning. In arithmetic, algebra, geometry and astronomy they have made some rudimentary progress; and their genius is somewhat adapted to metaphysical speculations, and the intricacies of grammar and jurisprudence; but their geography, medicine, and other practical sciences, are a chaos, and their agriculture is of the rudest kind.

In literature the Hindoos are, and always have been, far

behind several neighbouring nations. Except some of their theological writings, the only works of any celebrity amongst them are the *Mahabharat* and the *Ramayana*, the one recording the wars of the sons of Bharat and the other the adventures of Rama. They are both poems, there being hardly any prose compositions in Hindoo literature and both extremely bad; being destitute of every quality they ought to possess, and having nearly all they ought not. The state of education is equally backward there being scarcely one man in a hundred who can read a common letter: neither can they derive any benefit from such scientific, or other useful works, as they have in consequence of them being all written in Sanskrit with which the mass are entirely unacquainted. The females are, in general, utterly ignorant of reading and writing a Brahminical prejudice existing against female education.

India and especially the Deccan, abounds with stupendous and highly-elaborate architecture: not indeed, possessing the elegant proportions of the edifices of ancient Greece, but rather exhibiting the ponderous sublimity which characterises those still extant in Egypt: with the addition of a great deal of ornamental and minute sculpture representations of the deities of the Hindoo pantheon and their reputed acts &c. not generally conceived or executed in good taste or with any regard to delicacy of sentiment. Amongst the most remarkable monuments of the kind are the excavated temples of Elora, Elephanta Caves, and Bang, on the W side of the peninsula the pyramids of Poros (Juggernaut) in the E and the temples of Tanjore, Trichinopoly &c. In the E. Most of these are Brahminical, others of Buddhists, and some of Jain origin: all have been constructed at epochs long passed, and some say perhaps boast of a high antiquity. In the region of Hindoostan proper which was the great seat of Mahomedan ascendancy many beautiful structures, constructed by the warrior invaders of Hindoostan, exist: the most elegant of which is the Taj Mahal, at Agra—a splendid mausoleum, constructed by the Emperor Shah-Jehan. In the Mahomedan edifices marble is plentifully employed—a material never used in Hindoo structures all of which have been either excavated in sandstone, or hewn out of granite. Throughout the centre and E. of India a hill fort on heights of difficult access, are numerous, and have provided formidable strongholds of native chiefs. But, with exception of the latter and of the embankments, tanks, and other constructions for facilitating irrigation—in which endeavour the Hindoos have displayed much care and ingenuity—nearly all the great architectural efforts of the Hindoos have been spent on structures consecrated with their religion. From the palace of the sovereign to the hut of the peasant, their habitations are for the most part, meanly built; in some hilly parts the walls are constructed of stone, but elsewhere only of mud or un-fired bricks, and roofed with bamboo or palm-leaf leaves except in the principal cities and towns, where more attention is paid to solidity in domestic architecture.

Religion and Castes.—The Brahminical religion dates, no doubt, from a very remote epoch. It acknowledges a self-existent Supreme Being, who however is held by it to take no concern in the government of the universe: this is dedicated to his true manifestation—Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva—who are respectively emblematical of the creating, preserving, and destroying powers. To Brahmas—except amongst a sect termed the Jangamas, who inhabit chiefly the S. of India—there is but one temple dedicated, which is situated near Ajmeer in Rajpootana. The great bulk of the Hindoo population are Vishnavas, or followers of Vishnu or Shiva, votaries of Shiva besides which divinites, a vast multitude of inferior deities are worshipped—their number amounting, according to the Brahmans, to 339,000,000! Figures of a great many of these deities and their attributes are sculptured in the temples, and retained at household gods in the dwellings of the people, to receive daily adoration; and however at first, the Hindoo pantheon might have merely represented emblematically the forces of nature, and changes in material bodies, it has given rise to the most gigantic and degrading system of idolatry in the world. The temples and worshippers of Shiva, the destroyer are far more numerous than those of any other Hindoo idol and his worship, like that of the goddess Kali or Durga, is, at certain periods, marked by acts and sacrifices of the most brutal and savage kind. The worship of Vishnu, the preserver—which is chiefly prevalent in

Bengal and Orissa—and that of Krishna, the representative of the sun, are regulated by day, such, however. The women of Siva and Vishnu are distinguished by certain assumed marks on the forehead, those of the Balva sect being horizontal and those of the Vaishnavas perpendicular. The supremacy of the Brahmins, and the doctrine of metempsychosis, or the transmigration of the soul, after death, into the bodies of animals or human beings, for a long series of ages according to the purity or impurity of previous life, are leading dogmas of the Brahminical faith. Pilgrimages to remote and holy places, penances, and offerings to the priesthood, are held in high esteem; the avoidance of layups or forbidden food, especially the flesh of the cow and the preservation of caste, are amongst the most important moral duties enjoined on the Hindoos. In no country does the religion of the inhabitants appear so prominent, in every act, as in Hindoostan. It pervades the entire frame of civil society and mixes itself up with every concern of life—public, private, and domestic. The whole of Indian theology is professedly founded on the Vedas, four in number and believed by the Hindoos to have been revealed by Brahma himself; but, practically the *Puranas* and the Institutes of Manu, compositions of later date, and which must more strongly on the supremacy of the priesthood, are the basis of the existing Brahminical system. Further on, will be found a few specimens from these productions, showing the spirit in which they have been composed.

The institution of *caste*, so characteristic of society throughout nearly the whole of India, cannot be considered entirely peculiar to that region since prejudices of rank and position prevail even in Europe in many curious respects, similar to those which divide the classes of the population in Hindoostan; but nowhere are such prejudices and distinctions pursued to such ramifications and by so arbitrary and often merciless a manner as in that portion of the globe under consideration. In the outset, the Hindoos are divided into four great classes or castes—the Brahmins or sacerdotal class, the Kshatriyas warriors and rulers, the Vaishyas capitalists, traders, and farmers, and the Sudras labourers, artisans, and menial servants. These divisions are hereditary, impassable, and indelible. The three first classes are termed twice born, and are fabled to have sprung respectively from the mouth, the breast and arm and the thigh of Brahma, while the Sudras, at an immeasurable distance below the rest are deemed only once born and to

outcasts or of no rank whatever; and some are so utterly abominable that a Brahmin is defiled by coming within their shadow! Purity of caste is incapable of acquisition; and the Mahatras themselves, besides others who, at various times, have



HINDOO WEAVER AND WINDER OF THREAD
From *Indo-European* of Hindoostan

acquired sovereign dominion, have been still held to be no more than Sudras, or of the servile class. The Brahmins are regarded as greatly superior to the rest of the population, and are distinguished by wearing a certain cord termed the thread, they may engage in warlike or literary pursuits and some others are held not derogatory to their dignity but they are mostly attached to the pagoda, and live by giving instruction or on the alms of the charitable and devout. The following passage will denote what observations reverence the Brahmins claim for their order—A Brahmin, whether learned or ignorant is a powerful divinity—(*Institute of Manu* vol. II., pp. 316, 317) These excellent Brahmins who are guilty of such crimes as theft, are offenders against themselves, not others. Brahmins are masters of the Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Sudras they are masters of one another who are worshipped being earthly gods. —(*Pandita Purana*, ch. 12.)

A *hata-var* exists in the universe itself in effect though not in form the wealth of the Brahmin, since the Brahmin is entitled to it all by his prerogative and command of birth. The Brahmin eats but has own food, wears but his own apparel and bestows but his own alms. He alone deserves to possess the whole earth. —(*Ibid.*) A remarkable section of the religious orders is formed by the fakirs, or mendicant monks. They dress in rags, and live in filth and perpetual poverty on the alms of the faithful; practise on themselves the most unheard-of descriptions of ascetic tortures perform pilgrimages prostrate to the gift of prophecy and though held in high veneration by the mass of the people, they are of the most shadowed habits, and the grating of Hindu shrines and fasteners. The military profession is held to be nearly as honourable as the sacerdotal the Vaishyas or mercantile classes are regarded with much less consideration. Contrary to the opinion commonly entertained, there is nothing to prevent the son of a potter from becoming a worker in metals, or the son of a washerman from becoming a weaver, but occupations usually depend on hereditary descent. Thus, amongst the mixed castes, the *Vaidyas*, whose function is medical, is the son of a Brahmin by a woman of the Vaishya class; the *Vaidika* is the descendant of a Vaishya father and a Brahminical mother and his business is to wait on women; the *Pons*, the offspring of a Vaishya and a Vaishya is a musician the *Adhik*, descended from a Brahmin and a Vaishya is a sword and the *Kapashika*, born of a Vaishya and a Sudra, is a writer. Agricultural employments are generally held to be creditable, as are ordinary trades, except those of *Sabarnas*,



VAISHYA AND WOMAN OF LOW CASTE.
From *Indo-European* of Hindoostan.

have sprung from the foot of the divinity. But, in addition to the foregoing there are a vast number of subdivisions constituting so many different castes, originating in intermarriages of the four great orders, or dependent on the employments, trades or professions they pursue—some of which, for instance in Europe, are held to be much more honourable and worthy than others and in addition, a very large number amongst the population particularly in certain districts, are

carriers, and other having to do with animals and animal products, as also those which are concerned with spirituous liquors, which are abstained from by the pure castes. Barriers of the dead and public executors are held to be wholly impure and basket and mat makers in some districts, as that of Patna, for instance are considered so despicable that they are not allowed to enter the villages. With all these fine-drawn divisions of rank and respectability the division into superior and inferior castes is not attended in Hindoostan with any feeling of insultation on the part of the latter. Every caste, and subdivision of a caste, forms a little distinct society in the general community. Its members enjoy the same of equality among themselves, whilst their position in all respects, towards the other members of the general community is determined before their birth. The divine origin of castes being universally admitted there is no ground for personal animosity. The members of the higher castes feel no malice or pity for but rather indifference towards, those of the lower or the latter any envy or hatred of the former. Each caste has its peculiar notions of purity and uncleanness by which their manner of living and general conduct is regulated, and men of all castes are found serving together with equal discipline and efficiency in the ranks of the Anglo-Indian armies. Degradation of caste follows the use of forbidden food and the eating drinking or intermarrying with persons of a lower caste (which, it may be said is, in a minor degree the case even in Europe). To avert the penalties of such intermarriage the Jharjabs of Cutch, and the Rajpoot military tribes, continue to destroy a great number of their female children soon after birth. Such are a few of the peculiarities of the social system of the Hindoos. It cannot be wondered at that, with a debasing superstition and institutions that have oppressed and split its people into a multitude of un sympathizing sections, India, with a vast population and abundant resources, should have been during all its history the prey of one invader after another.

The institution of caste, thus arbitrarily stereotyped upon the Hindoos, has produced a multitude of monstrous customs which pervade the whole framework of society in India. In one caste and one alone, the females are permitted to marry or form matrimonial alliances with Europeans from another caste, a certain proportion of the females, regarded as unsuitable for marriage, are contributed to be brought up as *devadases*, *maths*, or *das* (sing-gals in the Brahminical temples



RAJPUT GIRLS.—From Leavelle's Views in India.

where they minister to the appetites of the priesthood. Some of the population following the daimism which their descent has marked out for them, have become illustrious as slaves, highwaymen, or professional assassins, without thereby losing consideration or respect from their compatriots. Amongst these, the *Thugs* have been the most conspicuous; they are robbers, united by religious or superstitious ties, who mainly subsist by strangling and plundering travellers; their secret practice of murder excited the interference of the British government,

by which it is believed that *Thugges*, in the territories under its control, had been nearly extirpated. The Hindoos mostly burn their dead, but some, like the aboriginal tribes, practise burial in other castes, the dead are consigned to the waters of the Ganges, or other rivers and in some districts, as Bahar, according to Hamilton, persons when about to die are turned into the open air and exposed to any weather. Slavery is very general as is inheritance by adoption. On the Malabar coast, in S.W. India, sovereignty, property &c. descend in the female line, so that not a man's own children but his sisters or those of his nearest female relative, become his heirs. But despite of all sorts of incongruities in the Hindoo social system, the internal government of the villages and communities is remarkable for its perfect organization and adaptation to the requirements of the people—(see INDIA—HISTORY) India is in fact, a land of contradictions and the most childlike usages and consummate vices, are to be met with in its institutions side by side.

Other Forms of Religion, Nations &c.—Buddhism which now prevails over all Central and E. Asia, appears to have originated in Hindoostan but it is now all but extinct there. Various traces, however, exist of its former supremacy especially at Baidha-Gaya, in Bahar in the cave temples of India, and even at the temple of Juggernaut, which is resorted to by vast numbers of Brahminical pilgrims but within the precincts of which no recognition of caste exists—a distinguishing characteristic of the Buddhist faith. (For an account of Buddhism see INDIA) The Jainas, a numerous sect inhabiting the W. part of the peninsula, especially Gujarat, Candellah &c. are supposed to have been an offshoot of the Buddhists at the time that Buddhism was extirpated in Hindoostan they also do not recognize caste and with the addition of worshipping a small number of deified saints their form of religion presents some striking similarities to that of Buddhism. The Sikh or Sikh religion is confined to the Punjab and adjacent territories. It is an heretical form of the Brahminical religion which originated in the 16th century and its chief characteristics are perhaps the intolerance of followers, and the perfect abstinence from eating the flesh of the cow (see PUNJAB) The Mahometans, who form about one-fifth of the entire population of India, are of Afghan Persian Turk Baluch and Arabic origin being the descendants of the numerous invaders who have entered Hindoostan from the N.W. since the commencement of the 11th century. Singular to say they are not most numerous around Delhi Agra &c. which were the chief seats of the Moslem empire in India but in many parts of Bengal, which was at the extremity of that dominion they constitute the majority of the inhabitants and the same is the case in various parts of the Deccan. Of the sovereign states they established the principal now existing is that of Hyderabad or the Nizam. At Bombay Surat, &c., Parsees are numerous they are the descendants of the ancient Persians, expelled from the table-land of Iran at the Mahometan conquest of Persia, and preserve the worship of fire and the sun with other ancient customs, in great purity they are mercantile, industrious, often learned and many of them are amongst the opulent individuals in India. In the S. of the peninsula are a great number of native Christians in many localities they predominate, in point of numbers, over the rest of the population, particularly on the coasts where they are chiefly engaged in fishing and maritime traffic. They are partly Nestorians, or of the Syrian church the doctrines of which appear to have been introduced into India in nearly the earliest ages of Christianity and partly R. Catholics especially on the Coromandel coast. Abyssinians in Gujarat Armenian Jews Tartars, some Malays, and Europeans of various nations, with a considerable number of native descendants of Portuguese settlers make up nearly the remainder of the motley population of India. Goa, Damara and Diu all in W. India, belong to the Portuguese Pondicherry Chandernagore, and a few smaller settlements on the Coromandel coast, to the French and Tranquebar on the same coast, to the Danes but, with these exceptions—and Nepal and Bootan, states which are still independent, as well as Buddhist—the whole of India is substantially under the British dominion.

History.—The Assyrians under Sennacherib, and the Persians under Darius, are said to have penetrated into the N.W. part of this region but the information we have respecting their

expedition thither is very fragmentary and the earliest details giving any connected account of Hindoostan, are those by the historians of Alexander. This conqueror traversed the Punjab, but did not establish any permanent dominion beyond the Indus. Seleucus Nicator, one of his successors, is believed to have introduced with an army into the heart of India, against Sandracottus (Chandragupta), and he afterwards sent Megasthenes on an embassy to that sovereign, at his capital Pataliputra, which is conjectured to have been either Patna or Bhagulpur. The Great monarchs of Hindia appear really to have pushed their conquests into India, and subsequently the Parthians and Scythians. The author of the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, and Ptolemy give some descriptions of the W coast of India, but from the decline of the Roman empire, a lapse of many centuries occurs before we arrive at any further authentic information concerning the countries beyond the Persian desert. The modern history of Hindoostan commences with A. D. 1000, when, Mahmood of Ghaznee, a Mahometan sovereign whose dominions reached from the Indus (near) to the Caspian made the first of his 13 successful expeditions into Hindoostan which region he penetrated as far as Kanooje, Daudpound and Gujarat. In 1174, the Gujars dynasty was overturned by Mahomet of Ghore, who also invaded India on several occasions, and whose successor Taimur, in 1215 founded the Feroz or Afghan sovereignty who had his seat at Delhi. The Feroz dynasty lasted till 1525 and, during its continuance, Hindoostan suffered from the successive devastations of Jemshid-khan and Taimur. Baber a descendant of Taimur in 1526 established the Mogul dynasty of which, after himself Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jehan, and Aurangzeb were the most celebrated sovereigns. In the time of Aurangzeb the Mogul dominion had reached its culminating point, and in his reign the Mahometan conquest of the Deccan was achieved, but his rule was disturbed by the rise of the Marhatta power under Sivajee and after the death of his successor Shah Alim, in 1713, the Mogul sovereignty rapidly waned and decayed. The Nizam and other viceroys of the empire, then founded for themselves independent kingdoms in different parts of India which were soon afterwards devastated by the incursions of Nadir Shah, and a fresh invasion of Afghans. Meanwhile that the foregoing dynasties ruled in Hindoostan S. India was long the seat of several independent Hindoo sovereignties the principal of which were Bikanpore and Bijnagur but which were successively conquered by the Mahometans. Shortly after the fall of the Hindoo empire of the Deccan and 27 years before the foundation of the Mogul empire by Baber the Portuguese under Vasco da Gama, in 1498, arrived at Calicut, which was then governed by a prince named the Zamorin. Within a short period they had possessed them selves of Goa, Diu, and other places, on the W. side of India the trade of which coast was for a period wholly under their control. They were followed by the Dutch, who however nearly confined themselves to trading with India, and never made any important settlement on its soil. In the 18th century the French found means to establish colonies, chiefly on the E. side of India, but before the termination of that century their project for domination in India was checked, and early in the present century their influence over Indian princes and native sovereignties, was thoroughly destroyed by the British, the rise of whose power will be hereafter described in the article INDIA (British).—(For Orillio, Jacquesmont; Hindoostan, Hindoostan and E. India, Gen. Conard, Modern Traveller, Bell's British Review, Pictures of India, Crawford, Annals, Researches, Journals of the Royal Acad. Soc. and Annals of the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Journals, Calcutta Review, 1850-51 &c.)

HINDRINGHAM par Eng Norfolk 2518 ac. P 743
HING several places, Cheshire.—1 (Hoo) a maritime town, prov Friesland, on a bay in the channel of Fokker, 45 m. S.E.W. too-Choo with a small port, and some coasting trade.—2 (Apen) a town, prov Groningen 175 m. W.E. Canton.—3 (Hoe) a town, prov Quimper, 55 m. S.E.W. Ste-Felton
HINOJA a vil. and com Belgium, prov of and 12 m. S.E.W. Antwerp, in a marshy district, on the Scheldt, near the confluence of the Rupel and Vilve, protected from inundation by embankments. It has three churches, a magnificent castle, manufactures of linen soap, and carriage oil and some malle, several breweries, and a trade in linen, corn, flax,

and hay. A good many of the inhabitants are connected with shipping. Pop. 3709.

HINGHAM—1 A small neat market town and par Eng Kent, co. Norfolk. The town, 14 m. W by S. Norwich, is abundantly supplied with water, has a fine church, chiefly in the decorated English style, and a free grammar school (the ancient English school) and a free grammar school. Area of par., 3649 ac. Pop. 1699.—2 A small township and township, U States, Massachusetts, S. side of Boston Bay, about 15 m. S.E. Boston. It has several churches, two academies, and about 50 vessels in the fisheries and coasting trade. Pop. 3584.

HINGUNGAUT a large trading town Hindoostan, prov Gundwana 50 m. S Nagpore lat. 20° 27' N lon 78° 54' E. HINKLEY two par. Eng Berks.—1 (North) 900 ac. Pop. 489.—2 (South) 550 ac. Pop. 506

HINLIP par Eng Worcester 1054 ac. Pop. 128.
HINOJARES (San Francisco) a town Spain Andalusia, prov of and 88 m. S.E. Jaen at the foot of the Sierra de same name. It has a church, courthouse, prison and primary school manufactures of blue vitriol a flour-mill and a trade in unmanufactured asparto. Pop. 925.

HINOJOS, a town Spain Andalusia, prov of and 80 m. S.E. Huelva with a church, a handsome townhouse, and prison two schools, patch every several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1081.

HINOJOSA several places, Spain.—1 (de-Diego) a town Andalusia, prov of and 40 m. N.W. Cordova. It has several clean, wide and well-paved streets one principal and four smaller squares, a parish church, five chapels, two convents, two primary schools, an hospital, town and season houses, a prison manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, soap hats, white wax, earthenware, leather and chocolate, and a trade in grain vegetables, and manufactured goods 1 p. 7 48.—2 (de-Duro) a town Leon prov of and 50 m. W Salamanca, near 1 bank 10000 with steep streets, two squares a parish church, townhouse, school primary elementary and manufactures of serge and coarse cloth. Pop. 1536.—3 (de-San-Lorenzo) a town New Castile, prov of and 58 m. W by N Toledo near 1 bank Albarro with a church townhouse prison, school and manufactures of silk fabrics determined wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1155.

HINOJOSAS (Los) a vil Spain New Castile prov of and 60 m. S.W. Cuenca. It consists of the two contiguous places of Hinojosa del Orden and Hinojosa del Marquesado is poorly built, though the streets are level and well formed has two churches a courthouse, prison and primary school several houses in the and a trade in corn. Pop. 2068.

HINSDALE a vil and township U States, New York on the New York and Erie Railway 387 m. W.H.W. Albany with two churches, an academy and several mills. P. 1987

HINTLESHAM par Eng Suffolk 2823 ac. Pop. 594.

HINTON 12 par. Eng.—1 (Amers) 1121 ac. P. 224.—2 (Blewett) 1102 ac. P. 822.—3 (Broad) 1384 ac. P. 714.—4 (Cheriton) 2690 ac. P. 719.—5 (Lodge) 1815 ac. P. 844.—6 (Water) 1394 ac. P. 294.—7 (The Green) 1302 ac. P. 299.—8 (The Heath) 1302 ac. P. 299.—9 (The Heath) 1302 ac. P. 299.—10 (St. George) 1500 ac. P. 725.—11 (St. Mary) 1302 ac. P. 725.—12 (Waldridge) 1302 ac. P. 725.

HINTS par Eng Bedford 184 ac. Pop. 218
HINWELL, a vil and par Switzerland can of and 15 m. S.E. Zurich with a parish church on a height and forming a conspicuous object for a very great distance manufactures of cotton goods, and cotton and silk mills. Near it are the Gynen baths long known and much frequented by the inhabitants of the district. Pop. 2799

HINXHILL, par Eng Kent 658 ac. Pop. 135.
HINXTON par Eng Cambridges 1508 ac. Pop. 465
HINXWORTH, par Eng Bedford 1440 ac. P. 847
HIPPOLYTE (St.) two towns France.—3 Dep. Gard picturesque situated at the foot of the Cevennes, near the sources of the Vidourre, 27 m. W.N.W. Nismes. It is defended by some fortifications and is well built. has a court of primary resort, manufactures of silk and cotton hosiery woollen stuff, and glass; several extensive fairs, and a trade in silk and fruit, and four annual fairs. Pop. 4775.—2 Dep.

Hau-Rhin, 12 m. N Colmar on a hill of same name. It is defended by a strong castle and contains a parish church and an hospital. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3139.

HIRCHOVA or **HUGOVA** a fortified town European Turkey prov Bulgaria, r bank Danube 52 m. N E. Silistra. It stands on a steep rock, at the bottom of which are the suburbs, inhabited by Wallachians and Greeks. Pop. 4000.

HIRVANT par Wales, Montgomery P. 808.

HIRSELINGEN a vil Württemberg, circle Black Forest, near the Bismarck, 16 m. W W. B. W. Reutlingen with a church, an old castle and several mills; a small bathing establishment and several mills. Pop. 1517.

HIRSCHAU several places, Germany, particularly—1 A to Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 87 m. N N W. Ratisbon with two churches a castle and an old monastery manufactures of earthenware, and slate quarries. Jerome of Pragen was arrested here in 1415 and carried off to Constance where he was shortly afterwards burnt. Pop. 1406.—2 A vil Württemberg circle Black Forest on the Nagold 21 m. W Stuttgart with a church the remains of an old monastery manufactures of spoons and varnished leather and a worked, paper and other mills. Pop. 610.

HIRSCHBERG numerous places Germany particularly—1 A to Prussia, prov Silesia, 107 of and 28 m. S W. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, beautifully situated in a valley at the foot of a mountain 1 bank Bober. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls with three gates, and of three suburbs. It is regularly built, has a court of law several public offices, a Protestant church, with a cemetery to which are some curious monuments four E. Catholic churches, one of them a handsome Gothic structure a gymnasium, industrial, and several other schools a savings bank arsenal a prison, and ordinary hospital manufactures of linen, wools and cotton goods calico, porcelain and refined sugar worsted mills, Meischfelds, and a considerable trade in linen which here has its central entrepot for the province. The environs of Hirschberg are beautiful and furnish fine promenades. Pop. 7815.—2 The circle is built throughout, and contains very little arable land but bears a considerable number of cattle. Area 174 sq. m. Pop. 56,009.—3 A to Rhine-land Prussia gov of and 10 m. N E. Arnsberg with a church and manufactures of linen. Pop. 560.—4 A to Prussia, Rhine-land Prussia Eberstadt r bank Rhen 9 m. E S E. Lobenstein with a castle, situated on a height a church townhouse manufactures of linen and cotton goods lace and leather and several annual fairs. Pop. 1700.

HIRSCHBERG or **DOREX** a to Bohemia, circle of, and 15 m. W W. Bismarck on a large lake in a mountainous district. It has a court of justice a castle, a handsome church and manufactures of cloth and calico. An old ruined castle stands on an island in the lake. Pop. 1946.

HIRSCHBELLDAU (Hirsch, Hirsch, and Oms, three nearly contiguous vils. Prussia, prov Silesia gov Liegnitz, circle Sagan with a R. Catholic church a castle tile-works, and several mills. 1 op. 1551.

HIRSCHFELDE, a vil Saxony circle of and 26 m. S E. Bautzen, 1 bank Neisse with a handsome church black-field, and eye-works. Pop. 1551.

HIRSCHHORN a to Hesse-Darmstadt, on a hill-slope, above r bank Neckar at the confluence of the Finkenbach 9 m. N E E. Hirschberg. It is finely situated, but poorly built, has a castle a church, and several mills. Pop. 1694.

HIRSHOLM or **HIRSHOLM** a vil Denmark tal. Seeland, 14 m. N Copenhagen with a new church, built on the site of a large and magnificent castle which had been erected by Christian VI but, from a defect in its foundation soon gave way and was obliged to be taken down. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, and have some land trade. P. 500.

HIRSHOLM a group of small islands Denmark, in the Kattegat, off N E coast, Jutland, land, Hjørring 4 m. N E Frederiksborg, completely covered with large boulder stones, and having so thin a soil as to be unprofitable. The inhabitants live by catching seals and fish. The largest, Hirschholm, has a church, and a lofty lighthouse. Pop. 200.

HIRSON a to France dep. Aisne, 10 m. N E. Verrieres, on the Oise with extensive manufactures of nails, lace and earthenware. Near it are cotton mills. Pop. 8024.

HIRZEL a vil and par Switzerland, can of and 12 m. S. S. E. Zürich in one of the most beautiful districts of the

canton. In 1448 a bloody battle was fought here between the Confederates and the Zähringers. Pop. 639.

HIRINGEN an oval-shaped isl. Sweden, formed by the two arms of the Göta-EU S W coast of the Göteborg greatest length N E to S W 15 m. central breadth about 7 m. It forms the two districts of E and W Hammen. Göteborg was originally built upon it.

HISSAR—1 A small Asiatic mountain state, Turkish N from Budaköy and Kocaeli, near the sources of the Oruz. Its cap. Hissar or Shadran lies about 140 m. N E. Balkh, about lat. 39 30' N lon 66 30' E. The territory is traversed N to S, by a mountain range Kohistan, 4000 ft high. It is well watered, and yields rice and rock salt. It is governed by an Uzbek chief and the people use a peculiar kind of middle—(Ritter)—2 A ruined in Hindostan, prov of and 105 m. W W. Delhi. The ruins cover a large extent of ground; in the centre are the remains of a palace having very extensive subterranean apartments. There are also several large tanks and wells.

HISTON par Eng. Cambridge 2800 ac. P. 1011.

HIT a to Asiatic Turkey r bank Euphrates path of and 145 m. N W Bagdad. It consists about 1500 houses built all round an elongated hill rising from and parallel to the river. The houses are chiefly of clay one or two stories high flat-roofed, and many of them covered or repaired on the top with bitumen the streets are narrow dirty and frequently steep, rising one above the other along the side of the hill with a dusty black appearance, owing to the smoke from the constantly burning bitumen the preparation of which is one of the chief employments of the place. The hill and town are inclosed by a high mud wall with semicircular towers but no ditch. One graceful minaret appears amid this mass of brown clay and some respectable specimens of Arabesque architecture are displayed in some of the saloons, a little way outside the town. Besides the preparation of bitumen that of wool and boat building burning lime and making salt are carried on.—(Chesney)

HITA a to Spain New Castle prov of and 13 m. from Guadalajara. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the side of a hill crowned by an old castle has two parish churches, a townhouse, convent, primary school and a trade in corn, wine, oil estate, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 867.

HITTHAM two par. Eng.—1 Bucks 1370 ac. P. 236.—2 Suffolk 4117 ac. Pop. 1087.

HITCHENDE or **HUGHEXON** par Eng. Bucks 6761 ac. Pop. 1041.

HITCHI a market in and par England, co. Hartford The town 13 m. N W Hartford, is irregularly laid out, but the houses are in general well built, and the streets spacious partially paved, and lighted with gas. It has a handsome church, with a low massive embattled tower surmounted by a spire several places of worship for Dissenters, a free grammar-school, Lancasterian endowed infant, and national schools some benevolent bequests apprenticed funds, a dispensary and a number of almshouses. Its principal trade is in corn, malt, and flour. There are several breweries some of which are upon a large scale and a silk-mill. Many females are employed in straw plaiting. Market day Tuesday Hitchin was a place of some importance to the reign of Alfred and formerly comprised in the Mercian territory. Area of par 6847 ac. Pop. 7077.

HITTEN an isl Norway off the coast of S Troms, 10 m. greatest length S E to W S W 80 m. mean breadth about 12 m. A good many cattle are reared upon it, and an active fishery is carried on at the coasts. Pop. including several adjoining isles, 9685.

HITTEROE, an isl off S coast Norway, prov Christianized hall of and nearly opposite Mandal. It has a parish church, and a fertile soil. Pop. 1138.

HITTELEIGH par Eng. Devon 1150 ac. P. 180.

HITTORF a vil Rhine prov Prussia, gov Düsseldorf, circle Solingen on the Rhine with manufactures of tobacco, and a large trade in corn coal and wood, which is here cut up in large quantities and exported. Pop. 1438.

HITTYAS, a vil Hungary co. Temesvar 6 m. from Kismat with a Greek church. Pop. 1120.

HITZKIRCH, a vil and par Switzerland, can. and 12 m. N Luzern, near the W extremity of lake Baldeg with a parish church and the buildings of a commandery of the Teutonic

order, which make a very conspicuous appearance. Much fruit, and some wine, are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 565.

HIVAQA an isl., Pacific, the largest of the S.W. group of the Marquesas. lat. (N pole) 9° 54' S. lon. 139° 4' W. (n.) 22 m. long E. to W. about 10 m. greatest breadth. Mountains and bearing indications of volcanic eruptions. Pop. about 600.

HJARNÖ, an isl. Denmark of E. coast Jutland, hall Wille, at the entrance of the bay and 8 m. E. by S. the in. of H. v. v. It forms a parish of same name, and has in the deep strait, which separates it from the mainland, a winter harbor on the first class. Area, 4 sq. m. Pop. 170.

HJELMAR, HJELMAR, or JELMAR, a lake, Sweden, bordering on, and partly belonging to each of the three lars Örebro, Nyköping, and Westra. greatest length E. to W., about 40 m. greatest breadth about 15 m. It receives the Svart å in W. extremity near Örebro, and discharges itself at its E. extremity by the Thorsdalla into Lake Malar. It also communicates with this lake by the canal of Hjelmar which proceeds from its N. shore, and is carried to the Arborg.

HJERTING a vil. Denmark, Jutland E. shore of Hjerting Revier. It carries on an active seal fishery and, though it has no proper harbour the roads are well sheltered, have good anchorage, and form a kind of winter haven of the fourth class, with 17 m. 10 to 15 ft. water. A considerable export, particularly of oil and tallow takes place here. Pop. 400.

HJÖRRING, a vil. Denmark, Jutland, hall of same name, 23 m. N by E. Aalborg. It is an old place has frequently suffered from fire, and is now improving in condition. It has an iron foundry but its inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists. A few are engaged in shipping. Pop. 1800. Area of hall, the most 1/4 in Jutland, 620 geo. sq. m. Pop. 67 800.

HJORTÖL a small isl. Denmark S. of, af Funen. The inhabitants live by fishing and agriculture.

HJUNSA cap. Tibet. See LAMA.

HLEBOK, HLEBO, or HOBOKO, a vil. Hungary on Transylvania. It is a struggling place in a mountainous district, and has a R. Catholic church, 18th century. Pop. 2500.

HILINKO a vil. Bohemia, 15 m. S. E. of S. R. E. Chlumec traversed by the Chlumka. It has a large modern church, a townhouse, and a superior school manufactures of linen and earthenware, silkworms, several saw and other mills. Pop. 3284.

HO-KIAH a vil. China, in v. Chihle in a plain between the Tae-ho and the Hou-to-ho 102 m. S. S. W. Pekin. It is one of the largest towns in the province and is surrounded by lofty walls but the houses, in general have no great appearance. It has a kind of college.

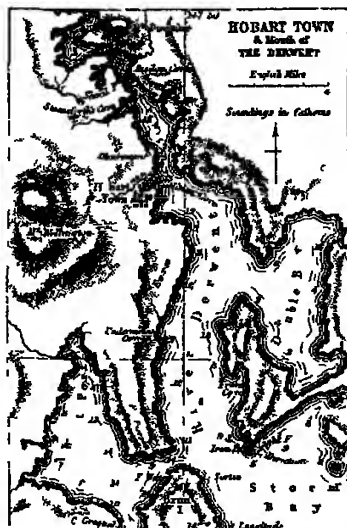
HOAI HO a river China, formed by the numerous streams who run in prov. Honan, flow S. E. and E. S. E., and unite in prov. Ngan-ho. Thence the stream flows E. N. E. to prov. Kiang-soo where it falls into lake Hang-tai. Total course about 400 m.

HOANG HO, or YELLOW RIVER, a large river China, the sources of which are in mountains in the Koko-Nor territory N. from Tibet about lat. 34° 30' N. and lon. 97° 30' E. Its course is exceedingly devious. After flowing in all directions, excepting towards the S. through a winding course of several hundred miles, it proceeds nearly due N. to about lat. 41°. Then E. for nearly 300 m. when it suddenly turns round, and flows directly S. for about other 200 m. then turns abruptly E., and finally discharges itself into the Yellow Sea. In lat. 34° N., long. 115° 30' E. after a course of about 2280 geo. m. although the distance in a direct line, from its source to its mouth is only 1150 geo. m. It is a turbid furious, and impracticable stream and is but little used by the Chinese for navigation. From its frequent floods, the cities on its banks—including Lanchoo, Poo, and Kailung—are in constant danger of being submerged to prevent which and other damage, great expense is incurred in maintaining artificial embankments. In its progress, the Hoang Ho receives several tributaries than any other Yellow river in the world, except the Nile. The principal are—the Hui-ho and Lo-ho, in prov. Shensi; the Fuen-ho, in Shensi; and the waters of the lake Hong-tai, in Kiangsoo about 60 m. above its outlet, where it is crossed by the Imperial Canal. It derives its name from the vast quantities of yellow mud held in a state of solution by its waters.

HOATH par Eng. Kant. 898 ac. Pop. 599.

HOATHLY two par. England, co. Sussex—1 (East); 2000 ac. Pop. 687—2 (West) 483 ac. Pop. 1068.

HOBART TOWN or HOBARTON cap. of Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, S. E. side of the island v. bank Derwent; lat. 43° 54' S. lon. 147° 28' E.; occupying a commanding and extremely picturesque position at the head of a sheltered bight, called Sullivan's Cove, about 20 m. from the sea. It



covers from 1 to 1 1/2 sq. m. of gently rising ground, backed by an amphitheatre of lofty and well wooded hills. The streets cross each other at right angles, are airy, pretty wide, and agreeable to the eye; those, however, that are not are much cut-up by the constant transit of carts and cattle. The principal streets are lined with excellent houses and handsome shops. The more modern buildings are chiefly of brick or a dark-coloured freestone the older principally of wood. The public edifices are numerous, and some of them handsome, particularly the churches of which five belong to the Church of England. There are, besides the Presbyterian churches, various chapels and meeting houses belonging to different denominations, a R. Catholic chapel and a Jewish synagogue. The other more remarkable public buildings are—64 government-houses, female house of correction or factory the military and prisoners barracks, custom-house, ecclesiastical stores, police-office, colonial hospital, &c. The manufactures comprise breweries, tanneries, foundries, timber-mills flour-mills, coach-building, cabinet-making, and ship-building the last now become an extensive occupation. The harbour is excellent, and well-adapted for trade. The tide is irregular; rising at times 7 ft. or 8 ft., but usually only 4 ft. or 5 ft. Along the water's edge is a spacious wharf, at which vessels of the largest burden may lie or anchor. On either bank of the Derwent, both above and below the town, are numerous beautiful villas and agricultural farms. Hobart Town was founded in 1804. Pop. in 1843 37,083.

HOBKIRK, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 11 m. by 1 m. P. 750. **HOBOKEN**, a vil. and conc. Belgium, prov. of and 4 m. S. Antwerp, v. bank Scheldt, with manufactures of oleary three breweries, a flour and a mill mill. Pop. 1468.

HOBRO a vil. Denmark, Jutland, hall of, and 16 m. N. N. W. Randers, at the W. extremity of the Mierig-sund.

It has a church, a townhouse, and a winterhaven, of the fifth class, with 7 f. Pop. (approximate) 1000.
BOBY per Eng Leicester 1068 ac. P 495.

BOCH WARELY or **Wamur** a market in Bohemia, circle of, and 7 m. N W Eidenhow in a valley. 1 bank Cyl lina, with a castle, church, townhouse school court of justice, and a trade in linen, yarn, and cattle. Pop 992

BOCHBERG a vil Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Würzburg with a R. Catholic parish church and a school Pop 1148

BOCHFELDEN a vil. Franco, dep. Bas-Rhin, 15 m. N W Neuenburg with miller and plaster-mills. P 2503

BOCHREIM a. ta. Nassau, cap. hall of same name, on a gentle slope fronting the S. and descending gradually to the Rhine, on the Tannus Railway 4 m. E N E Mainz. It has a parish church and a demary new a summer residence of the Duke of Nassau, and is famous for its wine the best of which is grown in vineyards through which the railway passes immediately R. of the church. From this vine, called in Germany *Bochreim* is derived the English name *Bock* applied indiscriminately to the wines of the Rhine, Main &c. Pop. 2370

BOCHKIRCH, a vil. Saxony circle of, and 6 m. E S E. Bautzen, with a church and school. It is memorable as the spot where, in 1758, the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, were surprised during the night by the Austrians, under Marshal Daun, and lost 100 cannon and 9000 prisoners. Marshal Keith a Scotchman, and one of Frederick's best generals, was killed, and is buried in the church where a monument has been erected to him.

BOCHSPEIER, a vil Bavaria, Palatinat, near Kaiserlautern with a parish church, and a trade in wood. P 1333

BOCHST two places, Hesse Darmstadt.—1 A vil prov Starkenburg 1 bank Mühlberg 20 m. E S E. Darmstadt, with a church churches tile-works, and several mills. Pop 1820.—2 A vil Oberhessen, circle Friedberg on the Nidder with a Protestant church, and a castle, with a small picture-gallery a saloon of stone, and library of nearly 50,000 volumes. Pop 659.

BOCHSF a vil Saxony, cap. hall of same name, on the Main 14 m. E N E. Wiesbaden, with manufactures of wool len and henn cloth some shipping, and trade Pop. to 1800 bal., 17,081.

BOCHSTADT several places, Germany.—1 A market to Hesse-Cassel prov. of, and 5 m. N W. Hanau. It is walled, flanked with towers and has tile-works and a trade in wine. Pop. 798.—2 (Ober and Nieder) two nearly conjoined vils Bavaria, Palatinat. They contain a Protestant and a Catholic church and a courthouse. Pop. 1757

BOCHSTADT or **Wismar**, a. ta. Bohemia, circle of, and 39 m. N E. Bautzen, built almost entirely of wood, with a parish church townhouse, and school flax and other mills, and a trade in yarn. Pop. 1604

BOCHSTADT several places, Bavaria particularly.—1 A ta. circle Upper Franconia, 1 bank Aisch, here crossed by a bridge, 20 m. N W Nürnberg, with two churches, a castle, and hospital 1 polish works, saw and other mills. Pop 1713.—2 A ta. circle Swabia, 1 bank Danube, 23 m. N W Augsburg, with a court of justice, castle two churches, a Capuchin hospital, and a trade in corn and cattle. Several great battles have been fought near it. The most memorable is that of Blenheim, in 1704 when the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria, were signally defeated by Marlborough and Prince Eugene, with a loss of 40,000 men, 120 pieces of cannon and 800 standards. Pop. 3460.

BOCHSTETTEN (Swiss), a vil and par Switzerland cant. of, and 10 m. S E Bern, well built, with a handsome parish church. Pop. 4455

BOCKENDORF, a vil Saxony circle of, and 15 m. N N E. Dresden, with manufactures of linen saw oil and deer mills, some trade and a silver mine. Pop. 780

BOCKENHEIM, a vil Baden, circle Lower Rhine, 10 m. S W Heidelberg with two churches, and numerous breweries. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in outting turf, in which there is a considerable trade. Pop. 2555.

BOCKERING per Eng Norfolk 1331 ac. Pop 420

BOCKETON, per Eng Nottingham 1378 ac. P 114

BOCKHAM per Eng Norfolk 8436 ac. Pop 490.

For 1

BOCKHOCKING a river U. States, Ohio, which after a S. E. course of 80 m. falls into the Ohio, at Troy 25 m. below Marietta. It is navigable for boats 72 m., and affords good water-power.

BOCKLEY per Eng Essex 4614 ac. Pop 898.

BOCKLIFFE per Eng Bedford 1091 ac. Pop. 489

BOCKWOLD-cum Winton per Eng Norfolk 7475 ac. Pop 1087

BOCKWORTHY per Eng Devon 2526 ac. P 582

BODDAM per Scot. Dumfriess 6 m. by 8 1/2 m. P 1797

BODDESON a market in England, co. of, and 4 1/2 m. S E. Hartford consisting principally of two long streets well lighted. It has a small townhall and police station, with a clock-tower a commodious and new church, Independent chapel Friends meeting-house, a national and British school a practical school of agriculture, and an extensive brewery. The ancient inns of Boddeson are attested by Prior and Isaac Walton. 1 op. 1854

BODEIDA, or **BODEIA** a seaport in Arabia, on the Red Sea, 100 m. N. Mocha. It is of considerable size, has a fine appearance from its numerous and commodious domes, minarets, and mosques. Wharves generally well built market well supplied with articles of comfort and luxury.

BODGESTON per Wales, Fennorke 705 ac. P 78.

BODIMONT a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 18 m. E. Liège, on the Vesdre, so near Verviers as to be properly only one of its suburbs. It has extensive manufactures of woollens and acids, a foundry a brewery a cotton, a tanning, and numerous saw-mills. Pop. 2650

BODNET per Eng Selop 15209 ac. P 2057

BODONY, a vil Hungary Thibet Thama Banat, co. Temesvar about 4 m. from Kis-Betarek with a Greek church. Pop. 1469

BODSAK, or **ODAK**, a market in Hungary Hither Danube, co. Baos in a beautiful valley 14 m. from Zombor with a R. Catholic church Pop. 8110

BOP per Eng Norfolk 1400 ac. Pop. 225

BOEDIC an vil Franco dep. Morbihan, opposite the mouth of the Vilaine. It has no proper harbor, but is defended by a small fort. Some corn is grown upon it. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. Pop. 250

BOEI numerous cities and towns. Chinese empire, including.—1 (Hoo-hyeu) prov. Kiangsoo 100 m. N. E. Hankow, on the Imperial Canal, and near R. bank Huang-Ho. It is surrounded by a triple wall and is a place of great bustle and activity.—2 (Hoo-Yung-Tehung) Chinese Tartaristan, 15 m. N. E. Li. with a garrison of 1900 men.—3, (Hoo-Tehou) prov. Kiangtung on an affluent of the Canton river 70 m. E. Canton. It is well built, and has some fine edifices with a bridge of 40 arches across the river. Articles of shell are manufactured and there is an active trade.—4, (Hoo-Tung) prov. Kiangtung L. coast isl. Hainan 50 m. S. Kiang-chau-fa. It has extensive but thinly inhabited suburbs. The walls of the town are high the streets paved, and narrow and the houses built of red brick. Pop. about 44,000

BOEI Ho a river China, prov. Kamao and Shenes forming the principal affluent of Hoang Ho or Yellow River which it enters in lat. 34 45' N. 75 m. E N. E. Nyan

BOEKSCHE WAALEN (see) an isl. Holland, prov. S. Holland bounded N. by the Old Maas, E. by the Voortrekeil S. by Hollands-diep, and W. by the Spaal. It contains sixteen parishes, is fertile, and has a pop. of 22,000

BOELLALION a vil. Indian Archipelago, S. coast isl. Ceram with a school, and 400 inhabitants all Christian.

BOEN Ho a river China, prov. Chihle, which joins the Peiho at Tien-Sing 70 m. S. E. Peking, after a S. E. course of about 200 m. Principal tributaries, the Tiao-Ho and Hsiao-Ho.

BOEVLAKEN a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland 14 m. S W. Harderwijk with a court of justice, a church, and school. Pop. 742

BOEVLARET a vil and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant on the Yaahe near the forest of Solmes 7 m. S. E. Brussels. It has a brewery a flour-mill, a limestone quarry and lime-kilns but the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, or in hewing wood in the forest. Pop. 2181

HOEYTLLEINEN, a lake, Russian Finland, near the centre of circle Kampo; greatest length N to S, 80 m. in greatest breadth, 12 m. It communicates, at the S. W. with lake Wutjarrv.

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HOHENSTEIN or **Hohenstein**, two tns. Saxony—1 Circle of, and 2 *Freie R. Zwickau* on the slope of a lofty hill. It contains a handsome church, and a postoffice and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, flannel and hosiery dye-works, tile-works, spinning-mills, a chalybeate spring, and three annual fairs. Pop. 4670.—2 Circle of and 18 ts. *S.B.E. Dresden*, cap. hall. of same name, on a height above 1 bank Poles with the remains of an old castle, a court of justice, and manufactures of linen. Pop. ca. 9941. lat. 51° 20'.

HOHENSTEIN or **Obenstein**, a ts. *Prussia*, prov. *R. Prussia*, gov. of, and 75 ts. *S.W. W. Königsberg* on the *Amalg* with a court of justice, a castle, church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1370.

HOHENSTEINGLEN a vil. *Württemberg* circle *Danube* 40 m. *S.W. Ulm* with a *R. Catholic* church. In 1799 it was more than once taken by the French and burned. P. 410.

HOHENWETZ a vil. *Denmark*, *Holstein* bail. of and 15 m. *S.W. W. Hamburg*; an ancient place, and at one time of considerable importance. It has a church, many features of linen and an annual fair. Pop. 1169.

HOHENZOLLERN a territory in the *S.W. of Germany* consisting of a long comparatively narrow and very irregular tract, and constituting two contiguous, but independent principalities bounded *N.E.* and *W.* by *Württemberg* and *S.* and partly *W.* by *Baden*.

Hohenzollern Hohenzollern, a principality forming the twenty-seventh member of the Germanic Confederation the more *N.* of the two areas, 90 sq. mi. is almost wholly situated between the *Herzberg* and the *Rough Alp*, and has a very rugged and even mountainous surface—several of the mountains exceeding the height of 2660 ft. Between the hills a number of small valleys intervene and are drained by small affluents of the *Neckar*; but the climate is generally severe, and the soil by no means fertile. Where practicable, however, it is well cultivated and where the plough cannot be used, there is much excellent pasture-land on which great numbers of cattle are reared. The minerals are of little value and are chiefly confined to building-stones, limestone, and potter's clay. Manufactures are not much advanced but some woollens are made and a good deal of worsted and cotton is spun. The government of *Hohenzollern Hohenzollern* is a constitutional monarchy. As a member of the Germanic Confederation it has a vote in the *plénium*, and shares a vote in the minor diet with *Hohenzollern* *byrgrun* *Irchtstein* *Waldeck* *Reuss* *Lippe-Detmold* and *Lippe-Schaumburg*. Its contingent to the Confederation is 145 men. Its capital is *Heddingen* besides which, there are several small villages. Pop. 30 148.

Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a principality forming the twenty-sixth member of the Germanic Confederation the more *S.* and larger of the two areas, 266 sq. mi. is situated partly on the *Rough Alp*, and partly in the valley of the *Danube* which crosses it *W.* to *E.* and within it receives the *Lauchert* and other small affluents. A small portion in the *N.* is drained by affluents of the *Neckar* and hence part of the great watershed which divides Europe into two great basins is formed in this principality. The surface is in a line a very mountainous and is intersected by only a few narrow valleys. The best part of it is in the *S.* on the *E.* bank of the *Danube*; elsewhere the climate is severe and the soil of a stony and ungrateful nature. Agriculture, however, forms the principal employment and being conducted with considerable skill and industry grain is produced sufficient, in ordinary years, to meet the home consumption. The minerals include *hog-iron-ore*, bituminous coal, *gypsum*, *limestone*, *rock salt* and *fullers earth*. A considerable part of the higher ground is covered by wood chiefly *pine*. Manufactures have not made much progress but there are several iron works, and numerous oil saw and other mills, *breweries* and *distilleries*. The government is a constitutional monarchy. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, *Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen* has a vote in the *plénium*, and takes the lead of several other small principalities in sharing the sixteenth vote in the minor diet. Its capital is *Sigmaringen* besides which there are several other small towns and villages. Pop. 85,560.

HÖHR, a vil. *Germany* duchy *Nassau* bail. *Montabaur* with manufactures of water-jugs, plates, and numerous other

articles in earthenware more especially bottles for *Saline* water. Pop. 1171.

HÖHSE or *Hohse* was *Mansourin*, a township, *Rhinish Prussia*, gov. of, and 17 m. *E. Düsseldorf*, circle *Sollingen* with extensive *laid-works*, and numerous *laid-works* which are employed chiefly in supplying the *Bollinger* factories. Pop. 11,595.

HÖHWACHT a vil. duchy of and *N.E.* coast *Holstein* with a harbour and fine roadstead the latter having 15 ft. to 20 ft. water. Exports—grain imports—seals from *King Island* and *thunder* from *Sweden*. Numerous *horses*, sent from the *Denish* islands to the *Holstein* markets, are landed here.

HÖIER, originally *Höier* was a vil. duchy of *Schleswig* bail. and 3 m. *W. W. W. Lunden* on the *Seesbeck*, near where it falls into the mouth of the *Widau*, or rather the *Rathelshiller* canal in which it has a dock, with from 8 ft. to 9 ft. water. It has a church a custom-house and some shipping trade but the chief employments are agriculture and cattle-rearing. *Höier* is protected by a strong outer embankment. P. 1000. *HÖIA-JAMORA-KA* *Gora*, a vil. *Bahobolistan* lat. 26° 18' N. lon. 66° 55' E. The place itself is insignificant, consisting only of about 40 huts, made of mats, but has attracted attention from its having been ascertained that there are rich lodges of *sopper* in its vicinity. *Oras* of *antimony* lead and *silver* are also reported to be abundant.

HOKIANGA a broad river *New Zealand*, in the *N.* of *the* coast. It flows *S.W.* and enters the sea in lat. 35° 30' S. 110 m. *N.N.W. Auckland*.

HOLABRUNN (Osnab. or *Holstein*) a market in *Lower Austria*, on the *Elbe* in a valley covered with vineyards. It has a square adorned with a fountain and statue a handsome church, infirmary and posthouse and a considerable trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2688.

HOLAR (*Danish* *Holm*) a ts. in *Island* in the *N.* of the island near the *Skagerrak*. It is a very ancient place and was once the see of a bishop founded in the beginning of the 12th century. It still possesses its cathedral and has a school and a printing press.

HOLBACH a market in par. *England* in *Lincoln* the river 87 m. *S.E. Lincoln*, in a low marshy district, about 5 m. from the sea, has a large and handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel a free school and an hospital for 15 poor persons. Market day, Thursday. Area of par. 30 220 ac. Pop. 5191.

HOLBECK, a vil. and chapel *England* in *York* (*W. Riding*) in the bor. of and 1½ m. *S.W. Leeds* with a handsome chapel several dissenting places of worship extensive mills for spinning flax, and thread works for constructing steam engines, and all kinds of machinery and other important manufactures. Pop. (1851) 14 152.

HOLBEK, a seaport in *Denmark*, lat. *Sweden*, cap. bail. and on a fiord of same name, forming an arm of the *Isfjord*, 83 m. *W.N.W. Copenhagen*. It contains a parish church, formerly belonging to a monastery a school and a town-house and has a distillery and a harbour which forms a good winter haven, of the fourth class admitting vessels drawing 9 ft. to 10 ft. and at which a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, is carried on. In early times *Holbek* was one of the most important towns in the kingdom and possessed a strong castle demolished by the *Swedes*, in 1659. Pop. in 1800 Area of bail. 488 sq. mi. Pop. 73 200.

HOLBETON par. *Eng.* *Devon* 4748 ac. Pop. 1029.

HOLBROOK par. *Eng.* *Suffolk* 3108 ac. Pop. 857.

HOLCAR, or *Holkar's* *Dominions*. See *INDIA*.

HOLCOMBE three par. *England*—1 *Somerset* 780 ac. P. 464.—2 *Hereford* *Devon* 1536 ac. P. 289.—3 *Devon* 325 ac. P. 759.

HOLCOT par. *Eng.* *Northampton* 1670 ac. P. 608.

HOLCUT par. *Eng.* *Bedford* 680 ac. Pop. 63.

HOLDENBY par. *Eng.* *Northampton* 1936 ac. P. 211.

HOLDENHURST par. *Eng.* *Hants* 7390 ac. P. 1380.

HOLDERNESSE, a dist. *England* co. *York* (*E. Riding*) occupying the *S.E.* projection of the co. which terminates at the mouth of the *Humber*. It is remarkable for the fertility and possesses a soil suitable to every purpose either of arable or stock husbandry.

HOLDFAST BAY *S. Australia*, Gulf of *St. Vincent*, co. *Adelaide*, about 55 m. *N. Cape Jervis*. It is merely an open roadstead exposed to the *S.W.* gales which are by far

the most violent that blow on the coast of Australia. A tremendous sea runs into the anchorage during a S.W. storm.

HOLDGATE *par Eng. Southampton* 1896 ac. Pop. 311.
HOLDSCHWITZ, or **HOLZSCHWITZ** a vil Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, 1 bank Mollava 2 m from Fugene with a textile manufactures of cotton, and a trade in wine. P. 1001.

HOLFOURD *par Eng. Somerset* 796 ac. Pop. 181.
HOLGUIN a tn., Isl. Cuba, dep. Oriental, 50 m. N.W. Santiago lat. 20° 40' N lon. 76° 10' W the center point of a sugar-growing district. Pop. 4199.

HOLICA, or **HOLAZICA**, a market in Hungary Mithor Deaulic co. Neutra, 1 bank March, 3 m S.W. Szekes with a Protestant and a C. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a magnificent imperial palace; manufactures of stoneware, and a fine breeding stand. Pop. 4533.

HOLITZ, or **Van HOLST**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and (1) as N.E. Chudam. It is almost entirely built of wood has a parish church, townhouse, and school. A battle was fought here, in 1560, between the Prussians and the Imperialists. Pop. (agricultural) 3424.

HOLLAND'S DOMINIONS, *See* **INDONESIA**.

HOLLKHAM *par Eng. Norfolk* 5973 ac. Pop. 681.

HOLLACOMBE, *par Eng. Devon* 1218 ac. Pop. 103.

HOLLAND (New) *See* **AUSTRALIA**.

HOLLAND two parts, *See* **ENGLAND** — 1 (Great) 2683 ac.

Pop. 400 — 2 (Little) 816 ac. Pop. 89.

HOLLAND (1) *ARTS* *or* a dist. England, one of the three portions into which the Lo Lancashire is divided. It occupies the S.E. part of the co. round the Wash and consists almost entirely of low marsh and fen-land the marsh being the portion nearest to the sea, and the fen that which lies more inland. It is principally included within what is called the Great Level of the Fens being defended from the sea, and from the overflowing of the rivers, by immense embankments.

HOLLAND (*INDONESIA*) *See* the name usually given to this country in the histories of the Netherlands. Though now strictly speaking only applied to the provinces of N. and E. Holland—*see* next article—the name was associated with that kingdom for four years (1606-1610) under the rule of Louis Bonaparte. The kingdom of Holland, during that time included nearly all the territories composing the present kingdom of the Netherlands, together with that of Hanover and the duchy of Oldenburg. *See* **NETHERLANDS**.

HOLLAND the most important and interesting portion of the Low Countries, now included in the kingdom of the Netherlands and divided into two provinces, N. and S. Holland. It lies between 51° 40' and 53° 10' N lat. and 3° 28' and 5° 30' E lon. and is bounded, W. and N., by the German Ocean. E. by the Zuider Zee, Utrecht and Gelderland and M. by the Meuse and its estuary—one branch of which, the Grooten Oude, separates Holland from Zealand. Its length, N. to S. is about 60 m. or 110 m. including the islands of Texel and Vlieland N. of the Zuider Zee and its breadth, at its S. limit, about 45 m. decreasing towards the N. area, about 1954 sq. m. of which 1074 belong to S. Holland. The line of demarcation between the two provinces crosses the S. angle of the lake Helder, and winds, in a very sinuous course, near the parallel of 53° 1'. N. Holland, the smaller but more densely-peopled province, was formerly called W. Friesland and is still so designated in some public documents though Friesland, properly so called, lies wholly on the E. side of Zuider Zee.

Holland is altogether a flat and depressed tract, sinking, N. and W. towards the German Ocean consequently N. Holland is lower than the S. province, and some portions of it—as Waterland, Krommerland, and Farmerland—are, partially at least, below the level of the sea. A broad margin of dunes or sandhills, often 100 ft. high, extending along the coast from the mouth of the Meuse to the Helder protects this low country from the waves of the sea, and checks the encroachments of the element to which it owes its origin. Where this natural embankment ceases, the work of man begins and dykes, raised by the perishing toll of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the remaining shores of the German Ocean on the W. and those of the Zuider Zee, on the E., in a winding line of more than 100 m. save the green fields from the devastation threatened by the waters that roll above. The sandhills of Holland are supposed to gain slowly in extent and stability by the gradual retirement of the sea but they are liable to

sudden and unaccountable changes. The Dutch, taught by experience, are ever on the watch to secure every spot as soon as it is raised above the waters by casual deposition. Holland was originally a series of banks of sand or mud, exposed to inundation from the Rhine, and other rivers, as well as from the sea; and thus exhibited a succession of silty marshes and barren sands. But patient industry, by raising dams against the sea and rivers, has converted the waste into a smiling garden. These dams or dykes form the characteristic and most remarkable feature in the Dutch landscape; being generally about 50 ft. in some cases 80 ft. in height, and sometimes planted with rows of trees, between which run the canals and roads of the country. Wind-mills, the office of which is to pump the redundant water from the inclosed land or polder into the canal, are constant accompaniments of the dykes.

The rivers of Holland are—In the N. province, the Vecht, Amstel, Zaan, Spaarne, Groot, Geyse, Goope, Diem, and Korte-Diem or Blokker—most of these, however are but side-branches from the Zuider Zee, or Rhine in S. Holland, the Rhine, with its numerous branches; the Lek, Linge, Merwede, IJssel, Gouwe, and Rotta. Several lakes still remain in N. Holland as the Haarlem, Wyker, Naarder Horster, Leg, Lange, and Uutinger lakes. In N. Holland 43 lakes have been drained—on S. Holland, 40 but it is said that the increasing of peat-land in the still remaining mosses nearly keeps pace with the work of reclamation.

Two-thirds of the population are Protestants of various sects—the Calvinists and Mennonites (Anabaptists) predominate; the rest are R. Catholics and Jews, to the number of 25,000. The public schools, in 1849 were 951 attended by 114,823 pupils and are carefully watched by the provincial administration. The University of Leyden maintains its long-established reputation and boasts of a magnificent museum of natural history. The hospitals, as well as schools, of Holland are well endowed and 87,000 poor are maintained by public charity.

Holland is the most populous part of the kingdom and, indeed with respect to density of population and the development of industry of every kind, it is one of the most remarkable countries in the world. The entire population is (1854) 1,222,580 of which number 681,871 belong to the larger—that is the N. province and 540,709 to the S. province. Yet the density of population is greater in N. Holland where there are about 637 n. inhabitants to the square mile but this density of population, in a country of golders, densely inclosed with dykes, rivers and canals, becomes intelligible, when it is considered that the small territory of N. Holland reckons, besides numerous goodly villages, 11 towns—namely Amsterdam, Edam, Enkhuizen, Haarlem, Hoorn, Medemblik, Monnickendam, Pernisland, Weesp, and Zierikzee while the S. province has 12—Brille, Delft, Dordrecht (Dort), Gorinchem (Gorkum), Gouda, Leyden, Maastricht, Rotterdam, Scheveningen, Schoonhoven, S'Gravenhage (the residence of the king) Vlaarding, and Woerden.

HOLLAND-PRUSSIA a tn. E. Prussia, gov. of and 50 m. S.W. Zolingen *See* circle of same name on a height above the V. circle. It has a seat of justice, several public offices, a Protestant parish church, a chapel old castle, and hospital manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and bark, walk, and flour mills. Pop. 2465.—The climate is flat, and generally fertile. Area, 255 sq. m. Pop. 25,400.

HOLLANDS-DEER, the lower part of the estuary of the Waal, Holland. It separates provs. S. Holland and N. Brabant and, flowing W. from the Beersbrook, for about 14 m., divides into the Haringvliet and the Volke-rak, which lose the island of Oyer-fakke.

HOLLESCHAU or **HOLZSCHAU** a tn. Moravia, circle of and 18 m. N. Hradisch on the Ruzawa with a ducal church, a fine castle, a townhouse, three chapels, a synagogue, and a trade, chiefly in the hands of the Jews, in wax, honey, hides, and wool. Pop. 4589.

HOLL FELD a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, 12 m. E. Bamberg with two churches, two chapels, a hospital and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1048.

HOLLIDAYSBURG a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, 118 m. W. N. Harrisburg with five churches, five schools, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1800.

HOLLINGBOURN *par Eng. Kent* 4680 ac. P. 1800.

HOLLINGSTEDT [formerly *Zeilingstede*] a vil. Denmark, Schleswig, half Geestrup, a bank Treene, here crossed by a long bridge, 12 m. W. S. W. Schleswig. It was, in early times, a place of considerable importance, and carried on a considerable trade with England. The spacious old warehouse (Stapelhaus) now forms the church. The W. part of the celebrated wall called Dannewerk terminated on the Treene, near Hollingstedt.

HOLLINGTON par Eng. Sussex 2470 ac. P 579
HOLLUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland S.W. end of old Ameland consisting of well and regularly built one-story houses. It has a Calvinistic church, two Baptist meeting houses, a school and a large store for stranded goods. Pop. (Seherman and steamer) 1075

HOLLYN par Eng. York (E. Riding) 3740 ac. P 516
HOLLYMOUNT a tn. Ireland co. Mayo, 14½ m. S. by E. Castlebar with a handsome parish church, several schools a dispensary market-house and police barrack. Pop. (Agricultural) 481

HOLLYWOOD a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The town is pleasantly situated on the E. shore of Belfast Lough, 5 m. N.E. Belfast, has an ancient church, with a handsome spire, two Dissenting meeting houses, and several schools. It is a constabulary police, and a coast-guard station. Pop. 1532 Area of par. 8064 ac. P 4317

HOLLYWOOD two pars. Ireland — 1 Wicklow 18,384 ac. P 2021 — 2 Dublin 3998 ac. P 335

HOLM LAGOON par Eng. Hereford 3122 ac. P 522
HOLME par Scotland, Orkney 9 m. by 4 m. P 548

HOLME nine pars. England — 1 Nottingham 1530 ac. P 144 — 2 (Culverton) Cumberland 88,943 ac. P 3213

HOLME Dorset 1200 ac. P 61 — 4 (Isle Norfolk) 8001 ac. P 524 — 5 (near-Norfolk) Norfolk 1096 ac. P 528 — 6 (near-the-Sea) Norfolk 2512 ac. P 500 — 7 (near-the-Field) York (E. Riding) 1560 ac. P 153 — 8 (near-Port) Nottingham, 2120 ac. 1 179 — 9 (near-Sydney) York (E. Riding) 10,830 ac. P 113

HOLMER, par Eng. Hereford 13069 ac. P 747

HOLMES House, a seaport vil., U. States, Massachusetts, 89 m. S. E. Boston with two churches. It has a safe, commodious harbor and several fishing vessels. Pop. 600

HOLMSTRAND a municipality in Norway bail Jarlsberg and Larvik, in the gulf, and 33 m. S. W. Christiansia. It has an old wooden church, two schools, a brandy distillery and a tobacco work. Retail trade and shipping are the main occupations, but there is no proper harbor. P (1845) 1746

HOLMFIRTH a manufacturing vil. and dist. England co. York (W. Riding) The village, 6½ m. S. by W. Hindersford on the stream of same name in a beautiful valley sheltered by lofty hills, is somewhat irregularly laid out. It has a commodious supply of water ample. It has a commodious townhall, a handsome church and chapel for Independents and Wesleyans, a national school, and a mechanics institute. Woollen cloth plain and fancy extensively manufactured. On February 5, 1858 about 100 lives were lost, and property to a vast amount destroyed, by the bursting of the retaining dam of an immense reservoir 3 m. above the town. The water of which supplied motive-power to many of the factories in the valley and which, rushing out with overwhelming force, swept before it trees and cattle, houses and factories. Pop. 18,400

HOLMOV or **GOLMA**, an isl. Sweden, gulf of Bothnia, 20 m. E. Umeå; lat. 58° 40' N. lon. 21° E. It belongs to the Quark group.

HOLMPATRICK par Ireland, Dublin 2181 ac. P 2904

HOLMPATON par Eng. York (E. Riding) 1463 ac. P 92

HOLMS (Tons) two small isles, England, Bristol Channel Freshwater, the most N. being about 1 m. N. by E. Steephole and having a bright light 156 ft. above water-level in lat. 51° 22' 55" N. lon. 5° 7' W.

HOLMELAND an isl. Denmark, Jutland, to the N. of the Ringkjøbing fiord about 1 m. N. W. the tn. of Ringkjøbing. It forms two parishes. Area, 6,500 sq. m. P 1800

HOLNE, par Eng. Devon 4197 ac. P 386

HOLNENT par Eng. Dorset 3068 ac. P 163

HOLTEBERG, a tn. Denmark, Jutland bail of, and 24 m. N.E. Ringkjøbing on both sides of the Holteberg or Stor with a church, and several annual fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 1800

HOLSTEIN (Duchy of) [Latin, *Holsatia*] a prov. Denmark, bounded, N. by the Baltic, S. by the Schleswig, from which, with exception of a small tract of land, it is separated by the Elbe and the Schleswig-Holstein Canal. E. by the Baltic and territory of Lübeck. S. by Lübeck, duchy of Lauenburg, and territory of Hamburg. S.W. by the Elbe, separating it from Hanover and W. by the N. Sea or German Ocean. Its shape, though irregular may be regarded as that of a triangle, the apex of which is at Hamburg, while the base lies on the N. greatest length W. to E. 85 m. greatest breadth, 69 m. area, 2476 sq. m. The surface of Holstein, its geological formation, is craggy and, in general appearance, very much resembles that of the duchy of Schleswig. The central part consists of a large open plain covered, for the most part, with sandy heath, but presenting occasional patches of redclay arable land and not unfrequently tracts of bog and low meadow flats. The W. coast generally as well as the banks of the Elbe consist of marsh land, little raised above sea-level and not protected, like the W. coast of Schleswig, by chains of islands which break the force of the waves, but lying completely exposed to their devastating effects. Hence it has become necessary to protect the coasts with strong and lofty dykes. The E. coast, and a considerable part of the interior behind it, are easily inundated and present numerous tracts, where fertile corn-fields, and richly-wooded knolls, in which numerous lakes are embosomed, unite in forming enchanting landscapes. The highest points in the duchy occur in the N.E. but only attain in their loftiest peak, Bungeberg a height of 308 ft. They are generally of a swelling rounded form and occasionally exist as isolated hills. The Elbe and the Eider skirt the borders of Holstein. The proper rivers of the duchy are the Trave and the Stör which, rising in the same central plateau near each other take opposite courses and proceed, the former to the E. and the latter to the W. coast. The two principal lakes are the Plön and Seelet, both in the N.E. and both abundantly supplied with fish. The climate of Holstein differs much according to the locality and the nature of the surface. On the elevated grounds of the interior, and on the E. and S. sides, the air is clear and salubrious; in other quarters, it is overcharged with humidity. The localities where fogs and mists prevail are decidedly unhealthy. The vegetable productions include all the ordinary cereal leguminous, root, and thron crops. On the E. side of the duchy wheat of excellent quality is grown. In almost every quarter potatoes may be regarded as a staple article of produce. It is estimated that arable land occupies rather more than 2/3 of the surface, marshland not quite 1/3, moorland and pasture 1/3, woodland 1/3 and heath 1/3. Great attention is paid to the rearing of stock. Grass land is managed with a skill which almost rivals that of the best English graziers and both the horses and horned cattle of Holstein have long been famous. Sandstone, limestone, gypsum, clay and a little salt, are the only minerals wrought. Neither manufactures nor trade have made much progress the chief locality of both is Altona. Almost all the inhabitants are of German origin, use only the German language, and are so decidedly German in all their feelings, habits, and customs, that the influence of severance from the Danish government has not only been mooted but arms have been taken up, and battles fought, by which the general peace of Europe has been more than once seriously endangered. Holstein, though belonging to Denmark, forms one of the states of the German Confederation and, in conjunction with the duchy of Lauenburg, gives the Danish sovereign one vote at ordinary meetings, and three votes in the plenaria. The capital is Glückstadt, but Altona is the largest town, besides being one of the chief places of commerce in Denmark. Kiel and Rendsburg are also important towns. For administrative purposes, it is divided under the separate heads of 1 Town 2 Amts or bailiwicks and 3 Conventual districts and lordships. Of the first there are 14 of the second 31 and of the third, three conventual districts and nine lordships. Area, 479,850

HOLSTEINTON, a vil. forming property a suburb of Lübeck with a school, various manufactures, a bleachfield, and three mills. Pop. 1800

HOLSTON a river U. States, Tennessee, which unites with the Clinch at Kingston, to form the Tennessee. It is navigable 70 m. and near its sources are valuable salt works.

HOLSWORTHY a market town and par. England on Devon. The town 36 m. W by N Exeter nearly surrounded by the Derril is compact and well built; has an ancient church, two Dissenting chapels, a national, and other schools, and several charities. Weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday; three annual fairs and numerous grant markets for cattle and sheep. Pop. 334. Area of par. 8936 ac. Pop. 1882.

HOLY a market town and par. England on Norfolk. The town 21 m. N N W Norwich, is pleasantly situated on rising ground, streets straight, paved, and lighted with gas, houses neatly built of brick and stone. It has an Established church, several Dissenting chapels, a Friend's meeting-house, a shirt-hall free grammar-school founded in 1554, and on dowed in 1556, by Sir John Gresham, a native of Holt, and founder of the Royal Exchange, London and Gresham College a church, national, British, and infant schools. Area of par. 2961 ac. Pop. (agricultural) 1736—3 A. par. Worcester 2511 ac. Pop. 539—3 A. par. parli. and municipal par. N Wales, co. of, and 29 m. E.S.E. Denbigh. The town, though anciently a place of some note, is now only an inconsiderable village situated on an eminence on the N bank Dec. The church is a handsome old edifice, with a square embattled tower. There is one Dissenting place of worship, and several schools. Area of par. 6155 ac. P 1536

HOLY or **YEMALORY** an island Pacific Ocean. Low Ar. shipwrecked 18° 25' N, lon 147° 6' W (N). It is very low, contains a lagoon, produces some coconut trees, and is sometimes inhabited by a few families.

HOLTYN par. Eng. York (N Riding), 1046 ac. P 169. **HOLTEN** a Rhenish Prussia gov. of, and 21 m. N Düsseldorf on the Holtenauer. It is built in the form of a cross, has two churches, manufactures of linen cloth and muslin, and a trade in cattle. P 910 a

HOLTON six par. Eng.—1 Suffolk 1524 ac. P 244.—2 Somerset 491 ac. P 24—3 Suffolk 1130 ac. P 516 a, (Berkshire) Lincoln 160 ac. P 140—5 (Le-Clog) Leicestershire 1420 ac. P 319—6 (St Mary Suffolk 83 ac. P 192

HOLYFRET-TUNE par. Eng. Norfolk 480 ac. P 30. **HOLWAN** a ruined city of antiquity Persia, prov. Irak Ajlwan near the sources of the D. valah 130 m. N F Bagdad. Major Rawlinson has identified the ruins of Holwan with those of the ancient city of Lalah. Lat 31 30' N lon 45° 18' E

HOLWEIL two par. Eng.—1 Bedford 540 ac. 1 189—2 Dorset 2354 ac. Pop. 467

HOLWED a maritime vil. Holland prov. Friesland 16 m. N W Doornik. It is an old place and has a kind of harbor used by small vessels, but fishing formerly actively carried on, is now wholly given up the inhabitants following agriculture. It has two churches, a school a distillery and a corn mill. Pop. 1741

HOLY CAOS, two par. Eng.—1 and St. Giles Salop 14,694 ac. P 1944—2, (B. catag. Without) Kent; 103 ac. Pop. 10 8

HOLY CROSS par. Eng. Southampton. Pop. 1691

HOLY ISLAND (anc. *Leifseyri*) an isl. N.E. coast England, co. Durham, 9 m. S.E. Berwick on Tweed. lat. (circle) 55° 40' 12" N lon 1° 47' W (N). It is 1½ m. from the mainland, with which it is connected by a narrow neck of mud, traversable by foot passengers at low water, but dangerous without a guide. It is of an irregular form, about 3½ m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth at the broadest part the N W discharging to half a mile. The N W part of the island consists chiefly of barren soil and sand hills, and is overgrown with rabbits. The S.E. end terminates in a perpendicular rock 60 ft. high, covered by a small fort or castle. The cultivable soil is fertile, producing excellent crops of corn, turnip, &c. Limestone and iron ore abound, and coal also has been met with. On the W coast are some curious caves, the largest extending 50 yards inwards from the entrance and also the small, but shell-strewn village of Lundfarne, now much resorted to by summer visitors. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing and in taking lobsters, which are sent to the London market. Close by the village is a small harbor.

The chief object of interest here is the celebrated ruined abbey of Lundfarne, a column, bays, and dark red pile of great antiquity which, though frequently plundered for

the stones of houses in the village, are still magnificent, and are now secured from further dilapidation by their proprietor. The length of the church is about 186 ft. and its breadth 36 ft.; the style of architecture somewhat resembles that of Durham cathedral. The arches are, in general, strictly Saxon and the pillars which support them short, strong, and square. In some places, however, there are pointed windows which indicate that the building has been repaired at a period long subsequent to the original foundation. The exterior ornaments of the building, being of a light sandy stone, are much wasted. Area of par. 8295 ac. Pop. 908

HOLY TRINITY several par. Eng.—1 Dorset. Pop. 1123—2 Dorset. Pop. 1549—3, Surrey Pop. 1616—4, Warwick 3310 ac. Pop. 16,504.

HOLYBOURNE par. Eng. Hants 2564 ac. Pop. 583

HOLYCRUGHER a vil. and par. Ireland co. Tipperary. The village, 3½ m. S.W. Thurles, a bank near has the parish church and a R. Catholic chapel. Near it are the ruins of Holycross Abbey founded in 1182 by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick one of the finest remains of the pointed style of architecture in Ireland. Area of par. 8153 ac. P 164

HOLYHEAD (Welsh *Ynys-y-Glyn*, The Portress of Cybi) an isl. par. par. respect to and par. N Wales, co. Anglesea. The island which is about 7 m. long and 6 m. broad at the widest part is situated off the W. side of Anglesey with which it is connected by a long causeway over a channel fordable at low water. It is mostly a barren rock, ending in the N in a huge headland of serpentine presenting in some parts, immense perpendicular precipices, in others magnificent caverns excavated by the action of the waves. N.W. of the head on two rocks called the N and S stacks are two revolving lights, visible 30 m. distant. The S stack is connected with the head by a handsome suspension bridge extending over a chasm 90 ft. wide through which the sea roars and boils with great impetuosity. Area of par. which occupies 4 N, and 3000 ac. Pop. 4898

HOLYHEAD a town and par. N Wales, co. Anglesea on the N.E. side of the island. lat. (par. high) 53° 20' N lon 4° 37' W (N). 67 m. W Liverpool. It is irregularly built, but contains many good houses has a handsome parish church several Dissenting chapels, a national and British school a library and savings-bank. There are no manufactures, but shipbuilding and rope-making are carried on to some extent. From its advantageous situation Holyhead has been selected as the principal station of the post-office packets for carrying the mails to Dublin, from which it is 69 m. distant. The harbour is formed by a pier 600 ft. in length, bearing at the head of the latter a depth of 14 ft. at low water during ordinary tides and a handsome lighthouse on the land side is a triumphal arch of Anglesey marble erected to commemorate the landing of George IV. in 1821. Holyhead is also one of the places selected by Government, at which to form a harbour of refuge. The Chester and Holyhead Railway company have an extensive terminus here. A submarine electric telegraph was laid down across the channel from Holyhead to South on June 1 1862. Area of par. 6938 ac. P 3983

HOLYTON a mining vil. Scotland co. Lanark 13 m. E by Glasgow. Near it are extensive coal and iron works Pop. 900

HOLYWEIL, a market town, municipal and par. par. and par., N Wales, co. Flint, on a fertility near the S. shore of the estuary of the Dee, 14 m. S.W. Liverpool, with a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. It has one principal street, and two smaller; the former tolerably straight, the latter the reverse. In wet winter weather the streets are extremely dirty. The houses are of brick, and of very indifferent construction. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water chiefly from the celebrated St. Winifred's well. It has a parish church, a nautical observatory with a square embattled tower, nine Dissenting, and one R. Catholic chapel and a Memorial meeting-house several small schools, a dispensary and savings-bank. The principal manufacturing establishments in the town and vicinity are flour and flannel mills, copper-works, white and red lead works a shot tower carrying from 200 to 300 hands. Near it are several productive mines of lead, zinc, copper, and coal, and an extensive limestone quarry from which many thousands of tons are shipped annually to various parts of England. Holyweil is a constituency parliamentary borough to Flint. Area of par. 15,561 ac. Pop. 11 801

HOLYWELL, *own* NAKKAWOON par Eng Huntingdon, 1890 sq. m. Pop. 916

HOLYWOOD par Scot. Dumfries 10 m. by 14 m. Pop. 1680

HOLZENOE an NW Norway lat. 60° 34' N and lon. 5° 10' E 8 m N N W Bergen; greatest length, N E to S W 15 m. mean breadth about 3 m.

HOLZEMANN a river Prussian Saxony which rises among the loftiest of the Harz Mountains flows N E past Halberstadt, and joins L. bank Bode, a little below Gröningen, after a course of about 80 m.

HOLZGERLINGEN, a vil Württemberg circle Neckar 11 m. S W Stuttgart, with a Protestant church. Near it is the castle of Kallstedt. Pop. 1688

HOLZMINDEN a to. Brunswick, cap. circle of same name, on the N extremity of a spur of the Sollinger forest hills, above L. bank Weser 65 m. S S W Brunswick. It is well built, has two churches, a synagogue a gymnasium and several schools; manufactures of flannel and hosiery important iron and steel works, several mills, one of them for cutting paving stones, which are largely exported and a trade in iron and linen. P. 3499 Area of circle, 739 sq. m. P. 44,448

HOLZMALLERBEY a vil Germany principally Schwabenburg-Schleshausen 19 m. W Sonderhausen, with a church and several mills. Pop. 1147

HOMBECKE, a vil and com. Belgium prov. of, and 15 m S Antwerp, on the Senne, and on the railway from Malines to Tervuren. It has manufactures of linen two breweries, an oil and a flour mill and a trade in linen corns flax and foyage. Pop. 1825

HOMBERG two to. Germany —1 Hesse-Darmstadt prov Oberhessen, L. bank Ohm at the foot of a hill crowned by a castle, 16 m E S E Marburg. It is walled, has two churches, an hospital and quarters of auditors and boats. Pop. 1892 —2 Hesse Cassel prov. Niederhessen, cap. circle of same name, on the Elbe, 24 m. N Cassel. It is walled has a church, a central school hospital and castle, situated on a height, with a wall about 490 ft. deep. Main features of woolen and linen cloth ordinary and white leather cutlery and paper a bell foundry several dye works, and a trade in cattle. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8816 Area of circle 90 sq. m. Pop. 28,529

HOMBERG (Hart) or **HOMBERG** a vil France, dep. Moselle, 18 m S S W Sarreguemine on the side and at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruins of a strong castle and walled by the Moselle. It has a paper-mill, blast furnaces, and other iron works. Pop. 1049

HOMBOURG a vil and com. Belgium prov. of and 19 m N N E Laige on the Guele and the Gulpe, with manufactures of potash and several mills. Pop. 1790

HOMBRECHTSTON, a vil and par Switzerland com. Zürich on a height above the S E extremity of lake Zürich near Rapperswil and the confines of St. Gall. It contains a parish church and stands in the midst of some very romantic scenery. Pop. 247.

HOMBRESSEN a vil Hesse Cassel on the Lemp, N W from Cassel. It has a parish church, and manufactures of hardshepherds and fumes, iron and steel wire, particularly axes and scythes. Pop. 1357

• **HOMBURG** —1 A to. Bavaria, Palatinate, cap. dist. of same name, on the Little Elbe an affluent of the Rhine, 49 m W Spire. It is prettily situated and well built, has a R. Catholic, and two Protestant parish churches a Latin school manufactures of best-root sugar a trade in horses and cattle and three mills. Near it are the ruins of the old strong castle of Karlsburg. Pop. 8107 dist. 45 168. —2 (Homburg-sur-der-Helle) a to. Hesse-Homburg cap. dist. of same name beautifully situated on a gentle rising ground, half surrounded by projections of the Taunus hills, 9 m. N N W Frankfurt. It is well and regularly built, contains the palace in which the prince resides, a gloomy-looking structure, with a conspicuous tower surrounded by gardens, well laid-out, but poorly kept three churches, a gymnasium, urban and ordinary hospital and mineral springs, with a Karlsruhe or bathing establishment, having gaming-tables attached at which numbers of visitors are annually victimized. The water supplied by five springs, containing more carbonic acid gas than any other mines yet known is said to be very efficacious in affections of the liver and stomach. Pop. 4600

HOME, a dist. Upper Canada, consisting of York county and Toronto dist. It is situated near the centre of the province, bounded E. by the Newcastle and Colborne districts N. by the Simcoe districts and Lake Simcoe W. by Simcoe, Wellington and Gore districts, and S. by Lake Ontario. It comprises a great variety of soil and climate, being in some parts poor and sandy and in others extremely fertile. Next to Gore it is the best settled district in the province, but till of late laboured under the disadvantage of bad roads. Pop. (1847) 58 858.

HOME BAY an inlet, N E coast, British N America S side of Baffin's Bay lat. 68 50' N lon. 68 W It is broad but shallow

HOMER, a vil, U States, New York, L. bank Tougholope, 125 m W Albany with four churches, an academy with 850 students, and manufactures of woollen cloth and earthenware, a cotton factory, an earl tanneries and mills. Pop. 1800

HOMERSFIELD par Eng. Bedford 981 sq. m. Pop. 248

HOMINGTON par Eng. Wilt 1840 sq. m. Pop. 176.

HOMOLITZ, a vil Hungary Banat co. Torontal, L. bank Danube, 6 m. S S E Pucseva with a R. Catholic, and two Greek churches, and several mills. Pop. about 1740.

HOMONNA or **HOMANA**, a market in Hungary. Father Thaum on Szemplin, 90 m E. Spasza with a Greek and R. Catholic church a synagogue and two castles, a large weekly market, and several important annual fairs. P. 29-6.

HOMN a to. Syria. See Hama.

HONAN a large and populous city China, prov. of same name, on an affluent of the Hoang ho 118 m. S W Kai-feng lat. 34 43' 15" N lon. 112 28' 5" E (C) and surrounded by the Chinese to occupy the centre of the empire. It is surrounded by mountains 150000 and suburbs are adorned with gardens. It gave China the first Emperor of the Song dynasty and under the name of Young-king played a conspicuous part in the former revolutions of the country. The province lies between lat. 31 30' and 37° N; lon. 110° E and 118 25° E. area 65104 sq. m. bounded N by provinces Shantung, Chihli, and Shantung E by Kiang and Nganhou S by Hoang and W by Shensi. It is generally level but as traversed in a S E direction by a range of low hills and is watered by the Hoang-ho and its affluents. The soil is fertile, carefully cultivated, and produces more food than supplies the province likewise cotton hemp flax and silk. The forests in the W supply timber and the yield tungsten, copper, iron &c. Honan is divided into nine principal departments capital Kai-feng Pop. 28 087 171.

HONDA —1 A to. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Mariquita lat. 6° 18' N lon. 74 50' W L. bank Magdalena streets regular and all paved. It contains some good edifices including two convents two hospitals and a college and is an entrepot for the merchandise of the S and N prov. incas, which is despatched thence into the interior. Pop. 4600 —2 A bay New Granada, N coast, near the N E extremity of the state —3 A bay N W coast Cuba, 62 m. W by S. Havana.

HONDELY an uninhabited coral is. Pacific Ocean. Low Archipelago lat. 14 50' S lon. 128° 47' W (a). It has little or no soil but abounds with birds of various kinds. The sea swarms with fish, including enormous sharks while shells and large mollusks lie thick on the shores. Snakes crabs, and spiders are also numerous. It was visited by Van Schouten and La Mare April 10 1616

HONDURAS or **LA-NUEVA**, a vil Spain Valencia, prov. of and about 26 m. from Alicante with a church on an isolated height which rises up in the centre of the village a primary school, several distilleries and oil mills and a trade in corn wine, and oil. Pop. 1278.

HONDROOFE, a to. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. F S E. Dunkirk, on a branch of the canal of Haine-Culme. It is an ancient place, supposed to have been founded about the 10th century, and has been repeatedly reduced to ruins by war and fire. It has manufactures of linen and calico a bleachfield, breweries, tanneries, oil mills and two annual fairs. Here the French gained a victory over the British in 1793 P. 3250

HONDURAS (Belize) or **BELIZE**, a British territory E coast, Central America. It lies between lat. 15° 54' and 18° 30' N, and lon. 88° and 90° W, having N and W Yucatan W and S Guatemala; and E. the Bay of Honduras length, N to S. 175 m.; breadth, E to W about

80 m. but part of the S.W. boundary lies, towards Guatemala, is quite undetermined. Area, upwards of 16,000 sq. m. Excepting the river Hondo, which forms the Yucatan frontier the only rivers of consequence are the Balise, which traverses the territory S.W. to N.E. dividing it into two somewhat equal parts, and the Bay River which flows in the New River lake. Both in a course nearly parallel to the Balise, till it reaches the Caribbean Sea, a few miles S. from the mouth of the Hondo. The country N. of the Balise River and traversed by the New River is low and level towards the shore, swampy and interspersed with several lakes. S. of the New River however is a range of hills stretching N.E. to S.W. and joining on to the mountains of Guatemala. S. of the Balise River the country though also swampy on the coast, rises inland much more rapidly and may be generally described as mountainous. It is intersected by a ridge parallel to that of the New River and also joining on with the mountains of Guatemala, the E. part, both N. and S. of this ridge being covered by its lateral branches. The mountains, and the wide valleys between them are covered with vast forests of the finest timber including cedars, pines, mahogany, log-wood, Brazilian mahogany and cabbage and silk cotton trees.

The climate, especially during the wet season is considered by some worse hardly than any of the W. Indian lands though the low swampy portions can scarcely fail to exhale pestilential vapours. The mean annual temperature is 80° but the heat is seldom oppressive, from the beginning of July to the beginning of April being tempered by refreshing north-east winds but during the other three months, it is excessive though mitigated, occasionally by violent thunder-storms. The most rainy months are July, August, and September. The salubrious portion of the soil is extremely fertile producing readily all kinds of tropical produce of which plantains, yams, manioc, and maize, are grown, and also arrow-root and rice to a small extent. Sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, might likewise be raised, but are neglected. Fern-parilla is collected in the S. districts. The wild animals are those usual in such regions of America—cougars, panthers, tigers, deer, peccaries, agoutis, armadillos, and monkeys. Manatees and alligators frequent the lagoons. Birds, aquatic and land abound. Fish, turtle, lobsters, and shell-fish, are plentiful and of excellent quality.

The exports, in 1862 consisted of 6,885,163 lb. mahogany the staple article of the country an increased quantity compared with preceding years. Logwood 7803 tons, rosewood, 19 tons, cochineal, 968 arrobas, indigo, 18¹/₂ tales; casahuate, 56¹/₂ arrobas; cotton, 64,893 lbs. and 849 tales; coconuts, 7,04,400. The total value of the exports was £256,390. The chief imports from Great Britain are dry goods and fancy articles, for the Balise and Spanish markets wine, spirits, gunpowder and occasionally provisions from the United States, provisions, shingles, and lumber. The total value of the imports in 1862 was £211,355.

The government is administered by a superintendent, nominated by the Crown and seven councillors, who form a council and are elected annually by the inhabitants. The only town in the colony is Balise or Balise (old San). Honduras was transferred by Spain to England by treaty in 1670 but at different times its occupation was contested by the Spaniards till 1796, since which period it has remained quietly in the possession of Great Britain. The population is composed chiefly of negroes, who were first brought to the country as slaves. With exception of a few Caribs, who have fled into it as a place of refuge, there appear to be no native tribes in the territory. The white inhabitants are exclusively occupied in commerce, and the negroes in cutting mahogany and dye-woods, and in fishing. Pop. (1846), 10,708—white 339 coloured 10,410; (1861) 23,655.

HONDURAS, an independent republican State, Confederation of Central America lat. 12° to 16° N. lon. 85° 40' to 90° 5' W. bounded N. and E. by the Caribbean Sea and Mosquitia W. Guatemala; S. Salvador, and the bay of Conchagua on the Pacific. H.K. Mosquitoes and Nicaragua area, 3080 sq. m. Its surface is irregular being traversed by numerous cordillera-ranges, in all directions, but generally of moderate elevation. The valleys between are numerous and fertile, and there is no lake above 18 m. long by 10 m. broad, near the centre of the state. Its mineral wealth is very con-

siderable, but was turned to much better account formerly than now. It comprises gold, silver, lead, and copper; the two latter found in a variety of combinations, and the two former frequently combined with each other; also opals, emeralds, asbestos, and diamond. There are some considerable rivers in the state, the largest of which are the Chameleón, Ulu, and Aguan, all flowing to the Caribbean Sea, and the Choleston, an affluent of the Pacific. The climate is, upon the whole, extremely good and salubrious, especially in the interior parts, but it inclines to a temperature rather high particularly close on the N. coast, and the shores of the Pacific, where deposits of mud, noted upon by a tropical sun, with a heat often of 120° produces miasma, clouds of mosquitoes and sand flies and almost every other description of annoying insects. There are some extensive forests, abounding in fine timber such as mahogany cedar (more a species of *Quercus*) &c. &c. The principal cultivated productions are maize, beans, some wheat, rice, and plantains, but, being almost exclusively a mining district, it is doubtful if the quantity raised is sufficient for the whole population. Some tobacco also is grown. The country abounds in cattle of a fine breed, but its description of property does not afford much revenue to the owners, the price of the animals slaughtered for consumption being extremely low. The state is divided into the seven departments of Comayagua, Tegucigalpa, Guaymas, Yoro, Choluteca, Segovia, and Tegucigalpa, all named after their principal towns, of which Comayagua is capital also of the country. Its principal ports are Truxillo on the Caribbean Sea, and Port San Lorenzo in the Bay of Conchagua, in the Pacific. Pop. (1840) 350,000.—(Daily's Central America.)

HONDURAS (Bay of), a wide inlet of the Caribbean Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 18° N. and lon. 84° and 87° 50' W. having S. Mosquitoes and Honduras, and W. British Honduras and Yucatan. Along its shores are the islands of Bonos, Russian Ulu, Turned, and numerous islets and reefs called cays. It is divided into several smaller bays, of which that of St. Thomas, the innermost in the gulf of Amatique, is spacious and deep. Several considerable rivers fall into the bay namely the Balise Dulce Motagua Chameleón, and Ulu.

HONEYE PAI LA, a vil U States, New York 214 m W by N Albany on Honeye Creek, which has a fall of 30 ft. in the centre of the village. It contains four churches, and various kinds of factories and stores. Pop. about 1000.

HONKADALE, a tr U States, Pennsylvania, 172 m N E Harrisburg. It has a university and several schools, two academies, and two schools. The Lackawanna Canal and railway terminate here. Pop. 1065.

HONEYBOURNE (CHURCH) with POUZE per Eng 4¹/₂ crozier 1512 ac. Pop. 112

HONEY HURCH per Eng, Devon 607 ac. Pop. 50 HONFLEUR, a seaport in France dep. Calvados, agreeably situated on a shore estuary of the Seine, 7 m S E Havre. It is a poorly built and dirty place, but considerable improvements have recently been made, and promise to give the town a more attractive appearance. It is the seat of a court of first resort, possesses an exchange, and a hygienical school of the fourth class contains several churches and public buildings, remarkable only for their antiquity and some peculiarities of structure; and has manufactures of lace, ship-bacon, cattle and mineral acids, rope-works, tanneries, building-yards, and a harbour accessible only at high water. The trade, once important, has been almost destroyed by the rise of Havre. The chief exports are corn, elder salt provisions, barley and other produce. About 7000 doses ages are said to be exported weekly to England. On the hill above the town, is the church of Notre Dame de Grace, much embellished by silver, and filled with their votive offerings. Honfleur was long in possession of the English, and makes a considerable figure in their French wars. Sir Sidney Smith was taken prisoner here, in 1796, while landing off a vessel which he had captured. Pop. 9000.

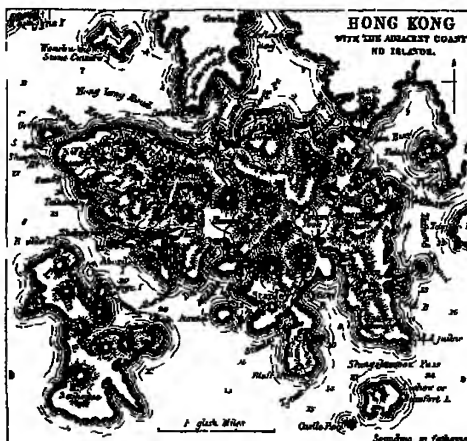
HONG HAI, an inlet, China Sea, off the coast of Quing-tai, lat. 22° 45' N; lon. 115° 13' E.

HONG KIANG a name given to the Longching, a river China, during a portion of its course in prov. Quingto.

HONG-KONG (Red Harbour) or HANG KEE (The Fragrant or Flowing Stream) a small is. off S.E. coast, China, prov. Quing-tai; now belonging to the British. It

is situated at the mouth of the estuary that leads to Canton from which it is distant S.E. 75 m. and from Macao, 40 m. E. lat. [Victoria church 21° 10' 30" N. lon. 114° 14' 45" E. (x)] It is about 10 m. in extreme length, N.W. to S.E. and 7½ m. in extreme breadth, separated from the mainland

On the N. side of the island and situated in a magnificent bay of same name, capable of accommodating any number of vessels affording excellent anchorage and deep water close in shore, is the thriving town of Victoria the chief town of the island and centre of its commerce. This



bay presents a lively and busy scene, being crowded with shipping of every nation, and with dense masses of Tanka boats and other Chinese craft. From Victoria, a road leads across the island to Stanley, a small town on a bay of same name on the S.W. peninsula. Another road 34 m. long, nearly encircles the island. The European shipping that arrived at Victoria, in 1847 consisted of 684 vessels, 229,486 tons. In 1849 the total number of native boats frequenting the harbours of Hong Kong was 1243 including 300 fishing sampans (carrying sugar, alum, sulphur, rice, oil, dyestuffs, provisions, &c. taking in exchange, opium, manufactured goods, saltpetre, and stones, which are quarried in the island. A promising trade in Chinese sugar has arisen at Victoria. It is shipped for New S. Wales, England, India, and Shanghai.

Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Canton in 1841 and again by the treaty of Nan Kung in 1842. Since then many wealthy Chinese merchants have established branch houses there and have begun to charter British ships to carry British goods to the N. ports. The government of the colony is vested in a governor lieutenant-governor (who is likewise a commandant) chief justice attorney general legislative council.

by a strait, which at J.ymoon Pass, is only about a quarter of a mile wide. Its coast is indented by numerous bays, of which the most considerable are on the S.E. end of the island, which they form into two peninsulas. The general appearance of the island is somewhat picturesque and curious but on the whole exceedingly unprosperous being composed mostly of lofty barren rocks that rise from the sea, to heights of 1000 and 2000 ft. and so abruptly as to leave hardly any space to build upon. There are no trees of any size on the island, and few valleys of any extent. Some rank vegetation here and there, with a little herbage and brush-wood growing in the intervals between the masses of granite, and a few plants on the margins of the streams, form almost its only vegetable productions. Good water however is abundant, and some of the cascades are sufficiently picturesque.

The climate at one time considered very unhealthy is now believed to be quite as well suited to European constitutions as that of any of our Eastern tropical possessions, and by judicious treatment, the great mortality which unfortunately took place among the troops, has been materially lessened. In 1849 the total Europeans on the island (including women and children numbered 887 of whom 64 died, being at the rate of 6.48 per cent. In the same year the total population exclusive of troops was as follows—

Europeans	Portuguese	Indians & Malays	Chinese	Total
666	731	233	24,297	25,627

and the per centage of deaths in 1849 was 0.65 The annual deaths per cent in London are 2.72

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THE HARBOR OF HONG KONG from 'New Territories' island

all of fire assisted by various submersible boats, officers and secretaries. The governor has also the office of superintendent of British trade at the five ports, and exercises a general control over all British ships and subjects resorting to China. An effective police has been established whereby the number of crimes

and burglaries have been much diminished, and life and property formerly unsafe, have been rendered secure. This service has been much improved by the introduction of a native force. Education also is in process of being extended to schools having been erected at Victoria and other parts of the island. The population on the first occupation of the island by the British was only 1000. In 1862 the European population was 1894; Chinese, 121,907 total 123,811.—(Voyage of the Samarang Government Reports and Papers Davidson's Far East Martin's China, &c.)

suitable for market boats two churches and a school Pop., chiefly agricultural 1031.

HOOGEVEEN a vil Holland prov Drenthe, 20 m S. Assen with a church synagogue seven schools, a post office and a weekly and several annual markets Agriculture, and turf-cutting and selling are the chief occupations P 8275.

HOOGEZAND a vil Holland, prov of, and 8 m S.E.E. Groningen on the Winckorstediep with a church, synagogue, and schools some transit trade, boat-building four distilleries, and several mills. Pop. 1575.

HOOGLY a town Hindoostan, presid. and prov Bengal cap dist and on a back river of some size 21 m. h. Calcutta in an elevated situation. It contains a handsome compactly placed church and a Hindoo temple which, during the Rath festival is visited by thousands of pilgrims and a flourishing college in which English Persian, and Arabic are taught. Hoogly is now comparatively of little note though still thriving and having a considerable population The first Dutch fortresses and Dames, had each a factory here. The first English factory was built in 1640 The first action fought in Bengal took place here in 1686 It arose from a quarrel in the house between some English soldiers and the nabob's people. The latter were attacked and defeated by the garrison of the English factory while the town was bombarded by an English fleet, and 500 houses destroyed.—The district between lat 23 1/2° and 23 10' N and lon 87 20' and 88 45' E bounded N by Burdwan and Kuchingur S. by the sea, E. by the Sunderbunds and W by Midnapoor is low and flat, but extremely fertile excepting the sea coast which is covered with jungle, and is very unhealthy Being intersected in every direction by rivers, it possesses an extensive inland navigation. On the banks of its numerous streams near the sea, large quantities of salt are manufactured on Government account.—The rivers, formed by the junction of the Gomti, Ghaghara and Jellanghy the two most W branches of the Ganges which unite about 65 m N Calcutta, flow S past Hoogly (Chinsurah Chandernagore Calcutta and Onidja, to the Bay of Bengal which it enters by a wide estuary It is the only branch of the Ganges esteemed sacred by the Hindoos and it is likewise the only one navigated by large vessels. The scenery on its banks is extremely beautiful but its navigation is rendered difficult and dangerous by its shifting bed rapid currents and the islands of the tide called the bars, which rises upwards at the velocity of 15 m. an hour Total course about 200 m.

HOOGLDIE, a vil and com. Belgium prov W Flandres 17 m S.W. Bruges with distilleries, several breweries manufacture of linen a rope-work flour and oil mills. Pop. 4627.

HOOGSTRAATEN a vil and com. Belgium prov of and 20 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the Meuse. It has a beautiful church, with finely painted glass a chapel a courthouse, a diocesan seminary a primary school two orphan hospitals and a poorhouse manufacture of common cloth earthenware, and leather brick works and distilleries. Hoogstraaten ranked as a town in the 12th century and afterwards became the capital first of seigniority and then of a duchy P 1578.

HOOGLY a vil Holland prov S Holland 6 m S.W. Rotterdam, on bank Old Maas with a small harbour church, and a school. Pop. 702.

HOOKE—1 Par Eng Dorset 1287 ac. Pop. 361.

HOOKE a decayed town Hindoostan prov Bengal 5 m. S.W. Merritch lat. 16 13 N lon 74 47 E. It still exhibits some vestiges of its former prosperity.

HOOKE par Eng Lancaster 2923 ac. Pop. 977.

HOONAN an inland prov China, between lat 24 50' and 30 10' N lon 109° and 114 10' E bounded N by Hoang, W. Sechuen and Koelichow, E. Quangsee and Quang-tong and E. Kiangsee. It is generally hilly and rises into mountains on the E. is intersected by several rivers, of which the Long Kiang, the Yuen-Kiang and the Lo-Kiang are the most considerable, all falling into Yonting-hoo, the largest lake in China about 60 m long by 20 m broad which lies on the N side of the province. The country around the lake is extremely fertile rice &c. are raised in abundance plus, cassia, &c., are obtained from the mountains; and malachite, from lead and coal, are mined. Capital town, Chang-sha-foo. Pop. 18 659,507.

HOOPEE'S ISLAND an isl Corea Sea off the S. coast of Quebert Island lat. 33 10' N lon. 136° 30' E.

HOORMARA a small town and port, Beloochistan on the Arabian Sea lat. 25° 15' N lon 65° 5' E. A few small vessels belong to the port which trade to the shores of Arabia, Persia, Soudan and Cutch The surrounding country is extremely barren and dreary Pop. about 2000.

HOORN three places Holland 1 [Latin *Horne*] A seaport town, prov N Holland, 20 m N N.E. Amsterdam, on a small bay of the Zuider Zee which forms a convenient roadstead lat. (tower of the great church) 52° 28' 38" N; lon 5° 52' 52" E. It is fortified has four gates and the country around it can easily be inundated. Its four principal streets are broad, and meet in the great market-place and the town is traversed by numerous canals communicating with the harbour which is divided into two sections—one for war vessels the other for merchantmen. It is an old neat townhouse a weigh-house, and several other important buildings, many of which since the town has declined are diverted to purposes for which they were never intended they include the offices once belonging to the E India Company the mint arsenal &c. Besides the Grootekerk [great church] the most important in the town, there are three two Calvinistic churches a Lutheran and two H. Catholic several benevolent institutions, and numerous schools. Hoorn has an extensive trade in cheese—upwards of 5,000,000 of pounds weight being brought to its market annually it likewise has extensive cattle markets some ship-building rope-splinting &c. and saw trade and corn mills. Hoorn is the birth place of the navigator Schouten who first doubled the S. point of S. America, and named it Cape Hoorn or Horn from his native town, and the port where he built the great fleet of Admiral de Ruiter Pop. 8177—2 A vil S. and st Texel with a church and school. Inhabitants engaged in cattle-rearing and agriculture. Pop. 569—3 A vil st Schelling generally named de Hoorn. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, sea-faring and the taking of wild ducks, which here are numerous. Pop. 122—(Van der Aa).

HOORN an isl Indian Archipelago in the reefs of Batavia, about 2 m N.E. Oost the inhabitants of which subsist by salt ng trepang.

HOOTMAN two par England York (W Riding)—1 [Lancast] 2485 ac. P 157—2 [Lancast] 1048 ac. P 118. **HOPP** ac pure lux—1 Dorset 35 663 ac. P 4604—2 [Hants] 1464 ac. P 34—3 [Sussex] 460 ac. P 187—4 [Sussex] 1731 ac. P 109—5 [Sussex] 1178 ac. P 183—6 [Sussex] 1178 ac. P 183.

HOPPE—1 A group of islets N.E. coast of Italia 9 E Cape Graham A deep and clear channel of 1 m wide separates these islets the larger of which is surrounded completely and the smaller partially by an extensive reef The former or W one, is merely a long strip of beached-up coral and shells, overtopped with low bushes and a few other plants. The E and W islets is nearly circular 1/2 m. in circumference formed of coral and shell-sand, covered with bushes and small trees.—[Voy of H.M.S. Beutlerian]—2 A small isl. Arctic Ocean S.E. Spitzbergen lat. 16° 20' N lon. 19° 55' E. It has a wild and desolate appearance but has good anchorage on its N coast and is sometimes visited by whalers. It was discovered in 1815.

HOPPE or **HOPE** a small par. bar. and par N Wales, on Flint. The town or village, agreeably situated on the Alyn 5 m. N.W. Wrexham has an ancient church and two national schools, and the ruins of a castle erected prior to the conquest of Wales by Edward I. The bar is contributory with Flint. Area of par 9166 ac. Pop. 2792.

HOPPE (Carm of Good) See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

HOPPEY par Eng Lancashire 4660 ac. Pop. 680.

HOPPEWELL HEAD a cape, W coast, Labrador projecting into Hudson's Bay lat. 57° 10' N lon 73° W.

HOPITAL (H) a vil Italy See HOPITAL.

HOPPER [Apocoma] an isl Pacific Ocean Gilbert group lat. 0° 30' S lon. 173 54 E (N); 10 m long, N.W. to S.E. 5 m. wide, N and S. but runs only 5 ft above sea-level. It has a large population; but yields little more than will supply their wants. A little fresh water may be had by digging but neither wood nor refreshments can be obtained.

HOPTON *dispar. Eng.*—1 *Suffolk* 1267 *ac.* P 231—3 *Suffolk* 1273 *ac.* P 274—5, (*Gloucester*) *id.* 2622 *ac.* P 161—1 (*de Hede, or Hopden Congreg.*) *id.* 563 *ac.* P 23—5, (*de Hede*) *id.* 2303 *ac.* P 186—6, (*de Hede*) *id.* 1610 *ac.* P 444

HOR (MOUNT), a mountain Arabic Petra, on the confines of Idumea, about mid-way between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akabah lat. 30° 18' N.; lon. 35° 38' E. It forms a part of Mount Seir and on its loftiest pinnacle is a cystic, said to be the tomb of Aaron. The mountain, at the present day bears the name of Mount Aaron [Jebel Haroun]

HORAZDOWITZ, or HORAWITZ, a tn Bohemia, circle Przemisl, l. bank Waiawa. It is walled has three gates, a castle, with extensive gardens; two churches, chapel, town house, and manufactures of leather Pop. 1997

HORIA, a tn. Wittenburg circle Blank Forest, cap. hall of same name, in a narrow and rugged valley l. bank Necher 31 m. S W Stuttgart with a church, an hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, and brushes. Pop. 2100.—Area of hall, 48 *sq. m.* Pop. 22 745.

HORLINA, par Eng. Lincoln 2620 *ac.* Pop. 57

HORBURY, a vill. and chapelry England, co. York, (W Riding) 2½ m. S.W. by W Wakefield and a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is agreeably situated, well kept has a handsome church, three dissenting chapels, several schools, and a mechanics institution. The woollen manufactures is carried on here to some extent. Pop. 2803.—[*Local Correspondent*]

HORCAJO DE SANTIAGO, a tn Spain, New Castile prov. of 2nd 45 m. S.W. Comares. It is well built, has a handsome parish church, with a beautiful tower a good townhouse, prison, and primary school, manufactures of linen and grogram, and an annual fair. Pop. 2363

HORCERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 60 m from Jara on the W side of the sierra de Pelota, near the Guadalquivir. It consists of a small square and a single street of indifferently built houses, has a parish church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in wine, oil and silk. Pop. 1039

HORCHE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 7 m from Guadalajara, with parish church, cathedral, primary school and suppressed convent, manufactures of ordinary woollen, oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1884

HORDEA, a tn. Rhens Prussia, gov. of, and 25 m W N W Arnhem on the Ensche, with two churches, and manufactures of nails. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1273

HORDLEY, par Eng. Hants 4296 *ac.* Pop. 669

HORDLEY, par Eng. 4296 *ac.* Pop. 325

HOREABREY, par Ireld Tipperary 1530 *ac.* P 292

HORER, a celebrated mountain of Arabia Petraea, from which rise the twin summits of Mount St. Catherine and Sinai lat. 28° 23' N lon 32° 54' E The sacred locality of Horer is under the guardianship of a body of Greek monks, who occupy an ancient convent at the foot of the mountain, called the con. of St. Catherine, by whose name Horer is now distinguished.

HOREPNJE, or HORCPRZE, a tn Bohemia, circle of and 19 m. E.N.E. Tabar on the Holwa, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It consists of the town proper on the left, and a suburb on the right bank, and contains a church, townhouse, school, and postoffice. Pop. 1032

HORNTOWN, par Ireld Wexford 8991 *ac.* P 1097

HORFIELD, par Eng. Gloucester; 1287 *ac.* P 968

HORN, a vill. and par Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. S.W. Zurich, beautifully situated on S.W. shore of lake Zurich. It is well built, contains a beautiful parish church, with an elegant spire; several schools, and a charitable endowment and has manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and a tavern on the lake, at which goods are shipped or unshipped on the way either from or to Italy over the pass of St. Gothard. The passage on the lake leads to the right, by the way of Zug usually land here. Pop. 6606

HORIAM par Eng. Suffolk 1483 *ac.* Pop. 436

HORITZ, or HORICZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 30 m. from Brachow l. bank Necher. It is mostly built of wood, but contains several public buildings of hewn stone, particu-

larly a church, castle, townhouse, synagogue, poorhouse, and schoolhouse, and has a miller priestfold, some general trade, and trade in cattle. Pop. 2308

HORKLEY two pars. England, Essex;—1 (*Green*) 8064 *ac.* Pop. 749—3 (*Little*) 1094 *ac.* Pop. 318

HORKSTON par Eng. Lincoln 2086 *ac.* Pop. 251

HORLEY two pars. England—1 Oxford 970 *ac.* Pop. 352—3 Surrey 7215 *ac.* Pop. 1416

HORHEAD two pars. Eng. Hartford—1 (*Green*) 2160 *ac.* Pop. 601—3 (*Little*) 1040 *ac.* Pop. 67

HORN numerous pars. England;—1 Rutland united now with Eaton; 4260 *ac.* P 266—3 (*Alston*) Berneset 1083 *ac.* P 92—8, (*Hornby*) York (N Riding); 3718 *ac.* P 334—4 (*Hornby*) Essex 6799 *ac.* P 2373—5, (*Horn*), Surrey; 4631 *ac.* P 650—6, (*Hornham*), Norfolk 2587 *ac.* P 466—7 (*Hornby*) Lincoln 1208 *ac.* P 108—8, (*Hornham*) Cambridge 1580 *ac.* P 871—9, (*Hornham*) Wilt 2641 *ac.* P 1108—10 (*Hornby*) Norfolk 1406 *ac.* P 237—12 (*Hornby*) Middlesex; 2236 *ac.* P 727—12, (*Hornby*) Oxford 390 *ac.* P 391

HORN, a tn. Lower Austria, at the confluence of the Tulla and Märling, 45 m. N.W. Vienna. It is well built, flanked with towers, and entered by three gates; has an ancient parish and two other churches, an elegant castle with a park a Marxist college, with a gymnasium a high school, burgher hospital and infirmary a trade in peas and four annual fairs. In the 16th and 17th centuries Horn was the central locality of the Protestants of the archduchy Pop. 1250.

HORN, or **HORN** (GARS) S. America. See GARS HORN

HORN, several places Germany particularly—1 A vil. about 8 m. E. Hamburg with a number of handsome villas and two schools. Pop. 950—3 A tn principally Lippe Detmold, on the Wismbeck, 5 m. S.E. Detmold. It is well built has a court of justice, a church, castle, townhouse, and hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, drills and seytins. Pop. 1607

HORN or **HORN** (French, *Hornes*) a vil. Holland, prov. Leunburg, 2 m. W by N Reemden, with an elegant church, a castle, three breweries, a distillery and two brick and tile works. Pop. Agricultural 544

HORN, ALVAN a lake, Sweden W. Boholm, (in Umeå), intersected by lat. 66° N. It is of very irregular shape, stretching N to S. for about 50 m. with a breadth gradually increasing towards the S., but not averaging above 6 m. It discharges itself into the Skelleftef.

HORNACHIOS [ann. *Hornas*] a tn Spain, Extremadura, prov. of, and 46 m. S.E. Badajoz; well built, having several spacious regular clean, and well-paved streets, a parish church, townhouse, prison, hospital two schools, an old monastery and a music society situated on a height above the town and manufactures of cork, hair, woollen covers, ordinary and table linen, a trade in the above articles, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 5600

HORNACHUELLO, a tn Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 37 m. S.W. Cordova, has a Guadalupevil. It is indifferently built, has a large church, court-house, ruinous prison and primary school several flour-mills, and a considerable trade in oil and agricultural produce. Pop. 1040.

HORNBAK (New) a tn. Russia, Pskow, dist. of, and 6 m. S. Zvezditsk, with a St. Catharine church. P. 1690

HORNBERG a vill. Baden, circle Upper Kdnz, capital of same name in a narrow and picturesque valley l. bank Gutach 27 m. S.E. Offenburg. It is an old place, contains a strong castle, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 1100.—Area of hall, 22 *sq. m.* m. Pop. 12,513.

HORNBERG a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of and 47 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, l. bank Elbe. It is well built, has a Protestant church, a synagogue, and hospital, manufactures of lacquer-ware, several breweries, and mills, and a trade in hops, which are largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2454

HORNCASTLE, a market tn. and par England, co. Lincoln. The tn. is 18 m. E. by S. Lincoln, near the confluence of the river Rane and Waring, has a well-built principal street, but the others are narrow and irregular; it is, however, but remarkably clean, is well supplied with water and light with gas; and has a parish church, a chapel of ease, and several dissenting chapels; a free grammar-school, several charity schools, a dispensary and a literary society; a con-

able trade in corn and wool and some extensive tan yards. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs.—June, August, and October. That held in August is one of the largest horse fairs in the United Kingdom; only equalled, perhaps, by that of Hordwin in Yorkshire. Area of par 2510 ac. Pop. 5017.

HORNEDON, three par. England, Essex.—1 (East) 1477 ac. Pop. 476.—2 (see the Essex) 2684 ac. Pop. 563.—3 (West) 470 ac. Pop. 83.

HORNESBURG a vil. Hannover gov. and 6 m. S.E. S.M. State, with a church and four mills. Pop. 1800.

HORNHAUSEN a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of, and 20 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg with a church tile-works, and several mills. Near it lignite is worked. Pop. 1757.

HORNHEAD a hold rocky promontory N coast Ireland co. Donegal between Dunluagh harbour and the Atlantic.

HORNOS ISLANDS, a group of eight small islands, S. America, in the Rio-de-la-Plata, 51 m. N.E. Buenos Ayres.

HORNSEA a tn. and par. England, York (E. Riding). The town 14 m. N.E. Hull, near the sea, and on a mere or lake about 1½ m. long, interspersed with numerous plots, resque islands has a spacious church several Dissenting chapels, a national, and an infant school. The sea, though now only ½ m., was at one time 6 m. distant. Area of par 3848 ac. Pop. 945.—(Local Correspondent.)

HORN a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut near the railway from Mons to Valenciennes, 4 m. S.W. Mons. It is well and regularly built, has a church, and near it are extensive coal-works which employ 2000 workmen. The houses in which the miners live are made of wattle. P. 5746.

HORODLO a tn. Russian Poland, 63 m. E.S. Lublin, 16 km. Bug, with two churches, and a considerable trade across the frontier. Pop. 1200.

HORRA (La) a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of and 45 m. S. Burgos with two squares, a parish church, a large and well-built town, two schools, and a trade in wool wine and brandy. Pop. 625.

HORRETEIN or **Horsert** a market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 6 m. N.W. Aschaffenburg. Much fruit, and an excellent wine are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1210.

HORRE ISLAND—1 An islet, Ireland, co. Cork at the W. side of the entrance to Castletown harbour 2 m. S. Castle-towned. It has a tower used as a landmark for vessels.—2 An islet, Scotland Firth of Clyde opposite the entrance to Ardrossan harbour.—3 An islet, Peru, prov. Arequipa in Lake Uru-miyah.

HORREPOD—1 Par. Eng. Norfolk 4177 ac. Pop. 683.—2 (Horrocks) par. Cambridge 1849 ac. Pop. 508.—3 (Horrell) par. Surrey 2690 ac. Pop. 762.—4 (Horrocks) par. Bucks; 517 ac. Pop. 01.—5 (Horrocks) par. Oxford 1164 ac. Pop. 583.—6 (Horrocks) par. Norfolk 1888 ac. Pop. 161.—7 (Horrocks) two par. 1 Lincoln 1790 ac. Pop. 899.—8 Somerset 3691 ac. Pop. 684.—9 (Horrocks) [St. Paul] par. Norfolk 3840 ac. Pop. 923.

HORSENB. a report in Denmark hall, Skanderborg at the mouth of the Bygholm in the Horsens Fjord 37 m. S.S.W. Aarhus. It is a very old, but well built town, occupying both banks of the river which is here crossed by flint bridges. It contains two handsome churches, a normal school, and a house of correction and has manufactures of woollen stuffs, flannel, and hats but more especially of tobacco—400,000 lbs. being here annually prepared and 5,000,000 of cigars made. The harbour formed by one of the bridges, is only a white haven of the fourth class admission vessels drawing 9 ft. and the trade is chiefly in corn and fish. In the vicinity E. of the town is the strong castle of Skanderborg. Pop. (1851), 5837.

HORREY a small Isl. E. coast England, co. Essex, 4½ m. S.S.W. Harwich, about 6 m. round, and abounding in game.

HORNORTH a vil. and chapelry England, co. York (W. Riding) 5 m. N.W. Leeds, with a good Episcopal church, several Dissenting chapels extensive manufactures of woollen cloth filling, paper and corn mills, with some tanneries. Pop. (chapelry) 4664.

HORNHAM, a port. bar market in and par., England, co. Sussex. The worst station on the London and Brighton railway lies on a branch of the Arun, 33 m. S.S.W. London. It consists of two principal streets, crossing each

other at right angles, one of which is adorned with rows of trees and several smaller ones diverging from them. A great number of the houses are built with timber and shod with brick, and some of the streets are paved with gravel, well lighted with gas; ample supply of water. Hornham has a handsome courthouse, commodious county jail, a spacious and handsome church, with a lofty tower; a chapel, and sundry Dissenting places of worship, a free grammar-school, founded by Richard Gillyer in 1539, a Lancasterian school, for 800 boys and 100 girls, and national, British, and infant schools. There are no manufactures in the town but a great amount of trade is done in corn and timber. The retail trade carried on with the surrounding country is also very considerable and imparts to the town on occasions a lively and bustling appearance. Weekly corn market on Saturday. Hornham sends a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851) 846. Area of par 10770 ac. 1 pop. 3847.—(Local Correspondent.)

HORSELEY a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The village 12½ m. S. Gloucester as well built of stone, has an ample supply of good water, a handsome parish church, two Dissenting chapels, free and infant schools and extensive manufactures of fine woollen cloths. Area of par 4083 ac. Pop. 2351.—(Local Correspondent.)

HORSELEY four par. England.—1 Derby 2793 ac. P. 2161.—2 (East) Surrey 1874 ac. P. 247.—3 (Long) Northampton 11,849 ac. P. 990.—4 (West) Surrey 2098 ac. Pop. 719.

HORSEEN a vil. Holland prov. Gelderland 10 m. W. by S. Nijmegen with two churches and the ruins of a castle. Pop. (agricultural) 813.

HORSE a vil. Holland prov. Friesland 17 m. N. Roermonde with a (foliate church a school, a courthouse, large barrack, poorhouse, and old castle. Pop. 570.

HORSTED three par. Eng.—1 (Keynes) Sussex 4304 ac. Pop. 847.—2 (Little) Sussex 2240 ac. Pop. 283.—3 (see the Sussex) Norfolk 3713 ac. Pop. 995.

HORSTMAN a tn. Rhineland Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. N.W. Münster on the Sanderbach. It is walled, has two churches, and a castle manufactures of linen and leather and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1078.

HOET a vil. Hungary Hither Thracia, co. Ilver about 2 m. from Hatvan, with a parish church. Pop. 1795.

HORTA, two places Spain.—1 A tn. Catalonia, prov. of and 50 m. S.W. Tarragona, on a small affluent of the Ebro. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a small isolated hill, has a church a palace courtyards, prison and primary school and a trade in corn, wine and fruit. Pop. 1747.—2 (Horta or San Gines de Anglada de Horta) a vil. and par. Catalonia, prov. of and about 4 m. from Barcelona, with two parish churches a primary school and manufactures of cotton cloth harelath leather and gins. Pop. 1855.

HORTA, a tn. Isl. Fayal one of the Azores lat. 38 31 42 N. lon. 28 28 50 W., prettily situated on the shores of a small bay extending between two rocky headlands. The landing-place is at the remains of a mole under the walls of Fort Santa Cruz, the only one of numerous ruinous fortifications where a few guns in wretched condition are mounted. A sea wall runs along the face of the town parallel with this is the principal street with others at right angles extending up the hill. The narrow streets are clean and well paved; the houses, generally of one story are built of tough grey trachyte. Pop. about 10,000.—(Foy H. M. & Riddleman.)

HORTEN a maritime tn. and naval station, Norway prov. Agderhus, W. coast, gulf of Christiania lat. 59 54 N. lon. 19 40 E. The harbour is one of the three naval stations of the country and is very spacious, and well sheltered. It has a marine arsenal, and works for building and repairing war-vessels, and for the construction of engines for war-ships.

HORTON seven par. Eng.—1 Bucks 1610 ac. P. 842.—2 Dorset 3740 ac. P. 440.—3 Gloucester 3540 ac. P. 461.—4 Northampton; 2790 ac. P. 56.—5 Bedford 4570 ac. P. 967.—6 (see the Bedford) York (W. Riding) 18,970 ac. P. 457.—7 (see the York) East 2313 ac. P. 747.

HORTS (San Vicente de los) a vil. Spain, Catalonia prov. and 7 m. from Barcelona on the Llobregat with a parish church, courthouse and school manufactures of brown paper and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1733.

HORVATH several places, Hungary.—1 (Don-Horvath), a vil. Hither Thelen, co. Baran, between Macos and Buda, about 20 m. from Miskolc, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 770.—2, (Dunae-Horvath) a vil. near the former with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1376.

HORVATH ENNA, a vil. Hungary co. Abaujvar about 6 m. from Tokva, in a wine district, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1466.

HORWICH, a vil. and chapelry England co. Lancaster 44 m. N.W. W. Bolton, containing a station on the Bolton and Preston Railway a handsome chapel, three dissenting places of worship, a Sunday an infirmary and a national school and extensive bleaching-works and cotton-mills. Pop. 3773

HORWOOD, (three par. Eng.—1 in Devon 860 ac. Pop. 105.—2 (Dorset) Bucks 3199 ac. Pop. 834.—3, (Leic.) Bucks 1950 ac. Pop. 427

HORWITZ, or **HONOWITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Blatzen 14 m. N.W. Koenigsgratz, near the Batschana, with a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 2760.

HORWITZ, or **HONOWITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle of and 48 m. S.W. Barmen r bank Sothenbach with a church, castle, Franciscan monastery and the most celebrated iron-works in Bohemia. It is also famous for its cheese. George von Radobrod, afterwards king of Bohemia, was born here. Pop. 2565.

HOSE, par. Eng. Leicestershire 2140 ac. Pop. 471
HOSEHAI a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Limerick. The village, 16 m. S.E. E. Limerick, well known for its horse and cattle fairs. Area of par., 9999 ac. Pop. 1977

HOSPITALT formerly SANTA EULALIA DE PROVEN SANA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 3 m. S.W. Barcelona, 1 bank Llobregat with a church, confraternity, primary school, poor prison, and two flour-mills. Pop. 2504

HOSTALRICH a walled tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of and 25 m. S.E. W. Gerona, r bank Forcada with a church manufactures of cork, and a trade in corn, fruit cork and timber. Pop. 1051.

HOSTAU or **HOETOW** (Latm. *Hostovum*) a tn. Bohemia circle of, and 16 m. W. W. Klattau r bank Radburn with a castle, church, sugar-mills, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1166.

HOSTAUN a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, 10 m. N. W. Prague, with a church, a school and a mill. Sheep-rearing is carried on by some of the inhabitants. Pop. 1861

HOSPET, an isl. Thera Isl. Paego lat 36° to 36° 40' E. lon. 68° to 70° W., having E. N. E. N. island, and separated from King Charles South Land, by the Bosque Channel. Length, E. to W. 90 m. greatest breadth, 50 m.

HOTELRITZ, or **HOTTERHEAD** a market tn. Moravia, circle Znaun, 24 m. S.W. Brunn with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, iron, and other wares. Pop. 1470

HOTOMITZ, or **HOETOWITZ**, a tn. Bohemia, circle Beraun, 25 m. S.W. Prague with a church. Pop. (agrarian town) 1701.

HOGESZU superous places, Hungary particularly.—1 (Bosmer-nest, or *Deleposz*), a market tn. Hungary Thither Thelen, co. Bacs, about 8 m. W. N. W. Sengsb in a beautiful plain. It has a Protestant, and a Greek parish church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1651.—2 (Hosmer-nest), a vil. or rather three contiguous vils. co. Abaujvar on the Harard, here crossed by a bridge, 8 m. from Kacsina; with a handsome castle. It stands in a fertile and well-wooded district. Pop. 1222

HOGZU several places, Hungary.—1 *Hosmer-nest* (Kolas) a vil., co. Zemplin, on the Oudava, 7 m. from Nagy-Mihaly; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1100.—2 (*Hosmer-nest*, or *Krasmer-nest*) a vil., co. Gemer, on the Jelewa, in an unbarred district, 16 m. from Bosmer-nest, with an iron, and several saw mills, charcoal furnaces, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1614.—3 (*Hosmer-nest*) a vil. Hungary Thither Thelen, co. Temesvar 10 m. from Lappa on the Maros with a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1800.

HOTENSLIBEN a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony gov. of, and 25 m. W. Magdeburg with a church, a distillery and several mills. Near it are sulphate works, and gypsum and Kieselguhr. Much small wood also is obtained. Pop. 1161.

HOTHAM par. Eng. York (E. Riding) 2670 ac. P. 266.
HOTHFIELD par. Eng. Kent 1777 ac. Pop. 387

HOTTENTOTS a peculiar African race, the aboriginal occupants of the E. end of that continent, as and near the Cape of Good Hope. Their limits may be said, in general terms, to have been the river Orange, on the N. and N.E. and the Kal, on the E. but their E. boundary appears to have been fluctuating, and owing to their mixture with the Kafir race, not definable. On the N.W. they passed the Orange, and advanced N. and N.E. far into the interior as shall be explained lower down. The name now given to the whole race was that of the tribe in the immediate vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, with which the Dutch settlers first became acquainted. The Hottentots are generally tall and muscular, of a pale olive complexion; their cheek bones project much and their chins narrow and pointed, so that the face is tri-



HOTTENTOTS.—From Donnell's N. African History

angular. They have thick lips a flat nose, with wide nostrils woolly hair and little beard. The women are often elegantly formed in early life, but their bloom is transient. They are courageous at 12 or 13 and become hideous in a few years. They have certain physical peculiarities, long contorted and misshapen. Both sexes are distinguished also by excessive ornamentation of the skin.

When the Dutch first settled at the Cape, the Hottentots were a numerous nation, of pastoral and partially nomadic habits and occupied a territory of 100 000 sq. m. They were rich, according to their own ideas, having abundance of horned cattle and sheep and it is supposed that the seven tribes, into which they were divided, made up together a population of at least 200,000. At the present day this race is nearly extinct within the wide territory which formerly belonged to it. Constantly harassed and hunted down by the Boers, who confidently sought their extermination, their only chance of escape was to engage in the service of their persecutors. But this domestication was fatal to the purity of the breed and of those classed as Hottentots within the limits of the colony the greater majority are in reality Bastards, as the Boers call them or people of mixed race. The mixture of European blood has much improved their physical appearance but the indigenous manners and the language have nearly disappeared. Of the 50 000 Hottentots, as they are called, now reckoned in the population of the colony there are not 300—exclusive of the Namaquas—who added to the colony by a recent change of boundary—who understood the Hottentot language. Their language at present is the Cape Dutch jargon. From their ancient pastoral habits, they still retain traditionally their passionate love for the Baskins or cattle Hottentot life, with its numerous whimsical peculiarities belongs therefore to history. It exists no longer in what may be properly called the land of the Hottentots.

But, connected with this great utterly decayed trunk, are certain side-branches and collateral stems, which call for notice.

A large body of the Hotentot population, reconquered in the colony as the Basters, wandered some years ago in search of a settlement along the banks of the river Orange, at that date beyond the colonial boundary. Their disorderly and unpatriotic movements awakened some alarm, and, fortunately counteracted, also in the colony, and they were strongly urged, by philanthropic friends, to get rid of the colonial name of Basters, by the adoption of some other and to settle down in a carefully organized community. They consequently assumed the name of the Griqua, an ancient native tribe, and fixed themselves at Klearwater on the river Orange. The experiment has succeeded completely. Their chief having shown his capacity for government, now receives a small annual grant of money and fire-arms from the colony and here a mixed Hotentot population of some thousands has at all events emerged from utter barbarism.

The Koras or Koonas (shoe-wearers) higher up the river Orange or Gariep, as they call it, still remain a favourable specimen of the pure Hotentot race. They are, however taller stronger and cleaner than the tribes further W. Most of them possess cattle those who do not, soon degenerate into Bushmen. On the E. frontier of the colony are still some remnants of the Gona or Gonaqua tribe but they have nowhere preserved their ancient usages and purity of blood, but are much mixed with the Amasos or Kafirs, the choking sounds of whose language prove their ancient affinities with the Hotentots. The Namaqua dwell towards the mouth of the river Orange, towards the N.W. border of the colony. Little Namaqualand on the S. side of the river is now within the colonial limits. Opposite to it, a large tract, watered by the Fish River and some other occasional streams, bears the name of Great Namaqualand. This W. side of the continent is far more hot and dry than the E. In the same latitude and all the peculiarities of character traceable to presence of life suffering and frequent famines are fully developed among the Namaqua. Yet they are much attached to their country and though diminished in numbers by want and disease, yet their villages it is said, often contain examples of great longevity. Their huts are erected in the old Hotentot fashion, being hemispheres of boughs covered with mats and about 6 ft. high.

The Bushmen, or in colonial language, Boschmans, are also of Hotentot race and call themselves Bequa. Their proper country is between the Roggeveld mountains and the river Orange, but they are to be found wherever the absence of a stronger population permits their increase. Their general height is about 4 ft. 6 in. they are at the same time, slender but well-made, and very active. Their only covering if they have any is a skin round the loins. They wear a belt, called by the colonists, the belt of hunger which they keep as tight as possible, to mitigate the pain of inanition. They live on game antelopes especially which they kill with poisoned arrows. Their great feasts are after violent thunderstorms, in which many millions are struck by lightning. On such occasions, these little men eat till they resemble barrels. Their life is always fluctuating between a feast or a famine but the latter predominates. Bushmen have been met with who had gone 15 days without food. But it is remarkable, that the constant comforts of civilized life can never seem them from the occasional pleasures of the desert. The young Bushmen in the service of the Boers, though treated with the greatest kindness, are sure to run off when the sun sets are in season and his pleasure consists not merely in graving on the ground to devour these, his face covered with worms, but in his excitement, and being able to slink his civilized acquaintances. As to the number of these singular and degraded people, it is impossible to form any trustworthy estimate of it.

Beyond, or N. of Great Namaqualand, on the W. side of Africa, in lat. 21 to 23 are the Damara of whom these called Hili Damara are of Hotentot race. Regarding the condition of these people, we have no details; but we know that the Hotentot race has spread E. from the Damara hills, and that a large, if not the chief portion of the population round Lake Ngami, recently discovered in lat. 30° 40' lon. 24 E. is of Hotentot descent. The Bechnamas call them Bakoto, which means surf or vessels but their more general name is Bayeye, Badoles, or Ballela, all evidently Bechnama plurals of the untranslatable Hotentot word page,

am. The Bayeye are the boatmen and chief navigators of Lake Ngami, and it is said that they are numerous also on the navigable rivers further N. — (Trends of Ten-Klyn Kolbe, Hermann Lubenstein, and Patterson. In *Appleyard on the Kaffir language*, is an interesting account of the Hotentot grammar.)

HOÜTING a vil and par Austria, Tyrol circle Unter-Innthal, on the Inn, here crossed by a bridge close to Innsbruck with a castle and a church. Pop. 2524.

HOTZENPLOTZ.—1 A to Moravia (Moravian, Ch-Mole) circle, and 24 m. from Tropan on a small stream of same name with two churches a townhouse, and hospital and some general trade. Pop. 2572.—2 A river which rises in the N. slopes of the Sudetes, near Wurbenthal flows N.E. past the towns of Jeschowitz and Hohenpriebe, enters Prussian Silesia passes Ober Glogau, and after a course of about 40 m., joins the bank Oder at Krossen.

HOU Temon in important in China, prov Che-Kiang 70 m N.W. Ningpo

HOUAT (Latin, Sicily) aniel France, dep. Morbihan 9 m N.E. Belle-Île, about 3 m long by 1 m broad and inhabited by fishermen. Pop. 250.

HOUDAN [ana. Houdennens] a m. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, at the confluence of the Yegre and Ognon, 24 m. W.S.W. Paris with a fine old Gothic church, manufactures of woollen hosiery and a trade in poultry curd wool horses, and cattle. Pop. 3056.

HOUDENG two places Belgium.—1 (Arennes) a vil and comm. prov Hainaut, on the Tivoli 10 m. W. Mons. It has several forges and tanneries, a trade in cattle and agricultural produce, and a colliery which employs 900 persons. Pop. 2556.—2 (Cognac) a vil and comm. near the former. Inhabitants chiefly employed as miners, or in connection with the coal works in the vicinity. Pop. 3775.

HOUEFALIZÉ, a vil and comm. Belgium prov Luxembourg, on the Ourthe 25 m N. Arlon once the capital of a lordship and surrounded with walls. It has an old castle on a height, a church, two chapels a courthouse, and prison tanneries, breweries and an extensive trade in medicinal plants, which grow in the vicinity. Pop. 1124.

HOUGAER DE-BOT-OVERLAAN BOMMEBOOM a vil and comm. Belgium, prov Brabant, on the Great Oost 28 m E. Brussels with a large and handsome church several distilleries, and breweries famous for a white beer which is largely exported. Pop. 8478.

HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL par Eng Lincoln 3600 an. P. 636 HOUGHAM, two par Eng.—1 Kent 8775 an. P. 1888.—2 Lincoln 2590 an. P. 845

HOUGHTON 12 par Eng.—1 Huntington 1640 an. P. 512.—2 Hants 2642 an. P. 438.—3 Sussex 1630 an. P. 193.—4. (Corseux) Bedford 2845 an. P. 785.—5 (Great) Northampton 1788 an. P. 817.—6 (on-the-Hill) Norfolk 978 an. P. 939.—7 (Lanc) Northampton 1070 an. P. 558.—8. (Long) Northumberland 4118 an. P. 861.—9 (New) Norfolk 1495 an. P. 224.—10 (on-the-Hill) Leicester 3460 an. P. 442.—11 (on-the-Hill) Norfolk 601 an. P. 60.—12 (Regt) Bedford 4600 an. P. 2318

HOUGHTON Le-Breton, a market in. township, and par England, on Darlman. The town 6 m. S.W. Sunderland, is small but neat, has a fine large venerable church, and spacious burial-ground. There are, besides, meeting-houses for Methodists Baptists, and Independents a national school a charity-school for girls some almshouses, and a lunatic asylum. The prosperity of the town depends on the numerous mines in the neighbourhood, and is proportioned to their success. The coal of Houghton-Le-Spring is of a superior description and commands the highest price. Its annual fair lasts several days. Area of par 15,494 ac. Pop. 25284

HOULME, a small dist. France which belonged to prov Lower Normandy and is now included in dep. Orne

HOULME (La) a vil France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 5 m. N.W. Rouen, b. bank Cluyl. It is a cheerful-looking place, and has manufactures of cotton goods, blacksmiths, and a cotton and paper mill. Pop. 2633.

HOUNAM par Scot. Roxburgh; 5 m. by 6 m. P. 252 HOUNAN prov China. See HOUNAN.

HOUND par Eng Hants 4891 an. Pop. 827 HOUNSLOW market in. and chapelry England on Middlesex 11 m. W.S.W. London. The town which stands

on the edge of Howndow beach, consists of a long street irregularly paved, and lighted with gas. The church, erected on the site of an old priory, is a handsome structure, in the modern English style, there are likewise several dissenting chapels, and a charity school for 100 boys and 100 girls. Near the town are some extensive powder-mills, a flax-mill, a mill for rolling copper and a cavalry barracks, erected in 1793. The adjoining heath, notorious for the robberies committed on it in former times, is almost entirely enclosed. Market-day, Thursday. Pop. 3514.

HOUTA [North of the lake], a central prov. China, between lat. 29° and 33° N.; lon. 106° 35' and 116° E. bounded, N by Hoonan E. by Kianghoo and Kiangsoo S. by Hoonan and W. by Fokien and Cheensi. It is intersected by the Han-kiang and the Yang-tse-kiang, and its surface, particularly towards the S., is dotted with numerous lakes. It is considered one of the most fertile parts of the empire produces broad stuffs, silk, cotton, tea, fish and timber and manufactures cloth paper and wax. With Hoonan, it formerly constituted one province, named Hukwang. Provincial capital, Woo-Chang-foo. Pop. 37,310,098.

HOULINES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. N W Lille, r. bank Lys = th manufactures of lace, and cotton twist, tanneries, breweries, a cotton, oil and falling mill. Pop. 1055.

HOULEN (Lochin), an inlet, W coast, Scotland, co. Inverness, stretching inland for 10 m opposite the S.E. coast of Skye. It is about 3 m wide at the entrance.

HOUBE, one of the Shetland isles. See BURRA.

HOUSA or **HAUSA**, an independent kingdom, N W Africa, central Soudan, between lat. 11 and 14 N. and lon. 4 and 11 E. bounded, E. by Bornu W. by the Quorra N. by Sahara and S. by Bornu. This country though yet little known is represented as extremely fertile and as being clothed with a small little inferior to that of European. Here it is said, the hot winds come from the E. and the cold from the W. and that rains are neither so frequent nor violent as in other parts of Africa. The natives are said to be of mild and courteous manners, and cheerful disposition, being much given to dancing, and singing, and other amusements. They are expert warriors, as well as agriculturists, and manufacture large quantities of cotton cloths, with which they supply Faccas. They are also well acquainted with tanning, and working in iron. Where the country is not cleared for cultivation, it is covered with forest-trees, especially mimosa and acacias, and there is rarely a spot without vegetation. There are two large towns in this kingdom—Saccas, and Kambas, about 150 m. distant from each other. These towns carry on an extensive trade with the countries of W Africa, particularly Faccas and Tripoli.

HOUTSTON,—1 A vil. and par. Scotland, co. Renfrew. The village, 5 m. E W Paisley has extensive cotton factories, employing the great bulk of the inhabitants. Length 1/2 par about 6 m. breadth 3 m. Pop. 2753.—2 A city (State, Texas, co. Harrison, 70 E. above the sea—at the extreme point of Buffalo Bayou, that can be reached even by small boats, 50 m N W Galveston. It has four churches, a theatre, numerous manufactories, and numerous stores. It was commenced in 1837, and is a rather unhealthy place about 4000.

HOULTMAN or **ABDOLHOZ**, three separate groups of vil. N.W. coast, Australia, between lat. 25° 15' and 25° 10' S. lon. 113° 30' and 114° E. separated from the mainland by Fleckvick Channel which is about 30 m. broad. The names of the several groups are, respectively, Felsart Group, Northern Group, and Eastern Group. They extend in a N.W. direction, in 60 m. diminishing in breadth towards the N. Felsart Group is separated from Eastern Group, by a channel about 4 m. broad, and the latter again, from Northern Group by a strait 6 m. wide.

HOWK, A vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of and 12 m. N. Kamer = both Meuse. It is a busy place, a marble quarry and the ruins of the ancient citadel of Faldruiche, standing on the summit of a lofty rock overhanging the river, and in which is a well, sunk about 250 ft. through the rock, to the level of the Meuse. The castle figures much in the early history of the Netherlands.

HOWE, par. Eng. Sussex 87° ac. Pop. 4104.

HOVERINGHAM par. Eng. North; 1000 ac. P. 408.

HOVTH, two par. Scot. North—1 (St. John) 1541 ac. Pop. 272—2 (St. Peter) 992 ac. Pop. 122.

HOVINGHAM par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 9044 ac. Pop. 1345.

HOW-CAPLE, par. Eng. Hereford; 1018 ac. Pop. 168.

HOWAKELI, an isl. Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia; lat. 15° 9' N. lon. 40° 19' E. (a.) It is lofty, rugged, and about 5 m. long.

HOWDIE, a market town and par. England, locally situated in co. York (E. Riding), but a dependency of co. Durham. The town, 17 m. S.E. York, a station on the York and N. Midland railway in small houses generally rather of a mean appearance but streets lighted with gas. Its church a noble cruciform structure, is unsurpassed for the beauty of its architecture by any other edifice of its kind in Great Britain. Close by the church, are the remains of an ancient palace of the Bishops of Durham, now converted into a farm-house. There are several places of worship for Dissenters, a free and a national school several other small churches, and an elegant union workhouse. Bricks and tiles are made in the neighbourhood. There are, likewise, some considerable tanneries, and several corn-mills but no other manufactures. Market-day Saturday. There are several annual fairs one of which, held in September is said to be the largest for horses in England. The supply of horses for the army is chiefly obtained at this fair which is likewise resorted to by foreign dealers and breeders. Area of par. 16 292 ac. Pop. 5178.

HOWE par. Eng. Norfolk 767 ac. Pop. 111.

HOWE (Cape),—1 The most S.E. point of Australia, 290 m. S.W. Sydney. Lat. (about) 34° 37' S. lon. 150° E. (a.)—2 (If Cape Howe) E. coast W. Australia, forming the W. side of Turkey co. Fitzjames; lat. 35° 9' S. lon. 117° 40' E. (a.)

HOWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln 1650 ac. Pop. 65.

HOWI Howa, a considerable co. China, prov. Quingtoong, S. coast on Hainan, about 3 m. from Hsueh-Son on a narrow peninsula, with a deep bay to the N.E. and traversed by a river from E. to W. The streets have considerable breadth and are clean and well paved. It is the residence of the viceroy of Hainan and the principal commercial town of the island. The exports consist chiefly of sugar, betel-nuts, coconuts, coconuts oil, salt, and tanned leathers and the imports of different articles from China, fine English cloths, gun-flint, and opium.

HOWICK,—1 An island co. W. Australia of a triangular form, about 52 m. long, E. to W., and about 41 m. in breadth. In the centre of the country are some salt-water swamps, and a range of hills with some good pasturage intermingled.—2, An isl. group, N.E. coast Australia, lat. 34° 20' S. lon. 145° 0' E. nearly mid-way between Cape Finisterre and Cape Melville; about 10 m. number all low and covered for the most part with mangroves; and abounding in turtle and vampire-bats. Here, says Macgillivray as elsewhere (*Pellicula aiposoides*) filled the air with its loud and almost incessant, but varied and pleasing notes, the only bird we ever met with on the N.E. coast of Australia which produced anything like a song.—(Voy. H.M.S. *Acidemia*.)

HOWICK par. Eng. Northumb. 3692 ac. Pop. 315.

HOWICET, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradach about 40 m. from Winkelsdorf, on the Hradach with a church and two mills. Pop. 8407.

HOWTH, a par. and small tn. Ireland, co. Dublin. The town extending along the N. side of the Hill of Howth, 7 m. E.N.E. Dublin, with which it is connected by railway consists of a single street, with numerous small cabins straggling around has a church, a R. Catholic chapel, the ruins of Howth abbey a religious establishment, founded early in the 13th century and a large harbour of refuge, with light-house, etc. constructed by Talbot, but so obstructed by rocks and accumulations of sand as to be almost useless. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen who supply the Dublin markets with the fish in *Howth cods*, the residence of the earl of Howth. The peninsula on which the town stands, called the Hill of Howth, forms the N. enclosure of Dublin bay, and is a very striking and remarkable object. It is about 3 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth, and terminates towards the sea, in a rocky elevation of 563 ft. in height. On June 1 1838 a submarine electric telegraph was laid down between Howth and Holyhead. Pop. 829. Area of par. 5870 ac. Pop. 1715.

HOXNE, par Eng. Rail. 4237 s. Pop. 1968.
HOXTER, a tn. Rhinisch-Prussia, prov. of, and 40 m. S.S.W. Minden, cap. circle of same name, 1. bank Weser here crossed by a stone bridge 500 feet long. It is walled, defended by a fort has a court of law, several public offices, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, hospital, and brazier school; manufactures of wax candles and oilcloths; a bleach-field, paper-mill, brewery distillery a trade in cattle, wool, yarn, and lace. In the vicinity is the suppressed Benedictine abbey of Corvey a handsome modern edifice, now the seat of Prince Hohenzollern-Schillingfürst. Pop. 3657.—The climate is mild, but productive. Area, 208 sq. m. Pop. 50,671.

HOY an isl. and par Scotland, Grimsby, N.W. side Pentland Firth, 2½ m. S. Stromness about 14 m. long, by 6 m. broad; in some parts tolerably fertile; but generally mountainous, and covered with heath. Near its S.E. extremity is the well-known harbor of Long-Hope. P. 615.

HOYA—1. A tn. Hanover 1. bank Weser here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. N.W. Kassel with a court of justice, a church, townhouse, and cattle some shipping and a trade in linen. Pop. 3124.—2. (Goslar) A tn. Spala, Moravia, prov. and 15 m. from Albnitz with a parish church and primary school and a trade in saffron, wool and cattle. P. 1125.

HOYERSWERDA, or **WOZEMER** a tn. Prussia, prov. Rhine, gov. of, and 85 m. W. by N. Longtin, cap. circle of same name, on the Black Elster. It has a court of law several public offices, a castle, Protestant church, chapel, townhouse, and hospital manufactures of linen and hosiery and numerous distilleries. Pop. 3170.—The climate is generally a sandy plain. Area, 196 sq. m. Pop. 27,718.

HOYLAND-HAM, par Eng. York (W. Riding) 1944. Pop. 3345.

HOYLE LAKE, or **HOY LAKE**, a vil. England, co. Chester at the mouth of the Dee. 8 m. W. by K. Liverpool, much resorted to during the bathing season. There are two lighthouses, with fixed lights lat. 53° 24' N. lon. 3° 11' W. leading into the river, which afford safe anchorage. P. 444.

HOYM a tn. Germany Ansbach-Bayern gov. P. 444. same name, on the Saale 19 m. W. Ebernburg. It is walled has a castle, a church, townhouse, tile-works, and three mills. Pop. in 1830 had 5000.

HOYO-DE-PIRAMES, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. Avila, 25 m. W. Madrid tolerably well built with two squares, a parish church townhouse, a primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in corn and cattle. Near it are mines of argillaceous lead, silver and copper. Pop. 917.

HOYOS, several minor places, Spain, particularly a vil. Extremadura, prov. of, and 43 m. N.W. Cáceres with a church chapel, church, a townhouse, prison public fountain, and some trade in oil. Inhabitants engaged in tillage and cattle-rearing. Pop. 2126.

HRADISCH HRADISCH a tn. Austria Moravia, cap. circle of same name, 1. bank March at the confluence of the Oosawa, 43 m. S.E. Brinn. It stands in a fertile district, subject, however to frequent inundations consists of an old and a new town occupies a large market-place, four churches a townhouse, courthouse high school, and barracks; has a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3100.—The climate is healthy, and adapted for pasture but has some fertile valleys and unproductive flats. Area, 1021 sq. m. Pop. 310,191.

HROCHOW TOWN, a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 5 m. E.N.E. Chrudin, on the Lesak with a castle, church, townhouse, school, and a mill. Pop. 951.

HROZINKAU (AUX and NUNG) two large vils. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch. The former contains a church and has in its vicinity the castle of Swietlan. Pop. 7240. The latter, on the Beschwa, about 48 m. from Welskirchen has a parish church. Pop. 3950.

HUBERTZOW a tn. Prussia-Poland 64 m. S.E. Lublin, among marshes, on the Hulawa. It has three churches and a convent a considerable trade in Hungarian wine and meat, and several large annual fairs. Pop. 1700.

HUACHAPURE, a headland, Chili lat. 54° 58' S. lon. 75° 17' W.

HUACHO a small bay Peru, 63 m. N.N.W. Callao with good anchorage in 5 fathoms. About 1 m. from the coast, is a small town of same name, at which provisions can be obtained at a moderate price.

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HUAHEINE an isl. Pacific Ocean, Society group; lat. 16° 45' S. lon. 151° 7' W. (A). It is mountainous, but fertile; and is nearly surrounded by a coral reef. It is the most frequented of the Society islands, and furnishes abundant supplies. Coffee thrives in the gardens of the missionaries. On the N.W. side of the island there is a safe and spacious harbor, though somewhat difficult to enter, called the Bay of Fare. Pop. estimated at 2000.

HUALLAGA a river Peru which rises on the E. slope of the Andes, near N. Lake Olmehayocha, and falls into the Marañon, at La Laguna, after a course, chiefly N., of about 450 m. It receives numerous affluents, of which the Moyobamba, the Huangabamba, and the Apurimbo, are the most considerable.

HUAMBILIN or **BOCONO**, an isl. W. coast, Patagonia lat. 48° 48' S.; lon. 75° 15' W. (A).

HUAMACHUCO a tn. Peru. See GUAMACHUCO.

HUAMANGA, a tn. Peru. See GUAMANGA.

HUANGVELICA, a tn. Peru. See GUANGVELICA.

HUANQUE a tn. Peru. See GUANQUE.

HUAQUI or **YACQUI**, a river Mexico, which rises in dep Sonora, about lat. 31° 40' N. lon. 108° 10' W. flows S.S.W. then W., and falls into the Gulf of California, 20 m. S.E. Guaymas total course about 400 m. It is broad, liable to floods, and its banks are extremely fertile.

HUARAZ a tn. Peru, dep. Tarma 80 m. S.F. Trujillo with two churches a convent, and an hospital. Pop. 5000.

HUARTE, two places Spain—1. A tn. Navarra, prov. of and 8 m. E.N.E. Pamplona. It is a poor place, consisting of a small square and a few irregular streets; with a parish church, courthouse, two schools and some trade in hides. Pop. 600.—2. (Huesca) A tn. Navarra, prov. of and 16 m. W.N.W. Pamplona with a well-planted promenade, a parish church, townhouse, prison, school and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 875.

HUASCO or **GUASCO**, a seaport Ch. I. r. bank, and near the mouth of the Huasco prov. of and 96 m. N. Coquimbo lat. 28° 18' S.; lon. 71° 11' W. It derives its chief importance from the silver mines in its neighbourhood large quantities of that metal being exported from it. The country around has a barren miserable appearance. The river is small, and a heavy surf breaks outside of it but the water is excellent. At Huasco the phenomenon of the parallel terraces is very strikingly seen no less than seven perfectly level but unequally broad plains, ascending by steps, occur on one or both sides of the valley.—(Darwin.)

HUERB, two rivers, Helocheistan—1. Supposed to rise near Lha, in lat. 28° 12' N. lon. 66° 55' E. For about 25 m. in the upper part of its course it flows S.E. and then turning due S. holds its way for about 50 m. in that direction. It then turns to the S.W. and after a total course of 100 m., falls into the Arabian Sea, on the N.W. side of Cape Monze, m. lat. 24° 50' N. lon. 66° 35' E. Its whole course is described as a succession of rocky or gravelly gorges in the rugged and barren Public mountains.—2. A small stream, which rises in the hilly country N.E. Bela, prov. Loo. It takes a S.W. course, and 4 m. N.E. from the town of Lyraze, falls into the Poronny in lat. 25° 40' N. lon. 66° 35' E.

HUBERT par Walen Fandrich 1880: se P. 1040.
HUBERT (S.) a tn. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 83 m. N.W. Arlon, in the forest of same name, which has a circumference of 40 m. It is a miserable-looking place but possesses two churches, one of which the abbey church of St. Hubert, is one of the finest religious edifices in Belgium. Its W. front, and two towers, are Italian but its interior is Gothic, and is adorned with fine marbles. Part of the extensive buildings of the ancient abbey are occupied as a penitentiary for juvenile convicts. The manufactures are ironmongery leather oil, and glass and the trade in horned cattle and sheep is considerable. Pop. 1849.

HUBERTH (Sour or) NASTON OROSCO a vil. Hungary Thierse Thelen, co. Torontal 8 m. from Kikunda; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn, maize, and butter. P. 1051.
HUCKESWAGEN a tn. Rhinisch-Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. S.E. Düsseldorf, r. bank Wupper with a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches a brazier school, manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen goods, and of articles in steel and iron, tanneries, dye-works, and a cotton-mill. P. 3937.

HUCKING par Eng. Kent 1188 se. Pop. 111.

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HUCKNALL-TORKARD, par. Eng. Note; 2870m. P 2870. **HUDDESFIELD**, a flourishing manufacturing town, par. bor. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The town, situated on an acclivity, rising gently from the Colne, 37 m. S.W. York on the railway from Leeds to Manchester, comprises about 50 principal streets, nearly all running at right angles to each other, well paved, drained, and carefully kept houses, remarkable for their uniformity generally of a very superior description, and built of the best Yorkshire sandstone. The town is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The places of worship consist of four Episcopal churches, eight dissenting chapels, a Friends meeting-house, a Unitarian, and a Catholic chapel; none of them are very handsome edifices. The other public buildings of note are the cloth-hall, the riding-school and gymnasium, the stations of the London and North-western railway—an elegant structure, in the Roman-Christian style, the George hotel, a large and fine Italian building, the infirmary and North gate and Southall schools. There are twenty respectable academies in the town, eight church, national, or British public schools, and two large colleges; one of which is immediately connected with the church establishment, the other is of a more general character and is now incorporated with the London University. The literary and scientific institutions are the philological society with library and museum, the moderate artists, and school of ornamental art. The principal manufactures extensively carried on in the town and adjacent villages, are plain and fancy woollens, consisting of broad and narrow cloths, serges, kerseys, cords, and a great variety of fancy goods, as shawls, vestings, &c.; corn ground generally of twisted, silk, and cotton some wholly of the first, others of various admixtures of wool and the other materials. Cotton manufactures are also carried on to some extent. An extensive trade exists with America and Germany to plan and fancy woollen goods. Upwards of 800 manufacturers, from the town and vicinity around the cloth hall each market day (Tuesday) export 20,000. Area of par. 15,000 ac. Pop. 56,190.—(Local Correspondent.)

HUDINGTON par. Eng. Worcester 194 ac 1 089 **HUDIKSVALL**, a seaport in Sweden, lin Gullöberg, in the Gulf of Bothnia, between two bays connected by a channel which traverses the town, 70 m. N. Grefte. It is regularly and tolerably well built, and has manufactures of snuff and tobacco, a harbour at which some trade is carried on, chiefly in hemp, flax, deals, and salt-fish. The last consists of staves/slogs, which are about the size of a spruce, and are here taken in great numbers. They are cured like herrings and are a great sale in the N. parts of the Baltic. P (1855) 2300. **HUDITZ**, or **HUDICK**, a vil. Bohemia, circle Kadanitz, about 4 m. from Hradec with a church and school. Near it are iron mines and blast furnaces. Pop. 1181.

HUDSON a m. and port, U. States, state of, and 116 m. N. New York, 1 bank Hudson. It is very regularly built, all the streets, with the exception of two, which follow the line of the river intersecting each other at right angles; the main street being above 7 m. long. Its principal building is the courthouse, surrounded by a square and with a portico of Ionic columns, and it also has eight churches, numerous academies and schools, a lunatic asylum, and Franklin literary institution, with a respectable library and philosophical apparatus. Several streams in the neighbourhood furnish water-power which is made available for manufactures. At one time, the chief trade was with the W. Indies, but it is now supplanted by the whale-fishery. A steam ferryboat plies between Hudson and the opposite bank, while the Hudson and Berkshire railway connects it with Boston. P (1850) 6383.

HUDSON a river New York, and, though not the largest, yet, in some respects, one of the most important rivers in the U. States. It rises, by two branches, in the N. part of the State, about lat. 44° N. The E. branch passes through Lake Schenectady, and joins the W. or main branch coming from the N. W. after a separate course of about 40 m. each. The united stream proceeds first S.E. 16 m., to Hadley Falls, and then N.E. 30 m., to Glen Falls. From this point to the mouth in New York Bay its direction is almost due S. Its white course exceeds 300 m. Its chief affluents are the Esopus and the Mohawk. The former it receives about 15 m. after its branch enters the river, and the more important of the two, 40 m. below Glen Falls. The tide flows a little

above Albany to which, 145 m. above New York, it is navigable for sloops and steam-boats; in Hudson, 116 m., it is navigable for the largest vessels. For a considerable part of its course, particularly at first, the banks of the Hudson are high, rocky, and precipitous; and the scenery along them is very picturesque. The chief places on it are—New York, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Albany, Troy, and Catskill.

HUDSON STRAIT the Hudson's Bay. **HUDSON'S BAY** an extensive bay or rather an inland sea, British America, U. of Canada, extending between lat. 51° and 64° N., and lon 77° and 95° W.; length, N to S, about 500 m.; greatest breadth, about 600 m.; area, 298,000 sq. m., including in this, different gulfs; the principal of which are St. James Bay forming the S. part of Hudson's Bay; Port Nelson and Chamberfield Inlet on the W. and Walesome Sea, or Sir Thomas Ross's Waterway, on the N. Hudson's Strait, which is its N. E. continuation, is 460 m. long, and 100 m. broad, connects it with the N. Atlantic. Hudson's Bay is navigable only a few months in the summer being completely frozen over or obstructed by drift ice, during the rest of the year. It is full of mudbanks, reefs, and islands the best known of the latter being Southampton and Mansfield islands. The shores around it are rocky and steep, the climate is extremely rigorous, and the contiguous countries are of a barren and repulsive character. Numerous rivers fall into the great inland sea; the chief are Great Whale, the E. coast about 140 miles, Mealy, and Albany in St. James Bay and Winnipeg, Severn, Haynes, Nelson Churchill and Seal, on the W. coast. The fledge, or white whale, is found occasionally in its waters; but fish and also crustaceans are scarce. The Hudson's Bay Company have several settlements and forts, especially on the W. coast, and carry on a lucrative traffic with the aborigines for peltry &c.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY a vast tract of country comprising nearly the whole of British N. America, with the exception of the Canadian, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the other British settlements on this part of the E. coast, which, with the U. States territory forms its limit on the S. the Atlantic bounding it on the E. the Pacific on the W., and the Arctic Ocean on the N. In this space is comprehended the great inland sea, known as Hudson's Bay and an immense number of large lakes and rivers W. of it, many of the former upwards of 100 m. in length amongst these are the Great Bear Lake Great Slave Lake, Deer Lake, Winnipeg, &c. It also comprises a portion of the Rocky Mountains, and several islands on the W. coast, including that of Vancouver about 800 m. long, and upwards of 60 broad. The peninsula of Labrador forms its most E. portion. This country is divided into four large departments or regions—the N. department, which includes all the establishments in the fur and frozen regions, comprises the valley of the Mackenzie river and the country between the sterile region and the Rocky Mountains N. of Lake Athabasca. The B. department extends on both shores of James Bay and along the S. shores of Hudson's Bay as far as Cape Churchill. It extends inland to the ridge which forms the N. boundary of Canada, and to the lakes Superior, Winnipeg, Deer and Williams. Along the shore of the lakes it is swampy but inland it is well wooded, surface undulating, but not hilly. It produces the fur-bearing animals in great abundance. The Montreal department, including the country in the neighbourhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa River and along the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department, which comprehends an immense extent of country to the W. of the Rocky Mountains. Nearly all the rivers in the land own Bay territory flow N. those in the S. parts falling into Hudson's and James Bays, and those in the N. W., including the Great Mackenzie River discharging themselves into the F. Ocean. The country on the E. side of Hudson's Bay forming part of the peninsula of Labrador, is called East Main; that on the S. W., New S. Wales. The latter which is much better known than the former abounds in lakes and rivers. The Hudson's Bay territory has yet been little explored, but its S. and S. W. parts are known to be well adapted for agriculture. Mountains, it is used by the Hudson's Bay Company in whose possession it is, merely as hunting grounds, from which to obtain supplies of furs for the market of the world. These are probably upwards of 50 different

most kinds; the most valuable of which is that of the black fox. The other articles of commerce are oils, dried and salted fish, feathers, quills, and walrus ivory. The Hudson's Bay Company was chartered by Charles II. in 1670.

HUELA, *TRINIDAD*, or *TRINIDAD*, the cap. city of Aconcagua, and of a prov. of same name, on the river Hué, which is here navigable for small craft, 10 m. from its mouth in the Hué road, Gulf of Tonquela, about lat. 16° 38' N; lon. 107° 15' E. It is composed of two cities—an exterior and an interior. The former is surrounded by the river and by walls 5 m. in circumference, and 80 ft. high, fortified in the European manner. It is entered by 10 bridges, corresponding to as many gates; and contains the houses of the near relatives of the king, the different public offices, barracks, prisons, universities and grammar, and a few poor petty traders, who sell rice, beef, and other commodities required by the soldiers. In the middle of the exterior is the interior city also surrounded with walls, containing the palace or seraglio of the king, the palace of the king's mother, the house in which the sovereign receives the mandarin, and a great room for the soldiers on duty at the gate. Probably no capital presents a more dismal aspect than Hué every one in it groaning under the tyranny of a despot who imagines himself to be the only person in his kingdom who ought to be happy and of mandarin who only study to deceive the king, and oppress the people for their own profit. Hué is likewise the ordinary station of a portion of the navy and has extensive building-yards which are alleged to be in constant activity; and a large cannon foundry. The country around being very imperfectly cultivated the capital obtains its supplies of rice from the Y provinces. Pop. estimated at 60,000.—(*Four Indian Arch.*)

HUE a river Aconcagua, which, after a E.N.E. course of about 100 m. falls into the road of same name, 65 m. N.W. from harbour lat. 16° N. It is broad, shallow and only navigable for small craft, but the road into which it falls forms an excellent harbour where vessels of 300 tons can ride in safety during the S.W. monsoon.

HUEBRO a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and about 20 m. from Almería, poorly built, with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school and the ruins of an old castle. Manufactures of woolen and linen cloth numerous flour-mills, and some trade in alcohol, corn and sugar. Pop. 1010.

HUECOJA a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 13 m. N. from Almería, with a church, primary school, a primary school, and an annual fair which lasts six days. Pop. 1697.

HUEHUETOCAL, or *Guanacaca*, a vil. Mexico, 37 m. N. Mexico, in the upper part of the basin of the Tula, 7000 ft. above sea-level. It gives its name to the canal which serves to protect Mexico from inundation, by diverting the waters of the Guadalupe from the adjacent lakes.

HUELMA (anc. *Asenec*), a to Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 20 m. E.E. from Seville, tolerably well built, with white, but steep and narrow streets, three squares, a parish church, chapel, two schools a townhouse, prison, and storehouse and manufactures of linen and esparto fabrics soap, glass, tiles, and earthenware. Pop. 3978.

HUELVA, a prov. Spain, occupying the W. extremity of Andalusia, bounded N. by prov. Badajoz, E. by Sevilla, S.E. by Cadix, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal area, 4579 sq. m. The N. part is occupied by the W. portion of the Sierra Morena and its offshoots; the highest peak is San Cristobal at the base of which are the celebrated copper-mines of Rio Tinto. The mountainous yields pine, oak, beech, chestnut, holly and good pasturage, on which great numbers of sheep goats, horned cattle, pigs, horses, mules, and asses are fed. The S. part of the province is comparatively level and has a rich and alluvial soil. The chief rivers are the Tinto, Meruga, Rueda, Odiel, and Guadalequiv; the last separating Andalusia from Portugal, till it falls into the Guadiana. Copper, iron, lead, and coal are wrought, and some linen and woolen fabrics and other articles for home use, manufactured. Shipbuilding, sawmilling, and tanning employ a number of the people. Education is deplorably backward, even for Spain. Pop. 136,469.

HUELVA (anc. *Onob*) a to. and port, Spain, Andalusia, cap. above prov., in a bay formed by the mouths of the rivers Odiel and Tinto, 51 m. W. by Sevilla. It is well built, has wide, clean, paved, and straight streets; two large squares, two parish churches, several chapels, town and session houses

a Latin, and three elementary schools, an orphan asylum, hospital prison, storehouse, custom-house three cemeteries, one now used as a barrack, manufactures of hampers and esparto ropes, sails, blocks and other articles requisite for shipbuilding, excellent cork in shell, and some tannery fabric. Pop. 2416.

HUEMILA, a to. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 89 m. E. Granada. It is indifferently built, has crooked, steep, ill-paved, and narrow streets; two squares, a church, townhouse, prison two schools, several promenades, and is commanded by an ancient and decayed fortress surrounded by ruinous walls. Pop. (agricultural) 2496.

HUEMILAL a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 3 m. from Almería, well built, with a parish church, court-house, primary school, an oil and a flour mill and a trade in corn. Pop. 1000.

HUEMILAL-ORONA a to. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of and 42 m. N.E. Almería, near 1. bank Almuza. It is well built, has wide, clean, and level streets, numerous squares a handsome parish church several chapels, a college, two Latin and five primary schools, town and session houses, a prison, three store-houses, and a fountain. Manufactures of linen and woolen fabrics, soap, saltpetre earthenware, and brandy. Near it are the mines of the Sierra de Almuza, which many of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 19,328.

HUEMILAL several places, Spain, particularly—1. (anc. *Valdearrobillo*) a to. New Castile, prov. of and 30 m. E. Toledo with a parish church townhouse, prison school an old castle, on a commanding eminence and a trade in hemp. Many of the inhabitants are musicians. Pop. 2005.—2. (anc. *Rey*) a to. Old Castile, prov. of and 48 m. S.E. Burgos, at the foot of the Sierra de Soria, with narrow and ill-paved streets, a parish church prison, primary school manufactures of leather and refined wax, and a dye-work. Pop. 551.

HUESA, a to. Spain, Aragón, prov. of and 45 m. S. Saragosa, tolerably well built, with a parish church, a townhouse, prison primary school and manufactures of linen and earthenware, several flour mills, and a dye-work. Pop. 658.

HUESCA, a prov. Spain, Aragón, bounded on the N. by France E. by prov. Lerida S. and S.W. by Saragosa, and W. and N.W. by Navarra. Area, 1625 sq. m. The N. portion of the province is unusually rugged and mountainous, being covered with offshoots of the Pyrenees, some of the latter summits of which are covered with perpetual snow. In some places they are precipitous and bare, in others covered with timber and yielding excellent pasturage. Iron, copper and antimony are wrought in them. The S. districts, on the contrary are chiefly level with a rich alluvial soil, producing excellent grain, wine, oil, fruits and vegetables, hemp, and silk and depasturing domestic cattle, especially a superior breed of mules. Huesca is irrigated by the Cinca, Esera, Alcanadre, Gállego, Aragón, Arca, and numerous smaller streams, all affluents of the Ebro. The climate of the N. region is cold, damp, and exposed in the S. it is mild and soft, being sheltered from the N. and E. winds by the Pyrenees and highlands of Catalonia. Linen, woolen and hampers fabrics, earthenware, glass soap, and leather are manufactured and some trade is carried on in timber iron, copper wine, fruits, cattle, and agricultural produce. Education is on the advance, and crimes against the person are of rare occurrence. The inhabitants are, however, much addicted to smuggling. Pop. 247,106.

HUESCA (anc. *Onob*) a city Spain, Aragón, cap. above prov. the site of a bishop, 86 m. N.E. Saragosa, a beautiful town, well built, partly surrounded by ancient and decayed walls, with wide, clean, and well paved streets and squares a magnificent Gothic cathedral, in which are some good pictures four parish churches, six convents, several chapels, a university and many elementary schools, an hospital, town and session houses, two prisons, two theatres, a bull ring, barracks, and the ancient palace of the kings of Aragón, containing a vault called La Campana, the bell of which is named from King Ramiro II. in 1186, having beguiled his traitorous aristocracy to his palace, under the pretence of being present at the setting of a large bell as each one arrived he was deprived of his head, and his body thrown into this vault. In the arched entrance several delightful promenades. Manufactures—soap, earthenware, glass, bricks, and hardware. Trade in fruits, cereals, and cattle. Pop. 9900.

HUESCAR, a to. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 70 m. N.E. by E. Granada, a bank Bravata tolerably well built.

the old part with narrow crooked, and ill-paved and the modern with clean, wide, and well-paved streets; three squares, three churches, and several chapels, town and court houses, an hospital, storehouses, prisons, four schools, and a convent. Manufactures—linen, cloth, hosiery, blankets, and quilts, earthenware, and soap, which are exported. P 5769

HUTE, a city Spain, New Castile, prov and 25 m. W N W Coana, 1 bank Huete. It has wide, regular, and well paved streets; several squares, four parish churches, four chapels, two convents, two hospitals, town and court houses, a prison, storehouses, cemetery four churches, and a very handsome Episcopal palace. Manufactures—linen, coarse cloth, shoes, white wax, glass, and earthenware. Trade, in its manufactures, and agricultural produce. Pop. 3746.

HULETOR, two places, Spain, Andalusia—1 (Upper) A in prov. of, and 26 m. W Granada, 1 bank Gual; with a parish church, courthouse, prison, primary school brick and tile works, an oil, and two flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1317—2 (Lower) A in prov. of, and 7 m. E N E Granada, with a parish church, townhouse, school, prison, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 812.

HUFINGEN a ta. Baden, Lahn circle, cap. batt. of same name, 1 bank Hufingen, 18 m. N N W Schaffhausen, with a church, a castle, manufactures of clocks and watches, spinning and weaving. Pop. 1,800.

HUGGATE, par Eng. York (E. Riding) 4500 ac. P 547

HUGHLEY par Eng. Selwyn 1110 ac. Pop. 112

HUNNEKAWSEN, or KUNSWOORT a ta. Balaun, circle, and 12 m. N W Balaun on a height, surrounded by forests, with a church, castle, townhouse, and school manufactures of linen, plush-ovens, and lime-kilns. Pop. 1103

HUIGH, five par. England—1 Devon 906 ac. P 101—2 (Chapelry) Somerset 2202 ac. P 448—3 (Chapelry) Somerset 2214 ac. P 780—4 (Ward), Devon, 2662 ac. P 464—5, (South Devon 1160 ac. P 382

HUIZEN [Lat. Vinea Idem] a river France, which rises at St. Hilare de Boulay near the forest of Balaun, around. Mortagne, dep. Orne, flows in a generally S.W. course till it joins 1. bank Barthe, a little below Le Mans, after a course of about 60 m.

HUISEN a ta. Holland, prov Gelderland, 8 m. S.W. Arnhem, formerly fortified but now of small extent, with only one good street, and a small market-place, a church, two schools, and the remains of its fortifications, and an old castle. Pop. Agricultural, 1268.

HUIZEN, a vil. Holland, prov N Holland, 15 m. K.S.E. Amsterdam, close on the Zuider Zee, which is here so very shallow that one may wade in above a mile without the water reaching higher than the middle. It is a pleasantly situated beautiful village, and has a Calvinistic church, with a heavy lofty tower a Baptist church, and school. Agriculture and fishing are the main occupations. Pop. 2478.

HUIZUM, or HUNZUM, a vil. Holland, prov Friesland, 1 m. S.W. Leeuwarden, with a church, school, and posthouse. Pop. 678.

HUJAMES, one of the mouths of the Indus, an officer of the State, or great E. channel, called, in the upper part of its course, the Soan. The Hujames mouth is wide, but rapidly narrows inland to about 500 yards; lat. 24 10' N; lon. 67 25' E.

HUKONG or PARHONG, a valley in the K. of Burma, on the Assam frontier. "It is an extensive plain, bounded on all sides by hills; its extent, E. to W.W., being at least 50 m., and varying in breadth from 45 m. to 15 m.; the broadest part being to the E. The hills bounding the valley are a continuation of the Shan-kyang range, which is high, enormous at Mogoke, and seems to run in a direction of N N E." The principal river of the valley is the Shan-kyang or Myingyau, which, rising in the Shan-kyang mountains, after reaching numerous smaller streams, joins the valley of its N.W. corner and again enters the

valley of the hills, beyond which its course is no longer perceptible. The greater part of the low hills are under cultivation. The mineral products of the valley are salt, gold, and amber; for the last, indeed, it is the chief locality in Burma; gold has also been met with. The villages are few and small on the W. side, but the E. is said to be more populous. The inhabitants are chiefly Singphos, and their Assamese slaves and carry on a good deal of trade with the surrounding countries. This valley is supposed to have at one time constituted an alpha lake.—*Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, April, 1837

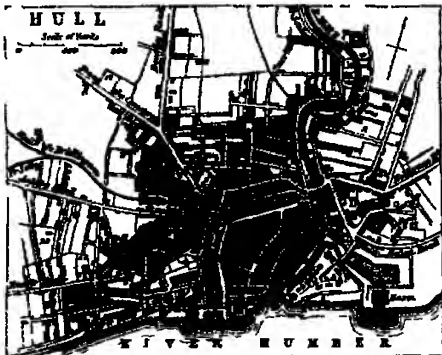
HUKWANG an sea. prov China, now divided into the two provinces of Hoonan and Hopen.

HULCOOT par Eng. Bucks 850 ac. Pop. 150

HULDERBERGH a vil and com. Belgium, prov Brabant, on the Yverde, with a brewery, a paper and corn mill; employments are agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 1520.

HULEIN or HULAN, a market ta. Moravia, circle of and 10 m. S. Freres, on the Ranoora, and on the railway from Vienna to Olmitz, with a church, and two mills. Pop. 1068.

HULL (KIRKSTON ON) a large river port, municipal and par. bor. England, and co. of itself, locally situated in co. York (E. Riding) on the N. shore of the estuary of the Humber where it is joined by the Hull 24 m. E N E York, at the junction of the Hull and Selby and the Hull and Bridlington railways lat. (English) 53° 44' 35" N lon. 0° 20' W (P.). The river, which has been greatly enlarged and improved of late years, stands on a low and level tract of ground, about



1. St. Mary's Church.
2. Trinity Church.
3. St. James's Church.
4. St. Andrew's Church.
5. St. John's Church.
6. St. Peter's Church.

7. St. Mary's Church.
8. Trinity Church.
9. St. James's Church.
10. St. Andrew's Church.
11. St. John's Church.
12. St. Peter's Church.

13. Locusts Bay.
14. St. Mary's Church.
15. Trinity Church.
16. St. James's Church.
17. St. Andrew's Church.
18. St. John's Church.
19. St. Peter's Church.

20. Selby Station for Leeds.

20 m. from the mouth of the Humber and stretches along the banks of the river from the foundations of which it is secured by strong embankments. The houses are nearly all of brick, and are in general well built. The older streets are narrow and tortuous, but those of later formation are spacious and regular lined with handsome buildings, well paved, well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. There are altogether 12 churches in Hull, besides a great number of chapels, belonging to Dissenters of every denomination. Many of these are handsome edifices, particularly the church of the Holy Trinity which is a large cruciform structure, in the Early Gothic style, with an elegant tower. The other public buildings of note are, the custom-house, Trinity-house, public rooms, philosophical society's room, workhouse, institute, grammar-school, exchange, police office, townhall, infirmary, dispensary, subscription library, and almshouse. To these may be added the monument to W. H. Harrison, who was a native of the town; consisting of a fine obelisk, surrounded by a circle of that illustrious person.

In the market-place is a bronze equestrian statue of King William III. The number of schools is about 100 of which the grammar-school is the principal. Charities benevolent, literary and scientific institutions are numerous



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY HULL.

the more remarkable already named. A botanical and zoological garden the former about 1 m. from the town, comprising 10 ac. the latter 6 ac. with handsome buildings for the various animals. There are two large cotton-mills, and four or five extensive iron-foundries the other principal branches of industry comprehend seed-germinating, colour-making, boiler and steam-engine making, turpentine distilling tobacco manuf. featuring, oil boiling and ship-building. Hull now ranks as the third port in the kingdom, and the extent of her ship accommodation docks, quays &c. is commensurate with this eminent position the former with the harbour occupying an area of about 80 ac. The docks constructed successively since 1775 have an aggregate length of 1087 yds. breadth varying from 250 to 400 ft. and a total area of 34 ac. besides a basin between two of the piers on the Humber they are surrounded by broad quays and large warehouses have a depth varying at high tides from about 20 to 27 ft. and are crowded with vessels from all parts of the world. The principal exports are hardware and woollen and cotton goods imports—timber, corn, iron, wool, fax, hump, tallow, hides, pigskin, raw cotton, and, born in 1884 these amounted to about £10,053,898. The nature and extent of the imports will be learned from the following table of the principal articles imported in 1884—

Cattle Bones	11 124 tons	Shew' wool	11 873,718 lbs.
Barley	326 972 gallons.	Olden's ash	326,718 lbs.
Wheat	145,721 do.	Wheat	1 929 200 do.
Barley	41,559 cwts.	Barley	723,622 do.
Cattle	22,467 head.	Oats	100 188 do.
Sheep and Lambs	27,921 do.	Peas	237 230 do.
Cattle	374,083 lbs.	Beans	126,232 do.
Flour	100,057 cwts.	Maiden	60,617 do.
Lard and Oranges	104,957 bush.	Peas and	50,048 qrs.
Cheese	11 006 tons.	Cheese and	21,728 cwts.
Hides	36,172 cwts.	Hemp	74,799 do.
Wool	1,002 728 do.	Flax	414 812 do.
Barley	10,712 cwts.	Wheat oil	81 tons.
Flax & Linseed	585,522 qrs.	Wheat oil	797 do.
Refined Sugar	137,473 cwts.	Olive oil	5,520 do.
Wool	264,207 loads.	Tallow	5,145 cwts.
Wax	20,000 cwts.	Wool	12,141 do.
Iron	21,441 tons.	Outlets	11 894 do.

The number and tonnage of vessels registered at the port of Hull in December 31 1884, were, making vessels 495 tons. 44,983 steamers 80 tons. 27 680 Hull has an extensive commerce with the Baltic, Mediterranean, America, &c., besides a large coasting trade. The whale fishery was formerly one of its most important branches of industry but has greatly declined of late years. The government of Hull

is vested in 14 aldermen (one of whom is mayor) and 14 councillors. The name of Kingston-on-Hull was given to it by Edward I. who erected a fortress, and constituted it a chartered town and port. When Edward III. invaded France, in 1380, Hull contributed 16 ships and 470 marines. In the reign of Charles I., Hull was the first place to close its gates against the king, who shortly after besieged it and would have taken it by stratagem, if the treachery of its governor had not been discovered in time to prevent its being surrendered to the royalists. The town was afterwards besieged by the Marquis of Newcastle, and successfully defended by Lord Fairfax. At the close of the reign of James II. the town fort, and garrison, being in the hands of the Jacobite party the place was surprised and the Prince of Orange proclaimed king the anniversary of which event is still kept as a holiday. Andrew Marvel was a native of the town. Hull sends two members to the House of Commons. Registered elections (1851), £396. Pop. of bor 84,680.

HULL-Burrows per Eng. Somerset 1941 ac. Pop 1877
HULLAVINGION per Eng. Wills; 4121 ac. Pop 708.

HULME, a chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, par. Manchester. Within the bounds of the bor. in which it is included and from which it is separated by the Mersey. It contains several cotton mills, a cavalry barracks, a handsome chapel, with a tower 125 ft. high several Dissenting places of worship, numerous daily Sunday and infant schools, a workhouse, and an asylum for female penitents. Pop. 55,413.

HULPE (La), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, near the forest of Soignes, 9 m. S.E. Brussels. It has an extensive paper-mill, at which a beautiful paper is made a brewery and distillery. Many of the inhabitants are employed having wood in the forest. Pop. 1457.

HULS, a vil. Rheland, Prussia, gov. of, and 17 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, with a castle and a R. Catholic church, and manu. factories of Huns milk and velvet. Pop. 2144.

HULST (Lat. Hulstum) a co. Holland prov. Zealand 18 m. W.N.W. Antwerp. It has good straight streets several market-places, the principal of which is the great market, in the middle of the town where stands the town hall, the former government-house, and an elegant church, part used as a Protestant, and part as a R. Catholic place of worship. It has also two schools manufactures of silk and leather four breweries, some trade, several mills and two annual cattle markets. It is one of the oldest places in Flanders, and was formerly fortified. Pop. 2889.

HULTSCHIN a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 58 m. E. Oppeln, L. bank Oppa with a castle a church, chapel, and synagogues manufactures of cloth, several dye-works, a woollen and other mills. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2688.

HUMBERK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the canal from Brussels to Willebroeck, 9 m. N. Brussels. It has a brewery and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 2008.

HUMBEK, par. Eng. Hereford; 1464 ac. Pop. 263.

HUMBER, a large river or rather estuary, on the E. side England, between the counties York and Lincoln. At its W. extremity it is joined by the Ouse, after the latter has been suggested by the Derwent and Aire; below Goole it receives the Don, lower down the Trent, and still lower the Hull from the opposite side. Its whole length, from the confluence of the Ouse to Spurnhead, on the E. sea, is 24 3/4 N.; 10. 0° 12' 30" W. (a); is about 25 m. Average breadth 2 m. to 3 m. expanding, however, towards the E. extremity to 5 m. or 6 m. Its general direction, from the W. end to Hull which is nearly in the centre of its length, is W by N, thence to Spurnhead S.E. The basin of the Humber comprises an area of 1175 sq. m.; including those of the Ouse and Trent, 2550 sq. m. Hull is the principal port, and next to it are Goole and great Grimsby. At Hull, spring-

The *Almanach de Gotha*, for 1846, estimates the above territory to comprise 100,742 sq. m., and to have had 11,538,580 inhabitants in 1842; of which there belonged to Hungary-*Proper* with its military frontier, 84,896 sq. m. and approximately 8,907,000 inhabitants—that country is therefore of about the same extent as Great Britain with a population about two-thirds that of England and Wales. In 1849 however by an imperial decree, not only were Croatia and Slavonia officially disconnected from Hungary but the Banat—*os*, Transylvania, Transilvania, Krasno, and part of Anad—*together* with the co. Bana, between the Danube and Theiss, was severed from it, and erected into a Serbian province, or separate crown-land of Austria; and Hungary-*Proper* divested also of the previously-annexed Transylvanian counties, and the Littoral was divided into the following provinces, the former subdivision of circles and counties being abolished—

NEW ORGANIZATION OF 1850.

Province.	Situation.	Official Language.
1. Pesth.	Centre; chiefly between the Danube and Theiss, N.W., embracing most of its circle on this side, or N. the Danube.	Magyar & German.
2. Fehérvár.	N. and N.E., embracing most of the circle on this side or N. the Theiss.	Slavonic.
3. Kassa.	N. and N.E., embracing most of the circle on the other side, or N. the Theiss.	Rumanian & German.
4. Gömör.	N. and N.E., embracing most of the circle on the other side, or N. the Theiss.	Magyar.
5. Eger.	N. and N.E., embracing most of the circle on the other side or N. the Danube.	Magyar.

Hungary has been termed by Caspary, Europe in miniature, on account of the great number of different nations located on its soil. Magyar, whose statistics are entitled to the highest consideration, thus estimated the relative number of races inhabiting Hungary Transylvania, Croatia, and Slavonia—

Magyar	4,819,739
Serbian	1,607,344
German	1,278,677
Wallach	1,000,000
Croat	500,000
Rumanian (Serbian)	500,000
Polonian (Polish)	400,000
Wend	400,000
Russian (Kassian)	400,000
Bulgarian	15,000
French	1,000
Greek and Zambor	5,000
Austrian	5,000
Montenegrin and Cossack	4,000
Total	11,850,408

The Magyars, who are the dominant race, are for the most part occupationally located in the centre of the kingdom and surrounded on nearly all sides by the Slavonic tribes, whose conquests they displaced at their irruption into Europe in the 9th century on the W. they came into contact with the German race, and on the E. with the Wallachs. The Slovaks inhabit the N.W. or Upper Hungary the Rumanians the N.E. the Serbians the S. and the Croats and Illyrians the S.W. parts of the country. The Magyars also people a large part of Transylvania, and many are settled in Moldavia, where the Magyar-Magars inhabit 70 villages, and are supposed to number from 12,000 to 15,000 individuals; there are about 7000 in the Bukowina, and others are to be found in Bosnia, and in scattered localities in the Rumanian dominions. In Hungary nearly 2,500,000 Magyars are R. Catholics, about 1,740,000 Protestants—chiefly Calvinists, and 100,000 Catholics of the Greek church. They are a high-spirited race, brave, and warlike, generous to profusion, and, according to travellers, more sincere than their Serbian and Wallach neighbours; impatient of control, pride, indolence and ignorance are their besetting faults. Their general deportment is serious and in many respects they resemble the Turks, who followed them out of Asia, and belong to the same great family of mankind. The Magyar costume is remarkable for its picturesque elegance. The Magyar language is analogous in its construction to the Turkish and one peculiarity of it is, that it has no separate dialects—rich and poor alike use the same

language. Most of the Hungarian nobles are Magyars; and it is by this section of the population that the constitutional form of government and municipal institutions have been mainly if not wholly upheld. The Slovaks are amongst the people apparently the earliest settled in Hungary; they inhabit 13 counties in the N.W. and speak a Slavonic race, customs, and language to the adjacent Moravians, to whose extensive empire they belonged before the Magyar conquest. They are mostly R. Catholics but number also upwards of 500,000 Protestants—chiefly Lutherans. The Rumanians and Rumanians inhabit 13 counties, in and beneath the N. and N.E. Carpathians they are nearly all of the Greek united church. The Wallachs occupy a tolerably wide tract of country on both sides of the W. and N. boundaries of Transylvania like the Rumanians, they chiefly profess the Greek form of religion. They are far behind the Slovaks and Illyrians, and indeed nearly all the other nations of Hungary in education and civilization, and hold in fact, a position amongst the rest of the population much like that of the lower classes of the Irish in Great Britain. They are distinguished by a slender make, and great conformation, with much physical activity—which, however is not exercised to advantage in their domestic arrangements for their dwellings are uniformly more wretched, and their condition more backward, owing to their indolence and reckless habits than those of any other people in Hungary. They appear to be the descendants of Italian colonists, placed in Dacia during the Roman dominion there, and have been accordingly called *Daco-Romans*—an epithet to which their classic features, easy manners, language and antique costume, seem to give them a claim. They call themselves *Romans* and speak a dialect of Latin which is reported to resemble more perfectly that tongue than does the modern Italian but they write it with the Cyrillic or Russian character. In this last particular, they unite with their Serbian neighbours, inhabiting the Banat on their S.W. The Slovaks and Croats, both of the Slavonic race, in the S. and S.W. people nearly all Slavonia and Croatia, and stretch into seven of the counties of Hungary proper as far as the county Pesth they are nearly all Roman or Greek Catholics. The Wends (Vaudals) inhabit two counties in the W. the Bulgarians the town of Theresopolis, and a few other parts of the Banat. The Montenegrins a part of the county Temes and the Armenians portions of three of the E. counties. The Germans appear in the first instance to have emigrated into the country during or before the 7th century subsequently to which many successive immigrations took place, especially under Gyza, king of Hungary who succeeded the throne A.D. 1141 and who established large numbers of German colonists from Franconia, Thuringia, and Alsace in several of the N. counties, and in Transylvania. They speedily became dispersed in detached settlements over all Hungary; and early in the 18th century Pesth was described as a large and rich German town. In the last century other Teutonic immigrations, with some French refugees settled in the kingdom. The Germans are marked by their industry and thrifty condition but also it is said, by their religious and aversive propensities. They people the greater part of the W. frontier from Pressburg and around the shores of Lake Houdeder S. nearly to the limit of Croatia elsewhere they are most numerous in the co. Zips the mining districts, the Banat, and especially in the towns, where they compose the bulk of the trading population. About 800,000 of these are R. Catholics, and 180,000 Lutherans.

Physical Geography—Hungary, considered as a whole, is a large basin surrounded by mountains on every side, except the S.; but even there the natural boundaries of this geographical basin are completed at no vast distance from the frontier by the highlands of Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, that meet those of Wallachia and Transylvania at the iron gate—a pass formed by the abrupt division of the mountains on either side of the Danube, which there forms a celebrated rapid. From that point the Carpathians proceed at first E., but afterwards successively N.W. and S.W. reuniting in their course the various masses of the Carpathians, Karpaten, Fehérvár, Tatra, Menn, Jabunka, &c., range. Most of these summits rise to between 8000 and 9000 ft. above the sea; their chief geological formations are granites, gneiss, primitive limestone, trachyte, greywacke, and sandstone. A third part of the whole extent of Hungary is covered with

their transiencies; and amongst these are the Matra and Hegyalja ranges, on the sides of which latter are the vineyards yielding the famous Tokay wine. The Carpathians are richly wooded in many parts, their branches are interspersed with numerous romantic and fertile valleys, and contain many productive meadows. A range of mountains, separating Hungary from Transylvania, is rugged and precipitous, and rises to some places to 8500 ft. in height; it consists of formations similar to the above-mentioned, with similar porphyry &c., and is traversed by rich metallic veins. Iron and quartz appear in the hills constituting the iron gate. On the W., the Lelkes mountains, a spur of the Alps separating Hungary from Styria and Austria, progressively decline towards the Danube. The Balaton (Balany forest mountain) another Alpine spur upwards of 2000 ft. in height, and clothed with dense forests of oak, beech, and other trees, intersect the S.W. quarter of Hungary in a N.E. direction, to near Walden, where the Danube bends E., and with the Matra mountains, beyond that river divides central Hungary into a greater and a smaller plain, respectively about 21,000 and 4,000 sq. m. in extent. The Danube and Theiss rivers traverse the S. half of the country in parallel streams about 60 m. apart, the former previously flowing from the W. and the latter from the E. or N.E., to near the latitude of the capital Buda-Pesth. Near Raab, in Slavonia, the Danube, met by the Drave, turns suddenly again to the E., and forms all the rest of the N. frontier of Hungary receiving, in that part of its course, the Theiss, and several minor affluents. The March, Waag, Weich, Gera, &c., from the upper Hungary flow to the Danube from the N. to the Bodny, Schepa, Herned, and Zagava, flowing from the same direction, unite with the Theiss; and the Samos, Körös, Maros, &c., from that river from the E. The Poprad, in the N. flows into Galicia, and is tributary to the Vistula—it being the only Hungarian river not belonging to the basin of the Danube. The Drave forms the S.W. frontier on the side of Croatia and Slavonia, and is joined in Hungary by the Mar from Styria. Excepting these two, the Raab which joins the Danube near the town of its name, is the only river of any magnitude in the S.W. quarter of Hungary; in that direction of Hungary are its two principal lakes, on either side of the Balanywald—Balaton, on the great plain, and the Neusiedler-See (Hungarian, Fertő-Tó) close to the border of Austria, and on the banks of which are the palaces and chief possessions of the Habsburg family. Lake Balaton is nearly 50 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth the Neusiedler-See is equally broad, but only about half as long as the other lake. See BALATON REICHSDOMER SEE. In the Carpathians are several smaller lakes, between 4000 and 5000 ft. above the sea. Between Frankburg and Comorn, and Raab, the Danube divides into branches enclosing the Great and Little Schills, two islands of considerable size and high fertility. Numerous other islands are formed by it and by the Theiss, in the great plain and along both of these rivers, so the lower part of their course are extensive marshes and swamps, especially along the Theiss. The total area of the marshes in Hungary has been estimated at 1,500,000 sq. or upwards of 2300 sq. m. within the present country enough marsh-land has been drained to furnish subsistence for 500,000 inhabitants. Mineral springs are numerous; the most celebrated are those which form the baths of Mohács in the Danube.

Climate.—In the Carpathians, the winter is long and cold snow begins to fall in September and remains on the mountain summits till May or June; but while it still covers the so. Mountains, in the N.E., the heat in the Danub is oppressive. At Buda, near the centre of the kingdom, the average temperature of the year is 54° 30' F. and the average range 22° in the great plain, the climate resembles that of N. Italy in the dry and sandy wastes around Pavia, and during throughout the year are generally mild. Along the Drave, and in the adjacent lower parts of Slavonia, the climate and vegetation are those of S. Europe; the forest-trees get forth in February or March, fruit-trees are in bloom in the middle of April; rye and winter-wheat are ripe in May and grapes in June. At Buda, the rain which falls is estimated at 75 inches, and the number of rainy days at 112 annually. The marshy tracts here, as elsewhere, the reputation of insalubrity; yet, on the whole, Hungary is as healthy as any of the neighbouring

countries, and, amongst its natives, noted for longevity; this is cited who attained the age of 145; and another that of 132 years.

Production, and Rural Industry.—A late traveller to Hungary has remarked:—In comparison with the policy of the ancient Hungary presents, in a fertile soil, the first elements of prosperity, for all Europe may be searched through without finding an alluvium superior to that which covers the Danub. All round her N. frontier, to a great distance, the Carpathian protect, from the chilling blasts of Poland, those gentle embankments on which are grown the famous Tokay, and other wines of nearly equal worth, if not of equal note. The most voluminous water-way of Europe rolls through her very heart and in the natural not less than the vegetable kingdom, Hungary takes a rank of the first European nations of transit to the Adriatic, the way to which can be across high alpine chains, which defy the formation of any navigable canals and almost of railways. The Drave and Sava flow in the wrong direction to facilitate the communication of Hungary with W. Europe. The Danube is the great outlet for the produce of the country, the traffic upon it has, however long been crippled by Austrian fiscal regulations and obstacles thrown in the way of the trade of Russia at the mouth of that river tend still further to shut the products of Hungary out of the Mediterranean. Added to which, the greater length of transit sufficiently augments the expense of the wheat to the Danub to prevent its competing in low-price of price with that of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bulgaria, which is brought to the Danubian ports.

Barley and oats are cultivated but not for exportation and the maize which is grown is used chiefly for feeding cattle. In the upper Carpathians rye, oats, and buckwheat are almost the only grains produced; potatoes, which are there planted, are eaten by the Slavonia and the German colonists, but little, if at all, by the Magyars. Millet, taro, rye, cabbage, gillies, hemp, and flax are raised in different parts. Tobacco is an important product. It is grown chiefly in the centre and S. of Hungary. The annual produce of it is estimated at 400,000 centners or cwts. of which somewhat less than one-fourth may be consumed at home. Wine, to the extent of about 95,000,000 gallons is made annually the most famous growth is that of Tokay raised on the Hegyalja Mountains, near the upper Theiss, over an extent of 100 sq. m. the annual produce being probably 1,000,000 gallons. It is a sweet, rich, and full-bodied red wine the superlative kinds of which are only met with at Imperial tables, and those of the higher nobility. Next to it in celebrity is the Moson wine, so called from the village of that name around which, and Ghelova, &c., in the S. it is raised upon a tract which has been named the Arad-Hegyalja. The Moson wine, from the vicinity of the Neusiedler-See, the white and red wines of the counties of Pesth, Presburg, and Bannay (the chief trade of which last is in wine) and those of Erlau, Vinita, Komossy &c. follow in rank. Wine is a universal beverage amongst rich and poor in most parts of Hungary the best is made by the Magyars, and next by the Slavonic population. Fruits are of various descriptions, from the cherry apple, and pear, in the N. to the fig, almond, and olive in the S. apricots, walnuts, chestnuts, medlars, and pumpkins, are very generally raised but the most abundant orchard-tree is the quince, from the fruit of which brandy and the mineral liquor distillation are made. In the military frontier are a great many small fertile plantations, introduced there in the time of Maria Theresa, and considerable quantities of silk are obtained. Cotton, in the S. west, combs, and other dyestuffs, are other articles of culture.

The farming arrangements and implements in Hungary, especially in the north-west, are very primitive. The ploughs, except a coarse gimble-plough, are wholly constructed of wood, and so ill-built that six oxen are employed to draw them, where, with a tolerably good implement, two would suffice. The harrow is formed of log-shaped branches, pegged together in the roughest manner, and is very inefficient for its purpose. The corn is sown like grass, and harrowed in stubble, when, if not trodden out by horses on the spot, it is often suffered to lie on the ground till it is again green. No threshing is carried on, except on a small scale, and the operations of mowing, sheafing, and binding out the grain, are often performed in the same field at the same time. The farm buildings are on a par with the rest of the appliances: the granaries consist of bottle-shaped holes excavated in the earth, and lined with straw where the corn is suffered to remain until it acquires a very mouldy taste. So little are the rural districts supplied with competent artisans, that, in many parts of the country if a wheel goes wrong, some one must be obtained from Pesth or Vienna to set it right. In the N.W. amongst the Slovaks some better farming is to be seen elsewhere. The surplus of manure, which the grain seems to be quite repaid by the Magyar cultivator but is far from being useless in portions of the great plain where, from the absence of wood, it forms, with straw and stubble, the principal fuel. At Altenburg, Kamathaly and some other places, colleges have been established for instruction in agriculture but it may be imagined that, amongst a rural population so little advanced in arts as that of Hungary their influence has been but little extended beyond their immediate neighbourhood.

The rearing of sheep has been greatly extended of late, and in the census of 1846 their number is given at 17 000 000 exclusive of Transylvania. They have become much improved by crossings with the merino breed, and both sheep and wool are largely exported. The native horned cattle, said to number 4,350 000 are a fine and large race of a gray colour except in the N., where they are of a smaller breed, and black or brown. Tyrolers, Swiss, and Friesland cattle have been introduced. To improve the native horses which are small, and not robust, much pains has been taken by the Hungarian nobility, and at Molegny, in the county of Szabolcs, is the largest stud in Europe, founded by the emperor Joseph, and where from 8000 to 10 000 horses are kept including many of the best stallions. The number of horses in 1846, is given at 1 000 000. De Gerando a late writer on Hungary gives a graphic description of the nomadic herdsmen and herds on the *puszta* or plains, or steppes, of central Hungary and the natural aspect of that region.

Everywhere are seen crowded on the prairie innumerable herds of horses, oxen, and buffaloes, with here and there large villages, formed of few white houses, ranged like beads. Those who inhabit them are not of one nation, but of 30 different races, living distinct from each other as if newly come to seek a fresh abode. Around these hives are extended cultivated fields the fertility of which surpasses the labour of men. Here the inhabitants keep an attitude which they have maintained during 10 centuries. It is almost like that of a camp on the eve of a great battle. The shepherd, the soldier and the labourer cultivating the soil in mountains and spurs, are the true descendants of the Magyar warriors who arrived here 10 centuries ago, sword in hand, from the steppes of Asia. (De Gerando, quoted in the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, 1849, vol. ii.) Vast numbers of swine feed on acorns in the forests, and, as in many other countries, bread and bacon form a chief part of the labourer's diet. On the sandy beaches around Debreczin, millions of geese are kept; poultry are almost everywhere plentiful. Wild animals include the Carpathian bear chamois and marmot the wolf, lynx, wild boar stag roebuck wild cat, fox, hare two species of squirrel, and many other birds of prey with black grouse, and other kinds of game, in great quantities. Fish are especially plentiful in the Theiss; and the insect tribes are more numerous in Hungary than in any other part of Europe. The swarms of gnats which abound on the great rivers are extremely annoying to man and beast but some of a beneficial species are met with in such numbers and floating masses on the streams, that they are given to the cattle for food! The Hemesz and other large bogs, supply leeches in great abundance, which are a valuable export to foreign countries.

Vol. I.

Minerals and Mining.—The minerals of this region constitute a large proportion of its wealth. Hungary, Transylvania, and the mines between the two, still more abundantly, yields half of the whole quantity of gold produced in Europe, of silver, nearly one-third and, after England, it is the richest in copper of any European country. The quantity of gold actually obtained in Hungary-Prater amounted, lately to 1860 marks, of about the value of £71 400. It is met with at Kremnitz, Schomolitz, and other places in the N. and also at Nagy-Banya, on the borders of Transylvania, where it is found in veins lying up, and in trachyte and porphyry. Silver is found with the gold, and also alone, in various localities, to the amount, lately of nearly 69 000 marks yearly. In addition, it is supposed that a considerable proportion of the precious metals raised is unexported and that, for state-reasons, the whole quantity which reaches the Austrian treasury is not made known. Copper is met with in conjunction with the foregoing metals and in springs which yield a solution of it called cement-water. Iron, lead, cobalt, stibnite and other ores of mercury antimony arsenic, sulphur and alum, are amongst other minerals obtained in considerable quantities. The metallic ores stand chiefly in the trachyte region on the declivity of the Carpathians, and the mines are chiefly into the four districts of Schomolitz, Schomolitz Nagy-Banya, and the Banat, of which the first-named is by far the most important: the town of Schomolitz may be considered the mining capital of Hungary. The works there are on the most extensive scale, and quite honeycomb the mountain on which the town is built. As many as 90 000 miners are said to be employed in the Schomolitz district but the mining regulations there and the processes employed seem to be very defective. Most of the gold and silver raised in Hungary is sent to Kremnitz to be coined and, according to Mr. Paget, the quantity of bullion annually converted into money there, was, a few years since, equal to about £250 000 sterling besides which nearly 270 marks of gold, and 16 000 marks of silver find their way yearly to Vienna as ingots. (See Paget, *Hungary and Transylvania* and the *Arsenal* No. xlv. 1844 p. 106.) At Szekes and elsewhere, in the co. Marmaros, at the N.E. angle of the country (between the Carpathians and N. Transylvania) are large mines of rock-salt, which is carefully hewn out in blocks of a certain magnitude on payment of a deduction of half the pay for the same from the miner's wages. Soda lakes are scattered in great number over both of the Hungarian plains, and formerly it was free to any of the population to collect soda, but with an increase of the manufacture of soap at Szegedin and other places, the soda deposits are now more strictly watched as private property than formerly. Nitre, also in vast quantities sulphate of soda, and potash, are native coal is procurable in the sandstone formations, in various places and of the finest quality is found in some famous mines in the Hagyalja, near Eperies.

Manufactures Trade and Commerce.—Hungary has scarcely any manufactures but such as are domestic. In all parts, the rural families weave their own household fabrics, and construct most of the articles necessary for the pursuit of their ordinary occupations even at Szegedin, where soap is made to some extent in about 30 factories, the manufacture is conducted at home, and by the hands of the women while the proprietor of the house travels to obtain orders. Industrious handicraftsmen not of the family are unknown. Linen cloths in the N. and woollens in the S. are indeed made for sale, but they scarcely pass beyond the frontiers, and the fine woollens used are imported from Austria, Bohemia, and W. Germany in fact, for all articles of luxury Hungary is dependent on foreign countries. Leather is one of the principal articles made, and in their saddlery the Hungarians certainly excel, though the fashion of their goods undergoes no alteration or improvement and, as has been remarked, the saddle of the Magyar is the same as that they brought with them out of Asia. Yelt hair in the large towns, earth-wares, iron goods, some glass, rope, paper of inferior quality and best-root sugar, are other principal articles of manufacture. At Pesth some silks are made and a few cotton factories are here and there established. In all parts of Hungary earthen jars of a peculiar kind, narrow necked, and varnished all over are fabricated; their price being the amount of coin which will fill them. About 300 breweries exist, chiefly in the capital and the N. counties brandy distilleries are pretty numerous. At Szegedin

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gades, the best and cheapest boats are built—that place and Commerce may be considered the great seats of the shipping interest. The Jews monopolize the larger share of the internal trade. The Jew trader early in the spring, makes his annual tour and bargains with the country for their wool, wine, corn and other produce. The exports of the country are mostly confined to its natural productions—tobacco, corn, wax, honey, soap, bacon, wine, wool, turnip seed, hemp, cattle, fags, hides, furs, iron, copper &c. and a few years ago they were estimated to amount in annual value, to about 2824,000 the imports being valued at 2843,000. Most of the trade is with Austria, Moravia, and Galicia and carried on up the Danube and down the Poper. The former river is navigated by steam vessels but goods are chiefly conveyed on the large rivers, in barges, some of which are from 100 to 150 ft. in length, averaging 30 ft. in breadth and capable to carry up from 1500 to 2000 quarters of wheat. From the great plain merchandise is taken into Croatia, &c., up the Rha to Black, or by the Rapa to Carlsbad, and thence sent by land to Lemberg and Trieste, or to Fiume, on the Adriatic, by the *Kousserosses*. This which is a noble road carried over the Alps by the spirited contributions of the Hungarian magnates, is the finest work of its kind throughout Hungary or its former dependencies the other roads are generally very inferior except in the N. county of Arva, and in parts of the Banat which also, in the style and appearance of its towns, seems to be much in advance of most parts of Hungary. The *F. szasz Canal*, between the Danube and the Rha, is the most extensive several other canals exist, especially the *R. Banat*. The salt of Joseph II. connected with the mines of Schwanau, is a stupendous subterranean passage of a somewhat peculiar nature and one of the most remarkable public works of which Hungary has to boast. Across the Danube between Buda and Pesth, a magnificent suspension bridge has been erected by an English engineer and opened for traffic in 1849. It forms a mighty contrast to most of the bridges in Hungary which are but rude and often a mass of structures composed of rough planks and unhewn timber. Its ways have been earned from Vienna, on the R. side of the Danube, around both shores of the Neusiedler See to Lank a d on the N. side of the river through Pressburg to Pesth, thence to the Rha, then, on the Thems, and to Constantinople, in the *Arad*, *Timok*, and in *Hermansdorf*, in Transylvania with a branch to the coal district of Oravica, near *W. Schrecken*, on the Banat.

Costume.—The Hungarian costume as worn in full dress by the higher classes is remarkable for its elegance. It forms the basis of the uniform of the hussar regiments in almost every country. When worn by the Hungarian of rank, the material consists of green and gold with a mantle, richly lined with fur hanging over the shoulder and disposed with elegant grace, but in the case of the *admiral* or *drake*, and the *marine* or *long* *surcoat*, trimmed with fur are often substituted for the hussar jacket, and have a still more elegant appearance. The *ra*, a fox paw and martial attire is extended by masters to their footmen who appear in hussar uniform, with sabre and spurs jingling as they move along. It is startling to a foreigner says *Page*, to find himself served at table by a smart looking hussar, be-whiskered and be-spurred as severely as if he were handling a sabre, instead of presenting a knife and fork. The hussar jacket, with light pantaloons, light boots and a large-brimmed hat, form the costume of the lower orders. The *Sclavonian* peasant women are distinguished by a white kerchief folded neatly over the head and neck, and a blue petticoat, with deep edges of bright red. The dress of the *Wallachian* women consists of a long white linen skirt, encumbered with red or blue wool at the collar and cuffs, two aprons, bound before and behind, serving in place of petticoat and gown. A small sheep-skin jacket, trimmed and richly embroidered, is also sometimes worn. Another variety of costume is found amongst the *Panthe* shepherds or shepherdesses of the plains. It consists of loose linen drawers, and a short skirt, both black the latter descending nearly below the knees and sometimes ornamented by the gaily-embroidered waistcoat or jacket. The feet are protected by long boots or moccasins, and the head by an enormous hat, from beneath which hang two broad plaits of hair over the whole face, generally cast the *muscle* or hairy cloak. The hat is composed of the skins of the long-eared Hungarian sheep,

which undergo some slight process of cleansing but far from being sufficient to remove the natural odour of the article. The wool is left in its original state on the skin, and is turned



SCLOVIAN WATER-CARRIER AND SHEPHERD of the Adir of 1849. From a drawing by C. J. Zeller.

out or in, as the weather demands, out when it is hot and in when it is cold.

History Government, &c.—Hungary S and W of the Danube and S and E of the Thems was included in the Roman empire the former region being termed *Pannonia*, and the latter known as a part of *Dacia*. While the portions of the country north of the rivers were inhabited by the independent *Quadi*, *Jazyges*, &c. the south and fall of that empire the territory was successively occupied by the Goths the Huns under *Attila* and the Avars from which last two tribes the present name is supposed to have been derived. Toward the end of the 9th century the Magyars, a people from the steppes of Western Asia, cognate with the Turks, Finns, and probably with the Huns under their duke *Arpad* broke into the country and in ten years had established their dominion there, having shattered the *Slovak* kingdom of *Moravia* at the battle of *Pressburg* in 907. Their sovereignty was made hereditary in the family of *Arpad*, whose grand son *Geyza*, nicknamed *Christianity*. *Stephen I* in 997 assumed the title of king and added Transylvania to his realm. *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, and *Dalmatia* were afterwards subdued and the sway of Hungary subsequently extended also over *Romania*, *Serbia*, and *Galicia*. In 1201 the line of *Arpad* became extinct and soon afterwards *Charles of Anjou* was called to the throne. He was succeeded by *Louis the Great* who, becoming king of Poland, ruled from the Adriatic to the Baltic. *Mathias Corvinus*, unanimously elected king in 1459 governed an empire as extensive as that of Austria in the present day but about this time the Turks began to trouble Hungary and after the total defeat and death of *Louis II*, at the battle of *Mohacs*, in 1526 they overran the greater part of the country which they retained for the next 160 years. In 1686, *Ferdinand*, archduke of Austria, was elected by the Diet king of Hungary and the sovereignty has ever since been vested in the House of *Hapsburg*, but the despotic rule of the Austrian sovereigns became so intolerable to the Hungarian nobles, that after repeated insurrections, in 1683, they rose under *Telaki*, called the *Turks* to their aid, and besieged *Vienna*, which was only saved by the timely assistance of *Sobieski*, king of Poland. The Turks were soon afterwards expelled from the whole of their Hungarian possessions, by the troops under *Prince Eugene* and *Duke Charles of Lorraine*.

Before the late struggle in Hungary (1848-49) the government was a limited monarchy the Austrian emperor being

represented by the Palatine or viceroy who, from the time of Maria Theresa, had been a member of the imperial family. The Palatine however was not directly nominated by the sovereign, being chosen by the Diet from a list of four persons named by the emperor. The prerogatives of assembling and dissolving the Diet, of declaring war or making peace, of nominating to archbishoprics and bishoprics, appointing the officers of state, lords-lieutenant of counties, and the presidents, councillors, and judges of the royal and district courts of levying troops and calling out the insurrection or military force of the country, of pardoning culprits, money-granting patents, legitimizing, appointing commissions to examine into the country-administration of funds, etc. were vested in the Crown, and exercised agreeably to orders from the cabinet of Vienna. The laws, however, were enacted in conjunction with the Diet, which consisted of two chambers—the upper or chamber of magnates, being composed of the higher clergy the barons and counts of the kingdom (or great officers of state and lords-lieutenant) and the magnates by birth and title, or higher nobility and the lower chamber consisting of two deputies from each county and from the districts of Great and Little Transylvania, and Jassy, and the Habsburg towns and deputies sent by the other towns the clergy, magnates and widows of magnates. Many of the deputies had the right to speak, but not to vote, and all were paid for their services at the rate of 12*z*. per day while the Diet was sitting. The deputies from the counties and districts were elected by the nobles—a name however not synonymous with that of aristocracy in other constitutional countries, but rather with that of freeholders—nobility in Hungary being the possession of a privilege and not a social rank. Whoever owned land became thereby a noble and was entitled to vote as an elector and this privilege was also shared by others in virtue of descent alone; the total number of electors being between 300,000 and 350,000 many of them in a very inferior station of life. The Personal or president of the lower house of the Diet, was named by the sovereign. In the counties the *ispáns*, or lord lieutenant was chosen by the king from amongst the magnates having property in the county but in eleven cases this dignity was hereditary. Under him were two vice-lieutenants or sheriffs (*ispánok*) chosen freely by the gentry and who were constitutionally resident in the highest administrative functions in the county—the lords-lieutenant, except on special occasions being commonly resident in the capital. The counties were subdivided into from two to six circles (*járások*) each presided over by *alder-stuhlrichter* or under-sheriffs subordinate to whom were *vice-stuhlrichter* or police-officers. The county magistrates were elected triennially at meetings called *restorations* and the counties were for ought to have been governed, as to their internal affairs, by the *congregations* or assemblies of the nobles which were held at least four times yearly and which elected, instructed and, if necessary recalled the deputies sent to the Diet, and voted the taxation of the county. The government of the districts and Habsburg towns was vested directly in the Palatine, and their officers also were appointed triennially. The municipalities had their *senates* or court of aldermen and *hanges* or common council but their magistrates were not freely elected like those of the counties, but appointed by the crown—hence being deemed especially under the influence of the court. The deputies of the royal free towns were excluded from the privilege of voting in the Diet. The villages were each under the rule of the lord of the manor whose court had jurisdiction in disputes between the peasantry. In suits between the peasant and his lord special courts (*seks dominikus*) were empanelled, consisting of the *vice-stuhlrichter* and four other persons unconnected with the disputants. Other tribunals were those of the *stuhlrichter* the *al-ispán* and the county courts of session and the highest of all was the *royal-table* or court of king's bench, which originally consisted of seven but later of a much greater number of judges, presided over by the Personal. Altogether the internal arrangements of Hungary bore a singular resemblance, in many important features to those of England; and the parallel is rendered more remarkable by the fact that great and analogous spoils in the histories of the two countries took place within comparatively short periods from each other. Upwards of a century indeed, elapsed between the time when Alfred finally

consolidated the heptarchy and divided England into counties and that when St. Stephen, in A.D. 1000 abolished the tetrarchy and subdivided Hungary into counties, almost with their late extent and organization, but the *Golden Bull* which Andrew II. was compelled to grant, and which limited the power of the crown and established the rights of the Hungarian freemen, dates in 1222 or only seven years after our own Magna Charta, and contained some very singular provisions and the Pragmatic Sanction which fixed the succession to the crown of Hungary hereditarily in the Austrian line, was made in 1687 or the year before our great Revolution which even stated the Hanoverian succession in Great Britain.

Hungary although united under the same crown with Austria, has been constitutionally an integral and distinct from the latter as if known from England and its separate rights were repeatedly guaranteed by Dietal enactments ratified by the sovereign. I quote one of these—the 10th Act of the Diet of 1710 sanctioned by Leopold II. expressly states Hungary in her entire system of legislation as a government, is a free and independent kingdom and is therefore to be ruled and governed by her legally-recognized hereditary king, according to her national laws and customs. And since 1823 a king of Hungary previous to his coronation has been obliged to sign a document called the *Hungarian Diploma* which is inserted in the acts of the Diet, and by which he binds himself to maintain and cause to be maintained all the rights, liberties, privileges immunities, customs, and usages of the kingdom of Hungary which have been instituted during the reign of his predecessors, or which may be instituted during his own reign. (Szemere.) The Hungarians, however complain that the Austrian government continually evaded the fulfilment of the compact, and that it has for ages endeavoured to succeed in their constitutional rights and privileges, and to bring Hungary under the same centralizing system pursued with regard to the other portions of the Austrian empire. The county administration had, previously to 1845 become in a great measure nullified by the establishment of a royal council consisting of the Palatine and twenty-five members, nominated by the emperor from amongst the magnates and gentry and which assumed the functions of corresponding with the county congregations, regulating the accounts of the taxes, superintending the military and police establishments and communicating between the counties and the sovereign—all the communications passing through the Hungarian State Chancery at Vienna. If he by aid with the county magistrates elected at the restoration other officers, named administrators were placed by the Austrian court, who interfered with their duties. For the last thirty years the Hungarians had been remonstrating against this, and numerous other references to their home government, they complained of the liberty of speech, and the publication of the debates in the Diet were prohibited that heavy duties levied on the frontiers prevented the exportation of the produce and especially the manufactures of Hungary that the country was indirectly taxed in favour of the German provinces of Austria that the efforts of the Diet to liberate the peasantry from feudal burdens and give them the right to acquire property were foiled by Vienna intrigues, etc. They demanded amongst other reforms, the exclusion of deputies of chapters, and of magnates, from their lower chamber, that the military frontiers should be placed under the command of the Palatine and governed by Hungarian laws that the duty on salt should be reduced that the edicts of the government to officers of justice in Hungary should be discontinued that the laws respecting the taxes on the clergy should be observed that the Hungarian chancery should be made really not merely nominally independent of the Austrian chancery that the crown should bear the arms of Hungary that a budget should be presented that there should be a responsible ministry that the Hungarian (Magyar) language should be used in all official business instead of the Latin, etc. These, and other reforms, continually voted by the Diet, were rejected by the Austrian court until in the session of 1848 (after the French revolution) the Diet passed acts for the emancipation of the Hungarian peasantry from feudal burdens, for a fair representation of the whole people in the Diet for the abolition of all exemptions from taxation for the freedom of the press and for trial by jury. The emperor gave, to a deputation headed by the Palatine, his assent to these enactments.

on April 11 of the same year on which a Hungarian force returned from the W. frontier. Immediately afterwards, however, it is suddenly proved that the Austrian government excited insurrections of the Servians and Wallachs, in the R. and E. of Hungary, who were in open revolt early in June and carried on fearful devastations. On the 9th of September Jellachich, who had taken possession of the Littoral, and had without the consent of the Hungarian ministry been appointed Ban of Croatia, crossed the Drave with an irregular army of 48,000 men, reinforced by Austrian regular troops, and invested with full authority to act against the Diet. Jellachich was defeated, on September 29 by the landsturm or militia near Schweiksdorf, and, taking advantage of a truce, he suddenly withdrew with a part of his forces, to re-take Vienna, then in the hands of the revolutionists. The troops and commanders of fortresses in Hungary had received orders from the court to obey its directions alone, and not those of the constituted authority—the Hungarian war-office and by an Austrian decree dated October 3, they were all placed under the command of the Ban, when the Hungarian government at once began to organize regular troops for the defence of the country. On the 26th of the same month a Hungarian army crossed the Austrian frontier, but after some partial actions near Vienna, it retreated to Raasdorf. In the middle of December the Emperor's army under Prince Windischgrätz invaded Hungary, and the Hungarians, maintaining several retarded positions before them towards the banks of the Theiss while the Diet transferred its sittings from Pesth to Debrecen. After the successes of Raasdorf in Italy the Austrian army entered on March 4, 1849, foundered an edict, by which Hungary and its dependencies were divided into provinces or crown lands of the Austrian empire, and the Hungarian constitution was abolished. The Hungarian parliament on the 16th of March declared these measures illegal, and on April 14 decreed the deposition of the H. king of Austria from the sovereignty. At and before this period General Geyser with an army of 20,000 men manoeuvred with great ability in Upper Hungary. Messias Hambarsky Klapska, etc. operated in the N. E. Bencom commanded the Hungarians in Transylvania, where his successful generalship procured some of the most brilliant results to which our history is entitled. Lenningen etc. in the S. and after five great defeats in April 1849 the Austrians, Croats, and their Russian allies in Hungary, declared their military operations had ceased. On May 1 Buda was stormed and taken by the Hungarians under Geyser, and in June 7 the Diet once more removed to Debrecen, but by this time large Russian armies were collected in the frontiers and in July they ultimately poured in to Hungary from the N. and E. while the Croats, under Jellachich, advanced from the S. and the Austrians from the W. The result of war was an ocean of blood to the banks of the Theiss, and rapidly to the feet of the Carpathians. Several battles were lost in succession to the Hungarians, and while some considerable advantages were being obtained by the Russians at Comarn and S. W. of the Danube, the struggle was brought towards a close by the surrender of Geyser, with an army of between 30,000 and 40,000 men to the Russians at Vilagos, near Arad on August 13, 1849—two days after the expiration of the country had been resigned to him by K. south. Peterwarden next capitulated to the Austrians at Szatmar Comorn on September 27, which was the last act and to the war. The forces brought into the field by the Hungarians at any one time never exceeded from 120,000 to 135,000 men with 400 pieces of artillery against whom were, opposed, in the last campaign 150,000 Russian and 110,000 Austrian troops, but the insurgent Servians, Wallachs, etc. making a total of upwards of 300,000 men. Many of the chiefs of the revolution fled into Turkey, others suffered military execution, especially at Arad on October 6, 1849.

According to the new organization, Hungary proper is divided into five provinces (named in the early part of this article) Transylvania, which had been imperially incorporated with it in 1690, is divided, and, like the Banat, created into a separate province. Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, and the Littoral, form the separate kingdom of Dalmatia which, like Hungary is under the immediate government of the Austrian cabinet. The Palatine has been replaced by an officer named the Statthalter who resides in

Pesth, the old Hungarian code of law is substituted by a new legal system, closely resembling that of the other Austrian provinces. Every municipal functionary is appointed by the court at Vienna. All communications with the Austrian government are conducted in the German language. Hungary is to bear its proportionate share of the taxation of the whole empire, and the prohibition duties on the trade between it and the other parts of the monarchy have been abandoned.—(*Das Land der Ungarn*, Leipzig 1849. *Cronica Grande von Ungarn*. Paget's *Hungary and Transylvania*. Paton's *Highlands* etc. of the *Adriatic*, and *The Guide and Home*, 1851. *Klapka's Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary*. Von Beck's *Personal Adventures* etc. Kosuth's *Speeches in England*. *Emmer's Letters to Prince Esterhazy*. *Revue de la Soc. de Geographie*. *Public Journals* 1849-49 etc.)

HUNGEN a tn. Here-Darmstadt, cap. equals same name 24 m N N E. Frankfurt with a Protestant church and a castle long the residence of the princes of Colmar-Braunsfels distilleries, and a trade in cattle. Near it are iron mines. Pop. in 1835 12,110

HUNGERFORD a bor. market to and par. Englin partly in co. Berks, and partly in co. Wilts. The town on the hamlet over which is a handsome bridge of five arches, 60 m W. London, has a station on the Great Western railway and consists chiefly of one long street containing many good houses. There is a market-house, a large granite edifice with a elegant front to the river, a handsome church, chapel for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, a free grammar school, some extensive breweries, and a good business arising from the traffic on the Kennet and Avon canal which passes near the town. Hungerford is a borough by prescription, and is so named by a countess chosen annually on Good Friday by the inhabitants, who, as these customs are called together by the sound of an ancient brass born in the town as the Hungerford men presented to the town by John de Gaunt when he granted the inhabitants a charter in the Market on Wednesday. At the E. end of the town is Hungerford Park, a noble mansion in the Italian style, and occupying the site of an old residence presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex. Area of par. 6440 ac. P. 50

HUNTERFORD a par. Eng. Leicester 910 ac. P. 28. HUNTERFORD (German *Hungen*) a tn. France dist. Haut-Rhin. It bank Rhine little more than 1 m N. Basel. It was one of the strong places constructed by Vauban, and had barracks for 4000 men, but is now almost a heap of ruins. The Austrians took it in 1615 after a slight defence by a very feeble garrison, and in 1815 its fortifications were completely demolished in accordance with the treaty of Paris. This place was sometimes called Great Hungen to distinguish it from the small Swiss village of same name on the opposite bank of the river. P. 1422

HUNTING a maritime tn. Corsica, near the mouth of a river in its E. coast lat. 39° 35' N. lon. 12° 30' E.

HUNTING a vii. and par. England York (E. Riding). The village 64 m N. E. York, is well built, and pleasantly situated in a fertile district, about 4 m. from the coast. It has a very ancient church, places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, a parochial library, national school, and a set of almshouses. Area of par. 3882 ac. Pop. 1348

HUNTINGHAM par. Eng. Warwick 1170 ac. P. 1819

HUNTING par. Eng. Hertford 1228 ac. P. 481

HUNTER a vii. and par. England Devon 3050 ac. P. 868. HUNTERFORD a tn. England Devon, par. and 15 m. N. Axle-Chapelle, on the Worm. It has manufactures of linen and muscovee tobacco and cheese factories, soap-works, tanneries and breweries. P. 687

HUNTINGDON par. Eng. York (W. Riding) 3660 ac. P. 586.

HUNASLET a chapelry and township England, co York (W Riding) in the barony of Easingwold, of which it is a populous suburb. It has an Episcopalian and several Dissenting chapels extensive potteries chemical, crown and flint glass works and several large flax spinning-mills Pop. 19,486.

HUNANIAN FOR par Eng Norfolk 3294 sq. P 490
HUNSTON two par. Eng —1 Norfolk 957 sq. 1 op. 149 —9 Sussex 1008 sq. Pop. 219

HUNTER, a river Germany which rises in Hanover about 8 m. N. Malte, Landkreis Osnabrück, flows N & W circuitously and through a very marshy country expands into lake Dummer passes the towns of Diepholz Karsen, and Barnstorf, forms part of the boundary between Hanover and Oldenburg enters the latter proceeds first N W to the town of Oldenburg, then turns suddenly E N E and joins 1 bank Weer at Elfsch about 20 m. below Bremen after a course of nearly 180 m. Its chief affluents are on the r the Aue and on the l the Elbe. It is navigable in the lower part of its course

HUNTER two places, New S Wales —1 A co. about 75 m long and 27 m broad area 2556 sq m. Its mountains which are numerous have a wild and savage aspect. The principal rivers are the Hunter and Goulburn. Jerry's Town is the cap Pop 1190 —2 A river about 70 m N 101 Jackson, flowing W to E. and forming the boundary between co. Hunter and Northumberland on the N and co. Gloucester and Durham on the S principal affluent, the Goulburn. It discharges its waters into Port Hunter and is navigable for about 25 m. inland

HUNTER ISLANDS —1 A group, Bass Strait, between S. Australia and Van Diemen's Land, comprising Barrington Island Three Hummock Albarrine and several smaller islands, about lat. 40° 28 S lon 144 59 E —2 One of the Carolines Kadak group lat. 5° 42' N lon 169 6 E (n) It is small but high enough to be seen 33 m. to 36 m off —3 (or Ouseque) Feejee group lat. 10 81 S lon 176 11 E (n) It is of volcanic origin well wooded and cultivated, abounding yams fruit and hops The natives have hitherto proved friendly

HUNTINGDON (contracted *Huns*) a small island on England, surrounded by the sea. Northampton Cambridge, and Bedford about 30 m long N to S and 20 m broad at the broadest part area, 223 080 ac. of which 220 000 are arable, meadow and pasture. In the W and S. parts the surface is slightly varied The N E. portion comprising about 44,000 ac. is wholly included within the level of the fens, and is principally devoted to grazing There is comparatively little timber in the county although it was at one time covered with wood Soil generally clayey or gravelly loam but excepting the meadows, which are among the richest in England not very fertile. Agriculture has been much improved of late years, the farm-men, in particular excelling in the management of the plough but it is, on the whole, still in a rather backward state The principal crops are wheat oats, beans barley and hemp Rape and mustard are also extensively raised and turnip on some of the drier soils. The breed of sheep is of a fine description, nearly approaching to the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire species with which the native breeds have been much crossed The cattle, for nearly of mixed, and generally inferior breeds have been improved by the introduction of short horns. Dairy farming however is not much followed, although some very fine cheeses and butter are made in various places. Pigeon-houses are extremely numerous more so it is said, than in any other county of England, excepting Cambridgeshire. Estates generally extensive A number of the farms are large but small ones predominate and are mostly let from year to year There are no manufactures in the county with exception of a little wool-stapling and yarn-spinning carried on by the women and children during the winter season The principal rivers are the Ouse and Ure. In the N. quarter of the county there is a shallow lake, called Wiggleson Mere, containing about 1670 ac. It abounds with aquatic wild fowl affords good fishing agreeable sailing, and is much frequented by pleasure parties. There were other lakes or meres of this kind in the same part of the county but they have been recently drained. Springs are abundant, and water for household purposes is mostly obtained from ponds. Huntingdonshire is divided into four hundreds, exclusive of the town of Huntingdon, and 103 parishes and is traversed by the Great Northern and the Cambridge and Huntingdon railways. It returns two members to parliament. Registered electors (1851): 2892 Chief towns, Huntingdon, St Ives St. Neots and Kimbolton. The county formed a part of the British kingdom of the Iceni and of the Saxons Mercia. It was entirely under forest law till the reign of Henry II. David prince of Scotland was, through marriage created Earl of Huntingdon, in 1108 Pop. 64,183

HUNTINGDON a pari and municipal bor and market in England above a station on the Great Northern railway 59 m N by W London pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity 1 bank Ouse, over which is an ancient stone bridge It consists of one principal street, about 1 m long and several smaller paved lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water The houses are in general airy and well built. There are two churches on both sides old structures; three Dissenting chapels a Friends meeting-house a spacious market-place, a neat town hall a county and a borough jail and house of correction, a free grammar green-coat an infant and some well-endowed national schools, and several sets of almshouses two public reading-rooms, a library and seven (1850) Institution and a horticultural society Monthly assemblies are held during the season, in a handsome suit of rooms appropriated to the purpose and races are held every August. Small vessels ascend the Ouse to Huntingdon The principal trade is in wool and corn. There are also two extensive breweries, a steam oil-mill, and oil-cake manufactory Huntingdon sends two members to the House of Commons Registered electors (1851) 406 Oliver Cromwell was born here April 25 1599. It confers the title of Earl on the noble family of Hastings Pop. par. bor 614

HUNTINGDON an old off E coast Labrador at the entrance of Sandwich bay lat 54 N lon 30 W

HUNTINGFIELD par Eng Suffolk 2134 sq. P 411

HUNTINGTON two par. England —1 Hereford 1897 ac. P 260 —2 York (N Riding) 4607 ac. P 668

HUNTINGTON several places U States including— 1 A vil and township Connecticut, 17 m W New Haven with two churches and several manufacturing establishments P 1336 —2 A vil and township New York, on an arm of Huntington bay 189 m S by E Albany with three churches several woollen leather and other manufactures, and a fine harbour P 5062 —3 A in Pennsylvania, 64 m W N W Harrisburg with a courthouse jail six churches five schools, and manufactures of various kinds. P 1145

HUNTING Y par Eng Gloucester 1409 sq. P 334

HUNTY a bor of barony market and par Scot-land co. Aberdeen. The town 33 m N W Aberdeen, near the confluence of the Bogue and Deveron, and enclosed in hills, is regularly laid-out, well built, and lighted with gas has a parish a free and 1 Presbyterian church, 1 Independent Scotch and English Episcopal, and R. Catholic chapels, several well-conducted schools several religious and charitable societies three libraries, and a flourishing savings bank. Its only trade is with the surrounding district. Brewing and distillation are carried on to some extent in the town and neighbourhood. Not far from the town are the ruins of Hunsley Castle, an ancient seat of the Gordon family destroyed in 1794 and Hunsley Lodge the seat of the Duke of Richmond. Pop 8131 Area of par 9 sq. by 4 m 1 op. 4061

HUNTON par Eng Kent 2061 ac. Pop. 810

HUNTSAM par Eng Devon 1870 ac. P p 170

HUNTSVILLE par Eng Somerset 8289 ac. P 1564

HUNTSVILLE a vil U States Alabama 128 m N N E Tuscaloosa, with a courthouse market-house five churches, and two schools. Pop 2496

HUNSWORTH par Eng Norfolk 848 sq. Pop. 207

HUNYAD a co in the S.W. of Transylvania, bounded N by co. Szekes N.E. and E. Unter Weissenburg, S.E. and S. the principality of Walachia, and S.W. and W. Hungary area 1835 sq. geog m. It is mountainous, particularly towards the S. where it is covered by part of the Carpathian chain. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Danube, to which it sends its waters, chiefly by the Maros, which traverses the county E to W, but in the S. partly through the Bolyd, which breaks through the Carpathians. For administrative purposes the county is divided into three circles—subdivided into nineteen districts. The capital is Deva Pop. 86,900

HUNYAD VAJDA of FERNBURY a market tn. Transylvania, co. of same name. L. bank Theresa, 60 m. W. Hermannstadt, with a castle, three churches, and, near it, extensive iron mines. Pop. 1000

HUN an imperfectly-known river in Dickens's Land. Its source forms part of the N. boundary of Hobart Town district. It lies N. to S. and S.W. and is about 20 m. long, by 3 m. wide, at the mouth where it enters D'Entrecasteaux channel. Before entering the estuary the Hun flows E.N.E. along the S.E. frontier of Norfolk district.

HUNIKH a vil. Bavaria, circle Bernau, dist. Arnheimbach with a church, vineyard, and Jewish school. Pop. 1171

HUNISTEILL a township, England, co. Chester formerly a suburb of Macclesfield. Pop. 4016.

HUNIDWAR or **HINDUWAR** (the gate of Hiei) or **Hon** a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal prov. of, and 113 m. N. by E. of Delhi. Lat. 26° 56' N. lon. 78° 10' E. at the foot of the Himalayas, r. bank Ganges, which here, where it enters the great plain of India, is a beautiful rapid stream. Hind war is one of the principal places of Hindoo pilgrimage in connection with the ceremonial of bathing in the Ganges.

The pagoda, with the ghats (flights of steps) for bathing occupy the r. bank of the river under the town. The Fakirs, who make Hurdwar their abiding place, have generally carved hollowed out in the rock above the river, and accessible by means of ladders only. The holy bathing spot is reached through a passage which will admit only four persons abreast while during the season of the pilgrimage from 200,000 to 300,000 devotees are pressing eagerly forward to gain precedence in plunging into the sacred stream. In 1819, 490 persons were squeezed to death in the dreadful struggle thus occasioned. No particular ceremony is used in bathing which consists merely of simple immersion. The depth of water at the proper season is only 4 ft. and both sexes plunge in indiscriminately. A bold monument with the figures of the pilgrims, when countless multitudes of all ages, all costumes, and all complexions are assembled from every part of India and animals of all kinds, and from all parts of the globe, are exposed for sale including leopards, bears, and sometimes the cubs of the tigers, horses, elephants, camels, buffaloes, cows, sheep, dogs, cats, monkeys, &c. likewise hawks from Cashmere, wolverines, and snakes from England watches from France, p. kites from China, gums and spices from Arabia, and rose-water from Persia. When a transaction is about to be entered into, the buyer and seller in order to conceal what passes from bystanders, throw a cloth over their heads, and treat as to price by pressing certain points of each other's fingers. The number of visitors to Hurdwar have been estimated one year with another at two millions or rather more.

HURBLEE a vil. Punjab, r. bank Ghara. Lat. 31° 10' N. lon. 74° 35' E. Though a small place, the trade is very important as nearly the whole traffic with Hindoostan from Afghanistan, Cashmere, and the Punjab passes through it. There is great local traffic between the districts in its immediate vicinity on both sides of the river.

HURLEY par Eng. Berks 419' ac. 1 p. 1768.

HURON (Lakes) one of the five great lakes of N. America, having W. the U. States territory and on the other sides Upper Canada. It is 218 m. long N. to S. 180 m. broad at its widest part, and 594 ft. above sea-level. But the S. division of the lake for 30 m. N. from its outlet by the river St. Clair is not wider than 50 or 60 m. The great Manitoulin Island, in the N. part of the lake, and the four peninsulas, which terminate in Cabot's Head and Cape Huron, divide Lake Huron into two parts—the N. portion being called Georgian Bay. This bay is studded with islands, several thousands in number and varying in size from a few square feet to many acres. Great Manitoulin island the largest of a group known by the same name, is about 100 m. long and 14 m. to 2½ m. wide. It is the only one inhabited. Lake Huron receives the waters of Lake Michigan, through Point St. Ignace, through the river St. Mary on the N.W., and empties itself, by the St. Clair river, into Lake St. Clair whence by the Detroit River it enters Lake Erie. The waters of the lake are remarkably pure and clear. The shores are generally barren and broken especially towards the N. where a bold range of hills called the Cloche mountains, extend

about 40 m. along the coast. Clay cliffs, rolled stones abrupt rocks, and woody steeps, of various elevations, constitute the general character of the coast in most parts of the lake but the lands above these forbidding shores are frequently of an excellent quality especially to the E.—The Huron district, in Upper Canada, extends along the S.E. shore of the lake, and is watered by the Mattawa, Bayfield, and Thames rivers. A large portion of the land is good although some parts are rather hilly and broken. It is settled almost exclusively by emigrants from England, Ireland, and Scotland and a few Germans.

HURON a river U. States Michigan. It flows S.E. affords extensive water-power and enters Lake Erie, a few miles S.W. of the mouth of the Detroit. Total course, 90 m.

HUREEPOR, a tn. Hindoostan, Punjab, 73 m. N.E. Amritsar. Lat. 31° 5' N. lon. 75° 55' E. consisting of 1000 to 1500 houses. It is much infested by snakes and centipedes the most common of the former is the spectacle snake, or cobra de-capello.

HURRIAL a commercial mart, Hindoostan prov. Bengal, where the E. India Company has long had an established factory for the purchasing of silk and cotton goods. Lat. 24° 19' N. lon. 89° 17' E.

HURRUB, or **HORRUB**, a tn. F. Africa cap. of a small state of the same name, about 130 m. E. Ankober and 150 m. S.W. Zeylah in a fertile valley almost encircled by hills. It is surrounded with a wall, composed of stones and mud 12 ft. high 8 ft. thick, and about 5 m. in length with five gates carries on an extensive trade by means of caravans, with Zevilah, Berbera, and other towns on the coast and with other places in the country of the Somali. The articles of export are coffee, ivory, ghee, ostrich feathers, gums, &c. and slaves, for which are received in exchange blues and white coarse cut in and Indian manufactures, Indian pieces of cloth, English prints, ribbons, shawls, red cotton yarn, beads, tinne, copper, copper wire, &c. and from the Somali country frankincense. The people of Hurrub are rigid Mahomedans their language bears an affinity to the Amharic, and they use the Arabic character. Their ruler governs with the title of kaim and the succession is hereditary. The male relatives of the reigning prince are all kept in close confinement but are sometimes released when their services are required although, on the slightest suggestion of any attempt at rivalry they are at once sent back to their cells. The soil of the country around is extremely fertile, producing wheat, barley, millet, and fruits and vegetables in great variety and abundance.—(Four Voy. Geo. Soc.)

HURRI a par Eng. Hants 10 423 ac. 1 p. 1839

HURLET three pars. Eng. —1 Kent 459 ac. Pop. 52

6.—(Old) Hants 130 ac. Pop. 166 —3, (Plymouth) Sussex 50½ ac. 1 p. *219

HURSTBOURNE two pars. to g. Hants —1 (Faversham) 518 ac. Pop. 468 —2 (Tarrant) 506 ac. Pop. 867

HURRI (Cerca), a fishing vil. Denmark Zealand bell of 21 m. S.E. Aalborg in the Kattegat. It has 12 ft. water at the quay and the roads afford the best anchorage in the whole coast between the Larm fiord and Grenaa.

HURWORTH par Eng. Durham 3980 ac. P. 1449

HURAVIK a vil. Iceland on E. side Skjalfandi Bay, a coast which is here lined by bold cliffs. It has manufactures of sulphur.

HURSHAND'S-BURWORTH par Eng. Leicester 3870 ac. Pop. 1093

HUSHORN CHAWLEY par Eng. Bedford 1620 ac. Pop. 614

HUSBY a vil. and par Sweden lin. of and 23 m. S.E. Falun, 1 bank Dal. It has iron works, and manufactures of gunpowder.

HUSH a tn. in China prov. Quansong 8 side lit. Huanan, about 3 m. from Howt-Hows. It is surrounded with walls of brick and stone, 40 ft. high, by 30 ft. thick, with a parapet 4 ft. high streets tolerably broad well kept, and carefully watched and the inhabitants have an air of comfort rarely to be met with in a Chinese town. No amusements are to be seen. Pop. in and suburbs, about 200,000.

HUSSINETZ, or **GUSNETZ** a market tn. Bohemia, circle Pisek, on a slope above L. bank Plana, 87 m. S.E. Klatzka. It has a church, townhouse, and school. John Huss was born here. Pop. 1173

HUSSINGABAD a tn. Hindustan, prov Bombay
prov Candahar 1 back Nerbuda, 135 m N W Nagpur
lat. 22° 40' N lon 77° 51' E. The houses cover an exten-
sive area but are mainly built, and thinly inhabited. It is
now the capital of a large pergunnah belonging to the British
Government, and being the key of this part of the Deccan
has been made a permanent station for a military detachment.
The bed of the Nerbuda here is much broken and about 900 yards
wide.

HUSTHWAITE par Eng
York (N. Riding) 2451 ac P 619

HUSUM, a seaport in Den-
mark, duchy of, and 53 m. W by S
Schleswig at the mouth of a small
stream, esp. hall of same name.
It contains a fine modern Gothic
church an ancient castle, partly
occupied as a courthouse, a normal
school and hospital and has manu-
factures of tobacco cotton prints,
and woollen stuffs dye works,
breweries, lime kilns, important
wool and cattle fairs and a winter
harbour, which only admits vessels
drawing 7 ft. but at which a con-
siderable trade is carried on. Pop.
4000 Area ball 116 geo sq in
1 op 12 700

HUSZTH or KUTSER a market
in Hungary Hither Thoms to Mar-
maros, in a plain, on the Theiss, at
the confluence of the Nagy Ag 81 m W \ W Szeged. It
has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church a castle situated
on a height, and famous in the early wars of Hungary and
a trade in corn wine hops and cattle a weekly market
and an annual fair Pop 4000

HUTIRKO a vil Moravia 40 m. from Walschbroden in
a deep valley among hills, near the Hesehwa with a hand-
some church Pop 940

HUTIANH or HUTIKH, a tn Hissolistan prov of and
44 m W by S. Bapoor lat. 26° 40' N lon 75° 7' E.
It carries on an extensive trade with Bombay Surat, and other
emporiums. The principal article of commerce is grain but
considerable quantities of silk and cotton piece goods, &c. are
manufactured. There is here a large handsome freestone
building for the accommodation of travellers capable of lodg-
ing 500 persons.

HUTTEL DORF or LRETHOR a vil Lower Austria,
1 bank Wien, 3 m Vienna surrounded by gardens and
villas in which many of the citizens of Vienna have their
summer residences. It contains an old parish church, with a
marble monument. Many of the inhabitants live by sending
milk to the capital 1 op 1100

HUTTENDORF or ZILBERH-LORCA, a vil Bohemia,
circle Bidschow on a small stream 3 m from Stadenitz
with a wooden church and a school Pop 1076

HUTTENHEIM or HETTERHEIM, a vil France dep.
Bas Rhin, about 10 m from Schleisau with a church and
manufactures of cotton goods, and a cotton-mill. Pop 2054

HUTTOFT par Eng Lincoln 3810 ac Pop 586

HUTTON a par Scotland, Berwick m. by 3 m
Pop 1109

HUTTON AND CORRIE, par Scot Dumfries 12 m by
8 m Pop 886

HUTTON, seven pars Eng —1 Essex 1698 ac P 267
—2 Somerset 1878 ac. P 295, —3, (Dusell) York (N.
Riding) 2070 ac P 818, —4, (Cranwell) York (E. Rid-
ing) 6503 ac P 1276 —5 (on the Forest) Lumberland
2300 ac. P 292 —6 (Magna) York (N. Riding) 2080 ac
P 268 —7 (Hutton & Ambro) York (N. Riding) 2800 ac
P 448

HUTWELL, or HUTWELL, a tn. and par Switzerland
can. of, and 53 m N E Bern on the frontier of Lunen. It
was once surrounded with walls, but is now open very in-
different built though some of the houses are lined by
arabesque contains a handsome church and has manufactures
of cotton caps and homery some transit trade as well as trade
in corn and dairy produce, and several annual fairs. In 1884,

the town was set on fire by lightning and great part of it
destroyed Pop 3192

HUXHAM par Eng Devon 761 ac. Pop 156.
HUY (pronounced Wei) a tn. Belgium, prov of and 18 m.
S.W. Liège, in a beautiful valley on the Meuse at the con-
fluence of the Molins and the Hayons. It is divided into two
parts by the river which is here crossed by a handsome bridge



HUY from the North.—From Arnold's Views on the Rhine.

contains a handsome square, surrounded by elegant edifices
two churches out of 15 which it once possessed a number of
ruined abbeyes and convents a large, and regularly constructed
ten-house a college and several primary schools, a theatre,
a very extensive general hospital, and several other charitable
endowments and has manufactures of leather paper iron-
mongery tinware soap salt and pipes three blast furnaces
numerous breweries, distilleries flint, bark and other mills
an extensive trade, greatly facilitated by a harbour in the
Meuse, and consisting chiefly in grain, coal, iron, and some
wine, grown in the vicinity. A weekly market, and numerous
annual fairs. Huy possesses a court of primary resort,
several public offices and three municipal councils. It is of
considerable antiquity and had risen to importance in the
16th century. It has suffered much by war having stood
several sieges. Its fortifications were dismantled in 1718,
but its castle was rebuilt in 1810. There are several mineral
springs in its vicinity Pop 7958

HUYKAL a vil and com. Belgium prov F. Flanders
12 m. S.W. Ghent. It is a very ancient place and Roman
sites of the emperors Trajan, Vespasian, and Commodus,
have been found in it. It has manufactures of linen an oil
and four flour mills Pop 4090

HUYTON par Eng Lancashire 9037 ac P 11 39.2
HUZARA or HAZARO a comorcel in Punjab 37 m
E. Attock, on the route to Lahore lat. 33° 50' N lon 73° 45'
E. The inhabitants are Afghans.

HUZARH COUNTRY an extensive mountainous re-
gion in the N part of Afghanistan and so called because
inhabited by a numerous Tartar race of that name. The S.
part of the territory is occupied by a people called Kunahs.
The entire region, including the country of the latter is said
to lie between lat. 31° 30' and 37° N and lon 62° and 68° E.
and to comprise a surface of 80,000 sq m. The population
generally of this extensive tract have the Mongolian or Tartar
physiognomy. The climate in the N parts is dreadfully se-
vere snow lying for six months continuously. The Huzarh
country is supposed by some geographers to be the Paropam-
sus of the Greeks

HVALØEN or QUALØEN an id. off N.W. coast, Norway
from which it is separated by a channel about 4 m wide. lat.
69° 40' N lon 18° 10' E. It is very irregular in shape,
being penetrated particularly on the N and W sides, by a
succession of deep bays greatest length, N N E to S.S.W.
about 80 m. breadth varying from 3 m to 15 m. Its
interior is very rugged, but the mountains, though often
terminating in remarkable peaks, are not elevated

HYALOERNE an isl group, Norway in the Skager Rack, off the S.E. coast and at the entrance of the Bay of Christiansund, in lat. 59° 57' N. and lon. 10° 15' E.

HYFVÄN an isl Sweden in the Sound, 15 m. N.N.E. Copenhagen. It is about 6 m. in circumference and forms a single parish. Its surface finely diversified but soil sandy and the land chiefly occupied as pasture. Tycho Brahe had here his observatory of which scarcely any traces now remain.

HYDDING or **HYDDING**, a vil Denmark, near N.W. coast Schleswig, bell Hadersleben 6 m. S.W. Hibe. It has a parish church, and is remarkable as the place where, in 1137, King Eric Edmund was slain, while holding a judicial meeting or thing in the open air.

HYDDINGSOE a small vil Norway in the Hukkefjord, off the coast, and 12 m. N.W. the town of Narvik. A lighthouse has been erected on its N. extremity.

HYTA or **HYTTA** two streams Iceland—1 (North) which rises in the S.W. part of the island, is augmented by the Arnarvatn, and several smaller lakes flows N.W. and after a course of about 65 m. falls into the Burgardfjord—2 (South) which rises near the centre of the island, receives the discharge of a large lake of same name, flows N.E. and, after a course of about 65 m. falls into the sea, on the N. coast, 50 m. E. Reikna.

HYTKIAN two parts. Big Iluola — 1 (North) 1690 ac. P. 443. — Small Iluola 1 141

HYDE a township England co. Chester 79 m. E. S.E. Manchester. It has several good streets and many handsome shops, and is well supplied with water. There are a library and scientific institution and a mechanics institute. The church is in the early English style with a tower. The other places of worship are for Independents, Wesleyans and Unitarians. Inhabitants chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture and coal mines. Pop. 11,509.

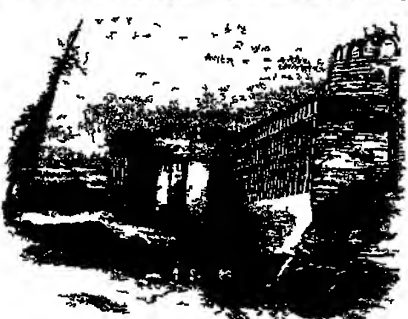
HYDERABAD state Hindoostan see HYDRABAD.

HYDERABAD a city Hindoostan cap. Nizam's dominions and prov. of same name, 370 m. S.E. Bombay lat. 17° 20' N. lon. 78° 15' E. r. bank Musul over which is a spacious bridge. The city is about 4 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth and is surrounded by a wall. The streets are narrow crooked and badly paved, houses mostly of one story and chiefly of wood. The most remarkable buildings are the palace and mosque, of which last there is a considerable number. There is also a handsome house, built in the European style, erected by the Nizam, for the British resident. The Nizam had a number of large mosques here, in which are stored the presents received from the different European and native powers, by himself his father and grandfather consisting of bales of cloth, cases of glass and china ware, cloaks, watches, &c. There are few manufactures of importance the principal are silk interwoven with gold called *huckles*, turbans, and small ornaments.

The state of morals in this city is at the lowest ebb. The inhabitants are composed chiefly of Mohammedans, Patans, and Hindoos but the first predominate, and are a set of the most lawless ruffians in India with whom neither life nor property would be safe for a single day were it not for the presence of the British troops. These with the Nizam's contingent, are stationed at some distance from the city and consist of about 12,000 men—one-fourth of whom are Europeans. The pop. is variously stated at 80,000, 126,000 and 200,000.—The province of Hyderabad forms the S.E. portion of the Nizam's dominions.

HYDERABAD a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, cap. of British India, from which it is between 8 m. and 4 m. distant and 110 m. from its junction with the sea lat. 22° 41' lon. 68° 41' E. situated on or rather sheltered over a rocky eminence, about 200 ft. high. The streets are narrow and the houses—built of clay wood, and brick—more or less. The bazaar however is extensive, forming one street the whole length of the town, and displays considerable bustle and appearance of business. The fort is of a quadrilateral form, with circular projecting towers at intervals. It is surrounded with a single brick wall of 30 ft. to 40 ft. in height, and in part, also by a ditch of 5 ft. to 10 ft.

wide, and 5 ft. to 8 ft. deep, crossed by a wooden bridge. Here, also, is a palace of the Amirs, a square brick building, inlaid with coloured porcelain tiles. From its elevated position and bold, though irregular outlines the fort has a very



NORTH WEST FACE OF THE FORT OF HYDERABAD
From Edwards' Sketches 1. 370

imposing appearance from a distance, but has little real strength. The principal manufactures of Hyderabad are arms of various kinds, and ornamental silks and cottons. In the immediate vicinity are some handsome tombs. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

HYDRA an isl Greece, in the Archipelago E coast Morea, between the Gulfs of Nauflia and Epina lat. (summit) 37° 19' 30" N. lon. 23° 29' E. (s) greatest length N.E. to S.W. 19 m.; breadth about 8 m. Its surface, though not very elevated (highest point 1553 ft.) is almost entirely composed of hard steeple rocks so that the inhabitants unable to derive a subsistence from the soil have been in a narrow compelled to devote themselves to trade and commerce. And not only in these have they been extremely successful but Greece is in no small degree indebted for her ultimate independence to the patriotic efforts of the Hydruntines who by their deeds, boldly maintained the cause, when it would otherwise have seemed hopeless.—The principal town of the island bears the same name, and stands on the N.W. shore, on a rugged height, on which not a speck of verdure is seen. Owing to the nature of the site, the streets are uneven and even precipitous, but are kept remarkably clean and the houses are built in the most substantial manner many of them with large and airy apartments spacious halls, and pavements of marble. The public edifices include churches and religious establishments to the number of nearly 100 an exchange, a college, and commercial, navigation, and numerous elementary schools. The principal manufactures are silk and cotton stuffs, soap, leather &c. The trade embraces a large share of the transport between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. The harbour is formed by a deep bay but is neither spacious nor secure. It is, however, lined by a quay along which are extensive ranges of storerooms and shops, more than sufficient for all the trade which Hydra now possesses. During the war of independence it was almost the only place where the Greeks could feel themselves secure, and they accordingly crowded to it from all quarters, and raised its population to nearly 40,000 but when the whole continent of Greece became a safe residence, numbers of those who had taken up their abode here, hastily withdrew and left the town with a pop. not exceeding 20,000.

HYÈRES (anc. *Arva*) a tn France dep. Var 10 m. E. Toulon, S. side of a hill facing the Mediterranean, but separated from it by a marshy common, the exhalations from which as well as the incursions of Genoa, make the site, though beautiful, unhealthy. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre; streets steep, narrow winding and badly paved, particularly in the upper part of the town. In the lower part, there is a

large and regular square, ill kept but adorned by a marble pillar with a bust of Mautilon, who was born here and a suburb which contains all the best houses. The only edifices deserving of notice are one of the parish churches, which is a large and curious structure perched on a precipice the townhouse, which has a good facade, fronting the market-place, and the remains of the ancient citadel occupying the very summit of the hill on which the town stands. The chief manufactures is orange-flower water and there are numerous olive-presses, several distilleries and silk-mills. The trade is in olive-oil wine, orange citrons, and other fruits. One of the two annual fairs lasts two days. Pop 9366.

HYERES (*Isles de*) [*anc. Stoebeides*] an isl group, France, in the Méditerranée off the coast of dep. Var and from 10 m. to 15 m. S.E. Hyères. They consist of the three principal islands of Levant: Port-Cros, and Porquerolles and a number of islets. They are rocky and almost bare, but on close the fine roadstead of Hyères, and are strongly fortified. Porquerolles, the largest is about 5 m. long by 3 m. broad.

HYKULZYE a large walled vil Afghanistan 20 m N Shavi lat. 30° 32' N lon 66° 50' E in a fertile and well-cultivated country. Here on March 26 1842 a British army under General Knigland, were repulsed by the Afghans who were in turn totally routed at the same place, by the same commander a month afterwards.

HYMETIUS, a mountain Greece 44 m E.S.E. Athens celebrated in ancient times for its bees height 2880 ft. It still yields excellent honey.

HYON a vil and com Belgium prov Namur, on the Trouille at the confluence of the Nouvelle and the Hy 2 m S.E. Mons. It has salt-works, lawreuses, and mills and a

trade in vegetables sold at Mons and in cattle and horses. A great number of the inhabitants work in the neighbouring coal mines. Pop 1168.

HYERINGTON par Eng Salop 2382 ac. Pop. 335. **HYTHE**, a port and municipal bor and market in England and one of its cinque ports on Kent, 11 m W.S.W. Dover near the E. end of Romney marsh at the foot of a steep hill of clay. It consists chiefly of one long street, parallel to the sea, and several smaller. In the centre of the town area is a townhall and market-place. The church which occupies the slope of a hill is an elegant cruciform structure, in the early English style. Under the chancel is a remarkably fine-grained crypt, now used as a depository for a large quantity of human bones, of whom it is not certainly known, but said to be those of Danes, killed here in battle before the Norman conquest. There are national and m. schs, barracks, a small theatre, public library and reading-room and some almshouses. Hythe was anciently a place of great importance, immediately on the sea but its harbour has been entirely destroyed by the accumulation of shingle thrown up by the waves. It has become a fashionable resort for sea bathing. Pop. municipal bur 2265. The pari bor which includes the municipal bor the liberties of Folkestone, and the par. of W. Hythe, Saltwood, Churston and Newington returns one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1851) 733. Pop 2807.

HYTLEKROG an isl. Denmark about 3 m S. S. l. Laland. It forms a long narrow belt, on the E. to W. for nearly 4 m. and is in immediate connection with the large sandbank called Luddand, which stretches E. to the S. extremity of Falster.

I

[For places not found in I look J and K. Russian names in I.E. are sometimes commenced with a single E.]

IAKHVA a river Russia, Siberia which rises a gov Tobolsk lat 61° N and lon 67° E. flows nearly due E. and joins the Konda at Markon, after a course of about 180 m.

IAKUTSK gov Siberia. See YAKUTSK.

IAI UCH—1. A river Russia, which rises nearly in the centre of gov Bessarabia, nearly 60 m S. Kishinev flows S. and after a course of 80 m. expands into a lake of same name. Principal affluent, the Lungu.—2. A lake, formed by the expansion of the above river in the S. of gov Bessarabia about 36 m long by 10 m broad and communicating with I. bank Danube by several mouths. It abounds with fish.

IALTA or **YALTA** a small seaport to Russia, gov Taurida, ditto and 30 m S.E. Simferopol, on the Black Sea, near the mouth of the Zerkatch. It is well sheltered by an subsection of the coast and a mole about 270 ft. long and promises to become a port of some consequence. It was formerly a flourishing Greek colony and its ancient splendour is attested by the ruins of churches and other buildings.

IAINA, a river Siberia, which rises in the E. side of the Stanovoi mountains, gov Okhotsk, flows E.S.E. and falls into the bay of Iamak in the gulf of Okhotsk a little below the m. of Iamak after a course of about 80 m.

IAMPOL or **IAMPOR** a tn. Russia, gov Podolia, I. bank Dniester 78 m S.E.E. Kamennaya, in the S. neighbour hood, with a house of correction. Pop (1842) 2817.

IANA a river Siberia, which rises in gov Yakutsk in the S. slope of the Tuhlan mountains near lat. 65° N flows easterly N. and after a course of nearly 600 m. falls by several mouths, into the Archo Ocean in lat. 72° N and lon 187° E. Its principal affluents are, on the r. the Adiga and on the l. the Duglak Shemanova, and Rukhtal.

IABENGGA, or **YABENGGA** a river Russia, which rises in the N. of gov Volodga, flows S. past the tn. of Larnak, and after a course of nearly 90 m. joins r. bank Vitebsk.

IABELDA or **JALMUDA** a river Russia, which rises in circle Volkovsk, gov Grodno, flows E.S.E. expanding into lake Spokovitsa, enters gov Minsk, and, after a course of about 180 m. joins l. bank Pripiet a little E. of Pinsk. The canal of Oghulnik connecting it with the Chelabara gives man interrupted communication between the Pripiet and the Niemen.

Vol. I.

IAMBOLI a tn. European Turkey Rumelia, I. bank Tondja, 55 m N Adrianople lat 42° 39' N lon 24° 18' E with several mosques and has some woollen manufactures.

IATZA a river Russia, which rises on the W. side of the Ural mountains in the E. part of circle Tobolsk gov Perm flows generally W. and after a course of nearly 120 m. joins l. bank Vichera, about 10 m E. Tolstina. Its principal affluent is the Glukhaya Vilva.

IBA.—1. A considerable tn. Philippines Isl Luzon cap prov Zambales on a plain near the coast, 80 m N.W. Manila. Pop 4150.—2. A vil Heise-Cassel prov Niederhessen circle Rottenburg with castle and 8 m. S. 1894.

IBABA a tn. Abyssinia Amhara, 70 m S. by Gondar 8 hours of lake Dumbas. In extent and riches it nearly equals Gondar. The country around is fertile and agreeable.

IBAGUE, a tn. New Granada 70 m W.S.W. Bogota lat 4° 28' N lon 75° 18' W climate healthy though extremely hot mines of copper gold quicksilver and lead stones, abound near it. Pop 5000.

IBARRA a tn. Ecuador at the foot of the volcano of Imbarbura, about 60 m N.E. Q. to. Wheat and sugar are cultivated near it and coarse cotton and woollen stuffs are extensively manufactured. Pop about 10,000.

IBERHUREN a tn. Prussia Westphalia gov Münster 14 m N.W. Osnabrück, with two churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of linen and cotton an iron-mill, a glass-house, and some general trade. Near it are coal mines and millstone quarries. Pop 2014.

IBERTON par Eng Dorset 1383 ac. Pop. 318.

IBERIAN PENINSULA, the S.W. peninsula of Europe, occupied by the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal. It is 131 m in Spain, Valencia, prov of, and 18 m N.W. Alicante, picturesquely situated on the sides of a conical hill, crowned by a ruined castle and a hermitage. It is well built, has generally level and spacious streets, a large parish church, surmounted by a tower a handsome townhouse, primary school and hospital manufactures of linen several oil and flour-mills a trade in corn, wine, oil wool, and cattle. P 2988.

IDIAPADABA, **HIMAPADABA** or **DIAPADABA**, a cordillera Brazil of considerable extent, stretching E. to W. in prov

225

Coara, and forming part of the E. boundary of prov. Piahi. It is divided into the subunits of Bapina, Baabeta, Bori, tana, Bôco, &c. and contains mines of iron and copper but little or a gold.

IBICUI a river S. America, which rises in the S. W. of prov. Rio Pedro- do Rio Grande, Brazil enters Uruguay and proceeding in a curve towards N. W. joins L. bank of the Laguna at Lagoa in lat. 29° 30' N. after a course of about 400 m. navigable almost throughout for barges and canoes.

IBIZA, an isl. and in Spain. See IRECA.

IBO one of the Querimón Islands, Mosambique Channel lat. 1° 20' S. lon. 40° 28' E. (N.). It is nearly separated into two islands by a deep inlet from the N. W. The anchorage here is partly exposed to E. winds. The N. part of the island is called Quiramba.

IBONIA, a d. v. Madagascar—(which see).

IBRA, a vil. France dep. Hantes-Prévoise, 8 m. N. Turdes, on the Sardeine. It contains a parish church which has such the appearance of a strong castle, and has often furnished the Protestants with an asylum. Pop. 1,300.

IBRAH an old Arab name for a town dominion of, and 0 m. S. by W. Measat lat. 44° 41' N. in a wet district thickly covered with palm trees. To a odd the damp, and gain a glimpse of the sea the houses are usually lofty. A jara pet leading around the upper part is turreted and on some of the largest turret guns are mounted. The windows and doors have the Saracenic arch. Every part of the building is profusely decorated with ornaments of stucco in bas-relief. The doors are also covered with brass and have rings and other massive ornaments of the same metal. Its market is well frequented by the same.

IBRAHIL, a tn. Turkey name as Ibrahim—(which see).

IBRAHIM, a l. H. grave 11 m. N. of the Thebaic Oasis, about 10 m. S. of N. W. E. of the. It has a mosque and a l. Cath. l. c. parish church and a castle. Pop. 1,500.

IBROB or **IBROB** a tn. Spain, Andalusia pr. v. of, and 20 m. N. E. Jaen, or a height near the Guadalequiv.

It is tolerably well built, in the form of an irregular parallelogram, has a parish church, conchona, prison and primary school and manufactures of soap three distilleries, a flour and numerous oil mills and some general trade. Many of the inhabitants travel the country as pedlars. Pop. 3,605.

IBRIFF, a market in Lower Austria, near the Prulling which here forms a large waterfall. It has extensive manufactures of iron and steel and a marble quarry. Pop. 3,000.

IBRIFF a v. par. Eng. Hants. 1748. Pop. 316.

IBSTOCK par. Eng. Leicestershire. 1494. Pop. 3202.

IBSTON par. Eng. Bucks. 1112. Pop. 310.

IBU a tn. W. Africa. See ANOM.

IBURG a vil. Hanover gov. of and 8 m. S. Osnabrück, cap. bail of same name, with a castle two churches and an old Benedictine abbey. It is the outport for the iron manufactured in the district. Pop. 717. bail 24,180.

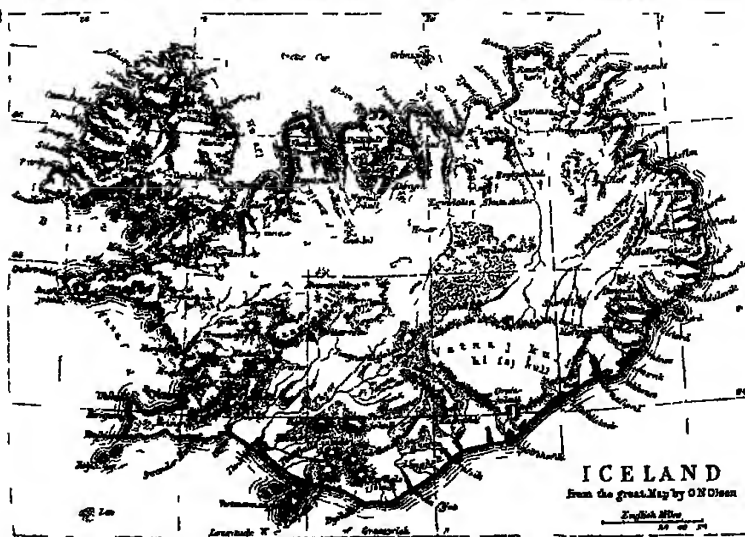
ICA a tn. Peru dep. of and 16 m. S. E. Lima, cap. of prov. of same name. It was founded in 1563. Pop. 6,000.

ICANA a river Brazil, prov. Para which rises on the S. E. slope of the Serra de Tumul near the frontiers of New Granada, flows E. E. and joins L. bank Rio Negro, near the town of San Felipe, and about 70 m. N. W. Fort São Gabriel. Its principal affluent is the Cajar which joins it on the left. Its whole course has been estimated at nearly 300 m. It is navigable upwards by canoes for 5 days journey when the navigation is interrupted by a cataract.

ICAFU a tn. Brazil prov. of and 40 m. S. E. Maranhão, bank Mon in about 10 m. above its mouth in the bay of São José. It is one of the oldest places in the country having been raised to the rank of a town in 1515 contains a parish church and has a harbour accessible to small vessels, though the approach is rendered difficult by sandbanks in the river. The inhabitants are generally employed in agriculture, and raise cotton of superior quality. (Brazil, Imp. Brazil.)

ICOMB par. Eng. Gloucester. 870. Pop. 1,040.

ICELAND (German, *Inland*, Dutch, *Iceland*, French, *Ile de Latm*, *Islande*) an isl. belonging to Denmark,



situated between the N. Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans, and in respect of proximity more properly part of the W. than of the E. hemisphere, being only 150 m. from the S. E. coast of

Greenland in the former and about 850 m. W. of Norway in the latter between lat. 63° 34' and 66° 55' N. and lon. 18° 21' and 34° 17' W.; greatest length, E. to W., 801 m.

central breadth, about 200 m. area, 28 800 sq. m. In shape it somewhat resembles a heart, with its narrowest point turned S. The coast-line, for a considerable extent on the S.E., is almost unbroken; but in all other directions presents a continued succession of deep bays or fjords and jutting promontories. One of the most remarkable of the latter is the N.W. where a large peninsula stretches out between the Hófn and Breiðafjörður and is attached to the main part of the island by an isthmus scarcely 5 m. wide. Other two peninsulas project from the W. coast, separated by the Faxaflói, in which lies Reikjavík and which measures about 50 m. across, and stretches 55 m. inland. The water along the coast is generally very deep and the bays furnish a great number of natural harbours with good anchorage and complete shelter, but the navigation is rendered dangerous by vast numbers of rocky islets which line the shores. The best and most frequented harbours are those of Reikjavík and Faxaflói on the S.W. and of Eyja on the N. The interior of the island has for the most part a very wild and desolate appearance. It is covered by lofty mountain masses of volcanic origin, many of them crowned with perpetual snow and ice, which stretching down their sides into the intervening valleys, form immense glaciers. These are mountains which take the common name of fjall. They have their culminating point in Ölfjall kull which is situated near the S.E. coast lat. 64° 0' 48" N. lon 16° 4' 31" W. and has a height of 8409 ft. Next to it in height are the Snæfelli near the E. coast lat. 64° 45' N. lon 15° 58' 08" W. 8065 ft. and Fýjafjallakull in the S. lat. 63° 37' 2" N. lon 19° 41' 38" W. 5779 ft. Not only is the structure of these mountains volcanic, but in several of them the volcanic agency is still active and eruptions of the most fearful description have repeatedly occurred within the last four centuries. Other remarkable specimens of volcanic agency are still witnessed in the numerous hot springs or geysers scattered throughout the island but found

which have each a course of above 100 m. two streams, the Hlíðulá and Lagarflöt, proceeding N.E. from Breiðafjörður on the E. coast both with a course of upwards of 80 m.; and the Thjórsá, on the S.W. coast, with a course of above 100 m. The most valuable mineral product is sulphur, sulphur and lignite, is also worked to some extent. The other minerals deserving of notice are chalcocite, rock crystals and the well-known double refracting spar for which the island has long been famous. On many parts of the coast, particularly the W. basaltic caves occur. That of Skagnum is not unworthy to be compared with Fingstá Cave in Sicily.

The climate is mild for the latitude. At Reikjavík, on the S.W. coast, the mean temperature of the year is 46° that of summer 56° and that of winter about 29° 20'. The air is damp and misty the weather is extremely variable and storms and hurricanes are not unfrequent. The prevailing winds are the N. and the N.E. In the S. part of the island the longest day is 20 hours and the shortest 4 hours but in the most N. extremity the sun at midsummer does not cross the horizon a whole week and of course during a corresponding period in winter never rises. The average duration of human life in Iceland is at least as long as in Denmark. The probable length of life in Denmark, at birth is—60 for males 47 for females 60 in Iceland 47 for males 37 for females 48. Typhus fever prevails yearly arising mainly from defective sanitary arrangements not to say dirty and filthy habits both in person and dwellings attributed to the Icelanders by a recent female traveller. In like manner influenza is an annual visitant in a mild form and about every tenth year in a malignant form; these, with a few which follow, are the chief native diseases. But the island has been frequently ravaged by small pox measles scarlatina and hooping-cough—diseases generally unknown in Iceland but which have, at various periods been introduced by foreign vessels and carried off great numbers of all ages. A severe epidemic appears to occur about every five years and so great are the risks connected with the fisheries, that one-fourth of the loss is among the males, from 15 to 50 years of age, occurs by drowning being nearly 2 to 1 of the number drowned in the Féroé Islands, and 5 to 1 of those drowned in Denmark. The effect of these causes prejudicial to human life is seen in the slow increase of the population. In 1703 it was 50 444 in 1804 it had receded to 46 349 in 1843 it was 57 180 and in 1851 60 000.



FIG. 1. SHEPHERDS.—From the north, the sheepherders of an Icelandic

more especially in the S.W. to the N.E. of Reikjavík, where, from one of the principal geysers, jets of water stones and mud are thrown up at intervals in heights varying from 100 to 200 ft. The general effects of the volcanic agency at the geological formations produced by it, are nowhere exhibited on a more magnificent scale than in Mount Hecia, 5085 ft. high lat. 63° 59' N. lon 19° 44' 15" W. (which see).

The numerous reservoirs of snow and ice furnish most abundant supplies to numerous lakes and rivers. Of the former the most important are the Hingvallavatn Hvítavatn and Arnarvatn in the S.W. and the Myvatn in the N.E. The rivers, owing to the rugged nature of the surface and the mountain barriers which stretch across it are more remarkable for their number than their length. Every valley opening to the coast has its stream, but the largest of them following the general slope of the island have a N. or N.E. direction. The most deserving of notice are the Siglufjörður and the Jökulsá or Jökull; Axarfjörður on the N. coast

Vegetation is confined within narrow limits. The only trees are the cork-tree (*Quercus*) and the birch which have a very stunted form the loftiest of them never exceeding 10 ft. Grain appears to have been at one time very partially cultivated but is not now attempted to be grown, sole, potatoes turnips radishes and similar roots thrive tolerably well. But by far the most valuable crop is grass on which considerable numbers of live stock are fed. They have been estimated at 500,000 sheep, 24,000 horned cattle and 20,000 horses. The last, though small are strong and active. Another domestic animal of great value (the reindeer) though not introduced before 1770 has multiplied greatly and forms large herds in the interior. Wild fowl including the eider duck, whose down forms an important article of commerce, are very abundant; the streams are well supplied with salmon and valuable fisheries of seals, eels and herring, are carried on the coast.

Manufactures are entirely domestic, almost every family possessing within itself the means of supplying its most necessary wants and occasionally furnishing a surplus obduty of coarse woollens mittens, stockings, &c. to be disposed of at the markets of the principal villages. The principal exports are wool oil fish feathers sulphur and Icelandic moss. The inhabitants are of Scandinavian origin and speak a Scandinavian dialect—the original Norse, which is still the vernacular here, though in Norway it has been supplanted by Danish. They have a tall manly form, open countenance, florid complexion and flaxen hair. They are simple in their manners,

having no distinction of rank pure in their morals strongly attached to their homes, and very hospitable. Their houses are low structures, chiefly composed of drift-wood and lava-butter-meat and bread seldom appear at their tables—fish.



ICELANDERS AT A COTTAGE DOOR

some butter and k and preparations of milk constituting their staple food. Their intellectual capacity is of a superior order of their earlier productions the Eddas form brilliant specimens but Iceland's learning has also embraced philology, mathematics, and other branches of science. A cultivated mind, in many cases with commerce, raised the island to a state of comfort and it may be termed rich. From the 9th to the 14th centuries, when vikings had retrograded in Europe Icelandic literature was flourishing and many of the most distinguished learning appeared. In more recent times, many of the most valuable works of Europe have been translated into the national tongue and even the poems of Milton are read and appreciated at many of the cottage firesides. Education is generally diffused, and it is rare to meet with an illiterate man who cannot both read and write. Far higher attainments are not uncommon. Various learned societies exist, and travellers have sometimes been surprised by their golden tongues in Latin. The Reformation was early introduced in Iceland and has in it where produced noble fruits. Almost all of the inhabitants hold the doctrines of their primitive purity and simplicity. In external professions they are Lutherans. The whole island forming a single diocese, subdivided into 2-3 parishes. The civil division is into 3 bailiwicks—Southern, Western, and Northern with 1000 parishes—each divided into 12 smaller districts called *Sýslur*. The prize paid government takes the name of *Stærðarmann* and prize over it a *Stærð* or *Stærð* which is set twice a year at Reykjavik the capital and only town in the island and consists of 20 members of whom 10 are chosen from the class of proprietors, and 10 spiritual and 10 temporal, are nominated by the king. The island was first discovered by a Norwegian pirate in 800 but was not permanently settled till a century after. The settlement could not increase rapidly by the arrival of new settlers, and in the beginning of the 10th century the inhabitants forced themselves into a republic which lasted for nearly 400 years. In the 13th century it became subject to Norway and afterwards, through it, to Denmark with which notwithstanding the recent union of Norway with Sweden it still remains.—*Harpens Jour. Hist. Soc. &c.*
 (1) HAWAII, (Pacifica Island) a small island, 10 miles long, 4 miles wide, 15 miles from the land (S. point) 21° 46' 30" N. lon. 157° 30" E. About the commencement of 1913 guano was discovered on this island, and by the end of 1914 the whole was carried away. The guano was from 1 to 38 ft. deep, and the deposit extended to a length of 1100 ft. with an average breadth of 400 ft. As many as 350 ships have been anchored off the island at the same time, taking in cargo of this much prized manure.

ICHAWUR, a town, Hindostan, rajahship of and 53 m. S.W. Bhopal. In 1820 it was reported to contain 1000 houses.

ICHENHAUSEN, a market in Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Guna, here spanned by a bridge, 27 m. W. Augsburg. It contains a school, castle, synagogue, and Jewish school. P. 2578.

ICHENHEIM a village Baden, circle Mobile Rhine, near the Rhine, with a parish church. Pop. 1254.

ICHTERGHEN a village and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders 12½ m. S.W. Bruges 10 p. (chiefly agricultural) 3900.

ICHTERHAESEN a village Saxony principality of, and 12 m. S.E. Gotha, cap. hall. of same name 1 bank there, with an old and a new castle, a parish church a paper-mill and a trade in cattle. Pop. vii. 789; hall. 9807.

ICKENHAM par. Eng. Mid. Essex 1400 ac. Pop. 364.

ICKFORD par. Eng. Bucks 1249 ac. Pop. 409.

ICKRAM par. Eng. Kent 2440 ac. Pop. 1013.

ICKLEHAM par. Eng. West. 1007 ac. Pop. 574.

ICKLESHAM par. Eng. Sussex 5700 ac. Pop. 728.

ICKLETON par. Eng. Cambridge 2072 ac. P. 813.

ICKLINGHAM AL. SANTS and St. James united par. Eng. Suffolk 6-60 ac. Pop. 65.

ICAWORTH par. Eng. Suffolk 1949 ac. Pop. 110. It is a small town in a valley, a bank of the river 8 m. above its junction with the Juncar and 145 m. S.W. by E. Norwich. Being closely surrounded by hills, the air is confined and the heat almost insupportable. It is like a furnace, it is supplied with good water. It is built almost entirely of wood and contains three churches, a Latin and two primary schools. The trade is in madder flour, sugar, salt, raw hides, and cotton. On the flat grounds near the river melons, rice, and millet are extensively grown and on an elevated plateau in the neighbourhood are three springs of cold water of tepid and a third of boiling water. Traces of gold are found in different parts of the district, but no attempt is made to work it. Pop. of dist. 7000.

ICCO or Yau-Lo-Loo Yau, a town in the province of Yunnan, China, 100 miles from the coast, 100 miles from the coast, 100 miles from the coast.

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IDA (NAGE) a market in Hungary. Hither Thelen on Abanyar on a small stream of same name, 41 m. S.E. Lout-
schen. It stands in a very fertile plain has a church, two
castles, one of them in ruins and several annual fairs, par-
ticularly for fat cattle. 1 pop. 1782

IDABA NAGA a town in Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com.
Castello-Branco, on an eminence near the usual here crossed
by a bridge, 47 m. S.E.E. Guarda, with an hospital, alm-
house, and convent.

IDAR, a vil. German duchy Oldenburg principality
Birkhead near Oberstein with a church, and several mills
for sawing and polishing stones. Pop. 1812

IDBURY par Eng Oxford 1870 ac 1 222

IDDAH a city W. Africa, cap. Kingdom of Kogorah on
the summit of a cliff overlooking the Niger and nearly 200 ft.
above the river. lat. 7° 2' N. lon. 6° 45' E. The streets are
numerous and irregular and the buildings nearly all circular
the walls being about 6 ft. and built of a mixture of clay and
small stones roofed conical made of palm leaves and some-
times supported in the centre by a wooden pillar often rudely
decorated with red and yellow clay. The dwellings of the
higher orders are painted blue or white outside and every
article in the interior of the building is kept scrupulously
clean. The natives are described as a fine race, and as far-
ther advanced in civilization than their neighbours. Cotton
cloths are extensively manufactured and many are occupied
as smiths and armourers and also in tanning of leather.
Cottages are the only circulating medium, but much business
is also done by barter. The government which is a heredi-
tary monarchy is somewhat arbitrary and all religious
power is confided to the Mallams or Mahommedan priests who
are as sultans as to be generally unable to see the crown
names. The city contains about 2100 huts and a pop. of
from 8000 to 9000. (Allen's Niger Expedition)

IDESH (IDEL) par Eng London 1870 ac 1 216

IDF par Eng Devon 1845 ac 1 up 694

IDFORD par Eng Devon 1847 ac 1 up 819

IDGEM a vil. and com. Belgium prov. E. Flanders
20 m. S.E. Ghent on the Dender, which is here navigable
having a depth of 8 ft. to 10 ft. Inhabitants chiefly employed
in weaving linen. There are also a cloth factory a brewery
and an oil-mill. Pop. 1217

IDEN par Eng Sussex 1847 ac 1 626

IDENZABAR a town Spain prov. Guipuzcoa 27 m. S.
St. Sebastian. It has a handsome church, townhouse, school
iron manufactures of iron several mills, and a trade in
dairy produce. 1 pop. 1087

IDJAG an active volcano E. end of Mol Java, prov.
Nesook, 1010 ft. high. A fearful eruption of the moun-
tain took place in January 1817

IDI P a river England on Nottingham flowing N.P.
passing Redford, and d. falling into the Trent a little before it
enters Londonborough

IDIXOTE par Eng Warwick 1808 ac 1 pop. 91

IDMISNON par Eng Wilt 1800 ac 1 pop. 040

IDRIA a town Austria Illyria, in Carniola, circle Adels-
berg 28 m. S.E. Trieste, in a basin bounded in by wooded
mountains. It contains a handsome parish church, castle,
theatre, high school, mining school and hospital and has ma-
nufactures of linen and silk goods and lace. Its chief claim
to notice, however, is for its mines of quicksilver which d.
richly or indirectly furnish employment to the greater part
of the inhabitants and, after those of Almaden in Spain are
the richest in Europe, yielding annually about 200 tons of
mercury. The rock in which the quicksilver occurs is Jura
limestone, and the same consists of a black soil, in which
the metal is found both in the state of ore and of native
quicksilver which may be seen in glistening drops among the
rocks. The mines are easily visited the descent being by
stone steps the depth is about 240 fathoms. The furnaces
are about a mile from the town and the whole process of
extracting, roasting, and smelting the ore is very curious.
Unfortunately it is very prejudicial to health, and few of
those employed in it reach the natural term of human life.
The number of actual miners is about 400. Pop. 4488

IDRIA a river Austria, Carniola, circle Trieste
Adelsberg, not far from the town of its own name flows first
E. then N. along the base of the Julian Alps and finally
turning W. joins back Isarco after a course of about 45 m.

IDRO a small town Italy Lombardy prov. of and 18 m.
N.N.E. Brescia pleasantly situated on a declivity S.E.
shore of lake of same name. Pop. 1811. — The lake (anc.
Idroensis lacus) formed by an expansion of the river Chiese,
is about 7 m. long by 1 to 2 m. broad extremely picturesque
with its shores clad with forests, vineyards, olive plantations
&c. Trout and other fish are plentiful.

IDSTADT a vil. Denmark duchy of and 5 m. N.W. N.
Schleswig only deserving of notice for a battle fought here
in 1850 between the Danes and Schleswig-Röhmars, to
the advantage of the former

IDSTEIN a town Nassau, cap. bail of same name, to a
valley at the N. of the Taunus 10 m. N. E. Wiesbaden.
It is walled has two of towers, a castle, and normal school
manufactures of linen and Morocco leather and several annual
fairs. Pop. 1867. Area of bail 68 sq. m. Pop. 17,533.

IDLMEIA, an ancient town or district of Syria con-
prising the mountainous tract on the N. W. of the great val-
leys El Ghor and El Arabah and W. and S.W. of the Dead
Sea. It consists, at the base, of low hills of limestone or argil-
laceous rock, then lofty mountains of porphyry some of the
cliffs of which attain an elevation of upwards of 2000 ft. above
the surrounding plain of Arabah. This region is at present
divided into two districts the N. called Jebel and the S.
El Arabah both occupied by various tribes of Bedouin Arabs.

IDVOR a vil. Hungary Banat on the J. near 51 m.
S.W. Temesvár. It contains two Greek non-united churches.
Pop. 3500

IGORI a river Russia, which rises in the N. branch
of the mountains of Caucasus, near the frontiers of Georgia,
flows circuitously N. and on reaching the frontiers of gov.
Don Cossacks joins a bank Manich about 80 m. W. of Lake
Ilmen Ghor or Mts. thence a course of about 130 m.

IGLA a river Russia, which rises in the W. of gov.
Penza, near Uzunbarak flows first S.W. and then W.
and falls into a bay on the N.E. side of the Sea of Azov after
a course of about 140 m. Its chief affluent is the Kongor
which joins it on the right.

IKATERINBURG IKATERINOWA IKATERIN-
GRAD IKATERINODAR, &c. IKATERINING IKATERIN-
OWA IKATERINOWA IKATERINOWA

IL GOUGU or ELAFU a river Siberia, which rises 1
lat. 63° N. and lon. 63° E. in gov. Irkutsk, flows E.
and discharges into several arms, joins a bank Yenisei in lat. 63°
N. and lon. 90° E. after a course of about 200 m. Its
principal affluent is the I. Oklaia and I. Igla both of which
join it on the right.

ILLE a river or city Russia. See JEI E.

ILIEL a market in Naples prov. Salerno 10 m. S.E. E.
Campano having a church and convent. Pop. 2000

ILMIT a river Russia which issues from
the Lake or Koms about 600 yds. gov. Arkhangel flows
first S.E. then N.E. and joins a bank N. Ilma, near
the town of Elston after a course of about 9 m. Its banks
are heavily wooded.

ILMOUSI AN or ENEMAL a river Russia, which rises
in gov. and about 70 m. S.E. of Saratov flows circuitously
S.W. and after a course of nearly 180 m. joins a bank
Volga 18 m. above Kamysh. Its principal affluent is the
T. T. Its banks are partly subulated by (green) oases
which rear great numbers of fine cattle on its rich pastures.

IPETI (anc. *Ipeta*) a vil. Italy delegation of m. 114 m.
W. W. Ancona. It has a vil. It is a shop a sea. It is a
cathedral & a church, several convent and manufac-
tures of silk and woollen fabrics. Pop. 14,674.

IPETI or FVET a river Russia, which rises in the E. of
gov. Livonia circle Wenden. flows S.W. skirting the frontiers
of that gov. and after a course of nearly 60 m. joins
r. bank S. Dwina at the N.W. extremity of gov. Vitebsk
its chief affluent is the P. P.

IP an older France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône. In the Rho-
de of Marseille, a little E. of lake 1. It is a market
running about 50 ft. above the sea, wholly occupied by a strong
fort, built upon it by Francis I. in 1529. It is said to have
been at one time planted with grove and hence its name.

IPFEZHEIM a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine bail
Rastadt, on the Rhine, the steamboats on which have a station
here. It has a parish church and two breweries, and is sup-
posed to be the Roman *Ipheum*. Pop. 1868

IFFLEY par Eng Oxford 1 09 ac 101 100
IFFLEY par Eng — 1 ket 31 ac P 101
— 2 or *Shingler's* 4116 ac 1 p 111

IFORD par Eng Essex 2173 ac Pop 108
IFTON par Eng Monmouth 1155 ac Pop 34

IGA a seaport in Japan 1st 1st bay, east of same name W coast. Bay of Omani 100 m. P. S. E. Maki

IGAI a market in Hungary Thaur Danube, on Semegh 34 m N W Fluk rehet. It is surrounded by forests and has a handsome R Catholic church. Pop 1060

IGATIPI a river S America, which rises in Paraguay in the mountains of Amambai and Maracaj, between the Paraguay and Pa ana, flows first S, then E and joins r bank Parana in lat 24 40 E after a very winding course of about 700 m Its navigation is much obstructed by cataraacts no fewer than 20 occurring within a space of 20 m

IGBURGH par Eng Norfolk 1 02 ac 1 245
IGLA DE CANTO a town Spain Old Lantia prov of and 39 m S E Logroño r bank Leana, here crossed by a bridge It has a fine palace, belonging to the Marq us of Camorra a church courthouse prison, and primary school an enormous oil and flr mills, and a weekly market. Pop 1 7

IGLA a town in the Pinar del Rio, prov of and 5 m S W Trece, near 1 bank Moselle It has a church and chapel and a curious ancient obelisk of greenish-red sandstone about 10 ft high with slender columns, bas relief, and inscriptions but so much later that neither the age nor object has yet been satisfactorily ascertained. Pop 411

IGLAHEIM a vil Bavaria latitute 7 m N W Spere with a Protestant parsh church and a mill 1 181

IGTHAM par Eng Suff 1 1 ac Pop 347
IGTHAM par Eng Suff 1 1 ac Pop 347

IGLA or IGLA a river Austria which rises in the mountains of Mura is on the S E frontiers of Bohemia enters Moravia and flows to a lake in the town of Lian, Thutau, Schenbach a 1 1 ha and 1 m 1 has 1

IGLA, a little below the confluence of the Schwanza after a course of about 90 m, its principal tributaries are on the right the Hokena and on the left the Glava and Silwara

IGLA or GIMWIA (Lat 100 m) a town in the cap circle of same name r bank Igawa, on a right 1-00 ft abo the sea, 49 m S W Hru u. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls, and otherwise fortified, and of three suburbs and the streets are in what uneven, a well built. It has a civil and criminal court, several important public offices, has churches—of which that of St James is a handsome 16th century with a fine altar piece and that of St Ignace is adorned with fine frescoes an old 17th century college now converted into a barracks a church with gymnasium, military and other schools a public library, bathing establishment, and two hospitals. One of the finest sights in Igla is its burling ground which contains a great number of remarkable monuments and is intersected by rows of old lime-trees The great stail manufacture is wood

men of the, which supply a great number of hands within the town and in its vicinity and forms an important article of trade. There are also four distilleries, printed works and a few annual fairs. In early times, silver mines were worked as they worked in the neighbourhood but, having ceased to be productive, they have been abandoned. Pop 16,240—The climate here is very healthy but is well wooded and contains a good deal of fertile arable land, though the climate is rather variable. P p 129,000.

IGLA (Lat. 40° 40' N) an old Roman, cap prov of same name div of and 38 m W W Cagliari It occupies a high and healthy site and possesses numerous fortifications it is the see of a bishop has several courts and public offices, a cathedral a handsome Episcopal palace, four convents and a Jewish college The trade is in corn hay oil wine brandy and cloths. Pop 4591

IGLEHUTLA two places, Spain—1 A town New Castile, prov of and 52 m S W W Toledo, in a mountainous district It has a church townhouse prison and endowed school, and several flour mills. Pop 745—2 A town in the Cantabrian prov Teruel It is well built, has a handsome church with a lofty tower a large and ancient townhouse a hospital, primary school manufacture of linen and woollen cloth and a trade in timber. Pop 698

IGLO or NAGNOR (anc. *Ipiloria*) a town Hungary, cap. of the XVI Epe-Kronstadt, in a beautiful plain, on the Hernad 5 m S Lencsola, 136 m N E Pesth. It consists chiefly of a long spacious street, with a square in its centre and is well built has several important courts and public offices, and is the place where the chief provincial meetings are held; contains a Protestant and a R Catholic parish church, the latter a large and handsome structure, with a lofty tower covered with copper a courthouse, townhouse hospital and high school and has manufactures of linen and paper bleach fields saw and other mills, and three large annual fairs. In the vicinity are a building establishment and the beautiful castle of Hena Soud both affording beautiful promenades. There are also several copper and iron mines and smelting furnaces. Pop 6000

IGLOULIK a small ill British N America, in Fury and Hecla Strait lat 63° 21' N lon 81° 55' W

IGMAND (Kas and Kasr) two nearly contiguous villages Hungary Hither Danube on 60, and 9 m S Komorn.—*Als-Iymand* has a R Catholic church. Pop 612—*Upp-Iymand*, on the commercial road from Ofen to Bial has both a Protestant and a R Catholic church a mill and a trade in corn. Pop 2100

IGNAFF (N) an ill Lower Canada in the St Lawrence at the head of Lake St Peter a little S Isla Dupas It is low and marshy but furnishes excellent timber and abounds with wild game

IGNALLO (Nag), a large vil Bol via, cap prov Chiquitos, finely situated in a small plateau, between two lakes, which supply the inhabitants with water r bank Parana 11 m S E Santa Cruz de la Sierra. This is one of the most considerable missionary establishments in the country, formed of Chiquitos Indians who are trained to habits of industry and have the r interests carefully watched over by the public authorities. The village is well built, and has a square church with a large Jesuit college attached. Pop 5000 to 6000—(anc. 180)

IGRAH (N) a small prov Bahia near the town of Jorge-dos-Ilheus, It consists of a number of houses scattered along the banks of a river of same name has a parish church and a primary school and an extensive trade in rice grown in the district. Pop 1000

IGLA a river Brazil and one of the great affluents of the Parana that bank which it joins in the R.E. corner of prov São Paul after a course of about 470 m It is properly a continuation of the river São Paulo

IGLA a town Brazil prov of and 5 m S W Rio-de-Janeiro r bank river of same name which falls into the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. It consists of a number of houses of 17th century but pleasing appearance, contains a parish church and a primary school and is the head station for a battalion of the national guard It has several distilleries and the works which together with agricultural produce furnish the materials of a considerable trade. Pop dist. 4000

IGLA (anc. *Agua Santa*) a town Spain Catalonia, prov of and 38 m S W W Barcelona in a small valley watered by numerous torrents It consists properly of an ancient and a modern town. The former was, till within a few years surrounded by a large walled rampart, and entered by six gates. These have disappeared, but the interior has still an antiquated look and consists of narrow winding streets with a small irregular square in the centre. The streets of the modern town are generally spacious and the houses which line them of good construction. Iguala contains an ancient Gothic church with several good sculptures the buildings of two old convents a handsome townhouse, small theatre and several schools and has manufactures of woollens of considerable importance while the connection with America sustained but now greatly decayed some cotton and mixed goods—suspender shoes, leather hats and branly a cotton mill a trade in the above articles and in corn two weekly markets, and two annual fairs. Pop 10 055

IGUALAPA a small town Mexico, cap of and 180 m S S W La Puebla. Pop about 8000

IGUALA a town Spain Andalusia prov of and 40 m S W W Malaga, among lofty mountains near the Geta It is indifferently built, has a parish church courthouse, and prison, an oil and several flour mills and a trade in corn and chestnuts. Pop 1114

IGUAPÉ a tn Brazil prov Rio-Paraná r bank river of same name, 90 m. S W Santos. It stands on low ground, formerly occupied by a lake, but now laid completely dry and contains a parish church. Its harbour though shallow enables it to carry on a considerable trade particularly in rum timber and rice. Pop. dist. 8000

IGUARÁ a tn Brazil prov of 25 m. N N W Pernambuco, on a river of its own name, here crossed by a bridge. It has a principal and four auxiliary churches a Yacuan convent, Latin and primary school an hospital, and a small harbour about 4 m below in the river and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in sugar and cotton, which are the chief products of the district. 1 op. 6000

IGUMBÉ a tn Russia, gov of and 40 m. E S E Minsk, near circle of same name. It is an insignificant place, but has in its vicinity glass-works, and two iron-mills. The centre on the S.E. of the gov is watered by the Betsina, and nearly covered with wood and heath, having only occasional stretches of good arable land and pastures. P 95,000

IHA a vil Indian Archipelago, ul Separosa or Hou-sa-na, the inhabitants of which are reputed to be good goldsmiths

IHABOS a market in Hungary co Somesch 20 m. N E Kupermetz with a castle and an annual fair 1 op. 1240

IENA a river Prussia, which issues from a small lake in Pomerania, gov Mecklen near Lauenburg, flows S. to Rostock, then circumvents N W past the towns of Stargard and Gollnow and at the latter town bending round to the W it falls into the N. extremity of the Danneberg-See, 8 m. N N E. Stettin, after a course of about 65 m.

IHRINGEN a vil Baden, circle Upper Ehina, half of and near Bressach. It has a trade in wine, fruit, and cattle. 1 op. 230

IJ (HET) or the Y a landlocked sea, Holland being a W arm of the Zuider Zee. It forms the roads of Amsterdam and receives the waters of the lake of Haarlem

IJMA a river Russia, which rises in a desolate tract in the N. E. of gov Volynia flows N. E. enters gov Arhangelsk and passing the towns of Varnos henga, and Dibov joints a bank Petchora near the town of R. k. k. j. a after a course of about 290 m. Its chief affluent, which it receives on the l. is the Lefia

IJSEL (DE) two rivers Ho land — 1 (Latin Isala or Sella French Yssel) A river which rises in Westphalia flows N W and, after crossing the Dutch frontier in prov Gelderland receives the Aals a stream also of Westphalia origin. The IJssel now named the Oude or Old IJssel flows thence, still N W past Deventer to Doornburg where it receives the New IJssel which is an offshoot of the Rhine f. risen by a canal out by Dronse. From Doornburg the river flows in a winding course, N by W across Gelderland passing Zutphen and Deventer forms the part of the boundary between that prov and Overijssel which it subsequently enters and passes Kampen, below which it falls into the Zuider Zee its principal affluents are the Bokstel which it receives at Zutphen the Schepstede at Deventer and the Gifst, above Kampen — 2 (Hollandsche or Gerwische IJssel) An offshoot of the Leek which it leaves in prov Utrecht, opposite Vianen flows, in a circuitous W and S W course, past IJsselstein Montfoort Oudewater and Gouda; and enters the Maas at IJsselmonde, above Rotterdam

IJSELMONDE (IJssel Mouth) — 1 A district, Holland prov S. Holland composed of an island formed by the lower arms of the Waal and the Maas between Dordrecht and Rotterdam — 2 A tn Holland prov S. Holland, dist. of same name a bank Maas, opposite the mouth of the IJssel composed of two closely-built streets with a Calvinistic church and a school. Pop. 1281

IJSELMUIDE a vil Holland prov Overijssel, 1 m W Kampen, with a church and school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, and in raising pot-herbs. Pop. 620

IJSELSTADT a tn Holland prov of and 8 m. S W Utrecht, on the IJssel. It is a neat place, is called surrounded by ditches, and traversed by a canal called the Haven has a townhouse, a pretty large building with a tower, a market-place, two churches and a synagogue several schools, and some charitable institutions. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural but there are three copper-smiths shops, and a rope-walk. Pop. 2349

IJJIGTINEK, or GINGINEK, a fortified in Siberia, gov of and 590 m. E N E. Okhotsk, at the head of a gulf of its own name, an arm of the Gulf of Pajmak, and the mouth of the Gyugs lat. 63° 8' N lon. 156° 22' E. It has a church and some trade in peltry. P 600

IJZENDIJKE, a tn Holland prov Zeeland 10 m. E Sluis. It was formerly fortified, but its walls are now ruinous. It has a townhouse in the market place a barracks, two churches and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural but there are also corn mills, and some brewing and brick making are carried on. Pop. 3068

IK two rivers, Russia, gov Orenburg. The one rises in a mountainous district, lat. 23° 30' N and proceeding N N W and passing the town of Musselinsk joins a bank Kama, after a course of about 220 m. The other flows S. S. W and joins a bank Sekmara, about 5 m. E. N. Ikonak, after a course of about 90 m

IKER-ARAL a lake, Chinese empire Mongolia, Kal has territory near the E. frontier of Koonara, between lat. 47 and 48° N and intersected by the meridian of 80° E. Length 40 m. average breadth 40 m. It receives several considerable streams, but has no known outlet

IKEN par Eng Suffolk 2597 ac Pop. 81

IKERVAR, a market in Hungary Thither Danube co, Eisenburg near a bank Raab a fertile district, occasionally inundated by the river 73 m. S. S. F. Vienna. It has a church and two elegant castles, with extensive park and fine gardens belonging to Count Batthyany. Pop. 1000

IKLODA a vil Hungary Russia co of and 23 m. S. F. Temesvar on the Blegans, with two churches, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 178

IKORÉTA, a river Russia which rises in the N. of gov Voronezh flows S. and joins a bank Don about 80 m. below the junction of the Bonna, after a course of about 80 m.

IKROA or IKROPA a river Madagascar formed by the junction of several lake streams which have their rise in the prov Antsah, S. F. the towns of Antsaharo where it flows N N W and falls into Romi about 6 m. N W coast Madagascar being known during the latter part of its course by the name of the Bombote. It is navigable to Maro-tse about 25 m. from the sea. Entire length about 2.0 m

ILA or HAYILA two rivers in the Archipelago Maluccas — 1 In the Amboma entering the sea on the S W coast of Hiteo — 2 In the Mooroo. It rises from a lake in the interior flows N. a falls into the sea about midway between E and W ends of the island

ILALLY a vil W Asia, dist. of and 50 m. N W Kliva, to the E. of the great Turcoman desert. It consists of about 100 houses, contains a castle of 10 m. klan and is inhabited by Persians and Uzbeks.

ILAM par Eng Stafford 2938 ac Pop. 273.

ILANMORE — 1 An inlet Scotland Ilber las 4 m. N Coll about 1 m. in circumference — 2 A small inlet Clwyd bay Ireland co Mayo, about 4 m. N W W coast

ILANIKOVA and ILANIKOVICH two lakes Boi land Hebrides, S. E. Orkney

ILANZ (Hansisch Glean) a tn Switzerland, co Grisons a bank Vorder Rhoden at the confluence of the Yelac. It has dilapidated walls and is poor but the country around is fertile. Pop. 508

ILAY ILAY or ILAY a seaport in Peru 60 m. S. S. W Arequipa, of which it is the port lat. 16° 38' S lon. 72° 48' W. The town is situated on the W side of a gradually declining hill sloping towards the seaport, and is said to contain 1500 inhabitants, chiefly employed by the merchants of Arequipa. The houses are mostly constructed of planks and are arranged into two or three streets, the whole having a most miserable appearance. The port is formed chiefly by a few straggling islets, is capable of containing 30 or 25 sail and is much frequented by British merchant vessels. The principal exports are wool bark, and spices in exchange for which British merchandise is principally received. Near

Ilay the land is in several places covered with a whitish powder or dust, which the many natives throw in hollow or shaltered places and is drifted about like snow. It is not certainly known how or whence this substance has come, but it is pretty generally believed to be of volcanic production. In 1846 there entered the port 67 vessels 18 784 tons value of cargoes, £274 723 and there cleared out 71 vessels, 10,453 tons

value of cargoes, £382,564. Of these, entered 87 British vessels, of 11,678 tons; value of cargoes, £201,418. Cleared out, 59 British vessels, of 15,346 tons; value of cargoes, £282,611.

ILBOVO a vil Serbia, dir. of about 30 m N N E. Ogulini on a slope of the mountains of Duragica. It is poorly built, has narrow streets, a parish and a minor church a primary school and a trade in wine. Pop. 1100

ILCHESTER a tn. and par England, co. Somerset. The town 31 m. S. by W Bristol, is pleasantly situated on the level, here crossed by a substantial stone bridge. It consists of two regular streets, composed of small cottages, chiefly of brick and roofed with slate and tile. It has two established churches, one of which has an octagonal tower 50 ft. high, two Dissenting chapels, two schools, an almshouse, and a county hall. Flax-spinning and glove-making are carried on here to a considerable extent. Dehester was a Roman station, and a considerable town of the ancient Belgae. Mrs. F. Lambeth Egan was a native of the parish and Roger Bacon was born at the Priory in the year 1214. Dehester gives the title of earl to the family of Fox. Area of par 653 ac. Pop. 589. —(Local Correspondent.)

ILDOFOSNO a vil Spain, Old Cast. le, prov. of and 4 m. S.E. Segovia on the W slope of the mountains of Carpatinas, surrounded by portions of the Cordillera of Guadarrama. It is walled, has four gates in wall built, and contains many handsome houses, arranged in well-fermed streets, a handsome parish church and an extensive royal manufactory of velvets, but is chiefly noted for its palace of La Granja, a vast structure in the French style and taste, not of much merit architecturally but sumptuously furnished adorned with stucco and numerous other sculptures and paintings, and surrounded by beautiful gardens, formed at an immense expense, in a naturally wild and sterile district 2840 ft. above the sea. The court resides in this palace during part of the summer. Pop. 111

ILDFERTON par Eng. Northumberland 9670 m. P. 641
ILE-DE-FRANCE —1 Isl Indian Ocean See MADAGASCAR —2 Prov France. See ILE-DE-FRANCE.

ILEK a river Siberia, which rises in gov Irkutsk in lat. 55° N., flows N. W. past the town of Ilumsk and after a course of about 200 m. joins r. bank Angara.

ILEKKEH (Koussou, or Koussou) a tn. Kania, gov. of and 65 m. W S. S. Goussou at the confluence of the Doh with the Lualaba. It is the seat of a criminal court, contains a school of music, a school for mutual instruction, and an hospital and has very extensive salt mines. In the vicinity are two lakes, one of which is warm and salt, and the other acid. Pop. 2000

ILFIRD GREAT a vil and ward of Barking par England co. Essex. The village is situated 7 m. E.N.E. London on the Redoubt here crossed by a bridge, and on the Eastern Counties Railway of which it is a station contains Baptist and Wesleyan meeting-houses, an hospital founded by Henry II. and houses of correction for the 15. division of the county. Pop. 374

ILFORD (LITTLE) par Eng Essex 43 ac. P. 187
ILFRACOMBE a seaport, market tn. and par England, co. Devon. The town on the Bristol Channel, 41 m. N W Exeter lat. 51° 12' 45" N. lon. 4° 7' W (N.) consists of one main street, about 1 m. in length, extending along the sea-shore, often very steep, and inconveniently narrow comprising a number of good houses. At the S.W. end of the town stands the church, a large building and there are, besides, two Dissenting places of worship and several schools. The houses are safe and commodious, being elevated and protected by formidable rocky heights, and may be entered with perfect safety by vessels of 500 tons. It is much resorted to particularly in the winter season, by ships passing up and down the channel from Ireland. It is provided with an excellent pier 650 ft. in length stretching across the mouth of the harbour and, on an eminence overlooking it, is a light, 100 ft. above high water visible at a distance of 15 m. A considerable counting trade is carried on here. Oats are the chief article of export. There is also a pretty extensive herring fishery. Ilfracombe is resorted to for sea-bathing. It was a considerable seaport in a very early period having been mentioned as ship and 82 m. west to the fleet destined for the expedition to Cadiz in 1546. Steamers run daily to and

from Bristol, and at longer intervals to other places on the coast. Market on Saturdays. Pop. (1841) 2866; (1857) 3884. Area of par 5583 ac. Pop. 8517

ILGELDI a vil W Asia, khuras of 46 m. N N W Khiva. It is surrounded by a good wall and has several beautiful gardens in its vicinity though the soil is generally sandy. It is inhabited by Uzbeks.

ILHA-GRANDE, Isl Brazil. See GRANZA
ILHAVO a tn. and par Portugal prov. Douro, S.W. of Aveiro, on the Atlantic inhabited chiefly by fishermen. Pop. 6319

ILHEOS, four small isls. Brazil, close to the coast of prov. Bahia formerly called the Capitania of Jerro de Figueiredo-Correa, and now composing one of the comarcas of Bahia. The largest of these is covered with trees, but the others are steep barren rocks.

ILIL or GULUJA (Chinamen, Hoo-yuan-tching) a city Chinese empire, Soongaria, cap. dist. of same name r. bank Li river lat. 43° 46' N. lon. 83° 30' E. It is isolated by a stone wall and contains barracks, forts, granaries, and public offices for the use of Government and is a place of banishment for Chinese criminals. Outside the town are the barracks for the troops. It survives on a considerable trade with China, through the cities in prov. Kansu and also with other towns. Pop. 75,000.—The district is one of the three into which Soongaria is divided.—The river, rising about lat. 42° N. lon. 81° E. in the mountains of Tsai-shan loo, flows N.E., and then turns N.W. passing the city of Ilil, and falling into Lake Tungs or Balkash-Nor on the frontiers of Siberia, after a course of above 800 m.

ILIM a river Siberia, which rises near lat. 55° N. in the S.W. of circle Kamsk, gov Irkutsk flows easterly N N W passing the town of Ilumsk, and joins r. bank Angara, after a course of about 300 m.

ILIMSK, a tn Siberia, gov. and 800 m. N Irkutsk, on the Ilim surrounded by wooden walls, and has three wooden churches some general trade and a trade in fur. Pop. 511

ILINCA or ILINCA a mountain Ecuador in the Andes, dep. of, and 23 m. S.W. Quito lat. 0° 43' S. lon. 79° W. It has three peaks, and rises 17,330 ft. above the sea.

ILISEH or ILIKER a tn. Asiatic Turkey pass of and 50 m. N N E. Diarbekir on the route thence to Erzerum lat. 38° 20' N. lon. 40° 30' W. The greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in the weaving of cotton cloths with silk. The river Greece which rises near the village Aket, flows W S W passing immediately S of the walls of Athens, and after a course of only 12 m. falls into the Gulf of Egina, not far from the mouth of the Cephissus. Its proximity to Athens, and the frequent mention of it by Greek writers, have given it great classical celebrity though in itself it is very insignificant.

ILYATS the name by which the Persians designate the whole of these tribes who submit by their flocks, and also that portion which is employed in the pearl fishery. The Ilyats maintain connection with the old Persian stock and preserve their peculiar habits and customs. Their communities usually consist of 20 or 30 families. They make carpets and tents and have nearly all their wealth in themselves. They dress more modestly than any other Persians, a man rich in cattle often appearing in a coat that will scarcely hold together.

ILKESTON a market tn. and par England, co. Derby The town, 5 m. E.N.E. Derby a station on the Erewash Valley Railway is situated on a lofty hill and consists of one long, irregular street, from which several others diverge at right angles houses moderately well built of brick plentifully supplied with water well lighted with gas, and rapidly increasing in population. The church is a fine ancient edifice, having been partly built in the time of Stephen, with a lofty tower erected in 1737 and there are several Dissenting chapels, a mixed British and two national schools together with a mechanics institution and library. The principal manufactures carried on here are those of hosiery in all its branches, together with silk edgings, lace silk millinery, and a very superior silk fabric which is afterwards dressed in York shire, and made into gloves in London. A considerable number of the inhabitants are also employed in spinning wool and ironing. Weekly markets on Thursday for fairs. The Erewash and Withbrook usually intersect the town. Area of par, 3290 ac. Pop. 6123. —(Local Correspondent.)

ILKETSHALL *L.* four para England, Suffolk —1 (*St. Andrew*) 1694 no. *P* 565 —3 (*St. John*) 745 no. *P* 73 —3 (*St. Lawrence*) 1073 no. *P* 508 —4 (*St. Margaret*) 9085 no. *P* 806

ILKLEY *a vil and par* England, co York *The Village*, 31 m. W by S York, is beautifully situated *r* bank *W* Harle and is much resorted to by summer visitors. It has an ancient church, Wesleyan chapel and a free school. Many Roman coins, and other interesting relics have been discovered in the vicinity. Area of par 6885 ac. *P* 1302

ILL two rivers, Europe affluents of the Rhine —1 *A* river Austria, in Vorarlberg. It rises in the glacier of Samthal on the frontier of the Grisons, flows N W through the valleys of Ochsau and Montafon, receiving in its course, on the l., the Gemser, Gergallen, Gampadell, Balli, Alvier, Gampersbach and Samina, and on the r. the Silber Klotter and Wälder and falls into the Rhine on its r. bank, on the frontier of St. Gallen, 14 m. S. Lake Constance. Total course about 50 m. —2 [*Latin Alps*] *A* river France, which rises near Altkirch, dep. Haut-Rhin runs N N E passing Colmar enters dep. Bas Rhin shortly after passing Schœlstat, communicates with the canal of Brébeuf and Montreuil enters the town of Strasbourg and, shortly after leaving it, joins the Rhine. It becomes navigable at Colmar about 67 m above its mouth. whole course about 140 m. chief affluents the Lauch, Fesselt, Gersau and Andlin.

ILLI ABASCO *lake*, Central America. See CONTEMPERRE

ILLANA *a* in Spain New Castile, prov Guadalajara. In a narrow gorge, surrounded by lofty mountains, 40 m. E. S. E. Madrid. It contains a parish church, courthouse with prison, primary school and hospital and has manufactures of leather and of tissues of hemp wool and flax and a trade in corn, oil, wine, wood and charcoal. Pop. 1467

ILLANGA *a vil* Hungary Banat 42 m. S W *temeswar* with two Greek non-union parish churches. Near it is an extensive bog, where large quantities of turf are annually cut. Pop. 3116

ILLANOV or **ILLANA BAY** *a large bay* S W coast, of Mindanao, having a Benham Point on the E. E. and the Strait of Basilan on the N W making the width of the entrance about 105 m. its length inland being nearly the same. On the E. side of the bay is the town of Mindanao, about 2 m up the Simov. About 5 m further to the N is Pollock Cove, a good harbour where fresh water may be procured, but the inhabitants here, and those of the adjacent coast, mostly live by piracy, are a treacherous race, and must be carefully watched.

ILLARY *an vil* Scotland, Hielierick, co Inverness W of North Uist. It is 8 m long by 1½ m broad and yields tolerable crops of barley and pasture for cattle. Pop. 43

ILLASI *a vil* Austrian Italy prov of 9 m. E. N. E. Verona; the seat of a court of justice. It has a parish and an auxiliary church and four mills. Pop. 1550

ILLAVA or **ILLAM** *a market* in Hungary Hither Danube, co. of and 15 m. N. E. Tranechin in a fertile district, 1 bank Waag here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains a large square, adorned with a fountain, a handsome parish church with apse-tower, a castle and the remains of a monastery now converted into a cloth factory. Pop. 1353

ILLAWARRA *a fertile and beautiful dist.* New S. Wales, co. Camden about 50 m. from Sydney. It extends in a N and S. direction for a space of 18 m. along the sea-coast, and comprises about 150 000 ac. There is a fine lake of the same name in the district.

ILLE —1 *A* in France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales 14 m. W. Perpignan, *r* bank Tet. It is surrounded by a wall, furnished with towers, is well built, and contains three churches and an hospital. It has manufactures of linen for household purposes, rope-works, tanneries, and silk mills and carries on a considerable trade in grain, fruit which is excellent, flax, hemp, and cattle. The olive is cultivated to some extent in the vicinity and the peach is grown here as much esteemed throughout Languedoc. Pop. 2998 —2 *A* small river France, which rises in Lake Bonlieu, in the N. of dep. Ile-et-Vilaine flows S. and joins *r* bank Vilaine at Rennes, after a course of about 30 m. It is an important feeder of the Ille and Rance canal, which lies close to it almost during its whole course.

ILLE-ET-VILAINNE, *a dep.* France bounded N by the English Channel and dep. Manche, E. by Mayenne S by

Loire-Inférieure, and W by Morbihan and Côtes-du-Nord lat. 47° 37' to 48° 42' N lon. 1° 5' to 2° 18' W. It is of a compact, and, but for a projecting point in the S. W. and another in the W. would be nearly of a square form greatest length N to S 75 m. greatest breadth, 66 m. area 5583 sq. m. The coast-line is of very limited extent, and, except towards the E. where it is low and sheltered is fringing with rocks and lined with rocky islands. It, however, contains two tolerable harbours, that of St. Malo, and another in the Bay of Cancale. The surface is very much broken by low hills, which, without attaining great height, rise a little N of the centre and form a watershed dividing the department into two basins the smaller of which, on the N., belongs to the English Channel and is drained chiefly by the Rance and the Cosnesse and the other to the basin of the Atlantic which receives its waters by the Vilaine and its tributaries Ille, Meu, Saire, &c. These two basins are connected by the canal of Ille-et-Rance. There are numerous lakes or rather large stagnant pools, within the department and extensive tracts of which of the Dol is the largest occupy a considerable portion of its surface. The principal geological formation is granite, overlain by primitive schists. The climate is not subject to great variations of temperature extreme heat and cold being equally rare but the air is much overcharged with moisture, and both rains and mists are very frequent. The soil of the department is generally of inferior quality and the agriculture, owing partly to the excessive subdivision of the land into small patches is very imperfect. Little more than one half of the surface is arable and nearly one-sixth of it is absolutely waste. The corn raised is, rather above the consumption and consists chiefly of wheat, madder, rye, oats, and buckwheat. After these the most important crops are hemp and flax. Tobacco also is cultivated to some extent particularly near St. Malo. The apple and pear are generally diffused over the department and from their produce some of the best cider and Perry of France are made. Among domestic animals, the horses and sheep are generally very inferior, horned cattle especially cows are of a better description and considerable attention is paid to the dairy. Much of the cheese made resembles Gruyère, and finds a ready sale. Poultry as well as game, large and small, abound and both the sea-coasts the rivers and lakes, furnish abundant supplies of fish. The oysters of Cancale are particularly esteemed. The minerals are of little consequence. They include small quantities of iron, copper, and lead none of which are worked. The granite quarries are of considerable value, and a quartz, used in making glass is very common. The principal manufactures are leather, sailcloth, sailing, and coarse linen, hats, sewing thread cordage and ship-biscuits and the trade, in addition to the above article, includes corn, butter, cheese, chestnuts, honey, cypresses, and salt pork. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into six arrondissements—Rennes, the capital St. Malo, Fougères, Redon, Montfort, Vitré, subdivided into 43 cantons, and 847 communes. Pop. (1849) 56 950

ILLER (*see, Rhenus*) *a river* Germany which rises in Austria, in the N. W. of the Tyrol, near Bead, flows N. W. through a wild valley to the town of Kampten, then N. W. forming part of the boundary between the kingdoms of Bavaria and Württemberg and forming numerous channels and islands, and after a course of about 100 m. none of which is navigable, joins *r* bank Danube, 2 m above Ulm. Of its numerous affluents, the Aarach, which it receives on the left, is the largest.

ILLERITZEN *a market* in Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. bail of same name, *r* bank Iller here crossed by a bridge 89 m. W. S. W. Augsburg with two castles, a chapel and an hospital *a* trade in corn and cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1146. Area of bail, 46 sq. m. Pop. 10,531

ILLI ESCAS, *a m. Spain*, New Castile, prov. of and 17 m. N. N. E. Toledo cap. dist. of same name in an extensive plain, on the road from Madrid to Toledo. It is an ancient place of some celebrity and still possesses remains of its former grandeur among others, several Gothic and two Moorish arches and a large and handsome Gothic structure, with a grand facade and some fine paintings. The modern town consists of about 500 houses, substantially built, and arranged in two squares and several unimproved streets and has a magnificent Gothic church, dedicated to the assumption of the Virgin, with

a majestic square tower of Moorish architecture, surrounded by another polygonal tower and terminated by a spire a richly decorated hermitage, with an lounge, whose alleged retrospects powers attract numerous pilgrims, a townhouse, with a colon-



TOWERS IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY ILLINOIS.
From *Epiphany's Magazine*

nade in front two primary schools and a hospital several oil mills, and a much-frequented annual fair which lasts three days. Pop. 1898.

ILLIERS, a France dep Eure-et-Loir 1 bank Loire 15 m. S.W. Chartres, remarkable for the remains of an old castle. It has manufactures of cloth blankets, harness, cow and glove leather and a trade in cattle, sheep, and wool. Pop. 2252.

ILLIMANI a lofty mountain Bol. in Andes. E. Cordillera, one of the most magnificent portions of the Andes, of which it is the culminating point about 25 m. E.S.E. La Paz, from which its appearance is singularly majestic and imposing. It has four principal peaks the most N. of which is in lat. 16° 3' 56" S. lon. 67° 43' 39" W. Three of the loftiest summits are of the following elevations respectively E. peak 21 145 ft above sea level middle peak 21 094 ft. and N. peak 21 060. The snowy part of the E. Cordillera begins with the gigantic mass of the Illimani, and proceeds in a continuous line of snow-clad peaks to the group of Vilcanota, where it unites with the Cordillera of the coast. Though its summit is covered with perpetual snow the latter does not descend below 16,500 ft.

ILLINCZE, a vil Austria, Schlesien, 29 m W.S.W. Pterwardein, on the Roonst. It contains a Greek unannounced parish, and another old church in ruins. Pop. 1174.

ILLINGEN several small places Germany particularly—1 A vil Rheinl. Prussia, gov. Trier, circle Ochtelberg with a K. Catholic parish church and a chapel; a colliery glass-work, a trade in cattle, and 3 annual fairs. Pop. 548.—2 A vil Württemberg, circle Nuech. bail. Maulbronn, with a parish church. Pop. 1400.

ILLINGTON, par Eng. Norfolk; 1298 ac. Pop. 111.

ILLINOIS, a river U. States, formed by the union of the Kankakee and Des Plaines, in the N.E. part of the State of Illinois, to which it gives its name. It flows thence S.W. and S., diagonally through the State, and falls into the

Mississippi about 70 m N.W. its junction with the Mississippi lat. 38° 58' N. lon. 90° 30' W.—after a course of 400 m., principal tributaries, the Fox and Vermilion. It is 1900 ft. wide at its mouth, and is navigable to the entrance of the Vermilion above which it is obstructed by rapids. A canal has lately been dug from La Salle, ascending the river with Chicago, on Lake Michigan—a distance of about 106 m.

ILLINOIS, one of the Western U. States, bounded N. by Wisconsin; E. by Lake Michigan and Indiana, N.E. by Kentucky from which it is separated by the Ohio and W. by the Mississippi separating it from Missouri and Iowa between lat. 37° and 42° 30' N. lon. 87° 17' and 91° 38' W. Length, 350 m. breadth, 180 m. area, 56 405 sq. m., or 35 459,300 ac. The surface is somewhat hilly near the Ohio, and undulating towards the W. and a range of bluffs runs for a considerable distance along the margin of the Mississippi sometimes rising abruptly from the water's edge, generally a few miles from it; but with these slight exceptions, the whole state is one continuous plain, with a gentle inclination towards the S.W. It has a greater proportion of arable land than any other State of the Union. The soil may be divided into alluvium of inexhaustible fertility some of it having produced Indian corn uninterruptedly and without manure for nearly a century dry prairie rising from 80 to 100 feet above the alluvial soil and almost entirely drained for although less fertile it is also less subject to inundations wet prairie land, covered with coarse grass; and timber land, some portions of which are amazingly fertile. The only part of the State thickly wooded is the extreme E. portion everywhere else the prairie predominates. The principal rivers are the Illinois, which traverses the State diagonally N.E. to S.W., Rock Kaskaskia, and Wabash. About 200 m. above the mouth of the Illinois is a beautiful sheet of water called Lake Peoria, 30 m. long and two broad. Vegetable productions—Indian corn wheat, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, cotton hemp, flax tobacco, mastic, &c. For trees—oak walnut ash elm, sugar maple locust, hackberry, buckeye, sycamore, and white pine. The common domestic animals are abundant, and immense numbers of swine are reared on the most of the forests. Lead is found in immense quantities

and indeed the lead mines of this State are believed to be the richest in the world the metal is found chiefly near the Wisconsin frontier Galena being the centre of the mining district. Coal abounds in the bluffs and several valuable salt springs are found in the E. and S. the rocks mostly are junctions gypsum and sandstone. The climate, although somewhat humid, is generally healthy except in the neighbourhood of marshy ground, average annual temperature 50° to 53° Fah. but winter especially in the N. is remarkably cold. The commerce and manufactures of this State are as yet very inconsiderable, except in the article of lead. Illinois is divided into 99 counties, and has a number of small towns—Springfield being the seat of government, and Chicago on Lake Michigan the principal commercial depot. The legislature consists of 60 senators and 130 representatives. It constituted a separate territory in 1809, and admitted as a State into the Union in 1818. Pop. (1845) 648 482 of whom 531 were slaves, (1850) 855 384.

ILLKIRCH, or ELLENBURG a vil France dep. Bas-Rhin, 3 m S. Strasbourg; 7 bank Rh. with manufactures of flax and pack shearing, steel, oil from seeds, and tobacco. P. 2969.

ILLMIRE, or ILLMIR, par Eng. Bucks; 674 ac. P. 63.

ILLMITY (also and Fels) or Urvan and Osnar Urvan, two contiguous vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. of, and 22 m. W.S.W. Wieselburg on Lake Neusiedler. They contain a K. Catholic parish church, and have manufactures of soap. Much soda also is obtained here. Pop. 1306.

ILLMAU UVRAN and UVRAN, two nearly contiguous vil. Switzerland can. of, and 9 m N.E. Zurich; 7 bank Kempe, with a parish church, pretty situated on a hill. It has two cotton-spinning mills, and spinning silk and weaving cotton are carried on. Pop. 2766.

ILLOGAN par Eng. Cornwall; 8817 ac. Pop. 9266.

ILLOK, or ULLAR, a market in Austria, Schlesien, co. Byrrnia, cap. dist. of same name, agreeably situated 7 bank Danube, over which there is here a ferry to Planken, on the

opposite side of the river 34 m. W. Peterwardein. It contains a church, *Fluor*, a castle, and large cavalry barracks. On a height above the town are three fortifications supposed by some to be of Roman origin and in an adjoining wood are the remains of a temple of Diana. Pop. 6350.

ILLORA, a to Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 23 m. N. W. Granada, cap. dist. of same name at the S. E. extremity of the Sierra de Parandina on a height crowned by a Moorish castle in ruins. It is very irregularly built, consisting of a great number of streets and lanes, some level and others sloping generally well paved and lined by houses of two stories. The public square is tolerably large, and is adorned with an elegant and spacious fountain. The principal buildings are two parish churches one of them erected immediately after the expulsion of the Moors a large and elegant structure surmounted by a lofty tower an old monastery townhouse hospital and two primary schools. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen stuffs, and there are numerous oil and flour mills. Trade in corn oil vegetables, and fruit. P. 6859.

ILLORAI or **LOREAL**, a vil., bal. Sardinia, div. and 42 m. S. E. Sassari most beautifully situated within the valley of the Gossone. The ruins scattered around show that it must at one time have been a place of some consequence, but it now consists of about 260 houses huddled together without any order. It contains a church almost devoid of ornament and a primary school and has some trade in dairy produce, particularly cheese which is much esteemed. Pop. 1000.

ILLOVA a river Austria, which rises in the S. slope of the Rade or Rila Mountains, on the confines of Croatia and Slavonia flows directly S. S. W. forming the boundary between these two countries and joins the bank Save by several gullies, a little below the confluence of the Lonya after a course of about 50 m.

ILI UEGA a to Spain Aragón prov. of and 35 m. S. W. Saragossa, on a flat near 1 bank Azanda. It contains six squares, a parish church a palace in which are the remains of the mid pope Laine, who was born in it. a town house, prison and primary school, and has manufactures of common woollen cloth an oil and flour mill, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 1350.

ILI UXT or **ILLOZER** a market in Russia gov. Cour land, E. S. E. Mtsn, with a fine castle, two churches, and a monastery. Pop. 900.

ILLYE-FALVA or **ERIKENOVSK** (Latin, *Illye*) a market in Austria, Transylvania, Haromszek Stuhl r. bank Aluta, 13 m. N. E. Kronstadt, with a townhouse and three churches. Pop. 1417.

ILLYRIA (KINGDOM OF) [German *Illyrisch-Königreich*, French *Royaume d'Illyrie*] a territory or kingdom forming the S. W. portion of the Austrian dominions, and bounded N. by Salzburg and Styria, E. by Syria and Croatia; S. the Adriatic and W. Venice and the Tyrol area, 6242 sq. m. It was formed in 1815. It is composed of the ancient duchies of Carniola and Carinthia the margraviate of Istria, the duchies of Gorizia and Gradiska, and the town and territory of Trieste—the last three incorporated in 1840 prior to which they composed the *Illyrian* or coast lands. It is very irregular in shape, and terminates sharply in the S. in a triangular peninsula. The surface is very mountainous. In the N. a branch of the *Alps*, commencing at the Gross-Glockner stretches E. forming the boundary between Illyria on the S. and Salzburg and Styria on the N. Another branch forming the *Carnic* or *Julian Alps*, stretches across the kingdom in a S. W. direction. From these principal branches numerous ramifications proceed. In regard to drainage the surface is divided into two great basins—that of the Danube, on the N., the far larger of the two and that of the Adriatic, on the S. The former basin receives its waters chiefly by the Drave, which, entering the kingdom below *Lana* traverses it from W. to E. and partly also by the Sava, which rises within and forms part of the boundary between it and Styria. The basin of the Adriatic receives its waters by a great number of small streams, of which the most important is the *Isonzo*. But though the streams are small, the bays into which they discharge themselves are of great magnitude and form excellent roadsteads. Of these it is sufficient to mention that of Trieste which contains by far the largest seaport in the Austrian dominion. The climate varies much according to locality. In the N., and among the

mountains, it is bleak and cold but in the S. particularly in the valley of the *Isonzo* is warm and pleasant. One of the greatest scourges of the country is the *haze*, which often blows from the N. E. and N. W. with the flow of a tempest and commits great ravages. In harvest the *arceuth* becomes equally tempestuous, and is not infrequently accompanied with deluges of rain. Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the surface, a very considerable proportion of it is under the plough and being industriously cultivated yields good crops especially of rye and oats, but more sparingly of wheat. *Flax* also is extensively cultivated. A considerable extent of ground is in vineyards, but the produce is not remarkable either for quantity or quality; a large portion of it is converted into brandy. The pastures are very extensive and rear great numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep. Boars and wolves are not uncommon in the forests, which cover a large extent of surface, and form one of the chief sources of revenue, especially when their extensive use in the smelting and refining of minerals is considered. Among these minerals the first place belongs to quicksilver which is no other part of Europe, with exception of Almaden in Spain is found in such abundance as here in the mines of *Idria*. The other minerals of some value are gold and silver still obtained in small quantities iron, alum, zinc sulphur coal and salt. Besides the manufactures connected with these minerals, woollen silk and cotton *tissues* are extensively made. The trade is important, but was long greatly impeded by the imperfect means of transit a railway however now leads nearly through the centre of the kingdom from Vienna to Trieste. For administrative purposes, Illyria is divided into the governments of Laybach and Trieste. The former subdivided into *Carniola* (*Kärnten*) and *Carniola* (*Krain*) contains the five circles of Laybach, Adelsberg, Neustadt, Villach and Klagenfurt the latter contains the three circles of Trieste, Gorz, and Istria. Pop. (1846) 1,934,947 of whom about three-fourths are Slavens one-sixth Germans, and one-twentieth Italians and the large majority R. Catholics.

II M a river Germany which rises on the N. E. slope of the Thuringerwald, has *Ilmenau* as an isolated part of Saxony flows directly N. E. through Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Saxe-Weimar passing the towns of Ilmenau, Elm, Kramichfeld, and Weimar and after a course of about 60 m. joins the bank Saal on the frontiers of Prussian Saxony. It is much used for navigation.

ILM or **STADT** flew a to Germany principally Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt cap. of same name. 1 bank Ilm, 21 m. S. E. Gotha. It is well built has a court of justice an old monastery which has been converted into a castle manufactures of coarse woollens and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2000.

ILMHAN N. — 1 [formerly *Mosul*] Lake Russia, gov. of and near W. borders of No. ogood. It is nearly in the form of an equilateral triangle, at whose N. angle stands Novogorod. Its greatest length is about 33 m. its breadth 28 m. It receives numerous streams and discharges itself by the Volk into Lake Ladoga. Its navigation is rendered dangerous by sudden gusts of wind. — 2 A lake, frontiers of gov. Caucasus and Don Cossacks called also Lake Manduk (which see).

ILMHAN N. — 1 A to Saxony-Weimar principality of, and 16 m. S. W. Weimar cap. hall of same name, at the N. foot of the Thuringian Forest, about 1500 ft. above the sea. Though an old town, it is well built and has a court of justice a mining directory and other public offices two churches, a townhouse and cornhouse manufactures of porcelain, dulle woollen cloth and ribbons two iron mills and five annual fairs. A battle was fought here, in 1708 by the Swedes against the Saxons and Russians. Pop. 2364. Area of soil 17 sq. m. Pop. 6000. — 2 A river Hanover which rises in a marsh 7 m. S. W. Bodenstedt, flows E. to that town then directly N. N. W. past Elber and Lüneburg and joins the bank Elbe, 16 m. above Hamburg after a course of about 70 m. Its chief affluent is the Neisse.

ILMINGTON par Eng. Warwick 4000 ac. P. 988. **ILMINSTER**, a market in, and par England, co. Somerset. The town 14 m. E. by R. Bridgewater on an *admiralty* consists of one principal street, lying E. to W. with several smaller ones intersecting it at right angles; all of them well paved, and kept remarkably clean. It is well supplied with water the houses in general well built, and having a neat and comfortable appearance. It has a fine cruciform church

in the decorated English style with an elegant tower several dissenting places of worship a well-endowed grammar and a free school, and a secondary for young ladies. The manufacture of towels and broad-cloth was formerly carried on here to a great extent but only one woollen factory is now in operation. Many of the houses are employed in glove-making but agriculture is the chief occupation. Weekly market on Wednesday. Area of pop 4050 ac. Pop 839.
—Local Correspondent.

ILOCOG (North and South) two provs Philippines. W side of I. Luzon, extending from the N extremity of that I. S. to the point of Managapan lat. 16° 46' N their united length being about 130 m. breadth about 35 m. Both provinces are mountainous the more N. especially so, but still rich and fertile plains intervene, yielding indigo, corn, sugar, coffee, cacao, coconuts, and all the ordinary fruits and trees of tropical climate. In the mountains, buffaloes, stags, wild boars, oxen, and wild horses, are numerous. At one time, 20,000 looms were in active operation in Ilocos, and although that number is now very much diminished still all sorts of cotton stuffs, bleached and unbleached, are made and dyed. The two provinces are divided into 87 pueblos or communities, 25 of which belong to the S. and 12 to the N. province. Ugan is the cap. of the former and Laong of the latter. Pop. 358,733 of which 209,403 in the S. and 149,330 in the N. province.—(Malab. Philippines)

ILOILO a prov. Philippines, S.E. part of I. Panay, and like the latter, overlooking the Visayan Sea. It is the largest of the three provinces into which the I. of Panay is divided, and it is also the most populous the richest, and most industrious. Although mountains generally and thickly wooded, it contains some beautiful, fertile, and well-cultivated plains yielding rice, cotton, mangle, cacao, coconuts, and tobacco of excellent quality. In the mountains gold is found. Turtle-fishing is also carried on extensively. The houses manufacture fine cotton fabrics and stuffs of exquisite beauty composed of the fibre of the plant-apple leaf. Iloilo is divided into 30 m. blocs, of which Iloilo the cap. is the largest a trifling place with a pop. of 3570. Pop. prov. 2,08,700.—(Malab. Philippines)

ILONCA or **ILUSTRA** a vil Hungary Hither Transcarpathia, at the foot of a mountain 6 m. from Nyireadi a. with a church, manufactures of nails, and a flour mill. Iron is mined in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

ILOYLA, a river Russia, which rises in the W. of gov. Samara flows S.W. enters gov. Don Cosackia, and joins I. bank Don, after a course of about 200 m. It flows, for a considerable distance, parallel to the Volga and so near it, when opposite to the town of Kamishin, that a canal between it and that town was projected and actually commenced by Peter the Great. The result would have been to give a navigable communication between the basins of the Volga and the Don. The importance of the object caused the project to be revived by Catherine II.; but the impracticable nature of the ground, and the difference of nearly 200 ft. between the levels of the basins, led to its ultimate abandonment.

ILOVINEKALIA, a Russia, gov. Don Cosackia 45 m. N.W. Tamirisk, a river Russia, a little above its junction with the Don.

ILFENDAM a vil Holland, prov. N. Holland, 6 m. N. by E. Amsterdam, on the N. Holland Canal, with two churches and a school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in cattle rearing and dairy farming. Pop. 518.

ILSTEBERG a vil Prussian Saxony gov. of and 47 m. S.W. Silesburg, at the mouth of the beautiful valley of the Ilse. It contains two churches, an old and a new castle, and has iron, copper and tin works a paper mill, and other mill works, and vapour baths. Pop. 2113.

ILSELI a vil Württemberg, circle Recker hall, Bogen a. with a parish church and a mill. Pop. 3000.

ILSINGTON par Eng. Devon 7569 ac. Pop. 1214.

ILSLEY (Eure) a small market tn. and par England Northshire. The town pleasantly situated in the midst of extensive sheep downs 8 m. N. by E. Newbury has extensive sheep market and fairs. Area of par 3979 ac. Pop. 750.

ILSON par Wales, Glamorgan, 2679 ac. Pop. 256.

ILTYN par Eng. Somerset 1719 ac. Pop. 596.

ILVESHIM a vil Baden circle Lower Rhine, bail. Lohrburg, with a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 1001.

ILE, a river Bavaria, which rises on the S.W. frontier of Bohemia, in Mount Raxal Schliersee chain, and, proceeding S. joins I. bank Danube, at Passau, after having received several small tributaries on both banks. Direct course, exclusive of windings, 8, by E. 25 m.

ILEA a small river Russian Poland, which rises in w.-w. direction from E. past the town of its name, and after a course of about 40 m., joins I. bank Vistula.

IMABA a tn. Japan, I. Nippon, prov. Simosa, E. from Jedo.

IMALAGUAN a small I. Philippines, in the Mindoro Sea lat. (S. extremity) 10° 48' N.; lon. 121° 15' E. (n.).

IMAM DOGA, a tn. Anatolia Turkey, pop. of and 90 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, I. bank Tigris; lat. 34° 34' N. lon. 43° 40' E.

IMANDRA a lake, Russian Lapland gov. Archangel dist. of, and 80 m. S. Kola length N. to S. about 60 m.; average breadth, not above 5 m. It is from the greater part of the year, but when open, is navigable. A canal connects it with the White Sea.

IMATACA a river Venezuela, which rises in prov. Caracas, in a mountain not far from the coast, and near the town of its name joins r. bank Orinoco, about 60 m. above its mouth, and after a course of about 5 m. Its channel is narrow but deep.

IMBER, par Eng. White, 3698 ac. Pop. 440.

IMBERAGO a vil and par Italy Lombardy prov. Como, dist. of and 8 m. S. Berio on a rugged precipice overlooking the course of the river. It contains a parish church and the remains of an old castle, to which a fine park is attached. Pop. 1500.

IMBRO or **IMBRO**, an I. European Turkey prov. Rhodæ, in the N. part of the Greek Archipelago W. from the entrance to the Dardanelles lat. (W. point) 40° 10' 30" N. lon. 25° 49' E. (e). It is 18 m. long E. to W. 8 m. broad, and terminates W. in Point Anafica, and E. in that of Rhæ. It is mountainous rising in its highest part to the height of 1950 ft. well wooded and intersected with rich fertile valleys, producing wine, all cotton and wool. It has only two towns or villages—the and Castro. Pop. 4000 mostly Greeks.

IMERETHI or **IMERETIA** a prov. Russia on the S. of the Caucasus now included in Kutais, the most W. of the three Russian Trans-Caucasian governments; greatest length N. to S. 90 m. greatest breadth, about 75 m. The surface has a general slope W. to the Black Sea but is mostly very uneven and rugged being traversed by ramifications of the Caucasus. The only streams are the Rion and its tributaries. The climate is excellent, and the soil generally fertile. All the higher mountain-slopes are covered with magnificent forests many of the lower valleys afford luxuriant pasture and in the lower grounds notwithstanding the violence and unskillful management of the inhabitants, heavy crops of wheat, barley, maize, tobacco, hemp, and madder are raised. Fruit trees grow spontaneously and chestnuts, walnuts, apricots, cherries, &c. are found in abundance in every quarter. The vine also is said to grow spontaneously and is often found entwining itself with the trees of the forest. Domestic animals are not numerous, but man is very abundant. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees and silkworms. There are no manufactures deserving of the name and the trade, almost wholly in the hands of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, consists chiefly in exports of the raw produce of the country—particularly wine, corn, silk, wax, oil, wool and fruit and imports of woollen, linen and silk goods, copper and iron ware, cutlery, salt, and colonial produce. The trade in slaves—made for the army and families for the harems of the Turks—was once the most important of all but has been put down by the Russians. Imerethi, in the 14th century formed part of the kingdom of Georgia. It afterwards became independent, and was governed by its own sovereigns one of whom in 1604, voluntarily made it over to Russia. Pop. about 81,000.—(Rus. Karte von den Kaukasus Gebirgen, nach Schlegelmann.)

IMIEK (Sr.) (German, St. Ismer) a vil and par Switzerland, can. of and 25 m. N.W. Lucerne, in the valley of same name, watered by the Sihl. It is an old, but well-built place; contains a church and a well-endowed hospital and has manufactures of linen, lace, cloths and watches, and articles in metal. Pop. 2685.

IMMENHAUSEN is in Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, near 1. bank Hols-Kapen, 7 m. N. W. W. Canal. It is walled has a parish church, townhouse, and school. Pop. 1658.

IMMENTADJ, a m. Ravaria, circle Swabia, esp. dist. of same name, 75 m. S. W. Munich with a church, castle, Capuchin monastery hospital, and orphan asylum. Manufactures of nails and iron-ware, and a trade in linen and outsize. Close to the town is the old ruinous castle of Rothenschild. Pop. 1800. Area of dist., 84 sq. m. Pop. 1240.

IMMINGHAM, par. Hants, Hampshire, 2719 m. P. 243. **IMOL**, or **Imola**, a m. Hungary, Thaurer Deaulo, co. of and 10 m. N. by R. Comorn, near the confluence of the Zistva with the Neutra. It contains a R. Catholic church and belongs to the Archbishop of Gran but almost all the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 1879.

IMOLA [anc. *Forum Cornelii*], a fortified m. kingd. of Italy, cap. dist. and a bishop's see, legion of, and 28 m. W. by S. Ravenna, on an island in the Sestione, in the midst of a fertile plain covered with vineyards. It is surrounded by walls, defended by towers and overlooked by an old castle has a cathedral, and several other churches several convents, five of which are for nuns a college public library hospital and theatre. It formerly also possessed a literary academy of some celebrity—the *Accademia di Indietro*. The town has some manufactures of cream-of-tartar and woolen hosiery and it is the centre likewise of a pretty extensive vine-trade. Imola was founded by the Lombards in the ruins of *Forum Cornelii*, destroyed by Jugurth and it afterwards became the subject of frequent contention. It was successively held by the different chiefs who ruled in central Italy and was annexed to the Papal States by Julius II. Pop. 8000.

IMOSCHI is in Austria, Dalmatia 73 m. E. by S. Sebenico lat. 48° 30' N. lon. 17° 15' E. about 1878 ft. above sea-level. The houses are of stone, well built, and roofed with stone tiles but are badly finished within and are in consequence, necessarily cold and uncomfortable in winter to the rigorous of which the elevated position of the town adds considerably. The floors consist of single planks, with abundant space between each to admit a stream of wind from below windows which, the doors and windows are numerous and fire-places or stoves unknown. To add to the cold and wintry look of the place, the houses are all white-washed. There is a market every Wednesday and Saturday which is frequented by Turks who bring for sale horses, grain, butter, cheese, cattle, goats, sheep and pigs taking in exchange wine, bread and various manufactures. 1 op. about 860—(*Wolkstein's Dalmatia and Montenegro*).

IMI AL, TOOMAL, or MUPHER, a river India beyond the Ganges one of the largest in Coasa. It rises N. of Munroepore flows S. enters Burmah, shortly after which it turns E. N. E. and falls into the Khyen-dwen, about 120 m. N. W. Ava. Total course, about 200 m.

IMPERADOR (VILLA DA) is in Brazil prov. Pernambuco, with a parish church and some trade in provisions, sugar and cotton.

IMPERATIZ (VILLA DA) is in Brazil prov. Ceara, on the Serra Umbria, W. of Fortaleza. It has a court of justice and a parish church. Inhabitants chiefly employed in cultivating cotton and raising cattle.

IMPHRICK, par. Irel. Cork 4112 m. Pop. 886.

IMPINGTON par. Eng. Cambridge 1900 m. P. 278.

IMRE (Bazzy) several places, Hungary particularly—
1 A vil. Thibaur Thaur, co. Bihar on the Beretty, 8 m. from Szekesfehervar. It has a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1363.
2 A vil. Thibaur Thaur, co. Havia, in a somewhat sandy but not infertile district, 18 m. from Kartagaz Uj-Ballas. It has a Protestant parish church and a castle. Pop. 1895.

IMREGH, a vil. Hungary Thibaur Thaur, co. Zemplin on the Bodrog, 6 m. from Vajta, with a Protestant church a castle, and Franciscan monastery and some trade in corn and wine. From the number of colts, urse, and other remains, found in the vicinity it is supposed to have been originally occupied by a Roman colony. Pop. 804.

IMST or **Taser (Ime, Umstet)** is in Austria, Tyrol, cap. circle Upper Imstal 30 m. W. Innsbruck. It is situated at a great height, in a wild and mountainous country and has a parish church a Capuchin convent, and some manufactures of cotton. At one time, the most important trade

was in canopy birds which were reared here in great numbers, and carried to the remotest corners of Europe; to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, and even across the Hallsport, and into Egypt. The trade still continues, but is very much diminished. To the N. W. of Imst is the Mutzkopf, about 8470 ft. high. Pop. 2600.

INABA [Chinese *Yi-fan*] a coast prov. Japan, in W. part of Iki Nighon. It is mountainous, but fertile produces abundance of silk, and is divided into seven districts.
INAGHESHILL IRL. A VTD the most W. of the Tribes Da Cunha group Atlantic lat. 87° 18' S. lon. 12° 53' W. (n.) forming an oblong square, 16 m. long by 12 m. broad with a rugged surface and a light sandy soil. It is nearly overgrown with stunted trees, heath, brushwood and reeds.

INAGR par. Irel. Clare 19 588 m. P. 9005.

INAGUA, or **HABAGUA** (GMAZ and LOTTIE) two of the Bahama Is. The former is the most S. and one of the largest of the group. lat. (N. H. point) 21° 21' N. lon. 78° 1° W. (n.). It comprises 576 sq. m. and contains an extensive salt pond. In 1847 it had not been surveyed, and a few acres only had been granted to it. It is valuable for the salt it produces and for its pasturage the interior being chiefly prairie land. It had in 1847 only 173 inhabitants. Little Inagua lies 10 m. N. from the larger island lat. (N. point) 21° 35' N. lon. 78° W. (n.).

INCA is in Spain, al Majorca, on a low hill at the foot of a mountain-chain 16 m. N. E. Palma. It consists chiefly of a wide and straight street, which extends over the whole length of the town, and is spread out by several minor streets. It contains a square, of considerable dimensions, but irregular figure four churches, so placed as to make the form of a cross, one of them surmounted by a massive square tower a townhouse, grammar and primary schools and has manufactures of linen louti or soap, and brandy numerous wind mills and two annual fairs, one of which lasts three weeks. P. 4603.

INCE par. Eng. Cheshire 8245 m. P. 423.

INCH is in Celtic word, signifying silvered plain, and with qualifying affixes, the names of parishes and towns in Scotland and Ireland—

1 Three par. Scotland—1 Wigton 10 m. by 4½ m. I 1122—2 (Inchmarnock) Renfrew 3½ m. by 2 m. P. 649—3 (Inchture) Perth 12 m. sq. P. 745.

II Numerous par. Ireland—1 Wexford and Wicklow 6808 m. P. 1515—2 Wexford 1589 m. 1 408—3 Cork 3821 m. 1 1410—4 Tipperary 4889 m. P. 418—5 Donegal 3098 m. P. 769—6 Linn 6404 m. 1 1909—7 (Inchiquin) Clare 17 488 m. P. 2164—8 (Inchiquin) Cork 46 415 m. P. 4584—9 (Inchiquin) Cork 1476 m. 1 401—10 (Inch St. Laurence) Limerick 2208 m. Pop. 611.

III An Isl. Ireland co. Donegal Lough Swilly 3½ m. N. W. Londonderry. It has a varied surface, rising at Inch Top to 787 ft. area, 2089 a. a small church, a Presbyterian meeting-house and a R. Catholic chapel. On the N. side is Down Fort. Pop. about 1000.

IV Numerous Isl. Scotland—1 Four Isl. Firth of Forth (Inchkeith) 2 m. S. Aberdeen. It is about 1 m. long partly arable abounds in rabbits, and is noted for its oysters, which are produced in great quantities. Alexander I. founded a monastery here in 1123, the ruins of which still remain (Inchkeith) about mid-channel immediately E. Queensferry (Inchkeith) 3½ m. V Leith having near the centre a light-house with bright revolving light, 235 ft. above the sea; lat. 56° 3' N. lon. 2° 5' W. (Inchkeith) near E. of Inchkeith some of the shores are occupied by excellent oyster-beds. An Isl. Firth of Clyde (Inch-Marnock) 1½ m. off S. W. side Isl. Bute, 5 m. m circumference about a fourth part is arable land, the rest is moor and pasture. It is anciently belonged to the monastery of Sadell, to which it was given by Rodericus de Kintyre, probably about the year 1220. The ruins of a small chapel or oratory which was dedicated to St. Marnock, are still to be seen here—3 Numerous Isl., co. Dumfries and Galloway in Loch Lomond, chiefly towards its S. extremity of which the most noted are (Inch-Oak) [Island of Old Woman] on Skirling, about 1 m. long, high, and well wooded; yields wheat and oats of tolerable quality. It was formerly the site of a manory (Inch-Marnock) the largest and most S. of the Isl., 2½ m. from the efflux of the Leven, 3 m. long by 1 m. broad, and chiefly

used as a deer-park. (Jook-Tsuen-shan) (Jook's Island), nearly 1 m. long by 3 fms. broad, of a beautiful pyramidal form, mostly covered with wood —4, (Jook-shoo-oo or Joon) an island in the S. E. of the Jook-shoo basin and the German Ocean. Area, 34 sq. m. Pop. 119.—5, (Jook-Kenneth) an island, on Argyle, at the entrance of Jook-shoo-Kan, off the W. coast of Mull 12 m. W. by S. Arus. It contains some ecclesiastical remains.

INCINO, a vil. and par. Austria Italy prov. Como, dist. of and about 8 m. from Erba, in a plain at the foot of a mountain. From the ancient remains existing in it, it appears to have once been a place of much more importance than at present. It has two churches, one of them very ancient, and a silk mill. Pop. 1853.

INDIA (Latin, *Indiæ*) a m. Sardinian Island, div. of and 14 m. S.W. Alexandria, in a plain, r. bank Belto. It was once walled, but all the fortifications have disappeared. It now consists of three distinct villages, communicating by bridges over the stream. Has three churches, one of which is a handsome structure, three palaces, and several other commodious public and private edifices and a trade in wine. Pop. 2335.

INDALS-Els a river Sweden, which rises among the mountains on the E. borders of Norway about lat 64° N. flows S.E. expanding into several lakes, and forming lofty cascades, and falls, by a wide embouchure into the gulf of Bothnia, 20 m. S.W. Hermonad. After its last cascade, as Ede which is above 200 ft. high, it becomes navigable. Its chief affluents are, on the r. the river which discharges lake Sturgeon and, on the l. the Åman. Its course is about 70 m.

INDEN a vil. Prussia, prov. Aix-la-Chapelle, circle Jülich, with a R. Catholic parish church a chapel, and many features of linen weavers cloth, and flax, and several bleachfields. Pop. 968.

INDENTED HEAD a promontory of S.E. Australia, Victoria, forming the S. side of Geelong harbour lat. (N.W. point) 38° 12' E. lon. 144° 40' E. It is about 15 m. long, and 5 m. to 10 m. broad area about 100,000 ac. The E. portion is low and flat, soil light, sandy and well-cultured with great thimble wood, with the honeyuckle, oak, gum, and eucalyptus. The land then swells and alternates with beautiful hill and dale. On these hills the soil is of fine quality and the grass more luxuriant, than on the plain.

INDERAB a m. Tartary See ASERBAIDJAN.

INDERABIA an isl. Persian Gulf, S.W. coast Laristan, from which it is distant about 7 m. lat. 28° 41' N. lon. 55° 59' E. (a.) It is low and level and is about 5½ m. or 4 m. long E. and W. with a grove of date trees near its centre.

INDIA-BEYOND-THE-GANGES, BURMAH, SIKIM, or INDOPURNA a region of S. Asia, consisting of the most E. of its three great peninsulas, and extending exclusive of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 1° 20' and 28° N. and lon. 90° and 109° E. bounded N. by the E. Himalaya, separating it from Bhotan and Tibet, also by the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Quanzhou, W. by Hindoostan, from which it is properly separated by the river Brahmaputra, also by the Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean E. by the China Sea and S. by the Gulf of Siam, and Straits of Malacca. Length, N. to S. at least 2000 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W. about 1800 m. Four great peninsular mountain chains traverse this region N. to S., bounding the great basins of the Irrawadi, Salween, Mekong, and Tonquin rivers, respectively composing the central portions of the dominions of Burmah, Siam, the E. Laos, and Cambodia and Tonquin, in the empire of Annam which last comprises the E. quarter of this peninsula. Besides the above-mentioned states, India-beyond-the-Ganges includes Assam, Jyntah, Cachar, the districts of Sylhet, Tipurah, and Aitchung, Assam and the Tenasserim provinces, all which belong to the British presidency of Bengal—(see INDIA, BURMAH)—and the semi-independent states, Cooch, or Mymensingh. The whole region abounds with rich valleys, and yields many of the most valuable, and some unique mineral, vegetable, and animal products. Except on the W. frontiers—included in Bengal—the inhabitants are of races quite different from those located in Hindoostan or India-within-the-Ganges, and they resemble much more those inhabiting China and the great table-land of E. Asia. Their architecture, customs, and religion—which has in Buddhism, in various and somewhat blended forms—are also analogous to those prevalent through-

out the rest of E. Asia, and, excepting Burmah, Cooch, and the British territories above, the Indians of all the states of this peninsula acknowledge themselves more or less tributary to the Chinese empire. See ARAK, BURMAH, LAOS, SIAM, &c.

INDIA (Burmese) an extensive empire, consisting of most part of the great central peninsula of Southern Asia—(see HINDOOSTAN) together with Ceylon various districts of the Bengal Presidency the Tenasserim Provinces, and adjacent islands in India-beyond-the-Ganges and Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Province Wellesley—collectively called the Straits Settlements—in ex-territory to the Malay peninsula, Ceylon, however, as a colony belonging to the British Crown and unconnected with any of the Indian Presidencies and, exclusive of it and the detached territories enumerated above, British India extends between lat. 8° 8' and 34° N. and lon. 68° 58' and 97° E. bounded N. by the Himalaya which separates it from Tibet and the territories of the Maharajah Gholab Sing also by the States of Nepal and Bhotan; N.W. by the Indus, and the mountain chains to Cape Horn which separate the territory watered by that river from Afghanistan and Beloochistan W. and S.W. by the Indian Ocean which, with the Gulf of Manner and the Bay of Bengal, bounds it also on the E. and, on its E. frontier it extends in Upper Assam as far as E. Tibet, and is elsewhere separated by mountain ranges from the Burmese dominions. The wide region circumscribed by these limits, stretching through 28° of lat. and more than 30° of lon. is nearly 2000 m. in length N. to S. and 1800 m. in its greatest breadth, E. to W. It comprises numerous states besides the territory directly subject to the British rule; but these states are all more or less tributary and, since the annexation of the Punjab in 1839—if we except Nepal, Bhotan, and some comparatively insignificant Portuguese and French settlements—the whole of India, from its most N. frontier to Cape Comorin may be considered as substantially British dominion.

The physical geography of India, and the manners, customs, religions, &c. of its various races of inhabitants, have been already simply treated in our article on HINDOOSTAN and under the several articles BURMAH, BOMBEY, and MALACCA, PUNJAB, PERSIA, SIKIM, HAZARPOOTANA, DECALAN, MY SORE, and the names of its other divisions, provinces, and states will be found mentioned the peculiarities characteristic of each. The area and population of British India and its subsidiary states—exclusive of territories under the Bengal Presidency in the peninsula E. of the Ganges and Brahmaputra—are shown in a table in next page.

The above dependant states have all relinquished political relations with each other and with any but the paramount British state, to which they are bound by alliances of various kinds. Some have treaties, offensive and defensive, and the right to claim protection, external and internal from the British Indian Government which has a right on its part, to interfere in their internal affairs others have similar right to claim protection and the aid of troops from the British Government, which has, however, no right to interfere in their internal affairs while others are mostly tributaries, agreeing to subordinate co-operation to the British Government their sovereigns, however being sovereign rulers in their own dominions.

Government.—By an Act of Parliament passed in 1833rd which subtracted materially from the privileges previously possessed by the East India Company the government of British India was vested in that company as trustees for the Crown, subordinate to the Board of Control established by Mr Pitt's India Bill in 1784. The Supreme Government, which has generally its seat in Bengal, consists of the Governor-General and a Council of five members, one of whom is the Commander-in-Chief, two are members elected from amongst the civil servants of the company, one from amongst their military officers, and one member is chosen who does not belong to the service of the company but is generally selected for his acquaintances with British law. The Governor-General is nominated by the Court of Directors, his appointment being subject to the approval of the sovereign salary £34,000. The Governor-General has the power to declare war conclude peace, and make treaties of commerce and alliance. In conjunction with his Council, he makes laws and regulations for the force throughout the whole of the territories of British India, and amongst all the

servants of the Company within the dominions of the native princes, and he may sometimes, of his own authority and in opposition to all the members of his council; but, in such cases, he must fully record his reasons for so doing and all

his orders are subject to revision by the Court of Directors and Board of Control. The other members of the Supreme Council, except the Commander-in-Chief are appointed by the Court of Directors, and must have resided in India for ten

AREA AND POPULATION OF BARREN INDIA, AND ITS DEPENDENT STATES.

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated Pop.	Old Mahomedan Provinces, &c.	
Presidency of Bengal Agra (or the N.W. Provinces) Punjab N. India Settlements in Further India—(Sindh, Baluchistan, Peshawar, and prov. W. India) Under Bengal	8,182 81,271 79,467 1,275 491,348	47,868,290 26,800,649 4,100,965 608,540 76,000,599	Bengal, Bihar, Benares, Orissa, Gundwana, Assam, Allahabad, Oude, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Multan. Further India.	
Presidency of Madras Bombay with Scinde and Baluchistan Total under direct British rule.	144,819 190,046 796,199	16,889,699 10,486,017 108,486,805	(Carnatic, Cochin, Bangalore, Malabar, Canna, Co. Malabar, &c.) Cannan, Aurangabad, Rajpoot, Caudah, Gujarat.	
Dependent States.			Provinces.	Dynasty.
I Subordinate to the Bengal Presidency— Hyderabad (the Nizam). Oude. Nagpore or Bhar. Gwalior (Scinde). Rundahel State, and Sagar and Nerbudda Chikabpura. Indore (Gwalior), Burmans, Dhar, Dewas, Ja. Bhopal, Nagpur, &c. Rajpoot States—Jodhpur, Jeypoor, Mewar, Marwar, Rajpoot, &c. Rajpoot, Delhi, &c. Sikh protected States. N.W. Frontier States. Baluchistan. Cashmere (Gwalior Sing). N.E. Frontier States. Mysore. Cutch N. India.	9,327 32,798 78,448 85,119 66,311 10,000 5,313 119,869 15,876 6,740 24,451 2,494 30,008 30,132 111 7,684 14,939	10,000,000 3,970,000 4,450,000 3,285,319 4,871,118 1,615,900 815,500 3,745,096 1,911,407 1,000,146 1,941,618 91,618 600,000 20,000 30,132 75,840 701,908	Hyderabad, Bander, Amro- gah, Bander Oude. Gundwana, Bander Malwa, Agra. Malwa, Allahabad Malwa, Caudah Malwa. Rajpootana, Malwa Dell, Kurum Dell, Kurum Malwa, Allahabad, Gundwana N. Frontier. Moolan Cashmere Assam, &c. Cutch	Malomatan. (Hindoo (Mal) rath). (Rajpoot) (Maharatta, &c.) Malomatan. Hindoo (Rajpoot). and Sikh. Sikh. Hindoo Hindoo Hindoo. Sikh Hindoo. Hindoo.
Total dependent on Bengal.	854,191	44,393,478		
II Subordinate to the Madras Presidency— Mysore Tamil Cochin Jeypoor and Hill Seminars. Total dependent on Madras.	80,896 4,718 1,989 10,041 90,697	5,000,000 1,011,884 306,178 391,360 6,691,230	Mysore Tamil Malabar Rajpoot, Jeypoor	
III Subordinate to the Bombay Presidency— Baroda (Gwalior). Kathiwar (Gwalior). Punjab (Gwalior). Cannay, Daring, &c. Kashmir. Sewar, Warror, and Myhr. Cutch. S. Maharashtra, Jaghirdars, &c. Total dependent on Bombay. Total of dependent States. Grand total of British India and dependent States.	4,399 10,560 5,340 5,308 8,446 9,639 6,784 5,778 66,800 667,548 1,417,947	335,536 1,480,000 386,000 344,739 800,000 701,946 600,000 419,126 4,413,526 68,840,099 119,454,886	Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat Cutch Cutch Cutch Cutch Cutch Cutch Cutch	(Mal rath) Malomatan. Bendoo.

years salary £8 600. The fifth member of the Council has not the privilege of voting with the rest, except on making laws and regulations for British India. The Supreme Council is also the Council for the Presidency of Bengal. The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have each their Governor and Council of these members similarly appointed. The Governor of Agra received a salary of £13 000 annually. The Presidency of Agra remained distinct from that of Bengal for a short period only under the title of the North-Western Provinces; that territory has been again united to the Bengal Presidency and is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor.

The Board of Control, as originally founded, consisted of six members but the chief authority exercised is vested in the President, who is a Cabinet Minister, and, under another

name, Secretary of State for India. The Court of Directors of the East India Company which nominates the Governors and Members of Council of the different Presidencies, and retains most of the patronage throughout British India, is elected by a certain number amongst the holders of the capital stock of the company which consists of 25,000 000 shares, in different proportions, amongst 8500 individuals. Proprietors of £1000 stock have each one vote, of £2000 two votes, of £5000 three votes, and of £10 000 or upwards four votes in the election of Directors, and of committees to form by laws, and for the control of pensions beyond a certain amount, and the bestowal of rewards. Persons holding less than £1000 stock have no vote, although they may take a part in the disbursements of the court. The court consists of twenty

four Directors, who must be born or naturalized subjects of Great Britain, and possessed of at least £2000 stock. Six members of the court retire annually from the directorate, but are re-eligible after the lapse of 12 months. Each member of the court has a salary of £200 per annum (the chairman £500). For despatch of business the court is divided into three committees respectively undertaking the finance and home, the political and military and the revenue and judicial departments. There is a secret committee, composed of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and another member who decides concerning political proceedings to be undertaken by the company. From this court proceed, on all ordinary occasions, instructions relative to the management of our Indian empire, but a draft of every despatch sent thither must be first submitted to the approval of the Board of Control and the court is bound to lay annually before Parliament an account of its revenue and expenditure for the preceding year.

Justices.—In each of the capital cities of the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay is a superior civil and criminal court, over which neither the Court of Directors nor the Board of Control have any authority the judges in them being appointed directly by the sovereign. Within these cities, English law is held to be equally binding upon the European and the native inhabitants but beyond their haunts Europeans only are subject to British jurisprudence. The high courts at the three also named presidencies are termed *Sudder Dewannees* and *Peshawar Adalats*, or superior civil and criminal courts, and they consist of a chief and three puisne judges, in addition to whom in the courts at Calcutta, native Hindoo and Mahomedan judges sit on the bench. In the *Sudder courts*, suits for property to the amount of £5 000 may originate, and from their decisions appeal lies only to the sovereign in council, and then only when the property in dispute amounts to £10 000 or upwards.

Other courts are those of commissioners of circuit the judges of which hold sessions of civil delivery at least twice a year at the allah and city stations—allah courts both European and native are established throughout British India, in each district or collectorate, as well as in the cities and towns. The European allah courts consist of a judge, a magistrate, and a registrar in conjunction with native assessors in it is many original suits to the value of £2000 and they decide appeals from the decisions of the native allah courts and those of the *registars, sadder-amans, and munsifs* (native Hindoo and Mahomedan arbitrators). In the allahs are also courts composed of native judges alone, who may try causes to the value of 1000 rupees, or to that of 5000 rupees on the recommendation of a European judge. In each village and community are native police-courts, the head officer of which receives criminal charges, and holds inquests and in the h W provinces are established *panchayats* or native juries of five persons, who arbitrate in minor causes. In all the superior courts, trial by jury takes place in criminal cases, and natives are eligible both as petty and grand jurors. The proceedings in the superior courts are conducted in English but in provincial courts always in the vernacular languages. Copies of all laws and regulations are preserved for inspection in the courts of justice, and are translated and sold to the community at a low price. At Calcutta the court of requests, once the scene of much venality and oppression on the part of native officers has been superseded by the establishment there (1859) of a small-cause court, on the plan of the county courts in England and it is reported that similar courts will be established in the capitals of the other presidencies. Except at those capitals, the Mahomedan laws (the severity of which has been mitigated under the British rule) are commonly administered to the Mahomedan, and the Hindoo laws to the Hindoo population but it is at the option of the judge to dispense with these in particular cases, and to substitute the regulations of the government of India. In the year 1850 there was extended to the whole of British India, an important ordinance—passed under the administration of Lord W. Bentinck and which, since his rule, has been current in the Hindoo presidency. The severity a Hindu on his conversion to Christianity having become impure in the highest degree in the opinion of his previous co-religionists was held to have forfeited all his previous rights in property and inheritance, as well as other civil privileges. By the act referred to, all these pains and penalties which had before

been attached to the relinquishment of Hindooism were annulled, and no native of India new forbids, by change of creed, any property or privileges to which he would, but for that change, have been entitled. —(*Collected Documents*, 1861.) By an act of the Indian Government, passed in 1845, slavery in India was abolished. The Mirda sacrifices of the hill tribes of Orissa were suppressed in 1845; other superstitious ceremonies elsewhere have shared the same fate; *Suttee* or widow-burning and *Thugges* or religious murder have been put down and for the most part, *Dacoity* or gang robbery.

Education.—Many efforts have long been made by the Indian Government to extend a knowledge of European branches of learning amongst the natives of India, particularly in the Bengal and Agra presidencies. A few years ago six superior colleges existed in the Bengal presidency under the superintendence of the council of education established at Calcutta the last of which colleges was founded at Patna. Within the Bengal presidency there were, by the last accounts, 51 district and other schools, including one for the Bhagulpore hill-tribes and a number of pupils in these, a few years since, amounted to 8703 of whom 6140 were Hindoos, and 1891 Mahomedans. The total expense of these schools amounted to 916 854 rupees (£95 000) and in 1845 arrangements had been made for the establishment of 100 additional schools. The schools in the Bombay presidency are also under a board of education consisting of three European members, one Parsee, and one Mahomedan and in this presidency some years since there were 120 schools, attended by 560 pupils. At Madras is an institution termed a university but for a long period fewer attempts were made to extend education in that than in the other presidencies. It is gratifying to observe that, in many instances, the long-standing prejudices of the Hindoos against certain branches of learning have been signally overcome; and that, for instance in medical studies at Calcutta and elsewhere, Hindoo students have made distinguished progress. Religious distinctions also although they have in India, as elsewhere, long widely separated the different sections of the population appear to have become divested of much of the bigotry which originally characterized them. A striking instance of this is to be found in the fact that in the Mahomedan colleges at Bombay both Christians and Hindoos are admitted, and the latter constitute the greater number of the students. Of the professors of this college also, eleven are Parsees and three of the rival Shah sect. At Amritsar in the Punjab a public seminary has lately been endowed by the Government with £500 annually and in a portion of the Lahore territories, with a population of 2 470 000 are 1835 native public schools, in which 11,500 boys receive instruction. Female education is generally discouraged by the Hindoos in the Sikh territories however at the city of Lahore are 16 schools, at which female children are instructed and in all the three presidencies are flourishing female schools, under the superintendence of the missionaries of various denominations of Christians who, as well as the Indian Government, are diligently and successfully employed in conveying secular instruction to the natives the tuition received in such schools being superior to that obtained in the Government schools—unhappily as in the latter religious instruction is absolutely prohibited while in the missionary schools it professedly forms the prominent feature. The press in India is free and, for the most part, it exhibits a tendency to liberal views. In 1848, there were published in Calcutta five newspapers in the Persian or Hindoo languages, and nine in Bengali besides numerous editions of Hindoo and Mahomedan works. At Delhi many scientific works, and translations of English historical works were published, and printing was actively going on at Bareilly. The translations of the learned societies and reviews at Calcutta and Bombay are periodicals of high merit; and English newspapers are published in the capitals of all the presidencies (seven at Calcutta) and at Delhi, and Lahore.

Literary works published in India are protected by a copyright act, passed in 1847 and similar to that in force in Great Britain. —(*Compendium to the Royal Annals. Sec. and Acts of the Government of India.*)

The Ecclesiastical Establishment in India is under the superintendence of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay who are appointed by the sovereign the first named having a revenue of £4000 and the others £8000 per annum each,

which sums are paid by the E. India Company. There is also an endowment in each diocese. Chaplains at the different stations are appointed by the court of directors, subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London. An allowance is made by the company to a certain number of the E. Catholic clergymen, and clergymen of the Scotch Established church. Other Christian sects support their own ministers in India. The church establishments of the Syrian Christians inhabiting the Malabar coast, and the native E. Catholic Christians, are unconnected with the paramount state.

Land Revenue.—The land tax is the principal source of the Indian revenue. Throughout the greater portion of the presidencies of Bengal namely in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Benares and Orissa (excepting Cuttack) and in some parts of the Madras presidency—as in the N. Circars, and parts of Salem and other central districts—the land is assessed under the *zemindari* or perpetual settlement. In most parts of the Madras presidency in portions of that of Bombay and in Cuttack, it is under the *ryotwari* settlement and in the Bombay and Agra presidencies with few exceptions, the rent is raised upon the *village system*—a political arrangement. When the E. India Company succeeded to the territories in Bengal, she previously held by the Mogul sovereigns they found the revenue collected by officers named *Zemindars*, *Talookdars*, &c. whom after a great deal of controversy the Indian Government of Lord Cornwallis constituted the proprietors of the soil. With them a perpetual settlement was made—the tax of the Government being fixed for ever at an amount calculated upon *half the annual produce of the soil* for a certain term of years previously. This was the nominal amount of the tax, but in practice the sums levied were much below that amount, being frequently but one-fourth, and in some localities, one-sixth of the produce. As the *Zemindars* appropriated the surplus of the half, in addition to being entitled to retain one-tenth of the amount levied as a remuneration for collecting the tax. The *ryotwari system* introduced by Sir Thomas Munro into the territories of Madras involves a levy on each cultivated field separately and the contract exists between the government and the cultivator without the intervention of the *Zemindar* or middleman. The *village system*, under which most part of the presidency of Bombay and all of that of Agra, has been assumed has prevailed from time immemorial throughout India, and is an institution peculiarly consonant with the habits and usages of the people. The villages are so many petty republics each having its own separate organization and functionaries who may thus be enumerated—the *Potdar* or head of the village and local judge, the recorder, tax-gatherer, land-measurer, conductor of water, watchman, smith, coach maker, potter, barber, watchman, astrologer, poet, and schoolmaster. These officers are chosen annually by the inhabitants of the village and each has a share in the produce of the soil. The arrangement for the payment of the land tax is here made by the Government with the *potdar* or head man of the village. The lands aggregately are assessed at a certain amount, and if any members of the village community are unable to pay their share of the assessment the responsibility rests with the community—the other members of which make up the deficiency by mutual arrangement. We learn from a valuable report on revenue statistics by Lieutenant-Colonel Bylke that the land-tax in the Agra presidency where the village system is in force is collected with facility the amount annually raised there exceeds £4,000,000 sterling—the cost of collection being about 62 per cent. The maximum rate in that presidency is about 56 p. per acre the minimum 1s. 6d. and the average 3s. 7½d. on lands producing crops worth 200 rupees (£20) per acre. In four collectorates of the Deccan also, where the land tax is levied on the villages, the rate is no more than from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per acre. It was stated in 1847 that the increase of revenue in the N. W. provinces in 40 years had amounted to £1,800,000 sterling or 7½ per cent. and Colonel Bylke expresses his assent to the statement that this increase of revenue has been attended with improvement in the condition of the rural population. (—*Journal of the Statistical Soc. vol. x. p. 347*.) In the Agra presidency the amount of assessment has been settled with the villages for a period of 30 years, and in the Deccan and Mahratta country for 20 years. In Bengal the permanency of the rent has so much fostered agriculture and

extended cultivation that the *Zemindars* in all parts are said to enjoy a revenue at least equal to and in many places a great deal more than the Government tax—the expense, however, of the *ryots* or cultivators.

Grains, Fruits, and Commodities.—The vegetable products of this wide empire have been already enumerated under the article HINDOOSTAN. Amongst the cereals cultivated during the wet season are millets, *jowara* (*Holcus sorghum*), *bajra* (*Holcus spicatus*) and other kinds of millets maize which is not popularly used as a bread-corn but cooked as a dhal as a green vegetable and rice, in localities favourable for its culture. The grains cultivated during the dry season from October to June are bearded wheats, barley of several kinds, and various pulses. Contrary to generally-received notions in this country neither rice nor wheat form the chief nutriment of the natives of India, the former is raised only on alluvial soils, and is often twice as dear as wheat, which succeeds it, as a grain for exportation in the upper part of the valley of the Ganges and on the table-lands the bulk of the food of from 70 to 80 millions of the population consists of grains the names of which are scarcely known in Europe. Rice is principally produced in the vast plains of Bengal on those of Tanjore, S. Arcot, &c. in the Madras presidency in the Cochin and lower parts of the territories of the latter commonly around the banks of rivers near their mouths, where the climate is hottest, and the annual inundation most extensive. In the delta of the Ganges, rice yields two crops annually in August and December. In the year 1841–42 the total export of rice and other grain was valued at £844,804 of which the export to the United Kingdom amounted in value to £199,688. In 1849 the imports into Great Britain of rice from India amounted to 87,510 cwts. By far the greater proportion of the rice imported into Europe is produced in India. It is raised extensively from Deccan to Delhi, there it is reported to be upwards of 470 Indigo factories in the Bengal and Agra presidencies which are conducted by English capitalists, and the value of the annual produce is calculated at from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 sterling. The culture extends over upwards of 1,000,000 a. in the Gangetic region and it is stated that where it prevails the rural population are uniformly in the best circumstances. It is also raised extensively in Candahar in the British presidency and in other parts of British India. In 1841, India to the value of £2,397,168 was exported from Bengal, the total export from India being valued at £2,730,560 and in 1849 7,983 cwts were imported into Great Britain and Ireland. The trade in opium is a Government monopoly the article is raised in the British territories only in Baluch and Bournes, and under very strict limitations but, in the free territories, and other parts of the provinces of Malwa in Central India, it is also grown and is purchased or sold on commission by the British Government for exportation to China, the Indian Archipelago and other parts of S. E. Asia. In 1833 the export consisted of 9084 chests of Patna and Benares opium from Calcutta, and 11,713 chests of Malwa opium from the Bombay presidency the whole valued at £3,151,486. In 1839–40 the revenue derived from the sale of opium had decreased to £784,367 but, in 1843–44, it had again risen to £2,251,017 and in 1849 the sale of opium raised in the British territory real sold to the Bengal Government the sum of £9,015,000 exclusive of the receipts from the sale of Malwa opium and opium passed in Bombay amounting to £898,093. Cotton is a most important staple of Indian produce. All the plants yielding it thrive more or less in different portions of the territory especially the *Gossypium herbaceum*, which is supposed to be indigenous in India. It is raised chiefly in peninsular India, especially in the uplands of the S. and W., in which latter quarter are the principal ports of shipment, Barrooch, Kattywar and other districts in Gujarat, and Dary in the Bombay presidency. Considerable in the Madras presidency and the table-land of Mysore, are the portions of India most famous for their cotton crops. The indigenous cotton succeeds only on what is called the black cotton soil which is estimated to extend over about 800,000 sq. m. of country but in addition there is a red cotton soil formed of the debris of siliceous rocks, extending over from 200,000 to 800,000 sq. m. on which alone the cotton of America succeeds, and for the culture of which it is well adapted. The streams at the river mouths in Bengal has been found, on

analysis, apparently well suited for the growth of the sea-land cotton of the United States, but little cotton is raised in the Bengal presidency, its production being chiefly limited to the regions not producing the other great staples—jute, sugar, silk, and opium. The consumption of cotton in India has been very vaguely and variously estimated at from 3,500,000 to 3,000,000,000 lbs. per annum. It is certainly used to an enormous extent nearly every article of clothing or woven or padded furniture, for which wool, linen, &c. are employed in other countries, being in India made of that material. The Indian cotton is naturally of good quality, it takes dye well and readily, and its fibres swell in bleaching but being raised generally by cultivators with little capital and being badly cleaned, and liable to dirt and injury from defective modes of conveyance, it can seldom compete in price with other cottons brought to the British markets. In 1840-41 however some experimental farms, under the superintendence of American planters, were established in the chief cotton districts the cleaning of cotton by American machinery was also introduced, and some cotton, equal to any from America, has been imported at Liverpool. In 1841 250,000 bales of cotton were exported from India. In 1845-46, of the total exports, there were 143,359 bales, valued at £1,831,721 and chiefly sent to China and the United Kingdom, 129,629 $\frac{1}{2}$ bales were shipped from Bombay. In 1849, the imports of cotton-wool from British India into Great Britain amounted to 70,836,515 lbs. being considerably more than double the quantity received from Brazil, and somewhat more than one-tenth of the entire quantity imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom. In 1850 the total import amounted to 118,635,380 lbs. of which 113,408,140 lbs. were from the Bombay, 5,511,450 lbs. from the Madras, and 96,780 lbs. from the Bengal presidency. —(Pari Report, May 1851 &c.)

For a long period the E. India sugar was greatly inferior to the sugar of the W. Indies and a heavy obstacle to its introduction into the British markets existed in the shape of discriminatory duties, unfavourable to the E. Indian produce. But, since these have been removed the export of sugar from India has rapidly extended, and the manufacture of the article has of late years improved so much, as to make it bear a very favourable contrast for purity as well as for superior quality with the sugar from other quarters. In 1833 the whole import of sugar from India into the United Kingdom amounted to only 111,721 cwt. but it thenceforward steadily increased, and, in 1843, amounted to 1,360,417 cwt. or somewhat more than half as much as that received from the W. Indies. In the same year the imports into Great Britain and Ireland from India comprised 19,253 cwt. of molasses, and 908,576 gallons of rum. In 1849, the import into the United Kingdom of sugar from British India and the Russian Islands, amounted to 1,550,000 cwt. In 1850 of 1,575,815 lbs. similarly imported. 1,144,450 lbs. were from the Bengal presidency. The coffee imported in the same year from British India amounted to 3,843,357 lbs., of which 3,333,000 lbs. were from the presidency of Bombay. Pepper is an important product of the Malabar coast, and the import into the United Kingdom from British India, in 1849 amounted to 3,918,611 lbs. Silk is produced chiefly in Bengal and in Assam the silk of which latter provinces is of the first quality and is yielded by several different worms. The mulberry thrives so freely in India that its culture might be extended greatly beyond its present extent. The import of the raw silk from India into Great Britain, in 1849 is set down at 1,904,327 lbs., or nearly as much as that sent by China. In addition to which upwards of 500,000 pieces of India silk manufactures were in the same year received in the United Kingdom. Silk is a Government monopoly and the source of a considerable revenue it is made in large quantities in Cutch. The quantity disposed of at the Government sales, in 1844-45, was 4,644,646 bazar mounds, or 8,405,398 cwt. and in the year 1846-49, the Indian Government realised 23,409,567 from the sale of this article, considerably more than half of which was derived from the Bengal presidency. Kivu and nitrate of soda effluence on the soil, over large tracts in Bahr and in other parts of the country and, in 1849 260,746 cwt. of saltpetre were imported from British India into Great Britain, being rather more than half the total supply to the United Kingdom. In Assam, a considerable

extent of the yellow soil which characterizes some of the sea districts in China, has been found to exist, and the two plants *Sesbania* there grow abundantly as also in the province K. K. in the Himalayas. Tobacco of superior quality hankumber from the Malabar coast and Tenasserim provinces; cardamoms, coco-nuts, chick and pearl shells, chiefly from the B. J. drugs, dyer, gum-lac, lacwood, saffron, safflower, turmeric, ginger, sugar, and hides, bonza ivory, casah, and other species are amongst the great variety of articles of the Indian export trade. Diamonds are found in Burmah and in the Deccan. Copper is plentiful in the Himalayas, but at present the ore is all but useless from deficient means of transport. Gold silver lead, mercury, antimony and other metals, are found in different districts; they do not appear however as essential sources of commercial wealth. India is not a country naturally adapted for sheep-farming, and the wool of the native breeds is coarse and dark-coloured. The better sheep are met with on the uplands of Mysore, Combarator and the Deccan, also at Ceylon in Rajpootana and of late years attention has been paid to their improvement, by crossing the breeds and with so much success that the export of wool to Great Britain had increased from 371 lbs. in 1839 to 3,975,865 lbs. in 1845 and in 1849 is amounted to 4,189,853 lbs. Mulholland is

A TABLE OF THE AGGREGATE VALUE OF THE MERCHANDISE EXPORTED AND IMPORTED FROM AND THROUGH THE PORTS OF BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY IN 1842-3.

Presidencies.	Exports to the Year 1842-3.	Imports to the Year 1842-3.
Bombay (Calcutta)	£ 8,850,954	£ 4,132,812
Madras	£ 1,130,180	£ 884,578
Bombay	£ 1,154,575	£ 3,820,018
Total value	14,071,819	8,796,908

A TABLE OF THE VALUE OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF BRITISH INDIA, & FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, IN THE YEAR 1848-9.

Countries.	Export to Great Britain, 1848-9.	Imports from Great Britain, 1848-9.
Great Britain	£ 5,568,265	£ 5,568,265
Portugal	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,000,000
1. States	141,180	73,074
Arabian and Persian Gulf.	811,858	410,846
C. Ind.	6,108,578	636,180
Persia	79,717	138,083
Nepal	8,010	1,790
New S. Wales	9,577	7,256
Penang and Malacca	261,214	307,127
Java	10,941	44
Maldiva Islands	6,990	16,148
Manilla	1,817	1,817
Cape of Good Hope	9,596	1,801
R. America	1,781	16,781
Mauritius	100,133	14,375
Coast of Africa	39,001	49,591
Madagascar	8,817	8,848
S. India	2,817	2,709
Humburg	5,998	1,723
Bombay	5,998	1,723
Other countries, and between different parts of India.	1,015,771	1,019,584
Total.	14,071,819	8,796,908

In 1849 the total exports from the United Kingdom to British India, including Ceylon &c. amounted to £6,503,274. The annual gross amount of the imports to and exports from India, in the years 1844-5 and 1847-8, is given below—

Date.	Exports.	Imports.
1844-5	£ 10,500,271	£ 10,796,145
1845-6	£ 17,029,478	£ 9,087,478
1846-7	£ 16,452,450	£ 8,811,267
1847-8	£ 15,865,840	£ 8,400,700

In April, 1854, the exclusive right of the E. India Company to trade with China, &c. ceased and European ships may now proceed by sea to any part of British India without a license, though some restrictions still exist to their liberty to enter the territories of the Company by land. Foreign ships may enter at any of the ports, but they are not privileged to convey freight from one port to another.

The principal weights measures &c. in use in India are the aser (1 lb. 13 oz. 14 dwt.) the mound (74 lb. 10 oz. nearly Imperial measure) the old beaser mound is equivalent to 63 lbs 2 oz. The beas or maul is a land measure of 1800 sq. yards. The Company's rupee of 16 annas is valued at 2s. sterling; 16 Company's rupees make a gold mohur. A kas is a hundred thousand, and a crore 10 millions.

Manufactures.—The silk fabrics of India are inferior to those of China; but, in 1842-43, there were exported from Bengal to Great Britain to the amount of 24,02,894 rupees (£240,290) constituting about two-thirds of their entire export. By far the most important manufactures, as regards the extent to which they are produced by the natives of India, are cotton piece-goods, the best of which are made along the Coromandel coast. They are next chiefly to Arabia Perma, Paga Pasing and the Indian Archipelago but their manufacture has sustained a progressive diminution within the last 25 years. In 1816-17, nearly all India was supplied with home-manufactured cotton goods, and the same were exported to the United Kingdom to the value of £1 659 438. In 1842-43 the export from India to Great Britain reached only the value of £40 387 the native cotton goods both as to home and foreign supply having by that period become in a great measure supplanted by British cotton manufactures. In 1847 the British plain printed and coloured cotton fabrics cleared to Calcutta alone from the ports of London Liverpool and the Clyde, amounted in the aggregate to 112 816 787 yards, valued at £1 899 476 besides cotton twist 11 198,889 lbs. worth £286,808. In 1849 the cotton goods exported from Great Britain to India amounted in value to £3,01,891. Diapers and other cotton fabrics are however still produced at Dacca, once noted for its muslins; chintzes and a variety of other woven goods, at Calcutta and Burdwan. The silks of Amritsar Lahore, Multan and other towns in the Punjab, and of Moorshedabad, in Bengal are of old celebrity. The shawls made from the west of the Tibet goat by the Hindoo population of Cashmere, the leather, skins, paper and lacquered wares of the same region; the arms made at Lahore similar goods pottery turbans, Tatia silks &c. fabricated in Sindh the muslins of Cozocola, woollen carpets of Ellore cottons of Tumervally and gold chains and jewellery of Tri chlopony in the Madras territories, deserve especial mention. Ship-building has declined at Calcutta, but it has lately risen to high importance at Rangoon. At Bombay are docks for the construction of vessels of the first class and the Indian mercantile navy contains numerous ships of acknowledged excellence. (For further notices of manufactures, see HIS BOOKS.)

Roads and Communications.—The inland trade of India is greatly impeded by the want of internal communication. The grand trunk road from Calcutta to Benares and Delhi, on the latter portion of which the bridges over the rivers have only been recently made; a good road from Patna to Allahabad; Bombay to Ahmednagar; others from Bombay to Ahmednagar into Candlish through the Coonah barrow, on the Malabar coast, and for a part of the way and to Jubbulpore in Central India one from Mirzapoor on the Ganges to Jubbulpore and Nagpore and one from Masulipatam to Hyderabad, constituted the only lines of route, worthy of special notice as having been constructed before 1850 when several good and extensive roads were made in the Punjab between Lahore, Patankota, and Multan, &c. and one was begun between Lahore and Peshawar. Excepting the foregoing all of which have been formed slowly within the last century few public ways exist that are better than mere tracks, along which mules can be drawn or oxen driven. Pack-bullocks of small size, carrying a load of about 240 lbs. are used for the conveyance of many kinds of goods or mules for the same purpose, toward the W frontiers and in the Himalaya, goats and sheep. Elsewhere, most of the merchandise is conveyed on the backs of *briffin* or a caste of Hindoos whose business is that of carriers. The impediment to prosperity on account of the absence of roads, will be made strikingly apparent by the fact that, in 1824 while grain in Candlish was plentiful enough to be sold at from 8s to 9s a quarter in Arrangabad not 100 m. distant, it was 84s. and at Poona, perhaps 150 m. further from 84s. to 70s. a quarter and yet, for the want of routes on which to convey it, no attempt could be made to equalize the price of corn in these localities. It is stated that

during the ten years from 1838 to 1848 the sum of £1 440 400 was spent by the E. India Company in the formation of roads, buildings bridges, tanks and canals in India, exclusive of repairs. The railways projected or in progress in all the three presidencies, when completed, will remove many of the difficulties as to roads complained of and tend greatly to the development of the great natural riches of India.

One of the most magnificent and the most useful of the works ever undertaken by the British Government in India, is the Ganges canal, now in progress of execution in the Doab between the Ganges and Jumna. It commences at Hurdwar and is to extend for a distance of 180 m. to near Anghar, where it will diverge into two channels, one 170 m. in length running to the Ganges at Cawnpore and the other 168 m. in length, to the Jumna, near Humeerpoor 40 m. W by A. Futehpore. Branches, with an aggregate extent of 260 m. will proceed to Farielgaur and Aul the total length being 765 m. This canal, which will be navigable throughout, is intended also to irrigate tract of 8400 sq. m. and it is estimated that the increase of land revenue in the country through which it is carried will be £350 000 per annum and, in addition, that about £160 000 will be annually derived from it by the sale of water. Very extensive masonry works are requisite for the Ganges canal. A considerable portion of the undertaking is already completed and of somewhat more than £1 500 000 which it is estimated will be the total cost, £284 000 had been spent on its construction at the close of 1850. A large canal estimated to cost half a million sterling has been commenced in the Punjab. Both the Ganges and the Indus are now navigated by steam-vessels the former river by strong and very buoyant iron boats.

Armed Force.—The following Table exhibits the strength of the military forces in British India in 1845—

	Bengal & Agra	Madras	Bombay
Company's Troops			
European officers	1 6 8	1 028	181
European non commissioned and ran and file	5,309	5,064	9,223
	6,96	4,797	9,404
Native Troops			
Cavalry	4,728	3,809	1,450
Foot-guard	433		
Artillery	4 383	1,618	829
Engineers, &c.	1,289	703	274
Wall & Infantry	53,411	55,773	28,591
Khal-i-Gharib regiment	999		
Irregular Cavalry	4 954		9 473
Local Infantry	15,891	Irregular Infantry	4,578
Be. & Madras Legions	5,008	Seeds Gun Corps	1,463
Military Police	17 144		
Total of Co's Troops	128,894	61 728	41,008

The total forces of the E. India Company amounted therefore to 13 715 European and 235 684 native troops, in all 249 399 officers, and rank and file. In addition there were in 1845 953 officers, and 97 149 rank and file belonging to her Majesty's service. In the Punjab there were maintained in 1850 four local regiments of infantry and one corps of cavalry raised in that territory besides a large police force. The Punjab military force consists, besides border corps, of five corps of infantry five of cavalry and three batteries of artillery. In the Punjab cavalry Rikhs predominate in the Infantry Mahomedans. In the rest of the territory of British India, more than half of the native army consists of Hindoos in Bengal they compose 88 per cent. of the Sepoy troops, and are mostly of the higher castes. In the Bombay army six eighths are Hindoos, but chiefly Sudras, or of the lower castes in the Madras territories, the Mahomedans are more numerous amongst the armed force than elsewhere in the cavalry there are from six to seven in proportion to one Hindoo, and in the infantry about two to three or four Hindoos.

The Indian navy consisted in 1848 of 89 steam vessels, of an aggregate of 5044 horse-power and burden of 18,560 tons; of which 11 aggregate 1000 horse-power 4405 tons burden belonged to Bengal; one of 160 horse-power and 411 tons burden, belonged to Madras and 27 of 3684 horse-power and a total of 18 844 tons burden, were attached to the presidency of Bombay, which was also the station of 14 sailing vessels, aggregate burden, 2826 tons.

Revenue.—The land revenue is collected, in the first instance, by the village collectors, who are appointed from them it is sent to the provincial native treasurers, who are bound in heavy securities to the Government, and act directly under the European collector of the district or collectorate. In addition to the land tax, the receipts are derived from the sales of opium salt, and tobacco and, in the Bombay territories, opium passes, and dock dues must, stamp and excise duties post-office collection, mace and alackary or mace and other licences, marine and pilotage receipts, subsidies and tribute from the protected states, &c. The Indian revenue has for some years presented a deficiency as compared with the expenditure, in consequence of expensive wars. The following is

A TABLE OF THE REVENUE AND CHARGES OF THE SEVERAL TERRITORIES OF BRITISH INDIA in the Year 1845-6, the Columns including those INCREASED IN ENGLAND —

Presidencies.	Total Revenue, 1845-6	Total Charges, 1845-6
Bengal.	On Rs. 1,235	On Rs. 1,235
Assam.	4,39,84,150	1,01,44,470
Madras.	3,21,17,100	2,43,82,913
Bombay.	3,66,09, 34	3,15,08,216
	9,44,76,084	1,80,00,887
	or £18,37,350	or £18,00,887
Charges in England.		£101,408
Total.	£18,37,350	£19,02,295

The total public debt of the E. India Company amounted, in 1849 to £44,204,080 and the annual interest to £2,101,379.

History.—Following in the wake of the Portuguese and the Dutch, who had already established commercial settlements in India the English, at the end of the sixteenth century determined to advance into the E. seas and accordingly in 1600 during the reign of Elizabeth in England, and of Akbar on the royal throne of Hindustan a company was formed for this purpose in London, which in the next year was enlarged to 215 shareholders headed by George Earl of Cumberland. This association, the nucleus of the present E. India Company had at the origin, a capital of £70,000 its affairs were under the direction of a committee of 17 directors the number of whom was afterwards increased to 24. In the face of numerous obstacles thrown in their way by the Portuguese, the ships of the Company traded at Surat and there places on the W coast of India and with such success that after eight merchant squadrons having been sent to India in the space of twelve years the company had derived an average profit of not less than 17 per cent. on their capital. In 1612 a joint-stock capital of £229,000 was subscribed by the Company who early in the succeeding year obtained leave from the Mogul emperor to erect factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambay and Gogo. Violent hostilities with the Portuguese and the Dutch subsequently took place, but without much regarding the commercial prospects of the English who, about 1625, established factories at Masulipatam and Aracanag, near Nellore and in 1634 were allowed by the emperor Shah-Jehan to trade at Piprey in Bengal which fixes that date as the period when their ships were first permitted to enter the Ganges. In 1639 our countrymen secured from a local rajah the cession of a strip of land, about 5 m. in length, on the Coromandel coast, where Madras now stands, and where Fort St. George was forthwith erected thus, accordingly being the first territorial acquisition of the British on the Indian mainland.

In 1645 through the influence of Mr Broughton, a surgeon who had successfully exerted his professional skill on some members of the imperial family at Agra, permission was secured to erect factories at Malabar and Hooghly in Bengal to which, as well as to the English establishments at Surat, valuable privileges were, at his instigation granted. In 1664 the island of Bombay was ceded by Portugal to Charles II of England as a part of the dowry of his queen in 1683 this island was made over in perpetuity to the Company which was now considerably augmented by the addition to it of other acquisitions, and in 1687 Bombay became the capital of the British settlements in the E. Indies and by this time been established in various parts of Bengal, Malabar and

India and an expedition was even sent out ostensibly for the purpose of redressing certain injuries but destined in reality for a service of no less magnitude than that of laying war against the powerful emperor Aurangzeb and the subadar of Bengal. In 1689 as Mr Hill observes, it was laid down as a determinate object of policy (by the Company) that independence was to be established in India, and dominion acquired. At that date they wrote to their agents the increase of our revenue is the subject of our care as much as our trade. In 1700 the Company had obtained, from the subadar of Bengal the grant of a small sanad or the Hooghly comprising the towns of Calcutta, Govindpur and Chittanagore but it was not until 1713 that Mr Hamilton, an English surgeon who had successfully operated on the emperor Ferokhsereh—trading in the steps of Mr Broughton—procured from the emperor the confirmation of the grant, and thus established in the possession of his countrymen the locality whence extended the dominion forming the third and principal of the three great presidencies into which, until our day British India has remained divided.

The French had already begun possessed of settlements on the Coromandel coast, and territory in the Carnatic, and on the breaking out of the war between them and the English in 1745 India was made a theatre for their hostilities. In these, several native powers soon became involved but, after various success on the part of the belligerents, the French by 1763 were completely worsted by the superior resources and strength of their antagonists. From the period of the war declared against the French in 1756, the ascendancy of the English in India proceeded with rapid strides. The battle of Plassey in 1757 in which a few forces under Clive routed a Mogul army of 18,000 cavalry and 50,000 infantry opened Bengal to the British the district of the twenty four pergunnahs was acquired in the same year and Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong in 1760. In 1765 the collection of the revenues of Berar Bahar and Orissa was yielded by the emperor to the Company the Carnatic was acquired in the following year and the subsidiary of Mysore in 1765. In the last named year a war broke out between the British and Hyder Ali who had seated himself on the throne of Mysore and it was continued by his successor Tipoo, with short intervals, down to the death of the latter and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799 since that period nearly all the territory comprising the sovereignty of Tipoo, except the tableland of Mysore, has passed under the direct rule of the E. India Company and been annexed to the presidency of Madras.

The events which determined the progress of British ascendancy in India were now transferred from the E. and B. to the central and W parts of the same region. The war with the Marhatta powers—Battara, Berr, Sonda, Holkar &c.—occupied the early years of the present century and was ably conducted under the administration of the Marquis Wellesley as governor-general. Amongst the remarkable occurrences during this period were the battles of Assaye and Argaum, which distinguished the early military career of the Duke of Wellington and evinced the genius of that great commander the victories of Delhi, Lajpore, Deeg and Fatehgarh gained by Lord Lake and the transference of the Mogul emperor from the throne in which he had been held by the Marhattas, to the protection of the British. Amongst the expeditions made by the latter during this interval were Gwalior &c. from Oude, and the lower Doab, between the Ganges and Jumna, in 1801 other districts in Bundelkand in 1802 Cutch district and the upper Doab, with other portions of the Delhi territory in 1803; and in 1805, districts of Gujerat, previously belonging to the Guj-cowar.

A war soon afterwards ensued against the Pindarres, a host of roving and predatory warriors, who, during the disquiet which they caused formed alliances with several of the Marhatta powers also in a war against the Gorkhas of Nepal, who had made irruptions into the N. British provinces. The forces of Malhar reserved a severe defeat for the troops under Sir F. Hildes, at Mahidpur in 1817 but the Pindarres were could not be said to have ended until the fall of Asseerghur before the British arms in 1819. Bhutpur which had on former occasions resisted five successive attacks by our troops, was finally taken by assault in January 1836 since which epoch few military operations of much magnitude have

taken place in India E. of the plains of the Satlej and Indus. During the period thus indicated the accessions to the British territory comprised Mukom, taken from Nepal in 1815 the Sangur districts, Darwar, Ahmedabad, &c. acquired in 1817; Candahar, Ajmer, Poonah, the Cocones the S. Malabar country and some districts on the Korbudda in 1818 and several others incorporated into the Bombay presidency in 1820 and 1822.

The extension of the British away west took place chiefly in the peninsula of India beyond the Ganges. In 1824, on consequence of aggressions on our E. frontier war was declared against the Burmese, who after several defeats in the centre of their territories in 1826 ceded to the British Assam, Arakan, and the Tenasserim provinces—then added to the Bengal presidency. Rangoon and Malacca became by purchase British possessions in 1824-5. Coorg in S. India and Loodmah, with adjacent districts on the South were acquired in 1824. Kurnool in 1826, and Jolun in 1841.

Political intrigues in central Asia, having a tendency to produce dangerous hostility with our Indian dominions, caused the interference of the British in the affairs of Afghanistan and to that country a formidable army was sent from India in 1839 by means of which the deposed sovereign was replaced on the throne of Cabool. In 1841 these treacherous slaughters of British officers and troops took place at Cabool and elsewhere, which interrupted the most alarming check that the British power had ever experienced in the E., but in 1842 another army was sent beyond the Indus which speedily restored there the prestige belonging to the British name. In consequence of events which we can afford space to detail, a British force entered Seindia in 1843 and after Sir C. Napier's victory over the Amers at Masees, that country submitted and it has since formed an integral part of British India.

In the same year disagreements between the present and some of the reigning family at Gwalior in the centre of Hindostan precipitated hostilities in that quarter which speedily terminated in the triumph of the British arms at the battles of Maharajpore and Purnaur and although these events were not followed by any direct territorial acquisition on our part a number of districts were afterwards segregated for the maintenance of a British force in Seindia's dominion. Finally the British had to combat the most formidable enemy they had ever yet encountered on Indian soil. Towards the end of 1845, an unprovoked invasion of the Sikhs across the Satlej into the territories protected by the Company compelled all disposable forces in India to move to the N. W. and at the end of that year and beginning of the next the Sikhs were successively defeated in the actions of Moodkee, Ferozshah Atwal and Sobroon. In 1846, war was resumed by the Sikhs and Afghans united and the scene of hostilities removed to the neighbourhood of Multan but after the battles of Chillianwalla and Gujraet—the last a most decisive action, fought February 21 1849—this combination was wholly broken up and the Punjab was annexed to the British dominions. Seindia, formerly the territory of the Malabar Peshwa, was added to the Bombay presidency in 1849 and Sambhalpore a Gujwara rajahship of 8000 sq. m. has more recently lapsed to the British, from want of heirs to the last rajah. The chief events of a political nature which have still more lately occurred in India, are disturbances in the territory of the Ahoms, which, probably at no very distant period, will be absorbed into the wide-extended sovereignty immediately under British authority since the war commenced with Burmah in the early part of the present year (1850).

Solved are the dates of the accession in office of the various governors-general of India since the battle of Plassey in 1757.

1757—Colonel Clive
1762—Mr. Haldar
1763—Mr. Vanshat
1764—Mr. Cornwallis
1765—Lord Clive
1767—Mr. Verelst
1768—Mr. Cornwallis
1769—Mr. Warren Hastings
1770—Sir J. M. Parnham
1771—Sir (Marquis) Cornwallis
1772—Sir J. M. Parnham (Lord Ligonier)

1773—Earl of Macclesfield (M. R. J. Wellesley)
1774—Marquis Cornwallis
1775—Sir G. Barlow
1776—Sir M. Minto
1777—Sir M. Minto (Marq. Hesse, &c.)
1778—Sir M. Minto
1779—Lord Wellesley
1780—Lord Wellesley
1781—Lord Wellesley
1782—Lord Wellesley
1783—Lord Wellesley
1784—Lord Wellesley
1785—Lord Wellesley
1786—Lord Wellesley
1787—Lord Wellesley

MDLII. Hist. of British India. Tyrnopol's Bengal and Agra Gazetteer 1841, &c., M'Gregor's Report on British India.

1848 Stocqueler's Handbook for India. Board of Trade Report, 1849. Papers on Imports and Exports, 1849. Reports on Sugar and Coffee Planting and on the Growth of Cotton in India. Report of the Indian Law Commissioners, 1847. Report on Industry in India, 1849. E. India Revenue Report, 1848-49. Acts of the Government of India. Colonial Review, 1850-51.

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO, EASTERN OR MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, the greatest group of islands on the globe whether considered with respect to their number or extent situated to the S. E. of Asia, and washed W. by the Indian and E. by the Pacific Ocean. From the N. W. extremity of Sumatra—lat. S. 84 N. lon. 95 20' E. to the Aru Islands lat. S. 6 lon. 134 30' E.—a chain of islands about thirty in number separated in general only by very narrow straits extends through nearly 45° of longitude, or about 2600 m. The greater part of this chain lies between the 7th and 8th parallels of S. lat. but, at one point—Rott's island, adjoining Timor—it touches the 11th parallel. This is the S. boundary of the Archipelago. Its E. limit has less completeness and linear precision. At a short distance N. and E. from the Aru Islands, lies the great island of Papua or New Guinea, the W. peninsula of which is by some considered as belonging to the Indian Archipelago. From 300 m. to 500 m. N. W. are the Moluccas or Spice Islands in the widest sense and N. by W. from these again are the Philippines Islands; the largest of which group, Luzon, reaches the 17th parallel of N. lat. Thus the Aru I. pelago has an extreme length of 45° and a breadth of 38°. With exception of the Philippines which still belong to Spain the islands of Penang Singapore Labuan, and the settlement of Sarawak, on the W. coast of Borneo which belong to Great Britain and the N. and N. W. portion of the island of Borneo the Sooloo and some other islands under native potentates the whole of this archipelago is, either really or nominally under the sway of Holland this last part is in frequently named the Dutch East Indies. The Archipelago has an extreme length of 45° and a breadth of 38°. With exception of the Philippines which still belong to Spain the islands of Penang Singapore Labuan, and the settlement of Sarawak, on the W. coast of Borneo which belong to Great Britain and the N. and N. W. portion of the island of Borneo the Sooloo and some other islands under native potentates the whole of this archipelago is, either really or nominally under the sway of Holland this last part is in frequently named the Dutch East Indies.

Chief islands.—Within the limits here pointed out, lie some of the largest and finest islands in the world as Borneo Sumatra above 1000 m. in length Java Celebes Luzon, &c. Some include in the Aru pelago not only New Guinea, or at least its E. W. peninsula but also the peninsula of Malacca. The fertile and cultivated islands of less size on the coasts of Sumatra and Java or extending E. to the Spice Islands in clumby are as follows—Nias Mantawa, Foggy Billiton, Rote, Madoa, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Comodo, Sunda, wood Island Flores or Mangarai Timor Ceram Boeroo Gilolo Mindanao, Ialawan Negros, Samar Mindoro Panay Leyte and Zebu. The small islands may be truly called innumerable, for there are numerous groups throughout the Archipelago, consisting each of hundreds of islands; many of them celebrated by the natives for their beauty and fertility which have never been surveyed and are even madly avoided by European navigators who dread not only the hidden danger of coral banks and shoals but also the practical habits of those who dwell upon them.

Geological Consideration.—The islands which in close array form the S. line of the Archipelago, are all mountainous, and the chief summits are volcanic. Many of them, indeed are still active volcanoes. It would appear then as if the very long and narrow ridge of land had been raised from the ocean by the agency of subterranean fires. The line of volcanic action may be traced on the W. side, through Sumatra to Chittagong, in the Bay of Bengal. On the E. side it reaches the meridian of 120° E. nearly under which are the little volcanic islands of Nila and Yoro, in the sea of Banda. It then inclines N. W. The little islands lying on the W. of Gilolo are all volcanic. Ternate was laid waste in 1840 by volcanic eruption and earthquakes. Thence the volcanic line may be traced through the Philippines and Japan to Kamoteika.

Enclosed Seas.—The islands are arranged in chains or in groups, leaving a number of open spaces or seas often difficult of access but the navigation of which is favoured by constant winds and a general exemption from tempests. These seas, within the Archipelago, are, chiefly the China sea, between Borneo and the Malay peninsula the Java sea between Java and Borneo the sea of Celebes, between this island Borneo Mindanao and the Sooloo Archipelago. N. W. of it is a last-named barrier, between Borneo, the middle islands of the

Philippine group, and Palawan, in the Soolowee. S. of Celebes is the archipelago of Flores, and further E. the Banda Sea, S. of the Moluccas. The straits of Macassar between Borneo and Celebes, the Molucca passage, Pitt's passage, and the Gilolo passage, may be added to the list of narrow seas. The last-named passage and Dampier's Strait, by the coast of New Guinea, are the principal entrances to the Indian Archipelago from the E. while the straits of Malacca and of Runda give access from the W. and the straits of Lombok, Alas, Umbak, and from the S.

Climate.—The whole Archipelago lies within the tropics, and indeed, for the most part, close to the equator which passes through the middle of Sumatra and of Borneo, over Celebes and Gilolo. If New Guinea be included in the Archipelago, the latter will then present to view the most widely extended, from W. to E. of all the equatorial regions of the earth. The general equality of climate throughout is attended with a certain uniformity of production and similarity of manners in the people. But close examination detects wide differences in the natural constitution and climate of the islands, and, as civilization has advanced upon them from the W., and has reached greater maturity in that quarter, there are still ample grounds for distinguishing the whole into groups. This whole oceanic and equatorial region is excepted from the general law of the trade winds, which, on the N. and S. sides of the line respectively blow constantly from the N.E. and S.E. Within the Indian Archipelago and thence W. to the coast of Africa, the monsoons—that is, season winds—prevail blowing alternately from the S.E. and N.W. But the monsoons being so exceptional a general law very much from place to place though locally regular and constant, and E. of Celebes or of the meridian of 124° the monsoons are reversed or the rains fall during the dry season of the W. islands and far less copiously than in the latter. This circumstance, with the absence of the rich soil formed by the disintegration of volcanic rocks, makes a broad distinction between the E. and W. islands in respect of fertility. The N. Philippine islands alone fall within the region of hurricanes and tempestuous winds. But the general law of smooth seas and constant breezes, which prevails farther E. is not strictly invariable. The Moluccas have not yet quite recovered from the ravages done by the hurricanes of 1776 and of 1816.

Crops.—The 31 islands of the Archipelago, founded on natural characters, production, and population, are as follows:—The first division embraces the Malayan peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, and about two-thirds of the W. part of Borneo to the meridian of 116°. So far there is a general uniformity of animal and vegetable productions: the soil is extremely fertile: rice is the general food of the people, who have made a considerable advance in the arts and habits of civil life. The second division, comprehending Celebes, Sumbawa, and E. Borneo, up to lat. 3° N. is, in soil, food, and civilisation, inferior to the first. Rice is here no longer abundant, and sugar only supplies its place. The third division extends from lon. 124° to 136° E., and between lat. 10° S. and 2° N. Here the monsoons or seasons are altered, and nature takes a new aspect. The rich vegetation of the W. islands is seen only on the sea-shore, the hills are comparatively bare and arid. But this is the region in which alone the clove and nutmeg attain perfection. Yet the soil is not fertile, rice is rare and the staple food is the dryum in sugar. The inhabitants of the division are much inferior to those farther W. and have never acquired the use of letters. The fourth is less distinctly marked out than the preceding. It lies between the parallels of 4° and 10° N. from lon. 116° to 138° E., embracing the N. angle of Borneo the Soolowee Islands and Mindanao. The inhabitants are superior to those of the third division. Rice is their chief food, but sugar also is much used. The clove and nutmeg are here indigenous, but inferior in quality to those growing farther W. The fifth division is that of the Philippine islands, from lat. 10° to 18° N. Here humid climate and volcanic soil render rice and with few exceptions fertility. Rice again becomes abundant. Sugar and tobacco are produced, but the pepper of the first division the fine species of the third, and some of the fruits of the islands near the equator are wanting.

Vegetation.—The vegetable productions of so wide and so fertile a region can, within our limits, be adverted to only in the most summary manner. In the woods of Sumatra and

Java, most of the trees exceed 100 ft. in height. But the density of the vegetation is still far less extensive than the vigour of individual plants. In the struggle for room and air plants of different kinds become piled one over the other. Teak, mango, fig, ramin, sandal ebony and other great trees are mingled with palms of endless variety and gigantic forms while climbing plants, frequently cæces, interwoven from tree to tree, bind the whole together and render the forest utterly impenetrable. The tendency to climb characterizes the vegetation of the Archipelago. Stems a foot or more in diameter and belonging to species which elsewhere grow without support, here twist themselves round the giants of the forest. Several of the climbing cæces also take root, like the mosses, so often as they touch the ground with their boughs. The raffia, the largest flower known, being nearly 3 ft. in diameter is a parasitic production, peculiar to these rank forests. The inexhaustible supply of great timber afforded by these woods is to the natives of far less importance than the coco-nut, the bamboo and numerous slender palms which adorn the coasts.

Cultivated Produce.—The chief object of cultivation in the Archipelago is rice, of which there are crops in the year are obtained in lands perfectly suited for that culture. Rains though more prolific, holds there the same relation to rice which barley bears to wheat among us. The green crops sown after the rice harvest are varieties of pulses, one of which called *Acokong* or green pulse, deserves mention, being cultivated by the Chinese colonists for the manufacture of soy. Yams and batatas are also reared in some places, but the manioc, which grows wild is neglected owing to the abundance of food obtainable with little trouble. In general the objects of cultivation—rice, manioc, &c.—are each known by one name throughout the Archipelago while the indigenous and wild productions change their names with the localities. The coco-nut is among the cultivated plants. It is grown chiefly for the sake of its oil but the finest edible oil is obtained from the nut of the lendar: a handsome tree, which flourishes within the same limits as the sago. Castor-oil is the lamp oil of the Archipelago. The sago palm (*Cycas*) is one of the humblest of the palm tribe rarely exceeding 20 ft. in height, but it attains a diameter of nearly 2 ft. Before the tree has attained its full growth and the fruit has formed the stem consists of a hard shell about 3 in. thick, containing an enormous mass of soft medullary matter which when macerated in water yields the farinaceous deposit called sago. As the fruit ripens, the internal pulp or medullary matter disappears. This palm chooses marshy situations. It seems to be co-extensive with the clove and nutmeg but is most perfect in the island of Ceram. The sago-palm is of all alimentary productions that which yields food in the greatest abundance. The gumiut, another short and thick palm, peculiar to this region, also yields a medullary matter like sago but it is more valued for its toddy palm-wine or sap, of which it will sometimes give off three quarts a day for two years. All the sugar used by the indigenous population is made from the mashed juncos of the gumiut, which furnishes also a very valuable material 1 lb black horse-hair convertible into excellent cordage. The small tubular *typha* found enveloped in the black filaments serve for pens to the natives who can write, but the majority convert them into arrows for the blow pipe. The areca-nut, betel pepper and gambier or catechu are all peculiar to the Archipelago and supply important articles of trade, required by the materialistic habits of the native population. Europeans set a higher value on the fine species which are confined within very narrow limits. The clove was originally found only on the five Molucca islands chiefly on Macassar, whence it was carried to Ambacca, to which spot its cultivation is now restricted by the Dutch. The nutmeg has wider limits, being found in Ceylon-China, New Guinea, and even in New Holland. The minor aromatic productions of the Archipelago are very numerous.

Zoology.—The animal kingdom in this vast region, varies exceedingly according to locality and features requiring remark, it is the reader must be referred to the special articles on the individual islands. Mammalia are numerous in the W. islands, but few in the E. the types, in the former such as the elephant in Sumatra, the tiger there and in Java, &c., being allied to those of the neighbouring continent of Asia; and in the latter connected more with those of Australia, especially in the possession of marsupials. Birds of the most brilliant

plumage, are numerous everywhere the swallow (*Hirundo asiatica*) builds her edifice nests in the caves and rocks along the coast of almost all the islands, and that remarkable gull-like species the magpie, some thought peculiar to Australia, is found in E. part of the Archipelago. Serpents, dangerous from their strength or from their venomous bite, as well as those that are harmless, abound in the jungle, and sea-serpents of many kinds swarm in the schools, and other seas. The sea insect inhabits some of these islands all of them swarms with stinging pests, that almost render life insupportable, or at all events, add to the exertions of the utmost vigilance, and the greatest ingenuity to avoid or repel their attacks, and the white ant accounts the most fearful ravages on buildings and furniture of every description. The gavel or Ganges crocodile finds a congenial home in the streams of Sumatra, Java, and the other larger islands the dugong (*Halocore Dugong*) a gregarious, herbivorous cetacean frequents the shallows on the coasts (trapping *Holothuria*) is taken in large quantities among the coral reefs and islets and fish, and shell-fish are innumerable.

Inhabitants.—In the absence of a geological knowledge of the extensive region the particulars of its mineral treasures, the gold and diamonds of Sumatra and Borneo the tin of Baitika, the coal and anatomy of Borneo &c. cannot be made to assume any other than a local character and may therefore be here omitted. They suggest however one general observation, that neither gold nor diamonds, nor fine spices, give any impulse to impetuous civilization. These precious commodities abound most in the most barbarous countries of the Archipelago while arts and social improvement emanate from the grain-growing countries, as from the seats of systematic industry. In the Indian Archipelago there are two aboriginal races, a brown or fair complexioned of Malay extraction and a black, Papuan or negro race. The brown race are about 4 in. below the average European stature. They are robust and somewhat clumsy particularly in the lower limbs the face is square, with hollow cheeks and projecting jaws large mouth, small nose, small black eyes and thick hair. Their complexion does not seem to be affected by climate or balneum. The Battaks of Sumatra and the wretched Dyaks of Borneo who are among the lowest live under the equator the Javanese who dwell in the most insular regions are among the darkest. The Papuan or dark-coloured natives are dwarf negroes they rarely attain the height of 5 ft. and have feeble frames the skin is of a sooty black not polished like that of the vigorous African the chin projects so as to form no part of the face the lips are very prominent, the look wild and malignant. These blacks probably once occupied the whole Archipelago but the increase of the brown race has thinned their ranks in the W islands, where they are still however found in the mountains and fastnesses, hunted by the others like wild beasts. They increase in numbers towards the E. and are the sole possessors of New Guinea. Wherever found, they seem to be in the lowest stage of civilization.

Maritime Habits.—In the Indian Archipelago there are no dry pastures, no grasses no open glades. Pastoral life, the ordinary beginning of industry and society is therefore out of the question. But the natives confined by impenetrable forests to the sea-shore, are easily tempted to become navigators by the tranquillity of the waters, by the facility of building boats where wood is so various and plentiful and by the abundance of fish. An unusually large proportion of the whole population has maritime habits. Nor is this all their chief towns are, in many instances built over the water the bamboo houses being constructed on stakes every house with its boat fastened to the door. In towns of this description, as Borneo, Banjarmasin, &c. the inhabitants may be said to live wholly on the water. The facility for construction of this sort, derived from the palm forests and the bamboo, gives rise to another singular and characteristic usage of this brown race. They often shelter an entire village under a single roof, or in other words, even the least civilized tribes of the Dyaks think nothing of constructing a house on piles, 10 or 20 ft. above the ground, large enough to lodge 500 people. The roof, covered with large palm leaves, is proof against the heaviest rain. The side-walls and floors are made of flattened bamboo, covered with matting and, night as the edifice may appear it is for the wants of the people and for the climate, wonderfully perfect. Having advanced thus far it is not

wonderful that the same people should have become skilful boat-builders, and their prahs, often of 60 tons burden, are excellent specimens of naval architecture. Nowhere else in the world is the inconvenience so strongly felt of a numerous population of illiterate men and the prahs is so common and animal a character in the Archipelago as the robber in the Syrian desert.

Peacemaker Exporter.—The exports from the Indian Archipelago are very numerous but it will be here sufficient to mention the products peculiar to that region. Europe takes cloves, mace, and nutmegs, cayenne [*capsicum*], all black pepper camphor and galls [*galla* (petal or gum) percha. China buys at a high price, the edible swallows nests, and the trepang (*Holothuria*) or sea slug. These duties for the table are wholly monopolized by China and the quantities bought, and price paid for them, show the luxury prevailing in that country. Fleets of prahs are fitted out every year in Celebes for the trepang fishery on the coast of New Holland. But mercantile enterprise of this sort is confined to the principal means to others the accumulation of wealth would be a dangerous experiment. The only forms of government known to the brown or Malay population are an elective confederation as in Celebes or an unlimited despotism as in Java—(Crawford's *Hist. of the East Archip.* 1820. Records van Eyningen, *Handboek, des—Geographisch Nieuws of the Dutch E. Indian Colonies—Moniteur des Indes Néerlandes Journal of the Indian Archipelago Singapore).*

INDIAN KEY a small id U States Florida, "5 m S W Cape Florida, much resorted to by its abds from the for its healthy and agreeable climate

INDIAN OCEAN that part of the general ocean which lies S of Africa and Asia, and is bounded E. and W. by the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and S. by the Antarctic circle. More particularly its boundaries are the Antarctic circle on the S an imaginary line drawn from Cape Agulhas the most S point of Africa, to the Antarctic circle, separating it from the S Atlantic, on the W the E coast of Africa the coast of Arabia, Baluchistan, Hindoostan or India the W coast of Burmah Lower Sumatra the Malay peninsula the W and S. coasts of the islands Sumatra Java, Australia and the Diemen a line, drawn from the most S point of which last continent to the Antarctic circle, separating it from the S. Pacific on the E; thus extending from about lat. 55° N in the Gulf of Arabia, a little beyond the tropic of Cancer to the Antarctic circle and from lon. 19° 50' 30" E to 146° 38' E its extent, from N to S, somewhat exceeds 5500 m and its breadth varies from 6000 m between the Cape of Good Hope and South Cape in Van Diemen's Land to 4000 m between the coast of Arabia and that of Malacca and Sumatra. It is usually divided also into two parts—the N or Equatorial Ocean extending S as far as the tropic of Cancer, and the S or Austral section stretching S, of that limit to the Antarctic circle. Its N shores are rendered singularly irregular by the projection of three vast peninsulas—Arabia Hindoostan, and India-beyond-the-Ganges—which are respectively separated by the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and Bay of Bengal besides which may be mentioned, as other leading features on its land-boundary the Mozambique Channel Red Sea, Gulf of Cutch and Cambay which form the peninsulas of Gujarat the Gulf of Maccassar and Palk's Straits, Straits of Malacca, Sunda Strait, Lombok Flores, and Ombay the sea of Thaur and Bani's Strait. It comprises also the following islands—Madagascar and Ceylon Socotra, the Laccadive and Maldivé islands, in the Arabian Sea the Andaman and Nicobar islands, in the Bay of Bengal together with the Comoro islands, Mauritius Bourbon Kangaroo Land and numerous other smaller islands. The following leading rivers, likewise, are tributary to this great ocean basin—the Nile, Euphrates and Tigris, the Indus Narbada, Krishna, Godavari, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Aracan Irrawady Salween and Suvarneya; the last four of which are in India-beyond-the-Ganges.

In the S. part of this ocean the equatorial current, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic, flows from E. to W. at a rate varying with the seasons but N of Madagascar where its breadth greatly diminishes, it runs from 45 m to 60 m, in 24 hours. A S.W. current also flows along the African coast, towards the Mozambique Channel, its mean velocity ranging between 18 m and 26 m a day but attaining more than double that rate near Delagoa Bay and Cape Corrientes.

It finally joins the Cape current near Cape Padron. In the Bay of Bengal the currents depend wholly on the monsoons; a N current flowing pretty rapidly along the Coromandel coast during the N.W. monsoon from February to May and then weakly till the middle of October. Between Cochin and the Nicobar islands, and onward to the Straits of Malacca, it often flows to the S.W. while in the N part of the bay it runs N in March, and often N in April when a general N.E. movement occurs over its entire surface, and continues till October. On the S.W. coast of Australia, the current divides near Cape Leeuwin, in lat. 34° 32' S. into two streams, one of which flows N., and the other E. with an average speed of about 20 m. each day thus embracing the whole coast of Australia.

Winds, Monsoons, &c.—The S.E. trade-wind, which prevails between the 10th and 23rd parallels of S. latitude, blows with much force, and pretty constantly from April to October after which date its N limits are considerably contracted. S. of these are the constant N.W. winds, which prevail almost in the same latitudes as in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The monsoons are found principally in the N part of this ocean, over a tract extending from the southeast of Asia to about lat. 8° S. and from the Mozambique Channel, on the W., to the shores of Australia and the Sea of China, on the E. They blow uniformly in the same direction for six months, changing about the equinoxes. N. of the equator the N.E. monsoon prevails from October to April the N.W. from April to October, while, S. of that limit, the N.W. monsoon blows while the N.E. is blowing on the N. side and the S.E. prevails during the time of the S.W. monsoon N. of the equator. During the hot season, likewise when the S.E. trade-wind recedes S. the N.W. monsoon occupies the space between the equator and the 12th S. parallel. The *Advances* of this ocean usually range between lat. 9° to 35° S., extending from Madagascar to the island of Timor. It is usually come from the N.E. near Java, and travel S.W. and E. returning again E. In the Bay of Bengal streams travel from E. N.E. to W. N.W. The season for them, S. of the equator is from December to April, but at other times they are rare, and almost unknown. Their rate of travelling varies from 10 m. to 36 m. per hour the celebrated Rodriguez hurricane (April 1842), was computed to blow with a velocity of about 200 m. a day extending over 600 m. at a time, and accompanied by incessant and exceedingly heavy rains. The maximum heat, of the water in the Indian Ocean occurs in the Arabian Sea, in lat. 9° 33' N. and lon. 56° 28' E. where it reaches 87° 40' Fah.—*Johnson's Physical Atlas*

INDIA or WESTERN TERRITORY a tract of country W. of the settled portions of the U. States of N. America, allotted, by the U. States Government, for the residence of the Indian tribes that have been removed chiefly from the R.W. states of the Union. It is bounded N. by the Arkansas and S. Kansas rivers, E. by Missouri and Arkansas, S. by Red River which divides it from Texas, and W. by a desert lat. 33° 30' to 39° 18' N. lon. 94° 15' to 100° 37' W. area of habitable portion, about 130,000 sq. m. This territory, for about 100 m. in its E. side, is in general fertile and capable of yielding all the productions of the U. States under the same latitude and the prairie grounds, of which the greater portion consists produce abundance of grass for the feeding of cattle. In the N. parts the winters are cold but the climate is generally healthy. The tribes among which this territory has been apportioned, are all more or less in advance of the wild Indians of the prairies and several of them especially the Chickasaws, have made very considerable progress in the arts of civilized life. The total number of Indians transferred, or to be transferred to this territory, is estimated at 243,000.

INDIANA one of the Western U. States bounded N. by Michigan lake and state, E. by Ohio, E. and S. by the Ohio river separating it from Kentucky and W. by Illinois between lat. 37° 45' and 41° 46' N. lon. 84° 45' and 89° W. Mean length, 360 m.; mean breadth 140 m.; area, 36,000 sq. m. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Ohio excepting a narrow strip on the shores of Lake Michigan, backed by lofty bare and hills, and is almost one continued plain with an inclination S.W. A range however, of low hills, considerably 500 ft. above the level of the Ohio, lies parallel to that river from the mouth of the great Miami to the Elise river, sometimes

approaching close to it, and sometimes reaching 2 m. or 3 m. from it. These hills are followed by an extensive heavily-wooded plain. The state is well watered by several streams, of which the Wabash, flowing circuitously N.E. to S.W. dividing the state into two unequal parts, a N. and a S. and, in the latter part of its course, forming the frontier line towards Illinois, is the most important. It has several affluents, and in part of its course separates into two forks, an E. and a W. It is navigable for steam boats to La Fayette 300 m. and its principal affluent, the White river is navigable to Indianapolis, the capital of the state, and situated near the centre. A canal from La Fayette E.N.E. unites the Wabash with Lake Erie, at Toledo in Ohio, and S.W. with the river Ohio at Evansville. All the principal streams, except the Ohio, are bordered by strips of bottom or prairie land from 3 m. to 8 m. broad, but, at a distance from the rivers, the surface of the country is broken, and the soil light. N. of the Wabash the ground is for the most part level prairie-land interspersed with lakes, woodlands, and swamps—these parts near the Wabash being remarkably fertile. Except in the neighbourhood of swamps, the climate is agreeable and healthful. Oak, ash, hickory, hickory, walnut, cherry, maple, elm, sassafras, hickory, honey locust, cotton wood, sycamore, and mulberry form the natural growth of timber wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, barley and potatoes, yield an abundant return, and cattle, swine, and dairy produce are plentiful. At Vevay on the Ohio, are the best vineyards in the U. States they are planted with indigenous vines, and are under the management of Swiss settlers. Though the mineral products have not yet been worked to any extent iron, copper, coal and salt are found and in a cave near Corydon nitre gypsum and Epsom salts—the last in lumps from 1 lb. to 2 lbs. weight. Woollens and cottons are made to some extent there are several iron furnaces and forges, paper and tanning mills and manufacture of tobacco, hats, leather soap, &c. but still neither the manufactures nor the commerce and trade of the state are of great account. The Baptists are the most numerous religious body in the state next to them is Presbyterians and Methodists besides which there are some Episcopals, R. Catholics Friends, &c. Education is provided for by 4 colleges, 54 academies, and 1291 common and primary schools still in 1841 there were 83,100 whites above twenty years of age who could neither read nor write. The state is divided into 91 counties, and besides Indianapolis, the cap. from which several railways diverge, some of them connecting with the Kentucky line, has New Albany the largest town in Indiana, and several smaller towns, as La Fayette, Madison, Evansville, Terre-Haute &c. The executive government is in the hands of a governor and lieutenant governor elected by the people for three years. The legislative power is vested in senators and representatives chosen by the males above twenty-one years of age one-third of the former and the whole of the latter being elected annually. The senators cannot be fewer than three, and never more than a half the number of the representatives who, again can never number less than 35, nor more than 109. Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816. Pop. (1840) 685,566 (1850) 990,258.

INDIANA also U. States Pennsylvania 125 m. W. N. W. Harrisburg with a courthouse, a jail four churches, and two schools a brewery and a pottery. Pop. 674

INDIANAPOLIS a town U. States, cap. Indiana, near the centre of the state, 1 Black White River here crossed by a bridge, and navigable for steamers. It has a state-house, a fine building, after the model of the Parthenon at Athens several Baptist and other churches a female academy seem very a school and a saw mill. Pop. (1850) 8034

INDLE, a vil. Austria, Bohemia, 60 myriads, about 4 m. from Budaka with a Greek parish church. Pop. 9130

INDIES (Dutch East) a name given to the Dutch possessions in the Indian Archipelago (which see)

INDIES (East) a general collective name applied to Hindoostan, India-beyond-the-Ganges, and the Indian Archipelago.

INDIES (West) ANTILLES, or COLONNIALES ANTILLANAS (Latin, Antilles, Carriacoua French, Antilles occidentales French des Antilles Spanish, Antillas German, Antillen West Indies; Dutch, West-Indien, Antillen an extensive system of islands in the W. Atlantic, stretching from the N.W. of Cape

Florida in N. America, to the Gulf of Paria, on the N. coast of S. America, comprised between lat. 10° and 17° 30' N; and lon. 59° W and the coast of Central America, and forming the N. and E. boundary of the Caribbean Sea. The most of them are comprised in three distinct groups, called respectively the *Lesser Antilles* or *Caribbean Islands*, the *Greater Antilles*, and the *Bahama* or *Lucay Islands*. The islands that compose the first-named division form the most southerly of these groups; they are disposed in the form of a crescent, with the convex side facing the E., and are divided into the *Windward* or *S. Caribbean Islands* and the *Leeward*, or *N. Caribbean Islands* the latter terminating with the *Virgin Islands*. The *Greater Antilles* comprise the four largest and finest islands

in the Archipelago—*Porto Rico*, *Hayti* or *San Domingo*, *Jamaica*, and *Cuba*, with the small islands along their coasts. The *Bahama Islands* form the most N. portion of the system, of which they are also the most numerous, but the least valuable and interesting. Besides the three great groups named, there are several small islands situated along the coast of S. and of Central America. The surface of all the archipelago does not exceed 95,000 sq. m. and of this area the *Greater Antilles* occupy nearly 83,000 sq. m. In the following table is given a list of the principal islands, arranged in the groups to which they respectively belong: the area and population are also shown, and the power under whose sway they are held.—

GREATER ANTILLES.			
Area in sq. m. Population.			
Daymanbrack		300	British.
Cayman (Little)			
Cayman (Great)			
Cuba	43 000	1 440 000	Spanish.
Hayti	97 000	900 000	Independent.
Jamaica	4 266	441 000	British.
Pico (old do)	600	300	Spanish.
Porto Rico	8 750	588 100	Do.
LESSER ANTILLES.			
Windward Islands, or South Caribbean Islands —			
Barbados	166	128 700	
Grenada	158	23 000	Br. West.
Grenadines		2 000	
Martinique	380	135 017	French.
St. Lucia	370	37 000	
St. Vincent	181	31 700	British.
Trinidad	2 460	84 438	
Tobago	97	15 410	
Leeward Islands, or North Caribbean Islands —			
Anguilla	35	2 131	
Antigua	166	87 125	British.
Barbados	166	87 125	
Bermudown (St.)	5	15 000	Dutch.
Christopher (St.)	103	94 500	British.
St. Kitts		34 500	Dutch.
Orut (St.)	110	35 000	Dutch.
Nevis (St.)		1 000	Br. West.
Demanda	10	1 300	French.
Dominica	91	23 650	British.
Guadeloupe	254	120 200	French.
Saba		1 000	Dutch.
Mario Galesia	60	12 700	French.
Mart (St.)	80	6 000	French & Dutch.
Monterey	47	7 945	British.
Nevis	38	9 038	British.
Salute (Lew.)	8	1,111	French.
LEeward ANTILLES.—Continued.			
Popula. Islands.			
Area in sq. m. Population.			
Leeward Islands or North Caribbean Islands —			
Anguilla			British.
Bleque or Vieque	10	311	Spanish.
Osleira	41	800	Spanish.
John (St.)	41	12 000	Danish.
Thomas (St.)	41	6,000	British.
Turkey	10		
Virgin Gorda			
BAHAMA ISLANDS.			
Abaco (Great and Little)			
Andros			
Bahama (Great)			
Crooked Islands			
Flamingo			
Freeport (Great and Little)			
Inagua do do			
Key or Cayo (Great)			
Long Island			
Marianna			
New Providence			
Providence			
Salvador (St.)			
Watling's Island			
S. AMERICAN COAST.			
Bonaire or Boon Ayra	8 250	Dutch.	
Coahuila			Venezuela.
Cangua or Cangua			Dutch.
Curaçao	10 144	Dutch.	
Maricao	1 000	Venezuela.	
Orinoco or Aruba	3 164	Dutch.	
Tortuga			Venezuela.
GENERAL AFRICAN COAST.			
Ambergie Island			
Bonono or Gambia			
Tarrafat			British.
Ullula			
Rasban	4 000		

Besides the islands above named, there are a vast number of barren rocky islets scattered over the surface of the archipelago, which it is equally impossible as necessary to enumerate the *Bahama* group alone amounting altogether to 500 in number and the *Virgin Islands* to at least 50 more than those given in the table.

The *Antilles* are generally considered to be the remains of a mountain range, which, at some remote period, united the continents of N. and S. America. Some of the *Lesser Antilles* are flat, but the general character of the *W. Indian Islands* is bold, with a single mountain or group of mountains in the centre, which slopes to the sea all round, more precipitously on the E. side which is exposed to the force of the Atlantic current. Volcanic action is confined in this archipelago to the smaller islands, which, forming a line in a meridional direction, extend from 12° to 18° N commencing with *Grenada* and ending with *St. Eustatius*. Most of the intervening islands, which rise to great elevations, possess craters recently extinct, which have vomited ashes and lava within historical periods, while those that are low are composed of either calcareous or coral rocks. The most considerable eruptions in modern times have been those of *St. Vincent*; but more remotely *St. Domingo* and *Jamaica* have been the scenes of some of the most tremendous earthquakes on record. Hurricanes of great violence are of frequent occurrence in the region of the *W. Indies*, it being the focus of the most desolating on record. These hurricanes commence near the *Leeward Islands*, travel to the *W. N. W.* and then round the shores or across the Gulf of Mexico, and following the Gulf stream, are lost in the Atlantic, between the *Bermudas* and *Halifax*. The duration of the hurricanes on the *W. India* region, ranges from June to October and

the average extent is from lat. 10° to 50° N and lon. 50° to 100° W. Navigation within the *Antilles*, from *W. to E.* is attended with great difficulty on account of the opposition of the passage-winds and the currents. From this cause, a voyage from *W. to E.* requires almost as many weeks as days in an opposite direction. The climate in the *Antilles* is extremely hot, but the length of the night, the sea-breeze, and in many of them the elevation of the land, tend to modify the sun's influence. Spring may be said to commence in April when a bright and beautiful verdure, with a rapid and luxuriant vegetation makes its appearance, and during May gentle showers fall almost daily.

The rich and varied productions of these islands give them an important place in the commercial world. The principal of these are sugar and coffee, both introduced by man. The first *W. India* sugar was produced in the island of *Hayti*, where, in 1518, the Spaniards had numerous sugar-presses in operation, thence the manufacture subsequently spread to the other islands. Coffee found its way to the *W. Indies* from *Ceylon* and *Ile de Bourbon*, about the middle or towards the latter end of the 16th century. The other more important productions are molasses rum, pimento, tobacco, cotton, logwood, indigo, cochineal mahogany, lignumvitae various dyewoods, eugenia, and an immense variety of tropical fruits. At the time of their discovery the *S. Islands* of the Archipelago were inhabited by a fierce and warlike race, called *Caribs*, the more N. by a gentler men, the *Arawakans*. Both with exception of a few hundreds in *Trinidad*, are now extinct.

INDIGHIRKA, or KAPADAKIA KODJIA, a river Siberia, which rises in the N. side of the mountains of Obdorsk; lat. 61° N lon. 142° E; pursues a very circuitous course N. N. W. to Kaskarek where it makes a remarkable bend,

nearly in the form of a semicircle than N. E. and falls into the Arctic Ocean. In several months, after a course of about 900 m. Its principal affluents are, on their the Ukhon, Mera, and Moma, and on the S., the Arga, Kara, Schenack, and Urdina. Its course is through level, and generally frozen plains. The chief inhabitants on its banks are Loshakirs and Kerkals.

INDJE KARABU, a river European Turkey Macedonia, formed by the rivers Boshkiana and Yanotso, which, having their sources in the mountain range that separates Macedonia from Albania, unite about lat. $40^{\circ} 40' N$ lon. $22^{\circ} 5' E$. From that point the Indje Karabou flows E. and N. E. to the Gulf of Salonika, which it enters, opposite Cape Pannos; lat. $40^{\circ} 30' N$ lon. $22^{\circ} 35' E$. It has several affluents. Comes from the junction of the head streams, about 50 m.

INDJEH (GARA) the most N point of Ada Minor on the Black Sea lat. $45^{\circ} 8' N$ lon. $24^{\circ} 58' E$ (a).

INDORE, or **INDOOR** (HOLLAR) a maharajahship or native state, Hindoostan, protected by the British and consisting mainly of a territory partly comprised in the table-land of Malwa, and partly in the valley of the Nerbudda, surrounded S. and W. by the territories of the British presidency and N. and E. by those of Schindia, and the petty rajas of Dhar and Dewara. In addition, it includes the detached town and district of Mohilpoor and some other small districts enclosed by British dominions the whole being between lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$ and $24^{\circ} N$ lon. $74^{\circ} 50'$ and $77^{\circ} E$, and forming the remnant of the sovereignty of the Marhatta dynasty of Holkar. Estimated area, 4345 sq. m. The Vindhyan mountains, here rising to only 500 or 600 ft. above the adjacent table-land, traverse the S. part of the main territory and the Saptapora range bound it on the S. between them are the districts watered by the Nerbudda, which flows through them E. to W. Much of the country is well wooded, and over some fertile plains are scattered small villages, generally enclosed by ruined walls. Opium is one of the principal products but, by treaty with the British in 1826, its culture is limited to 5000 Raras maunds annually of which all except about 1000 maunds retained for home-consumption, are delivered to the British authorities for exportation at Bombay. After Indore, the capital, the chief towns are Bilow and Mohilpoor, the places of British garrisons. Akhyr and N. and S. parts of the Nerbudda and the ruined city of Mandon. The enormous caves and sculptures of Bang are on the W. frontier. Amongst the inhabitants of this part of India are numerous Bheels. The dominion of Holkar was at one period much more extended than at present but the chief having, in 1804, besieged Delhi, ravaged the Doab and Rohilkand, and set himself in open hostility against the British, his troops received a severe defeat from those of Lord Lake, at Dong near Agra. The decisive battle of Mohilpoor in 1817 annihilated the power of Holkar and, by the treaty of Mandon, most year he ceded to the British all his territories S. of the Saptapora hills and resigned his rule N. of Bundi together with his claims to tribute from the Rajpoot princes. In 1844 on the failure of the direct line, a successor to the maharajahship was appointed solely by nomination of the Bengal government. Pop. 850,000.—(Purk. Papers, &c.)

INDORE, a in Hindoostan, cap. above state, in a fine undulating plain, 32 m S. Oogen; lat. $22^{\circ} 45' N$ lon. $75^{\circ} 40' E$. It is of no great size, is traversed by a rivulet, has been nearly rebuilt since 1820 on very unequal ground, and has crooked streets, some of tolerable width, and paved with granite; houses mostly of two stories, built of mud or lime-burned bricks, and covered with thick tiles fastened upon bamboo rafters. It has some mosques, new pagodas of a mixed form, constructed of brick and a new granite palace; but its best edifice is the British residency which is one of the hand-somest in Hindoostan.—(Angelement. Voyage dans l'Inde.)

INDRAGIRI, or **ANDRAGIRI** the largest river in this island of Sumatra, rises about 2000 ft. above sea-level in the lake of Bangkara, afterwards situated in the mountains within 25 m. of the W. coast of the island. It flows in a winding course, nearly due E. first under the name of Kerantan, and then under that of Indragiri, carries the name of its own name, and falls into the sea, m. lat. $0^{\circ} 35' S$, opposite the islands of Langa and Siatap by three mouths, the most E. of which receives the name of the river Toakko. It receives numerous tributaries, and is navigable for the boats of the country far inland. Total course, upwards of 300 m.

INDRAGIRI, or **ANDRAGIRI** a native state, lat. Sumatra, B.E. coast, between the rivers Sumatra and Toakko, which enter the sea respectively in lat. $0^{\circ} 30' N$ and $1^{\circ} S$, bounded E. by the sea, and W. by some other native states. It is traversed in its whole extent, W. to E. by the river Indragiri, which forms the commercial road of the country and is in general flat, especially towards the coast. It is fertile, but the indolence of the inhabitants prevents them from cultivating more than a little rice to suit their own wants. The ground, as usual in such countries, is cultivated by the peasants, who are required to be the best-looking in the Archipelago. Gold and elephant teeth are found, and a good trade used to be carried on with Singapore. Indragiri is governed by a sultan, but is under the supremacy of the Dutch.

INDRAMAJJO, a town, lat. Java, prov. Cheribon, 104 m. E. by S. Batavia, cap. dist. of its own name. It lies near the sea, has a good haven, protected by the shady island Boon, rises a small fort, and carries on a considerable trade. It lay formerly at the mouth of the river Tijanack or Indragiri but the deposits brought down by the streams have accumulated so rapidly that in 1838 it was 8 m. and it may now be reckoned 12 m. from the sea. Indramajo or Indramaya point, N. W. from the town is in lat. $6^{\circ} 12' S$ lon. $108^{\circ} 18' E$ (a).

INDRAPOORA, a former state, with cap. of same name, lat. Sumatra, W. coast now included in the Dutch territories. It lies in about lat. $2^{\circ} S$ and yields pepper ivory cotton &c. —The towns on a small river of same name start the coast, in lat. $2^{\circ} 7' S$ lon. $101^{\circ} E$ has a fort and good safe anchorage, though no bay. About 45 m. N. E. the river is the volume of same name. Indrapoor or Indrapour point or cape is in lat. $2^{\circ} 10' S$ lon. $100^{\circ} 48' E$ (a).

INDRE, a v. l. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 3 m. W. Nantes. In the vicinity are extensive works belonging to the Government, at which a great number of steam-engines and canons are made. Pop. 2896.

INDRE (Latin, Andria) a river France, which rises in dep. Creuse, near the frontiers of dep. Indre to which it gives its name, and entering this dep. traverses it E. to N. W. passing Chateauroux, Issoudun, and Châtillon. It then enters department Indre-et-Loire, and still preserves N. W. passing Loches, and joins 1 bank Loire 19 m. N. W. Tours whole course, about 140 m. Of these, about 45 m., commencing at Loches are navigable chief affluents, the Igneray and Indre on the S. and the Vauzou on the N. bank.

INDRE, a dep. France, bounded N. by dep. Loire-et-Cher E. (Cher S. Creuse and Haute-Vienne) and W. Vienne and Indre-et-Loire lat. $46^{\circ} 22'$ to $47^{\circ} 15' N$ lon. $0^{\circ} 55'$ to $1^{\circ} E$ greatest length, N. to S. 64 m. greatest breadth, 6 m. area, 2785 sq. m. It is generally flat, though a few low hills in the S. W. relieve the general monotonous appearance, and furnish some picturesque scenery. The geological formation is primitive, the rocks being generally composed of granite and schist. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Loire, which receives its waters by the Indre, which gives the department its name, the Creuse, and the Cher. A branch of the Canal du Centre, follows the course of the last-named river and traverses part of the department.

Climate, mild and temperate, but somewhat variable. The soil is generally of a sandy and gravelly texture, rather light but generally not ill adapted for the growth of cereals. Nearly two-thirds of the whole surface is arable, and one-eighth in permanent meadows and pastures. About one-twelfth is under wood, and one-fifth waste. The corn sown leaves a considerable surplus for exportation. The other important crops are hemp and flax. A considerable quantity of land is occupied by vineyards the produce from which, amounting to about 63 000 pipes, does not bear a high name. Only one-half is exported as wine or brandy. Among domestic animals, sheep appear to be the favourite stock, and are reared with considerable care and skill. Poultry, particularly turkeys and geese, are numerous, but there is not much game. The minerals include iron, which is worked to some extent, bituminous stone, and several varieties of marble. The principal manufactures are fine woollen cloth, iron, which is smelted in several blast furnaces, and externally manufactured, particularly into scythes; linen, hosiery, candles, paper, earthenware, and porcelain. The trade is in corn, wine, wool, woollen, wood, iron, cattle, and sheep. For administrative purposes,

the département is divided into four arrondissements—Châtoureaux, the capital; Le Blanc Mesnil, and La Châtre—subdivided into 23 cantons, and 247 communes. Pop. 248,377.

INDRE-et-Loire, a dep. France, bounded N by Sape, Saône, and Loire-et-Cher E. Loire-et-Cher and Indre B. Vienne and W. Maine-et-Loire. Lat. 46° 45' to 47° 45' N. lon. 0° 5' to 18° E. It is of a compact and somewhat circular form; greatest length, N to S, 65 m., greatest breadth, 60 m.; area, 3362 sq. m. The surface is finely diversified by hills and slopes, valleys and plains. These last, both in the S. and N. are of considerable extent, and in the latter direction, have sometimes an arid and almost desolate appearance. The whole département belongs to the basin of the Loire, and, as its name implies, is traversed both by it and its tributary Indre. Two others still more important tributaries, the Vienne, and the Creuse, water it in the E. In addition to these the only important river is the Cher. They are all navigable within the département, and furnish it with almost unlimited means of water communication. In different quarters and particularly in the N W there are several small lakes and considerable swamps. The arable land occupies rather more than one half, and permanent meadows and pastures rather more than one-fifth of the whole surface. About one-eighth is under wood, one-eighth in vineyards, and one-tenth waste. The climate is regarded as one of the finest in France, being in general remarkably mild, and alike free from the extremes of heat and cold. In respect of soil and fertility the département consists of two distinct portions. The larger of these, situated on both sides of the Loire, and marked by low hills of tuffaceous chalk, consists partly of a mol alluvium, and partly of a somewhat light but deep and fertile vegetable loam. Beyond this basin, which has been called the Garden of France, the soil is generally of a thin and very indifferent description, not well adapted for the plough, but suitable for the growth of the vine, and occupied both by it and some considerable tracts of forest and heath. Agriculture long in a backward state, failed to meet the home consumption of grain but in recent times has made considerable progress, and now furnishes a surplus for exportation. Hemp and flax are also extensively cultivated and in particular spots figs, quinces, mulberries and similar plants are grown on a large scale. Fruit, various kinds of melons and pumpkins are very abundant. The latter, when dried, are known by the name of Tours prunes, and are largely exported. Walnuts and almonds are also gathered in vast quantities, and crushed for oil. The large extent of surface occupied by the vine, makes its produce of great importance. Many of the wines have a good name. The only metal of any importance is iron which is worked to some extent and there are many valuable sulphate quarries. Clay both for ordinary purposes and the finer kinds of pottery is abundant. The manufactures are not of much importance, but include woollen and silk goods, iron and gunpowder. The principal exports are agricultural. For administrative purposes, the département is divided into three arrondissements—Tours, the capital; Chinon, and Loches—subdivided into 24 cantons, and 281 communes. Pop. 312,400.

INDUNO a vil and com Italy Lombardy prov Como, near 1 bank Olona, once defended by a strong castle, of which there are only now a few remains. It has a church, and near it is a deep gorge, a remarkable fountain. Pop. 1801.

INDUS [Sanskrit, *Sindhu*, Pagan, *Asi-Sind*] one of the great rivers of Asia, which traverses the W part of Tibet, and the country of the central table-land of the Asiatic continent forming the N W boundary of Hindoostan, and finally interesting Souda throughout, to its mouth in the Indian Ocean. It rises in Tibet, on the N side of the lofty mountain Kailas, celebrated in Hindu mythology about lat. 31° 30' N; lon. 80° 30' E, near the source of the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra, not far distant from those of the Ganges, Yamuna, and at an estimated elevation of 18,000 ft. above the sea. Under the name of *Sinik-kha-bab*, it flows at first N W, alternately through lofty barren plains or deep mountain-gorges, and past Leh, Iskarto, and other towns, as far as lat. 35° 54' N; lon. 74° 30' E; where, after a course of about 870 m., it emerges from the table-land of the Himalayas, and its direction is abruptly changed to S W. Its principal affluents in its first part of its course, are the

river of Gariopo, Zanakar, and Dera, from the S. and the Shy-yok, Shyghur and river of Ghilgit, from the N. At Lik-shit, about 800 m. from its source, it has been found 50 yards wide, and at its confluence with the Shy-yok, near Leh 80 yards. At this junction the height of its bed is estimated at 10,000 ft. above the sea, and it thenceforth receives the name of *Abas-Bud*, or *Indus-proper*. From Mapkon (Shigatzen), where the Indus leaves the mountain down to Mittan, Kora near lat. 29° N long 70° 30' E it forms the W boundary of the Punjab passes Derbad, Attock, Kala-Bagh, Dera Ismael Khan Bakkur Katheroo Lala, and Dera-Ghazee-Khan and opposite Attock it receives, from the W the river of Cabool, its principal tributary except the Punjab, or united stream of the five rivers (*Panjab*) the *Sutlej* (anc. *Hyasudra*) *Besa* (*Hippasus*) *Ravee* (*Hidrostes*) *Chenab* (*Asopis*) and the *Jhelum*, *Jalrum* or *Bat* in (*Hippasus*) which stream joins it from the E. near Mittan-Kote At Derbad the Indus has been found, in August, when at its greatest height 100 yds. across. It thence flows, in a broad and divided channel, through a plain, to Attock, where it is about 1000 ft. above the sea, and is crossed by two bridges of boats respectively 800 ft. and 548 ft. in length. A few miles above this, the navigation of the Indus from the ocean terminates although the Cabool river is navigable for 40 m. from the junction. The distance from Attock to the sea, by the course of the river is estimated at 942 m. during which it first rolls impetuously between high steep-cliffs, in one place contracted to 250 ft. in width, with a depth of 180 ft. and a current of 10 m. an hour its bed there being between precipitous banks from 70 ft. to 700 ft. in height. Near Kala-Bagh however the Indus enters a plain and expands to about 500 yds. in width with an average depth of 80 ft. For the next 250 m. to Mittan-Kote, it flows mostly S. and occupies little numerous arms, including long islands of luxuriant pasturage and during its inundation, which lasts throughout the summer half of the year these, with a vast expanse of level country on its E. side, are covered with an immense sheet of water extending as far as the night can reach. The main channel in this part of its course varies greatly in width, but at Katheroo, lat. 31° 38' N it has been found 1000 yds. across, with a depth of 12 ft. in addition to which the inundation from the annual melting of snow in the mountains, gives an average of 84 ft. of water. Many small islands are cut from its E. bank, in the S part of the Punjab, below Multan and Dera-Ghazee-Khan. Below the influx of the Punjab, near Mittan-Kote the general direction of the Indus is S.W., to the middle of Souda, and, in its fullest season, it sometimes extends for 20 m. on the W and 10 m. or 12 m. on the E. side. In its lowest state being 2000 yds. or nearly 12 m. across. Throughout Souda the river has a very tortuous, but generally S. course and the towns of Bakkur, Koro, Bakkur, Larkhana, Solwan, and Hyderabad are on its banks; and those of Tatta, Gerra, Kutchka, Bandu-Vikhar, Meerpoor, Shikarpoor, Luchpat-Bundir &c. on various branches of its delta, or at its mouth. The country immediately bordering it in Souda, as well as in the middle part of its course is of the most fertile description, but much of it is still covered with thickets of tamarisk bushes and saline shrubs. Near Hyderabad, about lat. 25° 50' N the delta of the Indus may be said to commence though as high as Koro, lat. 27° 30' N the E. Narra, a large branch, 400 m. in length, leaves the main stream and diverges into the Indian desert discharging, during the inundations, a large volume of water into the Koro or most E. mouth of the Indus between Souda and Cutch. The W Narra which comes off a few miles below the former branch, after a course of 200 m. rejoins the main stream of the Indus at Solwan. The Fulahee a branch which inundates the site of Hyderabad leaves the Indus on its E. side, and after assuming the name of the Gomtee, joins, by one of its arms the E. Narra, near a large lake which was created by an earthquake in 1819. From Solwan to the efflux of the Fulahee, a distance of 80 m. the bed of the Indus is depressed below the adjacent lands to the depth of 16 ft. or 18 ft. Here inundations rarely occur and irrigation is effected by raising the water with the Persian wheel. The delta of the Indus between Hyderabad and the ocean, Kutchka and Luchpat-Bundir occupies a region 180 m. in length and breadth. The principal mouths from E to W are termed the Koro, Sol, Kather, Kookswarte, Kodywarre.

Kajmura, Michel, Jon, Pincenara, and Pites. The Koro mouth is properly an arm of the sea, and which, at 20 m. from it, is 7 m. wide and 20 ft. in depth. The Bar 2 m. wide, and with a depth of from 4 to 6 fathoms within its bar in contact with the Phynara branch; which, in consequence of a dam, is mostly ruined for navigation. The main stream of the Indus in the delta, much diminished in size, is termed the Sate, and enters the sea by the Kachavara and Kachavara mouths. The former is 1100 yds. in width, with a channel of 9 ft. in depth at low water. The Huzara estuary was, until lately the most important of all but it was rendered useless by a spontaneous change in the channel of the river soon after the disembarkation of the British troops there, in 1838. The Pincenara is, like all the rest, intricate, from sandbanks; it is, however said to have 15 ft. of water at low tide, and boats of 80 tons burden can ascend it for above 30 m. The Pites 500 yds in width has 9 ft. of water at low and 18 ft. at high spring tides, and is navigable to about the same extent as the foregoing. The total length of the Indus is estimated at 1850 m.; its descent from its source to Attock (700 m.) 34 ft. per m., from Attock to Kala-Bagh 30 m., from Kala-Bagh to Mitun-Kote 8 m., and from Mitun-Kote to the sea 6 m. The tide runs in the Indus nearly up to Tutah, a distance of 70 m. and at springs rises 9 ft. The annual quantity of water discharged by this river has been computed at upwards of 150,000,000 tons, which, in the summer especially contains a vast quantity of solid matter, causing its waters below the mountains to be highly turbid in all the latter half of its course, and its channels and branches, from abundant deposits, to be continually shifting. Vessels drawing more than 7 ft. water cannot generally enter any of its mouths above Belkhar no vessels of 6 ft. draft navigate it, and the traffic on its waters is conducted by means of heavy flat-bottomed boats. The banks of the Indus are deficient in almost every requisite for the construction of shipping yet, with all its disqualifications, it is still the main route for the conveyance of merchandise between India and Central Asia, Baluch, Bokhar, Afghanistan, and Persia. During the independence of the Amirs of Beluch, they levied such heavy and oppressive exactions on the trade of the Indus within their territories, that the Afghans and inhabitants of Central Asia supplied themselves with European goods chiefly by way of Russia but the conquest of Beluch by the British has already in a great measure restored the European trade with the same countries to the channel, by way of India, which had previously followed.—(Wood Rep. on the Indus in *Four of Asiat. Soc. of Bengal* Part. Rep. 1833; *Survey of India*, &c.)

INBOLI (formerly) a resort to Asiatic Turkey past Anatolia, 78 m. W. Rhodope on the Black Sea, and on the estuary of a small river to which it gives its name. It contains four mosques, a bazaar and public baths and has manufactures of cables for the Turkish government and exports copper building timber and manufactures of the country. The roadstead is indifferent. Pop. 3000

INES (KAWA) an Is. Mexican, Gulf of California. lat. 29° 34' N. long. 115° 30' W. Length, 30 m. breadth 10 m.

INFINICIONA, a small Is. Brazil, near Moss-Games 25 m. W. Villa Rica. It is well built, has a parish church, and in a deep narrow valley near it, is a gold mine, which is not worked. Inhabitants mostly agricultural labourers or miners. Pop. of dist. 4500

INGATESTONE, a tn. and par. England, co. Essex. The town, 5 m. S.W. Chelmsford a station on the E. Counties Railway has a church, Independent and R. Catholic chapels, National and British schools, and a large annual cattle fair. Area of par. 2675 ac. Pop. 800

INGELFINGEN a tn. Württemberg, above Jank. bank Koeber 37 m. N. W. Ellwangen, with a castle, the residence of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and a Latin school. Pop. 1002

INGELHEIM two places, Hesse-Darmstadt:—1 (Ober Ingelheim) A market tn., Rheinhessen, on the Selz, 8 m. W.S.W. Mainz. It is walled, has two churches one of them very ancient, with a monument of one of Charlemagne's four queens and the other in the Romanesque style, with a tall square tower. Paper and bones all miffs, and a trade in skins and cattle. Church, 18th c. when pulled down. Pop. 2412.—2, (Fieder Ingelheim) A market tn., Rheinhessen, near the for-

now on a slope above the Selz, near its confluence with 1 bank Rhine. It has a justice of peace court, two parish churches, and the remains of a palace of Charlemagne. *Wiedemann* red and white wine are produced in the vicinity. Pop. 3008.

INGELMUNSTER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Mandel, 18 m. S. Bruges. It has extensive manufactures of linen, a distillery, salt refinery and two breweries. Pop. 9060.

INGEN a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. N. Tiel, with a Calvinistic church, and school. Agriculture, cattle-rearing and a trade in fruit, pigs &c. carried on. Pop. 980

INGENDOL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, cant. of, and 3 m. S.W. Schwyz, on the Mösli. It contains a parish church finely situated at the foot of the Roseberg and has a trade in fruit and dairy produce. Pop. 1692

INGENHEIM a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, near Bergzabern, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1681

INGENIO a tn. Canary Islands S. side of Gran Canaria, at the junction of two small streams, which form the Guadalupe. It is a walled place has a parish church, and two primary schools. Pop. 1687

INGENOR a tn. Norway prov. Finnmark 14 m. N. by E. Hammerfest, in the Arctic Ocean.

INGERHILLIM a vil. France dep. Haut-Rhin, 3 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 2368

INGESTRIE par Eng. Stafford 808 ac. Pop. 174

INGHAM three par. Eng.—1 Lincoln 1750 ac. P. 612 —2, Norfolk 1503 ac. P. 488 —3, Suffolk 1806 ac. P. 528

INGHE-NOON a tn. Chinese empire, dist. of, and 90 m. W. N. W. the lake of Koko-Noor. It is 18 m. long by 16 m. broad, and flows into Lake Koko-Noor by the Pamir.

INGLEBY two par. Eng. York (N. Riding)—1, (Archie) 1875 ac. P. 552.—2 (Greenhow) 2086 ac. P. 581

INGLESHAM par Eng. Wilt 927 ac. Pop. 188

INGODA, a river Asia, which rises in the mountains of Dauria, on the S. frontier of the Russian gov. Irkutsk flows directly N. N. E. past Dornukin to Tobitkin, then E. and enters with the Onon in forming the Selka, an afflu. of the Amur or Selangian after a course of 850 m. In the upper part it flows through a mountainous and densely wooded country in the lower through an open and fertile plain.

INGOLDETHORPE, par Eng. Norfolk 1395 ac. Pop. 898

INGOLDMFILL, par Eng. Lincoln 1857 ac. P. 298

INGOLDSEY par Eng. Lincoln 2287 ac. P. 407

INGOLDSTADT a tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, 1 bank Danube, here crossed by a bridge, 36 m. S.W. Ratisbon. Its fortifications, which were demolished by the French in 1806 have been rebuilt, and are stronger than ever so that it now ranks as an important fortress. It has a court of law and several important civil and military offices seven churches, one of them with several interesting monuments a Franciscan monastery a nunnery a Latin and several other schools an arsenal old castle, townhouse and hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, playing cards, gunpowder and potash and several mills. Ingolstadt had a university of some celebrity founded in 1472; but, in 1800 it was removed to Munich. One of its most distinguished members was Dr. Eck, who acted as the R. Catholic champion in the celebrated debate which took place here, and in which the cause of the Reformation was maintained by Luther in person. Pop. 9189

INGOUVILLE, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, ½ m. from Havre of which it forms a kind of suburb. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, in a high and commanding position, within ½ m. of the sea and contains many fine houses, belonging to the wealthy merchants of Havre. Near it are brick and tile kilns, rope-works and manufactures of chamois, chemicals, &c. Pop. 12 060

INGOTHEM a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 34 m. S. Bruges. It has an oil and two flour mills, manufactures of, and a considerable trade in linen. Pop. 2848

INGRAM, par Eng. Northumberland; 11,804 ac. P. 190

INGRAVE, par Eng. Essex 1792 ac. Pop. 621

INGROWITZ, a market tn., Moravia, dist. Igau, on the Salvaterra, about 25 m. from Brno. It has three churches, a castle and manufactures of cloth in flux. Pop. 1390

INGUL, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. of Gov. Kherson, about 25 m. N. W. Elizabetgrad, flows S. east

that town, and across the gulf and, after a course of about 170 m. joins the bank Bug, at the town of Nikol'sev. Its channel has recently been deepened in the lower part of its course, and made navigable.

INGULETZ, a river Russia, which rises in the N.E. of gov Kherson, flows circuitously S. forming part of the boundary between that gov and Ekaterinoslav and joins r bank Dnieper about 9 m. above Kherson, after a course of 206 m. Its principal affluent is the Vosto

INGURI or **INCHUK** a river Russia, which rises on the S. slope of the Caucasus, S W of mount Elbrus in the N of Mingrelia, flows W S.W., separating that prov from great Abasia, and falls into the Black Sea, total course 70 m.

INGWILLER, or HENSWILLER, a to France, dep Bas-Rhin, 24 m. N N W Straßburg, r bank Moder with two churches, and manufactures of hosiery soap, potash starch and earthenware. Pop. 3301

INGWORTH par Eng Norfolk 512 no. Pop. 143
INHAMBAVE a to and port, S.E. Africa at the S W
entrance to the Mossambique Channel lat. 23 51 42" S.
lon. 84° 24' 45" E (n.) a Junk and S. from the mouth of

lon 20° 24' 40" E. (2). F. (1000). 400 m from the mouth of
river of the same name. The houses are of an inferior de-
scription generally but are whitewashed, and kept extremely clean.—The river, although easy of access, and affording
a noble harbor is scarcely navigable for a ship beyond the
town and even boats cannot proceed above 5 m. farther. The
trade consists principally of ivory and bees wax, which are
sent to Mozambique and exchanged for blue cloth, fish bones,
needles, &c. The shores here rise abruptly into hills, on one
of which the principal part of the town is erected

INHAMBUPE, a tn. Brazil prov of and 30 m N by E. Bahia, near a river of same name with a parish church and a primary school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in cultivation. The district is somewhat mountainous. P dist 8000.

INHAUMA a vil and par Brazil, prov of and 8 m. N E Rio-de-Janeiro with a parish church, several distilleries, and brick and tile works. Sugar-cane is extensively grown and many of the inhabitants are employed in raising garden

INIA a river Siberia, gov Tomsk. It rises lat 64 N lon 87 E; flows first N W and then W and joins r bank Ob. a little below the town of Kolvan, after a course of about

186 m. It flows generally through a mountainous country and with an impetuous current. Fine marble and green porphyry are found on its banks.

IVIESIA [anc. *Egeriae*], 4 m. Spain New Castle prov of and 44 m. S W M. Cuernon, on a height. It is an antiquated and in general poorly-built place has a parish church, town house, large prison and school several oil and flour mills, and a distillery, some rice, oil and saffron. Pop. 2611.

INJEH SU or INESU atn Asiatic Turkey near Kara-
man, 15 m W by S Kaisarlah lat. 38 40' N lon 35
10' E. It occupies the bottom and sides of a small valley

separated by a low ridge of hills from the plain which skirts the base of Mount Argeus, contains a handsome mosque some capacious khans and the governor's residence a very fine building situated near the lower end of the town. In the

hill sides are many caves and tombs. Pop about 1000
Greeks and Mahometans.
* **INKERBROW** par Eng Worcester 6781 ac. P 1711
INKERMAN (adv. Dorus) a tn Russia, gov Taurida

about 33 m. S.W. Sumbawep. It occupies a strong position on a lofty hill and was long a rich and flourishing place, but is now almost a ruin. It is surrounded by marshes, and is unhealthy in the extreme. The mountain on which it stands

contains numerous caves, supposed to have been hewn out by monks for residence during the middle ages. Several of them are remarkably curious. At a short distance is a church similarly hewn out of the rock.

lary between Austria and Bavaria, passes the towns of Braunau and Soharndorf and joins a bank drained at Passau, after a course of nearly 370 m. At its mouth, its bed is 750 ft. wide, while that of the Danube is only 492 ft. It begins to be navigable at Hall, but its channel is much unimproved, and the difficulties of navigating it are increased by the sudden and extensive floods to which it is subject. Its principal affluents are, on the r. the Ill, Ais, and Saale, and on the l. the Arden, Murelth, and Roth. It is well supplied with fish.

INN (German, *Isar* or *Jenowitz*) a circle, Upper Austria, which takes its name from the Inn, whose flows along part of its W frontier separating it from Bavaria, and receives the greater part of its drainage; area, 2060 geo. sq. m. It is very mountainous particularly in the S.E. but is well wooded and contains several fertile valleys. Iron is extensively mined and manufactured into armaments. Pop. 145,000.

INNERKIP a maritime vil. bor of barony and par Scotland, co Renfrew The village beautifully situated on E shore Firth of Clyde, 5 m S W Greenock, is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and much frequented duri g summer for sea-bathing. Pop. 431 Area of par 2540 ac. Pop 3018.

INSALAH, or AIN SALAH (Fountain of the Saints) a town country in the Algerian Sahara, esp. dist. Tidi-kelt lat. 33° 11' N. lon. 1° 52' W.; unvalleyed, and containing from 500 to 600 houses. It carries on a considerable trade.

INSARA, or INARA, a town Russia, gov. of and 58 m. N. W. Penza, esp. dist. of same name, 1. bank Volga, at its junction with the Insars very poorly built, but with five churches, a furnace for smelting iron ore found in great abundance on the banks of the river, some iron casting and a trade in leather. Pop. 3600. Dist. 118,000.—The *Insars* rises near the centre of gov. Penza, flows N. past the town of Saransk, to the frontiers of gov. Nizhny-Novgorod, where it joins the bank Volga after a course of about 80 m.

INSAR par Scot Aberdeen, 11½ sq m. P. 1519

INSTER, a river Prussia, which rises in the N.E. of prov. E. Prussia, E. of Pilsken, flows W. and S.W. and unites with the Angerup in forming the Pregel a little below Inasburg, after a course of about 45 m.

INSTERBURG a town Prussia prov. E. Prussia, gov. of and 16 m. W. Gumbinnen esp. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Angerup and Inster which here form the Pregel. It has a superior court of law several public offices two churches, a castle, superior school and infirmary many features of stone, leather and earthenware a distillery brewery and a trade in corn and linseed. Pop. 9873.—The circles is flat well wooded and not unfertile. Area, 563 sq. m. P. 53,954.

INTEW par Eng. Devon 1916 as. P. 596.

INSUA a mountain-range, Brazil prov. Mato-Grosso near the W. bank of the Paraguay where it is joined by the Parana or São Lourenço in lat. 17° 48' S. Its greatest length E. to W. is 40 m. and its breadth N. to S. 12 m. A ravine at the bottom of this range separates it from the serras dos Dorados, and furnishes an outlet for lakes Mandre Gebiba and Ubaraba.

INTERLACHEN, or INTERAK [Between the lakes] a town Switzerland in the S.W. S.E. of Lucerne, 1 m. E. S. E. of Unterseen, beautifully situated near 1. bank Aar in the valley of Basle; between the lakes of Thun and Brienz. It contains a beautiful castle and a neat church both very unique. It is much resorted to by tourists, especially Englishmen, on account of its picturesque situation, and the cheapness of living in it.

INTRA [Latin, Intermarium] a town Italy Piedmont div. of and 84 m. N. Novara, on W. shore of Lake Maggiore between two small streams—the S. Bernardino and the S. Giovanni—both crossed here by handsome stone bridges. Its site is beautiful and its air salubrious the squares are large, its streets spacious and well paved and among its houses, which are almost all well built, are not a few elegant mansions. It is the seat of a court of justice, and a board of customs has a large and beautiful modern, and several other churches an hospital, a communal and an infant school manufactures of linen and cotton, hats and umbrellas a brass and an iron foundry several cotton mills tanneries, and dyeworks and a considerable trade in the above articles of manufacture and in wood, shawls, wine brandy &c. Pop. 5743.

INTRAGNA [Latin, Intermarium] a town Italy Piedmont div. of and about 86 m. N. Novara with two churches, and a communal school and some trade in potatoes, chestnuts and rye. Pop. 1943.

INTROBBI a town and one of the Lombardy prov. of and 20 m. N. E. Como with a court of law and several public offices, a parish church manufactures of hats, two smelting furnaces, and a quarry of marble. Pop. 744.

INTRODACCIA a market town Naples prov. Abruzzo Ut. lt. dist. of and 4 m. S.W. Sulmona with a parish church and hospital. Pop. 4000.

INTWOOD par Eng. Norfolk 517 as. P. 73.

INVER two parts. 1st.—1 Antism 1773 as. P. 900.

—2 Denagel 36 811 as. P. 10,583.

INVERALLACHY a fishing vil. Scotland co. Aberdeen, a little S. Fraserburgh. Pop. 507.

INVERARITY par Scot. Forfar; 8½ sq m. P. 948.

INVERARY a royal park, and manor and seaport, Scotland, esp. co. Argyll, delightfully situated on a small bay near the head of Loch Fyne or Fyne, 42 m. N.W. Glasgow. The town consists chiefly of a row of houses facing the bay and another running inwards, lighted with gas, and simply sup-

plied with water. It has an Established and a Free church, a handsome courthouse or townhall, and close by it is Inverary Castle, a residence of the Duke of Argyll. The fishing of herring and ling, &c. forms the chief employment. Inverary unites with Campbelltown, Oban, and Irvine, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1164.

INVERARVEN par Scot. Berwick 20 m. by 8 m. P. 2714.

INVERBERVIE, a town Scotland. See Berwick.

INVERCHAOLAN par Scot. Argyll 15 m. by 8 m.

Pop. 474.

INVERESK par Scot. Edinburgh 3 m. by 1½ P. 8688.

INVERGORDON a vil. Scotland, on Ross, advantageously situated on the N. shore of the Cromarty Firth, about midway between Dingwall and Tain. It has an excellent harbour regular communication by steamers, with London and other places; and exports annually large quantities of grain, and a considerable number of cattle and sheep to London and Leith. Pop. about 1000.

INVERGOWRIE a vil. Scotland, on Forfar 3 m. W. Dundee. It has extensive flour and fax-spinning mills, a quarry of excellent building-stones and a safe and commodious harbour for small craft.

INVERKEILLOR, par Scot. Forfar 7 m. by 4½ m.

Pop. (1851) 1871.

INVERKEITHING a royal and parish bar seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The town is finely situated on an eminence overlooking the bay of the same name, 3 m. N. W. Edinburgh, consists of a main street, and several diverging lanes and has an Established church, a Dissenting meeting-house, a schoolhouse, a townhouse, and a grain market. The harbour at spring-tides admits vessels of 200 tons. Coals are exported and bark, timber and bones for manure, occasionally brought in exchange. Near Inverkeithing is a large distillery a brewery two foundries a tannery, a ship-building yard and a brick work. Inverkeithing is a royal borough of very ancient date. It has a charter from William the Lion, confirming another still older. It unites with Brechin 3 m. sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par 4½ m. by 8 m. Pop. 10,499.

INVERKEITHING par Scot. Berwick 5 m. by 4 m. P. 835.

INVERKEITHING a town Scotland. See Inverkeithing.

INVERKESS a co. Scotland, and one of the largest in that kingdom stretching diagonally across the island from sea to sea, and including on the W. the island of Rhye, several smaller islands, and all the outer Hebrides, with exception of the N. part of Lewis. It is bounded S. by counties Argyll and Perth, N. county Ross E. Berwick and Aberdeen and W. the Atlantic. Length, N.E. to S.W. about 85 m. breadth 55 m. Area 4600 sq. m. or 244,000 ac. of which 500,000 are under cultivation. The county is divided into two nearly equal parts by Glenmore or the Great Glen of Albany, which intersects it N.E. to S.W. or from the town of Inverness to Fort William, and through which passes the Caledonian Canal formed by uniting a series of considerable lakes which stretch along the bottom of the valley. The S.W. shores of the county are indented with numerous arms of the sea, called Lochs, but on the N.E. the only indentation is the Beaulieu Firth, which in part, separates it from county Ross. The surface, generally is extremely mountainous but is equally distinguished for its beautiful and extensive glens or straths, which contain nearly all the fertile and arable portions of the county the remainder consisting of heath and pasture. The most extensive mountain range is the Monadhliath (granite mountains) or Monadhliath Mountains, which extends from the foot of Lochaber in the S.W. part of the county N.E. for 80 m. until it terminates in the vicinity of Cairn. This great ridge is in some parts 20 m. broad, and has elevations of 3000 ft. above sea-level. The Benlister range, in the S.W. part of the county N.W. Loch Eribol, is equally lofty with the former and far more picturesque in appearance, presenting some of the finest mountain scenery that can well be conceived. There are, besides these more remarkable ranges, many smaller systems most of them distinguished by magnificent scenery and various isolated peaks of great height, the most conspicuous of which is Ben Nevis, 4770 ft. high, reckoned the highest mountain in Great Britain.

The geological structure of the greater part of the county is of primary rocks, consisting chiefly of gneiss and mica-schist, with granite, porphyry and trap rocks. Limestone is found

in several districts, and in some approaches to the nature of the heath. The lower division of the country bordering the Moray Firth and extending along the margin of Loch Ness, is composed of old red sandstone. Remarkable islands of the sea have taken place on the N shores of the economy particularly at Fort George. Some veins of lead and silver have been discovered, and also iron ore in small quantities. The principal rivers are the Spey, Ness, and Beaulieu on all of which there are valuable salmon fisheries. The lakes are numerous, some of them of considerable size, and many of them surrounded by scenery of the most picturesque description. The largest is Loch Ness among the others of note are Loch Arkaig, Lochy, Laggan, and the greater part of Loch Eribri, the remainder being in the county of Perth. The forests of this county are of great extent, and were anciently still greater; they consist chiefly of oak, fir, birch, ash, mountain ash, holly, alder, hazel, and the Scotch poplar with extensive plantations of larch, spruce, silver fir, beech, and plane. In these forests, and the neighbouring mountains, the red and roe deer roam in safety. The climate is various, often wet and stormy on the W coast, severe in the interior and comparatively mild and dry on the Moray Firth. The arable and productive land lies chiefly on the sea-coast, and on the banks of the lakes and rivers, particularly along the innermost part of the Moray Firth, and along the Pipy. The main crop is oats, but good wheat is grown in the vicinity of the Moray Firth. The situation of the farmers of this county is now chiefly directed to the rearing of black cattle and sheep, particularly the latter. The cattle are mostly of the Fife or Kyles breed and the sheep of the Cheviot and Linton.

The Caledonian Canal already alluded to, opened October 1822 connects the E. and W. seas, extending from Loch Eil on the W coast, to the Moray Firth on the E.; 60½ m in length, about 2½ m. deep, which was cut the remainder is formed by the lakes Lochbroom, Ness, Gairn, and Lochy and by the cuttings. The whole number of locks on the canal is 26, all calculated for the passage of a 32 gun frigate.

Gaelic is the prevailing language, and in some places the only language spoken or understood. Principal town Inverness. Inverness-shire contains 36 parishes, and sends one member to the House of Commons registered electors (1861) 930. Pop. (1861) 96,500.

INVERNESS, a royal port and main bar support to, and par. Scotland. The town esp. of above co., and of the N Highlands, is one of the most beautifully situated towns in Scotland. It stands partly on a plain and partly on a gentle acclivity on both sides of the Ness, the larger and better portion being on the E. bank, about a mile above its confluence with the Moray Firth and at the N. end of the Caledonian Canal, 115 m N W Edinburgh lat. 57° 28' 36" N. lon. 4° 13' 30" W (N). It consists of five principal streets, straight, and well kept, and a number of smaller streets and lanes is abundantly supplied with water and well lighted with gas; houses generally well built, chiefly of stone. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are, the county buildings, a fine castellated structure, jail exchange, with the townhouse, an infirmary dispensary Assembly or Northern Meeting room, and Bath institution, most of them beautiful edifices. There are also a very handsome bank and hotel. It has three Established, three Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, with Congregational, Episcopal, Wesleyan and R. Catholic chapels &c. numerous schools, many of them of a superior description. A hospital the most important are the Royal Academy founded by the Government fund, amounting now to £20,000. Ball's, and the Free church institutions. It likewise possesses a mechanics' institute, a public reading room, reading club, debating society and a thriving farmers' society. About 2 m. W from the town is a small woollen manufactory on the banks of the river especially famed for tartan. The other branches of industry include a silk cloth manufactory two shipbuilding yards, two rope-works, two saw-works, two iron foundries, a bone-bone-draw and three breweries but none of them extensive. The harbour lies on the E. bank of the river about 1 m. from its mouth, close to the end of the town. It is small, but safe, and can be approached at full tide only. The channel of the river however, has been lately deepened, and other improvements in connection with its navigation are in progress. The port has a small

coasting and foreign trade, conducted through the Moray Firth and Caledonian Canal. Imports—general merchandise, coals, pig-iron, hemp and seeds, wines, spirits, hams, fish, boots, shoes, linen, woollen drapery, hardware, shoes and glass ware, &c. Exports—grain potatoes, wool, woollen cloth, silk-cloth, ropes, cast-iron, dairy produce, leather, oak bark, whisky &c. and last Inverness trades with Forres, Nairn, and Fortrose in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. par. (1851) 12,792. Length of par. 14 m. breadth 3½ m. Pop. 16,496.

INVERNAID, a hamlet, Scotland, co. of, and 20 m. W W Strirling. It shows Loch Lomond with the ruins of a fort, erected early in last century; a mill and an inn. The streamlet Invernald forms a beautiful cascade, where it falls into Loch Lomond.

INVERJURY or INVERJURY, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. of, and 17 m W by N Milan with a parish and an auxiliary church and a much-frequented annual fair. P. 1761.

INVERJURY or INVERJURY, a royal, par., main bar and par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen. The town 14 m N W Aberdeen, in small and struggling has an Established, and a Free church, Episcopal chapel and Methodist and Independent dist. chapels, several schools, and a savings-bank. It carries on a considerable trade by the Aberdeenshire Canal, in grain, coals, linen, home drapery, bridle, iron timber &c. Near this town, Robert de Bruce gained his decisive victory over the Cambrays. Inverjury gives the title to Baron to the Earl of Kintore. It unites with Elgin, Peterhead, &c. in sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par. 5100 ac. Pop. 2649.

INVESTIGATORS' GROUP, a cluster of six islands off W coast Australia, the principal of which is Flinders' Island. The others are called Weddige, Port Gallant, Ward and Saunders' Islands, about lat. 33° 48' S.

INVESTIGATORS' STRAIT, between York Peninsula and Kangaroo Island, S. Australia. It is the narrowest part of the Gulf of St. Vincent and is about 25 m. in width.

INVORIO, two nearly contiguous vils and com. Italy Piedmont, div. Novara, in a beautiful and finely undulated plain, about 8 m. from Aros.—1. (Inverio Inferiore, or Maggior) It contains a parish church, and an old square tower and has a trade in corn, nuts, and other fruits. Inhabitants chiefly agriculturists, but many of them emigrate for employ ment. Pop. 2335.—2. (Inverio Superiore, or Minor) with a parish church, and on the crest of an isolated hill hard by a country of beautiful architecture, in only partial surrounded by an inscription in Gothic characters. Pop. 543.

INWAFDLEIGH par. Eng. Devon 6281 ac. P. 698.

INWORTH par. Eng. Essex 1564 ac. P. 717.

INZAGU (Lazio Antico) a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov. Milan about 4 m. W by N Gergonzola, surrounded by fine villas. It has two churches, and a trade in excellent wine the produce of the district. Pop. 5108.

INZEP, a river Russia, gov. Orenburg. It rises in the Ural mountains flows first E. then W., and joins a bank Belais, about 50 m. S. E. Ufa, after a course of nearly 160 m.

INZERSDORF, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Liesingbach, 4 m. S. Vienna, on the railway of Grätz, with a handsome new church two castles manufactures of printed calicoes, rosoglio, and vinegar several clockworks, and a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 1360.

INZLINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, built on a hill with a parish church, a chapel, and two mills. Pop. 1016.

IONA, anc. I Colm-Ill or I Colm-Ill, the Isle of Colm in a retreat or cell] on an island, one of the inner Hebrides, on Argyle separated from the S.W. extremity of Mull by the sound of Iona, 12 m wide and about 72 m S.W. Staffa; lat. 56° 22' N.; lon. 6° 25' W. Iona is about 8 m. long, by 1½ m. broad area, 3000 ac., of which 800 ac. are under cultivation, the remainder being hill pasture moorland and rock. On the W side the coast is for the most part rocky but on the E. it is more level. The surface is low rising into numerous irregular elevations which seldom exceed 100 ft. the highest is about 400 ft. In some places the soil is fertile, yielding good crops of barley and potatoes; oats also are partially raised, but the rearing of black cattle, and fishing form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Facing the sound is the small village of Iona, consisting of a row of

about 40 detached cottages abutting the shore, with an English church. Near it is also a Free church, a most little structure picturesque situated on a rock. This little island derives its interest and celebrity wholly from its ancient ruins, the remains of religious establishments of uncertain date but popularly attributed to Columba, who took up his residence here towards the middle of the 6th century. They are all however of a much more recent date than the time of that venerated saint, whose structures were of very slight materials. The principal ruins are those of the cathedral church of St. Mary of a sumptuous five chapels and of a build

length of the transept is 70 ft. and that of the body of the church E. to W. 155 ft. The great window in the E. gable of this church has been very elegant. In the interior are several interesting sculptured tombstones, one of which, dated 1300, is that of Abbot M. Kinnon, the oldest in the cathedral.

IONIAN ISLANDS a series of islands in the Ionian Sea, off the coast of Albania, and the W and S shores of Greece, the most S. Cergo, and its dependent islets being off the S. extremity of the Morea. They form a republic under the protectorate of Great Britain, having the title, United States of the Ionian Islands. The principal islands,

seven in number are, reckoning from N to S Corfu Paxo Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cergo. To each of these larger islands, a number of smaller scattered along their respective coasts, are attached and included in their several local jurisdictions. They lie between lat 35° 45' and 38° 55' N lon 18° 35' and 25° 15' E. Area of the whole, 109 sq. m. or 678.81 sq. of which 934 694 ac. are cultivated. All these islands, both large and small b long to the same great calcareous formation which prevails over Greece. They are extremely mountainous so much so, that they do not contain a sufficient quantity of arable land to produce the corn required by the population and were it not for the vine, olive, and currant, especially the last, which some of them produce in great abundance they could support but a small number of inhaliants. The climate generally resembles that of the neighbouring continent, except that the sea renders it more uniformly temperate and humid. Snow often falls in the winter and lies on the mountain tops but rarely on the plains. Sudden and furious squalls are frequent and the srocco or hot



THE CATHEDRAL AND ST. ORAN'S CHAPEL, IONA. Rail in the distance.

ing called the Bishop's House. St. Oran's chapel as it is called is supposed to be the most ancient. It is very small, being only 60 ft. by 30 ft. Attached to it is a burying-ground in which most of the families of distinction in the Highlands had, at one time, places of sepulture. Numerous kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are likewise said to have found their last resting-place in the island. Next to this edifice, in point of antiquity may be reckoned the nursery which may

S wind occurs at certain periods. The staple exports from these islands are oil, currants, various sorts of wool and salt. They possess few manufactures properly so termed, yet their contributions to the Great Exhibition in 1851 evince the existence of a remarkable degree of skill and correct taste. These contributions consisted principally of articles belonging to the classes of textile and ornamental manufactures. The specimens of embroidery were extremely rich and beautiful and the filigree work of singular delicacy. A large silver brooch of surpassing elegance in design and execution was among the contributions of the Ionians. The trade of this island is carried on principally in British vessels. Imports, in 1849, £236 259 exports, £218 248. By the constitution of 1818, the government, which has its seat at Corfu consists of a Lord High Commissioner the representative of Great Britain a senate or executive, composed of a president, and five members and a parliament or legislative assembly of 40 members 19 of whom are clerics from the various islands. The parliament meets annually and lasts for five years but may be dissolved at any time by the Lord High Commissioner. The armed force consists of about 3000 British troops, and four regiments of native militia. The established religion is that of the Eastern Greek church to which four-fifths of the population belong. Each island has its own bishop, but at the head of the whole is an exarch or primate both of whom are consecrated by the patriarch of Constantinople. The public revenue, in 1849 was £115 420 the expenditure, £124 918. The Ionian Islands, so called from lying in that part of the Mediterranean recently known as the Mare Jonium or Ionian Sea, often figure in the ancient history of Greece, but only singly not collectively. Early in the 16th century they passed into the hands of the Venetians, who governed them by a protonotary and made Italian the official language. In 1797 the French became masters and laboured with assiduity and considerable success in spreading their democratic principles. In 1800 Russia and Turkey having, by their combined forces, expelled the French, while retaining a protectorate, left the inhabitants to make an attempt at self-government. Anarchy and confusion were the result and in 1806, Russia, by a secret article in the Treaty of Tilsit, ceded the islands to France. In 1808-10, all the islands were overrun by the British troops except Corfu which also surrendered in 1814 and the possession of the British was finally fixed and regulated by the Treaty of Paris, in 1816. The people are of the same race as those of the



MONUMENTAL TOMBSTONES AT IONA

L. Abbot M. Kinnon; R. Mother of St. Columba. From sketches by H. D. Graham.

probably be referred to a period beyond the twelfth century. The most extensive ruin is that of the church St. Mary which is cruciform, surrounded at the intersection of the nave and the transept by a square tower of above 70 ft. in height. The

adjacent continent and the Ionian partake in the physical configuration of the Greeks. Pop. (1844) 218,737

IONIAN SEA [see *Mare Jonicum*] the portion of the Mediterranean communicating with the Gulf of Venice by the Strait of Otranto, and having Greece and part of European Turkey on the E. Sicily and the most S. part of Italy on the W. Its breadth at the widest part, or between Cape Passaro in Sicily and Cape Matapan on the Morea, is about 400 m. Its more remarkable indentations, on the W. side, are the Gulf of Taranto and Squillace, in Italy; on the E. the Aris, Patras, Arondia, and Corone the latter three in Greece, the first between Greece and European Turkey. The Ionian Sea contains all the Ionian Islands excepting Corfu which lies between Crete and the S. E. extremity of the Morea.

IOWA one of the central U. States, cap. same name, bounded, N. by the Minnesota territory, E. by Wisconsin and Illinois, from which it is separated by the Mississippi R. by Missouri, and W. by the unsettled country from which it is separated by the river Missouri; between lat. 40° 35' and 42° 30' N. lon. 90° 30' and 96° 50' W. length, 250 m. breadth 190 m. area, 47,400 sq. m. Excepting the portion on the banks of the Missouri, the state slopes S. E. its extreme, E. of lon. 92°, the principal of which are the Missouri, Skunk, Cedar with its affluents the Iowa and the Wabash—pennons flowing diagonally to the Mississippi. W. of the 92d meridian, the streams all flow to the Missouri. The surface is undulating nearly three-fourths of it consisting of luxuriant prairie, wholly destitute of trees the only strips of forest being found near the rivers. The weather is variable and sometimes severe but the climate is healthy. Water continues from December to March the summer heat is tempered by frequent showers. The soil is in general good consisting of a deep black mould intermingled in the prairie with sand, red clay and gravel. Principal crops—Indian corn wheat, rye, oats, buck-wheat hemp flax, potatoes and hay. Pumpkins melons, and all the ordinary fruits and vegetables, thrive well. Crab-apples, wild plums straw berries, and grapes, are indigenous and abundant. The E. portion of Iowa is rich in minerals. Lead is wrought to some extent and zinc and iron are found. Limestone and some beautiful marble are abundant.

The settlement of Iowa commenced in 1832, when the first purchase of land from the Indians took place in the territorial government was instituted in 1838 and it was admitted into the Union in 1846. The government is vested in a governor and general assembly elected by male citizens of 21 years the former for four years, the representatives for two and the senators for four years. It is divided into 51 counties. Pop. (1840) 42,111 (1850) 192,247

IOWA a city U. States cap. Iowa 1 bank river of same name lat. 41° 50' N. lon. 92° 5' W. It is handsomely laid out contains a church and a Dutch capital. P. (1850) 3300

IPA, a river Russia, which rises in gov. Minsk, flows N. E. W. past Kovno, and after a course of about 70 m., joins 1. bank Pripiet, 10 m. above Minsk

IPHOFEN a town Bavaria, Middle Franconia with three churches, a burgher hospital, three mills, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 3069.

IPING par Eng. Sumner 1925 ac. Pop. 438

IPOJUCA a vil. and par Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, 1 bank river of same name, and about 5 m. from the Atlantic; with a church, a Franciscan convent, and some trade in cotton and other produce of the district. Pop. 200.—The river rises in the Serra-do-Carvão-Yellum, prov. Pernambuco, flows E. for about 200 m. through a country thinly peopled, and falls into the Atlantic, S. of Cape St. Augustine, in lat. 8° 35' S. Slopes can proceed up the river for about 6 m.

IPOLYAGH or **SARY** a market to. Hungary cap. so. lands, at the confluence of the Krapina with the Ipoly have

crossed by a stone bridge, 40 m. N. Pesth. It has several mills and annual fair. Pop. 1650.—The river Ipoly rises in Mount Fietrova, co. Hegrovd W. of Tiszacon, flows very directly S. W. and S. past Balassa-Gyarmath and Ipolyagh, and joins 1. bank Danube below Giron, after a course of nearly 50 m.

IPPLI-PEN par Eng. Devon; 4675 ac. Pop. 1021

IPPOLITTE, par Eng. Hertford 2970 ac. P. 985

IPS, or **Yase** [see *Asia Zencle*] a tr. 60 Lower Austria, on the Danube, at the confluence of the Ips 60 m. W. Vienna. It is well built has three suburbs, a parish church, and town-houses, both old a large infirmary burgher hospital and old castle a brewery and manufacture of liquors. Pop. 1962.—The river about 6 m. W. N. W. Maria Zell, flows W. and N. E. passing Waidhofen, and joining 1. bank Danube after a course of 70 m.

IPSAMBOOL, EMANKHOOK, ANUNAMUT, or ANUNAKET, Nubia, 1. bank Nile, 60 m. S. W. Derr; lat. 23° 25' N. lon. 31° 40' E. remarkable for containing two of the most perfect and magnificent specimens of Egyptian rock-cut temples existing. Their fronts have been fashioned out of two distinct lines or walls of sandstone, and their interiors excavated in the solid rock. They are of different dimensions the one having a front of 90 ft. the other of 150 ft. The smaller stands 20 ft. above the present level of the Nile, and is as perfect as when first completed the larger, 100 ft. The heads of the latter smoothed perpendicularly in the face of the rock overcrowning the Nile, is 130 ft. in length and about



FAC. OF THE GREAT TEMPLE, IPSAMBOOL.—From Burdett's Nile and

60 ft. in height, surrounded with a moulding and adorned with a cornice and frieze. Attached to this facade are several stupendous colossal statues of Ramses II. They are represented as seated on thrones including which, their total height may be between 60 ft. and 70 ft. Of these gigantic statues there were originally four but the third from the N., having been shattered by a rocky avalanche descending from the mountain above, has now a large portion of his head in his lap. In the interior besides numerous smaller chambers, is a vast hall adjoined on either side with an imposing range of massive square pillars, each with a gigantic statue, 17 ft. in height, attached to it in front. This magnificent excavated temple extends towards from the entrance 200 ft. The heads of the smaller temple, which was dedicated to Hathor or Athor is adorned with several statues in prominent relief and the interior is divided into a hall of six square pillars, a transverse corridor with a small chamber at each extremity and an apse.—(Wilkinson's Modern Egypt.)

IPDEN, par Eng. Oxford; 1874 ac. Pop. 629

IPSERA, or **PIARA** [see *Poyra*] an isl. Turkey in the Archipelago, 7 m. N. W. Zelo; length, 8 E. to S. W. 4 m.;

breath, nearly 5 m.; mostly bare rocks, with an occasional covering of this vegetable earth. By careful culture it is made to produce some wine, fruit, and cotton. The only town on it bears the same name, and is situated on the S. on a small bay which forms a good harbour.

IPSWHEIM a market in Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia 18 m. N. Anspach, on bank Aisch, with two churches, gymnasium, and a trade in wool, corn, and fruit. Near it is the castle of Hoheneck. Pop. 808

IPSWITZ, or **IPSWITZ**, a market in Lower Austria, on the Danube, about 24 m. from Amstetten, with a parish church and extensive manufactures of cutlery and ironware. P. 1307

IPSWITZ, par. Eng. Warwick 2514 ac. Pop. 1049

IPSWITZ, par. Eng. Suffolk 6490 ac. Pop. 1292

IPSWICH a port of entry U. States, Massachusetts, intersected by the navigable river of same name, 2 m. from its mouth, and 25 m. N. by R. Boston. It has a considerable jail four churches, and several schools and a number of vessels engaged in coasting and fishing. Pop. 3000

IPSWICH a par. and municipal bor. and river-port, England, cap. of Suffolk, on the Orwell here crossed by two bridges, 66 m. N. E. London, and a station on the Eastern Union Railway. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity sloping to the river, has generally narrow and irregular well-paved streets, lighted with gas, but inadequately supplied with water, houses neat and substantial many of them very old, and covered with curiously-carved images. There are a townhall a handsome hall of commerce in which are offices for the Customs and Inland Revenue department, corn exchange, a commodious barn, hospital, convenient market-place, jail, and county courts, an assembly room and a small theatre. There are also thirteen churches, several places of worship for Dissenters, a R. Catholic chapel, and Jews synagogues several well-endowed charity schools and numerous other charitable foundations. It possesses an infant school, a school for qualifying girls to be useful servants, a philosophical society, a mechanics institution with a good library, a literary institution a museum and a well-selected public library. The manufactures of the town comprise tobacco, twill, agricultural implements, for which it is noted and artificial stone. There are ten two extensive iron foundries, three ale and porter breweries, soap-boiling establishments and a good deal of ship building. The shipping trade of the port is considerable. The principal exports are grain and local manufactures the chief import coal which is distributed through the N. and W. parts of the county by the Eastern Union Railway and the Canal. But there is also a pretty extensive general foreign trade particularly in the importation of timber from Norway—Ipwich being a landing port for foreign timber and in Russia and oak. Vessels drawing 15 ft. water can float in the wet dock, which covers 32 ac. The number of vessels registered at the port in 1850 was 192 of which 50 were under 60 tons total tonnage, 14,835 and four steamers 177 tons. The same year the number of vessels that entered was 1535 ton 190,730; cleared, 919 tons 54,505 of which the great majority were coasters. According to Camden Ipswich was originally called *Hyppeswice* from the neighbourhood river *Gypen* or *Gyping*. It was destroyed by the Danes, but was subsequently restored by King John. It has sent two members to the House of Commons since the 23d of Edward I. Registered vessels (1851) 1781. Pop. (1851) 83,914

IPU-GRADE, a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara, 260 m. S. W. Fortaleza with a church and a considerable trade in cattle with Pernambuco. Pop. dist. 8000

IPUGA, a vil. and par. Brazil prov. of 70 m. E. N. P. Rio-de-Janeiro with a church and a considerable trade in timber situated down the Rio-Jofa. Pop. 8000

IPUT a river Russia, which rises in the S. E. of gov. Mohilev flows E. and then S. W. traversing part of gov. Smolensk and Courgelov re-enters gov. Mohilev and joining 1 bank 30 m. a little above Novo-Belitsa, after a course of about 350 m. Its banks are covered with forests, which furnish fine ship timber

IQUEQUE, a seaport tn. and isl. Peru, dep. Arequipa, prov. Tarapaca. The island lies close upon the coast, lat. (south) 20° 12' 30" S. lon. 78° 14' 45" W. (2) has been considerably reduced in height, in consequence of the immense quantity of guano taken from it. The narrow opposite the

island 40 m. W. Tarapaca, on a plain of sand, at the foot of a wall of rock, 2000 ft. high has a most gloomy and miserable appearance and is destitute both of water and firewood. Near it are valuable sulphate works, the produce of which is exported to England and France, and two rich silver mines were at one time wrought. Pop. 1000

IRAJA, a vil. and par. Brazil prov. of 212 m. S. E. de-Janeiro near a river of its own name with a church, several chapels a number of good houses, and a considerable trade in sugar and rum. Pop. 5000

IRAK AJEMI (anc. *Media Magna*) a large central prov. Persia, surrounded by Fars Khomassan Manderan, Gilan Ascherjan, Ardabil and Luristan and extending (according to Colonel Chesney in *Engh. Exped.*) from prov. Fars, lat. 31° 25' N. to the Elburz range, lat. 36° N. 210 m. and from the borders of Luristan, lon. 45° 20' E. to those of Khomassan, lon. 55° 20' E. or 235 m. Although not equal to some of the other provinces in fertility and cultivation it contains fine valleys and rich plains with excellent pasturage, and considerable tracts of cultivated land. The valleys are of indefinite length but seldom exceed 10 m. or 15 m. in width. When well watered, as many of them are, they produce ample crops of rice, wheat, sesamum, and other grains; with fruits opium tobacco cotton, saffron, and silk. The great superiority of trade is Ipsahan the former capital of Persia besides which, it contains Teheran, the modern capital of the country. Kashan Hamadan, &c.

IRAK ARABI (anc. *Babylonia*) a dist. Asiatic Turkey, past Baghdad being the S. part of Mesopotamia. It is that portion of the patriarchate between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and the S. E. of Baghdad. It includes the ruins of Babylon, Seleucia, &c.

IRAN the extensive name for Persia (which see.)

IRAWADI a river Asia. See *IRAWADI*.

IRBIT a tn. Russia gov. of 270 m. E. Perm, on the banks of the Irbit, at the confluence of the Irbit. It is very poorly built has two churches, and a noted annual fair which lasts from 15th February to 15th March, and is attended not only by Russian and Siberian merchants but by Greeks Persians, Armenians, Tartars, and persons belonging to numerous tribes. P. (1851) 3181. — The country is covered in the W. by ramifications of the Ural mountains but suddenly flattens down, and in the E. forms extensive plains producing corn and rearing cattle. Copper and iron are worked in the higher districts and maintain several blast furnaces. Pop. 94,000

IRBY two par. R. Lincoln — 1 (see the *Morale*) 1090 ac. P. 208 — 2 (upper *Hammer*) 1811 ac. P. 363

IRCHESLEY, par. Eng. Northampton 1990 ac. P. 980

IRFIX a decayed market tn. and par. England co. Cumberland 15½ m. S. W. Carlisle. Area 5523 ac. P. 505

IRECH two tns. Austria — 1 A market in Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 70 m. S. S. W. Pesth; with two churches, a castle, the ruins of an old monastery a valuable breeding stud, and a trade in wine. P. 2526 — 2 Or (*Uregh*) a market tn. Bolognina, co. Symma, 11 m. S. E. Peterwaradin; with a church and a trade in wine, extensively produced in the district. Pop. about 6000

IRELAND (*Ere*, *Ere*, Latin *Hibernia*) the more W. and less important of the two principal islands, of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed, between lat. 51° 25' and 60° 25' N. and lon. 6° 20' and 10° 20' W. separated from Great Britain on the E. by the Irish Sea, which near its centre, attains a width of 180 m. but narrows between Holyhead and Howth Heath to 60 m. and between the Mull of Kintyre in Scotland, and the opposite coast at Fairhead to about 13 m. and surrounded on all other sides by the N. Atlantic Ocean. Its shape, much more compact than that of Great Britain, has been compared to a rhomboid, with two of its opposite sides nearly due N. and S. and the other two slanting between W. S. W. and E. N. E. Measured diagonally the greatest length from Minn Head, in the S. W. to Furryhead, in the N. E. is 300 m.; and the greatest breadth, from Carrigrohane Point, in the S. E. to Bantry Head in the N. W. is 213 m. measured on a meridian, and on a parallel of latitude the greatest length and breadth respectively, are only 230 m. and 189 m.; the central breadth, nearly between the bays of Dublin and Galway is 110 m. area, 53,513 sq. m. or 30,808,271 ac.

There are no great natural divisions of the surface, but the principal division, for administrative purposes, is into the four provinces of Leinster, Ulster, Munster, and Connaught, comprehending 32 counties. Those, with their area, populations, and other statistics, are given in the following Table:—

AREA, POPULATION &c., of IRELAND.

Provinces and Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Population 1850.	Population 1861.	Population, 1891.			Houses, 1891.			Chief Towns.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Inhabited.	Vacant.	Building.	
LEINSTER.										
Carlow	246	66,026	66,072	37,127	20,120	20,008	10,221	221	27	Carlow
Dublin	261	372,773	404,828	470,252	261,435	261,417	48,000	2,111	94	Dublin.
Kildare	654	114,068	109,724	102,500	43,000	41,500	14,000	544	16	Tram.
Kilkenny	729	202,249	188,742	168,412	69,217	64,195	22,222	694	21	Kilkenny
King	772	144,857	112,000	90,843	48,612	46,230	16,200	640	41	Elber
Louth	421	122,491	92,250	71,094	30,500	28,594	10,000	242	47	Lough.
Longford	416	128,540	10,637	60,712	24,201	24,471	17,004	661	69	Downham.
Meath	905	180,116	160,700	110,373	52,500	54,773	30,722	912	40	Narvan.
Queen's	694	124,792	111,622	95,650	44,11	48,539	15,700	420	40	Maryborough.
Westmeath	50	141,800	111,499	80,470	40,510	44,961	16,600	422	38	St. Albans.
Wexford	901	202,023	180,130	145,981	60,104	74,550	26,011	990	20	Wexford.
Wicklow	51	126,143	94,978	80,470	44,122	42,367	14,413	667	44	Wicklow
MUNSTER.										
Clare	1,394	206,304	212,438	166,000	82,641	83,704	29,100	606	80	Ennis.
Cork	1,563	484,118	648,023	564,818	280,857	275,181	80,400	4,572	209	Cork.
Kerry	1,330	201,006	232,200	192,000	92,000	92,000	32,114	456	40	Glenties.
Limerick	1,001	279,923	292,126	217,277	111,263	105,514	35,511	1,241	101	Limerick
Tipperary	1,614	430,633	321,427	240,106	120,628	120,228	41,816	1,500	145	Tipperary
Waterford	21	196,127	161,631	124,222	64,810	60,942	21,422	1,025	10	Waterford.
ULSTER.										
Antrim	1,100	201,874	201,046	278,506	178,223	200,565	65,204	4,200	405	Belfast.
Armagh	512	222,203	190,083	199,000	91,556	98,528	37,746	170	83	Armagh.
Cavan	46	451,400	174,071	124,000	68,200	70,400	20,000	400	40	Cavan.
Fermanagh	1,064	204,444	205,100	207,200	115,274	121,620	45,174	1,200	92	Downham.
Down	957	200,223	219,272	209,202	100,628	105,614	67,406	2,071	120	Downpatrick.
Fermanagh	12	154,401	116,207	100,700	51,225	50,825	19,274	748	40	Enniskillen.
Londonderry	510	227,14	191,000	184,200	90,500	93,400	32,640	1,055	64	Londonderry.
Monaghan	200	200,104	141,736	120,402	61,242	60,540	20,104	805	40	Monaghan.
Tyrone	1,200	21,500	225,210	200,000	100,001	120,000	44,477	1,649	70	Dungannon.
CONNAUGHT.										
Galway	2,447	440,100	529,200	474,000	234,000	237,421	65,000	2,169	144	Galway
Leitrim	611	155,207	111,015	104,44	63,862	32,161	10,001	603	41	Carraig.
Ma	121	202,207	274,000	254,700	122,504	129,100	40,000	1,100	210	Sligo.
Sligo	650	214,501	274,405	254,700	122,504	129,100	40,000	1,100	210	Sligo.
Sligo	122	180,000	125,210	125,210	62,000	62,000	20,000	200	20	Sligo.
Total	22,219	6,144,021	6,542,270	5,799,607	2,927,270	2,941,207	905,216	40,657	2,220	

General Features.—The coast, forming a line of about 750 m. in, is, in general, very bold and rugged. The most continuous portion is the E. where are the only remarkable indentations—the Loughs of Belfast and Strangford, and the Bays of Dundrum, Dundalk, and Dublin. In all other directions, but more especially in the N. W., and S. W. the indentations follow each other in almost unintermitted succession and frequently cut so deep into the land as to give it a very broken and rugged appearance. Commencing in the N. and proceeding W. we trace in succession Lough Foyle and Bally the Bays of Donegal, Killalee, Clew and Galway, Sligo, Slieve Donard, the Bays of Dingle, Bantry and Dromedary and the harbours of Cork, Dungannon and Waterford. In point of extent, depth of water and shelter many of these furnish natural havens, which cannot be surpassed. The rocky shores, which line the most of these bays, are fringed by the abrupt summits of mountain ridges, which, instead of stretching in continuous chains across the interior rise rather in vast isolated masses, at a short distance from the coast, and usually subside rapidly as they recede from it. Indeed, almost the only island range worthy of the name is that of the Devil's Bit, and the Slieve Donard mountains, which stretch in an irregular curve of about 20 m. from S.W. to N.E. through the N.E. of Munster and W. of Leinster and in the Kesh range the height of 2965 ft. Most of the other masses attain their greatest elevation towards the exterior of the island, and these give the interior the form of a vast plain, gridded all round by lofty mountain barriers. The most important of these which present themselves, is proceeding as before from the N. westward, are the mountains of Donegal culminating point, Eglar, 2463 ft.—Sligo; culminating point, Trillick, 2113 ft.—Maye culminating point, Moyish, 2469 ft.—and Malin, 2728 ft.—Galway; culminating point, Twelve Pins, 2795 ft.—Kerry; culminating point, Brandon, 2120 ft., and Carrig, 2728 ft.—the highest of all Ireland, 8404 ft.—Waterford; culminating point, Mota, 2626 ft.—Sligo; culminating point, Lougha, 2609 ft.—Dublin; culminating

point, Kippure, 2173 ft.—Down culminating point, Eglar, 2463 ft.—and Antrim the mountains of which are less remarkable for their height than the magnitude with which they terminate in the Giant's Causeway. Though the barrier thus formed presents numerous openings and the plain enclosed by it is by no means a mountainous flat it is not difficult to understand how a stricken so formed is ill-adapted for giving a free course to the water which collects upon it, and accordingly contains extensive tracts of bog.

Rivers and Lakes.—Few countries, of the same extent, are so liberally supplied with rivers. They are not only numerous, but are equally distributed over the surface, so as to leave no district without sufficient means of water communication and are, in general, admirably adapted for navigation, winding along in deep and gentle currents, and not often much encumbered by rocks or other obstructions. The Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, if not of the United Kingdom, is navigable to its source, in Lough Allen, forming a navigable channel of 214 m. continued through the very heart of the country and though, of these, 144 m. are occasionally obstructed by shallows, over which only vessels of small burden can float, the remaining 70 m., commencing at the town of Lisnakeel, are safely navigated by vessels of 400 tons. The other rivers of most importance are the Brandon, Lee, and Blackwater almost confined within the limits of the county of Cork; the Suir and the Barrow, which, by the union of their streams, form the broad estuary of Waterford harbour the Slaney which, at its mouth, expands into the large lagoon of Wexford haven; the Liffey which, from having the capital on its banks, is possessed of much more commercial importance than its mere magnitude could give it; the Boyne, the largest river which discharges itself on the E. coast; and the Bann and the Foyle, which have their mouths at no great distance from each other on the N. coast. Besides the loughs or lagoons in immediate connection with the sea, to which numerous have already been named, Ireland possesses a vast number of inland lakes, which, in some parts,

lie so near each other as to form a continued series, easily available for purposes of navigation. Lough Neagh, a vast quadrangular expanse, 17 m. long, by 10 m. broad, is chiefly in Antrim, though it also borders the counties of Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry. It is not only the largest lake of the United Kingdom, but ranks high among the secondary lakes of Europe. Its beauty however bears no proportion to its magnitude. Its shores are low and marshy, only two small and uninteresting islands are seen upon its bosom, and the surrounding scenery possesses no attractions. The only remarkable thing connected with it is the petrifying property of its waters. The other more important lakes are Lough Erne which when its basin is full stretches in one continuous sheet of water for nearly 80 m. but at other times becomes divided, near its centre into an upper and a lower lake—each, particularly the latter studded with numerous islands, many of them inhabited, and several of them so well wooded, as to form a rich and interesting scenery. Lough Corrib, about 24 m. long, and at the broadest, 14 m. wide, and connected with it by a subterranean channel. Lough Mask both so commodiously situated as to admit of an easy junction with each other and with the sea, at the town of Galway. Longue Allen, Eke and Derg—the first, as already observed forming the proper commencement, and the other two wide expansions of the Shannon and Lough Corrib and Cullin in the county of Mayo. Besides these whose magnitude is their chief claim to notice, many others, of much smaller dimensions, are distributed over the island, and often compensate for their limited extent by the beauty and magnificence of their scenery. In this respect, the lakes of Killarney are pre-eminent, and attract visitors from all parts of Europe.

Climate.—The characterisation of the climate of Ireland is brightness and humidity. Its winter though long is seldom accompanied with prolonged frosts, while the average heat of its summer falls considerably short of that of England. This comparative equality of temperature, is evidently the result of its insular position. The humidity is, in like manner the effect of the vast expanse of ocean which bounds it on the W., and the prevalence of W. winds, which, charged with accumulated vapours, on first reaching the Irish coast, precipitate them in deluges of rain or dense fogs. Hence, even in the midst of summer the air is seldom clear, and in autumn, especially of moisture borne to the island, which is a constant source of harvest. Much of the corn is only preserved by being kiln-dried. One great advantage, however is, that the verdure of the pastures is peculiarly rich and preserves its luxuriance to a late period of the year.

Geology.—Owing partly to the immense extent of deep bog which covers the surface of Ireland and conceals the mineral deposits from the view its geology is imperfectly known. Its peculiar features however consist in the vast masses of primary and metamorphic rocks which form its mountains, and the secondary formations spread over its interior. Basaltic rocks are almost entirely confined to the N.E. where they cover nearly the whole county of Antrim, and often form colomades, of which the Glenties Causeway is a celebrated specimen. Granite has its largest development in the S.E. where it forms the great mass of the mountains of Wicklow and stretches, in a broad belt, from N. E. to S. W. through the counties of Wicklow and Carlow. It is also more sparingly developed in the W. along the shores of Galway Bay. In the N., in the county of Donegal, where it appears in three patches, the largest on the N.W. coast; in a small patch on the N.E. coast of Antrim, where it forms the well known promontory of Fair Head, and in the S. where it occupies two considerable tracts, one wholly in Down, and the other of a very irregular shape, partly in Down and partly in Armagh and comprehensively presumed along both sides of Carrlingford Bay. Of the primitive stratified rocks the most largely developed are chlorite and mica-schist, which, with greywacke, limestone, hornblende and other accompanying strata, cover the greater part of the N. of Ireland, stretching without interruption over the greater part of the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone and Donegal. The same strata form a long narrow belt in the county of Sligo, and spread out into great breadth on the coast of Mayo. They also occupy considerable tracts on the coasts both of Galway and Kerry but appear to be altogether wanting in the interior and on the E. and W. coasts; with the exception of a patch in the N.E., overlying the granite which

terminates in Fair Head. Next in the order of superposition is the Silurian system, the lower rocks of which form no inconsiderable portion of the whole island, covering almost the whole of counties Carman and Monaghan, large parts of the S.W. of counties Kerry and Cork, the far greater part of Wexford and numerous isolated spots, both on the coasts and in the interior. The old red sandstone, the formation next in order, has its largest continuous development in the county of Cork, but class in the surface as numerous isolated spots, forming tracts of considerable extent in Waterford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Clare, Galway, Mayo, and Tyrone. The rocks next in the series belong to the carboniferous system, at the bottom of which lies the mountain limestone, the most largely developed of all the rocks of Ireland. Its chief seat is in the centre of the island where it forms a broad mass, stretching continuously from the E. to within a short distance of the W. coast from Louth and Dublin, through E. Meath, W. Meath, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Longford, Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway. Still further S. though its continuity is broken by the occasional interposition of the old red sandstone, it is seen in Kilkenny, Tipperary, Clare, Kerry and Limerick bordering the greater part of the Irish coast fields. These with the exception of a small field in the W. extending between Clew Bay and Killary Harbour in county Mayo, and small patches chiefly in counties Carman and Monaghan, are all situated considerably to the S. of the centre of the island. The succession of the strata is nearly the same as in England but the quality of the coal is generally of a very inferior description. One of the most valuable fields is that of Kilkenny where the coal is found in seven workable beds in the form of anthracite, and, in the best seams, so free from adulteration, that it contains from 94 to 96 per cent. of pure carbon. The largest field is in the S.W. where it occurs upon an extensive tract in the counties of Clare, Limerick, Kerry and Cork. It is worked to a considerable extent particularly on the N. bank of the Blackwater but the greater part of the output is culm or druse not well adapted for domestic use, and chiefly employed for melting and the burning of lime. The strata higher in the geological series than the coal, are very partially developed in Ireland. Tracts of marl and new red sandstone occur in Tyrone and Armagh and at the S. shore of Lough Neagh, and off the narrow belts enclosing parts of the county of Antrim. On the E. coast of the latter county strata still more recent appear and beds of lias, green sand, and chalk are exposed on the cliffs above the shore. The occasional appearance of the same strata inland, in the bottom of the valleys, leaves no doubt that they occupy a large extent of space, though the immense masses of basalt which overlie them, in some places to the depth of more than 500 ft. conceal them from the view. The nature of the coal of Ireland has already been referred to, and as the other minerals are not of so much importance as to require a separate consideration, it may be sufficient here to mention that the mountain limestone, which in England contains so many valuable mines of lead, appears to be here much less liberally supplied with that metal than the iron, which unquestionably exists in abundance in the coal measures, has not yet justified the attempts which have been made to work and smelt it, and that the output of copper which in 1856 exceeded £550,000 in value, had scarcely half that value in 1849. It should be remembered however that the minerals of Ireland have as yet been very imperfectly explored; and the probability that important discoveries still remain to be made, is strongly confirmed by the fact that the new red sand stone of Ireland, in which the existence of beds of salt had hitherto been rather suspected than known, has recently been found to contain them in such abundance as to promise great profitable supplies, rivaling those for which the same formation in England has so long been famous.

Agriculture.—We have already seen how favourable the climate of Ireland is to vegetation. Its mild temperature, and humid atmosphere, enable several delicate plants which usually in the same latitude can only be cultivated in sheltered gardens, to flourish here with vigor in the open air and not unfrequently forest trees continue to retain their foliage after they have lost it in the warmer parts of England. So far then as nature is concerned, no summary ought to be richer in forest resources than Ireland; and it would seem that, in early times, large tracts of magnificent timber were spread

over its surface, but the greatest waste and mismanagement have prevailed, true but almost disappeared everywhere except from the parts of the country and what ought to have been among the best is perhaps the worst wasted country in central Europe. The circumstances certainly advantage resulting from it is, that large tracts, which might have been otherwise occupied, now give employment to the plough or the spade and serve to swell the great amount of agricultural produce. Notwithstanding the great extent of her dismal moorland wastes, few countries have, in proportion to their area, raised more human food on an average of years, than Ireland. This is owing partly to the fertility of the soil, and partly to the mode of agriculture. After deducting moorland and moorland there remains a vast extent of arable surface covered with a deep friable loam of remarkable richness. Seldom so light as to degenerate into sand, or so heavy as to contain an undue mixture of stubborn and impervious clay, the soils of Ireland possess that happy medium texture which at once facilitates the operations of husbandry and insures it an abundant return. In addition to the vegetable mould, which forms one of their most important ingredients, they contain, generally either of the decomposed trap, or widely spread over the V of Ulster or of calcareous matters, derived from the limestones which prevail in almost every other quarter. Thus in point of staple they cannot be surpassed and justify the eulogium of Arber Young when he says they will fit the largest bullock, and at the same time do equally well for sheep for tillage, for turnips for wheat, for beans and, in a word for every crop and circumstance of profitable husbandry. In ascribing the vast amount of human food which Ireland has been accustomed to produce, partly to the mode of agriculture, it is not meant that there is anything in that mode to recommend it as a model. On the contrary there is perhaps no country in Europe where agriculture, so wide of it as a system, has made less progress. The holdings, originally too small to be occupied by farmers of capital and enterprise, have been allowed to become almost infinitesimally subdivided, until they have been reduced to the smallest parcels on the produce of which a family could manage to exist. The only question of importance with such owners is how to raise the largest quantity of human food for immediate use, and so it is easy to see that no crop of the temperate zone can compete with the potato that root became the great staple, and in many parts of the country nearly supplanted every other. And so long as it would grow it may almost seem to have justified the preference given to it, by furnishing food to so many millions, and at the same time allowing those whose holdings continued to retain the size of farms, to cultivate them on a regular rotation and even raise large quantities of produce for exportation. The fearful calamities which were the immediate result of the failure of the potato, began to be gradually compensated by the revolution in agriculture which it promises to produce. The holdings which had been frittered away will resume more than their original dimensions and, though the actual amount of human food raised may not be increased it will embrace all the ordinary cereals and auxiliary crops, instead of being confined to one favoured species, will be raised more skillfully and of course with greater profit. From the midlands of the winter and the humidity almost always prevalent, the rearing and feeding of cattle and sheep must necessarily form one of the most profitable branches of Irish husbandry. It has already attracted great attention, and is said to be making rapid progress. Of the other branches which have been more recently introduced, it may be sufficient to mention tobacco, beet, for the manufacture of sugar and flax. That the first two can be successfully grown has been proved, but that they can be grown to profit, in the face of tropical competition, is more than problematical; the best is far more hopeful, and the rapid extension of its culture (£8,514 ac. in 1849, £1,640 ac. in 1850; and 128,619 ac. in 1851) viewed in connection with that of the manufacture of which it furnishes the material, has already done much, and promises to do more for the prosperity of the country.

Manufactures and Trade.—The linen manufacture early took root in Ireland, and still continues to be its most important source of wealth in every article, except linen and woollen cloth, complete successfully with all other countries. In 1826, when the cotton trade ceased to give returns, the

export of linen from Ireland to Great Britain amounted to 83,687 678 yards and to foreign ports, 2,653,667 yards in all, 55,118,565 yards. A great increase has since taken place and, though the total amount can only be guessed at, it may be safely estimated at not less than 70 millions of yards. For a long time, all the yarn used was handspun, but the six-fifths which have been erected are so large and numerous, as not only to supply the home demand, but to spin large quantities of yarn for export. The principal seat of the linen manufacture is the province of Ulster and more especially the town of Belfast and the surrounding districts. Repeated attempts have been made to establish the cotton manufacture in Ireland, but the success hitherto has been very limited. It is admitted, however, that some of the finest specimens of calico prints in the London market are Irish. The woollen manufacture appears at the outset to have outstripped that of linen. It had at least made such progress as to alarm the woollen manufacturers of England who, in a spirit of petty jealousy, petitioned the English parliament for its discouragement, and what is still more astonishing succeeded. The Irish were prohibited from sending their woollens abroad and could not even send them into England without paying an oppressive duty. Had the manufacture been aided to the country it might have surmounted all this absurdity and injustice, and, at all events, when these ceased to operate would have revived. In regard to this manufacture, however England possesses facilities which seem to make competition almost hopeless and the woollens of Ireland continue to be of very secondary importance. A few broad-cloths are made in the county of Down and of Cork, Banalls in Wicklow and Blackrock in Kilkenny. The silk manufacture introduced into Dublin by French refugees, never took deep root, but has lingered on, and still employs a number of looms, chiefly on tabacots or Irish poplins. In 1850 the total number of mills in Ireland was 91 of which 11 were cotton 11 wool and 69 linen, employing an aggregate of 24,725 persons. An important source of female employment has, of late years, sprung up in the N. of Ireland, in the working of patterns on twines with the needle. About 800,000 persons are engaged in this branch of manufacture, working chiefly for Belfast and Glasgow houses, and the gross value of the goods made annually is estimated at £1,400,000.

The trade of Ireland is not at all proportioned to her natural capabilities, and to the admirable facilities afforded by the excellent harbours situated on her coasts. The most important article is raw produce the greater part of which finds its market in Great Britain. It consists chiefly of grain and four live stock, salt and fresh meat, eggs, butter &c. Manufactured articles, particularly linen rank next in importance but as the bulk of such articles is very small in comparison of their value, the trade, or at least the shipping connected with them, holds only a secondary place. The trade with foreign countries is also inconsiderable; unless we include in it as we perhaps ought to do the extraordinary demand for shipping which has recently arisen to transport the thousands and tens of thousands of voluntary exiles hastening to other lands in search of the employment and prosperity which by some strange fatality they have failed to obtain at home. The place which emigration holds merely as a branch of Irish trade, is strikingly manifested by the fact, that more than half of the whole correspondence which passes between the post-offices of America and the United Kingdom is connected with it. The principal imports are colonial produce, woollen and cotton goods cotton, wool, coals, and salt. Of the shipping employed in this trade only a mere fraction is Irish. The whole exports from Ireland to foreign parts in 1864 was in value £167,781 and the imports, £6,686,484. In the same year the number of vessels cleared from the colonies and foreign parts was 1679 (457,479 tons) and cleared, 856 (134,707 tons) entered, 25,289 (5,227,184 tons) cleared coastwise with cargoes, 13,205 (3,697,265 tons).

Means of Communication.—The excellent navigable channels furnished by the rivers of Ireland have already been referred to. In several of them however when the water was low the navigation became seriously impeded by rocky shoals. In removing them, or making artificial cuts for the purpose of avoiding them, vast sums have been expended. Improvements of equal importance have been made by the construction of canals. On them, chiefly the two millions

starting provided by Parliament for public works in Ireland, have been expended. The expenditure has not in all cases been judiciously made but, by means of the Grand and Royal Canals, a valuable communication has been given across the very centre of the island, between the coast of Limerick and the Shannon while a branch which opens into the Barrow continues the communication without interruption, to the E. coast. Similar benefits have been conferred on the province of Ulster by the Henry Canal which connects Lough Neagh with the Bay of Carrington and the Belfast Canal connecting the same lough with the Bay of Belfast, and the Ulster Canal recently completed, between Lough Neagh and Borne. This last canal though only 46 m. long, renders available a continuous navigation of 180 m., intersecting the country from E. to W. and passing through populous and fertile districts which, from the want of proper roads were previously obliged to convey their produce to market on the backs of horses. The railway system as compared with England has not yet received much development in Ireland. Numerous Acts have been obtained, which if carried into effect would give a network of railways traversing the country in all directions. The length actually completed in 1865 was above 1800 m. and 280 m. were then in course of construction.

Government, People, &c.—Ireland by the Act of Union became an integral part of the United Kingdom and shares in its legislation by means of representative Peers—26 temporal and four spiritual—in the House of Lords, and 105 representatives in the House of Commons. In the Lord Lieutenant, who represents the Sovereign, and holds his court in the castle of Dublin he possesses the insignia of an independent kingdom in a higher degree than Scotland but has far less of the reality being perfectly identified with England in respect both of law and of religious establishments. The condition of the latter is very anomalous. Its adherents form only a small fraction of the population, not much exceeding the Presbyterians (750 000 in number and falling very far short of that of the R. Catholics who though much fewer in proportion than they were when the union of 1841 was taken and rapidly decreasing, in consequence of emigration still form a very preponderating majority. The R. Catholics of Ireland are not like those of some countries on the continent, where a religious profession is regarded as a mere form and is not allowed to interfere with the common business of life. Believing their priests to possess all the powers to which they lay claim, they yield them implicit obedience and blindly obey their mandates. The priests thus possess a tremendous power capable of being wielded either for good or evil. The influence of the R. Catholic priesthood has, however, in some districts at least been of late years weakened in a very remarkable manner. Wrought upon in the first instance, by the superior attention and kindness of Protestant clergymen, missionaries and catechists during the famine resulting from the potato rot in 1846-7 and the awful visitation of cholera and fever which followed in its wake large bodies of the agricultural classes in the W. of Ireland have renounced Popery and embraced Protestantism. Much greater numbers than formerly are now under Protestant tuition and the Queen's colleges, recently instituted are well attended by R. Catholic students. Still secret associations are numerous, at whose instigation the lives of those who are presumed to have infringed upon certain rights claimed by portions of the agricultural classes are remorselessly sacrificed. Justice on such criminals can scarcely be executed from the difficulty experienced in procuring jurors that will convict, even upon palpable evidence. This state of matters contrasts sadly with the natural good qualities of the Irish. Though both indolent and feckle, they are warm-hearted, hospitable, generous, brave, and intemperate. Where their natural feelings have not been poisoned, deeds, even of heroic virtue, are as common among them, as among any people in the world and in the contest for fame what race can boast of having produced a nobler band of military heroes, statesmen orators, and poets? Great changes are now in progress not unaccompanied with the calamities which, in recent years have fallen upon Ireland from natural causes. Famine and disease have committed fearful havoc there, and the extensive emigration which has for years been going on, and still (1859) continues at an increased rate, bid fair to remove that hitherto most fruitful cause of misery and disturbance, over-population. Owing chiefly to

these causes, the 8,000 000 of souls which were returned by the census of 1841, and ought, by natural increase, to have amounted to 9 000 000 have dwindled away to 6 600 000. Small holdings will now be merged into farms of sufficient extent to attract capital and encourage enterprise and the minute subdivisions from which so much misery and crime have resulted will it is to be hoped gradually disappear. This important improvement has been greatly promoted by the Act for the Sale of Encumbered Estates. Property is now passing from the hands of the old possessors, who those of men who will turn its capabilities to better account and while equally determined to maintain its rights will, it is hoped prove less neglectful of its duties.

History.—The early accounts of Ireland do not cease to be fabulous till the 5th century when Christianity is supposed to have been introduced by St. Patrick, a native of Scotland. A school founded by him or his immediate successors at Armagh, sent out many eminent teachers, and became celebrated over Europe. At this time and for long after the island was shared by a number of petty sovereigns, who were almost always at war. In 1171 it was invaded by Henry II. of England, who conquered part of it, and received the nominal submission of almost all the chiefs, though they continued generally to exercise their former sovereign powers. The wars of the English, at home and in France, and their attempts upon the sovereignty of Scotland had long withdrawn their attention from Ireland but in 1495 the ascendancy of England was formally established and the Irish Parliament was prohibited both from meeting without license from the English crown, and even from discussing any bill without its sanction. This arrangement was loudly arraigned and a spirit of insubordination generally prevailed, but did not break out into open rebellion till the reign of Elizabeth. While the English and Scotch settlers had generally embraced the Reformation the native Irish continued their bigoted attachment to Rome. Spain took advantage of the storm, and sent O'Donnell a chief of great valour and extensive possessions into exile by securing him the support of a Spanish armament. He was completely defeated and ultimately obliged to save himself by flight to the continent. The tranquillity thus established, continued almost unbroken during the reign of James I. and the early part of that of Charles I. but on the breaking out of the civil war which terminated in the expulsion of the Stuarts the Irish espoused the royal cause, partly as a means of ultimately effecting their own independence, and on the prosecution of it were guilty of fearful atrocities. They were met in a similar spirit by Cromwell who beat down all opposition, spared no cruelty in order to effect his purposes and confiscated nearly four-fifths of the whole landed property bestowing it on his followers and adherents. English supremacy was now for the first time established in every part of the country and no attempt was made to dislodge it till 1688, when the futile attempt of James II. to retrieve his fortunes, was crushed by William III. at the battle of the Boyne. The only other events in Irish history which have since occurred and deserve notice, are the Union, enacted in 1709 and R. Catholic emancipation in 1829.—[Porter's *Progress of the Nation* *Thom's Irish Annals* *Montgomery's Ireland before and after the Union* *M. Cullough's Dramatic Papers* *Parl. Papers* &c.]

IRELAND (New) an Isl. S. Pacific, forming the N. E. side of St. George's Channel between lat. 5° 30' and 5° 22' S., lon. 150° 30' and 150° 50' E. It is about 200 m. long W. to E. E. by about 12 m. The highest peaks are the hills to a height of 1600 ft. to 2000 ft. and are clothed from base to summit with the most luxuriant forest. The indentations of the coast appear to offer several very snug bays and harbours. The lower tracts are well cultivated, produce sugar-cane, bananas coconuts, yams bamboos, and numerous other plants and trees. The inhabitants belong to the Australian negroes, and are remarkable for their excessive jealousy and the scrupulous cleanliness of their villages. Their canoes are neatly formed, but are generally lamp. Fancy words and twisted sentences—the latter of very negative quality—are as far as known the only articles of commercial value which the island produces.

IRELAND'S EYE, a rocky island, Irish Ben, 1 m. N. North harbour. It is about 1½ m. in diameter, rises to a considerable height, is composed chiefly of quartz rocks, and

presents a remarkable appearance from the coast. It contains the ruins of an abbey, has a martello tower and light-house.

TREN a river Russia, which flows into the Kama-Ussuri, gov. Tura. Flows generally N. W. and joins the bank Sibir, after a course of about 160 m.

IRETON River, par Eng Derby; 2290 m. Pop. 785. IRETHIZ, or Uro-Issura, a river Turkistan, Kirghiz-Shepe. It flows in Lake Chalkar lat. 51° 20' N lon 61° 25' E, runs S. and S. E. joins the Kara-Targhat and falls into Lake Akhsal or Akhsal [white water]. Total course about 800 m., through a sandy country interspersed with saline lakes.

IRGHEIZ, two rivers, Russia. — 1 (Jolof), is formed by the junction of the Kuznetsk and Kamaluk, in the N. E. of gov. Saratov. Flows very curiously W. S. W., and joins the bank Volga, opposite the town of Volgsk, after a course of nearly 130 m. — 2 (Malo) runs in the same gov. N. of the Botochigra, and flowing nearly parallel to it, joins the bank Volga, between the towns of Kvalinsk and Volgsk.

IRISH SEA, the sea, between Great Britain and Ireland N. of St. George's Channel, and S. of the N. Channel, 130 m N. E. and about 60 m. E. to W. It contains the lake of Anglesley and Man, and on its coasts are Larn, Moorehead, Duncraig, Cullinstown, and Dublin bays—the Solway Firth and the entrance of the Ribbles and Dee, &c.

IRKUT a river Siberia, gov Irkutsk, which issues from the foot of the mountains of Sayansk, near the frontiers of China. Flows first E., then N. E. and joins the bank Angara, at the town of Irkutsk, after a course of about 220 m.

IRKUTSK, a gov Siberia, between lat. 49° 40' and 52° 45' N and lon. 96° and 131° E, bounded N. and N. E. by gov Yakutsk, from which it is separated by the Lena and Vitim E. and S. China and W. by Yakutsk. length, E. to W., about 1100 m. breadth about 1000 m. area, 350,000 sq m. This vast surface is divided between three river-basins—the Amoor the smallest of the three, which drains the E. portion and carries its waters to the sea of Okhotsk; the Lena, in the N., which it drains in a great measure directly and by its tributary Vitim and the Yenisei, in the centre and W. receiving its waters through the Angara, supplied by numerous small streams, but more especially by Lake Baikal, which lies wholly within the government. The last two basins belong to the Arctic Ocean, and are separated from that of the Amoor by the mountains of Dourina, a ramification of the lofty Stan-norov and Jablonovsk ranges. The greater part of the government having a N. exposure, the climate is more severe than usual under the same latitude, and in winter mercury often freezes. The summer is of short duration though very warm; the air generally clear and serene. A great part of the surface is occupied by forests, which furnish excellent timber and abound with all kinds of game. The pastures maintain great numbers of cattle and sheep. The principal cultivated crops are rye and barley; hemp and flax also succeed well. There is not much fruit. Many indications of volcanic agency are discoverable, particularly in the N. of the government, and earthquakes are not unfrequent. In the plain along the Angara, below the town of Irkutsk, a fine-grained sandstone, of the carboniferous system, prevails and strata of pure coal 9 ft. thick, have been found in it. The mountains are generally granite. The minerals are very valuable and include gold, found chiefly in the lateral valleys which run from the central ridge of the Jablonovsk, silver lead, zinc, and iron. The principal mines are situated in the E. of the government, and are wrought, in the direction of the stock over an extent of 160 m. In working the tin, splendid cells of rock crystals, with green, yellow and blue amethysts, and with topazes, are found. Salt is found in great abundance in lakes and brackish springs, but is not turned to much account. Manufactures exist to a very limited extent, and consist chiefly of soap, leather and cloth. A considerable trade is carried on with China, through Khabarovsk and in fact, through Irkutsk, form the principal articles of export. A considerable proportion of the Russian inhabitants are descendants of exiles from the W.; but as the cause of exile was as frequently of a political as of a merely criminal nature, the morals are much purer than usual in penal settlements. The natives in greatest number are the Tungus, Mongols, and Buriats. The religion of the Greek church is generally professed, but many

continue addicted to the practices of Shamanism. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into six districts or circles, of which Irkutsk is the capital. P. 507,500.

IRKUTSK, a town, Siberia, gov of same name, in a plain 1287 ft. above the sea, on the right bank of the confluence of the Irkut and the Ushakovsk lat. 52° 13' 18" N; lon. 104° 36' 34" E (L.). It is divided into two parts by the Angara, which is here about 1000 ft. wide, surrounded by a wall and ditch, and well built, consisting of wooden houses, which are all neatly planked, and painted yellow or light grey; the streets, though not paved, have wooden paths for foot-passengers, and are kept in good order. One of the chief ornaments of the town is a noble quadrangular parade, one side of which is occupied by the residence of the governor and other public offices; and most of the houses have kitchen-gardens behind them. The principal buildings include a great number of churches, one of them a cathedral; two convents, a handsome exchange, built of stone, and surrounded by stately poplars and pines an admirably with dockyards on the Angara. The offices of the American company which would be considered sumptuous and ornamental in any town of Europe, a school of medicine, a grammar school, and several other schools, a public library of 6000 volumes, a mineralogical cabinet, two hospitals, a workhouse and houses of correction, and a large and well-arranged prison. The Gostinov Dvor or Bazaar supplied with articles of Chinese and European manufacture and in its vicinity are the markets, supplied with fish, flesh, meal, with its motley crowd of Buriats, Russian women, &c. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, hats, leather (saddlery and Morocco) soap, and glass. There are also several distilleries. The trade is in hay, tea and other articles imported from China, and more especially in fur for which the American Company have here large warehouses. Irkutsk is the seat of an archbishop and, being the residence of a governor is regarded as the capital of E. Siberia. The society of the upper class is quite European in its character but many persons belonging to it have the misfortune or stigma of being exiles. The inhabitants generally appear to be very comfortable. P. (1858) 14,454.

IRKINGLAND par Eng Norfolk. P. (1858) 714. Pop. 18.

IRKHAM par Eng Lincoln 6590 m. Pop. 849.

IRKHAM a village Holland prov Friesland 9 m S. Leeuwarden, on the canal leading thence to the Zuider Zee. It has a Calvinistic, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. (agriculturalists and cattle-rearers) 925.

IRON ACRES par Eng Gloucester 2227 m. P. 1265.

IROQUOIS, or SIX NATIONS, the name given by the French to the Indian confederacy of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, afterwards joined by the Susquehanna, on the latter being driven from their hunting grounds in N. Carolina. This once formidable confederacy is now nearly extinguished but the remains of it are still scattered through the state of New York, subdued in spirit and debased by the use of intoxicating liquors.

IREPEN a river Russia, which rises in gov Kiev flows first E. then N. and joins the bank Dnieper 20 m. above the town of Kiev after a course of 100 m.

IRRAWADDI ISAWADDI or IRRAWADDY one of the great rivers of Asia, traversing the Burmese empire in its entire length. By some authorities it is held to be continuous with the Dmangro or great river of Tibet (though this is generally considered to be identical with the upper Brahmaputra) by others it is stated to rise near lat. 28° N lon 97° 30' E, contiguous to the E. extremity of Assam and the sources of the Lohit, one of the tributaries of the Brahmaputra, and in the absence of more complete information, we may assume that its origin is in E. Tibet, somewhere in the neighborhood of the above locality. It has generally a S. course, being deflected W. however both near Shamo and at Ava; and its total length has been estimated at 1200 m. At 50 m. below its supposed source, it has been found 80 yds in breadth at the dry season. Below this Kanton near the border of the Chinese province Yunnan, Amarapura, Ava, and Bhamo (which have successively been the capitals of Burmah), Yaddo, Pagan or Pagan-Maw, Patheingyi, Monywa, Prome, and, on branches of its delta, Bhamo, and Khatgong, are the chief places along its banks. At Yametho, about 90 m. below Ava, it receives its principal tributary the Kham-Suay or Kham-Suay river, from the N. Its other large affluents are

mostly from the E. At Yaden, above Ava, it suddenly contracts from a narrow greater width to less than 200 yds. across but from this point downwards to its delta it has generally a breadth of from 1 to 2 m. and during its foundation, from June to September, it is often 3 m. across the delta region, during the same period being like that of the Ganges, a vast watery expanse. Even so high as the delta of the Bhamo river, it has at that time a breadth of 1 m. About 140 m. from the Indian Ocean, which it enters by numerous mouths, the delta of the Irrawadi commences a wide interlacement of branches occupying the greater part of the kingdom of Pegu, and on the W and E arms of which the towns of Basala and Kanpoo are respectively situated. The current of the Irrawadi is commonly gentle—even in its upper part being no more than at the rate of 2 m. an hour—except during the foundations, when it flows so rapidly that no sailing vessels could navigate it but for the assistance of the S. W. monsoon. It is navigable from the sea upwards as far as Ava in all seasons, by vessels of 300 tons burden, and during the rains the same vessels may proceed as far as the mouth of the Mogoke river about 200 m. further up the stream. Canoes can reach with some difficulty as far as the delta of the river of Bhamo. Like the Nile, the Irrawadi is the main artery of the country through which it flows the principal population of the Burmese dominions being established along its banks. It is navigated by boats having a canoe-shape and a covered deck, manned by from 15 to 60 men, and impelled by various-shaped sails and by setting-poles.

IRRLICH, a vil Rhénish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, near Newwid, at the confluence of the Wied with the Rhine. It has a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1216.

IRRA, a vil Hungary, Magyar Danube, co. Pesth, 9 m. from Orszeg, with two churches. Pop. 1870.

IRTHING, a river England, rising in the hills which separate Northumberland from Cumberland and after a S. course of 26 m. during several of which it forms the boundary of the two counties falling into the Eden, near Newby.

IRTHINGTON, par Eng. Cumberland, 6050 ac. Pop. 1001.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, par England Northampton.

8790 ac. Pop. 1577.

IRTIKH, a river Asia, which rises in the S. W. side of the Altai mountains, in the Chinese dominions near lat. 41° N. and lon. 98° E. flows first W. W. and by its extensive forks like Zalesan, leaving from the N. side of the lake it flows N. to the S. E. frontiers of Siberia, gov. Omsk, which it enters, and flows N. W. nearly parallel to its E. frontier part the towns of Ust Kamenogorsk, Semipalatinsk, and Omsk. A little beyond the last town it enters gov. Tobolsk, bends round in a N. direction, till it reaches Tara, whence it flows N. W. to the town of Tobolsk. Here it makes a sudden turn N. passes the towns of Denilansk and Denishkova, and finally joins 1 bank Obi, a little below Samara. Its whole course has been roughly estimated at about 1800 m. Its principal affluents are, on the r. the Ona Tara, Shakh Tan, and Demanka and on the l. the Turuk, Ocha, Ishim, Vagel Tobol and Kouda or Muma. A great part of its course is through low plains and steppes, and its navigation is rendered dangerous by shifting sands. It abounds with fish particularly sturgeons.

IRTON, par Eng. Cumberland 5370 ac. Pop. 572.

IRUBALA, a vil Spain Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. E. N. E. Jaen, poorly built, with narrow streets, an old castle on a height overlooking the town, a parish church, townhouse, prison and primary school, numerous oil and flour mills, and some trade in oil, corn, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1140.

IRUN, a vil Spain prov. Guipuzcoa, near l. bank B. descoe, and the first town after passing the French frontier 11 m. E. R. Sebastian. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre but very irregularly has a fine church, courthouses, with an elegant hospital and an hospital, and manufactures of soap, leather and earthenware, brick and tile works, numerous mills, and a trade in wool and cattle. Iron existed in the time of the Romans. Its position has often exposed it to the ravages of war. Pop. 2599.

IRUPANA, a vil Bolivia, dep. La Paz, cap. prov. Yungas with a large and handsome church, many well-built houses, and presenting altogether an appearance of comfort and competency on the part of the inhabitants. In its vicinity are extensive gardens of fine orange-trees.

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IRVINE, a royal and paid bor. seaport, and market to Scotland, co. Ayr on a rising ground r. bank Irvine, an affluent of the Firth of Clyde, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the estuary formed by its junction with the Garnock, 24 m. S. W. Glasgow on the railway to Ayr. It consists of one broad and spacious street, communicating with a suburb, on the l. bank of the Irvine, by a handsome stone bridge; houses in general well built and commodious. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. It has a handsome parish church, a chapel of ease, two Free and two U. Presbyterian churches and a Baptist chapel, the Irvine Academy—a large and elegant edifice—and several other schools, a handsome news-room, and a subscription library. Hand-sewing and the weaving of book-binding, muscets and checks, employ a majority of the working population. Ship-building, rope-making, tanning and leather-dressing are carried on to some extent. There are also manufactures of anchors and cables, a magnesia manufactory and several fine mills. The chief exports are coal, carpeting, tanned leather, rye-grass seed, tree plants, &c. principal imports—timber, grain, and butter. It unites with Ayr &c. in returning a member to the House of Commons. Area of par 4 m. by 2 m. Pop. 8719. P. bor. 7654.

IRVINESTOWN, a vil Ireland co. Fermanagh, about 95 m. N. W. Dublin with a parish church, two Methodist meeting-houses, a school, and a dispensary. Pop. 1008.

IRVILL, a river England co. Lancaster rising near Bacup, and after a circuitous S. course of 40 m. past Bury becomes navigable at Manchester and falls into the Mersey at Flixton, chief affluent the Moselock and Lirk.

IRA, two rivers, Russia.—1. Rises in gov. Pskov flows N. W. and joins the Mikhra 9 m. below Tiroch course about 70 m.—2. Issues from a small lake, gov. Viatka flows N. into gov. Fekov and joins the Volga; course about 65 m.

ISABA, a vil Spain, N. rivers prov. and 38 m. N. E. Pasa pelusa with a parish church, townhouse, prison, and school, manufactures of common woollens and combs a mill and two flour mills, and a trade in timber wool, cheese, and salt. P. 981.

ISABAL, or **ISABAL**.—1. A vil Central America, Guatemala, B. shore of lake Dulce lat. 15° 24' 30" N. lon. 89° 5' 53" W. consisting of a courthouses a few respectable dwellings, and about 40 huts.—2. A vil in 1st Old Providence, an insignificant place, though once important and populous.

ISABEL, (SANTA), a vil Brazil prov. Mato Grosso, on the Paraguayan one of the head streams of the Paraguay. It is the cap. of its district, consists of about 5000 scattered mud and straw huts, and is the centre of a trade in diamonds to a market there, every Saturday and Sunday the diamond seekers bring the produce of the week.—(Cottelma.)

ISABELLA, (CARA) a headland, Bothele Felix lat. 69° 28' N. lon. 98° 61' W.

ISABELLA, LA.—1. An isl. W. coast Mexico lat. 21° 45' N. lon. 106° W. frequented by sealers only. It is moderate height, and nearly barren. The beach is lined with rocks, and neither wood nor water are to be obtained.—2. A port, N. coast Isl. Hayti, 180 m. N. E. Port-Republicain where, in 1493 Columbus formed the first European settlement in the New World.

ISAC, a river France, formed by several small streams, above Blau in dep. Loire Inférieure flows W. past Hilaire and Germonet, and joins 1 bank Vieux, opposite to Bours course about 45 m. It is navigable for about 9 m. and feeds the canal which unites the Loire and Vilain.

ISAKTCHI, a vil European Turkey prov. Bulgaria, r. bank Danube, 26 m. S. E. Galatz, with a castle, several mosques, baths and some trade.

ISALCO, or **YALCO**, a vil Central America, state of and 40 m. W. by R. San Salvador. Near it is a volcano of same name. Pop. 4000.

ISAMAI, in Yacatan. See ISAMAL.

ISANOLZON, one of the straits uniting Behring's Sea and the Arctic Ocean. It separates the island of Oumsk in the Aleutian Archipelago, from the S. W. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska, in Russian America, lat. 55° N. and about 24 m. long by 9 m. broad.

ISAR, a river Germany which rises in the Tyrol, about 6 m. N. E. Innsbruck, enters Bavaria, flows N. W. past Munch to Freising where it turns abruptly E. N. E., passes the towns of Landshut and Landau, and joins r. bank Main, a little below Deggendorf. course about 190 m. Its principal

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affluents are right, the Dorfan and Scept and, left, the
Leishach and Aunmer. The current is extremely rapid, but is
much used for floating timber.

ISAURA or **ISAONA**, an ancient in Asiatic Turkey 44 m. S. by Konya, 37° 10' N. long, 33° 30' E. built on the highest point of a high range of hills, and surrounded by a high wall, with lofty battlements, beautifully constructed, and of a very peculiar style of architecture. The buildings within the walls are all in the same style, consisting of alternate courses of very thick and very thin blocks of marble. Amongst them is a handsome triumphal arch with a Greek inscription. Outside the walls are many tombs, some of which are excavated in the rock.

ISPAETA a in Anatolia (Turkey) poph. Attolia, 64 m.
N. Adalia, picturesquely situated at the foot of a steep and
lofty chain of wooded mountains. It is half-enclosed amidst
orchards and gardens, and is better built than most other
towns in this part of the country

ISCHAN a vil Central Asia, khusat of, and 24 m E. Khiva, on the canal of Esharschori with two weekly markets inhabitants. Sarts and Uzbeks.

ISCHEL, or **Isert**, a market tn. and watering-place Upper Austria, east of and on both sides of the river Traun 50 m. S.W. Linz. It has a handsome parish church a small castle, an hospital and vapour and mud baths, the materials for which are derived from a salt-mine about 3 m. S.E. of the town, which has been worked to a large extent by adits leading into the heart of the mountain. Pop. 1930

ISCHIA a val Papal States, delegation of and 21 m
W N W Ontario. Pop. 1250

18. S. L. H. (Paris). 1. top 12.5
in the Mediterranean, in the mountains of 17 W. Naples in E. (Point 40° 43' 54" N. km 18 57 45° E. (E. 1) is of alluvial slope, 7 to 10 m and 4 m. broad area, 26 m. x 1 m. Near its centre in Mount San Nicola or Epomone, an extinct volcano, of irregular conical shape rising about 2600 m. from which the surface gradually slopes in all directions towards the sea. The volcanic orogen of the whole island indeed, is clearly indicated by the shape of its mountains, the fumaroles and the steam in the mountain-sides, the deep ravines across the plains the lava heaped upon lava, tracts covered with tuff and lapilli, gray ashes and sulphur as well as by the smokes, steam and hot mineral waters that gush out from every crevice. The surface is fit for cultivation, it exhibits the highest degree of fertility, the vine, the olive, the fig, the almond, the orange, the lemon, the pomegranate vineyard, producing an excellent white wine, plantations of olive, orchards, and gardens abounding with oranges, citrons, melons, and other fruits of E. Europe. Fields of Indian corn and cotton, groves of the chestnut and Jex as well as hedges of alons, myrtles, and other sweet-smelling shrubs variegates the surface, and clothe the slopes with which the island abounds. Sulphur and other useful minerals are abundant, and are exported in considerable quantities. The manufactures of straw hats, leather and earthenware are carried on to some extent and the beautiful porcel and mottled lavers are turned and made into various ornaments, for exportation to the islands of the Aegean and the coast of Asia Minor. The principal towns are Iolida the capital, and Formia. Besides which, eight villages are scattered up and down the island. P. 24.000.

ISCHIA, a tn Naples, rap. above isl on its E. side facing the bay of Naples. It stands in a pretty little bay opposite to the islet of Vivara, and is overlooked by a picturesquely placed old castle, has white houses, and is the residence of a bishop. The inhabitants are partly fishermen partly vine-growers. Pop. 8600.

ISCHIM a *tu*. Siberia, gov. of, and 160 m. S. E. Tobolsk, cap. circle, and on a river of same name with church. Pop. (1847) 2067.—The *circle*, in the S. of the gov., consists of extensive steppes, has numerous small lakes and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 128,000.

ISCHITELLA a market tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata
86 m. N.E. Foggia, on a lofty hill with a church and convent
pop. 8000.

ISFLÖR) a bay Denmark, in the N of mt. Seeland
It penetrates about 20 m. inland, forming two inlets

...one of which opens S.E. and another W. The latter

by for the larger bay, near the Island Oute a breadth of about 9 m. but, E and W of it, divides into a number of small arms; the Edmunderford on the N W., Lammedford on the W. Holbekford on the S. W. and Asgerford on the S. This W principal branch has a depth of 4 to 6 fathoms and contains several good havens. The E. branch forms the long, narrow and shallow fiord of Roskilde.

ISRELL, per Eng Cumberland; \$760 ac. P 556.

ISRELL, per Eng Cumberland; \$760 ac. P 556.

ISLEBURG a vil. Prussia, gov of and 7 m. N N.E. Coblenz, with a church, and a saw oil and other mills. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Isenbourg. Pop. 535.

ISEK, a river Austria, which rises in the N of Bohemia.

ISEL, a river Austria, which rises in the N of Bohemia, in the S side of the Riesengebirge, flows SSW past the towns of Mühlschlag and Burslau, and, after a course of nearly 60 m joins r bank Elbe, above Brandels. Fine chalcocites are found among its pebbles.

ISERE, a river of Europe, rises in the Sarclanian dominions, in the W side of the Jura. It crosses Savoy in an irregular W course, passing St Maurice and L'Hopital, enters France by dep. Isere, to which it gives its name, and which it crosses in an irregular WSW course, passing Grenoble after which, traversing the N part of dep. Drome, it joins bank Rhone 5 m above Valence. Its chief affluents are, in Savoy the Arly and Aye and, in France, the Ouse, Drac, and Bourne. Whole course, about 190 m, of which nearly 88, beginning at the Sarclanian frontier are navigable but very subject to inundations. In general its channel is narrow but its water is deep.

in the SE. The climate is a steppe, dominated N and W by the Rhone, which separates it from the former direction from the Alps, and in the latter from the Alps Rhone and Lake S. by the Dept. Drome and Haute-Alpes, and E. and N. by Savoy itself. 44° 44' to 45° 52' N. 6° 10' to 6° 20' E. Its coastline is formed by a remarkable succession of waving curves, the greatest length N.W. to the S.E. 97 km. central breadth, 40 km. area, 3195 sq. km. The surface is generally mountainous, and more especially in the S.E. where it is covered by ramifications of the Alps. At least 30 well-defined mountains are 1700 m. high. The culminating point, Le Grand Pelvane, is 1958 m. high. Between the mountain-ranges are numerous gorges and deep valleys, of more or less width, but there are no proper plains, except in the N. and near the centre, where there is the Lake de St. André, and of Billve near the latter. The climate is great, part of the year is under the influence of the Mediterranean, and the heat of the Rhone, which drains the Grand part of it directly. The only other important river is the Isère, which traverses it unceasingly in a W. S.W. direction, and is augmented within it by numerous small tributaries. Notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the surface, of which part is beyond the limits of vegetation and much is unfit for anything but pasture considerably more than one-third of the whole is arable, and a considerable portion is in vineyards. About one-fifth is under wood. The soil, wherever available, is generally of great fertility and the corn raised more than meets the home consumption. All the cereals and leguminous crops together with maize and potatoes are abundant. Medicinal plants are extensively grown and fruit of various sorts is excellent in quality and in quantity also accumulated. The produce of the vineyards amounts to about 94 388 pipes, of which one-half is exported as wine of the Rhone, the other half is for the French market. The olive is raised to a great extent, especially in the hot and beautiful valleys of Gressivaud in the vicinity of Grenoble, and large quantities of the finest oil are obtained. The minerals are of considerable importance, including a little gold and silver

once worked in mines, now abandoned lead, copper and iron. A coal field is worked to some extent; and there are some valuable quarries of marble, slate, granite and porphyry. The manufactures are mill-dress, coarse woollens, ordinary and table linen, gloves, tanned leather, cotton goods and chemical products. The two mines employ a number of blast furnaces and the iron is extensively manufactured, and used as castings. There are also numerous paper mills, and cotton mills. The trade is chiefly in corn, wine, liquors, turpentine, wool hemp cheese, nut-oil, metals skins leather silk &c. For administrative purposes the department is divided into four arrondissements—Granoble, the capital. St. Marcelle La Tour-de-Pin, and Vienne subdivided into 45 cantons and 522 communes. Pop. 569,492.

ISERLOHN a to Rhodis Prussia, gov and 15 m. W. Aachen esp circle of same name, on the Rhenish. It is walled; has four gates several public offices, five churches and chapels, a courthouse Latin school poorhouse, and orphan hospital and manufactures of various articles of velvet in brass, bronze, and iron, cutlery woollen and silk goods, ribbons, and leather bookbinds, also and from furnaces rolling, paper and other mills. Near it is an iron works, commensurate of the Zollverein of Germany from Napoleon's domination. P. 10,752. Area of circle, 95 sq. m. P. 35,889.

ISERNIA [Latin, *Aterno*] a to Naples prov. Benevento, esp. dist. of same name, on a spur of the Apennines 23 m. W. Campobasso. It is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom. The site of a bishop has a court of justice a fine cathedral. In a great measure destroyed by the earthquake of 1805 many remains of antiquity particularly a splendid aqueduct, and which led across a hill and supplies several fountains and public works. The chief manufactures are blotting-paper and hydraulic machinery. Pop. 4,554. dist. 91,920.

ISERTKILLY par Irrel Galway 1894 sq. P. 129. **ISERTKILLYPRAA** par Irrel Tipperary 1420 sq. P. 533. **ISHT** a river Amazon Russia, which issues from a small lake in gov Perm E side the Ural mountains about 2 m. W. Ekaterinburg flows S. e. past the towns of Dolmatov and Shadrinsk then turns N. E. enters gov Tobolsk, and joins I bank Tobol after a course of about 280 m. Principal affluents are the Sura, Tura, and Irtys.

ISHTI D par East Sussex 1862 sq. P. 508.

ISHAM par Eng. Northampton 1160 sq. P. 291.

ISHARTON par Irrel Wexford 960 sq. P. 192.

ISHIM, a river Asiatic Russia, which rises in a mountainous district, near the centre of gov Omsk lat. 51° N. lon. 74° E. flows first W. then circuitously N. N. E. into gov Tobolsk passes the town of Izhim and joins I bank Irtysh after a direct course N. W. of 480 m. and an indirect course of at least 800 m. generally through extensive and almost sterile steppes. Some Russian villages are situated in the lower part of it, but the upper is occupied chiefly by Kirghis. Its principal affluents are, on the r. the Kalaton Aghezar and Aghe-Berik and on the l. the Nura and Tereken.

ISHMAEL (St. two para Wales)—I Carnarvon 8061 sq. Pop. 968—2 Pembroke 4167 sq. Pop. 528.

ISHNY a report to. France dep. Calvados, 85 m. W. N. W. Océan near the mouth of the Vire and Lower Aure with a court of commerce and custom-house. Its port admits vessels of 100 tons to 120 tons. Its staple is salt-butter of which 100,000 tons, yielding 260,000 are exported annually. It has also a trade in dried clover-seed beans, yellow wax, goose tallow and down feathers catkins, sheep and wool. P. 1698.

ISILLI, a to Val Scellina, div of 85 m. N. by W. Cagliari esp prov. of same name, at the S. extremity of the elevated plate of Sardinia, about 1500 ft. above the sea houses generally built of stone streets irregular but mostly spacious. It has a principal and some minor churches, two schools manufactures of woollen table and bed covers, and various linen articles and a trade in some cattle dairy produce, chestnuts, figs, and other fruits. Pop. 1196. The river *Yiron* m. for the most part, covered by the mountains of Barbagia. In several quarters, however are plains of considerable extent, and remarkable fertility. The streams are numerous but individually of little importance. The minerals include lignite, steatite, white clay used in whitewashing the houses and galeolony, and fine rock-crystals. Grains beans and flax, are the most extensively grown. A considerable space is occupied by vineyards, which, in the warmer spots

yield a wine of excellent quality. For administrative purposes the province is divided into seven districts, subdivided into 51 communes. The judicial divisions is into 3 *profezioni*, which has its seat at Isili, the capital, and comprehends also many *comuni*. Area, 566 sq. m. P. 46,866.

ISIRI, a river, England. See *Thames*.

ISJUM a to Russia. See *India*.

ISKARDO or **ISKARDON**—1. A name given to Buld—*(Iskard)* and—2. (Or *Bauzt*) a to Central Asia, esp. Buld, on a rock in the valley and on I bank Upper India, have 150 yds. wide, 8300 ft. above the sea lat. 35° 10' N. lon. 76° 27' E.; consisting of a collection of 150 straggling houses, overlooked by a large irregular fortress, built on a high precipitous granite rock, 7100 ft. above the sea.

ISKELIB [commonly pronounced, *Iskelep*] a to Asiatic Turkey pash. Anatolia, 108 m. N. E. Angora lat. 40° 40' N. lon. 34° 55' E. houses of two stories, with tiled roofs. It has several mosques and an old, irregular dilapidated castle or hill fort, perched upon a singularly bold and naked limestone rock. Hard by are several sepulchral caverns, two of which are ornamented with sculptures. Pop. 9000.

ISKENDERHOUN a to Syria. See *Alexandria*.

ISKER a river European Turkey Bulgaria, having its sources in the mountain range which form the S. and W. boundaries of that province. It flows in a general N. direction but with many wide deviations, and falls into the Danube 22 m. W. Nicopol. Entire course about 140 m.

ISKIL [anc. *Tattine*] a to Asiatic Turkey pash. Karamania, near the S. W. extremity of the Salt Lake, Touz Ghuel 83 m. N. E. Konia lat. 38° 27' N. lon. 35° 51' E. It consists of about 400 houses.

ISLA a river Scotland rising in the mountains at the head of Glenisla, Forfarshire and after a course chiefly S., of about 40 m. falling into the Tay nearly opposite Kinlavin Perthshire. It is famed for its trout and salmon.

ISLA COSTIDA [formerly *Real Isla de la Figueira*] a vil Spain Andalusia, prov. and 18 m. W. Huelva, near the mouth of the L. branch of the Guadiana. It has a small square, tolerably regular and well-cleaned streets a parish church, and four schools a productive sardine fishery a small harbor, and some trade in sardines, figs and casks. Pop. 1864.

ISLAMABAD a to Cashmere and its importance to the capital, and 25 m. S. E. Srinagar r. back Jialum or Behat, at the foot of some steep heights lat. 33° 43' N. lon. 75° 10' E. It consisted a few years ago, of from 6000 to 8000 houses and is built in a style exactly similar to that of Sarnagar but it has no edifice of much importance and is filthy and crowded with mendicants and unemployed artisans. Its environs are agreeable, and watered by a profusion of springs and here is a spacious reservoir swarming with fish, which are held sacred by the Brahmans. About 860 shawl looms make common shawls for export to Hindoostan produce estimated at £200 monthly some manufactures of printed cottons, and of carpets, in imitation of those of Persia, are also carried on for exportation to the Punjab and the rest of India. Around it are numerous gardens and plantations, in which large quantities of tobacco are raised.—*Jaqueson, Voyages dans l'Inde, &c.*

ISLAMABAD or **CHITTAGONG** a to British India, pres. Bengal esp. dist. Chittagong on the Chittagong river 5 m. from its mouth, in the Bay of Bengal 823 m. E. Calcutta lat. 23° 30' N. lon. 91° 50' 36' E. (l.). The streets are kept in good order and the houses abundantly supplied with foreign and domestic produce of every description. It is the seat of a court of justice, and a place of great commercial activity. Ship-building and the manufacture of a sort of canvas from cotton, are both carried on to a considerable extent. About 800 vessels of from 40 to 100 tons belong to the port and it is also resorted to by many vessels from other places, including boats from the Maldiva Islands, which bring tortoise-shells, corals, and coco-nuts, in exchange for rice and small manufactures. The principal exports are rice and salt. Pop. 15,000.

ISLAMNAGUR, or **ISLAMNAGUR**, a to Hindoostan, on the Betwah, a tributary of the Jumna, dominions, and 5 m. N. Bhopali lat. 23° 24' N. lon. 77° 30' E. By its situation it is one of the strongest military posts in Hindoostan, standing surrounded on three sides by rivers and on the fourth by a moat.

ISLANDPOOR, several places, Hindoostan particularly—
1 A to. Ajmer 105 m W.S.W. Delhi lat. 28° 5' N lon. 75° 40' E.—2 A to. pond, prov. and 20 m W by S. Bahar on an affluent of the Ganges.—Other places of the same name are of little importance.

ISLAND, *Isle* Cork 2617 sq. Pop. 818
ISLANDBRIDGE, a vil. Ireland, co. Dublin, r. bank of the river Liffey, crossed by a fine bridge, of one elliptical arch, 2 m. W. Dublin castle. It has many respectable buildings, and art. they barracks, with an hospital. Pop. 617

ISLANDHEADY par. Ireland Mayo; 28704 ac. P. 4699
ISLANDKANE par. Ireland Waterford 4538 ac. P. 1188

ISLANDMAGILL par. Ireland Antrim; 703 ac. P. 12704

ISLAND (RAY or), a large bay, British America, formed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the E. coast of Newfoundland N. St. George's Bay lat. 49° 20' N lon. 56° 15' W. It is about 18 m. N. to S., and about as much E. to W. It receives on the S.E. the Hamlet and empties a great number of small streams. See also **RAY OF ISLAND**.

ISLANDSEIRE, a detached portion of co. Durham England, between co. Northumberland and Newcastle and including Holy Island Area, 23,771 ac. Pop. 3796.

ISLAY an isl. Scotland, co. Argyll, W. coast, one of the larger of the inner Hebrides, immediately S.W. of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the 4000 of Islay and 11 m. W. the peninsula of Kintyre. It is 25 m. long by 17 m. broad area, 154,000 ac. Rhinos. at its extreme S.W. point, is lat. 56° 40' N lon. 6° 33' W. It has somewhat the form of an untorted heart—the head and being largely excavated by the arm of the sea called Lochindaun 12 m. long by 6 m. broad but with this exception and those of Loch Grannat, on the N.W. coast and London a Bay on the S.E. the sea-line is not marked by any very deep indentations, although small bays are sufficiently numerous. Many parts of the coast are bold and rocky and some portions are lined with high perpendicular cliffs. The island is generally hilly particularly in the N and E, although it nowhere presents any great elevations the highest summit not exceeding 1400 ft. to 1800 ft. above sea-level. There is, however, a very considerable extent of level ground for the most part fertile and well cultivated. The island is chiefly composed of clay slate, chlorite slate, and some more clay, quartz, various shales of Gault and lower lias, and also greywacke and limestone the latter is but in small quantity and underpinned between laminae of slate-rocks. Lead, iron and copper ore, manganese and cobalt, occur but none of them are wrought. The climate is mild but humid. Agriculture has greatly improved of late years, and abundant crops of wheat, barley, oats, pease, flax, and potatoes, are raised. Cattle and horses, both of which are considered to be of a superior description, great attention being paid to their improvement, are bred in large numbers but whisky is the staple production, 350,000 gallons being distilled annually and exported chiefly to Glasgow. The other exports are cattle, oats, and linseed. The coast is abounded with fish of various kinds. Islay was anciently the principal residence of the Lords of the Isles whose pomp and power is attested by numerous ruins of castles, forts, and chapels. Pop. 15,161

ISLAY a seaport, Peru. See **ISLAY**

ISLAY, two par. England, co. Somerset—1 (Abbot's) 1035 ac. Pop. 437—2 (Glover's) 1248 ac. Pop. 860

ISLE (Latin, Insula), a river France, which rises in the S.W. of dep. Haute-Vienne, flows S.W. across dep. Dordogne, enters dep. Gironde, and joins r. bank Dordogne at Libourne; total course about 160 m. Perigord, 90 m. from its mouth and where it begins to be navigable, is the chief town on its banks. It receives the Haute-Vienne and the Dronne.

ISLE (I) A in France, dep. Vendee, 12 m. E. Avignon, in the centre of an island formed by the windings of the Forgue. It has a fine church, and manufactures of linen, hats, worsted and silk, thread, and tanned hides. Pop. 4797
ISLE-ET-OTTE, an isl. Lower Canada, 2 m. from N. shore of the St. Lawrence 57 m. N.E. Quebec, about 15 m. in circumference, extremely fertile and well cultivated.

ISLE D'ALAN (L) A in France, dep. and r. bank Tarn 19 m. N.W. Albi. It consists principally of one long street, traversed by the high road to Albi, and a spacious square, adorned with a handsome fountain. Pop. 1790.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE, an anc. prov. France, now included in depts. Oise-Saine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Aisne. Paris was its capital. It was bounded, N. by Picardy E. Champagne, E. the Oise, and S. the Marne and Normandy.

ISLE DEU (L) an isl. France, dep. and about 14 m. W. the coast of Vendée. It consists of a large mass of granite, covered with a vegetable mould which, though of some depth near the shore, gradually thins away in the ascent, till nothing but the bare rock appears. About one-half of the whole surface is under cultivation which is conducted by the women alone; all the men being sailors or fishermen. The island is defended by a fort and several batteries and the harbour called Port Breton, on the E. side, admits vessels of 150 to 200 tons, and is much used for refuge. Area, about 6 sq. m. Pop. 744, 1848 44, 8492.

ISLE-DE-JOUE an anc. France, dep. Gers, 25 m. E. Auch r. bank Save. It was formerly a place of strength, is clean well and regularly built, has a good public square, handsome church, convenient market-places, manufactures of leather and brick and tile works. Pop. 1969

ISLE OF FRANCE Indian Ocean. See **MAURITIUS**.

ISLE OF PINKS. See **PINKS**.

ISLE OF RHODE, a group of eight islets U. States, New Hampshire and Maine in the Atlantic, 13 m. S.E. Portsmouth chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

ISLE OF WIGHT See **WIGHT (ISLE OF)**.

ISLE ROYAL, an isl. British America, Lake Superior intersected by lat. 48° N. Length 35 m. breadth 10 m.

ISLEHAM par. Eng. Cambridge 5211 ac. P. 1238.

ISLEWORTH a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, delightfully situated 1 bank Thames. The village consists of one principal street, well lighted with gas houses in general well built; has a neat church several dissenting chapels, and several charitable institutions, including various schools and almshouses. Area of par. 8129 ac. P. 7007

ISLINGTON a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, border Finsbury. The village, formerly called Isledon, forms now one of the N. suburbs of London. It contains many fine ranges of houses and pleasant villas, is well paved lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It has a literary and scientific society a college for independent ministers, a Church of England missionary institution and numerous schools and charities. The trade of the place principally consists in supplying the wants of the inhabitants, a few manufacturers afford employment to a part of the population. Area of par. 3127 ac. Pop. 65,472

ISLIP two par. England—1 Northampton 1870 ac. Pop. 594—2 Oxford 1960 ac. Pop. 744.

ISLUGA, a tn. or vil. and volcano, in S. Peru, prov. Tarma, about lat. 18° 12' S. lon. 68° 50' W. The town the largest in this part of the Cordillera is 13,000 to 14,000 ft. above sea-level.—The volcano is about 4 m. N.W. the town, is estimated at from 17,000 to 18,000 ft. high it is not of very recent form. In winter when visited by Bolívar, it was thickly covered with snow even to its base. During summer, sulphur is collected about the craters. Loud rumbling noises are heard in its vicinity and earthquakes are often experienced.—(See *Rev. Gen. Soc.*)

ISMAIL, a tn. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 1 bank of arm of the Danube called Killa, a little above its mouth 120 m. S.W. Odessa. It is strongly fortified and, being near the Turkish frontier forms an important military station. It contains a magnificent palace, a Greek and Armenian church, and a cloister. The harbour is good but its commerce is very limited. It was long in possession of the Turks. The Russians, under Suwarow took it by assault in 1790, gave it up to pillage, and made it a heap of ashes. It has never recovered. Pop. (1842) 24,348.

ISMID or **ISMIR** [anc. *Nicozema*] a seaport in Asiatic Turkey 50 m. S.E. Constantinople, on the acclivity of a hill rising from an inlet of the Sea of Marmara, called the Gulf of Ismid [anc. *Nicozema*]. lat. 40° 45' 30" N lon. 30° 2' E. It contains about 1000 houses; 900 of which belong to Greeks, and the remainder to Turks. The trade of the town is still considerable.

ISNALLIOZ, or **ISNALLIOZ**, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. N.E. Granada, on the top of a hill. It consists of indifferent houses, huddled together without any order; and has two squares, an ancient but handsome park

church, elementary school, the ruins of an old castle, flour mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3775.

IBNIK [English *Nice* Latin, *Nicea*] a to. Asiae Turcae 65 m. S.E. Constantinople, at the E extremity of lake of same name. It is now a miserable village of 180 houses, though once the capital of Bithynia. It was the seat of two celebrated Councils, in 325 and 787.—The **LAKES** (see *Acconus*) is about 20 m long E. to W. by 6 m. broad.

IBOLA [Latin, *Albona*] a market to. Dlyria, Istria, on a rocky eminence above the S.E. shore of the gulf of, and 10 m. S.W. Trieste with a parish church, an elementary school, sulphur springs, with a bathing establishment, which is much frequented and a trade in wine. Pop. 3480

IBOLA several places, Italy Piedmont, particularly—1 [Latin, *Isola delatensis*] A vil and com. div Alessandria, 7 m S Asi with a parish church, a communal school the remains of an old castle finely situated on a height, and a trade in corn wine, and cattle. Pop. 1800—2 [Isola del Canotto] div of, and about 18 m from Genoa in a plain near the Riviera. It has an ancient parish church, of unpretending appearance several palaces and the remains of an old castle, a considerable trade in grain fruit, bark for tanning and charcoal and two celebrated annual fairs Pop. 3100—3, [Isola di St. Antonio] A vil and com. div Novara, near I lake del Cairo, with a parish church, a primary school and a trade in grain cattle silk, and wool Pop. 1161

IBOLA, two places, France dep Alpes Maritimes—1 [Latin, *Isula, Nicomensis*] 31 m. N by W Nice, r bank. Times with a parish church communal school, and a trade in wool and dairy produce. In the vicinity there are several remains of iron not worked but apparently of excellent quality Pop. 1125—2 [Isola Bianca] about 12 m from St. Remo, with four churches the remains of an old feudal castle, a sulphurous spring and a trade in oil Pop. 818

IBOI A [Belle, Madre, and Superiori] See BORNOW MEAN LAKES.

IBOLA two toas. Naples—1 A walled to. prov Calabria Ultra lit. dist. of, and 8 m. S. Cotrona, at the foot of Mount Stella. Pop. 1991—2 A to and com. prov Terrad Lavoura 5 m S.S.W. Sora, 1 bank Liri which divides a little above the town and forms an island Pop. 4000

IBOLA DUT-GHELLO an isl. and to. Tusany in the Mediterranean, prov Grosseto, 18 m W.S.W. Orbetello The island—lat 42 19' N lon. 10° 56' E (n.) area, 8 sq m.—is of irregular form rocky and contains several quarries of excellent granite the working of which employs a large proportion of its population.—The **ROVER**, situated on a sort of promontory on the S. side of the island is tolerably well built, has a church, hospital and municipal offices Trade

exports of granite wine, and fish imports of grain agricultural implements &c. Pop. 1889.

IBOLA DELLA SCALA a to. and par. American Italy gov Venetia, deleg. of, and 11 m. S. Verona, on the Tivertio. It is well built, has a handsome Gothic church, and a castle, and carries on a good general trade. Pop. 3400.

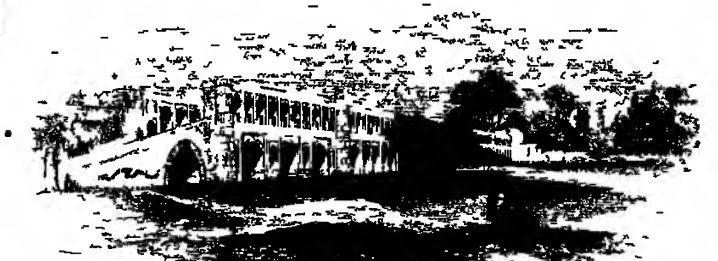
IBOLA DOVARENE, a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy dist. of, and 4 m N.W. Cuneo, r bank Ohio. It contains a parish church and chapel, and has manufatures of hats, and a trade in corn and flax Pop. 2195

IBOLA GRACIA or **LIBRA**, an isl. Austria in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia circle of, and about 12 m S.W. Zara. It forms a long irregular belt, stretching S.E. to N.W. 24 m with a breadth nowhere exceeding 8 m and diminishing near its centre to 1 m. A mountain-ridge runs along its whole length and generally fertile, producing chiefly olives, grapes, and figs. Fish abound along the shores, and there are several salt springs but good fresh water is scarce. It contains 13 villages the principal of which Sala, has a tolerable harbour sheltered by some rocks. P. 13 000.

IBONZO or **LOBOZO** [Latin *Somus*, a river Dlyria, which rises in the Julian Alps, on the confines of Carnuthia has a winding S course passes Sagra, St. Lucia, Goriola, and Gradiska, and falls into the gulf of Trieste, at Porto Tinsaro, where it forms several lagoons. Total course, direct distance, about 45 m including windings it cannot be less than 70 m

IBORLELLA a vil. and com. Italy Lombardy prov Brescia, dist. of, and 8 m. S. E. Leno on a canal in a plain between the Melia and Chiese. It has a parish and an auxiliary church and a trade in corn wine, and silk. Pop. 1333

IBAPAHAN **IBAPAH** or **IBAPAH** [anc. *Apollonia*] a large city formerly the metropolis of Persia, prov Irak Ajeon on the Zendarood, 310 m S. Teheran lat. 29 39' 34" N, and lon 51 44 46" E (n.) in the midst of an extensive plain, watered by a broad river. It is surrounded by groves and orchards and was formerly surrounded by a mud wall 94 m in circuit, which was entirely destroyed by the Afghans The streets are for the most part narrow dirty and extremely dull There are extensive remains of magnificent palaces, large private houses spacious caravanserais, and handsome bazars most of which however are in a state of melancholy decay houses, bazars, mosques, palaces, whole streets are to be seen in total abandonment; and one may ride for miles without meeting any living creature except perhaps a solitary jackal peeping over a wall or a fox running to his hole. The N and E. portions of the city are, however less deserted than the S. and W. Three handsome bridges communicate with the suburbs, Julia and Abbasabad that of Julia is especially remarkable It has 88 arches and



JULFA BELIDGE, IBAPAHAN—From Persia. Voyage en Perse

on either side, instead of a parapet, a gallery extends from end to end, composed of 70 arcades, between which is the pathway Here and there the arcades are open, admitting to a second gallery which opens out on the river along the whole length of the bridge. On either side of the river is a spacious park, called the *Cheker-Bagh* or *Four Gardens*, a superb avenue 8000 paces long, and 70 paces in breadth,

planted with double rows of the lofty aliburns, and flanked by several picturesque gardens and private palaces. The chief square of Iapahan is the *Maidan Shah*, which was formerly surrounded by bany shops, and regarded as one of its greatest ornaments. It is about 2600 ft. long and 700 ft. broad. Of the seven palaces in Iapahan, that of the *Cheker-Shah* or *Palace of Forty Pillars*, built by Abbas the Great, is the finest.

It stands in a very large square, which is intersected by various canals, and especially planned with chestnut trees. The entire front is open to the garden the roof being sustained by a double range of columns, ascending 40 ft. in height and each shooting up from the arched backs of four lions, of whose marble shafts the columns rising from these extraordinary bases being covered with arabesque patterns, and the ceiling is decorated in a similar style. In the time of Chardin Isfahan comprised 163 mosques and 49 colleges, most of which are still standing though more or less in decay. Of these, by far the largest and most magnificent is the Masjid Shah situated in the Maidan Shah. The entrance to it is by a lofty portico flanked on each side by a tall minaret, crowned by an open gallery at the top the body of the edifice is terminated by a vast dome, accounted one of the best specimens of Persian architecture, the whole building being constructed of massive blocks of stone, covered with tiles richly incised, and bearing both inside and out the usual inscriptions of remembrance from the Koran. On the Chahar-Bagh is the mosque of Sultan Hussein, its dome and minarets blending beautifully



MOSES OF SULTAN HUSSEIN ISPAHAN
From Persia, Voyage en Perse.

with lofty trees, and now converted into a medressa or college. It is entered by a vast doorway magnificently ornamented with arabesque and in the middle of the porch is a large porphyry vase filled with water and having copper drinking-vessels attached, for the use of the thirsty. But the most remarkable of the colleges is that known by the name of the Medressa Jeddah. It is entered by a lofty portico embellished with pillars fantastically twisted leading through a pair of immense folding gates, of solid brass, richly ornamented with pure silver these open into a vestibule with a domed roof, which connects into the spacious court of the college, planted with flowers, and overshadowed by lofty trees.

The bazars alone still show some signs of activity. They are crowded by apothecaries or covered with slight materials of light and are being admitted by the top through an ascent of more than 2 m along the different galleries. As usual, these bazars are allotted, in separate divisions, to objects of foreign or home commerce carpenters, saddlers, shoemakers, such in their own compartment; with a large space for the products of Europe and India, cottons, silks, velvets, glass pottery &c. The suburb of Julla, already referred to, situated S of the Zandabad, was originally founded for some Armenians

when Shah Abbas transplanted thither from Julla-on-the-Araxes, and endowed with numerous commercial privileges; their quarter once contained 13 churches, and some of the best private houses in the city but at present the whole of this suburb and that of Abbas-Ahad also, is little better than a mass of ruins. The inhabitants however have by no means lost their manufacturing industry. All kinds of woven fabrics, from the most expensive velvet and satin, to the coarsest nankeen and calico, are manufactured; besides which many hands are employed in making gold and silver trinkets, paper and paper-boxes ornamented book-covers guns and pistols sword-blades glass and earthenware. All these articles are sent by merchants in every direction throughout Asia and notwithstanding the decayed state, Isfahan still enjoys a high commercial and manufacturing reputation. Under the aid of the Daghad, Isfahan became the capital of the province of Irak being situated in the centre of the empire and surrounded by the most fertile territories, it soon became a place of great population wealth and trade. In 1587 it was taken by Timur Beg, and the numerous were given up to indiscriminate massacre, and 70,000 are said to have perished. Shah Abbas made it the seat of his empire, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722 it was taken by the Afghans but, in 1729 it was retaken by Nadir Shah, since which it has not been a royal residence. Pop. formerly estimated at 1,100,000. Chardin, in 1696 stated it at 600,000 Morier stated it in 1806, from Persian authorities at 400,000 but, in his second journey at 60,000 Colonel Chesney states it at about 150,000.

ISFANYMEZO or SPANOFOLA, a vil Hungary thither Thelm, co Gémor on the Rologh 14 m from Ruma from bath, with manufactures of axes and a considerable trade in flax and hemp. Pop 850.

ISPIAGLEE, a large vil. Belocachatan, 65 m N.E. Kélet, in the Bolan Pass. Pop. 3000.

ISSAY an isl Scotland, in Loch Follart, W coast Skye, 12 m W by N Helzort, about 3 m. round; soil fertile.

ISSEI BURG a tn Rhemsh Prussia, gov of and 44 m N N W Düsseldorf on the old Isaal, with three churches, and manufactures of earthenware, a ball foundry and blast-furnace. Pop. 958.

ISSELRÖRET a vil Rhemsh Prussia, gov Minden, circle Bielefeld, with a church and a trade in fine hand-span yarn. Pop. 1170.

ISSELS (St) par Wales, Pembroke 5830 ac. T 1784

ISSEY (St) par Eng Cornwall 4886 ac. 1 op. 794

ISSNY a tn Württemberg circle Danube, 48 m S Ulm

It is walled, has a castle, a school two hospitals, glass works and manufactures of needles and thimbles. It was once an imperial free town. Pop 2146.

ISSOIRE [anc. *Isodorus Avernorum*; a tn France dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 19 m S S E Clermont. It consists in general of well-built houses, and clean, regular streets has a court of first resort, a communal college, an ancient church, in the romanesque style and manufactures of hatters and other articles in copper numerous oil-mills, and a considerable trade in cattle and oat-oil. The mineral springs of Lains are in the vicinity. Pop 5462.

ISSOUDUN [anc. *Issodunum*] a tn France dep. Indre on the Theola, here crossed by three bridges, 17 m N E Châteauneuf. Part of it having been burned in 1851 and rebuilt, has wide and regular streets, lined with handsome houses and well supplied with water; but the other parts, especially those named Châteauneuf and Bas-Châteauneuf, have narrow tortuous, dirty streets. It likewise possesses a court of first resort a chamber of commerce and manufactures four churches an elegant town-hall hospital, barracks, communal college, prison, formerly a belfry and town-gate and theatre with well-formed walks outside the town manufactures of woollen cloths, cottons, lace, hosiery and leather and a trade in wool, wine, corn, and cattle. The Tour Blanche, an erection of the 13th century is an interesting architectural relic. Pop. 16,184.

ISSUM a tn Rhemsh Prussia, gov Düsseldorf, 24 m S.S.E. Cleves, with two churches manufactures of all stuffs velvet, ribbons, and earthenware, and dye-works. Pop. 914.

ISSY, a vil France, dep. Seine, beautifully situated on a rising ground which slopes gently down to the Seine, 3 m S.W. Paris. It has a number of fine villas, a secondary castle

classical school, manufactures of whiting, chemical products, linen, and brick and tile works. In the seminary Fenelon, when suspected of heresy was interrogated by a conclave of bishops, called the Concubine of Italy. Cardinal Fleury died here in 1745. Pop. 2037.

ISTALIF is an Afghanistan, prov. of, and 22 m. N W Cabool; lat. 34° 46' N. lon. 68° 56' E. on an elevated plain at the base of the Hindu-Koosh, and embosomed in groves, gardens, and orchards. Its streets rise and above another on the acclivity of a steep hill but the houses are mean, small, and inconvenient. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in manufactures, especially of cotton fabrics, and dyeing. The town was stormed and partly destroyed by the British September 1842 before which the pop. was diminished to 15,000.

ISTAMBULI, or **ISTANBUL**. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**.
ISTAN, a to Spain Andalusia, prov. of, and 29 m. S W Malaga, of Moorish construction with a church, courthouse, prison, and school, an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in corn. Near it are ruins of quicksilver P. 1221.

ISTENMEZO a vil. Hungary Thither Thales on Hayes, 26 m. from Erics, with two churches. Pop. 1275.

ISTHMIUS [*Græc. Isthos*], a Sep. New Granada coliving provs. Panama and Yaguas, consisting of left of the isthmus which unites S. and Central America. It has a very hot climate and fertile soil but the greater part of its surface is still covered with dense forests. A chain of rugged and barren mountains traverses its whole length and it is intersected by several rivers, of which the Chagres is the most noted. Area, 25,000 sq. m. Pop. about 100,000.

ITRIB or **ITRY** [*anc. Idris*], a to European Turkey 58 m. S W Ghislandia. It is surrounded by an ancient wall has several mosques, baths, and a large caravanserai, and a suburb called Yen-Kau, inhabited by Greeks. To the W on a hill are the remains of an ancient castle, erected by the early kings of Bulgaria. Pop. 8000.

ISTRES a to France, dep. Bouches du Rhone, 24 m. W Aix on a hill side on lake Olivier. It is surrounded by decayed ramparts, and is overlooked by the ruins of an old castle. Its streets are narrow but the suburbs are spacious, with regularly-built houses. In the dried bed of the lagoon of Bassum, near Istres, extensive works have been established for the manufacture of soda and chemical products. Pop. 3008.

ISTRIA [*German. Istrien*], a peninsula, Austria, on the S. of the kingdom of Illyria forming a circle in gov. Trieste. It terminates nearly in a point in the S. and is there washed as well as on the E. and W. by the Adriatic. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the N. where it is traversed by ramifications of the Julian Alps. Its only river of any consequence is the Isonzo. The soil is generally thin and gravelly and the grain produced fails far short of the expectation, but the forests which are extensive, yield excellent timber and both the vine, olive, and mulberry are successfully cultivated, and with their products, the chief sources of wealth. Area, 1874 sq. m. Pop. 212,000.

ISTVAN (*Saxony*) two places, Hungary.—1. A vil. Thither Danube on Pesth near Buda. It belongs to the archbishop of Kolocse, and is inhabited by Raites. Pop. 2839.—2. A vil. Thither Thalia, 30. Tura, 8 m. from Becskere, with a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1068.

ISTVANDI a market in Hungary Thither Danube, on Tura, 16 m. W by S. Pfefferkorn with a Protestant church, and a trade in cattle and wine. Pop. 1149.

ISTVANY (*Saxony*), a vil. Hungary Thither Thalia, on Horned, in a plain, 4 m. from Meßkau and with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2224.

ISUATE, a to Spain Andalusia, prov. of, and 12 m. E. N. E. Malaga, irregularly built, with steep and unpaved streets. It has a church, courthouse, endowed school, an oil mill, and a trade in fine mineral waters. Pop. 614.

ISZEP, or **ISZOR** a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, on Harna, near an arm of the Danube, 5 m. from Harnag-Székely, with a R. Catholic church and a trade in corn, cattle, and fish. Pop. 1809.

ISZTOMER, a market in Hungary Thither Danube, on of and 8 m. from Buda, on a steep and rugged but well wooded declivity with a parish church. P. 1830.

ITABAIANA, or **ITABAIANA**, a to Brazil, prov. of, and 50 m. W N. W. Paraíba del Rio near the mouth of same. It has a parish church and a school of mutual instruction.

tion. In the district are several small, but very fertile houses, which are much esteemed in the neighboring provinces. Pop. of dist. 2000.—The **SERRA ITABAIANA** is the loftiest and most extensive in the province, and is supposed to contain mines of gold, though they have never been worked.

ITABIRA a to Brazil prov. Minas-Geraes, 1 bank Yellias or Galaculh 30 m. W N. W. Ouro Preto. It has a parish and three auxiliary churches, and mines of gold, which are still partially worked. Pop. 4000.

ITABIRA DE MATÁ DENTRO, a to Brazil prov. Minas-Geraes, near the mountains of Itabira and Itabira 88 m. N. E. Ouro Preto with a parish church, manufactures of muskets and various iron utensils, and a trade in cattle. Mines, producing gold of the finest quality were long worked here, but have been exhausted. Pop. of dist. 8000.

ITABORARI a to Brazil prov. of, and 36 m. N. E. Rio-de-Janeiro, containing one of the most elegant churches in the province. It has a trade in sugar and coffee.

ITACOI UMI several mountains, Brazil, particularly.—1. A mountain, prov. Minas-Geraes, forming the culminating point of the cordillera of Mant quera height estimated at about 4000 ft.—2. A mountain in the N. of prov. Maranhão on the E. corner of the bay of Cumã, lat. 2° 5' S. It forms a good landmark, being visible at sea, in clear weather at the distance of more than 30 m.

ITAGUAHI a to Brazil prov. of, and 40 m. W Rio-de-Janeiro between a river of its own name and the *serra* de Santa Cruz. It has a parish church and communicates with the river by a canal. Pop. of dist. agricultural, 4000.

ITAIPE a vil. Brazil prov. of, and 13 m. S. E. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the sea-coast with a parish church, a convent, and a trade in sugar coffee and other produce of the district. To the N. and W. are the large lakes of Itaipu and Furtados which are much fished by the Indians, who carry the produce in small canoes coastwise, to the capital. Pop. of dist. 2000.

ITALY [*Latin and Italian Italia* French *Italie* German *Italien*] a extensive and celebrated country in the S. of Europe subdivided into a number of independent kingdoms, ducal and dependencies, but distinctly marked out as one great whole, both by natural boundaries and a common language. It consists partly of islands and partly of mainland. The principal islands are Sicily with its Lepari and Egades groups, Elbe, Sardinia, and hence, also, though politically dismembered Corsica. In the same way Malta and Gozo claim to be ranked as Italian islands. In regard to the boundaries of the mainland no question can arise as to the peninsular portion of it washed by the Mediterranean on the W. and S. and by the Adriatic on the E. The remaining portion of the mainland is not so easily defined. For a small portion of the S. W. we have the Var flowing between France and the Savoyard provinces, Nice, but for the greater part of the province, though wholly included in Italy there is no natural boundary. On quitting it, however we come to the principal chain of the Alps, which proceeding N. first between Piedmont and France and then between Piedmont and Savoy gives the W. boundary. The same chain, continuing E. gives an admirable N. boundary, and is thus distinctly traced on Switzerland, cutting off from it the whole canton of Valais, a considerable part of Valais, and a smaller portion of the Grisons. The rest of the N. boundary continued E. from where the Rhetian Alps commence follows a somewhat indefinite line between the Tyrol and Austrian Italy till the Carnic Alps are reached. The E. boundary is the worst defined of all. Some geographers make the Carnic Alps the boundary and, following them to their termination near the Gulf of Quarnaro give to Italy the government of Trieste and the peninsula of Istria, but a boundary which though not better defined, has the advantage of being more generally recognized is obtained by tracing the Isonzo upwards, from its mouth in the Gulf of Trieste to its source in the Carnic Alps at the point where that range begins to turn southwards. The whole of Italy as thus marked out, is situated between lat. 37° and 47° N. and lon. 6° 21' and 15° 40' E. Its greatest length measured nearly through the centre of the peninsula, in a N. W. direction, is about 580 m. the breadth in the N. where widest, is 211 m. but diminishes to much in proceeding S., that, in the centre of the peninsula, it is only 150 m.; and at its narrowest point, does not exceed 15 m. The name,

area, population, &c. of the political divisions of this great territory are exhibited in the following Table:—

	Area, sq. m.	Population	Capital City
Apennine Italy (or Lombardo-Venetian) along coast	16,985	(1896) 4,928,028	Milan.
Kingdom of Sicilian (exclusive Sicily)	54,930	(1896) 4,538,974	Torino.
Kingdom of Naples (including Sicily)	62,151	(1896) 6,432,818	Naples.
Papal States	17,470	(1896) 2,308,113	Rome.
Grand Duchy of Tuscany (including Lunigiana)	9,177	(1896) 1,561,761	Florence.
Duchy of Parma	2,368	(1896) 404,737	Parma.
Moldavia	5,065	188,426	Moldavia.
Republic of San Marino	31	7,000	San Marino.
Principality of Monaco	13	8,000	Monaco.
Total	116,826	22,968,146	

As the above divisions are separately described under their particular heads, the remainder of this article will be confined to the leading features of Italy considered as a whole.

Physical Features.—The general configuration of Italy as has often been observed, bears a remarkable resemblance to a boot the widest part of which in the N forms the mouth the central portion forms the leg, and the S. portion the foot. No exact is the resemblance that even the spur of the boot has its representative in the projection occupied chiefly by Mount Angelo, while the heel is seen in the peninsula which is unopposed between the Adriatic and the Gulf of Taranto. The length of the coast has been roughly estimated at about 3000 m. It is not much broken. The whole shore of the Adriatic presents a comparatively smooth and continuous line, interrupted only by the spur already referred to which, by its S. side, contributes to form the Gulf of Manfredonia. The largest gulf of all is that of Taranto, in the S. The W. coast, though much more indented than the E. is more remarkable for the number and occasionally for the beauty of its bays, than for the magnitude. Commencing at the S. extremity and proceeding N. the most important which present themselves, in succession, are those of St. Eufemia, Polignano, Salerno, Naples, Gaeta, and Genoa. The S. shore is generally flat and uninteresting; presenting, particularly along the N. part, a long series of sandy islands and lagoons, which retard the progress of the rivers, dam up their mouths, and depriving them of a proper outlet, occasion the formation of pestiferous marshes. On the W. coast, the same thing is occasionally seen, but occurs on a large scale only in the Papal States, where the Pontine marshes, notwithstanding the proved probability of draining them, are permitted to spread their poisonous malarial, and even more extensive tracts, of great natural fertility into almost uninhabitable deserts. But, with this very prominent exception the W. coast is considerably elevated, the ramifications of the mountains often stretching down and terminating in lofty cliffs, with a magnificent background of alpine heights. Few countries are boast of possessing scenery of this description equal to that which is exhibited by the Gulf of Genoa and Naples.

The interior of Italy is fairly diversified. The loftiest mountains of the Alps stand on its frontiers, and shelter it from the rigours of the N. giving it a climate which though not free from the disadvantages of an oppressive summer heat in the lower valleys and plains, is nevertheless for the general mildness of its temperature, and the brightness of its sky in immediate connection with the branch of the Maritime Alps in the chain of the Apennines, which first proceeding E. till the Adriatic is approached, turn S. and traverse the peninsula centrally through its whole length, to the Straits of Messina while numerous branches are thrown off laterally and form an endless succession either of lofty hills clothed with forests or gentler slopes, covered with olives and vines. In the spaces between the mountains and hills the valleys, remarkable either for their wild romantic beauty or the fertility of their soil in the N., enclosed between the ranges of the Alps and Apennines, is a plain of vast extent, stretching from the W. frontiers of Piedmont, across Lombardy, to the shores of the Adriatic. This plain, though not the largest, is unquestionably the most fertile in Europe, and is capable of furnishing subsistence to a larger population than any other

portion of the Continent of the same size. Other plains, not of equal fertility but still more attractive by their beauty, occur in various parts of the Italian peninsula, in the duchies of Parma and Tuscany, the Papal States, and the kingdom of Naples. The general fertility of Italy is intimately connected with its geological structure. Except in the ranges of the Alps, in the N. and the terminating branches of the Apennines, in the S. granite and the primitive schists, which generally form soils of little natural fertility are not of frequent occurrence, and occupy a very limited extent of surface. On the other hand, volcanic formations, as might be expected in a country where volcanic agency is still active, occupy an considerable tracts, particularly on the W. coasts of Naples and of the Papal States, where, by their decomposing lavas, soils of almost inexhaustible fertility have been formed. The sedimentary rocks of the Italian continent, with exception of the primary schists already referred to, are comparatively recent. At the bottom of the series is the Jura limestone, which is largely developed in the Apennines. The main body of it, commencing on the E. frontiers of Tuscany, is continued in a broad zone, through the Papal States, &c. S. into the kingdom of Naples, where, after a partial interruption it reappears in the N. W. chiefly in prov. Principato-Città, and partly in that of Basilicata, and in the S. E., in prov. Bari. It also occupies a considerable space on the N. side of the Gulf of Gaeta, and on the W. slope of Mount Gargano. It is likewise the prevailing rock in the N. of Lombardy where it stretches E. from the E. shore of Lake Maggiore to the kingdom of Milan. Above the Jura limestone, and occupying almost an equal extent of surface, is chalk, with its accompanying rocks. The main body of it stretches E. along the Gulf of Genoa, and N. into the duchy of Parma, across the duchy of Modena, continues E., through Tuscany and the Papal States, forms a long narrow belt along the E. side of the main body of the Jura limestone, and though partially interrupted finally reaches the extremity of the peninsula, where, in Cape St. Maria di Leuca, its white cliffs form the E. entrance of the Gulf of Taranto. In the N. of Naples, a large tract, of a somewhat oval form, has completely enclosed by the Jura limestone. The next strata in the ascending series, belong to the tertiary formations, and consist of sandstone, travertine, and marl. This formation occupies a considerable portion of Tuscany and of the central part of Piedmont between Turin and Alexandria, but receives its chief development on the E. coast; where, without attaining much width it stretches without interruption from the neighbourhood of Rimini to the N. W. extremity of the spur. Here the main body spreading out, is continued S. S. E. and forms the greater part of the shore of the Gulf of Taranto. Another branch, still skirting the E. coast reaches its extremity in the Gulf of Tarentum. Above all the strata now mentioned, and not only of much more recent origin, but still in course of gradual accumulation, are tenuous Eocene and alluvial deposits. Of these, partial tracts are found both on the coast of Tuscany and the Papal States, particularly the Pontine marshes but they are insignificant in comparison with the space which they occupy in the luxuriant plains of Lombardy not only forming extensive flats along the N. shores of the Adriatic, from the Gulf of Trieste to the Gulf of Venice, but filling it a greater part of the delta of the Po. The river now mentioned is the only one of magnitude of which Italy can boast. It has the advantage of pursuing its course between the Alps and the Apennines, and deriving its supplies from both of these. Another river of some importance, which has its mouth at no great distance from the former and is partly fed in the same way is the Ebro or Adige. In the S. part of Italy the peninsula of which it consists is not only narrow in itself, but is divided by the central chain of the Apennines, into two watersheds, each of which has no room for the storage of large rivers. If the streams descend directly from the mountains to the shore, their course is necessarily so short, as to give the character of more torrents, often rising suddenly in their beds, and again as suddenly retiring within them. It sometimes happens, however that the mountains, in running, form parallel ridges, and thus give rise to long tidal valleys, by pursuing which the course of the rivers is greatly lengthened, and their volume of course augmented. In this way the Indus peninsula, notwithstanding its narrowness, has obtained the Argo, Tiber, and Volturno. Nume-

reef lakes are scattered over the surface. Many of them independent of their natural basins, derive much advantage from interest from algal and bacterial life. The most important are lakes Maggiore, Ooma, and Guarda.

Products Natural and Industrial.—Reference has already been made to the excellence of the climate, and the general fertility of the soil. Were the advantages thus liberally bestowed by nature, duly appreciated and seconded by country in Europe would surpass Italy in the number and value of its products. Though much of the surface is occupied by mountain lakes, there are few even of the loftiest of those in the interior on which the finest timber will not attain maturity. The oak flourishes at the height of 5600 ft. and the walnut and chestnut at that of 5500 ft. At lower elevations, the hills and sunny slopes become clothed with vineyards and oliveyards while the mulberry growing with devoted luxuriance, furnishes the means of obtaining almost unlimited supplies of the finest silk. Fruits too in endless variety and of the most exquisite quality are abundant in every quarter, and in some spots, even the sugar-cane and cotton plant have proved not incapable of yielding profitable returns. Among the properly agricultural crops, not only are all the ordinary cereals included, but maize and rice are successfully cultivated on an extensive scale. Meadows and pastures also, more especially in the plain of the Po, where, from the frequency of inundation, other crops are insecure here from almost time immemorial, have been employed in feeding vast herds of cows, from whose milk a cheese, possessed of peculiar excellence, which the dairies of other countries have not yet succeeded in imitating is made, and forms an important article of export to every quarter of Europe. It must be admitted, however that the natural advantages of the country are not turned to full account and that as a general rule, all the operations of husbandry are performed in a slovenly manner by the most imperfect implements and according to an antiquated routine which in other countries, has long been exploded. In regard to what are usually called industrial products it is impossible to express a more favourable opinion. Manufacturers are generally in a very languishing condition and except in a very few leading ports, commercial activity and enterprise are scarcely known.

People.—The great majority of the inhabitants of Italy are descendants of the ancient conquerors of the world and speak a dialect bearing a closer resemblance to the Latin than as it is found in any other modern tongue. This common language and the recollection of the illustrious deeds of their ancestors form the great bond of union among the Italians, and foster those feelings of self-complacency in which they are so apt to indulge, when contrasting themselves with the inhabitants of other countries. Unquestionably they were, at one period, irresistible in arms and even in more modern times, when their military greatness had passed away the revival of letters commenced with them and they long continued to furnish the first names in literature, science, and art. It is impossible, therefore, to imagine, that their race labours under any essential defects, in regard either to physical or mental qualities. Degeneracy however to a lamentable extent, has certainly taken place and the heroic virtues which distinguished the ancient Romans, are not characteristic of the modern Italian. A superficial polish too often supplies the place of more substantial qualities and the magnanimity which in ancient times would have either passed over a fault or rewarded it openly frequently finds a miserable substitute in the vindictive spirit which scruples not to avenge its revenge by the hand of a hired assassin. The degeneracy into which notwithstanding splendid individual exceptions, the national character of the Italians has fallen, is partly accounted for by its political circumstances. Instead of being united under one constitutional head, it has been parcelled out among a number of potentates, all of them more or less inclined to despotic principles. The tyrannical proceedings to which such principles naturally lead, have retarded the diffusion of the extreme principles of an opposite description. It accordingly took a prominent part in the revolutions that have agitated Europe since 1485; but, with exception of Sardinia, has apparently derived no advantage from all the blood that was spilt in them.

ITAMARACA, a small Brazil, prov Pernambuco, separated from the mainland by a deep but narrow channel, which was

long known by the name of the river of Santa Cruz; length N to S. 12 m. greatest breadth about 8 m. It is very fertile, and raises considerable quantities of cotton and sugarcane for exportation. It has also distilleries of rum and extensive saw-works. Its principal town is Condeado d'Itamaraca, facing the mainland; and in the N. extremity is the harbour of Ocucaia, at the mouth of the strait, defended by a fort. Pop. 8000.

ITAMARANDIBA a river Brazil, prov Minas-Geraes which rises in the N. slope of the Serra das Encantadas flows N and joins the bank Aracama; 24 m. W Minas-Novas. It abounds with fish and when first discovered, a great number of minerals were found in its bed.

ITANHAEN a town Brazil, prov and 80 m. S.E. W Rio-Paulo on a small stream of same name, once a place of considerable importance but now much decayed—its trade being confined to some timber and a little sundries flour. Pop. 1300.

ITAPACOROYA, a bay and headland, Brazil, prov Santa Catharina; lat. 36° 47' 18 S.; lon 48° 21' W. The bay affords good shelter to vessels from the S and S.W. winds and to the N of the headland, are two small islands, where good water may be procured.

ITAPARICA an old Brazil, in the S of All-Sainte Bay, prov and 28 m. W Bahia length N to S. 24 m. greatest breadth, 5 m. The E. side of the island, opposite to the town of Bahia, is lined by great numbers of handsome houses the W. shore is covered with marine plants, and the interior abounds in cocoa-trees, whose fruit, which is of an uncommonly large size, forms an important article of trade. The island is divided into two parishes, each of which has a church. In addition to these, it contains three other churches a Latin and a primary school and has manufactures of ropes and furniture for the whale-factory.

ITAI-MARCA, a town Brazil, prov Poyrito-Santa 80 m. S.E. W Victoria, on bank of a river consisting of about 50 detached cottages, in a fertile district. Pop. dist. 2000.

ITAPETTINGA a town Brazil, prov of and 120 m. W Rio-Paulo, in a fertile valley. The houses, built of mud are very indifferent. Near it great numbers of cattle are reared, which are exported to Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. dist. 6000.

ITAPUBA a town Brazil, prov of, and 180 m. W Rio-Paulo near the Verde. It suffers much from incursions by the wild Indians and the whole district, in consequence, remains thinly peopled and almost uncultivated. The only trade is in cattle. Pop. dist. 2300.

ITAPICU a river Brazil, which rises in the W slope of the Serra-Santa-Catharina, on the W frontiers of the prov of that name flows E. and falls into the sea between point Itapacora and the mouth of the Aracari after a course of 90 m. It is navigable by small vessels and has several settlements, navigable by canoe.

ITAI-CURU two rivers, Brazil.—1 A river prov Bahia, which rises in the mountains of Jacobina flows N.E. and S.E.E. passing through wild mountain tracts and falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 350 m. about 90 m. N.E. Bahia. It is much obstructed by cataraacts and, notwithstanding its large volume of water formed by the accession of numerous affluent extensive shoals, near its mouth limit the depth to 6 or 7 ft. Its navigation is almost confined to canoes.—2 (Itapicuru-Grande) A river which rises in the S. of prov Maranhão, flows first N.W. in a course nearly parallel to that of the Farnalima, then N.W. and falls by a wide embouchure, into the bay of São-João, in the Atlantic Ocean, 90 m. E. Maranhão. Total course, about 600 m. Its principal affluent is the Alperanca which joins it on the left after receiving which it becomes navigable, but with a winding channel, a rapid current, and numerous cataraacts. Its navigation is prosecuted with partial interruptions, partly in sailing vessels and partly in canoes, for about 400 m.

ITAPICURU two towns Brazil, prov of, and 110 m. N.N.E. Bahia, cap. on either side the Itapicuru.—1 (Itapicuru-de-Cima) near the bank of the river; an ancient place with a parish church, a primary school and a limited trade in cattle. It is in a very barren district, scarcely furnishing the provisions necessary for the inhabitants.—2 (Itapicuru-Grande) A town on the bank of the river; with a parish church, and some trade in cotton and cattle. (See also BOMBO).

ITAPUA, a town Paraguay on bank Paraná, 180 m. S.E. Assencion

ITAQUEIRA, a mountain range, Brazil in the S.E. of prov. Mato-Grosso. It is of considerable width and stretches for a great distance along the right bank of the Paraná. It gives rise to two rivers one of same name, which flows N., and June 1 bank, Equi, an affluent of the São-Lorenço; and another called the Verde, which flows S. to the Paraná.

ITACA (French, *Les-Isles*) a lake, U. States, W. territory 170 m. W. Lake Superior; of irregular form, and from 7 to 8 m. in extent reported to be the source of the Mississippi. Estimated to be about 1800 ft. above sea-level.

ITATA or **ITATARA** a river Chili rising in the W. slope of the Andes, and after a W. course of about 150 m. falling into the Pacific, near lat. 39° S. 56 m. N. by E. Consumption. **ITATY** a tn. La Plata, state Corrientes-et-Misiones, about 27 m. N. E. Corrientes, on bank Paraná. It has uniform, but dirty and decayed streets, a large square, with an old church. It lies in a very fertile district but still the inhabitants are in the greatest misery.

ITCHAPOO, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. of, and 30 m. S. W. Ganjam, 1 bank Bompoo near the Bay of Bengal lat. 19° 4' N. lon. 84° 32' E. It stands surrounded by mango plantations, is large and straggling and has a bad, a ruined fort.

ITCIEN or **ANZE**, a river England, co. Hants, rising near Arleford, and, after a circuitous course W. S. W. of 72 m. falling into the sea at Itchenbury 1 m. E. Southampton. It is navigable to the city of Winchester.

ITCHENOM (Wazir) par Eng. Sussex 792 ac. P. 254.

ITCHIN two pars. Eng. Hants—1 (*Abbas*) 2100 ac. P. 256.—2 (*Sole with Abbasdon*) 2921 ac. P. 348.

ITCHINGFIELD par Eng. Sussex 2450 ac. P. 371.

ITCHINGSWELL, or **EXCHINGSWELL**, par Eng. Hants 2319 ac. P. 49.

ITCHINGTON (two pars. Eng. Warwick)—1 (*Shallop*) 3026 ac. P. 549.—2 (*Long*) 4510 ac. P. 1216.

ITINEZ, a river Brazil. See **GUAROEZ**.

ITIRI-CARROU, a tn. ul. Sardina, prov. Sassari. It is a large built-up place, has several churches, a monastery, primary school, and the extensive ruins of an old abbey, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; and a trade in corn, flour, milk, and cheese. Pop. 4446.

ITIRI-FUNALUM or **ITIRIEND** a tn. Sardina, div. Sassari, prov. Sassari, and on the edge of the extensive plain of that name with two churches, the remains of an old castle, a terrace situated on an almost inaccessible height and a trade in grain, cheese, and hides. Pop. 1840.

ITHACA a tn., U. States, New York, 140 m. S. W. Albany chiefly on a plain. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles; has a courthouse, jail and several churches, a flourishing academy and a lyceum. The extensive water-power which it commands is employed for manufacturing purposes. It has a considerable trade with Pennsylvania, receiving from and can in exchange for plaster salt, lime, flour &c. Pop. 5550.

ITHACA or **THAKA** one of the Ionian Islands, between Cephalonia and the W. coast Greece lat. (N. point) 38° 30' N. lon. 20° 29' E. (a.) It is about 12 m. long, and 2½ m. broad, excepting towards the middle, where it is nearly divided in two by the Gulf of Molo. Its appearance is remarkably barren and rugged, there being scarcely 200 yds. of level ground anywhere, while the soil is generally stony and stony. The limestone rock, of which the island is chiefly composed, rises at intervals into abrupt and lofty eminences, the highest of which are the mountains Stophanos and Neritos the former occupying the S. division of the island, the latter the N. Its scenery is bold and striking, presenting numerous promontories and bays, intersecting with narrow valleys opening to the sea, richly wooded with olive, orange or almond trees, or covered with vineyards. The chief productions are cereals, corn, and olives; also almonds and oranges, wine and honey all of which are much esteemed; but the inhabitants derive the principal part of their subsistence from the sea, being either sailors or fishermen. The climate is extremely healthy. The principal port and town is Bathi or Vathi (see **VATHI**). Ithaca derives all its interest from its ancient historical associations, being supposed the Ithaca of Homer the birth-place and paternal kingdom of Ulysses. The population of Ithaca, including the islands which form its dependencies is estimated at 10,000.

ITINTINI a river Venezuela, flowing S. discharging of the Casiquiare, from which it issues, about 45 m. after the latter leaves the Orinoco. It enters the Rio Negro about 40 m. N. W. the junction of the Casiquiare.

ITON or **ITON** a river France, which rises in E. of dep. Oran, flows N. E. into dep. Bure past Errux, 9 m. N. N. E. of which it joins the Rave. It throws off a branch, which proceeds S. and joins the Arve at Varamin. Near Villod, S. of Evieux, the main stream is lost in an almy, but reappears about 8 m. onwards, near the village of Vieux Combes. Total course about 80 m. nowhere properly navigable, but it is used for flotation.

ITRADO a tn. Spain, Ardeleja, prov. and 80 m. from Granada. It is irregularly built, well supplied with water and has a parish church, townhouse, primary school, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1903.

ITREI a tn. Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavara, dist. of, and 7 m. N. Gallia, on the ancient Appian way defended by a strong old castle, and having two parish churches and three convents. Pop. 4600.

ITSHILA or **ADAMA**, a path. Asiatic Turkey extending along the S. coast, from the E. shore of the Gulf of Adala to the Bay of Iskenderon, and bounded N. by the range of mountains which form the S. boundary of Karamania. It is watered by numerous streams; the principal of which are the Ohink, Syhon, Jyphon and Terna. It is subdivided into the sanjaks of Itshil Adana Niz, Tarsus and Alynz. Pop. 360 000.

ITTRER, two places Hungary.—1 (*Uttie Magyar* or *Rebes*) a vil. Thibet Thems, co. Torontal, on the Bega Canal 8 m. from Nagy-Betzkör, with a handsome church. Pop. 1446.—2, (*Uttie-Rede*) a vil. near the former. Both are in a fertile and well-cultivated district. Pop. 2517.

ITTER (NEKE) a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 9 m. S. W. Roermond, with a R. Catholic church, and a considerable annual cattle fair. Pop. 700.

ITTINGHAM, par Eng. Norfolk 1442 ac. P. 529.

ITTLINGEN a vil. Baden circle Middle Rhine basin Koppeln, on the Kleben with a church, a saw and two other mills. Pop. 1381.

ITUPO par Eng. Monmouth 1798 ac. Pop. 200.

ITU a tn. Brazil prov. of 50 m. W. São-Paulo. It is surrounded by lofty hills, which makes the climate cold in winter and very hot in summer. The principal streets are paved and the greater part of the houses are of mud or earth with a framework of wood, each provided with its garden. It has a courthouse, four churches, infirmary two convents, and a Latin and two primary schools. A considerable trade is carried on in mules and horses imported into the district and in cattle reared within it. The soil is fertile, and the sugar-cane is extensively cultivated. Pop. 10 000.

ITUCAMBIRA, a river Brazil, formed by two streams which rise in the Serra do Santo-Antônio, W. of the town of Formosa, prov. Minas-Geraes, and make a junction after several windings towards the N. The united stream, under the name of Itucambira, immediately becomes navigable for canoes; and, proceeding through the progress in a N. E. direction, is successively augmented by the Peder, Batuma, and Santo Antonio, till it becomes a majestic river and finally joins the Jequitinhonha, after a course of about 120 m. Gold is washed from its sands.

ITUNAMA or **TUKAMA** a river Brazil, formed by the sac. prov. of Minas, now included in that of Mato-Grosso, flows N. N. W. between the Bauré and the Ubaí, and about 16 m. below the confluence of the latter joins I. bank Guapore, in lat. 12° 30' S. Its principal affluent is the Machado. Its whole course is not well known but is navigable for about 90 m.

ITUNEA, a dist. Palestine, the limits of which are not precisely defined, but which may be described as lying between Lake Tiberias and Damascus, with unincorporated limits to the N. W. and S. E. a plain country about 20 m. long, N. to S., and 24 m. E. to W. and containing only 20 inhabited villages.

ITURUP or **STAVES ISLAND**, the largest and most important of the Kurile Islands, N. Pacific, belonging to Japan; lat. (S. point) 44° 39' N. lon. 146° 54' E.; separated from Kamohar on the S., by the strait of St. Anthony; and from Urey, on the N., by Voz's Strait. It is 140 m. long, by

about 20 m average breadth of volcanic origin and contains a volcano, but whether active or not has not been ascertained. It is one of the most fertile of the group. Agriculture was introduced into it by the Japanese, but the natives live chiefly on the chase, and of their fisheries.

ITZEHOE, a durbly of Holstein in a beautiful valley enclosed by wooded hills, a bank 54 ft which is here navigable, 32 m. N W Hamburg. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a long bridge; has a parish church, with several interesting monuments a chapel, built in 1340, and now attached to St. George's Hospital, the largest of the eight benevolent institutions which the town possesses. An old convent, and a statehouse, for the provincial assemblies of Holstein manufactures of candles, cards, tobacco, and tobacco-pipes earthenware soap, hats, leather shoemaking and vinegar a sugar-refinery tile-works, building-yard numerous distilleries, and a considerable transit trade. It is the oldest town in the duchy. A steam-boat plies weekly between it and Hamburg. Pop. 6000

IUGAN (Bolzano) a river Asiatic Russia, which rises in gov Tobolsk, lat. 58° E, and 75° E, flows N W and joins I bank 600 m S W Surgut course about 220 m.

IVARI or **IVARI** a river Brazil, which rises in the plains of Gueparava, in the S of prov São-Paulo, flows N W, and joins I bank Parana, at the point where the provs Mato-Grosso and São-Paulo meet Paraguay. Its whole course is about 800 m the far greater part of which notwithstanding some interruptions from cataracts, is navigable. Its principal settlements are the Tamo, Bom Sucesso Capibari and Tamo.

IVARI-SUMI, an isl. Japan, in the Sea of Japan, 21 m from W coast Nippon. It is 15 m long by 5 m broad.

IVAN-GONDO a tn. Russia, gov of and 82 m S E Caspian r bank Oster with a considerable trade in hemp and buckwheat. Pop. 1200

IVAN (Saxony) several places, Hungary:—1 A. H. Thüher Danube, co. and about 4 m. from Raab, with a church and a trade in corn. Pop. 1786.—2 (Szent-Georgs-fenn) a vil. Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 8 m from Als. Kőr with a church. Pop. (Bistony) 1740.—3 (Szent-Georgs-fenn) a vil. Hither Danube, co. Bacs, between Bacs and Molekut, with a church, and a trade in corn, wine and cattle. Pop. 525.—4 (Szent-Georgs-fenn) a vil. Hungary Hither Danube co. Bacs, 4 m from Kombar with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2846.

IVANDA, a vil. Hungary Thüher Thüher, co. Turontal about 10 m. from Temevar with three churches. P 1240

IVANICH two places, Austria Croatia (Pesther) a tn in an isl. formed by the Lupa, 18 m E S E. Agrin, a place of some strength with manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 780.—2 (Kisler) a tn. about 8 m N. B. Ivarich-Pesther, with a church, and a Franciscan monastery P 450

IVANOVO a tn. Russia, gov of and 55 m N N E Vladimir near r bank Uvol well built, with spacious streets, four churches, and manufactures of linen and printed goods chemical works, and iron and copper foundries. Pop. (1849) 5482

IVANY a market in Hungary Thüher Danube, co. and 28 m S E Odenburg with a parish church. Pop. 1449

IVANY-SERT a vil. Hungary Hither Danube, co. Lip-tan, about 5 m from Odenburg, with a church thermal springs, glass-works, and mines, from which gold and silver are obtained. Pop. 1174.

IVE (the) par Eng Cornwall 5780 ac Pop. 1012.

IVEL two rivers, England:—1 Co. Bedford, falling into the Ouse, at Tempsford, after a N E course of about 20 m. It is navigable for barges to Tempsford.—2 (called also the Ivel) Co. Somerset falling into the Parret at Langport, after a N W course of 37 m. It is navigable to Ilchester.

IVER, par Eng Bucks 6149 ac. Pop. 1896.

IVERUSE par Irel Limerick 3765 ac. Pop. 1151

IVRES (the) two tns. England:—1 A pari bor., seaport tn. and par Cornwall. The town on W shore of bay of same name, 18 m W W Falmouth—lat. (seaport) 50° 12' 48" N, lon 5° 39' 30" W.—course of several streets which, although narrow and uneven, are tolerably straight and well kept. It is plentifully supplied with water lighted with gas and is increasing. It has a handsome and spacious church of the time of Henry V. with an elegant tower 90 ft. high; several dissenting places of worship several schools, and some charitable institutions. Boat-building, ship-repairing, cut, rope, and seine making, are all carried on here to a

considerable extent; but the principal business of the place is the pickard fishery, which is extensively prosecuted, as many as 80,000 hoppers being sometimes taken in a single net. The pickards are principally exported to the Italian markets. Many of the inhabitants are also employed in the neighbouring mines. An excellent pier defended by a battery was erected here in 1770 but the approach to it is greatly obstructed by the accumulation of sand caused by the N W winds. About 100 vessels are engaged in the sailing and foreign trade of the port. The borough returns a member to the House of Commons registered electors (1851), 595. Area of par. 1876 ac. Pop. 5595.—(Local Correspondent).—2 A market tn. and par. Huntingdon. The town 5 m. E by 5 Huntingdon on a slope 1 bank Ouse, here crossed by a substantial stone bridge of six arches, has wide and well kept principal streets; but the lower part of the town is liable to be inundated by the river. It is well supplied with water is lighted with gas, and has a light handsome church with a lofty spire six dissenting places of worship, national British and other schools and several churches. There are no manufactures, and there is very little trade except in agricultural produce and cattle. The markets for cattle and sheep are among the largest in the kingdom. Area of par. 2330 ac. Pop. 2572.—(Local Correspondent).

IVICA, Isl. Spain. See IVIZA.

IVINGHOE a market tn. and par. England, co. of and 20 m. S E Buckingham. The town on the side of a chalk hill consists of two principal streets, well supplied with water has an ancient church with a tower and spire two dissenting chapels and manufactures of straw plait. Area of par. 5850 ac. Pop. 2024.

IVINHEIMA a river S. America which rises in the serras Amambay on the confines of Paraguay and the Brazilian prov of Mato-Grosso, flows E S E and, after a course of about 160 m joins r bank Parana, between the confluences of the Parana and the Ivaí.

IVIZA, IVIZA or IVIZA (anc. *Euboea*) an isl. and its cap. Spain, in the Mediterranean forming the most easterly point W of the three principal islands the Balears, between lat. 38° 50' and 39° 7' N and lon. 1° 15' and 1° 40' E greatest length, N E to S W 25 m greatest breadth, 13 m its coasts are lined by numerous small islands, and much indented into bays, of which the largest are those of San Antonio, on the N W and of Ivica, on the S E. The interior is lofty and finely diversified by wooded hills and fertile valleys climate mild in winter and in summer kept comparatively cool by sea-breezes. The soil is somewhat stony but very productive, and is particularly adapted for the olive which, accordingly is the chief object of culture, though grain also is exported. Both game and fish abound. The oil of mineral product is salt. The inhabitants are of middle stature spare made, and of a yellow almost jaundiced colour very agile, but indolent and ignorant in the extreme. They make good sailors. Love their island and have often displayed much courage in defending it. Their language, like that of all the Balears, and of Valencia and Gallura, is a corruption of the old Lomman. Iviza received its first name of Euboea or Euboea from its earliest possessors the Carthaginians. From them it passed to the Romans, then to the Moors, and at last, in 1294, to the Spaniards, with whom it has since remained, except for a short period after 1708, when it was taken possession of by the British. Pop. 19,447.—The town stands on a height above the S shore. It is fortified in the form of an irregular bastion and is entered by two gates, but is well built, the streets being very steep. It is the see of a bishop, contains two churches, one of them a cathedral, two hospitals, a theatre an almshouse, a prison arsenal defended by a fort and has a good harbour at which a trade is carried on chiefly in wine, oil, and soap. Pop. 5031

IVONGO div Madagascar (which see.)

IVORY COAST part of the Guinea coast, W Africa, between Cape Palmas and the Annies river or between lon 8° 20' and 8° 40' W inhabited by a number of small negro tribes living in a state of independence, excepting those subject to the Ashantis.

IVREA a div kingdom of Italy Piedmont, including provs Ivrea and Aosta, bounded N by Switzerland, E by Verelli S. Turin and W Savoy, area, about 1778 sq. It is situated on the slopes of the Graian and Pennine Alps,

and has a surface beautifully diversified with wooded hills, sloping vineyards, verdant pastures, and fertile plains. The principal stream is the Dora Balnea, which intersects the div. W to E, and receives the Chiusella. The soil is generally fertile, and produces much corn, rye, and millet. The vine also is extensively cultivated, but the wine is inferior and a most part of it is converted into brandy. Fruit is very abundant; silk-worms are extensively reared, and the pastures feed great numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, horses and swine. Series are very numerous, almost every family keeping one or more. Several varieties of iron are found; this metal is worked to some extent, and supplies a number of furnaces. Some good marble is quarried and considerable quantities of limestone burnt, and there are several seams of pottery earth and fire-clay. The chief manufactures are woollen cloth, paper, leather goods, agricultural implements, metal instruments, and various articles in brass and iron. For administrative purposes it is divided into thirteen mandamientos. Ivrea is the capital. Pop. (1848) 248,783.

IVREA (Latin, *Favaria*) is in Italy. Feuchmont, cap. above div. 53 m. N. N. E. Turin, picturesque situated partly on an irregular slope, and partly in a plain, 1. bank Dora Balnea. It is walled and otherwise fortified but not strongly. It has two suburbs, one on the opposite side of the river and communicating with the town by a bridge. The town is irregularly and on the whole poorly built, but has a cathedral in the Gothic style, supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Apollo, and to have been founded about the middle of the 5th century. Five parish churches, several of them of great interest for their antiquity; the townhouse, courthouse, bishop's palace, the palace of Ferrero, the episcopal seminary with a good library, the provincial college, finely situated, and surrounded with a large garden; public schools, in which philosophy, theology and Latin, as well as the first rudiments of education are taught; a theatre, public baths, and a hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen cloth, cotton leather, candles, articles of wood and brass, carriages, shoes, varnishes, &c. and there are several cotton and silk mills, dye-works, and tile-works. Ivrea is also the centre of considerable trade with the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, particularly those of the valleys of Aosta, Bracon, Lomana, and Courmayeur. Pop. 8475.

IVRY-SUR-SEINE, a tn. France, dep. Seine, agreeably situated on a gentle eminence above 1. bank Seine, 3 m. S. S. E. Paris. It has a parish church, finely situated on a height overlooking the town, the remains of an old castle, and manufactures of glass, gelatine, chemical products, varnished leather, stained paper, and printers' ink, and extensive wine-cellars hewn out of the rock. At La Garenne, in the vicinity are extensive glass-works, employing about 240 persons. Pop. 5880.

IVY BRIDGE, a vil. England, co. Devon, in four different parishes, on the Erme, here crossed by a bridge partially covered with ivy 10 m. E. by N. Plymouth. It has paper manufactures, and is much resorted to on account of its mild temperature and the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Pop. 264.

IWAIDE, par. Eng. Kent. 8762 ac. Pop. 171.

IWANOWNO a tn. Russia. See IVANOV.

IWERNE-MINISTRE, par. Eng. Dorset. 2949 ac. P. 703.

IWERNE-COURTNEY or FURZON par. Eng. Dorset.

1963 ac. Pop. 688.

IWUY a tn. France, dep. Nord, 5 1/2 m. N. E. Cambrai, with manufactures of caps, hosiery, common cutlery nails, and a considerable trade in fine flax. Pop. 8774.

IXELLES (Flemish, *Elzeu*) a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, in a beautiful valley 8 m. S. E. Brussels, with a great number of the villas and country seats, no hospital for elderly children, and manufactures of linen, distilleries, breweries, and stone quarries. Pop. 1476.

IKWORTH, a tn and par. England co. Suffolk. The tower N. E. Dury St. Edmund's, has an elegant church, with lofty tower a national school supported by subscription and endowed Sunday-schools for boys and girls. Area of par. 2248 ac. Pop. 1199.

IXA a vil. Hungary Thither Toluca, about 95 m. from Salgucho on the Nagy-Ag with a church. Pop. 1240.

IXALCO a volcano, Central America, in San Salvador 10 m. N. by W. Sonsonate.

IXAMAL, a city Yucatan, 45 m. E. Merida, with a church a convent, which is a spacious colonnaded building, founded in 1553 and many remarkable mounds. The fair of Ixamal is the greatest in Yucatan.

IXELI a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Semois, 21 m. W. Arlon. It has dye-works, several distilleries, a tannery, a saw of oil and other mills. P. 1788.

IZIUM a tn. Russia, gov. of 70 m. S. E. Khar'k'ov cap. 1 bank Donets, surrounded by a fence and earthen rampart. It is tolerably well built, has four churches, and a trade in corn, cattle, and sheep. Pop. (1842) 7828.

IZMEN or IZERNY a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. Toluca, about 10 m. from Szekes with a church numerous mills for graining rye, wheat, and malt, and a trade in tobacco, largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1103.

IZMID in Turkey. See IZMIR.

IZNAJAR (Latin, *Aspiz*) a tn. Spain, Andalucia, prov. of and 33 m. S. E. Cordova, on a height near the Gull. It is indifferently built, has steep, irregular streets, a massive church a courthouse, prison, primary school old castle, and manufactures of coarse linen and hempen staves, white soap, tiles, several distilleries, oil and flour mills, and a little trade in oil and wheat. Pop. 9808.

IZNATUBAF (anc. *Assopus*) a tn. Spain Andalucia, prov. of and 40 m. N. E. Jaen, picturesque situated on a lofty and commanding height. It consists of the town proper surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers and entered by nine gates and of a large suburb and is indifferently built the houses though substantial being generally old, and the streets narrow and ill paved. It has a large and handsome church, of the Tuscan order with a lofty tower some good paintings, and rich decorations commodious courthouses, a Latin and primary school a ruined castle manufactures of soap, brick and tile works, a flour and several oil mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 2191.

IZSA, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube co. of and 6 m. from Komorn, near the Danube, by which it is often inundated. It has a R. Catholic church. In 1852 an earthquake threw down the two churches which then existed and the greater part of the dwelling-houses. Pop. 965.

IZSAK, a vil. Hungary Thither Danube, co. of and 40 m. from Pesth with two churches and a synagogue. Pop. 5069.

IZSIF MASHAN, or URMEN-SZOROG a vil. Hungary, Thither Toluca, co. Szegedin 8 m. from Vajda, with a church and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1646.

IZTACCHIHUATLI, a volcano, Mexico dep. of and 30 m. W. N. W. La Puebla 15,705 ft. high.

LEZANO or LEANO, a vil. Italy Lombardy prov. Lodi, a-fra, 4 m. E. Cremona with a parish and an auxiliary church. Pop. 1200.

SUPPLEMENT

70

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER

ABA

ABA, a tn Central Africa, kingdom of Bornou a place of some importance, surrounded by a wall in good repair and entered by three gates. The interior is adorned by large trees and the huts remarkable for their high conical roof have a very cheerful appearance. The military spirit being strong among the inhabitants industry and agriculture seemed to be much neglected.

ABA, a tn Austrian empire Hungary co. and 11 m. S. Stahlevesburg in an excellent agricultural district, with 3154 inhabitants most of whom are Protestants, and engaged in weaving.

ABBEOKUTA **ABBEKUTA** or **ABEKUTA** (Understone) [add.] a tn W Africa, Yoruba, cap Egbe land 1 bank Ogun river 81 m. (by river) N N W Lagos, lat. 7° 8' N lon. 3° 30' E. The town was founded by a remnant of the Egbas on the bank Ogun—whence its name—about 1826 under their chief Shosho, who in 1838 invited Europeans to settle in it. Between 1842-6 Christian missionaries established themselves there, and in 1861 there were representatives of the Church of England the Wesleyans and two sections of American Baptists. The situation of the town is both striking and beautiful. There is a gorgeous growth around. Hill, water forest and homestead—the constituents of beauty in a landscape—all are present.

The principal peculiarity is the fantastic breaking of the undulating plain by masses of gray granite between twenty and thirty in number sometimes rising 2-3 to 500 ft. above the lower levels, towering above the patches of dark trees and large brown villages or rather towns, composing Abbeokuta, which separate them. There is a long dromon nearly bisecting the town from N to S, lying like a turtle's back between the scattered lines of habitations which in some places are so close packed as cells in a honey-comb, in others are broken by bush. A line of denser and more regular trees marks the course of the river and the rolling ground broken by dwarf oaks, in the distance subsides into a mysteriously hazy horizon. —(Durban). The defence—a mud wall c. 6 ft. high without embankment and a ditch a few feet broad, choked with bushes—have a circumference of 17 or 18 m. and extend over the bank of the Ogun to the northward there are three lakes. The town itself is about 4 m. by 3 m. Besides the smaller gateways through the wall leading to farms there are five larger ones at which outdoor dances are collected—three to the N and two to the S, each provided with a hollow beaten for the dancers. The principal quarter or village is Ake, and contains the king's palace, the church and dwellings of the Church Missionary Society and a printing-office which issues a weekly news paper edited by the missionaries partly in Egbe and partly in English and printed by natives. Adjacent is the district occupied by the Christian natives. Of the town generally the streets are narrow and irregular the wider ones being occupied as markets the houses, built of tamped mud and covered with tall thatched roofs, are in form a hollow square, with courts within courts the rooms numbering from ten to twenty, the various subdivisions of the polygamous families.

Abbeokuta has been several times invaded by the inveterate enemy of its people, the king of Dahomey. In 1861 the king Ghele marched upon it, but small-pox broke out before his fall.

ABLITAS

in his army and carried off 11 is said 8000 of them. In 1864 he again attacked the town, but was repulsed and disastrously routed by the Egbas. 11e Abbeokutas have likewise had a long struggle with Ibadan, a Yoruba town about 50 m. N E. of them.

The inhabitants are generally industrious and supply themselves to various occupations; the chief trades besides agriculture being those of the blacksmith, the carpenter the weaver the dyer and the potter. The presence of the missionaries and Christian converts has exerted a manifest influence upon the habits and character of the general population, who are better clothed and better conducted by far than the Dahomans and other Yoruba tribes though they are still far from a state of civilisation. By a treaty of 1862 renewed with additional stringency in 1861 the king and chiefs pledged themselves as to the suppression of the slave trade and of human sacrifices. Pop 100 000 to 150 000 —(Dunlop, &c.)

ABD EL-KURI or **ABD-AL-KURIA** [add.] a tn E Africa, belonging to the Sokotra group, in the Indian Ocean, 50 m. N E Cape Gardafui. It is about 20 m. long from N to E and from 3 to 4 m. broad, and consists on its S. side, of a limestone plateau upwards of 1200 ft. high, from which several peaks rise and attain the still greater height of 1600 ft. above the sea. The coast forms an almost unbroken line, but the S. coast is indented by bays and creeks, some of which give good anchorage. The soil is generally of a sandy stony character scarcely affording sufficient fodder for a few herds of goats. The inhabitants not above 100 subsist chiefly on fish, which abound on the coast. About 16 m. N of Abd-el Kuri are two other small islands which are visited by the Somali and Arabs of the mainland for the gumme found upon them.

ABENGIBRE a vil Spain prov and 17 m. from Albacete on a height. It is poorly built in a few irregular unpaved and dirty streets. It is famous for its olives and potatoes, and has manufactures of *alpargatas* shoes, and a mill stone quarry. Pop 882.

ABERTURA a vil Spain prov and about 28 m. E. Ceceles, on the slope of a hill commanding a pleasing view. It consists of 200 houses, irregularly grouped and mostly of a single story and has an ancient and somewhat decayed parish church a townhouse, a primary school and an insane and unhealthy prison. Pop 1068.

ABILA or **ABILA** a townman W Africa, dist. of Ake or Ashen, belonging to the Bachelu range, which attains a height of nearly 5000 feet. It is one of the most picturesque objects in the country.

ABITSCHEE a vil Africa, dist. Kororé, 1. bank Chadda or Benue lat. 7° 50' N lon. 8° 50' E near two large islands, one of which is named Clarendon and the other Washington. It is a large place, inhabited chiefly by Kororé and Igbin people, and has a considerable trade. —(Journ. Roy. Geog. Soc. vol. xxv p. 116.)

ABULTAS, a tn Spain, prov Navarra, esp. co. of same name on a plain at the foot of a height washed by the Gualles about 50 m. S. Pamplona. It is an ancient place, which under the name of Obiltas, possessed a strong castle, and made some figure in the early Spanish wars. Pop. 1228.

ABOMELY or **ABOMEY** (town within the province) [Ind.] a to W Africa, on kingdom Dahomey 83 m N. [Ind.] It is approached from Kankab by a wide and good road, through a beautiful and fertile district, lined with villages and groups of thatched buildings. The town is without walls, but surrounded with a moat grown over with the thorny acacia and other dense bushes, which form a good defense. Around the northern part the moat runs from E to W in doubt with an interval of a mile, which is filled with bush and grass. The outer circle is about 5 m. and the number of gates is eight. The *Abomey* is a mud screen of 5 steps or courses 15 to 18 ft. high and 100 yds. long pierced with two wedge-shaped gaps as entrances, one for the king the other for the public, and closed with hurdle-gates. Within the entrance are the ruins of a fort with a number of useless guns. Abomey is the residence of the king who has his principal palace here, the other being at Kankab, 7 m S. The town is made up of several groups of houses thickest in the W and S.W. the palaces and houses of the chiefs being enclosed in compounds, overgrown with trees and bush. On the W side is a suburb which is much superior to the rest of the town in cleanliness and pleasantness. There are four large and several smaller markets. The place suffers from scarcity of water. At Abomey are held the customs or annual sacrifices of human beings, the object of which is to furnish the late deceased king with a continual supply of officials and attendants in the realm of the dead. Upon the death of a king his successor celebrates the grand customs, when the victims are estimated to amount to 500 at the annual sacrifices the number is said to be about 50 chiefly criminals and prisoners of war reserved for the purpose. But frequent executions take place throughout the year and thus the loss of life is estimated at not less than 500 annually and 1000 in the year of the grand customs. The victims are executed in various ways—shooting, beheading, beating with clubs, and are often mutilated, the bodies being attached in various positions to scaffolds erected for the purpose.—(Barrow's *Dahomey* etc.)

ABONA a vil Canarian Islands, at Tenerife in a valley at the foot of a mountain called *Mesa de Escalona*. In the dist. of Orona. It is built chiefly of uncoated stone and has a parish church and a fertile soil which suffers however from want of water. The chief products are wheat, barley, banila, figs, and cochineal. At its small harbour a good deal of paving tile and brown stone is shipped. Pop. 1516.

ABWO a mountain India, Rajpootana, in the territory and to the S. of the town of *Berach*. It is connected with

temples, forming one magnificent edifice in the form of a cross, and declared by Tod to be, beyond controversy, the most superb of all the temples of India. They are all of white marble which, as it does not exist in the locality must have been brought from a considerable distance and one of them, the *Vishnu Sah*, is said to have occupied fourteen years in its construction and to have cost eight hundred millions sterling. Externally it is perfectly plain, but within nothing can exceed the magnificence and richness of the decorations. The mountain appears to be composed chiefly of granite. Part of it is now used as a mart, for which it is well adapted by its pure air, moderate temperature, and beautiful scenery.

ABRA a prov and river Philippine Isles.—1 The prov *Abra* or *Centro del Abra*, near the centre of the isl. of Luzon, lies between lat. 16° 6' and 17° 30' N and is bounded N by *Ilocos-norte*, E. *Cagayan* and *Nueva Vizcaya*, S *Pangasinan* and *W Ilocos-sur*. It is rugged and mountainous throughout, and covered for the most part with dense forests, which yield strong and durable timber. Some of its valleys are fertile, and metallic ore, gypsum and coal are said to exist among its mountains. The principal wild animals are the buffalo, hog deer and common fowl. The total pop. subject to Spanish rule is about 29,000 but many wild tribes occupy the mountain recesses. *Abra*, which previously formed part of *Ilocos-sur* was created into a separate prov. in 1846.—2 *Abra* the river which gives its name to the prov. has its source in the highest part of the Cordillera of Caraballoa, and after dividing into several branches in *Ilocos-sur* reaches the W coast. It is navigated by the light boats of the natives and is much used for irrigation.—(Crawford's *Descriptive Dictionary of Indian Islands*)

ABRAMAM a tn India, presid. Madras dist. and 40 m S.E. Madras, below the bank of a lake of same name. It consists of two long and well formed but narrow streets, with mean houses, occupied chiefly by *Mussulmans* and a trade of Hindoo merchants and *castes*, whose trade in grain, cotton and cloths is considerable. In consequence of the ample supply of water obtained from the lake the fields in the neighbourhood yield two crops annually. About the lake itself the only thing remarkable is its embankment, which is formed of stones so large that antiquarians are puzzled to understand by what means they were originally placed, and so strong that no breach has ever been made in it nor even any repairs required.

ABRINDADAB a vil Persia, prov and 17 m W N W Yezd. It has a small square fort enclosed by a double wall.

ABRUAD the cap of Nejd in Arabia.

See **RIAM**

ABRUCENA a tn Spain Andalusia, prov and about 25 m N Almeria, and 100 m ENE Gibraltar, picturesquely situated on the summit of a hill. It has a magnificent parish church rebuilt in 1828 the former one having been burned down several times; and a pop. of 1859 chiefly engaged in agriculture and grazing.

ABUEKA a river Russian empire, Manchouria, which, rising in a mountain range flows W and joins the *Ussuri* on its right bank, lat. 47° N. Jan 1856 E. Though it has a course of several hundred miles it is so shallow at its mouth that it can be forded.

ABU GHER, a tn Central Africa, latitudinal 20 m N N W Masena. It consists of two groups of huts separated by a hollow in which a very important weekly market is held for the sale of sheep and cattle, sorghum, cotton tobes, cowries, and bees for field labour. The Fulbe or Felleh having founded the place, still form a large part of the inhabitants.

ACAGUAPA a river Central America, tributary of the Lempa, and the last of any consequence which joins that river before it falls into the Pacific on the E coast of San Salvador. It rises in the volcano of San Vicente, and has a course of about 30 m.



ABON, VIELLA BAY, JAIN TEMPLE.—Sugam's Hindoo architecture.

the Aravalli range, and rising from a base about 45 m. in circuit, terminates in numerous peaks, the loftiest of which *Garu Nikri*, is nearly 5000 feet above the sea. It is much visited on pilgrimages, especially by the Jains who have at Dilwara, about the middle of the summit, a group of four

On the N. side of the hill is a natural chasm filled with water and to be several hundred feet deep. The ascent to the fort is by difficult footpaths and then by steps cut in the rock, which are further protected by a succession of strong

The surrounding district, though fertile, is merely and unhealthily

AFKA a vil Palestine about lat. 34° 10' N., lon 35° 50' E. situated on the W Lebanon range, in a large and verdant amphitheatre in the S.E. branch of the hanks of the Akura, where the Mahr Thashim (see Adon) has its source. In its vicinity a fine fertile basin furth in cascades from a cavern and directly in front of these are the shapeless ruins of a large temple of Venus.

AFRICA [add] Great additions have been made within a recent date (and especially within the last fifteen or twenty years) to our knowledge of the African continent. Our information respecting that vast region is still indeed for the most part, devoid alike of the fulness and precision which belong to the geography of other lands, and will probably long remain so—at least in so far as the greatly larger portion of its surface is concerned. The conditions of its physical geography equally with the social position of its native races, account for this undesirable distinction. The mysterious interior of the African continent has however been penetrated at numerous points and the comparison of any good recent map of

this portion of the world with one of older date renders obvious at a glance the results accomplished by explorers of the present generation. It shows, at the same time, how much, notwithstanding the achievements of modern travel yet remains open to the labours of future explorers.

It is difficult, within the limits of a brief sketch to convey a clear idea of the widely divergent results and directions of modern African travel still mark its geographical and other results. Perhaps the purpose of the general reader will be best served by concentrating attention upon those features in the physical geography of Africa which recent explorations have tended most to illustrate and the inquiries undertaken in connection with which have proved the means of bringing under notice a vast body of facts concerning the general structure of that continent. The great rivers of Africa by means of which the interior is chiefly accessible to European enterprise, supply the connecting links between the efforts of individual explorers and three amongst them have served in especial measure, to guide the course of modern discovery. These three are—the Nile, the Niger and the Zambesi to the regions respectively watered by which, or in immediate contact with their areas of drainage the footstep of the most distinguished among African travellers of the present generation have been directed.

1 The Nile, first amongst African rivers, has constituted a problem in African geography and one of which the solution is even yet far from accomplished. Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller of the last century had visited (1770) the sources of the Blue Nile, or Bahr el Asrak an achievement in which, however he had been anticipated a century and a half previously by a Portuguese traveller. The source of the White Nile, or Bahr el Abiad—unquestionably the greatly longer though in other regards the less important, arm of the river—remained an object of inquiry. Amongst the many efforts directed to the elucidation of that mysterious spot those undertaken at the instance of the pasha of Egypt in 1889 and again in 1891 take a foremost place. In the former of those years, the Egyptian expedition ascended the river to a point stated as within 8 3/4 of the equator. This was subsequently removed by M. d'Arnaud who accompanied, as surveyor the expedition of 1891, to lat. 6° 35' N. while d'Arnaud himself claimed to have advanced no further than within 4 22 of the equator. Some doubt, however attaches to the verity of the observations made upon both these occasions. Meanwhile, missionary labours and commercial enterprise combined to extend the range of inquiry in this region. The Roman Catholic missionaries established at Gondokoro (lat. 4° 50') in 1858-9 claimed to have examined the river up to lat. 8° N., and some of the merchants of various European countries, engaged in the ivory trade, had

gateways. The m. is neat and regularly built but subject to malaria. It contains about 5000 inhabitants.—2 A territory of which the foregoing is the cap. with an area of 340 sq m and containing upwards of 500 villages and about 45 000 people.

ADONCHOLON a mountain range of the Trans-Bahak, Sibema stretching in a N.E. direction between the rivers Kalka and Argus. Though the southern slopes are bare, the summits are partially and the northern slopes densely clad with birch.

ADRIAN a tn U States, Michigan cap co. Lenoire, on a tributary of the Raisin and on the Erie and Kalamazoo railway 70 m S.S.W. Detroit. It possesses several fine public edifices, and abundance of water-power. Pop. 4000.

ADSANETA DELAAYDA a tn, Spain, Old Castile, prov and 32 m S.S.W. Valencia, about 90 m N.W. Madrid in an elevated valley with a large and substantial parish church, a boys and a girls school, both well endowed, and municipal buildings. It is said to have been founded by the Caracens. Pop. 1204.

ADSANETA DEL MAESTRE, a tn, Spain Valencia prov and 30 m N.W. Castellon de la Plana, and about 185 m E.B.E. Madrid, a bank Moncion. It is well built in regular streets and a spacious square, and has manufactures of linen, hempstee, and shoes, and several oil-mills. Pop. 1324.

AEMGUN a river Aulike Russia, Amoorland, which, formed by several streams from the Kizang mountains in Manchouria, flows eastward, and joins 1 bank Amoor not far from its mouth. Near its banks live the Samagrin, a Tungus tribe, together with the Nagidol or Nialdol, and four other tribes; in its valley good sables are obtained.

AENG —1 A river Aracan, British India, rising in centre of Yoomadung mountains; lat. 20° 2' N. lon. 94° 15' E. and flowing S. 60 m. into Combarura Bay.—2 A vil Aracan, 1 bank river and 45 m from its mouth. Formerly a place of considerable size and trade lately with not more than 150 houses, it derives its present importance from being the starting-point of the great route over the Yoomadung mountains to Ava. At spring-tides the river is navigable up to the village.

AFADE, a tn. Central Africa, prov Kokofo, near E frontiers of Bornou, and 30 m. from S. shore of Lake Chad. It is a walled town of considerable extent, but in a very ruinous condition.

AFREVILLE, a vil N. Africa, Algeria, prov and 60 m S.W. Algiers, at the foot of Mount Zekher in the valley and near the banks of the Chouf. It is proved by inscriptions to have been the site of a Roman town. Its present inhabitants amounting to 1376, are almost all Arabs.



PART OF ADONCHOLON—Foster's History of the Bushes.

established depths lying as far or nearly as far to the southward. Beyond the third parallel of N lat. however the maps exhibited a blank.

Dr. Bohn, whose travels in Abyssinia, along the course of the Blue Nile, had procured for him in 1844, the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London was among the first to suggest the eastern coast of Africa, within a few degrees of the equator as the locality whence exploration might be most advantageously directed towards the adjacent unknown interior with a view to the determination of the limit of the Nile basin and of ultimately reaching the sources of the Nile itself. Several courses continued to direct attention towards that region. The Church Missionary Society established in 1844 a mission in the neighbourhood of Mombasa (lat. $4^{\circ} S$). The missionaries were brought into contact with the numerous Arab traders frequenting Mombasa and other ports on that line of coast, and received from them accounts of a great lake situated at some distance in the interior. In the course of various journeys made in 1847 and the two succeeding years Mr. Robinson and Dr. Krapf, the missionaries obtained acquaintance with an extensive tract of country lying between the parallels of 8° and $5^{\circ} S$, and extending inland to a direct distance of perhaps two hundred miles from the Indian Ocean. They saw for the first time the mountain Kilimanjaro, the summit of which appeared to be covered with snow, whose altitude was estimated at not less than 20 000 feet above the sea. Other and perhaps loftier mountains, were recognised as occurring within the same region particularly one to which the name of Kenia is given lying to the northward of Kilimanjaro though its precise bearing thence has been very variously stated. The asserted existence of snow-capped mountains in such near proximity to the equator awakened much interest, and was warmly questioned by critical geographers. It has, however, been confirmed by the testimony of subsequent observers and particularly by that of the Baron von Decken (1880-1) a man of Hanover who starting from Mombasa and proceeding thence southward along the coast to Wanza, struck from the last-named place into the interior and traversed the Ugongo and Karama ranges the latter 4000 feet high reached the loftier region to which Kilimanjaro belongs. The Baron made two ascents of Kilimanjaro and upon one of these occasions reached the height of 18 900 feet. At the height of 11 000 feet snow mixed with rain appears to have fallen during the night, but disappeared with the morning sun excepting above an elevation estimated at about 17 000 feet. The triangulations of Baron von Decken give for the main peak of Kilimanjaro an altitude of 20 085 feet.

The intelligence gained by the missionaries respecting great lakes, or lakes, in the interior of E. Africa awakened keen interest among the cultivators of geographical science and confirmed the conclusions already as early as 1855 drawn by Mr. Cooley from Portuguese and Mahometan sources. Captain Burton an officer of the Indian army and already familiar with African travel from the experience of a journey in 1854-5 to the kingdom of Harar lying inland from the upper extremity of the Gulf of Aden submitted to the Royal Geographical Society a project for exploring up the lake regions of interior Africa to the S . of the equator. The project happily met with the approval of that learned body and, with the sanction of the British government who made a pecuniary grant for its purpose the proposed journey was undertaken Captain Burton being accompanied in it by Captain Speke, a fellow-officer of the Indian army and his companion at Berbera, on the coast of the Somali country in 1854.

Zanzibar, off the coast of E. Africa, was the point of departure for the expedition of Burton and Speke who started from Kafia, on the coast opposite to Zanzibar at the end of June, 1857. Captain Burton determined to penetrate, by a direct W route, through the country of Unyamwezi. The first 200 m. of the journey lay through successive plains and valleys fertile, and for the most part under cultivation. Various mountain ridges were then crossed the more westwardly of which, the mountains of Unguru, reach 5700 feet in elevation. These mountains formed the highest ground seen by the expedition. To these succeeded high plains arid and comparatively sterile, but improving in character as the

plateau region of Unyamwezi was reached, by a course bearing to the NW . From Kaseh, the capital of Unyamwezi, a further W route led to Liji, on the shores of the large lake of Tanganyika, the waters of which were first seen in Feb. 1858. Respecting the lunar extent of the lake, however, nothing was precisely determined, its S . portion being wholly unvisited. At Unyamwezi (within the highlands of Unyamwezi and the tract within which Kaseh is situated) Captain Burton, in the course of the return journey to the coast was disabled by sickness. During the enforced detention at that point of the leader of the expedition, Captain Speke made a detached journey to the northward, and, after travelling about 300 miles made the discovery of another supposed, great lake, called by the natives Nyanza—a generic name for water whether lake, river or pond, in this part of Africa. Speke reached the S . extremity of this lake. The expedition again reached the coast on their return early in the year 1859 after nearly twenty months passed in a interior.

The journey of Burton and Speke in 1857-9 led to the later expedition of Speke and Grant in 1861-3. Immediately on his discovery of the Nyanza lake, a body of sweet water found within a few degrees S . of the equator and at an elevation of between 8000 and 4000 feet above the sea Captain Speke formed the conclusion that it would prove the head water of the Nile. With the countenance of the Geographical Society of London Speke had no difficulty in the equipment of a new expedition for the purpose of solving a problem to which all geographers were warmly interested. In the second journey he is companion was Captain Grant, another officer of the Bengal army. Speke and Grant left England in 1860 and proceeding by way of the Cape of Good Hope, reached Zanzibar in the latter half of that year. Thence (October 1860) they started for the interior pursuing the route taken by the prior expedition as far as Unyamwezi. Many untoward occurrences delayed the expedition during the earlier stages of its progress. From Kaseh (in Unyamwezi) which the travellers were unable to leave until September 1861 a new route was taken to the NW when passing through the districts of Luvua and Karama (the latter a highland region, and crossing the Kitanjale river led to Maschondé (lat. $50^{\circ} S$) in the upper portion of the Uganda country. It was from this place that the first view of the Nyanza was obtained on this journey. Upwards of a hundred and sixty miles (direct measure) intervened between Maschondé and the point where Captain Speke had reached the Nyanza on the preceding journey—a distance however which may be regarded as trifling in respect of a body of water to which its discoverer (chiefly upon hearsay information) assigns proportions considerably exceeding those of Lake Superior. The further course thence was round the NW and part of the N coast of the Nyanza (or Victoria Nyanza, as Captain Speke prefers to call it) through a country composed of low sandstone hills streaked by small streams—the effect of almost constant rains—and grown over with gigantic grass excepting where the latter is supplanted by cultivation. The same aspect, but with increased beauty continued N . of the equator, about the same above which Speke carries the course-line of the lake on that side. Two rivers, the Mweranga and the Lualaba of moderate dimensions, and both flowing to the N were crossed and farther to the E . the Nile itself, described as issuing from the lake by a passage over rocks of igneous character with a descent of 12 feet immediately below forming what the explorer designates the Ripon Falls. At this point, the coast-line of the lake was abandoned and the stream of the river followed down to the Karama Falls (lat. $2^{\circ} 30' N$) its course lying at first through sandstone hills, amongst which it rushes with torrent-like force, and afterwards passing over long flats where it has rather the aspect of a lake than a river. Owing to native wars which forbade the continuance of the track along the course of the stream immediately below the Karama Falls, the river was here abandoned for a time; Speke continuing his route to the NW again came upon it in the Madi country (lat. $4^{\circ} 40' N$) where it still bore the unmistakable character of the Nile along flats, long rapids. From the point now reached, the Nile descended within the part left untraced by the junction of what Speke calls from

native report, the little Luta Naled lake) flows N., receiving a little below a considerable affluence, the Ama river on its right bank continuing though with numerous windings, the same general course. At Gondokoro (lat. 4° 50' N.) where the expedition on foot Mr. Baker an Englishman, the travellers were upon known ground and their further course thence, by Khartoum, through Nubia and Egypt to the Mediterranean, was presented no novelty. They had reached Gondokoro in February 1863 about twenty-eight months after the date of their setting out from the coast opposite to Zanzibar.

Captain Speke was detained five months at Uganda, while waiting for his companion, who had been left behind from illness at Karagwe. Mr. Petherick who had been detached from England with well-appointed means to ascend the Nile valley in order to aid in the accomplishment of the main purpose of the expedition did not arrive at Gondokoro until after Speke and Grant had also reached that point upon their downward course, and accomplished nothing in the way of geographical discovery. A partial examination of the Bahr el Ghazal, a W. affluent of the Nile, joining the main river about lat. 9° 10' N. is due to the enterprise of that gentleman on a previous occasion. Results of some interest in reference to the same locality have emanated from the enterprise of a party of Dutch ladies—Madame Tinné and her daughter—who accompanied by Dr. Haug in a German ascent undertook the examination of the Bahr el Ghazal basin, without, however, accomplishing their ultimate intention of reaching the mountainous region in which its waters appear to originate.

The results of Captain Speke's expedition though of high value to geography cannot be regarded as final in their nature even in so far as the outlet of the Nile, from its alleged reservoir the Victoria Nyanza, is concerned, while they admittedly leave to the solution of future explorers many questions connected with the real source of the Nile, the extent and character of its Upper Nile basin, the heights of the Nyanza basin, and the nature of the ground by which it is bordered to the E. Indeed the existence of the Nyanza as a single lake is not absolutely determined. Speke touched at only three points in his two journeys, and those at long intervals, and there is nothing to identify the waters seen at these several times as forming one expanse; on the contrary the natives informed him of a road to the coast, which must have crossed the very centre of the alleged Nyanza. Again between the point at which Captain Speke left the river which he traced downward below its issue from the lake and that at which he reported its waters, there intervenes a distance of above 100 miles in a direct line, and of nearly double that measure by the winding course which his map gives to the supposititious channel of the river itself. Anything less satisfactory than Captain Speke's geographical details when critically examined, it would be difficult to conceive. The whole E. and most of the W. and N. sides, of the Nyanza basin remain moreover wholly unexplored. Even allowing the claim of that body of water to be regarded as the reservoir or head-water of the Nile the most distant source of supply to the Egyptian river has yet to be determined by examination of such affluents as may be found to contribute to the Nyanza basin. Whether any of these derive their supply from the high lands to which Kilimanjaro, Kenya, and others of the snow-capped summits above referred to, belong (and which Dr. Baker and others seek to identify with Ptolemy's Mountains of the Moon) constitutes one of the points to be settled by future travellers.

The picture of social life which Captain Speke's pen places before the reader is in the last degree unattractive. The native kingdoms which adjoin the Nyanza on its W. and N.W. side exhibit a population sunk in a condition of almost hopeless barbarism and present an aspect of things which appears altogether to negative the idea of any advantage, commercial or otherwise, to be realized from intercourse with these lands.

2. Further to the southward, the course of recent African discovery has been chiefly in connection with the valley of the river Zambesi and its affluents to its extensive basin.

* Mr. Stanley in his interesting and critical essay, *Cleopatra's Pool and the Nile*, endeavours to show that the Mountains of the Moon do not belong to the genuine text of Ptolemy but are an Arab interpolation.

The results realized in this direction are mainly due to the energy of Dr. Livingstone, whose functions as a missionary led him to intercourse with the Bechuanas and other natives dwelling to the northward of the Cape Colony and beyond the banks of the Orange river. Dr. Livingstone's journeys in the more distant interior were preceded by his visit in 1849 in company with Messrs. Orellana and Murray to the banks of the lake of Ngami, a region known only by report, and to reach which the Kalahari desert had to be traversed. Two years later the enterprising missionary arrived, several degrees farther north (lat. 17° 50' S.) on the banks of a considerable river flowing to the eastward, and which he at once concluded to be identical with the Zambesi. From Bechuanaland, on the Lesembya (as the river is there called) Livingstone performed a most arduous journey in the general direction of N.W., by way of the Lecha valley and across the elevated region which divides the waters of the E. and W. seas, to the Portuguese settlement of Loanda, on the Atlantic coast, which he reached early in 1854. After a brief stay in that city he retraced his steps to the eastward, and in the course of that and the succeeding year accomplished the still more arduous feat of crossing the entire breadth of S. Africa, arriving early in 1856 at the Portuguese settlement of Telo on the Lower Zambesi whence he reached Quillimane on the shore of the Indian Ocean. In the course of that prolonged exploration, Livingstone visited the magnificent falls of the Lesembya, to which he gave the appellation of the Victoria Falls lat. 18° S.; lon. 25° 50' E.

The discoveries of Livingstone excited the warmest interest on the part of his countrymen, and, indeed throughout the civilized world. The fact (first demonstrated by him) of the existence of a net-work of waters in the interior plains of S. Africa, which find a way to the oceans on either side through openings in the bordering high grounds, gave a solution to the previously unsettled problem presented by the existence of that continent; while the conditions of climate and nature produce throughout great part of the regions which he traversed were such as to encourage sanguine hopes of future commercial intercourse with those distant regions, with attendant advantage to its native races. Here as elsewhere in that unhappy continent, the slave-trade is the chief agent of debasement and extends its influences from the coast regions far into the interior. Whichever La mapstone penetrated beyond the authority of the Portuguese, to whom the seaboard on either side of the continent belongs and beyond the influences of the slave-trade, he found a docile and well-intentioned native population obviously capable of improvement. But the ardent temperament of the courageous voyager had led him as his own later experiences have too painfully shown to draw too highly-coloured a picture of interior S. Africa, and the promise of a navigable river affording easy access to the heart of the continent is altogether belied in the mass of the Zambesi and its affluent streams.

Dr. Livingstone visited England in 1856 after sixteen years passed in S. Africa. In the spring of 1858 he returned to the scene of his labours probed with scars for the ascent of the Zambesi, with a view to the adoption of measures calculated for the suppression of the slave-trade, and the substitution for it, on the part of the native population, of cotton-culture and other legitimate branches of industry, fortified by the sanction of the British government, by which he was invested with a consular mission to the Portuguese settlements on the coast of E. Africa. His most sanguine promoters allow the Zambesi expedition to have proved a failure, in so far as its higher aims are concerned and Dr. Livingstone, after six years of brave, though hopeless, struggle against the difficulties by which he has been surrounded, has since revisited England. Most of his companions had already abandoned the promised field of enterprise and directed their labours to other channels. The steamer with which Livingstone had been furnished proved altogether unsuited for attempting the powerful current of the Zambesi, which (like all the other streams of the African continent) exhibits striking changes with opposite seasons of the year, the periodical rise of water being in one part as much as 30 ft. Results of considerable geographical importance have, however, been accomplished. The Zambesi was ascended to 60 m. above

Told, at which point the Kabraba rapids offer a formidable impediment to further progress above the rapids its course was traced with few intervals, up to the Victoria Falls, and the identity of the Zambezi with the Zambezi river placed beyond doubt.

Dr Livingstone's own labours however were principally directed to the valley of the river Shire—a considerable affluent of the Lower Zambesi, on the E. bank of the latter. The Shire was found navigable from the point of junction with the Zambezi up to the cataract of Manuvra—a distance of about 150 m.—at which point commences a series of falls extending through 58 miles. Above these cataracts the river again becomes navigable to its outlet from the fresh-water lake of Nyassa, or Nyanza, in lat. 14. 25 S. A narrow isthmus, in one part only 6 m. across, divides the Shire valley and the S. extremity of the Nyassa lake from another lake of large dimensions called Shirwa, which latter has no outlet, and the waters of which are bitter though drinkable. The valley of the Shire was found to be bounded by well-defined terraces on either side, Mount Zomba rising above the level of the E. plateau to 4000 ft. or double that altitude above the sea. Livingstone launched on the waters of the Nyassa lake a boat sailed above the cataracts for the purpose, and explored its W. coast line to a distance of 200 m. Nothing was ascertained respecting the limits of the lake to the northward.

The discovery of the two large lakes above-mentioned with the examination of the Shire valley constitutes the chief gains to geography due to the Zambesi expedition. The lower course of the Murrumbidgee in which enters the sea beside Cape Delgado (lat. 10° 25' S.) was also examined in person by Livingstone, and enough ascertained to negative its supposed connection with the Nyassa lake.

3 The countries watered by the river Niger have during nearly three-quarters of a century offered an inviting field for African travel and exploration, in spite of the attendant difficulties and dangers due to unhealthiness of climate and barbarous and lawless of local life. The African Association formed in London in 1778 directed its early efforts to these regions. In the case of the river Niger the problem which long presented itself was the route of that offered by the Nile; the great object to be attained consisting in the tracing the stream to its final outlet. To this object during a long series of years the travels of Mungo Park, Clapperton the Lander, and others were powerfully devoted.

At length, however, the problem of the outlet of the great river was solved by Richard Lander and his brother John, who jointly leaving the coast of Guinea in the early part of 1830 and reaching Bornu, traced the course of the Niger thence downward to the sea, following the channel known as the Benue river the principal one amongst the many branches belonging to its extensive delta.

The successful enterprise of the Landers prepared the way for later attempts at developing the commercial resources of W. Africa. Leard and Oldfield, in 1835, ascended the river with a view to this object, accompanied by Captain William Allen. He executed a survey of it from the sea up to some distance above the point where it is joined on the E. bank by the great stream then known as the Chadde, but since more correctly called the Benue, and examining also the latter for some miles above the junction. In subsequent years repeated ascents of the Lower Niger have been made by Bennett and others, and the stream known as the Old Calabar which enters the sea to the E. of the Niger delta, has been similarly explored by means of steam navigation, which alone enables the unhealthy belt of mangrove swamp immediately adjoining the coast-line to be traversed with the speed requisite to insure safety. The Niger expedition of 1841 fitted out by the British government for philanthropic purposes, with a view to the suppression of the slave-trade on its banks proved an utter failure, and was attended by terrible sacrifices of life. But the feasibility of navigating the Lower Niger and Benue rivers without serious danger to life, has been fully demonstrated by Dr Baikie, who in 1854 took the steamer *Fleed* up the main stream to the point of junction with the Benue, and ascended the latter river to a distance of more than 800 m. above the point of junction or 250 m. above the farthest point reached by Allen and Oldfield in 1835 returning to the sea without the loss of a single life. Dr Baikie's

successful conduct of this enterprise induced the British government to equip a renewed expedition, directed with a view to the forming a station alike for commercial purposes and as a centre of missionary operations, at some point within the basin of the Lower Niger and Benue. In command of this expedition Dr Baikie left England in 1857 and was engaged during the seven succeeding years in various investigations within the region adverted to, some of his later journeys in the interior having been extended to the kingdom of Kano and the high grounds dividing the basin of the Niger from that of Lake Chad. The geographical results of this expedition, which have hitherto been but partially given to the public, are its only important fruits and have been purchased (like so many of the discoveries made in the African continent) with the life of its conductor who died on his return to England in 1864.

The voyage of the *Fleed* was in some measure supplementary to the purposes of an important expedition for the exploration of Central Africa by overland journey through the desert conducted at the expense of the British government. This was the undertaking originated by Mr Richardson an English traveller with whom were associated Drs Barth and Overweg. At the close of 1849 the three started together from Tripoli to proceed southward through the desert. Want of harmony however soon led to their separation on different routes though it was arranged that the town of Kouka, the capital of Bornu, should form a point of common rendezvous. Richardson died shortly after from fever Barth and Overweg rejoined one another at Kouka whence the latter devoted some time to an examination of the Chad basin, including a hurried and imperfect navigation of the lake itself in a boat which had been carried across the desert for the purpose. Overweg, like so many other African explorers, paid with life the penalty of his enterprise, dying in the following year (1853). The sole conduct of the enterprise during its remaining portion devolved on Dr Barth. After some time spent in Agades, engaged in the study of the mixed nations that dwell on the borders of the desert he again repaired to Bornu and thence accompanied a native embassy southward to Adamaua—a tract of country hitherto unvisited by Europeans, and lying within little more than eight degrees of the equator. On his way Barth crossed the Benue river immediately below its junction with the Fara—another considerable stream, flowing like the Benue itself from the southward. The confluence of the Fara and Benue is ascertained to be within 50 m. or 60 m. of the farthest point reached by the officers of the *Fleed*, in the ascent of the so-called Chadde (properly Benue) river and the identity of the Benue with the great eastern affluent of the Niger is fully established. The Benue is said to be navigable a long way farther up and to lead into populous regions as yet unvisited. By ascending into the country southward of Lake Chad to the source of which he created the two branches of the Shary river Barth defined the limits of the Benue basin to the eastward, and established its complete separation and consequently that of the Niger from the waters of that inland lake.

Barth subsequently directed his footsteps to the westward reaching Sokoto he advanced thence to the banks of the Niger and crossing that river proceeded in a north westerly route, until he again came upon the stream above Timbuctoo, in which city (hitherto unvisited on the part of Europeans, except by Major Laing in 1826) and two years later by René Caillié a Frenchman) he made a stay of seven months. Our prior knowledge of Timbuctoo had been vague and imperfect in the extreme. Laing had been murdered in the desert shortly after leaving that place, and Caillié's account of it was altogether wanting in precision. During his prolonged residence there Dr Barth obtained a large amount of valuable information bearing on the geography and history of Central Africa, and strikingly corroboratory of the views which had been enunciated by Mr Ooleley several years before, in the volume entitled *The Geography of the Arabs* (London, 1842). After tracing the river downward from Timbuctoo to the point at which he had previously crossed it on his upward journey and thence repairing Bornu, Barth subsequently returned to Europe, bringing with him the valuable fruits of six years of adventure, often pursued under circumstances of privation, hardship, and peril.

While Dr. Barth was engaged on his journey to Timbuctoo the expedition, of which he had now become the sole commander, received a reinforcement in the person of his countryman Dr. Eduard Vogel, who in the summer of 1853 set out from Tripoli, on his way to Konka, the starting-point for his future operations. From Konka, Vogel made in the course of 1854 and the following year several extensive journeys to the S. S.W. and W.—visiting in company with a six-hunting expedition of the sheikhs of Bornu, the Mesopotamian country to the S. of Lake Chad and the mountainous tract of Mandara, in the same general direction. To the S.W. he penetrated to Jakuba (lat. 10° N.) and thence reached the banks of the Benue, at the point where the English expedition under Baikie had terminated the navigation of that stream. Returning to Konka at the end of 1855, Vogel's great remaining object was to penetrate eastward through the unexplored country of Waday to the lands falling within the basin of the Nile. He proceeded on this adventurous enterprise by way of the S. shore of the Chad and the basin of Lake Fitte, and succeeded in reaching Wana, the capital of Waday. At that place in February 1856 he was unfortunately put to death by order of his sultan. The subsequent murder of Barth's attendant involved the loss of his papers, with the detailed record of his later proceedings and observations—a matter of more than ordinary regret, since Vogel was known as an accomplished astronomer and botanist.

The space intervening on the map between the E. shore of the Chad and the W. borders of the Upper Nile basin, comprehending the barometrical W. side and its adjacent lands, indicates the present great desideratum in the geography of the N. half of the African continent. Southward of the Niger and Chad basins, a still larger and more open to the efforts of future explorers. The basin of the great river Congo which enters the Atlantic in lat. 2° 10' S., is almost entirely a *terra incognita*, and the native kingdoms which enter one between the Portuguese possessions on the W. coast, to the S. of the equator and the Tanganyika of Burton and Speke are only known from the reports of Arab traders. The expedition commanded by Captain Teuley in 1816 was directed to the mouth of the Congo under the impression that it might prove to be the outlet of the Niger then unexplored. Teuley's expedition, his ships only a short way up the river but extended to a farther distance (280 miles on the whole) by means of boats, and partly by land-marches. All the leading members of this unfortunate expedition, including the commander, fell victims to the terrible fever of the African coast. Notwithstanding this fatal experience, however, Captain Bodingfield proposed (1864) a fresh expedition to the Congo, with a view to exploration of the high lands adjoining its upper course. No difficulty appears to attend the navigation of the river for 100 miles upwards. Formidable rapids in its course, through which the stream is narrowed between high rocks on either side, form an impediment to further progress, except by boats above the rapids, the Congo again expands into a noble stream.

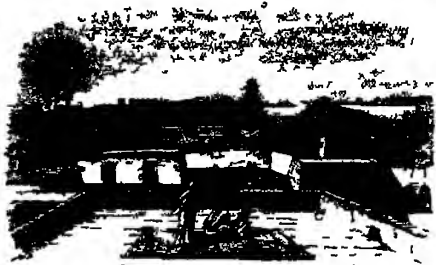
The researches pursued by M. du Chaillu during a period of four years (1858-9) within the tract of country extending two degrees on either side of the equator, and adjoining the mouth of the Gaboon river upon the W. side of the African continent, excited deep interest in Europe in connection chiefly with the great anthropoid ape, the gorilla, of the habits and characteristics of which that traveller professed to give the first authentic account. The field of M. du Chaillu's adventures includes the lower channels of several considerable rivers, of which the Ogoué appears to be the most important. M. du Chaillu claims to have penetrated in the centre of his various journeys to a distance of above 200 miles inland; but his geographical details are confessedly imperfect. He has since (1863) left England for the scene of his former labours, with a view of following the line of the equator until he meets some of the rivers falling into the Nile, which he supposes to exist W. of the country visited by Burton and Speke. On

the same side of Africa, a few degrees farther northward Captain Burton has (1861-63) increased his many prior claims to the gratitude of all who take an interest in African geography, by a careful examination of some of the smaller rivers that enter the Right of Benue, and also by an ascent of the lofty Cameroonian Mountain, a volcano not yet wholly extinct, which he identifies with the Thon Oohuma of Hammo's Periplus. The highest point of the mountain according to Captain Burton reaches upwards of 13,000 feet above the sea. The elevated regions of the Cameroons exhibit every morning, even during the hot season, a covering of hoar-frost, and are well suited for the purposes of a sanatorium.

It is perhaps in reference to the physical conformation of the northern half of Africa that the gain due to modern travel is most conspicuous. Instead of the high plateau-lands which it was long supposed to constitute, the interior appears to exhibit a series of watered plains, but moderately elevated above the sea and bordered on either land by ranges of higher ground, through openings between which the waters of the interior reach the ocean upon either side. The numerous lake-basins already ascertained to exist within the eastern interior to the S. of the equator constitute indeed one of the most strikingly important features of modern geography and one that stands most in contrast with the popular conceptions of a region generally associated with the intensest conditions of heat and aridity. Much however is yet wanting to give anything approaching completeness to our knowledge of the African continent and to warrant anything beyond a merely general view of its structure, such as is here expressed.

AGA, one of two mountain chains, Arabia, which stretch N.E. and are separated from each other by the valley of Jabel Shammur. Both are composed of granite, have an estimated height of 1000 ft. above the adjoining plain, and embrace a circuit probably not exceeding three days' journey. They are covered with brushwood, and intersected by flat valleys and plains. The less and more eastern range is called Salma. The Aga which is much more extensive commences in the vicinity of Medina, and continues to stretch N.E. till it becomes linked with the chain of Alharaz, so as to form the natural boundary of Naga on the N.W. side.

AGADES (ald.), a N.W. Africa, cap. kingdom of Air or Aghem, 840 m. N. by W. Kano; lat. 13° 10' N. It stands upon the edge of a table land at an absolute height of about 2500 ft., and is enclosed within a circuit of about 81 m. The



AGADES.—Burton's Travels in Africa.

most conspicuous public building is the chief mosque, surrounded by a wall of singular construction rising from the platform or terrace formed by the roof to the height of about 50 ft. The hollow interior is lighted by seven openings on each side. Being built entirely of clay, it has been strengthened by building the walls together with thirteen layers of boards of the doum-palm, which form as many separate stories. The other mosques said to have been once so lofty and still ten in number are unimpaired of special notice. There are also six schools scattered over the place.

in which a little reading and writing is taught to about 800 boys. The sugar trade of Agudon has been diverted into other channels, and speculation in grain is now the principal business—grain itself forming the chief medium of exchange. It is in an advanced state of dilapidation and decay and the population cannot be estimated at more than 7500.—(Barb.)

AGANGUERO a tn. Mexico, state Morelos, about 20 m. W. N. W. Mexcala. It stands in a mountainous and well-wooded district, at the height of 8000 ft. above the sea, and was once famous for its mines. Pop. 3000.

AGHON a tn. Yucatan, W. Africa about 20 m. E. Ibadan, about lat. 7° 55' N; lon. 4° 3' E. It is surrounded by a wall which incloses, in addition to the houses a large extent of uncultivated ground.

AGHOMBY see AGHOMBY

AGHORO a tn. West Central Africa, about 20 m. S. of the Kware; lat. 8° 30' N; lon. 8° 45' E. The houses occupy a considerable height, and look at a distance like large stones on the top of a bare hill.

AGHDA a tn. Persia, subject to the governor of Nain, about 100 m. S. E. E. Isfahan. It lies about 2 m. N. of the mountains which bound the plain of Nain on the S and though now a very ruinous and mean-looking place with about 800 poor families, indolent, by the adjacent ruins, that it was once of more importance. Its prosperity has been destroyed by the frequent invasions of Baluch and Bakhtiari plunderers. The productions of the district are wheat barley cotton excellent pomegranates, figs, grapes &c.

AGNO GRANDE a river Philippine Isles Luzon. It rises in the loftiest valley of the cordillera of Camballo, in prov. Agno, pursues a tortuous course through a mountainous country and falls into the deep gulf of Lingayen, on the W coast. Its banks are clothed with useful timber bamboo, and rattan, which are conveyed directly to the Spanish dock yards. Many of the natives find employment during several months of the year in washing the alluvium for gold with the aid of the heavy rams of a trellis called the *popo*, which acts as a precipitate.—(Crawford's *Descript. Dict.*)

AGUST a vil. Spain Valencia, prov. and about 12 m. W. Alicante, and about 210 m. S. E. Madrid, partly on a plain and partly on a hill crowned by an ancient strong castle. It consists of several streets and two squares one of them adorned with a fountain. The trade is chiefly in cereals-beans and almonds. It is of Arab origin. Pop. 1500.

AGRA (ind.), a city India cap. prov. same name, r. bank Jumna and S. Indian railway 905 m. (by rail) N. W. Calcutta, and 278 m. (by rail) N. W. Allahabad about 60 ft. above sea-level. There are a printing office, bank, handsome church two places of worship for Mohammedans and one for Baptists, and an orphan institution. Being the seat of the subordinate government of the North-West Provinces Agra has the necessary revenue and judicial establishments similar to those at Calcutta. Adjacent to the city on the W is the official residence of the lieutenant-governor and the government offices are on the N. W. The climate is considered healthy from November to March, but the three succeeding hot months, and the rainy season from the end of June to September, are very prejudicial to health. The markets are well supplied with whatever is required by Europeans. Cotton is sent down the Jumna in boats from Agra, being the produce of the surrounding districts. Salt, also, is an important article of commerce passing through from Rajasthan. The fort stands on the bank of the Jumna in a fortified and unhealthy position. During the great mutiny the Europeans retreated to it, and defended themselves with great gallantry till they were relieved. Pop. 75,000.—(Thornes.)

AGHRA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 12 m. N. Alcala, and about 185 m. S. E. Madrid, on a mountain slope in a valley of same name. It has an uneven site, which makes the streets irregular, magnificent fountains and arches in its squares, and in winter serves on a trade in snow which is conveyed for sale to San Felipe and other places. Pop. 1644.

AGUA AZUL, a remarkable tributary of Lake Yucatan or Yucatan, Honduras Central America. It is near the centre of its catchment shore, and is described as an immense spring of clear blue water 70 ft. across, from which a stream flows into the lake equal in size to any of its outlets. In the month of April, however, Agua Azul, as well as all the other streams, become dry.

See also AGUA

AGUANO a vil. S. America, Ecuador 1 bank Napo, with gold washings in its vicinity. It has some trade in rock-salt, brought from the banks of the Amazon.

AGUARICO a river S. America, Ecuador which rises in the cordillera of Pimampiro not far from the frontiers of Granada, flows easterly about 150 m. for about 240 m., and joins the Napo on its l. bank. In its course it forms a number of lakes. It traverses the country of the Eschibolita Indians, and is much frequented by other Indian tribes. Gold is said to abound near its sources.

AGUARON a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 25 m. from Saragossa, on a mountain of same name. It is irregularly and poorly built. The trade is in wine. Pop. 1125.

AGUAS, the initial name of numerous places in Spain, especially—1 *Agua-Dulce* a vil. Andalusia, prov. and 54 m. S. E. Seville, in a plain on the Gilema, with numerous flow-ells, driven by water the copiousness and an abundance of which has given the place its name. Pop. 888.—2 *Agua*, or *Agua de Baños*, a vil. Valencia, prov. and about 6 m. from Alicante, at the foot of a lofty mountain. Its chief attraction is derived from the mineral springs of Baños in the vicinity. The inhabitants, 1250, are chiefly employed in weaving linen and digging culms from some valuable mines of that substance.—3 *Agua-Bonita*, a vil. and par. Galicia, prov. and about 8 m. from Orense on a lofty hill, with a large and beautiful church which once belonged to the Templars. Pop. 622.

AGUAS CALIENTES, a state Mexico, formed out of portions of Zacatecas is bounded N. by Zacatecas and San Luis de Potosí E. Zacatecas and Guanajuato, and S. and W. Jalisco; area about 2500 sq. m.; pop. (1856) 85 389. The surface is partly level, consisting of a plateau of 5000 ft. of mean height, and partly mountainous being traversed particularly in the N. by branches of the Sierra Madre. The climate is in general mild and healthy and the soil is throughout very fertile, producing corn and yields of excellent quality. In it is W. where the heat is great many tropical fruits thrive well. The mineral wealth is unimportant, though some mines of silver and other metals are worked in several localities.

AGUDO a tn. Spain New Castle, prov. and 50 m. W. S. W. Ciudad Real and about 145 m. S. W. Madrid in a large and beautiful valley at the foot of a mountain range. The houses though only of one story are built in regular streets and two squares. Pop. 1340.

AGULLA, a volcano San Salvador Central America one of a group which forms almost an entire hilly volcanic territory from which arise the elevated peaks of the different fiery craters overlooking the shores of the Pacific.

AGULLANA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia prov. and 20 m. N. Gerona, on the S. slope of the Pyrenees. It is well built and has a massive and very old parish church. Cork is the principal article of trade. Pop. 1084.

AGULLENT a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 88 m. Valencia, at the foot of the mountain range of same name. It is of pleasing appearance, and well built in regular streets. Pop. 107.

AGUR or *Aroura*, a tn. India, in an isolated portion of Beludias Dominions (Gwalior) on an open and elevated plain in the vicinity of a large and beautiful tank lat. 23° 41' N. lon. 76° 2' E. It stands at the height of 1595 ft. above the sea is surrounded by a stone rampart, and is further defended by a well built fort. Pop. about 20 000.

AGUTAYA, a small isl. of the Philippines, belonging to the Cayas group in the sea of Mindoro. Though only 6 m. long by 3 m. broad, and so rocky as to admit only of patches of cultivation, it contains above 2000 inhabitants who subsist chiefly by fishing trapping for the Chinese market, and rearing cattle, which they exchange in Manila and the fertile Isle of Panay for rice and other necessaries.

AHIGAL, a tn. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and about 45 m. Coacra, and about 146 m. W. S. W. Madrid, on a wide plain, r. bank Alagon. It consists of houses grouped in irregular but tolerably spacious streets, and its chief trade is in corn, wool, and fruit. Pop. 1870.

AHMEDABAD a colonialist India, great Bombay extending 148 m. N. to S., and 69 m. broad, bounded by the Godavari's Dominions, dist. Kaira, and Gulf Cambay and Kachiyar with an area of 4356 sq. m. and pop. of 8.

204,323. It is traversed by the river Sabarmati, and is very low and level, and consequently much affected by the rains, the climate, too, is very hot and sultry. The inhabitants are generally more prosperous than those in other parts of the Deccan, and are much benefited by the passage of the Bombay and Baroda railway through the district, and by a smaller line between the town and port of Dabhoi for the conveyance of cotton, the growth of which has been introduced and carried on extensively in this and the neighbouring districts. Good roads are much wanted, but the loose and sandy nature of the soil and the absence of suitable material, make the construction of them very difficult.

AHMEDABAD [add.] a tn. India. provd. Bombay esp. dist. same name, 1 bank Sabarmati 270 m N Bombay. It was founded in 1412 by Ahmed Shah, on the site of Yasmul, and was converted by him into a great capital adorned with splendid edifices, among which is the great mosque, which stands in the middle of the city. It has two lofty well-proportioned minarets, highly decorated, and

coarse cloth and silk, the latter chiefly wrought in the town of Yech.

AHMEDNUGGUR [add.] three places, India.—1. A tn. provd. and 123 m N. Bombay, esp. dist. or sub-division of same name, near the source of the Gomti, a tributary of the Betnash, surrounded with a wall of no great height, but possessing the additional defence of an innermost and impenetrable prickly-pear hedge. Within the town are a Protestant church, four government schools, one of them English, and the others vernacular and a commodious dargah, or travellers' lodge, capable of accommodating 150 persons. Ahmednuggur was founded by Ahmed Nizam Shah in 1494, and, after passing through various hands, was treacherously sold to the Peshwa in 1759 by the Delhi officer then commanding. In 1803, the Duke of Wellington then General Wellesley compelled its surrender after a siege of only two days. Having returned to the Peshwa, it passed with his other possessions under British rule in 1817 and it said to be gradually recovering its prosperity. Pop. about 80,000.

—2. A tn. North-West Province, dist. and 40 m. S E Allahgur containing 6740 inhabitants.—3. A tn. Gujarat, esp. dist. of same name, 90 m. N N W Baroda. It stands on an extensive plain, watered by the Hast Mithun in partly inclosed by the remains of a fine old stone wall, possesses a fort in a very ruinous condition and contains 5000 inhabitants.

AHUACHARAM a town Central America, state and 45 m. W N W San Salvador dep. Sonsonate, beautifully situated in the centre of the magnificent valley or mountain slope and near a lake of same name; lat 14° N lon. 89° 40' W. Though once a flourishing place it has no building deserving of notice. The pop. about 8000 one-half Indians, are chiefly employed in the cultivation of coffee, the opiate and the tobacco, from the latter of which about 250 tons of brown sugar are annually produced. In the environs about 3 m. to the E., are numerous hot sulphur springs, rising from the spurs of the volcanoes Lajunta and Apaxaca.

AIDINSCHIK, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, near Athens connecting pen. islands of Cyclades with mainland 72 m. S W Constantinople. It stands 600 ft.

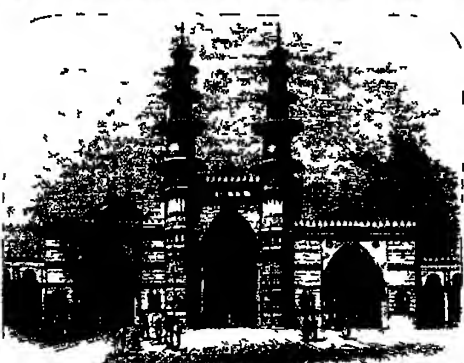
above the sea, consists of about 600 houses, ranged in narrow dirty streets, and, though not very ancient contains many columns and beautiful Corinthian pillars which appear to have been brought to it from Cyrena. It figures much in the early history of the Omani, as the point from which they started to make their conquests in Europe.

AIGUNT or **AGALLIN OOLA** a naval arsenal of the Chinese, Manchuria, situated 4 m. N W below the junction of the Keys, in a district abounding with villages and cultivated fields. It was once a place of importance, and though now containing only one distill and a few small cottages symmetrically arranged still serves the whole Chinese Amoor fleet as a harbour and headquarters. Its supplies of timber are forested down in rifts from the well-wooded country through which the Kama River flows.

AILLONES a tn. Spain, Extramadura, prov. and 58 m. S E Badajoz. It consists of houses of two stories, of which only a few are commodious and well built, and has a beautiful fountain. The chief trade is in corn and wool P 1798.

AILUTAKI or **WYLLONGAT** an isl. S. Pacific, Harvey group; lat. 18° 28' S. lon. 159° 24' W. It is about 9 m. long, and rising to the height of 800 ft. has a hilly and fertile surface. Around it is a barrier reef, which the S. side extends nearly 7 m. from the beach, but has an opening forming a good and practicable entrance for small vessels. The inhabitants, about 5000, profess Christianity.—[Bight on Central Pacific, Sydney 1867.]

AINA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 24 m. S W Albarracén, and about 140 m. S. S. E. Madrid, on the Muria between two almost insuperable heights. The houses are arranged in a long and narrow street and a spacious square.



AHMEDABAD, THE SHAKING MINARETS.—Synthetic View in Western India.

having flights of steps and a gallery at the top. The domes rest on aqueduct columns, and the apses are embellished with elegant mosaic fretwork, and the portico has a beautiful marble pavement. Under the Moguls it lost some of its splendour and is described by Fariahi, in the beginning of the seventeenth century as having streets sufficiently wide to admit of six carriages abreast, and as on the whole the handsomest city in Hindostan and perhaps in the world. In its present decayed state it is a large and populous place, with 150,000 inhabitants, and inclosed by a strong and lofty wall, flanked with numerous towers, and entered by a dozen gates. On a thorough repair of this wall government, in 1894, expended a sum of £25,000 and other means of restoring its importance have been employed. The manufactures for which it was long celebrated consisted chiefly of fine silk and cotton fabrics, cloth of gold and silver various other articles of the precious metals, and of steel, enamel, mother-of-pearl &c. Three government schools, one for English, and two for the vernacular, have been established here, and a new church was erected in 1846.

AIMEUX, a tn. and dist. Florida, about 300 m. S. Keyman, defended with a small mud-belt fort. The dist., which extends to some distance on all sides of the fort, has a pop. of about 1000 families, and yields a great quantity of cotton, rice, oranges, and other fruits.

AHMEDNUGGUR, a dist. provd. Bombay India, between lat. 19° 18' to 20° 30' N. lon. 75° 25' to 76° 37' E. 179 m. N W to S E, and 190 m. broad, and containing 9531 sq. m. with a pop. of about 1,000,000. It is intersected by the Great Indian Peninsula railway, and the Bombay and Agre and other roads. The manufactures are principally of

The chief products are grain, etc. and many goats, sheep, and cattle are reared. Pop. 1180

AINTAS, a river, S. Africa, which drains the Kalahari desert and flowing E. joins r bank Orange river about lat. 28 S. lon 30° 30' E. Its course is estimated at 400 m. and its basin 140,000 sq m. and yet, when visited by Mr. Modie, in Sept. 1888, it had a width at its mouth of only 80 or 90 ft. with a deep sand-bed fringed with the usual river trees.

AIR, AKU, or AKUNA a kingdom, Africa, Sahara, between lat. 16° 15' and 20° 15' N and lon. 6° 15' and 9° 30' E. area about 87,000 sq. m. It consists of a succession of mountain groups and valleys, with a general W slope, and attains in its culminating point, Mount Dogon situated near the centre a height of 6000 ft. In the N. a *haussa* or table-land forms the boundary and water-shed between the Sahara and Senegal. The prevailing rocks are granites and sandstones but in the S. basaltic cones and trachyte pierce the horizontal sandstone strata. The valleys though separated by complete deserts are very fertile, and often of picturesque appearance, whitening along steep precipices, and presenting threads of green in which the oleiferous and several species of mimosa and acacia, with the usual and other trees flourish in immense growth, sometimes garlanded and festooned by parasitical plants. Various wild animals, including the giraffe, hyena, wolf, jackal, wild boar, wild ox, etc. range at will in unfrequented places. The climate partakes partly of that of the Sahara and partly of that of Sudan more agreeable than the former less dangerous than the latter and on the whole healthy and not unsuitable for Europeans. The tropical rains fall regularly the rainy season lasting from the middle of August to the beginning of October. During the winter months the temperature sometimes falls to the freezing-point, and ice is occasionally found in the N. *Amadua*. The soil is cultivated mostly by slaves and gardens and corn-fields, irrigated during the dry months are common near the towns and villages. The principal vegetable products are plums (quilled) waxes dates, various kinds of vegetables, sesame, and radish. The most important mineral is salt, which is exchanged for the productions of Senegal, on which the inhabitants, consisting chiefly of two great tribes called the Kellewis and Kellewis, depend more than they ought, trusting too little to their own resources. The government is described as a monarchy with a curious mixture of the patriarchal character and even a dash of democracy. The chief town is Agades. Pop. about 64,000 and to furnish 14,000 able-bodied warriors.—(Buckley, *North, &c. Exped. to Central Africa*.)

AITONA or AITONA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 11 m. Lerida, and about 80 m. W. W. Barcelona, r bank Segre, on a wide plain at the foot of a lofty and rugged hill. It consists of 450 well built houses, and the trade is in silk fruit, and especially live-stock of all kinds. Pop. 1427

AJI or HADEN a river India, Bengal which rises in dist. Rangpur, about lat. 24° 32' N lon 86° 10' E. flows successively S.E. through Rangpur and Mongher S. through Barabooon and E. along the S. boundary of this district separating it from Bardwan and, after a course of about 180 m. joins the Bhagirathi on its l. bank at Cuttack, in lat. 23° 29' lon 86° 5' E. It flows through a valuable coal-field which is worked to some extent, and, being navigable for about ten weeks during the rains is then used for sending down coal and iron to Calcutta.

AJOFRIN a tn. Spain New Castle prov. and 6 m. from Toledo. It consists of about 400 houses, many of them in a dilapidated state. The manufactures are woollens, bombazines, cottons, and articles in tapestry. Pop. 2283

AJROOD or KALAT AZROD Egypt the first station of the Egyptian pilgrims on their way to Mecca, 8 m. N.W. Boaz. Its castle is large and in fair order

AKARAMBAY or the iron gorges of the Niger Central Africa, is so called because the stream, previously of considerable width, suddenly contracts and rushes between two large masses of rock not more than 40 ft. asunder

AKHLI a tn. European Turkey near shores of Black Sea, 40 m. S. Yanya. It stands at a considerable elevation amid low country and is supposed to be the locality where a great battle was fought, in the beginning of the fourteenth century between the Catalans and the Massagetas.

AKIKI, a tn. Africa, on isl. of same name, belonging to a small group in the Red Sea, off the coast of Nubia, in lat. 15° 30' N. It is almost destitute of vegetation but is important because of the market which is held at it, and is much frequented by the Bedouins. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the pearl-fisheries.

AKNUR, or AKNOR, a tn. N.W. India, Ghelab Singh's Dominion, 85 m. N. by E. Lahore, on the Channat, which is here a large navigable stream. It stands at the base of the lowest Himalaya range and at a distance presents a very picturesque appearance the remains of its old palace contrasting in a striking manner with the buildings of its new fort. When entered it is found to be mostly in ruins. There is here a ferry over the river Mount Triketa, in the vicinity is much resorted to by pilgrims visiting the temple situated on its N. side

AKOWLAH or AKORA a tn. India, Hyderabad on an affluent of the Pooree 290 m. E.E. Bombay. Its lofty and well-constructed walls, and the numerous runs contiguous to it, indicate a former magnitude and importance which do not now exist, but it is still a large and populous place.

AKPOKO, a tn. Central Africa, cap. dist. of same name, r bank Chadda or Benue; lat. 7° 55' N lon. 8° 5' 22' E. It is prettily situated at the foot of the Itoma hills, a small range consisting of unstratified rock, which rises to the height of about 600 ft. Its inhabitants are hospitable and commercially disposed

AKRABEH a large and flourishing in Palestine which of old gave its name to the topography of *Ararat* at some distance from r. bank Jordan, about lat. 32° 10' N and lon. 35° 25' E. It is finely situated on the base of a high ridge which here forms a watershed and sends the waters of the adjoining open gallery or plain in opposite directions, E. and W.

AKRON a tn. N. America, U. States cap. co. Summit, Ohio on the Ohio and Erie canal and on the Cleveland and Zanesville railway 100 m. N.E. Columbus. It occupies an elevated site about 400 ft. above the level of Lake Erie, and being furnished with ample water-power by the Little Cuyahoga, possesses a number of large flour-mills, as well as two woolen factories, and manufactures of cards, stoves, and steam engines. In the vicinity extensive beds of mineral paint are extensively worked. There is also a blast-furnace. Pop. above 5000

ALABAMA a river N. America, formed near Montgomery in the State of Alabama, by the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa, flows W. and then S. to its junction with the Tombigbee, about 50 m. above Mobile Bay when it assumes the name of the Mobile, and falls into the bay of Mobile on the gulf of Mexico Steamboats ascend to Montgomery 380 m. but the navigation is interrupted during the season of low water. Some of the largest cotton plantations of America are situated on its banks.

ALACUAN, a tn. Spain Valencia, prov. and 11 m. from Valencia, on a plain in a healthy district. It is regularly built, and the manufactures consist chiefly of various articles of earthenware, made of a fine red clay and displaying considerable taste. Pop. 1778, of whom a considerable number are mulattoes.

ALAJAR a tn. Spain Andalusia, prov. and about 44 m. N. Huelva, and 340 m. S.W. Madrid. It stands in a central space, surrounded by four lofty and rocky heights, and, on the whole, magnificently built. Many of the inhabitants are mulattoes. Pop. 1895

ALA-KOOL, a lake, Asiatic Russia in the S.E. of gov. Tobolsk, on the frontier of Chinese Tartary. It is about 40 m. long by 17 m. broad, and has near its N. shore, a small rocky island rising about 100 ft. out of the water. It receives eight streams, but has no outlet. Humboldt states that a volcano exists on an island in the lake; but according to Atkinson (*Oriental and Western Siberia*) no volcano has ever been in action in this region.

ALAMAY a tn. Central Africa, Bornu, not far from Bendi. It is surrounded with a wall and a ditch, and a dome of clay rises about 10 ft. high.

ALAMO a fort, U. States Texas 1 bank river same name on N.E. side of San Antonio. It was the scene of a deadly struggle in 1836 between a strong body of Mexican troops and a handful of Texans, who shot themselves up in it and perished to a man

ALANIR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 80 m. N. Sevilla and 305 m. S.W. Madrid, in a hollow between two hills at the end of the Sierra Moron. It consists of 505 houses, arranged in commodious, clean, and well-paved streets, and a spacious square. Pop. 1633, generally employed in cultivating the ground and rearing cattle.

ALANZILLA, a lofty and isolated mountain, Central Africa, near the W. frontiers of Abyssinia, 80 m. S.E. Yola. Its height is from 5000 to 10,000 ft., and its circumference at the base about 50 m.

ALASUA, a vil. Spain, Navarra, in the valley of the Bera, and within 1 m. of Ruesma. It is regularly built, and has manufactures of linen. Pop. 1116, many of them employed in falling timber.

ALATOZ, a vil. Spain, Murcia, prov. and about 30 m. N.E. Alhacete, and 145 m. N.E. Madrid, between some heights on the side of the Sierra Chichilla, near the Júcar. It consists of poor houses in irregular streets, and for trade is chiefly in agricultural produce, considerable numbers of sheep, and some sugar. See. Pop. 1863.

ALATOUAMBA, a tn. Abyssinia, Shoa, on a narrow mountain of same name, about lat. 10° 15' N. lon. 40° 50' E. It is an important place of 5000 inhabitants, who carry on an extensive trade with the interior sending thither glass, cotton goods and silks from India, and receiving in return coffee, cotton, tobacco, and slaves. Salt, in places of fixed dimensions, is used to be the usual medium of exchange.

ALALADEJO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 50 m. N.W. Ciudad Real and about 85 m. S.W. Madrid on an uneven and somewhat elevated site. The inhabitants, 1665, are chiefly employed in agriculture and the rearing of cattle, and in exporting yam timber from the sierras of Segura and Almorá.

ALALADEJO DEL CUENDE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 14 m. Cuencas, on an irregular slope. Agriculture is the chief employment. Pop. 1383.

ALBALAT DEL SEGART, or **ALBUCCEN**, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Valencia, pleasantly situated on a mountain side, and a station on the Valencia and Castellon railway. It has many houses and indifferent streets, with a small square. The trade is chiefly in flour, fruit, oil, and honey. Pop. 346.

ALBANY (Fort and Island), Australia, Queensland, a short distance S.E. of Cape York, on the N.E. extremity of the continent; lat. 10° 40' S.; lon. 142° 55' E. The island is separated from the mainland by a deep channel not more than 6 m. in breadth, and is upwards of 8 m. long and 1 m. in its greatest breadth, with an irregular outline produced by a number of bays with small rocky headlands. It is well wooded, and has open tracts of excellent grass-land and the soil which mostly consists of red sandy loam 6 to 15 in. deep, mixed with nodules of ironstone, is well adapted for the growth of useful vegetable productions. The rocks of ironstone in irregular masses, and of coarse sandstone, furnish an abundance of good material for building; and on the E. side of the island are beds of coral of the best description for making lime. Near the N.E. point is a fill of pure water fringed with flowering shrubs and grasses and running into a small natural reservoir. — **FORT ALBANY** on the mainland, opposite the island, affords good and secure anchorage, and is convenient for large steamers, while whole fleets of ships might ride in safety in the adjacent Keweenaw and Newcastles Bays. The general nature of the soil in the neighborhood is a rich black sandy loam about 24 in. deep, and is well supplied with fresh-water streams flowing through valleys, in which are trees growing in great luxuriance, and fine clear fens with open forest ground. The timber on the mainland is of greater variety and better adapted for building purposes, than that on the island. The climate is exceedingly temperate and healthy being free from the excessive heat usual in tropical situations. The port and island have been selected for a new settlement (1862), in which the name of *Albany* has been given, and which is likely to become one of much resort and importance as an intermediate station for steam communication between the two southern colonies and the Eastern Archipelago, &c.

ALBARRACIN, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 16 m. Guadalajara, has principal and spacious streets, but indifferent houses. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, and hemp. Pop. 1081. — **S. Albarracín**, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 28 m. W. S.W. Teruel and about 105 m. S.E. Madrid, cap. dist. same name, on E. side of a mountain belonging to the chain of Sierra. It is surrounded by much dilapidated walls, and entered by three gates; it built of houses, generally of three stories, in narrow and very steep streets, many of them unpaved; it is the seat of courts of primary and of appellate jurisdiction, and has among its edifices and facilities a large cathedral of the Composite order of 16th cent. architectural merit, but containing some good sculptures and paintings; two other churches, and a college in which about 160 pupils are gratuitously educated. Neither trade nor manufactures are of any importance. Pop. 1580.

ALBAZOLA, or **EXUMA**, a tributary of the Amoor which joins the L. bank a little above Albazin. On a low island before its mouth are still traces of the batteries erected by the Tartars when Albazin was besieged. Albazin abounds with fish.

ALBEMARLE, an isl. S. America Ecuador in the Pacific, the largest, and, with Narborough the westernmost of the Galapagos group, is 60 m. long by about 10 m. broad and forms a singular mass of volcanic ejecta, consisting of six huge craters, situated at their base by the lava which has flowed from them. The loftiest rises to the height of 4700 ft. above the sea. The S.W. side, which lies open to the trade wind and is usually covered by the clouds brought by it, is green and thickly wooded. Immediately N. of S.W. Cape is the loftiest of the craters, and at its foot Iguala Cove so called from the numbers of iguanas frequenting it. These reptiles, though of repulsive appearance, are good eating. Two of the craters were seen in action in 1812 and a terrific eruption took place in 1825.

ALBEMCA, a vil. Spain, Leon prov. and 37 m. S. Sala manca, and about 110 m. W.W. Madrid, on the Sierra de Francia, consists of 460 ill arranged houses. In a very deep valley about 4 m. distant stands the celebrated monastery of Balanera. Pop. 1701 chiefly laborers and militiamen.

ALBERTI a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 27 m. S.E. Fowl, on the railway with 2355 inhabitants, who are mostly Protestants. It has a brewery and a posthouse.

ALBOLUTZ, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 8 m. Granada and about 220 m. S. Madrid on a plain at the foot of Sierra Elvira, with houses of one story and a square, with the remains of an Arab fort adjoining it. Pop. 1623, almost all engaged in agriculture.

ALBONDON, a tn. Spain, Andalusia prov. and 38 m. S. Granada, and about 215 m. S. Madrid, on an elevated plain commanding fine views, with 496 ill-arranged houses in unpaved streets, and a parish church of the Doric order divided into three naves. The principal product is wine. A copper mine was once worked in the vicinity. Pop. 8897.

ALBOREA, a vil. Spain, Murcia prov. and about 23 m. N.W. Albacete, and about 110 m. S.W. Madrid between the Calvar and Júcar. A good deal of linen for home use is woven, and there is some trade in wool. Pop. 1771.

ALBUDEITE, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 14 m. Maron, on a hill with picturesque views. Pop. 1396 chiefly employed in manufacturing sparite.

ALBUQUERQUE, a vil. S. America, Brazil prov. Mato Grosso, beautifully situated in a grove of tropical trees about 8 m. W. of r. bank Paraguay lat. 17° 28' S. lon. 57° 56' W.

ALBUKAKH an isl. or rather group of swampy isls. On, W. coast of Africa, near the mouths of the Kwa, in the Bight of Benin.

ALOALA DEL VALLE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 45 m. E. Cadix, in a mountain valley with a distillery of oil and flour mill, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. P. 1764.

ALCANADES, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 14 m. N. Logroño, on a plain r. bank Ebro, with the supposed remains of a Roman aqueduct, and a trade in agricultural and garden produce, sheep, and corn. Pop. 1660.

ALMOCCER, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 35 m. Guadalajara, on a plain at the foot of a hill with two schools, a parish church, a Franciscan monastery, manufactures of bone-lime, and some trade in farm produce. Pop. 1662.

ALECUTE, a tn. Arabian empire, Hungary co. and 18 m. N.E. St. Louisburg, with 1900 inhabitants, and a fine archiepiscopal palace.

ALDEIDE or **ALDEIDE** a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Granada, about 210 m. S. Madrid at the foot of the Sierra Nevada 8 m. from Granada. It is poorly built in winding streets. Pop. 1047 employed partly in agriculture, partly in making silpico de alca, and partly in the mines of zinc, lead and mercury in the vicinity.

ALDERHOTT or **ALDERHOTT** [add.] An extensive tract of moorland in the parish was purchased and a permanent camp for training the British army with extensive barracks was established upon it, by the government in 1864. Pop. in 1861 (including military) 16,720.

ALEGRETTE, a tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul on an affluence of the Iguazu, 290 m. W. Alegre. It is an agreeably situated place, consisting of substantial houses, and possesses a church with three light spires, which form conspicuous objects at a great distance. Pop. 1419.

ALEISA, a tn. Spain Catalonia, prov. and 62 m. Tarragona, on a mountain slope, with well built houses and regular well paved streets a parish church with a magnificent chapel and several distilleries, oil and flour mills.

ALELLA, a vil. Spain Catalonia, prov. and 6 m. Barcelona, on a hill near the sea with well-built houses many features of cotton and mixed goods and several distilleries. In the environs which are beautiful and picturesque, there are many fine villas. Pop. 1784, a large proportion of these fishermen.

ALFIRE, or **ALFIRE** [add.] a tn. and port India, pres. Madras, dist. Travancore, on the Malabar coast 83 m. S. by E. Cochin, 368 m. S.W. Madras lat. 8° 50' N. lon. 76° 25' E. It lies scattered between the beach and an extensive tract of rice-grounds bordering the backwater which here stretches eastward, and forms an extensive lake; it is also traversed by a canal, which passes through its centre, from the backwater to the timber-yard on the coast, and is crossed by six wooden bridges. The S. portion is divided into compounds containing the dwelling houses of the wealthier classes of the inhabitants. In the N. portion the Church Missionary Society have a school and mission-house. Alepe was comparatively insignificant half a century ago, but from the encouragement given to merchants and settlers of all classes it has gradually increased its population and become a place of great trade. It is now the chief entrepôt for the produce of the interior consisting chiefly of teak timber pepper and cardamom.

ALEXANDRA LAND the name recently given (1866) without any precise definition of its limits, to the territory of N. Australia, or to that part of it which extends from the parallel of Central Mount Stuart (lat. 22° S.) northwards to the mouth of the Adelaide river (lat. 12° 15' S.) thus including a portion of what has hitherto been known as Arnhem Land. The country S. of Central Mount Stuart, and intervening between it and the northern limit (lat. 26° S.) of the colony of S. Australia has been named Stuart Land after the indefatigable traveller J. M. Doull Stuart who was the first to cross (in 1828) the middle of the Australian continent from S. to N. and who has given the designation of Alexandra Land to the new country which he traversed. Probably this latter title will supersede or comprehend all previous ones, so that Alexandra Land will be used and understood of the whole of the territory of N. Australia, comprising either Stuart Land in the S. and Arnhem Land in the N. In this event, Alexandra Land may be described as contemporaneous with N. Australia, and therefore as lying between lat. 11° 30' and 26° S., and lon. 129° and 138° E., and bounded on the E. by Queensland and the Gulf of Carpentaria, W. by Western Australia, S. by South Australia and N. by the Arctic Sea. The interior of the country has been as yet only partially explored, but although mostly unexplored it is found to be of a highly fertile and salubrious character. Several rivers intersect it in various directions flowing through ranges of hills and lofty tablelands, the elevation of which render the climate unusually temperate and healthy. The principal of these rivers are the Roper which appears to rise in the table-land from 500 to 800 ft. above the sea in about lat. 15° S. and lon. 138° E., and flowing generally eastward, and meeting many tributaries, enters the Gulf of Carpentaria about lat. 14° 30' S.,

lon. 135° 40' E. the Alligator river which rises in the table-land of an elevation of 8000 to 4000 ft. in about lat. 13° 20' S. lon. 135° 40' E., flows N. into Van Diemen Gulf, the Victoria, in the N.W. running through a hilly and fertile district in a N.W. direction to the sea, and the Adelaide a fine stream, rising in the same range of high land as the Alligator and flowing N.W. into Adam's Bay opposite Melville Isl. The Victoria is one of the largest tidal rivers in Australia, the tide being said to rise 80 to 40 ft. and the gulf into which it flows is capacious enough and suitable for vast fleets of ships. The entrance to the Adelaide likewise affords an excellent harbour for vessels, with shelter from every wind. The river Adelaide has a depth of from 4 to 7 fathoms at its mouth and at 190 m. up it is still about 7 fathoms deep and 100 yards wide, with a clear passage all the way it abounds with fish and water-fowl. The country around it is excellent and abundantly supplied with fresh-water streams, and the herbage most luxuriant. The timber is chiefly composed of string-bark, gum, pine, and other varieties of large trees with quantities of bamboo of great size. The soil about the Adelaide is generally black and alluvial and capable of producing everything that is necessary. This is for the most part the character of all the country N. of about lat. 17° S. the soil being generally formed of fine lacustrine deposits; tropical vegetation appears in the valleys of the Roper and thence to the Adelaide and the sea-coast. Notwithstanding its tropical situation the country is considered admirably adapted for sheep farming, which is already largely carried on in the adjacent colony of Queensland as far N. as lat. 19° S. and is being rapidly extended northwards. There is also a vast tract of marsh land contiguous to the Adelaide highly suitable for the cultivation of cotton. The formation of the high land in which the Adelaide rises is fine granite and quartz, with occasional appearances of ironstone further S. are found sandstone and freestone, and ranges of sand-hills of great extent and elevation, the whole interspersed with extensive and luxuriant grassy plains the more southern districts towards the centre of the continent are less fertile and adapted for habitation, being subject to long droughts and consequent scarcity of water. The whole territory is sparsely inhabited by small tribes of natives, generally fine grown and athletic people but timid and inefficient. Upon the whole the new country especially in the vicinity of the Adelaide river is calculated to become very attractive to colonists, for it presents all the features desirable in new settlements. The introduction of labourers from among the Malays and people of the Eastern Archipelago would materially assist European settlers in the successful cultivation of the land. The home government is already preparing to organise an administration for its proper legislative management.

ALEXANDRIA [add.] a tn. N. America, U. States, cap. of same name, Virginia, finely situated on bank Potomac about 7 m. S. Washington. It is generally well paved and well lighted with gas, and possesses 13 churches several good schools and three banks. The port, now connected by a branch with the Central railway of Virginia, and provided with a good harbor carries on a considerable trade, exporting corn, tobacco, and coal. Shipbuilding is also carried on to a considerable extent, and several large cotton-factories have been erected. The whole country of Alexandria once formed part of the district of Columbia, but was retroceded to Virginia by an act of Congress in 1844. The adjacent heights have been noted as a fortified position during the civil war on the outbreak of which they were held by the Confederates but were taken possession of by Union troops in May 1861. Pop. 5728.

ALEXANDRIA (PORT), British Columbia, Western N. America, 1 bank Fraser river lat. 53° 55' N. lon. 122° 58' W. It is the head-quarters of the Hudson Bay Company for the district, and the nearest and best known port for the Queenella and Caribon gold diggings being the point to which various routes, existing and proposed, from the coast converge.

ALEXIEVSKAYA a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, cap. dist. Chuprinsk, on an affluence of the Volga 215 m. S.W. N. Novorossiysk. It contains 2801 inhabitants and has several public offices and an annual market.

ALEXINATE, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S.E. of Serbia, cap. circ. of same name, on the Balkan Mts., 103 m. S.E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice and other public office, and has a quarantine establishment, a church, and a school. Pop. 3704.

ALFACAR, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 8 m. from Granada, 316 m. S. Madrid, on a mountain slope, a residence of the Sierra de Guadalupe. It has four squares, a public granary, a well-built prison, an endowed school, and a large and handsome parish church. It is an ancient place, and has many houses nearly as the Arabs left them.

ALGABA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and within 3 m. of Seville, on a plain between the Guadalequivir and the Huelva, which often overflows its banks. It is poorly built, and has the remains of an ancient Roman tower. Pop. 1813.

ALGAWF, a tn. N. Arabia, lat. 30° 35' N., lon. 40° 30' E. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a valley of same name, which has nearly the form of a regular circle surrounded on all sides by the chain of Gai Alkawf, which rises with a uniform ascent about 500 ft. above the bottom. On the N.W. side the chain opens to a defile, through which the road towards Syria passes. The town itself, built for the most part of sun-baked bricks, and having every one of its twelve separate souks or quarters surrounded by a wall of the same material is nearly semicircular in form, opposite to it, on a limestone promontory, stands the old castle of Alkawf, overlooking the town and the whole valley the diameter of which is about 3 m. Besides the date-palm, which appears to be indigenous, almost every fruit common to the climate is cultivated, though only to a limited extent, in the gardens and orchards.

ALGERSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, with a parish church, cotton, woollen and flour-mills. Lignite is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1400.

ALGETE, a tn. Spain, prov. and 18 m. Madrid on the side of a hill overlooked by others of greater height. Pop. 1009 of whom many are muleteers.

ALGHAZALE, a large vil. N. Arabia, in the valley of Jebel Shammar between the two chains of Aga and Solma, about lat. 28° N., and lon. 42° E. It is surrounded by a wall of sun-baked bricks, and has a pop. of about 900 Shammar families.

ALGIERS, N. Africa, the central province of the three into which Algeria is divided, extends along the shores of the Mediterranean, from Cape Corbala westward to Cape Magreco, and is bounded E. by prov. Constantine, S. the Sahara, and W. prov. Oran. Area about 44,000 sq. m. The surface is composed of mountains and valleys, the former lying generally between S.W. and N.E. and the latter occupying the intervals between them. The mountains, which belong to the system of the Atlas slope partly toward the Mediterranean, and partly toward the desert. The division between the two slopes is formed by an elevated plateau. The two most important rivers are the Rhoud and the Djedid, which both have their sources in the lofty range of Jebel Amer. The Rhoud, after a circuitous course, northwards into the heart of the province, turns W., and after forming part of the boundary between Algiers and Oran, falls into the Mediterranean, near Mostaganem. The Djedid flows eastward, across the Algerian Sahara, and is lost in Lake Nahr. The other more important streams, are the Nissa, which receives all the waters which descend from the N. slope of Mount S. Jeter, the Isser which, after forcing its way through mountainous gorges, falls into the Mediterranean near Delia, and the Moudrit between the Sahel and the Atlas, on the S. lies the beautiful and fertile plain of Medja, which has a length of about 60 m., and a mean breadth of about 40 m., and is by far the finest tract in Algeria. For administrative purposes the province of Algiers is divided into two districts, a military and a civil. The former has six subdivisions; the latter forms the two arrondissements of Algiers and Blidah. The European pop. of Algiers, exclusive of the army is estimated at 74,457; the native pop., exclusive of the tribes of the Sahara, at 228,473.

ALGYOGY, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 31 m. E.W. Karolyburg, pop. dist. of same name, on a small stream, near the confluence with the Murek. It has thermal springs, with baths, and a large trade in furs. Pop. 1189.

ALHABIA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 11 m. from Almería, l. bank Abolador, near its confluence with the Andarax. It is well built, and has manufactures of glass, distillery and some trade in wheat, barley and maize. Pop. 1492.

ALHAMA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 18 m. from Murcia, at the foot of a hill covered by an ancient castle. It is well built in spacious streets, and a public square. The baths, erected over the mineral springs, are ascribed to the Romans. The manufactures are linens, woollen covers, and salt-petre; the trade is in grain charcoal, snow and timber. Pop. 6925.

ALHAMA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 60 m. (by rail) S.W. Saragossa, and 123 m. (by rail) N.E. Madrid. It is a station on the Madrid and Saragossa railway.

ALHAMA LA BECA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 11 m. from Almería, 250 m. S.E. Madrid, on the side of the Sierra de Gador, with very indifferent houses; manufactures of linen, distilleries, salt-petre refineries, and oil and flour-mills. Pop. 3264.

ALHUCEMAR, a tn. Morocco, on a small rocky island of same name off its N. coast 97 m. S.E. Ceuta. It rises irregularly upon a slope, and is a place of some strength, being surrounded by a wall with two gates, and defended by a castle flanked with towers. It belongs to the Spaniards, who use it as a penal settlement, and garrison it with 300 men.

ALIAGA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Tarragona, 155 m. E. Madrid, on a beautiful plain at the foot of a mountain l. bank Guadaleva. In the vicinity there is an old castle in good preservation. The manufactures consist of seeking corduroys, and linens. Pop. 1122.

ALIBUNAR, a tn. Austrian empire, Servian Banat, military frontier 29 m. N.E. Belgrade, on the S. side of the sandy waste of Bielebort. It contains 4400 inhabitants and has three Greek churches, a school, and a postal railway.

ALI BUNDER, a small tn. India, Sultanate of the Gomee, one of the effects of the Indians to the E. The name Futeh Ali in 1799 in order to import the water for irrigation, and exclude the tidal salt-water constructed a dam near the town, which has had the effect of allowing the channel below to become almost obliterated, and of rendering the Gomee between the town and Hyderabad, navigable by boats only during the rainy season, through the vast deposits of alluvial matter brought down the river being prevented from passing the artificial obstructions. Thus the largest artery of the lake has been nearly blocked up, and the adjacent country formerly very fertile, reduced to the utmost sterility.

ALIPORE, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, 4 m. S.E. Fort William or Calcutta. It has a dry and healthy site, which has induced several Europeans to make it their residence and contains a large jail.

ALIBCH (GHALAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 38 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. Here, in 1861 Prince John Kemény was defeated and slain by Michael Apafi, who, in alliance with the Turks, was contending for the principality. Pop. 1134.

ALIBERDA, a tn. vil. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 18 m. from Cáceres, on a slope of the Sierra del Alga, in a rugged and mountainous district. It is regularly built on level streets. The trade is in bricks, tiles, and charcoal. Pop. 1764.

ALLAHABAD [all.] a city Hindostan at confluence of Ganges and Jumna, 380 m. (by rail) N.W. Calcutta. It is an important station on the East Indian railway which here crosses the Jumna. In the great meeting the towns suffered much from the violence of the rebels; the Marwaris, however, with a detachment of British troops, were besieged by them in the fort, until relieved. Pop. in 1852, 72,093.

ALLEE MOHUN or **RATON ALI** dist. and tn. India, Malwa, with an area of 708 sq. m., and pop. 70,000. By an arrangement with the Dhar state, to which it was subject, Allee Mohun became tributary to the British government in 1821. The rajah, who is a Hindu, resides at Rajpore.

ALLENDE (San Miguel), a tn. Mexico, state and 66 m. S.E. Guadalupe, on the Rio de la Plata, near the frontiers of Querétaro. It has a parish church, a Franciscan

necessary and a superior school. The inhabitants manufacture arms and articles in leather and also rear great numbers of cattle. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

ALLENSTOWN, a U. S. State, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Lehigh, on the river of this name, 18 m. above its junction with the Delaware, and on a railway which connects it on one hand with the anthracite coal field of the Lehigh, and on the other with Philadelphia and New York. Its pop. mostly of German descent, is about 8,000 and the chief trade is in coal and iron. For smelting the latter several large blast furnaces are in operation. Allenstown is said to contain the first Lutheran church that was built in America.

ALLISONIA, a U. S. State, Tennessee, on the Elk, and the railway from Nashville to Chattanooga, being nearly equidistant from both these places. It possesses the finest water-power in the state, and employs it partly in driving a very large cotton factory.

ALLIYAR-KA-TANDA, a U. S. India, Sindh, East and 34 m. E.W. Hyderabad. It has some manufactures, chiefly of cotton, plain and dyed, and a good bazaar. Its position at the intersection of two great routes the one from Hyderabad towards the E. and the other from Cutch to Upper Sindh and the Punjab, gives it great advantages for trade. Pop. 10,000.

ALMA, a river Russia, in the S. of the Crimea, formed by several streams from Mounts Glatz-dagh and Bahagun flows W. N. W. and falls into the S. part of Kalamita Bay about 18 m. N. E. of the port. It is a rapid but insignificant stream which has acquired celebrity from a battle which now bears its name, and was fought September 20 1854 when the Russians though advantageously posted with a most formidable artillery on the heights which line its bank were driven from their position at the point of the bayonet by the Anglo-French army and forced to a precipitate retreat.

ALMAS (GHEAT), a U. S. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 26 m. N. W. Klausenburg, with 1610 inhabitants and the ruins of a castle which figured in the wars of the sixteenth century. There is a remarkable cavern in the vicinity.

ALMENARA, a U. S. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 17 m. S. W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the side of a lofty hill crowned with a strong castle. It is surrounded by a strong and high wall flanked with towers at the salient angles, and has substantial houses straight wide, and clean streets; and two good squares a massive and beautiful parish church faced with blue marble. It is near the railway from Castellon to Valencia. Pop. 12,700.

ALMENDEHAL, a U. S. Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 17 m. Badajoz, on three hills which are apart from others of greater elevation. It consists of houses or rather huts, for a labouring population. One of its two churches is a splendid edifice of three naves richly adorned both externally and internally. Pop. 10,700.

ALMONACID DE ZORITA, a U. S. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 29 m. Guadalajara on the side of the Sierra de Guadalupe. It has two fine mansions belonging to the Counts of San Rafael and Saceda, and a superb fane called the house of buildings, all entire, and constitute one of the chief ornaments of the place, the church being still used for worship. Pop. 12,665.

ALMUDEVAR, a U. S. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 7 m. from Huesca 24 m. by rail N. E. Saragossa, on an extensive plain with commodious and paved streets. It is a station on the Barcelona and Saragossa railway. The remains of an ancient strong castle crown a height in the vicinity. Pop. (agricultural) 18,998.

ALTAFULLA, a U. S. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 7 m. E. E. Tarragona, on the slope of a hill near the sea-shore. It consists of very indifferent streets and houses; in the vicinity is an ancient castle of massive structure in tolerable preservation. Pop. 11,119.

ATAMAHIA, a river U. S. State, which, formed by the Ooneme and Oonohoe in the S. E. of Georgia, flows S. E. through sandy plains and pine barrens and after a course of 140 m. falls into the Atlantic, 13 m. below Darien. It is navigable through its whole course for vessels of 50 tons.

ATANGAN plateau, Russian Trans-Baikal territory. It is traversed from W. to E. by the Uralungui a tributary of the Argun attains in its culminating point, the mountain

peak of Sokoi, a height of about 9,800 ft., and is well wooded, except towards its S. front, where it becomes almost sterile, and may be considered as forming the N. E. extremity of the Gobi desert. On each side of it, to the W. and E. are several salt lakes of which the Tur-nor is the largest in the former direction, and the Ushakui Tugan-nor and Hize-nor in the latter.

ALTATA, a seaport, Mexico, prov. Baja California, Gulf of California, at mouth of river and 28 m. below Culiacan lat. 25° 8' N. lon. 108° 10' W. It has a considerable trade in Lima or Xicayagua wood, which grows all along the mountain of the Sierra, from San Blas up to Soconusco.

ALTGBERG, a U. S. Austrian empire, Hungary, circle and 8 m. N. Neosohl 120 m. N. Pesth with 2184 inhabitants and valuable mines of argentiferous copper.

ALTHUTTEN, a U. S. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 25 m. S. S. W. Prague, with a machine factory in and from water, and blast furnaces supplied with iron ore from mines in the vicinity. Pop. 10,000.

ALTIN KOOL, a U. S. Russian empire, W. Siberia, gov. and 450 m. S. by E. Tomsk, among the Altai mountains. It is a long and narrow expanse, stretching about 70 m. from N. to S. with a breadth of not more than 8 m. and lies in an enormous chasm surrounded by lofty mountains some of them presenting nearly perpendicular precipices 2000 ft. high. On the W. and S. sides of the lake some of the mountain peaks exceed 10,500 ft. in height, and penetrate far above the line of vegetation into the region of perpetual snow. The depth of water is said to have been found in one spot 2000 ft.; in others still deeper there are no soundings. The surrounding rocks are composed chiefly of slate and granite, and many plants and flowers grow out of their crevices with almost tropical luxuriance. The lake is navigated by the Kalmouks, in canoes hollowed out of trunks of trees.

ALTON, a city and river port, U. S. State, Illinois, L. bank Mississippi river 31 m. above St. Louis and 3 m. above mouth of the Kaskaskia. It is well and pleasantly built, and has large quarries of fine limestone, an abundant coal and timber in its vicinity. It is the central point of several lines of railway diverging from it in every direction. Pop. 4,000.

ALTOONA, a U. S. State, Pennsylvania, on the Central railway 244 m. W. N. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 9,000 the greater part of whom are employed in the extensive engine houses and machine factor as belonging to the railway company.

ALTSTADT, a U. S. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and within a mile of Hradisch with 1800 inhabitants, and a church. Between it and Hradisch stand the remains of Whitebird which was once the capital of an independent kingdom and was the cradle of Christianity in Moravia.

ALTSTADT, a U. S. Austrian empire, circle and 86 m. N. W. Olmitz cap. dist. of same name, on the Grupa, near the foot of the Spagitz Schneeberg with 1500 inhabitants an ancient parish church a paper mill, manufactures of linen and leather and four yearly markets.

ALXANDRIA, See **ALXANDRIA** in Gazetteer.

ALWUR, or **ULWAR**, or **ALXANDRIA**, a state, India, in the N. E. of Rajpootana situated between lat. 27° 4' and 28° 19' N. lon. 76° 7' and 77° 14' E. and bounded N. by the British dist. Goaroon, and the native state Kot Quarn, E. Goaroon and Bhurtpore, S. Jeypore and W. Jeypore and Jhal Jhar length N. to S. about 80 m. and breadth about 65 m. area, 3578 sq. m. The surface is generally elevated and rugged one or more of the summits rising to a height of 3000 ft. above the sea. The general level however is at least 1000 ft. lower and the greater part of the drainage is carried into a valley watered by the Banhi Nullah, which flows N. N. E. and joins the Jumna. Though much of the territory is of an arid description, water is somehow found on the plains by digging a little beneath the surface, and the means of irrigation being thus provided, the soil, though sandy is highly productive. The inhabitants, known by the name of Mowattas have long borne a bad name, but the influence of British rule, and the dread of punishment, are said to have had considerable effect in taming their predatory and turbulent disposition. Estimated pop. 250,000.

ALWUR or **ULWAR**, cap. of above state, stands at the base of a rocky range of quartz and slate 80 m. S. S. W.

Dalit. It is a place of no great size, surrounded by a mud wall, of which the gates only are flanked by bastions, and it is very poorly built. The only edifices worth notice are the rajah's palace, which is of a cultural form, and has its wall placed with numerous small windows, and decorated with rails and gilding; a pavilion of white marble, built by the late Rajah, near a very deep tank which he had excavated, and displaying no small degree of taste; and several Hindu temples, in a style imitated from Mahomedan structures. A fort, crowning the lofty mountain which overhangs the town, is highly ornamented, and serves the rajah both as a summer palace and as an asylum in times of danger.

AMAPALA or **AMALAPA**, a seaport, Central America, Honduras, on the E. side of Tiger Island, in the Gulf of Fonseca. It is beautifully and advantageously situated on the mountain slope of the island, but very indifferently built. Its port, the best in that part of the Pacific, completely sheltered, and with ample depth of water has made it the most important staple place of Honduras on the W coast and given it commercial relations with foreign places. Pop. not more than 1000.

AMARANTAK, a famous Hindu shrine, dist. Baghar territory Bangor and Noidada. 120 m. S.E. Jabalpur, on a mountain estimated at 8500 ft. above the sea. It is situated in a wild and almost pathless jungle, and though visited by large numbers of pilgrims, has never been thoroughly explored. The temple is said to be 40 ft. in height, and to contain a great number of images of Bhairav or Parbat, the consort of Shiva, who is worshipped here with great fervor. The rivers Noidada and Soans are said to rise in its vicinity.

AMANTE, a vil and par Spain, Galicia, prov. and 7 m. from Orense. The church is ancient, but not otherwise remarkable, and the two schools are endowed. Pop. 1660.

AMAZON, a tn. Marion, state and about 12 m. S.E. Pabla, at a point where two important roads meet. It stands in a fertile district, and is a large and well-built place, with two fine churches, and manufactures of sugar and horse-hair, which are of excellent quality and in general use throughout the country.

AMBA AHALIAN a vil Chinese Tartary Men chow, 2 hank Amoy, above the junction of the Kaya. It consists of a number of scattered houses, badly built of wood, rushes, and clay but each provided with a garden with clusters of trees, among which are hawthorn, plum, magnolia, peaches, and the apple *speciosa*. The fields are sown with varieties of millet and Indian corn.

AMBACA, a tn. W Africa, Portuguese settlements, prov. Angola, esp. dist. of same name, 140 m. E. by S. Lourenço, about lat. 9° S., 35 30' E. It is beautifully situated on an eminence in a plain surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and was once a place of importance, though it is now insignificant. The district, which has a pop. of upwards of 40,000, has a highly diversified surface, is wonderfully fertile, and rears great numbers of cattle, and all kinds of agricultural produce, at a cheap rate. About 19 m. to the N. of Ambaca, the Jesuits had a missionary station called Gebende. They are still spoken of with veneration, and seem to deserve it, since the fruits of their labours is still apparent in the great number of persons within the district who can both read and write. Few of them can have been taught directly by the missionaries, and the account given is, that ever since their expulsion, the natives have continued to teach each other.

AMBALAPULLEY a tn. Indian, prov. Madras, dist. Tanjore, situated between the Malabar coast and an extensive tract of cultivated ground, 57 m. S. by E. Cochin. Its chief attraction is its temple, a small, but neat and costly edifice, crowning an arched mound, and having its lower apartment covered with plates of copper and surrounded by three gilt spiral ornaments. Near it is another inclosure, containing numerous apartments for the Brahmins. Its annual festival draws great numbers of devotees from the surrounding country.

AMBALEMA, a tn. S. America, New Granada, 1 h. from Magdalena, in a fertile district, 80 m. W.E. from Santa Fe de Bogota. Tobacco of the finest quality is cultivated in its great extent in its vicinity and forms the chief source of its prosperity.

AMBAR, or **AMMON** [44], bay W Africa, Gulf of Guinea, at foot of Cameroons mountains, which stand directly on it. It is a well sheltered harbour open to the sea breeze, and capable of receiving the largest vessels, and of being made a most complete naval station. The land rises from the almost perpendicular cliffs which form the landward side, and attains an elevation of 8000 ft. within 5 m. of the shore. The E. and N. mountain ranges, named Miron Cove, is completely landlocked towards the weather and at the head of it is Victoria, the missionary station, on a broken volcanic ridge, formed by alluvium from the mountains, and extending 1 or 2 m. in breadth. Opposite the mission house are some scattered rocks, forming a natural breakwater and easily convertible into a pier. Several small streams of pure water flow into and near Miron Cove, and the heights are covered with noble timber trees and swallows in abundance furnish ample materials for building. It is the only point on the W coast of Africa, N. of Cape Colony, where a European settlement could be established above the fever level which is presumed to be 4000 ft. above the sea. The advantage its position offers are, besides its qualifications as a harbour the rapid ascent to a temperate climate free from fever, a small and peaceable native population a central position for all the trading ports on the coast, and a much needed anchorage. The Europeans could transport the cargoes at the port during the day and retire to the pure air of the high land at night. For these reasons it is said to be well adapted for colonization, and particularly so for a Scottish establishment, and is likely to become the Singapore of W Africa. In 1887 Billah, chief of Bumbia, who claimed Amba Bay and Island, as said to have ceded the best part of the country to Colonel Micholls, for the British government, and in 1844 slavery was abolished by a treaty made with the king and his chiefs for a consideration. Victoria was settled in 1865 by missionaries and merchants from Fernando Po, who therein reserved its right to that island, and refused toleration to those not of the E. Catholic faith; the site, a coast length of 12 m. being purchased from the native chiefs for £2000.

AMBATO a tn. S. America, Ecuador cap. esp. same name, 1 h. from the Ambato, on a sandy arid plain about 80 m. S. by W. Quito. It has straight and well-paved streets, good houses, substantially built some of them of two stories, with gardens attached and contains a parish church and several convents. Its manufactures of leather and leather articles are in high repute, and form a considerable article of trade. Pop. 10,000.

AMBOOR a tn. India, presid. and 130 m. W.W. Madras, dist. N. Arcot, near the E. hills of the Barramundi. It was once defended by a strong fort, occupying an adjoining height, and is a neat, well-built, stirring place, inhabited chiefly by active, enterprising Lalhey traders, who purchase the produce of the surrounding country both above and below the Ghats, and transport it to Madras. The staple articles of trade are cotton-ol which is largely manufactured within the town, glass, tobacco, and Indian corn.

AMBRUGIO SAN a tn. Austrian empire, Italy prov. and 10 m. N.W. Verona, with 1515 inhabitants, a new church, with a beautiful tower and excellent fountains of red and white marble.

AMBUIM, or **OMBA**, a territory W Africa, Benguela, between lat. 10° 40' and 11° 30' S. and lon. 16° and 15° E. bounded N. by Quanaa and Libolo, E. Kibala, S. Sella and W. Bamba; area about 8000 sq. m. It is divided into three distinct parts, each of them under a separate and independent chief. The southern is to some extent covered by the Bamba mountains, but has several broad and fertile valleys, and is watered by three considerable streams—the Lomba in the N., the Gava in the centre, and the Shumba in the S. The principal agricultural products are manioc, maize, beans, ground, and potatoes, and the trade is in ivory wax gum copal and coral. The inhabitants are charged with taxation. Pop. about 75,000.

AMEE, a river India, rising in dist. Gurdaspur, lat. 32° 5' N., lon. 81° 35' E. and flowing S.E. with a slow stream, and joined by the River of Bada, all about 70 m. from its source it expands into a lake. From this lake a branch stream flows round the right bank to a smaller island, on which stands the town of Maghar near which the Amee is crossed by the road from Gurdaspur to Ludhiana. One

slowing a S.E. course it flows into the Rapid a few miles below Gettysburg, receiving throughout numerous small streams in this level alluvial district.

AMERICAN, a river U. States, California, formed in the S. central part of the state by the junction of two forks—North Fork, rising at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general W. S. W. direction for 100 m. and South Fork, issuing from Deepland Lake, 23 Dorado co., and flowing between the two and Sacramento, W. S. W. and W. to its confluence with North Fork. These streams pass through the principal gold-mining districts, and the main river runs with a S. W. course into Sacramento river near the city of that name.

AMES, a vil and par Spain Galicia, prov and about 40 m S. W. Coruña, with a modern church a primary school and several mills. Pop. 4804.

AMERBURY, a tn U. States, Massachusetts, 40 m. N. Boston. It lies along the N. bank of the Merrimack and contains 8565 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are employed in the manufacture of leather and leather articles cartilage, fannel and acetate. The American port J. G. Walker was born here.

AMILQUEUA, a tn. Spain, Basque provinces, prov Guipuzcoa, l. bank Oria, at the foot of Mount Aralar 33 m. N. W. Pampeluna, about 300 m. N. N. E. Madrid. The copper mines, which once enjoyed a great number of persons, are no longer worked. Pop. 1480.

AMHERST, an isl. British America, the largest of the Magdalen islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence forms the S. W. extremity of the group, and is connected with Grindstone island, situated in the N., by a double line of sandbars enclosing an extensive lagoon 5 or 6 m. long and 1 to 3 m. wide. The hills of the interior rise to the height of 550 ft. Towards the S. E. a remarkable conical hill called the Demoselle and composed of trap of a dark red colour has a height of 290 ft. Amherst harbour situated about 1 m. S. E. of this hill and formed by a peninsula in the S. W. corner of the island they besides having the advantage of an excellent roadstead outside, is the easiest of access and agrees in the Magdalen islands. The depth over its bar bows or is only 7 ft at low and from 9 to 10 ft at high water.

AMITY, a river U. States, Mississippi and Louisiana, rises in the S. W. of the former and flows through Amity co. into the latter with a S. course, and then E. into Lake Maurepas. Small steamboats navigate it for 80 m.

AMJERAH [add.] a petty rajpoot state and in India Malwa, between lat. 22 16' and 22 47' N. lon 74 40' and 75 16' E. and bounded N. E. and S. E. by Dhar S. Dhar and dist. Rang S. W. Alise Rajpoot and N. W. Jabouch length N. E. to S. W. about 42 m. breadth S. E. to N. W. about 35 m. area 564 sq. m. estimated pop. 37 332. It forms five taluoks or small districts. The principal crop is opium, which is very extensively cultivated, the other staple crops are Indian corn, cotton grain sugar cane, jewelry (*Holcus sorghum*) and bayra (*Holcus spicatus*). The town cap. of above state, 60 m S. W. Ojain stands in an extensive valley open toward the N. and enclosed on all other sides by low hills, and is nearly 1900 ft. above the sea. It possesses good bazars where all fully supplied, and a fine tank, which furnishes abundance of water when the small streams which pass the town become dry. Number of houses 500.

AMNONOSBUCK, two rivers U. States, New Hampshire. The one Amnonosbuck, lower rising near Mount Washington in co. Coos, traverses a course of 110 m. and joins the Connecticut the other Ammonosbuck, upper also rises in co. Coos, and joins the Connecticut after a course of about 75 m.

AMONKEAG, a vil U. States New Hampshire, at the falls of the Merrimack, close to Manchester with which it is incorporated. It possesses several large cotton factories, in which also a 4000 hands are employed.

AMOI, [add.] This is the most accessible of all the ports in China open to foreign trade, for ships of large burden either entering or departing. So easy is the navigation according to the charts of the Royal Hydrographic department, that no pilot is necessary so that it is optional for a shipmaster to employ native boatmen for that purpose. Perhaps it was from this facility of access that Amoi became the first Chinese port to trade with foreigners, who are stated in the records

of the country to have visited its harbour before the eighteenth century. In 1780 English and Portuguese ships frequented thisemporium of the province of Fokien or Foo-chien, as it is pronounced by the inhabitants. According to an estimate made in 1860 the island of Amoi is 40 m. in circuit, having numerous fisher's hamlets scattered over it, containing an aggregate population of 115,000—while that of the city and suburbs was upwards of 310,000. The foreign residents are not more than 130 few of whom reside in the city as the sale of Koolangpoo, less than 3 m. in circumference, and 700 yards wide, is more pleasantly and healthily situated and has residences erected on the hill and along the shore; with docks 300 ft. long.

Since the formal opening of the port in 1844, and the establishment of British and other foreign consulates, the trade of Amoi gradually increased to 1860 with a considerable export of Anker Gooling and other black tea chiefly in foreign vessels, and sugar, alum, rice, tobacco and iron-wares; the imports comprising the usual descriptions of cotton manufactures and opium. A branch of the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs was established at this port under the regulations of the Treaty of Tientsin ratified in 1860 from which correct returns of legitimate trade are obtained, but there is a good deal of contraband traffic carried on in native junks. According to the returns furnished in that year the British trade was as follows—Shipping upwards, 33 418 tons; value of imports, 21 258 705 exports £795 958. Since that year the returns have shown a considerable decrease except in the aggregate tonnage—shipping forwards in 1862 38,819 tons imports £713 148 and exports £420,000. Besides this, the foreign trade in American and other vessels fell during the same period from 77 705 tons to 70,696, with a corresponding decrease of value in imports and exports, which cannot be exactly ascertained on account of a large portion of this tonnage not being engaged specially in the trade of Amoi. In the year 1863 the whole number of arrivals comprised 484 square rigged vessels, measuring 136 417 tons. Of the exports to Great Britain, tea forms almost the sole item and for the season ended May 31 1863 the quantity cleared at the customs was 2 130 000 lbs.—[Customs Returns Chinese Commercial Guide.]

After the suppression of the Taiping rebellion in the northern provinces by the capture of Nanking the survivors of Hung Bie taken and the decimation of the Chung Wang a number of the rebels escaped to the province of Fokien, under the leadership of a chief calling himself the Siao-Wang. Here they settled down within some 50 miles of Amoi about the close of 1864 and by the judicious proclamations of regard for private property on the part of their chief maintained a strong position in the surrounding country with a view to the capture of Amoi as an excellent support for supplies of munitions of war. The British consuls visited the chief, who stated to him that the rights of all foreign residents would be respected; and in April 1865 this remnant of the formidable Taiping army was located near Amoi with no prospect of being dislodged by foreign troops. The effect of this was to paralyze legitimate foreign trade; while there was a contraband traffic in arms and ammunition chiefly from Shanghai against which the governor of Hong-kong issued a proclamation.

AMALFA or **AMRELI**, a tn Bengal dist Hoogly on river Damooda, 29 m W. Calcutta. Large vessels ascend to it, and as it is the principal depot for the coal brought down in boats from Burdwan and Baccarat, it is a place of importance.

AMPUERO, a tn Spain Old Castle, prov and 20 m S. E. Santander 200 m. N. Madrid, on a mountain slope. It consists of houses built of stone, and covered with tiles, and has two churches, one of them a large structure of striking appearance, with rich internal decorations. Pop. 1801.

AMBAWUTY or **AMARAWUTY**, a river India, prov. Madras, which rises among the Annamallay or Dolly mountains, near the S. W. frontier of Colabaour flows e. curiously N. E. and after a course of about 146 m. joins the Cauvery on its r. bank a little below Caroor.

AMREELI or **URUSTIA**, a tn. India, Gulswar peninsula Kattywar on the Thobee, a tributary of the Betwa, which has its mouth on the W. shore of the Gulf of Cambay 180 m S. W. Ahmedabad. It has a rather striking appearance.

ance when approached, being surrounded by a strong wall with large round towers and consists of about 2000 houses, among which is the residence of the provincial governor. It appears prosperous, and is said to have greatly improved since the general protection of the British government was extended to the tributary vessels of the province.

AMOX IRLIUNG a tn. in Austro-Asiatic, Bokoania, circ. Tabur. 28 m. S. by E. Pragan. It contains 5718 inhabitants, and has manufacture of alcohol and leather a brewery an oil-press and two mills.

AMURNATH Cashmere a natural cave in a rock of *gyppum*, in the Himalayan mountains, N. E. Cashmere. It is regarded by the Hindoos as the residence of their god Shiva, and is therefore much frequented. Its dimensions are said to be 100 yards in width 80 in height, and 500 in depth. Vast numbers of devotees inhabit it and are regarded with much respect.

AMUSCO a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 18 m. by rail N. Palencia, on a beautiful plain. It is a station on the Alar del Rey and Venta de Bases portion of the railway from Madrid to Santander. The houses are only of one story and the streets, though wide, are ill paved and dirty. The chief buildings are a very large church with a lofty tower a court-house, and hospital. The manufacture of horse-cloths is important. Pop. 143.

AMVAYAT *Amvay* a vil. Palestine, between Tole and the road leading to Jerusalem from the W. It stands on a declivity looking westward over the great plain sloping to the Mediterranean and though a poor place gives proof of its former importance in a fountain and the ruins of an ancient church, a fine structure of large brown stones.

A N A A or **CHAM ISLAND** an isl. S. Pacific Feejee group lat. 17 14 S., lon. 145° 22' W. It is 12 g. long, by 7½ m. broad and contains about 5000 inhabitants, who are very dark, inclining to the Papuan type, and were once notorious cannibals, but have been professed Christians for the last twenty years. The island was first discovered by Captain Cook on 8th April 1769. — [*Official Rep. on 'Ced. Poly. news.*]

ANANDPUR a tn. India, in the hill state Kuluor on the tongue of land formed by a remarkable bend of the Sutlej, about 120 m. E. by S. Lahore. It stands at the base of the peak of Nisai Devi which rises about 3000 ft. above it and more than 4000 ft. above the sea, and has a somewhat imposing though rather somber aspect; it contains several large brick buildings, with flat roofs and windowless walls.

ANANIEV a tn. Russia, gov. Ekaterin. dep. circle of same name, with 4977 inhabitants, and two churches.

ANCHIALO a tn. Turkey in Europe W. shore Black Sea, in the S. E. of Bulgaria, with a harbour which is much frequented by coasters, and carries on a considerable trade in wine and fish chiefly mackerel. Pop. 4000.

ANCONA (add.) city and port, Italy on Adriatic, 132 m. N. E. Rome, has increased in trade and vitality since the consolidation of the kingdom. Shops and houses of a higher class have replaced old ones, and building has gone on in every quarter. Railway communication is completed or in progress with Rome, Florence, Foggia, &c. The growth of cotton to which the soil and climate are well adapted, has been attempted in the neighbourhood but with no great energy or success. The harbour has been materially improved by dredging and by the construction of a quay for the use of large vessels, and a line of steamers runs between this port and Alexandria. The imports in 1863 were—British, value £196,520, and ton 85,650; foreign, value £317,119 and ton 112,238 total value £513,639, ton 198,976. Exports in 1863—British, value £23,469, and ton 14,907; foreign, value £92,245, and ton 107,946 total value £115,710, ton 122,810. — [*Custom Report, Jan. 1864.*]

ANGUD or **San Carlos**, a munit in Chile, on a creek or gulf of same name N. side isl. Chilo, of which it is the cap. lat. 41° 52' S.; lon. 73° 55' W. It occupies two heights and an intervening valley and consists of houses chiefly of wood, small and with little appearance of comfort. The place, or public square, situated on a flat at the summit of the E. height, and commanding an extensive view contains the best buildings, public and private. Among the former are the cathedral, the residence of the intendant, and the public offices. The harbour though completely secure when

once entered, is rendered somewhat difficult of access by shoals and other obstacles. Anecd. in a bishop's see, P. 2365.

ANDACUOLLO a tn. Chile, prov. and 80 m. S. E. Coquimbo in a wild mountain district about 5500 ft. above sea-level. It is the seat of an important mining industry and derives considerable advantage from the number of pilgrims who annually resort to it on account of an image of the Virgin which has the reputation of working miracles. Pop. 1688.

ANDAHUAYLAR a city Peru cap. prov. same name, day Ayacucho lat. 13° 44' S.; lon. 73° 40' E. It takes its name from a cordillera belonging to the mountain knot of Cuzco, the most considerable in the Andes, and has a pop. estimated at 19,184. To the prov. 81 vils. belong.

ANDALA a tn. W. Africa, Benguela, territory Gangua about lat. 13 35' S.; lon. 17° 40' E. The inhab. lands, situated at 2300, have numerous herds of fine cattle obtained chiefly by plunder in the lands of the south.

ANDORRA a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 60 m. Turul on the side of a hill, with commodious houses, generally of two stories spacious yards and clean streets two squares and two fine fountains. The trade is in corn, wine, silk, wool honey and wax. Pop. 1600.

ANDRA (87) a tn. Austrian empire, Duchy Carinthia, on the Lavant 27 m. N. E. Klagenfurt, with a beautiful cathedral and 1200 inhabitants.

ANDRES (88a) a tn. Bolivia prov. and 70 m. N. W. Oruro, with a large church surrounded by a dome. Immo. diately adjoining is an extensive building which occupies three sides of a square and serves alike for townhouse and hotel.

ANDRICHAU a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circ. Wadowice, cap. dist. of same name, in a beautiful district 30 m. S. W. Cracow with 2077 inhabitants, a fine baronial castle manufacture of woollen and linen cloth a walk mill and important weekly market.

ANDROS (add.) an isl. West India, one of the largest of the Bahamas, situated not far from the E. entrance of the gulf of Florida, and forming the W. side of what is called the Tongues of the Ocean. It is 90 m. long from N. W. to S. E. and varies in breadth from 40 m. near its centre to 20 m. in the S. and only 10 m. at its N. extremity. On the E. it is skirted by a narrow ridge from 70 to 100 ft. high, but is generally low and swampy especially on the W. shore, which is composed of a slimy mud like pipe-clay and so little above sea-level that in N. W. gales it is overlaid to a considerable distance inland. It is well wooded but little cultivated; the few inhabitants, who have a their chief settlement at Red Bay near its W. end, employing themselves in collecting sponge, which is found in large quantities, and in shipping the wood which is floated down from the lagoons in the interior.

ANDROSCOGGIN a river U. States, which issuing from Lake Umbagog, in Co. Loos New Hampshire, flows first E. then S. into Maine, and joins the Kennebec about 18 m. above its mouth in the Atlantic, after a course of about 150 m. The tide ascends about 30 m. above the point of junction.

ANDUJER a vil. Persia prov. (lat. 40 m. E. Kerman about lat. 29° 47' N.; lon. 67° E.) It is defended by a castle, situated at some distance from it on a lofty hill, and is a flourishing place tho' the extortion of the governor reduced the inhabitants to poverty. It has groves of palm, orange, and lemon trees, and the finest ham of Persia is grown in its vicinity. — [*Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc. vol. xiv. p. 86.*]

ANDULO a territory W. Africa, Kilmunda country between lat. 9° 40' and 11° 10' S. lon. 16 50' and 17 40' E. bounded N. by Malakuta, a dependency of Baidandy E. Masounghe or Klawor S. Bile; W. Baidandy. Area about 2400 sq. m. pop. 40,000. In physical features it strongly resembles Masounghe, which bounds it on the E. consisting of gently undulating plains alternating with dense forests and grassy prairies. Its chief river is the Baka, which, descending from the Bulum Baka steps, flows N. to the Kuleta, a principal affluent of the Ocean. The inhabitants, who are peaceful and industrious, cultivate the soil and carry on a considerable trade, chiefly in wax, and, in a less extent, in ivory. The prince, though nominally absolute as in his internal administration, is tributary to Melimbo

ANGRY KYOUNG, a long narrow isl. Humber Bay Arman, lat. 26° N., lon. 98° 10' E. It is about 30 m long 8 m. broad, rugged and uninhabited.

ANGIAMA a tn. W Africa, dist. Oru, l. bank Kwara, about 50 m above its mouth. It is the largest place belonging to the Warsa tribe, and has a melancholy interest attached to it as the place where the traveller Lander was mortally wounded. It is much frequented by the Benin palm-oil traders.

ANGOSTA, or **ANGOSTA** [add] a tn. and territory E. Africa, Mombiqué. The town 12 m above the mouth of a river of same name, lat. 16° S. lon. 89° 45' E. consists of a number of small houses, partly of wood and partly of stone, and ditched with palm leaves. The inhabitants about 1000, mostly Arabs, carry on a considerable trade with Zanzibar Malinda and Mornbaa. The principal articles are oil of sesame much used as a substitute for olive-oil, ivory, ebony gum copal soil and ground nuts, cocco nut oil and orebil.—The **WAZIRORE** governed by an independent prince, has a sea-board of 90 m between the mouth of the Antonio on the N. and that of the Quirana or Mome on the S. coast, and extends a considerable distance inland, closely along the banks of the river Angosta, which is said to have its source in a large lake, and to be navigable for 180 m.

ANGUIANO a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 20 m S.W. Logroño 182 m. N. N. E. Madrid at the foot of a mountain called Camara Alca, and crowned by the ruins of an old monastery. It is traversed by the Raynilla, is indifferently built, and has a copious and beautiful fountain. The trade is in wool and grain. Pop. 1020.

ANHIM a tn. Siam on the E. shore of the W. arm of the gulf of Siam lat. 15° 31' N. lon. 100° 55' E. Its celebrity has made it famous as a watering-place and sanatorium for Europeans and Americans suffering from the prevalent diseases of Bangkok. The first king of Siam and his court spend some time here every year and houses have been built for their accommodation. Many of the inhabitants are employed in catching and curing fish for the market at Bangkok. Between Anhim and Bangsan there are extensive rice-fields.

ANILON a il Spain, Aragon, prov. and 48 m Saragosa, at the extremity of a small mountain. It consists generally of mud houses plastered over and placed in various squares and narrow unpaved streets, and has several fountains, manufactures of linen, and distilleries. Pop. 1700.

ANJENGO a tn. India presid. Madras T. Tanjavore on a narrow strip of land between the Malabar coast and an extensive lagoon or back-water 92 m. S. by W. Cochin 890 m. S.W. Madras. It consists of a town composed chiefly of two parallel rows of houses, and of an old fort situated at its S. E. extremity. At the opposite extremity there is a R. Catholic church, most of the inhabitants, descendants of the Portuguese or native converts professing that form of Christianity. They are generally poor and live by fishing or manufacturing cordage of coral or cocco nut fibre. There is no proper harbour and ships visiting the place must anchor two miles off in an exposed roadstead. The E. India Company had long a factory here.

ANNABERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wieserwald, on a considerable eminence 50 m S.W. Vienna. It contains 1480 inhabitants, and has a church to which pilgrimages are made from ironworks, quarries of gypsum and mines of coal and antimony.

ANNAMULLAY a mountain-range India, presid. Madras in the S. and S.W. of dist. Coimbatore. The mountain chain their greatest height toward the E. where they are said to be nearly as high as the Nilgierries or about 6000 ft. above sea-level. They are covered with magnificent oak forests which are systematically worked, on account of government, for the purpose of supplying the Bombay dockyard and the gun-carriage manufactories in Bombay and Madras. The timber is first conveyed in carts to the brow of the Ghats, about 7 m. distant, and then let down by a slide. What is intended for Bombay is carried for 40 m. farther to Mangalore near Pulgaon, on the Mysore railway and afterwards floated down the Pannai to the W. coast, what is intended for Madras is carried to Yengal near Caroor and floated to the E. coast by the Coovary.

ANN ARBOR, a city U. States, Michigan, cap. Washt-

awren co. on Huron river and Michigan Central railroad, 40 m. W. Detroit. It is well-built in a pleasant and healthy situation and has a flourishing university. The district is agricultural, and has an active trade. Pop. (1850) 4898.

ANOPSHUHUR, a tn. India N.W. Provinces dist. Bhojandeshwar 70 m. N. E. Delhi, N. bank Ganges the channel of which is here 1 m wide though not more than a fifth of this space is filled in the dry season. The town is both surrounded by a wall about 20 m. S. W. thick and defended by a large break fort; and at the N. end, the large antique palace of the semindar. The houses, either of mud or of cemented brick, are poorly built. Pop. 8647.

ANOVER DE TAJO a tn. Spain New Castile prov. and 11 m from Toledo on a considerable eminence, with houses of regular construction, a parish church with a very ancient tower and manufactures of earthenware, saltpetre, and fine plaster.

ANOSO a tn. Spain, Aragon prov. and 69 m. from Huesca, l. bank Veral on a plain surrounded by mountains. It is tolerably built and excellently paved and has manufactures of lace and woollen stuffs and a trade in wool. Pop. 1416.

ANFAL (Bakro) a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Honth 6 m. S. E. Mohacs, with 1800 R. Catholic inhabitants, an imposing castle situated on an eminence, and a trade in wool, obtained from the large oak and pine forests of the district.

ANIANANARIVO See **TANANARIVO**.

ANTHONY (St.) a tn. U. States of Minnesota, l. bank Mississippi, near the celebrated falls of same name, 8 m. N. W. St. Paul. It stands at the head of navigation of the river contains 2256 inhabitants, and has a state college and a number of saw mills and manufacturing establishments. St. Anthony city which is a more village adjoins it on the S. and Minneapolis, which in 1860 had a pop. of 2564 is immediately opposite to it on the R. bank of the river.

ANTICOSTI [add], an isl. British America in the N. E. extremity of the St. Lawrence, has a length from W. to E. of 123 m., a breadth of 80 m., and a circuit of about 370 m. Its shores are everywhere bordered with rocks of secondary limestone and do not furnish a single good harbour. The want of anchorage coupled with the frequency of fogs makes the navigation dangerous. On and near the coasts the limestone is so overl with a thick and often impenetrable forest of dwarf spruce fir, which sometimes, in exposed situations are only a few ft. high and so twisted and matted that it would be possible to walk some distance on their tops. The surface of the island is nowhere higher than 700 ft. above the sea. The S. coast is generally low and shelving with limestone rocks which dry at low water the N. coast, for about 80 m. from its E. extremity is bold and precipitous, presenting picturesque headlands and cliffs which have upwards of 300 ft. of perpendicular height. The rest of the N. coast is low like the S. The interior of the island is little known, but is probably less sterile than the coasts as white spruce large enough for the mast of a schooner of 60 tons, and a species of larch called juniper of sufficient size to form a schooner's keel, have been seen upon it. Land birds are very scarce and the quadrupeds are confined to four or five species—the black bear fox, otter marten and a few mice. The climate being insular seems not to be more severe in winter than that of Quebec but the summer is cold, foggy rainy and stormy. Of its agricultural capabilities little is known the only attempts at cultivation being at Gascoche bay South west point, and Heath point the latter being exposed places. Potatoes, peas, barley and oats have been grown successfully and at South west point cattle have been kept in good condition.

Gascoche or Ellis bay about 5½ m. from W. end of lighthouse on the S. side, and Fox bay 15 m. from Heath point lighthouse on the N. side are the only harbours that are comparatively safe. They might be connected by a road, 120 m. long over a regular and tolerably level surface, thus opening the whole interior of the island. Along the low lands of the S. coast is a continuous peat plain extending upwards of 80 m. and 2 m. broad, with a thickness of peat from 3 to 10 ft., and along this coast lies an immense quantity of timber drifted from the rivers of the mainland.

From the water alone it is possible to obtain any profitable return for industry. The streams, which are numerous

though too small to admit boats, generally stowed with trout, and are periodically visited by great numbers of salmon which are taken by the two or three resident families and added for the Quebec market. Boats frequent the limestone reefs, and are taken occasionally off several parts of the coast in small salmoners, the crews of which often join the occupation of wrecks and that of fishermen. They come from the Magdalen islands and other parts of the gulf. Three lighthouses have been erected on Antioch—on Heath point, at its E. extremity another on the E.W., and the third on the W. point. The first two are built of a beautiful ornamental limestone, quarried on the spot, and the other of stone faced with fire-brick. They are all visible at the distance of 10 m. The only resident inhabitants of the island are the people who have charge of the lighthouses and provision ponds.

ANTIETAM a creek, U. States, rises in E. part of Pennsylvania, and, flowing S. into Maryland falls into the Potomac about 60 m N W Washington. On Sept. 17 1862 a great battle was fought upon it, near Sharpsburg between the Confederate army under General Lee and the Federal army under General M. C. Meade, each army numbering about 100,000 men. The engagement lasted with great determination and fury from daylight till dark without any decisive result; but during the night the Confederates withdrew and retreated to the Potomac. The losses were about 14,000 on each side.

ANTIGUA (I.A.), a tin. In Fuerteventura, one of the Canary Isles, on a spacious plain near its centre, consists of about 40 houses, and has linen and woollen manufactures. The chief products are wheat, barley, millet, barley, medicinal potatoes, and cotton. Pop. 1730.

ANTIFODDES [add] a group of isles to the S E. of New Zealand, near the boundary between the S Pacific and the S Polar or Antarctic Oceans. The name was formerly given to a single isle, which was supposed to be the land in the S hemisphere which, in respect of latitude and longitude, corresponded most exactly with those of Greenwich in the N hemisphere, and was believed to be situated in lat. 49° 40' S., lon. 179° 42' E. In other words, differed from the true antipodes only by a deficiency of 1° 46' in latitude, and of 6° 18' in longitude. The locality was visited in 1846 by Captain Dwyer and in 1859 by Captain Stansford, who both found, not a single island, but a group. According to Captain Dwyer, the group consists of a principal island about 10 m in circuit, surrounded by six or seven minor islands. Of the principal island which he proposed to call *Pennantia* he made the lat. 49° 40' S. and the lon. 179° 40' E., thus leaving the latitude exactly as before but increasing the deficiency of longitude, making it, not 1° 46' as was formerly supposed, but 1° 20'. Captain Stansford entirely agrees with him in regard to this increase of longitude, but counts only four islands in the group, which, according to him has nearly due N and S, and extends over an area of 4½ sq m. The islands seem to have a maximum height of about 600 ft. and are of a somewhat forbidding aspect.

ANTOLIN two places, Spain, Asturias—1 *Antolin* (San) a vil. and par prov. and W from Oviedo, on the Ulla, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. Its monthly market for corn and farm-produce is important. Pop. 3600.—2, *Antolin de Villanueva* (San) a vil. and par prov. and 40 m. W. of W. Orio, stands on an open plain on the Navia, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2500, many of them fishermen.

ANTON (Wier), a tin. Antioquia Empire, Lower Austria close Upper Wierwald, on the Jamnits, 58 m. S. W. Vienna. It contains 1622 inhabitants, and has manufactures of silk and cast-iron pipes, an oil-press, several saw-mills, and a mass of lignite, which is worked to a considerable extent.

ANTONIO (San), a tin. Spain. Is. of Ivis, on a bay on the W coast which forms a large but imperfectly sheltered harbour. It is defended by a strong tower and has a large and substantial church of regular architecture, and some trade in farm-produce and charcoal. Pop. 2539.

ANTONIO (San) a tin. Central America, Honduras, lat. 14° 36' N.; lon. 87° 10' W., curiously built on a steep mountain-side of green sand, which permeates the magnificent valley of the Yucatan, and the road from Comayagua to Tegucigalpa. It has a handsome church, and in its immediate vicinity are silver mines, which are the oldest, and were

at one time considered to be the richest, in the country. Pop. about 1300.

ANTREE, a tin. India, Sikkim's Department, at the S. entrance of a rocky strait, 18 m. S.E. Gwalior. It appears to have been once a handsome place, defended by a fort with four strong towers, but is now very much decayed. Salt is manufactured here by washing the mines earth in the vicinity.

ANTWERP [add] the principal port of Belgium. It has in recent times made considerable advances both in general trade and in population. The steady increase in the number and tonnage of the vessels entering the port as shown in the subjoined table, is a satisfactory evidence of the progress of trade:—

	At Antwerp.	Tonnage.	At Antwerp.
1823,	1104	130,607	217
1845,	1201	308,361	243
1853,	1813	826,817	186
1864,	1930	429,516	201

The more recent state of the vessels entering and cleared and the exports and imports, is as follows:—

Entered.	Tonnage.	Cleared.	Tonnage.	Value of Exports by sea.	Value of Imports by sea.
1861,	3517	515,862	5231	619,100.	214,256,300.
1863,	5128.	817,500	5242.	645,270	17,474,000
1865,	5387	870,425	5403	685,020	11,400,000

Fully a third part of the vessels that enter the port of Antwerp are under the flag of Great Britain.

The chief imports are coffee, cotton and wool, in all of which there has been a considerable increase in recent years and besides these eggs, oil seeds, sugar, tobacco, and wine figure for large amounts. The principal exports are coals, iron wrought and cast, glass manufactures, grain, and fireworks.

Antwerp is one of the most important entrepôts for sugar and wool from the river Rhine. It has extensive refineries of colonial sugar and manufactures of sugar, silk and candles, and in addition several shipbuilding yards, including one for iron-vessels. The pop. had increased in 1863 to 117,824.

ANUNG HOY an isl. China, in the entrance to Canton river near the Boia Tigris. It has a peak which rises to the height of 1800 ft. immediately in front of which the principal fortifications for defending the strait are erected.

ANYIGHI a vil. W. Africa, dist. Kororudi, bank Benue, formerly situated at the top of a steep hill lat. 7° 48' N. lon. 9° 2' E. Among the huts are many palm trees and cotton bushes and immediately around, numerous cultivated patches of maize and Dava corn. Anyighi, recently founded by a tribe driven from their former seat Simbahi, is subject to Wukari.

ANZUOLA a tin. Spain, Basque Province, prov. Guipuzcoa, on the high road from Madrid to France, 20 m. Tolosa. It stands on a flat surrounded by mountains, and consists of four streets and two squares. It has two churches, one of which of very ancient date, belonged to the Templars. The industrial establishments are tanneries and flour mills and a number of looms are employed in weaving a kind of cloth which is made of flax and goat's hair and in large demand in the neighbouring districts. Pop. 1860.

AOM, a river Siberia, Manchouria, which rises in the Khotaki mountains, flows W. and joins the Ussuri on its R. bank, after a course of 190 m. in lat. 47° 30' N. lon. 126° E.

APANEGA volcano and Indian vil. Central America, San Salvador. The vil. which is situated 40 m. W. San Salvador at the N foot of the extinct volcano possesses little interest. But the volcano of Apanega, which rises 5530 ft. above the sea, presents some remarkable features. Its crater which is nearly three quarters of a mile in diameter and comparatively shallow is partly occupied by a lake surrounded by large numbers of ducks and other wild fowl and partly covered with green pastures on which herds of cattle are fed. The Indians, to whom these belong, have fixed their huts within the same locality and thus converted what is usually a solitaire into a beautiful landscape. The lake of the crater is, from its appearance, called the *Laguna verde*, and is nowhere above 15 ft. in depth: but there is a second outlet, which carries more of the storm which causes usually to this—discharging much wilder features, and includes within its precipitous sides a lake, called *Laguna*, which is in some parts so deep that no bottom has been found.

APARRI a tn. Philippine Isles Luzon prov Cagayan, 1. back river of same name, at its mouth on the N coast, lat. 18° 22' 15" N long. 121° 15' E. It contains about 5000 inhabitants who live in houses composed of small rectangular blocks. Some of the public buildings, however, are substantial, and the harbour-day the only one on the N shore of the island is not devoid of importance.

APATFALYA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Bekas-Csanad, in a fertile dist. on the Muro 16 m. E S E. Segedin, 148 m. S E. It contains 4079 inhabitants, who trade in all kinds of agricultural produce and a good wine.

APATFALYA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Borsod, 20 m. W S W. Markos, with 1800 inhabitants, a flour and a paper-mill. It is a stone-quarry. On the rocky hill of Belahor in the vicinity there is a cavern, from which in autumn issues a vapour that takes fire when a light is applied to it. At the foot of the same hill are thermal springs.

APATHI, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Tolna, about 7 m. S S W. Segedin with 1190 inhabitants; glass-works and stone-quarries.

APPE HILL or **APPE HILL** Chinese empire, on the S W coast of the island of Formosa lat. 22° 35' N long. 120° 15' E. It appears, on a N and S bearing like a truncated cone sloping toward the land and looks at a distance like an island. It rises to the height of 1110 ft. and though of a shape which indicates a volcanic origin is one vast block of coral, with no traces whatever of igneous agency. As the coast is here very low Appe Hill, from standing out prominently and being often distinctly visible when everything else is shrouded in mist, furnishes a most useful landmark. A huge level beach which juts out about 500 yards from the S side, and is separated from it by a deep channel 50 fathoms wide forms the little port of Tsai-kun-kon.

APPELTON or **GRAND CREEK** a vil. U. States Wisconsin, cap. co. Outagamie, on the Neenah or Fox 30 m. above its mouth in Green bay and 4 m. from the point where it issues from Lake Winnebago. The rapids of Grande Crique, in its vicinity making a descent of about 20 ft. in a mile and a half, furnish immense water-power while, by means of dams and canals on the Fox and the Wisconsin a continuous navigable communication has been established along the course between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Appleton, availing itself of these advantages has risen in importance, and had in 1855 a pop. of 4474.

APPOMATOX, a river N America, U. States, Virginia, which rises in a mountainous district near the centre of the state, flows circuitously E S E. joins the James at City Point. Flowing in a narrow deep channel, it is navigable by vessels of 100 tons to Petersburg 20 m. above its mouth and by means of a canal which avoids the falls at the latter place, may be navigated by boats carrying 4 or 5 tons for 80 m. further. It was the scene of many of the military operations of the civil war especially during the siege of Petersburg and Richmond in 1864-65.

ARABAT or **TORNA** an island or tongue of land Russia, off the E. of the Crimea, washed on its W side by the Bosphorus or Paphos Sea, and on its E by the Bos. of Anz. It is separated from the mainland on the N. by the Genuich or Tonkol Strait, and stretches continuously for about 70 m. between K N W. and S E. to the town of Arabat. It consists of a low bank, with an average width of not more than 1 m. though it widens out towards the N at two places, the more S. of which contains the fresh-water lake of Fresano and the more N. the salt-water lake of Genuich. The shore of its E side is nearly an unbroken line of sand, but that of its W side which is irregularly shaped and very much serrated, is chiefly composed of vegetable earth. The depth of water on the E side, about 1 m. off the shore, is from 14 ft. to 23 ft., with a bottom of mud and shells. A road has been carried along the whole line of the isthmus.

ARAKHOVA, a tn. Greece nomarch Phthiotis and Phokis, near the W frontiers of Aithia and Boeotia, 70 m. N W Athens. It stands in a mountainous district at the height of 3000 ft. above the sea, and has in its vicinity at the foot of Mount Likhura, a remarkable cavern, 280 ft. long by 200 broad, full of beautiful stalactites and stalagmites and capable of containing 3000 persons.

ARANAZ, a tn. Spain prov Navarra, dist and 23 m. from Pamplona, on a height surrounded by lofty mountains with a parish church primary school townhouse and prison manufactures of linen, several flour-mills, and a trade in charcoal and timber. Pop. 1849.

ARANDA a tn. Spain Aragon, prov and 40 m. W S W Saragossa, 157 m. N E Madrid, on a height above a river of same name. It consists of two distinct portions, one crowning the height, and evidently of Moorish origin, and the other on the slope below of comparatively modern date. The manufactures are confined to some ordinary linens the trade, consisting of hardware clothing, and foreign articles, is chiefly carried on at the large annual fair. Pop. 1560.

ARANGA a vil. and par. Spain Galicia, prov and 20 m. S E Coruña, on a height above the Mandeo, with 1500 inhabitants, mostly engaged in agriculture or in making charcoal.

ARANYOS (MADONNA) a tn. Austrian empire Hungary co. Szathmar 16 m. E Szathmar Nemethi, with 2223 inhabitants and an old castle.

ARAUOCO a tn. S America, Chili, prov and cap. dep. of same name, on the S shore of Aruco bay 35 m. S S W Concepcion. It was once a place of importance, and figured much in the early history of S. America, but is now only a small square fort, or rather enclosure of earth about 300 yards square, within which the white population find a refuge when attacked by the Indians. The bay in the entrance of which lies the island of Santa Maria is of large extent, having a breadth of 15 and a depth of 18 m. On its E shore good steaming but quick-consuming coal is worked and shipped to some extent at Lota immediately N of Colcura.

ARAWAK a tn. Western Africa, cap. dist. Arawak 115 m. N N W Timbuctoo. It has a pop. not exceeding 1500 but is of great commercial importance being a principal entrepot for the gold dust which is brought from the interior of the continent. Hence much of its general business is transacted by means of this precious metal, and the inconveniences of barter are avoided.

ARAYAT a tn. Philippine Isles, Luzon prov and on both sides of river Pampanga. It occupies a beautiful and healthy site on the S. slope of a volcanic mountain of same name, from the summit of which a view is obtained of the town and shipping of Manila. The adjacent lake of Baracua in the vicinity abounds with fish. Pop. 7765.

ARRA a tn. Algeria, prov and 10 m. S by E Algiers, near the foot of Little Atlas. It was founded by the French in 1849 and has made great progress. Iron and copper are exact in the district. The Arab weekly market is important.

ARBE [add.] a tn. Austrian empire Dalmatia, curia Zara, on the isthmus of same name in the strait of Quarnero, and off the W coast of Croatia. It stands on a height at the outlet of a valley is surrounded with walls with two gates; consists partly of very ancient houses was under the Venetians a bishop's see, and has still an ancient cathedral a Benedictine and a Franciscan monastery and a tolerable harbour. Large quantities of salt are made in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

ARBECA a tn. Spain Catalonia, prov and 14 m. from Lerida, on the side of a hill crested by a feudal castle, with walls and towers in good condition having been restored. It is regularly built, and has flour and oil mills and a large trade, chiefly in oil and corn. Pop. 1000.

ARBO a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov and 22 m. from Pontevedra, on a plain sloping gently to the Minho, with several flour-mills, manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 3423.

ARBOS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov and 20 m. E N E Tarragona, on a height above a bank of the sea, commanding a view of the Mediterranean. It consists of regular houses on a somewhat uneven site, and has a magnificent parish church. The manufactures consist of linen, broad lace, and brassy and there are two important annual fairs. This place was vainly burned by the French in 1508.

ARCADIA or **KYTHARRA**, a tn. Greece, Morea, nomarch Messenia, on a steep slope of the mountains which border the gulf of Arcadia on the E. It has a castle and a parish school, a justice of peace court, and a custom-house, and contains 3400 inhabitants.

ARCAILLANA, a vil. and par. Spain Asturias, prov

and 35 m S W Orvedo, in a mountainous district, not far from the bay of Biscay. It has manufactures of woollens, and herring and other milk. Pop. 1496

ARCHIBALD a vil. U States, Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on Lehigh river and Delaware and Hudson rail way. Such coal-mines exist in the vicinity and the iron trade is carried on extensively. Pop. 1500.

ARDATOV a tn. Russia, gov. and 76 m. S. S. W. Nijni-Novgorod, esp. circle of same name, on the Leana. It contains 5751 inhabitants, and has three churches. Within the circle, castings, chemicals, and woollens are extensively made, and best-root for sugar is cultivated.

ARDEBAL, a dist. Persia, prov. and about 150 m S. W. Kermanshah. It is situated to the S. of Kermanshah, to the government of which it is at present attached, and contains seven villages, as well as a great many scattered or detached cultivated lands. It yields a revenue of 20,000 toman (210,000) partly in money and partly in kind. The principal productions are barley and wheat, rice, cotton seed, palm Christi, inferior tobacco, a little good opium, and various fruits, particularly melons of superior quality.

ARDBRAH, or **ALLADA** [add.] a tn. W. Africa, Dahomey 22 m N. W. of Abomey, anciently cap. of kingdom of same name, became subject to Dahomey by conquest, by Agaja the king in 1748. The town then said to be 2 m round is now no more than a large village and market. Pop. 4000, or perhaps much less.

ARENAL (2d.) a tn. Spain Old Castile, prov. and 25 m. from Avila, on a plain watered by a river of same name. It consists of good houses in very irregular and ill-paved streets, and has oil and flour mills, and a trade in fruit and vegetables. Pop. 1345

ARELYAS, Spain —1 *Arucas del Rey de alhama*, a vil. Andalusia, prov. and 15 m. S. W. Granada, on a slope at the foot of a mountain. There is a thermal spring here, but the water is of bad quality. Pop. 1280 —2 *Arucas de San Juan*, a tn. New Castile, prov. and 20 m. E. E. E. Ciudad Real. It is regularly built and has a very ancient church, and to have been belonged to the Templars. Pop. 776 —3 *A. de Old Castile*, prov. and 35 m. S. E. Avila, picturesquely situated in a hollow surrounded by lofty hills. It is built in regular well-paved streets. It has a very ancient church with a tower and the manufactures are crockery, hats, copperware, paint, and linens. Pop. 1548 —4 *Arucas de Foz*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. and 10 m. N. E. Malaga, surrounded on all sides by lofty heights. It is poorly built in winding unpaved streets, and has no oil-mill and two distilleries, and some trade in fruit. Pop. 1390

AREVTE DE MUNT a tn. Spain Catalonia, prov. and 22 m. (by rail) N. E. Barcelona, within a short distance of the sea, with well-built houses, espades, well-paved, and clean streets, a large church with a tower and richly decorated altars, several fountains of excellent water, manufactures of oaks and wooden ware, and a trade in wine of good quality. It is a principal station on the Barcelona and Girona railway. Pop. 1235.

ARFANZ a tn. Spain, Leon prov. and 45 m. W. Leon, 900 m. K. W. Madrid, in a somewhat unhealthy valley with a ruined palace, and linen and woollen manufactures. Pop. 1750.

ARGAUM, a vil. India, Nizam's dominions, near the N. frontier 40 m. W. S. W. Ellipohpur, memorable for the victory gained in the vicinity on the 28th November 1808 by the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley over the combined Marhatta force.

ARGENTONA, a vil. Spain, prov. and 24 m. from Barcelona, in a pleasant valley on a stream of same name, within 2 m. of the sea. It consists of houses of a single story and has a massive Gothic church with a lofty tower and manufactures of cotton and black lace, three spinning and five flour-mills. Pop. 1840

ARIFE [add.] a tn. Mexico, prov. Sonora, in a fertile valley on the Sonora river, at the foot of the Sierra Madre 60 m. N. N. E. Ures; lat. 30° 39' N., lon. 109° 50' W. It was once the cap. of the prov., and had a pop. bordering on 7000, but, in consequence of political changes, lost all its importance, and does not now contain above 1500 inhabitants. It is still, however, possessed of a church, which has not only a handsome exterior but many rich internal decorations. Its

alter is said to be covered with massive plates of embossed silver.

ARIZONA, a territory U States, formed from that part of the old territory of New Mexico lying W. of lat 109° W., and bounded S. by Mexico, W. by Colorado river and Gila fort, and N. by Utah and Nevada. Area estimated at 130,000 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, but many fertile and well-watered valleys lie between the ridges. The existence of gold-bearing districts has long been known, but in 1863 the great mineral wealth of the territory began to attract attention, and subsequent explorations have confirmed the belief of its vast richness in deposits of the precious metals, equal to any in the mining regions of the great plateau between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The rich silvermines of Nevada on the N. of Sonora on the S. which latter have been traced into and successfully worked in the S. part of the territory, recent discoveries in the valleys of the Upper Colorado and its tributaries, and in western New Mexico and eastern Arizona, all point to this territory as the grand centre of the immense mineral deposits of the region. —(U. S. Commissioner.) The gold-fields are generally described as well supplied with timber, water and grass. The capital is Tucson. The territory was organized with the usual government administration in February 1863. White population roughly estimated at 30,000 Indian, 60,000.

ARIZCUN a vil. Spain, prov. Navarre, on an eminence open to all winds, 28 m. Pamplona. It is well built and has a parish church, with a beautiful facade and very large porch, and the ancient palace of Ursua, of which many strange and terrible legends are current. Pop. 1253

ARJISH a tn. European Turkey, Walachia, circle and on river same name. It is the see of a bishop and has an ecclesiastical seminary and the most remarkable church and the finest monastery in Walachia. Pop. 2700

ARKANSAS POST a vil. U States Arkansas, esp. co. same name, 1 bank Arkansas river 50 m. from its junction with the Mississippi. It was founded by the French in 1685 and has several stores and a landing for steamers. It was captured from the Confederates in December 1863 by Gen Grant with the assistance of gunboats, and a large number of prisoners and quantities of military stores were taken at the same time.

ARLESREGA a tn. Austrian Italy prov. and 8 m. W. N. W. Padua, on the railway to Milan with a parish church and a Confraternity villa.

ARMEDON a vil. India presid. Madras, on the coast, 66 m. N. Madras. A factory was established here in 1828 being one of the earliest settlements of the E. I. Company in the Carnatic.

ARMILL a vil. Spain Andalusia, prov. and 2 m. Granada, on a plain 1 bank Genil with ill built earthen houses, forming a single street along the highroad from Granada, manufactures of lumen hump, and wax. Pop. 1832

ARNI a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, on the isl. of Andros, W. seven churches, and a pop. of 970.

ARNOYA —1 (San Salvador) a vil. and par Spain, Galicia, prov. and 12 m. from Orense on the Minho. The city contains an edifice in a suppressed Benedictine priory. The houses are generally ill built, in narrow winding streets. The principal products are good red and white wine, maize, flax, &c. The industrial establishments are a tannery and several flour-mills. Pop. 1840 —2 Small river flowing into bank Minho, about 20 m. below Orense, after a westerly course of about 30 m.

ARNSDORF a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 23 m. N. N. E. Leitmeritz, with 3500 inhabitants, manufactures of linen and hosiery dyeworks two mills, and a trade in glass.

ARQUELO a vil. Spain Old Castile prov. and 10 m. from Santander on a plain. Pop. 1980, many of whom find employment in other provinces as bull hangers, glaziers, and painters.

ARO or **ARO**, a tn. Western Africa, nearly equidistant from the Kwara on the W., the Old Calabar river on the E. and the shores of the Bight of Biafra on the S. It is described as being nearly three times the size of Aboko, and extremely populous. The inhabitants are skilful artisans, and manufacture swords, spears, and metallic ornaments. It owes much of its celebrity to the shrine of Thakina, to which pilgrimages are made from all the surrounding districts.

ABO vil and par Spain, Galice, prov and about 85 m. S W Coruña, cap dist. of same name, in a mountainous but healthy district watered by the Tambre. It has some trade in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop 1410

ABRAH a tn India, presid. Bengal dist. Shababad in a fertile and well-irrigated district, 25 m. W Dinapore and 488 m. (by rail) N W Calcutta. It is a station on the East Indian railway and contains about 2775 houses and



FORTIFIED HOUSE AT ABRAH.—From Sketch by Major Rye.

the government school. It acquired some celebrity during a Sepoy mutiny in 1857 by the gallant defense made by a small body of European civilians against an overwhelming force of rebels. They retired to and heroically fortified the bungalow represented in our illustration, and were under a heavy fire of musketry and ordnance from 27th July to 1st August, at which latter date they were relieved under circumstances of the greatest difficulty by Major Vincent Eyre.

ABRONIA, a tn Spain, Navarra, on the S slope of Monte-Jarra 33 m. S W Pamplona. It consists of three distinct portions arranged in the form of a triangle, and has a parish church with a remarkable tower four oil mills, and some export of oil, corn, and wine. Pop. 1430

ABTA a tn Austrian empire Venetia, prov and 31 m. N Udine, bank But. an affluent of the Tagliamento, with 2108 inhabitants, and two mineral springs the one sulphurous and the other chalybeate.

ABTENARA a vil Spanish dominions Canary Isles island and prov of Gran Canaria, near the centre, on the declivity of a hill. The parish church a hermitage and two houses are the only stone buildings. All the rest are mere caves or cellars in which the natives live in a state of poverty and wretchedness. The vegetable products include grain, lentils, honey figs and other fruits and a good deal of goat-milk cheese is made. The only manufactures are a few articles of thread and wool. Pop 1074

ABTRES, a tn Spain Catalonia, prov and 18 m. from Barcelona, on a beach washed by several streams. It contains an ancient palace or castle of the former feudal lords of the place, which has been converted into a prison; and has manufactures of cotton and woollen cloth, a distillery three flour-mills, and a very limited trade. Pop. 1379

ARUL a navigable river India, Souda, running from the Manchar Lake which is formed by an expansion of the river Marra, into the Indus on the western side. During the rainy season the navigation by the Marra, the lake, and the Arul is preferred to that of the Indus, the current being more moderate. The junction with the Indus is in lat. 26° 24' N and lon. 87° 55' E

ARUN a river Nepal rises in Tibet, about lat. 28° 45' N lon. 87° 50' E. and flows through it for 200 m. to the Himalayas between which it passes, receiving the waters from the northern face of the snowy mountains, and then, with a further course of 110 m. through Nepal enters the Ganges of which it is the principal tributary in lat. 26° 58'; lon. 86° 57'

ARURU, a vil Spanish dominions island of Goceira,

one of the Canaries, is a pleasant and fertile valley at the foot of lofty mountains. It consists of 190 struggling houses, has a church and raises tolerable crops of grain, vegetables potatoes silk &c. &c. Pop 508

ASABA a tn. Western Africa, dist. and about 40 m. above Abok, r. bank Kwara, is finely situated on a rising ground about 100 ft. above the river is surrounded with walls and palisades of tall trees and consists of numerous huts wide apart, well constructed and often white-washed or coloured. The inhabitants though friendly are wild, rude-looking, and much intemperate. Yams and other agricultural produce, as well as fowls, cattle, and sheep are abundant.

ASAHAN a native state and river on the N E. side of the island of Sumatra in the Indian Archipelago.—The state consists chiefly of an extensive alluvial tract, which stretches along the coast, and is for the most part covered by a tangled and almost impenetrable forest. The cultivated crops are rice and pulses and the principal exports are pulses a red dyewood called *laka*, bees wax, horses and slaves. The inhabitants are Malays, who form the dominant class and Babahs Ti a fifth with which both the sea and the rivers abound, form their principal food.

—The river, which rises in a mountain range and plateau called Tubela, flows E. and falls into the straits of Malacca in lat. 8° 1' 30" N lon 99° 58' E. It is about 1000 yards wide at its mouth, but in the course of 7 m. contracts to a third of this width. The depth of its channel nowhere exceeds two fathoms.

ASBENI MMA a tn Central Africa, cap. Yaba country situated on a flat, at the foot of steep cliffs, about 880 m. S by Marouk lat. 19° 8' N lon 13° 15' E. It consists of about 130 cottages built with rough stones, very low and covered with the stems and leaves of the palmetto. The inhabitants suffer much from depredation. Dried fish is their chief medium of commerce.

ASHKUFER, a vil Persia prov and 12 m. W Yazd, 175 m. E S E Luristan. It is a large place, with a well-walled quarter, but owing to its site among scorching desert has gradually encroached so as almost to exclude field cultivation.

ASHLAND a tn U States Ohio pop. co. same name, 85 miles N N E. Columbus, in a fine farming country and connected by a branch line with the Cleveland and Columbus railway. There are manufactures of wool. Pop 1500

ASHTA two places, India.—1 A tn Malwa territory and 60 m. S W Bhopal r. bank Farabatty which is here fordable. It contains about 500 houses and possesses a fort and a large tank.—2 Ashke or Ashke, a vil prov. Bombay dist. Sholapore, 112 m. E S E. Poona. Here, in Feb. 1818 the Peshwa, Bages Kow pursuing a hopeless flight from the British force, was overtaken by General Smith and in consequence compelled to sign a treaty which finally extinguished the Maratha empire.

ASHWANIFI or HAMILTON RIVER. (See HAMILTON RIVER in Supp.)

ASHWANIFI (LAKE) British N America, Labrador lat. 53° 30' N lon. 55° W. It forms the head-water of the Ashwanuffi river and is sometimes from till the mouth of June.

ASPANG two nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire Lower Austria, 40 m. S by Vienna. One of them cap. circle of same name, has an old castle, a town house, a dye factory and oil iron and saw mills with a pop. of 690. The other with a pop. of 1830 has also numerous saw-mills and a very ancient parish church.

ASPINWALL a seaport in New Granada isthmus of Panama, on the island of Manzanillo, in Limon or Nari bay opposite Chagres, and near the Atlantic terminus of the Panama railway. It was founded in 1850 by the engineers and other officials and the workmen who arrived to commence the railway and has gradually grown into a place of some importance consisting of about 300 houses, and containing about 1000 permanent inhabitants.

ASSAM the name proposed for a mountain chain, which, rising suddenly from the plains of E. Bengal, about 220 m. N E. Calcutta stretches E. in a broadening chain of woody spurs and ridges, taking the successive names of the Ganges,

Kaima, Nogue, and other tribes, who inhabit it. In the vicinity of Manapouri it changes its direction to N. E., and after assuming the name of the Fackel range, becomes linked with some outliers of the S. Himalaya. Still further E. it becomes known as the Langtang range, and spreads down from the snows of its southern base the head-waters of the Iravadi. From its W. base it runs to the S. E. and is bounded by the Garo, from 3000 and 4000 ft. among the Garo, to 9000 ft. among the Kaima, and 8000 to 9000 to the N. of Manapouri. At least of Brahmaputra it reaches 12,000 to 14,000 ft., and he and rises far above the limit of perpetual snow.

ASSENTOS, or **ASSENTOS DE LAUREA**, a town in Mexico, state of 55 m. S. E. of Mexico, on the N. E. side of an almost isolated mountain group, at the height of 7000 ft. above the sea. It is a tolerably large mining town but above by the number of large and decayed houses within it, that its prosperity belongs to the past rather than the present. Its famous mines of silver, copper, and lead are in a good measure abandoned. The only minerals now wrought to much advantage, are copper and silver for which new mines have been opened.

ASINIBOIA, British American, better known by the name of the *Red River* or *Lord Selkirk's Settlement*, extends southwards from Lake Winnipeg up both banks of the Red river and thence westwards along those of the Assiniboine. Fort Garry situated at the confluence of these two rivers, and the head-quarters of the British American fur trade, ranks as its capital. The settlement, generally fertile and well adapted for agricultural purposes, has been so called since it is called the *choix de la terre*, and has been provided with a tolerably complete ecclesiastical organization in the shape of churches and schools. In St. John's parish where the bishop resides a college has been started, and the church, which is in a somewhat tottering condition is about to be supplanted by a substantial and commodious cathedral. The rest of the other parish churches have elegant spires, which form prominent objects in the landscape. The Catholics, forming a considerable proportion of the population have also an imposing cathedral in St. Boniface, and a spacious manse with schools attached; and in 1856 the Presbyterians obtained the erection of a church. The population, arranged under the heads of the above three denominations, is as follows:—Church of England, 2050; R. Catholic, 2500; Presbyterians, 400; total, 5050. The greatest difficulty with which the settlers have to contend is the want of a proper outlet for their produce.

ASINIBOINE [add], a river British America, which rises in lat. 51° 40' N. lon. 108° 20' W. flows first S. E. for about 550 m. to the confluence of the Qu'Appelle, then E. S. E. for about 240 m., and after a total course of about 600 m. parallel to the base of the Great Lakes on the E. of the Riding and Duck mountains, joins or is joined by the Red river of the North, at Fort Garry in lat. 46° 50' and lon. 97°. At Lake's Port, 23 m. above Fort Garry it is 120 ft. broad, with a mean sectional depth of 8 ft. and a current of 1½ m. per hour near Francis Port, 67 m. above Fort Garry its current is 2 m. per hour at the confluence of the Little Souris, 140 m. above Fort Garry it is 220 ft. broad, with a mean sectional depth of 9 ft. 6 in., and a current of 1½ m. It then appears that the river is larger when 140 m. than when only 23 m. from its mouth. Still higher up the same thing is observed, for at Fort Ellice, 240 m. from its mouth its breadth is 185 ft., and its mean sectional depth 8 ft. This singular fact of a decrease instead of an increase of water in the course of the river is brought out still more distinctly by another calculation, which shows that while the quantity of water hourly discharged at Fort Ellice is 5,575,500 and at the confluence of the Little Souris is 12,699,049 cubic ft., at Lake's Port, which is 318 m. below the former and 118 m. below the latter, the hourly discharge is only 5,703,000. Evaporation is the only cause yet assigned for this extraordinary diminution of volume. The principal affluents of the Assiniboine are, on its E. bank, the Two creeks, Pine creek, Shell river, Birdtail river and Rapid river or Little Saskatchewan, and on its W. bank, the White Sand river, the Qu'Appelle or Collingwood river, Souris creek, and the Little Souris or Mouse river. The only impediment to its continuous navigation for many miles is a rapid of no very formidable character as it is only in summer when the water is

lowest that it becomes impracticable. The valley of the Assiniboine is so fertile and well adapted for cultivation, particularly on the E. bank of its lower course, that several promising settlements have already been made upon it, and form the nucleus of a new territory.

ASIN YNSQHAH a town in Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 28 m. E. S. E. of Angora. It occupies a picturesque site in a mountainous district and contains 250 houses, all occupied by Turks, whose chief employment is agriculture.

ASSOURI a river British N. America, which rises about lat. 49° N. lon. 105° W. flows E. and joins the Assiniboine, formed by it and the Little Saskatchewan. The prairie, through which it has cut a deep channel, is covered in extraordinary profusion with boulders of granite gneiss, limestone, &c., and in the strata exposed along its banks occur some thin beds of coal not well defined, and graduating into shales.

ASSUMPTION or **ASUNCION** [add] S. America, cap. Paraguay. Its streets are wide and crossed at right angles; the houses, of brick and one story high, are generally spacious and well constructed. It possesses several fine buildings, among others the cathedral and the churches of San Roque and the Incarnation the government house, the barracks the railway station, and a large market-place in the middle of the town. The port is convenient and safe, with a spacious quay and is defended by several batteries. Pop. (in 1857) 48,000.—(See Gray's Paraguay.)

ASSUNGU a town W. Africa, Bightside, on a steep height, but near a level, about 90 m. N. E. of Benin. It stands in the midst of beautiful scenery, is the residence of an independent chief, and contains 8000 inhabitants who cultivate the ground and trade in wax and gum copal.

ASU a town W. Africa, prov. Logon tributary of the Benue; bank Shari or Ba, a tributary of Lake Chad. It was formerly walled but the walls are ruinous, and the whole place exhibits signs of the decay common throughout the province. A considerable revenue is derived from the ferruginous water which is much frequented.

ASUA, ASUA or USUA a river E. Africa, supposed to rise from the Bakari-Ngo lake, about lat. 2° N. lon. 35° E. and uniting with the White Nile in lat. 5° 54' N.

ASUDI a town N. Africa, dist. Aïr situated not far from the foot of Mount Chereka lat. 18° 34' N. lon. 8° 54' E. was once a place of great importance, which is indicated by the extent of its ruins. It had at one time seven mosques and a population of 8000 to 10,000 but now possesses about 1000 ruinous houses, of which only 80 are inhabited. The market, however is well supplied with provisions and even ordinary merchandise.

A'ALAMA (SAN PABLO DE), a town S. America, Bolivia, cap. prov. same name, 1000 ft. above sea-level, on the Rio de Atacama, which about 5 m. below is lost in the sand. It is an extremely dirty place with only a few buildings which deserve the name of houses, and a church in a dilapidated state. Almost all the inhabitants are employed as carriers.

ATAD (GHEKAT), a town Austrian empire Hungary, co. Homorhy on the Rhine, 23 m. E. W. Kapuvár with 2061 inhabitants, a district court, Protestant parsonage, brewery, a trade in corn, and important annual fairs.

ATAJO one of a continuous chain of low islands, S. America, which skirt the E. bank of the Parana, immediately after the confluence of the Paraguay. The island is claimed by La Plata, but Paraguay has possession, and secures it by a military post.

ATAKI, a town Russia, gov. Samara, circle and near Kholm, with two churches, and a pop. of 6614.

ATHENA, a town U. States, Georgia, on bank Oconee river 32 m. W. N. W. Augusta, and 71 m. N. Milledgeville. The situation and climate are healthy and the branch of the Charleston and Decatur railway of which it is the terminus, has caused the town to increase rapidly, and before the civil war it was the market for an extensive cotton-growing district. It has five churches, a cotton factory, and several others in the vicinity and a college.

ATKAREK, a town Russia, gov. and 60 m. N. W. Saratov cap. circle of same name, on the Atkara. It has two churches, a school, and a charitable institute. Pop. 5778.

ATLANTA, a city N. America, U. States, Georgia, 101 m. N. E. of the junction of several lines of railway 101 m.

N W Mason 200 m. W Charleston. It occupies a healthy and elevated position and has grown rapidly from its commencement in 1845 into a place of considerable size and importance, the railways rendering it the centre of a large trade in cotton and grain, and connecting it with many principal ports and inland towns. In 1864, however, after being held by a Confederate army for some time, it was abandoned to the Federals who expelled great numbers of the inhabitants and subsequently evacuated it, leaving a great part of the town in ruins by fire. Previously it contained several churches and other public buildings. Gold iron, and other minerals, are found in the surrounding country.

ATBOWLEE a tn India N W Province, dist. and 20 m. E.N.E. Allypore in the Doab. It stands in a highly cultivated neighbourhood, abounding in fine mango groves, and is a large open place, with a well-supplied bazaar. Pop. 12,722.

ATSAIRKALA a tn. Ruanda gov. Don Cossacks r bank Akai at its mouth in the Doa. It is the chief ferry across this river on the road to the Cameroons, and has an important trade in corn wood and iron. Pop. 4842.

ATTANUGAH a tn India Oude, dist Salou 66 m S.E.E. Lucknow. The inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Mahomedans as well as those of the district generally are of a warlike temperament, and used to furnish a large number of spy turbanis. Pop. 6000.

ATTLEBOROUGH a tn. U. States, Massachusetts Bristol co. 51 m S.E. Boston on the river Mill. It has a bank and extensive manufactures of cottons and other goods, and is connected by a branch with the Providence and Worcester railway. Pop. 4200.

ATTICHAN a mountain ridge Swedish Trans-Baikal territory which stretches from S.E. to N.W. not far from a bank Amoor and becomes linked with the low hills of the Takhon chain. It is composed partly of masses of granite. In the valleys and terraces at the base of the ridge bushes and isolated trees occur but its summits, consisting of a number of pyramidal peaks are perfectly bare.

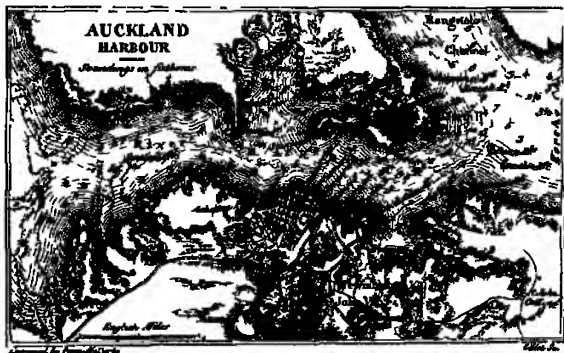
AUBURN add a tn U. States, New York cap Cayuga co. on the Albany and Buffalo railway 174 m W of Albany. It is 24 m W by W from Oswego Lake the outlet of which runs through the town and furnishes water-power for many factories of cotton, wool, carpets, iron and paper and various

B.W., about 280 m, greatest breadth, measured on the parallel of 38° 300 m. area, 26,523 sq m or 17,000,000 acres. The coast is of very irregular shape, and so deeply indented that it measures, when its windings are followed, about 600 m. The continuity of the coast is least broken on the W., where the only important openings form the harbours of Manakau and Kaipara, the E. on the contrary presents a succession of large and deep bays with numerous creeks opening from them, and penetrating far into the interior. Proceeding from the N. the most extensive of these bays are Doubtless Bay the Bay of Islands, Hauraki Gulf and the Bay of Plenty. The interior is covered by wooded mountain ranges of moderate elevation with many intervening valleys of great fertility well watered by numerous streams. Most of these are mere mountain torrents, running a short and rapid course before they reach the sea. The largest are the Waikato which has its mouth on the W coast, the Piko and the Thames which both fall into the Firth of Thames a S arm of Hauraki Gulf; and the Wairarapa and Whakatane, which fall into the Bay of Plenty. Among the lakes are the Rotomua and the Tupo the latter by far the largest which New Zealand possesses. The climate, owing to its N position, is the warmest in the country and brings to perfection some fruits which cannot be grown successfully in any other part of it. Among the most important productions are the hard forests of which, situated chiefly on the W coast furnish the materials of an important spar and lumber trade. Of superior quality corn, fruit, gum, honey and wool. For administrative purposes the province is divided into five districts, of which Auckland is the capital. Pop. about 79,000.

The following table illustrates the condition of the provinces —

Year	European Population.			Native (whitened).	European.	% of 100,000.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1861	13,484	10,226	24,710	50,000	227,052	35
1893	15,145	15,488	30,634	—	116,064	—

AUCKLAND add a tn cap. of the above prov and of New Zealand is advantageously situated on the N side of an



other milk. A railway has also been constructed from it to Ribson, 40 m. northward. Pop. 10,590.

AUCKLAND the most northerly of the eight provinces into which New Zealand has been divided. lies between lat. 34° 30' and 39° E.; lon. 173° 30' and 178° 40' E., and consisting mainly of the peninsula which forms the N part of the island of Northland or New Ulster is washed by the ocean on the W N and E. and bounded on the E. by provs. Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's greatest length, N W to S.W. 124 m.

between two seas the one washing the E. and the other the W coast, and each furnishing an excellent harbour; lat. 36° 30' S. lon. 175° 45' E. Being situated on rugged ground much broken by hills it has scarcely a level street, but is nevertheless well built, and contains a number of houses and shops which would not disgrace any European town. The principal buildings are the government-house, newly erected near the site of an older edifice, which was burned down, the courts of justice, the official residences, the

Mineral church situated at the top of a ascent, and nearly built of white stone in the early English style; the Scotch, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic churches, the last a handsome stone edifice, with a large forested tower; the Wesleyan college, and various other schools belonging to the different religious denominations; the custom-house, the barracks, jail, &c. A line of wharves and jetties, and two or three streets of substantial shops and warehouses, some of wood

became very much degraded; but the upper country of Georgia becoming more densely settled and the formation of the Augusta canal 9 m. in length, bringing the waters of the Savannah to furnish water-power the prosperity of Augusta has revived, and stores, machine-shops, and similar works have been established and successfully worked. The streets are wide, straight, and lighted with gas, and among the public buildings are the city-hall, a museum hall, a medical college, 14 churches, an arsenal, 9 banks, and 4 or 5 newspaper offices. A line of steamboats runs to Savannah and a bridge connects the city with Hamburg in S. Carolina. Pop. 13 000.

AUMALE, s. n. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 55 m. S.E. Algiers, founded anew by the French in 1846, on the ruins of an Arab town of the name of *Sur Ghazien*, and of the much more ancient Roman *Ausia*. It occupies an important military position, which makes it the key to the country of the Kabyles, and keeps open the communication between Algiers and Sétif and the valleys of the Tell with the salt-lakes of the Sahar. The possession of this spot by Abd-el-Kader is said to have assisted him materially in keeping the French so long at bay. Since its new foundation it has made considerable progress, and the inhabitants have breweries and lime-kilns, but are chiefly employed in the cultivation of the surrounding district, which is said to be fertile. Government has here a breeding stud. There is a weekly Arab market. Pop. 1516.

AUPA (Gauz and Little), two nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 70 m. N.E. Gitschtin—*Gross Aupa*, situated in a valley of same name has a parish church four miles, and a limestone quarry the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the forests or in spinning. In the mountains near it are mines of copper and arsenic. Pop. 2611—*Little or Klein Aupa*, situated on a small stream at the foot of the Black Koppe; has a church and a mill and contains 1160 inhabitants.

AUBAG or **OMAYN**, a river India, which rises on the E.W. frontier of Bengal, in lat. 21° 30' N., lon. 87° 45' E. flows E. for about 100 m., and joins the Teli Nudda on its left bank 17 m. above the junction of the latter with the Mahanuddy.

AURONZO a town Austrian Italy prov. and 26 m. N.N.E. Belluno. It is the seat of a court of justice and has in its vicinity mines of lead and calcareous and the great forest of St. Marco, which furnishes the best timber for the navy. Pop. 5476.

AURUNGABAD the name of several places in India—1. A town in the Dominion of Gwalior.—2. A town in the Province of Agra, and 4 m. S.W. Muttra.—3. A town in Bengal dist. Mooradabad 31 m. S.E. Rajshah.—4. A town in Oude, 34 m. E. Shahjahanpur. It obtained an unhappy celebrity during the sepoy mutiny from its proximity to the scene of one of the horrible massacres perpetrated on defenceless Europeans.

AUSCHA a town Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 9 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, esp. dist. of same name; with a parish church an hospital and manufactures of cloth, liquors, and chemicals. Excellent hops are grown in this district. Pop. 1000.

AUREG [add.] a town Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 10 m. N. by W. Prag, at the confluence of the Biele with the Elbe, and on the Bohemian-Bavarian railway 231 m. by rail N.W. Vienna. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs in the seat of several important public offices, and has a deanery church, a high school a seminary, extensive manufactures of linen and cotton goods; and a consider-



GENERAL VIEW OF AUCKLAND.—Hutchinson's New Zealand.

but more of brick or stone, afford ample facilities for trade, and furnish proof of its great extent and increasing importance. The botanical gardens and the little suburban bays sparkling with the white villas of wealthy merchants, afford many beautiful walks. The great drawback, however, is the total absence of trees, except such as the settlers themselves have planted. Auckland, though founded only in 1840 has an estimated pop. of 30 000.

The following statistics present a view of the progress of the port—

	Immigrants.	Vessels.		Imports.	Exports.		
		Entered.	Cleared.				
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	£	£
1860	264	88	26,506	88	24,219	434,211	19,364
1861	346	103	28,974	103	35,729	291,444	67,372
1862	465	107	31,013	106	34,433	314,906	73,354

AUCKLAND BAY E. side of Bay of Bengal in Tenasserim provinces. The rocks and islands of the Mergel Archipelago enclose the entrance.

AUERSEEG, a town Austrian empire, duchy Carinthia, 12 m. S.E. Lienz. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Augusta*, is the cradle of the Aversperg family and has a castle with a beautiful hall a riding-school and many antiquities. Pop. 1000.

AUGUSTA [add.]—1. A city U States, esp. Maine at the head of the deep navigation of Kennebec river and on the Portland and Bangor railway 60 m. N.N.E. Portland. It is handsomely built, chiefly on a bank of the river which is crossed by a bridge, and upon rising ground, which gives it an commanding position. It contains a spacious park, an arsenal and an hospital for the insane, besides several schools and manufactures. About half a mile above the city a dam has been constructed across the river to improve the navigation above it, and at the same time to provide water-power for manufacturing purposes. Steamboats ply above the dam between Waterville and Augusta. Pop. 6000.—2. A city U States, Georgia, esp. Richmond co., on the Savannah, 231 m. from its mouth, and on the S. Carolina and Georgia railways, of the latter of which it is the S. terminus. Originally it figured very much on the wagon trade, which was destroyed by the construction of the railway and the place

able trade in cotton goods, wine, which bears a high name, sugar, fish, fruit, wool. Both these and commerce and are worlded in the vicinity. Pop 3666.

AUSTRALIA. In no part of the world has geographical exploration made more rapid advance, within the last twenty years than in the great island-continent of the southern hemisphere. Nor has discovery been anywhere more fruitful of consequences. The rapid progress of settlement, and increase of population in Australian lands are among the most noteworthy conclusions in the social and commercial records of the present century. Discovery has, in this case, been not merely the solution of a geographical problem but the immediate precursor of civilized existence and colonial industry. The explorer has heralded the way for the squatter and the dwelling-places of man have sprung into existence along the tracks which he has marked out in the bush. A vast portion of the *terra incognita* of a prior (and yet but recent) date, as shown upon our maps of Australia, is now crossed by the lines which indicate the rapid advance of such enterprise.

The first settlement of the white man upon the Australian shores dates hardly more than three-quarters of a century since. Five and twenty years elapsed after the foundation of Sydney (1788) before the colonists had succeeded in crossing the range of the Blue Mountains, by which their western horizon was limited. Bathurst, on the Upper Macquarie, within the few plains that lie beyond the mountain-range, was at once founded (1818) and interior discovery thenceforward continued to advance, though for a time by slow and gradual stages. The great rivers flowing inland, in a westerly direction early rewarded the persevering efforts made by the colonists of New South Wales to extend their knowledge of the Australian interior. Portions of the rivers Laachlan, Macquarie, Murrumbidgee and Upper Murray (or Hume) were successively traced between the years 1817 and 1824, by Oxley, Cunningham, Hovell, Hume, and others. Sturt, in 1829 first reached the stream of the Darling. All of these rivers, with others of less considerable extent were subsequently ascertained to belong to the extensive basin of the Murray the main channel of which was ultimately (1830) traced by the last-named explorer to its outlet in Encounter Bay on the coast-line of the Southern Ocean. Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Mitchell in succeeding years, 1831-6 visited the Karoola and other northern affluents of the Murray basin followed the stream of the united Laachlan and Murrumbidgee to its junction with the Murray and traced the Darling upward to the point to which its stream had been already pursued downward. A vast range of country extending through more than ten degrees of latitude thus became opened to the enterprise of the settler of New South Wales. The portion lying south of the Murray explored and partially surveyed by Mitchell received the name of Australia Felix—an epithet justified by its abundant and well watered pastures.

The foundation of Melbourne (1837) on the banks of the river Yarra, a short distance above its outlet into Port Phillip, and the occupation of the adjacent plains by the colonists of Tasmania and New South Wales rapidly ensued. The Port Phillip district however remained until the gold discoveries of 1851 a pastoral region and its population up to that date was only 77 000. It was in that year first colonized a distinct colony under the name of Victoria.

The year 1836 had witnessed the establishment of a settlement, entirely distinct from the elder colony on the shores of St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs, the nucleus of the now flourishing colony of S. Australia. Already seven years previously (1829) the banks of the Swan river had become the home of British settlers and the name of W. Australia replaced that of New Holland, by which the western half of Terra Australia had, since the early days of Dutch discovery been chiefly known. Quasaland hitherto the Morston Bay district of New South Wales, was first made a distinct province in 1859.

The gold discoveries of 1851 exercised a vast influence over the growing prosperity of Australia and the development of its resources. Up to that date the total number of the colonial populations, including Tasmania, fell short of 400,000 of whom the colonists of New South Wales, with the Port Phillip district, included about a quarter of a million. The population of New South Wales had, however, doubled

itself within the preceding ten years, and the industrial resources of the province were already making rapid advance. S. Australia had at the same date 67,000 inhabitants; the Swan River settlement fewer than 10 000. Within five years of that period the Australian colonies jointly numbered more than 800 000 inhabitants; in 1861 their united population exceeded 1 100 000. Victoria alone having upwards of 500 000 inhabitants and its capital Melbourne, having grown from a provincial town of hardly more than 20 000 people, into a stately metropolis with upwards of 180 000 inhabitants. The population of Victoria, indeed became more than quadrupled within the five years immediately ensuing on the gold discoveries.

Before the era of development above adverted to the settlers on the eastern seaboard of Australia were comparatively isolated from the colonists on its southern and western shores. Such intercolonial intercourse as existed was maintained chiefly by sea. In the case of Western Australia, exclusively so. Vast tracts of impenetrable desert were believed to separate S. Australia from the province of New South Wales on the one hand, and the Swan River settlement on the other. Overland communication even between Adelaide and Melbourne—the two most nearly adjacent of the provincial capitals—was not established until the period when the attractions of the gold-fields of Victoria began to draw thither with irrepressible influence, the unsettled population of neighbouring lands. As early as 1837-8, however Mr Eyre whose name has subsequently become identified in an eminent degree with Australian discovery had driven a numerous herd of cattle overland from Sydney to Adelaide, a period of eight months being occupied on the route, although the direct distance between those cities is less than 800 miles. Mr Eyre repeated this exploit, with some deviation from his prior route, in the succeeding year accomplishing the distance in less than three months; overland communication between the colonies of New South Wales and S. Australia, for the purposes of the squatter was thenceforward definitely established. Subsequent efforts of Mr Eyre were directed towards the accomplishment of a similar communication with the settlement of W. Australia, and the exploration of the unknown interior lying to the northward of Adelaide. The years 1839-41 were chiefly devoted to these objects. In 1840 while engaged in examining the country lying at the head of Spencer Gulf Mr Eyre discovered the southern arm of Lake Torrens. In the following year leaving Adelaide under the auspices of the colonial government, he advanced nearly 400 m along the shores of the lake, to which however (owing in part, it appears probable, to the effects of swamps and in some measure to its extraordinary general character) he assigned proportions since proved to be vastly in excess of the reality. The enormous horse-shoe shaped Lake Torrens, which for many years after the date of Mr Eyre's journey continued to figure upon our maps, has only recently given place to numerous detached basins, ascertained to occupy its supposed place. Mr Eyre's most remarkable exploit, however was the making (1841) an overland journey from Port Lincoln on the western shore of Spencer Gulf, along the shore line of the great Australian Bay, to King George Sound, a distance of more than 1000 miles. This journey through a sterile tract of country almost destitute of water was accomplished under circumstances of peculiar difficulty the only white companion of the explorer being murdered by the native aborigines during its progress and the last 600 m. being traversed with the companionship only of a single native boy! The account of the journey passed through on this occasion was such as to deter others from repeating the attempt at opening inland communication between S. and W. Australia. Recently however the attention of the Swan River colonists has been turned in the same direction, there appear to be some reasons for regarding a portion of the hardships which Mr Eyre underwent as inherent only to the progress of a first explorer and it has even been proposed to found a settlement in the neighbourhood of Cape Frey and Point Malcolm midway between King George Sound and the head of the great Australian Bay.

The wide range already covered by the adventures of Sir Thomas Mitchell within the territory of New South

Wales was yet further extended in 1846, by a journey undertaken with the view of opening overland communication with the Gulf of Carpentaria. Starting from the banks of the Upper Darling, Mitchell traversed the more northwardly affluents of its extensive basin, he thence followed a general northwardly course, through a broken and difficult country as far as the parallel of 21° 30' S. and afterwards turning westward and crossing a dividing range of mountains, struck the channel of a river flowing to the N. W. Mitchell followed the course of this river (to which he gave the name of "Victoria") for six successive days, through a western region of the most promising description, finally leaving it in lat. 24° 14' S. lon. 146° 34' E. The course of this stream led his discoverer to the sanguine conviction that its outlet would prove to be in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and Mr. Kennedy was despatched from Sydney in the following year with the view of tracing the newly found channel to its expected outlet. Shortly after reaching the farthest point attained by his predecessor however the course of the river was found to turn S. W. and afterwards almost due S. while its waters, divided among several channels, became almost lost in the arid plains to which it conducted. Kennedy ultimately found it necessary to abandon the stream in lat. 26° 13' S. lon. 143° 20' E. returning to Sydney by a more southwardly route. The direction of the latter portion of its channel pointed to the inference since verified, that the Victoria of Murray and Kennedy would be found continuous with the Cooper Creek of Stuart's Central Australian expedition, and the name of Cooper River has since been substituted for the designation first conferred upon it. Kennedy's ultimate fate was disastrous; in the following year (1848) he took the charge of an expedition fitted out for the purpose of exploring the Cape York peninsula and the adjoining shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and perished in its course at the hands of the natives.

Meanwhile an overland journey between Moreton Bay and Port Essington at that time the site of a settlement maintained by the imperial government had been successfully made by Dr. Leichhardt, a German resident in New South Wales a man who combined high scientific attainments with a rare amount of courage and enterprise. Moreton Bay was then the most northwardly point of settlement on the east-coast of E. Australia, and it was from Jimba, the furthest inland station of Darling Downs (60 m. W. of Brisbane) that Leichhardt finally started on his perilous undertaking, in October 1844. After a journey of fourteen months, in the course of which he traversed a vast extent of watered and fertile country—much of it admirably adapted for the purposes of the settler—Leichhardt finally reached Port Essington in December 1845, and thence returned by water to Sydney to the mingled surprise and delight of the residents in that city by whom he had been given up as lost. In the course of this marvellous, and at the time unaccomplished journey conducted solely by the aid of private resources, Leichhardt had passed over more than 3000 m. of entirely new country much of it since occupied by the flocks and herds of the Queensland squatters.

The same enterprising explorer formed, in 1847 the plan of a still more extensive journey in which he proposed to cross the entire breadth of the Australian continent, from east to west. Leichhardt's first essay towards the achievement of this gigantic enterprise was thwarted by snowed circumstances, and after prosecuting a short way to the N. W. of Sydney he was compelled to return. He started again in the beginning of 1848, and never returned; his subsequent fate remaining involved in mystery. Traces of his direction were found by Mr. A. C. Gregory, who in the course of a journey undertaken expressly for that purpose in 1856 discovered a tree marked with the initials of the ill-fated explorer together with other indications of Leichhardt's having camped at the spot. This was about lat. 24° 30' S. lon. 146° 6' E. within the valley of Mitchell's Victoria river.

While Leichhardt was engaged in extending knowledge of the Australian interior from the side of New South Wales, the colonists of E. Australia were anxiously watching the result of an enterprise directed towards the central regions of the continent, of which their metropolis formed the starting-point. This was the Central Australian expedition

of Captain Stuart. In 1845 Captain Stuart had submitted to the home authorities the plan of an extensive exploration of the Australian interior and arrangements for the conduct of the expedition were finally made with the provincial government of E. Australia. The expedition which was upon a somewhat extensive scale, consisting in all of twenty persons (John Macdonald Stuart, whose name subsequently fills so distinguished a place in the records of Australian discovery was amongst the number being attached to the party in the capacity of draughtsman) left Adelaide in August 1844, and, proceeding in the first instance to Moorundi, on the lower Murray ascended that river to the junction of the Darling. Up to this point they were accompanied by Mr. Eyre. The channel of the Darling was then followed up to Williforra or Laidley Ponds (Moundie) in lat. 23° 36' S., whence the party finally struck into the interior through a hitherto untraversed region, following a general direction to the W. of N. They found themselves on the summit of a plateau, traversed by numerous rocky ridges, of moderate elevation with a general N. and S. direction beyond which to the westward extended vast and dreary plains covered with forest and scrub. After some months passed amongst country of this description, the ranges were found to terminate a short way to the northward of the 29th parallel, and the immense level of the interior lay spread before the explorers. The heat was intense, the thermometer ranging from 106° to 118° in the shade during the afternoon and on one occasion (January 21) standing in the bush at 132 in the shade, and 90° in the sun! The hot blasts of wind from the N.E. were felt like the scorching breath of a large fire, and the whole surface of the country was rendered lifeless by the intense heat. Yet the nights were cold, and the men, besides the shelter of their greatcoats, were glad to creep close to their fires. Birds of prey with parrots and pigeons, meanwhile migrated to the N. W. while pelicans, cormorants, and wild-fowl were observed to come from that quarter.

Captain Stuart's depot during this period was situated amongst the ranges in lat. 29° 40' S. Thence, after a lapse of more than six months without a drop of rain having fallen it was determined in July to divide the party, detaching a third of its number for the purpose of attempting to reach Adelaide while he himself made a further attempt to penetrate the dreary wilderness to the west and northward. The thermometer which had reached 15 in February fell in July to 34. A second depot was established between 50 and 80 miles N. W. of the former in lat. 29° 6' S. The alternations of sand ridges and flats which stretched to the westward were found to be terminated (at a distance of about 80 miles) by a sandy bed of an extensive lake—part of the Torrens basin of Eyre's map. This consisted chiefly of sand and salt with patches of clay and cyprus and though for the most part dry contained detached sheets of dark blue salt water with sulphur banks around. Further progress in this direction was impracticable, and a return to the depot was necessary. Thence, attended by four companions only taking a light cart and two pack horses, with fifteen weeks' provisions Capt. Stuart struck a N. N. W. course into the interior—leaving the depot on August 16 and continuing to advance until September 9th at which time he had reached a point in lat. 25° 4' S. lon. 126° 15' E. The ground passed over was in many parts of the most forbidding description—high and broken ridges of sand of fiery red colour exceeding even another like waves of the sea. The sand-hills only terminated in a vast stony plain, within which the horses lay so track, and in which no object was visible on the horizon. A polygonum of two miles in breadth bounded this stony desert on the west, and arid plains, desolate alike of stones and of herbage, succeeded. At intervals, however water was met with, and in its vicinity grassy and wooded tracts of country the resort of numerous parrots, cockatoos, and other birds. Native habitations were also seen. The bed of Eyre Creek, coming direct from the N. N. W., was found full of grass, but sand ridges crossed it in upon either side, and the sand fresh water sand at the head of the creek limited the advance of the party. They walked, indeed, a few miles further northward, but in every direction the country was alike impracticable and the drought was extreme. They reached the depot again upon October 2. One further attempt was made to penetrate the

interior from a bearing to the E. of the former coast), and the discovery of Cooper Creek, with extensive permanent sheets of water, rewarded their arduous labours. Beyond this, to the northward, the sand hills, and after them the stony desert, were again met with, and the same unbroken wilderness stretched around. The return to the depot was attended by extreme suffering, the party being only saved from perishing by the timely discovery of a solitary water-hole. Cooper Creek however was found to contain abundances of grass and water and was the abode of numerous natives, by whom Stuart and his companions were received with the greatest kindness. The depot again reached, the further and final task of bringing back the party in safety to the Darling involved considerable difficulty the country being in a fearful state of drought, and the heat intensely painful. By the 20th December 1845 the Darling was reached, and the ensuing 19th January witnessed the return of Stuart and his companions to Adelaide after an absence of sixteen months.

The results of this expedition were unfavourable to the prospects of settlement within the Australian interior and combined with the prior experience of Eyre, tended to discourage the sanguine hopes which had been directed to that quarter. A hasty generalization based upon imperfect and utterly insufficient materials led to inferences which have since been found altogether fallacious. Because Stuart, in a season of unusual drought, had struck a track which proved to lead to an arid wilderness it was assumed that the whole vast interior of Australia must be equally barren, and a million square miles of country were condemned. In the minds of speculative geographers, to irreclaimable sterility. Happily the enterprise of S. Australian colonists was daily taking a direction which involved practical disproof of these theories and has ultimately led to their relinquishment. The increasing flocks and herds of the settlers level of the continual discovery of further advances from Adelaide in every direction, and the establishments were gradually pushed forward into the tracts of country lying beyond the head of Spencer Gulf, both to the eastward and northward. In 1856-7 examination of the country enclosed within the supposed vast extent of the Torrens basin by Habbage, Goyder and others showed the existence of permanent waters near localities where Eyre had found nothing but an arid wilderness, and even in near proximity to the Mount Hopeless of that traveller. Within the same and immediately succeeding years, the labours of Habbage, Warburton, Macdonall Stuart, and other explorers were directed to the country lying west from Spencer Gulf towards Breckin Bay on the southern coast-line and stretching northward from the gulf past the western side of Lake Torrens, towards the more distant interior. The ideal Lake Torrens of earlier Australian geography has been found to include a chain of lakes distinct from one another to which the names of Eyre, Gregory, Frome, and others have been subsequently attached. Lake Gregory formerly regarded as the eastern arm of the Torrens basin, received the drainage of Cooper Creek, and with it of a large area of the more distant interior. Lake Torrens (which, even in the more restricted limits now ascertained to belong to it, extends upwards of 150 miles in the direction of N and S) has its drainage into the head of Spencer Gulf though divided from it during the season of drought by an intervening isthmus. Lake Eyre, like Lake Gregory represents a basin of interior drainage, and has permanent sheets of salt water fed by the floods and numerous smaller streams. Its basin, the surface of which is only 70 ft. above the sea, probably represents the most depressed portion of the interior yet known. The western limits of the Eyre basin however are marked by well-defined ranges of high ground, some points in which are probably from 1600 to 2000 feet above the sea.

Of these results the most important are due to the enterprise of Macdonall Stuart, whose subsequent labours have placed him in the foremost rank of Australian explorers. The more energetic among the settlers of S. Australia had long cherished the idea of opening communication with the northern coast of the continent, by a direct route across the intervening interior, with the ultimate view of establishing commercial relations with India and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. Macdonall Stuart's exploratory journeys in

1856-59, joined to his previous experiences under the leadership of Captain Stuart, marked him out as the man to carry the bold project into execution and the necessary means were supplied chiefly through the instrumentality of two public-spirited colonists Messrs Chambers and Flinn. In March, 1860 Stuart started from Chambers Creek (on the S.W. angle of Lake Eyre), with the hope of reaching either the Victoria river or the N.W. coast, or of making the sea-shore at some point between that river and the Gulf of Carpentaria. His general course was a little to the W. of N. Alternate hills, plains, grassy flats, and intervening creeks were traversed water being sometimes scarce but the proportion of good land, on the whole, far exceeding that of an arid description. In seven weeks from the time of starting he had reached the centre of the continent, and fixed the place of a conspicuous eminence of red sandstone the Central Mount Stuart of subsequent maps. His advance thence to the north-westward, in the direction of the Victoria, was prosecuted for 150 miles, but the absence of water compelled a return to Mount Stuart and the resumption of a northward course. In this however after advancing to the lat of 19° 45' S. he was finally baffled, less by the difficulties and hardships attendant upon long continued drought than by hostile encounter with large herds of natives. Chambers Creek was again reached on September 8 six months only having been consumed in an enterprise which went far towards proving the feasibility of crossing the Australian continent than anything that had previously been accomplished. A second and a third journey were however necessary before final success was realized.

Macdonall Stuart's second journey occupied part of the year 1861. Passing over his track of the previous year he succeeded in reaching nearly to the parallel of 17° S. where he found the plains covered with a dense scrub which put a barrier to further progress, either in the direction of the Victoria or the Gulf of Carpentaria. The bed of Newcombe Water however in lat. 17° 30' S. presented a large permanent sheet of water with well-grassed and wooded banks, adjacent alluvial soil and evidences of a numerous native population. The limited means at the disposal of the party again necessitated return and Adelaide was reached by the middle of September. Public attention both in the colony and at home was thoroughly aroused to the importance of the enterprise yet incomplete and only a few weeks elapsed before Stuart again started (Dec. 1861) on his third and finally successful journey which involved a period of a few days more than a year. By the month of April, 1869 Newcombe Water was again reached, beyond were well-grassed plains, with a country dipping to the eastward. A northerly track was now pursued, until the party struck the banks of the Roper river well known in connection with Leichhardt's and Gregory's explorations and along the valley of which the former had travelled in 1845 on his journey to Port Essington. Stuart's further course lay in the direction of N.W. about 60 mi. to the W. of (and nearly parallel to) Leichhardt's track. The Roper river an affluent of the Adelaide, which debouches into Van Diemen Gulf was reached in the middle of July the Adelaide itself soon followed and at length (July 24) the sight of the sea rewarded the enterprise of Stuart and the delighted companions of his toils. The point reached lay a short way E. of the mouth of the Adelaide river in Van Diemen Gulf. The return journey was one of much hardship and personal suffering to the leader of the expedition.

Macdonall Stuart's successful enterprise was the immediate precursor of a scheme of settlement on the N. coast of Australia at the hands of the S. Australian colonists. The vast tract of country which extends northward from the 28th parallel (the prior northerly limit of S. Australia) to the Indian Ocean, between the meridians of 129° and 138° E. (and upon which the name of Alexandra Land has been bestowed by its explorer) has been provisionally placed under the charge of the colonial government. Stuart's journeys seem to give assurance that this country may be safely traversed by the floods of the settlers. It remains to demonstrate the successful completion, for national purposes, of a tract of country lying altogether within the torrid zone and approaching within twelve degrees of the equator.

While Macdonall Stuart was seeking to carry out the designs of the colonists of S. Australia, the people of the adjacent

ing province of Victoria had directed their regards to a similar result, and that the waters of the Gulf of Carpentaria had been actually reached (February 1862) by the members of an expedition fitted out at Melbourne during the preceding year. This was the ill-fated enterprise under the charge of Robert O'Hara Burke, which though undertaken with a more than ordinary amount of prior organisation, and abundantly provided with means of success—namely being for the first time employed upon this endeavor to penetrate the Australian interior—was ill-managed from the outset and cost the lives of its leaders. The Burke and Wills expedition, as it is called at Melbourne in August, 1860. McIndrie, on the lower Darling, was made its first depot, and an advanced party headed by Burke, rival of Cooper Creek by the 15th November. On the 16th of the following month, Burke, accompanied by three Europeans—Wills, King and Gray—and taking with him six camels, a horse, and three months' provisions, started for the Gulf of Carpentaria. The depot at Cooper Creek was left in the charge of Mr. Brad, with instructions to await the return of the leader of the expedition. Its remaining members, who, with the chief bulk of the stores, had been left behind at McIndrie, were to advance to Cooper Creek by more gradual stages. Burke and his companions, in a rapid journey of two months, succeeded in reaching the tide-water of the Gulf of Carpentaria, near the mouth of the Flinders river—their track lying for the most part along the line of the 140th meridian. Although the sea was not actually visible, its immediate proximity was indicated by the saltiness of the water in the channels of the intervening marches, upon which wild geese, plover and pelicans were enjoying themselves. A like period was consumed in the return journey to Cooper Creek, in the course of which one of the party, Gray, died. Burke, with his two surviving companions, Wills and King, regained the depot at Cooper Creek on the evening of April 21 and found it deserted—a note left by Brad conveying the information that the party under his charge had started upon the morning of that very day upon their return to the Darling. A supply of provisions had, indeed been left behind. The exhausted condition of Burke and his companions forbade any attempt at overtaking Burke's party and seemed to render equally hopeless the chance of their reaching McIndrie from which they were 1600 m. distant by any route of their own. After attempting in vain to reach the out-settlements of S. Australia, and prolonging for several weeks a wretched existence—almost their sole resource during the chief part of the time being the seeds of a plant called *nardoo* the use of which they learned from the natives of Cooper Creek—Burke and Wills their strength utterly exhausted and hopeless of relief, lay down to die. King the sole survivor was preserved from utter starvation by the kindly aid of the natives, and was found living amongst them in the ensuing September when a party of inquiry despatched from Melbourne under the charge of Mr. Howitt, reached the creek. Thus fatally for his leaders terminated the expedition in which the Australian continent was first directly crossed, from sea to sea. The charges kept by Wills convey information of the existence of much good country along the line of route taken by the explorers, and scarcely a day appears to be passed, either on the outward or the return course, but where watercourses having been traversed. A considerable portion of the country between the proper and the gulf was found to be well-watered and richly grassed.

The finding a practicable route from Victoria to the Gulf of Carpentaria was not the sole, nor even the most important fruit of the unfortunate Burke and Wills expedition. While the fate of its leaders was still in suspense, the keen interest awakened on their behalf led to the fitting out of expeditions for their relief on the part not merely of the people of Victoria, but also of the colonists of S. Australia and of Queensland. The services of M. Kinley Landborough and Walker were directed to this purpose—the first named at the instance of the S. Australian settlers, the two latter on the part of the Queensland population. These expeditions, although failing in the primary purpose of carrying aid to Burke and his companions (whose fate was, indeed, already decided) achieved results of high importance to the cause of interior discovery. M. Kinley leaving the most distant out-

station of S. Australia (in the vicinity of Eyre's 'Moore's Hopeless') in September, 1861 advanced northward across the Torrens basin—once supposed to constitute an impenetrable barrier in that direction. A walled region, with numerous lakes, succeeded. Part of the 'stony desert' of Stuart was then traversed, and, crossing the track which had been pursued by Burke and Wills, a general northwesterly course—through a partially flooded country succeeded by vast grassy plains, with volcanic hills as their boundary—brought the party to the southern shore-line of the Gulf of Carpentaria, at the point where the river Leichhardt enters the sea. This was in May 1862. Thence M. Kinley turning his steps eastward, pursued an overland route to Port Denison, in Queensland, reaching the out-stations of that colony early in the month of August.

Landborough, whose experience as a practical business rendered his journey a remarkable instance of great results successfully accomplished with limited means, had the mouth of the Albert river as his starting-point, being conveyed thither from Moreton Bay by sea. His first sought to penetrate inland in a S.W. direction from the Gulf of Carpentaria, but after an advance of 200 m. without meeting any traces of Burke and his companions, returned to his depot on the Albert. This was in January 1863. Starting again, in the following month he traversed the whole central interior of the Queensland province, from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the banks of the Warrego river and thence, by the Warrego valley and the Darling reached McIndrie, on the last-named river. The country crossed on this occasion consisted, in the neighbourhood of the gulf of thinly wooded and well-grassed plains, bearing the marks, so common in Australia, of alternate drought and flood, hostile ridges leading to fine pastoral uplands were afterwards found. Walker, meanwhile, starting from Rockhampton on the Fitzroy river in September 1861 had made his way over land to the Gulf of Carpentaria by a distinct route—first proceeding westward to the upper portion of Mitchell and Kennedy's Victoria river and thence striking northwesterly to the mouth of the Albert finding on the way upon the banks of the Flinders, the tracks of Burke and his companions. Much of the country passed through by Walker's party was found of the most serviceable description for the purposes of the explorer.

The routes of Burke, M. Kinley Landborough and Walker joined to those of Gregory, Leichhardt, and other explorers, interest in numerous directions the vast N.E. in terror of the Australian continent, as Macdonell Stuart's did its more central regions. The map alone can show with precision the immense field over which these explorations range, and their bearings relatively to one another. The practical enterprise of the Queensland settlers is rapidly filling up the gaps between them, in so far especially as the north and easterly divisions of that province are concerned. The cattle stations of the settlers are now found as far north as the parallels of 18° and 19° about 1000 m. distant from Brisbane, and the course of similar enterprises has well-nigh extended to the Gulf of Carpentaria, if, indeed its shores be not as there already reached.

One highly important series of expeditions remains to be noticed—those, namely, which had W. and N. Australia for their field of operation and with which the names of Augustus C. Gregory and his brother are intimately associated. The exploring labours of the Moors. Gregory range over a lengthened period—from the year 1846 downward—the most important amongst them being those connected with the N. Australian expedition of 1855-56, under the charge of Augustus C. Gregory. In 1846, in the course of an exploring journey through the country lying N. and N.E. of Borneo river the brothers Gregory discovered coal on the banks of the Arrowmuth river. Two years later Augustus Gregory was intrusted with the command of the settlers' expedition the object of which was to find available tracts of land to the northward of the hitherto settled districts of W. Australia, and, if possible, to reach the Gascoyne river which flows into Shark Bay. At the same time Mr. Roe, then surveyor-general of the colony explored successfully a large area of the country lying N.E. of Perth, and connected his observations in the most extensive outward from King George Island with the discoveries made by Eyre in 1841. Austin, in 1854,

extended the limit of Gregory's observations in the interior to the northward of Perth, passing over country scarcely truly worthless for the ordinary purposes of the settler, though containing evidences of mineral wealth. The abundance of a pelonious plant, which attains homes fully within large areas of the interior in this direction, forms a noteworthy and unsatisfactory characteristic. The same plant was found by Gregory in parts of the more northern interior.

The North Australian expedition of 1855-56 was a more important undertaking. Its main purpose was to ascertain the suitability of the NW coast for the purpose of permanent settlement. Hardly anything was then known of those portions of the mainland beyond the line of the coast surveys the expedition of Grey and Leachington, in 1837 having penetrated but an insignificant distance inland, in the neighbourhood of Hanover Bay and Prince Regent river. The Victoria river which enters the eastern arm of Cambridge Gulf, explored and ascended to some distance by Wickham and Stokes in 1839 seemed to offer a promising field of search, and it was thither that the N. Australian expedition (organised and led by Sydney in 1855) was directed, the party being conveyed to the mouth of the Victoria by sea. Mr. Gregory's first labours on this occasion were devoted to a careful examination of the lower Victoria, a depot camp being established about 80 m. above the mouth of the river. Thence, with a few companions the leader of the party sought to penetrate, in a S.W. direction, the unknown wilderness of the interior. Ascending the Victoria to its sources, and crossing (at a height of about 1800 ft) the dividing ground which separates the coast-drainage from the waters of the interior, he struck the corner of Stuart Creek, flowing S.E. W. which he followed for nearly 800 m. to its termination in the dry bed of a salt lake (lat. 19° 10' S, lon. 127° 30' E). The aspect of the country was here of the most forbidding description—a boundless waste of sand-dunes and low rocky hillocks, in which the surface waters become rapidly absorbed. Return to the depot was determined on, and thence the exploring party started (June, 1856) in the direction of the Gulf of Carpentaria and Moreton Bay. The general course followed in this prolonged journey of more than 9000 m. lay in the reverse direction of Leachington's track in 1845—in many parts nearly parallel to it though at a somewhat further distance inland. The dividing ground between the rivers of the north-west coast and those flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria was found of very moderate elevation nowhere exceeding 800 ft. The valley of the Roper was next crossed. Thence the party skirted the edge of the extensive table-land of N. Australia, crossing the various rivers which Leachington had found flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria, at points about 50 m. nearer their sources than in the case of the settler traveller. Gregory remarks upon the great scarcity of animal life in the level plains lying E. of the Flinders river, which, as usual showed marks of extensive inundation. The valley of the Gilbert was next ascended to its head, and the Carpentaria basin left behind, as the party crossed the heathy ranges which divide its waters from those of the Burdekin valley. The Burdekin was descended to its point of junction with the Sutter or Cape River of Leachington, and the route of that traveller connected with the explorations of Mitchell on the Belyando. Thence, crossing the Macintyre and Connet rivers, the out-stations of the colonists were reached and the party ultimately arrived at Brisbane before the end of 1856.

In 1858 Mr. F. T. Gregory at the instance of the settlers of W. Australia, conducted a highly successful examination of the tract of country watered by the Murchison and Gascoyne rivers—the former flowing into Ganthame Bay the latter into Shark Bay—large tracts of available land being found within the valleys of the upper Gascoyne and its northerly affluent, the Lyons. Mount Angustin, a detached hill near the N. bank of the Lyons, 8480 ft. in height, afforded a view over a wide range of country terminated to the eastward by bold ranges of trap and granite. The general aspect of the country explored on this occasion was indeed superior to that of W. Australia in general, and presented—especially towards the upper portion of the rivers—a more varied and hilly character. Three years later (1861) under the same leader an expedition equipped on a more extensive scale, was despatched from the mouth of Swan River to the

N.W. coast, which was reached at Nickel Bay (lat. 32° 40' S) the starting-point of its labours in the N.W. interior. Mr. F. Gregory's labours upon this occasion included the discovery of the Fortescue, Hardy and Ashburton rivers flowing towards the W. coast, from the last-named of which he connected his observations with those made on his previous visit to the valley of the Lyons. The country in which these rivers have their origin was found to be the most elevated in W. Australia, Mount Hanson (lat. 32° 35' S) which was ascended by our traveller having an elevation of 1000 ft. above the valley of the Hardy while Mount Bruce and the mountain-ranges to the eastward were assumed to reach not less than 4000 ft. above the sea. A large amount of fine pasture country was found adjoining the S. and E. base of the Hamersley Range as the hilly tract on the S. border of the Fortescue valley was called. Making a second start from the shores of Nickel Bay—this time on an easterly course—the travellers crossed in succession the valleys of the Sherlock, Yule, Boreley, Shaw, De Grey and Oakover rivers all flowing northward and reached their extreme limit in successive places of difficult lying E. of the last-named stream (between the parallels of 31° and 32° S. and the meridians of 121° and 125° E.). The country had gradually declined in elevation at this arid tract was approached, and it was necessary to fall back upon the watered districts. In the course of the return journey to Nickel Bay the De Grey river was followed down to its outlet in the sea which it enters through an extensive delta. Fresh water is here abundant, and there are large areas of well-grassed land, composed of alluvial deposit.

The two last-described journeys of Mr. F. Gregory go far towards completing the examination of the seaward division of W. Australia, from the N. coast-line of the continent northward to the mouth of the De Grey river. The remainder of the N.W. coast between the De Grey river and the mouth of the Victoria (at which latter point the labours of Augustus Gregory commenced) is the only portion of the Australian seaboard which remains untraversed in so far as inland exploration is concerned a very limited portion only of the wide intervening area having been examined by Grey and Leachington, in the unsuccessful expedition of 1847.

In glancing however briefly at the course of Australian exploration within recent years, it is impossible not to be struck with the vast successes made to our knowledge of the Australian interior and with the eminently satisfactory nature of the results that have been obtained. In nearly every direction in which the continent has been traversed, watered and grassy plains have been found to occupy at frequent intervals—sometimes indeed over continuous areas of large extent—the spaces hitherto supposed to be an arid wilderness, and the general capability of the Australian interior for the purposes of pastoral settlement is placed beyond doubt. Exceptional cases no doubt occur—among the most noteworthy those marking the termination of Stuart's journey in 1845 and of Augustus Gregory's inland tract (within the north-western interior) in 1856. But Macdonald Stuart's routes lie midway between those points, and the supposed barren waste of which they were once held to constitute the external limits can have no real existence. That interior Australia has peculiar characteristics, distinguishing it in a striking degree from any other continent, is undoubtedly true—one of the most noteworthy being the great flatness of large areas of its surface, and the moderate elevation of even its highest ranges. The absence of large rivers and the frequent decrease in the volume of its interior waters as they flow onward until finally absorbed in the light and porous surface-soil, is a consequence of the above condition. It is only in the south-eastern division of the continent that the streams belonging to the basin of the Murray make any pretension to rival the N. and E. of other lands and it is in the cordillera of the eastern coast—the most continuous and the most elevated of the Australian mountain-chains, that their sources are to be found. Nowhere but in the south-eastern corner does snow lie for any lengthened period upon the summits of the Australian mountains, and the moderate elevations of the vastly greater portion of the interior taken in conjunction with the parallels between which it is comprised, render temperatures below the freezing-point of rare occurrences. Terrace-beds of

moderate height, exhibiting sufficient relief to diversify not only the surface, but also the climate, and to mitigate the otherwise intense heats of the southern tropics, are however as we have seen, met with in many and widely-distant portions of the northern interior both towards the eastern and the north-western coasts and the hazy ranges which are of frequent occurrence in those directions are uniformly accompanied by conditions of fertility.

Another result, and one of high interest to the physical geographer as well as to the settler, consists in the large additions made by recent travel to the prior list of native produce—vegetable and animal as well as mineral—proper to Australia. If the indigenous flora and fauna of that continent bear no comparison with those of other lands in respect of utility to man, they are at any rate much less restricted than has hitherto been supposed. Even of food-plants, Australia is far from being entirely destitute, though with few exceptions, they have remained unimproved and even unutilized by its hopelessly degraded native race. Stuart found native wheat and oats, with rye-grass in the distant interior (Coral Creek) and clover, croc-grass. The same plants were seen by Stuart in his journeys across the centre of the continent. Leichhardt, in a widely-distant locality noticed various edible fruits—the pandanus and rye-grass amongst them—growing on tracts well stocked with game, where the air was fragrant with wild cherries and manzanilla, and where honey sweet as that of *Hymenitis* abounded. Within the northern interior again, Gregory found three varieties of indigenous fig, all well-flavoured with a native grape besides several other fruits used as food by the natives—particularly that of the *Adansonia* or gouty stem tree. Wild yams were also found, and on the banks of the Victoria, a plant of the potato kind, affording an edible tuber. The variety of the native woods is also much greater than had been supposed.

The formation of a settlement upon the northern shores of Australia, now (1865) in progress at the hands of the South Australian colonists, and as the immediate consequence of Macdonnell Stuart's discoveries, cannot fail to exert an influence upon the future course of exploration in this great region of the southern hemisphere—full of promises to the future prospects of mankind. A vast portion of the Australian continent, however is even yet unvisited by civilized man. The rapid extension of population on the side of Queensland and the eastern colonies in general is likely at no distant period to fill up the gaps that occur between the various routes of the explorer, but large spaces of the western interior are probably destined to remain long a blank upon the map.

AUSTRALIA (Continued) [add.] Population.—At the end of 1863 the provinces contained 155,323 persons (colonists) 80,608 males and 55,715 females, being an increase of 4702 over the previous year. By the census of 1861 the number of aborigines was found to be 5046 in the occupied districts they are rapidly decreasing.

Agriculture.—From 1855 to 1863 inclusive 2,510,315 acres of arable lands were sold for £2,150,216 of which 147,358 acres were disposed of in 1861 for £169,015 and 159,910 acres in 1862 for £153,890. 7,103,877 acres were inclosed and the area under cultivation in 1862 was 494,511 acres the crops being wheat, barley, oats, maize, and hay. The value of exports of breadstuffs, grain &c., was £712,769 in 1861 and £638,341 in 1862 the quantities exported in the latter year being larger but the value less. At the close of 1862 the colony possessed 56,251 horses, 258,843 horned cattle, and 1,431,000 sheep; the wool exported in the year having been 13,229,000 lbs. of the value of £285,270. The stations or farming settlements now extend between 600 and 600 miles from Adelaide.

	Imports	Exports	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
1861	£ 4,410	1,828,620	556,295	465,301	—
1862	1,200,000	1,225,000	528,709	679,295	500,000

Being the amount of loans for public works.

The following table shows the rapid increase in the export value of the three staple productions of the colony—

Persons	Wool	Wool	Wool	Wool	Total
	1855-57	1858-60	1861-63	1864-66	
In 1855-57	237,130	238,000	278,724	407,000	1,160,854
" 1858-60	755,240	806,629	1,048,200	1,048,200	3,658,269
" 1861-63	809,841	804,270	847,000	847,000	3,308,111
In 8 yrs. 1855-57	1,812,071	1,812,071	2,041,012	2,041,012	7,686,166
" 1858-60	2,824,700	2,824,700	3,308,200	3,308,200	12,265,800
Average of 8 years.	1855-57	404,304	525,720	560,250	1,490,274
" 1858-60	1858-60	404,304	525,720	560,250	1,490,274

Manufactures, &c.—In 1863 the towns of the colony contained 70 brick manufactories, and 43 manufactories of agricultural implements. In Adelaide there is an establishment for the artificial formation of ice of which about three tons are produced daily and supplied at a moderate rate to the public.

It is believed that gold exists in the mountains within sight of the capital and explorations have been set on foot for its discovery.

In 1862 the colony possessed 563 places of worship with accommodation for 78,616 persons and 859 Sunday-schools with 8840 teachers and 20,703 scholars and there were 37 miles of railway open and 1096 miles of telegraph line.

AUSTRALIA (Warren) [add.]—The progress of this colony has not been so great or so rapid as that of the others in the continent, owing no doubt to the comparative scarcity of rich land, and to its having been to a great extent dependent on the labour of convicts. Under the strong remonstrances of the colonists the home government has decided on using it no longer as a convict settlement and so that it may become hereafter more attractive to capital and energy.

The following table will exhibit the general position of the colony—

Year	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports
	Male	Female	Total		
1860	—	—	—	80,000	101,765
1861	8,250	5,000	13,250	100,000	100,000
1862	—	—	17,000	67,827	175,000

AUSTRIA [add.] In 1859 a rupture took place between Austria and Sardinia, and war ensued. The cause of Sardinia being espoused by the emperor of the French Austria was compelled, after a brief but fierce campaign and suffering a series of defeats, to submit to the surrender of the principal part of Lombardy of which she retained only a very small part of the S.E. extremity. This surrender involving the cession of nearly 8000 sq. m. of territory and 2½ millions of inhabitants, was ratified by the treaty of Villafranca July 11 1859 and of Zurich, Nov. 10 of the same year and received its final confirmation in the formal recognition of the kingdom of Italy by the Austrian government in 1860. Upon the conclusion of the Austro-Italian war Austria applied herself to the work of internal reform. Her finances were re-organized, and the imperial constitution was amended. By a diploma dated October 20 1860 and a patent of February 26 1861 the present constitution based upon the representative system, was established. Each of the provinces has a Diet composed of the archbishops, bishops, and chancellors of the universities, an official and certain elective members the office of the Diet is to regulate the county and local administration. Every man above the age of 24 years, and paying the a year direct taxes, has a vote in the election of members who must be citizens at least 30 years old and of irreproachable character. Hungary Croatia, and Transylvania have separate constitutions, allowing greater liberty of self-government. The Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire, consists of an upper and lower house; the former composed of the princes of the imperial family, archbishops, and bishops, and the latter nominated by the emperor. The lower house contains 545 members, elected by the provincial Diets from their own number, in the following proportion:—Hungary 80; Bohemia 54; Lombardy-Venice 30; Dalmatia 5; Croatia and Slavonia 5; Galizia 28; Upper Austria 10; Lower Austria 18; Salzburg 5; Styria 13; Carinthia 5; Carniola 5; Bukovina 5; Moravia 23; Silesia 5; Tyrol and

Vorarlberg 12; Transylvania 26 and Istria and Trieste 6. The duties of the Reichsrath are consultative, co-operative, and administrative. In the military financial and legislative business of the empire. The members of either house may propose new laws on matters within their competence; and the consent of both houses is required to give validity to any enactment. Another council, the Reger Reichsrath or Partial

Council of the Empire, is formed by the combined houses, excluding the representatives of Hungary and Croatia. Laws passed by this council have no force in the latter provinces, in order to allow them a greater share of self-government than the remaining provinces of the empire.

The latest census of Austria is that of 1857 of which the following are the chief facts.—

POPULATION AND RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF AUSTRIAN EMPIRE IN 1857

PROVINCE.	Population, Jan. 1, 1857.	Roman Catholics.	Greek.	Armenian.	2 so-called Greek and Armenian.	Protestants.	Unitarian.	Jews.	Other.
Lower Austria.	1,081,697	1,350,694	8	85	1,000	10,140	20	6,979	87
Upper Austria.	707,459	878,464	1	—	—	14,882	20	4	—
Salzburg.	246,708	340,132	—	—	—	98	—	—	—
Bohemia.	1,004,778	1,005,319	8	1	—	94	—	—	—
Czechia.	383,495	387,643	3	—	—	15,073	—	—	—
Carniola.	431,941	440,788	278	—	—	204	—	—	—
Greece, * Gradiska, Istria, and Trieste.	270,978	543,730	118	38	878	408	1	3,718	1
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.	531,018	864,880	—	—	—	115	1	819	—
Bohemia.	4,765,623	4,681,833	13	—	87	99,336	21	30,830	6
Moravia.	4,307,064	4,178,603	23	—	10	41,955	2	41,680	—
Silesia.	443,913	390,843	3	1	6	61,917	1	8,890	1
Gallizia.	4,307,470	2,073,583	5,077,113	3,509	531	31,100	95	445,973	860
Bukovina.	435,000	437,749	9,115	—	337,653	4,789	—	20,137	3,600
Dalmatia.	404,490	357,800	241	—	—	77,144	—	—	—
Italian Provinces.	2,446,004	2,446,978	30	1	06	106	18	6,428	11
Hungary.	9,000,785	5,138,749	887,113	407	1,104,686	3,840,306	904	899,345	97
Croatia and Slavonia.	876,000	720,660	1,877	17	120,737	2,519	81	6,041	—
Transylvania.	1,298,737	338,085	646,618	5,481	673,663	461,837	64,040	14,159	—
Military Frontiers.	1,006,928	448,000	5,333	—	367,368	80,136	—	—	—
Army.	879,880	438,913	30,300	—	41,159	51,778	1,067	8,330	447
Total.	33,018,388	32,046,956	3,350,323	9,780	3,151,670	3,182,616	50,870	1,540,871	8,865

The provinces thus marked out of Gallizia only the duchies of Austria and Ester pop 100,000 apart from the Germanic Empire. The Lombard provinces ceded to Italy in 1860 are deducted.

More than two-thirds of the population of the empire are occupied in husbandry; but in Silesia, Lower Austria and Moravia about one half are employed in manufactures. In 1857 the following cities and towns had the population annexed to them —

Vienna.	476,323	Maria Theresienstadt.	32,499
Prague.	142,298	Frankfurt.	45,078
Pesth.	181,705	Koenigsbrunn.	41,900
Vienna.	139,173	Debrecin.	39,454
Vienna.	85,574	Vienna.	33,806
Leoben.	70,286	Mantua.	32,984
Graz.	59,371	Linz.	31,078
Regensburg.	57,700	Augs.	30,650
Vorms.	50,180	Krainsdorf.	26,328
Brunn.	50,305	Chilgitz.	26,067
Buda.	45,840	Carniole.	26,845
Buda.	38,194	Dénes.	26,301

At the end of 1864 Vienna had about 660,000 inhabitants. Army and Navy.—The army on the peace footing stood at the end of October 1863, 269,103 men with 43,201 horses; on the war footing the number is 570,027

men. The navy in August, 1864, consisted of 89 steamers with 639 guns, and 11,730 horse-power and 30 sailing vessels with 146 guns.

Trade and Commerce.—In mining and smelting operations there were engaged, in 1860 107,534 work-people amounting of 98,656 men 4009 women and 5759 children. The value of the principal products obtained in 1860 and 1861 was as follows:—

1860	1861	
Gold,	\$216,470	\$214,393
Silver,	800,820	804,354
Copper,	\$73,000	879,287
Lead,	158,460	
Litharge,	81,173	303,445
Zinc,	33,744	
Coal,	\$600,000	\$735,000
Brown Coal,	\$280,000	\$324,200
Iron,	1,089,000	1,043,738

The quantity of ordinary coal mined in 1860 was about 1,700,000 tons and of iron 278,000 tons.

TRADE OF AUSTRIAN EMPIRE FOR YEARS 1861-63.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1861.	1862.		1861.	1862.
Colonial Wares and Southern Fruits.	1,873,183	1,644,433	Colonial Wares.	5,478	—
Tobacco.	273,874	474,628	Tobacco.	88,800	83,187
Fruits and Cereals.	1,599,701	1,238,840	Fruits and Cereals.	4,007,991	4,400,201
Animals.	1,741,274	1,618,130	Animals.	689,818	648,718
Animal Products.	85,538	601,440	Animal Products.	691,973	301,498
Fats and Oils.	1,288,140	1,460,128	Fats and Oils.	979,218	288,800
Liquors and Hobbies.	228,715	806,908	Liquors.	380,406	318,876
Materials for Fuel and Timber.	377,110	806,908	Materials for Fuel and Timber.	3,770,992	3,295,830
Medicines, Perfumes, Dyes, and Chemicals.	1,750,758	1,461,371	Medicines, Perfumes, Dyes and Chemicals.	496,597	400,100
Prepared Metals.	5,836,864	2,187,434	Prepared Metals.	3,993,736	3,800,844
Weaving and Loom Materials.	4,701,698	2,975,028	Weaving and Loom Materials.	3,867,890	3,805,880
Yarns.	3,116,487	2,890,877	Yarns.	3,261,077	3,200,270
Woven and Loom Goods.	3,071,184	1,868,281	Woven and Loom Goods.	4,494,819	4,464,870
Leather and Leather Articles.	380,480	388,160	Leather and Leather Goods.	487,936	640,208
Wood, Glass, and Clay Wares.	305,490	351,237	Leather, Glass, and Clay Wares.	1,413,750	1,100,300
Land Vehicles.	269,614	384,808	Land Vehicles.	1,000,000	1,100,000
Machinery and Fancy Goods.	85,478	160,664	Machinery, Machines, & Fancy Goods.	302,375	388,110
Chemical Products, Colours, and Pairs.	305,580	216,430	Chemical Products, Colours, and Pairs.	1,300,000	4,441,801
Printed Books and Works of Art.	335,580	386,970	Printed Books and Works of Art.	464,914	412,000
			Maps, &c.	138,120	360,000
Total.	38,846,880	37,493,841	Total.	38,708,007	36,981,268
Amount of Duties levied on Imports.	1,266,408	1,247,325	Amount of Duties levied on Exports.	40,481	48,944

* The decrease was occasioned by the effects of the American civil war

SHIPPING AND FREIGHT RECEIPTS IN AUTANGURRAY IN 1901.

Shipping.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Tonnage.	Tons.	Tonnage.	Tons.
American.	(Sailing.)	6,654	1,075,615	41,999	1,361,000
	(Sailing.)	1,182	4,491	289,000	289,000
	(Steam.)	4,486	389,052	4,990	357,770
Foreign.	(Sailing.)	27	64,700	27	64,470
	(Sailing.)	68,119	1,794,661	68,500	1,750,000
	(Steam.)	4,165	2,013,141	6,105	1,004,761
Total.		79,807	5,436,609	79,650	3,746,939

In June, 1902, the commercial marine of Austria consisted of 9 "G's" vessels, of 249,157 tons, and manned by 24,664 sailors. Only 606 of these were for the foreign trade, the rest being small coasters.

There were 2450 miles of railway in Austria in June, 1902, constructed at a cost of \$74,862 '02, on rather more than half of which the government guarantee an interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

FINANCES.—The following table will show the national revenue and expenditure in the four years 1890-3—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficiency.
1890	28,550,996	37,732,596	4,081,600
1891	32,552,232	34,606,928	2,454,696
1892	36,587,110	36,436,360	2,478,138
1893	36,351,297	36,445,715	3,224,205

Since 1789 the revenue has annually been less than the expenditure. At the end of 1890 the national debt amounted to 2726 000 000. In addition to this is the debt of 28,000 000 of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, which, with subsequent loans and other liabilities raises the total debt to upwards of 4290 000 000.

AUTANGURRAY is in India, south Madras, lat. Madras, at the mouth of the Vagay or Pak's river, 11 m. N. E. of Madras. It has a spacious and well-built citadel, or fortification, surrounded by a strong wall and is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, who keep the market of Madras well supplied with white fish and excellent oysters. The tobacco grown at Ullagannam, about 2 m. N. W., is reckoned superior to any grown elsewhere in the province of Madras.

AUTANGURRAY is a small island or rock, 8 miles, about 10 m. S. by W. of the main anchorage in Madras harbor, about lat. 12° 20' S. lon. 177° 0' W. It is a wall of rock from 400 to 600 ft. high, shaped like a horse-shoe, and having on its S. W. end a narrow passage from the open sea into its sheltered interior. It is accessible only in very calm weather when the adventurous natives of the small adjacent island of Woe shoot their canoes through the passage, and afterwards climb to the top of the precipice.

AUTANGURRAY is a small island, 10 m. S. W. of Madras. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of sugar and in carrying on a trade in the salt made on the coast. A good deal of coconuts is produced. Pop. 8000.

AVATONIA, a bay, Asiatic Russia, on the S. E. coast of Kamtschatka. It consists of an enormous outer bay which is formed by Cape Fomofort or Gavara and Chupomski, and of an inner bay which lies at the bottom of the former and is entered by a channel 4 m. long and 1 m. wide. This inner bay is the principal port of the peninsula, and is so spacious and excellent that it would afford secure shelter for all the fleets in the world. On its S. side is the small deep, and well-sheltered harbor of Petropavlovsk, so called from the tower of some name standing at its head. In the S. W. is the harbor of Turaishi, and S. of Petropavlovsk that of Rakovaya. On the S. and W. sides of the entrance there are light-houses and a third a light S. of the entrance to Rakovaya, of the respective heights of 449 264, and 278 ft. above the level of the sea.

AVIA, a m. town, 75 m. S. W. of Tula. It stands on the site of an ancient town of same name, of which only some slight traces remain, and has a mound on which once stood a Cossack castle.

AVILA, a m. town, 180 m. S. E. of Oporto, on a sandy plain watered by the R. Ave, 180 m. S. E. of Oporto. Like other places in the same country it has lost everything which entitled it to the name of a city and is now only a mean village, with 170 families of Indians for its inhabitants.

AVON or **ORAWANA**, a river, New Zealand, Maitai or Middle Island which takes its rise in a swamp in Canterbury Plains, and flowing N. N. E. has its mouth at the S. entrance of the mouth of the R. of the R. on the N. W. shore of Banks Peninsula. From not being connected with the mountain ranges, it is less liable to sudden changes from swollen torrents, and flows on in a current which never exceeds 5 to 6 knots. In moderate weather its bar can be safely crossed by vessels drawing from 8 to 10 ft. The entrance is somewhat narrow and sailing vessels occasionally find access difficult.

AVZAPKEI a m. town, Turkey in Asia, Koonistan 67 m. S. S. W. of Erzurum, on the western edge of a plateau much broken by hills and traversed from E. to W. by the Taurus. Pop. 2000.

AWARUA the native name of the bluff promontory, Otago New Zealand on which Campbell Town now stands, is lat. 46° 30' S. It stretches bodily out to sea from the New river and ends in a steep eminence facing the S. The rocks which compose it are partly plutonic partly aqueous, ranging from granite and gneiss to indurated and soft shales. The harbour beneath is one of the best in New Zealand, the promontory protecting it to the W. while to the eastward a low tongue of shingle assists to nearly landlock the anchorage.

AWTON is a m. town, Turkey in Asia, Koonistan 67 m. S. S. W. of Erzurum, on the western edge of a plateau much broken by hills and traversed from E. to W. by the Taurus. Pop. 2000.

AXAMIS, a m. town, Turkey in Asia, Koonistan 67 m. S. S. W. of Erzurum, on the western edge of a plateau much broken by hills and traversed from E. to W. by the Taurus. Pop. 2000.

AYAGUS, a m. town, Russia, Khabarovsk, 680 m. S. W. of Tomsk, on a river of same name, which sends its water to Lake Tangut or Balkut. It is the remotest Cossack settlement in this region and consists chiefly of the Government buildings on the S. side of the town, and the small wooden dwellings of the Cossacks who are stationed here to the number of 900, most of them with families. Much of the country near Ayagus is a sterile character.

AYLMER is a m. town, British America, Canada, E. coast, 8 m. above Ottawa, on the Chaudiere lake. It was founded in 1830 and has since become a thriving place, with large lumber establishments. Pop. about 1500.

AYNTERAD a small town, E. Africa, about 40 m. N. E. of Berberth. Though consisting only of about 50 huts, it is upon a bank of sand and crumbling limestone, it is a frontier station, principally on account of its water which is of excellent quality. It is supported chiefly by the slave-trade, the Arabs preferring to ship their purchases at some distance from the great emporium. The harbour is defended with a fort.

AYORU or **AYRU** a m. town, British America, Canada, W. coast, 80 m. N. of Vancouver, on the Fraser river, 10 m. N. of Vancouver. It is a fertile district and exhibits a good deal of cultivation, its fields extending for two miles along the river. In its vicinity the navigation is rendered difficult by numerous creeks, and small but rocky wooded islands, on which tamarind and fig trees are conspicuous.

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AYUTHIA, a m. town, British America, Canada, W. coast, 80 m. N. of Vancouver, on the Fraser river, 10 m. N. of Vancouver. It is a fertile district and exhibits a good deal of cultivation, its fields extending for two miles along the river. In its vicinity the navigation is rendered difficult by numerous creeks, and small but rocky wooded islands, on which tamarind and fig trees are conspicuous.

by staircases; upon the galleries rises a dome to the height of 156 ft terminating in a gilded spire. The new city surrounds the site of the ancient one, and is now the second place of the kingdom. It is situated on a creek or canal, connecting the main river with its great branch, and is inhabited by a mixed population of Siamese and Chinese with a few Burmese and natives of Laos who are principally employed in shop-keeping, agriculture, and fishing and live generally in floating houses on the river and canal. The city is ruled by a governor and deputy-governor and is annually visited by the king, who has a palace near the river side. Most of the principal merchants of Bangkok likewise have houses in the town, as shops or summer residences. The soil is extremely

barren, and the king of Chinese origin, for nearly a century settled upon Bangkok (the Burmese governor of which he surprised and slew) as the future capital, it having been fortified in an earlier age. Pop. 20,000 to 30,000—(See *J. Scurry and Mouchet*).

AZANGARO a tn. and prov. Peru, dep. Puno. The prov. divided into 16 districts, contains 18 villages. The tn. stands 86 m N of N W point of Titicaca lake, and has a pop. of 54,333.

AZAWAD a d at N W Africa, comprising an extensive tract to the N of Timbuctoo, and stretching N W to El Juf the great receptacle or belly of the desert. Though apparently a most sterile tract of country it is a kind of paradise to the wandering Moorish Arab, who counts it his home. In its more favoured localities he finds plenty of food for his camels and even a few cattle while the salt with which it abounds, carried to Aravan and Timbuctoo is easily sold or exchanged for corn or any other required commodity.

AZEMABAD a tn India, N W Provinces, Sitked on a low plain which is now dated during the rainy season 9 m N W Kurnal. It is surrounded by a high brick wall, which is loopholed for musketry and flanked by bastions surmounted with towers and possesses a large caravanserai encircled with a deep ditch and lofty embattled wall.

AZIMGHUR a dist. and to India, prov. Bengal.—The district is bounded N by Gorakhpore N E by Saran S E by Ghazipur, S W by Bhojpur and N W by Oudh, area, 2520 sq. m. It is a low and remarkably level tract sloping almost imperceptibly from N W to S E, and is drained chiefly by the Gogra which forms its N E boundary for 74 m and the Tons which, entering the dist. from Oudh and traversing it for 100 m, divides it into two nearly equal parts. The soil is generally fertile, and produces abundant crops, among which are sugar, opium, and indigo of fine quality. A few tracts however are rendered fruitlessly barren by the large quantity of saline matters with which the soil is impregnated. The manufactures, chiefly of cotton and silk notwithstanding the formidable competition of the United Kingdom are still important. Pop. 1,813,300.—The towns map of the above dist. 109 m N E Allahabad stands on the Tons, which is here navigable and is crossed by a bridge of boats. Though a place of some importance, it attracted little notice till it became and continued for some time to be the headquarters of a large body of insurgents during the history of 1857.



RUINS AT AYUTTHIA.—Mouchet's Travels in Siam.

fertile, producing rice, oil, and sugar, and abundance of indigenous fruits. Ayutthia was founded in 1350 on the site of a small older town by the king Phra Ram-til lool and became populous by the accession of immigrants from surrounding countries, and continued long to be the residence of the kings. In 1568 it was captured, after a brief siege by the king of Pegu but soon became again independent. In 1769 the Burmese besieged the city with an immense force and at the end of two years when the waters were shallow by reason of a drought, crossed the river battered the walls, broke down the gates, and entered without resistance the city and public buildings were fired, and the king killed. The country for some months was given up to plunder and then the

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BAAN name of two tn. Austrian empire Hungary.—1 Co. Baranya, about 85 m S E. Bimkirchen, with an old Gothic castle and 2080 inhabitants.—2 Co. Lower Austria, on a height above a stream of same name about 70 m N E. Presburg, with a fine castle, and a trade in wool, corn and iron. Pop. 7256.

BAASEN a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 26 m N E. Hermannstadt, with a sulphur spring and a much-frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 1270.

BABAHAN a tn. Persia, Khuzestan, near the sources of the Jural 46 m E. Buzorah. It is a modern place with about 10,000 inhabitants.

BABAHYO or **BOMBAY**, a tn. S. America, Ecuador prov. and about 40 m N W Guayaquil, N bank of a river of same name, at its confluence with the Caracol and Bece. The site is low so that the inundations of the river in the rainy season lay a large part of the place under water. As a security the houses, which are all built of wood, are raised on

poles, or made so high as to afford a place of retreat to the runaway, who, while thus cooped up, amuse themselves, or help to eke out a subsistence, by fishing. The only buildings which stand so high as to be beyond the reach of the floods are the parish church and the custom house, or salt-office. Singularly enough Babahoyo, while thus endangered by water has suffered much more severely from fire, which has repeatedly reduced the greater part of it to ashes. Among the articles of export are some coffee, rice, timber, and sugar, which last in excellent rivers of Andalusia in Spain.

BABALIYA, a tn. W Africa, E of Lake Chad, on the road from Gawi to Mawo, from the former of which it is distant a long day's journey. It was once the capital of an independent territory but having been captured and nearly destroyed, has never recovered. At present it is nearly deserted.

BABOCHA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, on Bismoky r. back Banya, 43 m W Bimkirchen with the

value of a castle which figured much in the Turkish wars, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1460.

BAPOLNA PUEBLA, a town, Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 30 m. W S W Oran, with a military stud, a fine castle with an English garden, breweries, distilleries, vinegar works, and a trade in honey and wool. Pop. 2016.

BABIAWAR, a dist. W India, peninsula Kattywar prov. Gujarat, bounded by the dists. of Kattywar, Golconda and South and the Arabian Sea. It contains 51 small towns and villages, the chief of which is Jafferabad. The pop. is estimated at about 18,000.

BACKMUTH a. in Russia, gov. and 130 m. E. by N Ekaterinodar on the Backmuth. It has five churches, large tallow smelting and other factories, an important yearly market, and a large trade in cattle, salt beef and wheat. There are extensive coalmines and alabaster quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 7156.

BADAMUNI or **GADAMUNI** a. in W Africa, on the N W frontier of Senegal, in an unhealthy and sparsely diversified country. The whole place forms a kind of shallow vale, surrounded on the W N and S. by hills from 100 to 200 ft. high, but terminating toward the E. in a flat sandstone, which rises 600 ft. above the level of the surrounding country. In the centre is a large and luxuriant plantation on which cotton, pepper, millet, &c. are cultivated. The population, belonging to the Fula race, reside chiefly in two villages—the larger on the N W and the smaller on the S W side. Many of them are employed in weaving. In the vicinity are productive salt lakes.

BADANJO a. in W Africa, Adamawa, 60 m. N E Yola, picturesquely situated in a beautiful valley so inclosed by hills that the interior of the village is seen from them. The environs are extremely fertile and well cultivated, yielding millet, sweet potatoes, yams, manioc, guinea, and calabash. The inhabitants belong chiefly to the Fula or Fari tribe, which has here its northernmost seat. The rugged nature of the country gives importance to Badanjo as a strategic point of view. Pop. 3000.

BADARAWA a. in W Africa, Hausa States, Zaria Lake north of the town of the country. It is surrounded on all sides by a dense belt of timber and is also inclosed by a wall. It has narrow streets, and when Dr Barth visited it a market was held, attended by about 10,000 persons. It was well supplied with fresh butter, onions, which are extensively cultivated throughout the district and beef and millet and cotton, particularly the latter seemed to be the staple commodities.

BADARIKA a. in Central India, in Oude, 4 m. E. L. bank of Ganges and 42 m. S W Lucknow. Pop. about 6000 of whom only 50 are Musulmans.

BADDA BADD a. in W Africa, Hausa States, prov. Kabbé, in the vicinity of Mount Robur. It is walled, and stands in a fertile district, almost entirely devoted to the culture of rice, for which it is well adapted. On a higher level negro corn is largely grown, and the pastures are full of cattle.

BADEN (GRAND DUCHE) [add]. From a recently compiled statistical account, it appears that the duchy has an area of about 5,290,000 acres, distributed as follows:—

	Area.		Area.
Water.	285,000	Mountains.	805,000
Arable land.	1,570,000	Forests.	273,000
Vineyards.	64,000	Fields.	1,200,000
Gardens.	84,000	Barren land.	261,000

Manufactures.—The cotton trade has risen rapidly in importance and extent; and notwithstanding the damage caused by the civil war in America, new mills with new machinery have been erected. The number of people employed, which in 1849 was 17,100, had risen in 1861 to 64,600 working in 406 spinning and weaving establishments and in other factories. The manufacturers of iron, however, from trying under local disadvantages and consequent absence of the ore and coal, has not progressed, though the iron produced is of very superior quality. In 1861 106 iron mines were in work, giving employment to 479 men; and there were 47 iron-foundries, &c. with 753 workmen. In total, only three in number 180 persons were employed. One blast-furnace employed 200 hands, and two of size had 128 hands, still-works also employed 188 workmen.

Population.—By the census of 31st December 1861 the population, compared with that of 1858, was found to be as follows:—

Cities.	1858.	1861.
Lake Circle.	126,500	126,100
Upper Rhine.	200,000	202,910
Middle do.	447,287	459,708
Lower do.	245,711	246,400
Total.	1,020,500	1,035,118

The pop. of 1861 consisted of 898,638 Roman Catholics, 445,539 Protestants; 3970 Musulmans, &c.; and 24,089 Jews. Of the principal towns, Carlsruhe had 27,108 inhabitants; Mannheim, 37,172; Freiburg, 18,888; Heidelberg, 16,289; Pforzheim, 18,854; and Bruchsal, 5,270. In the 10 years 1852-62 65,000 persons emigrated, of whom 24,505 were agriculturists, 15,649 artisans, and 15,776 other classes and professions, including government aid they took with them about £1,500,000. Of the 278,180 families in the duchy 42 per cent. are employed in agriculture and the forests, 37 in manufactures and mining, 7 in day labour and 14 in other occupations.

BADKEET a. in Austrian empire, Hungary co. Pesth-Bolt, about 26 m. S S E. Komorn. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants and rear great numbers of horses and sheep of excellent breeds. Pop. 2458.

BADRINATH a. in India, N W Province, dist. Garwal & Bhatnagar, in a valley of the Himalayas, 4 m. long and 3 broad lat. 30° 44' N. lon. 79° 53' E. The town stands on a sloping bank, and in the highest part of it is the Brahmam temple of Badrinath, about 45 ft. high and of conical form. It is of great antiquity as a religious establishment, but the present temple appears modern. The rajah of Garwal made over to it as security for loans at various times, 226 villages, which are still tributary. The temple is visited by large numbers of pilgrims in the summer, but is closed during the inclemency of winter. It stands 10,294 ft. above the sea.

BADRINATH PRAKAR Himalayas mts. about 12 m. W of Badrinath. This remarkable group of peaks have the elevation respectively of 23,441, 23,236, 23,264, 22,754, 22,556 and 21,895 ft.; and 6 m. S W is another summit 21,385 ft. above the level of the sea.

BADRHAPOOR in Central India, esp. pergunnah same name, 30 m. N E Allahabad, lat. 25° 40' N lon. 81° 10' E. It has a large bazar and is well supplied with water.

BADULLA [add] a. in Ceylon, esp. principality of Galle on an affluent of the Mahaveli Ganga, 40 m. S E. Kandy. It stands in a beautiful valley on one side of which rises Mamoon-kool, whose summit has a height of nearly 7000 ft. The valley has been so often desolated by war that nothing remains of the ancient city except its gloomy temples and vestiges of a ruined dagoba. The ancient residence of the prince of Ova has been converted into a fort strengthened by earthworks, and the modern town gives evidence of growing prosperity in the activity of its bazaar and the apparent comfort of its dwellings, generally surrounded by gardens of coco-nuts, coffee, and tobacco. In the town's dist. vicinity there is a hot spring, vented alkali by Boddhwa, Hindoo, and Mahomedans. —(Ceylon, by Sir J. E. Tennant.)

BAFK, a. in Persia, prov. and 62 m. E S E. Yazd on the eastern side of a great plain and in every sense an oasis in a salt and sandy desert. It is surrounded by extensive date-groves, is supplied by twenty four canals with water slightly salt, but palatable and has a climate which is mild in winter and warm but salubrious in summer. It consists of about 700 houses.

BAGAMOYO a. in E. coast of Africa, opposite to and nearly due W of the island and town of Zanzibar at the mouth of the Kruguan. It is garrisoned by a small body of Baluchas, and is one of the great points of departure for the caravans trading to Uryumuz. Notwithstanding its garrison it suffers much from the depredations of the Wasomah tribe. The sugar-tree occurs occasionally in the district.

BAGDAD [add] pers. Turkey in Asia. The country is described as a howling wilderness and yet its towering

soil tropical climate, and illimitable supply of water would render its resources almost unbounded. It is calculated that with a small outlay the old canals which re-colonize the country between the Tigre and Euphrates and which, in some cases 200 ft. wide require only their channels cleared and mounds reopened would afford a perfect system of irrigation, and render the whole provinces enormously productive in cotton (for which it is peculiarly suitable) silk, sugar, indigo, opium, and coffee, and provide a vast increase in the annual revenue. The Arabs are prepared to rapidly exchange their nomadic life for agriculture and fixed abode, and British merchants have trusted, in conjunction with native speculators with the pasha for the cultivation of tracts of land at a fixed rental but without success or encouragement.

BAGELE, a mountain district, W. Africa, Adamawa. It extends several miles from S.E. to N.W. and has a very rugged surface strewn with great irregular blocks chiefly of granite, from between which trees shoot up. There are, however, a good many spots of arable land the produce of which together with that of the pasture suffices to support a considerable body of mountaineers, who, after long defying the whole power of Adamawa were in 1838 reduced to slavery. They belong to the Batta tribe.

BAGELE, a town in India, N.W. Frontier dist. Kumaon at the confluence of the Buryoo and Gramah 210 m. N.E. Delhi. It is a small place, inhabited according to local tradition by descendants of the Moguls left in Kumaon by Tamerlane's orders. Its bazaar contains 42 shops, and has two large annual fairs, at which a great amount of business is done with dealers from Tibet.

BAGHENA a dist. NW. Africa, which belonged to the now extinct kingdom of Ghana and comprised part of the territory in which its capital was situated. At present it is difficult exactly to define its character. From position and physical features it naturally forms part of the oasis of El-Hedi but its population consisting of Sawak Arab and Fellata, is so heterogeneous that it cannot be said to have any political existence. The Sawak Fabe, or Wako, are the original inhabitants and while the kingdom of Ghana subsisted form of the great bulk of its population. When the Songhay empire was broken up, mainly by the united efforts of the Arabs and the Bambara, one of the chiefs of the former who had greatly distinguished himself, was rewarded with the lordship of Baghena, which was thus to some extent settled by his countrymen. The Fellata who had previously been in possession, and indeed claimed to be the lawful masters of the country endeavored to oust them but not having succeeded the whole district was and continues to be held by a kind of joint though by no means friendly occupancy. Baghena thus remains in a very unsettled position but were this obstacle to its improvement removed there cannot be a doubt that, as it is adapted alike for fixed settlements and nomadic wandering it might soon attain a high degree of prosperity.

BAGHIN or **BAGHIN** river Central India territory Bundelkhand, rising in the Panna range and flowing generally N.E. about 90 m. into the Jumna lat. 25° 55' N. lon. 81° 0' E. About 30 m. from its source it falls over a ridge in a cascade of 800 ft.

BAGIRMI a territory Central Africa, bounded N.W. by the Shari and Lake Chad, N.E. and E. Waday S. independent pagan tribes, and W. Adamawa, the Musaga country and Bornou. Bagirmi proper is almost a continuous flat, with a general elevation of about 900 ft. inclining very gently toward the S. and then rising so as to form a watershed between Lakes Chad and Fitri. In the outlying provinces beyond the limits of Bagirmi and particularly towards the S.E. the surface becomes rugged and even mountains of all or more is not uncommon. Much farther south there are said to be mountains of still greater height in which the Bemba, the Shari, and its tributary Logon have their sources. The two last mentioned traverse the country in a N.W. direction and are its only important rivers. The soil consists partly of lime and partly of sand; and according as the one or the other of these two predominates, it produces in abundance negro millet or sorghum—the most common article of food not only in Bagirmi, but over the most of

Negroland. In addition to these principal crops, rice, mung and beans are grown to a considerable extent. Rice though not cultivated, grows spontaneously and after the rains is collected in great quantities from the swamps and temporary pools. Water-melons are abundant, and in the vicinity of Mamea, the capital great quantities of onions are raised. The only crops for industrial purposes are cotton and indigo both of them under the superintendence, not of the natives but of immigrants from Bornou. The most useful trees are the tamarind, the date-palm the form-palm and the monkey bread tree the leaves of which are used for vegetables. The inhabitants are a fine race of people, distinct from the Kanuri and intimately related to the Kuka. Their conversion to Islamism is recent and presumed to be more nominal than real. The government is an absolute monarchy but the king is said not to rule oppressively. The tribute paid him consists partly in cattle, but principally in slaves of whom great numbers are annually delivered to him by the chiefs of tributary provinces. The inhabitants are constantly engaged in predatory incursions upon their neighbors and harassed by the retaliative aggressions of the powerful states of Adamawa, Bornou, and Waday. Pop. estimated at 1,500,000.

BAGMA a town Western Africa, Adamawa, in a mountainous district. It occupies both banks of a stream meandering through the plain and consists chiefly of huts of unusual dimensions some of them being from 40 to 60 ft. long 16 ft. broad, and from 10 to 12 feet high narrowing to a ridge at the top, and thatched all over without distinction of roof and wall. One reason for making the huts so spacious is to employ part of them in unseasonable weather, sheltering cattle, which form the chief wealth of the inhabitants who are all Mahometans.

BAGMUTTEE or **YAGWAT** a river India which rises in Nepal on the N. declivity of Shilpuri in the Himalayas, about 18 m. N.E. Kathmandu, flows N.W. past this capital and then nearly due S. crossing the Nepalese frontier and entering the British lat. Karun. After traversing this district, it turns S.E. and maintains this direction to its confluence with the Gangas, opposite to Mongher. Its total length is about 285 m.

BAHAWULPOOR, or **BEHAWULPOOR** [said.] a town India cap. state of same name on a branch of the Ghaz, about 2 m. from the main stream and 50 m. above the point where by its junction with the Chenab it forms the P. Punjab. It is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall which is about 4 m. in circuit, and incloses an area which not being wholly required for habitation is partly planted. The houses—some of burned and some of sun-dried bricks—are very indifferent. The Khan's palace is of the same character and in a very plain style of architecture. The place has long been famous for its loomgins, saris and turbans. It also manufactures chirties and other cottons. Its position at the junction of three routes from the S.W. S.E. and E. gives it great advantages for trade, which is carried on to a great extent, as the merchants are very enterprising and send their wares into Central Asia, and even it is said as far as Astrakhan. The neighboring country is very fertile, and the Gangas, the Ghaz, and the Chenab, afford excellent agricultural produce. Fruit particularly mangoes oranges and apples is abundant, and of excellent quality. Pop. about 20,000.

BAHR-EL-GHARAL (see GHARAL) (BAHR-EL)

BAHUERACIO a town Mexico prov. Sonora, in a mountainous district celebrated for its mines of copper and silver. The inhabitants are mostly miners, who appear to be in great poverty. Those who work in the mines are almost exclusively Mexicans, but most of the outdoor work such as cutting wood making roads bringing charcoal to the furnaces, &c. is done by Indians. Pop. 500 to 700.

BAHULY a town and fort, India, presid. Madras 480 m. S.E. Bombay lat. 12° 34' N. lon. 75° 6' E. The town is small and irregular and stands N. of the fort which is built on a lofty cliff projecting into the sea.

BAILA NDO a territory western part of S. Africa. Kimbunda country between lat. 9° and 12° S. and lon. 16 and 17° E. bounded N. by the Cunene separating it from the Portuguese settlements, N.W. by the W. Kibila, S.W. by the Kibila S. Hambo and Bembos, and E. by the Ambrico and Malencha. Area about 80,000 sq. m. In the south it is tra-

valley by two mountain chains which are about 100 m. distant from each other and nearly parallel stretching in a N.W. direction, the Liang-Liang on the W. and the Djamba on the E. Above the ridges of these two ranges are two plateaux of which that on the W. has an elevation of 4000, and that of the E. of 6000 ft. The former has a temperate and healthy climate; the latter is cold, the thermometer often sinking in the winter nights nearly to the freezing-point, and the ground becoming covered with dense hoar-frost. The western portion is mountainous and stony and extensively covered with forest; the eastern portion consists of finely undulating plains, on which forests of tall trees and grassy prairie alternate. The principal rivers are the Kyo, the Loupa, and the Kaita or Mungwa. The upper course only of the first two is within the territory, but the last waters the whole of its E. frontier flowing almost due north to its confluence with the Chama. Besides being thus fertilized by streams it is copiously supplied with water by the periodical rains, and yields excellent crops of maize, manioc, tobacco, &c. The trade is chiefly in wax and slaves. Baitoool is the leading state in the Kimbunda country. Its inhabitants surpass all the other races in S. Africa in personal appearance and in prowess, and have made their name. Munros described her and her wife, who were very warlike, as devoted against the Portuguese archer-master but the Hambe and Koba lands situated to the N.W. now furnish more tempting objects of plunder in the number and excellence of their horned cattle. In the W. cannibalism is said to be common in the E. it is professed on the celebration of great rites. At the head of the government is a chief who nominally rules with absolute power but there is also a kind of supreme council, called *mpemba* which may not only impeach his conduct but compel him to abdicate in favour of the next lawful heir. Pop. about 450,000.

BAITOOOL, or *Baitooal*, a tn. India, N.W. Province, Bangor and Korbunda territory, cap. dist. of same name, in a pleasant valley watered by the Macha, at the S. foot of the Baitooon range 112 m. N.W. Nagpore. It is defended by a fort and has in its neighbourhood some seams of coal of different quality. Pop. of the dist. or pergunnah 93,441.

BAJA [old], a tn. Austrian empire, Banat circle and 27 m. N.W. Zombor on the Danube and the frontiers of Hungary, cap. dist. of same name has several churches handsome buildings for the circle barracks, an asylum for children, various manufactures, wine, wheat, clover, and oil mills and much-frequented yearly markets. Pop. 18,641.

BAJVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 10 m. S.W. Gran with a beautiful castle and several brandy distilleries. Pop. 2100.

BAKAA a mountain range S. Africa stretching from S.E.W. to N.W. between lat. 22° and 28° S. and lon. 26° and 27° E. The principal part of the range, called the Hamangwa hills, runs about 700 or 800 ft. above the plain, and is composed of great masses of black basalt. At the E. end the hills have curious cap-shaped hollows, of a size and shape which give them the appearance of a giant suggesting the idea of craters. Within these are masses of rock in the columnar form. The tops of the columns are quite distinct and hexagonal like the bottom of the cells of a honey-comb, but they are not parted from each other as in Fingal's Cave. In many parts the lava-stream may be recognized, for then the rock is rent and split in every direction. The mass of basalt, which is about 6 m. long, has tilted up the rocks both E. and W., and shown that they consist of ancient strata. Several large masses loosened by the action of the elements have slipped down, and becoming jammed against each other have formed large craters, in which the Bakas, the tribe which gives its name to the range, used to find an asylum from their enemies. This resource, however, is no longer wanted, as they have abandoned their mountain home, and taken up their abode among the Bakwena at Kolobeng. The only tribes now inhabiting the range belong to the Hamangwa and Makalaka. In the vicinity there is a hot spring called *Baroana*.

BAKADA, a vil. W. India, Nagpore, in a fertile dist. 20 m. W. Munma. It consists of four distinct hamlets, the inhabitants of which are almost all employed in agriculture, raising heavy crops of millet, and especially of asparagus, in which they carry on a considerable trade. The

market, which is held every Sunday is thriving, but is occasionally visited by marauders and marauders, including between Kama and Marana.

BAKALAHAR a tribe, S. Africa, inhabiting the Kalahari desert, N. of Cape Colony. According to tradition they are the oldest of the Bushmana tribes, and possessed numerous herds of large horned cattle, till they were expelled of them and driven into the desert, by a fresh migration of their own nation. Though they have ever since lived on the same plains, and under the same influence of climate as the Bushmana, they bear no resemblance to them and possess as strongly as ever the Bushmana love for agriculture and domestic animals. They have their gardens usually "open" livingstone, though often all they can hope for is a supply of melons and pumpkins. And they carefully rear their small herds of goats, though I have seen them lift water for them out of small wells with a bit of scotch egg-shell or by spoonfuls. They are a timid race, with thin legs and arms and large protruding abdomens. Their chief employment is in hunting and selling the skins of the animals they kill chiefly small carnivorous of the *felis* species, in exchange for spears, knives, tobacco and dogs. The skins made up by the Bakwena into a mantle, called *baros* form no small article of commerce. During the last century the Bakwena country between 20,000 and 30,000 skins were made up into karosses, some of which found their way to China—(Livingstone).

BAKALU a tn. Danubian Provinces Moldavia cap. circle of same name, near the confluence of the Bistritza with the Hereth 42 m. S.W. Jassy. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court has a normal school and carries on an extensive trade with Galatz in cattle, salt, and corn. Pop. 2000.

BAKERS ISLAND—1 An At Pacific Ocean one of the American Polynesian lat. 9° 15' N. and lon. 178° 21' W. It is covered with a deposit of guano several fms. in thickness.—2 An inlet off Salem harbour Massachusetts, U.S., 5 m. E.N.E. Salem.—3 One of the Georgian islands, in the Arctic ocean lat. 74° 55' N. lon. 77° 30' W.—4 Baker's Down Islands a group in Hudson bay in about lat. 57° 30' N.; lon. 81° W.

BAKHIRA or *Bawuwoor*, a tn. India N.W. Province, dist. and 19 m. N.W. Gorsekpor on the W. shore of Lake Hurrit. It is surrounded by a ditch, rampart and bamboo hedge, and contains about 450 houses. It has a market. The lake, called also the Bakhira Jheel is said to be one of the finest places of fresh water in India. The plantations on its banks are numerous and beautiful and its air here is constantly invigorated by falling anemones and vast flocks of water-fowl. In the dry season, however when its dimensions are much reduced and it is only about 7 m. long by 3 m. broad, the water becomes dirty and rather offensive.

BAKONYBEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 16 m. N.W. Veszprim in the Bakony forest with an old Benedictine abbey suppressed by the emperor Joseph II., glassworks, and a potash refinery. Pop. 1050.

BAKOW a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Budweis, 1. bank near with two churches, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 1100.

BAKU or *BANUK* [old], a port on the Caspian, Caucasus, cap. khane of Shirvan S. shore of the peninsula of Apcheron, W. coast Caspian Sea, of which it is one of the most frequented ports; lat. 40° 21' 30" N.; lon. 49° 51' 6" E. Baku is the city of the Guzer, or fire-rookippers, who regard it with as much veneration as the Mahomedans do the sacred Mecca. It is surrounded by flaming walls of asphalt, and the entire soil on which the city stands is so saturated with this liquid bitumen that if a stick be thrust a sufficient depth into the ground and a light applied to the end, so made, a jet of gas will immediately issue forth. The neighbouring sea-partake it is said of the inflammable properties of the earth, and if a light be applied to the bituminous surface it bursts into a vast sheet of flame that spreads for a considerable distance, and produces a strange and imposing spectacle. In the surrounding country vegetation is stunted and parched for want of water. At a short distance from the city is situated a Purser or Guzer temple, the famous Akash-Gah, where it is said to burn the eternal fire. It is attended by three priests only who are brought from Delhi. The temple stands in a vast plain; five escape from openings placed at

irregular distances in the centre rises a crescental edifice, from each of whose turrets or pinnacles springs a volume of flame, while a large volume, composed of five separate fires, crowns the highest cupola. The scene in the interior is



THE FIRE-TEMPLE OF ATTERBEGAM, NEAR BAKRU
From a View by M. Meylan.

equally imposing. The ground is full of jets of flame, and under this central cupola stands the altar seemingly alive with fire.

BAKWAIN or **BAKUNA** a country S. Africa which takes its name from its mountains belonging to the Bechuanas tribes. It lies between the country of the Bakall on the S and that of the Bamangwato on the N., with the Transvaal republic on the E. and the Kalahari desert on the W., and has a surface diversified by plains and hills and valleys. The vegetation has a vigorous sallow scent towards the E of the African continent. The hills are clothed with trees to their top, and the valleys are often of the most lovely green. The country however often suffers severely from drought, continued without intermission for several consecutive years. The Bakwains have a remarkably accurate knowledge of cattle, sheep, and goats and of the kind of pastures proper for each and show great judgment in selecting the soils best adapted for the different varieties of grain. They are also particularly successful in capturing wild animals by means of an ingeniously constructed trap fence, called a *kepe*. In some of these traps placed near some mountains at Kolobeng, it was not uncommon to take 70 head of large game in a single week. Dr Livingstone took up his residence among the Bakwains, and having purchased a piece of ground formed a missionary station at Kolobeng. The chief Bechela publicly embraced Christianity and many of the tribe have followed his example but the hostile interference of the Boers with the education of the natives, the unhealthfulness of the locality and the long drought rendered it necessary to break up the establishment at Kolobeng.

BALAKLAVA [add.] during the siege of Sebastopol, from which it is about 8 m. distant, Balaklava was occupied by the British army as a base for their operations and a port of entry for troops and stores. At a late period of the siege a railway was constructed between it and the camp before Sebastopol, by which munitions of war and supplies were conveyed from the harbor to the besieging army. On 25th October 1854, an attack was made by the Russians on the British base near Balaklava, but was gallantly and successfully repulsed; and on the same day the famous, but ill-fated, Light Cavalry charge was made against the enemy's artillery

BALANGLINI, an isl. Indian archipelago, belonging to the Sooloo group, but claimed by Spain as a dependency of the Philippine Isl. Mindanao. It lies in lat. $8^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N.; lon. $121^{\circ} 26'$ E. and though only 8 m. long by less than 1 m. broad has acquired notoriety from having long been the resort and stronghold of the most daring pirates of the archipelago. It was attacked by the Spaniards in 1843, who took 134 natives, burned 120 houses, slew 450 of the pirates, and released 200 captives. They afterwards completely demolished the houses and forts, and took effectual means of rendering the island uninhabitable.

BALASHEV a tn. Russia in Europe gov. Saratov cap. circle of same name. 1 bank Khoper. It contains two churches, a circle school, and a charitable institute. Two important yearly markets are held within the circle. Pop. 4614.

BALASINORE, a petty state and tn. India pres. Bombay Gujarat. The town, bounded N. by the Myas Caunta S.E. by the Rava Caunta, and S.W. and W. by dist. Kaira has an area of about 2.8 sq. m., and a pop. of about 19,000. —The town cap. of above state situated 46 m. N. Baroda, is surrounded by a wall and appears a thriving place.

BALASZEK a tn. Austrian empire Hungary co. Tolna 10 m. S. Szeged, 90 m. S. Pecs on the Sarva, is a district remarkable for its fertility. It has extensive vineyards, from which excellent wine, both white and red, is obtained. Pop. 5778.

BALÉ a tn. S.W. Africa. Kimpunda country territory. Balé lat. 11° S. lon. $17^{\circ} 10'$ E. It stands on the stream of same name, enclosed by a palisade and a ditch and has a pop. of about 5000.

BALI (Pulo), or Iloos Islands a group Indian archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Sumatra. It consists of one large and a number of small islands. The large island lat. (N. and) $9^{\circ} 50'$ N. lon. $96^{\circ} 23'$ E. is nearly in the form of a parallelogram 60 m. long N.W. to S.E. by 10 to 15 m. broad and has an area of 480 sq. m. Cocon nuts and half-fishes furnish the subsistence, and constitute the wealth of the inhabitants who are Mahomedans, and speak a peculiar language.

BALICE a tn. Austrian empire Galicia, circle and 7 m. N.W. Cracow with a remarkable oil cascade and 1000 inhabitants.

BALJIK or **BALZSCHIK** a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet Silistra, on a bay of same name on the Black Sea, 20 m. N.E. Varna. Its harbor is capacious and deep enough to accommodate a fleet, and though open to the S.E. and E. is practically completely sheltered as the wind never blows violently from these quarters. It has a custom-house a quarantine, and extensive warehouses for its large and rapidly increasing trade. Its annual horse, cattle and sheep market is very important. A great quantity of excellent honey is obtained in the district by the rearing of bees, and sent chiefly to Constantinople.

BALKANY a tn. Austrian empire Hungary co. Res-boles, 30 m. N.N.E. Debreczin with a trade in wheat, tobacco, cattle, and honey and wax and 3779 inhabitants, mostly belonging to the Rumanian church.

BALKASH *Тарган Аз-Дерсу* [White Sea] or *ALA DERSU* (Coloured Sea) a large lake Central Asia on the boundary of the W. Siberian prov. of Semipalatinsk and the Siberian Kirghis steppes of the Great Horde, and after the Caspian Sea and Lakes Aral and Balkai the largest lake in Asia. It extends between lat. 45° and 47° N. and lon. $78^{\circ} 40'$ and $79^{\circ} 50'$ E. first in the direction of S. to N. and then from W. to E. and has a length of about 800 m. and a breadth of 10 to 60 m. and an area of 6400 sq. m. It appears to be about 500 ft. above sea level, to be deeper on the N. than on the S., but nowhere to exceed 66 ft. in depth. The N. and W. banks, with their sharply-defined contour are terraced-formed and prominent the plateau above them covered with desert sand, is without streams, or has only such as lose themselves in the sand. The character of the S. side is quite different. Here the shore has no sharp outline, but on the contrary presents a number of *sinuosities* and peninsular promontories, and passes gradually into a great low steppe, which, stretching away for 10 m. to the spur of the Altai range, is crossed by sand-hills and covered with a scanty vegetation and forms a large portion of the

chole of Ahlana, also named The Land of Seven Rivers, after the seven stopp-rivers, as the Great H. the Kanak and Kanak, Lapan, Akon, &c., which partly join the lake with extensive deltas, and partly do not reach it at all or connect by secondary direct flow. The country to the E. of the lake has the same stream character. Here is the remains of a former construction of the lake—the Sashy-kan and the Ala-kan or Aw-kan; the latter with the small island Aral Teba, formerly but erroneously supposed to be volcanic. The numerous bays of Lake Balkash are grown over with reeds often 30 ft. high. Among its numerous islands, which are all far from the shore, the largest is Us-Aral, about 10 m. long, which has a good harbour on its N.W. side. The water of the lake is clear but, especially near the shore and in the bays, brackish and undrinkable. From the end of November till April it is covered with ice. Only the smaller kinds of fish are found in it. By command of the governor-general, the navigation was opened in 1852 first from the N. shore to the mouth of the Kanak and Lapan; in 1853 to the mouth of the III. In 1855 a Russian vessel went about 300 m. up the III but this voyage has not had any practical result.

BALISTON SPA a vii U States, New York, cap. co and 7 to S.W. Saratoga, on the Saratoga and Schenectady railway. It possesses a courthouse and several churches, and was celebrated for its mineral springs, which, however, in consequence of the superior attractions of Saratoga as a watering-place are not now much frequented. Pop. 2,265.

BALMEER, a tn, India, Rajpootana, state and 116 m. S.W. Jeodpoor. It consists of about 500 houses, built chiefly of stone, and stands at the foot of a conical hill which is 500 ft. high, and crowned by a fort. Government had for some time a military station and a cattle establishment here.

BALOMBA a river S.W. Africa, which rises on the heights of the Long-Lang chain, flows nearly due W. receiving several streams and rivulets, empties the mountainous district of Bolan and pours its water into the Atlantic, in lat. 11° 8'.

BALOTRA a tn, India, Rajpootana, state and 65 m. S.W. Jeodpoor r bank Lyonsa. Standing on the highroad to the pilgrim shrine of Dwarka, near the W. extremity of Kattwar it is an important thoroughfare, and carries on a profitable trade in supplying the wants of the pilgrims. It has also considerable manufactures of plain and printed calicoes, velvet shawls, and trowsers in wool and ivory. The salt made at the neighbouring lake of Peshkera is sent to employ nearly 2000 persons in conveying it to market. Pop. 12,725.

BALTIMORE [old] U States, Maryland the third town in the state in respect of size and population stands on an arm of the Patuxent, 12 m. above its mouth in Chesapeake Bay 33 m. N.E. Washington, lat. 39° 17' N.; lon. 76° 27' W. From almost every point of view its appearance is striking and picturesque, and its general plan, though regular is sufficiently diversified to avoid tameness and monotony. The streets, though sometimes narrow from following the original location of the site, are of good width, well paved and well lighted with excellent gas; the larger mansions generally in good taste, and with a good deal of open ground about them, suggest ideas of health and comfort, and the smaller dwellings occupied by the working-classes have the advantage that each is complete in itself, and accommodates only a single family. Every respectable tradesman owns his separate tenement, or is able to engage one at a reasonable rent, and hence long rows of modest but pretty cottages, occupying some of the highest and best localities of the town, form one of its distinguishing features. All the houses are substantially built of red brick. The principal public buildings and institutions are 50 churches, many of which are elegant structures, though, perhaps the most imposing is the E. Catholic cathedral, built in the form of a cross, and surrounded by a dome and two towers; the academy, a very extensive range, containing the custom house, post-office, reading room, a vast room for public sales, &c.; a large and commodious court-house, and near it the record-office built of solid granite and fire-proof throughout the interior, built in the Italian style, and containing the rooms of the Historical Society, Lyceum College, under the mature charge of Jesuits, and intended as a substitute for St. Mary's College, which was

suppressed in 1821 by a mandate from Rome; a scientific institute accommodated in the buildings of the Maryland University, which, never flourishing, was finally abandoned in 1854; a medical school, which has always maintained a high name, and is the only portion of the so-called Washington University which the town has contributed; a Roman catholic institute a college for women, which in its course of study and power of conferring degrees is similar to colleges for male students; a E. Catholic seminary; 3 nurseries with large schools attached to them; a penitentiary, a poorhouse, an infirmary several hospitals, and a music asylum. Several beautiful cemeteries have been formed in the outskirts of the town. Baltimore is one of the few places within the U States where monuments deserving of notice have been erected. One of these in honour of Washington, is a Doric column of white marble, which, including its base and the colonial eagle of the hero at its top, is 175 ft. high another called the Battle monument, and erected to the memory of the citizens who fell in defence of the town in 1814, is also a column of white marble, with a sculptured Griffin at each of the four corners of its pedestal and a crowning figure intended to represent the genius of Baltimore.



The manufactures are not so important as might have been expected from the industries and striking character of the place, but there is at least one branch in which it still retains pre-eminence. The shipwrights are among the very first in the U States, and from the dockyards here the famous Baltic more clippers have been launched. The staple articles of trade are coal grain and flour and tobacco. The value of real and personal property in the city in 1863 amounted to 128,596,819 dollars on which a levy was made of \$21,462 dollars for the same year. The following table will give some particulars as to the trade and commerce of the port previous to the outbreak of the civil war:—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Wholesale of Goods.	Flow of Goods.	Flow of Goods.	Flow of Goods.
	dollars.	dollars.	tonnage.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1850	7,282,220,000	188,200,000	101,540	214,720	214,720	148,138
1855	10,400,000	2,724,200	126,000	227,270	227,270	242,500
1860	10,371,510	2,000,000	126,000	227,270	227,270	242,500

The number of vessels arrived at the port in the three years 1858, -9, -60, were 2367, 2374, and 2426, of which 504, 508, and 162 respectively were foreign. The two sailing establishments produced upwards of 10,000,000 lbs. of light sugar in 1860, of which 547,500 lbs. were exported, chiefly to Bremen and Holland. Of bituminous coal from Connecticut, 231,521 tons were received in 1858 and 257,004 tons in 1860 via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and of anthracite, 126,186 tons and 235,129 tons were received by railway and canal in 1858 and 1860 respectively. The dryer trade is

also very extensive employing 8500 people and several hundred vessels. The number of barrels packed in the season of 1880 being 8 000 000 of the total value of \$1 500 000. After the outbreak of the war between the Northern and Southern states the trade and commerce of Baltimore greatly declined. Its inhabitants displayed strong secessionist predilections, and the town was long occupied by a Federal garrison, and ruled by military law. On the trade in the item of tobacco the prosperity of the town mainly depends, and the vast warehouses which the state has provided for its reception are not the least interesting of its sights. In carrying on the various branches of its trade Baltimore possesses ample means of transport. The harbour formed by the arm of the Patuxent, which has a length of 8 m. with an average breadth of more than 1 m. is spacious enough to admit 2000 vessels. Its depth however is not in proportion to its capacity. Its upper part, forming what is called the inner bay or basin has a depth of only 12 ft. and is used only by small vessels. The outer bay extending between Fall's Point and Canton on the N. and E. and Whetstone Point on the S. is capable of docking the largest merchant ships. Even it, however, has been gradually silting up and has shoaled so much in certain parts that Congress voted a sum for the purpose of deepening it so as to admit ships of the line and war-steamer of the largest class. The communication by railway is very complete including the Baltimore and Ohio the Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railways. By the census of 1880 the pop. was 212 418.

BALUMBRA a tn. in Western India, peninsula Kattywar prov. Gujarat 129 m. W Ahmedabad. It stands about 8 m. from the shore of the Gulf of Cutch.

BALZORAH or **BALZORAH** a tn. India, Oude near its frontier on a low swampy island, formed by a river from Nepal 120 m. N Lucknow. It consists chiefly of a fort, and is an important trading station, a mart being held every summer for two months, during which the mountaineers and the dealers from the plains meet and exchange their commodities.

BAMBIA or **KAMBA** a tn. Western Africa, Tawarak country 120 m. E Timbuctoo 1 bank Niger where it is constricted to about 700 yards and shut in between steep banks lat. 17° 45' N lon. 1° 10' W. It was formerly so important as to be repeatedly mentioned in history but now besides a mosque and two or three clay magazines, contains only 200 oval-shaped huts.

BAMBARA a tn. Western Africa, forming the most S. of the fixed settlements of the Songhay among the creeks and bank waters in this part of the country 115 m. S S.W. Timbuctoo. It stands in front of a chain of hills, and consists partly of huts, which alone are inhabited as dwellings, and partly of low oblong flat roofed clay buildings used as store-rooms or magazines. The inhabitants, almost all Fellahs of indifferent reputation possess numerous cattle, and also cultivate a large extent of ground the produce of which finds a ready market in Timbuctoo to which the inland navigation formed by the many lake waters and branches of the Niger affords a cheap and easy means of transport.

BAMOURI or **BUMBOURKI** a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, 43 m. S Bareilly r. bank of the Goula, where here passes through an extensive ravine lat. 28° 18' N lon. 79° 50' E. It is a police and trading station on the road from Bareilly to Almorah. The town stands upwards of 1700 ft. above sea-level.

BAMUNWAS a tn. Central India, Rajpoot state Jeyppoor 108 m. S.W. Agrah lat. 25° 34' N lon. 76° 37' E. It is a place of considerable size.

BANAJOA a tribe, S. Africa, inhabiting the banks of the Malaba and Tamenaki, north of Lake Ngami and a large tract of country to the eastward. They cultivate the millet (*Holcus sorghum*) but depend partly for subsistence on garden early when the crop of corn fails, on a root called *tsife* a species of *Ardisia*, which contains a very large proportion of resinous matter, and when dried, pounded into meal and allowed to ferment, is not unpalatable. Their huts are built on poles, and a fire is made beneath at night that the smoke may drive away the mosquitoes. A still worse plague is the *tsife*, a fly whose sting is fatal to cattle. The Banajoa women shave all the hair off their heads, and seem darker than the Bechmanes.

See. Ind. Gaz.—Vol. I.

BANAR, a river India, Rajpootana, which rises on the W. frontier of Oodypoor or Mewar amidst a cluster of summits of the Anwaril range, in lat. 24° 47' N lon. 73° 28' E. flows N.E. to Tonk where it changes its direction proceeding first E. and then S.E., to its junction with the Chambul, in lat. 25° 54' lon. 76° 50'. Its whole length is about 320 m. At Tonk, 85 m. above its mouth its bed consisting of heavy sand is a mile wide, but even here in the dry season it is a narrow shallow stream.

BANARA a vil. Upper India, Gurkwal in the valley and near the source of the Juma, lat. 30° 56' N lon. 78° 57' E. Its situation is very grand on one of a series of rocky ledges on the mountain side. A great part of the village was overwhelmed by the fall of a precipice in 1816. There are hot springs in the neighborhood.

BANAWARAH a tn. Southern India pres. Madras, territory Mysore, 380 m. W Madras, stands in a fine open country on the edge of a large tank, and formerly contained 2000 houses; most of the inhabitants however were removed by Hyder Ali to Nagapuri, but were afterwards allowed to return.

BANAY a tn. W. Africa, on a tributary of the Niger 60 m. S. Timbuctoo lat. 16° 50' N lon. 8° 10' W. The chief part of the town stretches along a bay in the river which is bordered by a rich belt of vegetation; but there is also a suburb of detached huts. The former is inhabited by Tawarak, the latter by Fellahs who possess numerous flocks and herds.

BANCALIS, an Isl. Indian Archipelago near the S.E. extremity of the Straits of Malacca, lat. 1° 26' N lon. 102° 15' E. It is one of a group of ten low islands of considerable size and which are separated by narrow channels from each other and from the N.E. coast of Sumatra. It is about 85 m. long by 10 m. broad belongs to the Malay state of Bank in Sumatra, is thinly peopled and is covered for the most part with dense forests.

BANCOORAH a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal—1 The DISTRICT called also sometimes W. Burdwan lies between lat. 22° 58' and 23° 45' N lon. 87° and 87° 59' E. and is bounded N. by Beerbhoom, E. by Burdwan, S. by Midnapore, and W. by Ferozabad and Pachetia, length N. to S., 60 m. breadth 40 m. area, 1476 sq. m. The surface is generally level, but undulates gently and slopes gradually to the S. E. The only locality at all elevated is Chata on the W. frontier where an insulated group of granite hills descends towards the valley of Damoodah. The principal streams are the Hadjee and Damoodah both of which flow through a mineral field which is rich both in coal and iron and is wrought to some extent particularly at Ranagumee within this district. As often happens where minerals are found the soil is of indifferent fertility. In the S. and S.W. it consists of a coarse earth formed by disintegrated granite overlying a slaty gneiss, which seldom appears above the surface. In the more immediate neighbourhood of the coal field the country is fertile and neglected. Where cultivation prevails the principal crops are rice, wheat, barley, grain, and some other sorts of pulse, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton. Pop. 480 000.—2 The town cap. of the above dist. 1 bank Dakshin 95 m. W Calcutta contains barracks a government English school accommodated in a large old building and attended by about 100 pupils an hospital a jail a bazaar and a spacious public bungalow for the accommodation of travellers.

BAND (Mme.) a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle about 7 m. N. Maros Vaserally with an evangelical a Greek R. Catholic and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 3224.

BANDAH [add.] a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provs. Bundelcund—1 The DIST. lies between lat. 24° 53' and 25° 54' N lon. 80° 8' and 81° 25' E. and is bounded N. by Futehpore and Allahabad, S. by Buxar, E. by B. and W. some petty Bundela states, and W. and N.W. by Humsarpoor area, 2578 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Juma, which forms the N. and N.E. boundary for 180 m. and its affluents the Cane or Keya, the Runga or Bagha, and the Pyamnee. The surface W. and S.W. of the Juma is an extensive alluvial plain, rising gradually towards the S.W. and S. terminating in the Bundelcund range, some of whose summits have a height of 2000 ft. The soil of the plain is a black friable earth composed mainly of disintegrated basalt with a large

mixture of decayed vegetable matter. It is of coarse highly fertile, and produces in abundance wheat, barley, rice, millet, and palm. Sugar cane and indigo are also cultivated, but of commercial value by far the most important is cotton, which bears high name, and is mostly exported up the Juma, by way of Calpe. Pop. 535 526.—2 The town cap of the above dist. on the r bank of the Cane, 95 m. W by N Alhabad occupies a striking site at the foot of a pyramidal hill of red granite, which rises nearly 400 ft. above the plain. It is large, but straggling, ill built place with houses of mud, though building stone abounds in the vicinity. The only edifice worthy of notice is the palace of the nawab or thikdar, a modern structure, spacious and nobly built, but deficient in taste, Indian and European styles being strangely commingled. The trade is chiefly in cotton, for which Bando is a great and celebrated mart. Government has a cantonment here, usually occupied by about 440 native troops. It stands on the E. or r bank of the Cane, on what seems to be a favourable site. Experience, however, proves the contrary for fever is so prevalent that few escape it. In 1857 the nawab rebelled but was defeated by Sir H. Rose who took possession of the place. Pop. 35,464.

BANDO is river S America, New Granada, prov. Choco, which rises in a rugged land of some name belonging to the W Andes, flows W past the vil. of Bando, and falls into the Pacific, in lat 5 S lon 85 W after a course of 45 leagues of which 25 are navigable for the ordinary barke of the country.

BAÑEÍ HUNYAD a to, Austran empire Transylvania, circle and 29 a W N W Kispesburg cap. dist. of same name near the source of the Rapa Kfira. It was once a flourishing place but was almost destroyed in 1600 by the Walsburg circle Michael during the Transylvanian war. It has a castle, marble quarries, and large annual markets. Pop. 2160.

BANGKOK or BANGKOK [add] a city cap of the king dom of Siam extending for 3 or 4 m. on both sides of the Menam, 15 m above its embouchure in the Gulf of Siam and 45 m S. Ayuthia or Siam the former capital lat. 13° 58' N; lon. 100° 34' E. The city properly so called occupies an island 7 or 8 m in extent and is surrounded with crenelated walls, flanked by towers or bastions at certain distances. Situated in the midst of a garden, adorned with luxuriant and perpetual verdure it presents a very picturesque appearance. Its shores are lined with ships and glittering junks; above its walls arise a crowd of gilded spires, and domes, and pyramids the many storied pagoda, enriched with gilding and covered with polished tiles, reflecting the rays of the sun the winding river is gay with floating ships and a thousand barks; the heroic magnificence of the royal palace dazzles the eyes of the spectator. There is not a single carriage or vehicle in the city all trade and intercourse being carried on by water. Camels traverse a very quarter and it is only in the recesses of the interior and at the bazars and public markets, that any paved streets can be discovered. The principal objects of interest at Bangkok—which is in Sanskrit called Krung Thep Maha-nakhon or Si-yam-maha-nakhon, that is, the great royal city of the angels, beautiful and impregnable—are the palace and the royal pagoda. The palace stands on an island from 2 to 3 m in length, but very narrow and is surrounded by lofty walls. The whole area within these is paved with slabs of beautiful marble or granite military posts and batteries of cannon are placed at various points, and on every side glitters a multitude of elegant little edifices adorned with gold and colours. In the centre of the great court majestically rises the Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya, with its four sides crowned with pointed tiles decorated with superb sculptures, and crowned by a lofty gilded spire. It is here that the king receives ambassadors, and that the remains of deceased kings are placed in golden urns, for the transference previous to their cremation here also the priests discourse in the presence of the queen and the nobles, who are consoled by latter work. The great hall, or sometimes chamber in next arrival at; gigantic statues of granite, brought from China, keep guard at its gates; the walls and columns of the chamber are gay with paintings and magnificent gildings; a throne, fashioned like an altar is placed upon a platform of seven stairs. A dais rises on the king's apartments, and beyond the queen's palace, the houses of the nobles and nobles of honour, and a vast garden of

extraordinary magnificence. A tribunal a theatre, the royal library immense arsenals, stables and stables for the whole of Siam, a superb pagoda, and a new pavilion of marble in the Italian style are also included within the precincts of the palace. The royal pagoda are indubitably splendid. Eleven are within the city walls, and twenty without. The principal is that of Wat-Chan built in the form of a pyramid, and surmounted by a spire 300 ft. high, which is the first indication to the voyager of his approaching the capital of Siam. It stands on the r bank of the Menam, facing the king's palace. Two other pagodas of great magnificence are named Khetphong and Noverat. Each accommodates four or five hundred bhikkhus, or priests, with a thousand children to wait upon them. The houses of Bangkok are of three kinds the best are of brick, and very elegant, others are built of timber and those of the poor of bamboo. Fires are consequently very frequent and disastrous, and a conflagration will often destroy as many as 500 houses. But in seven or eight days all are again rebuilt, thanks to the generous help of the friends and relatives of the sufferers.

In the year 1864 there entered the port of Bangkok 457 vessels (aggregate tonnage, 55,549) of which 147 were British tonnage, 51,545) were British, and 184 vessels (tonnage 51,545) Siamese—there cleared in the same year 493 vessels (aggregate tonnage, 171,835) of which 145 vessels (tonnage, 54,771) were British and 101 vessels (tonnage 52,848) Siamese. The value of the imports in the same year amounted to £1 167,687 and of the exports to £1 817,923. The quantity of rice exported during the year was 126,507 tons, the demand being principally for China. The trade in teak timber is likely to be much increased in consequence of all obstructions in the way of it having been removed by the Siam government so that foreigners are now allowed to visit and work the jungles in the interior. The production of sugar in Siam has decreased owing to the heavy taxation to which it is subjected at every stage since being levied even on the boats in which it is conveyed to Bangkok. The cultivation of cotton has been carried on, though to no great extent about 20 000 piculs were brought down to Bangkok in 1864.

Though the city is not more than a century old it has a pop. of 400,000 to 500,000 of whom in 1865 200 were Europeans and Americans.—(Description of Siam; then on them, Fallgout and Menhot 2 vols in Paris, Cambodia, and Bangkok.)

BANGO a to, S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlements prov Angola, 85 m E by S Lourenço. It stands in a magnificent valley containing 4000 hearths, and was once famous for its convent of St. Hilson, which though deserted is as entire externally as on the day when it ceased to be occupied. The garden the church, and the dormitories are still kept in good repair. The furniture couches and large chests for holding provisions remain, but all the books and sacred vessels have been removed to Lourenço. The area or native chief of Bango resides here and exercises authority under the Portuguese.

As a sovereign chief he has his councillor and maintains the same state as when the country was independent. The male natives trusting to their wives to supply them with food spend most of their time in drinking-gems-toddy. This liquor which when tasted yields a sweet clear liquid which may be drunk with safety becomes highly intoxicating if left to stand for a few hours. It thus becomes the source of many crimes, and is the bane of the country. Pop. 20 000.

BANG PA KONG [add] a river Borneo which rises in the mountains to the N.E. of Mount Kabin, flows directly W S.W. and falls into the Gulf of Siam about 40 m. E.E. Bangkok. About 30 m above its mouth it is joined by a canal from Bangkok which is 55 m. long, and passes through a flat alluvial country entirely devoted to the culture of rice. A short way from the sea the river becomes narrow and winding, and cultivation is restricted to occasional strips of land on either bank. The inhabitants are few and poor and nothing like a village is met with before reaching Puchim, which, in 1857, was nearly destroyed by a fire from the prairie. At Puchim the river is about 40 yards wide, and during the rainy season, from July to November runs at the rate of 5 m an hour. During the rest of the year there is but a regular rise and fall of the tide. Above Puchim the navigation is rendered tedious during the wet season by the strength of the current, and at other times is impracticable

from the narrowness of the channel and numerous obstructions. The country along the river is generally level and densely wooded.

BANG-PA-SOE [add.] a town, Bang, in the E. height of the Gulf of Siam about 6 m. S. of the mouth of the Bangpakong, where there is a tolerable harbour for vessels of moderate draught. It is the residence of the governor of the district, and is an entrepôt for the produce of the large and fertile district along the banks of the Bangpakong. Many of the inhabitants are employed in catching and curing the fish which abound in the gulf and find a ready market at Bangkok. Pop. 8500 of whom 2000 are Chinese.

BANGOUNGA, two rivers, India.—1 The one rising in the Himalayas, on the N. frontier of Nepal flows S. into dist. Gorkhalep, and joins or is joined by the Horra Raptas, whose volume it more than doubles. Immediately below the confluence the united stream has a width of 100 yards, and is scarcely fordable even in the dry season, above the confluence the Bangunga is navigable and a considerable quantity of wood is floated down by it.—2 The other Bangunga rises in Rajpootana, near the N.W. frontier of Jeypoor about lat. 27° 50' N. lon. 76° 10' E. It flows first S. then easterly to E. and joins the Ghazias, an affluent of the Jamna. Its whole course is about 140 m. but, except during the wet season, it carries very little water. At Mussoorie 50 m. from its source it was found in August, after the rainy season had commenced, with a channel 60 yards wide and nearly dry and a few days later after heavy rains, it was fordable for camels at a point 40 m. lower down.

BANJA or **INDRAN**, a Il. Turkey in Europe Boana on the road from Mostar to Sarajevo about 6 m. from the latter it is finely situated has a pleasing appearance, and possesses sulphur springs, which are said to be very efficacious in cases of rheumatism. A modern but tolerably well arranged bathing-house has been erected by order of Omar Pasha, and several khans furnish good accommodation for visitors.

BANKS, an island, Australia Torres Strait, lat. (Mount Augustus) 10° 10' S. lon. 143° 15' E. It is about 26 m. in circuit, and appears to be inhabited by the natives into two distinct portions—an E. called Moon which is hilly and a W. called Mel, which is low and near the shore is covered with mangroves. In the N.E. where the island is leastest two of the summits, Aquinas and Banks Peaks attain the respective heights of 1310 ft. and 1346 ft. Between these ridges are two deep valleys, moderately wooded and covered with a green vegetation, basking in great natural fertility of soil. Narrow coral-reefs extend along the shores.

BANKS' PENINSULA New Zealand, a remarkable projection on the E. side of the Middle Island, about 20 m. long from N.W. to S.E., and 30 m. broad and attached to the mainland by a narrow isthmus the S.E. point is in lat. 45° 26' 16" S. lon. 173° E. It forms a part of the province of Canterbury and consists almost entirely of steep rugged hills covered with wood. Several harbours indent it on all sides, and near the N. side of the isthmus is the town of Lyttelton the principal port of the province.

BANKS' STRAIT a strait Arctic regions on the N. of Davis Island, and separating it from Prince Patrick and Melville Islands lat. (Cape Crozier) 74° 30' N. lon. 120° 30' W. It was navigated by Captain Sir R. M. Clure of H.M.S. Investigator in 1851 who thereby established the existence of a second N.W. passage, in addition to that discovered by him a short time previously through Prince of Wales Strait.—(Armstrong's Narrative of Discovery of N.W. Passage)

BANLOK a to American empire, Temesver Banat, circle Great Banat lat. 45° 30' E. lon. 26° E. Mojos, on the Berava, with a castle Pop. 2351

BANOB, a to S. America, Kowdori in a break or opening in the chain of the Andes, nearly equidistant from Ambato and Elio Rumba on an affluent of the Pastaza one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon. Steamers drawing from 4 to 6 ft. of water ascend to within 60 m. of Banob, after a river navigation of about 8000 miles.

BANOW a to American empire, Missouri, circle and 10 m. from Hannibal with a trade in dry fruit and nuts, and 1800 inhabitants.

BANEDA, or **BAUNEDA** a petty native state, India, bounded W. and N. by the British collectorate Surat, E. the

Dang, and S. the native state Durrampore area, 525 sq. m. The revenue amounts to £2700 under deduction of £370 payable as tribute to the British government. The state is under the political superintendence of the Bombay presidency and is managed by the governor's agent at Surat. From whence Baneda, the capital is distant 48 m. S.E. Pop. 24,000.

BANSEE or **BAUNEE** a to India, N.W. Frontier, dist. and 64 m. N.W. Gorkulpore r. bank Nagas which is here 900 yds. wide. It consists of about 600 houses, for the most part very poorly built. The only edifice of any pretensions is the palace of the rajah, to whom the paramount of Bansee belongs; but even it is little better than a collection of mud-walled quadrangular towers, connected by huts of one story with windows towards the interior.—There is another Bansee, of still less importance than that, and 23 m. S. Allahabad.

BANSWARRA a native state and to India, Rajpootana, between lat. 28° 10' and 28° 45' N. lon. 74° 2' and 74° 41' E. bounded N. by Dungeerpoor and Coderpoor or Mewar N.E. and E. Pertaubagar, S. by an isolated portion of Holkar's Domains and Jaboon, and W. the Rewa Cantons; length N. to S., 45 m. breadth 33 m. area, 1440 sq. m. The annual revenue is about £30,000 under deduction of about £2000 payable as tribute to the British government. Pop. about 144,000.—The town cap. of the above state situated 110 m. N.E. Baroda, is surrounded by a wall part inclosing a large area of which a considerable portion is laid out in gardens. The principal buildings are the palace of the chief a large battlemented and towered structure seated on a rising ground overlooking the town several handsome Hindu temples and an extensive bazaar. Near the palace there is a beautiful tank overlooking with trees and edged with a fine ghaut, or flight of steps, leading down to the water.

BANZA (Luzon) a to Austrian empire, Transylvania circle and about 14 m. S.W. Klausenburg with gold and silver mines. Pop. 1300

BANYALUKA a to Turkey in Europe, Borna on the Verbas, 72 m. N.W. Borna Borna. It is one of the largest towns in Borna, is the seat of the kamakan and extends for a considerable distance along the banks of the river which divides it into two unequal parts. It is defended by a citadel contains a large number of mosques, and has mineral springs. A number of Roman antiquities exist with it. Pop. about 15,000.

BAP a to India, Rajpootana, state and 98 m. N.F. Jaunpur. Owing to the arid desert around it, it derives much importance from the possession of a fine tank close to the town and of several wells of fresh water nearly half a mile to the S. On the W. side of the tank is a small shrine, which is visited under the idea that the presiding god is able to cure barrenness.

BAPUGLAI or **POUZY** a native vil. S. Africa, Transvaal Republic among the Magiesburg mountains. It is the chief place of the tribe of the Rappagans and consists of about 300 huts a number of which lie along the foot of a mountain spur, while others are situated at some distance. Each hut—of a circular shape built of stone plastered over with clay and in the better class polished inside and out with a thin wax—is 30 or 35 ft. high, has a conical roof thatched with straw or reeds, is surrounded by a broad area or verandah, and divided from the others by a fence or wall. In the formation of the streets there is no appearance of any regular plan but additions seem to have been made as occasion required the shape assumed being that of a series of circles surrounding the cattle kraals. One of these kraals, inclosed by a wall of dry stones 4 ft. in thickness and the same in height, and as well built as any European man could have done, forms an oval measuring 98 ft. on its longest axis. The general cleanliness of the native kraals ought to shame the Dutch boers.

BARA a vil. E. Africa, Kordofan about 200 m. from Khartoum, in the heart of a beautiful oasis embosomed among tall and graceful date-palms. It stands on the slope of a hill and consists of a number of mud houses and straw huts mixed and partly in themselves, but rendered attractive by their well-stocked gardens, which contrast strikingly with the sterile sand-hills of the surrounding country. During the possession of this part of Kordofan by Durrer Bara became the favourite residence of its sultan or sovereign,

who did much to adorn it. During the invasion of the Turks it suffered severely and since their conquest of the country it has little importance beyond that which it derives from being a military station.

BARAHAUT or **BARAKAT** a vil. India, Gurkwal, r. bank Bhagoretta or Ganges lat. 30° 45' N lon 78° 30' E. The houses are built of large stones, and are covered with slabs, or, sometimes, laid on strong timber. In 1803 an earthquake laid great part of it in ruins, and killed 200 or 300 of the inhabitants, besides great numbers of cattle. This disaster was a serious blow to its prosperity but it has to a great measure recovered, in consequence of the advantages which it derives from its position at the junction of the principal pilgrim routes leading to the sources of the Ganges. Pilgrims proceeding to Gangotri, which is about seven days' journey to the N. must here lay in their supplies. Near the village there is a remarkable trident set up, doubtless in honour of Shiva, whose emblem it is. The base made of copper and 8 ft. in circumference, supports a brass shaft 15 ft. high, terminating in three prongs 6 ft. in length. The Brahmins maintain that the trident is miraculously upheld on its narrow base but it is really fixed into the ground by an iron bar. A temple which once stood over it was thrown down during the earthquake.

BARAM, a river Barma, which has its mouth on the N.W. coast, 30 m. E. Labuan in lat. 4° 30' N lon 113° 50' E. Its entrance, which is about half a mile wide, is encumbered by a bar on which there is only 9 feet water but within the depth is increased to 4, 5, and even 10 fathoms, and continues so for about 100 m. In 1851 the iron war-steamer *Pluto* ascended it for 140 m. Coal and iron are found on its banks in the upper part of its course.

BARANOW a town Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 60 m. N.E. Tarnow close to the Polish frontier. It contains an ancient, beautiful and strong castle, with a valuable library and a picture gallery. This place was once an important entrepôt for the transit of goods to the Vistula to Lemberg. It was also the residence of many of the Polish nobles and the birth-place of the poet Bernardini. The Swedes were defeated here in 1656. Pop. 1500.

BARANQI ILLA, a town S. America New Granada, at the mouth of the Magdalena, prov. and about 5 m. from Sabanalila. It is separated from the river by a narrow belt of land which during the rainy season becomes flooded and thereby forms stagnant pools and swamps, which make it very unhealthy. Its chief importance is derived from its harbour, which makes it the common entrepôt for the traffic of the Magdalena. It is the only place on the Magdalena which has a dockyard for building and repairing vessels.

BARASET a dist. and, to India, presid. Bengal—1. The district lies between lat. 22° 16' and 23° 59' N., lon. 88° 50' and 89° 22' E. and is bounded N. by Nuddea, E. by Jessore, S. by the Sunderbunds; S.W. the Twenty-four Pargannas, and W. the Hooghly length, S.E. to N.W., about 63 m. breadth 31 m., area, 1424 sq m. It is a flat alluvial tract intersected by numerous water-courses, offshoots of the Ganges; and having thus a superabundance of moisture with a tropical climate, it is so unhealthy that its natural resources have never been developed. Pop. 625,000.—2. The lower part of the above dist. situated 15 m. N.E. Calcutta, on the road to Dacca, is an insignificant place but has, however, a civil establishment, consisting of a magistrate and collector and other European and native officials.

BARATH (Nagy) a town Austrian empire, Hungary co. and about 6 m. S.W. Raab, and 73 m. S.E. Vienna with a trade in corn, wine, and fruit, particularly excellent cherries. Pop. 1140.

BARBARANO a town Austrian Italy prov. and 12 m. S. Vigevano, very dist. of same name, with a court of justice, several churches, Franciscan monastery and a mineral spring. Pop. 2180.

BARCA (La), a town Mexico, Jalisco, at the entrance of the Rio Grande or Santiago into Lake Chapala, 60 m. S.E. Guadalajara. It is a stirring place with about 8000 inhabitants whose chief employments are fishing, weaving and the feeding of swine.

BARCEL, several places, India—1. A vil. Gurkwal, 1 bank Jucos, lat. 30° 55' N lon. 78° 28' E. It possesses a few patches of fertile soil, in which grain and potatoes are

grown, and has some manufactures of woollen cloth, in which the whole process from the clipping of the wool to the spinning and weaving, is performed exclusively by the male inhabitants.—2. A town in the native state Dinapore N.E. corner of Balpootra, 44 m. S.W. Agra. It stands in a fertile district, and is little known to Europeans. According to an old account, its streets were narrow, but many of its houses built of red stone and two stories high, have a comfortable appearance.—3. A town territory and 44 m. S.E. Bhopal in a mountainous country on the N. or N. bank of the Jannair. It is the cap. of a pergunnah of same name, containing 230 villages, and is said to be a large and populous place.—4. A town N.W. Provencal dist. and 18 m. E. Ghanespoor r. bank Ganges, at the confluence of the Karanum—5. A town Oude, 79 m. N. Lucknow.

BARILLY [add] a town India, cap. dist. of same name. On 31st May 1857 the sepoy station here broke into open mutiny murdering their officers and other Europeans, and setting fire to the British quarters. They soon succeeded in gaining complete possession of the place, and afterwards formed part of the reinforcements which joined the rebels in Delhi. The town was recovered from the mutineers in 1858, after a sharp struggle by the British under Lord Clyde. Pop. in 1853 111,883.

BARING ISLAND or **LARV**, an isl. Arctic Ocean N. coast of America, lat. 71° 5' to 74° 37' N lon. 114° 20' to 125° 30' W. is separated on the N. by Banks Strait from Prince Patrick and Melville islands, and on the E. by Prince of Wales strait from K. roon Albert Land. It terminates on the S. in the lofty promontory of Nelson's Head and from this point to Point Kellett on its W. shore the coast is bold and precipitous, but the surface affords good pasturage to various arctic animals, such as reindeer, foxes and geese. Proceeding northwards, the coast subsides in elevation, but again rises at the N.W. extremity of the island where it presents a scene of universal ruggedness and desolation. Baring Land was circumnavigated for the greater part by H.M.S. *Investigator* which in the search for the expedition under Sir John Franklin passed the winter of 1851-2 in Mercy Bay on its N.E. coast.—(Armstrong's *Narratives of Discovery of N.W. Passage*.)

BARITO or **BARJAN**, a river Borneo which rising in a mountainous district, about lat. 1° 6' N lon. 114° E. not far from the sources of the Muzung, enters it in lat. 0° 18' N lon. 113° 58' E. The united stream sometimes called the Muzung sometimes the Barito, or Dusean, pursues a tortuous course southward hemmed in for the most part by lofty mountains. In lat. 3° 40' S the river again separates into two branches, the W. of which, under the name of Kalor Muzung, falls into the sea in lat. 3° 26' S lon. 114° 15' E. while the E. the Barito proper has its mouth in lat. 3° 25' S lon. 114° 33' E. the two arms forming a delta of 88 geo. sq m. The Barito at its mouth is nearly ½ m. broad. The whole length of the river both when united with the Muzung and separated from it, is estimated at 570 m. Of these, 412 are navigable for large vessels. Nearly the whole kingdom of Banjarmaran is included in the basin of the Barito.—(Zeit-schrift für Allgemeine Erdkunde, v. 1. 1857.)

BARKEIT (Ba) a town India, Bahar, occupied by a tribe of Barber origin, but subjected to the Hagar or Awar Tawariks 5 m. S. Ghaz, lat. 25° 0' N lon. 107° 30' E. It stands on a place of open ground at the foot of a sandy and loose and forms nearly a regular quadrangle, inclosed by a clay wall with four gates, and provided with square towers. The houses, about 300 in number are well built of nicely polished clay and are all of two or three stories. The only public building of much pretension is the mosque, which is of considerable size for so small a place, neatly whitewashed, and surrounded by a lofty mihrab. The inhabitants carry on no trade, and have their chief wealth in their date plantations and gardens.

BARKFELD a town Austrian empire, Hungary co. Baro, on the Tople, 30 m. N. by E. Kuperitz. It was once a royal free town, and consists of an inner town surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs, has clean and well-paved streets, a R. Catholic church, and a townhouse—both of which handsome structures—a Franciscan convent, a high-school, good potteries, and a large trade in lace, linen, wine, hemp, and flax. The baths in the neighbourhood, situated on the R.

slope of the Carpathians, have been known for three centuries, and are much frequented by visitors from Hungary, Poland, and Russia. Pop. 4222.

BARMEN a missionary station, S Africa. Damara land about 4 m. from r. bank Swakop. lat. 23° 8' S. lon. 17° E. It has a rather dreary aspect when first beheld but presents spots not devoid of interest and beauty. Immediately in front, towards the E., lies the river whose course is conspicuously marked by the handsome black stoneed summit; while behind toward the W. rise irregular masses of low broken rocks, ending abruptly on one side in a bluff about 1000 ft. high the whole covered with a profusion of shrubs and thorn-trees of the genus *acacia*, which during the great part of the year assume every shade of green. Bounding the horizon beyond the river is a noble range of plateau mountains, rising nearly 7000 ft. above sea-level and forming a prolongation of the chain which commences not far from Cape Town. Water is both abundant and good, and there is a warm spring with a temperature of 127° which is used with success for irrigation, domestic purposes and the seasoning of timber.

BARN a to. Austrian empire. Moravia, circle and 16 m. N. N. E. Omlitz with two churches, extensive manufactures of linen, and establishments for preparing flax, which is very extensively grown in the district. Pop. 3186.

BARACH or **BORACH** [add] a dist. and to. India, presid. Bombay. The district lies between lat. 11° 22' and 22° 11' N. lon. 73° 30' and 73° 10' E. and is bounded N. and E. by Gulikwar, S. the Kaim, separating it from Surat and

W. the Gulf of Cambay; length, N. to S. about 87 m., breadth, 41 m.; area, 1519 sq. m. The surface, belonging almost entirely to the deltas of the Nerbudda and Tapias is generally flat, and covered by two classes of soil—a light brown and a black. The former which is of very limited extent, is of superior fertility but somewhat difficult and expensive to cultivate. Its chief crops are bagree and other kinds of grain. The black soil, forming at least 88 per cent. of the whole, is a rich mould admirably adapted for jowars (*Solms sepium*) the principal food of the inhabitants, and cotton which now forms the great staple of the district, and furnishes a large proportion of what is known in the British cotton market by the name of Surat. Wheat and rice are grown to some extent, but the quality of both is said to be inferior. The manufactures, of which cotton cloth forms the staple, are unimportant. Pop. 290,984. —The towns *cap* of the above dist. r. bank Nerbudda, 80 m. above its mouth, is a station on the Bombay Baroda and Central India railway 200 m. N. by rail Bombay. It stands on an artificial mound, 80 ft. above the river which is here 2 m. broad but so shallow as to be navigable only by boats of 50 tons and is crossed by a long viaduct of the railway. The principal buildings are an English church, consecrated in 1856, a Parsee hospital for animals, government school the Silver Mosque with a handsome fruited ceiling the bazaar and cotton warehouses outside the wall. The wall which surrounds the town is very much dilapidated except on the river side which has been repaired. Barach was formerly a flourishing place for trade and the manufacture



BARACH, FROM THE HELON ISLAND IN THE CENTER OF THE RIVER.—From *Norfolk Oriental Memoirs*.

of cloth cloaks, which were very skillfully woven, mostly by Parsees. About 17 or 18 m. distant are the carnelian mines of Ratnapur large quantities of carnelian beads being exported from Barach. The cotton trade has recently become the most important Barach being the shipping port for the cotton grown in Gujarat. The town contains about 8341 houses within the walls occupied by 13,971 persons; the inhabitants of the suburbs are estimated at 13,261.

BABOTSE a dist. Central Africa between lat. 15° 20' and 16° 30' S. and lon. 31° and 34° E. It is bounded on the W. by a range of hills, from which it descends gradually to r. bank Zambesi or Loanzibya, crossing the river to another range of hills forming the E. boundary. The intervening tract, forming Barotsse proper is about 100 m. long and 30 to 60 wide. As it is annually inundated by the river like Egypt by the Nile, the villages and towns of which Nariela, containing scarcely 1000 inhabitants, is the chief, are built on mounds, many of them constructed artificially. The plains are covered with coarse succulent grasses on which large herds of cattle are grazed. Maize and Caffee corn are raised in abundance, and of excellent quality on the inundated grounds; and on the ridges above are fruitful gardens where sugar-cane, sweet potato, two kinds of manioc, two kinds of yam, bananas, millet, &c. are cultivated. These productions, with ample supplies of milk from the cattle, and fish from the river justify the inhabitants in talking of their country as the land of

plenty. It has, however, one serious drawback. Fever often of a fatal description is prevalent. Dr. Livingstone during his visit had eight attacks of it, the last of them very severe.

BARACKPOOR [add] a to. India, presid. Bengal 10 m. N. N. E. Calcutta. Previous to the mutiny in 1857 six regiments of sepoy were quartered here but upon its outbreak they became disaffected, and were on the point of marching upon Calcutta when they were dispersed and closely guarded by European troops. Subsequently extensive barracks for the permanent occupation of British troops were erected and are now occupied by them. The government also has works here for the manufacture of gunpowder.

BARACOUTA A *HAUT* or *PORT* BARRATA, a harbor Russian empire, Manchuria, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Tartary; lat. (Tulle Island) 49° 1' 50" N. lon. 140° 19' E. It is formed by Freeman Point on the N. and Tulle Island on the S. which are 2 m. apart, has depths varying from 5 to 15 fathoms, and contains several islands, with shelter for all classes of vessels. It receives the river Heil or U, which forms some small alluvial islands. Its shores are covered with dense forests of pine, yew and alder. The Russians founded the settlement Kowotmolovsk here in 1858. It consists of a few log-houses, supplied with water from a well, and is defended by two batteries mounting medium guns.

BAREEN [add] an island, S. Pacific, off the N. E. coast of Tasmalia near the E. entrance of Banks Strait. It belongs

to the Farnsworth group, is about 34 m long from E to W by about 18 m wide, and has a high rocky and irregular surface, with a remarkable peak on its E.E. end, and on its N.W. side some round wooded hills.

BARREN (old), a tn. in the S.E. of the Bay of Bengal belonging to the Andaman group, 86 m. E. of the Middle Island of the Great Andaman; lat. 14° 17' N. lon. 93° 54' E. It consists of a volcanic cone which rises to the height of 900 ft. above the sea, is about a mile and three quarters long, by less than half a mile broad, and is a hulk in the chain of volcanoes which extends in a curve from Java to the N.E. and N. Many violent eruptions must have taken place at a very early period. In 1795 the crater threw out red-hot stones of several tons weight, and immense volumes of vapour; and in 1808 a black pillar of smoke continued to rise from it at intervals of 10 minutes, while at night, on the E. side of the crater a burning fire was distinctly visible. Since then the volcanic activity has gradually diminished.

BARRE a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 35 m. E. Patna, r. bank Ganges, 265 m. (by rail) N.W. Calcutta, is a station on the East Indian railway. It occupies a large area, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 25,000.

BARRIE, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. on Simcoe at the head of Kempenfelt Bay on Lake Simcoe and on the Ontario, Quebec, and Huron railway 50 m. N. by W. Toronto. It has two bank agencies and a weekly newspaper but its trade is chiefly local. Pop. about 3,000.

BARI WA a tn. Western Africa, Bornu near the N.W. shore of Lake Chad about 80 m. N. Kuka. It is enclosed by clay walls which are scarcely distinguished owing to high mounds of rubbish embedding them on all sides; and consists of closely packed huts, generally without a courtyard. The inhabitants are mostly of the Kanembu tribe. Fish, caught in great quantities in the lake, are at once the principal food and the main article of commerce.

BARWALD, a tn. Austrian empire, Gallia, circle Waidloch, in a mountainous district, 18 m. S.W. Graz. It consists of the three distinct villages of Lower Middle, and Upper Barwald, and has a fine mansion, and beautiful forest timber. Pop. 2,000.

BARZDORF, a tn. Austria, empire, Bohemia, circle and about 35 m. N.E. Komgrätz; with a church, three mills, and 1,700 inhabitants, employed in weaving and spinning.

BASADJIK, a tn. Turkey in Europe, 120 m. W. N.W. Adrianople, on the Balkans. The Christians here build churches, and possessed several flourishing schools, which Turkish fanaticism has suppressed, substituting for them only one Bulgarian school. The trade is important. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants of whom three-fifths are Turks and the remainder Christians.

BASARTSHIK or **BASARTSHIK** a tn. Ta key in Europe Bulgaria, eyalet Ruse, 24 m. N. Varna. It has in April an important annual fair and contains 8,000 inhabitants, almost all Mohammedans.

BATCHAR-MAADEN a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Kara, 45 m. N.W. Erzeroum on the S. slopes of a mountainous range near the I. bank of the Tchoru st. It is celebrated for its copper mines.

BATGUL, a tn. India, presid. Madras dist. N. Cannara, on a small stream, about 3 m. from its mouth on the W. coast, 90 m. N. Mangalore. It stands in a beautiful valley highly cultivated by means of irrigation, and enclosed by hills on all sides; and contains two mosques, though the majority of the inhabitants, about 2,000 are Hindus.

BATFVILL, a tn. U. States, Arkansas, cap. on Independence, 85 m. N.E. Little Rock, on the White River which is navigated by steamboats all seasons. It occupies a healthy site in a dirt wall wooded and amply provided with water-power which enables it to carry on a considerable trade. Pop. about 1,700.

BATH or **BEXLEY** a vii U. States, Virginia, cap. on Morgan, on the Baltimore and Ohio railway about 8 m. from the Potomac. It is much valued by invalids for its mineral springs, which have a temperature of 74° and are considered efficacious in rheumatism, dyspepsia, and rheumatism.

BATH (old), a tn. U. States, Maine, cap. on Tegadoc lake, r. bank Kennebec, 4 m. below its junction with the Androscoggin and on the Kennebec and Portland railway 35 m. E. Augusta. It stretches 2½ m. along the river and

about a mile back from it, and is very irregularly built though most of the dwelling-houses display neatness and taste, and some of the few public buildings, including several of the ten churches, are costly and elegant. The custom-house is a granite structure of some pretensions. The public schools, consisting of primary, grammar, and high schools, are in great repute; and the literary character of the place is moreover maintained by a library, an academy, and a public library. The principal business is shipbuilding, in which Bath is surpassed only by Boston and New York. The number of vessels built here in 1856 was 67 measuring in the aggregate 10,152 tons. A large proportion of these are owned by the inhabitants, who in 1864 possessed in all 164,000 tons, employed partly in foreign trade, and partly in coasting, and in cod and mackerel fishing. Pop. about 12,000.

BATH a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Bonth 10 m. S.W. Schenau, cap. dist. of same name, with a court of justice and several public offices a trade in excellent wine and much-frequented yearly markets. Pop. 1,260.

BATICALO (old) a tn. Ceylon, on an island off its E. coast, in a singular country where the confusion of several streams has formed a lake nearly 40 m long and not more than for 2 m broad lat. 7° 45' N. lon. 81° 42' E. It consists of a town and a fort, both situated on an inlet within the lake, and is called by the natives Poulvaiva, or the Island of Tamarind. The fort is a grim little quadrangular strong hold with a battery at each angle, connected by a loop-holed wall, and surrounded by a ditch swarming with crocodiles. The square within is surrounded by soldiers' quarters, and encloses a house for the commandant, a bomb-proof magazine and a church. On the upland in front are the remains of a Dutch garden, with a reservoir abounding with tortoises and small fish, and frequented by great numbers of kingfishers. The approach to the town is extremely picturesque, thick groves of coco-nut palms forming an impenetrable screen to the white houses, each of which is surrounded by a garden of fruit-trees and flowering shrubs. The line of the coast, N. and S. of Baticalo, is for nearly 80 m a belt of sand about 1½ m wide, separating the lake or lagoon from the sea. This natural embankment is covered from end to end with coco-nut palms of remarkable luxuriance, and producing fruit of unusual weight and richness. The lake and other waters of the district are remarkable for the numbers and prodigious size of the crocodiles that infest them. Their tooth are sometimes so large, that the natives mount them with silver links, and use them as boxes to carry the powdered charcoal which they chew with betel-nut. The port is flourishing, having doubled its tonnage within a few years.

BATINA a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Baranya, about 32 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen on the Danube, over which there is here a ferry. It has a ruined castle, a sturgeon fishery and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1,524.

BATHA a town Algeria, prov. and 56 m. S.W. Constantine, on a plateau along which the route from Constantine to Biskra passes lat. 36° 38' N. lon. 6° 14' E. It consists of an Arab and a European town. The former is of mean appearance, but carries on a regular trade with the tribes of the Sahara the latter founded in 1843 has already made considerable progress. The Arab weekly market is important. In the vicinity are numerous Roman remains, the most important of which belong to the ancient Lambaena. Among them are a temple of Victory and a temple of Esculapion, both in good preservation; a circus, an amphitheatre, baths, aqueducts &c. Government has here established a penitentiary for political prisoners. Pop. 1,668.

BATOKA, a tribe S. Africa, inhabiting large islands in the Lagoon of Zanzibar, and a considerable tract of hilly country on its N. bank, in lat. 17° S. lon. 37° E. The soil though unequal and incapable of being advantageously cultivated from a want of perennial streams, is in some quarters so rich and so free from obstructions of any kind that the whole surface might be converted into one great garden. The cattle of the Batoka are exceedingly small but very beautiful. One of the products of the country is iron, which is smelted to some extent, and employed chiefly in the manufacture of hoes. This manufacture is carried on chiefly by the Baka and Bayel, and to such an extent that most of the hoes in west Zanzibar, the capital of Ziboko, are the tribute paid by the natives of these tribes. All the Batoka tribes follow the sea

gular custom of knocking out the upper front teeth which is done to both sexes at the age of puberty and produces an unsouth appearance. Those on the islands are very dark and negro-like, while those on the high lands are frequently of the color of coffee and milk. They are both warlike and cruel, and before they were subdued by Belitane, the celebrated Makololo chief, used to be guilty of the most barbarous excesses, the different chiefs vying with each other who should mount the greatest number of skulls in his villages. Belitane, when his fortunes were at a comparatively low ebb undertook to subdue them, and near the great falls gained a complete victory capturing so many cattle that his people were unable to count the number of the sheep and goats. He afterwards overran all the high lands towards the Kafue and extended the limits of Makololo eastward so as to include a fine pastoral country of gently undulating plains covered with short grass and little forest. The Batoka in habitants having thus lost their independence have been tributary to successive conquerors, and their country which was once densely peopled is now in many parts almost deserted.

BATON ROUGE (add.) a city U States cap. Louisiana 1 bank Mississippi, 129 m. N W New Orleans. Standing on the first high bank up the river it is considered one of the healthiest places in the south part of the Mississippi valley and possesses a fine view of the majestic river and the highly cultivated district adjacent to it. Among its buildings are a handsome state house a college, several churches, an arsenal, barracks, and penitentiary—it has also two newspaper offices. Since it was made the seat of the state government it has become an active place and the value of property has much increased. In 1862 the possession of it was contested between the Confederates and Federal forces and on Aug 5th of that year the Confederates under General Breckinridge suffered a severe defeat before it. Pop. 4500.

BATONYA a tn Austrian empire, Hungary at Bekas. Capital cap dist. of same name 12 m N Arad with 8485 inhabitants and a trade in cattle.

BATOPLAS (SAM PAMON) a tn Mexico prov and 120 m W S W Chihuahua, on a river of same name in a mountain gorge at the foot of the W ranges of the Cordillera. It has many good houses and shops, and has long been celebrated for its silver mines, which, though mostly abandoned are supposed only to want proper skill and sufficient capital to be still successfully worked.

BATORKEKI a tn Austrian empire Hungary co Komors 4 m. S W Kne-Ujfeh with many handsome buildings, a fine baroque castle, and 2160 inhabitants of mixed denominations, R. Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish.

BATTA the most numerous among the native tribes of Adamawa, in Central Africa. Not only all the country on the middle course of the Benue and along the Faro for some distance beyond Mount Aintokta but also the whole region south of these rivers as far as the S boundaries of Bornu is inhabited by them. They are divided into several great families, speaking dialects which in some cases differ very widely from each other and are closely related to the Marghi. Previous to the conquest of the Follati their chief was the most powerful in the country and several of them still maintain their independence. It is their language that has furnished the name of Benue or Mother of Waters, by which the E. branch of the Kwara or Niger is now generally designated.

BATTAMBONG a prov tn and river of Cambodia, in the kingdom of Siam. Numerous monuments of antiquity are scattered throughout the prov. ruins of an unknown epoch, of an empire which long ago passed away and a civilization that has wholly disappeared. At Benette, Banone and Wit-ek are remains of vast and splendid Buddhist temples, with lofty columns, richly sculptured ornaments, and massive towers. The prov has been tributary to Siam for more than a century spite of several determined efforts to shake off its thraldom. The majority of its population are Cambodians, who have preserved their ancient customs and manners and being exempted from the heavy taxation imposed upon other parts of Siam, enjoy an extraordinary amount of prosperity. Their parents are wholly agricultural, and each cultivator has in the rear of his hut his little patch of rice-ground. They are strongly addicted to horse-raising and buffalo-hunting, pursuing the latter pastime

on ponies of great strength and remarkable speed.—The towns of Battambang on a river of the same name, which does not exceed 50 ft. in breadth and whose mud-banks are humbled by alligators, is a long straggling place of little commercial importance. lat. 12° 50' N., lon. 104° 30' E. It is surrounded by a small fort pompously called the Citadel but built only of baked clay. The bamboo and timber have each their plot of garden ground adorned with superb plantations of the banana, and the deep-green foliage of the mango.—(Mouhot, *Travels in Cambodia, Siam, and Laos*)

BATTANITZA a tn Austrian empire Peterwardein Military Frontier about 80 m S S E. Peterwardein with a large trade in silk, and 1760 inhabitants.

BATTELAU a tn Austrian empire Moravia circle Iglaue near the frontier of Bohemia with a beautiful parish church a large castle manufactures of cloth and an iron-mill. Pop. 2514.

BATTLE a harbor British America, on the N E coast of Labrador near the N E entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle. It is formed by an island-group of same name, of which the S. E. island is in lat. (N. E. point) 55° 15' 06" N. lon. 55° 28' 20" W and by the Great Caribou, which, having a circuit of about 9 m. is the largest island on this part of the coast. It is fit only for small vessels, being only 60 yards wide at the entrance, and 150 yards wide within and is usually crowded with the boats of the fishermen while the shores are covered with their houses and stages. It is scarce during the summer months, but in the fall of the year is subject to a heavy ground-swell called by the fishermen the *swedro* which rolls in between the islands, and damages the vessels and stages. This swell which at times rolls in from the E. into St. Lewis Sound, round the River islands and up the bays of the main to the W of them is thus described in the *St. Lawrence Pilot* (vol. 4, p. 111 of 1860). Perhaps there is not anything more grand and wildly beautiful than the tremendous swell which often comes in without warning slowly but irresistibly in from the sea, as if moved by some unseen power rearing itself up like a wall of water as it approaches the craggy sides of the islands; moving on faster and faster as it nears the shore until at last it bursts with fury over islands 80 ft. high or sends up sheets of foam and spray sparkling in the sunbeams, 50 ft. up the sides of the precipices. The roar of the surf in such a night can be compared to nothing less than the Falls of Niagara.

BATTLE CREEK a vil U States, Michigan on a stream of same name, at its junction with the Kalamazoo, 60 m E Lake Michigan. It possesses several churches, an auditory machine shops several woollen factories, and a number of saw and flour mills. There are quarries of excellent sandstone in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000.

BAU or **AWAU** (add.) an ul. S. Pacific, Feejee group on the E. of Yui or Yavir Levi, with which it is connected by a long coral flat in some places bare at low water lat. 17° 34' S lon. 178° 34' E. It is only about 2 m in circuit, but contains a town of same name, and is the residence of a chief who at one time assumed the title of King of Feejee and is still the most influential Feejee chief. Bau continued to be one of the strongholds of badmanner till April 1854 when its chief Thakomban, and his subjects embraced Christianity. Pop. 1500.

BAUGLEE a tn India Schindia Districts 54 m S E Ougan. It is situated on the Kales Road, has a well built fort, and contains about 8000 inhabitants.

BAUSKE a tn Prussia in Europe, gov. Covrland, on the Memel 35 m S E Mittau. It contains a Lutheran church a R. Catholic chapel a synagogue, two schools, two charitable endowments, and the ruins of an ancient castle. In the vicinity there is a R. Catholic monastery and also mineral springs, pleasantly situated in a valley. Pop. 8753.

BAUFZEN a tn Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and N. E. Bannau, with a parish church a townhouse, and a corn-mill. Pop. 3091.

BAWGAN an ul. Indian Archipelago, about 50 m. off the N coast of Java lat. (southern) 5° 49' N. lon. 113° 44' E. It has an area of about 850 sq. m. and is surrounded by reefs and rocks affording scarcely any safe anchorage. It seems to be of volcanic origin and has a rugged surface, with peaks rising to the height of 3000 ft. above the sea. Hot springs some of them with a temperature of 125 are found

throughout the island. The principal cultivated product is rice, raised by means of irrigation, but the quantity grown falling short of the consumption is supplemented by an annual import of about 150,000 tons from Java and Bali. The inhabitants prefer fishing to agriculture, and at times 800 small canoes, each carrying only a single fisherman, may be seen off the coast. Their principal exports, which they exchange for iron and clothing, are mats made of pandanus leaves, horses, and braggan. Pop. 30,000.

BAYA, a *tu* W Africa, cap. dist. of same name, 210 m S.S.E. lat. 6° 49' N. lon. 18° 42' E. It has between a forest on the one side and mountains on the other and consists entirely of hills. The inhabitants go with no covering but a leaf, tattoo their bodies and make a small hole in the left nostril. They have neither horses nor neat-cattle, but abundance of asses, sheep, and poultry. Parrots and elephants are numerous. The latter they catch in pits and feed on their flesh.

BAI VERTE, British America, lying between New Brunswick on the N and Nova Scotia on the S, opens into Northumberland Strait. It is 14 m. wide at its entrance, and penetrates between the two provinces from E to W for 11 m. At its head—where the isthmus, 20 miles broad, which connects the provinces begins, dividing Northumberland Strait from Cumberland Basin in the Bay of Fundy—it receives the Tignish, which is of some commercial importance, as about 100,000 ducks are annually shot down it, and thereafter conveyed in rafts or small schooners to Piquash, on the N.W. coast of Nova Scotia, for shipment to the British market. There are three settlements on either side of Bay Verte, and especially at its head, where extensive tracts of meadow land have been gained by rearing and draining.

BEAGLE VALLEY, N Australia, Alexandra Land, about lat. 10° 30' S. lon. 130° 30' E., near the banks of the Victoria River. It has a fertile soil and produces abundance of high grass, but is thinly wooded. A few trees consisting of baobabs, acacias, and small eucalypts. With the adjoining valley it has an estimated area of 160,000 acres well watered, and suited for pasture.

BEAR RIVER, U States.—1 A river Utah which rises at a spur of the Rocky Mountains about 75 m E. of the Great Salt Lake, flows first N.W., then S.E., and falls into the Great Salt Lake after a course of about 400 m. Its valley is about 6000 ft. above the sea. On its banks are several remarkable hot springs, some of which throw up vapour like the geysers.—2, A river which rises on the W slope of the Sierra Nevada, in California, flows easterly to W and R, and joins the Feather River below Marysville.

BEAUFORT [adj.], a port, U States, N Carolina, cap. dist. Carteret, 1 mile of mouth of Newport River a few miles from the sea, 168 m. E.S.E. Raleigh, the railway from which runs to Fort Macon, on the opposite side of the river. The harbour is the best in the state and is accessible by steamboats from Albemarle Sound and the trade is considerable in turpentine, resin, &c. A lighthouse stands on Cape Lookout, and Macon Fort defends the entrance to the harbour.

BEAUMARQUIS, a *tu* Canada E. cap. of same name, r bank St. Lawrence here called Lake St. Louis 30 m. S.W. Montreal with which it communicates by steam. It has a church in connection with the Church of Scotland, a manufactory of reaping and threshing machines, a tannery and a pottery. The trade is chiefly local. Pop. about 1000.

BEAUMONT, a liberty, England, in the union of the New Forest, co. Southampton, 54 m. N.E. Lyndhurst. A site stood on a river of the same name, which rises in the New Forest and flows into the Solent a short distance below the town. On the eastern side are the ruins of Beaulieu Abbey founded in 1304 by King John for thirty Benedictine monks. The abbey-refectory a plain battlemented building of stone, enlarged in 1540 now forms the parochial chapel. About 2 m. distant is Park Farm, a grange formerly belonging to the abbey and still presenting some indications of its ancient splendour. Beaulieu has long been noted for its sucking muttons, and sheep-rearing is also carried on to some extent. The abbey offered sanctuary to Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VII., after the battle of Tewkesbury, and to Perkin Warbeck, in the reign of Henry VII. Pop. (1851) 1176.

BEAUMONT, a *tu* U States, Texas, cap. of Jefferson, r bank Neches River 20 m. from its mouth in Sabine Lake.

It is a junction on the railway between New Orleans and Galveston &c. there being a branch from it to Sabine lake. Small vessels ply regularly to and from Galveston. The chief business of the inhabitants is the raising of cattle on the vast prairies over which immense herds find pasture.

BEAVER, a *tu* U States, Pennsylvania, cap. of same name r bank Ohio River 38 m. N.W. Pittsburgh on the railway from Pittsburgh to Cleveland. It is pleasantly situated in a plain, and has several factories driven with water-power.

BECAI, a *tu* Mexico, Yucatan, 40 m. S.E. Merida. It is a decayed place with a parish church, and 1446 Indian inhabitants.

BECAUCOUR, a *vil* British America, Canada E. co. Nicolet, r bank St. Lawrence, 85 m. N.E. Montreal, with a R. Catholic chapel, manufactory of mill-wheels and carriages, a tannery and a trade in lumber. Pop. about 1000.

BECHI or **BECHU**, a *tu* W Africa, Hausa States, lat. 12° 15' N. lon. 6° 2' E. 20 m. N.W. Kano. It lies embosomed in a luxuriant mass of vegetation from which on approaching it the high grey walls seem suddenly to start forth. It has but one gate. Though belonging to the Hausa States, it is possessed in part by the Tawke tribe of Illes whose people, or *arafa*, live within the town, and cultivate the adjoining fields for their masters. Beyond the town the country becomes less cultivated and is mostly covered with the wild gamba bush which bears a most delicate fruit.

BECE, two places, Austrian empire Banat.—1 *New* or *Turkish Bece*, cap. dist. of same name, 18 m. N.W. Gross-Bismark, on the Theiss, cap. dist. of same name in the seat of several public offices, carries on a very extensive trade in corn, and contains 1472 inhabitants.—2, *Old* or *Serbian Bece*, cap. dist. of same name, 24 m. N.E. Novitsa, cap. dist. of same name, on the Theiss. Three battles in a row fought here—once in 1551 and the other two during the Hungarian insurrection in 1848 and 1849. It contains 11 222 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom live by fishing.

BECKZÖ, a *tu* Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 10 m. S.W. Trenčin on the Wang. It is surrounded by walls and otherwise defended has a Franciscan monastery a mountain castle, and a castellated mansion and contains 2250 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in mechanical occupations.

BEDFORD.—1 A *tu* U States, Pennsylvania, cap. of same name, on a branch of the Juniata and of the Harrisburg and Pittsburgh railway, 80 m. S.E. Pittsburgh. It is celebrated for its mineral springs, which, together with scenery around it, have made it a favourite watering place. Pop. 1203.—2, A *vil* Indiana, near E. bank of White River 78 m. W.W. Indianapolis, on the railway from New Albany to Chicago. It is pleasantly situated on high ground and is a thriving place.

BEDMORE, BEDMORE NUGGET, or **HEBER NUGGET** [adj.] a *tu* India, prand Madras, Mysore, cap. dist. of same name, beautifully situated in the hollow of a rugged table-land of the W Ghats, at the height of 4000 ft. above the sea, 130 m. N.W. Seringapatam. Originally a village, it became in 1645 the capital of an independent prince who assumed the title of rajah of Bedmore. In consequence of this event it advanced with rapid strides, and ranked as one of the wealthiest and most splendid cities in the Deccan. Its prosperity had lasted for a century when it was suddenly arrested in 1763 by Hyder Ali, who took and pillaged it, obtaining a booty estimated at the incredible amount of 215,000 000 sterling. In 1783 a large British force, under Gen. Mathew, was obliged to surrender to vastly superior numbers under Tipoo, and all the principal officers were put to death, the rest of the force being cruelly treated. The town does not seem to have been ever regularly fortified, its principal defences consisting of a line of posts erected on the summits of the surrounding hills. It had, however, a citadel, which stood on a bold eminence and contained the rajah's palace. The latter is now in ruins, but the former is still tolerably entire. All other signs of grandeur have disappeared, and the place has declined down to a mere village. Bedmore is remarkable for the luxury of its climate. According to Wilks, who visited the place in 1804, every year and the country becomes so completely desolated that the inhabitants lay in a state of six months' provision. The extensive

meadows and heat produce a very luxuriant vegetation, and the surrounding district is covered with magnificent forests, with a dense and tangled undergrowth, which makes them almost inaccessible.

BEER, a *co.* Austria empire, Hungary about 35 m. S. of Vienna and with the ruins of an old castle and glass-works. Pop. 1480.

BEEMA, a river S. India, which rises in the table-land of the W. Ghats, 2090 ft. above the sea, about 50 m. E. Bombay flows easterly S.E., receiving the Nera on its E. and the Soma on its W. bank and after a course of about 500 m., joins the Kistna in lat. 16 34' lon 77° 20'.

BESULNUGGAR, or **BUSANNA**, a *tn* India Gujarat, 120 m. N.W. Baroda. It has manufactures of cotton cloth, and a considerable transit trade in forwarding iron and other heavy goods to Marwar. Pop. 18,000.

BESULPOOR two places, India.—1 A *tn* Rajpoot ana, state and 18 m. E. Jodhpur. It is supplied with water from seventy wells possesses a bazaar of 100 shops, and has a pop. of about 4000.—2 A *tn* N.W. Province Rohilund dist. and 25 m. S.W. Bareilly in an open fertile and well-cultivated country. It possesses a good bazaar. Pop. 7345.

BEISHÉ or **Beas**, a *tn* Archa, Yason in a large valley well watered by streams and wells and abounding with gardens 180 m. N.W. Sam. It is regarded as the key of Yason, and is a place of some extent surrounded by lofty walls and a ditch and defended by a strong castle. Its houses are well built. The environs are covered with groves of date-trees.

BEIT HAKARIEH a *vil* Palestine about 10 m. S.W. Jerusalem on a high and almost isolated promontory overlooking the western region of lower hills. It appears to have been once a strong and impregnable fortress, and is believed both from its name and position to be the *Beth-Zacharia* of Josephus and the *Hebron* of the Hebrews.

BELA two *tns*. Austria empire, Hungary.—1 Co Zips, 6 m. N. Kassak. It is one of the Zips royal towns; and has important manufactures of linen a trade in flax, a sulphur spring gin distilleries and five yearly markets. Pop. 2167 mostly Lutherans.—2 Co Alaud Toros, 7 m. N.W. Keszten with 1000 inhabitants, employed in mining iron silver and copper ore.

BELAT a *vil* Palestine, near the S.E. extremity of Lebanon on the edge of a precipitous bank 800 ft. above the Lebanon which has its course in the chain below. In its vicinity are the columns and architrave of an ancient temple.

BILBEK or **KARABAY**, a river Russia, in the S. of the Crimea, rises in a slope of the Yalta Mountains flows first N.W. then turns gradually W.S.W. and falls into the Black Sea 3 m. N. Sevastopol. In its upper course it forms small cascades among densely wooded valleys, and is usually called the Kabarta. At Alhat, where the Belbek proper commences, it rushes between a continuous chain of wild ravines and tall carcase heights of fantastic shape. Near its mouth these heights terminate in abrupt slopes.

BELCHERTOWN a *vil* U. States, Massachusetts in the N. part of co. Hampshire, 70 m. W. by S. Boston. It possesses a classical school and has a carriage factory of some celebrity. P. 2698.

BELLE KOLE, a *tn* Central Africa, near the S.E. frontier of Magdral. Native information describes it as a place of extraordinary natural strength. It stands in a kind of circle inclosed by rocky ridges, abutting on each other in such a way as to leave only a single approach. The inhabitants, belonging to the Bahr, dwell between the rocky ridges, and their prizes on an eminence near the centre of this remarkable basin, which is well supplied with water.

BELGAUM (add.) a town India, presid Bombay 204 m. S.E. Bombay 43 m. N.W. Barwar, 2600 ft. above the sea. Great improvements to the roads of the town and neighbourhood were undertaken by the Government aided by the Government in 1843, and others have been proceeding under sanction.

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of the authorities. A church, for the emp., additions to the European hospital, and a dispensary are among them. A college for the sons of the upper and middle classes of the native was founded by government in 1864, and has advanced favourably in both numbers and efficiency the pupils being 96 in 1869 against 68 in the previous year. The dock, which is of an oval shape, is about 1000 yds. long and 700 yds. broad, and contains an arsenal and the various military quarters and stores, in which improvements have been made one of the old barracks has been converted into a library and school-room.

BELGIUM (add.) *Population*.—The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the establishment of the kingdom in 1830 the tendency apparent in most European countries, to an aggregation of people in large towns, being very visible in Belgium. The following statistics exhibit this.—

Provinces.	Population.	
	1856.	1869.
Antwerp.	484,416	685,008
Brabant.	748,244	856,174
W. Flanders.	594,312	647,771
N. Flanders.	770,800	819,558
Hainaut.	708,076	846,812
Lige.	501,906	544,818
Limbourg.	191,708	197,916
Luxembourg.	128,758	204,497
Namur.	206,715	254,566
Total.	4,632,600	5,488,666

* On January 1 1864 the population was estimated at 4,564,671 so that, the area being 11,350 sq. m. the density of the population, 440 per sq. m. is greater than that of any other country in the world.

Amongst the population there were according to the census of 1869—

French	61,400	British	4,091
Dutch	49,322	Other nations	4,781
German	18,943		

About 3,500,000 are Flemish.

According to a semi-official statement in 1857 there were 908 000 families in Belgium, of which 89 600 were in good circumstances, 878 000 in straitened (poor) condition, and 446 000 in poverty the known beggars were said to amount to 88 019 of whom 48 041 were males.

The following towns had the population annexed in 1869:—

Brussels	151,799	Tournay	81,116	Lokum	37,327
Ghent	127,568	Verrier	26,264	Tyres	17,100
Antwerp	117,524	Mons	26,043	Orléans	17,159
Lige	99,003	Namur	23,289	Lierre	14,791
Bruges	60,647	St. Nicholas	23,281	Charleroi	18,064
Malines	64,445	Courcel	24,503	Turnhout	18,008
Leu. st.	54,371	Alind	19,983	Brussels	14,183

With the adjacent communes Brussels had 260 001 inhabitants.

Trade and Commerce.—The merchant service of the kingdom numbered, on 31st December 1862 188 sailing vessels, of 89 279 tons, and seven steam vessels of 5771 tons. In 1868 it fell lower still viz to 103 vessels measuring 27 947 tons.

The following tables will show the condition of commerce in the years 1859-61.—

	1859	1860.	1861
Imports (including Transit):—			
By sea.	—	11,158,715	12,456,444
By land and river.	—	26,004,798	26,260,550
Total.	—	37,163,513	38,716,994
Exports (including Transit):—			
By sea.	—	11,048,608	11,211,840
By land and river.	—	26,004,798	26,260,550
Total.	—	37,163,513	38,716,994
Vessels entered at Belgian ports:—			
No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.
270 74,500	463 75,700	—	—
2,220 202,141	2,319 209,481	—	—
Total.	2,490 276,641	2,782 285,181	—
Vessels cleared from Belgian ports:—			
No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	No. Tons.
474 74,500	467 75,700	—	—
2,244 202,141	2,319 209,481	—	—
Total.	2,718 283,641	2,786 285,181	—

The general commerce of the year 1863, i.e. the imports of all kinds, whether for home consumption, transit, or export, in conjunction with the exports of all kinds, whether of Belgian or foreign produce, amounted to an aggregate value of 233,400,000, exceeding by 14 per cent. that of 1861. The imports and exports about a constant magnitude, the former being uniformly in excess of the latter. The commerce of 1864 is known to have surpassed that of any former year. In that year the quantity of salt imported from England was 22,000 tons; from France, 18,450 tons and from other countries, 1875 tons; total 43,325 tons. The produce of sugar from beet-root has rapidly increased, the quantity manufactured in 1863 being upwards of 430,000 cwt. of which 96,490 cwt. was exported to England. In 1863 and 1868 respectively the number of vessels entering Belgian ports was 8353 and 8993, about one-half of which were British and from English ports the tonnage in each of the two years being 694,900 and 713,372. Two new lines of steam packets, from Newcastle and Harbottle were opened to Antwerp in 1863.

The commerce of the kingdom was greatly relieved by the redemption of the Scheldt toll by the treaty of July 10, 1868. The maritime nations combined to relieve the Belgian treasury of an annual charge of about £76,000 by a contribution raised among themselves—England a quota being £546,000. At the same time the foreign duty was abolished and the pilot dues were reduced, rendering Antwerp one of the least expensive ports for shipping. In the same year commercial treaties were concluded with all the most important foreign nations and on April 12 1864 a law was promulgated admitting the free importation of foreign-built vessels, and remitting all duties on timber used in shipbuilding and on Nov 8 1864, a convention was framed between Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, revising the system of duties on refined and unrefined sugars, with a view to the relief and expansion of the sugar trade.

Finances.—The budget of 1868 and 1869 estimated the total revenues at 156,848,790 francs, and 167,782,790 francs respectively and the total expenditures at 151,120,844 francs, and 151,778,575 francs respectively. The state is the proprietor of 467 miles of railway being nearly one-half of the whole length in the kingdom; the other half is in the hands of companies whose rights will lapse to the state after specified terms of years. The net revenues of the state have been devoted to the gradual redemption of the debt incurred in their construction, which, with the current rate of profit, is estimated to be effected in about twenty years from this time (1863).

BELLARY [adj.], a tn. British India, presid. and 373 on N W Malabar, cap. dist. of same name. It consists of two forts, a cantonment, and a petty or native town. The upper fort crowns a bare granite hill, of an oblong or rather semi-circular form, which rises abruptly from the plain to the height of 450 ft., and is about 2 m. in circuit. It is surrounded by a stone rampart, but has no accommodations for a garrison. The other fort, seated lower down, near the base of the same rock, between the N.W. and N.E. angles, has a dry ditch and several walls of stone and is enclosed by a wall surrounded at intervals by low towers. It is of a quadrangular shape, about half a mile in diameter and contains the arsenal and commissariat stores, barracks, a Protestant church, and a number of bungalows intended for officers, but seldom used by them. The cantonment occupies the plain around the rock. The bungalows of the officers are not white buildings, with tiled roofs, and the houses are ornamented with rows of trees. The cantonment, jail and hospital are situated in one large compound, about half a mile E. of the fort. In the same locality, on the S.E., is the native town, which is modern, and presents a good aspect. It is mostly of recent origin, and had no proper existence till 1816, when the native population gradually inhabiting the forts were removed to it at the expense of government. Pop. exclusive of military about 31,000.

BELLA VISTA a tn. E. America, La Plata, prov. and 70 m. S. Corrientes, 1 bank Parana, on an elevated flat overlooking the river lat. 28° 30' S., lon. 58° 15' W. It is the cap. of a dist. and possesses a church and a place. Orange and pomelo of excellent quality abound. Immediately above and below Bella Vista the navigation of the Parana is ob-

structed by numerous islands. Pop. 1000, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

BELLEFONTAINE, a tn U States, Ohio, reg. on Logan, 116 m. N.W.E. Cincinnati, and a junction on the Cincinnati and Sandusky railway. It is a farming place, containing stone-mills, foundries, and has a considerable trade in the produce of the surrounding district. The town is taken from some fine springs of water in the vicinity.

BELLEFONTAINE, a tn U States, Pennsylvania, cap. on Centre, 86 m. N.W. Harrisburg, on Spring Creek, situated at the foot of Bald Eagle Mountain, it is surrounded with hills, and takes its name from a large spring from which water is supplied to all parts of the town. The creek also affords abundant water-power which is applied to various manufactures. A canal carries iron and grain to the Susquehanna River and iron is wrought in foundries and other works.

BELLE ISLE [adj.], an isl. and count. British America.—The island, situated in the N.E. entrance of the strait, 2 m. E. of the coast of Labrador and 3 m. N. of that of Newfoundland, is about 9½ m. long in an E.N.E. direction, and 3 m. wide. It is composed of a range of hills, which are bare of trees, and rise to the height of 700 ft. These hills are chiefly of granite, alternating with clay and slate, and have steep sides which dip into the sea at every part, except the N.E. end, where the convergence of two low points forms St. John's Cove, which shelters small fishing boats during the three months of summer. On the S. side there is hardly a creek where a boat might be saved. On this side the bottom is always rock, but on the N. side it is sometimes sand. On the S.W. point of the isl. there is a circular stone lighthouse fixed with white fire-brick and 63 ft. high. This height added to that of its site makes the total elevation 470 ft. above the sea, and renders the light—a fixed white—visible in clear weather at the distance of 28 m. The great height of the light has been complained of as a serious defect, on the ground that it is often obscured by land fog when lower down the horizon is clear. In foggy weather a light is first seen from the lighthouse.—The strait separating the coast of Labrador from that of Newfoundland, and connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the ocean is at its N.E. entrance, between York Point and Cape Baid, 26 m., and at its S.W. entrance between Greely Island and Ferrolle Point, nearly 21 m. wide. At Amour Point, in Forteau Bay where it is narrowest, its width is only 9½ m. Its total length is 66 m. On the Newfoundland side the strait is a low coast of limestone, partially wooded with spruce trees, and with no good anchorage for large ships except in St. Margaret's Bay. The Labrador side has steep granite shores as far W as Cape Diabla, where sandstone commences, and continuing to Grand Point, at the W. entrance occasionally forms magnificent cliffs several hundred feet in height. On this side too the water is deepest, varying from between 60 and 70 to 20 fathoms, and there are several good roadsteads. The strait is much encumbered with ice, which is carried into it by an irregular current, and which often reduces the water in summer to the freezing point. The current and icebergs render the navigation very difficult and dangerous.

BELLEVILLE, a tn U States, Illinois, cap. on St. Clair 16 m. S.W. St. Louis, with which it is connected by a branch railway. The district is very fertile, and there are beds of stone-coal said to be 80 ft. in thickness, in the vicinity. The town is active in trade and manufactures, and is rising in population and importance.

BELLEVILLE, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. on Hastings, on both sides of the Mohr, near its mouth in the Bay of Quinte, and on the Grand Trunk railway 100 m. E.N.E. Toronto. It has three churches—Episcopal, Methodist, and R. Catholic, a grammar school, a Surgery Association, a mechanics' institute, a bank agency, and two weekly newspapers. The principal industrial establishments are saw-mills, an iron-furnace and machine-works turner's, and soap and candle factories and there is a considerable trade both import and export, the staple articles of the latter being lumber, flour and other agricultural produce. Maritime questions have been opened in the vicinity. Pop. about 7000.

BELLLOT a strait, Arctic regions, situated about lat. 72° N. lon. 60° W., is 12 m. long, and is named in honour of Lieutenant Bellot, a French naval officer, who had generously volunteered to assist in the search for Sir John Franklin,

and unfortunately perished, by falling between two hammocks of ice, while engaged in performing an important and arduous service. The next morning a further interest, from the two boats—first, that crossing Bouchie Falls on the N. from N. Sunset on the N. it forms the extreme N. boundary of the American continent; and that, according to Prince Rupert Inlet with the sea to the W. it forms part of the channel by which the north-west passage, now ascertained to exist, must be actually navigated. The possibility of navigating it was proved by Sir F. L. McClintock, in 1857 though the task is doubtless of a very formidable description in consequence partly of the high granite rocks which line its shores, and the strong tides which sweep through it.

BELLOW FALLS, a village, U. States Vermont, co. Windham, 80 miles S. by W. Montpelier right bank Connecticut River in which, opposite the village, are several falls having a total descent 44 ft. in half a mile. Around the falls a canal has been cut in the rock, and a bridge spans the river. The village, situated at the intersection of the railway from Boston to Montreal has beautiful scenery and a medicinal spring.

BELETA, a town, Austrian empire Hungary on Slavaya 40 m S. E. of Kiskun, near the borders of Slavonia and the Banat, with a castle built by Prince Eugene & trade in corn and cattle, and a starogon factory.

BELOIT, a vil. U. States, Wisconsin, on a beautiful plain ascending gradually from a bank Rock River 40 m S. Madison. It is well built, containing several handsome streets, and possesses several fine churches, a college, and several other schools; manufactures of woollen goods, reaping

winnings, and other machinery; timbering, saw and flour mills, and a considerable trade. By means of railways is communicated both with the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. Pop. 4947.

BELEI a town, Russia, gov. Rensburg, esp. circle Jany on the Bank, on alluvial of the Dnieper 60 m. N. N. W. Kishinev. It has two churches, a circle and a Lancasterian school several manufacturers, and a yearly market. Pop. 5881.

BENEDETTO (San) a town, Austrian Italy prov. and 10 m. S. E. Mantua, near a bank Po, in a marshy district. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has several churches. Pop. 8000.

BENESCHAU two vills, Bohemia—I. Circle Budweis with woollen spinning. Pop. 2074.—E. Circle Tabor east of the district court; with a Placiat college, and manufactures of excellent paper and leather. Pop. 8169.

BENEST, a vil. France, dep. Charente, near Confolens, surrounded by chestnut woods. Here Charlemagne gained an important victory over the Saracens. Pop. 1410.

BENGAL [add] presidency India. *Commerce and Trade*.—The extinction of the rule of the East India Company and the assumption of the supreme power by the British Government in 1858, consequent on the rebellion of 1857-8, introduced great changes in the policy of the administration. Many important alterations in the commercial relations were introduced and extensive works for the development of the resources of the country were instituted. The statistics which follow are therefore of more than ordinary interest, as showing the progress of this change.—

IMPORTS BY SEA INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

	Total Imports.			From United Kingdom.		
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Cotton Manufactures	1,382,187	4,006,878	5,204,229	7,099,019	6,504,138	5,818,893
Other articles	5,784,593	5,414,261	4,286,185	4,814,027	4,942,936	5,281,449
Treasure	7,770,479	8,289,948	4,078,904	4,827,639	694,736	908,379
Total...	30,777,556	18,860,877	14,807,838	16,480,725	11,770,980	9,735,741

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES AND TREASURES FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL during the Years ended 30th April, 1850 1851 1852.

Principal Articles.	Total Exports.			To United Kingdom.		
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Coffee	5,183	11,908	645	19	79	28
Cotton Raw	46,976	70,825	128,291	9444	619	87,220
Cotton Goods, Yarn, &c.	98,885	37,458	80,410	2410	880	640
Dyes	20,274	26,740	17,628	14,822	8073	9946
Dyes, (Indigo, Other kinds, &c.)	1,035,870	1,009,680	1,007,884	1,146,868	1,146,658	708,779
Grain, (Wheat, Other kinds, &c.)	1,406,800	90,098	88,384	586,978	6308	7798
Gums	720	144	114,491	—	781	2006
Grain and Gummy Resins, Hides and Skins, &c.	228,217	869,199	184,824	6418	6186	690
Iron	500,805	516,811	428,419	190,087	800,184	481,693
Jewelry and Precious Stones, Yarn, &c.	30,648	30,899	17,800	8001	8700	5345
Oil	390,018	600,272	397,410	300,244	244,804	480,741
Opium	77,223	172,800	303,065	44,587	124,223	208,010
Salt, Brav	11,849	68,307	88,948	43,464	40,078	18,183
Silk, Raw	4,821,674	5,273,114	4,618,008	—	—	—
Silk, Manufactured	480,867	598,667	774,800	281,458	300,823	478,283
Sugar	707,720	708,671	487,496	487,496	308,877	308,877
Tea, Gunpowder	26,773	80,486	88,948	18,184	30,920	27,806
Silk, Brav	799,828	961,821	883,726	708,808	845,800	490,170
Silk, Manufactured	145,786	269,781	388,970	145,812	84,408	120,808
Silk, Brav	7628	4371	1017	1047	609	815
Silk, Manufactured	686,818	718,982	811,800	804,989	371,298	308,890
Tea, Gunpowder	1,01,611	107,586	169,458	169,458	169,458	169,458
Tea, Gunpowder	300,023	120,704	2118	179,486	441,206	688
Tea, Gunpowder	36,410	11,082	10,228	—	—	1280
Wool	—	44	300	—	64	—
Total of Principal and other Articles, Treasures	18,046,600	18,186,726	18,034,501	4,707,486	4,801,844	4,064,806
Total Merchandise & Treasures	18,046,600	18,186,726	18,130,800	4,707,486	4,801,844	4,064,715

NATIONALITY, NUMBER, AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS REGISTERED AND CRUISED IN THE PORTS OF THE HINDU, PASSENGERS IN THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1903, 1901, 1902.

Nationality	Registered						Cruised					
	1900.		1901.		1902.		1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Vess.	Tonn.	Vess.	Tonn.	Vess.	Tonn.	Vess.	Tonn.	Vess.	Tonn.	Vess.	Tonn.
British	1299	662,000	1267	678,100	1266	682,000	1261	665,610	1261	698,000	1174	675,410
American	118	197,400	145	120,610	218	150,700	126	113,600	146	180,110	160	126,700
Ambian	12	6740	13	6130	10	9700	8	5700	1	540	10	2900
Andalusian	1	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	5	967	4	907	5	900	5	967	5	9010	1	500
Danish	11	6820	6	6700	7	3000	6	3070	8	5450	10	5100
Dutch	6	2643	14	6700	2	300	10	4101	8	4101	7	300
French	63	26,110	115	21,610	147	70,000	100	44,000	100	44,700	107	31,000
German	20	14,300	25	27,100	20	14,700	45	24,100	30	14,800	10	11,000
Hanoverian	2	301	4	1775	—	—	—	301	4	2100	—	—
Italian	7	2000	5	900	—	—	11	4707	5	700	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	5	1400	2	100	—	—	1	600	1	300
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prussian	11	6001	15	7047	5	1000	12	6000	0	9700	5	3700
Rumanian	1	1075	—	—	—	—	1	1070	—	—	—	—
Russian	15	7000	10	3000	5	1000	7	3000	0	5100	5	5100
Scandinavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish	1	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	14	6400	20	6000	10	5301	15	5701	10	10,000	14	6400
Turkish	1	504	1	504	1	277	—	—	1	544	5	704
Total	1845	831,000	1470	878,000	1870	920,000	1261	890,010	1260	951,700	1668	818,700
Native	421	45,000	900	30,000	95	11,000	487	63,700	548	30,700	108	15,000
Total	1746	876,700	1740	910,000	1970	930,000	1848	950,000	1728	980,000	1686	830,700

FINANCE.—Revenue and expenditure.

Principal Branches.	Revenue.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Land, Krone, &c.	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Stamp	200,000	200,000	200,000
Customs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Salt	100,000	100,000	100,000
Opium	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Excise, Trade, and As-	—	—	—
signed Taxes	—	—	—
Trifles, &c.	—	—	—
Post-office, &c.	—	—	—
Total Net	11,710,000	12,000,000	11,700,000
Gross Revenue	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000

Principal Branches.	Expenditure.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Civil and Political Establish-	—	—	—
ments	—	—	—
Judicial and Police	—	—	—
Military	—	—	—
Naval	—	—	—
Interest of Debt	—	—	—
Total	11,900,000	12,000,000	12,000,000

Including N.W. Provinces and territories under the government of India.
 1 Estimate of other charges (cost of collection of revenue, &c.) and home charges, which comprise payments in England and value of stores sent from England to India.

Population, &c.—The area of the presidency is 261,280 sq. m. and the population according to the latest estimates, 40,466,690.

On April 30 1902 the army in Bengal was composed thus:—

Branches of the Service	European.		Native Officers and Men.	Total Strength.
	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Comm. Officers and Men.		
Staff and Staff Corps.	60	75	—	135
Engineers, &c.	15	171	—	186
Artillery	207	4,150	62	4,419
Cavalry	172	4,600	9,882	15,654
Infantry	1,601	64,000	20,000	85,601
Medical, &c.	40	140	—	180
Total	2,145	73,036	20,144	95,325

Railways.—On 31st December, 1902 there were 1181 m. of railway completed, and 563 m. more in course of construction in Bengal and the N.W. Provinces. Upon the 903 m. open for traffic in the year ending 30th June, 1902 8,478,650 passengers were conveyed, and the receipts for passengers were £287,510 and for goods traffic £406,790 together £694,300. The working expenses £434,870, leaving a surplus revenue of £259,430. The cost of construction up to the end of 1902 was £24,804,710.

BENICULA [add.] a town in the Affric, Portuguese settlement, cap. dist. of same name, in a large plain on a bay of the Atlantic lat. 12 35 S. lon. 15 22 E. It consists of well built houses for the most part of a single story and roofed with tiles. The streets, unpaved but clean, are wide and regular generally intersecting each other at right angles and lined on both sides with fine trees which afford an agreeable shade and give the place a pleasing appearance. The principal public buildings are the church with two towers the governor's palace, the townhouse, and custom house. Trade is very limited, and only shows some activity from time to time when the caravans arrive, bringing ivory, wax, gum copal, and urania, a dye-wood, which form the principal exports. The climate is very unhealthy. The pop. which has greatly diminished since the abolition of the slave trade is estimated at 3000 all natives except a few mulattoes, and still fewer whites.

BENICIA [add.] a town in U. States California, cap. co. of same name, on the Strait of Carquinez between the Pablo and the Suisun Bays. It once rivalled as the capital of California, and was then provided with several large hotels and some important public buildings. Among the latter the capitol, a brick building faced with stone, and situated on a slope, still makes a conspicuous appearance. The other buildings, all of wood have a neat appearance. The works of the Pacific Mail Steam Company a navy station and an arsenal are within the town, or in its vicinity. The harbour admits vessels of the largest size. Pop. about 2000.

BENI FERRAH a town in Africa, Algeria, pleasantly situated near the summit of a steep rock, near Oran. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, but very irregularly and consists of about 500 houses, constructed partly of earth and partly of stone, with flat roofs formed of something with a coating of gypsum. It is entered by three gates, one at the foot of the precipice, and the other two opening respectively on the E. and W. slopes. The streets are extremely narrow having often a breadth of not more than 4 ft. To make matters worse, the roofs project so far as nearly to meet, and thus leave beneath a mere lane which neither air nor light can enter. The inhabitants, about 1000, confine themselves almost exclusively to agriculture and the raising of bees.

BERNOLD a valley, N Africa, gov Tripoli, near the commencement of the desert. It is about 14 m. long from W to E, and has both its slopes covered with villages, while the bottom is covered with forests of palms and olive trees. The eastern outlet is defended by a castle. Its inhabitants, about 5000 Arabs of the Urfila tribe, possess 12,000 head of camels.

BERNICH a tn Austrian empire, Bohemia, cap. dist of same name, 12 m. N W Troppau with manufactures of cotton and linen goods, a trade in linen and yarn, and four yearly markets. There are mines of lead and silver in the vicinity. Pop. 3319

BERNEN a tn Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 16 m. N N.E. Leitmeritz, r bank Pilsener; with a parish church, two castles, two hospitals, a brewery and a cotton and a paper mill. Pop. 1500

BERNION a vil U States Wisconsin, co. Lafayette, 18 m. N Gilman. It is a flourishing place which owes its prosperity to the lead mines which are extensively worked in the surrounding district. Pop. 2318

BERNTWE or **BERNU**, a river N Africa forming the E. branch of the Kwara or Niger. It for some time bore the name of the Chadde, apparently for no better reason than that it had been erroneously represented as an outlet of Lake Chad, but now that the error has been discovered, the name of Chadde will doubtless be abandoned and only that of Benue or Benue, used by the natives and meaning the Mother of Waters, be retained. The source of the Benue is yet unknown but Dr Barth who came upon it in 1851 while travelling in Adamawa, saw the confluence of the Furo which joins it on its L. bank about lat. 12. 30' E. was told that it comes from the S E a distance of nine days journey. In consequence of this discovery an expedition was fitted out by the British government for the purpose of exploring its Kwara from its mouth upwards, and thereafter tracing the course of the Chadde then only conjectured, but not actually known to be identical with the Benue.

Captain Beccurt, already known as an African traveller was appointed to the command of this expedition, but, in consequence of his death, the command devolved on Dr W H Allen Balfour Baikie, whose previous appointment was that of medical officer and naturalist. The expedition was made in a small steamer called the *Placid*. After reaching the point of confluence of the Benue with the Niger about lat. 7. 40' N Dr Baikie followed the former eastward for a direct distance of about 370 m. The point time reached was about lat. 9. 25' N lon 11. 50' E and 50 m. below the junction of the Furo. He had been obliged to leave the steamer and perform a few of the last miles in the gig but there was sufficient depth of water though the rig was only rising to allow a still further exploration. The natives, however had begun to display their hostility in such a manner as made it necessary to return. The result has been to prove that a large, fertile and populous tract of a region of Africa, hitherto in a great measure unknown, is accessible by means of a navigable river.

BERAR (add & a large prov) Hindoostan in the Deccan was incorporated into the British dominions in the year 1854, on the death of theajah Bajah Ba Boshah.

BERBERA, **Berzura**, or **El-Maxari** a tn Africa, Jubba, cap. prov. of same name, r bank N. lat. 17. 58' N lon 84. E. It stands on a slope on a spot which is gravelly and steeple, with the exception of a narrow strip close to the river. This is laid out in gardens well-stocked with the date-palm and various other fruit-trees—the orange lemon, lime, fig, pomegranate, vine, and banana. The houses generally built of sun-dried bricks, and plastered over with a composition of manure and sand to protect them against the rain of the wet season consist for the most part of one large lofty room, with a wooden column in the centre, on which the large transverse beam carrying the roof rests, and of one or two small rooms on either side of it, used for stores. The windows are merely small apertures high up in the walls. Even these are often wanting, and then the door is the only opening for access, light, and air. Among the more substantial houses, the kitchen is in a separate hut. The only public buildings worthy of notice are the mosque or government house, a spacious building of red brick, flat-roofed like the other houses, and containing a number of apartments all on

one floor which is raised about three feet above the level of the ground; and the bazaar, consisting of a long row of small uncovered shops on each side of the principal street, and abundantly supplied with every necessary. The usual food of the natives is *sanda*, consisting of maize or millet flour boiled into thick porridge, and turned out into a wooden bowl, heaped up into a cone and surrounded with a sauce made of a powdered glutinous vegetable called the *baghah*, and pounded dry beef, highly seasoned with salt, peppers, onions, and aromatic herbs. This compound is served first to the male part of the family and not till they have finished to the female. In eating it they sit on the ground in a circle, and use only the fingers, each morsel of the porridge being dipped in the sauce. Pop variously estimated from 10 000 to 50 000.—(Petherick.)

BERCHSEL, a tn Austrian empire Hungary co. Neograd, N Balassa-Gyarmath in a fertile district, with 1500 inhabitants who are mostly employed in the culture of the vine.

BEREE, a tn India, N W Province, dist. and 22 m. S E W Rohilk, and 45 m. W Delhi. It was made over by the Mahabats to the adventurer George Thomas who took forcible possession of it, and extorted the Rajpoot garrison. The roads are good and there is an ample supply of water. Pop. 5597

BEREMEND a tn Austrian empire, Hungary co. Baranya, about 18 m. S. by W Pilsfichirath with lime-kilns, and a trade in corn, wine, swine, and burned cattle. Pop. 1370 Hungarians, Germans, and Serbs

BERENTY (Cakay) a tn Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 8 m. N W Stuhlensburgh with 1700 inhabitants who are mostly Protestants and engaged in weaving, or in cultivating the vine

BERGHOLTZ or **NEW BERGHOLTZ**, a vil U States, New York, about 15 m. N Buffalo. It was settled in 1843 by Lutheran emigrants from the town of same name in Prussia. Pop. about 2000

BERGSTADT a tn Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 30 m. N Olmutz, with cattle and old or rusty ironworks, linen weaving and iron mining. Gold and silver were once worked here. Pop. 1500

BERHAMPORE a tn India, presid. Madras dist. and 25 m. W S W Gajiam lat. 19. 20' N lon 84. 50' E. It stands on a rocky ledge, surrounded by an extensive cultivated plain and consists of a cantonment and a native town. The former occupies a dry and gravelly plot pierced in all directions by rocks of granite, but the only buildings of importance are the officers' houses which though built of mud plastered over wattle, and thatched are comfortable dwellings, and particularly cool the bomb-proof magazine, and the hospital. The native town consists of narrow dirty streets, and houses built occasionally of brick, but for the most part only of mud. The bazaars are well supplied with all sorts of grain most fish &c. and its manufactures which are extensive, consist chiefly of silk and cotton tissues, sugar and sugar-candy. An excellent macadamised road has been made from it to Rameswaram, a distance of about 45 m. at a cost of £15 000. The climate is generally healthy but in April and May fevers and rheumatism prevail. Pop. of native town 20 000

BERHOMLTH a tn Austrian empire, Bukovina dist. and about 23 m. W B W Casimirovitz on the Berwick with rich seams of iron-ore. In the vicinity there is an establishment for the cold-water and the milk cure. Pop. 2108

BERI the name of two places Central Africa, prov. Kanem on the N shore of Lake Chad lat. 14. 40' N lon. 18. 40' E. The one place, from being the more important of the two is called Beri-kura, or the Great Beri and the other, which has been greatly reduced is called Beri-fut, or Western Beri from its position relatively to the other. The greater part of the inhabitants are Kanembu, of the Bagirmi clan. The situation of Beri gives it importance as a military station, as troops proceeding from Bornu into Kanem generally make a long stay at it to regain strength for the ensuing march, and lay in a stock of fresh provisions.

BERIEFNA, a tn N Africa, Algerian Sahara, on the E. slope of the Ualeid Sidi Sheikh Shergau, 190 m. E. Orleansville; lat. 28. 24' N, lon. 1. 18' E. It is the largest place in the district, containing 150 houses is surrounded by a

cruciform wall, and has a public square, on which a market is held. Agriculture is the chief employment; but some of the inhabitants manufacture gunpowder.

BERLAT or **Berlar** a *tu*. Turkey in Europe, Molavia, cap. d'Arda Tuzova, on a stream of same name, 22 m. S. Jany. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, has a normal school and a hospital, and is an important entrepot for the corn trade with Galatz. Pop. 4000.

BERLOO a *tu*. Austria empire, Military Frontier, Croatia, dist. Otoczek, 49 m. S. S.W. Karlovatz; with a Greek non-united church, a trivial school and a castle and 1500 inhabitants.

BERNARDO (San), a *tu*. Chili prov. and 12 m. S.E.W. Santiago; lat. 33° 35' S. lon. 70° 40' W. It is built with considerable regularity along the sides of the public road, with considerable intervals between the houses for flower-gardens, and has its public square, municipal buildings and almshouse. The only industrial establishments are some small flour-mills driven by water. Pop. 3800.

BERNAU a *tu*. Austria empire, Bohemia, circle and 20 m. N.E. Eger, on the Erzgebirge, with 1550 inhabitants, the greater part of them employed in lace-making.

BERNDORF a *tu*. Austria empire, Bohemia, circle Gittulda, on a stream of same name; with a parish church and three mills. Pop. 1000.

BERNSTEIN a *tu*. Austria empire, Hungary co. Eisenburg 30 m. N.W. Steinamanger with an old castle seated on a rocky height, and once a place of strength along and violent works, manufactures of annaber and a mine of copper. Pop. 1150.

BERRY group of islands, West India, Bahamas. It consists of a number of small narrow wooded cays, which lie to the N. of Andros and New Providence and sweeping round to the eastward form nearly a semicircle 23 m. in diameter. Great Harbour Cay the largest of the group, is 4 m. long by 1 m. broad, and has few inhabitants.

BERSETH, a *tu*. Austria empire circle Liria, on the Bay of Quarnero. It is seated on a lofty height, and has an endowment for the poor and a harbour with some trade. Pop. 1100.

BERSEIMIS a river British America, Canada East, which, issuing from a lake 20 m. S. 70° W., flows S.E. and falls into the estuary of the St. Lawrence on its N. shore. It is nearly a mile wide at its mouth, but so shallow that this wide mouth is closed by sand, which dries at low water and leaves only a very narrow channel. There is also a bar of sand, which shifts frequently but over which, provided the proper channel is kept, a depth of 6 ft. can be carried at low water and from 13 to 18 ft. at high water according as it may be neap or spring tides. Within the entrance the width of the river varies from 700 to 800 yds., and the depth from 2 to 3 fathoms. The navigation is practicable for 30 m. of current and nearly 40 m. of indirect distance, and is then stopped by falls which have a descent of 30 to 40 ft. over rocks of granite. The Berseimis discharges a large volume of water, especially in spring.

BERTHIER two vils. Berthier America, Canada East—1 *Berthier-en-Haut*, of same name, 1. bank St. Lawrence 45 m. N.N.E. Montreal; with an English Episcopal and a R. Catholic church, a foundry, a tannery and an active trade in grain, flour and hay. Pop. about 1800.—2 *Berthier-en-Bas*, co. Montmagny 7 bank St. Lawrence 25 m. N.N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic chapel and a trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1500.

BERZENECZ, a *tu*. Austria empire, Hungary co. Somogy 83 m. S.W. Kaposvar near 1. bank Mar. with a beautiful church, a fine modern mansion; the ruins of an old castle, and a large fish-pond. Pop. 2213.

BERZEVICKE, a *tu*. Austria empire, Hungary co. Sarva, on the Tura, N.W. Eperjes; with four churches, and several flour and saw mills; and 1400 inhabitants.

BERZENKEP a *tu*. Byria, Haroun, in the ancient land of Sushan, beautifully situated on the border of a wide green leading into the great plain below, near the mountain chain of Jolab-ed-Dum. Its climate is temperate, is indicated by the apparently ornamented house-dwellings, a beautiful temple, and numerous deeply cut Greek inscriptions; but it had long been uninhabited, till a body of Druses recently arrived and introduced its population. On this occasion it was shown by an inter-

esting example how perfectly ready the old houses of Sushan are to receive new tenants. "All that the Druses left to us," says Mr. Graham "was to throw down a piece of masonry, or those who could afford it, a piece of carpet, and to bring with them the few cooking utensils of which they had need. This furnished the entire furniture of the houses; they then shut their stone doors and were secure against any sudden attacks of the Arabs."

BERKEA BAY Asiatic Turkey coast of Asia Minor immediately N. of Isl. Tenosus, and S. of the Dardanelles. It is neither very commodious nor well sheltered, but was for some time the station of the allied British and French fleets before their entrance into the Black Sea, at the commencement of the Russian war.

BERKARABIA [add] By the treaty of Paris, of 1856, a rectification of the frontier of Bessarabia took place, by which, with the view of excluding Russia from the future control of the navigation of the Danube, a canon was obtained of the southern portion of its territory to Turkey. The new frontier between Russia and Turkey extends from the Black Sea, at the E. entrance of Lake Buzura Sola, northwards to the Akhman road follows the latter to the Wall of Tagian passes to the north of the town of Bolgrad, ascends the river Lalpach to Saratiska, and terminates at Kalamot on the Pruth. By this arrangement the mouth of the Danube are wholly within the Turkish territory and that river now forms the boundary between Moldavia and Bulgaria.

BESTENA (Novva) a *tu*. Austrian Italy prov. and N.E. Verona, with a fine waterfall on the Alps, and coal-mines. Pop. 2543.

BETHLEH, a *tu*. U States Missouri, on the N. fork of North River 98 m. N.N.E. Jefferson. It contains 1000 inhabitants, almost all Germans, who have erected a handsome church, and possess a glove-factory and several mills.

BETLER, a *tu*. Austria empire, Hungary co. Güns about 6 m. N.W. Rosenau; with a beautiful castle and park belonging to Count Andorffy brownworks and mines of iron and antimony. Pop. 1000 mostly Lutherans.

BETTIAR or **Bettiar** a *tu*. India, presid. Bengal dist. Baran 96 m. N.W. Patna. It is a considerable place, and possesses a large stone fort with bastions and towers.

BETWA or **Bettwa** a river India, Malwa, which rises a little to the S. of Bhopal, flows N.E. into Sindhia's Dominions enters Bundelkand, and proceeding through it in a very tortuous course, joins the Jumna on its R. bank at Humeepoor. Its total length is about 800 m., but its channel is so obstructed by loose rocks and stones that it is nowhere navigable. During the rainy season it is from a mile to two miles wide and runs with a velocity varying from 8 to 9 miles an hour. Even during the dry season it is half a mile wide at its junction with the Jumna, but so shallow as to be generally fordable.

BETPOOR a *tu*. India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar 7 bank estuary of the Sharpey, 405 m. (by rail) S.W. Madras. It is the terminal station of the Madras railway. The situation of the town is very beautiful and endeavours have been made to give it importance as a port, but a bar at the entrance of the river over which vessels drawing more than 12 or 13 feet of water have to be floated is a great impediment. The chief exportation is that of the timber brought down the river from the teak forests in the ghats of the interior. Iron ore has also been found in the neighbourhood, and smelted in furnaces that have been erected for the purpose producing iron of good quality. The railway has added greatly to its activity and importance.

BEZAU a *tu*. Austria empire, Vorarlberg, circle and 18 m. S.E. Drogen, in a valley; with a Capuchin monastery founded in 1656, an infirmary a poor-house, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of cotton cloth. Pop. 1000.

BHANPOORA a *tu*. India, Holkar's Dominions, 38 m. E. Neemuch, on the Bara, at the foot of a ridge of hills. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a stone fort, with a palace inside, but both neglected. In the palace there is of the marble statues of Jivarnat Han Holkar, by whom both the palace and the fort were constructed. Pop. about 30,000.

BHEEM GHORA, India, presid. Bengal, prov. and 106 m. N.E. Delhi, and 1 m. N.W. Haridwar (by rail) is a place famous for the religious ceremony of bathing in the Ganges, a pool being supplied with water from a small

mouth of this river, in a small cove of the mountain overlooking the Dehra Doon on the S. An adventure in the rock, about 5 ft. sq. occupied by a lakor is said to have been formed accidentally by a kick of the horse on which Bhenu was mounted when placed here to prevent the Ganges taking another course.

BHILSA, or **BHILA** [add.] a tn. India, Solinda's Dominions, on a trap rock r. bank Dehra, 280 m. S.W. Allahabad. It consists of a town, a fort inclosed by a ditch and by a stone wall surmounted by square towers and a suburb which has some spacious streets lined with good houses. One of the curiosities of the place is a gun of the finest brass measuring 12½ ft. in length with a bore of 10 inches elegantly perforated, highly ornamented and said to have been made by order of the Moghal emperor Jahangir. The finest tobacco in India is produced in the vicinity of Bhilsa. On an isolated hill 4½ m. to the S.W. are some very large and remarkable ancient monuments. One of the principal is a hemisphere 70 or 80 ft. in perpendicular height, constructed of thin layers of freestone ornamented but it stands upon a circular base 554 ft. in circumference, and 12 ft. high, overlaid with a coat of mortar. Its summit is a flat horizontal space 85 ft. in diameter is surmounted with the ruined fragments of a spire. It is surrounded with four gateways, opposite each of which is a colossal statue of Buddha. On many parts of the hill are inscriptions in the Pall character.

BHIND a tn. India, Solinda's Dominions 49 m. N.E. Gwalior. Though now decayed it was once an important and populous place, with a fort inclosed by a double rampart, the inner of masonry and the outer of mud, and flanked with towers. In a pleasure-ground near the town are three fine buildings supported on columns and arches of stone.

BHUPPOOR, two places, India.—1. A tn. N.W. Prome, dist. and 9 m. N. Moradabad. It was once a flourishing place, but was ruined during the Rohilla war. It possesses a mosque and a bazaar and still maintains cotton plain and dyed, to a considerable extent. Sugar-cane is extensively grown in the vicinity.—2. A town presid. Bengal district Shahabad 69 m. W. Dinapore. It is the capital of a pergunnah of same name and contains about 1000 inhabitants.

BHOOPAL [add.] a state and tn. India. The state presid. Bengal under the political superintendence of the governor general, has between lat. 22° 32' and 22° 45' N. lon 76° 25' and 78° 50' E. length E to W 157 m. breadth 76 m. area, 6764 sq. m. The Vindhya range which traverses the state from N.E. to S.W. divides it into two unequal portions. The latter and more southerly portion belongs to the valley of the Narmada. The far larger portion, situated on the other side of the range, is a table-land sloping northward and is drained chiefly by the Betwa and its tributary Damsa, the Parvati and the Narmad. The prevailing geological formation is trap, overlying sandstone, and containing some indurated iron ore but, so far as is known, no other minerals of any importance, except rock-salt, which is met with in the vicinity of the town of Bhopal and coal found in the S. The Betwa, formed chiefly of disintegrated trap, is very fertile. Pop. 663,871.—The town, capital of the above state situated 100 m. N.E. E. Oryen, is surrounded by a stone wall about 2 m. in circuit inclosing a fort also of stone, but in a dilapidated state. Outside the town, on a large mass of rock, is another fort, with square towers, containing the nabob's palace. The commercial quarter of the town has wide streets, but presents few indications of activity and tells rather of a past than of a present prosperity. During the mutiny in 1857-8 the rebel sepoy several times attempted to occupy the town, but were successfully repelled by the inhabitants.

BHOOR GHAT a mountain pass, 6 m. long, India, presid. Bombay dist. N. Concan about 40 m. S.E. Bombay being midway on the direct route from Bombay to Poona. It was formerly considered the key of the Deccan and a proposal was made to fortify the pass but an excellent road has since been made to traverse it, affording great facilities to both travellers and commerce, which are again greatly enhanced by the Ghats being upon the line of railway which is opened from Bombay to Poona and Solapur. The former is 68 miles (by rail) of 11½ m., and the latter 37½ m., with a probability of further extension.

BHUNEMANA, a tn. India, Nagpootan, state and 22 m. S. Jodhpur, in a depression traversed by a salalk; which is dry in summer but becomes a large torrent in the rainy season. It possesses a fort of sun-burnt brick with four bastions. Pop. 2600.

BIALYKAMIEH a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 13 m. N. N. E. Zlowow with an architecture of best-wood sugar chocolate, and chimney. Pop. 2745.

BIARMI or **BIARMA** a river India, which rises among the Vindhya Mountains in the Nagar and Merchuda territory at the height of 1700 ft. above the sea, flows N.E. for about 110 m., and joins the Sonar on its r. bank about 10 m. above the junction of the latter with the Cane. Its total descent during its course is 700 ft.

BIC, or **St. CATHARINE** a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Ramsey a bank St. Lawrence 160 m. N.E. Quebec. It is a well-built place with a R. Catholic chapel and a commodious harbour at which a great deal of lumber is shipped. Pop. about 8000.

BIC, an island, British America about 2½ m. off Cape Ariguole on the r. bank of the St. Lawrence 165 m. N.E. Quebec. It is only about 2 m. long and 1 m. broad, nowhere rises higher than 150 ft. above the sea, is composed of clay rocks, of which sections are seen on its shores, and is densely wooded, but not inhabited. Lying nearly in the fair way of the navigation of the St. Lawrence it attracts attention in consequence partly of the many dangers which surround it, and partly of the excellent anchorage which it affords under either extremity and also between it and the mainland, according to the wind. About ½ m. to the N. is another island called Biquette or Little Bic about ½ m. long by ½ broad. Shallow reefs and rocks above water contrast the intervening channel. A lighthouse has been erected on the W. point of Biquette, showing a white light, which is visible at the distance of 17 m. in clear weather. During fogs and snow-storms a gun is fired every hour.

BICSI a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 23 m. N.N.E. Temein, at the confluence of the Kollerswaka with the Waag. It has a ducal court, a castle numerous poteries and an important trade in wool. Pop. 2483.

BIDDEFORD a tn. U. States Maine, on the Saco close to the falls, and about 6 m. above its mouth on the Portland Saco and Portsmouth railway 12 m. S.W. Portland. It possesses several churches an academy and other excellent schools, a large iron foundry numerous cotton flour and saw mills and carries on an extensive trade, particularly in lumber. The falls, though furnishing valuable water-power seriously obstruct the navigation of the river and thus limit the foreign trade. Scarcely however has been the progress of the place that it nearly doubled its population in seven years from 1850 to 1857. In the former year it was 6095; in the latter 12 000. As Saco has immediately opposite on the river the two towns may be considered as one.

BIDJAN a river Chinese empire Manchouria, which rises in the Hingon or Kungun Mountains and flows S. to the Amoor which it joins on its l. bank, above the confluence of the Sonen. On the banks of the Ujien one of the principal articles, besides of silver are found.

BIECH, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 11 m. W. by S. Jaslo, cap. dist. of same name on the Rapa with a parish church in the old German style, with fine monuments a large and ancient townhouse, a castle a Franciscan monastery a richly endowed institute for the poor and a tolerably active trade in corn, flax, and linen. It was once surrounded with strong walls of which portions still remain, and under the Polish kings enjoyed many privileges which procured for it the name of *Freea Chroscia*. Pop. 2400.

BIELEBEI a tn. Russia, gov. Orenburg cap. circle of same name, on the Bielschika, 85 m. S.W. Ufa. It has a church, a charitable institute, and an important annual market, which lasts six days. Pop. 1838.

BIELEF [add.] a tn. Russia gov. 65 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circle of same name, on a height above l. bank Oka. It has nineteen churches, two monasteries, a chapel and a parish school, four benevolent institutes several manufactures, and an active trade. The empress Elizabeth died here on her return from Tiflis. Her body was taken to the city and was interred in a white house, and a monument has been erected to her. Pop. 7243.

BILITE [add.], a ts. Austrian empire, Moravia, cap. dist. same name, at the foot of the Carpathians, on the Elbe, opposite to the town of that name in Galicia, 351 m. by rail N.E. Vienna. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, is the seat of several important public offices, and has Protestant and R. Catholic churches and schools, a beautiful castle, with a park, belonging to Prince Salizovsky an hospital, an infirmary, an orphan asylum, manufacturers of woollen and linen cloth, machines, and flannels, dyeworks, spinning mills, a trade in wool cloth, and Hungarian wine, and several important yearly markets. It is the principal entrepot of the rock salt of Gubins, for the supply of Moravia and Galicia, and has recently acquired great additional facilities of transport by the construction of a branch communicating with the Oderberg and Cracow railway. Pop. 8699 — Old Bilite, in the vicinity here a castle, and 2906 inhabitants.

BIGA DE LA PAZ, a ts. R. America, La Plata, prov. and 80 m. S.E. Mendoza, near I. bank Tunuyan, an affluent of the Desaguadero 1630 ft. above the sea; lat. 33° 50' S. lon. 67° 50' W. It is a considerable place, with spacious streets and many good houses. The most conspicuous building is the barracks, with a view of one of its walls being recently intended for defence, but evidently in such a state that a cannon ball striking it would lay it in ruins.

BIG BLACK RIVER, U. States, Mississippi rises in Co. Choctaw near the centre of the state, flows S.E.W. for about 300 m. and enters the Mississippi on its I. bank by two mouths, near Grand Gulf.

BIG BONE LICK, a salt spring, U. States co. Boone, in the S.E. of Kentucky is famous for the number of fossil bones of the mastodon and other animals found in its vicinity in a dark-colored bed, generally overlaid with gravel, and resting on blue clay.

BILIE, a territory S.W. Africa, Bechuanaland, between lat. 11 and 12° S. and lon. 16 and 18° E. area about 11 000 sq. m. The surface is generally undulating and exhibits an alternation of forests and grassy plains. The most elevated points are towards the N and W. In the former direction the Kanya Mountains attain the height of nearly 7000 ft., and in the latter is the remarkable plateau or steppe of Bechuanaland. The principal rivers are the Cossun, on the E. frontier, with its tributary Koksna, which flows northward, dividing the territory into two unequal portions, and the Cuito on the W. frontier. In the E. portion are several extensive pools or lakes, formed by the inundations of the Cossun. Most of these become nearly dry in the hot season, but one, called Lake Oriva, enclosed by the Duma and Kanya Mountains, has a considerable depth of water during the whole year and abounds with crocodiles. The climate is healthy and on the whole temperate rather cold than hot, but subject to sudden changes, which are trying to feeble constitutions. The inhabitants have few manufactures the only ones deserving of notice being coarse cottons, neat parti-coloured mats, and smith work. In the last they excel, and among other articles make muskets, which are well finished in everything but the bore. Trading is the favorite occupation, and is carried on to an extent, and with a skill and enterprise, not surpassed by any other people of S. Africa. The Bilie traders penetrate into the remotest parts of the interior carrying with them European goods, which they exchange for ivory wax, and slaves. There at least the two former as the last are now interdicted, they dispose of in the markets of Loanda or Benguela. The religion is a gross fetishism, in which the good and evil principles are represented and worshipped under the form of Noss, pastures, hyenas, serpents, crocodiles, &c. The government is an absolute despotism, the sovereign disposing at pleasure of the lives and property of his subjects though there are some old customs or laws which it would be dangerous for him to violate. Not his own but his sister's son, is his successor. Pop. about 150,000.

BILKOUR, a dist. and ts. India, N.W. Province, Bahadur. The mountain lies between lat. 28° 54' and 29° 22' N. lon. 78° 1' and 78° 55' E. and is bounded N. by Ghazipur, E. by Moradabad, and W. Mount, Musnadpur, and Saharunpur, area, 1904 sq. m. The surface is generally level, in the N. where it rises gradually towards the Himalayas, the greatest height does not exceed 1000 ft. above the sea. The soil is for the most part light and sandy but along the I. bank of the Ganges, and in the N., where it forms part of the

Tera, there is much rich marsh land. The principal crops are rice, millet, pulses, wheat, cotton, and sugar-cane. Pop. 330,548. — The river cap. of the above dist. and the residence of the British authorities, is situated near I. bank Ganges, 70 m. N.N. Delhi, and has an estimated pop. of 7280 — There is another Bilkour in Oude, 14 m. S. by W. Lucknow with a large bazar.

BILKOV a ts. Russia, gov. and 85 m. R. Mogilev cap. circle of same name, on the Dnieper in lat. 53° 20' N. lon. 30° 25' E., with six churches a Lancaster school a charitable endowment, several manufactures and a pop. of 6810.

BILKIV a river, Russian empire, Manchuria, which flows W. in an undivided stream through a valley about 3 m. wide, and joins the Ussuri on its R. bank, 180 m. above the junction of that river with the Amoor. Its whole course is about 165 m. It appears to be navigable. Its valley is bounded on both sides by picturesque mountains, and on its banks are six villages inhabited by a people called Orochi.

BILKUMPOOR, a ts. India, Rajpootana, state and 92 m. N.E. Jaisalmer lat. 27° 45' N. lon. 72° 15' E. It consists of about 120 houses, inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, who carry on an active trade between Bordin on the one hand, and Jaisalmer and Bikaner on the other and have 250 oxen employed in sowing crops. The principal buildings are two temples, of very great antiquity. Nearly contiguous to the town on the N.W. is a fort seated on an eminence. It is about 100 yards square, and is inclosed by a wall of rubble stone 25 ft. high, with very small bastions. At the N.E. angle a round tower of considerable height overlooks the surrounding hills. Though of imposing appearance, the fort is of little real strength, as a range of sand-hills at a short distance completely commands it. It is, however, manned with four guns, and garrisoned by 100 men.

BILCEE, a ts. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 16 m. S. by E. Czortkow with an ancient castle. In the neighbouring mountains are several remarkable caverns with walls of pure alabaster. In some of them human bones, as well as those of wild animals, and Roman coins of the time of Hadrian, have been found. In the vicinity there is an instance of the Sisters of Mercy and an old castle, which was once the residence of a Russian prince. Pop. 3610.

BILINJIK, a ts. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 100 m. S.E. Constantinople. It is finely situated on the side of a deep valley and contains about 800 houses, most of them of three stories, but by no means substantially built. The culture and preparation of silk is carried on to a great extent, and is exclusively in the hands of the Armenians who form the main bulk of the population. There is also an extensive trade in merchandise the material for which is obtained from pits situated at some distance in the direction of Samur Hissar. The 10 per cent. ad valorem duty levied by government yields a considerable revenue.

BILROUR, or BILROU, a ts. India, N.W. Province, dist. and 80 m. N.W. Cawnpore. It is the cap. of a pergunnah of same name, and contains 6045 inhabitants.

BILKE, a ts. Austrian empire Hungary, co. Ugocsa or Beregh-Ugocsa with iron mines and limestone quarries and 2081 inhabitants.

BILNITE, a ts. Austrian empire, Moravia circle and 14 m. N.E. Hradisch; with glass-works. The so-called Wharf. Then in the Carpathians, through which most of the caravans of the Turks and Hungarians were made in the seventeenth century is situated in the vicinity. Pop. 1500.

BIMLIPATAM, a ts. India, presid. Madras dist. and 15 m. N.E. Visapattinam, near the mouth of a small stream in the Bay of Bengal lat. 17° 55' N.; lon. 83° 30' E. It was once a Dutch settlement, the existence of which is still attested by an old cemetery with well-engraved tombstones bearing the date 1628 and was long celebrated for its cotton piece goods, which were largely exported by the E. India Company. Its trade, now limited is chiefly in the hands of native merchants. In the vicinity are three indigo factories, and at Chittavaram, about 5 m. distant, extensive sugar-works, with the most improved machinery.

BING-BONG, or TUNG-WANG, a ts. China, prov. Kiangsoo, on the Szechuan branch of the Yang-tse-Kiang W. of Shanghai. It occupies a central position on the sharp of a double of river, and has two navigable canals leading from it to all the important towns of the large and fertile plain

where it is situated. It is, however, a small place, though exhibiting many signs of commercial activity.

BINGHAMPTON, a *tu* U. States, New York, cap. co. Rome, at the junction of the Champlain and Mohawk rivers, and on the New York and Erie railway 140 m. N W New York. It is a well-built starting place, containing eighteen churches, and superior and ordinary schools, and carrying on an extensive trade in flour and lumber. Pop 5815.

BINTENNE, a *tu* Ceylon, cap. dist. of same name, on a wide level plain, in an angle formed by the Mahawelle Ganga, where it turns suddenly S. in the direction of Trincomalee, 60 m. E by N Kandy lat. 7° 21' N lon. 81° 4' E. It is among the most ancient places of Ceylon and began to flourish under the name of Mahayagama at least three centuries before the Christian era. At present it is a more vil lage, consisting of about thirty miserable houses. The only rule of any consequence which remains to attest its former greatness is that of a very ancient dagoba, in the form of a huge semicircular mound of brickwork, 880 ft. in circuit, and still 100 ft. high, but so much decayed at the top that its original outline is no longer ascertainable. It has still priests attached to it who occupy a large dwelling or palace, in which visitors are sometimes lodged.

BIRKADEM, a *tu* N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 8 m. E. Algiers, beautifully situated in a valley enclosed by hills. The vine and mulberry thrive well in the vicinity. P 1107.

BIRMANDREIF, a *vil* N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 6 m. S. Algiers, in a pleasing valley at the extremity of a ravine. The inhabitants cultivate aromatic plants with success. Pop. 320.

BIRMEHAWA, a *tu* W. Africa, on the N. W. frontier of Bornu, 60 m. N E. Kano. It is a small place, but strongly fortified with an earthen wall and two deep ditches, one within it and the other without. Its only gate is on the W. side. The interior is tolerably well inhabited by natives of the Hausa and Kanuri races, and there is a good deal of cultivation in the environs.

BIRMINGHAM two places, U. States—1 A *vil* Co. near the center on a commanding height at the junction of the Housatonic and the Niagara, opposite to Derby, with which it is connected by a bridge 10 m. N W New Haven. It consists of well-formed streets, and a handsome square which is occupied chiefly by churches and schools, and possesses numerous industrial establishments, including many factories of pins, carriage springs and axle bolts, engines &c. rolling-mills for copper iron, and steel flour and saw mills and a large trade in coal and lumber. The value of the manufactures is estimated at \$300,000. Pop. 2600.—2 A *tu*, or bor. Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela, opposite to Pittsburg, of which it may properly be considered a suburb, being connected with it by both a suspension bridge and a steam-ferry. It contains several churches and possesses manufactures of iron railing saws and machines glassware a pottery a planing mill, and several breweries. Pop. 3743.

BIRILLPOOR, a *tu*, India, Rajpootana, state and 118 m. N E. Jeonaghar. It consists of a town and a fort. The town contains 400 houses, many shops, and eleven wells 60 ft. deep, which yield very brackish water. The fort, seated on an eminence on the N W. side of the town is about 90 yds. square, and is inclosed by a wall 80 ft. high with four or five bastions on each face. It is so illly constructed of a calcareous stone common in the country but a sandhill about 1 m. distant completely commands it. Its interior is crowded with buildings.

BISKOWICK, a *tu* Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 3 m. N W Sambor with a beautiful monastery and 2000 inhabitants.

BISTRA—1 A *tu* Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 80 m. N W Carlsburg, in a romantic mountain district; with 5128 inhabitants many of whom are employed in the neighbouring gold mines.—2 *tu* Austria on the Wang, a *tu* Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 22 m. N N E. Transilvania; with an old castle on an almost inaccessible height, and numerous potatoes. Pop. 2400.

BITEACH (Ghar), a *tu* Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 70 m. N W Brunn. It has an ancient and strongly built parish church steep-roofed, potteries, and six annual fairs. Pop. 8096.

See also BIR—Vol. I.

BITHOOR, a *tu*, India, N W Province, dist. and 13 m. N W Cawnpore, a bank Ganges. It contains several Hindoo temples, and has an ancient fort, at which Brahmins are annually venerated. There are also numerous flights of steps, or ghats, leading to the river for the purpose of the Brahmins performing their religious ablutions. The pla of Brahma's alipor dropped after the sacrifice of a horse upon the conclusion of his work of creation, is professed to be shown in one of the steps. But the place has acquired a more signal and infamous reputation as the residence of Dhana Part, or Nana Sahib, the adopted heir of the Maharajah Baji Row whose festivity of the atrocities perpetrated at Cawnpore on the outbreak of the happy mutiny in 1857 has won for his name a perpetuity of execration. General Havelock gained a brilliant victory over the rebels in the vicinity and subsequently quantities of treasure belonging to the Nana were discovered by the troops in a well close to the palace.

BITSOCHKA Esmouca, a *tu* Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 8 m. N W Brunn with an old castle and large foundation and 1200 inhabitants.

BIYU, a *tu* W. Africa, about 160 m. N E. Yakobe, cap. of the Bable tribe who bound with the Marquis on the E. and have to a certain extent preserved their independence in the face of a very unequal struggle with their Mohammedan assailants. Scarcely anything is known of Biyu, but it is reported to be of large size and to be the only town of importance which the Babel possess, the rest of the tribe occupying small hamlets scattered over a mountainous district, where the prevailing natural is banal.

BLACK HILLS, a mountain range, U. States, which breaking off from the Rocky Mountains on the W. frontier of Nebraska about lat. 42° N lon. 110° W stretches N E. to lat. 47° Laraine Peak, its culminating point, is 8000 ft. above the sea. The drainage of its W. slope is carried to the Yellow Stone, that of the E. slope to the Missouri.

BLACK RIVER, or *Big Black River*, U. States rises in the S. E. of Missouri flows easterly to S. to its frontier enters Arkansas changes its direction to S. E. W. after a course of about 400 m. joins the White River on its E. bank 40 m. below Batesville. It is closed for three winter months, but during the remainder of the year is navigable for 100 m. above its mouth.

BLAGOVESHCHENSK a *tu* Russian empire, Man churia, 1 bank Amoor at the mouth of the Zeya. It was founded by the Russians, and though still a small place surrounded with palisades, and consisting of a village with a few mud cottages, may be expected to assume importance, as an urbanism of the emperor has made it the seat of government.

BLAIRSVILLE, two places, U. States—1 A post bor. Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh, here crossed by a hand some bridge and on the Pennsylvania canal, 70 m. from Pittsburg. It is substantially built, possesses about half a dozen churches and carries on an active trade in grain, pork, lumber and coal. Pop. 1136.—2 A *tu* Georgia, cap. co. Union, in the midst of the magnificent scenery of the Blue Ridge. It possesses a court house and a school valuable quantities of marble and iron, and some traces of gold.

BLAKELEY a *vil* U. States, Alabama, cap. co. Baldwin on the Tusculum just above its mouth in Mobile Bay. It contains some handsome buildings and numerous stores and possesses a harbor at once deeper and more accessible than that of Mobile, was expected to become a formidable rival to it. This expectation has not been realized.

BLANCO commonly called South Cape Blanco, to distinguish it from another cape of same name considerably to the N on the W coast of Africa; lat. 30° 46' 30" N lon. 17° 4' W. It is a white cliff which competent judges have estimated variously at 150, and at only 50 ft. above sea-level, and terminates a sandy promontory about 25 m. long. It is composed of a calcareous grit, and rises vertically with a white and barren surface from a sloping beach. With its E. side it forms the large Bay of Lervier 35 m. long by 20 wide. With its W. side it forms West Bay which is much resorted to by Canary fishermen.

BLANCKO a *tu* Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 13 m. N Brunn on the Zwettawa, and on the Vienna and Prague railway. It has a castle belonging to the prince of Salm, blast furnaces, and other ironworks, at which numerous locks and various articles of hardware are manufactured on a

a large male. At short distance, on a steep height, stand the picturesque ruins of the old castle of Blaraka. Pop. 2304.

BLAR (BLAS) [old.] a tn. Matles possessing the most important harbor of state Jalisco, on a bay of the Pacific, near the mouth of the R. Grande or Santiago, 150 m. N. W. Guadalajara. It has a deep seaport and well-sheltered harbor at which during the Spanish rule, an extensive trade was carried on with the Philippine Islands and other parts of Asia. Since 1821 when the Spanish cortex declared it an open port, its trade has rapidly increased. Some ships have been built, and a good deal of salt is made in the vicinity. The great obstacle to its prosperity is the unhealthfulness of the climate which during the rainy season from June to the end of November becomes so pestiferous that all its inhabitants who are able to leave it take refuge chiefly in Tepic. During the dry season, which is healthy though swarms of flies and mosquitoes make life anything but comfortable, the population amounts to about 3000.

BLATTA a tn. Austrian empire, Dalmatia in the N. W. portion of the island, and about 18 m. W. of the town of Carls. It contains 5000 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in cultivating the ground and in fishing.

BLATTNITZ (BLAK) a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia circle and 10 m. E. Hradisch. On the summit of a neighboring mountain commanding a beautiful and extensive view there is a pilgrimage chapel. Pop. 1,500 chiefly employed in the culture of the vine.

BLAUDA a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia circle and 30 m. N. W. Olmitz with a parish church and two castles, one in ruins, and the other with fine gardens. Pop. 2408.

BLINTAUF a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 13 m. N. E. Eger r. bank Zwoda with a parish church a brewery several mills and establishments connected with the lead mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1100.

BLIND BAY an extensive opening New Zealand, in the N. of Munster or Middle Island, has a width of 16 m. between B. L. Island, on the E. and Naparua Point forming its N. W. extreme and a depth within these limits of 25 m. The depth of water in the outer parts varies from 35 to 28 fathoms, and shoals gradually to 12 9 and 5 fathoms, with a 2 m. of its head. It is entirely free from danger and so well sheltered toward its head that at Nelson Haven, which lies there, it is frequently fine and calm weather when a strong N. W. gale is blowing in Cook's Strait. On its E. shore is Crater Harbor which is of easy access, and gives good shelter in all weathers, and on its W. shore are several good anchorages, partly in rades, and partly in the mouths of the rivers Moturoa, Moturoa, and Waimea. The land towards the head of the bay presents some remarkable white cliffs, but is generally low on the E. and W. shores, on the contrary it is mountainous, rising to heights which vary from 3000 to 4000 ft.

BLOOMBERG a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Columbia, 1 m. from N. branch of the Susquehanna, and 8 m. N. E. Harrisburg. Iron-ore and limestone abound to the vicinity as the N. branch canal aids the activity of the trade of the place. Pop. 3200.

BLOOMINGTON a tn. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Monroe on a ridge between the E. and W. forks of White River and on the railway from New Albany to Michigan 40 m. S. W. Indianapolis. It consists of houses partly of brick partly of wood to the east of the state a diversity which is attended by about 175 students and possesses several churches, a female academy and other schools. Pop. 8000.

BLOESBLERG a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on the Tioga, and on the Corning and Elmburg railway 20 m. N. W. Elmburg. It stands in the center of a very important mining district, which is rich both in coal and iron. A blast-furnace is in operation in its vicinity. Pop. 850.

BLOWITZ a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. E. E. Pilsen cap. dist. of same name, with a parish church a townhouse, a benevolent institute, a brewery, and three mills. Pop. 1200.

BLOXWICH a chapelry dist. England in par. and union of Walsall co. Stafford 2 m. N. W. of Walsall, in whose townships and trade it participates to a considerable extent. The surrounding country is level and the soil gravelly and sandy. Extensive coal-mines are in operation, and little-iron and steel blades are manufactured in large quantities.

ties. The church is a neat edifice with a square tower enlarged in 1835. There are also places of worship for Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and other denominations.

BLUDOWITZ a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, dist. Tscholom, 35 m. E. S. K. Troppau with a parish church of the Anglican Confession and 1518 inhabitants.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS U. States, Kentucky 70 m. N. E. Frankfort is celebrated for the mineral waters from which its name is derived and which form an article of traffic in various parts of the country.

BLUFF or **AWABA**, a harbour New Zealand in Foveaux Strait, on the E. shore of Munster or Middle Island. At full tide it is an extensive sheet of water stretching in two arms, one to the N. for 4 m. and the other E. for 5 m. The space for anchorage is, however narrow and confined, the whole of the exposure, from a mile beyond the entrance, being flat and shallow and mostly uncovered at low water. The tides also run very strong. Bluff harbour was formerly a large whaling station.

BLUNDA BAY N. Australia, Alexandra Land, at the mouth of the Victoria River lat. 30° 15' S. lon. 139° 40' E. It is not considered safe for vessels entering the Victoria River and Queen's Channel to proceed farther up than Blunda Bay.

BORBO a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Arva-Thurocs, 50 m. N. E. Neuhof. It contains 1600 inhabitants, who are partly employed in raising a coal-mine in the vicinity and have a considerable trade in lace and linen.

BODAJK a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 18 m. N. N. W. Stuhlweisberg with a church to which pilgrims go, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1900.

BODHANETZ a tn. Austrian empire, Balaemia, circle Chrusim 6 m. W. N. W. Pardubitz with a parish church a townhouse, no hospital manufactures of alcohol and three mills. Pop. 1400.

BODONY a tn. Austrian empire Hungary co. Heves, near the Matra Hills, with copper and silver mines, and 1800 inhabitants.

BOGAT a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Szabolcs, 27 m. N. E. Debrecen with a distillery and an oil-mill. Pop. 2097 mostly belonging to the Reformed church.

BODOI a mineral spring Siberia Trans-Baikal province, near the source of the Gorbun, an affluent of the Nihka, on the l. bank. It has acquired some celebrity by its file which is attended by Russian and Cosack merchants, who ascend the Amoor from Aigun in large boats bringing printed cottons silk, tobacco and brandy which they barter with the Manchoes for glassware soap, and the horns of the moose, a species of large stag.

BOGHAZ, or **BOGHADDER** a vil. European Turkey at the foot of the Hama or Balkan, 13 m. S. W. Yarna. It stands near the entrance of a wild mountain gorge, and its vicinity is supposed to have been the scene of the battle which Alexander the Great fought with the Thracians before he crossed the Hama, on his march from Amphipolis to the Danube.

BOGHAZ-KOPI [the son. Perle] a tn. Turkey in Asia, near the E. frontier of Anatolia, 300 m. E. S. E. Constantinople. It lies at the N. W. foot and on the first slopes of a rugged limestone ridge, and is a very straggling place, containing about 150 houses. The rocks are full of caverns, which are partly used by the inhabitants as magazines. In the vicinity is a remarkable ruin as to which archaeologists are divided in opinion as regards its as a temple and others as a palace. The only existing public building of any consequence is a mosque. Close to Boghaz-Kop is another place called Yabba. Regarding them as one town, we may estimate their total pop. at 1800.

BOGORAH or **BOGORAH** a dist. and tn. India presid. Bengal between lat. 24° 36' and 25° 19' N. lon. 85° 49' and 89° 45' E. and bounded N. by Dinapore and Rangpoor, E. the Komee, a branch of the Brahmaputra, separating it from Myingating S. Myingating and Puna, S. W. Rajahmundry, and W. Dinapore; area, 5160 sq. m. The surface, a level alluvial tract, has a very gradual slope southwards, as indicated by the course of its rivers. These are very numerous; but by far the most important is the Komee. Among the others are the Gogget, the Kurattee, the Jemuna, and the Atore. The principal crop is rice. Sugarcane is extensively grown as is also indigo and cotton. The subsidiary to rear silkworms,

forms large plantations. Hemp is cultivated only for its narcotic properties. Pop. 900,000.—The town, one of the above dist., situated on the Kinnesta, 185 m. N. N. E. of Calcutta, possesses a well-tempered climate, but has no other importance than that which it derives from being the seat of the British civil establishment.

BOGOROGLAN a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. and 100 m. E. E. Samara, on both sides of the Terek, at its confluence with the Kinnesta, lat. 53° 35' N., lon. 53° 30' E. It has two churches, a circle school a charitable institute, several manufactures, a well-frequented annual market, which lasts from the 1st to the 8th of September, and a trade in cotton, woolen and silk goods. Pop. 5000.

BOGOS, a territory E. Africa, Abyssinia, situated between lat. 15° 35' and 16° N. lon. 38° 30' and 38° 55' E. and bounded N. by Habab, E. by Menz, S. by Hamar, and W. by Bera. It is mountainous, particularly in the S. where some of the summits attain a great elevation but towards the N. descends gradually to a fertile plain, watered by the Ain Baha. It is rich in metals, and also raises large quantities of grain, particularly the *Eragrostis corymbosa*, which is celebrated for its quality.

BOGASAR (Dereves) a tn. Austrian empire, Temesvar Banat, circle and 23 m. E. Lugos, cap. dist. same name, on the Berava, with iron works, including two blast furnaces, naileries a brewery and tileworks. Pop. 2390.

BOGLICHA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 135 m. S. E. K. Voronezh on a river of same name with two churches and two charitable institutes. Near the castrum of Slobodka, within the circle, there is an important yearly market. Pop. 1976.

BÖHMISCHKEH or **BÖHMISCHKEH** a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on an affluent of the Danube, 35 m. W. by R. Vienna. Has two saw mills and a trade in wood. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2040.

BÖHMISCHKEH a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Mauternburg on the Poltsch, 80 m. N. by E. Vienna. It contains 2510 inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, for which the district is well adapted.

BOHUSLAWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N. N. W. Koenigsgrätz, with 1500 inhabitants, and a Protestant and a R. Catholic church.

BOIKOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Hradtsch on the Osawa, 7 m. E. Hungarian Brod. It has a beautiful castle, and contains 2000 inhabitants who are chiefly employed in wine lag.

BOLARUM a military encampment, India, Vishnu's Domains dist. and 11 m. N. E. Hyderabad lat. 17° 30' N. lon. 78° 55' E. It stands on a granite ridge 1890 ft. above the sea, has lines for two battalions of infantry, a number of irregular horse and 250 artillery, and possesses a handsome little church of Gothic architecture with coloured glass windows a well-constructed hospital and produce a garden, in which European vegetables as well as the ordi-

nary Indian fruits, are grown. The station is so healthy that invalids often derive benefit from residing to it.

BOLCKKE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, on Teina 29 m. N. E. Szigetvár, bank Danube, with some handsome buildings and a trade in corn and wine. There are many Roman remains in the vicinity. Pop. 4217.

BOLGREAD a tn. Turkey Moldavia, on the Yalpoob, 32 m. N. by W. Ismail. It built almost entirely of stone and was included in those parts of Bessarabia which the Russians by the treaty of Paris, ceded to Turkey in order to place the Danube entirely beyond their control. Pop. 3300.

BOLON a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 23 m. S. E. Udvarhely with an Evangelical a non-united Greek and a Unitarian church. Pop. 2313.

BOLSONOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia circle and 20 m. S. S. W. Brest in a fertile district, on an affluent of the Dniester with 1700 inhabitants. At the village of Poplawski in the vicinity the Tartars sustained a complete overthrow from the Poles in 1624.

BOMBAY [add.] presid. India.—Statistics.—The area of the presidency is 149,045 sq. m. and the pop. according to the latest estimates, 12,502,544.

REVENUE

Principal Branches.	1850	1851	1852
Land Tax, House, &c.	5,872,715	5,970,901	5,984,015
Stamp	91,507	90,854	91,417
Customs	1,005,201	1,024,411	1,020,723
Salt	217,728	275,229	240,440
Opium	1,359,253	1,431,579	1,438,455
Income, Amusement and other	—	104,749	407,265
Taxes	94,000	76,900	161,000
Tithing, &c.	590,520	655,263	680,471
Post Office, &c.	—	—	—
Total N. I.	8,996,715	704,920	8,985,679
Gross Revenue	7,27,864	5,407,107	5,312,533

EXPENDITURE

Principal Branches.	1850	1851	1852
Civil and Political Establishments	587,541	416,063	55,966
Judicial and Police	620,797	607,824	580,515
Military	5,209,361	5,311,084	5,277,431
Marine	843,140	380,353	546,380
Interest of Debt	123,715	104,804	90,276
Total	8,285,005	6,620,040	6,477,468
Gross Expenditure	9,564,911	12,541	8,905,843

Not including other charges (cost of collection of revenue &c.) and home charges which comprise payments in England, and also of stores sent from England to India, and are stated collectively only for all the presidencies.

REVENUE ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORT IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY IN THE YEARS 1850, 1851, 1852.

Nationality of Vessel.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	1850		1851		1852.		1850		1851.		1852.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	816	870,377	653	624,025	529	418,700	567	594,709	529	490,90	571	590,446
American	40	38,400	42	36,220	49	45,114	47	47,337	41	37,774	41	37,872
Australian	4	2,394	9	5,889	11	5,260	9	5,381	3	3,339	7	5,901
Austrian	1	919	1	783	—	—	1	1,066	—	—	—	—
Belgian	1	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,004	1	1,016
Danish	2	929	2	2,004	—	—	2	2,004	—	—	—	—
Dutch	1	1,464	5	2,085	1	438	1	1,035	—	—	—	—
French	44	30,164	36	24,456	51	16,109	43	30,000	42	10,000	46	10,073
German	4	9,851	12	8,772	4	2,453	5	4,022	11	6,708	5	2,641
Indian	1	1,213	3	878	—	—	1	508	3	1,036	1	282
Norwegian	3	769	1	413	—	—	1	745	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	2	627	9	909	3	899	3	433	3	606	1	37
Prussian	2	861	—	—	3	806	1	829	1	647	—	—
Russian	—	—	1	1,155	4	1,513	4	2,226	4	3,000	3	1,140
Swedish	5	2,706	4	1,739	4	1,739	3	1,278	1	1,809	4	1,824
Turkish	—	—	4	3,357	1	871	—	—	2	1,808	8	1,266
Total	948	1,447,492	977	830,070	645	622,025	693	470,854	596	408,307	611	451,728
Netto	11,971	876,261	12,573	661,736	11,487	418,268	10,390	348,597	11,026	363,784	10,228	378,264
Total	11,914	1,528,775	12,566	861,736	15,128	900,444	20,658	864,641	12,622	800,077	10,858	838,098

VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY BY SEA, IN THE YEARS ENDED
30th April, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Articles	Total Imports.			From United Kingdom.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cotton manufactures.	5,262,359	5,702,521	5,812,109	3,095,890	3,704,950	3,787,873
Other articles.	5,541,109	6,710,519	6,854,750	3,676,519	3,632,496	3,599,808
Treasure.	7,538,399	1,067,709	5,657,765	306,611	556,500	564,508
Total.	18,341,867	13,480,749	18,324,624	7,079,920	7,900,946	7,952,189

VALUES OF EXPORTS AND TREASURES REPORTED FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY IN THE YEARS ENDED 30th April, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Principal Articles.	Total Exports.			To United Kingdom.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cotton	59,990	75,051	50,300	5,709	58,457	51,005
Cotton Raw	8,898,812	6,972,725	8,008,812	3,600,804	5,900,477	8,004,033
Cotton Goods	675,633	676,548	676,537	—	17	—
Drugs	17,452	17,387	18,179	19,857	9,779	8,600
Dyes	50,300	49,969	50,490	15,700	—	—
Other kinds	—	48,988	32,645	—	38,878	19,160
Rice	—	50,000	50,748	—	—	—
Grains: Wheat	87,740	50,796	49,748	56	5,894	1,170
Other kinds	—	90,480	10,370	—	—	—
Grains	14,256	50,990	35,378	16,063	15,987	16,500
Gum and Gummy Resins	501	—	1,508	—	—	—
Kalms and Skins	31,801	37,482	34,678	28,001	30,330	31,801
Ivory	10,567	11,963	11,800	84,000	20,764	307,167
Jewelry	116,137	150,781	75,483	157	—	—
Lace and Lacquered Ware	380	214	308	22	56	60
Oil	38,323	37,178	36,137	36,138	36,661	11,647
Optics	4,780	6,899	6,141	—	—	—
Saltpetre	49,993	58,230	35,900	45,903	64,153	97,941
Sheds	764,478	801,021	456,487	800,000	800,000	800,000
Shirts, Checkers	316,319	311,641	430,200	185,038	308,544	308,544
Silk: Raw	18,801	18,447	19,611	18,801	19,106	19,106
Silk Goods	38,323	31,280	30,301	38	237	106
Spoons	64,708	59,197	83,000	39,243	37,676	39,003
Sugar	108,236	105,990	99,458	864	—	—
Tea	36,130	44,616	42,849	11,478	20,464	4,388
Timber	124,078	5,763	42,440	1,442	771	2,881
Tobacco	1,274	18,384	117,103	—	—	—
Wool	406,072	478,184	300,544	417,161	470,834	387,692
Total of Principal and other Articles	18,138,978	17,160,148	18,075,482	6,738,623	7,218,471	16,309,824
Treasure	354,896	414,596	467,971	—	—	—
Total.	18,493,874	17,574,744	18,543,453	6,738,623	7,218,471	16,309,824

At the end of December 1863, 738 miles of railway were completed in the presidency and 639 miles more remained for completion. In the year ending 30th June, 1863 over the 632 miles then open 3,756,121 passengers had been conveyed and the receipts from them were £311,765 the receipts from goods traffic were £278,750 together £590,515. The working expenses were £278,176, leaving net receipts, £312,339. The amount expended upon the line up to 31st December 1863 was £16,226,544.

The troops in the presidency on 30th April 1862 consisted of 13,841 Europeans and 21,016 natives total 34,857 being composed of staff and staff corps, 711 engineers, Art. 751 artillery 8448 cavalry 8988 infantry 23,964.

BOMBAY [Ind.] a city and port, India. In 1850 a university was opened for students who are matriculated after an examination, and in due course are admitted to degrees in arts, for which periodical examinations are held. The number of students has progressed very favourably and several schools and colleges have been affiliated to the university the principal of which are the Elphinstone Poona and Grant Medical College, and the Free General Assembly's Institution of Bombay.

The commercial activity of the port has materially increased, owing very much to the rapid growth of the cotton exports, which have passed largely through Bombay. The completion of the Bombay, Poona, and Central India railways will afford additional facilities for this important branch of trade. At present (1863) the line is open only to Grant Road, a distance of 34 m. from the port; but it is expected that the completion of the line to the harbour at Colaba will not be long delayed. The length now open, from Bombay to

Almohad, is 306 m. The value of the imports and exports is shown in the following figures:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1860	215,044,671.	215,101,001.
1861	14,988,989.	17,278,401.
1862.	15,471,452.	15,774,977.

BOMBEH or **BANNEH** a town in India, in the N.W. of Bandedah, Raj Coorah or Talwar 173 m. S.E. of Agn. It stands on a narrow ground composed of wide and clean streets, and possesses a fine fort or lake, about 4 m. long by 3 m. wide, deep and clear and abounding with fish. This lake, formed by a vast artificial mound constructed across the mouth of the valley is extensively used for irrigation. On a rocky ridge overlooking it is the ruined palace of the rajah who made the embankment.

BONCEHIDA a town Austrian empire, Transylvania, circa and about 10 m. N.W. Klausenberg cap. dist. name same with a remarkable castle, with fine gardens, belonging to Countess Bani. Pop. 1850

BONYHAD a town Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Tolna 8 m. S.W. Bonyhad with a district court and several public offices some fine castellated mansions some features of tobacco pipes a steam mill a trade in corn, wheat and cotton and a mixed population of Lathians, R. Catholics, and Jews, amounting to 6908.

BOODHANUH a town India, N.W. Province, dist. Delhi is a considerable place, with a well-supplied bazaar. Pop. 5559.

BOGLUNDASHUR a dist. and in India, N.W. Province, Doab, between lat. 28° 5' and 28° 45' N. lon. 77° 55' and 78° 55' E. and bounded N. by Meerut, E. by Moradabad and Budaon, S. by Aligarh and S.W. by W. Gurgaon and Delhi length S.E. to N.W. 80 m., breadth 57 m. The surface, generally level has a gradual slope S.E. at the average rate of only a foot and a half per mile. The principal streams are the Ganges the Jumna, the Hindon and the E. Kales Noddee. The district, situated near the centre of the Doab, has a full share of the fertility for which this tract is celebrated and produces in abundance millet, wheat, barley various kinds of pulse sugar-cane, tobacco and indigo. It is the most important commercial crop however is cotton, for which the soil is admirably adapted. There are no minerals of any consequence. Pop. 594,939.—The towns of the above dist. and known also by the name of Buree situated on bank Kales Noddee 40 m. S.E. Delhi has a well supplied bazaar. It was one of the centres of revolt during the Bepoy mutiny. Pop. 13,049.

DOORANPOOR, **BURHANPOOR**, or **BURHANPOOR**, a town Hindoostan presid. and prov. Bengal dist. and 8 m. S. by W. Mooradabad 1 hour 30 min. by Meerut off the Ganges, on a rich alluvial soil, covered with luxuriant and almost tropical vegetation, and, though once extremely unhealthy as to have been so much improved by sanitary measures as to be second to no locality in Bengal for salubrity. It is the seat of a civil establishment consisting of the usual European and native functionaries; and builds many stately houses in its vicinity, giving it an air of grandeur and im-

portance, has splendid military accommodations, in which the quarters of the European officers, composed of long ranges of edifices, built of brick and stone, and the grand square, including an excellent parade-ground have a striking appearance. — (Thornhill's *Gen of India*)

BOOREAH, a tn. India, Sindh, cap of a protected Sikh state of same name on the coast of Feroz Shah, 116 m N Delhi is over a small state though there are indications of its having been large and populous. It possesses a banner and derives some commercial importance from its proximity to a ferry across the Jumna, in the line of road leading from Umballa to Saharanpore. Besides a fort within the tn there are five others in the neighbourhood. — The district is fertile and well cultivated and is both adorned and enriched by luxuriant and productive mango groves.

BOOREE DHING a river India, which throws off by the Brahmaputra on the E. frontiers of Assam, flows W for 121 m., and again joins the parent stream in lat. 27° 35' lon 94° 41'

BOOR, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co and 18 m. S W Pressburg on the Eszika arm of the Danube is an ancient place, with a castle flanked by towers and otherwise defended. The Hungarian insurgents were defeated here on June 10, 1849. Pop 2029

BOOTAN [add], an independent state, India. Between the hills which traverse the state from E to W and the British frontier are several districts or provinces taking their names from the Doers, or mountain passes, eleven of which are on the Bengal frontier and seven are that of Assam. The central government at the capital Thimphu exercises a generally effective control over the subordinate provincial governments, but from the contentious which occur among the latter its influence is sometimes powerless.

The aspect of the Bengal Doers is that of a low marshy expanse of sandy land closed abruptly on the N by the ranges of the Bootea mountains, for the most part unimproved and covered with coarse vegetation, with occasional thick woods, and a belt of dense forest along the foot of the hills. This tract is intersected with countless streams which are ever changing their channels and water lying everywhere within a few feet of the surface, suggests the idea of one vast river-bed, of which rather than clothed with the most luxuriant vegetation engendering a deadly atmosphere. The ordinary lands of the Assam Doers are of a higher level and are more consolidated with a gravelly soil and plains of short grass, apparently pleasant and salubrious but really deadly in the extreme with miasmatic exhalations. The passes through the mountains are very rugged and difficult of ascent.

The Bootea pass divides for the Assam Doers which they held in a kind of joint title with the Assam government. After the annexation of Assam, this tribute, amounting to about £200 annually was paid to the British government, the system of joint occupation being still maintained. In 1828 there began a series of aggressive outrages upon the British frontiers from the Assam Doers which resulted in the annexation of three towns to the British territory in 1841 with the condition of a payment of £1000 per annum to the Booteas, as part of the ratification of the districts. In 1860 a demand was made by the Booteas for an increase in this amount, which was refused and subsequently fresh outrages were committed and the Dwarangi rajah was reported to be building forts and preparing roads for a continuance of the aggressions on the British frontiers. Bikkim and Cooh Bikkim likewise became subject to incursions and the Indian government, finding remonstrances vain at length made preparations for enforcing them which were interrupted by the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857. In 1880-3 negotiations with the Booteas were resumed and in the latter year a mission with much difficulty reached the Bootea court, after discovering that a revolution had just taken place. The mission was entirely unsuccessful was treated with insult and injury and was only allowed to depart after signing articles of humiliating submission to the Bootea demands.

In 1864 active measures were adopted; bodies of British troops entered the Doers, and occupied some of the places most important in a strategic point of view. From one of these Dwarangi, however they were disastrously defeated by the Booteas, but it was subsequently reconquered the

Doers were permanently held and annexed to the British territory and measures taken (1866) for organizing a proper governmental administration. The extreme unhealthiness of the districts makes their acquisition one of doubtful value, except as a means of checking the Bootea aggressive propensities.

BOOTHBAY a tn. U States Maine, on the Atlantic, where the harbor is one of the best on the coast, 40 m S S E Augusta. It possesses a Congregational church, several large saw and grist mills, building yards and a considerable coasting trade. Many of the inhabitants—who are estimated at 8000—are employed in the fisheries.

BOHGO-BESSIENCZE a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 15 m. N E Bistritz, not far from the mountain pass of same name leading into Moldavia. It has a Greek non-united parish church. Pop 1450

BOHSLAY or **BOHSLAVI**, a tn. Russia gov and 40 m. N E E Kherson, on bank Dnieper has three churches and a parish school. A number of Swedish and German colonies have been settled in the district. Pop 5632

BORJA [BARTJA] a tn. Brazil prov Rio Pedro do Sul, on a height in a bleak and rugged district at a short distance from L bank Uruguay 810 m W N W Porto Alegre lat 28° 40' S lon 56° 10' W. It consists of regular streets but gives no signs of industrial activity and has on the whole a dull and melancholy appearance partly owing to the number of ruinous buildings within it, and the manner in which the more ancient materials have been employed in the erection of modern houses. The Jesuits had here one of their principal missions, and many monuments of their prowess still remain. In the centre of a large public square stand the remains of their fine church. Top above 2000. — (Lallemant's *Russia*.)

BORODINOS the name of two sals, of the N Pacific, situated about 5 m apart, and 171 g between N N F and S S W lat. (S. extremely of S. lat) 52° 47' N lon 181° 19' W. The name of coral formation runs the height of about 40 f above the sea, and are covered by trees, the use of which indicates that the islands themselves cannot be very recent.

BOROVITCHI a tn. Russia gov and 95 m E by S Novgorod, cap circle of same name, on bank Msta which here forms numerous rapids. It has nine churches secular and religious schools for the girls and the parish, three old stable institutions and various industrial establishments. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop 5522

BOROYO a tn. Aust empire Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co and 17 m. S E Zagreb on the Danube with 1830 inhabitants, chiefly employed in fishing.

BORVA a tn. Russia gov and 39 m N E E Tcherni gov cap, circle of same name. It has four churches a circle school and a charitable endowment. Excellent tobacco is a staple product of the circle. Pop. 4927

BORZECZOW a tn. Austrian empire Galicia, circle and 8 W Czortkow cap dist of same name with a ruined castle and 3455 inhabitants.

BORZARI a tn. Western Africa, Bornu prov Manga 190 m N E E Kano is a place of considerable size, surrounded by a crenellated wall and a ditch, and is well built. The market is very indifferent, and there is no appearance of industry. Water is supplied from wells 10 fathoms deep. Estimated pop. 7000 to 8000

BORZBZEEK a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 45 m. N N E Udvarhelyi with mineral springs which are famous for their cures, and the water of which is largely exported.

BORZONY a tn. Austrian empire Hungary co Honth 10 m. S. Ipoly Sagh with 1490 inhabitants, half Lutherans, half Catholics, who cultivate the ground and feed swine in their extensive oak forests.

BOSANCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukovina, 47 m S by W Czernowitzi with a large trade in excellent fruit. Pop 5528

BOŠING a royal free tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co and 10 m. N E Pressburg on the Tysan railway. It has a magistracy a Protestant and a Catholic church, a synagogue, a Capucin monastery a castle belonging to Prince Palffy an institute for the poor and an asylum for children. The Biding white table-wine is famous. In the

vicinity sulphur-springs is mined and there are works for making sulphur and sulphuric acid. Pop. 4375.

ROSOVICE, a tn. Austrian empire, East Military Frontier, on the Mura, at its confluence with the Nera, 70 m. S.W. of Trieste. It has a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a tr. st. school and a copper mine. Pop. 3470.

ROTHSCHILD, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, capital of same name, on the Danube 65 N.W. of Jassi. It is irregularly built, in the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction contains one Armenian and fourteen Greek churches, several synagogues, a normal and an Armenian school, and carries on an important trade particularly in horned cattle sent from Moldavia and Bukovina into various parts of Austria. Pop. nearly 20,000.

ROUCHTANNA, a tn. Russian empire, W. Siberia, on a river of same name, on the S.E. frontier of Tobolsk, 450 m. S. of Tobolsk. It was formerly a place of much more importance than at present, and contains several large buildings, which give it rather imposing appearance. In some ancient ruins in the vicinity gold and similar implements have been found. The surrounding steppe or valley is of considerable extent, and pastures large herds of horses and cattle. The river which falls into the Irkutsk about 2 m. below the town, is a considerable stream.

ROUFARIK, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Algiers in a fertile and well-cultivated district. It contains a church and a caravanserai and has an important Arab market every Monday. Pop. 3535.

ROULANDKE, an isl. British America, on the P. coast of Cape Breton where it forms by its opposite sides the two channels of the Great and Little Bras d'Or leading to the Bras d'Or Lake. Its length from N.E. to S.W. is 2½ m. and its extreme breadth 5 m. Sandstone, containing in some parts coal shale, limestone, and gypsum is found on its shores. Its interior which rises to the height of 400 ft. is thickly wooded.

ROUBIN ISLAND [add.] Indian Ocean 400 m. E. Madagascar, belonging to France, in consequence of an abundant trade carried on in shipping and the failure of crops and commerce I deposed in the trade of the island has greatly declined. In the year 1864 365 French vessels entered, and 236 cleared from the various roadsides, while only 40 British ships arrived and 41 departed from the island. The sugar crop had been very small and only 27,318 tons were exported in the same year chiefly to France. The other exports in 1864 were of coffee, 23 tons cocoa, 4 tons cloves, 42½ tons mace, 4 tons nutmegs, 2½ tons vanilla, 12½ tons castoreo, 8½ tons rum, 18,572 gallons the cotton crop having proved an almost total failure. The produce of the island is hindered very much by the want of a safe harbour and it is proposed to raise a loan for the formation of one at St. Pierre in the S.W. part of it. Pop. (1863). 183,471.

BOURBON VENDEF [add.] Since the accession of Louis Napoleon to the empire the name of this town has been again changed to Napoleon-Vendée.

BOVANI or **BOWARY**, a tn. and river India, premed Malabar. The town sits at 80 m. N.E. Coimbatore at the confluence of the Be and Canyery both of which are here crossed by bridges—the one of 9 and the other of 16 arches. It is a neatly built and populous place, much valued by Hindus on account of the sanctities which they attach to the locality. The river flows among the S. spurs of the Koodak range, belonging to the Nethergherry, flows E. across the district of Coimbatore and joins the Canyery on its S. bank, at the town of Bovani, or Bhovankhedi, after a course of about 120 m.

BOYOLENTA is a Austrian Italy prov. and 10 m. S.W. of Trieste. It has a parish church, a tr. st. school, an academy, five churches, divided into two sections, one for science and the other for the fine arts, beautiful gardens, and good wine. Pop. 2922.

BOYOLONE, a tn. Austrian Italy prov. and about 13 m. S.E. Verona, on the Mincio; with several churches, a palace built by Christoforo, and a fine country seat of the Bishop of Verona. Pop. 3510.

BOWDOINHAM, a tn. U. States, Maine, on the Kennebec, at the junction of the Canaan, and on the Kennebec and Portland railway 30 m. N. N.E. Portland. It possesses

three churches and important building-yards, being accessible by vessels of 1000 tons. Pop. 1282.

BOWEN an isl. Australia, New South Wales, off the E. coast, where it forms the E. entrance of Jarvis Bay. Its surface is formed of high vertical rocks, in many places deeply rent. From these it slopes gradually towards the bay, where its shore, though intersected with rocks, is low and nearly level. On the W. side it is separated from the mainland by a breach not more than 200 yards across, which appears as if some sudden and violent wrench had torn the cliff to pieces, and left here and there a straggling rock to indicate its former condition. Bowen is moderately wooded, has much clear ground covered only with long grass, and displays beautiful scenery.

BOWLING GREEN, a tn. U. States, Kentucky, cap. of Warren at the head of navigation of the Barren, which has been made accessible at all seasons by steamers of 200 tons, and on the Nashville and Louisville railway 100 m. S.W. Louisville. It contains four churches—a college, a female academy and other schools, a court-house, a woolen and a candle factory an iron foundry and several mills. The trade is chiefly in pork and tobacco. Pop. 2500.

BOWMANVILLE, a tn. British America, Canada West, on the Durham on the N. shore of Lake Ontario and the Grand Trunk railway 80 m. P. N.E. Toronto. Its advantageous position with a great command of water an excellent bay, and a descent remarkable for fertility has led to its very rapid increase. It is well laid out, possesses two churches—Church of Scotland, English Episcopal Free, Congregationalist, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, a grammar-school, a mechanics institute and a weekly newspaper, and has large flour-mills, a pottery, tanneries and other industrial establishments, and considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

BOW RIVER, British America, which contributes with the Belly River to form the R. branch of the Saskatchewan rises in the Rocky Mountains in lat. 51° 40' N. lon. 117° W. and flows easterly S.E. As it is much larger and more important than the Belly it is much more regarded as not an affluent but a prolongation of the Saskatchewan and takes its name.

BOYD TOWN, a tn. U. States, Virginia, cap. of Mecklenburg 70 m. S.W. Richmond. It is the seat of Randolph Mason College, which belongs to the Methodists, and is attended by about 50 students.

BRAD, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 25 m. N.W. Bross, near the sources of the Wilts Kéré with an active trade in iron. In the vicinity are mines of gold and silver. Pop. 1740.

BRAMPTON, a tn. British America, Canada W. co. Peel on the Grand Trunk railway 30 m. W. by N. Toronto. It possesses five churches—Church of Scotland, English Episcopal and Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Primitive & Methodist, a grammar school two weekly newspapers, a large retail country trade, and an important corn market, at which wheat is extensively purchased for the mills in the vicinity and also for export. Pop. about 2000.

BRAND, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 18 m. S.E. Eger in the Böhmerwald on the frontier of Bavaria with a church two mills, and 1000 inhabitants.

BRANTFORD, a port U. States, Connecticut, on New Haven about 8 m. E. by R. New Haven on the railway from it to New London. It has a well-sheltered harbour adapted for vessels of 300 tons, and a substantial wharf. At one time it rivalled New Haven as the centre of a considerable foreign trade.

BRANNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 22 m. N.E. Gitschin, on the slopes of the Riesengebirge. It is the seat of the finest linen manufacture in the N.E. of Bohemia, and has a parish church a castle, an hospital for the poor and a brewery. Pop. 2921.

BRANTFORD, a tn. British America, Canada W. co. on the Grand River where it ceases to be navigable, and on the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway 55 m. S.W. Toronto. It has five churches—Church of England, Free, Congregationalist, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, several schools, four newspapers, three bank agencies, tanneries, potteries, factories for steam engines and agricultural implements and other industrial establishments; and a large trade in flour facilitated by a canal which communicates directly with Lake Ontario. Pop. about 6000.

BRAS DOR, a lake, British America, forming a large expanse of very irregular shape, in the southern portion of Cape Breton. It consists of two distinct parts, which open into each other the one on the N side called the Little, and the other on the S the Great Bras d'Or. The former is of comparatively limited dimensions, but the latter is 87 m. long and 12 m. wide. Its depth varies exceedingly in some parts amounting to 60 fathoms and in others from the prevalence of shoals, not exceeding a foot. The entrance to both lakes from the sea is by two channels, one on the N.W. and the other on the S.E. side of Bonaventure Island. The straits in the vicinity are chiefly of Highland descent, and, though much isolated from old country associations, retain the best qualities of the Highland character.

BRATTLEBOROUGH a town, U. States, Vermont, Windham co. on bank Connecticut River on the Connecticut River railway 100 m. S. Montpelier. It consists of an E. and a W. village and contains six churches, an academy, a lunatic asylum, a paper-mill, and an extensive printing establishment. A covered bridge across the Connecticut connects it with Haverhill in New Hampshire. Pop. 8816.

BRILANSBERG a town, Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Neudachau on the frontiers of Slovenia, with an ancient parish church, extensive cloth manufactures, and 9933 inhabitants.

BRAZIL [add] empire, S. America.
Finance.—Since the year 1857-58 when the revenue reached the highest point ever attained, and the treasury held a considerable balance in its coffers, the receipts have diminished, while the expenditure has increased to meet which loans and debts of various kinds have been contracted, and as a natural consequence the finances of the country have fallen into a state of embarrassment. The balance of revenue and expenditure in the four years 1858-63 shows an aggregate deficiency of 14,405,243 milreis. The budget for 1864-65 estimates the total receipts at \$2,000,000 and the total expenditures at \$2,588,818 mil showing a probable deficiency of 4,588,818 mil. The foreign debt contracted on Dec. 31, 1861 is \$7,462,100 of which £278,900 was for loans for the construction of railways, the internal funded debt was \$7,583,192 and other internal liabilities amounted to 47,860,524 more.

In 1863 a new state department under the title of Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, was established with the view of giving special attention to the development of agricultural industry by the construction of roads, canals and public works of various kinds.
Commerce and Navigation.—

Countries.	Imports 1860-61	Exports 1860-61
Great Britain and Possessions	59,008,100	47,583,349
France	29,038,820	18,261,089
Spain	1,918,460	795,660
Portugal	0, 29,200	2,860,416
Sweden and Norway	504,651	2,894,609
Denmark	66,967	1,947,035
Holland	6,866,672	4,861,828
Russia	18,777	640,313
Belgium	3,074,523	1,908,044
Netherlands and Guiana	394,678	784,302
Italy	509,923	784,302
Austria	566,536	781,144
Prussia	306,277	306,277
United States	11,800,878	66,992,991
La Plata	7,520,668	3,924,297
Chile	126,805	680,074
Albania	812,000	—
Medio-America	—	406,278
Port not specified	1,716,878	908,461
Port	56,818	—
Brazilian Ports	544,123	—
Total, 1860-61	119,526,991	197,998,200
1860-63	111,622,000	115,004,010
Imports	7,708,618	24,848,560

The principal exports were coffee 61 millions of milreis sugar 11 millions; hides, 9½ millions, and cotton 4½ millions. The chief imports were cotton manufactures, 35½ millions woolen and other textures, 12½ millions flour 7 millions and iron 6 millions. [The Brazilian milreis is 20 sds.]
In the year 1862-3 the imports were of the value of 99,073,716 milreis (£11,145,695), and the exports 123,479,906 milreis (£13,778,999).

BRIGHTON

BRIGHTON, 1863-64

Class.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Yankee.	Foreign.	Yankee.	Foreign.
Brazilian Foreign	2,547	42,094	1,977	86,093
	8,053	861,810	5,807	1,094,463
Total	10,600	903,904	7,784	1,180,556
Cruising (Brazilian)	3,447	715,100	2,884	720,837

In 1859 the army consisted of 23,546 men of all arms. For the year 1863-64, the effective land forces were fixed at 16,800 men or for emergency, 35,000 men; marines at 1600 and 5000 respectively. The navy was composed of 19 sailing and 23 steam ships, besides 7 unarmed vessels.

Population, &c.—

Provinces.	British as million.	Population 1864	Chief Places.
Pernambuco	1,158,973	297,400	Pernambuco.
Maranhão	1,028,636	360,000	Maranhão.
Piauí	97,408	150,000	Therapina.
Ceará	96,800	388,000	Pernambuco.
Rio Grande do Norte	37,043	126,000	Pernambuco.
Pernambuco	34,188	209,200	Pernambuco.
Pernambuco	11,302	81,000	Pernambuco.
Alagoas	11,302	81,000	Pernambuco.
Sergipe	129,444	1,100,000	Pernambuco.
Bahia	15,000	81,000	Pernambuco.
Esprito Santo	18,275	2,300,000	Pernambuco.
Rio de Janeiro	171,008	800,000	Pernambuco.
S. Paulo	14,137	103,000	Pernambuco.
S. Catarina	86,264	301,300	Pernambuco.
S. Pedro do Sul	34,638	2,800,000	Pernambuco.
Mina Geraes	810,616	85,000	Pernambuco.
Mato Grosso	268,373	126,000	Pernambuco.
Goyaz	—	45,000	Pernambuco.
Amazonas	—	15,000	Pernambuco.
Paraná	—	14,000	Pernambuco.
Total	3,127,000	7,676,000	Pernambuco.

The new province of Amazonas is formed of some parts of Pará, and of parts of some parts of S. Paulo.
+ Rio de Janeiro had 265,180 inhabitants in 1865.

BREGANZE, a town, Austrian Italy prov. and 10 m. N. by E. Verona, on the side of a hill. It is famous for the sweet white wine grown in the district, and contains 3489 inhabitants.

BRENT PORTSCHEN a town, Austrian empire, Bohemia circle and 10 m. S. Pilsen on a small stream with a desamir chattrah a castle an hospital a brewery and two mills. Pop. 1400.

BRENTIVO a town, Austrian Italy prov. and about 30 m. N. W. Verona, on bank Adige, with a famous pilgrimage church, situated on a prospect of Mount Baldi, to which the ascent is made by 90 steps.

BREZA a town, Austrian empire, Hungary co. Arva, Thurova at the confluence of the Kilmán with the Arva. It contains 1100 inhabitants who are chiefly employed in the adjoining forests in felling and sawing timber.

BREIBIE an isl. Australia, Queensland forming the W. side of the N. entrance of Moreton Bay. It is 16 m. long by 8 to 4 m. broad, of moderate elevation and separated from the mainland by Pomorie Strait which hangs only a mile wide at its entrance and nearly filled with mangrove islets and muddy flats, was mistaken for Captain Windisch's first discovery for a river.

BRIGHTON a town, and port of entry U. States, New Jersey esp. co. Cumberland, on Cohasset Creek, over which there is a drawbridge connecting the two parts of the town 40 m. S. Philadelphia. It is a well built place, and possesses an active trade, employing 15,000 tons of small vessels, it has also an iron-foundry and several factories of hardware. Pop. 2446.

BRIGHTON a town, British America, Canada W. co. Northumberland, on Passaic Bay on the N. of Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk railway 63 m. E. N. E. Toronto. It possesses two Wesleyan churches and two weekly newspapers and, being a port of entry carries on a considerable trade. Pop. about 1500.

BRISBAU is in Australian Empire, Moravia, circle and 28 m. N. Berlin, near the Bohemian frontier on the Elbtawa, and on the Vienna and Prague railway. It has two churches, manufactures of cloth and paper and five annual horse and wool markets. Pop. 1200

BRISBANE, a la. Australia, cap. Queensland, pleasantly situated on the banks of a river of same name, which falls into Moreton Bay 17 m. below lat. 27° 30' S. lon. 153° 3' E. It is surrounded by hills, many of them adorned with handsome villas, and is a well-planned flourishing town, containing many substantial private dwellings, shops, and warehouses, several elegant churches, a hospital, barracks, mechanics institute, club-house, and other public buildings, where literary philosophical, agricultural horticultural and climatic, and other societies meet. The river which is about a quarter of a mile broad, is encumbered at its mouth by a bar which vessels drawing more than 9 or 10 ft. cannot



pass but measures are in contemplation for removing the bar and deepening the channel so as to allow large vessels to come up to the town. A regular steam communication is established between Brisbane and Sydney which has recently been extended to the more northern ports of Maryborough Gladstone, and Rockhampton. There is also telegraphic communication with all the southern cities and towns of Australia. A railway is in progress of construction from Brisbane to Tweedmouth, a distance of 80 miles, on the Darling Downs, to connect this outpost with the wool-growing districts of the interior. Brisbane was established as a penal settlement in 1825 as a subsidiary place of punishment for unrecalcitrant offenders at Sydney and Parramatta. In 1842 the convict establishments were closed and the settlement thrown open to free colonists. On the separation of the Moreton Bay District from New South Wales, and the foundation of the colony of Queensland in June, 1859 this town became the capital and seat of government. Here are the governor's residence, with the offices of the executive, and two houses of legislature forming the local parliament. Although the latitude of Brisbane is four degrees S. of the tropic of Capricorn, yet its climate is tropical, and subject to the humidity of the E.E. trade-wind. Hence there is no true winter while the heat and humidity of summer is unobscured by European laborers in the fields. In the botanical garden may be seen growing the banana, cassava, rice-crop, and other tropical plants, in the open air while the grape, pear, plum apple, and other temperate fruits and cereals, fed to produce useful crops from the arid and damp. Hence it is not so healthy for the British emigrant as the towns of Sydney and Melbourne, situated in the drier localities of the

temperate regions of Australia. The population is fluctuating according to the arrival of emigrants, and their departure for the interior. In 1861 the census returns gave a total of 5235; which has been more than doubled in subsequent years, and may be calculated approximately in 1865 at 12,500.—(M. L. N. N. Colonial Blue-Books, &c.)

BRISTOL, a la. U. States, Pennsylvania, a bank Delaware about 10 m. N. E. Philadelphia, and on the Philadelphia and New York railway. It is a well-built, flourishing place, with four churches a flour-mill and a mineral spring. Pop. 2570

BRITISH COLUMBIA See COLUMBIA (BRITISH) in Sup.

BRITISH EMPIRE [adj.] The prosperity of the

British Empire has advanced of late years with unprecedented rapidity. Its commerce has been developed to an immense extent, and has received fresh impulse not only from the increase of home resources and requirements, but also from the expansion and growing importance of its colonial possessions. The Australian colonies, New Zealand and the newly formed provinces of British Columbia in the W. of N. America, have furnished vast fields for the exercise of energy and labor which have been speedily occupied by a continuous influx of emigrants from the mother country and present vast openings for commercial enterprise. The momentous events of the war with Russia in 1854-5 the Indian mutiny in 1857-8 and the American civil war of 1861-5 calculated as they were to affect and seriously impede the progress of commerce and the internal and external resources of the empire, seem to have had no permanent influence upon them but, on the contrary appear to have given additional impetus to the activity which had begun previously to manifest itself. The statistics of the series of years from 1850 to 1864 exhibit a course of unvarying progress in almost every particular and most unambiguously so in all that concerns the substantial interests and resources of the empire. This will be best perceived from the statistical accounts which are subjoined, and are for the most part so arranged that they may exhibit a ready means of comparison.

Population, &c.—The details of the population of the British Isles will be found in the tables prepared to accompany this supplement, so that here only the totals will be given of the census of 1861 the summary of the colonial possessions being taken from official returns and estimates in 1862

United Kingdom		Population, 1861
England and Wales,		29,285,407
Scotland,		2,696,928
Ireland,		5,556,808
Islands in the British Seas,		143,674
Total,		29,221,288

POPULATION BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN GREAT BRITAIN
in the four years 1861-64.

		Estimated Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
England and Wales	1861	30,110,400	694,484	488,114	168,708
	1862	30,325,407	712,494	497,873	172,619
	1863	30,541,127	727,417	478,587	175,110
	1864	30,775,000	730,703	468,550	1,93,394
Scotland	1861	2,696,928	107,088	69,287	30,226
	1862	2,696,928	107,128	67,140	30,444
	1863	2,701,345	108,528	71,451	32,087
	1864	2,732,701	113,448	74,968	32,676

No returns of births, deaths, and marriages for Ireland.

† Estimated for the middle of the year.

PROCESSES OF REFINEMENT FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE TEN YEARS 1850-1860.

Year.	To North American Colonies.	To U. States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Places.	Total.
1850	17,005	108,414	88,250	5,118	179,007
1851	14,873	111,887	64,584	5,728	177,072
1852	11,601	126,084	61,368	5,791	182,874
1853	9,764	68,715	60,085	6,387	114,971
1854	6,938	79,288	61,019	15,327	152,582
1855	9,736	67,246	36,269	6,282	112,533
1856	9,744	68,715	40,085	6,387	114,971
1857	12,197	48,799	41,009	6,149	112,154
1858	12,229	48,799	41,009	6,149	112,154
1859	12,229	48,799	41,009	6,149	112,154
1860	12,229	48,799	41,009	6,149	112,154

GRAND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1869-70, 1870-71, 1880-81 AND 1894-95.

Years.	REVENUE FROM								Grand Total.
	Customs.	Stamps.	Excise.	Post and Revenue Tax	Post-offices.	Crown Lands.	Miscellaneous.		
1868	£1,127,045	£1,754,055	£2,007,737	£2,863,383	£5,959,887	£2,871,907	£20,000	£37,919	7,931,915
1869	£1,021,740	£1,135,000	£2,772,300	£2,114,016	£10,080,958	£2,061,909	£24,537	£1,004,18	7,787,96
1880	£1,003,777	£1,423,000	£3,348,413	£1,27,010	£10,223,816	£3,400,000	£20,000	£1,432,101	7,925,874
1895	£1,077,000	£1,658,000	£3,530,000	£1,205,000	£7,865,000	£5,100,000	£12,000	£2,975,146	70,113,486

Year.	EXPENDITURE UPON								Grand Total.	
	Debetment and Management of National Debt:									
	Funded.			Total of Funded and Unfunded.	Civil Servant and Civil Charge.	Army	Navy	C. Section of Revenue		
	Parliament.	Terminals Annuities	Unfunded.							
1867	£2,705,000	£3,835,856	£208,058	£7,048,914	£6,604,644	£9,850,908	£6,827,044	£4,071,870	£5,117,056	
1867	£2,489,573	£3,065,088	£1,006,070	£6,560,731	£4,420,101	£9,821,948	£13,460,913	£4,071,087	£7,943,570	
1881	£2,484,259	£1,545,025	£400,007	£4,429,291	£10,303,028	£18,013,808	£17,370,000	£4,49,448	£4,92,000	
1895	£2,019,584	£3,840,222	£400,422	£6,260,228	£14,552,973	£19,303,413	£10,800,000	£4,000,471	£6,404,207	

In 1869-70 the tax upon income exceeding £10 was between £100 and £110 was 5d. exceeding £110 was 1d. between £100 and £110 was 11d. exceeding £110 was 1d. between £100 and £110 was 7d. second £100 was 6d. with an abatement of £30 on income under £250.

The number and tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom in 1864 was 26,142 sailing vessels of 4,390,210 tons and 2,430 steam vessels of 657,381 tons being a total of 28,632 vessels, and 5,027,590 tons. The total tonnage of British and foreign sailing and steam vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom during the year 1884 was 9,028,100 tons British and 4,438,911 tons foreign—total 13,467,011 tons and of vessels cleared 9,173,570 tons British and 4,619,928 tons foreign—total 13,793,498 tons. The following table shows the British shipping (exclusive of river steamers) and men employed in the home and foreign trade in the same year—

Employed.	SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.			MEN.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
In the Home Trade	11,003	789,108	87,46	610	12,808	7,94	11,513	914,916	4,806
Partly in Home and partly in Foreign Trade	1,424	263,123	10,050	92	35,044	1,757	1,716	303,000	11,536
In Foreign Trade	7,65	3,082,912	210,480	727	450,341	2,755	8,04	5,008,482	186,334
Total	20,084	4,535,143	308,076	1,429	618,094	5,460	21,213	5,008,498	198,736

REAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	1854	1867	1883	1894
Imports	£102,569,083	£225,734,976	£245,017,020	£274,803,994
Exports	£97,184,726	£128,992,284	£145,602,34	£160,438,804
Total	£199,753,809	£354,727,260	£390,619,364	£435,242,798

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEARS 1860-64.

Imports from	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
United States	1,113,000,000	1,113,000,000	1,113,000,000	1,113,000,000	1,113,000,000
Bahamas and Bermudas	603,004	10,804	5,408,925	20,771,023	42,137,304
Mexico	464,800	464,800	5,121,400	7,222,730	1,222,344
West India Islands and British Guiana	386,110	164,800	1,170,706	2,628,600	6,000,308
New Granada and Venezuela	17,800,800	17,800,800	23,349,608	24,000,108	26,017,604
Senegal	10,344	57,104	8,216,408	15,808,616	31,505,840
The Mediterranean	43,004,004	40,000,000	50,013,404	65,000,000	123,498,648
Malta	804,161,108	100,040,448	392,04,30	484,020,94	306,197,199
East India	5,920	—	1,769,010	20,800,000	80,197,000
China	—	—	224	711,424	9,404,304
Japan	—	—	17,022,000	15,000,000	10,191,040
Other Countries	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports	1,300,000,729	1,500,000,728	538,973,398	699,553,396	802,004,790
Total Exports	200,809,040	206,287,090	214,14,628	241,804,904	244,703,504
Excess of Imports	1,100,000,718	1,293,713,638	324,858,770	457,748,492	557,291,286

REAL VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Romania-N. Ports & Ports	1,394,647	14,437	9,302,004	4,835,021	11,400,700	2,568,730
Rumania and N. Ports	8,852,431	80,828	3,197,350	440,460	3,219,433	371,180
Rumania and N. Ports	3,077,979	1,009,844	4,463,103	1,546,551	6,009,372	1,206,788
Rumania and N. Ports	5,706,166	809,728	490,350	1,310,190	2,643,600	1,900,600
Rumania and N. Ports	181,505	906,904	100,532	731,484	521,130	747,861
Rumania	6,035,035	2,515,710	6,261,503	4,219,004	8,202,915	1,120,415
Rumania	809,117	871,378	100,841	1,536,400	180,364	389,894
Rumania	6,201,803	1,632,980	6,362,344	1,712,407	7,822,955	1,370,181
Rumania	6,781,141	1,802,911	6,361,119	14,066,018	11,000,580	6,005,463
Rumania	214,301	641,91	21,471	645,10	10,749	794,309
Rumania	6,621,101	1,861,87	5,374,228	6,050,712	6,410,910	2,305,031
Rumania	10,447,774	6,001,400	34,025,17	32,804,666	32,640,521	6,500,780
Rumania	66,864	12,267	104,304	18,47	107,467	12,307
Rumania	401	9,141	0	6,031	117,167	7,894
Rumania	66,912	1,619,800	2,558,968	3,222,500	2,322,500	2,004,073
Rumania	2,101,120	128,568	235,228	164,017	350,513	174,807
Rumania	5,804,601	1,430,100	1,444,232	4,671,017	4,008,128	1,008,128
Rumania	82,339	88,529	147,484	141,283	127,437	144,000
Rumania	125,101	87,945	87,930	23,814	10,848	18,011
Rumania	1,500,444	1,078,538	4,3,0,049	2,720,383	6,265,238	2,907,710
Rumania	602,125	354,879	1,305,100	274,000	254,430	700,781
Rumania	180,480	1,240,005	281,101	8,018,045	237,812	1,000,305
Rumania	11,549	637,748	149,471	1,204,688	300,22	320,943
Rumania	1,611,415	0,4,353	1,444,115	1,641,070	1,602,400	466,100
Rumania	9,815	150,031	6,308	444,528	14,130	820,800
Rumania	845,539	804,423	87,4	1,508,679	861,508	921,798
Rumania	94,477	880,435	900,801	744,974	744,974	744,974
Rumania	19,39	10,601	3,031,000	6,00,444	6,001,100	5,005,013
Rumania	448,912	16,61	382,953	381,907	381,907	381,907
Rumania	108,871	382,543	171,419	264,016	381,907	381,907
Rumania	3,355,306	1,307,716	16,405,100	1,611,380	10,000,306	4,070,321
Rumania	231,031	0,436	42,584	386,326	712,041	183,881
Rumania	29,745,308	24,333,403	19,74,010	19,608,785	1,900,377	16,704,000
Rumania	200,083	405,894	3,204,57	1,40,708	1,103,204	1,305,745
Rumania	141,273	315,106	46,018	146,447	207,304	251,807
Rumania	11,516	106,050	2,4,010	244,168	251,510	450,100
Rumania	1,0,845	382,853	774,511	1,61,636	1,104,800	2,020,544
Rumania	41,980	307,003	3,77	41,940	130,984	408,230
Rumania	88,397	1,811	68,000	30,000	10,000	2,361
Rumania	2,053,508	1,011,128	4,001,000	4,002,611	7,000,000	6,000,000
Rumania	471,560,000	1,201,000	1,201,000	1,201,000	1,201,000	1,201,000
Rumania	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Rumania	1,900,000	1,400,444	2,300,842	1,474,010	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rumania	2,120,000	2,120,000	2,120,000	2,120,000	2,120,000	2,120,000
Rumania	9,120,000	1,077,111	1,166,010	4,008,785	1,000,000	4,004,827
Rumania	1,000,000	3,000,411	1,000,000	210,706	1,000,000	400,827
Rumania	48,549	284,000	2,154,070	715,636	2,000,000	1,200,101
TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES	115,230,564	79,447,21	75,281,190	143,499,841	184,000,007	708,678,7
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—						
Channel Islands	320,130	618,218	648,406	1,018,873	800,445	2,010,171
Channel Islands	85,961	810,509	60,130	1,41,421	117,620	1,306,906
Channel Islands	302,774	9,5210	186,508	736,179	120,018	740,085
Channel Islands	164,013	116,830	192,819	408,011	14,670	119,220
Channel Islands	182,154	6,281,982	6,16,013	2,005,003	6,599,44	5,011,07
Channel Islands	467,534	143,070	39,773	175,431	352,236	305,015
Channel Islands	8,018,336	9,000,140	8,000,388	4,715,963	11,078,200	4,190,068
Channel Islands	4,901,900	13,465,000	180,000	13,644,204	10,000,000	11,634,070
Channel Islands	10,075,002	9,000,710	10,444,760	10,617,699	22,287,000	19,000,140
Channel Islands	104,102	640,410	1,000,000	1,014,430	3,000,017	1,100,000
Channel Islands	1,000,540	413,644	3,000,425	1,140,183	8,123,000	875,000
Channel Islands	1,07,533	4,11,148	1,065,270	640,323	1,389,709	402,208
Channel Islands	601,248	105,300	1,010,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Channel Islands	71,101,000	184,000	80,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Channel Islands	20,000	75,307	47,233	101,870	41,730	20,000
Channel Islands	143,600	190,614	64,000	200,000	50,000	153,787
Channel Islands	10,140	4,071	16,304	207,306	50,000	60,444
TOTAL OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS	34,149,409	34,345,044	33,944,040	60,611,736	60,644,837	61,682,450
TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS	149,380,033	113,792,255	109,225,230	204,111,577	244,644,844	770,361,157

The figures given in this column are the declared value of British and Irish Produce only, to the exclusion of Foreign and Colonial produce exported; the computed real value of which was £55,270,240 but the destination not defined in the returns. The gross total of exports in 1904 then amounted to £212,554,545.

STATEMENT OF RAILWAYS OPEN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEAR 1905

	Lines Open.	Capital Paid up.	No. of Passengers.	Freight Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
England and Wales	8,600	£85,614,418	178,068,470	£4,212,870	£15,000,018	£18,500,000
Scotland	9,071	£6,848,079	18,370,000	£1,074,000	£1,617,300	£1,007,717
Ireland	1,761	£9,761,720	11,471,000	£1,018,000	£1,750,412	£700,588
Total	19,432	£102,224,217	207,909,470	£6,304,870	£17,367,730	£20,208,305

QUANTITIES AND COMPOUND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEAR 1964.

[illegible]

Amount received, paid and held by ORDINARY and POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS in the years 1897-98

		England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	U. Nat. Empires.
Post Office Savings-Banks.	Received	8,881,878	186,940	885,666	496,042	1,553,630
	Disbursed	8,359,043	183,351	875,351	10,363,898	1,030,898
	Capital	56,896,326	968,158	2,677,290	2,085,180	44,242,508
	Received	6,677,631	172,187	88,146	467,768	2,566,705
	Disbursed	7,387,098	197,048	96,799	8,806,825	8,806,825
	Capital	56,859,617	1,013,385	2,577,858	2,071,821	44,251,503
	Received	6,080,392	177,020	958,123	466,850	1,617,677
	Disbursed	6,067,826	186,828	1,175,386	10,715,896	10,715,896
	Capital	56,848,714	964,756	2,613,298	1,871,708	44,247,995
	Received	8,660	86,660	117,658	2,704,768	2,704,768
Disbursed	8,660	86,660	1,908,307	1,908,307	1,908,307	
Capital	8,660	86,660	1,908,307	1,908,307	1,908,307	
Received	2,644,000	2,644,000	2,644,000	2,644,000	2,644,000	
Disbursed	2,644,000	2,644,000	2,644,000	2,644,000	2,644,000	
Capital	4,687,598	4,687,598	4,687,598	4,687,598	4,687,598	

conveyed to and fro by a number of steamers constantly plying. The number of churches now amounting to about 150 gives to the place one of the most striking features, while several of the edifices rank among the greatest architectural ornaments. Among others may be mentioned the church of the Pilgrims, a beautiful structure of gray stone with a tall tower and spire forming a landmark to mariners and Grace church the church of the Restoration, the church of the Holy Trinity and the Unitarian church, all built of brown stone in the Gothic style. The other principal buildings and institutions are the city hall, an edifice of white marble, with a portico of Ionic columns, and a dome the apex of which is 153 ft. high the lyceum, a fine granite building with a spacious lecture-room the astronomical college and polytechnic institute for boys, the Pacher collegiate institute for girls the city college, and marine hospital, the city and St. Catharine orphan asylums, the eye and ear infirmary and many other benevolent institutions. The other leading objects of interest are the Atlantic dock, constructed by a chartered company with a capital of £200,000 and having a basin of rather more than 40 acres, the navy yard, located on an area of 45 ac. by a high break wall and containing a naval museum, with a large collection of curiosities and valuable geological and mineralogical cabinets two handsome ship houses and the largest dry dock in the country and several beautifully laid out cemeteries. The manufactures are very important among the leading articles are beer spirits and liquors, iron copper brass and bronze castings gold and silver, refiners silver and plated ware tin and sheet iron, dressed flax, paper ropes and cordage cloths plate and common glass refined sugar and syrup, leather campurs, chemicals, oilcloth linseed and other oil steam engines, cabinet ware cut stone porcelain tobacco, and cigars. Ship building and repairing are also carried on to a considerable extent. The total value of real and personal property amounted according to the city comptroller's report, in 1857 to £19,735,205. Pop in 1810 4402 in 1820 7175-1820 15,896 1840 36,238 1850 58,838 1860 (including the towns of Williamsburg and Brooklyn incorporated with it) 268,661

BROUGHTON BAY, or **CONSA** GULF Chinese empire, Sea of Japan on the E coast of the peninsula of Corea is 93 m. wide between Capes Durao on the S and I-tai Thousan on the N and extends westward for 50 m. Its shores are winding and mostly low and are generally well wooded with occasional waste places and rocky cliffs. Inland ranges of lofty mountains rise both on the N and E. In the latter direction about 16 m. off, the Helaevs Mountains attain the heights of 5022 and 5684 ft. and to the former Mount Hien-fang, situated about 24 m. in the interior is seen towering to the height of 2118 feet. Within the bay are a number of small islands and at its head the two harbours of Yang lung and Port Laxrae. The latter in particular which is formed on the N side of Nakimof or Bosquet Peninsula, which shelters it from the E affords excellent anchorage having a mud bottom with a depth of 7 to 10 fathoms. It is 2 m. wide at its entrance, and trends N for about 6 m. On the left bank of a river which flows into it on the NW there is a large village, apparently the port of a considerable town in the interior.

BROWNSTILL, three places, U. States.—1 A tn. Tennessee, cap. of Haywood 65 m. N.E. Memphis, in the Memphis and Trenton railway. It stands in the midst of maize and cotton plantations possesses a superior female academy and carries on an active trade. Pop 1000.—2 A tn. formerly called Port Brown, Texas cap. co. Cameron. It bank Rio Grande opposite to Matamoros, and about 40 m above the mouth of the river in the Gulf of Mexico. It contains three churches and a custom house, and has rapidly risen to be one of the largest and most important towns in the state, carrying on a very extensive trade. It made some figure in the war between Mexico and the U. States and has since been the starting-point of several filibustering expeditions into the Mexican territory. Pop 5000.—3 A tn. Pennsylvania, Fayette co., r bank Monacahe, 40 m S. Pittsburg. Steamboats ply from Pittsburg up the river over which is a handsome bridge. An abundance of bituminous coal in the vicinity has given rise to manufactures of iron, glass, cotton and paper. Pop 4500

BRUCK (82) [add.], a tn. Austrian empire duchy Styria, cap. circle of same name, on the South railway at the confluence of the Mur with the Mur 25 m. N N W Grätz. It consists of the town proper surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs and has two churches one of them with the tomb of the Iron Duke Ernest, a superior and a common school a townhouse, town hospital theatre and barracks. Above the town stand the ruins of the feudal castle of Landauken. Pop. 6000

BRUGINE, a tn. Austrian Italy prov and 8 m. S. by E. Padua, with a palace built by a paladino and possessing paintings by Paul Veronese an old English garden, and manufactures of cotton. Pop. 222

BRUMER, a group of islands, Coral Sea off the S.E. coast of Papua or New Guinea, lat. 10° 56' S. lon. 150° 50' E. It consists of six small islands of basaltic formation. The westernmost and largest is only 21 m. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad, and rises to a steep ridge, terminating in a peak 655 ft. high. Though thus precipitous it is covered with vegetation—the effect not only of natural fertility but of careful cultivation, as extensive plots of ground are seen along the slopes of the hills. The chief products of the islands are yams bananas, coconuts and breadfruit, which are bartered for rice, hoop, &c. The inhabitants have cane canoes and canoes, the latter fitted with single outriggers and mat sails, and seem to reside chiefly in two populous villages the houses of which have sharp gables, and are built upon piles. Notwithstanding their progress in civilization, the natives are inclined to treachery.

BRUMOW a tn. Austrian empire Moravia, circle and 16 m. N E Hradisch in a pleasing valley with a parish church a castle, and glass-works. On a hill in the immediate vicinity are the ruins of the old castle of Brumow which is said to have been built as early as A.D. 830. Pop. 1800 many of which are employed in rearing cattle.

BRÜNDEL, a tn. Austrian empire Military Frontier, Croatia, dist Ogulin in a valley of same name 38 m. S.W. Karladet. It has an elegant parish church a castle commanding a magnificent view a school, and a large magazine. Pop. 2480

BRUNI [add.] an island off the S.E. coast of Tasmania, between Storm Bay on the E and Endeavour Channel on the W and immediately S of the entrance of the Derwent. It is about 27 m. long and of singularly irregular shape hung out by numerous indentations and divided into two distinct portions—a N and a S—only connected by a very narrow isthmus. The surface is usually elevated to the higher parts presenting remarkable geological features. Fluted Cape in particular and the part of the coast joined to it southward has the appearance of an abrupt cut, composed of numerous basaltic columns. The vigorous vegetation everywhere visible proves the fertility of the soil. On Cape Brun the S.W. extremity of the island is a lighthouse with a revolving light 540 ft. above the level of high water and visible in clear weather at the distance of upwards of 21 m.

BRUNSWICK two places, U. States.—1 A vi. Maine, r bank Androscoggin at the head of tide-water and on the Kennebec and Portland railway 80 m. N Portland. It possesses six churches, Bowdoin college, and a number of excellent schools a cotton factory a machine-shop numerous saw mills and important building yards. Much of the wealth of the place is invested in shipping. Pop. about 4500.—2 A tn. and port of entry Georgia, cap. co. Glynn, pleasantly situated on a height above Turtle River 80 m. S.W. Savannah. It is the terminus of a branch railway from Warehous and its harbor at once spacious and secure, with 13 ft. of water on the bar at low tide furnishes considerable facilities for trade.

BRZYBKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Rzeszow 9 m. from Leszok. In the vicinity are seven ancient mounds which according to tradition contain the bones of an army of Tartars who perished here. Pop. 1650

BUCHA a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 32 m. S.W. Eger cap. dist. of same name; with a parish church a town hospital a ruined castle, three mills, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1400

BUCIN a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia co. and 17 m. N W Poesteg, cap. dist. of same name, in a romantic valley. It has a baronial castle with large gardens and a mineral spring. Pop. 1270

BUCKEA, a river India, which rises in Nepal on one of the lower ranges of the Himalayas in lat. 27° 6' N; lon. 83° 40' E. flows first S. into the British territory after forming part of the boundary between the two states, then S.E. through dist. Tirhoot and joins the Bhagmati on its S. bank in lat. 26° 10' lon. 85° 56' after a course of about 195 m.

BUSILM a town in Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 33 m. N. W. Karlsburg, in a mountainous district, with 840 inhabitants, mostly miners.

BUTYKUN a town in U. States Ohio, exp. Crawford co., on Sandusky River and Indiana and Ohio railway 62 m. N. Columbus. The adjacent country is level and fertile and contains several mineral springs. A fine specimen of the muscovite was found in 1838 embedded in a marsh near the town. There are several mills in the place. Pop. 2500.

BUDAPEST, a town in Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 4 m. E. Pesth. The inhabitants live by raising wheat, fruit, and wine, and rearing cattle. In the vicinity in a high valley enclosed by forests are the ruins of an ancient monastery. Pop. 27,885.

BUDAON a dist. and town in India, N. W. Province, Rohil kund. The district between lat. 27° 35' and 28° 00' N lon. 79° 11' and 80° 35' E. is bounded N. by Moradabad, N. E. Bareilly, S. E. Shahjahanpur, S. Panchsahel and Mynpoore and W. Aligarh and Meerut districts, 2,568 sq. m. The surface low flat and generally fertile, is watered in the N. W. throughout its whole length by the Ganges, in the E. by the Ramganga and in the intervening space by the Yamunah and Sote and the Muhana. Part of the district is still wild and uncultivated and wolves are very numerous. Pop. 823,713. —The town cap. of the above dist. on an affluent of the Ganges 30 m. S. W. Bareilly became the headquarters of a body of mutineers during the sepoy mutiny and was in consequence wrested from them on the 19th of April 1858 after a defence which cost them four guns and five hundred men. On the 30th of same month, a second defeat was inflicted on them in the same locality. Pop. 1,269.

BUDAPEST, a town in Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 4 m. S. E. Pesth. The inhabitants are almost all employed in cultivating the vine. On a hill in the vicinity numerous rocky caverns have been converted into wine cellars. Pop. 28,500.

BUDAPESZT a town in Austrian empire Hungary co. Mar mar about 17 m. S. E. Szeged in the midst of extensive forests, with 1,600 inhabitants, who are employed in selling and sawing timber and in making charcoal.

BUDIN a town in Austrian empire, B. house, and 10 m. S. Leitmeritz, on the Elbe with a deanery church a town-house a castle, an hospital and a brewery. Pop. 1,200.

BUDIN a town in Austrian empire, Dalmatia, circle and 10 m. S. by E. Lattaro. Though a small place it is surrounded by walls and defended by a castle, and has a R. Catholic and a united Greek church. Pop. 900.

BUDANOV a town in Austria, empire, Galicia circle and 10 m. N. Caribor cap. dist. of same name on the border with a fine castle an institute of the Sisters of Mercy an infirmary an orphan asylum and an extensive trade in corn. Pop. 4199.

BUDNO a river or Chilo prov. Valdivia, which issuing from Lake Manos, flows W. in a very serpentine course for about 30 m. is then augmented first by the Pimayquen coming W. N. W. from Lake Puyehue and next by the Rahue from Lake Langulilla, and still continuing to flow nearly due W. falls into the Pacific. It is navigable at all seasons from the junction of the Rahue a distance of about 20 m.

BUEEN AYRES [add.] The disturbed state of the Argentine republic, caused by the internal dissensions and conflict of the members of it has greatly obstructed its prosperity. Buenos Ayres has suffered especially have recently more than once been subjected to invasion and siege. The exports from the port of Buenos Ayres in 1860 were —

4,428,545 milled on hides, valued at 25c. each	256,478
121,771 doz.	1,217,771
25,000 milled horse hides, do.	625,000
60,000 doz.	11,000
11.50 pipes of tobacco	261,000
1.7. 1000	145,000
66,746 lbs. of wool, do.	1,318,150
7,546 " horse hair	125,000
5,551 " sheep skin	225,000
466,734 cu. m. of milled beef	566,984
	24,176,496

The militia and national guard of the province number 19,567 men, besides the quota of the federal army. The public debt of the province upon British loans is £2,285,000. The estimated population of the city and province is as follows:—

Nationalities.	City	Province.
Argentines	7,000	159,000
Spaniards	10,000	16,000
English and Irish	5,000	80,000
French	10,000	15,000
Italians	10,000	10,000
Americans	2,000	1,000
German	2,500	1,000
Portuguese	1,000	1,000
Montebiancas and others	9,000	500
Indians	—	30,000
Total	140,000	230,000

Since 1856 from 6000 to 8000 immigrants have annually entered the province about 12,000 Irish have acquired settlements.

BUFFYNTURA a river and town in S. America, New Granada. The river, rising in the W. slope of the Cordillera flows N. N. W. and falls into the Bay of Choco in lat. (Bueno Punto, 8° 49' 27" N. lon. 77° 10' 50" W. It is a broad deep stream and is navigable for 10 m. above its mouth by vessels drawing 24 ft. —The town situated on the E. bank of the river at the point where, as already stated, it is navigable for vessels of large burden, possesses great natural advantages as a port and promises to become an important emporium for the state of New Granada, as all the W. foreign traffic of Bogota the capital must pass through it, there being no other practicable communication to the Pacific. The great drawback to the want of good roads and hence the town is as yet a comparatively poor place, consisting of mean houses inhabited chiefly by negroes and mulattoes. It is however the residence of a governor is defended by a battery possesses a custom-house, and carries on a considerable trade, exporting rum, sugar and tobacco, and importing salt, garlic, straw hats and hammocks. The climate is considered unhealthy. Pop. 1000.

BUFFALO [add.] a town in U. States, New York, cap. Erie, at the E. extremity of Lake Erie, where the Niagara issues from it, and on the New York Central R.R. 42 mi. S. E. of Buffalo. It is connected principally by wide and straight streets, which cross at right angles, but partly also of others which meet the main street obliquely and prevent monotony of aspect. The whole site is a plain with a gentle descent towards the lake and well covered with houses except in a few localities, where open spaces or squares have been left for ornament and ventilation. The climate is said to be more equable than that of any other place within the States of the same latitude and thus, combined with an admirable system of sewerage has proved so conducive to health that the yearly mortality is only 9 per cent. The principal public buildings are a large and handsome edifice, erected by the general government, and containing a courthouse, custom-house, and post-office. A excellent market houses and 57 churches among which particular notice is due to the Episcopal churches of St. John and St. Paul the former built in a kind of transition style from the early English to the Gothic the latter remarkable for its picturesque appearance and the variety of its outlines, and to the R. Catholic cathedral, an imposing structure of decorated Gothic, flanked on its E. front with two towers, and adorned with a window of stained glass from Madrid. The other buildings and institutions of note are Buffalo university occupying a fine building but as yet confined entirely to the medical department; a liberally endowed and flourishing female academy a young men's literary association, with a library of above 9000 vols. an orphan asylum a general hospital and a fine cemetery situated in the suburbs, and covering about 75 acres. Manufactures are numerous, and produce annually to an amount exceeding £3,000,000 but the only one of much importance is ship-building. For it there are seven yards from which in 1847 there were launched 18,358 tons of shipping. The trade, greatly favoured by the harbour which by means of breakwaters, has been rendered safe and spacious and by the

vacuous railways, is largely developed. The chief articles are flour and grain. Pop. (1860) 81 129

The imports by lake in the year 1861 were of wheat, 96,685 725 bush, corn 20 572,600 bush, flour 1 500 667 as to be in place incommensurable, and having moreover a shallow bar at its entrance, it is not likely ever to possess importance as a navigable stream.

The lake shipping at the port in 1861 is stated to have been as follows:—

	Unladen.		Loaded.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American.	1184	1 167 597	1171	1 105,403
Foreign.	681	62,140	623	49,281
Coasting.	4301	1 586,218	4176	1 836,805
	6066	2,866 720	6000	2,978 584

BUCAS-BOCARD a tn. Austrian empire, Transylv. vana, circle and about 17 m N. E. Kriching with a fine castle a salt spring and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1850

BUGHIAZ a delta, N. Arabia, Najd about 50 m S W Medina, where the Egyptians under Tassam Bey were totally defeated by the Harb Bedouin and the Wahabees in 1811

BUGOMAN a tn Central Africa, nominally belonging to Bagirmi but virtually independent 60 m W Masena, 1 bank Stan which is here about 500 yards wide and has a low sandy bank, which it overflows during the rains so as to inundate a large extent of country. Though rather in a state of decay the town on approaching it, has a pleasant appearance, produced by the variety of trees by which it is surrounded. Its market presents a busy scene to which additional interest is given by the number of boats crossing the ferry. When the sultan of Bagirmi stopped Dr Barth on his journey to Masena he ordered him to wait at Bugoman but when the doctor sent a messenger to the governor to request a passport, the functionary showed how little he valued the sultan's authority by promptly refusing to admit him.

BUI a tn to Russia gov. and 40 m N by F Kostroma cap circle of same name in the Kostroma, where it recovers the Weska. It has four churches, a circle and a parish school and three benevolent institutions. Pop. 2018

BUCJAK, a tn Austrian empire Hungary co Neograd 10 m N W Balaia Gymnastic with the ruins of an old castle seated on a wooded hill and a trade in excellent wine Pop. 1850

BUKOWIN a tn Austrian empire, Galicia circle New Bouda about 40 m E by N Gzow in an alpine district at the height of 5600 ft above the sea. To the S. of it is a wall and romantic street, containing one valley with seven lakes another with five lakes and a waterfall which plunges over a precipice between perpendicular walls of granite, and a third containing the great Fish Lake, the largest of all and the source of the Bialka. From the borders of this lake rises the Bielica, the loftiest summit of Mount Tatras. Pop. 1050

BUKTERMA a river Siberia, one of the affluents of the Irtysh. It is the W commencement of a line of demarcation, by which in accordance with a treaty concluded between Russia and China in 1728 the frontiers of the two countries were defined. This line which had its E. termination in the Sea of Okhotsk was 3000 m. long

BULKUN a river Amoor land an affluent of the Amoor which it joins on its 1 bank above the confluence of the Kumara. Its course is upon the whole S E. On arriving at the Bulkun from the W the country watered by the Amoor assumes a more pleasing character. The plains become wider the meadows are covered with a nourishing grass, and trees of poplar ash and wild apple occur with shrubs of red-barked alder and willows, &c.

BULLER, or KAWATZKE, a river one of the largest in New Zealand has its source in Lakes Rotomah and Rotiti in the N of Middle Island or Munster 40 m S W Nelson flows W S W through an extensive gap in the mountains which bound it on either side and, augmented by several smaller streams, reaches the ocean on the W coast 7½ m E.

of Cape Foulwind. It varies in width from a quarter to a third of a mile, but being subject to very heavy freshes from the mountains torrents, and rising with great rapidity frequently between rocky gorges and cliffs so perpendicular as to be in places inaccessible, and having moreover a shallow bar at its entrance, it is not likely ever to possess importance as a navigable stream.

BULL RUN a stream 1 State Virginia, crossed by the railway from Alexandria to Manassas, and flowing through a range of hills and ravines, between high and wooded banks, into the Osoaquan River 14 m from its mouth. It is memorable as the scene of the first great encounter of the civil war on July 21 1861 between the Federal and Confederate armies in which the former after maintaining their ground for some time were seized with a sudden panic, which impelled them to retreat in the most disorderly and precipitant manner towards Washington

BULRAMI OOR a tn India On the near the frontiers of Nepal 89 m N. L. Lucknow. It stands on a beautiful plain on the Raptree and is a place of considerable size, consisting of mud houses covered with thatch. Being situated on one of its most frequent routes from Thakoon to Nepal it is visited in spring and summer by great numbers of traders from the mountains and the low country who meet here to exchange their products

BUI SAR [old] a tn India grand Bombay dist. Surat, at the mouth of a small stream of same name in the Gulf of Cambay and on the Bombay and Baroda railway 19 m N Bombay. Though ill-situated on rugged ground close to insubstantial swamps and possessed only of a harbour across the mouth of which there is a rocky bank with not more than 6 ft at low water it is a thrifty place, with manufactures of cloths, and a considerable trade in salt grain and sugar Pop. 7000

BULUGURU BALANGARAK or FENIKHABAD, a tn India, N W Province, cap jaghira of same name, 29 m S. by P Delhi a pleasing and well cultivated district. Though small and crowded into narrow streets it is not ill built is inclosed by a deep ditch and a high brick wall with mud bastions and contains many good houses and several temples. The rajah's palace is a neat edifice arranged around a small court, with a marble fountain in its centre and an open arched hall. The jaghira of which this town is the capital extends 20 m along the S bank of the Jumna, and has an estimated pop. of 57 000. The rajah revolted in the spring of 1857 but was speedily captured and the insurrectionary movement suppressed

BULM BUI U a plateau or steppe, S W Africa Kun handi country territory 1316 consisting of a long and comparatively narrow tract bounding or forming an outlying portion of the S and W and stretching for a long distance N near the 1 bank and almost parallel to the course of the Kunala. Its whole length is estimated at 160 m and its height above sea-level not less than 6000 ft. Several rivers great and small have their sources upon it. It is covered with long grass, but over the whole not a single tree or prominent object of any kind meets the eye. The surface, however being undulating has a number of small depressions, in which springs of water are found and it appears not wholly destitute of human habitations. Storms of hail in seasons as large as a hand rest, are sometimes seen. Ledwicks Magpies encountered one of them when in a few minutes covered the whole steppe as far as the eye could reach with a mantle of white.

BULM or BAH a tn Persia, prov. and 100 m S E Kerman, on the Tehrud lat. 29° 8' N lon 58° 16' E. It is an ancient place, and said to have been once as large as Kerman. It now consists of a small square fort crowning a lofty mound and rock and a number of houses clustering round its foot. The fort appears to have been built with care and has a small garrison with a few guns. The town is little better than a ruin and the inhabitants estimated at about 400 families, live almost entirely outside the walls, in houses scattered among gardens and groves of palm pomegranate and other trees. Though the trade is trifling the products of the British looms were observed among the articles exposed for sale in the shops

DUNAE, or BHUAY a tn and fort, India, dist and 80 m S. S. E. Ajmere, cap pergunnah of same name lat.

26° 5' N lon **74 47 E**. The town stands at the foot of an isolated steep craggy hill covered with cactus and is a good-sized place, with two very elegant little temples.—The town crowns the summit of the hill, and is the real centre of the rajah, who belongs to the Rajpoot tribe of Rajpoots. The rajpoots contain 85 villages and 87,340 inhabitants.

BUNARHISSAR, a town European Turkey 85 m W N W Constantinople, on a stream of same name supposed to be the ancient Taurer contains 150 Turkish 150 Greek, and 150 Bulgarian houses. Its ancient importance is still indicated by scattered fragments of ancient walls three miles toward, and the remains of a Byzantine castle which was taken and destroyed by Sultan Murad I in 1371.

BUNAR, two rivers India.—1. *E. Bunas* which rises on the S E frontier of Bundelcund, flows N W, and after a course of 70 m joins the Ganges in lat. 24 14 N lon. 81 33 E. near Banpoor.—2. *B. Bunas* which rises in the Aravalli Mountains in Rajpootana, on the confines of Jodpore and Mewar flows S W into Gujarat and after a course of 180 m, dividing into several small and intricate channels is lost in the Kunn of Cutch.

BUNDER DHIM a small seaport on the Persian Gulf, 85 m N N W Bushire. Though now only a miserable fishing village it was once the site of a Dutch factory which is still pointed out, and a place of considerable trade.

BUNDER KILIL, a town Persian Khuzestan 38 m N E. Bushir. It is walled, but derives its chief importance from its admirable military position at the junction of the Karun and Abund, or Dufal, commanding both rivers.

BUNDER RIK a small seaport on the Persian Gulf at the mouth of Kishut, 20 m N N W Bushir. It was once the stronghold of the celebrated pirate Meer Mahura who was the terror of the gulf. When the place was taken he retired to Karak from which he was driven out by the British fleet. The fortifications of Bunder Rik being razed it lost most of its importance though it continues to be the residence of the principal Arab chief on the coast.

BUNDY a town in Africa, Roman cap prov of same name 115 m W. Birm. It is a place of tolerable size, surrounded not only with an earthen wall and ditch but with a dense thorny fence. The town as well as the whole province exhibits many symptoms of decay produced mainly by misgovernment. There is no market of any importance, though the inhabitants, who belong to the Mungu nation, the chief element of the Kanuri amount to about 8000.

BL NE, the names of two nearly contiguous towns W Africa, Bornu prov Muwyi, 185 m W N W Birm.—1. *Old Duse*, which is built in a recess among the rocky cliffs of a mountain at a height of about 1150 ft. It had been nearly destroyed by a conflagration, but some progress had been made in rebuilding it at the time of Dr Barth's visit. Its prosperity has been seriously affected by the foundation of—2. *New Duse* which has in a great measure eclipsed its predecessor and carried off its trade.

BUNGAVAPILLY a town India, presid. Madras dist and 64 m N W Cuddapah, and about 200 m W V. Madras. It stands on a plain near the entrance of a broad defile, and is intersected by different branches of a small stream called the Zeyar. It is defended by a fort, surrounded by a high wall flanked with round bastions but presents an unimpressive and ramshackle appearance. The only edifice of any consequence is the palace of the nabob, who holds Bungeavapilly jaghire. The diamond mines, which have given it celebrity are situated about half a mile from the town near a low range of hills.

BUNIC a town Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia dist. Otoczek, 56 m S R. Karlovitz, with a Greek neo united parish church and the ruins of a strong castle, built by the Turks in 1555. There is a remarkable cavern in the vicinity. Pop. 3780.

BUNIA a town W Africa Hausaland prov and about 45 m W Katsina, is surrounded by a half-natural half-artificial stockade of dense forest, and a clay wall 12 ft. in height. It consists of the town proper and a suburb, and the inhabitants are industrious and sociable. Gray monkeys abound in the neighbourhood. Pop. about 5000.

BUNTAWAL, a town India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Canara, c. bank Mettawati, which descends from the W Ghats,

and falls into the sea at Mangalore 17 m below the town. It consists of about 1000 thatched houses, and is an active entrepot for the trade between Canara and Mysore. One of its staples is coffee. The town was nearly destroyed by Tipu Sultan during the Mysore wars in the eighteenth century.

BURAZJUN a town Persia, 25 m N E Bushra. It is a large place, the cap. of a district, and is fortified with walls and towers of mud. In the vicinity date-palms are very numerous.

BURDEKIN [add] a river N E Australia, Queensland which runs about lat. 18° 8' lon. 144° W flows S E along the W slopes of a lofty range, running nearly parallel to the coast, and on reaching Mount M. Connell near the point where it receives the Sutton and the Baylands forces its way through the granite of the range, and turning N E, pours its waters into the bays of L'Esperance, Howling Green, and Cleveland about lat. 19° 30' S, forming a delta which extends over 60 m. With its affluent it waters a large extent of country much of which is well adapted for settlement, and it was hoped that it might prove navigable from the coast, and thus afford ample facilities for reaching the interior. It was ascertained however by careful exploration in 1860 that of the numerous branches into which the Burdekin divides in forming its delta, there is not one fit for navigation.

BURDWAN [add] a dist and town India, presid. Bengal. The town between lat. 22° 53' and 24° 40' N lon 87° 21' and 88° 53' E is bounded N by Burdwan N. E. and E. by Nadia, N. W. by Hooghly and Midnapore, and W. by Jessore. Length N. E. to S. W. about 70 m, breadth 60 m, area, 2,144 sq m. The surface with the exception of some slight hilly eminences in the W is flat little elevated above the sea, and watered by numerous streams of which the most important are the Bhagratree, the Hooghly formed by it and the Jellinghee, the Hudgee, and the Damoodah. All these streams are navigable but the district is provided with additional means of conveyance by the East Indian railway. Burdwan owes much of its importance to its mineral field, which is rich in both coal and iron, and has for some time been worked to a considerable extent. The whole district, except a few spots, is well cultivated, and raises good crops of rice, sugar, potatoes, indigo, oilseeds, tobacco and cotton. Pop. 1,854,152.—The town cap. of the above dist situated 6 m (by rail) N N W Calcutta, on the bank of the Damoodah and on the East Indian railway consists of a town and suburbs both composed for the most part of mud huts covered with thatch and intermingled with a number of good houses. The only building of any pretensions is the residence of the titular rajah, placed in the midst of a natural garden, but presenting the appearance, not so much of one regular and symmetrical structure as of a conglomeration of buildings of various sizes and colours. One of the greatest ornaments of the place is an artificial lake covering about thirty acres, surrounded by a causeway formed of the earth thrown out in digging it and giving access through an ornamented porch to it numerous bathes where the people descend into its waters. There are here two English schools one established by government and the other belonging to the Church Missionary Society. Pop. about 50,000.

BUREJA or **BURJA** or **BURJA** a river Siberia Mandchuria, which rises about lat. 52° N lon 124° E, in a mountain range which furnishes the sources of several rivers, flows tortuously S. W. and joins the bank Amur considerably below the Zeyar about lat. 49° 30' N lon 129° 40' E. The tract between these rivers is said to resemble the middle zone of European Russia, and to be capable of sustaining a large population. The valley of the Burja is very picturesque, and in its upper part is much frequented by hunters for its excellent fables.

BURGBERG a town Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 16 m N E. Hermannstadt, with a parish church, a R. Catholic, and a neo united Greek church. Pop. 1900.

BURICA a territory Isthmus of Panama, prov. Chiriqui between lat. 8° and 9° N and lon. 82° 54' and 88° 10' W. It extends from the coast of the Pacific to the summit of the N Cordillera, and has an estimated area of 800,000 acres. It has three ports on the Guanamoo coast an extensive region of coconut trees, 21 to 25 m. long and an unusual abundance of other vegetable products, including dyewoods.

It is understood also to be rich in surfers and other minerals, though this is rather conjectured than ascertained. The railway across the isthmus has necessarily made a most important addition to its facilities for trade.

BURKE CHANNEL [add.] British Columbia, 80 m N Vancouver Island. It runs inland for 50 m and then divides into three arms. Doan's Canal which trends nearly N for 20 m and North Beltrusk Arms, from which a good available route is projected over a generally level country to the Caribou gold-fields.

BURLINGTON [add.] three places, U States.—1 A town and port of entry Vermont, cap co. Chittenden on a bay in Lake Champlain. It stands amidst beautiful scenery occupying a slope which rises gradually from the lake, and commands one of the finest views in New England. It is the largest place in the state contains many spacious streets and avenues planted with trees and lined by elegant mansions and possesses eight churches a university with seven professors and ninety-eight students, numerous other schools a court house and jail a custom house, and a marine hospital. The harbour the best on the lake, is protected by a break water 900 ft long and additional means of transport in all directions are furnished by the Vermont, Central and Canada, and by the Rutland and Burlington railways. Most of the shipping in Lake Champlain is owned by the inhabitants who amount to about 8000.—2 A town and port of entry New Jersey on the Delaware at the junction of the Assanunk Creek, 20 m N E Philadelphia. It is one of the few places in the United States which has retrograded rather than advanced. Its trade may be traced to the rise of Philadelphia which has carried off the greater part of its trade. The principal public buildings are nine churches of which three belong to the Episcopians are well endowed a college and a hall both Episcopal, and attended by a large number of students an ancient library possessed of many rare and valuable works, and a large number of schools partly supported by the liberality of an early settler. Pop about 5000.—3 A town Iowa, cap co Des Moines on the bank Mississippi and on the Chicago and Burlington the Peoria and Burlington and the Burlington and Missouri River railways. It possesses eleven churches a university occupying a conspicuous site and said to be flourishing and various other schools, several of them of superior description. The extensive coal fields in the vicinity afford great facilities for manufacturing which accordingly are numerous and important, including starch and soap factories iron foundries breweries, pork packing houses and oil flour and saw mills. Pop (1858) 16,000.

BURMAH *Burmah*, a prov British India, lying along the E. shore of Bay of Bengal from the mouth of the Mafetuary in about lat. 20° 50' N to the Pak-ohai River in about 10° 50' N. It possesses a direct line of sea coast of not less than 500 m area 90,000 sq m. It is formed of three divisions each of which possesses one principal export. Pagan has Monks' large Rangoon and Arracan. Akyah the first and last of which have risen entirely under British rule. Arracan, the N division of the province is separated to the E. from Pagan and Upper Burma by a range of mountains whose greatest elevation is about 7000 ft and running nearly parallel with the coast, gradually lowering towards the B. The N part of the country has a large area of alluvial soil in the lower courses of the river Kaladyn and

its numerous affluents. The breadth of the land there, from the sea-shore to the mountains, is from 80 to 90 m, and is generally fully covered with forest, and difficult of access. Between the range separating Arracan from Pagan and the sea, for a length of nearly 800 m as far as Cape Negrais, the country is a mere narrow strip of land. 1 Akyah and Martaban lie in the valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sitang Rivers these valleys, bounded E. and W. by mountain ranges, are narrow in the upper portion but expand at the delta of the Irrawaddy into a magnificent alluvial region penetrated by a vast number of tidal creeks and extend over 10,000 sq m. N. Tenasserim is bounded on the W. by the last 100 m of the course of the great river Salween and here the breadth of land from the sea shore to the central mountain range, which divides the two rivers on the E. from Kusan, is about 80 m. This space is gradually narrowed to 40 m at the extremity in lat. 11 N. There is no river of any importance S. of the Salween. The interior is a wilderness of hills densely wooded, with long narrow valleys. The country is generally peopled by various branches of the Indo-Chinese family. The Burmese are the most advanced race and the Arracanese are of the same race and speak the same language though geographically isolated. The occupation is chiefly agriculture, which is rude in kind but the fertility of the soil is very great. There is only one grain crop in the year and one cereal rice is cultivated almost exclusively. On the hills the people clear a fresh patch of forest by burning the timber on the ground and change their villages as the soil becomes exhausted. Usually they have plenty of food and clothes and occupy houses of bamboo raised on platforms above the ground. The remote hill tribes are in a savage state, except in the district of Loongoo in which education and Christianity have wrought an entire change. At the principal seaports Europeans and foreign Asiatics have settled in considerable numbers and opened a trade for the tea, rice, petroleum and other products of the country. The people generally since the British occupation have acquired a good deal of personal property the small landed proprietors are independent as the laborers obtain wages sufficient for their comfortable subsistence.

In 1855 a war broke out between Great Britain and the Burmese empire occasioned by the refusal of the government of the latter to give satisfaction for various insults and oppressions exercised against it by British merchants at Rangoon. General Godwin Haig bore thereupon sent with an army to the mouth of the Irrawaddy compelled hostilities by the siege and capture of the town of Martaban on 5th April, and although our troops sustained afterwards a repulse at Rangoon the expeditions against Prome and Pegu were more successful resulting in the capture of both these places, and the consequent annexation of the provinces of Pegu to British India. The king of A. shortly afterwards agreed to make the concessions demanded and in June 1856 the war was formally terminated by a proclamation of the Indian governor-general.

The maritime provinces comprising the ancient kingdoms of Pegu and Arracan with the long line of sea-coast known as Tenasserim were united under one local administration under British rule, and called British Burma on January 31 1867. Arracan and Tenasserim were acquired by treaty after the war of 1825-6. The following table gives the last statistics of the produce for the year 1861-2—

Divisions.	Area, sq m.	Pop.	Area cultivated.	Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax.	Outposts, &c.	Fiberine, Opium and Siam.	Total Revenue.
Pegu	24,500	1,150,128	90,401	£119,835	£119,304	£156,875	£171,107	£567,021
Tenasserim	35,000	3,102,380	301,415	£5,838	£5,838	108,108	108,108	120,301
Arracan	17,800	875,356	859,158	£7,300	£7,048	55,066	38,000	179,549
Total	90,000	1,527,864	1,050,589	£225,073	£223,305	£320,049	£317,215	£966,748

In the same year 1861 777,771 vessel of which 559 were British and 108 American entered the ports of British Burma and 768 vessels (508 British and 113 American) cleared from them the respective tonnage being 401,499 and 887,817 in addition to which 608 net, craft entered and 628 cleared, the tonnage being 88,684 and 88,880 respectively. The imports, still of the same year amounted to £200,145 in *Sure Ins Gaz.*—Vol. I.

merchandise and £28,645 in treasure of the former £288,957 was from the United Kingdom the exports were of the value of £1,422,275 in merchandise, of which £1,178,687 went to the United Kingdom the principal articles of export being cotton £12,088 drugs £23,083 rice £208,782 oil, £22,180 and timber and woods, £417,610.

The ports of British Burma had the following amount of

foreign commerce in the year 1863:—Moulmein, imports 244,643; exports 243,308. Mangung imports, 244,643; exports, 243,308. Alayah, imports, 243,308; exports, 243,308.

BURNAB a river India, which rises about 15 m. N. of the town of Burnab, for about 25 m. above S.E. forming for 50 m. the boundary between districts Mirzapur and Jansang, and continuing the same direction for about 25 m. through d. t. Benares, joins the Ganges on its left bank in lat. 25° 18' N. lon. 83° 7' E. During the rains it is navigable by large boats.

BURNABANDA a vil. India, Rajpootana, state and 50 m. N.E. of Jaipur. It is situated in an open grassy plain forming a pleasing contrast to the general aridity of the surrounding country and is supplied with good water from a tank and four wells. Pop. 1640.

BURBANK or **BURBANK** a vil. Hindoostan, present Madras, dist. Ganjam, 335 m. S.E. of Calcutta. It consists of a town and a military cantonment. The town has arrow dirty streets, mean houses, mostly of mud with a few of brick, bazars well supplied both with necessities and luxuries, and manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and of large quantities of sugar and sugar-candy. The cantonment is situated on a rocky ledge, in the midst of a large cultivated plain studded with numerous tanks but not watered by any permanent stream. Top of it is extensive of cantonment, about 2000.

BURBANK (also British Columbia, Western N. Am. river, 15 m. N. entrance Fraser River. Cant. has been found on its shores and in the winter when the Fraser is sometimes frozen up the only access to the interior of Columbia is by this inlet and F. t. Moody to which steamers have to bring their passengers, mail, and supplies which are then transported by a good road to the cap. New Westminster distant 3 m.

BURBANK a kingdom W. Africa, lat. 14° 30' N. lon. 16° 40' W. The chief town is Jod 26 m. N. of the river. The men are tall, muscular, and in appearance and manner the women above the ordinary stature full well made with small high features, and sparkling eyes. The exports are gum, cane, rice, lime, cattle, hides and ivory.

BURBANK a vil. India, Bundelkhand 83 m. N.E. of Allahabad. It lies at the base of a lofty rocky ridge overlooked by a picturesque old fort, which crowns one of the summits and possesses a banner. To the E. of it is a fine sheet of water abounding with excellent fish and formed by damming up the lower gorge of a valley with a masonry embankment 1 m. long and 60 ft. broad.

BURBANK a vil. India, Bundelkhand, lat. 14° 30' N. lon. 16° 40' W. It is situated on the central plateau in the basin of the Godavari, at the height of about 2000 ft. above the sea, 160 m. S.W. of the town of Hyderabad. It was taken by the French in November 1840 and immediately converted by them into an important military station. Before the capture it was the centre of a considerable trade, and the principal entrepôt for the products of the surrounding district. It has been somewhat improved by the settlement of a number of European merchants, and by the houses which they have erected for their residences. The town however presents almost as much of the Arab type as ever. It is surrounded by beautiful and productive gardens and divided into eight quarters, consisting of houses built mostly of earth. The principal buildings are five mosques, one of which is a very handsome structure. The inhabitants, about 2600, are very industrious, and employ themselves partly in manufactures, as armaments, dyes and weavers, or in trade in which the principal articles are the products of the Tell and of Bouda, including wool and silk. The importance of the latter article may be inferred from the fact that the town contains forty silk factories.

BURBANK a vil. Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, cap. circle and on a river of same name, 60 m. N.E. of Thessalonica, on the road leading from it to Janina. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction and the one of a bishop, and has an ecclesiastical seminary, a normal school and important weekly markets. Pop. 5200.

BURBANK a vil. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara on a river of same name 190 m. S. by E. of Oran. Though only a small place containing about a hundred houses it is

surrounded by a wall with three gates. The springs in the neighbourhood furnishing the means of irrigation, the surrounding district is remarkable for its fertility and gives full employment to the greater part of the inhabitants, the remainder working at the ordinary handicrafts. In the large gardens of the environs from 3000 to 4000 date-palms are growing.

BURBANK (also), a hill state, N. India, between lat. 30° 56' and 32° 8' lon. 77° 54' and 78° 58' S. Gurwal, and by the British dist. Bhillai. It Chinese Tartary, S. Gurwal, and S.W. several adjacent hill states; length, N.E. to S.W., about 50 m. breadth 55 m. area, 3000 sq. m. It is one of the loftiest and most mountainous tracts in the world, being nearly in a line of the principal axis of the Himalaya. The lowest elevations, as determined by the points at which the Kulu and Pabna gorges in their descent, are respectively 8087 and 4932 ft. above the sea, and its highest summits rise from 18,000 ft. upwards to the culminating point of 21,178. At least five peaks exceed 19,000 ft. Nearly the whole drainage is received by the Kulu and the Pabna part of it directly and part by numerous affluents and mountain torrents. Copper is found near Ropay in the Darbhanga valley. The vegetable productions vary from the inter-tropical character which they present on the banks of the Kulu in the lowest part of it to those within the state, where bamboos and some tropical fruits thrive to that of evergreen vegetation on the borders of perpetual snow. The deciduous which is one of the most magnificent of the Himalayan pines and promises to become acclimated in our own country is found at elevations varying from 6400 to 13,000 ft. The vine (of which 6000 acres were under cultivation in 1860) ripens its fruit as high as 8000 ft. Where it falls the currant and raspberry commence. Apples thrive and yield abundances of fruit at 11,000 ft. wheat and barley are cultivated at 13,000 and vegetation is not entirely extinct at 17,000.

In the lower elevated regions wheat is the main crop. Potatoes first introduced by the Gurwal, are now so extensively grown as to form an important article of export to the lower country. Of some articles two crops are matured in a single year and the interval between them is so short that the reaper and the sower are often seen at work together in the same field. The inhabitants according to one account, bear a bad name and are said to be violent, treacherous, and addicted to all the worst vices. According to others they are a fine and active race, hospitable, trustworthy, honest, and truthful, the higher classes being of Caucasian descent. In several districts, new industries including wool and textile fabrics, are carried to considerable perfection and traders traverse the country with their goods, and an extensive business is done. The state is governed by a rajah of Rajpoot extraction, as a tributary of the British government. His annual revenue paid principally in kind and consisting of agricultural produce, metals, blankets and other coarse manufactures is estimated at £150,000. The amount of tribute is only £1500. Estimated pop. 150,000.

BURBANK a vil. India, W. Province, dist. and 43 m. W. of Lucknow. It is enclosed by a ditch and a bamboo hedge and has a mud fort and a well supplied bazaar. It is however a poor place, about half a mile square, consisting of about 800 huts buddled together in narrow lanes.

BURBANK an inlet British Columbia, E. side Gulf of Georgia. It is long and narrow stretching to the N.E., and from the head of it a company have undertaken to construct a route of 241 m. of which 85 m. are by lake and river to Alexandria, on the upper Fraser River for the Cariboo gold-fields.

BURBANK a vil. Austria, empire, Bobanin circle and about 15 m. W. Prague. It has a castle, finely situated on a commanding height, a chapel, a brewery and a distillery. Pop. 3600.

BURBANK a vil. Austria, empire, Hungary, cap. circle and 34 m. S.E. of Pest, dist. of same name, with an infirmary, a court of justice, and a mill. Pop. 5149.

BUTUAN a vil. Philippine Isles, cap. dist. and near a bay of same name, on the N. coast of the island of Mindanao, about lat. 8° 45' N. lon. 125° 12' E. It stands about 4 m. above the mouth of a branch of the river which proceeds from Lake Sapogang and is here navigable for vessels of 100 tons burthen. The only important product of the vicinity is the sago-palm. It coincides with its dist. a pop. of 9804.

BUYUK ALADIN a vil. European Turkey Bulgaria 6 m. W. Varna. The battle between Alexander and the Thracians was fought in its vicinity.

BYAN KENO a vil. Russian empire Trans-Baikal prov. on the Bialka, below Nerchinsk. It is a large place, containing two churches, the one of wood and the other of brick, and is inhabited partly by Cossacks and partly by convicts.

BYETORNEFE, a river India which rises near Lalail eggs, in Orissa in lat. 23° 29' N. lon. 84° 55' E., flows very obliquely first S. E. W. and then S. E. E. through Cuttack and falls into the Bay of Bengal after a course of about 270 m. during the last ten of which it takes the name of the *Dhuanetz*. It is full in great veneration by the Hindus especially at its source.

BYGHOOI or *Brasul*, a river India which rises in dist. Pilleeshoot in Rohilkund flows S. for about 130 m., and joins the W. Ramganga on its l. bank. It is much used for irrigation.

DYBON an island British America Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 10 m. from the N. cape of the Magdalen group. It is rather more than 4 m. long and 1 m. broad and is formed of alternating and nearly horizontal strata of red sandstone, red ochreous clay and shaly gray sandstone. These rocks form perpendicular or overhanging cliffs all round the shores and being soft and friable are broken in holes and caverns, and fast giving way to the action of the sea. A large upland tract is covered with good native grass but a great part of the surface is wooded with dwarf spruces. The soil is much habited.

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CABANGO a tn. S.W. Africa on the W. frontier of the country of Landu or Balanda, lat. 9° 31' S. lon. 30° 31' E. It is situated on the (N)hombo is the residence of a native chief subordinate to Matambo and consists of about 200 huts and a dome square houses constructed of poles interwoven with grass. The latter are occupied by half-caste Portuguese, agents of the Cape traders. Irvanians are here very about land and sheep.

CACABA a tn. Brazil prov. Rio Grande do Sul beautifully situated on a mountain at alt. 2,000 ft. above the sea 190 m. W. S. W. Alegre lat. 30° 30' S. lon. 53° 30' W. It consists of several well-furnished streets with some substantial and even elegant houses but is on its chief claim to notice from having been at one time selected as an important military station and the site of a citadel. The selection was afterwards abandoned but in the meantime the works had been commenced, and the consequence is that the greater part of the place is occupied by unfinished buildings evidently intended to be of a magnificent description on which from the progress made in their erection a very large sum must have been expended. Among these unfinished buildings, which have very much the appearance of ruins, the most conspicuous are the church, the barracks, the house of correction and large portions of a octagonal citadel. P. 60.

CACABANA a river La Plata which rises in the prov. and the Sierra of Cordova, at first pursues an E. course, under the name of Turero. On receiving the Quirio which doubles its volume, and entering the prov. of Entre Rios, it becomes the Caracana, which thereafter has a circuitous course for 130 m. and joins r. bank Parana. Its fall, at the rate of 2½ ft. to the mile is too great to admit of its successful navigation either in its natural state or by the appliances of artificial means.

CAOLUGA a tn. British America Canada E. on Temagami, beautifully situated on a height above r. bank St. Lawrence 100 m. N. E. Quebec. It possesses a R. Catholic chapel and having a fine beach for bathing has become a very fashionable watering place, especially popular in summer months between St. Montreal and Quebec. Pop. about 1000. **CADEREYTA-XIMENES** two tns. Mexico.—1) Nuevoleon in a fertile district, 23 m. E. Monterey lat. 25° 44' N. lon. 99° 48' W. It is a well built handsome town with about 2000 inhabitants most of whom are engaged in agriculture.—2) A tn. state and 22 m. E. Queretaro in the valley of San Juan and at the foot of the Sierra Gorda. It is a well built place, which long owed its prosperity to the richness of its mines, but now depends on agriculture and grazing. Pop. 4000.

CADING a tn. China prov. Kiangsoo, on the Soochow branch of the Yangtze-kiang about 55 m. from Shanghai. It is an ancient city surrounded by walls, and situated in the midst of an undulating and very fertile plain on which indigo is grown to a very large extent. Among the manufactures is paper made from the bamboo by saturating it with lime and water and then converting it into pulp. So

abundant and cheap in this paper that a coarse description is made for the sole purpose of being mixed with the mortar used by bricklayers.

CAHAWBA a RIVER U. States which rises in co. Jefferson, Alabama, flows through a valuable coal field and joins the Alabama at the village of its own name. It is navigable for about 100 m. —A VILLAGE Alabama, at the confluence of the Cahawba with Alabama river. It contains several churches, and is the shipping point for the cotton produced in the district.

CAICUS [add] a group of islands West Indies, situated among the western portion of the Bahamas, on a large shallow sand bank of same name, which stretches 55 m. from E. to W. and nearly the same distance from N. to S. It is principally islands proceeding from P. to W. in an irregular curve. East Caicos, Grand Caicos North Caicos 1) *corvidae* and West Caicos. They are wooded and tolerably fertile and at one time a produced cotton but at present the inhabitants who are few in number and mostly fishermen and wreckers, employ the land mainly for the rearing of stock and the cultivation of vegetable produce.

CAIRO a tn. U. States Illinois, Alexander on a low point at the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi 10 m. S. by E. Springfield. The site, though commercially advantageous was so judiciously chosen that it became necessary to protect it from inundation by means of an embankment 70 ft. wide and 10 ft. high. Even this proved insufficient, and during a remarkable flood in the summer of 1858 nearly the whole town was swept away. Previous to this catastrophe Cairo consisted of about 470 houses, and possessed five churches, two banks, eighteen hotels, an iron foundry, two railway depots, and three mills.

CAINA a small tn. S. America, Bolivia prov. and 30 m. S. E. Potosi in a mountain recess. It consists of mud houses and has a public square a church and a superior post-house.

CALAIS [add] a tn. U. States Maine, on the St. Croix, at the E. extremity of the state, opposite to St. Stephen in British America, the river forming part of the boundary between the two countries. It contains eight churches, an academy, a high school and a school house and besides possessing an iron foundry a dry dock a building yard and a large establishment for calico and grinding plaster of Paris, is largely engaged in the lumber trade, which employs no fewer than sixty three mills and forty lath and shingle machines. In 1857 the export of sawed lumber amounted to 85,000,000 ft. of which about 30,000,000 went to St. Louis, chiefly Great Britain and the West Indies while the remainder was carried coastwise as far as the 1) tonnage. The other exports of that year were 68,000,000 lbs. 17,000,000 shingles 2,000,000 pickets 90,000 aleboards 8000 sugar boxes, 4000 blacksmith shop-houses, and 1400 cords of wood and bark. Pop. 6119.

CALAMA a tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov. Atacama, 43 m. E. Cobija, on a stream of same name, at the height of

The number of vessels entering the port in 1856 was 248 of 86,246 tons, in 1860, 377 of 156,865 tons, in 1861 391 of 84,175 tons, and in 1862 399 of 148,655 tons. Of vessels cleared from the port the number was in 1856 323, of 64,737 tons; in 1860 377 of 151,941 tons; in 1861 396, of 192,013 tons; and in 1862 403, of 144,138 tons.

CALDIERO is an Austrian Italy prov and 8 m. E Varona, on the railway to Venice. It occupies the S slope of a mountain ridge and has two parish churches and thermal springs which were known to the Romans. The environs were the scene of bloody conflicts between the French and Austrians on the 12th November 1796 and the 29th, 30th and 31st October 1805.

CALDWELL, a vil. U States, New York in a beautiful district at the S. end of Lake George, 56 m. N Albany. It is much visited by tourists for its picturesque scenery and contains the ruins of Fort William and Henry which figure much in the French and revolutionary wars. 1 1084 CALLEDONIA is a British America Canada W. S. Haldimand on the Great River and the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway 47 m. S.W. Toronto. It possesses three churches—a Church of England and Free, and a United Pres byterian and carries on a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop about 1800—2 A to U States, New York, on the Genesee with iron mines, and salines and sulphurous springs. Pop 1013—3 A lake and river NW America on the British and U States frontier. From the lake in a S.W. direction flows the river of same name. It ultimately forms two branches, one of which falls into Adirondack Lake, and the other into the Gulf of Georgia.

CALCUTTA [said] is a vil. Hind, Hind and 83 m. S. W. Madras dist. Malabar on a flat of the Malabar coast, little raised above the sea. It consists of a principal street, about three-fourths of a mile long and several small cross streets leading from it. The houses are built chiefly of latania, and are partly covered with tiles partly thatched with coconut leaves. Of the four quarters into which the town is divided, that to the S is densely peopled by Moslems and contains numerous mosques, and that to the N.W. or Fort area part contains a R Catholic church, and a large jail capable of receiving 600 prisoners. The principal European residents dwell in houses facing the sea, the custom-house is in the same locality. The other principal buildings are two hospitals, the cantonment and the Telli Devassam a celebrated Hindu temple. Calcutta has no proper harbour and very little trade; but possesses historical interest as the first spot in India on which Vasco da Gama landed in 1498 and subsequently as the scene of many struggles between the Portuguese and the natives. Pop. about 15 000.

CALIFORNIA [said] is one of the U States. The resources of the rich and productive country continue to be developed at a rapid rate, and appear still to be far from reaching their limits. The gold mines naturally hold the first place in importance, and the quantity of the precious metal shows generally an annual increase. The application of machinery and improved methods of mining enable those engaged in the work to turn to good account vast deposits which would otherwise have remained unproductive. Thus in Nevada, Another Maryono, and elsewhere mills have been erected which crush the quartz rock at a trifling expense—12s. or 14s per ton so that rock yielding not more than 25s. to 40s. or 60s. of gold per ton can be worked to advantage, which in former years was considered almost valueless. The consequence is, that an almost inexhaustible source of profit is opened to industry. In other places where gold was found near the surface of the soil, and after a time appeared to be exhausted, new values of ore have been discovered at a greater depth, and thus by successive sinkings fresh supplies have been obtained. The shafts are now in many instances of considerable depth in one case 1900 ft. The quantity of gold and silver received at San Francisco from the interior of the state, and from Nevada state, during the year 1864 amounted to \$9,092,100 and in the same period arrived \$1,260,475, the produce of Oregon state and the territories of Washington and Idaho and \$350 000 from

British Columbia. The exports of treasure during the five years, 1860-64, were as follows—

Destination.	1861.	1861	1862.	1863.	1864.
England	834,000	\$18,880	2,200 000	6 000,400	6,877,000
New York	7 181,800	6 831 600	5 238,615	3,477 105	2,445,375
China	674,000	704,100	243,162	261 373	1,777 372
Panama	60 190	70 800	80 800	808,000	75,750
Other Countries	87,000	15 3 0	64 600	116,585	127 400
Total	8,450,800	8,135 850	8,513,243	9 285,785	11 141 456

Copper mining also has been carried on in various parts of the state, the ore is found in deposits, and about 15 000 tons of it were shipped in 1864, containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of copper. Within the last three or four years several quicksilver mines have been discovered but the New Almaden is the only one as yet producing any great quantity of metal from that mine over 40 000 flasks (75 lbs each) were extracted in 1864 of which 88,377 flasks were exported one-half of them to China. Coal mining has also been put in active operation at Mount Diablo. There are indications of petroleum springs in several parts of the state but it has yet to be ascertained if the oil can be obtained in sufficient quantity to be remunerative.

A new branch of profitable industry has been discovered in the suitability of the soil and climate of the state to the cultivation of the grape vine. The growth of the vine was formerly confined to the county of Los Angeles 350 m. E. of San Francisco, but is now carried on all over the state. By a perhaps too sanguine estimate, it is calculated that the state consumes twice as much land adapted to the culture of the vine as there is in France and that the produce will be one-fifth of that of the latter in both quality and relative quantity. In 1862 official returns report that there were 10 622 096 vines growing in vineyards and that the number was in increasing annually and very largely. It is said that there were made in 1864 between 3 000 000 and 4,000 000 gallons of wine, and from 150 000 to 200 000 gallons of brandy but probably this is beyond the reality. The produce is all absorbed by local consumption.

Agriculture generally is receiving more attention in both the mining and other districts, and in some of them farming and stock raising are already equal in importance to the mining interest. This attention to the cultivation of the soil, the vast improvement everywhere in the style of building in the towns and villages throughout the mining districts, and the ameliorated condition of the mines and their families generally show how much of the capital raised in the state, that used to be sent for the support of relatives in distant countries, is now retained and invested on the spot. The value of the cereal productions exported in 1864 was not large, the produce of the land being mainly required for home use, but it comprised of wheat, \$155, 00 bushels \$11 700; beans, \$13 900; oats \$2450; and flour \$106,050. The season however had been very unfavourable to the crops. Of wool about 6,000 000 lbs were grown in 1864 being about 400 000 lbs more than in 1863, but the drought of the previous winter had destroyed vast numbers of sheep as well as of cattle.

In the year 1864 the following ships arrived from various countries—

Nationality	Vessels.	Tons.
Atlantic Ports of the Union	110	190,094
Pacific Ports of the Union	100	289,490
Great Britain	44	90 505
Australia	24	17 789
Chile	1	600
New Zealand	2	24, 400
Falkland Islands	61	1,200
China	28	63,370
France	28	1,438
Hamburg	9	4 106
Japan	7	3,700
Holland	19	6,400
Java	1	230
Spain	1	204
Sweden	10	2,377
		5,393

Ships arrived from various countries in 1904.—Continued.

Nationality	Vessels	Tons
Chile	10	4,265
Peru	9	1,220
Brazil	1	325
Mexico	49	24,801
Cuba	2	1,011
Sandwich Islands	27	12,912
Congo Islands	15	2,024
Central America	15	7,003
British America	10	4,026
Russian Asia	3	818
Whaling	22	10,080
New Grenada	43	12,329

In the same year the departures were as follows:—

Nationality	Vessels	Tons
Atlantic Ports of the Union	19	21,500
Pacific Ports of the Union	1055	382,046
Great Britain	16	12,102
New Zealand	8	2,145
Australia	19	8,900
East India	4	2,266
Vancouver Island	69	7,523
New Grenada	42	16,100
Bombay	2	266
China	69	44,266
Japan	3	64
Hawaii	1	6,500
La Plata	1	360
Chile	27	12,226
Peru	66	60,195
Mexico	66	21,185
Sandwich Islands	49	12,026
Congo Islands	11	1,900
Central America	10	16,145
British America	5	1,008
Russian Asia	3	497
Whaling	20	9,778

A large part of the imports are received through the eastern ports of the Union and consequently a correct statement of them cannot be arrived at. Of manufactured goods of linen work, cotton, etc., very small quantities have been received since the introduction of the tariff in 1891 which amounted almost to a prohibition of them, the demand for such goods is now met to a great extent by home productions. The import of lumber is very considerable. It amounted at San Francisco in 1904 to 117,918,000 ft. of board of 12 in to 12,378,400 ft. of planks, 12,348,450 ft. of piles, 515,194 lineal ft. maple 800 trees and cedar logs, 245 tons. Of coffee, 9,623,176 lbs., and 1,477,723 lbs. of tea from China and Japan, were imported in the same year, as well as 5909 tons of rice, 12,240 tons of sugar and about 2,000,000 lbs. of tobacco.

The value and destination of the exports exclusive of transients previously specified was in the same year as follows:—

To Eastern Ports of the Union	\$1,028,250
Great Britain	191,178
Australia	125,260
Vancouver Island and British Columbia	307,100
Mexico	445,120
Peru	20,000
China	2,4,720
Sandwich Islands	171,000
Japan	5,000
Other Countries	160,000
Total	\$2,544,206

The length of railway existing in California is as yet not great. A few short lines have been, and are being constructed chiefly in the Sacramento district; but more lines and extensions of present ones, are in contemplation, and when effected, will aid greatly in developing the resources of the country. Telegraphic communication also is rapidly being opened in various directions, one line, already partially constructed, being continued to Vancouver Island and British Columbia, under an arrangement between the governments.

The population of the state of California, according to the census of 1880, was 379,994, being an increase of \$10 per cent. upon that in 1860; compared it was 24,819 Chinese, and 17,562 Indians. It has since continued to increase, the net accession of emigrants alone amounting in 1894 to about 10,000.

CALINGAPATAM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 94 m. S.W. Ganjam, B. bank Vindhya. Under Mahomedan rule it was a place of great size and importance, and possessed many mosques, of which the remains are still seen. After a long decline it is again rising into importance in consequence of its harbor which with the exception of Cochin, affords the best anchorage on the coast during the S.E. monsoon. Its principal exports are rice, ginger, mace, wheat, grain, hie timber and bees wax.

CALAU [old] a tn and port, Peru. A railway has been opened between Calau and Lima the capital a distance of 7 m. much to the benefit and convenience of both places. The commerce of the port has steadily increased, the number of vessels and their tonnage entered and cleared in the three years 1891-3 having been as follows:—

Entered. Cleared.	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.
	1892	460,125	1281	701,000	1521	723,371
	1902	468,302	1108	678,230	1521	762,540

The value of the imports in the year 1893 amounted to \$2,000,000 and of the exports to \$2,500,000.

CALPER, CALPER or KALPER [old] a tn India, N.W. Province, cap. pergunnah of same nat. a r. bank Juma which has here a width of a mile and a half in the rainy and only half a mile in the dry season 140 m. W.N.W. Allahabad. It is situated among rugged ravines, and is meanly built, consisting for the most part of mud houses, with a few of a better description constructed of brick or calcareous conglomerate. It is defended by a fort situated on an isolated height between the town and the river but so imperfectly constructed as to be incapable of resisting a serious



GRANAT CALPER.—From Deane's Nine Impressions of India.

attack. It has manufactures of paper and refined sugar the latter said to be the finest in the world, but too high-priced to be in general demand. During the recent mutiny Calper became a principal rendezvous of the revolted Gwalior contingent, which, however, was signally defeated, first by Sir Colin Campbell in the vicinity of Chawpore, on which it had previously made an unsuccessful attack, and afterwards at Calper itself by Sir Hugh Rose, on the 26th May 1858.

Pop. 11,125.
GALTAGIBONE, a tn. Italy in a mountainous dist. in the S.W. of prov. Catania, 66 m. S.W. Messina. It is the

most important town in the interior of the island, but stands in a manner completely isolated as there is no good road by which it can communicate with any town on the coast. Several roads in tolerable condition lead from its gates, but after a short distance become lost in swamps, or rise so steeply that pack-mules only can be used upon them. The only manufacture for which the place has acquired any celebrity is terra cotta, which is modelled with much taste into articles of handsome form, similar to those found in Pompeii. These articles made chiefly terra and in Catania, command an extensive sale. Pop. 15,000.

GALUTRA [add.] a town on the S.W. coast of Ceylon a little above the mouth of the Kalu-ganga, which is navigable by boats up to Ratnapoora, 34 m. S.W. Colombo. A fort built on a green eminence once defended the entrance to the river but it has been dismantled, and now forms the residence of one of the civil officers. The only other buildings deserving of notice are a handsome Wesleyan church and school. The extensive cocoanut groves around the town make it one of the principal places for the distillation of arrack. From the climate and quality of the soil it was one time expected that the sugar cane might be successfully cultivated as a remunerative crop. The attempt has scarcely been made but without the anticipated result. The Lake of Polonnaruwa only a few miles inland is frequented by prodigious numbers of wild fowl which roost and breed in the luxuriant forests by which its banks are encircled.

GAJ PADOH, a long group of high islands belonging to the Louisiade Archipelago, to the S.E. of New Guinea. It extends about 45 m. from East E to West Island the central hill of which is m. ht. 11,920' S. lon. 158° 30' E. All the islands are well wooded, and of beautiful appearance, large groves of cocoa-nut trees occupying the low lands about the bays while the hills above are covered with rich vegetation. The inhabitants are numerous and appear to be careful cultivators raising large quantities of yam and cocoa-nut together with Indian corn, ginger and sugar cane. Some of their canoes are of large size.

GAMBAY [add.] a dist. and to India, Gujarat.—The river bounds W. by Kalpi, W. by the Sabarmuttee R. by the Gulf of Cambay and E. by the Mithra. It has an area of 500 sq. m. and a revenue of about £30,000.—The river on the N. shore of the estuary of the Mithra occupies an uneven site on an eminence of considerable elevation and is surrounded by a brick wall implored for musketry and flanked by fifty two irregular towers in bad repair. The whole place tells, by the number of uninhabited houses, and considering mosques and palaces of a greatness which once existed but has now passed away. The principal buildings are the palace of the ruler, a large but tasteless structure, the principal mosque, a handsome building in which originally a Hindu temple was converted to its present use when the Mahomedans conquered Gujarat. A Jain temple, with a curious crypt, and a number of large and often beautiful mausoleums in the form of circular or octagonal temples. One of these tells of a frightful death, during which an eminent Mogul whose remains it inclosed, perished from starvation after he had in vain offered a measure of pearls for one of grain. Gambay was long celebrated for its manufacture of shibbi, silk and gold stuffs, and had no longer a trade that Tiffenbaker in 1773 estimated seventy vessels at anchor in front of it. Its subsequent decay is attributed partly to the oppressive exactions of its rulers, and partly to increased difficulty of access to its harbour. The only species of manufacture which now gives it any celebrity is the working of carnelians, agates, and onyx into a variety of ornaments. The stones are found about 80 m. to the S.E. among the Rajpalee Hills on the banks of the Nerbarde. Pop. 37,900.

GAMBODIA [add.] cap. of the ancient kingdom of same name, now mostly incorporated with Siam, stood near the N. extremity of King's Lake or Tala Sah, about lat. 13° 45' N.; lon. 104° 30' E. The only trace of it now remaining is the Nokon temple, which was spared when the city was taken by the Cochins Chinese about A.D. 200 and is still too perfect to be called a ruin. It stands solitary in the midst of jungle and is entered across a magnificent stone causeway a third of a mile long leading through an ornamental entrance. The building is composed of three quadrangles, the outer one including the others, which rise successively above it. The

outer and lowest quadrangle is 200 yards square, and has a broad verandah, with a double row of square ornamented pillars running all round, with large and elaborate decorated entrances at the corners and centres. The whole is built of a hard gray sandstone, without wood cement, or iron, and is covered within and without with carefully executed bas-reliefs of Buddhist deities. It is still visited as a shrine by the Cambodians, and several priests reside outside the walls.

CAMDEN [add.] four places U. States.—1. A town, New Jersey cap. co. same name, on a plain 1 bank Delaware opposite to Philadelphia, and on several lines of railway. It is laid out in regular streets which cross each other at right angles and possesses many fine buildings, ten churches, two literary associations, a courthouse and jail. The chief industrial establishments are iron foundries, glass-works, chemical works, several mills and building yards. The communication with Philadelphia is kept up by means of five ferries. Pop. (1880) 13,560.—2. A town, N. Carolina, cap. dist. Xorahaw, on a fertile stream on the Waters which is here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. N. W. Charlotte. Having ample means of communication both by railway and by the river which is navigable by steam boats it carries on a large trade of which the principal exports are cotton and turpentine. Pop. 1621.—3. A village, Alabama, cap. co. Wilcox, on a healthy and some what elevated site overlooking the Alabama River 100 m. N.E. Mobile. It is a flourishing place, with an academy two female seminaries, and an active trade. Pop. 800.—4. A town, Arkansas, cap. co. Washita, on the slope of a range of hills above a bank Washita and at the head of navigation for large steamers, 90 m. S.E. Little Rock. It is a handsome place, in the planning and building of which considerable tests have been displayed. Pop. 2,119.

CAMEROONS or **CAMAROOONS** [Portug. *Cameroes* shrimps] add.] mountains Western Africa, Cap. of Biafra. The base of the mountain occupies an estimated area of 800 sq. m. about one-third larger than Madeira or the Isle of Man. It is bounded on the N. by the Kunene Mountains on the S. by the Atlantic, on the E. by a creek flowing into the Bahr River and on the W. by a branch of the Rio del Re or Kunene River. It thus forms a parallelogram, within lat. 4° 20' and 3° 57' S. and lon. 9° 1' and 9° 25' E. The mountain is of volcanic formation and the upper region of it presents numerous extinct craters often rising into elevated peaks. The summit—about 18 m. N. from Victoria, the settlement on Amba Bay—is a cone crowned with two distinct peaks, the higher named Albert Mountain rising to the height of 13,129 ft. above sea-level and the other the Victoria Mountain 4 m. due S. is about 486 ft. lower. The Albert Crater is a "bowl" about 1000 ft. in circumference and 150 ft. in greatest depth its form is that of an inverted cone with a slope varying to 45° the colours are red, white and yellow where stone occupies the surface, a deep blue shows the sides of scoria and the bottom is black. Its outlet is to the south. It appears to be a more modern formation than Victoria Crater which though exposed to the furious N.E. wind has an abundant growth of cryptogams while the Albert is almost bare. The other principal elevations mostly with craters at their summits are Monte Imbel and Helen lying 4 to 5 m. S.W. of the great peak, the latter reaching the height of 9273 ft. and several lofty peaks on the W. side, which have not hitherto been examined. Little Cameroons, upon the S.W. part of the mountain, and within 5 m. of the sea is another of considerable magnitude, standing alone and rising to a point. The volcanic character of the mountain is everywhere apparent in some places the surface is studded with small craters, as many as 81 having been counted within a radius of 2 m. at a spot 5 m. S.W. of the summit at the height of about 7000 ft. The western are of two distinct formations. Those under the elevation of 6000 or 7000 ft. are mountains covered with dense forest; those above that altitude are smooth, grassy regular, and uniform. As may be supposed, the surface is everywhere largely covered with streams and beds of lava and scoriaceous deposits. Some of the craters have the appearance of having been eruptive at no distant epoch, while others must have been long extinct. According to native accounts about the year 1888 fire came out of the ground; but the only existing indication of volcanic activity observed by Captain Burton

In January 1862 was on the northern counter-slopes of the Albert Center where the surface is a clayey detrital with abundant bands of bright green sand, white lime, and calcareous marl red and yellow. It was soft and yielding to the tread, and regular lines of sandstone and path rose in rings and curls from the stripes, emitting strongly of sulphur and by the gentle warmth attracting many small birds to the vicinity.

Up to the altitude of 7000 or 8000 ft. the surface of the mountain is clothed with forest. In its lower part the vegetation consists of palms, coconuts, and a variety of other trees of tropical growth. The soil extending from the shore to 1500 ft. above sea-level is a rich yellow loam, admirably fitted for growing sugar-cane, tobacco, and coconuts. At the height of 4500 feet the blackberry is seen, and the salvia, beach, and various flowering shrubs. There are also large tracts of fern, succeeded by forest growth to the level as has been said, of 7000 or 8000 ft. vegetation then becomes scanty. The mountain is generally occupied by natives, who have a few villages on its southern slope, the highest being that of Mangraya, 2650 ft. above the sea, and nearly 8 m. by the road N. W. from Victoria, the settlement on Anchor Bay. The climate naturally varies according to elevation from the tropical heat and fever-breeds of the base, to the temperate and beautiful region of its middle altitude, and the cold and perhaps perpetual frost of its summit. Upon Albert Mountain the highest temperature registered in January 1862, was 65° and the lowest 21° at 7500 ft. the temperature varied from 45° or 50° to 70° or 75° at the same period, and was sensibly affected by the apparently constant N.E. wind often blowing with great violence. The temperate regions of the mountain, above the range of fever appear well adapted as a sanatorium, and a resort for Europeans from the unhealthy stations on the west coast of Africa, such a retreat in the mountains and hot seasons has long been felt to be a great desideratum.

CANALPOOR, a vil. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 33 m. N.W. Bellary. It is defended by a fort with a ditch and glacis; but the greater number of the houses which is all amount to about 2000, are outside its walls. The ancient but ruined town of Naganagur is in the immediate vicinity and the descendants of the rajahs used to live at Canalpoor till 1820, when they removed to the other side of the Tumbud. Some from it brought from the neighbouring hills and settled here.

CANADA [said]. The subject of the union of the North American provinces under one general government, which had been under consideration for some years, was brought more prominently forward in 1864, and in October of that year a meeting of delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, was held, at which a scheme was drawn up and subsequently submitted to the English government whose approval it could scarcely be expected. The provisions in regard both to their internal economy and to their external interests. The resolutions adopted at the conference of delegates proposed that there should be a federal union under the crown of Great Britain, based upon the model of the British constitution; that the general government should be exercised by the sovereign or a duly authorized representative of the sovereign and a parliament composed of a legislative council and a house of commons. The members of the legislative council are to be nominated for life, under certain restrictions, by the crown, the members being fixed and in proportionate representation of the several provinces. The house of commons is to consist of members elected from the basis of population, as determined by every decennial census; the number until after the census of 1871 to be 184, in the following distribution—

Upper Canada,	82
Lower Canada,	48
Nova Scotia,	16
New Brunswick,	10
Newfoundland,	5
Prince Edward Island,	5

The houses of commons is to be elected for not more than five years, and the parliament is to hold a session once a year at the least. This form of government was to meet, amend or repeal laws, for the peace, wisdom, and good government of the federated provinces, saving the sovereignty

of England. Subordinate to the supreme government, such provision is to have a lieutenant-governor and local legislatures, constituted in such manner as the present legislature of the provinces shall provide; the provincial government to have authority in the regulation of certain local branches of administration, and within defined limits. Provision is made for the admission into the union, upon equitable terms, of the North West Territory British Columbia, and Vancouver Island. This scheme of confederation has commended itself very generally to the approbation of statesmen, and representatives of the provinces came to England in the spring of 1865 to confer with the queen's government upon the subject, and it appears to be anticipated that it will be put into operation with no greater delay than is necessary for carefully maturing it.

Of late years the Canadian have progressed rapidly in material prosperity and importance, as the following statistics prove. The area and population in 1852 and 1861 respectively were—

Upper Canada,	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1852.	Pop. in 1861.
Lower Canada,	300,000	363,000	1,000,001
	300,000	600,361	1,211,666
Total,	600,000	1,263,361	2,207,667

The estimated population at the beginning of 1864 was 2,733,078.

The sections of the population in respect of religion were in 1861 as follows—

Denominations,	Upper Canada,	Lower Canada,
Church of England,	311,368	65,497
Presbyterians,	103,244	945,328
Methodists,	311,368	10,750
Baptists,	61,539	7,751
Unitarians,	26,285	1,087
Independents,	4,257	4,927
Quakers,	7,289	121
Unitarians,	614	615
Jews,	64	73
No religion,	1,373	1,477
Minor sects and Other	50,319	14,076
Creeks not classed,		
Total,	1,260,091	1,211,666

In 1859 the number of schools in Upper and Lower Canada respectively was 4,047 and 8,199 total 7,246 and of scholars 807,346 and 188,148 total 475,494.

The net revenue of the provinces amounted in 1862 to \$2,335,841 and the expenditures to \$2,369,185 the public debts in 1860 amounted chiefly for public works, being \$12,144,264, bearing an annual interest of £268,806.

The trade of Canada has been increasing with great rapidity in 1848 the total exports of horse products amount to rather above \$2,150,000. The following figures show the value of the exports of domestic produce in recent years, and of the goods entered for home consumption—

	Imports.	Exports.
1866	\$2,520,278	\$2,580,234
1861	7,335,500	\$2,016,464
1862	\$,718,220	9,128,188
1863	\$,896,500	\$,197,886

In the last-named year timber of various kinds figured for \$2,230,297 wool for \$200,306, and agricultural produce for \$2,685,680.

CANAJAHABIE, a vil. U. States, New York, on the Mohawk River and the Erie canal, 50 m. W. N. W. Albany. It contains a number of churches a bank, and an academy. Steam-ferries are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 4,184.

CANARAC, a m. S. America, Ecuador dist. Assuay on an elevated and healthy site, 50 m. S.E. Guayaquil. It consists of well-forested slopes, with many handsome houses, and carries on a considerable trade in wheat and other agricultural produce of the surrounding district. In the vicinity are some interesting ruins of the Incas of the Incas.

CANARAC, a m. presid. Bengal territory and 45 m. S.E.E. Cuttack, on the N.W. shore of the Bay of Bengal. About 2 m. to the S.W. are the remains of a celebrated temple of the sun, called by the natives Chander Bandh Murari-ya, said by the British the Black Pagoda. Part of the great tower, still standing, is 150 ft. high, and the walls, which are in some parts 20 ft. thick, are covered over with mythological sculptures.

CANAL, a strong inlet, which rises in the S. W. of Mount Aspid, near the foot of the Range and Northern district, at the height of 3,500 ft. above the sea, flows diagonally N. N. E. partly along the base of the Boulder range, rising the Pettit, Brown, Macpherson and several other streams, and joins a bank thence about 50 m. W. of Alibabab. Though it has a course of 180 m., it is so much encumbered by rocks and broken by cascades, some of which are said to have a fall of 800 ft., that it is nowhere navigable. It abounds in fine fish, and beautiful pebbles, in great request for ornaments, are found in its bed.

CANFIELD a vil. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Mahoning 65 m. S. E. Cleveland. It is nearly built among trees, and in a rich and fertile country which abounds in coal and iron-ore. Pop. 1891

CANGOZIMA [add] tn. and seaport Japan (See KAGOSHIMA)

CANNAN KANA, or CANINHA [add.] a tn W Africa, Dahomey 55 m. N. Whydah on the N. edge of a valley in a picturesque and cultivated district. It was of old a settlement of the Oyo to whom the Dahomans were for a long time tributary. But in the early part of this century the Dahomey king Gue, expelled the Oyo and Cannan became a sort of country residence of his court. The town, which covers about 3 m. of ground, is a straggling place of huts and thatched dwellings, inclosed in compounds of mud wall or palm-leaf and detached. It stands 271 ft. above the sea. The climate is hot, humid and unwholesome the sea-breezes relieve the temperature in the day but the nights are extremely oppressive, and during the rainy season are vile. In the S. W. is an old palace of the Dahomey king, in poor and ruined condition. A sacrifice of human beings was established here by the late king Gue, which precedes the outcome, or similar sacrifices, at Abomey the capital. That held in May 1855 is thus described: Near the palace wall were eleven platforms on poles 40 ft. high. On each of these was the dead body of a man in an erect position clothed in the native style and having in his hand a calabash or similar vessel, filled with oil, grass, or some other produce. One was represented leading sheep, also dead. The victims are made to pass over in dress and wearing Oyo a pastoral and agricultural people, to whom the Dahomans were formerly tributary. Pop. 4000.—(Burton's Mission to Dahomey)

CANNELTON a tn U. States Indiana, Perry co. on the Ohio, 70 m. (by river) E. Evansville. Canal coal 4 or 5 ft. thick, is worked in its vicinity and forms one of the main sources of its prosperity. It possesses a large cotton factory which can produce 40,000 yards of shirting weekly. Many of its private buildings are elegant, and its public edifices include several churches. Pop. 2150.

CANNING, PORT See CALCUTTA in Sept.

CANZO or WYANCO a vil British America near the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, on a fine harbour formed by Pleasant, and St. George lake, on the E. and the mainland and Dorel Id. on the W. lat 45° 28' N., lon 61° W. It is a long, straggling place consisting of an ancient and a modern portion, the former standing on hills of red sand, clay and large boulders, and containing the church which, seated on a ridge 100 ft. high, is the most conspicuous object at sea, and the latter which contains two obelisks, built further westward along a narrow channel called the Tickle. The harbour was much visited by the French fishermen and fur-traders as early as the sixteenth century and was the scene of frequent contests between the French and British, till the supremacy of the latter was established. The position of the harbour at the E. entrance of the Bay of Chedabucto, through which numbers of vessels are continually passing to or from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, gives it an importance which it would not otherwise possess. Pop. about 600.

CANTERBURY [add.] a settlement, New Zealand, Middle Island or New Munster E. coast, Port Cooper dist. Banks Peninsula, is a level dist. from the coast to the base of the mountain ridge whose highest peaks are usually covered with snow, and reach an elevation of 8000 to 8500 ft. Mount Cook, the loftiest, is 12,900 ft. above the sea-level. It is watered by numerous rivers, which have been named after the distinguished individuals who interested themselves in the formation of the colony—Fletcher, Ashley, Eyre, Grey, Hargrave, Harpole, Selwyn, Chalmersley, Wynne, and Sir J. G. G. —Vol. I.

Asiabutan. A large bay or lake, W. of New Zealand, called Waihora by the natives, has been named Lake Ellesmere. The most conspicuous harbour is Port Cooper. A charter having been granted by the crown, the colony has been settled under a regular government. The chief places in the prov. are Christchurch, the capital, and seat of a bishopric, on the river Avon; and Lyttelton, the port town, on Port Victoria, 8 m. from Christchurch. The breadth of the prov., from N. to W. is about 180 m., and its length from N. E. to S. W. about 250 m. area 21,875 sq. m. or 14,000,000 ac. The soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes, and the climate is exceedingly healthy.

The revenue of the prov. of Canterbury as of that of New Zealand in general, is principally territorial, being derived from the sale of crown-lands, pasture licenses, and assessments. The ordinary revenue in 1853 from customs &c. amounted to 271,058, and the territorial to 2328,514 total, 2599,572. In 1861 the pop. was 18,040 of whom 9299 were males and 7101 females the natives numbering, in 1856, 249 males and 289 females. For 1856 the census gives the pop. of the prov. at 32,353 some of whom, 19,935 were males and 13,231 females, so that it has more than doubled in three years. The number of immigrants arriving in the prov. in each of the years 1860-3 was 1869, 1866, and 5973 respectively in the same years respectively 380, 236, and 306 persons left it. The total number of acres of land fenced in 1864 was 843,416, of which there were in wheat 18,238 ac. in oats 14,673 ac., in barley 3482 ac. in maize, 107 ac. in potatoes, 1573 ac. in gardens and orchards 220 ac. in artificial grasses, 31,870 ac. and other crops, 2564 ac. The stock returned of the prov. give 10,683 horses, 61 mules and asses, 45,263 cattle, 1,567,830 sheep, 769 goats, 10,233 pigs, and 73,745 poultry.

CANTON [add.] name derived from the Portuguese manner of spelling the prov. *Quangtung Kanton or Canton*. From various drawbacks, the result of war, famine, rebellion, and tempest, to which this city has been subjected during the last twenty years, the population and commerce have not increased as in other cities in China open to foreign trade. In 1853, when affairs were in a state of comparative quietude, the population was estimated at 1,173,000 divided as follows—

Host population, residents	577,500
Within the old city wall	304,800
Within and without the new city wall	272,700
Western suburb	184,000
Eastern suburb	87,600
Southern suburb (Hosam)	115,000

1,178,000

Though there are no bridges across the Cheo-Kiang yet there are numerous ferries, with crews of men pass plying continually day and night, that serve the purpose for traffic. In August 1862 the host population as well as others suffered severely from an unusually terrible burlesque or typhoid when it was calculated by the Chinese authorities that not less than 80,000 people were drowned or killed by falling houses, during its continuance of fourteen hours. The actual known loss was ascertained to be 52,550 as a dollar was paid for every body found and buried. During the period that Commissioner Yoh held supreme power at Canton (1855-58) upwards of 70,000 real and suspected rebels were decapitated, about one-third of them being Cantonese. These calamities, together with the famine that succeeded the war with the British and French allied forces (1856-57) and the considerable reduction in foreign trade after that event have seriously checked the increase of population during the past ten years.

Amongst this large native community there has been at no period any great number of foreign residents; but these are greatly diminished since the formation of the colony of Hong-Kong and the opening of new ports in the northern provinces, whither commerce has induced them to remove. In 1864, according to the Hong list, including Whampoa, the foreigners of all nations and occupations numbered only 1180—

Chinese and Americans	14
Westons and Americans	10
Customs Officials	10
Doct. Europeans	10
Missionaries and others	26
	180

Of this number 73 were British, 36 American and other nationalities. 27 In 1846 there were 307 foreign residents, exclusive of the families belonging to several of them. Up to 1856 this foreign population resided at the factories chiefly built by the East India Company which at the bombardment and capture of Canton, at the close of that year were burned and razed to the ground by the Chinese; and after peace was proclaimed, the merchants had to rent native tenements on the Western side, while the Chinese and other officials were scattered over Canton city and western suburbs. This was exceedingly inconvenient and detrimental to trade, and therefore Lord Elgin obtained a concession from the Chinese authorities of the Sun-moon forts, which had been destroyed and which were situated at a salubrious point of the west suburb, on the river's bank where the water almost insulated the site. The area allowed for the foreign settlement has been filled up and levelled, giving an extent of 24 acres. On the river boundary it is protected by a granite wall and there is sufficient depth of water for a vessel of 1000 tons to lie alongside, on the landward side it is separated from the Chinese dwellings by a canal having stone embankments, across which are three substantial bridges of lava stone. Good roads are constructed along the margin of the concession, and that part facing the river is planted with trees and shrubs forming a delightful promenade. Streets have been laid out, and the land parcelled into building lots, which realised 245,500 by auction in August, 1861, when building has progressed but slowly. The British, American and French consulates, however, and the chief mercantile firms in China, have erected spacious houses and dwellings, and the residents have formed themselves into a committee for municipal purposes. Connected with the change of site and destruction of property at the old factories there was a claim made against the Chinese government for the loss each resident sustained, which was to be paid out of the indemnity money. On the part of the British it amounted to £700,000 while the American and French claims were about a third of that sum.

Foreign vessels bound for the port of Canton generally bring up at Moon Roads, or Victoria harbor Hong Kong, there being an authorized body of Chinese pilots at hand to take them to either anchorage. From the strong ebbes and intricate navigation in the estuary and inner waters of the Canton River (which is only one of several outlets of the Great West River and its affluents) it is necessary to take a second pilot as far as the Bores Tigris, which is considered the limits of the port, and distant 45 m. from the city; thence a third pilot assists to the anchorage at Whampoa, which is the actual foreign port of Canton, although 12 m. distant from the Sun-moon settlement. By the treaty of Tientsin (1858) there are local consular regulations for the shipping enforced by a resident British vice-consul and an American consular agent. From the rise of the tide, and nature of the ground here it has been found most advantageous to construct docks for repairing ships of which there were ten in January 1864—two of stone one wood and seven earthwork—from 146 ft. to 550 ft. long two being pumped dry by steam-engines. From these facilities of dock accommodation a number of ships entered inwards and outwards have no traffic at this port, so that the shipping returns are in excess of the commercial losses.

begun to surpass it. In 1843 the northern ports were opened; in 1851 Chinese emigration to Australia and California was removed to Hong-Kong; in 1854 a serious insurrection which destroyed the manufactures of Foshan, happened; in 1856 the foreign factories were burned, and the river blockaded, and in 1857 the city was captured by the British and French; these misfortunes, joined to the previous drawbacks, completed the commercial decadence of the port. Since then the opening of other ports for foreign trade has diminished the relative importance of Canton and will continue to interfere with its prosperity. According to the latest consular returns, the following is the estimated value of the export and import trade:—

	1862	1863	1864
Total Exports	£1,000,746	£3,563,289	£3,541,434
Total Imports	—,612,510	2,361,254	2,031,259

The import trade of Canton has suffered from the levy of additional imports to meet the immense expenses assessed to the Chinese government by the Taiping rebellion, as well as from a mercantile revolution that is taking place. The Chinese merchants, apprehending by degree the value of foreign trade, are getting it more and more into their own hands and now go to Hong-Kong to purchase what they require, importing the merchandise in native vessels to the various places on the coast. The consequence is, that the trade of Canton shows a great falling off in both cotton and woolen manufactures, and also in opium, the value of which in dollars (4s. 9½d.) in 1864 was 1,522,866 against 2,500,334 in 1863—a decrease of 607,368 dollars. In the export trade of Canton there has likewise been a falling off, affecting almost all the articles of export as the following table shows:—

	1863	1864
Tea	5,662,293 dols.	5,244,978 dols.
Silk	2,760,497	1,671,870
Cotton	25,280	23,008
Chinese produce	7,000,408	4,975,273

The decrease in tea is attributed to its having been forwarded during the year 1864 to the Portuguese port of Macao where it can be shipped duty free and to the ports of Foo-chow and Hankow shortening all that need to come down before they were opened.

From the spirit of commercial enterprise which is spreading among the native merchants and possessing as they do considerable advantages over foreigners in buying and selling it is probable they will gradually absorb both the import and export trade as well as the extent of coast-trading traffic.

Formerly the whole of the foreign trade was carried on in sailing ships, which received and discharged their cargoes through native junks at Whampoa. Since the establishment of the colony of Hong Kong, there has sprung up quite a flotilla of river steamers, chiefly of American build, which ply daily between Canton, Hong-Kong, and Macao, and convey the greater part of the produce and merchandise, for native and foreign consumption. The traveller now visiting the far East can find in these steamers speed and accommodation equal if not superior to the best river boats in Europe. From Canton to Hong Kong the distance is 96 m. which is ordinarily performed in 64 hours. A large native passenger traffic is done frequently carrying 500 to 800 at a trip.

Events of vital importance to the prosperity of this ancient city as well as to British and foreign relations with the empire at large, have occurred in the annals of Canton within the period of the last ten years. On the 8th October 1856, a small vessel named the *Arrow*, having a Chinese crew but owned by an English firm at Hong-Kong, and commanded by an Englishman, was seized upon upon protest by the native authorities twelve of the crew were bound and carried away and the British flag was hoisted down. Rear-admiral Sir Michael Seymour demanded satisfaction for the outrage and insult, but was refused by the notorious anti-

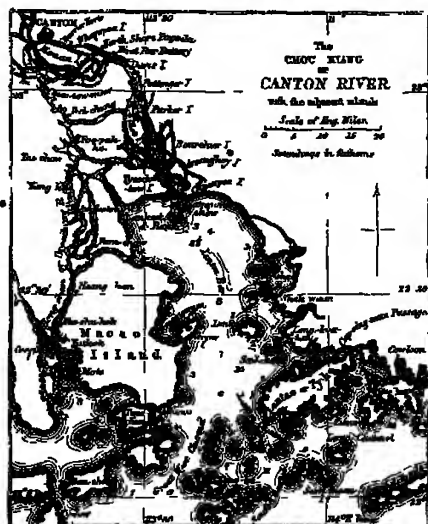
SHIPPING IN THE PORT OF CANTON IN THE YEARS 1862-64.

Nationality	1862.				1864			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	56	7,435	65	86,705	99	16,793	100	49,979
River Steamers and Lorcha	117	21,264	167	21,264	118	6,325	118	6,325
American	27	16,979	38	19,908	9	7,798	9	7,798
River Steamers	459	172,286	498	172,286	617	260,664	617	260,664
Country Vessels	27	35,400	27	35,725	110	91,664	117	97,190
Total	367	206,500	367	206,119	347	365,760	355	385,166

The trade of Canton has been known for three centuries throughout the civilized world and the city continued the chief foreign emporium in China until 1856, when Shanghai

and carried away and the British flag was hoisted down. Rear-admiral Sir Michael Seymour demanded satisfaction for the outrage and insult, but was refused by the notorious anti-

foreign merchants. Then, then at Canton as a special commissioner from the court of Peking. This was deemed a *casus belli*, and hostilities commenced on the 24th by the capture of the river forts at Canton and the entrance of a large force into the city by blowing one of the gates to pieces. On the 13th November the fleet reduced the Bogue forts 208 guns, and the Amoy forts, 310 guns, having complete command of the river. The expedition was then reinforced by two brigades of infantry and artillery and a large contingent of French sailors and marines, beside their fleet under Rear Admiral de Genouilly. The combined forces made a grand attack on the 28th and 29th December bombarding the city and carrying it by storm while the stubborn Commissioner Teh was taken prisoner and afterwards deported to Calcutta, where he died. Meanwhile the allies held military possession of the city without interfering with the peaceable inhabitants who became excessively friendly towards their conquerors.



The place was ceded as a material guarantee for the payment of an indemnity of £668,000, in equal proportion to the British and French. For nearly four years the allies held supreme jurisdiction over the city which at length was evacuated by them on the 21st October 1861 and possession handed over to the viceroy of Quang-tung. (See *Blue-books, Williams Chinese Commercial Guide, N.S. Notes*.)

CANTON a to U States, Ohio, up on Stark beach tidally situated on the Mississippi Creek, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railway 75 m N W Pittsburg. It stands in the finest wheat district of the state, and possesses an assembly gun-barrel factories woolen factories, and iron foundries. Bituminous coal and limestone are found in the vicinity. Pop. 4041.

CAOKEE, s to Austrian Italy prov and 30 m N.E. Venice, at the mouth of the Isonzo in the Adriatic. It has a small fort and a fishery and was once the seat of the patriarchate of Venice. Pop. 3152.

CAPE FEAR, a river U States which is formed by the union of the Haw and Deep at Hawood, co Chatham N Carolina, flows tortuously S.E., and enters the Atlantic by two channels—one on each side of Smith's Island. Its whole length including one of its head branches is about

208 m of which about 120 are navigable by steam-boats. It is the only river which has its course wholly within the state, and carries its waters directly to the ocean.

CAPE GIRARDEAU a v to U States, Missouri r bank Mississippi, in a well-timbered and fertile county of same name, about 100 m. S.E. St. Louis. It is the seat of St. Vincent's college, and has a good landing on the river. **CAPE ISLAND** a v to U States, New Jersey on the small island of same name at the N. extremity of the state, 95 m N. Trenton. It is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the State and in summer having daily steam communication with Philadelphia, is crowded with its citizens, for whose accommodation several hotels have been erected. Pop. 600.

CAPE NORTH British America, forming the N.E. extremity of Cape Breton Island, is a bold and rocky head land which rises abruptly from the sea to its height of 1100 ft., and is composed of slate in nearly vertical strata. Frequent and heavy squalls prevail in its vicinity. About 8 m E of it the N.W. extremity of the island is formed by Cape St. Lawrence, composed also of slate rock, and as steep that except on its W. side there is no landing even for boats. About a mile S.E. a remarkable sugar-loaf peak called Bear Hill rises from the shore to the height of 750 ft. Still farther E towards North Cape is St. Lawrence Bay which is 4½ m. wide and 1½ m deep, and within half a mile of the shore affords an anchorage of 9 or 10 fathoms with a bad bottom of rock or loose sand.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE [ad] a British colony S Africa. In consequence of the anomalous position of the territory of British Kaffraria, which is administered by a lieutenant-governor subject to the direction of the governor of the Cape Colony the inhabitants of it have agitated a demand for separate legislative powers of their own. It has therefore, been proposed and is contemplated by the home government, to annex the territory to that of the Cape of Good Hope and give the inhabitants a share of representation in the Cape parliament. The Cape Colony will thus be increased by the accession of a population of 81,253 consisting of 8706 Europeans and 74,648 natives, amongst whom are 7418 settler and European landholders occupying 739,819 acres, of which 314,806 acres had been surveyed in 1861. The total revenue for the public service of British Kaffraria in 1861 amounted to £24,718 and the expenditure to £27,491; the deficiency having to be supplied by grants from the imperial treasury.

Finance.—Unfortunately the financial position of the Cape Colony itself appears to be somewhat similar the revenue falling short of the expenditure and requiring to be supplemented by loans by which means a public debt has been created, first appearing at £20,000 in 1859 and then at £715,950 in 1865. The year 1862 however had been a disastrous one for the colony excessive drought and the ravages of locusts having wrought serious damage to crops, cattle, vines, and almost every branch of colonial industry.

The state of the public revenue and expenditure in the years 1860-1862 is apparent from the following figures—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Revenue, £	272,771	£45,086	£715,480
Expenditure, £	739,000	739,000	861,709

The apparent excess of revenue over expenditure in 1862 is accounted for by the fact that certain loans are reckoned under the head of revenue; the net amount being in reality £27,000 less than in 1861.

Commerce.—The condition of the foreign trade of the colony will be understood from the following table of shipping entered and cleared in 1860-62—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Yankee.	Thurs.	Yankee.	Wesp.
1860	2014	229,064	2048	228,527
1861	878	228,257	682	204,463
1862	1044	309,587	1065	299,263

Of this shipping in 1862 788 vessels (entered) measuring 227,277 tons, and 502 vessels (cleared) of 247,217 tons, were registered. In the three years 1860-3 six vessels, of 480 tons in the aggregate were built in the colony.

The value of the imports and exports in each of the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, was as follows:—

	1861	1862	1863
Imports	22,002,385	22,33,003	22,273,852
Exports	1,972,700	1,907,600	2,236,646

The principal articles imported and exported, and the value of them, are exhibited in these tables:—

Principal Articles of Imports	1861	1862	1863
Apparel,	134,280	130,740	117,723
Beer	48,774	17,084	49,613
Clothing and Uphol. Ware,	26,484	29,497	27,825
Cord,	10,510	25,383	26,478
Coffee,	141,682	146,087	1,020,200
Cotton Manufactures,	202,123	183,283	18,041
Drumsticks &c.	238,467	255,257	191,250
Hardware, Cutlery &c.	160,000	140,000	100,000
Iron,	24,507	37,426	10,000
Lumber Manufactures	19,277	98,136	7,791
Woolen Manufactures	36,405	18,842	9,922
Woolen Goods,	8,825	11,114	81,976
Rice,	44,044	54,801	58,995
Spices	36,003	26,720	15,914
Sundries and Hardware,	121,432	146,444	120,225
Raw Sugar,	18,510	4,920	20,832
Tin,	9,002	8,400	7,561
Tobacco, Manufactured and	72,000	30,000	9,262
Woolen Manufactures,	112,961	100,071	71,212
Principal Articles of Ex. port	1861	1862	1863
Copper Ore,	61,445	64,562	103,214
Cashmere Peas,	94,000	2,000	10,000
Wool,	12,126	17,025	17,387
Iron,	14,721	26,815	10,773
Cashmere,	22,077	45,226	23,677
Woolen Goods,	21,007	65,900	50,000
Wine,	20,991	51,400	40,004
Wool	1,400,000	1,201,126	1,004,641

Population.—According to the last return, in the year 1856, the population on and area of the colony stood thus:—

Population.

White.	Coloured.	Albino.	Various	Aves
100,150	139,147	10,000	(Mixed, &c.)	27,000
Making a total population of 257,000				

CAPE VINCENT a vil and port of entry U States, New York, on the St. Lawrence, and on the Watkinson railway 180 m N W Albany. It possesses a steam boat landing, and a ship-yard. Pop 2565

CAPO DI PONTE, a tn. Austrian Italy prov and 4 m N E Belluno, r bank Piave. It possesses a splendid bridge, which is thrown across the river at a point where its stream is confined between rocky precipices. Pop 2350

CAPTIGNAC, a tn. Canada East, co. Montmery r bank St. Lawrence, 42 m N E Quebec, on the railway to Trois-Rivières. It possesses ship-building yards, and has an extensive trade in lumber. Pop about 2800.

CARAHALLUM (Tvr Cordillera) of a mountain range, Philippine Isles, which stretches from N to S. over the island of Luzon, over 6 of lat. with a breadth which where greatest is about 45 m. Its culminating point, of which, however the height is not stated, is in lat. 16° 7' N lon 120° 50' E. From this point, as a common nucleus, it proceeds in three branches—two of them N terminating respectively in Capes Engano and Pato and the other S terminating in the volcano of Balacan.

CARACOLLO a tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov and 30 m. N N W Oruro, near an affluent of the Desaguadero. It covers a large space, is of pleasing appearance, consists of houses of one story but commodious and has a spacious plain or square with a number of shops and a church.

CARAGA a prov Philippine Isles forming the large portion in the S E. of the island of Mindanao. Taken it is bounded by prov Misamis, and the territory of the native nation of Mindanao. On all other sides it is washed by the sea. Area about 7000 sq. m. On its coast are several bays and indentations, affording tolerable anchorage. The

interior comparatively unknown is covered with mountains, apparently volcanic. Dense forests, containing much fine teak timber clothe their sides and summits, but, owing to the impossibility of transport, possess no commercial value. Cultivation is confined to more fertile and moist of the zone concerned is obtained from Zamboanga and Zambo. The favorite employment is gold-washing which is said to be more productive here than in any other part of the Philippines. The bulk of the population at Bianga but there are several wild tribes of unknown origin. Pop. exclusive of wild tribes, 31,963

CARBONDALF a tn U States Pennsylvania, in a valley near the head of the Lackawanna, and on a railway which connects it with Honesdale, 140 m. N E Harrisburg. Its prosperity which has grown very rapidly is owing to its coal-field, the beds of which are said to be extremely rich, and to be 20 ft thick. Pop 5575

CARDENAS, a tn. and bay on the N coast of Cuba, 45 m. N E Matanzas lat 23° 12' N lon. 81° 5' W. It has a small shallow harbour where the American filibuster General Lopez, landed on the 1st May 1890, and overpowered the garrison of the fort to surrender but was soon checked in his advance into the interior and with difficulty succeeded in his escape from the island. Pop. about 1200

CARLETON a vil and township, British America, Canada East, co. Bonaventure, on the shore of a shallow lagoon in Chaleur Bay. It possesses a church a school and an excellent and capacious roadstead safe in all winds. Immediately in rear of the village, Mount Carleton rises to a height of 1800 ft. Pop. of township, 1000

CARLEISLE, or NEW CARLEISLE a tn. British America, Canada East esp. co. Bonaventure dist. (Inq.) on the N shore of Chaleur Bay. It contains two churches, a courthouse and jail, and is actively engaged in the fisheries; possessing in Parvise Bay situated to the E. of it an excellent roadstead and the principal fishing establishment in Chaleur Bay. Pop 500

CARLIAPAGO an Austrian empire Military Frontier, esp. dist. of same name on the Striat of Morlacco, in the Adriatic, 85 m. S S E. Fiume; with a fine old parish church a Caput in monastery a German trivial school a fair haven, and a large trade. Pop 600.

CARLOS, (SAR) or ARCAR a tn and port Chili (See ARCAR on page)

CARLOS (SAR) a tn. Chili prov Nuble esp. dep. of same name, on the Naburua Creek 30 m. S. by Valsparito lat 36° 8' lon 72° 2' W. It contains about 800 houses regularly arranged in a plaza, and in longitudinal and transversal streets, and has a church, a public and two private schools, and an almshouse. The dep was once celebrated for its gold-mines. Pop 4250.

CARMEN or PUERBA CARMEN a tn. S. America, r bank Parana, on the S. frontiers of Uruguay lat. 27° 15' 30" S lon. 56° 14' 21" W. It is a new place, built after govern ment had thought proper to abandon the old and important settlement of Ypanora or Encarnacion situated 12 m further up the river. The inhabitants, about 1000 carry on a considerable trade with the neighbouring districts.

CARRACOU an Isl West Indies Windward Islands, the largest of the Grenadine group, 16 m N E Grenada, is of irregular form, about 21 m in circuit. Its S and W sides are so encumbered with shoals and small islets that none but small vessels can approach them with safety: but on the N shore are two commodious anchorages. The island is inhabited.

CARRIPAL, a tn. Mexico, state and 126 m N Chilhuahua, near the German lat. 20° 29' N lon. 106° 49' W being originally established as a presidio or military station, it is still surrounded by a wall and provided with a small garrison. These however have failed to protect it from the incursions of the Indians, from whom it has repeatedly suffered severely. Though still well peopled, it possesses little importance, and is remarkable chiefly for the beauty of its site. A little to the S W of Carrisal are found the extensive ruins of an old Indian temple, to which the name of Casa Grande, or Casa de los Ancestrales, has been given.

CARROLLTON, two vils. U States —1 A vil Louisiana, 1 bank Mississippi, 7 m. above New Orleans, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is the residence of many

persons who are engaged in business in New Orleans and has pleasure-gardens which are much frequented by visitors. Pop. 1756.—A vil. Illinois, esp. Greene co. on the railway from Alton to Springfield, 70 m. S.W. the latter. Is a fertile and populous district, and with coal and timber in its vicinity it has several manufacturing and possesses four or five churches, and a free school. Pop. 2753.

CASA BLANCA a tn. Chili, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Valparaiso, cap. dep. of same name, in the midst of a narrow valley 790 feet above sea-level. It is built chiefly along both sides of the highroad to Santiago has a considerable number of shops, supplied chiefly with such articles as are required by the constant stream of cartmen and muleteers moving to and from the port and contains 2000 inhabitants who find profitable employment in raising fruits and vegetables, and rearing poultry for Valparaiso.

LABALEONE a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 32 m. S.E. of Verona, on an unhealthy site; with a good church and numerous villas. Pop. 2400.

CAMLADE COVE New Zealand, on the S. side of Dusky Bay near the S.W. extremity of Middle Island or Munster, has at its entrance a width of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. with a depth of 25 fathoms and stretches $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in a S.W. direction. Within the entrance a sandy point projecting from the S. shore narrows the navigable space, but fertile up to the beach increases, and gives good anchorage in 12 to 15 fathoms. A considerable stream at the head of the Cove forms the cascade from which it has derived its name.

CASCAPEDIA a river and bay Canada East, dist. Quebec.—The river, issuing from a lake in a mountainous district, flows circuitously S.E. for about 60 m. and falls into the bay of its name on the N. shore not far from the head of Chaleur Bay. Though a considerable stream it can only be entered by boats in consequence of extensive shoals of sand and mud.—The bay, which lies between Black Point and Treedigh Point on the W. is 13 m. wide and 5 or 6 m. deep, and is much visited by timber ships. Immediately to the E. is the village of Richmond rendered conspicuous by its church, while its W. shores are well settled mostly by French Canadians and Acadians. Black Point its E. extremity is a bold and rocky promontory rising 400 ft. above the sea.

CASSANGÉ a tn. S.W. Africa, interesting as the farthest inland station of the Portuguese dist. 9° 37' 30" S. lat. 14° 45' E. It stands in a deep valley about 40 m. W. of the Quango or Congo, and 810 m. nearly S.E. of Loanda. It consists of about 40 or 50 houses belonging to Portuguese traders, all built of wattle and daub and surrounded by plantations of maize, manioc, &c. Behind are kitchen gardens, in which grow the common European vegetables, potatoes, peas, cabbages, onions, &c. All the traders are officers, in the militia, and many of them have become rich by sending out pombeiros or native traders with large quantities of goods to trade with on their account. The Portuguese government, fearing that once of collision might thus occur and compel them to interfere have prohibited the subjects from crossing the frontier; but the prohibition is little more than a dead letter and the traders seem inclined to spread along the banks of the Quango. In addition to the traders there is a considerable colored population in Cassangé.

CASSINGODDE, or **KASSANGODA**, a vil. India, presid. Madras dist. S. Canara, 100 m. N.W. Calicut. It is scattered over a large area in the rear of a backwater and contains an industrious and thriving population of Hindus and Mahomedans who carry on an extensive trade in coconuts and rice, which constitutes their principal produce.

CASTELMUSCHIO a tn. Austrian empire, circle Trent, on the N. extremity of the island of Viglia, in the Bay of Quarnero; with an old castle, a charitable endowment and a good harbour. Pop. 1400.

CASTLETON a vil. U. States, Vermont, on a river of same name, and at the intersection of the Rutland and Washington, and the Rutland and Castleton railways. It possesses a medical college in connection with that of Middlebury. Pop. 2823.

CASTRIES a bay Russian empire, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Tauris, to the E. of Mamma Brulai lat. 51° 38' N. lon. 141° 48' E. The entrance, in the middle of which lies Danger Rock, is between Castris Point on the N. and Quoin Point or Klosterwamp on the S. Although the greater part

of it is open to easterly winds, which throw in a heavy sea there is good shelter behind some islands within it particularly Observatory Island, where the depth is 3 fathoms. On Quoin Point stands a lighthouse 250 ft. above the sea, showing a fixed light visible 18 m. The isthmus separating Castris Bay from the Amoor is only 40 m. across, and the distance between it and Lake Kryn is not more than 16 m. It has hence been proposed to make that bay the great maritime outlet for the produce of the Russian territories on the Amoor. With this view the town of Suifuok has been founded on the river and a good road made to connect it with the bay. A railway also has been projected and several magnificent works which time may probably mature. The great draw back to Castris Bay as a port is its being frozen from the middle of November to April. The shores of the bay are surrounded by hills which terminate in bold cliffs of trachyte and basalt. The loftiest of the hills, Mount Arbol, has an elevation of 1200 ft. and forms a good landmark. At the mouth of the Naily a rivulet which enters the bay the Russians have erected the port of Alexandrovsk defended by several batteries and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther inland have established the military colony of Castris consisting of a church and hospital and about 60 log-houses inhabited by about 180 soldiers and their families.

CASTRO a seaport tn. Chili, on the eastern shore of the island of Chilo lat. 42° 38' S. lon. 73° 50' W. It stands on a steep hill near the bottom of an inland-flooded bay at a distance of about 250 wooden houses, forming two or three streets. Of the two churches, one, built by the Jesuits is becoming ruinous, the other in the middle of the plan has a picturesque and venerable appearance. A model and two primary schools are supported by government. Under the Spaniards the annual ships from Peru landed their treasures at Castro.

CATACAMARCA, an Indian tn. Central America. Hon. Jure on a stream of same name, near its confluence with the Guaymas, 10 m. W. Jutalpa. It is regularly governed as a municipality with an Indian at its head consists of dwellings, most of them roofed with tiles and many of the substantially built. It possesses a handsome church and contains about 3000 orderly and industrious inhabitants all professedly Christian.

CATAMARCA [add.] a prov. La Plata bounded N. by Salta E. Tucuman and Santiago, S. Cordoba and La Rioja, and W. La Rioja and Chili, area about 60,000 sq. m. The surface is very mountainous in all directions except the S. where it stretches out into a large plain of very indifferent fertility. The loftiest and best-known of the mountains is the Sierra de Aconquija, which stretches from S. to N. towards the frontiers of Salta and attains in its culminating point near its S. extremity a height of more than 16,000 ft. Here Aconquija becomes linked with two other ranges—the Sierra del Alto, which stretches S.E. and is prolonged by the Sierra de Anacoate, and the Sierra de Ambato, which stretch N.W. into prov. Rioja, and is connected by other chains with the Cordillera of the Andes. The Santa Maria, flowing N. to its junction with the Huachupe, is the only river of the last consequence, but every valley having its stream or mountain torrent, the whole province is well watered. The only lake is the Laguna Blanca, which lies at the foot of Cerro Azul, in the bottom of one of four large valleys formed by the Sierra de Aconquija. It is very shallow and though covering a large area during the rains becomes almost dry in the hot season. The soil is tolerably fertile in producing large crops of maize and wheat, and raising large numbers of live stock especially goats. The vine is also cultivated and yields wine and spirits which bear a high name in the surrounding countries. The principal exports are beasts of burden sent into Bolivia and Peru, horned cattle which find a ready market at Copiapo or Chile, and hides and goat-skins, raw or tanned sent in great numbers to Buenos Ayres. Other articles are wheat, capotomus, anise-seed, tobacco, wine, spirits, and dried figs. The principal mineral is iron, but gold silver and lead are also found. The political division of the prov. is into eight departments.—El Restaurador or dep. of Catamarca, the capital pop. about 20,000. Piedra Blanca pop. 10,000. Amaripe pop. 16,000. Alto pop. about 12,000. Fuerte de San Miguel, pop. 140,000. Santa Maria, pop. 8000. Balen, pop. 7600; and Tinogasta,

pop. 9900. Pop. of province about 80,000, chiefly of Indian extraction, with a considerable mixture of Spaniards.

CATAMARCA (lat.) a tn. La Plata, cap. of above prov., on the W side of Valle Vieja, at the foot of the mountains of Ambato 170 m. W. W. San Diego lat. 37° 40' S. lon. 67° W. It extends over a large space, and consists of wide regular streets, with commodious whitewashed houses, presenting a pleasing contrast to the dark green of the orange gardens with which they are surrounded. The principal industrial establishments are flour-mills. There is also a considerable manufacture of woollen and silk hats. A little E. of the town excellent clay is found, and employed to some extent in making roofing tiles. The surrounding district, though both sandy and stony, is well cultivated, and in addition to ordinary crops of maize, wheat, and beans, yields excellent cotton to such an extent as to furnish a considerable export to Cordoba. Fruit also, particularly apples and water melons abound. Pop. 5150.

CATHARINES (riv.) a tn. Canada West, situated on the Welland canal in the township of Grantham and co. of Lincoln 13 m. from Niagara Falls, is beautifully situated on a plateau above the valley watered by the canal and in the heart of a fertile and agreeable country. Its medicinal waters are held in high esteem and during the summer months it becomes a favorite resort of travellers in search of health or pleasure. The manufacture of machinery and agricultural implements is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. in 1856, about 6500.

CATORUM (lat.) a tn. Mexico, state and 130 m. N by W San Luis Potosi on a steep mountain, at the height of about 3000 ft. above the sea. It is very irregularly built: the streets, following the original inequalities of the ground are in many places totally unfit for carriages, while the houses are so unevenly placed, as to be sometimes of three stories on one side and of only a single story on the other. The buildings for smelting silver ore and other purposes are at some distance S. of the town and the mines lie scattered over the neighbouring mountains. Large fortunes were made up to the time of the revolt on but immediately thereafter in consequence of the withdrawal of capital and the continued unsettled state of the country the returns were soon reduced to a fourth of what they had previously been.

CAIGHAWAGA or **SATUL** BY LOCH, a town, British America, Canada East, co. Lapeere, r bank Mt. Lawrence, 5 m. N.W. Montreal. It is entirely occupied by Indians of the Innuque tribe and governed by a council of seven Indian chiefs. Pop. about 1700.

CAUQUENNES a tn. Chili, cap. prov. Maipo, on a slope between a river of same name and Tumbaco Creek, 200 m. S. Valparaiso. It consists of seven streets running N. and S. and six others intersecting them at right angles and has a plaza, a public promenade, two churches, and seven schools. Pop. 3500.

(AYACU) **KAYAKO**, or **MARIENBERG** a river, S.W. Africa, which forms the limit of the town of Densuaga on the N. runs in the mountains of Gambia, flows N.W. through the marshy tract of Makrop, and he has entered the plain and formed a number of small lakes called Bimbe, is lost in the sand. During the greater part of the year it exists merely as a sand-ridge which becomes visible only when the sand covering it is dug through. There are many rivers of the same kind in Africa: but there is this peculiarity in the Cayaco that its water is perfectly sweet, while the water obtained by digging into others has usually a mineral saline taste.

CAVAZZO a tn. Austrian Italy prov. and 36 m. N. Udine r bank Tagliamento; with a parish church and a sulphur spring. Pop. 2077.

CAWNPORE (lat.) a dist. India, N.W. Province, Deah, between lat. 25° 25' and 27° N.; lon. 79° 34' and

80° 37' E. is bounded N.W. by Etawah and Farrukhabad S.W. the Jumna, S.E. Panchpore and N.E. the Ganges; length N. to S. 75 m., breadth 45 m.; area, 3357 sq. m. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk road and the portion of the Great Indian railway between Allahabad and Agra. Lying between the Jumna and the Ganges, it forms a vast alluvial tract raised from 60 to 130 ft. above these streams in the dry season, remarkably fertile and for the most part cultivated like a garden but with a surface so little diversified as to be monotonous in the extreme. The principal alluvial crops are wheat, barley, pulse, oil-seeds, potatoes, sugar-cane, and maize. The two last are particularly luxuriant, growing to the height of 8 or 10 ft. and so closely as to exclude the light of the sun. The principal commercial crops are tobacco, opium, castor-oil, indigo, and cotton. Almost the only exception to the general fertility of the district occurs in the vicinity of the tannery of Cawnpore, where the soil is sandy and during the season when stifling hot winds blow is carried aloft in clouds of dust, sometimes producing an almost mid night darkness. The means of education though still very deficient, are more ample than those possessed by most districts of India. In 1848 the number of schools closed under the hands of Persian Arab, Hindu, European, and English, was 540 with an attendance of 4700 pupils. Pop. 1174136.

CAWNPORE (lat.) a tn. cap. of above dist. 120 m. N.W. Allahabad on the E. Indian railway. The town on the r bank of the Ganges, was fatally distinguished in the Indian mutiny of 1857. In June the native regiments stationed here mutinied and placed themselves under the Rajah of Bithoor the notorious Nana Sahib. General Wheeler with a small body of English troops, hastily intrenched himself but was compelled by famine and loss of men to surrender stipu-



THE PLASHTIES HOUSE, CAWNPORE, in which the Mutineers took place. From Green's Sketches on India during the Mutiny.

lating that he and his party should be allowed to leave the place unhurt. But after the troops, with the women and children had been embarked in boats on the Ganges, they were treacherously fired upon many were killed and the remainder conveyed back to the city where the men were massacred and the women and children placed in confinement. On the approach of General Havelock the Nana ordered these helpless prisoners to be slaughtered and their bodies to be thrown into a well (July 1857). On the following day the victorious progress of Havelock forced theajah to retreat, and the British soldiery inflicted a terrible retribution on the sanguinary assembly. For some time after these events Cawnpore was little better than a heap of ruins, but having been partly rebuilt it is beginning to resume its previous appearance. A church perpetuates the record of the Cawnpore massacre, and memorial gardens enclose the cemetery, the well, and other sites of the melancholy catastrophe. The approach to the gardens is exceedingly barren and uninviting, but on entering the gates everything looks fertile and green. The gardens are beautifully laid out, and are irrigated by miniature canals conveying water to them

a distance of 15 m., so that their verdure is kept up even during the dry season. Close by the site of the bungalow or house in which the woman and child were murdered is the well, over which an octagonal building of beautiful architecture has been erected entered by steps and a bronze gateway. In the interior is a kind of tomb also octagonal of carved stone, with an inscription round the base, and surmounted by a figure of Mercury in white marble. There is no roof to the building the idea of a well being preserved as much as possible.

CAENNE [add.] an island river and in S. America, French Guiana.—The **CAENNE** formed by the rivers Oyao and Cayenne, and a branch which unites them so as to separate it entirely from the mainland, is situated on the N.E. coast of Guiana, and consists of an alluvial tract slightly raised above the level of the sea, and even somewhat depressed toward the centre where it becomes swampy and very unhealthy; the N. part, however, are mountainous, and the N.E. shore is formed of sandy bays separated by bold rocky heights which decline towards the S. and W. It is of an irregularly square form and has a circuit of about 55 m. The soil is generally fertile, and produces in abundance maize, manioc, vanilla, sugar cane tobacco indigo pepper cloves cacao and cotton.—The river rising in a mountainous district, flows N.E. and after contributing to form the island, by passing along its N. side falls into the Atlantic. Its whole course is about 40 m.—The town which ranks as the capital of French Guiana, stands at the mouth of the river on the N.W. extremity of the island. It consists of about 500 houses, constructed mostly of wood and well finished or painted so as to have rather a cheerful appearance. The older portion is very irregular in its form but the more modern portion has spacious straight streets generally well paved and clean and lined with houses of which a few are handsome. Between the two portions is the Place d'Armes, a large open space, planted with orange trees. The harbour which is defended by a fort, is shallow but otherwise commodious, and the roadstead immediately beyond it is the best on the coast. In 1856 the value of the imports was 246,000 and of exports 218,000. Cayenne, which had long been used as a penal settlement has recently acquired additional notoriety from the number of political persons who have been banished to it, on the summary charge of disaffection to the existing French government. In 1857 the different penal colonies on the island contained 4000 persons who had been transported. Exclusive of them the pop. of the town of Cayenne is about 6000.

CAYMAN [add.] the name of three islands, W. Indies nearly equidistant from Jamaica on the S.E. and Cuba on the N.—1 *Great Cayman* is 17 m. long from E to W and varies in breadth from 4 m. at its E to 7 m. at its W extremity. It is low and sandy in the S.W. but both its N.W. and S.E. ends form rounded bluff cliffs about 40 ft high. It is almost everywhere thickly wooded. Owing to a reef, which skirts it on all sides but the W., great confusion must be used in approaching it. In several places however on the S. side there are openings in the reef in which the small vessels of the island find shelter. The only anchorage for large vessels is under the W. extremity. The inhabitants amounted in 1855 to 1878 partly occupying a village along the shore of a shallow lagoon on the N. shore but settled chiefly at Borden Town on the S. Turtle abundance on the island and forms its principal article of trade.—2 *Little Cayman* is 9 m. long by about 1 m. broad, and from 45 to 55 ft high. Its S. coast, which is sandy is skirted by a reef.—3 *Cayman Brac* is 10 m. long from E.N.E. to W.S.W. by 1 m. broad, well wooded and though low and sandy at its W. end, rises in the E. in a bold rocky cliff 100 ft high. Its inhabitants amounting only to two or three families are chiefly employed in catching turtles.

CAYUGA a lake, U. States, in the W. of the central portion of New York is a long and narrow expanse, with a length of about 98 m. and an average width of not more than 2 m. It is shallow towards the N. but deepens towards the S. and is said to be in some places unfathomable. Its surplus water passes by an outlet into Seneca River. The shallow part only becomes frozen.

CAZENGO a dist. S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlements, prov. Angola, on the Luanda, 180 m. E.S.E. of Luanda, famous

for the abundance and excellence of its coffee. On the sides of the several lofty mountains which cover the larger part of the district, coffee plantations exist. As there were not formed by the present Portuguese settlers and there is no record of their original formation some have maintained that the coffee plant is here indigenous. The fact, however seems to be that the miscegenates, to whom the country is much indebted, brought some of the fine old Mocha seed to Angola, and that to the plants thus propagated the excellence of its coffee is due.

CAZENOVIA, a vil. U. States, New York on a small lake of same name 190 m. E. Albany. It is the seat of an educational institute, called the Overa Conference Seminary which is attended by 800 to 900 pupils. Pop. 4495.

CEDAR LAKE British America, lying with Lake Winnipeg on the E. and Lake Winnipegosis on the S. is properly only an expansion of the Saskatchewan which enters it on the N.W. and issues from it on the N.E. It is nearly 50 m. long and where widest 35 m. broad and with its coast-line embraces an area of about 515 sq. m. Its highest shore Lake Winnipeg is upwards of 16 ft. and above the sea upwards of 638 ft. Its only feeder besides the Saskatchewan is a branch from Moose Lake which enters it from the N. Its depth of water is sufficient for the largest craft, except on the N.W. where the quantity of alluvium brought down by the Saskatchewan is rapidly filling it up. Its N. coast is deeply indented and forms the edge of a low flat, which extends far back into the country. At some points, and on many of the islands which dot its surface, horizontal beds of limestone are seen. Both the mainland and the islands are well wooded with balsam spruce birch poplar tamarack, Balsam poplar and cedar the last growing on its shores, particularly the N.W. and from its being somewhat rare in other parts of the country gives it its name. The Saskatchewan on issuing from the lake, is divided by an island into two branches. At the commencement of the E. and far narrower branch the Indians have a fishing station, where white fish and sturgeon are caught in abundance. Cedar Lake is separated from Winnipegosis by a low isthmus about 4 m. long which as the Hudson's Bay Company at one time sent their supplies to the Swan River district across it, bears the name of the *Musny Portage*.

CENTREVILLE a vil. U. States, Virginia Fairfax co. 27 m. W. Washington, contains one church and a few stores, but is memorable for the series of battles fought in its vicinity on the last days of August, 1862 in which the Federal army under General Pope, suffered heavy loss and a severe repulse.

CERKOWE (Naw Lower, and Urtze) three places, Austrian empire Bohemia circle Tabors.—1 *Yew Cerkowe*, 63 m. S.E. Prague with a parish church two mills, and 1100 inhabitants.—2 *Lower Cerkowe*, 76 m. E.S.E. Tabors with a parish church two mills, and 1100 inhabitants.—3 *Upper Cerkowe*, 22 m. E.N.E. Tabors on the Igau with a parish church a castle a townhouse, a brewery and saw mill and other mills. Pop. 1800.

CERHOWITZ a tn. Austrian empire Bohemia, circle and about 24 m. S.W. Prague has a parish church, a town house and a brewery and contains 1000 inhabitants.

CHERIGVANO a tn. Austrian empire, dist. GÖtz on the frontiers of Vaoetia with several public offices and some trade. Pop. 1000.

CEGIO a tn. Austrian Italy prov. Belluno, 6 m. N.N.E. Feltre with a valuable mine of quicksilver. Pop. about 8400.

CFWKOW a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zol. kiew about 53 m. N.W. Lemberg with manufactures of turpentine and pitch. Pop. 1850.

CEYLON [add.] The commercial activity of the island has advanced to a considerable extent of late years, but from the nature of the climate, which, though not generally unhealthy is not suitable for Europeans, the commerce must necessarily be dependent in a great degree upon native energy. Coffee has become of rapidly increasing importance as an article of foreign trade, and the aggregate of exports has gradually but not uniformly risen in amount. The value of the imports, however exhibits a steady annual growth for many years. The pearl-fishery on the Arripo banks was revived, after a long interval of suspension in 1855 but

Finance.—The customs produced in 1893 an income of \$235,574, being nearly one-third of the whole revenue. The total amount of the revenue and expenditure is that and the two previous years was as follows—

	1891	1892	1893
Revenue	\$77,101	\$76,186	\$76,186
Expenditure	\$70,449	\$65,230	\$69,501

Population, &c.—The following table shows the area and population of the several provinces, according to the last return in the year 1892. It reveals the curious fact that the males are considerably in excess of the females—a state of matters the reverse of what is usually the case in old countries—

Provinces.	Area Sq. m.	White.		Coloured.		Total.		Afric. and Burgh. m.	Total.	Per Sq. m.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Western	3,889	4,289	4,039	898,967	815,095	409,189	81,099	5,079	128,518	189.00
North West	5,969	972	151	10,405	80,015	103,085	59,595	—	264,594	90.96
Southern	2,137	907	714	171,101	168,961	1,168	150,960	9,395	324,056	108.91
Eastern	5,743	385	405	62,183	49,484	45,677	40,257	334	83,778	17.01
Northern	5,427	457	404	702,116	215,416	202,611	91,581	636	410,062	77.21
Central	8,101	114	550	190,959	127,946	165,165	129,219	26,460	800,000	59.18
Total	34,000	7,105	6,918	1,070,305	844,081	1,077,910	901,104	58,730	2,075,334	84.01
Military	—	1,024	289	2,114	1,229	8,158	1,090	—	4,947	18
Total Inhabitants	34,700	8,129	7,207	1,072,419	845,310	1,086,068	902,194	58,730	2,080,281	84.90

CHAK CHAK the chief port, fort, and town of the island of Pemba which lies off the E. coast of Africa, N. N. E. of Zanzibar. It is situated on the W. side where the island is narrowest. The houses generally containing only two rooms, are square wattle dab-tubs raised on platforms of tamped mud generally with a deep verandah in front, where poultry, fruit and fish are exposed for sale; the principal street, lined with huts of the above description, is merely a long narrow lane. By far the most prominent and attractive object is the fort, whose white walls and tall towers rise on a wooded hill and stand boldly out from its dark green back ground, commanding the bay and the coast line. Its structure, consisting in front of a loop-holed curtain of masonry flanked with turrets, was probably suggested by the Portuguese who long made Pemba the green island of the Arabs, one of their principal slave-depots and traded regularly to Chak-Chak as late as 1822.

CHALKI R BAY [old] British America, on the W. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence has at its entrance a width of about 35 m. a length from E. to W. of 75 m. and a current, from Cape Despair round to the N. extremity of Muscon Island of 185 m. It forms the boundary between the district of Gaspé in Canada East and New Brunswick. This magnificent bay without rock reef or shoal so common with bays during the summer months that it has among the natives the name of the sea of fish. The scenery on its coast is very fine, the grand wave-worn cliffs near its entrance, and among them the lured Rock, 280 feet high, through which a boat can pass, being notable and remarkable objects. Mount Forêt is the background, rises to the height of 1,250 ft. and forms a conspicuous landmark. The N. or Canadian shore is of moderate height but a few miles behind it is an irregular range of hills of considerable elevation. The predominating features are red cliffs of sandstone and shale, with intervening shingles and sand beaches. The S. or New Brunswick shore is mostly composed of similar rocks but is much lower excepting between Bathurst and Carleton Place where the red sandstone cliffs rise to the height of 200 ft. The sandstone belongs apparently to the coal measures and the veins of bituminous coal are seen in many places. The chief rivers of the bay are the Musconigbee, which enters at its head with a broad estuary forming the fine harbour of Dalhousie and the St. Lawrence, which flowing N. N. E. through the N. E. of New Brunswick, falls into the large bay of its name at Bathurst. The navigation is by no means difficult the fogs which prevail with E. winds on the banks of Muscon Island (on which there is a lighthouse being of rare occurrence and the weather is thin the bay being in general warmer and much finer than in the gulf outside. The bay 110 m. from Rivière de Loup vires the Grand Trunk railway of Canada terminates offers every advantage as a principal station for steam communication between England and Canada, the magnificent harbour at its head and at the mouth of the Rivière de Loup being open and accessible for at least ten months of the year. All round its shores are increasing settlements with harbours, roads, and rivers, which are much frequented.

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visited by vessels engaged in the lumber trade and the fishery.

CHAMIRA a tn. Western Africa, Adamawa fully situated on the Fave near the S. foot of Mount Alanku, 60 N. S. S. E. Yola. It is a large place, and the residence of a powerful and warlike chief. The inhabitants are almost exclusively Fellatah.

CHAMIRA or JUNIOR a tn. India near the S. frontier of Gholab Singh's Dominions 100 N. N. E. Lahore. It occupies a beautiful and picturesque site on the Ravine, at the base of a snowy peak of the Himalayas and consists of about 100 houses, constructed of wood and ranged along the sides of an open rectangular space.

CHAMLEY a tn. Canada East, cap. of some name, on the Richelieu, 141 F. Montreal. Though it ranks as a single town it consists of three distinct municipalities, called respectively the Basse the Canton and the Parish. Near the second of these, situated near the Rapids the remains of a fort erected by the French in 1711 may still be traced. Chamley possesses an English Episcopal a Wesleyan and a M. Catholic of which a M. Catholic college a Protestant academy a Canadian and a Methodist institute a deaf and dumb asylum, and a run of 1000 acres. Numerous flour and saw mills take advantage of the large supply of water power and an important market is held twice a week. Pop. about 1,500.

CHAMLEY (CHL), a tn. W. Africa, Senegal States prov. Gambia, 180 m. W. Fouta Djall 13 19 N. 105 2 E. It is a small town on the N. by a wooded hill and towards the N. by a small chain of hills at the foot of which are the wells 7 fathoms deep. The corn magazines or granaries of the inhabitants are round or consisting of towers or quadrangular buildings raised first 3 ft. clear of the ground as a protection from the ants, and then continued with a gradual slope to the height of 15 ft., with an a large diameter of about 8 ft. the only opening being a window like aperture near the top through which the corn is taken in and out. Every court yard has one or more of these magazines which consequently form more prominent objects than the low huts, of which the great part of the dwellings are composed. The only building of any pretensions in the residence of the governor whose jurisdiction extends over a large district.

CHAMPANEER, two places India. The one is situated on the S. frontiers of the dist. and 80 m. S. N. E. Ajmer and possesses little importance. The other in Gujarat, about 50 m. N. Baroda, consists of a tn. and fort the former of which, once an important city as indicated by the remains of its houses tanks, temples and mosques is now a poor straggling place in the midst of dense jungle infested by tigers and other wild animals. The fort, or rather two forts, an upper and a lower are situated on a isolated rock of great height, and surrounded by walls rising in some places three-quarters of a mile long and 600 yards broad. The upper deemed by the natives impregnable contains a famous Hindu temple. The lower which is also very difficult of access, and of great natural strength, contains some curious and very ancient Hindu monuments. Pop. 2000.

CHAMPLAIN a tn. Canada East, cap. co. of same name, 1 bank St. Lawrence, 70 m. N.E. Quebec. It possesses a E. Catholic chapel and several families, together with a large trade in flour and lumber. A light-house erected on a height near the bank of the river gives important aid to those navigating it. P. 2000.

CHAMUÑO or **JENORON** a tn. Mexico, state Yucatan on the bank of a stream of same name, 12 m. N.E. Campeche. It suffered much during the war with Mex. co. in 1840 and has lost much of the trade which it once carried on with the interior. Pop. 1000.

CHAMULA a tn. Mexico, state Chiapas, about 6 m. N.W. & Christoval with 10181 inhabitants.

CHANCELOUSVILLE, a vil U. States, Virginia, Appomattox co. 80 m. N. by W. Richmond and 10 m. W. Fredericksburg. It is memorable for the great battle which bears its name, and which was fought in its vicinity between the Federal and Confederate armies with great fury and pertinacity during the three days of May 3 & 4 1863. The battle had no decisive result for either side but during the night of May 4 the Federal army under General Hooker retired across the Rappahannock. An enormous loss in killed and wounded was suffered on both sides, the most serious casualty on the part of the Confederates being the death of their illustrious general T. J. (General) Jackson.

CHANDAIKKE, or **CHANDAIKKE**, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominion in a hilly and dry tract, 103 m. N. Gwalior. According to the Ayen Akbery it contained 14 000 stone houses, 354 markets, 360 caravanserais, and 12 000 mosques and there are at it ruins enough to attest its former extent as a metropolis. But Mahatta oppression and British competition have culminated in destructive war. It was long famous for a fabric called muscadine which was highly prized by wealthy natives for its lightness, durability and softness. The cotton yarn of which it was woven was so fine that single threads were almost invisible and it was sold for three times its weight in silver. It seems still to be made, but costing ten times the price of the finest British muslin has a very limited sale. The fort which figures much in the wars of the Mogul dynasty is seated on a lofty hill and is enclosed by a strong stone rampart flanked with circular towers.

CHANDIPUR, an oral place, India, —1 A tn. N.W. Province, dist. Bijnor 45 m. N.E. Delhi, stands in an open and partially cultivated country and is a place of some importance with an estimated pop. of 11 491. —2 A tn. Malwa territory and 43 m. E. Bhopal. —3 A tn. Barr or Agpore, 51 m. N.E. Agpore. —4 A tn. N.W. Province, dist. Meerut and Noida 20 m. N.E. E. Bangor at the height of 1075 ft. above the sea. —5 A tn. Scindia's Dominion, on the road from Gwalior to Bangor 35 m. S.E. Gwalior 1 bank South which is here about 300 yards wide.

CHANDRA (Tm), the second in importance of the 8 great rivers of the Punjab British India, rises in the Bara Lacia Pass lat. 32° 30' N. lon. 71° 40' E. and flows in a south-westerly direction towards Kokear where it attains a considerable size. At Tandi, about 25 m. below Kokear it receives the waters of the Bhaga River which also has its source in the Pass of Bara Lacia. From this point the united stream is called the Chandra Baga or Chenab, and falls into the Indus at Ismail Khan lat. 31° 10' N. lon. 2° 16' E.

CHANG-CHOW [adj.] a city China, prov. Kiang-soo near the east bank of the Imperial canal 76 m. S.E. Nanking and about 100 m. N.W. Si ngai. It was formerly an important commercial city being situated between Soochow and the Yangtze River with numerous small canals leading from it into the Tai-ho, or Great Lake. It is adorned with so ornate triumphal arches, and the sides of the canal leading to it are lined with brass stones. A moat surrounds the walls, which are 25 ft. high, and pierced for guns. This city has recently become famous in the annals of the Taiping rebellion as one of the strongholds held by the insurgents for four years, and governed by a picked man, who gave a desperate resistance to the forces of Anglo-Chinese, under the command of Major Gordon. After two months, which were rendered with serious loss of officers and disciplined troops, the place was invested by 70 000 imperial soldiers; regular engineering operations were carried on up to the walls where a breach

was made by the artillery as in European warfare, and after a sanguinary hand-to-hand conflict the city was captured on the 11th May 1864. In it were 30 000 pressed inhabitants of the province, who were saved by wearing white turbans, while the Cantonese soldiery 3000 strong were put to the sword, among whom were four rebel chiefs. —[North China Herald. Du Kaido.]

CHAO-CHOW, a departmental city China, prov. Kiang-tung 195 m. N.E. of Hong Kong. It is the centre of an important maritime division of the province on the frontiers of Foo-kien, up the river Hian near its mouth, the tide flowing up to the walls. The channel leading to it is very shallow in consequence of the waters of the river separating into several subsidiary streams before reaching the sea so that foreign ships of large burden can sail up only at high water. There has been a large river trade carried on at this port for centuries, being the centre of a populous department well watered and fertile, and there are nearly 4 000 000 inhabitants within a circuit of 50 miles so that a considerable emigration of the surplus population takes place throughout the year to the Indian Archipelago, Cebu, China, Siam, and Singapore, where they constitute the most thriving portion of the Chinese populations, and are expert sailors. This city —locally called *Tai-chiao*—was included in the treaty of Tientsin (1858) as a port open to foreign trade although no foreign ships had proceeded up the river. It never unlike the people of the other twelve on a par with the inhabitants of Chao-chow refuse to have any direct intercourse with foreign traders and have shown, up to the present time (1864) a decided repugnance to foreigners residing amongst them on the banks of the gates of the city. Consequently the British consul and others together with the foreign residents, have refrained from taking up their abode there and few visit the city. Hence the trade of this treaty port is now carried on at Swatow where the foreigners are located, and all the foreign commerce is transacted.

The people of this city and department are noted for their independent and turbulent spirit, as well as their enterprise and industry. They rank among those who are sparing in their allegiance to the court of Peking and seldom yield up the quota of revenue justly due to the emperor. —[Gustaf's Journal. Williams. Com. O. Id. M. Asia.]

CHAO-HING prov. Che liang China. See **SHAO-HING** in Supp.

CHARAN (Santa Maria de Lan) a tn. Mexico state and 80 m. N. San Luis Potosi. It was once an important mining town, and is still a handsome place though the working of the mines has in a great measure ceased. The inhabitants now give their attention particularly to the rearing of cattle, for which the district is well adapted. P. 6000.

CHARITON or **GAULT** CHARITON a river U. States which rises on the N. frontiers of Iowa enters Missouri, and is nearly 500 m. towards the centre of this state and joins the river Missouri on its N. bank, after a course of about 250 m. of which 50 are navigable. Its principal affluents are the East Chariton and the Middle Fork; the former joining it on the left and the latter on the right bank.

CHARLES an oral Pacific Ocean Gales group, about 600 m. W. of North America, Ecuador lat. 1° 30' N. lon. 91° 30' W. It is 24 m. in extent, and presents a singular appearance from the number of round topped hills of similar shape, but different size, with which it is crowned. One of these hills is about 1500 ft. and exceeds the largest and loftiest, 1780 ft. high. Various the largest settlement in the Galapagos group, is situated among the high hills of this island and has extensive plantations on which every kind of tropical product is raised in abundance. In 1849 how ever the number of settlers only amounted to 25, though the land uncultivated appeared to be as fertile as that which has already proved so productive.

CHARLESBORO a tn. Canada East, co. and 4 m. N.W. Quebec with a E. Catholic church, and an extensive general business and trade in lumber. Pop. about 2500.

CHARLESTON [adj.] a tn. U. States, S. Carolina, cap. co. or dist. of same name on an extensive bay of the Atlantic, formed by the confluence of the rivers Cooper and Ashley and at the common terminus of a number of lines of railway; lat. 32° 45' 38" N. lon. 79° 55' 35" W. It occupies the S. extremity of a tongue of land formed by the two rivers,

and so low and flat, that the town when approached from the sea seems to rise out of the water. The surrounding country is equally flat, and some want consequently is felt of a back-ground to set off a scene which is otherwise striking and beautiful, but the area occupied is far larger than the population would under ordinary circumstances require. This is owing to the manner in which the place is built. A large proportion of the houses belong to the planters of the adjoining districts, who are wealthy enough to have both town and country residences. Most of the houses occupied by these residents stand among open grounds laid out in ornamental shrubberies or gardens, and are pre-ided with ample piazzas and verandahs. The streets where more closely built and densely populated are tolerably regular and with few exceptions cross at right angles. One of them, Meeting-street, a fine avenue of 60 ft. breadth stretches nearly across the city from N. to S. contains most of the public buildings and is the chief centre of the wholesale trade. King street which runs nearly parallel to Meeting-street, but is much more limited in width is the fashionable shopping locality. Several of the cross-streets are so narrow as to be unhealthy. The principal materials used in building are wood and brick.



According to a regulation rendered necessary by the frequency of destructive fires no new buildings are to be of wood but this regulation is understood to apply only to the old town and hence beyond its limits wood is still generally used. The principal public buildings are 16 churches (among which particular notice is due to the Episcopal churches of St. Philip and St. Michael the Baptist church in Citadel square, and the E. Catholic cathedral) two Jewish synagogues the college, high-school and other educational establishments the S. Carolina Institute for the encouragement of the arts, the Citadel the courthouse the old and new custom houses, the orphan asylum and Reper hospital. Immediately outside the town there is a large and beautiful cemetery with a number of fine monuments. The harbour of Charleston formed by the estuary already mentioned is of ample dimensions, and is landlocked on all sides except the E. where the sea pours in and a troublesome bar has been formed, which is all the more dangerous that the sand-banks composing it are shifting and leave only a few navigable channels of varying depth and width. The entrance to it is well defended. On the right is Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island and on the left, raised upon a mole in the harbour and directly covering the channel is Fort Sumter and before the

city it was to be one of the best-built forts in the U. States. A third fort called Castle Pinckney stands about a mile in front of the city covering the crest of a mud shoal and facing the entrance. In respect of trade Charleston is the greatest mart of the Southern States and has large exports of cotton, rice, tobacco, indigo grain, beaver, tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber. In its immediate vicinity are grown the famous Sea Island cotton and the largest rice crops within the limits of the U. States. In cotton and rice alone it is a surplus previous to the outbreak of the war were as follows: cotton (Sea Island), 25,238 bales do. (L. Island) 391,706 bales; clean rice 128,340 tonnes. The tonnage of its port exceeded 48,000 tons. Some ship-building is carried on and there are two dry docks for repairs, but the manufacture as a whole is insignificant.

Independently however of its commercial importance, Charleston has been made ever memorable by the events of the civil war of 1861-5. On the 12th of April 1861 the first shot of the war was fired by the Confederates upon the small Artillery garrison which occupied Fort Sumter within the harbour and which surrendered on the 14th. Subsequently Charleston became a chief receptacle of the stores, ord and military conveyed by vessels from the blockade which the Federals established. In 1863 the Federals made vigorous preparations to capture the place, but their naval attacks were repelled and lost Sumter though reduced to ruin, held out against a persistent and furious bombardment. The siege was protracted with more or less energy throughout the remainder of 1863 and into the year 1864. Then the issue of the war turned against the Confederates, and on the night of February 17 1865 Charleston was evacuated by its defenders when it remained by the advance of General Sherman from the south and was immediately occupied by the Federals on the 18th. Previous to the evacuation the upper part of the city was set on fire and in the conflagration 6000 bales of cotton were burned. This followed the rapid collapse of the Confederate cause, and on April 14 exactly four years after it had been hailed down and on the day of the assassination of President Lincoln the U. States flag was formally and solemnly replaced on Fort Sumter. Pop. 1880 40,194.

CHARLESTOWN a town U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Jefferson on the Winchester and Potomac railway 60 m. N. W. Washington. It stands in what is called the Valley of Virginia, in the centre of a beautiful and fertile district. It is built on land which once belonged to Washington's brother. Pop. about 1000.

CHARLOTTT a town U. States N. Carolina cap. co. Mecklenburg on Sugar Creek and on the N. Carolina Central railway 125 m. S. W. Raleigh. It stands on a range on which from time to time considerable quantities of gold have been found and is indebted for any prosperity which it possesses to the gold mines and washings in its vicinity. In 1888 a branch mine for counting the produce was established here. Pop. about 2500.

CHARLOTTESVILLE a town U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Albemarle on Moore's Creek 2 m. also a junction with the Rappahannock, and upon the railway from Washington to Lynchburg, 65 m. N. W. Richmond. Its only claim to notice is its being the seat of the university of Virginia which was planned by Jefferson and the buildings of which were erected at an expense of above £50,000. Pop. 2500.

CHARLOTTE a town U. States N. Carolina cap. co. Mecklenburg on Prince Edward Island advantageously situated on the N. shore of a long creek or bay which has received the name of H. Hecuborum River. It is well laid out in a large square, and in wide streets which cross at right angles; but the plan contemplated is as yet very imperfectly filled up, and the population though rapidly increasing will not soon be able to occupy the space allotted to them. The only stone edifice in the place is the new provincial building occupying the centre of the principal square, about ten others are of brick, but with these exceptions, all the other buildings public as well as private are of wood. The most conspicuous erections are the Scotch church, with a square white tower and the Government house, distinguished by its colonnade. Prince of Wales College, supported from the public revenue, was established in 1880; there are also a private college, named St. Dunstan's and a normal school for training teachers. There are also two banks in the town. The harbour is some-

what difficult access from the narrowness of its entrance, which shoals so much on either side, and not to have a navigable width of above a quarter of a mile, but beyond the entrance the channel opens gradually into one of the finest natural harbors in the world having depth and space sufficient for any number and description of vessels. Though entered from the S coast the distance from its head to Savage harbor on the N coast is less than a mile. In 1863 the entrance were 6'4" depths (49 611 tons) and the clearances 520 vessels (51, 05 tons) Ton (11841) 8700

(HARAOVA a vil. Aracani, dist. Rala, on a branch of the holiday, about lat $^{\circ}1$ N. It is composed chiefly of hais and charas or ferns, for the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims to the temple of Mahasamnee. This temple situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E on a mound, consists of a heavy solid dome with a short turret or minaret at each corner. The worshippers are Buddhists.

(NATALCINA or TCHATALDOR, a in Turkey in Europe
on the Attyras, 20 m W N W Constantinople, In a well
watered wooded valley of the E slopes of the Little Balkan
The modern town which possesses three mosques, consists
of 120 Turkish and 180 Christian houses of comfortable
appearance The remains of fortifications prove the ancient
town to have been a place of some importance

CHATHAQUE, a lake, U. States New York to the centre of the co of same name, about 18 m. long by 1 1/2 m. wide. It is said to be the highest navigable water on the N. American continent, being 90 ft. above Lake Erie and 1790 ft. above the Atlantic. It is frequently covered by mists.

CHATEAU *har.* French America, on the N.E. coast of Labrador at the entrance of the Stra t of Belle Isle lat 52 N. Long. 50 W. It contains within it three harbours—Heleny, Antelope and Pitta the first fit only for small vessels, and frequented by the Falmecura who leave their boats and stages on its shores, the last two suitable for the larger vessels. The shore is low and sandy, and from 4 to 18 fathoms over a soft bottom while inland the shelter comes completely on the S.E. and W. The scenery of the bay is magnificent. Pitta II II on the W side of Pitt's Harbour is 306 ft above the sea. (Baron 211) to the N of the bay is the high and the High Peak is the N of York Bay, 859 ft. The islands are capped at the highest point of 700 ft. by a level plain.

CHATEAU D'ICHET a tn. Canada East co. Mont
monrney 1 bank St. Lawrence 16 m N E. Quebec with a
1 Catholic church and a large trade in flour and lumber
pop about 1200

CHATHAM is a British Army, New Brunswick town, Northumberland, on bank Miramichi, about 7 m above the mouth. It is a straggling place, extending about 12 m along the S bank of the river but as rapidly increasing in size. It has a large house, three clubs and two hotels, and several small places of worship, a court and a police station. It has wharves with deep water, close to town. All the buildings are of wood mostly painted and finished. 10 352/ 219 (21 236 tms) entered and 105 vessels (21 951 tons, 10 352/ 219, 1000).

CHATHAM two in British America —1 Chatham, Canada East, no. Argenteuil on the Ottawa, in a thickly settled district, 42 mi W N W Montreal with two churches —the one Baptist and the other in connection with the Church of England—and a number of flour mills and carding

Chatham—about 8 mi. S. of Detroit; 100 sq. miles; pop about 2500 — 13 Chatham Canada West, exp. co. Keat, on 7th bank Thames, about 13 m. above its mouth at Lake St. Clair and on the Great Western railway 43 m. W. Detroit. It is a large and well built town, with a number of churches and schools, and other fine public buildings; a harbour accessible by vessels of the largest class; and building yards, in which some of the finest sailing craft on the inland water of N America were built; and a very extensive trade in wheat and other agricultural produce oak and walnut timber and W India and pipe staves. Two steamers ply regularly between Chatham and Detroit. Pop abt. 6000.

CHATHAM, as Isl. in the Pacific, the southwestern of the Galapagos group, about 600 m W from the continent of S. America, Ecuador. It is 10 m long by 8 m. broad and has peaks at its S.W. end which rise to the height of 1650 ft. It has a fertile soil, several good anchorages and abundances

of water² and seems better adapted for settlement than any other island of the group. Freshwater Bay so called from a fine stream which falls into it from a lava cliff about 30 ft. high affords secure anchorage in 30 fathoms. On two plantations situated about 4 m inland most tropical productions are raised with ease.

CHATTANOOGA, a city of Tennessee, Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, navigable by steamboats eight months in the year and at the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga, and of the Western and Atlantic railways. It is advantageously situated for trade, is the shipping place for the surplus produce of E. and Central Tennessee, and possesses a number of mills and factories. Wood, coal and iron abound in the surrounding country. In 1863 the town was occupied and fortified by a Confederate army but in August was abandoned to the Federals. In September the Federals being defeated in the battle of Chickamauga, retired to it and were followed up by the Confederates. A memorable battle was fought in the vicinity of the town between the two armies, on November 23-25 in which the famous assault of Lookout Mountain was made by the Federals and the Confederate forces were driven from their position, and lost 15,000 men.

CHAYALASKA, a river in Russia, goes 9000 yds. circle of same name, r. bank Volga. It stands amidst fruit gardens, contains four or five churches, and parish schools, a charitable endowment, numerous manufactures, and has an extensive traffic on the river. Pop. 9200.

CHIEF-GROW or **TSICHUO** a tn (tns prov Nganhwa) on a branch of the Yangtze River 153 m SSW Nanking. It is a large and important city situated among hills, surrounded by a wall and containing many handsome buildings—one of them a seven-storied pagoda which forms a conspicuous object at a considerable distance. It had the misfortune however to fall into the hands of the rebels, who made it one of their strongly fortified positions.

The FOX or CNU, pur a harbour China, prov Siam, on the N side of the promontory of Shantung in the prof waters of Tsen-chow. This is one of several small orange boats which are used by the promontory of Siam, by native craft during adverse monsoon, who good shelter & food and the favorite resort of the British and French ships of war for recuperating the health of the men. It is also a place of call for steamers plying between Shanghai and Tsientsin. Its name has been adopted to designate the treaty port of Tsen-chow, named to signify trade by a triad of

port of 1840-1842 opened to foreign trade by a treaty of *Tientsin* (1858) although it is 30 m E of that city. From some time it has been found more convenient for shipping than the harbour of Tientsin, and the comparatively small town of *Yen-tai* on the river of the bay was taken as a station as the actual trading port. This arrangement emanated from the French who have normally considered the adjacent territory as held by them as a material guarantee for the payment of the indemnity from the *Chi-nese* government, due on the capture of *Peking*. (% *Tax* *chow* and *Yen* *tax* in *Szech*—*South China Herald*, 1892 *Notes*

CHILONEA is in U States Massachusetts. It is in the immediate vicinity of Boston and under the name of Wamsutter actually formed part of this city till 1788, when it received a separate charter of incorporation and assumed the name of Chelsea. Though thus legally discovered from Boston it is still to all intents one of its suburbs, being little more than a mile distant, and in communication with it by ferry and omnibus. P. 12, 400.

CHERALLA is a small prasad Madras, dist and about 35 m S. Guntur not far from the sea-coast is inhabited chiefly by weavers, who manufacture coloured handkerchiefs and cloths to such an extent that after supplying the local demand, they send large quantities to Madras and other parts of the empire.

CHERCHÉ [sədd.] a N. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 40 m. ESE Algiers, advantageously situated on the coast of the Mediterranean. It is the Zulma Casbah of the Moors, and is a jolly town, the chief business of its population being the export of wool from the mountains. It is in consequence become a large and populous city with a suburb of nearly 5 m. and many splendid structures. It was destroyed by the Vandals but rebuilt by the Greeks. By another vicissitude it became an asylum for the Moors expelled from Granada. In 1581 it was nearly laid in ashes by Andrew Doria, when

he destroyed the fleet of Barbarossa. Under the Romans the harbour was of great extent and provided with jetties and a basin but it had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake and had almost ceased to be used as a harbour when the French obtained possession of the country. Since then much has been done both for it and for the town which is assuming a handsome appearance, and contains among other new edifices, a church, an hospital and barracks. The trade chiefly in grain is important. Iron, copper and gypsum are found in the vicinity. Pop. 30,000.

CHESTER, a town in U. S. States, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, and on the Philadelphia and Wilmington railway 15 m. S.W. Philadelphia. It possesses some interest as the oldest place in the state, having been founded in 1639 by Swedes who gave it the name of Upland. Pop. 16,667.

CHEYAIR, or **CHAY AIR**, a river India, presid. Madras which formed by the union of the *Panchees* and *Banboo* from the S. of dist. Cuddapah flows very circuitously first N. then E. then N.W. and joins the Pennar on its l. bank, 10 m. of direct distance above its mouth. Near Kundeloor the Cheyair expands, so as to have a breadth of 1200 yards.

CHIAMPINO, a town in Austria, Italy, prov. and 14 m. W. Vienna, where coal mines worked on the banks of the Chiusa. Pop. 3,219.

CHIAIAS and **BOCONUCO** forming by their union a single dep. Mexico are bounded N. by Tabasco, W. Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, S. the Pacific, and E. Guatemala and Yucatan. This united dep. lies between lat. 15° and 17° N. lon. 91° and 94° W. and has an area of about 45,000 sq. m. with four cities, seven market villages (*cabes*), 96 villages or hamlets (*parishes*) and 591 domestic or rural towns (*hijos de rancho*). The surface is intersected from E. to W. by three mountain chains, of which that in the centre may be considered as the prolongation of the Sierra. One of the loftiest summits is Huasteco. E. from San Cristoval which has an absolute height of 8500 ft. These ranges enclose valleys which, from their fertility and the excellence of their climate have been denominated the paradise of Mexico. The drainage of the dep. belongs partly to the Pacific and partly to the Atlantic but chiefly to the latter all its larger streams falling into the Gulf of Mexico. Among these are the Chiapas, which, rising in the mountains of Chiapas in Central America, traverses the dep. first in a W. and then in a N. direction and quits it to enter Tabasco where it takes the name of Tabasco or Grijalva, the Usumacinta which formed by streams from the mountains of Peten and Lake Punahebel divides into three branches which take different directions and the Tulija, which ultimately joins the Tabasco. The lakes are also numerous, but small. The vegetable kingdom comprises almost all the productions both of the temperate zone and the tropics. Among them may be mentioned maize, rice, wheat and barley (large of our dry-woods mahogany and other timber for cabinet-work, wine, tobacco, cotton, some of the best quality sugar, coffee from elastic or wild vanilla and macapilla. The animal kingdom is almost equally well supplied, and includes besides the ordinary domestic animals of Europe many singular denizens of the air, land and water. The mineral kingdom furnishes rock salt, soda, and sulphur, the precious metals occur only in too limited quantities to be of economical value, precious stones and valuable pebbles are not uncommon. The industry of Chiapas is still in its infancy, furnishing scarcely a single article worthy of notice and trade, though not unimportant, is unable to develop itself in consequence of the want of any adequate means of transport. The cap. of the dep. is San Cristoval. Pop. 160,088 of whom about one-half are Indians, and the rest whites and mestizos with a sprinkling of negroes.

CHICAGO (add.) a town in U. S. States Illinois, cap. co. Cook, on the S.W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth

of Chicago River and on various lines of railway which in the aggregate, start 100 trains from it every day. It occupies a flat, which to the eye seems to be a level though it rises gradually from 3 to 24 ft. above the lake. As a security from inundation, the principal streets have been raised from 3 to 8 ft. above the original surface, and are in general spacious, and either paved or macadamised. The



STREET IN CHICAGO—FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

sudden rise of the place has made the public buildings more numerous than elegant. Among others are 70 churches and two Jewish synagogues, a large and magnificent building for an exchange and chamber of commerce erected in August, 1855, a medical college, a Methodist college and 311 law institutes, a mechanics union, a historical society, a high school, various grammar and numerous primary schools. The manufactures, though still imperfectly developed include steam-engines and other machinery, agricultural implements, stoves, brass and tin ware, carriages and waggon, soap, candles, and hard furniture, barrels and wooden ware, leather boots and shoes, bricks, beer, &c. The trade—chiefly in grain provisions, and lumber—has increased with amazing rapidity. Up to 1830 in which year it had but 70 merchant vessels, Chicago was merely a trading post and in its agency and the country W. and N.W. of it was all lost a wilderness. It was not for ten years after that it began to assume any commercial importance, it is a means of transport being extremely limited. The first wheat exported from the place was in 1838 and then only to the extent of 78 bushels. In 1847 the aggregate quantity of corn was 6,195 bushels. Of provisions, 3,000 barrels of pork were packed in 1843, and three years later 600 barrels of beef. The subsequent enormous increase in these branches of trade will appear from the following table—

QUANTITY OF WHEAT FLOUR, INDIAN CORN, AND OATS (in bushels), sent forward to FOREIGN MARKETS FROM CHICAGO, in each of the following years.

Year.	Wheat & Flour	Indian Corn	Oats.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1856	9,449,795	17,189,668	1,014,637
1857	11,144,506	6,614,013	608,784
1858	11,202,267	7,22,281	1,549,039
1859	10,246,823	4,810,860	1,184,707
1860	15,592,817	19,700,118	1,001,606
1861	22,954,568	31,472,36	1,083,23
1862	23,608,143	36,428,810	8,114,908
1863	15,598,823	24,096,584	8,000,175
1864-65	10,897,863	14,195,064	10,000,000

In 1864 of live-stock, 586,437 hogs and 323,446 cattle were sent off besides which there were packed 760,614 hogs and 93,450 cattle—the number of hogs, owing to the dull slowness of the harvest, being 464,000 less than were packed and shipped in the preceding year.

An idea of the number and capacity of the grain warehouses in Chicago may be gathered from the fact that, in 1861 they afforded room for the storage of 6,815,000 bushels. As a mart for lumber Chicago is one of the most important places in the world, if in that article as in grain it does not indeed stand first. The following figures show the receipts and shipments during the last few years—

Years.	Receipts.			Shipments.		
	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
1850	2,025,543 30"	105,977,000	48,182,000	2,021,135,308	95,536,638	47,879,125
1860	2,092,194 708	127,304 0-0	66,061,000	1,930,653,628	92,179 125	47,879 125
1861	2,419,208 708	179 554 000	72,937,000	1,807 279 444	94 4 1186	52,362,728
1862	2,655,674 616	151 225,000	53,830,000	189 7 379	51 61 609	16 807 000
1863	412 381 516	17 361 978	41 68,000	221 706 330	103 654 467	38 303 647
1864-65	361,204,696	100,108 70	65,958,500	340,406 379	125,48 326	39,303,010

The population which in 1839 was only 70 had risen to 4470 in 1840 and was estimated in 1861 at 180,000 with an annual increase of 70,000.

CHICHEBOULEY a tn. India, N. B. of a small protected Sikh state of same name 47 m N.W. Saharunpore on the route from this town to Subathoo. It stands in an open level and well-cultivated country, is surrounded by a mud-wall, and possesses a well supplied bazaar.—The state is an area of 63 sq. m. and a pop. of 3367.

CHICKAMAUGA a river of Ga. rises in the N. E. part of Virginia runs in a northerly course and falls into York R. or about 8 m above Jamestown, furnishing extensive water power in its course. It was the scene of many of the military operations of the civil war and is especially memorable for the battle or battles bearing its name, which occurred on May 31 and June 1 1862 between the Federal and Confederate armies, and which with the subsequent series of engagements, forced the Federal under General M. C. Lee to withdraw from their attempt to reach Richmond and to abandon the campaign.

CHICKAMAUGA a creek or small stream, L. Malabar rises in Walker co. Georgia and flows N.E., enters the Tennessee near Chattanooga. It has been made famous by being the scene of a prolonged and fiercely contested battle between the Federal and Confederate armies, on Sept. 19 and 20 1863 which resulted in the line of the Federals being broken, and their consequent retreat to Chattanooga.

CHICOUTIMI a river Canada E. which rises in an elevated district, not far from the N. frontiers of co. Montserrat flows directly N. E. and joins r. bank, Saguenay of which it is the largest tributary at the town or trading post of Chicoutimi. Though sufficiently wide and deep for navigation an insuperable barrier is interposed at a short distance above the point of confluence, by a series of rapids, through which the water rushes in a narrow rugged and rocky channel with a descent which amounts to the aggregate to nearly 50 ft. In its course the Chicoutimi expands into a long and narrow lake, called Kiguagoum.

CHICOUTIMI a tn. Canada E. cap. co. of same name, r. bank Saguenay about 75 m above its mouth, and 160 m N. by E. of Quebec. It has a R. Catholic chapel and several schools and whips large quantities of timber. In a. about 1000 **CHICOWA** a dist. S. Africa, in the Natal country on the R. or r. bank of the Zambesi. It has attracted some attention in consequence of a tradition that native mines were once worked in it. If it was so the natives have lost all knowledge of it, and there is nothing in the strata to indicate the presence of any precious metal. Dr. Livingstone, however found a thin seam of coal or lignite underlying strata which contained in descending series of coarse sandstone sandstone flag and slate. But the strata are so much intersected and tilted up by dykes of basalt as to make the working of the coal all but impossible.

CHIDEN is a town in America, Bolivia, on the border of the Orizaba, with a parish church, a castle, a townhouse, two breweries, vinegar works manufacturers of sherry, a paper and two other mills. Pop. 1200.

CHIPPOWA a tn. W. Africa. Bornos, dist. Gammal 75 m. N. E. Kano. It is a considerable place, surrounded by a low earthen wall.

CHILAW a tn. on the W. coast of Ceylon near the mouth of the Dodderoo-oya, 43 m N. by W. Colombo. Its proximity to the pearl fishery gave it an interest which it did not otherwise possess and made it repeatedly the object of a keen contest. The Tamils wrested it from the Singalese in the 14th century and it afterwards passed successively to the Moors, the Portuguese, and the Dutch. From the last it was taken by the British in 1790. In the forest to the E. of Chilaw within a radius of 20 or 30 m. are contained the ruins of a number of ancient cities. The road leading from Chilaw southward to Negombo passes through almost continuous rice plantations.

(HILL) [add] The construction of railways is given a great impetus to the production of several parts of the country. A new line, connecting the mining districts of Copalco and the adjacent country with the new port of Caldera in the province of Atacama; another 40 m in length connecting Copalco and Berena with Las Cardas and the mines in the interior with an extension of 19 m to Pannellillo and another proposed to be constructed from the port Paltahano to Chilian a distance of 104 m running past Concepcion and the N. side of the river Rio Bio he has opened and promises to open most important fields of mining and commercial enterprise. The total length of railway open in 1863 was about 188 m, viz from Valparaiso to Santiago, 115 m. Santiago to San Fernando, 83 m. Caldera to Paltahano 74 m. Paltahano to Chacabuco 26 m. and from Copalco to Las Cardas, 40 m. The total cost of these lines was £427 215 and the receipts for passengers £193 015 and for goods traffic £222 271.

Copper mines are worked in the cordillera of San Carl N. of Chilian, by a British subject, and coal mining is carried on very successfully at the ports of Lota and Coronel at which also the smelting of copper is done on a considerable scale. In a coal mine at Lota, the property of a Chilian are worked by English miners. The foreign trade of the country has expanded greatly within the last twenty years for whereas the imports from Great Britain in 1841 are stated to have been only £39 410 and the exports to it £21 640 in 1863 the imports had risen to £1 474 040 and the exports to £2 288,382 the latter in 1864 advancing further to £3 088 001. In the year 1862 the total value of the exports from Chilian was £25 253 850 and of the imports into it £3 095 064. The value of some of the principal articles exported were as follows—Copper £2,045 173 copper ore, £459 174 silver £236 172 81 or ore, £295 230 wheat, £249 738 and flour £183,799. Among the chief imports were cotton goods £280 771 other manufactured goods (silk, linen wool &c.) £2 096,161 and sugar £426,516.

The number of vessels and their tonnage entered and cleared at the ports of Chilian in the same year 1862 are shown thus—

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Valparaiso	1006	841 574	1500	357 166
Copalco	363	171 008	527	114 160
Buenos	122	62 056	181	40 498
Caldera	299	143,653	495	144 128
Concepcion	198	20 625	185	38,995
Paltahano (Concep- cion)	190	74,513	183	3,191
Yumb	257	101,477	268	102,665
Valdivia	73	23,278	74	34,325
Arauco	158	79 435	158	90,078
Total	5880	985 503	2782	971,560

Chili possessed in 1862 268 merchant vessels, of 59 789 tons. The total revenue in 1860 amounted to £1 498,950 of which £264 960 was derived from customs, and £215,222 from government monopolies; the total expenditure was £1,501,406. The public debt was, in 1861 £3,050,330, £1,041,800 of it being due upon foreign loans, and £1,540 800 for loans for railways in 1866.

The population at the end of 1862 numbered 887,049 males and 599,194 females; total, 1,576,243. And in that

year there were 499 government schools, 80 municipal 19 monastic and 333 private scholars 933 schools with an aggregate number of 35 976 scholars.

CHILICOTHE [add.] a tn U States, Ohio, esp co. Ross, 65 m. E Cincinnati with which it is connected by railway and upon the Ohio canal and the Scioto, which winds picturesque through a valley enclosed by cultivated hills rising to the height of 500 ft. It is regularly built, with wide streets lighted with gas, and containing many good buildings. The valley is one of the finest farming districts in the State, and its proximity to the railway river and canal gives it ready access to the coal and iron mines of southern Ohio and consequently great advantages as a manufacturing place. It was founded in 1795 and in 1800 became the seat of the state government which was subsequently removed to Lancaster. The old stone state-house is now the court-house. Pop. (1860) 7828.

CHILKEPA a tn India, N W Provinces dist. Moradabad about 140 m. E N E Delhi at the height of 1076 ft. above the sea lat 29° 21' N lon 78° 10' E. It stands in the gorge or pass of Dikhal, down which the Koda rushes toward the plain, and consists of a wretched assemblage of cottages half buried in high grass. In summer the air is so pestiferous that the inhabitants abandon it but in spring it becomes a busy mart for the trade between Chinese Tartary and Kunming on the N and the low lands on the S.

CHIL LAN a tn *Chih* esp prov. Nubia, in an angle between the Chilian and Nubia, 160 m. S by W Bentago. It consists of an ancient and a modern portion, the former built by the Spanish conquerors, who found it a place of some strength in which the early settlers often found an asylum when hard pressed by the Araucanians. Pop. 10 282. On the E limits of the province, whose fertile soil produces much grain and wine and rears numerous herds of cattle in the great volcano of Chilian.

CHILLATANA a tn India, N W Provinces, dist. and 25 m. N W Banda r bank Janna over which there is here a ferry. Though a small place it has a considerable trade, particularly in cotton which is here shipped in large quantities for the lower provinces.

CHIMARA a tn Turkey in Europe, S Albania, eyalet and 61 m. N W Yennise, on the Adriatic. It is the chief place of the Chimarots and contains about 2000 inhabitants, who live partly by trade, and partly it is said by plunder.

CHINANDEGA a tn Central America, Nicaragua, dep. Orondental on a fertile plain terminated by the mountain slopes of El Viejo, 15 m. N W Leon. It is a well built flourishing place, with paved streets, which cross each other at right angles, and a handsome square, in which the principal church stands. The other churches, four in number are built of adobe plastered and whitewashed. Some of them are surmounted with the peculiar rounded dome of Moorish architecture. There is nothing in their exterior entitled to notice and their interior deprived by successive revolutions of all costly decorations, no longer possesses any object of interest. Chinandega is famous for its white pine-apples and oranges. Pop. about 15 000.

CHINCHA or GUANO ISLANDS [add.] a group of three islands off the coast of Peru, about 100 m. E of Lima lat 13° 44' S lon 78° 19' W celebrated for deposits of guano which are so extensive and so much in demand as a manure that the government of Peru derives a larger revenue from the sale of it than from all other sources. The group consists principally of three rocky islets, which lie about 12 m. from the coast, and are composed of a beautiful bright red granite, of which the components are darkish flesh-red feldspar white quartz, and a little mica. These granites form tolerably steep walls which rise abruptly from the water to the height of 25 to 30 ft. and form a gradual ascent towards where they at length assume a rounded form. The surface, totally devoid of vegetation is covered with the dung of sea lions (seals) or guano, to a depth which on the principal island, exceeds 100 ft. In consequence of this valuable deposit, the islands, which would otherwise be uninhabited and totally uninhabited, present a very busy scene a number of ships loading or unloading to be loaded by the labourers employed for that purpose who are composed of convicts from the mainland Chinese apprentices, and free labourers. In this way a kind of temporary settlement has been formed, and

numerous tents or booths are either occupied in dwelling-houses or furnished as shops. The houses of these people are almost all made of totora, i.e. bulrush matting, stretched on bamboo supports and in this dry climate afford sufficient covering. The quantity of guano annually exported exceeds 65 000 tons. The deposit of guano is sometimes represented as so great as to be almost inexhaustible but this estimate must be too sanguine a one it appears that already a good half of what the largest island originally contained has been carried off.

CHINCHIFF a river S America, formed by two streams which rise in the S.W. of Ecuador the one, the Loya, from the cordillera of Zamora and the other the Savanilla from the mountain mass of this name, flows S E. and enters the Marañon after a course of about 90 m. Gold is washed from its sands. Owing to the hostility of the Iwaros Indians inhabiting its banks it remains in a great measure unexplored.

CHINDWARA a tn India, N W Provinces, dist. Meerut and 187 m. N Nagpore on an elevated table land 2100 ft. above the sea, in the mountains called Deogarh above the Ghauts. Its climate in one of the most agreeable and salubrious in India and it has hence many visitors in search of health or recreation. It was at one time a station for a detachment of the Nagpore auxiliary contingent which ceased to exist in 1850 there are still a bazaar and some straggling bungalows.

CHINESE EMPIRE [add.] Since the opening of this vast empire to foreign intercourse in 1859 by the Elgin treaty of Tientsin much valuable information has been obtained by European residents at Tientsin regarding its geography of the country the polity of the government and people, and the nature of the institutions in addition to what was previously known or erroneously entertained. As regards that province of the empire between Pechiles and the Corea named Shingking or Tsau tung formerly a Tartar province and classed under the head of dependencies in all maps and gazetteers there is now sufficient reason for concluding that it is geographically and politically an integral part of China proper. According to the above-mentioned treaty of Tientsin which was opened to foreign commerce on the same terms as those relating to all the ports in the empire provinces privileged to trade with western nations and reports from the British consular resident at Yung-tse state that it is a mode of government, class of officials and the bulk of the inhabitants are as such Chinese as in the chief provinces. I have facts far to prove that it is Manchho Tartar element, which invaded China 270 years ago has not only become absorbed into the multitudinous race they have conquered but that this extraordinary people from their natural fecundity agricultural industry and commercial enterprise is slowly but surely exterminating the tribes of Manchhooria.

Another and a more important change has taken place in the map of this empire among the Tartar dependencies which has severed a large and fertile region from the sway of the emperor of China and transferred it to the czar of Russia. This country is now known as the Amoor territory from including within its bounds the river of that name for a course of 1200 m. but is equally distinguished by having a seaboard in the Gulf of Tartary and Sea of Japan, measuring not less than 700 m. While tributary to China this territory was called Keching and bordered on the Russian province Yakutsk, bounded by the Yakutsk-Khabt chain of mountains. The new boundary line extends to the left bank of the Amoor or Bagallen River along its upper part and diverges southwards up the Usuri River a tributary to Yachia River including a territory with an approximate area of 320 000 sq. m. nearly seven times the extent of Siam and about three times the area of Great Britain. This land was ceded to Russia in 1858 at the same time that the British and French also negotiated the treaty of Tientsin but the Russians, while they benefited by that convention obtained it as magnificent concession by a separate treaty.

CHINA PROPER [add.]

Physical features—Several expeditions have been undertaken into the interior of China by British officers and merchants, under the auspices of the treaties, which provide that no let or hindrance be given to travellers the subjects

of treaty powers, peacefully journeying through the country and much additional information has been thus obtained. Of these expeditions the most extensive and interesting was one formed to cross E to W up the Yang-tze River passing through Tibet into India. Circumstances prevented the latter project being successful but the party ascended a distance of 1800 m by the river and Captain Blakiston has left an able record of its geographical, geological, and botanical features, as represented on the banks of that great stream. It is evident that its upper waters pass through a rich mineral region, where gold, silver and other metals, together with coal and every species of building stone, occur in abundance. Similar data has been afforded by an expedition which crossed from Canton, through the mountain pass that divides the southern from the inner shed of waters down which they travelled until they can go to Hankow where the Lower Yang-tze begins, 600 m. above Shanghai. Further north other parties have travelled through the land parts of Shanling, Fochow, and Shingking to Mookden and the coal measures of Su mia. E. everywhere these travellers observed that the mineral wealth of the country was quite undeveloped, and that there was sufficient evidence to conclude that China has resources of this kind equal in extent to those of Europe. With the introduction of machinery and scientific appliances under the superintendence of skilled foreigners, these riches may be developed. Already this importation of foreign coal is being superseded by the native article and this is no longer a staple import.

Agreeable.—In like manner the opening of China to foreign interests has given a new impetus to the cultivation of an exportable product. Amongst these cotton now appears as a considerable item on the export list whereas formerly it figured as an import. This no doubt has been caused by the high prices obtained in Europe through the dearth caused by the American war. Articles of increased production exist and it is also able that the farmers are beginning, to use the better seed, so as to grow qualities most suitable to foreign buyers and to adopt a better system of cultivation. European machinery and other agricultural implements are in request and there is every probability that ere long the northern provinces, in which the cotton is chiefly grown, will cease to import cotton cloth.

Treaty and Commerce.—By the treaty of Nanking (1842) Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shas shan were opened to foreign trade and Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain. The clauses of that treaty were far from satisfactory as in a great measure gave rise to subsequent misunderstandings with the local authorities, which led to two costly wars against the Chinese government, by the English and French allied in the south and north provinces of the empire from the capture and occupation of Canton in December 1855, to the triumphant entry into Peking October 1860. The result of these necessary hostilities was the ratification of a treaty signed at Tientsin June 26 1859 placing the commerce of the United Kingdom with China on a most satisfactory basis which was equally shared by France, Russia, Prussia, Portugal and the United States and in addition to the five ports previously open, permission was granted to the subjects of England and France to trade at Yenching (Yungling), Tungchow (Chefoo), Tsai-tan Formosa, Chanchow (Swatow), Kiamchow (Hankow) and the river Yangtze was opened to foreign navigation with power to traffic at the ports of Ching King, Kiang, and Han keu. A convention was also entered into at Peking on the exchange of ratifications October 24 1860 by which the port of Tientsin was opened to trade, and the Cowloon shore on the mainland, opposite the island of Hongkong ceded to Britain. Further a supplementary convention added the port of Tamsui in Formosa, as an open port. The effect of the treaty upon the increase of foreign trade and shipping is exemplified in the commercial annals of the East. To give the details of that trade with a very waters name would occupy more space than is at our disposal. However the following analysis of the portion of it which belongs to Great Britain will suffice to show its rapid development, especially in the staple product tea.—The total export of that commodity in each season which commences in June and ends in May according to the foreign customs returns published every six months, was as under:—

Year.	Ton.
1854-55	95,179
1855-56	90,467
1856-57	90,062
1857-58	100,244
1858-59	111,578
1859-60	119,017
1860-61	121,266

It must be remarked, however that the immense increase during the three last named seasons was caused by the fact for the American market being largely shipped in English vessels, and a part of them also was transhipped to Russia in consequence of the reduction of the duty on tea at the ports of that country.

The export of raw silk during the same period does not show similar results, as the production of that article was checked by the Taiping occupation of the silk-growing districts now happily relieved from the depressing presence of the rebels.

Year.	Ton.
1854-55	18,136
1855-56	14,163
1856-57	15,964
1857-58	20,264
1858-59	24,168
1859-60	32,517

A new export has arisen in consequence of the war in America, by the remunerative price of cotton. In the year 1853 the exports to Britain were 30,856,586 lbs. and in 1861 55,157,008 lbs.

The import trade in British manufactures is far from being equivalent to the value of the produce exported the balance of trade being maintained by shipments of specie from England and opium from India. Among the important changes effected by the treaty of Tientsin is that of legalising the trade in opium hitherto carried on as a contraband traffic, although while it by Chinese officials which rendered it demoralizing alike to natives and foreign traders. Not only has this measure augmented considerably the customs revenue by a duty of £10 a very chest weighing 133 lbs. but its legitimate sale and consumption has lessened the evil produced by its excessive and unwholesome use. All the shops where it is smoked are licensed, and under the supervision of the police. Those who have recently visited these establishments in the chief cities and open ports have failed to observe the prevalence of the horrible excesses resulting from the use of the drug which travellers depicted formerly. The value of this commodity imported from India, was as follows:—

Year.	Value.
1850	£10,000,451
1860	8,706,121
1861	9,425,267

The following figures show the total value of the exports and imports passing between Great Britain and China in the four years stated:—

Year.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
1850	£29,070,445	£29,215,690
54	1,127,000	8,445,777
1860	15,145,110	6,444,778
1864	15,073,300	

Including the import of opium from India and a few other articles as part of British commerce with China, and also the specie shipments to pay for tea and silk our trade with that empire in exports and imports, during 1863 was over £30,000,000 sterling. As the details of the whole external trade are given under each open port, it will suffice to state here that the commerce with other nations, carried on under foreign flags, far exceeds that with British and her Indian possessions, so that the total value of the foreign trade in 1863 is estimated at £104,348,804 against £29,208,378 in 1847. The total amount of duty paid on foreign vessels and cargoes at the treaty-ports in the same year 1863 reached the sum of £2,802,995.

History.—In 1850 an insurrection broke out in the provinces adjoining Canton, with the object of expelling the Tartar dynasty from the throne. For a long period the insurgents succeeded in maintaining their ground against the imperial forces, and it was not till after the lapse of several years that the latter were enabled in some degree to quell the rebellion. The intolerance of the Chinese towards the British and other foreigners had long been the subject of complaint, and, in 1856, a manifestation of this arrogant spirit led to a second war with Great Britain. In October of this year a small vessel or ketch, carrying British colours, while at

anchor at Canton was boarded by a Chinese officer and party of soldiers and twelve of the crew were carried off. All reparation or apology for this outrage being refused Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, commander of the British fleet for the China station found himself under the necessity of proceeding to active hostilities which led to the destruction of the Chinese fleet at Fushien in the Canton River in June 1857 and the capture of Canton itself after a brief siege, in December of the same year. The Chinese government now made overtures of accommodation and a treaty was concluded by Lord Elgin on behalf of the British government with the Imperial commissioners at Tientsin, on 26th June, 1858. The terms obtained were sufficiently satisfactory but were rendered futile by the treacherous attack shortly afterwards on the British and French ambassadors at the Taku forts, while on their way to Peking to obtain a ratification of the treaty. A renewal of hostilities was thus necessitated, an allied army of British and French troops marched upon the capital, which after a fresh instance of treachery on the part of the Chinese with respect to Messrs. Loch and Parkes and the barbarous murder of Captain Anderson and others was entered in triumph by the attacking force. On 24th October 1860 a fresh treaty was concluded by Lord Elgin, in which the conditions already stipulated in the treaty of Tientsin were repeated with additional clauses and satisfaction was exacted from the Chinese, in the shape of a large sum of money to be paid by them towards the expenses of the war and as compensation to the survivors and surviving relatives of those who had been the victims of the treachery above referred to. Between the signing of the first treaty of Tientsin and the ratification at Peking, it will be seen that an interval of two years and five months elapsed. During that period this ancient empire suffered so much from foreign and internecine war that it was apparently in the throes of dismemberment if not dissolution. In her central marine and maritime provinces the Taiping rebellion was at its height and the leaders of that movement were for the time de facto rulers of a country containing upwards of 6,000,000 inhabitants. In the south Cent in was in the military occupation of the British and French forces while in the north the victorious allied army had captured Peking and reduced to a smoldering palace at Yuen ming yuan to ruins. The financial resources of the empire were at a low ebb, and the government had to comply with the fresh demands of their conquerors, and pay an indemnity of £4,000,000 besides an unsettled demand of £2,000,000 more. To pay this indemnity without time given was quite out of the power of the imperial treasury and to effect immediate payment would have been a harm and an insult on the part of the allies. Accordingly it was arranged that the customs at the treaty ports should be placed under the control of foreign collectors and the first charge upon the revenues be instalments of the indemnity money. No measure could have been better calculated than this to develop the foreign commerce of these ports and purge the corrupt system of the native customs. I venture, with all these seemingly amiable concessions to foreigners, the party who wanted the reins of government were determined to renew warlike operations against them when another opportunity offered. Meanwhile the emperor Hsin fong who had fled in his palace of Zabol in the fastnesses of the Fatahian Alps died and the warlike party assumed the regency of his youthful son who succeeded to the throne excluding from their counsels Prince Kung and others favorable to foreign policy. The latter party resolving to gain the ascendancy secretly conspired together and the leaders of the opposite faction and executed them, declaring a new reign of Tung-chai signifying one of law and order. These events happened about the close of 1861 since which the most satisfactory relations have existed between the ministers of the treaty powers resident at Peking. Not only has the *status quo ante bellum* been unbroken but the British and French forces have added materially in suppressing the Taiping rebellion. Under the instruction of the military upwards of 20,000 Chinese have been drilled and armed after the European manner and have conducted themselves with prowess in the field. Further efforts were made to form an Anglo-Chinese navy for the suppression of piracy on the coast, and to aid in crushing the rebellion. The project was so matured that the fleet arrived in China from England, but from some

more for Gak.—Vol. I.

misunderstanding about the control of this formidable power it was abandoned and the fleet paid off. Nevertheless, the navy which has dawned upon this exclusive nation promises to be one of great fulfilment in the cause of universal humanity, religion, politics, and commerce.

Population.—Since the official census of 1812 which gave the population of the 18 provinces at 361,693,879 no other as far as can be ascertained has been published by the Chinese government. It is known that a census was taken in 1842 but the particulars in it as yet been made public. In the absence of statistical returns various computations have appeared from time to time. Of these, the latest and in every respect the nearest to an official census, is that furnished by M. Backeroff in the works of the Imperial Russian Embassy at Peking. This computation is for the year 1842 giving a total of 414,086,984 including the population of Shing king and dividing the provinces as follows:—

Provincias	26,379,825
Sh. u-tang	29,529,8
Shen sui	17,665,926
Shan sui	10,869,789
Ho nan	22,005,771
Kiang-su	20,645,941
Kiang sui	20,115,040
Ning-shi	20,890,562
Fen kuo	20,799,756
Chi-kiang	20,457,474
Hoo pui	20,364,506
Hoo sui	20,648,903
Kan-su	20,776
Shan sui	20,464,044
Quang tsi	1,152,008
Quang sui	1,121,527
Y	8,633,773
Ki chow	6,113
Shing king	1,066,842

Total, 414,086,984

—(North China Herald Customs Returns MS Notes)

CHING KIANG [add a city (has the first importance on ascending the great Yangtze Ki or 1604 naut miles from Shanghai). From its position at the junction of the Imperial canal with that stream which was the designation of Guard of the River it was included in the treaty of Tientsin (1858) as one of the open ports. At ancient times it was the chief, apurium of trade to the Lower Yangtze, and continued as such up to 1842 when it was captured by the British. But, altogether, restored the same year it failed to recover its former prosperity; and circumstances since then have doomed it to a miserable notwithstanding its eligibility for military as well as commercial purposes. In 1835 the Taipings captured it and continued in occupation for four years. During that period it is estimated population were robbed and ruined by their ruthless conquerors within and their habitations destroyed by the Imperialists from without, after long bombardment recaptured it in 1837 but it is only a mass of ruins. In addition to these desolating effects the chances of its recovering traffic from the north were stopped by the filling up of the Imperial canal near Whanggen so that communication with the country south of Tientsin ceased. In 1869 after the restoration of the treaty several merchants from Shanghai established branches of their houses at this port, but as it was not safe to remain on shore, their agents lived on board hulks and ships laden with merchant lace. Here a small precarious trade has been carried on under the surveillance of foreign customs officers forming one third of the small community of 25 residents. For three years the British vice-consul of the port fixed his residence on Silver Island a picturesque rock in the middle of the river a few miles below the city where the stream is greatly narrowed, and runs with a velocity dangerous to small vessels and boats. As all British ships bound for the river were obliged to obtain a pass from the consul many accidents happened from this cause so that the consul was removed in 1863 up to the consession adjacent to the ruined city. The Taipings rebels have been completely driven away in 1864 confidence is slowly returning to the few inhabitants who have survived the rebellion, and the foreign residents are gradually moving on shore where they are building stores for the reception of their goods. In 1865 the imports were of the value of £1,829,609 and the exports £280,278. The Imperialists are slowly restoring

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carry a large body of water at least in the dry season, though it has been known by its junction to raise the level of the James T or S R. to 12 hours. The height of its source above the sea is 2019 ft., and the facility of its bed averages 1 1/2 ft. per mile. It does not seem to be at all useful for navigation.

CHUNDLAH is a village, Benares, at the foot of a granite rock, described as jet black, about 77 m. S Calcutta. It is a thriving place of about 2000 inhabitants, but the heat radiated from the rock is said to be almost intolerable.

CHUNDWEE, a village, N W Province, dist. Moradabad, 45 m. W Bareilly on the route from it to Delhi. It is a considerable place, surrounded by a low mud wall, and possesses a well-supplied bazaar. Pop. 10,000.

CHUNGANAUCHERY is a village, south Madras dist., Travancore, 86 m. N. Calicut. It is built on a rising ground on the E. border of a large delta, known by the name of Kootanad, and being well situated for trade in both pepper and flourishing. The inhabitants are composed of a mixture of Syrian Christians, Brahmins, Nairs, &c. each having their own streets and places of worship. The fair held twice a week is so well attended, that the canal is often blocked up with the masses and hosts of crowds coming from the west.

CHUPAT a river, S. America, which rising not far from the frontiers of Chile flows E. across Patagonia, and falls into the Atlantic near half way between Port San Antonio and the Gulf of St. George. Nothing is known of the upper part of its course, but in the lower part it flows in a very winding course through a fertile country along banks which are well wooded with trees near a species of willow. On the bar at ebb there is scarcely a foot of water but at flow there are from 7 to 12 ft., according to the state of the tide.

CHUPMATH (old) a village, Bengal dist. Baran, on a channel of the Ganges, 25 m. W. Dinapore. It occupies a low wide island only a few feet above the level of the river along which it extends nearly a mile. Many of the houses belonging to the wealthy traders are large and handsome, but a far larger number are mud huts. It contains also several British factories. There is only one street along which wheeled vehicles can pass the others are so narrow as to be unfit for the conveyance even of palanquins or litters. The civil station situated outside the town and N. of it, is said to be substantial. Pop. 90,000.

CHUTTERPORE, or **CHAYANPORE** (old) a village, Benares, dist. Moradabad, 146 m. W. W. Allahabad. It occupies a picturesque site among lofty hills to the west of a large and deep pool or lake, and consists for the most part of narrow streets and very indifferent houses, though a few of the latter belonging to the more wealthy inhabitants, are not only spacious, but costly and elaborate in their style of architecture. The principal objects of interest are a large and handsome school, recently built by the rajah for the accommodation of travellers; and the ruined palace and mosque of Chatterjee who founded the short-lived independence of Benares, and given the place its name. The mosque is a large, massive, and elaborate structure, surrounded by five domes. Chutterpore has manufactures of paper and of coarse cotton. The latter is made from an iron ore obtained from mines in the vicinity. The transit trade once considerable, is now very limited.

—The **TRANSPORE** has an area of 1240 sq. m. contains 120,000 inhabitants, and yields a revenue of £20,000.

CHYNEPORE, or **CHAYANPORE**, a village, Benares, dist. Moradabad, 146 m. W. W. Allahabad. It occupies a picturesque site among lofty hills to the west of a large and deep pool or lake, and consists for the most part of narrow streets and very indifferent houses, though a few of the latter belonging to the more wealthy inhabitants, are not only spacious, but costly and elaborate in their style of architecture. The principal objects of interest are a large and handsome school, recently built by the rajah for the accommodation of travellers; and the ruined palace and mosque of Chatterjee who founded the short-lived independence of Benares, and given the place its name. The mosque is a large, massive, and elaborate structure, surrounded by five domes. Chutterpore has manufactures of paper and of coarse cotton. The latter is made from an iron ore obtained from mines in the vicinity. The transit trade once considerable, is now very limited.

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Desgal. The fort, which is so completely dismantled that the walls and the ditch cannot easily be traced, is situated to the N. and contains the casemate, the treasury, the post-office, the commandant's house, the barracks, hospital, and magazine stores. The regimental lines are about 150 yards S.E. of the fort. At a corner of the parade-ground stands a small little church; and near the river about 1/2 m. from the casemate, the court-house and jail. The civil hospital and dispensary is accommodated in what was formerly one of the best private residences in the place; the military hospital is in the same locality. The London Missionary Society has a school within the town where English is taught, and there are also several native schools. Pop. 12,500, of whom about 140 are native Christians.

CIEMERZYNOCK, a village, Austrian empire, Galicia, diocese and 9 m. N. W. Brzezany, was in very remote times the scene of a great battle between the Slaves and the Poles. Pop. 1500.

CINALOA, or **SHALOA** (old), a village, Mexico, dep. Oaxaca, on the bank of a river of same name, about 40 m. above its mouth in the Gulf of California. It stands on hilly ground and was once a flourishing town of 5000 inhabitants, with a fine cathedral which possessed among its riches an altar-piece of solid silver. The cathedral and its wealth have entirely disappeared and another large church which stood in the public square has nothing left but the tower the nave and choir having been swept away by a tremendous flood from the mountains. The whole place now looks desolate and can scarcely muster 8000 inhabitants.

CINCINNATI (old), a village, U. S. State of Ohio, on the Ohio, and at the focus of nine lines of railway: lat. 39° 5' N. lon. 84° 22' W. Its site is a natural plateau about 18 m. in extent, divided by the river into two nearly equal parts and surrounded by hills about 500 ft. high and grouped so as to form a beautiful amphitheatre. It was first laid out in 1788, and up to 1800 was a small straggling village in the midst of a wilderness. Shortly afterwards it began to expand, schools, churches, banks, and factories sprung up, and with its accompanying warehouses, occupied the lower part of the plain and the inhabitants who had settled there were obliged to retire, and either gradually climbed the hill sides, or all the little valleys on the E. and W. From the manner in which the town has been formed great regularity of plan was imposed, and many changes and improvements will be necessary in order to make Cincinnati the metropolis by which it is doubtless destined to become. Still however the work of improvement goes rapidly forward and every year while it adds greatly to the population sees new structures rising in every quarter. Churches to the number of 100, several of them elegant and imposing structures, have already been built, while provision has been made for education by a system both of elementary and superior schools. Among the latter are two male and three female colleges, schools for theology, medicine, and law several commercial academies, two high schools and numerous seminaries, male and female. Libraries also are numerous and extensive, one belonging to the Mercantile Library Association having 30,000 vols., another belonging to the public schools 12,000, and a third belonging to the Lane Seminary 10,000. As yet the buildings properly called public have hardly received the attention due to them, and mention can be made only of a city-hall, Manufactures and trade, which is in a great measure founded upon them, are both very important. The most conspicuous among these establishments are iron-works, pork-packing factories, and distilleries. The average annual production of the iron manufactures in all its branches are estimated at \$1,500,000. The quantity of work done by the distilleries may be estimated from the fact that 500,000 barrels of whisky were sold in Cincinnati in one year and that the aggregate sale of all kinds of liquor amounted to \$1,500,000. Next in importance to these three great staples are furniture and clothing. The total arrivals of steamers at the port in 1853-4 (ending Sept. 1) were 2708, against 2708 the previous year and the number of steamers and barges plying between Cincinnati and other ports during the year was 400, against 349 in the year before. The tonnage of the Imports was 11,185, and of the exports 51,600, making together 62,785 tons, against 71,735 tons in the previous year. There were built during the same twelve months 32 steamers and barges

of a burden of 20 117 tons. The river commerce for the period in question was larger than in any former year.

The unusually high price of nearly all commodities owing to the civil war and the inflation of the paper currency, gives an enormous increase in the value of the imports and exports, as is seen in these figures—

	Imports	Exports
1890-1	\$18,717,978	\$25,993,181
1891-2	\$1,312,582	\$1,357,084
1892-3	\$1,089,410	\$1,323,744
1893-4	\$1,304,851	\$6,808,206

Among the principal imports in the year 1893-4 were barley 878,455 bush, corn 1,817,945 bush, flour 541,698 barrels, oats 1,483,513 bush, wheat, 1,660,159 bush, lumber 69,000,900 ft. cord 35,000,000 bush, pork and bacon, 20,169,059 lbs, coffee 124,753 sacks and butter 52,889 tubs. The number of bags packed was in 1893, 606,457 and in 1894 (8 months) 870,633. The exports comprised—candles, 217,413 boxes, coffee, 107,783 sacks, cattle, 14,908 head, flour 893,268 barrels, hides, 169,424, lard 95,864 barrels, and logs all 63,740 barrels, pork and bacon, 227,856 barrels & and 1,810,875 lbs, oats 861,897 bushels, wheat, 948,737 bush, whisky 218,410 barrels, and tobacco 109,584 kists, &c. Pop. (1890) 161,941.

CROBASSIA [add.] The protracted resistance maintained by the gallant Croatians against Russian aggression, has at length terminated in the triumph of the more powerful of the two foes, and the Croatians having surrendered to Russia, have been removed to the Turkish provinces where they are endeavouring to form a colony under the protection and with the assistance of Turkey (1864).

CIFFADPILA, a to Austrian Italy prov and 17 m by W Padua. It is inclosed by a wet ditch and walls *banked with towers in the east of a court of justice, and has a fine high church with an altar-piece by Bassano an hospital, a theatre manufactures of cotton and linen cloth and numerous silk mills. Pop. 7218.

CITY POINT [add.] a vil and port U States, Virginia, on the James River at the mouth of the Appomattox 25 m. S E Richmond and 10 m. E N E Petersburg with which it is connected by railway. It has good landing and is accessible by large vessels. It derived great importance during the protracted siege of Petersburg and Richmond in the civil war from being made the base of supplies for the Federal armies.

CLARENCE ISLAND [add.] S America, situated toward W outlet of the Strait of Magellan is separated from Chilil on the N by Froward Reach from Dawson Island on the E by Magdalen Sound, from Santa Ines Island on the W by Barbara Channel and from Terra del Fuego on the E by Cockburn Channel lat 54 S. lon. 72 W; length, N W to S W 65 m. breadth about 25 m. Its coast is generally bold and its surface mountains. On the E shore there is a steep mountain called Vernal or Summer-House. From a remarkable lump of rock on its summit, and at its foot a little port called Hope Harbour much frequented by the Indians. Southwards Mount Bon Queros rises precipitously to the height of 8000 ft. and terminates at an extremity called Squally Point, from the furious squalls that are continually blowing down its sides. The S shore is skirted by a numerous group which bears the name of Froward Islands, and behind which some good anchorage are found. Throughout its whole coast Clarence Island is penetrated by numerous inlets the largest of which, San Pedro Sound, extends in a southerly direction for nearly 13 miles.

CLARKE [add.] an island off the N E of Tasmania, forming the southernmost of the Furneaux group, and the N side of Banks Strait. Its greatest length is 8 m. and its breadth 5 1/2 m. On its S end, which is rocky there is a dangerous shoal called the Mortuary Bank, extending nearly 5 m. in an E direction. All its W shore is rocky, and is separated from Burro Island by Armstrong Channel which is 10 m. long between E. N. E. and W S W and from 1 to 4 m. wide. At Hamilton Head, within this channel, shelter may be found from all winds except those between S. and S.E.E. which do not throw it much sea.

CLARKSBURG a vil U States, Virginia, cap. co. Harrison, on the W fork of the Monongahela, and the rail

way to Parkersburg 216 m. N W Richmond. It stands high and is surrounded by hills. Steep-coal abounds in the vicinity. Pop. 1200.

CLAYTON two vils U States—1 New York, on the St. Lawrence, where it has a landing-place and at the terminus of the Lake and Black River railway 100 m. E N W Utica. It is a port of entry in the collection district of Cape Vincent and has pop. 4696—2 Iowa, see same name, on the Mississippi 50 m. above Dubuque. Being the most accessible river port, much of the produce of the district is shipped at it in steamers. Lead mines also have been opened on the bank of the river. 1 op 723.

CLEVELAND or **CLEVELAND** [add.] a to U States, Ohio, cap. co. Cuyahoga, at the mouth of the river of this name on the S shore of Lake Erie, and on the Ohio canal and several lines of railway which give it almost unlimited means of communication. It occupies a high and commanding bluff immediately above the lake, is laid out in broad well paved streets and open squares, generally well planted with trees is well built and presents a very attractive appearance. Among its public buildings are 85 churches many of it are provided with handsome spires numerous schools maintained at the public expense and under excellent management a medical college and a marine hospital. The harbour furnished with fine piers, is everywhere complete and a wharf is very extensive, a large portion of it with Canada. The increase of trade has been accompanied with an extraordinary increase of population. The inhabitants of Cleveland amounted in 1830 to 1100 in 1840 to 6071 in 1850 to 17,084 and in 1860 to 43,417.

CLIFTON a to British America, Canada West, co. Welland about 85 m. (by lake) S.E.E. Toronto. It is the eastern terminus of the Great Western railway and is situated at the suspension bridge which crosses the Niagara about a mile above its celebrated falls and connects the railway system of Canada with that of the state of New York, and all other parts of the States. The Erie and Ontario railway connecting with the Ontario steamers also passes through the town. The numerous facilities for trade which Clifton possesses yet remain to be developed.

CLINTON four places U States—1 A vil Massachusetts, on the Nashua, 35 m W by N Boston a thriving place, with some 20 churches a number of good schools, large gingham factories, in which about 800 operatives are employed an extensive carpet factory several machine-shops and numerous mills. Pop. 1869—2 A vil New York, on both ends of Orriskany Creek, and on the Chenango canal 9 m. S.W. Utica. It contains several churches, and is the seat of Hamilton college. Pop. 1174—3 A vil New Jersey on the R. branch of the Raritan River and on the New Jersey Central railway, 10 m. h. Flemington. It possesses several mills and factories, and stands in a fertile and highly cultivated district. Pop. 2949—4 A vil Louisiana on a railway which connects it with Port Hudson on the Mississippi 22 m. N Baton Rouge. It is inhabited chiefly by wealthy planters, and contains a fine courthouse and two churches. Pop. 1252.

CLINTON a to British America, Canada West co. Huron, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway 10 m. E. Lake Huron with a Welland and a New Connection Methodist chapel, janitor, and flour and saw mills. Pop. about 1000.

CLUTHA or **MATAC** a river New Zealand which has its mouth in Molyneux Bay in the S.E. of Mullie Island or Munster 4 1/2 m. N. Ngaget Point. It is a considerable stream, with deep water and broad within the entrance. The entrance itself however is narrow and a constant fresh running out of it at the rate of 5 to 6 knots makes it unsafe to be navigated by anything but boats though small steamers might navigate it with advantage.

COALCOOMAN or **SANTIAGO COALCOOMAN** a to Mexico, in a fertile valley in the S.W. of state Michoacan, about 50 m. from the shores of the Pacific. It is of recent origin, and has made rapid progress, chiefly in consequence of the rich mines of iron in its vicinity. Pop. 2000.

COBIJA [add.] or as the official documents style it *La Mar* after the name of the first president of Bolivia, is the only port of Bolivia, and cap. dep. of same name, lies on the shores of the Pacific lat. 22° 54' S., lon. 70° 17' W. It stands

upon the beach at the foot of a lofty range of hills, the natives are very unhygienic and but for its position as a port few persons would choose it for a residence. The only good houses are in a long and spacious street, stretching from N to S, along the shore, the landing-place is best owing to the heavy surf but the harbour affords tolerably good anchorage. The prosperity of Cobla depends entirely on the mining districts, but the products of the mines are shipped principally from Cochin, 5 m., and Aliphoon, 38 m., to the N. They are chiefly owned by English companies, who import almost every necessary. In 1856 the quantity of raw copper shipped at Cobla amounted to about 70,000 tons. Till 1837 it was merely a fishing village occupied by Chinese Indians. In that year it was declared a free port, and in 1839 it became the capital of the department. In consequence of these privileges it began to flourish, and had in 1856 a population of 600 souls. There was only a commencement of its prosperity for in 1868, besides a permanent population of 2350, it had a floating population of persons going to and from the mines, estimated at about 2000, and consequently giving an aggregate of more than 4000.

COBURG a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Northumberland, pleasantly situated on the N shore of Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk as well as the Coburg and Peterborough railway 49 m. S.S.E. Toronto. It possesses 8 or 10 churches, an educational establishment which bears the name of Victoria college, a great number of flour and saw mills, with an extensive supply of water power, an arsenal, and other industrial establishments. The island communities of Coburg and its proximity to Rochester and other parts of the American shore, have made it in the course of fifty years a first-rate place of business. From its harbour which is at low ebb commodious and safe, there were exported in 1857 7000 barrels flour 300 000 bushels wheat, 500 bags butter and 14,000 000 ft. of sawn lumber Pop. about 7000.

COCA a river N. America, Ecuador formed by the San Francisco, Yagron, and Comaga, from the E slope of the W Andes, flows between the cordilleras of Guacumaga and Galeana in a deep channel between lofty and precipitous banks, and joins the Napo more than doubling its volume. In its course it forms a magnificent cascade of nearly 150 ft.

COKANADA or KAKHNAIDA a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 37 m. E. of S. Rajahmundry on the shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is a rising place the residence of several European merchants, and is annually increasing its exports. By means of a commodious canal boat for passengers and light goods it communicates daily with Rajahmundry and it is expected that when the Godavary navigation is opened towards Nalgonda, it will become the port of shipment for all the cotton which is now conveyed by tedious land journey from Berar to Bombay.

COCHIN [add.] a tn. India, presid. and 355 m. S.W. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, on a low sandy flat of the Malabar coast. The present town stands on the shore, at the N. entrance of a back-water which, extending S. to N 40 m., forms a spacious harbour but is encompassed by a bar which, even at spring tides, does not admit vessels exceeding 400 tons. Most of the streets are formed with considerable regularity crossing each other at right angles, and the houses are generally of two stories with pent-tiled roofs, and open to the south; from the number of courts and walls which surround them, deficient in ventilation, and ill adapted to the climate. Shipbuilding, once among the most important occupations of the place, is still carried on to some extent. The chief exports are coconuts, coral, sardines, coconuts, oil, cassia, fish-maws, and timber. Cochin, besides the town proper includes the suburbs of Calvary and Muttissherry which form long straggling streets for half a mile to the S.E. along the edge of the back water. At the latter suburb is a remarkably extensive set of palaces belonging to the Cochin prince and immediately adjacent to it is the synagoga of the Jerusalem or White Jews. The Black Jews, of whom there are many in the interior of the district, have also a synagoga, the floor of which is paved with china very neatly laid. In 1505 the Portuguese obtained permission to erect their first Indian fortress here. This became the nucleus of a large town with a fine cathedral. After the expulsion of the Portuguese Cochin became the capital of the Dutch settlements in India, the cathedral was turned into a warehouse, merchants

crowded to it from all quarters, and the trade by way of the Red Sea became so extensive, that Venetian ships obtained a large part of the common currency. The British came into possession in 1795, and in 1814 demolished the strong fortifications and levelled the ramparts. Pop. 20 000.

COCHIN-CHINA (Fazoua) a French settlement, occupying three of the six provinces of the Annamite country of Lower Cochinchina, namely Dong-nai or Binh-hoa, Saigon or Gia-dinh, and Mi-tho or Binh-trong. The settlement is bounded N. by the kingdom of Cambodia and the territory of Vinh-xuong, E. by Vinh-long and the China Sea, E. by Binh-thuan, in Middle Cochinchina, and W. by the prov. of Chao-don. Binh-hoa, the easternmost prov. is the most healthy and pleasant, especially in its higher part, its chief town of the same name, is fortified, and stands on the N. bank of the Dong-nai. It is divided into two departments, and has a soil admirably adapted to the growth of sugar-cane, and of tobacco and indigo. Vast forests of useful trees and the lofty mountains of Boria and Cape Titoum add to its picturesque appearance. Iron is found at Hongo. Gia-dinh the central prov. forms three arrondissements, and its soil in the N. is similar to that of Binh-hoa, in the S. rice is extensively grown. Saigon is the cap. and stands on the S. bank of the wide and deep river of the same name. It is divided into a military and commercial port, the latter being S. of the former and separated from it by the Chinese canal. The third prov. Binh-trong, or Mi-tho, is the richest and most extensively cultivated, but the least healthy of all the French possessions, cholera and malarial fever being permanent scourges.

The lowlands, where the waters stagnate, are covered with a rank vegetation from 3 to 10 ft. high, out grows in the flowing streams are extensive rice-grounds. Where the soil is somewhat raised above the water level it is very fertile, and in some places ranges of low hills follow the line of the rivers. In the more elevated districts are grown tobacco, sugar-cane, maize, indigo, and betel. Among the other products are tea, gums, coconuts, oil, silk, sugar, and various aromatic and aromatic articles. The Annamites raise also great numbers of buffaloes, cattle, pigs, and birds, the first being employed in agriculture, and as well as oxen for draught purposes; but since the French conquest oxen are reserved more strictly for food. The elephant, rhinoceros, and crocodile are not indigenous, but tiger, deer, apes, and serpents, and many kinds of birds, are common. Fishing, in a country so abounding with streams, is naturally a great source of livelihood to the inhabitants, who prepare considerable quantities of the fish they catch for exportation, and for the Saigon market, where they can command a good price. The mineral productions are few. Only one kind of stone possesses any apparent value, an agglomerate of chalk or shells, is found fit for building purposes. Alum and salt are obtained on the coast of Binh-hoa and iron exists, but not in quantities sufficient for profitable working. Copper and iron are imported from China, and manufactured by the people, but to no great extent. Industrial arts are as yet limited among the natives. They are skilful in all kinds of basket-work, in which they use the reeds and other similar materials which abound in the low lands, silk and cotton are also wrought. But they excel in the use of wood, of which they construct pagodas and temples are built, and ornamented with elaborate carving. They live in villages—numbering nearly 1000 altogether—adjacent to the rivers, which is the result of the nature of the country for land traffic runs almost the only means of communication. Their houses are either tiled or thatched with straw, the roofs being supported with wooden pillars; the better class are in two sections, the inner apartments, and the outer verandah which serves for use in the daytime; they are often well furnished and not devoid of comfort. The only roads at present existing are these connecting Saigon the capital, with the principal towns. Telegraphic communication between many of the principal places has been steadily opened, and is being extended. The people are more warlike than the Chinese and have learned from their long conflict with Europeans the use of strategy and fortification. Slavery has been abolished since the French occupation; polygamy is permitted, but not generally practiced. The climate of Cochinchina, lying between lat. 10° and 19° N. is not liable to great variations. In the dry season, from October to April, the N.E. monsoon brings a

refreshing mitigation of the heat, which is greatest in February and March, the season of the rains and the S. W. monsoon is humid and exhausting but upon the whole the climate is said to be much less oppressive and unhealthy than that of Bengal or Guinea. Cholera, dysentery, ague and cutaneous affections are the prevalent diseases.

A persecution of the French & Catholic missionaries in Annam furnished the imperial government with an excuse for repelling a long desired footing in the East. An expedition against Cochin China was decided on in 1857 and Saigon was occupied. The Austro-Italian war deferred further operations till 1861 when the conquest of Xi-thé gave the French possession of the most fertile district of lower Cochin China, and enabled them to extend their frontier to the borders of Cambodia. At the end of the same year Bâ-nh, and in the early part of 1862 Vinh-xuong, fell into their hands, and a treaty of submission was exacted from the king of Annam. But insurrectionary movements delayed the final and peaceful settlement of affairs until April 1863 when by a new treaty the king of Annam ceded the three provinces which now form the French territory together with the free navigation of the several arms of the Cambodia River and the opening of the ports of Balet, Tourane, and Quang-an besides assuring protection to the French missionaries in Annam, and stipulating to pay an indemnity of 4380,000. The province is now organized in prefectures, sub-prefectures, and cantons. The population is estimated at 900,000.—(De Gressant, *Shanghai*, &c.)

COOCH, an isl. of the N Pacific, about 400 m W of the coast of New Granada in S America, in lat. (Chatham Bay) 5° 23' 57" N lon. 86° 58' 23" W. It is about 30 m in circuit, has an elevated surface, becoming visible at sea at the distance of 60 m and is abundantly supplied with excellent water. At one time it was almost covered with coconut trees but most of them have been barbarously cut down for fuel. Wild pigs are numerous, and the sea around the shores teems with fish. In Chatham Bay on the N E side of the island there is good anchorage in 14 fathoms. Cocos was a favorite rendezvous of the buccanniers and is still visited by whales.

COO CARA [add.], a sandy peninsula, U States forms the S E extremity of Massachusetts and stretching first E. for 25 m with an average breadth of about 8 m, and then nearly due N for 30 m more, with an average breadth of less than 4 m. *How it faces the S and E its coast line is convex, but its N and W faces are concave, and inclose between it and the mainland a considerable expanse of water called Cape Cod Bay.* As the navigation is dangerous several lights have been erected upon it. One of these, at Race Point, its N extremity is a revolving light 155 ft. above the sea. The lower portion of the cape is a waste of barren sand hills with occasional patches of beach grass and a long stretch of salt-marshes. Where the ground rises pitch-pine with a sprinkling of several varieties of oak, forms considerable forests, in which wild deer are still found. Numerous boulders lie scattered on the surface but no rock is to be seen, nor in the sinking of walls has any been discovered. But notwithstanding the prevalence of sand the peninsula is by no means destitute of inhabitants. In many of its sheltered nooks are thriving villages occupied mostly by industrious and enterprising fishermen, and furnishing excellent marine stores, from which the masters of many of the best ships in the American merchant service have been obtained. Cape Cod was first discovered in 1520 by an English sailor of the name of Gosnell who had sailed from Dartmouth in the bark *Concord* on a voyage of discovery fitted out mainly by the Earl of Southampton. The number of cod fish caught in its vicinity induced him to give it the name which it still bears. The most memorable occasion on which it was subsequently visited was on the 9th of November 1620, when the *Mayflower* arrived with the Pilgrim Fathers, and anchored next day in the fine land locked harbor of Provincetown.

COEL, or Koya, a river India, which rises in a mountainous tract on the S. frontier of Gheta Nagpore, flows N and joins the Ganges on its right bank, in lat. 24° 31' N, lon. 83° 54' E. its whole length is about 140 m. Scams of coal have been discovered on its banks.

COHAWILLA or COHAWA [add.] a state, Mexico, bounded N by Texas, from which it is separated by the

Rio Grande, E. Texas and Nuevo Leon S. Sonora, and W Chihuahua and Durango; area, 93,600 sq m. It is traversed from N W to S E. by two nearly parallel mountain ranges and so intersected by detached ranges in other quarters that its only plain of considerable extent occurs in the N and from the manner in which it is inclosed having an entrance without any proper outlet has received the name of the Bolson or Sack of Mexico. This Bolson is almost entirely in the possession of the Comanche and Lipan Indians, who have thus not only appropriated the best part of the territory but are so determined and barbarous plunderers, that neither agriculture nor any other branch of industry can be carried on within reach of them, large farms, and even whole villages, have already been abandoned as the only effectual means of escaping from their depredations. The quantity of tillable land is very limited but, where quietly possessed, is well cultivated, partly in fields of wheat, maize, and barley and partly in vineyards from the produce of which wine and brandy of high repute are made. Saltillo or Leone Vieiro, situated in the S E corner of the state, near the frontiers of Nuevo Leon is the capital. Pop. 68,278.

COHASSET a vil U States, Massachusetts, co Dorset, on the coast, at the terminus of the South Shore railway 12 m. S E Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the mackerel fishery which here employs about 44 vessels and 560 persons. Pop. 1775.

COIMBRA or FORT COIMBRA a town Brazil prov Mato Grosso, r bank Paraguay lat 19° 55' 43" S lon 57° 52' 32" W. It is the most southerly Brazilian settlement on the Paraguay and stands on a height 40 ft. above it. The fort a solid stone structure mounted with six guns, completely commands the channel of the river which is only one-third of a mile wide.

COLBOURNE, a town in British America, Canada W on the Grand Trunk railway and about 2 m from the harbour of its name called also Fort Cornwallis on Lake Ontario. It possesses an Episcopal Methodist and a Wesleyan church a superior grammar school a saw and flour mills, a tannery a pottery and saw and flour mills. The labourer of Colbourne is a port of entry from which a considerable amount of lumber is annually exported. The fishery in the lake which abounds with white fish and salmon trout, and the curing of them for inland or foreign markets has recently sprung into notice, and promises to become important. Pop. including that of town and harbour about 1400.

COLD SPRING a vil U States New York, co Putnam 45 m N New York on the Hudson River railroad. It is situated in the Highlands contains five churches and has an iron and brass foundry and machine shops. Pop. 1200.

COLD WATER, a vil U States, Michigan on E. branch of Cold Water River and on the Michigan Southern railroad 115 m W by S Detroit. It stands alone in a prairie of its own name surrounded by a fertile country and being furnished with water-power from the river possesses several mills, &c. and has a large retail trade. Pop. 1800.

COLD WATER RIVER, British America, peninsula Labrador an affluent of the Mealy river in Trout Lake in the table land of Labrador at the height of 1468 ft. above the sea in lat. 51° 35' N lon 66° 5' W. It forces its way through gorges flanked by noble mountains rising 2000 ft. high, rugged and wild. In the course of 20 m it falls 1480 ft. In one place it falls 608 ft. in about 2½ m. over a series of cascades broken by masses of rock and boulders and lower down between two of the lakes through which it flows, there is a descent of 270 ft. in a distance not exceeding 1200 yards. In its lower part it is in some places 60 ft. broad but at its mouth on the bank of the Mealy about 85 m. above the debouchure of the latter in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it is not more than 80 ft. in breadth. Its course has a length of about 80 m and its general character is that of a torrent navigable only occasionally by canoes for short distances between the rapids.

COLGONG [add.] a town India, Bengal dist. Bhagulpore, r bank Ganges, and a station on the East Indian railway 245 m. N W Calcutta. The fort, which stands close to the river is now a heap of ruins in the river near it are three masses of rock 50 ft. high with their summits filled with stunted trees. Steam-packets ply from it to Jessore up and down the river.

COLLALTO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 12 m. E. Treviso, with an old castle of the middle ages, the cradle of the emperors, new prince of Collalto, descendants of the house of Habsburgs.

COLLINGS, two places, U. States.—1. College Hill, a vil. Ohio, 6 m. N. Cincinnati containing two prosperous educational institutions, Farmer's college, attended by about 800, and Ohio female college, by about 150 students. Pop. 500.—2. College of St. James a post vil. Maryland on Washington, containing a Protestant Episcopal college and preparatory school.

COLLINGWOOD a tn. British America, Canada W. co. Simcoe, on the Georgian Bay, at eastern branch of Lake Huron and at the terminus of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron railway 75 m. N. N. W. Toronto. Though a few years ago it was little better than a wilderness, it now possesses two churches, a weekly newspaper, steam saw-mill, and building-yards, from which ships of 150, 250, and 450 tons each have been launched. Pop. about 3000.

COLIGNA a tn. Austrian Italy prov. and 22 m. S. E. Verona, on a picturesque site on the Gm. It is surrounded by ancient walls, is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, and has a new cathedral with a Corinthian portico, several other churches, with good paintings, a fine courthouse, an hospital, and trade in wine and hemp, which are here grown to a large extent. Pop. 4596.

COLIGNOLA, a tn. Austrian Italy prov. and 10 m. E. Verona, at the entrance of the Illus valley. It has many fine villas, and a parish church with paintings by Farinati and J. Goltz. Pop. 3074.

COLORADO, a territory, U. States, formed in 1861 out of portions of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah is bounded by the parallel 37 and 41° N., and the meridians 102° and 109° W. and has an area of about 106,080 sq. m. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Rocky Mountains, which divide it into two parts, and send down numerous streams, from which the territory takes its name and those of the E. slopes carrying it to the basin of the Mississippi, through the Arkansas and the R. of the Platte. The territory is rich in mineral wealth containing gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, salt, saltpetre, limestone, and gypsum. There has been gold here as yet been worked to any extent, but there are productive both in the quartz rock, for crushing which many hand and water mills are in operation and in the beds of the streams. On the W. slopes of the Hoory Mountains silver mines have likewise been discovered. Ironstone is found in all parts of the territory and a smelting furnace has been erected at Boulder for the manufacture of pig-iron. Deposits of lead and quicksilver also exist and coal has been found at the base of the mountains near Denver City. The territory is scantily timbered, but there are large tracts of good agricultural land, and farms are being cultivated in all parts, producing grain of all kinds and vegetables in abundance. In many districts however irrigation is requisite, so that agriculture is at present confined principally to the valleys of streams and a few other favored localities. The extension of the Pacific rail road westward, passing probably a little above Denver with the facilities it will afford the population and products of the territory will be largely and rapidly increased. The mines yielded about \$3,400,000 in 1863. Golden City is the capital. Estimated pop. (1863) 70,000, of whom 15,000 are Indians.

COLOTTA AN (SAN ANTONIO) a tn. Mexico, state Jalisco, about 55 m. N. W. Guadalajara, 1 bank Xero in a fruitful valley at the height of 5000 ft. above the sea. It carries on an important transport trade by means of mules, and contains about 2500 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, two places, U. States.—1. A tn. Tennessee, cap. co. Maury on the E. bank of Duck River and on the Tennessee and Lake railway 48 m. S. E. W. Nashville. It contains two churches, a college, a female academy, in a handsome office, with beautiful and extensive grounds, and several other excellent schools and carries on an active trade.—2. A vil. Missouri, cap. co. Boone, 18 m. N. W. Jefferson. It derives its chief claim to notice from being the seat of the state university the buildings of which including the ground, cost \$35,000.

COLUMBIA (Shawana), a colony formed on the Pacific side of British North America in 1866, of territory ceded from the Hudson's Bay Company comprising the districts formerly known by the names of New Caledonia, New Georgia, New Norfolk, and New Cornwall. It is bounded N. by the Simpson and Finlay Rivers E. by the Rocky Mountains, S. by the parallel of 49°, which here defines the boundary between British America and the U. States, and on the W. by the Gulf of Georgia, Charlotte Sound, and the Pacific Ocean, the former separating it from Vancouver Island, with which however it is combined for governmental purposes. Its extent lies between lat. 49° and 57° 27' N. and lon. 114° and 121° W.; its length N. to S. being about 450 m., and its mean breadth about 300 m. area, 300,000 sq. m. The coast line is deeply indented with sounds and bays, which furnish a number of excellent harbours, but the pre-existence of the port of Victoria, in Vancouver Island, and its proximity to the entrance of the Fraser has hitherto precluded any necessity for occupying them. The interior of the country is much diversified in character and surface, the eastern side being entirely mountainous, from the base of the Rocky Mountains with its many peaks rising to an average height of 15,000 or 18,000 ft. and the subordinate ranges which extend westwards almost to the centre of the land. The surface of the western parts—after passing a range of hills fringing the coast, and shooting up in irregular peaks, varying from 1000 to 10,000 ft. in height and intersected at intervals by the long inlets which indent the coast—is irregular with occasional high land as far as the Fraser River between which and its tributary the Thompson is a large tract of level forest. The rivers are numerous and large and form an important feature of the country, but their value as means of transit and of access to the interior is destroyed by the many rapids and falls which occur along them owing to the precipitous and mountainous nature of the country through which they flow for the most part. The most navigable, and on this account important, is the Columbia, which rises in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, between the Brazeo and Selkirk ranges, in about lat. 50° 30' N. lon. 114° W. and flowing N. to lat. 52° 10' makes a sudden bend to the S. W. and E. passing this course till it passes the U. States boundary near Angles state, through which it turns westward to the Pacific. This river is navigable, will bear few breakers by steamers as far as, or even perhaps beyond, the head of Upper Arrow Lake in British Columbia, but it has the disadvantage of passing in the first instance through a foreign territory and as yet that part of Columbia in which it lies has but few settlers, though probably the recent discovery in it of gold diggings of the richest kind will soon attract a large accession. The Fraser which is wholly within the Columbian limits, is the best known, and practically most important. It takes its rise in the western slope of the Rocky Mountains about lat. 58° N. lon. 119° W. and after flowing N. W. to about 54° 30' like the Columbia, makes a bend to the S. in which direction it flows, with a slight inclination to the E. receiving during its course, and on its left bank in about 50° 15' the waters of its principal tributary the Thompson soon after which it makes a sharp turn westward flowing in a broad and navigable stream into the Gulf of Georgia, a few miles below New Westminster, the newly founded capital of the colony upon its right bank. Steamers are able to ascend it as far as Yale, about 90 m., though the current is often extremely rapid, but beyond that point it rushes through mountain gorges in a narrow torrent, with a velocity of 15 to 20 m. an hour. This is also the characteristic of its affluent the Thompson which rising in the ranges to the S. W. of the source of the Fraser flows, with the name of North Thompson through lofty and precipitous hills, densely covered with almost impenetrable forest, in a southerly direction to Kamloops Lake, through which it turns W., and then S. W. into the E. bank of the Fraser. The Fraser River rises on the northern side of the hill range which defines the Fraser from its source to its southerly course, and flowing N. into the Finlay also has importance from being likely to prove prolific in gold. The character of vast torrents dashing through mountain gorges usually developed with a dense growth of timber, sufficiently describe the principal rivers of British Columbia, which are unsuitable for the purpose of navigation, with rare exceptions.

of occasional short distances. The expense of primitive travel, for the most part as yet pathless and unexplored, is a remarkable feature of the eastern mountain districts. Some idea of it may be gathered from the graphic description by the intrepid travellers, Lord Milton and Dr Chesley, of what they witnessed upon the Thompson. The steepness of the path was not the greatest difficulty. It was the collection of stumps and the impenetrable character of such a region. There were piles and slugs of every size, the patriarch of 800 ft. in height standing close or thickly clustering groups of young ones struggling for the vacant place of some prostrate giant. The fallen trees lay piled around, forming barriers often 6 or 8 ft high on every side; trunks of huge oaks, moss-grown and decayed lay half buried in the ground, on which others as mightily had recently fallen; trees still green and living recently blown down, blocking the view with the walls of earth laid in their matted roots; living trunks, dead trunks, rotten trunks dry barbed trunks, and trunks rotting and green with moss; bare trunks, and trunks with branches prostrate receding, horizontal, propped up at different angles; timber of every size in every stage of growth and decay in every possible position untangled in every possible combination.

The difficulty of transit in such a country would be considered insuperable, were it not for the absolute necessity of a road to reach the sites of its incalculable wealth, the gold-fields. These have been discovered to exist in all directions upon and eastward of the Fraser River. The most extensive, at least those hitherto most extensively worked, are the fields in the Cariboo district which lie in the N head of the Fraser about lat. 58° 30' (Cariboo is a sea of mountains and pine-clad hills the former rising to a height of 7000 or 8000 ft and surrounded by a confused congeries of the latter the surface everywhere having been disturbed the strata tilted on and beds of streams heaved up to the top of hills. Gold is also found in the Thompson and many of the small streams tributary to it, and upon the Nicola, Kamloops and Okanagan lying between it and the Columbia Lakes and River as well as in the Kootenai already mentioned; indeed the whole of the eastern division of the territory abounds more or less richly in auriferous deposits, both in the beds of the streams, and in the quartz of the hills. The first discovery of gold in this region was made in 1856 by an Indian, it is said who stooping to drink of the Nicola saw a small affluent of the Thompson near its junction with the Fraser saw a nugget glittering in the water. The news soon spread, and a rush of gold-seekers took place. The Cariboo district became the centre of attraction from its extending richness in the precious metal, which is there not confined to the rivers but is found in the gulches and table land 300 or 400 yards from them, and much beyond their highest levels in some spots about a foot of gravel overlies the bed rock of light-coloured shale, which is very soft, and in the crevices of which the gold is deposited in others it is worked at the depth of many feet. The richness of the deposits may be gathered from the fact that parties of three or four miners have collected quantities varying from 3 or 4 to 70 lb or so, of gold per diem. The quartz rock is also considered to be of unusual richness. Coal also has been found on the W coast.

The quality of the land for agricultural purposes is a subject of differing opinion. The country on either side of the Lower Thompson is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque, being a succession of green rolling hills and valleys lakes and rivers, and apparently of great value as a grazing district but hitherto very few settlers have attempted farming operations though between the Thompson and Fraser they have begun, with a good chance of success with the aid of artificial irrigation. Similar negotiations were entered into the Lillooet sets, W of the Fraser which were at first celebrated as excellent feeding grounds but are described by Milton and Chesley as having become in 1865 merely bare, dusty plains the bunch grass which formerly covered them and which constitutes the principal herbage throughout, having been destroyed by continued grazing it grows in distinct tufts, and requires, after being eaten down three years to recover itself. Upon the lower part of the Fraser in the straight W course from Hope to its mouth are fertile lands, but they are covered almost entirely with dense forest,

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and exposed to summer frosts. It seems likely then that until the country becomes more thickly and permanently populated—and then only after a lapse of years, until the vast expanse of forest can be partially cleared, and its place occupied by cultivators of the soil—the population must be dependent upon foreign sources for most of the commonest necessities of life. But the nature of the country makes the transportation of them a work of extreme difficulty and expense, and imposes a high cost upon all articles of consumption. Hence the devising of methods of transit is a matter of primary importance, and is engaging the attention of the government and all others interested in it. The only available approaches to the interior at present existing are those proceeding from New Westminster the capital up the Fraser until one diverges up the Harrison River and Lake, and then the Lillooet and other lakes by what is known as the Harrison-Lillooet route reaching the Fraser at Lillooet, and thence proceeding by trail to the Cariboo or other districts in that direction the other route continues up the Fraser as far as Yale after which it lies along the trail passing over the mountains which tower above the lower part of the river presenting difficulties and dangers which though they have been lessened by ingenious engineering efforts, are still not a little formidable. Other routes have been proposed, leading more directly from the coast to the Upper Fraser some of which have been traversed more than once. One of these lies through Burke Channel, the entrance of which is about 80 m N of Vancouver Island, and which runs inland for 80 m and is then continued by three arms for 25 m, further the central one of these arms called Bellinella Bay Mr Collin Mc Kenzie reached from Alexandria on the Fraser a distance of 160 m in 18 days, the river in the watershed of the coast range being so gradual, that he only knew he had passed the summit by finding that the streams flowed W instead of E. Another and perhaps even more eligible route, is suggested from Dean's Cove at the uppermost of the three arms to the Nahcuth, an affluent of the Stuart, and along the latter to Fort George upon the Fraser immediately adjacent to the Cariboo gold fields. All these routes save the entry from the Pacific side but the great desideratum is that the country should be accessible from the eastward overland, and through British territory. The Rocky Mountains form the great barrier; several passes through them have been traversed with more or less difficulty the chief of them from the N northwards being the horn dary Kootenai, Kananaski, Vermilion, Kicking Horse, Athabasca and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or Yellow Head, or Lescher. All, except the latter presenting various degrees of difficulty upon the E side, are met on the W by a country completely blocked by mountains and forest. The last named the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or Yellow Head Pass, is said to be the most feasible as it traverses a wide break in the range, only 8760 ft above the sea, offering a natural roadway of very gradual ascent and obstructed by timber only. The head of the pass is with in 80 m of Cariboo, but the interval is mountainous and densely wooded though not so to present any insuperable obstacles. If this route were opened it would have the additional advantage of offering a communication with the fertile country of the Kootenai on the E of the Rocky Mountains, which is admirably suited for agricultural settlement, and only needs such a market as Columbia would furnish as an outlet for its produce. Mutual benefit would thus be conferred on two most valuable districts of our colonial territory. It is by this pass that the Hudson's Bay Company propose to carry the line of telegraph which they are about to lay across the continent. Railway communication with this region through British territory is distant, the connection between the Atlantic and Pacific being likely to be first made through the U States to California. The Pacific railway now in progress will, on the western side, this year (1866) be extended to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, 104 m from the city of Sacramento which is itself 2700 ft above sea water. Four thousand men chiefly Chinese, are now engaged on that railway and the state of California has voted \$2,000,000 for its prosecution. To meet this railroad the railway on the eastern side of America now extends from New York to 200 m beyond St Louis, the border city between Illinois and Missouri.

Government etc.—The colony as yet in its youth, has not been organized with a representative system of government,

the administrative and legislative power being invested in the governor of Vancouver Island, who is also governor of British Columbia. This supreme authority has been so judiciously exercised that even upon the first rush of gold-mining immigrants law and order were rigidly preserved and enforced and life and property are protected in almost perfect security. For judicial purposes a supreme court exists, which, given the circuit, and there are local magistrates, &c. for the settlement of matters within their cognizance. The establishment of a hospital and a staff of clergy was early effected and missions have been placed not only among the European population, but also among the aboriginal Indians and the Chinese immigrants.

Commerce and Population, &c.—As yet no formal statistics have been published of the foreign and internal trade of the colony. The state revenue and expenditure of the colony in 1892 are set down at about £200,000 respectively. It was estimated in 1865 that the united population of Vancouver Island and British Columbia was about 100,000. Vancouver Island having about 25,000 of that number.

COLUMBUS (add.), three places, U. States.—1. A town, Georgia, cap. of Milledgeville, 1 bank Chatahoochee, which is navigable for eight months in the year and at the junction of three railways on the E. frontier of Alabama. It ranks as the third town of the state in population, commerce and importance, is regularly laid out in streets, from 59 to 145 ft. wide and contains many picturesque dwellings freely shaded by trees which give the whole place an attractive appearance. The principal public buildings are a very handsome courthouse, five churches, a female college, an academy, a seminary, an orphan asylum, a market house and jail. The industrial establishments consist of a paper mill, five flour and five large cotton mills, foundries, machine shops, cotton presses, a woolen and an agricultural implement factory. Before it was nearly 80,000 bales of cotton were annually shipped here. The village of Grand Rapids, on Columbus, about 700 ft. higher, is by a handsome bridge 1 p. (1860, 1861) 1 when 3217 were slaves.—2. A town in the Ohio valley near the centre of the state on the F. bank of the Ohio, on the Ohio canal, and at the junction of five railways lat. 39° 5' N., lon. 85° 8' W. Standing on an alluvial flat it presents nothing attractive in its site. Its most striking feature is the nave and extent of the public buildings and institutions. The capital is second in size only to that of Washington, and though not very striking from being built of grey limestone in the simple Greek style is truly a handsome structure. Its interior is elegantly finished. The other principal buildings and institutions are a seminary, churches, a German Lutheran theological seminary, a medical college, lunatic, blind and deaf and dumb asylum and a penitentiary containing 350 cells for prisoners. The ample means of communication both by water and rail give Columbus a very extensive trade and make it the central entrepot for the produce of the surrounding country. Pop. (1890) 18,534.—3. A town, Mississippi, cap. of Lumbard, 1 bank Tombigbee which is here navigable all seasons, in a fertile district occupied chiefly by plantations, 145 m. N. E. Jackson. It contains six churches, a female academy, a seminary, a courthouse and jail carries on an active trade, and is a shipping place for cotton. P. 3308.

CUMBARALLA a town in Chh. prov. Cochin, cap. of some name 100 m. S. E. Cochin, on a rugged site surrounded by barren mountains; with a parish church, a post office, and 1200 inhabitants.

CUMISA a town, Austrian empire, Thuringia, circle Spaltein, on a large bay on the W. side of the island of Lissa. It has a harbor defended by a tower and a valuable sailing harbor. P. 19,400.

CUMITAN or **CUMITAN** (add.) a town, Mexico, state Chiapas on the Gravelo, 40 m. S. E. San Cristobal. The inhabitants are mostly in prosperous circumstances occupying good houses in the town, and living on the incomes of their haciendas or farms which they cultivate by the labor of Indians and only occasionally visit. Pop. 10,000.

CUNCEPION (add.) a town and port, Chili. (See Cuzco, Chilean in Supp.)

CUNCEPION a town in La Plata, r. bank Uruguay prov. Entre Rios 150 m. N. Buenos Ayres. It is a pretty place, and boasts of a college, where youths are educated, without

partiality or distinction of rich and poor at the expense of the province. This institution the buildings of which are handsome and commodious, has in a great measure supplanted that of Cordova, which was long celebrated, but has now dwindled to a provincial school. Pop. 4000.

CUNCEPION a town, S. America Ecuador is the interior of the country to the E. of the cordillera of Quito, on the banks of the river Guano. It is inhabited by about 150 families of Indians, who cultivate a little tobacco and some other crops, and are sometimes employed as porters in carrying burdens across the country to San Juan.

CUNCEPION of VILLA REAL DE CONCEPCION (add.) a town, Paraguay r. bank river of the same name, lat. 28° 35' S., lon. 57° 30' 30" W. It stands on a plain about 30 ft. above the ordinary level of the river, was once a flourishing place and should now be a principal part for the export of yerba, or Paraguay tea, and mountain but the policy of the government in monopolizing all trade and centralizing it at Asuncion has destroyed its prosperity and left it with a pop. of not more than 3000.

CUNCEPION (VILLA DE LA) a town, Mexico, state and 63 m. W. Chihuahua, on a beautiful mountain stream of same name, an affluent of the Yaqui. It stands in an elevated valley forming the most fertile district in the state, and famous particularly for its apples, which are raised chiefly by the Indians. The famous mines of Santa Maria, situated on the E. frontier of Sonora, have been the main source of its prosperity.

CUNCORD (add.) two towns, U. States.—1. Massachusetts, cap. on Middlesex on the river of its name and at the junction of several lines of railway 22 m. N. W. Boston. It possesses two churches, an academy and various other schools and a courthouse and a townhouse both handsome structures. Its manufactures and trade are unimportant. Concord figures both in the early wars with France and Spain and in the war of independence. Pop. 1844 8, cap. of New Hampshire, on the Merrimack and at the junction of five railways, 63 m. N. W. Boston. It consists of two distinct portions, formed by the Merrimack which traverses it from N. to S. The main village, situated on the W. or right bank of the river, contains a number of handsome buildings. Among these are conspicuous the state-house, which is built of granite, and is in a finely wooded park, the city hall, an elegant church, the Methodist Episcopal hall and the state lunatic asylum. One of the staple manufactures is carriage, for which Concord is long been famous. The other principal articles are woolens, cottons, cabinet work, cutlery, iron castings, and musical instruments. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of a beautiful white granite and granite which is largely exported. Pop. 16,896.

CUNCORDIA a town, La Plata, cap. of same name, r. bank Uruguay about 60 m. above Concepcion. Its inhabitants carry on a considerable transit and foreign trade. The principal exports are hides, tallow and yerba or tea. Concordia boasts of a flourishing free-school. About 20 m. higher up the river the navigation is obstructed by the Salto Grande, where for about a third of a mile the channel is covered with verdant slate and insubstantial rocks of a redish sandstone, over and through which the foaming waters dash with the greatest fury. Owing to the obstructed navigation in the last town of Entre Rios from which there is an uninterrupted communication with the towns of the Parana and La Plata. Pop. 2600.

CUNDAVILL (add.) a town, India, presid. Madras dist. and 52 m. N. W. Manipalpet. It stands at the foot of a range of hills, one of which is crowned by a picturesque fort, and was once the capital of a circle of same name. It is built into steeply sloping hills, which still surround it, inclose an area far larger than the inhabitants require for dwellings, and a considerable portion of it is therefore under cultivation. The houses are actually occupied by only a small portion at the foot of the hill. The only object of interest in the fort already mentioned which has an elevation of 1700 ft. above the sea, and exhibits in its remains a degree of architectural magnificence.

CUNDAVEED a ruined fort, India, presid. Madras, dist. and about 12 m. W. Guntur. It stands on a granite range of same name, at the height of 1000 ft. above the sea, and shows by the remains of fortifications, granaries, and

dwelling-houses, that it was of large extent, of great strength, and of sufficient importance to justify its selection as the capital of a state. During the hot season it recommends itself to the notice of European residents at Guntur by the grateful relief which it affords from the burning heat of the plains. When the hot wind blows the difference of temperature above and below is from 10° to 12° at other times the difference is 5° or 6°.

CONNELAUT a tn. U. States Ohio on a creek 2 m. from Lake Erie, at the junction of the railways from Cleveland and Pittsburgh to Buffalo. It contains a number of churches and schools, possesses a good harbour with a light-house at the mouth of the creek, and carries on an active trade, being the principal port for the produce of the adjacent parts of Ohio but also of a considerable portion of Pennsylvania. Pop. about 1500.

CONNECTICUT [add.] one of the U. States. The state established on Jan. 1 1864, 770 m. of railway of which 616 were completed, the total cost of construction and equipment being \$4,618,890. The value of the property in the state was estimated in the census of 1880 at \$22,567,107. The revenue for the year ending April 1 1883 (it including temporary loan) was \$240,180 and the expenditure \$218,011 and the state debt amounted to \$268,416. With regard to agriculture, there were in 1880 1,890,808 acres of improved land in farms and 673,457 acres of land unimproved. The number of horses was 83,376 at Sep. 117,100 milch cows 98,877; working oxen, 47,998 other cattle 9,173 swine 75,120. Of agricultural produce the state furnished, according to the returns of 1880—

Wheat	Barley	Potatoes	Indian Corn	Other Cereals	Hay	Timothy	Other
12,484,792	1,553,146	35,964	296,107	18,611	3,865,511	18,924	309,432
609,885	296,107	18,611	3,865,511	18,924	309,432		

The population of Connecticut by counties in 1880 is stated as follows—

Counties	Whites			Coloured	Total
	Males	Females	Total		
Fairfield	36,614	39,199	75,813	1,979	77,792
Hartford	44,627	46,543	91,170	1,819	92,989
Litchfield	23,001	23,506	46,507	1,131	47,638
Madison	14,711	15,791	30,502	887	31,389
New Haven	46,881	48,351	95,232	2,113	97,345
New London	27,089	29,595	56,684	1,144	57,828
Tolland	10,763	10,848	21,611	264	21,875
Windham	16,741	17,645	34,386	41	34,427
Total	221,568	229,098	450,666	862	451,528

CONNERSVILLE a vil U. States, Indiana, cap. en Fayette, on W. bank Whitewater R. and the Hamilton and Rushville railway of M. & E. Indianapolis. Among its public buildings is the courthouse, one of the finest in the state several churches, and two banks. The Whitewater Valley canal furnishes water-power and facilitates trade. Pop. 3119.

CONSTANTINE [add.] a prov. N. Africa, the most easterly of the three into which Algeria is divided, is bounded N. by the Mediterranean E. Tunisia and W. the prov. of Algiers, its N. limits are scarcely defined area, 68,860 sq. m. of which, however considerably more than a half belongs to the Sahara. The province is naturally divided by its physical features into three distinct parts, the N. slope, which sends its waters to the Mediterranean, the plateau forming the connecting link between the mountain chains and the slope southwards towards the desert. The principal streams, each watering and fertilizing a valley of greater or less dimensions are the Bedjan, which falls into the Gulf of Boughaia the Seybous, which is lost to the Lake of Boua, the Roumel and the Medjarda, which flows E. into Tunis. The soil in which, from the general prevalence of limestone calcareous matter forms a principal ingredient, is fertile and well adapted for the cultivation of grain, the vine, the olive and the date and numerous other fruits. Cotton also grows well. The most valuable minerals are iron, lead, copper, antimony and many beautiful varieties of marble. The only mines in working order however are the iron mines of Karama, from which

27400 worth of ore was raised in 1882 and the lead mine of Kefum Tebel, from which 211,000 worth of metal was extracted. Mineral springs, some of them thermal and of considerable celebrity occur in different localities. On the coast the coral industry is carried on with some success, yielding an annual return of about 270,000. Railways are contemplated connecting Mafif Boughaia Fil Philippeville, Constantine, and Bone but the portion between Philippeville and Constantine is likely to be the first constructed. The proposed lines are portions of a system designed to run parallel with the coast 80 or 40 m. inland from the frontier of Morocco to that of Tunis, with branches to the principal places on the sea-board. The administrative division like that of the other provinces of Algeria, is into military and civil the former consisting of four subdivisions and the latter forming three arrondissements, of which Constantine Bone and Philippeville are the respective capitals. European population of the army 37,883; native pop. about 1,014,211.

CONSTATINOVSKAYA a tn. Russia gov. Don Cosakos r. bank Don. It is the seat of the civil authorities of the first district of the gov. and has three yearly assests. The town is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. P. 4242.

CONSTITUTION [add.] a seaport in Chittagong prov. and at the mouth of the river Maule 160 m. S. by W. Val paraiso. It sits on the N. bank of the river at the bottom of an amphitheatrical basin and owing to its advantageous site has more than doubled its population within twenty years. It has at length assumed the appearance of a compact and well-ordered town and contains a number of handsome residences though the majority of the houses continue as before of one story and have a rather mean appearance. The streets, however though not paved are spacious and either parallel or at right angles to one another. On the plain situated very centrally are the church barracks, and prison all of them of too humble a character to deserve special notice. Abundance of timber along the banks of the Maule a good harbour at its mouth and a shipping basin for launches ways offer inducements to shipbuilding. Of these advantages have been taken and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent but the chief trade is weaving and preparing the timber which is floated or otherwise brought down from the interior. The coasting trade is considerable but the foreign trade is very insignificant. The principal articles sent coastwise or to other ports are sheep, beef, butter, barley, wheat, tallow and oil. Pop. upwards of 4000.

CONVILLE a tn. British America Canada E. co. Verébères r. bank St. Lawrence 16 m. N. W. Verébères. It possesses a R. Catholic chapel and several schools but cannot boast either of its manufactures or its trade. P. about 1000.

COOK'S ISLANDS [add.] a group, S. Pacific Ocean between the F. and Society Archipelagos consisting of nine or ten islands, including Karotonga one of the principal stations of the London Missionary Society pop. 5000. Mangapa pop. 5000 Atulaka 1400 Atua 1000 Mitaka 250 Maaki 800. The islands are much frequented by whale ships for fresh provisions. They receive their name from their great discoverer.

COOK'S LAND [add.] This district was now included in the colony of Queensland (which see in this Supp.).

COOMBLA or **COOMPTAH** a tn. India, Madras, dist. S. Canara, 19 m. S. Mangalore. It stands on an elevated peninsula which runs to a salt-water lake formed by a sand-spit di. Miling it from the sea. Two rivers discharge themselves into the lake and in the rainy season their waters make the lake fresh. Formerly a bridge over the narrow inlet which connects the lake with the sea linked Coombla with the opposite town of Kanayapur. The fort occupying a lofty spot, has a fine situation but the town is now much decayed.

COOMPTAH a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. N. Canara, 100 m. N. W. Mangalore. It stands about a mile E. of a creek on the coast which forms its harbour and was a place of consequence till it was pillaged and burned by the troops of Hyder Ali. After a long period of desolation it began to revive, chiefly in consequence of the rapid extension of cotton cultivation in the district. Handsome dwellings and warehouses have been built at it by native merchants from Bombay and its port, which was formerly dull,

is now in the shipping season the scene of great commercial activity. The export of cotton which is brought down from Ballary and the Mahabita country for shipment has become a large and important trade. Pop. 6888

COONDAPPOOR is a town, Madras, dist. N. Canara, 205 m. N.W. Bangalore. It stands on the S. side of the estuary of five rivers which flow down from the Ghats; the estuary, however, is very shallow and navigable only by small vessels and canoes, which ascend the Cheekur River 10 m. to Wender. The country around is very beautiful and an old fort with outworks stands in a fine position a little inland. Salt is manufactured by evaporation of sea-water.

COOLIER or **YICHOIA** (native *Yichoi*) a port, New Zealand Middle Island or Munster on the N.W. side of Banks Peninsula. It is formed by Godley or Cook's Head on the N. and Tokai Head on the S. and lies at the entrance a width of 1 m. which is maintained as far up as the town of Lyttelton, situated on the N. shore of a small bay 4 m. within the Heads. At the anchorage off Lyttelton the depth is only 24 fathoms. Port Cooper is easy of access in most weathers, except N.W. gales, which blow down it with great violence. There is also a considerable swell in N. winds.

COOSSY a river India, pres. Bengal which rises in dist. Rangpur about lat. 23° 35' N. lon. 85° 58' E. flows easterly S.E. to Midnapore then nearly due E. then again S.E. and joins the Hooghly on its R. bank where it begins to sail a narrow barbed estuary. Its whole course is 90 m. During the dry season it is generally fordable.

COOFA a river India, which runs along the snowy peaks of Mount Gannath, which reaches the height of 24,000 ft. near the N. frontier of Nepal flows easterly S.E. to the British frontier and, crossing it continues nearly due S. across the alluvial district of Purnea to its junction with the Ganges. Its principal affluents are the Arun and the Tambar both of which receive on its left as Nepal and the *Coopare* which joins it on its right only 10 m. above its mouth. In descending from the mountains, it forms three cataracts or rather rapids. In Bengal it throws off numerous branches, but still continues a large stream with a channel from 1½ to 2½ m. wide.

COPACAVANA a town La Plata, on the W. frontiers of prov. Catamarca and the eastern slopes of the Cordillera, lat. 29° N. lon. 65° 30' W. It occupies a long stretch of ground, and is a well built flourishing place, of cheerful appearance, with numerous fine gardens and vineyard, and an extensive trade in cattle, chiefly with Chili, being the chief and natural entrepot for the traffic across this part of the Cordillera.

COPALPO or **SAN FRANCISCO DE LA SIERRA** [add.] a town, Chili prov. (Quinquema) about half way between the Andes and the Pacific lat. 27° 20' S. lon. 72° W. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs one at the E. and the other at the W. extremity. The E. suburb is a wretched place, consisting of mean huts occupied by the poorest classes. The W. suburb is composed of elegant houses and villas with fine gardens attached to them. The town proper is in the form of a rectangle, extending a considerable distance from E. to W. with a comparatively narrow breadth, and consists of a spacious plaza and four long streets, crossed at right angles by about twenty avenues or lanes. Owing to the frequency of earthquakes, the houses are of slight construction, being composed of wood fastened with cane and covered over with two successive coatings of mud and another of lime. Slight as the construction is, it answers well in a climate where little rain falls and has therefore been employed in several public buildings, among others the principal church which in consequence, has all the appearance of a mere temporary erection. In the plaza near to the church is a bronze statue erected in 1851 in honour of Juan Godoy for his discovery of the silver mines of Chacabuco in 1832. The only solid structures of any importance is an old church whose low and massive walls have been enabled it to withstand the most violent shocks of earthquakes. Copapo mines among its industrial establishments iron foundries and factories for crushing mills and other machinery employed in working the mines, and is enabled to carry on a considerable trade by means of its port of Caldera, situated about 30 m. W. on the Pacific, and now connected with it by railway. Pop. about 15,000

COQUIMBO [add.] a port and seaport in Chili.—The province contains, besides Coquimbo the ports of Guayaque, Tongay and Totorillo but vessels bound to them must first touch at Coquimbo or some other chief port of the republic. The copper ores of it are very abundant, but not sufficient for the requirements of the smelters, and consequently large quantities are imported from the north of Chili and from Bolivia, and coal is likewise brought from Concepcion and Lota. The chief branch of industry in the province is the mining and smelting of copper. In several smelting establishments wood is used for the fire but coal is burned in all the large works. The productions of the mines and smelting-works is shown in the following returns for the year 1864:—

Name of Mine.	No of Men employed.	Quantity of Ore raised.	Value of Ore.
Pique	800	Tons, 8 000	£ 135 000
San José	450	11 400	135,600
Ballalier	250	400	51 000
Panuelillo	604	36,000	120 000
Total	2000	56 000	416 000

Name of Works.	No of Men employed.	Ore smelted.	Copper produced.	Value of Copper.
Guayaque	94	Tons, 44 000	Tons, 18 000	£ 600 000
Coquimbo	13	23,325	8 000	944 000
Compelia	7	16 840	1,5 5	100 000
Panuelillo	9	36,550	1,000	136 000
			Regalia of 15 p.c.	
Total	63	110,915	19,5 5	1 880 000

A railway was opened in 1862 40 m. in length connecting Coquimbo and Barrera with Las Cardas and the mine in the interior the plant employs 400 men, being all English. An extension of the line from Las Cardas to Iquimilto 18 m. is being made and cart-roads are under construction from Barrera to Higuera a distance of 10 m. from Panuelillo, which altogether will give considerable impulse to the mineral trade. Pop. (1854) 110,630.—The town is to be supplied with water by the railway company who has contracted to build a reservoir with filtering appliances, and French water gratuitously to the inhabitants. An English contractor is also engaged in the erection of gas-works for Barrera. The nature of the country and climate is unfavourable to agriculture, but some fine farms and gardens in the neighbourhood of Coquimbo are made productive by irrigation by means of a canal communicating with the Coquimbo River.

The following table gives the statistics of British and foreign shipping in the port of Coquimbo in the years 1863 and 1864 showing a large increase in the latter—

	British.		French.		Chilian.		Total.	
	Vols.	Tons.	Vols.	Tons.	Vols.	Tons.	Vols.	Tons.
1863	42	16,464	11	8 872	410	102,002	463	125,940
1864	60	27,456	14	7 9	611	77 404	685	111 967

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessels touch at the port eight times a month, but are not reckoned in the foregoing statement.

The cargoes entered at the port consist chiefly of coal and materials for mining and smelting purposes; the cargoes outward comprise copper in ingots, bars, regulus and ores, small quantities of silver and cobalt ore, hides &c. The following table exhibits the value of the imports and exports in the years 1863 and 1864—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
£	£	£	£	£
England	57,060	87,154	640 610	815,718
France	1,284	290	106,417	125,640
Banahua			14 019	85,964
United States	7 125	10,877	17,299	109
Bolivia	3 028	80,516	116	963
Peru	925	827	1,273	4,308
Total	63,070	148,911	960 625	979 776

CORDOVA [add.] a tn. La Plata, esp. prov. of same name on the S. side and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the banks of the Frías which here bends round N.W. to N.E. and half a mile to the S.W. lat. 81° 20' 15" S. lon. 66° 46' 21" W. Cordova is the largest and most important place in the interior of La Plata and is built, according to the old Spanish fashion, in regular streets crossing each other at right angles, and usually terminating in a large central square. The principal buildings are the cathedral on a neat and venerable structure situated on the W. side of the plaza, built by an Italian in the Renaissance style with a richly decorated front, two towers and a dome and generally regarded as the finest church which La Plata possesses, the church of Santa Catalina, attached to a large and wealthy monastery of same name, which is occupied by about 40 nuns belonging for the most part to wealthy families, the monastery of Santa Teresa, with 20 nuns, the three monasteries of St. Francis, La Merced and St. Domingue the first with a fine new church attached the second old and in a somewhat dilapidated state but remarkable for the solidity of its structure, and the third completely by its two towers; the university occupying the extensive buildings of the old Jesuit college and provided with a rector and six professors, the Cabildo the orphan hospital and the infirmary. Cordova, which long figured as the ecclesiastical metropolis of S. America, still retains much of its original character. All the buildings of note, and all the endowments, are more or less clerical, and the clergy or their connections and dependants form by far the most influential and by no means small numerical portion of the whole community. The trade though only transit, is very important, as all the traffic of the W. and N.W. provinces must pass here on the way to Santa Fe and Rosario. At present the only mode of conveyance is by ox-waggon or mule, but it has been proposed to connect Cordova with Rosario by a railway. Could this be done, there cannot be a doubt that a vast increase of traffic would ensue. The province, which exported in 1856 about 304,000 lbs. of wool in 1863 exported 912,600 lbs. The pop. of Cordova is so uncertain that it is estimated variously from 16,000 to 40,000.

CORMANTYK [add.] a tn. and ruined fort. W. Africa on the Gulf Coast, in the Gulf of Guinea, about 12 m. E. Cape Coast Castle. The fort is in the form of a square, about 100 ft. on the side, with bastions at the angles and an outwork which seems to have been a parade-ground or the place where during the slave-trade, the slaves were given air and exercise. On the S.W. side there is a tower 146 ft. high and a series of apartments in a state of ruin. The inside of the fort is filled with weeds and rubbish. The fort though said to have been the first built by the British on the Gulf Coast, fell into the hands of the Dutch who gave it the name of New Amsterdam and continued in possession of it till 1807 when it was plundered by the Ashantis. The native town which stands at the corner of a range of high ground is a large and populous place, with nothing remarkable except the great size of some of its trees.

CORNING a tn. U. States, New York on the Chemung River and on the New York and Erie, the Corning and Bleeckerburg and the Buffalo, Corning, and New York railways, 200 m. N.W. New York. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill contains six churches a distillery a tannery two furnaces and several mills and carries on an active trade in coal and lumber. Pop. 8626.

CORNWALL a vil. U. States, Connecticut, about 2 m. E. of the Housatonic railway 40 m. W. by N. Hartford. It owes its chief claim to notice to its foreign mission-school which was founded in 1816 for the purpose of training native converts from paganism and making them fit to become missionaries to their countrymen. In one year 19 of the students were American Indians, and 10 natives of the islands in the Pacific. Pop. 3041.

CORNWALL, a tn. British America Canada West, esp. of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glenbury 1 bank St. Lawrence, contiguous to a station of the Grand Trunk railway 6 m. S.W. Montreal. It possesses six churches—Church of England Church of Scotland Free, Wesleyan Congregationalist, and E. Catholic—a grammar school a weekly newspaper tanneries, foundries and flour mills, and saw mills, and, being a port of entry commands

a considerable trade, particularly in flour the boats of the through and American lines between Montreal and Hamilton and those of the Montreal and Kingston line sailing daily. The Longue Point Rapids, immediately above the port, are avoided by a canal, 12 m. in length. Pop. about 2800.

COROMANDEL [add.] a settlement, New Zealand New Ulster or North Island, on the E. shore of the Firth of Thames, 30 m. N. by N. Auckland. It possesses a tolerable harbour for small vessels, and is the centre of a large and flourishing timber trade the kauri pine and other valuable trees being here fine and abundant. Gold has been discovered in the neighbourhood.

CORSEICA [add.] an isl. and dep. France. The natural products of Corsica are beautiful and various, the summits and sides of the mountains are covered with extensive forests of Corsican pines, evergreen oaks cork trees beeches, and chestnuts. In other parts the hill-sides are overgrown with dense thickets of elms myrtles, arbutus, and other shrubs. The state holds about 100,000 acres of forest the communes 129,200 acres and private proprietors, 40,500 altogether about 279,700 acres. About two-thirds of these forests consist of resin-yielding trees many of the largest pines measuring 12 1½ and 13 ft. in circumference, and from 140 to 160 ft. in height. The falling of timber commenced only about 1853 but has already become a valuable business, as has also the extraction of resin.

Agriculture in no means keeps pace with modern improvements, and the island scarcely produces corn and grain sufficient for six months supply of its population. The construction of roads, the draining of marsh lands and abatement of water, especially on the east coast, the greater facility of communication with other countries, and the steady though slow increase of the population are tending to a better state of things. As yet, however, large tracts of fertile land remain uncultivated and implements are of a rude sort. The land is greatly subdivided almost every peasant possessing a small holding; a tract is farmed out for a certain period the peasant provides the labour the proprietor the seed and the produce is divided between them.

The chief towns in the island are now connected by good roads 568 m. of good roads were open to traffic at the beginning of 1863 and 124 m. more were under construction the total expenditure upon them having been £180,250.

The formation of the new port of Bastia was authorized in 1863. It will extend before the new quarter of the town to the north of the old port, hug an area of 4½ acres and a protecting mole 768 yards in length. Improvements are also being made at other ports.

The number of vessels entering the ports of Corsica from foreign places more than doubled during the ten years from 1811 to 1861. In the former year, 18 vessels of 68,600 tons entered and in 1861 2006 vessels, of 140,796 tons. The few British vessels that frequent the Corsican ports generally bring coal to them for steam purposes.

The value of the imports and exports has gradually increased as appears thus:—

Imports.		Exports.	
From France.	Other countries.	To France.	Other countries.
1858 6266,541	428 37	236,878	238,441
1859 621,188	90 04	30 206	32,441
1860 624,828	130 138	247 961	30,206
1861 706,579	169 081	251 821	218,200
1862 722,419	187 082	314,151	148,919

The total value of the imports in 1863 was £1,022,154 and of the exports £245,400. The trade at the port of Bastia alone in 1863 amounted to £244,400 in imports and to £165,696 in exports.

The state of Asiatic cholera the capital of the island, and containing about 14,000 inhabitants, is exceedingly equable and salubrious and is highly recommended for sufferers from pulmonary disease but the total want of proper accommodation unfit it at present for a residence for strangers.

The population of the island at the last census (1861) was 252,884.

COSALA [add.] a tn. Mexico state Chinaloa at the foot of the Sierra Madre 80 m. N. by W. Mexcala. It depends partly on its name, which are still extensively worked, and partly on trade. Pop. 4000. A little to the S. is another mining town called Copala with a pop. of 1200.

COTAGATTE, or **SANTIAGO DE COTAGATTE** *Atn. Bolivia*, pop. and 15 m. N.E. Potent placidly situated in a beautiful dampy *Atn. Bolivia*. It contains several broad streets lined with superior houses an imposing cathedral adjoining a capacious square and one of the largest and best post houses in Bolivia. It is situated, however to sudden inundations. In the vicinity is a large extent of well-cultivated ground.

COTAYAM or **KOTAYAM** *Atn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore*, 24 m. S.E. Cochin. It is built along the banks of the Mambal which falls into the lake or back water of the Mambal a few miles below. It is defended by a small fort situated at the N. extremity and has in the same locality a small square of houses, where a weekly market is held and some trade carried on. The Syrian Christians (comprising the main body of the inhabitants) consider Cotayam as the principal seat of their religion, and has a several large churches in the neighbourhood. The Church Missionary Society has long had a station here; and with the view of aiding in the instruction of the Syrian population generally a college was erected and liberally endowed by the late prince. Her mission is unfortunately of a different spirit, and disconcerts every species of improvement or reform. The scenery of the surrounding country is very picturesque.

COTEAU the name of three places *British America, Canada, East*. 1 *Coteau du Lac*, a vil. co. Roulegue, 1 bank St. Lawrence, within a short distance of a station on the Grand Trunk railway 35 m. W. Montreal, with a 1-roomed inn and a Catholic chapel. Pop. about 600. 2 *Coteau Land up* also co. Roulegue, about 5 m. from the former and with nearly the same pop. 600. 3 *Coteau de la* is situated near the E. end of Mount Royal on the island and 5 m. from the city of Montreal. Many of the inhabitants find employment in the extensive quarries of limestone in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000.

COTTIAR KOTIAR, or **KOTIAR** *Atn. Ceylon*, a little E. of the mouth of the Mahaweli Ganga, on the N. side of the bay and 12 m. S. of the town of Trincomalee. It was a place of importance in the 16th and 17th centuries, when it carried on an active trade with India. In 1512 the Dutch by permission of the emperor of Candy erected a fort here and in 1515 they led from 80 to 100 Europeans employed in building roads and other works from the Coromandel coast to exchange them for arca, nutra, pulvina sugar and timber. The surrounding district was full of villages and rich in arable and pasture land, and carried on a large trade both export and import. Within less than a century all this prosperity ceased. Cotton did not as Trincomalee rose and its population so much decreased that it was seriously proposed to enclose it from Java or China. At present its chief inhabitants are laborers. One thing for which it is still remarkable is the use of its oysters. One of these measured by Ser. E. Tennant was 11 inches long by half as many broad.

COLDERS [add.] an *ad. British America, Canada, East*, in the St. Lawrence, and (with the exception of Orleans) the largest in that river below Quebec from which it is distant 54 m. N. E. It is 6 m. long by 2½ wide, is lined on its S. side by rocky shoals, which stretch out fully a mile from the shore but on the N. side presents a bold coast for 3 m. to the westward of Prairie Bay though the elevation neither there nor in any part of the interior exceeds 200 ft. above the sea. The rocks are composed of gneiss and slate, the soil is tolerably fertile and well cultivated and the whole island, forming a distinct parish contains many inhabitants as it is able to support. Prairie Bay on its N. shore is completely sheltered from easterly winds, and has deep and spacious anchorage.

COUNTRY HARBOUR, *British America*, is the finest which Nova Scotia possesses to the E. of Halifax. On the E. side of the channel leading to it is a bold and precipitous headland of clay-stone in nearly vertical strata 160 ft. high. Its surface is 600 yds. wide and 11 fathoms deep. Beyond it across its width from a third to a half of a mile, and in depth from 10 to 5½ fathoms. Its whole length is about 5 m. The shores on either side are steep, and increase in altitude towards the interior till they attain the height of 470 ft. near the harbour head. The population, thinly scattered along the shores, have employed themselves in lumbering and the fisheries, to the neglect of agriculture.

COURTALLUM *Atn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 31 m. N.W. Tinnevely* a few miles S. of the Aringay and Alchoron Passes in the mountains which separate Tinnevely from Travancore. Its site is at the height of 700 ft. above the sea, and is the direction of the current of air which flowing through the mountain passes, maintains a delightful coolness, points out this as a 1 mile admirably adapted for invalids. Its scenery also is of its most picturesque description, presenting along with the most luxuriant vegetation, a series of magnificent cascades the lowest of which descends 175 ft. by two successive leaps of nearly equal height. In the vicinity there is a beautiful pagoda, much visited by Hindoos, who ascribe a peculiar sacredness to the whole place, and have hence given it the name of Tencau or Southern Benares.

COURTNEY *Atn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 10 m. W. by N. Bellary*. It is a place of considerable and quite surrounded by a wall of mud and stone, with stone gateways. A large part of the space enclosed is covered with ruins; the present inhabitants occupying not more than 200 houses, and employing themselves chiefly in agriculture, but partly also in the manufacture of saltpetre. The Bimling Stenoos, for which the vicinity of Courtney is famous, are angular and globular masses of a large greenish-blue dyke which from their peculiar positions and the nature of the rock give a sharp ringing sound when struck.

CIVINGTON [add.] two places *U. States*. 1 *A. to Kentucky* on Kenton, on the Ohio R. or opposite to Cincinnati of which it may be considered a suburb and upon railways connecting it with Lexington and Louisville. It stands in an extensive plain and is regularly laid out after the plan of Cincinnati. It contains 10 cl. churches two banks, a city hall and well endowed Baptist college and has manufacturing of cotton, hemp, silk, and tobacco on iron-rolling mill and an establishment for picking beef and pork. It is also the residence of many persons whose business is in Cincinnati. Pop. (1860) 16,412. 2 *A. to Indiana* rap to Fountain, 1 bank Walush River and on the Walush and Erie canal 73 m. W. N. Indianapolis. A bridge is built across the river. Large quantities of grain are shipped here by the canal and in the vicinity coal and iron are abundant. Pop. 1860 1000.

CWITCHEN R. a large val. and river in the S.E. of Vancouver Isl. 4 m. W. of the R. port of Admiral Isl. The harbour which lies about 25 m. northwards from the capital Victoria is not of great importance, except as giving access to the fertile valley of the same name which runs back from it in a W. direction. This valley is very extensive, and calculated to contain 40,000 or 45,000 acres of excellent agricultural land the soil being a rich loam 3 or 5 ft. deep. The climate also is equable and temperate, and many varieties of fruits and plants grow wild. Through the valley runs the C. Witchen River issuing from a lake of the same name 24 m. inland, and emptying itself into the head of the harbour for some miles it is navigable by canoe. The valley is peopled by a tribe of Indians bearing the same appellation who however are indisposed to the settlement of strangers in it, and are a somewhat unmanageable community.

COWLOON or **KOWLOON** a dist. China forming a peninsula at the mouth of the Canton River province of Guangdong, directly opposite to the island of Hongkong, of the harbour of which it also forms the northern shore. It was ceded to Great Britain by the convention of Peking concluded on 24th October 1860 between Lord Elgin and Prince Heng, and was formally taken possession of, on behalf of Her Majesty on 18th January following. Its acquisition had been rendered a desirable object in consequence of its being the favourite resort of pirates and other desperadoes, who it is to be hoped may now be rooted out and suppressed by the vigilance and energy of the British authorities.

CRAB, *British America*, or *Virginia* *Atn. India* [add.] West Indies one of the Passage group of the Virgin Islands is 16 m. long from E. to W. and from 2 to 4 m. broad. A ridge of small hills runs nearly its whole length along the middle of the island, rising to a moderate height at its E. W. end. The E. end is low. The S. side has several small bays, of which Dances and Bowd or Settlement Bays afford tolerable anchorage with sandy bottoms. On the N. Port Mule is formed by an abrupt bend of the shore from E. to N.; it is a small bay,

and at the mouth of a small stream on its E side is the village of Isabella II. The island is a Spanish possession attached to Porto Rico and has several estates upon it producing sugar of which about 8000 tons are said to be shipped annually.

CRAOW [aid] a tn Austrian empire, Gallic, cap gov and circle of same name, on a plain surrounded by gently rising hills, 1 bank Vistula, here crossed by a newly erected bridge, and on the railway to Breslau 300 m N.E. Vienna. It consists of the town proper and of seven suburbs is the seat of important government offices and courts of justice, of a general Protestant ministry and of a Roman Catholic bishopric. Among its 40 churches notice is particularly due to the cathedral which was founded in 1269 by Casimir the Great and occupies a beautiful site on Mount Wawel. It has 26 beautiful marble altars the silver tomb of Stanislaus, a shop of Casimir who suffered martyrdom in 1078 and fine monuments of the Polish kings who reigned between 1163 and 1788 of several bishops and of the three greatest Polish generals Sobieski Poniatowski and Kosciuszko. The most remarkable of the other churches are—St. Mary's built in 1226 and adorned with fine glass paintings and wood carving of the 15th century the church of St. Anna with the tomb of St. John of Nepomuk and a monument to Copernicus St. Peter's and St. Paul's church, with the tombs of the Branicki family and the Franciscan church, which was built in 1237 and possesses fine paintings. The other principal buildings and establishments are the royal palace immediately adjacent to the cathedral on the large Kiloplatz, built by Casimir in the 14th century and completed in 1848 into a strong castle with barracks and military hospital the university with a library of 42 000 vols. and 2200 MSS. the government house and offices the observatory and botanical gardens the technical institute, the painting and music schools, the upper gymnasium the ecclesiastical seminary the industrial commercial Jewish and infant schools, 8 monasteries and 9 nunneries a house of correction and 4 hospitals. The manufactures consist chiefly of agricultural implements woollen and linen cloth leather &c and an active trade is carried on in wood iron wine, silk, linen and fat cattle. On an artificial hill near the town which has a height of 800 ft. and used to bear the name of Kosciuszko a strong fort has been erected. Craow has recently been laid in ashes both by casual conflagrations and by enemy fire—the latter particularly in 1902 when attacked by the Bohemians in 1241 by the Moengels in 1640 and 1657 by the Swedes under Gustavus, in 1857 by the Habsburgers under Rakoczy and in 1902 by the Swedes again under Charles XII. A congress of princes held here produced the abdication of Casimir the Great in 1368. Pop. 41 096 incl. a c. of military.

CRAIGLEITH a vil British America, Canada West near the E extremity of the Georgian Bay an eastern branch of Lake Huron. It stands about 6 m from Collingwood at the foot of Blue Mountain the highest ground in Canada West rising 1600 ft. above the sea, and commanding a magnificent view. The inhabitants are employed either in fishing or in the excellent stone-quarries for which the Craigleith of Canada like the Craigleith of Edinburgh is celebrated.

CRAUP an isl British America, Canada East lying in the St. Lawrence between the Middle and the South Towns, 84 m below Quebec. Being bound by low meadow land to Goose Island about 2½ m below it is properly only one island with it, and thus the two with the connecting meadows, form a long and narrow belt of land 10 m long and parallel to the right or S.E. bank of the river. Taken by itself Crane Island is 8½ m long is densely wooded on its S.W. side, and on the N side where there is a village and a church it is in a good state of cultivation and rises into a ridge of granite and slate. The meadows connecting it with Goose Island feed great numbers of cattle. (See Goose Is. art.)

CRESPIADORO a tn Austrian Italy prov and 17 m W W Vienna, on the Champ; with a parish church and large stone quarries, and 2348 inhabitants.

CRETE (aid) an isl Mediterranean. The staple produce of the island is olive-oil. Cotton, from American, but chiefly from indigenous seed, has been grown of late years, the quantity produced in 1863 being about 1170 cwts.

and in 1864 2000 cwt. A number of coffee-trees was imported by the pasha from Mecca in 1864 as an experiment and an attempt is also being made to introduce oysters which did not previously exist on the coasts by laying down some beds of them in Suda Bay and elsewhere.

The foreign trade of the island amounted in 1863 to 2399 091 in imports and 2401 417 in exports and in 1864 to 2344 407 imports, and 2446 780 exports. The principal articles imported and exported in 1864 were as follows—

Imports.		Exports.	
Rubber	41 231	Olive-oil	2118 000
Manufactured Goods	239 240	Sugar	170 800
Nickel	10 780	Silk	19 000
Lobacco	20 74	Cocoa	16 734
Wheat, &c	80 000	Cotton	4 627

Of the shipping frequenting the various ports of the island in 1864 there entered the port of Lasea 514 vessels, of 90 391 tons, and a 474 vessels of 81 423 tons and 202 218 vessels, of 17 473 tons. These figures are likely to be increased in the course of 1865 by a recovered line of steamers between the island and Greece, and a project to open steam communication with Egypt. The port of Matame has been improved and improved by dredging and the same operation is being performed at Candia.

CRUSS LAKE, British America, between Cedar Lake on the W and Lake Winnipeg on the E, in the northern extremity of the Mackinac River, the waters of which become, as it were, altered in it before it reaches the lake. It is an oblong sheet of water about 8 m long from N to S by 8 m broad and has its greatest length nearly at right angles to the course of the river which just before entering it is obstructed by a band of limestone lying across its bed and forms what is called the Cross Lake Rapid. This obstruction the first of any magnitude which interferes with the rapid flow of the river produces a descent of 54 ft. in a short distance. The Hudson's Bay Company's boats carrying about five tons are only enabled to ascend it by digging the load, and taking it up at two successive times. Loaded boats descending run the rapid without difficulty. The case is different with another rapid of a more formidable character called the Grand Rapid, which occurs after the river issues from Cross Lake, and is about in pour its waters into Lake Winnipeg (which see).

CSABIA a tn Austrian empire, Hungary co and 9 m E Pesth on the wooded outline of the Pál Mountains it has an archiepiscopal palace with gardens. There appears to have been a Roman station here. Pop. 1200.

CSAI RING a tn Austrian empire, Hungary co Oedenburg cap dist. of same name on the Rapp, with a court of justice two churches a castellated mansion and a tide in wine and wool. Pop. 2419.

CSAKUTS a tn Austrian empire Hungary co Bashmar in the Banat, 3 m N.W. Sathmar & much with a castle and a distillery and 263 inhabitants mostly belonging to the Reformed church.

CSILRETFAIU a tn Austrian empire, Hungary co. Borsod about 10 m S.W. Miskolcz. The inhabitants belong mostly to the Reformed church and has a quarry of marble and limestone. In a romantic valley in the vicinity are the ruins of the old castle of Odor. Pop. 2450.

CSIKSANKA a tn Austrian empire Hungary co Vasprim on the road to Raab. It has a trade in excellent fruit and tobacco. In the vicinity are the ruins of a castle built in 1314 by Sigismund Gara. Pop. 1120.

CSOKULY a tn Austrian empire, Hungary co. Somogy not far from Atad, with a trade in flax and well-attended markets and 2020 inhabitants.

CSONOPOLJA a tn Austrian empire Banat, circle and 19 m S by E Zombor with a trade in corn and cattle, and 511 inhabitants.

CUCULLI a tn South America, La Plata, prov of Salta. Approached across a flat and uninteresting country it stands out in bold relief against the blue horizon having from a distance, in consequence of the regularity of its shape and the uniformity of its build a good resemblance to a fort. The streets crossing at right angles form regular blocks of the houses, which are for the most part solidly built of brick while the ground plan is occupied by an imposing cathedral and several other large buildings of some architectural pretension. In other parts of the town are

chickens with peated spires, the Tambos, a large hotel not unlike a monastery and shops well supplied with almost every species of goods. The market held in the plaza is, on market-days, crowded with huge waggons from the country some of them filled with butcher's meat, and others with pumpkins, water melons, and various other kinds of fruit and vegetables.

CUDDAIAH or KURPA [add.] a dist. and its capital. India. *presid.* Madras. The tract lies between lat. $13^{\circ} 5'$ and $14^{\circ} 30' N$ lon. $77^{\circ} 45'$ and $78^{\circ} 50' E$. It is bounded N. by Kurnool and Gundoor E. Nellore and N. Arcot, S. North Arcot and Mysore, and W. Bellary and Kurnool area. $12,970$ sq. m. The mountains form an interrupted chain of great extent rising abruptly from the plains, and traversing the district throughout its whole length in continuous and parallel ridges. About 30 m. E. of Cuddapah these mountains become linked with the Eastern Ghats. The E. and W. ranges consist chiefly of gneiss, overlain with sandstone and argillaceous and intersected by veins of granite. They form long ridges, some of them bare backed and ribbed with ridges deeply excavated by mountain torrents, and thus presenting an unbroken abutment of perpendicular precipitous from 40 to 60 ft. high and having all the appearance of gigantic artificial walls. The N. ranges consist of granite, with gneiss and mica slate, all more or less in a state of decomposition. They are usually of a conical form, are often isolated, and are either steeply truncated or terminate in precipitous peaks some of them 3500 ft. high. In other quarters sandstone prevails, with a structure varying from quartz rock to conglomerate and loose grit and sometimes finely variegated. It usually rests on limestone of a deep blue colour which cuts easily and is often employed as a coarse marble. The sandstone conglomerate is the matrix of the diamonds which are found about 7 m. N.E. of the town of Cuddapah. The mines are still worked, but have a latterly proved by no means profitable. On the surface of the limestone in the plain around Cuddapah large accumulations of berrillite and fluorine iron ore are found. Soda, saltpetre and common salt are found in great abundance in a sandy ferruginous clay. The district is drained almost entirely by the Pennar and its tributaries of which the most important are the Sengalur the Cheyarr and the Papayay. The soil of the plains in the W. and N. is the rich black loam celebrated for the production of cotton. In the same soil wheat and indigo are largely cultivated. The other principal crops are rice and dry grasses such as cholam, raggi &c. In gardens, particularly those around the town of Cuddapah, sugar cane, tobacco, turmeric and betel are grown. As there are few forests, wild animals are not numerous. The characteristics of the climate are intense heat by day and a stifling stagnation of air at night. Against these European constitutions are ill fitted to contend. Pop. $1,451,921$. — The town also called Kurpa, lies 140 m. N.W. Madras on the Boga. Though a place of great consequence in the time of the Hindoo rajahs of Bedjanagur most of its public buildings are in ruins or appropriated to new purposes, and the houses still occupied as a native town are in the majority of cases merely mud built of a wretched description. The fort, inclosed by a dilapidated mud wall with round turrets and stone towers, contains the palace and the buildings of the Patna rulers of Cuddapah. Its moats in good repair but the other parts or rather the site on which they stood is now occupied by the civil october treasury jail and post office. The palace of the nabob situated close to the pettah now exists only as a mud fort. The important station attaching to Cuddapah at present is almost entirely derived from the cantonment, which is about 3 m. to the E., and separated from it by the river. Its barracks and hospital are substantially built of brick and stone, and covered with tiles. The principal products are cotton wheat and indigo besides sugar cane, tobacco, turmeric, and betel which are grown in the gardens.

CULIACAN [add.] a *tin.* Mexico. *rep. state* Chimalco. A river of same name, which falls into the Pacific at Altate, about 26 m. below. It occupies the site of the old city of Huemaculhuacan, which is famous in Mexican history on account of regular streets, which run in parallel lines or transversely from the public square which is surrounded by a fine colonnade, and contains among its edifices a cathedral

of large dimensions, decorated within with fine paintings, but wearing an old and dilapidated appearance; a mint, a modern erection which cost about $\pounds 70,000$ and a magnificent club-house where billiard gambling forms a favourite pastime. Most of the inhabitants are interested in the working of the gold and silver mines in the vicinity which still continue to be worked to some extent, and with considerable success. Lima or Mosquera wood which grows all along the ranges of the Sierra Madre, and is exported as the little report of Altate, is the principal article of trade. Pop. 9850 .

CUTLUMA or COLUMA, a *tin.* U. States. California, on the S. fork of American River and on the road from Sacramento to Nevada 56 m. E.N.E. Sacramento. In the vicinity is a number of saw-mills, one of which, called Butler's mill is remarkable as the spot where gold was first discovered in California.

CUMBERLAND a *tin.* U. States. Maryland cap. of Alleghany 1 back Potomac and on the Baltimore and Ohio railway 120 m. W.W. W. Baltimore. It contains several churches a courthouse, and other county buildings, and carries on an active trade, particularly in coal and iron, which are extensively worked in the vicinity. Next to Baltimore Cumberland is the largest town in Maryland. Pop. 6078 .

CUMBERLAND a territory British America on the northern shore of Lake Winnipeg extending between lat. 52° and $56^{\circ} N$, and lon. 100° and $105^{\circ} W$ and watered by the Saskatchewan and Mad Deer Rivers. Its appearance is partly that of a rich prairie country interspersed with forests of oak and elm trees and partly of a succession of hills and dale beautifully adorned with lakes, grass, and woodland. It presents many obvious advantages to settlers.

CUMHUM a *tin.* India, *presid.* Madras, dist. and 80 m. N.E. Cuddapah. It consists of a fort, which is strongly placed, but is a very dilapidated condition and a town which, though decayed is of some size and importance. An artificial lake, about 3 m. long by 4 broad surrounded by picturesque hills, and forming one of the most beautiful objects of water in this part of India, irrigates and fertilizes the grounds around the town.

CUM-SING MI N a harbour China on the E. side of the island, and about 30 m. N. of the town of Macao. It is said to be more safe and commodious as well as more healthy than any of the other harbours or anchorages near the mouth of the Lanton River and would be a desirable haven for vessels of large draught to run far from the anchorage off Lanton on the approach of a typhoon, were it not for an extensive shoal with a depth of only two to three fathoms at 2 m. outside the entrance which is about 4 m. wide. Cum-sing-mun used to be the great rendezvous of the vessels engaged in smuggling opium into Canton.

CUNENE, KUNENE or NOURNE [add.] a river S.W. Africa, which rises in the marshy plateau of Bamboos in the Klamboende country about lat. $12^{\circ} 40' S$ lon. $17^{\circ} 30' E$; descends rapidly southwards augmented by numerous affluents so as soon to become navigable, traverses the lands of Molomo, Kamba, Humba, and Hinga, belonging to the kingdom of Kanyama, united with the Oval, and at some distance below with the Kakabale coming from the W. W. changes its direction to S.W. shrubs the Mucibale lands (Ambohe), and then turning W. falls into the Atlantic, at lat. $17^{\circ} 15' S$. It was at one time supposed to lose itself in the sands without reaching the ocean, but an expedition, fitted out by the Portuguese government in 1864 having landed on the 14th November on the Tiger Peninsula, proceeded southwards till it struck the river and then travelled along the bank to its mouth, thence after it proceeded up the stream for about 25 m. Owing to the bar at its mouth and a succession of sandbars it is not navigable. It is said to swarm with crocodiles and hippopotami. The banks are clothed with a rich vegetation, and in the adjoining forests elephants are so numerous that the Cune was known and marked on maps as Elephant River.

CURIA MI RIA or KOOSIA MOOKIA [add.] a group of islands situated in a bay of the Indian Ocean, off the S.E. coast of Arabia. They are five in number and lie between lat. 17° and $18^{\circ} N$ lon. 56° and $57^{\circ} E$ occupying an elliptical patch of sea, 20 m. long by 5 m. broad. Though almost barren it was rumored that they were rich in guano, and under this impression the British government obtained a cession of the group from the Imam of Muscat, vessels

battered to possess themselves of the fabled treasure in such numbers that in the beginning of 1868 50 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 45 000 tons were seen at anchor off the islands; and it was marginally calculated that though the treasure was found on only two of the smallest of the group the quantity was not less than 200 000 tons. 45 000 tons are stated to have been loaded up to the end of 1868 and the export was briskly continued up to 1869. The error was as to the quality. Large quantities of earthy gypsum formed by the dashing of the salt spray on the limestone rocks at which the islands are partly composed and the dung of fowls, with its most valuable ingredients washed out of it by the heavy rains of the S W monsoon are the only guano of the Curie-Muna group. The essential difference between Curie-Muna and Peruvian guano becoming well understood the demand for the former has in great measure, if not entirely ceased.

CURICO [add] a tn Chili prov Colchagua esp. dep of same name, 110 m. S S E. Valparaiso. It is by far the nearest and apparently the most thriving town in the province, is regularly and compactly built on the fork between the Lenteo and the Teno; has several well paved streets a plaza, a very pretty alameda, three churches one of them particularly handsome and conspicuous from its white tower and two schools, in one of which French and Latin are taught. It is said that it are rich copper mines in the vicinity of Curico which might still be worked to advantage. Pop about 7000.

CURTIBA [add] a tn Brazil prov Parana near the source of the river of same name 230 m. S W San Paulo. Previous to its erection into a capital it was a comparatively insignificant place, and some time must elapse before it can assume an appearance at all to its altered position. Much of the old town remains, with its narrow angular unpaved streets and squares, and its old houses many of them verging on ruin, but the work of reconstruction has begun and the necessary public buildings, though certainly not on a scale of much magnificence, are in course of erection. The president has now a modest structure which serves for his palace. A state-house also has been erected together with a treasury a general guard house a prison a lyceum, &c. Pop about 8000.—(Lallemant)

CURRENT RIVER U States, rises in Missouri co. Texas enters Arkansas and after a S W course of about 250 m. joins the Black River. It is navigable by flat boats and abounds in excellent fish. Its chief affluent is the Jacks Fork.

CURTIS, an isl Australia, Queensland off the E. coast from which it is separated by Kuyul Bay which forms the estuary of five considerable creeks or arms of the sea. It is 25 m long and 13 m broad near its N W end. The surface generally low and in some parts swampy rises towards the S E and becomes well diversified by hill and valley. On

the N W the channel which separates it from the mainland is not only narrow but so shallow that it dries at low water about 6 m. from the entrance.

CUYOS [add] a group of isls., about 86 in number lying between the isle of Parray and Palawan in the Philippine Archipelago and forming part of prov Calamianes. Gran Cayo, the largest, between lat. 10° 48' and 10° 53' N lon 121° 1' and 121° 7' E has a medium length and a medium breadth of about 3 m. The soil is of indolent fertility and the cultivation is chiefly confined to mountain rice. The population is however considerable and in finding full employment in the fisheries, chiefly of trepang and in gathering edible nests and the women in weaving fabrics of alaca and cotton. The cocon palm is abundant, and its sap forms the chief article of export. On the W side of Gran Cayo there is a town of same name containing 7540 inhabitants. It consists almost entirely of native huts, but is defended by a fine strong fort with four bastions, mounting heavy cannon. It is said to have been built as a protection against the pirates of Sooloo and Mindanao.

CZAKA THURN a tn Austrian empire kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, circle and 9 m. N E Warasdin on the railway to Olen. It has an hospital and an old castle, on the residence of the heretic Miklas Zrinyi. Pop 3618.

CZANIEC a tn Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Walo-wicz, 34 m. S W Cracow in the midst of extensive forest with a fine baronial castle and 1900 inhabitants who are chiefly employed in weaving of flax.

CZARNY DUNAJEC a tn Austrian empire Galicia, circle New Sandec esp. dist. of same name 1 mi. N. Black Donajec 48 m. S by W Cracow. It has rich seams of iron ore. The marsh of Bory in the vicinity is remarkable from standing so close upon the watershed between the Mollerau and the Dniepr, that of the two streams which issue from it one carries its waters N to the Vistula, and the other S to the Danube. Pop 1760.

CZERNOW a tn Austrian empire Galicia circle Bochnia about 30 m. S E Cracow on the Donajec. It is pleasantly situated in a valley and was once fortified and the seat of a Polish starost. In the vicinity is an old massive tower once used as a state prison. Pop 1800.

CZKIADNA a tn Austrian empire Moravia, circle Neuhäbeln contains 1800 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in working the iron mines of the neighbourhood round the town of Grotte.

CZERNY TICA a tn Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 20 m. N F Kolomoia, with an old castle, in which for a long time the Polish king John Sobieski resided. Pop 2834.

CZERNIEJOW a tn Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 8 m. S. Minniau was in the fourteenth century a place of strength and the residence of a Muscovite prince. Pop 1500.

D

DANILING a vul India, 1 beg of the Butley 4 m from the confluence of the Ispedoo, 9400 ft above the sea. It stands in a fertile spot, amid groves of poplars and orchards the chief fruit of which is the apricot. The opposite bank of the Butley presents a perpendicular section of 6000 or 7000 ft of pure rock. About 1 m. E is another village named Dooling with which it is usually associated. The inhabitants are of the Chinese Tartar type.

DAGBO a tn Africa territory Doma, r bank Benue, 90 m. above its confluence with the Kwara; lat. 8° 2' N lon. 7° 58' E. Between Dagbo and Komo situated a few miles below the river is studded with large wooded islands, some of them inhabited. They add to the beauty of the scenery but greatly increase the difficulty of navigation. A hill to the E the Dome Hills prettily rounded and well wooded with a central peak about 700 ft high, form conspicuous objects.

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DAGGS SOUND New Zealand on the S.W. coast of Middle Island or Munster lat. 42° 23' S lon. 160° 52' 30" E. The width of the entrance is 2 m. but soon narrows within to 800 yards. After a general trend E. by R. for 5 m. the sound branches off into two arms a N by W and a S E. each running for 2 m. Within the heads for 1½ m. the depth is from 20 to 30 fathoms, but after the narrowing of the channel it increases to 0 and 50 fathoms. The best anchorage is at the head of the N arm in 12 to 18 fathoms within 800 yards of a stony beach with several streams of fresh water running through it. A remarkable scene which occurred while H.M.S. *Albatross* was anchored here in 1881 is thus described in the Remark book of Commander G. H. Richardson: Our anchorage was at the head of the northern arm, a cable's length from the shore in 13 fathoms, the change of the moon brought a N W gale, with heavy rain and in the course of a few hours no fewer than fourteen magnificent cascades were

pouring down the steep sides of the mountains (upwards of 3000 ft. high) by which we were surrounded bringing with them rains of considerable size, and all other obstructions met with in their passage. There was as if a heavy surf were breaking round the vessel: the sea, flowing as it was over mountain-tops occasionally obscured everything but the summit of the mountains and the foam below and produced altogether a scene as grand as it is possible to conceive, which lasted without abating in any degree, for two days, when the water abated, which had been as salt as the ocean was for a considerable depth below the surface perfectly fresh.

DAGO-N DAJI is in Western Africa, Iles de St. Paul, prov. Kehl 50 m. N. by W Sokoto. It has a dilapidated clay wall, but notwithstanding the symptoms of decay has a pleasing appearance, in consequence of the number of goods and date trees scattered within its area. Its market is important, and has for its staples, cattle, sheep, milk, and beads.

DARIBALI is a prov. Arabia, Oman on the E. side bounded N. by the prov. of Sharjah, and touching the Persian Gulf with its N.W. corner E. by Dalmah S. Djebel Akh-fah and W. the Great Sandy Desert; between lat. 28° 30' and 24° 25' N. and lon. 54° 20' and 58° E. It is a tract about 100 m. in extent more than in arable land and bears a kind of sheep rivaling the Arabian breed the domesticated of the district too are fleet and enduring. The inhabitants are Somalis and Bedonko. Borsaymah is the principal town, and stands in a strong position amid the peaks of Djebel Akh-fah surrounded by several villages. The Djebel Akh-fah is a lofty mountain range the soil about which is light, and the vegetation not luxuriant.

D'HOVEY [add.] kingdom W. Africa. The present extent of the kingdom is estimated by Captain Burton to be much less than was formerly supposed. He states that the northern frontier is the river Tevi about 100 m. from the coast on the N.E. are the tribes of Yariya or Yoruba on the N.W. the Ays and other tribes, all of which though liable to the attacks and ravages of the Dahomeans are practically independent. The extreme breadth of D'Hovey thus does not exceed 50 m. and is narrower towards the N. where it is not more than 20 or 30 m. the area being about 4000 sq. m., instead of 30,000 according to earlier computations. The population is likewise set down at the smaller total of 150,000 of whom Captain Burton estimates that four-fifths are women and children; and adds, The annual withdrawal of both sexes from industry to slave-hunting and the customs at the capital, the waste of reproduction in Amazons (the female soldiers who are compelled to celibacy) and the losses by disease and desert have made the country in parts a desert. The population must be a third of what the land could support. The soil is red and exceedingly fertile, but agriculture is despised slaves being employed in it the women, however, are the chief labourers, and cultivate their land with some degree of skill. The oil palm might be a much greater source of wealth than it is and the roads to the coast are generally good enough for wheeled carriages.

The cap. is Abomey or Agbomey at which the king principally resides leaving a second palace at the village or town of Canthah about 7 m. S. of it the situation is higher drier and less unhealthy than Wiyeh which is the capital.

The people are of a warlike and aggressive character considered no doubt by their implication in the slave-trade. Incursions are frequently made by them upon neighbouring tribes and the captives seized in these marauding expeditions are either sold to the traders, or are reserved with condensed criminals, for the king's annual customs, or human sacrifices, which are held by the present king, Glele, in the last days of December and first ones of January and are alleged by Captain Burton to have a good plain object, namely the furnishing the spirits of his deceased father and other ancestors with the requisite attendance in the shades below. The numbers of human beings alleged to have been slain on these occasions by the present king have no doubt been exaggerated but when in the lowest reckoning is added the fact that whenever any event occurs important or trifling, which the king wishes his father to be made acquainted with, a messenger is despatched to convey the news, and that this involves the death of one or more almost every day the annual destruction of life is evidently very great. See ASSOCIATE.—(Burton's Mission to Dahomey.)

In December 1863 a special mission was despatched by the British government to Agbomey to make representations to the king with a view of inducing him to repress the traffics in slaves, and to modify if not discontinue the barbarities of the customs and also to represent to him the advantages he would derive from establishing a legitimate trade with foreigners at Wiyeh. It is feared that little good was practically effected by the mission. The king was contemplating at the time an attack upon the neighbouring Egbas in their city Abbeokute and at the end of February he marched thither at the head of an army of 10,000 or 15,000 men and Amazons, with three small brass guns. After a three weeks' march they assailed the town the inhabitants of which had received warning of the intended attack and had prepared themselves for it: after a few hours fighting the Dahomeans were forced to a retreat, and then completely routed by the pursuing Egbas their loss being reckoned at nearly 7000 while that of the Egbas was about 400 killed and 1000 wounded. The result is considered a heavy blow upon the stability and perhaps the existence, of the throne and kingdom of Dahomey many signs of its decadence having previously been noted.

DAILLEBOU is a vil. British America Canada East, co. Joliette 48 m. N.E. Montreal with a R. Catholic church boys and girls schools, and a considerable trade in lumber Pop. about 1800.

DAKOTA is a territory U. States, between lat. 42° 30' and 49° N. lon. 94° 30' and 105° W. bounded N. by British America E. Minnesota and Iowa S. and W. Nebraska length from N. to S. 450 m. average breadth about 200 m. area, 152,000 sq. m. The surface though not mountainous is elevated one plateau called the *Coteau des Prairies* about 1450 ft. above the sea stretching for 200 m. near its E. frontier while another of less altitude occupies a considerable portion of its N. and centre. In the N.E. and S.W. are open grassy plains and high rolling prairies. More than half of the boundary lines are formed by large rivers—Minnesota separating it from Nebraska, and its affluent the Big Sioux from Iowa, while the Bole de Sioux and the Red River of the north separate it from part of Minnesota. Lakes are very numerous, and for the most part fresh but one in the N. called Minn. Wakan or Devil Lake about 40 m. long by 12 broad and with no known outlet, is salt. The climate in the S. is mild and temperate, and in the N. very severe, the cold there being sometimes so intense as to freeze quicksilver and sink the thermometer 48 below zero. The soil in the S. and S.E. is excellent and several of the valleys partitioned early those of the Missouri and Red River produce good crops of Indian corn oats wheat and tobacco. In the unsettled and unexplored districts, occupied chiefly by the Indians as hunting-grounds are vast herds of buffaloes, deer, and antelope the black bear and wolf are also common, and the fur-bearing animals are so abundant that the American fur trade derives its chief supplies from this quarter. Dakota, formerly included in Minnesota, having been separated from it in May 1858, the inhabitants elected a legislative assembly which met in October following at Pierre Falls, adopted a code of laws, divided the country into counties, and applied to congress for a formal organization which was completed in 1861. Pop. (1860) whites 2578 Indians 2261 total 4837.

DALAMOW is a India Oude, dist. Baranwa 1 bank Ganges, 68 m. S. Lucknow. It possesses a brick built fort, and two large ancient Hindoo temples, which are located on the banks of the river with flights of steps down to the water present a striking appearance when approached by it. Pop. about 10,000.

DALHOUSIE, a town British America New Brunswick, beautifully situated on the side of a hill S.W. of the island of same name, at the E. extremity of the Wedge-shaped promontory in Chatham Bay. It contains a church and possesses an excellent harbour which is secure in all winds and much visited by timber ships, which here load with lumber. The place, at present small, is rapidly increasing.

DALJA is a town Austria empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Enns, on the Danube, here crossed by a ferry. It contains 4450 inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture, the rearing of cattle and fishing.

DALKISSORE is a river India presid. Bengal, which rises in dist. Pundich, about lat. 28° 50' N., lon. 85° 54' E.

pursues a S.E. course of about 170 m., nearly parallel to that of the Coony and joins the Hooghly on its R. bank at Diamond Harbour.

DALLA a. in Western Africa, esp. prov. of same name 170 m. S. by E Timbuctoo. It is a place of considerable size, situated in the W. of the mountains of Hombori and is inhabited mostly by Tomba, only a small part of the population being Haugway. Its governor being in subjection to the fanatical chief of Masina, who would never allow a Christian to visit his territory Dr Barth on arriving here felt obliged to assume the character of an Arab.

DAMAGHAN a. in Persia, Taberistan 190 m. E.N.E. Teheran. It was once a flourishing place under the ancient name of Hamompyria, but is now without importance, though surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and has only 1200 to 1500 inhabitants.

DAMIAUN a. in India, presid. Bombay dist. \ Concan at the mouth of the r. or of same name and near the Bombay and Baroda railway 104 m. N. Bombay. The town is fortified with a rampart having two bastions and two gateways and contains nine Christian churches and a castle named St. Hieronymus. The surrounding district is low but fertile and pleasant, and well stocked with timber suitable for shipbuilding. The r. or has a bar at its entrance outside of which there is a good roadstead where vessels may anchor and within the bar which has about 3 fathoms at high water there is a depth of 18 to 20 ft. Ships of 500 to 600 tons have been built in the river. The town formerly belonged to the Portuguese.

DAMIROWA a. in Austroasiatic empire, Gallica, urdu and 10 m. N. Tarnoo. esp. dist. of same name has a large castle with beautiful gardens and famous horse-markets. It was ravaged in 1858 by the plague, and two years later by the Swedes 1 op. 1900.

DAMERIGUN a. dist. Western Africa, between the S. frontiers of the Timbuctoo and Jawak country immediately N. of Zinder and Tassawa, and the S. frontiers of Air or Ashon to which it belongs lat. 14° 30' N. lon. 8° 50' E. length about 60 breadth about 40 m. It has an uninteresting surface and a soil as fertile as to be capable of maintaining a very dense population. It was devastated by the bloody wars carried on between the king of Bornu on the one side, and the sultan of Agades and the Twarek on the other. It is still proverbially spoken of as the granary of the kingdom. One proof of its great productivity is seen in the little stacks of corn (millet) scattered among the huts, and readily consuming only of enormous reed-baskets placed on a wooden scaffold about 2 ft. high as a protection against the moose and the ant, and it sicked over like the brick. The district appears to have been originally peopled by the Kanuri race who were still its chief occupants, though many of them have been reduced to the condition of serfs or predial slaves. The surface of Damerigun though usually undulating sometimes assumes a mountainous character and rises into peaks, of which one of the most conspicuous is the cone of Zozawa.

DAMMOODA a river India presid. Bengal w. h. rates in dist. Bamber about lat. 23° 55' N. lon. 84° 58' E. and flows first E. to Paduota, and then S. past Haneegum, and nearly parallel to the railway between the town and Dunder. Here it turns almost due S. and continues this direction to its junction with the Hooghly on its R. bank near Diamond Harbour and a little above the junction of the Dakisora. Its total length is 350 m. Coal and iron abound in its valley.

DANF or **DANES**, an Isl. China in the Canton River close to Whampoa. It is not above 5 m. in circuit, but has a very picturesque appearance, being broken into hill and dale and fertile glens occupied by a peaseable rural population. On its N. shore there is a steep dock 500 ft. long with a gate 80 ft. wide. Vessels drawing not more than 17 ft. can be taken into it at very high tides. On other parts of the island are numerous wharves and docks for vessels of smaller draught.

DANGEE ISLAND, in the American Polynesian of the S. Pacific Ocean lat. 10° 54' N. lon. 165° 54' W. They are three in number surrounded by rocks and breakers and have a dangerous reef 27 m. E. S. E.

DANABUA a. in Western Africa on the road from Katsena to Kano and near the boundary line of these two provinces. It is a considerable place defended only by a

stockade, and exhibiting so few signs of industry among the inhabitants that it has a deserted look.

DANUBE [dœ.] In consequence of the rectification of the frontier of Bessarabia, as provided in the treaty of Paris in 1856, the whole of the lower course of the Danube, from Orsova to the Black Sea, lies within the Turkish territory. The portion of Bessarabia which formed the north bank of the river is now included within the principality of Moldavia.

DANVILLE [dœ.] two places, U. States—1. A. in Pennsylvania, esp. co. Montour on the N. branch of the Susquehanna, 48 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg and on the railway from Ft. Mifflin to Elmira. It contains five churches and an academy and being situated on the heart of a coal and iron district is actively engaged in the iron manufacture. Among its industrial establishments are two foundries five blast furnaces and one of the largest establishments in the U. States for making iron rails and chairs. Pop. 6383.—2. A. in Kentucky esp. co. Boyle, m. a branch of Dick's River and on a railway connecting it with Lexington 40 m. S. Frankfort. It is the seat of a Presbyterian theological seminary with 4 professors and 35 students, of a college, with 5 professors, 185 students, and a library of 5600 vols. and of the state asylum for the deaf and dumb. 1 op. 4962.

DAODNUGUR or **DAODENAGUR** [dœ.] a. in India, presid. Bengal dist. Behar 89 m. S. Benares r. bank Bone, which is here navigable. It consists of about 2000 houses ranged in streets, of which some are straight and wide, but the most part are wretched lanes. It contains two large seras, or public lodging houses, both of them surrounded by walls and one hospitalised so as to be capable of defence and has manufactures of blankets, coarse cotton carpets, and other cotton fabrics, and a considerable trade.

DALOREE, a. in India, presid. Bombay dist. and 4 m. N. on the Mootah a feeder of the Nerma. It contains a residence for the use of the governor of Bombay and in its vicinity are the botanical gardens maintained by government.

DARAGUNJ a. in India N.W. Provinces, dist. and opposite to Allahabad with which it communicates by a railway 1 bank Ganges. It is a place of some importance, with a pop. of 9103.

DARIN a. w. l. U. States Georgia, esp. co. McIntosh 1 bank Altamaha 60 m. S.S.W. Savannah. It contains 1 v. of churches and an academy is a port of entry and exports plus iron bar. Its former trade and importance have been diverted from it by the Central railroad 1 op. 600.

DARLEN or **DARHOUN**, S. America, New Grenada, w. l. in the Gulf of San Miguel on the L. arm of the Bay of Panama, is a magnificent sheet of water which is formed by the junction of the Tayra and Savannah Rivers and stretches S.E. for 11 or 12 m. as far as the village of Chuparra. It affords excellent anchorage in 7 to 10 fathoms and in the hands of an energetic people would soon become valuable. Several rivers discharge their waters into it, its shores are almost without exception are continuous lines of mangrove with densely wooded hills 100 to 300 ft. high at short distances inland the mangrove palm, and 1 die, rubber trees can be had in abundance and maize, rice, sugar, coffee, coconuts, yams, and plantains grow almost wild. The climate has a bad name but with common care it might be preserved during the worst season and during the other six months the weather is fine.

DARNLEY or **DARNLEY**, an Isl. Australia, which forms the principal landing mark for the great north-east channel into Torres Strait from the eastward lat. (peak) 8° 33' N. lon. 145° 43' E. It is about 5 m. in circuit, of volcanic formation and is situated in a peak rising from its W. portion the height of 610 ft. It is skirted on the E. and S. by a coral reef but on the N. and W. is bold and free from dangers. On the N. shore there is good anchorage in 14 or 15 fathoms in Treacherous Bay so named in consequence of the barbarous murder of a Captain Hill and four seamen by the natives. The surface is well diversified by hills and plains, and the richness of the soil is proved by the luxuriance of vegetation. The natives, though far more intelligent and industrious than those of Australia, have given many proofs of cunning and ferocity. In their fields which are numerous and inclosed by neat fences of bamboo, they raise yams, sweet potatoes

plantains, and sugar-canes. Cocoa-nut trees are also very abundant particularly in the neighbourhood of their dwellings, which consist of huts resembling haystacks, 12 ft. high and are arranged in groups of ten or twelve, each group with its bamboo fence. Pop. about 1000

DARBORO a tn. Western Africa. Hausa States, prov. Zogagge 140 m. S. Kano. It stands in a mountainous district, and occupies a position so strong by nature, that a wall on the N. side only in all the defence which it requires for its security. At some distance E. there is a cascade on the Gura.

DAR HIGESAN a vil. Persia, prov. Azerbajan, within a mile of the E. shore of Lake Urmia. It is a miserable place, with houses composed of a kind of patchwork of talaf-stone and bits of marble stuck together with mud, but deserves notice from having in its immediate vicinity the celebrated marble quarries out of which some of the most splendid buildings of Persia and W. Asia were constructed. The marble is of various colours, among which the most highly valued are the milk white, the lemon-coloured and the pink. It is also more or less transparent, the greater degree of transparency enhancing the price.

DALLÉ a tn. S. America, Ecuador prov. and 80 m. N. W. Guayaquil, cap. east, and near 1 bank river of same name. It was a handsome place in 1839 when it was nearly destroyed by fire. Before it had been completely rebuilt the calamity was repeated in 1854 and at the greater part of it is still in ruins. Its annual festival attracts multitudes from all parts of the country.

DAUHLIN a lake British America situated between Riding Mountain on the R. and Winnipeg on the N. It is 700 ft. above sea level or 2 ft. above that of Lake Winnipeg, and has a length from W. to E. of 21 1/2 m. a greatest breadth of 12 m. and an area of 170 sq. m. It is very shallow. Its feeders are numerous, but unimportant. Its outlet is the M. River by which it discharges itself into Winnipeg. It abounds with large pike and at its S. extremity the hop grows in great luxuriance and abundance.

DAURA a tn. Western Africa. Hausa States, cap. dist. of same name 5 m. N. by E. Kano. It is a large place surrounded with a strong clay wall in good repair, but is only thinly inhabited. Its weekly market is unimportant. Daura is one of the oldest of the original, as the Hausa states, and boasts of having had an apostle of its own Mohammed Ali el Baghadi who took the lead in introducing Islamism into the country.

DAVENPORT [add.] a tn. (States Iowa, cap. on River & bank Mississippi on the Mississippi and Missouri and opposite to Rock Island the terminus of the Chicago and Rock Island railways, 47 m. E. Iowa. It stands at the foot of a bluff which rises gradually from the river and is inclosed on the land side by an amphitheatre of hills. The streets are regularly laid out, and many of the houses are large, commodious and handsome. The principal public edifices, are 1° churches, a college attended by 100 students, of whom about a fifth are of the female sex, another college exclusively for females a commercial college and other schools, a courthouse and other municipal offices. A magnificent bridge across the Mississippi connects Davenport and Rock Island. The industrial establishments include foundries and other ironworks brick yards article works, breweries and planing and saw and flour mills. There are also manufactures of soap and cordage agricultural implements, waggon, carriages, and pianofortes. The trade of 1857 amounted to the aggregate value of nearly three millions sterling consisting of 53 099 tons of imports and 34,197 tons of exports, the latter composed principally of wheat, barley flour and lumber. Pop. (1860) 11 257.

DAWSON ISLAND S. America situated in the Strait of Magellan off the W. coast of Terra del Fuogo opposite to the deep inlet of Admiralty Sound and to Uclesen Bay is 4 1/2 m. long, and about 20 m. broad. It terminates in the N. in Cape Valentin, which is less than Mount Graves in the vicinity rises to the height of 1426 ft. On the W. side, the only places where vessels can anchor are Lomas Bay and Port San Antonio. The E. coast is intersected by several deep inlets, one of which, Branton Sound, penetrates as far as to be only 4 m. from Lomas Bay. The S. coast is separated from Terra del Fuogo by Gabriel Channel which is

25 m. long, and from 1/2 m. to 1 1/2 m. wide, extending in the direction of the strait in a remarkably straight line with almost parallel shores. This channel appears to be merely a ravine of glacial formation into which the water has found its way and thereby isolated Dawson Island from the mainland. The N. shore of Gabriel Channel is a ridge of slate rising abruptly to a sharp edge and then as abruptly descending on the opposite side, where it forms a valley. The S. shore is of a different character being formed by a mass of mountains. Among these the most conspicuous are Monte Buckland and Sarmiento. The former of these, which has its estimated height of 4000 ft. is a pyramidal block of slate terminated by a sharp-pointed peak. The latter rising from a broad base to the height of 6500 ft. and terminating in two peaked summits is the most remarkable mountain in the Strait of Magellan. From the humidity of the climate, and its being clothed with perpetual snow it is usually enveloped in thick vapour. Sometimes, however, during a low temperature, with a N. E. or S. E. wind, when the sky is often cloudless, it becomes exposed to view and presents a magnificent spectacle. The summit of the range between these two mountains is occupied by a large glacier which as it melts feeds innumerable cascades. These leaping down from height to height on their way to Gabriel Channel add a singular and beautiful feature to the surrounding scenery.

DAYTON [add.] two places U. States.—1. A tn. Ohio, cap. of Montgomery on the Mad and Great Miami Rivers, and at the terminus or junction of several railways, connecting it with all parts of the country 66 m. W. S. W. Columbus. It is built with great regularity in spacious streets 100 ft. wide and crossing each other at right angles, and exhibits in many of its private mansions an elegance and in public buildings a magnificence not often witnessed in a provincial town. The most conspicuous edifices are seventeen churches many of them with spires a high school a large female academy two other high academies conducted by nuns, a county courthouse, planned after the model of the Parthenon and built of a coarse but can just white marble an orphan asylum a lyceum and two large market-houses one of which contains on its second story a city hall and council-chamber. The principal industrial establishments are two paper two flour four saw and 1 cotton mills, driven by water wheel is connected from the Mad River by a hydraulic canal two woolen and three cotton factories five machine shops three iron foundries a large brewer, and various manufactures of agricultural implements railroad cars, gun barrels, pugs and lactic hollow ware &c. The quantity of superior flour manufactured annually is about 125 000 barrels, and the value of the assessed property exceeds a million sterling. Pop. (1860) 20 061.—2. A vil. Alabama, pleasantly situated, 6 m. S. W. Tuscaloosa in a healthy district covered with cotton plantations. It is inhabited chiefly by wealthy planters, and has neither manufactures nor trade of any consequence.

DE ANA CANAL an inlet, British Columbia, at the head of Burke Channel on the W. coast. The entrance to Burke Channel is about 80 m. from the N. end of Vancouver Island, it runs inland about 20 m. and then divides into three arms. Deane Canal being one of them and running nearly N. for 25 m. the other two are North and South Bentrick arms, running respectively N. E. and S. E. directions. From these inlets an available route can be opened to the inland districts of the Fraser.

DEBICHIN a tn. Russia, prov. Perm, circle Solikamsk, in a mountainous district, is celebrated for its salt mines.

DEBILSKI a tn. Atymania, Tigris, prov. Muscar. lat. 12° 50' N. lon. 33° 40' E. It occupies the summit of a mountain of same name, which is at least 3000 ft. above the adjoining valley. Till recently it contained only a few huts and one or two churches but having become the favourite residence of Prince Ub and an asylum for political refugees, it has rapidly increased in size and importance. Its isolated position almost excludes it from trade for which, indeed, its inhabitants have no inclination most of them being Ub's soldiers and dependants.

DEBRO (Uva) a tn. Austria empire Hungary co. Neva, about 11 m. S. W. Erlau on the Tarna with a trade in excellent tobacco. Pop. 1500.

DECHTITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Upper Neutra, on the Blava, which divides it into two parts. It has

extensive potteries, and a paper and other mills, the streams are covered with vineyards. Pop. 1800

DECESE, is the Avestan empire, Transylvania, circle and about 72 m. N. E. of Bucharest with an active trade in fruit and meadows. At Mierleia, in the vicinity a great battle was fought in 1600 when the Wallachian widow Michael was defeated by the Imperial general Basta.

DEDERNO-OYA a river (eylon) which rises among the mountains to the W of Kandy near the S E frontiers of the N W Province flows first N W then W S W and falls into the sea near the town of Chikaw. Its length is 70 m and the area of its basin 788 sq. m.

DEERHAM a town in U States, Massachusetts, cap. of New York, on the Charles River and a branch of the Boston and Providence railway 14 m. S.W. Boston. Its principal buildings and institutions are a handsome courthouse, built of granite with a Doric portico on each front, ten churches a library a high school, and several grammar schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of ironware machines, leather refined sugar cards soap and candles and there are several cotton and woolen mills. Pop. 6380

DEEG or **Die** a river in India, Rajpootana, territory Bhurpur 67 m. N. W. of Jaipur, and numerous islands and marshes during a great part of the year surrounded by water. It is a place of great antiquity and was regarded by the natives as almost impregnable, till Lord Lake stormed it on the 23d December 1804. It was held at this time by a usurper and was shortly afterwards restored to the legitimate ruler but not till his fortifications had been dismantled in consequence of this proceeding Deeg ceased to be a place of strength but still possesses some interesting public buildings. Among them is the rajah's palace, forming the four sides of a fine garden 4.5 ft. long and 250 ft. wide. The buildings, constructed of a fine grained sandstone, are said to yield only to the Taj Mahal in respect of elegance of design and beauty of workmanship.

DEEL RIVER, U States N Carolina, rises in Co. Guilford flows first S E then nearly due E and after a course of about 100 m. unites with the Haw in forming the Cape Fear River. Mines of anthracite and bituminous coal are worked on its banks in Co. Chatham up to which it has been made navigable.

DELSAKNA a town in Austria, Transylvania, circle and S W Deas, with mines of rock salt and 4020 m. inhabitants.

DELSAUN a river India which rises near Seemow in the N E. of Jhupal at the height of 2000 ft. above the sea, flows N across the territory of Bangor and Nerbudda into Bundelkand and joins the Betwa on its banks after a course of 150 m. It is about 6 ft. in fall but is not navigable.

DEHRA DOON a beautiful and fertile valley India, N W Province at the N W base of the lowest and outer most ridge of the Himalaya, betw. lat. 30° and 32° N. lon. 77° 43' and 78° 24' E. It is bounded on the N by the Jumna, N.E. by the mountains of Gurwal from 7000 to 8000 ft. high S.E. by the Ganges, S.W. by the Bewal range 3000 to 3500 ft. high. Its length from S.E. to N.W. is about 45 m. breadth from 15 to 30 m. A transverse range divides it into two basins—that on the N.W. belonging to the Jumna which drains it by the Aum and that on the S.E. to the Ganges, which drains it by the Bhoora. The valley contains 234 towns, the chief of which is Dehra standing on the dividing ridge overlooking the two basins at the height of 2850 feet. The valley is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery. In its general appearance it is sloping and picturesque with finely cultivated fields separated with hedges, and intersected with streams and tracts of woodland, and thus closely resembles the scenery of England. It has much soil of a deep rich mould, well adapted for the growth of the maize, grain cotton sugar cotton hemp and indigo. It abounds with dense forests, in which are found elephants tigers leopards and other wild animals. The climate is temperate and healthy for Europeans, except from July to September when the monsoon prevails and fever is rife. A great number of persons were induced to settle in it in 1837 and saw their labours about to be rewarded by abundant crops of the finest quality when at the setting in of the rains the jungle fever began to rage like a pestilence. Many fell victims, and many who survived felt terrified and

have never returned. The new settlement has in consequence made little progress though the population—mostly Hindoo—is still considerable, amounting to 22 083.

DEHRAH a town in India, N W Province chief place in the above valley 72 m. S.E. Simla. It stands at the height of 5400 ft. on the crest of a ridge which crosses the valley contains a large number of houses partly belonging to Europeans, and possesses a small but handsome temple built of stone, with stucco embellishments. Its position at the intersection of two great thoroughfares is advantageous for trade.

DELATYN a town in Austria, Galicia, circle and 20 m. S. by W Branslau in a mountain basin at the confluence of the Budina with the Pruth, has salt springs salt rubneries and baths, with a milk cure establishment, and contains 3299 inhabitants.

DELAWARE or **DELAWARE** CONGRESS, a town in U States, Ohio, cap. Co. Delaware pleasantly situated near the Columbus and Cleveland railway 1 bank Olentangy here crossed by a bridge, 70 m. N. Columbus. It is a hard some well built place containing six churches and the Ohio Wesleyan university. A sulphur spring in the vicinity is much resorted to. Pop. 3889

DELEH (del) On the breaking out of the Ind an mutiny in May 1857 Delhi became the centre of the operations of the rebels who flocked to it from all quarters. The nominal representative of the Great Mogul who held the sovereignty of the place under British protection joined cause with the rebels and in addition to assuming the character of an independent potentate, gave his sanction to the massacres and atrocities perpetrated on the European residents. By the middle of June a British army under generals Wilson and Nicholson was assembled in front of the city and a siege commenced which from the smallness of the besieging force, was unusually slow and protracted. It was brought to a successful termination on 20th September when Delhi was entered by the British troops and the nominal sovereignty heretofore possessed by the king was declared extinguished and the himself after being tried for the murders committed under his authority was found guilty and sentenced as a convict to transportation for life. A great part of the place was reduced to ruins, the mutiny and siege, but it has since recovered much of its former appearance, as it has also been much improved in its sanitary condition.

DELLYB a town in N Africa, Algiers, prov. and 43 m. E. by N Algiers on a small bay of the Mediterranean and on the site of the ancient Roman town of *Thimacres*. It stands in a beautiful and healthy district and consists of a native and a European town. Among its buildings is a handsome mosque. Its markets (held twice a week) are important, and though the town is not so fertile large quantities of produce (chiefly oil and grain) are shipped at it. Pop. 250

DEMAVEND ad] a mountain Persia, belonging to the Elburz chain and situated 40 m. N. of the Caspian Sea and very nearly the same distance N.E. of Teheran. It is the culminating point of a lofty mountain chain that there has been great diversity in the estimates of its height. According to an early calculation founded on a partial ascent, it was no more than 14 686 ft. Humboldt found on similar data, made the height 19 600 ft. In 1838 Mr. E. F. Thomson and Lord Schomburgk Kerr reached the summit and with a hypsometrical apparatus ascertained the height 21,900 ft. A previous trigonometrical measurement by Lieut. colonel Lamm had made it 20 120 ft. In 1860 Capt. I. Vassiliev at the head of the Russian Caspian expedition by trigonometrical measurements found it to be 28,549 ft. The difference between the trigonometrical calculation of the Russians and that of Colonel Lamm is so great that the question cannot be considered to be yet set at rest. In the lower half of the mountain the rocks and precipices consist principally of limestone. Long high ridges commencing at the foot of the cone run out for some distance, and end abruptly leaving between them deep valleys and ravines, covered for the most part with loose stones, gravel and earth. Here and there huge volcanic rocks pierce through the outer covering. In ascending the upper part of the mountain the first thing necessary is to climb a narrow and very steep ravine covered with loose stones, which yielding under the foot, makes walking difficult and painful. Beyond this, and

nearly at right angles to it, is another steep ravine filled with snow. After it is crossed the ground, though still very steep, becomes more practicable, consisting of a fine reddish soil, on which grow numerous and various plants, including among others the forget-me-not, wild thyme, lavender forest, and a beautiful variety of the aromatic flower of the most delicate form and colour. Near the foot of the cone, at a height of nearly 13,000 ft., vegetation ceases. At a distance the cone appears to be nearly smooth, and to slope evenly from top to bottom at an angle of 45° but is found when approached, to consist of a number of ridges which run from the summit to the base, and are separated by deep ravines full of snow and ice and large accumulations of debris. The ascent is now made over rocks of lava and basalt, broken up into a thousand shapely masses piled in confusion. At length a long ridge is reached, evidently formed by a stream of lava, which has run over the surface and left it as smooth and steep that it is left up to maintain a footing. The best part of the ascent is up a steep slope, among rocks of a light yellow colour formed of limestone and talp. The cone terminates in a crater about 85 yards in diameter and nearly surrounded by jagged rocks composed partly of basalt and partly of enphir and limestone. The basin within is almost entirely filled with snow. From two caves near the summit and many small holes in the rock a steam strongly impregnated with sulphur issues.

DEMBA a tr. S.W. Africa, cap. dist. Lower Koonan Kumbunda Country about 20 m. E. of the Atlantic, and 100 m. S. Louisa, stands on a black height. The inhabitants, whose chief employment is the manufacture of mill, suffer much from draught, and as some protection against it, have converted the baobab trees into water-cisterns, by hollowing them out to give considerable shells from top to bottom. The trees still left can long in the condition continue to grow vigorously. Pop. about 7000.

DEMBAICA a tr. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 20 m. E. Tarnow on the Wyalica, and on the railway from Cracow in a fertile district with a baronial castle in the Gothic style. It was devastated by the Hungarians in 1441. Pop. 2500.

DEMBOWIEC a tr. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 4 m. S. Jasch with 1500 inhabitants chiefly employed in a mill and in distilling yarn.

DEMBAHSEK a tr. Italian prov. and 60 m. S.E. Novgorod, cap. circle of same name, on the Yarus with two churches and 1000 inhabitants. Within the circle lies Krasna Russia, the capital of the military colonies. It is situated on two small streams has 17 churches, an imperial palace, a monastery, three schools and salt springs, and contains 8160 inhabitants.

DEMTERBOVENK a tr. Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Orel, cap. circle of same name on the Oshtrivna with four churches, a school for the circle, a charitable institute, and several industrial establishments. Pop. 4014.

DEMENIA a tr. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 26 m. S.W. Fry with large iron-works, at which both cast and malleable iron is made. Pop. 1380.

DEMIRKE a river which rises in Tibet at lat. 28° 45' N., lon. 92° 11' E. flows E. for 60 m. to a gorge of the Himalaya, after passing which it turns S.W. and joins the Munas, an affluent of the Brahmaputra, after a course of about 180 m.

DEMNU8, a tr. Austrian empire, Transylvania circle and about 25 m. S.W. Boveu with a Greek non-united church, built out of the ruins of an ancient heathen temple. There are iron works in the vicinity. Pop. 1360.

DEMNI a tr. Western Africa about 15 m. S.E.W. Sokoto. It is a large and comfortable-looking place, with a profusion of trees, among which the doreas or parkia, the baobab, and the baobab are conspicuous. On its east side is a depression full of fresh herbage.

DEMEK MADEN or **GUMUSKANA** a tr. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 45 m. S.E. Angora. It is a mining village with 150 Greek and 15 Turkish dwellings and possesses a very old silver mine. The mines, which consist of argenteous iron lead are worked to some extent, and tolerably productive. The silver only is sent to Constantinople, and the lead (probably the more valuable of the two) belongs to a proprietor to be superintended.

DENHAM WATERS, a large bay on the W. coast of Africa, in the kingdom of Dahomey running in from the Bight of Benin a distance of more than 65 m. and extending to a breadth of 45 m. lat. 7° N. lon. 2° 57' E. The native name is *Alamaga* S.

DENMARK [edit]. The character of the geological structure and geographical situation of Denmark show that the country is designed by nature to derive wealth from agriculture and commerce rather than from manufactures. The soil is well irrigated, and unbroken by great elevations which hinder tillage. It is under the influence of a climate equally free from continuous drought and excessive moisture, and it is capable of a greater variety of culture than would seem compatible with so high a latitude. On the other hand it is almost entirely destitute of mineral wealth, and affords but a very small extent of water-power two important obstacles to manufactures on an extensive scale. At the end of 1855 the kingdom possessed five factories of cloth of a coarse kind one of which was in the hands of the government, and supplied the army and navy. There were also eighteen paper-mills only six of which were of any importance.

Twenty-one oil-mills, producing oil of the annual value of about £240,000 six sugar-refineries, yielding about £700,000 worth of sugar annually distilleries of brandy from corn and potatoes the annual production of which was estimated at £500,000 to £600,000 gallons; six large iron-works, and various small foundries twenty-two yards for ship-building and manufacture of soda from the new mineral spring salt. A new tariff reducing some of the high protective duties, was inducing a slight increase in some branches.

At the close of 1854 the Danish territory was politically distributed into four parts, viz. the mark proper (consisting of the Danish islands and North Jutland) with an area of 14,730 sq. m. and a population (in 1850) of 1,900,551 purely Danish the duchy of Schleswig or South Jutland area 3540 sq. m. pop. 409,907 more than one-half Danish the remainder Frisian and German the duchy of Holstein area 3280 sq. m. pop. 544,418 purely German and the duchy of Lauenburg area 402 sq. m. pop. 50,147 also German. Thus the total area was 21,942 sq. m. and the population 2,600,024. The policy of the Danish government in respect to the German part of the inhabitants of the Duchies, chiefly in the alleged coercion of the natives forced assimilation to the Danes, and eventually in compelling the use of the Danish language in the state schools, had long given umbrage to the German powers. Certain measures of the Danish government, and the strong remonstrances offered to them by the German Confederation—even meaning the validity of the treaty of London of 1850 by which the principal European powers recognised the sovereignty of the king of Denmark over the Duchies—brought matters to a crisis in 1853. On the last day of that year in consequence of the Confederation resolving on federal interference in the Duchies the Danish troops evacuated Rendsburg on the border which separates Holstein from Schleswig and 6000 Saxon troops immediately entered the town and were enthusiastically welcomed by the inhabitants. In January 1854, a misunderstanding arose between the federal diet and Austria and Prussia, whereupon the two latter powers determined upon independent action and Holstein was occupied by them with detachments of troops. The popular feeling in the duchy was almost unanimously in favour of Germany and an address was presented to the federal diet by a delegation from it, offering homage to the Duke of Austria and the heir of the Schleswig-Holstein crown as their lawful sovereign. On Feb. 1 the Prussian forces marched from Kiel under Marshal Wrangel across the Schleiwig frontier and occupied Gottorp the Danes retreating at their approach. The first conflict occurred near Kiekenau on the Kolbe after which the Prussian troops crossed the Schlei by night in boats to turn the left flank of the Danish army and another body crossed by a pontoon-bridge, in order to unite with the former and take the Danes in the rear. While the Austrians pressed it in front; but during the night the Danes overcame their position abandoned their artillery in the fort, and retired northwards, concentrating their forces about Fredericia, Duppel, and on the island of Als. The Prussians addressed themselves to the siege of Duppel the siege of the island of Als, till the 18th of April when

many well-built houses, but seems a dull spiritless place, without any sign of commercial activity. None of the streets can properly be called a thoroughfare, while most of them are laid out as if the object had been to obtain, not business, but seclusion. Almost every public building has an antiquated appearance. The president's palace, the churches—mostly angular structures—the post-office, and the houses of correction, are all of this description. The only edifice which may be considered as an exception to the general rule is the Mercantile, or house of the Sisters of Charity which is so far new that it still remains undisturbed. The harbour formed between the island and the mainland is, next to that of Rio de Janeiro the best on the Brazilian coast, combining all the requisites of sufficient depth capacity and shelter in one respect, however the position of Desterro is unfortunate. Being situated on an island, it can only communicate with the mainland by a ferry. The consequence is, that it cannot be made the common except for the foreign and island trade without requiring a double shipment necessary. Pop. 6000 to 7000. (Lallemant's Notes.)

DETROIT [add] a n. U. States, the cap. of Michigan on the strait or river of same name, which here forms the boundary between the U. States and British America, at the outlet of Lake St. Clair and 30 N. of Lake Erie. The town is built principally on a slope, which rises gradually from the strait and, though laid out on the wh. is in streets which cross at right angles, presents numerous irregularities. Some of the streets and avenues have a width of 300 ft, but a greater number do not measure above 60 and some are barely 50 ft. Some of the dwelling-houses are large and elegant, and several of the hotels are on a very extensive scale. The public buildings include a court-house custom-house and post-office, about 30 churches of which several are large and splendid structures, and the public schools. The 3-rooms hall and the Oddfellows hall are also fine buildings. The means of communication by both water and rail have, very ample, trade and manufactures have been its early development, Detroit being the natural entrepot for the produce and general traffic of the whole state, and nearly all the merchants in the upper lake region as well as in the interior making most of their purchases here. To meet the requirements of this commerce numerous large warehouses have been erected along the banks of the river and the wh. the place is full of stores of various descriptions. Among the industrial establishments are nine large steam saw mills, which annually prepare about 40,000,000 ft. of pine lumber for export, five flour mills, large building yards for ships and boats and numerous foundries, tan vats, and breweries. Extensive establishments also manufacture locomotives and other engines, machinery agricultural implements &c. Considerable trade is carried on with the Canadian and the aggregate value of exports and imports is said now (1865) to amount to several millions of dollars annually. The harbour is one of the finest in the U. States and has a depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Its shipping amounts to upwards of 100,000 tons of cargo in large schooners, brigades, and steamers. In September 1864 a large vessel named the *Eden* made the voyage from Liverpool to Detroit, traversing the whole route by the lakes and canals, and returning with a cargo of copper from the Michigan mines.

The following is a list of the principal imports and exports in the year 1860—

	Imports.	Exports.
Flour	bushels 822,175	898,518
Wheat	bushels 1,094,061	2,207,737
Corn	" 665,243	662,014
Rye	" 15,190	10,690
Barley	" 110,500	17,785
Oats	" 376,608	306,500
Wool	" 4,845,065	4,696,111
1st. Eggs	do 61,200	49,850
Cattle	do 61,410	8,378
Pork	barrels 51,431	40,408
Beef	" 18,582	32,001
Sheep	" 8,573	1,261
Woolly do	barrels 22,716	15,350
Woolen do	" 3,874,828	4,123,100
Lumber	ft. 15,366,178	41,664,080

The value of property assessed for taxation in 1866 was

about \$2,500,000 sterling. The progress of the pop. has been very rapid. In 1850 it was 21,019; in 1860 45,619.

DEUTSCH HANDEL, a n. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 18 N. N. Olmitz, with four markets yearly. The inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in growing flax and weaving linen, number 1900.

DEUTSCH ROSEN, a n. Austrian empire, Tyrol circle, Bozen, 8 m. S.E. Bozen, with an important trade in corn, cattle, and wood. In the vicinity is the famous pilgrim resort of Wiesentzen with a Servite monastery. Pop. 1400.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE, a celebrated bridge over the Rhine, in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, on the road to Italy by the St. Gotthard Pass. It crosses a fearful abyss with vertical walls of rocks on each side, and is situated in the very midst of the spray of the cataract down which the Rhine dashes with a tremendous uproar. It consists of an old and a new bridge—the former an aerial structure of one arch, barely allowing two persons to pass, and originally thrown across the gorge by Abbot Gernold of Einsiedeln, in 1118. The new bridge stands immediately above the old and forms a safe and massive erection of two arches. The Devil's Bridge was obstinately contested on two occasions, in 1799 between the French and Imperial armies, the victory remaining ultimately with the latter who compelled their opponents to retreat down the valley of the Rhine to Aled. The grand and terrific character of the surrounding scenery renders this location one of the most remarkable in Switzerland.

DEVILIA PHAM, a n. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 60 m. S.E. Madras, on the W. shore of Palk Strait. It takes its name from a natural ball formed by nine rocks in its vicinity and owes its existence to one of the many legends interwoven with the history of Rama, who is said to have here planted nine stones or the sea-shore, and worshipped them as representatives of the nine planets. The belief founded on this legend is that every one who bathes in the sea in this locality washes away all his sins and is sure of succeeding in all his undertakings. Accordingly scores of pilgrims annually resort thither to perform the necessary ablutions, and Devipham has become a place of no small importance not only because it is a temple which draws crowds to its annual fests all but carrying on a considerable trade particularly in rice which is here stored up in large granaries and reserved for sale in times of scarcity.

DHALAC or DHALAC [add] an archipelago of the Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia between lat. 15° 25' and 16° 35' N. lon. 39° 25' and 41° E. and forming a indentation between Massawa on the one side and Lokela and Jedda on the other. It consists of nearly 100 rocks and islets mostly unhabited, clustering round the island of Dhalac or Kobar which is about 30 m. long by 80 broad and has a very irregular shape, being deeply cut into numerous bays and creeks. All the islands are little raised above the level of the sea, and consist, at least in their upper portion of very porous and crumbling coralline rocks, which are covered with a very thin coating of soil. The two large islands Dhalac and Kora, possess a scanty vegetation of thorn bushes and a few fine palms. Theghalabians, who language indicates an Abyssinian origin, are rich in cattle, camels, and asses, all of which roam at large in a half wild state on Dhalac Island cows also are reared. In water swarms cheese is made from goats milk. Upon the large island hereditary chiefs dependent on the Pasha of Massawa, to whom they pay a yearly tribute of 1000 dollars in boats and slaves, exercise authority in certain localities; but in other respects the government is native. The principal villages were formerly very rich but have been impoverished by the rapacity of the Turks. For this reason and in fear of further exciting the enmity of their masters, the inhabitants never cultivate their land, though the soil is favourable, but devote themselves to fishing as their principal occupation, the women and children attending to their cattle and household. The pearl is the chief fishery for which the sea of Dhalac is specially suitable; but the quality of the pearls is considered to be inferior. The market for them is Omdin, on the large island. Tortoise-shell also and mother-of-pearl are collected on a large scale, and form an important part of the native trade; the former finds a market at Jedda, and the latter is sent to India, as well as to Europe and Syria. Extensive fishing, however has much injured the pearl-oyster

heads. Sponges also are collected. Agriculture would be profitable, in consequence of the winter rains, water is plentiful the climate pleasant, and not too hot in summer. The people are plentifully supplied with butter, durr, rice, dates, and other fruits, by the numerous vessels frequenting the islands from the ports on the mainland.

DHAMORA a river India, which rises in one of the lower ranges of the Himalaya, flows S. E. for about 50 m. through the Terai of Nepal, enters the British territory and proceeding S. through dist. 1. Thoot and Bhagpur joins the Goganes in lat. 25° 21' N. lon. 88° 48' E. after a course of about 120 m.

DHAP a m. India, presid. B. Nagal dist. and 6 m. N. W. Rangpoor. It consists of about 300 houses, and has a pleasing aspect who approached from a number of European villages situated in its vicinity and embosomed among trees.

DHAR (add.) a small native state and by India, Malwa. The state, situated to the W. of Holkar's Dominion, about lat. 22° N. lon. 75° E. has an area of about 1070 sq. m. and a revenue of £47,500. Much of its soil is fertile, and yields good crops of rice, wheat, maize, millet, pulse oil plants, opium, tobacco, sugar-cane, hemp, and turmeric. The rajah is a Puar or Pramar Rajput of ancient descent but his sovereignty is comparatively modern date the territory having been conferred upon his family by the peshwa about a century ago. For a long time it suffered greatly from the devastations of the Mahadars and Pindarries and must have lost its independence had it not been saved by British interference. Pop. 104,800.—The town cap. of the above state, 85 m. W. S. W. Indore is surrounded by a mud wall inclosing an area ½ m. long and ¼ m. broad and contains, among other striking buildings, two large mosques built of red brick, but falling to decay. It is said to have once contained from 12,000 to 20,000 houses but the number of inhabited houses is now comparatively small. Outside the town on an eminence 45 ft. above the plain, is a large fort, built of red stone, with a rampart from 20 to 35 ft. high, surrounded by two squares and twenty four round towers besides octagonal bastions which defend the gateway situated on the W. face. The rajah's palace is within the fort. During the sepoy mutiny a body of mutineers who made Indore their headquarters were openly contumacious by the rajah's authorities but as the rajah was a minor and was not properly responsible for the misdeeds of his guardians, his territory after a nominal confiscation has been restored. Pop. 5000.

DHAWAR a dist. and in India, presid. Bombay. The district between 14° 18' and 15° 30' N. lon. 74° 50' and 76° E. is bounded N. by Belgauz, E. the Nizam's Dominion and Bellary S. Mysore and W. the Madras dist. Canara and Belgauz greatest length N. to S. 105 m. greatest breadth, 77 m. area, 3537 sq. m. The surface is composed in a great measure of extensive plains. One small portion has an inclination to the S. W. and sends its drainage through a gorge in the Ghats to the W. coast, but the general declivity as indicated by the course of the Tumbhira, its principal stream, is towards the N. E. The soil is in many parts fertile and in its dry state is very silty nature and heavy undulating surface, is particularly adapted to the cotton plant, the climate also being congenial to the growth a large quantity of ground is annually sown with it. There are some cotton fields near the town, but the greater part of the district lies some miles to the E. the intervening land being chiefly sown with grain. About 270,000 acres are planted with cotton being nearly or quite the whole available extent. The cotton yielding about 250 lbs. (unseeded) to the acre, is not pressed in taler but packed in loose bags, and sent to port on the backs of bullocks, but a better system is being introduced. The cultivation is carried on chiefly by the ryots who occupy holdings averaging about 24 acres. A good deal has been done lately in the construction of new and repair of old roads, and in providing and renovating tanks. Pop. 754,835.—The town cap. of the above dist. presid. and 275 m. S. S. E. Bombay consists of a petty or native town inclosed by a ditch and a low mud wall of no strength and of a fort which situated in a plain N. of the town, is surrounded both by a wall and an outer and an inner ditch, from 25 to 50 ft. wide, and nearly as deep. The works, though constructed principally of mud, and somewhat dilapidated present at least a formidable appearance. Three government

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schools—English, Mahatma, and Canara—have been established here.

DHOLKA a m. India, presid. Bombay dist. and 28 m. S. S. W. Ahmedabad. It is surrounded by a mud wall 4 m. in circuit and though still a considerable place, shows that it was once of much more importance, by standing in the midst of ruined palaces, mosques, mansions and fine tanks unattended and filled with masonry. Pop. 2600.

DHOLPORE, a small native state and in India, Raj

poshima. The state, between lat. 26° 30' and 26° 57' N. lon. 77° 32' and 78° 30' E. is bounded N. and N. E. by Agra S. E. the Chambal separating it from Sandia's Dominion; and S. W. and W. Kacrowly; length N. E. to S. W., about 54 m. breadth 28 m. area, 1629 sq. m. revenue £70,000. The surface is in the E. level and sandy and in the S. W. hilly being traversed by low ranges of sandstone. The soil as may be supposed under such circumstances, possesses little natural fertility but being greatly improved by careful culture and liberal irrigation yields fine crops. The chief who is styled rana and the majority of the inhabitants are Jats. Estimated pop. 550,000.—The town cap. of the above state stands 1 m. from a bank Chumbal and 35 m. S. by W. Agra. It is an ancient place and indicates its antiquity by numerous old mosques and mansions. Almost all the structures are composed of the fine freestone of the district and exhibit, among other specimens of skillful and elaborate workmanship, some stone arcades, the trellis-work of which is as beautiful as when first made. The fort situated on the high and steep bank overlooking the river has a striking appearance. It is the only modern building in Dholpoore deserving notice as a large public bazaar for travellers. It was held by the Indore rebels for a time during the mutiny.

DHOLU a m. India, presid. Bombay dist. and 180 m. S. E. Bombay. It is a place of some trade and importance on the great road from Bombay to Agra and at the intersection of several others, but its position in a hollow surrounded by hills is a very unhealthy one. S. of the town extends to the sea have been constructed.—There is as oil or place of the same name upon the Bombay Baroda and Central India railway about 52 m. N. of Ahmedabad near which is the Mhye viaduct the loftiest in the line being 88 ft. above the river at a constructed of 27 spans of 60 ft. each upon the iron screw principle.

DHULIBHOGH or **DHULWARR** a m. India (Ujjain), 16 m. S. E. Baroda. It is a very ancient but decayed place, of nearly quadrilateral shape inclosed by a rampart 2 m. in circuit built externally of large heavy stones, and furnished within with a beautiful colonnade. At each angle of the rampart is a large tower and at intervals along it are of other towers of minor dimensions. On each face is a double gate, as in the interval a spacious area surrounded by a corridor and a guard room. The E. gate, in particular and a temple adjoining it are noble specimens of Hindoo architecture. Within the rampart there is a large tank of strong masonry giving access to the water by a magnificent ghaut, and bordered by numerous pagodas. These and all the other built objects are covered with elaborate sculptures of warriors on foot and on horseback, elephants, lions, camels, birds, snakes, and various other animals. Seen from a distance nothing can be more imposing than the appearance of it, but within the ravages of time and of war are everywhere visible. Though the number of inhabitants is still considerable, they attract less notice than the swarms of monkeys, which have made the ruins of Dhulibhogg their favourite residence, and are allowed by general consent to play their pranks without molestation.

DHULSAREE a river India, which rises in lat. 25° 20' N. lon. 78° 38' E. on the S. frontier of the Toola Ram Sansapatt country flows N. N. E. into Assam then N. W. and joins the Brahmaputra on its l. bank, after a course of about 140 m.

DIADIN a vil. Asiatic Turkey in Armenia, 125 m. E. S. E. Erzeroum, is said by Wagner to be one of the dreariest Khoorish areas he visited, but is a place of much importance to the caravans in winter as it furnishes them with provisions, and an escort if required. It is said to occupy the site of an ancient and important Armenian city called Zahrawan and has a castle, which some have attributed to the Genoese. Without view of it, to the S. E. rises the green

slopes of Mount Ala-Dagh in which the Maral tshel, or Russian Esquimaux, takes its rise.

DIAMANTE, or **PURTA GUANA** a to South America, La Plata, prov. Entre-Rios, 1 bank Paraná, 20 m. below Santa Fé, prettily situated on a height. Though comparatively magnificent as a town, it would be important for steamers ascending the river as here, for the first time, they would obtain suitable fuel that of the lowlands and islands being too soft for the purpose, whereas on the firm banks of Entre-Rios commencing with Diamante both the algebra and espartina attain great size, and from their remarkable solidity afford the best fuel for steamers one cord being fully equal to a ton of coal. Pop 1000.

DIEGO (San) [add] a to U. States, California near its S. frontier on a bay of same name; lat. 32° 45' N lon 117° 10' W. It stands in a district remarkable for its sterility but said to be rich in minerals, including gold, copper, quicksilver and coal and consists of the usual square plaza, and some streets containing low and wretched-looking houses built of sun-dried bricks. The country buildings which are small and in bad taste, and a few churches, are the only public edifices. The harbour though not protected from the E. wind is considered the best on the W coast of America between Acapulco and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The Indian natives live chiefly by fishing and making salt. Pop 731. — (Fisher's Atlas 133, 1861)

DIGNIGGUR, a to India, presid. Bengal dist and 18 m. N W Bardwan about 5 m. from the railway from Bardwan to Ranaghat. It is a large place inhabited by a considerable number of wealthy natives and has a considerable trade in sugar the produce of the surrounding district.

DIKOWA a large to E. Africa, Barotsi in the Gambia 60 m. S by E. Kotawa. It is surrounded by walls, which overtopped by the regularly shaped crowns of magnificent fig-trees give it a very imposing appearance and at the same time form a most effective defence being about 30 ft. high terraced on the inside and in good repair. The huts lofty and of a round shape want the characteristic to be seen elsewhere with a courtyard, but towards the interior the streets are formed out of huts, but of clay built houses.

The favourable impression produced by the general appearance of the place is much aided by the number of large, beautiful wide spreading fig-trees, dense groves of palm-trees and occasional isolated paper trees. The inhabitants cultivate cotton to a large extent, but their fields, overgrown with rank grass and even bushes, prove them very slovenly cultivators. At some distance, S. of the town flows a stream called the Yalwe which sends its waters to Lake Chad. Pop roughly estimated at 25,000.

DILILIA a lake, S. Africa, country of the Balonda, on a plateau or elevated prairie 4740 ft. above sea-level lat. 11° 32' S lon about 22° 25' E. It is a fine sheet of water somewhat of a triangular shape, 6 or 7 m. long by 1 or 2 broad. The most interesting circumstance connected with it is that it probably forms part of the watershed between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, furnishing notwithstanding its limited dimensions, the sources of two rivers, the N and the S. Lombarda, the one of which sends its waters through the Kama to the former ocean and the other through the Zambezi to the latter.

DINDIGUL [add] a to India, presid. Madras, dist. and 80 m. N W Madras in the middle of a wide plain surrounded by hills and 720 ft. above sea level. The town which stands on a gentle slope, low wide streets, well-built houses, and plentifully supplied bottom. The fort, which is on the W side of the town, and made some figure in the wars of the Carnatic, is merely a fortified rock which rises abruptly from the plain to the height of 280 ft. and consists of a singular wedge-shaped mass of granite veined with feldspar and, with the exception of a few patches, perfectly bare of vegetation. The military lines situated at the N W corner of the town on the highest part of the slope are well drained and always dry and clean. The manufactures consist of an excellent black and white fabrics of Cochin wool, some silks, muslins, and coarse goods, paper implements of husbandry and domestic use. Pop about 6500 exclusive of the detachment of troops.

DINKA a negro tribe Central Africa inhabiting a territory which lies between Senaar and the Sobat on the N

and S. and between the White Nile and the Blue Nile on the W and E. Part of this territory is well adapted for grain but the far greater part of it is covered with a coarse herbage on which the Dinka rear immense herds of cattle. These however tempt the cupidities of their neighbours, particularly the Shillouks, living on the opposite bank of the river who are ever on the alert to cross over in their canoes and commit depredations. The Dinka, who are a hardy and powerful race are thus deterred from availing themselves of the rich pastures close to the r. bank and usually reside in the interior beyond the reach of their persecutors.

DIRAWUL, or **DILAWUL** a fortress India, Bhawalpoor in the desert, 40 m. E. of the Furdgh. It is strongly fortified, but probably its greatest security lies in its position, which is approachable only through a parched desert entirely devoid of water. The nabab Blaw Khan used it as a treasury as well as for garrisons or for safety. Gunpowder for artillery purposes but of inferior quality is manufactured in it.

DISANG a river India, which rises in the country of the Nag tribes flows first N then N W through the British dist. Sanchpur in Assam and after a course of about 20 m. joins the Brahmapootra on its left bank lat. 27° 4' N lon 94° 30' E.

DIBNA a to Rattana gov and 120 m. N E. Wideship circle and on a stream of same name, at its confluence with the Dena. It has four churches and a parish-school and contains 6208 inhabitants.

DITI (1) a to Austrian empire Transylvania, circle and 48 m. N by E Udvarhely with a mineral spring, and 4464 inhabitants.

DJEBEL RHOMER See SHOMER (Damen) in Egypt.
DJEBEL TOW'YK See FOWAK (Damen) in Egypt.
DJELAJIL, a to Central Arabia, kingdom of Nejd, 128 m. N N W Raab. It is remarkable for its remote antiquity being mentioned by Arab writers before the Mahometan era. It is a considerable town, with an unusual extent of palm groves and plantations irrigated by a rivulet which springs from a fountain 12 to 16 in. from the town and flows between grassy banks in a considerable stream down itself in the plantations of the suburbs. Run sung water of this kind is very rare in Central Arabia. The buildings of the town and its walls are noticeable for their pretty situation among the trees in the locality. It is named from the hills attached to the necks of mules and sheep.

DJIRBA a tribe, Central Africa dwelling on the N bank of the Sobat, an affluent of the White Nile about lat. 7° N and lon 37° E. They are a fine tall race of a dark brown colour and a warlike temper. Their ordinary weapons are spears and clubs—the former from the security of iron often pointed with antelope horns straightened and finely sharpened—they add a peculiar kind of iron-brocel which tapers out to a sharp edge, and is used in close combat with an assegai. Another singular practice of these warriors is to interweave the hair of fallen enemies with their own at the back of the head and thus form a tangle of about 4 inches wide, which is decorated with cowries, and so long that it reaches nearly to the ground. Elephants and lions are numerous in the Dybban country.

DJIMBIRI See KIRIRANDI in Egypt.

DJOUR a tribe Central Africa situated some distance to the S. of a large lake which seems to be an expansion of the White Nile near lat. 5° N and lon 27° E. Though not allied to the Dinka, they are like them pastoral in their habits, possessing large herds of cattle and numerous flocks of sheep and goats. Agriculture is practised but being looked upon as an inferior species of employment is left entirely to the females. The chief articles of food are milk and grain the latter not of native growth but obtained by barter with neighbouring tribes. Dress is confined to the married females only and consists of an apron of scanty dimensions all old men, like their congeners the Shillouks, who live considerably to the N, going naked. Notwithstanding the low state of civilization thus indicated the Djour have made some progress in one of the most important branches of industry not only smelting iron-ore but rendering the metal malleable, and manufacturing it into bow lathe-like lances, &c. with a skill which considering the rudeness of their implements is astonishing.

DJOWF *Tra* [the belly] a valley and province of the kingdom of Djebel Shumra forming an oasis in the N W of Arabia, lat. (of center) 29° 30' N. lon. 40° E. It is a large oval depression lying generally E. and W 60 or 70 m. long and 10 or 12 m. broad between the desert which separates it N from Syria, and the sandy waste intervening S between it and the mountains of the Djebel Shumra the nearest of the central Arabian plateau. Approached from the W it has the appearance of a deep broad valley descending ledge after ledge till its innermost depths are hidden by far reaching shelves of reddish rock. Below everywhere studded with palm-groves and clusters of fruit-trees in dark green patches, down to the furthest and of its windings. It consists of a border its capital of the same name and the populous town of Belakani about 13 m. N E of it, several villages and hamlets clustering round water-springs and containing from 20 to 50 or 60 houses in each. Attached to it are, as to the principal towns, are extensive gardens, which are much celebrated for their productivity. The date-palm apricot, peach, fig-tree, and vine are largely cultivated and their fruit is very superior in both flavor and abundance. Corn leguminous plants and many other vegetable are grown extensively the land being carefully and continuously irrigated by running streams of pure water. The inhabitants are tall, well proportioned of rather fair complexion with long curling black hair and features for the most part regular and intelligent they are thus good specimens of the pure northern or Semitic Arab type. Then I negatively too is noteworthy it being so uncommon to find a man of seventy set out fully armed with a band of youths. The climate is good and dry during the months of June July and August, the temperature is said to average about 90° or 95° Fahr in the shade at noon at night the air is comparatively cool. The inhabitants are stated to have once been Christians before their rebellion conversion to Islamism, and to be descended from the ancient Arab clan of Tal. Towards the end of the last century the Djowf was subjected to the Wahhabite monarchy but after the overthrow of the Najdian empire in 1817-8 recovered partial independence but it became long distracted and exhausted by intestine civil extension, till the surrounding Bedouins were able to force the inhabitants into a tributary position. Upon the rise of the new kingdom of Djebel Shumra a little to the S, the Djowf was soon marked out for subjugation which though incomplete for a time, was effected in 1855 by Ismail the reigning prince, who stormed the capital and destroyed the dwellings, and seized the chiefs of the nation opposed to his rule. A governor of the town and province was appointed and under a new system of government the district has recovered much of its former strength and prosperity while the inhabitants are once segregated by houses and social quarrels almost to the lot of Bedouins have advanced rapidly in civilization as well as in wealth numbers and commercial activity. The population of the valley or province is estimated at 45,000. (*Julgraves's Central and Eastern Arabia*)

DJOWF a in Arabia, chief place of the above district, 350 m. N Medina. It is composed of eight villages, which though now merged into one town still retain the distinction of quarters. The principal is that of Haboub which contains a castle and about 400 houses. The other quarters of various size stretch up and down the valley that are enclosed by their extensive gardens. The entire length of the town thus formed is about 4 m. but its breadth nowhere exceeds half a mile. Every family has a separate dwelling. The better kind of houses have an outer court for unloading camels, &c. an inner court, a large reception room and several smaller private apartments occupied by the family. Very many of the houses have a round tower 30 or 40 ft. high, and 12 ft. or more in diameter with a narrow entrance, and loopholed above, sometimes contiguous to the building and sometimes placed in the adjacent order, the use of the towers appears to be as places of refuge and defence in the surrounding lands of rival chiefs. They are built of unbaked brick of great thickness and solidity. At the present time they are generally in a dismantled and half ruined state. While the houses of the upper class are thus usually detached those of the lower orders are clustered together with no regard for order. The Djowf being in this way a mixed collection of houses and gardens is naturally unvalled. The

gardens are inclosed with high walls of unbaked brick, and are intersected by a labyrinth of little water-courses, passing from tree to tree and from shower to shower. The population is estimated at about 17,000.

DOBCHAYE, a in Austrian empire, Galizia, circle and 16 m. S.W. Bochnia, cap. dist. of same name with the ruins of a strong castle seated on a height overlooking the Raba. Pop. 2390.

DOBRIČA a in Austrian empire Sardinia, cap. dist. of same name with a parish church and a school and 2430 inhabitants.

DOBRUDZHA (Tula) a territory in the north-east of Bulgaria, European Turkey is included between the Danube, which forms its boundary on the W and N the Black Sea on the E and Trajan's Wall on the S which extends from Kustelji on the Black Sea to Chernavoda on the Danube. In its centre it is traversed from N to S by a range of upland downs which forms a sort of watershed between the Danube and the sea in the E it is marshy and combines several lakes. There is a great scarcity of good water for drinking. It contains, however many fertile spots but in the summer the countries adjoining it resembles a desert. With the spring from the melting of the snow, the soil takes the appearance of a vast muddy slough. The inhabitants support themselves by rearing sheep and buffaloes. The fauna is large and diversified comprising eagles, bustards cranes wild geese partridges, kites, ducks, wild swans, and wild dogs. The principal town is Balasgrad situated in the N.E. about 4 m. to the W of Lake Kanasia. In Dobrudzha is noted the victory of the Russian war by the entrance into it, in 1864 of the Russian army compelling the Turks to fall back to the fortress of Shabla.

DOBZHEVICH a in Austrian empire 1st incl. circle and 23 m. S.W. Prague cap. dist. of same name. It has a parish church a castle with large garden, a chemical works a potash refinery a brewery a distillery a steam and two other saw mills. Pop. 2000.

DOLMATOV or **DOIMATOV** [add] a in Russia gov. and 300 m. S.E. E. Ierni, 1 bank Irkut. The town now of considerable importance has fallen into decay and is now only a village. It contains a large and splendid monastery dedicated to St. Dolmatov standing on an eminence on the bank of the Irkut, and its function with the river Archa. The walls surrounding it give it the effect of a Kremlin which indeed it much resembles in its architectural features. The surrounding country is well wooded the soil fertile producing good crops of rye and wheat. There are no forests in the fields here every village has a ring-fence of posts and rails enclosing a considerable area, with gates on the road and a watchman to shut and open them and within this inclosure all the cattle and poultry of the village are turned out to feed. (*Atkinson's Sib.-via, 161-2*)

DOMBĀN KIBANDA a dist. S.W. Africa, prov. and about 40 m. S. Benguela. It is inclosed by bare volcanic mountains and contrasted with the parched and sterile tract by which it is approached looks like a green oasis. Its fertile soil irrigated by the Kupaal makes it the granary not only of Benguela, but of several districts situated further to the N. Its inhabitants belonging to the Hamudom tribe are excellent cultivators, and in addition to their agricultural crops prepare large quantities of manure, which is disposed of to the European factories along the coast. They also possess numerous herds of cattle, for which the grassy banks of the Kupaal afford a rich pasture. In the mountain surrounding the district copper sulphur and saltpetre are said to be found but no attempt has been made to work them. The Portuguese have here only a nominal authority of which the principal sign is a small fort with a garrison of 20 men. Pop. 10,000.

DOMOKOS (Bazar) a in Austrian empire Trencsina, circle and 80 m. N.E. Udrachy. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in mining and smelting copper. Pop. 2430.

DONARI a in Western Africa, Bornu country of the Manga, about 90 m. W by N Birni. It was formerly a considerable place, and is still surrounded by a certain rampart, enclosing a large area of which however only a small portion is actually occupied. The majestic monkey bread trees are the chief ornament of the place. Cattle seem to form the wealth of the inhabitants.

DONDE, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimpunda country territory, Kaibanda, on the Kalaba, near for source, and on the W edge of the Kalaba Basin desert. It stands on a lofty plain under the shade of *Acacia* trees. The inhabitants, taking advantage of the high carriage which road through it devotes themselves chiefly to trade. Pop 3000.

DINGI RPOOR, or **DOONBURPOOR**, a native state and to India Rajpootana. The city, between lat. 23 35 and 24 3 N. lon. 78 40' and 74 18 E. is bounded N and E by Newer Rajpootana, S.E. Banavara, and S. and S.W. by Mace Canals, dist of Gajrat length E to W 40 m; S. 25 m. area, about 1000 sq m. Revenue, £10 900, from which the British government is entitled to draw not more than three-eighths as tribute. Pop. 100 000.—The river, esp. of the above state, extends 110 m. N.N.E. Baroda, is of considerable size and fortified and contains the palace of the royal who reside in it.

DOODHOO, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Jeypore 148 m. E. Agra. It is of considerable size contains 100 houses and more than 100 shops, is enclosed by a ditch and ramparts nearly a mile in circuit, and is, moreover, defended by a small fort built of masonry and faced with earth.

DOODNA, a river India, which, rising in the N.W. of the Nimnā Domes, lat. 20° 3' N. lon. 75° 15' E. flows S.E. and joins the *Foran*, an affluent of the *Godevady* after a course of about 120 m.

DUR, a tribe Central Africa, inhabiting a territory whose S. frontier is said to be in lat. 3 N. and in lon. 27 E. and to extend above 300 m. from S. to N. The surface generally is well adapted for agriculture and is carefully cultivated by the inhabitants, who display much skill and industry both in raising the crops and in harvesting them. Their dwellings are constructed of a beautiful basketwork of cane, with perpendicular walls 6 ft high crowned with a pretty cup-like-shaped roof. Their food consists principally of a thick porridge of maize flour flavoured with a sauce of herbs and red pepper, but animal food, whenever it can be obtained, is so much relished, that even rats, mice, and snakes are greedily consumed. In regard to dress the Dur display feelings of decency and propriety unknown to the neighbouring tribes of 1 jour.

DUR, or **LUBARD**, a tn. Western Africa, esp. prov. Libéria, 320 m. W. Monrovia lat. 14 11 N. lon. 0° 7' Though once of importance, it is now in a state of miserable neglect and decay the wall which surrounded it having been allowed to become a mere heap of rubbish. It has, however, an important market, being a great place of resort for the Arabs of *Liberia* a district to the north of Timbuctoo, who bring to it great quantities of the salt of *Tadmert* for the *Wangvira* or *Eastern Mandingoes*, who bring white kola-nuts and also shells, ardently imported from Sierra Leone or the river *Vinnar*; and for the people of *Moss* who bring cheap cottons and fine donkeys, the latter in great demand. There is said to abound in thieves.

DORH, **DORH**, or **DORH**, a harbour Indian Archipelago, on the W. E. shore of the N. province of Papua or New Guinea, near the entrance of Great Geopline Bay, lat. 0° 51' S. lon. 154 E. The inhabitants occupy four villages on the borders of the sea, two on the N. side of the harbour and the two others on the islands *Mau-Somari* and *Mau-Sompi*. Many of the houses are within water-mark raised on posts, and reached by a rough and tottering causeway. They are very low and long, with roofs shaped like the convex bottom of a boat, and are rarely put together with any materials that chance to be most easily obtained such as old mats, coconut-leaves bits of board broken boats etc. except in that most wretched of all. The people recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan of *Tidore*. The harbour is entered by a long low promontory extending round towards the African range, which rises abruptly from the opposite shore to a height of 8500 ft. This promontory is a round coral reef apparently of recent formation. A narrow channel about 5 m. long leads into the harbour which is of very limited extent, but well sheltered and with sufficient depth, over a bottom of sand and shells, for vessels of any size. A fine river discharges its water into the harbour at its N. extremity. On the S. side is a fort built by the Dutch in 1828 for the protection of a colony which they had just established. The locality is very unhealthy.

DORFEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bannat, about 5 m. from *Biklanitz-Austria*, with 2175 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving and spinning yarn.

DORNA WATERA, a tn. Austrian empire, district Bannat, 48 m. S.W. *Smurava*, on the *Highroad to Silesburg*, and not far from the *Blatitz* and the frontier of Moldavia with a sulphur spring and a bathing establishment attached to it. Pop 2418.

DOROHAI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia circle of same name, on the *Shilka*, an affluent of the *Pruthi* 60 m. N.W. *Jassy* is an entrepôt for the manufactures sent into Moldavia from Austria, France, Prussia, and Saxony and has important annual fairs.

DOUERA or **DOUERA**, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 17 m. E.W. *Alger*, on a bare and rugged site, about 560 ft. above the sea. It is an important military post and consists of clean and regular streets. Scarcely an except for the produce of the surrounding districts, it carries on a considerable trade in corn and cattle. The whole neighbourhood is covered with vineyards and mulberry culture and tobacco plantations. Pop. 1800.

DOUGLAS, a tn. Canada East co. and on the S.W. shore of the Bay of Gaspe, at the point where the latter receives the *R. John*. As yet it is little more than a village of fishermen and farmers, but its excellent and abundant catch of cod in any part of which vessels may anchor in 11 to 6 fathoms over sand and clay bottom promises to give it maritime importance. The shore leading to it from *Peter's Point*, a distance of 13 m. presents a succession of precipitous headlands, the cliffs of metamorphic shale and sandstone rising to the height of 200 ft. above the sea.

DOUHA, a vil. L. *Matras*, *Oila*, r. bank 12 m. from *Wass*, near the mouth of *Fagar* Creek and on the *Oiso* canal about 80 m. S. *Cleveland*. It is regularly built, possesses six churches, a woollen factory, several tanneries and mills, and is the shipping point for large quantities of wheat and flour. The river in the annual snow at its mouth 400 000 bushels, and the latter of about 40 000 barrels. Pop. 1423.

DOWSA or **DOWSA**, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Jeypore 110 m. W. Agra. It consists of a town and a fort. The town which is of considerable size, is surrounded by a stone wall in a very dilapidated state, and contains some large and richly-carved houses several Hindu temples, one of them a fine old structure, a mosque and many handsome tombs, all of these however verging to decay. The fort is built on one side of a rocky hill with a sea summit nearly 4 m. in circuit, and, besides being naturally difficult of access, is enclosed by a loopholed wall flanked at the bottom by two large bastions. It is used by the rajah of Jeypore as a state prison.

DRACUT, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, on the *Marblehead* opposite to *Lowell* with which it is connected by two bridges, 25 m. N.W. *Boston*. It contains four churches, and possesses a woollen, a cotton and two paper mills. Pop. 1881.

DRAHA or **WADY DARAH**, a river N.W. Africa, Morocco, which flows in the S. slope of the *Great Atlas* about lat. 33 30' N. lon. 5 30' W. and proceeding southwards in a course remarkable for the number and extent of its windings is lost in the sands. Its length is supposed to exceed 300 m.

DREW POINT, a low flat promontory on the N. coast of Russian American Arctic Ocean lat. 70° 04' N. lon. 153 40' W.

DRISA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. N.W. *Vilnyak*, esp. circle and on a river of same name, at its confluence with the *Dnna*. It has two churches, a parish school, and a charitable endowment. At the village of *Khramin*, in the circle, a battle was fought between the French and the Russians in 1812. Pop. 3823.

DRUDRAJAPAFAM or **DOORARAHUPUTEM**, a tn. India, presid. Madras on the *Comorand* coast, W. side of the entrance into *Pollut* Lake, 60 m. N. *Madras*. The town is connected with *Madras* by means of the lake and a cutting, called *Cochran's* canal, about 14 m. long, and starting from the back-water near the town of *Pollut*. A little S.E. of *Drudrajapam* is the only place on the *Comorand* coast which offers the best protection to shipping during an eastern gale.

DRUSES [add] The region of Lebanon is shared between the Druses and the Maronites a sect of Christians,

who, up to 1840 lived with them in peace and harmony. The change of dynasty however, which subsequently took place, by the substitution of the Turkish sultan for that of Mahomet Ali, seems to have engendered a feeling of bitter animosity and deadly strife between the two peoples, in which the Druses were greatly excited and supported by the Turks, and more especially by the fanatical rabble of Damascus, considerable provocation also was given by the Maronites. The hostile spirit continued to increase in intensity till it broke out with fearful violence in the summer and autumn of 1860. The most atrocious massacres and barbarities were perpetrated by the Druses upon the unhappy Maronites which the Turkish government appeared unable to arrest, till an expedition from France, under the sanction of the principal European powers, sailed to the Syrian coast. Through its agency and the diplomatic intervention of the European states with the Sublime Porte, a species of tranquillity was restored and a guarantee given for the prevention in future of such scenes of horror and also for the punishment of those who had committed or encouraged the barbarities. Large subscriptions were collected in Britain and other countries for the relief of the unfortunate Christians of Syria, multitudes of whom though they had escaped the massacres in which thousands of their nation perished were reduced to beggary and exile.

DRZEWOHOSTITZ, a tn Austrian empire, Moravia, sits and about 14 m S.W. Neutitschein on the B station, with a parish church a castle an ancient townhouse and wool cattle, and other yearly markets. Pop 1500.

DRLIKOWA or **DIKOWA** a tn Turkey in Europe, in the N.E. of Adana eyalet Rum ili, on the Grank, 63 m. E.N.E. Sertari. Mountains: mosques, a R. Catholic and a Greek church and about 8000 inhabitants.

DURKA a river, India, which rises in Mount Gager or Gaigar in the dist of Kurum on lat 29° 37' N. lon 79° 25' E. flows first S.W. to the village of Surona, where it descends from the mountains into the plains, it is nearly due S. and joins the West Ramanganga, about lat. 25° 34' N. lon 78° 17' E. Below Heroos it often bears the name of Ganga and still flows down that of Nabal. Its whole course is about 90 m.

DUBUQUE, a tn U States, Iowa, on bank Mississippi, about 50 m below its confluence of the Wisconsin upon the Illinois Central railway and at the point where the three states of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois touch each other. It stands on a broad plateau at the foot of hills, with terraced vineyards, not unlike those of the Rhine, extending several miles along the river here nearly a mile wide, in regularly laid out, and contains several handsome buildings. It is the central depot for the mining region of Iowa the lead from the mines in the vicinity being conveyed down the river in steamboats. Steam coal and limestone are abundant, and a quarry of variegated brown marble is said to have been found on the opposite side of the river. Its prosperity is owing partly to the extent of immigration to the far west, and partly to the rich lead mines. The town contains a R. Catholic cathedral several Protestant churches and two banks. Pop. 18,000.

DUCHE a tn W Africa, Hausa States, prov. Zambar, 140 m N.W. Kano. Its name, meaning rocks, indicates the peculiar nature of the place, a labyrinth of rocky eminences intersected by a red line giving it a very wild and romantic appearance. The houses scattered about in several groups among the rocks, are scarcely visible. The surrounding district having only a slight covering of fertile soil is well adapted for millet. In some parts cotton of good quality seems to be grown.

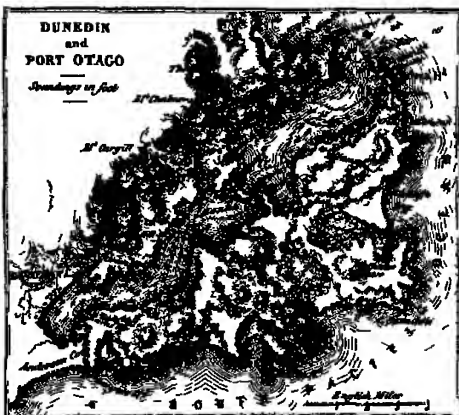
DUKELARBA a tn, Abyssinia, cap prov. Dageana, about 12 m. W. Lake Tana or Damben. It is a large place, with a church on a lofty height, but possesses no other object

of interest, as it is only recovering from the disasters brought upon it by civil war.

DUMARAN an Isl Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Celebese prov. of the Philippine Isles, and situated about 10 m N.E. Palawan, about lat. 10° 31' N. lon. 118° 22' E. It has a computed area of 151 geo. sq. m. and on its E. coast a small town of 1750 inhabitants with a R. Catholic mission. The coast is steep, with no anchorage for large ships, and little shelter even for boats the interior is covered with forest, containing the wild buffalo, the wild hog and deer. The people are employed chiefly in fishing trapping shell tortoises and pearls, and in gathering seedling swallows nests.

DUNAJOW a tn Austrian empire Galizia, circle and N.W. Bressan with a copper mill and 1600 inhabitants.

DUNEDIN a tn. New Zealand, S. Island or New Munster cap prov. Otago is situated on the E. coast, at the head of a fine bay or creek which may be said to form an outer and an inner harbour the former extending to Port Chalmers beyond which large vessels do not go and the latter to Dunedin itself, which is accessible only to light craft and



small steamers. The town which was founded in 1848 by a body of Scotch settlers in connection with the Free church, possesses a church, manse and school. Agricultural operations, which were for some time confined to the vicinity of the town, are gradually extending to other quarters, and it is confidently expected that the colonies will become large exporters both of corn and wool. The area occupied by the town and fenced around it is 629 acres of which 529 were under cultivation in 1861. The number of vessels entering the port in the same year was 256 of 84,194 tons being nearly quadruple that of the previous year the number leaving the port was 218 of 89,724 tons, showing a similar increase. Pop. (1861) 5666.

DUNKIRK [p. 61] a tn and port France. In consequence of the increase of the population and the limited area within the ramparts, much difficulty has been experienced in procuring sufficient accommodation for the inhabitants. The Beau Ville in particular is very unhealthy owing to its crowded state and the ditches flowing it on all sides. The local authorities, however have prevailed upon the government to level a part of the ramparts and fill up the ditches, hitherto productive of fever and ague, so that building may be freely carried on to the W. of the town. A new and handsome building the palais de justice, was finished in 1864, the section of which cost £20,000 besides the fitting up of the interior. A church is also to be built for the French Reformed congregation.

Agriculture is making rapid progress in the district of the town, both in cultivation and draining the latter being essential to the land about 10,000 acres of which have been subjected to it.

The Island cod fishery though less productive than in 1861 produced in 1862 a gross amount in weight of 11,900 cwt. of the value of £107,681. About 175 vessels, of 12,500 tons, belonging to the port, were employed in the fishery in 1863. Five oyster-beds, *perce d'Avre*, have been established, and well organized, and provided with the means necessary to render them profitable and profitable.

The principal imports in the year 1863 were tallow, grain, and live oil, rape-seed, bean, timber, iron, and machinery. The exports were chiefly raw sugar, wine, oil, flour, wheat, fruit, and vegetables. A brick trade in pug iron is carried on with Scotland and large quantities of machinery are imported, and iron rails, tyres, cast steel &c. from Sheffield and Hull. British vessels to the number of 771 and of a tonnage of 96,490 entered the port in 1863, bringing, amongst others, 259 cargoes of pug and manufactured iron. A considerable trade is also carried on with Spain, railway materials to the value of £62,131 having been exported thence in the same year. Timber from Norway also passes through Dunk, to the Interior in large quantities. P 8 000

DUNNVIK, a town in the Landed, W. of Halden, 50 m. S. by W. from Trondheim, on the Grand River and on the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway. It possesses five churches, several stores and saw mills amply supplied with water-power, a tannery and a foundry. The chief exports are wheat and sawn pine timber. Pop. about 1500.

DURANGO (add.) a town Mexico esp. state of same name on the elevated plateau of Anahuac at the height of 5500 ft. above the sea, in lat. 24° 25' N., long. 104° 30' W. Originally established as a military post in 1539 to check the incursions of the Chichimeca, it long remained without any importance, and dates its prosperity from the discovery of the rich mines of Guanajuato situated at some distance to the W. Its leading streets, its principal square, and most of its public buildings owe their existence to the proprietors of these mines. It has a cathedral and several other churches and chapels, four monasteries, an old Jesuit college, a mine, an hospital, a large tobacco factory and various other industrial establishments. In its environs are two celebrated places of pilgrimage, and out of the plateau in its vicinity rises a hill called the Cerro del Mercado, which is entirely composed of magnetic iron. It still more remarkable object to be seen in the same locality is a meteoric stone of the extraordinary weight of 41,600 lbs. P. 14,000.

DURBAN, a town in S. E. Africa, about 1 m. east of the anchorage in the large and fairly-sheltered circular bay which forms Port Natal. It is well laid out in wide streets, lined with beautiful trees, which give it a healthy and pleasing appearance, and consists of about 400 houses, chiefly of wood, but gradually giving place to stone houses. The inhabitants, mostly English, have an Episcopalian church and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. A railway connecting Durban with the port about 2 m. distant, is meant to be extended along the fertile valleys, producing indigo, coffee, and sugar to the timber districts of Natal. Pop. 1500.

DURGUTLI (anc. *Eporea*) a town Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 30 m. E. Smyrna. It stands among mountains in the vicinity of a large marsh and contains a pop. estimated at nearly 30,000, who are largely engaged both in manufactures and trade.

DURKAUNGDIRA (add.) a town India, Gujarat, peninsula Kattywar near the town of Beldi March, 75 m. W. Ahmedabad. Though greatly decayed it is still a place of importance, surrounded by a comparatively modern wall, and containing about 7000 substantial houses. Its manufactures are chiefly coarse cloth and carpets.

DURVILLE, an island New Zealand, off the N. coast of Middle Island or Munster. It forms a prominent feature in Cook Strait projecting into it as a bold and silent point from the E. shores of Bluff Bay to 37 m. long from N. to S., by about 6 m. wide and is only separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel. Its harbours are on the E. Port Hardy and on the W. Greville or Brooks Harbour. It has also on the E. a roadstead, called Rungtoun formed by three islands of the same name. The surface of Durville is

wooded and monotonous, attaining in its highest point an elevation of 2180 ft. Stephens Island, 2 m. N. E. of Durville, though only 1 m. in extent, is a scarcely less prominent object, as it rises abruptly from the sea to the height of nearly 1000 ft. Coasters sometimes pass between these islands, but never without risk.

DUSKY a sound or bay New Zealand in the S.W. extremity of Munster or Middle Island, lat. (Five Fingers Point) 45° 44' 15" S., long. 165° 27' 45" E. It is formed between Five Fingers Point, the S.W. extremity of Resolution Island, on the N., and South Point on the S. having between them a width of 4 m., stretches in an E. N. E. direction for 22 m., and is studded with numerous islands and rocks. The principal anchorages are Pickett Harbour and C. Jacobs Cove on the S., and Puddle Harbour and Dunk Cove on the N.; temporary anchorages may be found in other places but the depth of water is in general too great. Among the islands of the sound, are Anchor Island which lies immediately within its entrance, is 3½ m. long, and rises to the height of 1380 ft., and the three islands, Indian, Long and Cooper respectively 1½, 7 and 8½ m. long forming a chain which extends nearly to the head of the sound and leaves a navigable channel both N. and S. of it. Dusky Sound was so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it on his first and explored it on his second voyage.

DUTHUMI a settlement S. E. Africa territory Kilima, belonging to the basin of the Kilima, about lat. 7° 30' S., long. 37° 30' E. It is one of the largest and most fertile localities in the territory consisting chiefly of a plain of black earth and sand choked with vegetation where not corrected by the axe. It is watered by a perennial stream of same name, which, joining the Mpana an affluent of the Mgota, belongs to the basin of the Kilima. The means of irrigation thus furnished are carefully employed. To the N. of the plain rise the craggy hills of Duthumi stretching N. W. and ultimately it is said, becoming linked with the Kilima chain considerably to the N. W. It is also not improbable that they become linked in a similar way with the Ngara Mountains in the E. Their estimated absolute height is from 8000 to 4000 ft. They appear to rise abruptly but throw out branches which slope gradually toward, and seem likely to merge into it their jagged crests and peaks indicate a primitive formation. The Kilima is said to issue from a cove or fissure in the E. slope of these hills and to receive as many feeders as to swell immediately into a large perennial stream. Its affluent, the Mgota, rises in the W. slope, and flows along the S. base. Owing to the prevalence of rain and the great humidity of the atmosphere the Duthumi Hills are generally damp capped and never expose their outlines except in the clearest weather. Notwithstanding the allegation that water freezes upon the heights, the ordinary crops of the low land districts holms and manioc and sweet potatoes, are grown and cucumbers, beans, plantains, and sugarcane abound. The jungle at the base of the hills gives shelter to the elephant, the rhinoceros, the gazelle, &c. The great stress of Duthumi is the slave-trade. Arab traders often reside there for months for the purpose of purchasing slaves cheaply. I captured slaves among the chiefs of the Duthumi, and, scarcely a month passed without fields being laid waste, villages burned down, and the unhappy cultivators carried off for sale.

DUTTEAH a state and town India, Bundelkand. The state, between lat. 25° 32' and 26° 15' N.; long. 78° 15' and 78° 54' E. has an estimated area of 860 sq. m., contains 180 villages and produces a revenue of about £100,000. The rajah pays no tribute, but maintains a military force of 1000 cavalry, 5000 infantry and 80 artillerymen. He faithfully supported the British in the mutiny of 1857, becoming the rajah of Jaspur, who had revolted. Pop. 120,000. The rajah's cap, of the above state, lies on the route from Agra to Bangalore, between parallel low and rocky hills 110 m. S. by E. Agra, and is surrounded by a stone wall about 80 ft. high, but without ditch or glacis. It consists of narrow winding streets, in which, however, many of the houses are large and substantial. The rajah's palace, situated within a well laid out pleasure-ground of about 10 acres inclosed by a lofty wall with embattled towers at each of its four corners. Within the inclosure is a reservoir with a fine fountain in the form of an octagon, surrounded by adorned obelisks, with a

sculptured elephant at each corner spouting water from its uplifted proboscis. There are two other palaces, one within the town and the other outside but both untenanted. Pop about 40 000

DWALAGIRI [add] a peak of the Himalayas, in Nepal. This mountain which was formerly believed to be 28 000 ft. in height, is now ascertained to be only 26 838 ft. The highest point of the Himalayas range is Mount Everest. (See Everest)

DYALOUNG a river India, which rises in lat 36 4 N lon 93° 42 E. on the boundary between the Tchoon Rann Sempitney country and the British dist. Nongong

Lower Assam, flows W for 95 m and joins the Kallang an affluent of the Brahmaputra.

DYIKUMA, a cn. S W Africa, Kambunda country territory Salla, between the Kikombo and the Balombo 70 m N E. Benguela, is the residence of an independent native chief. The inhabitants employ themselves in agriculture, the making of Dingo leas and trade. The Dingo flowing from E. to W through the district adds greatly to its fertility. Pop about 1500.

DAWINGOOROD a m. in Austrian empire, Galicia, north and about 83 m N W. Bressan. It was once fortified, and stood several sieges. Pop 1400.

E

EASTON [add] a tn U States Pennsylvania, cap of Northampton r. bank Delaware and on railways connecting it with the Lehigh coalfield Philadelphia and New York, 84 m N Philadelphia. Though the site is rather uneven, the streets are regularly formed at right angles and spacious and there is also a public square. The principal public buildings and institutions are eleven churches and two Jewish synagogues, Ladysmith college with 6 professors 700 students, and a library of 4500 volumes; a superior high school, an academy and a farmers and mechanics institute. In the vicinity a cemetery of about 40 acres has been formed on picturesque ground overlooking Bushkill Creek. The industrial establishments include tanneries, foundries blast furnaces cotton factories silk factories and numerous distilleries and oil saw and flour mills. The trade is in the above articles, and more especially in flour and whiskey. Of the last 14 000 barrels were exported in a single year. The surrounding country is said to contain inexhaustible seams of excellent iron ore. Zinc also has been discovered and is worked to some extent. Pop. 8844.

EASTPORT [add] a v. U States Maine near the boundary between the U States and British America. It stands on the S E. shore of Moose Island communicating with the mainland by a covered bridge 1200 ft. long; is compactly built, and contains seven churches, six schools, and a public library. In its spacious harbour which is never blocked by ice, the tides rise 25 ft. Shipbuilding employs many of the inhabitants, and an active trade is carried on, partly with the British provinces and partly in the export of lumber. There is also an extensive fishery and at times 200 to 300 boats engaged in it may be counted within sight of the town. At the termination of the war in 1815 Great Britain claimed Moose Island, on which Eastport is built, and other islands in Passamaquoddy Bay but, in 1818 a commission appointed to decide the question adjudged them to the U States. Pop 3850.

EAST RIVER U States, is the name given to a strait situated between New York and Brooklyn and connecting New York Bay with Long Island Sound. It is about 18 m long by 4 m wide and has a rapid current caused by the tide of the Atlantic, which rushing through it reaches New York three quarters of an hour earlier than the tide from the bay and thereafter runs up the Hudson many miles in advance of the latter tide. East River is navigable by the largest vessels, but has a pass called Hellgate which is dangerous, though several of the more formidable obstructions have been removed by blasting.

EATON, a v. L States, Ohio, cap co. Preble, on the Seven Mile Creek and the Eaton and Hamilton railway 60 m N by W Cincinnati. It stands in the centre of a rich agricultural country and has some trade in its produce. Pop 1600.

EBED a tn Austrian empire Hungary co. and 20 m E. Komorn on the Danube. The inhabitants are partly employed in the culture of the vine but more especially in the sturgeon fishery which is here important. Pop 1120.

EHOLLMACUB a v. Canada East co. Chateaufort 1 bank St. Lawrence, 65 m N E Quebec. It has a R

Catholic church, but as most of the inhabitants appear to prefer official employment to private enterprise neither trade nor manufactures exhibit any signs of activity. Pop estimated at 2500.

ECHING a city and dist. in China department of Yangchow on the bank of the Yangtze River 20 m above Ching-chang and 204 m from Shanghai. It is situated at the junction of two small creeks one of which communicates with the Imperial canal forming a trading part of importance to native traffic. The town is pleasantly situated on rising ground about 2 m N of the river bank and presents a thrivng aspect compared with some larger cities. In the eastern suburb there is a fine temple surrounded by lofty trees and a seven-storied pagoda in excellent preservation marks the centre of the town. At all times along the creek leading to the great river a forest of masts may be seen with ensigns of every stripe and colour giving it a lively aspect. The port is not open to foreign commerce but as there is no prohibitory clauses in the treaty of Tientsin to prevent foreign steamers towing a large junk on the river from port to port, there is a non derelict traffic of it in kind carried on from Echng to Yangtze small steamers near the city of Fungchi 252 m higher up the Yangtze on the r. bank of the river. These junks are chiefly laden with salt from the Yellow Sea, conveyed up the small streams on the coast leading into the great canal. There is a high duty on this commodity as it reaches the central provinces of China where it is not found in a natural state. Formerly the junks had to pay the duty at the inland trade customs houses on the r. or which led to much smuggling and exaction. Since the foreign steamers have commenced to tow them an arrangement has been made between the mandarins of Ning and Ta-tu who collect the duty for all the customs, and allow the junks to pass under foreign flags from port to port without further levy. It is in this way that several ports on the Yangtze extensively devoted to foreign trade are open to merchants who have no hesitation in stretching the terms of treaties, and while they carry on the trading traffic between the ports at the rate of one mael (the 60) per ton they make a handsome profit on opium and merchandise for which there is a large demand at these towns for the interior markets. These innovations, it is expected may lead to Echng and other riverine ports being ere long added to the number of treaty ports. (M.S. Notes)

ECUADOR [add] a state, S America. In consequence of hostilities with Peru and New Granada, the prosperity of the state has been obstructed of late years. Commerce and industrial pursuits have been paralyzed labourers and artisans have been thinned and demoralized by being drafted into the army agriculture necessarily neglected and trade generally reduced to stagnation. The cultivation of cotton, which is produced with great facility has been suddenly and greatly extended the quantity grown in 1868 having been about 800 000 lbs and in 1869 9 000 000. Unfortunately the increase of population, but above all the wretched state of the country hinders the success of ardent commercial enterprise, which otherwise exists. The following figures

show the state of foreign trade during the years succeeding that of its most flourishing condition, 1858 —

	Imports.	Exports.
1858	2,556,324	2,414,344
1859	304,914	497,453
1860	439,577	912,426
1861	1,208,150	864,300
1862	861,701	455,238
1863	1,325,014	583,151

The number of vessels entering in 1861 was 273 of 64,480 to us, and of three outward bound, 265 of 57,614 tons. Pop. (1863) 1,040,371 of whom about 600,000 were whites.

EDGARTOWN a vii U States, Massachusetts, cap. co. Duke, on the N. E. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, 75 m. S. E. Boston. It contains three churches, and has manufactures of oil, candles, and salt, boat-building yards, and a well-sheltered harbor with a pier 1000 ft. long a lighthouse, and from four to five fathoms' depth of water P. 9, 2119.

EDMONTON [Power] a station of the Hudson Bay Com. near British America 1 bank of the N. Saskatchewan 40 m. above its junction with Sturgeon River lat. 53° 33' N. lon. 118° 18' W. It is the most important establishment in the Saskatchewan district, and is inhabited by about thirty families living in the fort, who find employment in the making and repairs of the cattle boats, sleighs, &c. required for the Company's traffic. It has a wind mill, a forge, and carpenter's shop. Wheat grows luxuriantly and potatoes and other roots flourish as wonderfully here as everywhere else on the Saskatchewan. At Lake St. Albans, 9 m. N. is a colony of half-breeds, who have left the service of the Company and formed a small settlement presided over by a R. Catholic priest. The other colony of Lake St. Anne, of similar character but with more numerous inhabitants lies 40 m. beyond to the W.

EDROBN or **LYNOVA** a tn Turkey in Europe, Turkish Kervan, on the frontiers of Bulgaria, eyalet and 30 m. E. S. E. Nicia. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Little Lika. There is a walk-mill and iron was at one time smelted and cast in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000 partly Bulgarians.

EDIR ENER, or **EDIR**, a state and tn. India Gujrat, Myhee Laanta. The state which is tributary to the Gujrat but under the political superintendence of the Bombay government, is ruled by a descendant of the celebrated Ajit Singh rajah of Jodhpur and yields a revenue of £23,451 under the deduction of £3,920 to the Gujrat's tribute.

The ruins cap. of the state situate 108 m. N. by W. Haroda, is encircled by hills on three sides, and on the fourth defended by a wall. On a hill completely commanding it are the remains of a ruined fort, in which the rajahs used to find an asylum in times of danger. The ascent to it is by a steep zigzag path protected by four gateways. An adjoining hill commands several Jain temples and the remains of a palace. Pop. about 6000.

ELKAIRET or **AKKERT**, a ruined tn. India, presided Madras ter Mysore, 20 m. N. Bednore, and 162 m. N. W. Seringapatam. It is now in a decayed condition but was once the capital of a powerful state. Inclosed by three concentric walls of great extent, it contains a citadel a large temple of Riva, and an ancient palace of the Sahavie dynasty famous in Hindu story. All the buildings, except the temple, are demolished, and the town is without inhabitants; the government having been removed to Bednore and the place deserted in the middle of the sixteenth century.

ELKA a country E. Africa, inhabited by the tribe which gives it its name, and is probably the most powerful branch of the Somali nation. It extends N. to the Weyna family of the Usakali S. to the Gudebeud and midway between Zaylah and Berberah E. to the Indian Ocean, and W. to the Gulf around Harar. The tribe said to number 100,000 individuals, is divided into numerous clans, which again are subdivided into minor segs. An agem, or chief, who resides in the Haddah hills, and is generally called Robleh is usually recognized as the head of the whole tribe but every tribal or temporary village has its own chief (sheikh) or headman from whom the settlement takes its name. His direct authority is very limited and depends in a great measure on his individual power and influence. The Elka are sociable, good humoured and warm-hearted, but at the

same time fierce and irascible, and (worse than all) proverbially cruel and treacherous. These Redwines, say the people at Zaylah, offer a bowl of milk with the left hand, and stab with the right. They are blacker and uglier than the other Somalis. Their wealth consists in flocks and herds.

EGBA, a name applied to the inhabitants of the walled town of Abbeokuta, W. Africa, and the adjoining districts. The Egbas are well made and muscular, and evince a greater facility in receiving the influences of European civilization than almost any other negro tribe. (See AMBOKUTA in Supp.)

EGLE, a valley Western Africa, Kanem, 175 m. N. E. Lake Chad. It is a very celebrated locality with the nomadic inhabitants of the adjacent regions and is temporarily frequented by a variety of tribes who visit it to water their animals at its famous wells, which have the reputed virtue of promoting the camel's growth and to collect the fruit of the amlak (*Capparis*) which grows here in great abundance. Egle, thus largely resorted to, is also a marked point for predatory expeditions.

EGGENBURG a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Marchburgstadt at the W. foot of the mountain of this name, 49 m. N. W. Vienna. It is surrounded by walls, is the seat of several public offices, and has an old parish church, a museum house belonging to the Habsburgian congregration a madder mill and numerous farms. Pop. 1550.

EGMONT [add] a mountain, New Zealand occupying the outer portion of a peninsula at the S. W. coast of North Island or Ulster lat. (summit) 37° 18' S. lon. 174° 4' 43' E. Though not the highest it is the most strikingly remarkable mountain in New Zealand and in clear weather may be distinctly seen from a ship's deck at sea at the distance of more than 100 m. It rises in a perfect cone from a base of 80 m. in diameter to the height of 8370 ft. Its summit an extinct crater is flattened and covered with perpetual snow for nearly a fourth of its height. A saddle-shaped eminence forming a kind of neck on the N. W. has an altitude of 4600 ft. Numerous torrents descend from this mountain. The coast line of the peninsula on which the mountain stands is so nearly circular that supposing a pair of compasses were placed on the summit of Mount Egmont, with a radius of 14 m. and a compass were then described it would be an almost accurate delineation of the coast for a distance of 45 m. or from the Karpokemus streams to New Plymouth. — (New Zealand Pilot)

EGRI PALANKA a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N. of Macedonia, eyalet and 41 m. N. E. Uskub. It has several squares, adorned with fountains and lined with houses, along which vines are planted. The shops are full of arms manufactured within the town and of iron the produce of iron-works in the vicinity. Pop. about 5000.

EGYDI (87) AM NEWALDI, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wismarwald near the source of an affluent of the Danube, 48 m. S. W. Vienna, with many features of hills and various articles in steel and iron, and saw-mills. Pop. 1630.

EGYHAZA (88), a tn. Austrian empire Hungary co. Szabolcs, 29 m. N. W. Debrecen, cap. dist. of same name; with a Lutheran college an hospital an asylum for children, baths manufacture of soda and matches, a distillery three oil-mills and important yearly markets. Pop. 14,787 mostly Lutherans.

EHLEN a vii, Syria, prov. and 15 m. S. E. Tyrol in a beautiful and well-cultivated tract on the W. slopes of Lebanon about 10 m. S. E. is the famous group of cedars of Lebanon not less remarkable for their position than for their size and beauty. They are situated says Dr. Robinson, at the head of a vast amphitheatre looking W. surrounded by the loftiest ridges of Lebanon, which rise from 2000 to 3000 ft. above them, partly covered with snow. In the midst of this vast temple of nature the cedars stand as the lonely sentinels, with not a tree, and scarcely a green thing beside.

EHRENBERG (Old and New) [add] two contiguous places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 85 m. N. E. Leitmeritz with a parish church two mills, and large manufactures of Manchester goods. Pop. of Old Ehrenberg, 4608 of New Ehrenberg, 1800.

EHESKOWICE, a tn. Austrian empire Galicia, circle and 4 m. N. E. New Bauden cap. dist. of the same name

near the Buia, with an important trade in linen, and 1950 inhabitants.

EIKHAMS, formerly a missionary station but now the residence of an independent chief, S. Africa, Damara land is prettily situated on the slope of a hill which, though here on its summit, has its base clothed with large groups of mimosa, and watered by a tributary of the Bushok. The springs in the vicinity one of them with a temperature of 190° are infinitely copious and elevated to afford ample means of irrigation, and the soil thus treated is very fertile.

Taking it as a whole excites Mr. Anderson, Eikhams is the prettiest place I ever saw either in Damara-land or in Namaqualand. Unfortunately all this beauty could not secure permanency to the missionary station and hence both the excellent dwelling-house and most substantial church which had been erected are falling rapidly to decay.

KINSIEDL a tn Austrian empire, Hungary co. Zips, on the Gilmits about 18 m N W Leutachan, with mines of silver and copper. Pop. 2400 mostly Lutherans.

Elphel, a tn Austrian empire Bohemia, circle and 27 m E. N. E. Gitchin with a town-house, a parish church a brewery, flax-spinning and other mills. Pop. 1800.

EISENBACH a tn Austrian empire, Hungary co. Bars about 6 m N Bohemian, with pleasantly situated and much frequented thermal baths and mines of gold and silver. Pop. 800.

KishNHROD a tn Austrian empire, Bohemia circle Banaua, on the Pardubitz and Reichenberg railway with several public offices, a parish church a town house yarn-spinning factories, and three mills. Pop. 2084.

ELIEL, a tn Austrian empire Galicia, circle Wadowice about 34 m S W Cracow. In the vicinity are the extensive blast-furnaces and other iron works of Wegu la-Gorda. Pop. 1300.

EL-AKRAABI a tn N W Africa near the W borders of the Sahara, on the caravan route from Shinghet to Nusi it consists of a number of huts enclosed within a mud fort, and some houses of a better description situated outside. Altogether it is a poor place and dirty in the extreme as the horses, camels and other domestic animals are regularly shut up within the courts at night to prevent their being carried off by a robber tribe which grows in the vicinity.

ELAMIAZLA, a tn India, Punjab Regal, dist. Jhelum, about 90 m N Calcutta, on the bank of the Jhelum which is here navigable. It is a great mart for rice which is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2950.

EL-BASANI a tn Turkey in Europe, Albania, eyalet Rum Eli, on the Skutari 63 m S. S. E. Scutari. It is the see of a Greek bishop, contains a Greek church and three mosques, and has a much frequented market. In the vicinity is a monastery founded about the beginning of the 11th century and about 10 m. S. W. are ten hot sulphur-springs. Though consisting of about 5000 houses it does not contain above 4000 inhabitants.

ELHUKOSTELTZ, a tn Austrian empire, Bohemia circle and about 18 m N. E. Prague on the bank and on an island of the Elbe, with a parish church (town-house, hospital, and cavalry barracks. Pop. 1500.

ELBTEINITZ, a tn Austrian empire Bohemia, circle and 12 m N W Casselau on the Elbe, a little above Koile, and on the Vienna and Prague railway with a parish church a town-house, a brewery and two mills. Pop. 3469.

EL-BIOD-SHEIKH, a tn S. Africa, Algerian Sahara, on a plain on the S. E. side of the high El Ghazal range 180 m S. S. E. Oran. It is surrounded by a castellated wall 10 ft. high, and flanked by four small towers, is defended by a castle and contains a mosque with a minaret. The inhabitants, occupying about 180 houses, are chiefly employed in agriculture and the weaving of woollen stuffs. El-Biod-Sheikh is only one of a cluster of six villages which bear the common name of El Abied Sidi Sheikh, and are under the rule of the chief Marabout of the Ulad Sidi Sheikh tribe. As might be expected under such circumstances the villages contain no fewer than seven Marabout establishments. All of them are well endowed by gifts and the offerings of pilgrims, and one in particular occupying a central position in the group, is a handsome structure, rendered conspicuous by its white dome, and richly decorated within the pavement being covered with carpets, and the walls hung with ostrich feathers, Bore Inf. Gas.

ostrich eggs, skins, and mirrors. The villages are surrounded by productive and well watered gardens, stocked with date-palms and other fruit-trees.

EL-FUERTE a river Mexico, winds rising among the mountains of Chihuahua, near the watershed between the Pacific and the Atlantic, flows first N W past the town of Uruque whose name it then bears in the upper part of its course, and then, on receiving the Rio Verde on its N bank changes its course to E. flows past the town of its name, forming the boundary between Sonora and Sinaloa, and after a course of 400 m falls into the Gulf of California, in lat. 27° N lon 110° W. Though broad and deep particularly during the rainy season for a considerable part of its course, it is so shallow at its mouth that it cannot be considered navigable except for the smallest craft.

EL-FUERTE a tn Mexico, dep. and 70 m N by W Sinaloa I bank river of same name lat. 26° 56' N lon. 106° 59' W. Before the Spanish yoke was thrown off it was a petty village, composed chiefly of Indian huts, but Sonora having after the declaration of independence made it the seat of government, it soon became a flourishing town of 5000 inhabitants. This property was not destined to last. Another political change made Alamo the seat of government, and El Fuerte sunk as rapidly as it had risen. It has now scarcely 8000 inhabitants and possesses nothing worthy of notice except its fine cathedral. Mining and agriculture constitute the chief employments.

ELGIN a tn United States, Illinois on both sides of the Fox River and at the junction of the Fox River Valley and the Galena and Chicago Union railway 14 m N W from Chicago. It is a prosperous trading place with several academies and schools, manufactures of agricultural implements and carriages a distillery and a flour mill. Pop. (1869) 9797.

EL GULLA EL GOUELA or EL MEWIA a tn. N Africa, Algerian Sahara lat. 31° 58' N lon 0° 12' W. It consists of a high town crowning the summit of a rock and surrounded by lofty walls, and a low town occupying a hollow between the high town and the spur on which are still seen the ruins of the ancient Quana. Around both towns but without any attempt at regular arrangement are a number of date plantations. The houses composed of four earthen walls with a roof of palm-branches are divided into two or three apartments, each with a court attached but they have no terrace and are invariably of a single story. El Gula is of Berber or gub but the Arabs, who gained possession of it have so completely extinguished the former nationality that the Berbers still forming the bulk of its population have forgotten their own idiom and speak Arabic.

EL-HAMRA a vil W Arabia, Hejaz, 70 m S. S. W Medina. It is built upon a narrow shelf between a high steep hill and a sandy watercourse about 1 m broad, and consists of a collection of huts of unburnt brick and mud roofed over with date-leaves. It possesses a fort, and contains a bazaar consisting of a few shops disposed in a long lane. Dates, grown in its palm-orchards grain ready-made bread horse-platains rice, butter and similar articles are plentiful and cheap. Like all settlements in El Hejaz it is half in ruins but thickly peopled wherever the walls are standing.

EL HODH [the ham] an extensive district, W Africa lat. 17° 30' N lon 8° W to which its Arab inhabitants have given its name from the being surrounded by a range of rocky hills called EL-KI oia. At the one extremity of the range stands Walata, and at the other Tibhi, both belonging to El Hodh and so far fixing its limits. The N. E. part of this district, called Ark from the fact of being enclosed on the W and E by light sand-hills, is rich in wells and some centuries ago was densely covered with small towns and villages. Several other districts of El Hodh from the want of water are not habitable. Baphna, though sometimes viewed as distinct naturally belongs to the district of El Hodh and is one of the most favoured portions of it being no less fit for fixed settlements than for nomadic wandering.

EL-HUBN or KALAWAT HUBN a vil Syria, prov. and 33 m N. E. Tripoli. It is the site of an ancient fortress, occupying a height from which there is a view of the waters flowing E to Lake Hume and W to the Mediterranean and commands a pass which must always have been of much importance.

ELIZABETH or **ELIZABETH CITY** two places, United States.—1 A in New Jersey cap. co. Union, on Elizabethtown Creek 2½ m from its entrance into Staten Island Sound, and on the New Jersey Central and the New York and Philadelphia railways 9 m S.S.W. Jersey city. It is built on an eminence in regular and straight streets shaded with trees, contains twelve churches and a number of excellent schools, and has several large manufacturing. Its port, situated in the second is accessible by vessels of 800 tons, and the town itself by vessels of 50 tons. Pop. 11,567.—2 Elizabeth / *de N* Carolina, cap. co. Pasquotank, on the river of that name, 20 m above its mouth, 110 m N.E. Goldsborough. It is one of the principal towns in the N.E. part of the state, and communicating with Norfolk, Virginia, by the Pasquotank and the Dismal Swamp canal exports lumber and the various products of the panhandle. Pop. 1798.

ELIZABETH a cape Russian empire forming the N. extremity of the island of Saghain lat. 54° 34' 30" N. lon. 142° 46' 30" E. It is a mass of rock terminating an interrupted mountain chain, and presents a number of pointed summits, on which no vegetation of any kind appears.

ELIZABETHGRAD a town Russia, 70 and 126 m. N. Kherson, cap. circle of same name, on a beautiful plain watered by the Ingul lat. 48° 30' N; lon. 32° 30' E. It is a thriving place defended by a citadel and has a church an arsenal a large hospital and several religious schools for the Greek and Russian. Pop. 1,300.

ELIZABETHSTADT a town Austrian empire Transylvania, circle and 20 m N.E. Hermannstadt cap. dist. (same name, on the Great Ahol. It is a royal free town and has two fine R. Catholic churches, a Mechitarist monastery with a valuable library extensive culture of silk, and an active trade. Pop. 2,741 many of whom are Armenians.

EL-KANTARA a vil N. Africa, Algeria, on a rivulet of same name at the outlet of a pass in the Jebel Aurès 55 m S.W. Constantine. Though called by a single name it is more properly a group of three nearly adjacent villages each of which is inhabited by a distinct sub-tribe of Arabs. It possesses several mosques and two Marabout endowments. The inhabitants weave woollen cloth to supply their own wants and devote their chief attention to the cultivation of their gardens, orchards and vineyards and the rearing of bees. The environs are rich in Roman remains. Taken as a whole El-Kantara has a pop. of about 2000.

EL-KANAR or **MEDINET EL-KANAR** two places, Egypt, Libyan Desert.—1 A. m. W. El Bahari (Western Oasis), 2½ m N. Tihah lat. 25° 42' N. lon. 99° E. It is a tele. fully well built, consists of streets with gates which are kept shut at night, and contains a number of houses of two stories. Near its centre is a sulphurous thermal spring and in its environs is a number of ancient remains, including an Egyptian temple, a small pyramid, and a Roman castle. Pop. 2000.—2 A vil Oasis of W. Bahari (Lesser Oasis) 15 m N.W. Cairo, lat. 28° 2' N. lon. 25° 1' E. It is enclosed in part by walls about 6 ft. high, and constructed of materials obtained from ancient ruins. In its vicinity there is a Roman triumphal arch. Pop. about 800.—3 A short distance east of the other two is the one El Bahari, with 600 inhabitants and the other Bahari surrounded by a wall and possessed of a copious spring.

ELKHART a vil U. States, Indiana, at the confluence of the Elkhart and St. Joseph 150 m. N. Indianapolis, and on the St. Michigan and N. Indiana railway. It carries on an active trade, being the principal entrepôt for the exports of the county. Pop. 1045.

ELKHORN a town U. States, Wisconsin cap. co. Walworth, 45 m. S.E. Madison, at the junction of the Racine and Mississippi and Wisconsin Central railways. It possesses four churches, a large and well-furnished courthouse, county office, and warehouse stores. Pop. 1081.

ELIA a mountain pass Ceylon, Central Province, on the road leading from Badulla northward to the lowlands. In approaching it the view is obstructed by densely wooded hills, and at one time nothing is seen but an apparently impassable glen. But a sudden turn discloses a ravine, through which a torrent has forced its way and over which for more than 60 m. the precipitous extends unbroken by a single eminence, and terminates at last in the waters of the Indian Ocean. Perhaps, says Sir J. E. Tennent, there is not a scene in

the world which combines sublimity and beauty in a more extraordinary degree than that which is presented at the Pass of Elia.

ELLIGHPOOR [add.] a town India, Nizam's Dominions, cap. jaghirs of same name on the Purna, an affluent of the Tapti, 115 m W. by N. Nagpur. It is a strongly fortified being only in part surrounded by a battlemented stone wall 60 ft. high, but not more than 4 ft. thick. A gateway which forms the only entrance is highly ornamented. Some of the houses and harams built of brick, are handsome; but the whole place though large is very indifferently built. Even the palace of the mahab, the most conspicuous of its edifices, possesses little merit. Ellighpoor made some figure in the Mahabata war in which the Duke of Wellington gained his first laurels. It is included in what are called the Nizam's sequestered or ceded districts.

ELLICOTTS MILLS a vil U. States Maryland, on the Patuxent River and on the Baltimore and Ohio railway 10 m N.W. Baltimore. It possesses a college and a large amount of water-power which is turned to account in cotton and other factories. Pop. 1444.

ELLORA a vil Canada West on Wellington, 60 m W. Toronto, on the Grand River with four churches a grammar-school saw and flour mills a brewery and distillery several foundries and a large local trade. Pop. about 1900.

ELLORIE [add.] a town India, presid. Benares, dist. of 35 m N. Masulipatan in a fair open country. It is a large and populous place, intersected by the Tammul which divides it into two distinct portions but is dry the greater part of the year and at all times fordable. The houses of the town are tolerably well built, in streets which are for the most part, deeply shaded by trees. On the right bank of the stream are the remains of an old fort, and also the bazaar which is constructed with considerable regularity the shops having wooden fronts, like those in the W. of India. The barracks and hospital belonging to the detachment of native troops stationed here are also on this side. The officers' houses are on the left bank. A little to the E. of the town is the Lake of Lohar which, during the rains, covers upwards of 100 sq. m.

ELLSWORTH a town and port of entry U. States, Maine cap. co. Hancock, 67 m E. by N. Augusta on both sides of the Cusco, which is here navigable and crossed by four bridges. It is one of the most flourishing places in the state and possesses two churches, a high-school county buildings a tannery a machine shop, a pottery building-yard, two great and nine saw mills. The trade is chiefly in lumber of which about 875 mill one of feet are annually exported. The registered tonnage of the district is 6783, the enrolled and licensed 27,633 tons. Pop. 6608.

ELMIRA a town U. States, New York cap. co. Chemung on the Chemung near the mouth of Newton Creek and on the New York and Erie, the Williamsburg and Elmira, and the Elmira, Canadaigua, and Niagara Falls railways 170 m. W. S. W. Albany. It is a well laid out and rapidly increasing place containing nine churches, a female college capable of accommodating 500 pupils, numerous other academies and schools, twenty buildings, breweries, tanneries, furnaces, machine shops, woollen soap and candle, edge-tool and carriage factories, planning, stone and saw mills. Pop. 8568.

EL-PARRAL, a town Mexico, prov. and 120 m. S. by E. Chihuahua, on a tributary of the Rio Conchos was the centre of an important mining district. The country around is fertile. Pop. about 7000.

ELINEUR [add.] The payment of Sound dues was abolished in virtue of a treaty concluded in 1857 between Denmark, Great Britain, France, Russia, Sweden, and other powers, and a subsequent treaty with the United States, by which in consideration of the sum of \$5,000,000 riddalers (E. 985,000) paid as compensation and apportioned among the contracting powers, Denmark agreed to renounce all claim to any dues on vessels passing the Sound or the Great and Little Belts, the navigation of which for the future was declared to be free and unrestricted.

EL-SUWAYREIYA a town Arabia, on the S. frontiers of the pachalic and 90 m S. by E. from the town of Medina. It is a small place, consisting only of about 100 houses, built upon the side and at the base of a mass of basalt. The lower part is protected by a mud wall, with the usual semicircular

towers and the summit has been converted into a *fortress* by a rough bulwark of stone piled up so as to make a parapet. The narrow streets and mud houses are essentially Arabian, but the bazaar is well supplied with most dates, wheat and barley. The inhabitants, Ben Huseyn Sayide, claim descent from all the Bedouin tribes around and yield it only in name to the governor of Mecca.

FMAMGHUR, a fort, India, Sindh, in the Thar or Great Desert, lying between it and Jaisalmer 100 m N E Hyderabad. The expedition of Sir Charles Napier against this place at the head of a camel corps of 250 European infantry with two 24 lb howitzers and 50 cavalry is one of the most remarkable of his exploits. The Amceers, who had deemed it impregnable, on account both of the difficulty and the great strength of the works were so intimidated when they saw it about to be attacked that no defense was made. The British commander left it a heap of ruins. It was in the form of a square, enclosed by an outer and an inner wall, the former only 15 ft high the latter 40 ft high and surrounded by eight round towers. Some of the chambers were bomb proof.

EMBOUMMA a tn. S Africa, on bank Zaire or Congo about 100 m above its mouth. It stands on a height, possesses a large weekly market, and, being well adapted for trade, contains several Portuguese factories. It was long used as it is to be feared still continues to be, a central depot for slaves. While the French were intent on their emigration scheme, they established large factories here with the view of employing a small steamer to ply between Emboumma and Point Fort, for the purpose of bringing down the so-called emigrants. The country around Emboumma, producing corn, beans and almost every European vegetable in abundance is the granary for the slave factories in the interior and along the coast to the N of the river.

EMILIAN PROVINCES, a name sometimes given to those territories of Central Italy situated on the Emilian Way or Via Emilia, a celebrated highway of ancient times, constructed by the consul Emilius Lepidus between Placentia (Placentia) on the Po and Ariminum (Rimini) on the Adriatic. It includes the dioceses of Parma and Modena, and the former Papal delegations of Bologna, Ravenna, and Forlì, all now part of the kingdom of Italy.

EMMILSBURG a village, U States, Maryland, in the midst of a fertile and populous district 45 m N W Baltimore. It contains several churches, a R Catholic college and theological seminary, an academy, a female orphan asylum, and an institute for girls, under the care of the sisters of charity. Pop 812.

EMOD a tn. Austrian empire Hungary on Borsod 12 m S Miskolcs with a fine castle and gardens and 2180 inhabitants.

ENDERBURY ISLAND a coral isl of the American Polynesia, Pacific Ocean lat 3 6' S. lon 1 14 W. It is 5 m long and 2 1/2 m broad with a dry lagoon, and surrounded by a coral reef of from 80 to 150 ft in breadth and 18 at its greatest altitude.

ENDERBY, an isl S. Pacific, the N E of the Auckland group, S. of New Zealand in lat 50° 23' S lon 166° 15' E. It is 9 or 8 m long covered with a peaty moraine, and capable of sustaining a large number of cattle; it also grows potatoes and most European vegetables and is every where covered with trees from 15 to 70 ft high. It was occupied by a colony of about 70 New Zealanders from Chatham Island who settled in the group, and was granted by the English government to the Messrs. Enderby as a station for the South Sea Whale-factory Company in 1850 which, however was a failure. The group was discovered in 1804.

ENDERBY LAND the name given to a considerable extent of coast in the Antarctic Ocean E. of Madagascar lat. 67° 23' S. lon 50 E. Discovered by Captain Biscoe in 1881.

ENDERES, a in Turkey in Asia, prov. Sivas, beautifully situated in a romantic but well cultivated district, 100 m S W Trabzon. It consists of about 120 houses all built of stone and flat-roofed and is divided into two quarters occupied respectively by Turks and Armenians. The latter have two churches one of them ancient, the other quite modern. Considerable care and skill are shown in

arranging the fields, which in consequence, raise good crops of wheat, barley and flax. Almost all the persons employed in Constantinople in cutting and manipulating tobacco are natives of Enderes.

ENGANO add] an isl. Indian Archipelago, about 60 m off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, lat. (W point) 0° 21' S lon (S point) 102° 7' 15" E. Its area, including some islets near it is supposed at 400 sq. m. It is girdled by a coral reef on which the surf breaks heavily. The surface though sufficiently elevated to be visible at the distance of about 20 m. seems not to be mountainous. The soil is a red clay occupied for the most part by dense forest. The inhabitants of genuine Malay extraction, are in a very rude state. The only clothing is a shawl of prepared bark or dried banana leaf at the waist. Having no knowledge of iron, their weapon is a spear tipped with shell bone.

ENNS add] a tn. Austrian empire Upper Austria, circle Traun on the river Enns and the W railway 85 m W Vienna. It is a very old but well built place, consisting of a town proper and five suburbs. The town surrounded by turreted walls which were built with the ransom shamefully extorted from Richard Coeur de Lion contains 890 houses, arranged partly in streets, and partly in a large public square, and in many cases of handsome appearance. The principal building within the walls is the castle of Ennsberg belonging to Prince Auersperg and containing a collection of Roman antiquities. Among the benevolent institutions are an asylum for children, a town hospital, a lunatic and a poorhouse. The trade of the place is tolerably active, particularly in iron and steel wares. Local a vil in the vicinity is partly on the site of the Roman Lauracum and deserves notice both for a fine old church and several Roman antiquities. It was also the scene of the martyrdom of St. Florian, in the reign of Diocletian. 1 pop. 4000.

ENNECASTLE, a L. or town, Persia, a port, Tasmania, near the S.W. entrance of the channel of same name on the S.E. shore of the island. It is about 600 yds wide at its entrance, but immediately within increases in width to 1200 yds and extends northward for nearly 1 1/2 m with depth of 8 4 and 3 fathoms at a short distance from the shore. The ground rising with a gentle declivity is covered with thick wood and the water is so sheltered that it is scarcely agitated by the most violent winds.

ENILGANIE, a vil, Cochin China, cap. L. Assumption 27 m N E Montreal near the delta of same name. It has considerable trade in flour and lumber and a pop. of about 1500.

ENI AN (St. NICHAN) a tn. Austrian empire Tyrol circle Trium not far from Bozen. It is a large straggling place and has a Capuchin monastery founded in 1583 and an educational institute. Much wine of good quality is grown in the vicinity. Pop 1000.

ENAKOR, a vil Ceylon East Province near the N shore of the lagoon and 9 m N W of the town of Battaramulla. It is a large place, inhabited by Moors who are chiefly engaged in agriculture, though some of them weave cotton cloth some are also drivers of *talassans* or bullock caravans to the interior carrying coconuts, salt, and baggage from the coast and bring it back in return along with deer's horn and wax. The Moors of Enakor were celebrated for their courage and address in the capture of wild elephants while they were in demand for the courts of Indian princes, but of late years this den and has almost ceased. The road from the coast to this village passes through a rich country lined the left way on the right by coconuts and plantations and on the left by carefully cultivated and plentifully irrigated rice fields.

ERAR a small river E Africa, which rising among the hills to the N E. of Harar flows past that city in a S direction, towards the Webbe of Ogaden, sometimes called the Webbe Shebayi or Halmes River. Where Barton crossed it it had a bed about 100 yds. wide and filled the greater part of it with a thin sheet of clear cool and sweet water. What gives interest to the Erar is the fact that it is the only perennial stream which exists between Harar and the coast.

ERD or HAKENBURG a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary on and above 23 m. N E. Szekesfehely near the Danube with a castle, the ruins of a Turkish tower a Roman road distilleries tileworks, and a trade in corn and wine. Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks here on 23 July 1684 and

according to Hungarian chronicles a great slaughter of the Huns took place in the same locality Pop. 8568

ERDBERG a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. E. Znojmo with a deanery church and 7327 inhabitants.

ERDEK [anc. *Ardes*] a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, on the W. side of the peninsula of Cyzicus, which protects N into the Sea of Marmora. It was entirely burned down in 1854 but has risen from its ashes, and now contains about 1000 Greek and 200 Turkish houses. A tongue of land which terminates in a hill presenting three steep faces towards the sea is defended on the land side by a wall which was once thought to be Pelagian, but is now understood to be not older than the middle age.

ERDO-BENYE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Zemplén 50 m. S. by E. Kaschau; with a trade in excellent wine and fruit, and numerous mineral springs with a bathing establishment. Pop. 2050—half of them belonging to the Reformed church and many of them Jews.

ERDŐZSABA a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 25 m. S.E. Keszthely on the N. extremity of Transylvania. It has a castle belonging to Count Hunyady and contains 1100 inhabitants.

ERIE [add.] a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. of same name beautifully situated on Presque Isle Bay on the S. shore of Lake Erie. Its site is an elevated bluff, commanding a fine view. Its streets are broad and regularly laid out at right angles, and it has a central park of great extent and beauty. The principal public buildings and institutions are the custom-house and post-office, occupying a handsome marble structure, twelve churches, a public library, an academy and a number of public schools. Among the industrial establishments are two extensive flour-mills, machines shops, several large flour-mills and a variety of factories. Possessing one of the best harbours on the lakes, and also ample means of communication with the interior by the Seneca and Erie railways and the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania canal Erie possesses an extensive and rapidly increasing trade. It has also a valuable fishery a few miles N. of the harbour where large numbers of white fish and trout are caught. Pop. 9419.

ERIFLET a tn. Asia Minor prov. Karaman, S. of the river Euphrates (the ancient Taurus) in lat. 38° 50' N. lon. 35° 13' E. The name is a corruption of the ancient Heraclea. It is a thriving and healthy town with neatly built houses and beautiful gardens. The surrounding country is eminently fertile. Pop. about 6000 souls, of whom the majority are Mohammedans.

ERIKO a tn. Western Africa, prov. Bassa r. bank Benue 60 m. above its confluence with the Kwana. It is surrounded by a double palisade of tall trees, and stands near the ruins of a town of same name, which appears to have been much more important. In the modern Eriko there are no buildings of any pretensions, but in the earlier town which was pillaged and burned down by the Fellatah many years ago, not only were the walls more substantial, and the plans more regular but some attempts at architectural ornament had been made. The huts had been covered both within and without, not in red earth but with red white, and a black-black, laid on evenly and equally tinted all over. The inhabitants are industrious, and are much employed in the manufacture of palm-oil, Eriko being the farthest place up the Benue where it is made, though the oil-palms grow abundantly for many miles higher.

ERZFBODM [add.] a tn. Turkish Armenia, cap. pach. of same name 166 m. N.N.E. Diarbekir lat. 40° 9' N. lon. 41° 6' E. It was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the 2d of June, 1858 compelling its inhabitants to migrate to the neighbouring towns.

ESCHTITZ a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. 1 p. near Neutra 23 m. N.N.E. Tyrnau on the Danube with the ruins of a castle, occupied by the Imperial Elisabeth Battery and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2050.

ESKI ISHAK MNA or ESKI-JUMA a tn. Turkey in Europe Bulgaria, eyalet and 64 m. S.E. of Silistria, on the S. slope of a lofty ridge. It has an important annual fair and by means of extensive mulberry plantations raises a large quantity of silk.

ESKI-SHIFIR [add.] [anc. *Dorylaeum*] a tn. Turkey in Asia Anatolia, 30 m. S.E. Constantinople. It consists of

two parts—the town proper and the hamlet connected with each other by a stone dike of considerable length. The mosque with their eight minarets, give the place an imposing appearance, but the interior is still and lifeless. The celebrated baths are in the hamlet quarter and there are some interesting Roman sculptures and inscriptions in the vicinity. Eski-Shehr figures in the wars of the Crusaders.

ESMERALDAS [add.] a river and tn. in S. America Ecuador. The river is understood to be formed by several streams from the W. Andes, not far from Cotacachi, flows N.N.W., receiving several affluents, of which the Guallabamba is the most important, and falls into the Pacific about 12 m. below the town of same name. In the upper part of its course its channel is obstructed by rapids, and in the lower there is a bar with a bottom so uneven that 7 fathoms are found alongside 84. Such too, is the velocity of the current, that the water continues fresh for 2 m. from the river's mouth.

—The towns on the bank, 6 m. above the mouth of the river and capital of the prov. of same name, 100 m. N.W. Quito, is of recent origin, having been substituted for an older town which stood on the banks of the river at some distance and is a very pretty place, consisting of wooden houses with a pop. of not more than 800 of whom the majority are mestizos. There are mines of emeralds in the vicinity formerly worked by the Jesuits; but since the expulsion of the order this branch of industry has been neglected.

ESQUIMAUX 4171 a tn. and port, Vancouver Island, at the S. extremity 3 m. S. Victoria the capital of the island. The town is well situated and the harbour offers safe and convenient anchorage. It is also well adapted for an almost impregnable fortified position as well as for a naval station and docks. The harbour of Victoria being unsuitable for shipping Esquimaux has become the port for the island and is likewise the entrepôt for much of the commercial traffic with British Columbia. In 1858 Victoria contained only a fort of the Hudson Bay Company and one or two houses attached to it and at the same period Esquimaux was entirely unoccupied. The discovery of gold in British Columbia produced a sudden influx of settlers, the town of Victoria springing up with great rapidity and the necessities of trade have produced the equally rapid rise of the port of Esquimaux. The town is already of considerable extent and among its earliest buildings were a naval hospital and the residence of the chief justice of the island. It is connected with Victoria by an excellent road. The following figures will show the commercial position the port has already attained for though they represent the trade and traffic of the whole of Vancouver Island they are yet almost entirely applicable to Esquimaux, since which agrees nearly all the exports and imports, and the great majority of the shipping in the latter years.

	1840	1850	1861	1862	1863.
Tonnage of Vessels Entered & Cleared	1,520 204	254 133	174,365	287 663	541 964
Value of Imports & Exports	—	—	416 61	744,3—	797 226
					50 979

From June 14 to Dec 31.

The small amount of exports is accounted for by the fact that the gold which is the only exported produce of British Columbia is usually taken to California by the producers, and there disposed of the want of an adequate export currency preventing its being exchanged within the colony or in Vancouver Island. Thus, though for the most part it passes through Victoria and Esquimaux, yet, being in private hands, it does not appear under the head of exports.

ESQUIMAUX a group of islands British America on the E. coast of Labrador near the W. entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle. They form part of a chain which continues as Salmon Bay and stretches W. along the coast for 14 m. under the different names of Esquimaux, Old Port, and Dog Islands. They are of all shapes, sizes and heights, never however rising higher than 300 ft. and are, with the exception of some near the mainland bare of trees. Whales inhabit the southernmost of the chain, is only 8 m. long, and 3 m. broad. Near it lie the steep, bare granite islands which

from the harbour of Bonne Esperance. The island Esquimaux, which gives name to the group is of larger dimensions, being from 8 to 9 m. in circuit. It lies in the mouth of Esquimaux Bay so near the mainland that only small schooners can pass through the narrow channel.

ESQUIMAUX (POLAR) British America Labrador on the shore of the St. Lawrence, N of Anticosti Island and 500 m. N.E. Quebec. A village has been founded on it by Canadian settlers, who have built some good two-storied houses, and cleared and fenced a considerable extent of land, which they cultivate. The situation of the new settlement is pleasant, and the lowlands of the back country at the foot of the hills which rise in rugged masses a few miles from the shore, are well adapted for the rearing of cattle. About 50 families had arrived here in 1893. Similar colonies are springing up at other spots along the coast, Naticuquan, a short distance eastward, being one of them.

ESTERO-REAL a river Central America rises in the W cordillera of the Andes flows arcuately W forming the boundary between Nicaragua and Honduras, and falls into the head of the Gulf of Fonseca near its E. extremity. It has a good depth of water and was navigated by Sir E. Belcher in the *Starling* for 50 m. from its mouth. But for the prevailing strong winds, which made the passage tedious, he might easily have gone further. According to native accounts there is 10 ft of water in the channel for 80 m. more.

EURUDA or **EURUNA** a tn. India, Nagpore, state and 60 m. S. of Yeopore near 1 bank Boma. It is a well built town of pleasing appearance, enclosed by a ditch and a strong wall and defended by a citadel near its centre.

ETIAWAH [add] a dist. and tn. India N.W. Province. The district between lat. 26° 21' and 2° 9' N. lon. 73° 48' and 79° 49' E. is bounded N. by Mysore and Furuckabad, E. by Mysore, S. by Bundelkhand, W. by Benares, Dehli and W. by Agra, area, 1674 sq. m. The whole dist. lies within the Doab, except a small strip which lies along the W. bank of the Jumna. The soil in the E. and N.E. is generally fertile but becomes indifferent towards the Jumna and still more so beyond it where the surface is rugged, wild and in some parts almost barren. The principal spring crops are wheat, barley, gram, and other kinds of pulses; the autumnal crops opium, sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, rice, jowar and bajra. The fruits include apple, mangoes, plantains, guavas, oranges, apricots, limes, lemons, and remarkably fine melons. Among the wild quadrupeds are jackals, hyenas, wolves, wild dogs, antelopes and porcupines. Birds, including felineous peacocks and the small species in almost endless variety are said to be literally to crowd the trees, guinea fowl and the common gallinaceous poultry run wild in the jungle. The climate is very trying to European constitutions; in no other part of India are the hot winds more frequent and scorching. Pop. 451,224. — The town cap of the above dist. situated about 1 m. E. of the Jumna, on the E. Indian railway 206 m. (by rail) N.W. Allahabad, and 63 m. S.E. Agra, has a striking appearance, many of its houses occupying small isolated summits, separated by deep narrow precipitous ravines. The interior however is very indifferent, and exhibits many symptoms of decay and much appearance of poverty and wretchedness. The fort situated on a high sandhill overlooking the Jumna, is of limited dimensions; the wall is one of the largest in the N.W. Province. The British cantonment which lies on a wide sandy plain, 1 m. N.W. of the town has never been a favourite station and for some time before the late mutiny was occupied only by a wing of native infantry. The sepoy then belonging to it mutinied in the latter end of May 1857. Pop. 17,763.

ETIMADPOOR or **ATAMADPOOR**, a tn. India, N.W. Province, dist. and about 20 m. N.E. Agra. It is an in considerable place, situated in a district much cut up by deep precipitous ravines, is surrounded by a mud wall of no great strength, and possesses a well-supplied bazaar. Within the town is a large tank, surrounded by strong walls of masonry and having in its centre a polygonal building of two stories crowned by a dome.

ETZATLAN a tn. Mexico, state Jalisco 43 m. W. Guadalajara, with 2834 inhabitants, employed in agriculture and mining.

EUFALA a tn. U. States, Alabama, 70 m. S.E. Montgomery beautifully situated on bank Chattahoochee, which is here navigable from November to June. It occupies a height about 500 ft above the water contains several churches, and, in addition to some general trade, used to export annually about 20,000 bales of cotton the produce of the surrounding plantations. Pop. 8900.

EUGENIE an archipelago, mainly in the centre of Victoria Bay on the S.W. coast of New Hebrides in the Sea of Japan. The islands about twenty in number vary much in size the largest having an area of about 20 sq. m., and are hilly and covered with verdure. The trees, mostly oaks of superior quality and beech, are thinly scattered. Some of the islands afford good anchorage for ships of the largest burden. They are inhabited apparently by Chinese and Koreans.

EL PATOIA [add] a tn. Russia, the Orms, 60 m. N. Sebastopol. It is noted as the place of debarkation of the allied armies of England and France, in September 1854 when they effected their first landing in the Orms, and a few days afterwards encountered the Russians in the battle of the Alma.

EVANSVILLE a tn. U. States, Indiana cap. on Vanderburgh on a height above the Ohio at the terminus of the Erie and Wabash canal and on the Evansville and Cincinnati railway 140 m. S.W. Indianapolis. Owing to a remarkable bend which the Ohio makes here Evansville has sometimes been designated the crescent city. It contains twenty-two churches, including almost all denominations, various public schools, three public libraries and a national marine hospital erected by the general government. Coal and iron abounding in the neighbourhood give great facilities to manufactures, and accordingly numerous factories, machine shops and mills have been erected. Pop. 18,600, about 11,454.

EVEREST a mountain Asia, in the N. of Nepal lat. 27° 59' 17" N. lon. 85° 09' 6" E. It is the loftiest summit of the Himalaya having a height of 29,002 ft. while Kanchung, which used to claim that honour and is situated to the E. of it in lat. 27° 42' 9" N. lon. 88° 11' 26" E. is only 28,156 ft. and Dhaulagiri to the W. of it in lat. 28° 41' 48" N. lon. 83° 39' 5" E. is only 26,826. Colonel Waugh, who first measured it, conducting the trigonometrical survey of India, has given it the name of Mount Everest in honour of Colonel Everest, his distinguished predecessor.

EXMOUTH an mt. British America, Arctic regions in the W. entrance of Belcher Channel lat. 77° 15' N. lon. 95° 50' W. When seen from a distance it attracts attention by the richness of its colour produced by the strata of red



EXMOUTH ISLAND—From Belcher's Land of the Arctic Voyages.

sandstone, of which the greater part of it is composed. On the summit which has a height of 567 ft. this sandstone is capped by a fossiliferous limestone. Vegetation is more luxuriant than usual in the same region and game also appears to be abundant, not only geese, ducks, ptarmigan, and hares frequenting it in great numbers, but deer also. Notwithstanding this abundance it is not inhabited, and does not seem even to be visited by natives.

EXUMA [add.] two islands, W. India, Bahamas, partly inundated by the tides of Oceanus.—1. Great Exuma about 35 m. long between N.W. by W and S.E. by E with a varying breadth of 1 to 5 m., low and swampy and skirted by sandbanks and small cays on the S but becoming more firm and elevated on the N attains the height of 60 to 100 ft. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in raising stock and provisions, which they dispose of to small centers, who carry them to Nassau in New Providence. Along the N shore are several secure harbors, for vessels drawing 14 or 15 ft. Pop. about 2000.—2. Little Exuma, separated from the former by a small shallow channel almost fordable at low water is about 8 m. long from E.S.E. to W.N.W. but is narrow and low and contains only about 160 inhabitants, who find their chief employment in a valuable salt-pond.

EYN NEJM [fontaine de la star] a vil. E. Arabia, kingdom Negd 200 m. E. Radd, at one time famous for a hot sulphurous spring, covered with an open copse, and largely frequented for the cure of cutaneous diseases and paralysis. But the government a few years ago destroyed both well and copse. Yet the people should put their trust in the waters rather than in God.

EYRE, LAKE, a large sheet of water almost worthy of being designated a sea, in S. Australia, lying between lat. 33° 30' and 39° 30' S., and lon. 135° and 140° E. The rivers Frome and Clifton empty themselves into this lake, whose northern boundaries are not as yet defined with any degree of accuracy. The country on the W side is sandy and barren but occasionally relieved by hills that attain a considerable elevation. To the S there are numerous creeks, which produce a rank but fertile vegetation. The district bordering on Lake Eyre and Lake Torrens were thoroughly explored by M. Donald Stuart in 1869-70, who, again examining a part of its shores in 1881 found it edged with a layer of salt, 3 inches thick, upon clay.

EYTAH or **EYA** a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Mynpooria, 50 m. N.E. Agra, occupies a low site almost completely flooded in the rainy season is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a well-supplied bazaar.

EYKAWOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 30 m. N.E. Brunn on the Hain. It has an ancient castle, surrounded by a ditch and flanked with bastions; a Jewish infirmary, and three annual fairs and contains 2000 inhabitants.

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FACING IRV AND Australia, on the coast of Queensland off Port Curtis, and just below the tropic of Capricorn lat. 23° 45' S. lon. 151° 35' E. is 8½ m. long and 2½ m. at its greatest width and is generally low the most elevated part, Signal Hill, situated at its S. end, reaching only to an altitude of 375 ft. Its shores are sandy and covered with mangroves, which fringe the creeks or cluster upon extensive swamps, while the interior presents no richer vegetation than coarse sedgy grass and small bushes, with the usual monotonous gum-trees. A series of low sand-hills extends along the coast. A kind of rock-ovyer is found here, and the island also furnishes quail, the blue mountain parrot, curlews, gulls, and bustards.

FAIRFIELD two places, U. States.—1. A tn. Connecticut, on Long Island Sound and on the New York and New Haven railway 60 m. S.W. Hartford. It consists principally of one broad street, with spacious hotels in its vicinity for the accommodation of summer visitors. The business of the town is carried on chiefly at the harbor of Southport, situated about 2 m. to the W. at the mouth of Mide River but owing to the rearing of Bridgeport, at the terminus of the New Britain and Haverhill railways, seems not to be increasing. Pop. 4379.—2. A vil. Iowa, cap. Co. Jefferson, on Big Cedar Creek 63 m. S.W. Iowa city. It possesses a branch of the state university and a female seminary and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 1622.

FAIRHAVEN or **FAIR HAVEN** two places, U. States.—1. A vil. Connecticut, on both sides of the Quinnipiac, which here expands into a bay extending to New Haven harbor and is crossed by two wooden bridges—one for the railway and the other for ordinary traffic. It is a cheerful, well-built place, with many fine villas possesses five churches, four buildings, and a number of vessels, engaged partly in the Mediterranean and partly in the W. India trade, and is famous for its oysters, of which about 750,000 bushels are annually taken. Pop. about 4000.—2. A vil. Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, at its mouth in Buzzard's Bay and on a branch of the Cape Cod and on the Redfish branch of the Boston and Providence railways 50 m. S.E. Boston. It contains eleven churches a high-school, and a savings-bank paper and cotton mills, a brass foundry and soap, candle, and oil factories. An expansion of the river forms a fine harbor and a good head of shipping belonging to the place is engaged in the whale fishery. Pop. 6118.

FAI KENAU a tn. Austrian empire, circle and about 24 m. N.N.E. Lintz with manufactures of cotton goods, glassware, blackberries, glass vases, two mills, and 1800 inhabitants.

FAI TSHI a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, circle of same name, r. bank Pruth, 55 m. S.E. H. Jassy. The camp in which Peter the Great allowed himself to be completely surrounded, in 1714 and was in consequence compelled to sign the treaty of Hush was in the vicinity.

FAMAKA or **PAMOKA** a vil. Africa, Senegal r. bank Kine Nila, opposite Fatick.

FANKING an isl. N. Pacific belonging to what has been called American Samoa, in lat. 7° 30' N., lon. 158° 30' W. It is about 5 m. in diameter nearly circular and almost covered with coconut palms. It possesses a good harbor is abundantly supplied with excellent fresh water, and promises to become of some importance, having been formally taken possession of by the British crown on the 8th of February 1861.

FAOU (Lé) a small maritime tn. France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. E.S.E. Brest, in a smiling valley on the Fao, where it joins the Broet Rouda. It has some new mills, and trade in eagle, wine, brandy and grain and its harbor though small is well frequented. Pop. 1115.

FARAH a tn. India, N.W. Provinces dist. and 23 m. N.W. Agra about a mile from r. bank Jumna, in an open and well-cultivated country. It is built chiefly within an enclosure of what appears to have been at one time a very large wall is defended by a square and fort, with a bastion on each flank, and has a small but well-supplied bazaar.

FARALLON ISLES a small but lofty isl. S. America, in the Bay of Panama, at the apex of the sheet off the river Buenaventura, 5 m. N.W. Buen. Point, in lat. 8° 50' S., lon. 78° 24' 30' W. It is memorable as the spot where Dampier and his party in 1681, on being prevented by the Spaniards from going by the Santa Maria or Chopo Rivers smelt their ship, and commenced their journey to the Atlantic. They travelled 110 m. occasionally crossing high mountains, but generally proceeding along valleys among deep and dangerous rivers, and in twenty three days reached the Atlantic, near the Cape Cod, 60 m. W. of Golden Island in California Bay in the Caribbean Sea, near the W. entrance of the Gulf of Darien.

FARMINGTON a tn. U. States, Maine, cap. Co. Franklin, on the Sandy River and the terminus of a branch railway 31 m. N.W. Augusta. It contains six churches, an academy, and numerous other schools; and being well supplied with water-power possesses a large number of manufactories. Not a few of the inhabitants are employed in grazing, for which the district is well adapted. Pop. 3106.

FARO, a river Western Africa, the source of which not exactly known is supposed to be near Mount Label, about

lat. 6° 20' N; lon. 10° 40' E. It flows N.W. through Adamawa, and joins I bank Deauve 35 m. E. Yola. Near the point of junction, when Dr Barth crossed it, it had a breadth of about 800 yards, and was running with a rapid current though its average depth was not more than 3 ft. In the rainy season this depth is much increased, and is easily headland at the junction is laid almost entirely under water.

FARSHA a vil N Africa, near the E. frontier of Kordofan, cap. Dar Hamar or the Red Country; lat. about 13° N. lon. 33° 30' E. It consists of several hundred huts erected on the side of a gentle slope, and is the residence of the chief of the Hamar tribe who, though nominally subject to Turkey since the conquest of Kordofan, is virtually independent. The district of Dar Hamar over which his authority extends, consists of extensive plains, such as the Arabs delight to roam over in many parts so destitute of water as to be completely parched and sterile during the hot season, but springing into comparative luxuriance during the rains and in other parts possessed of such a depth of soil and so far favoured by springs, that the characteristics of the desert disappear and the vegetation becomes more luxuriant. The Hamar who have their capital in Farsha, are said to be able to muster 3000 men most of them in mail shirts and helmets. (Petherick).

FATAWEL, a N Western Africa, Adamswa, to the E. of the Wadai range 140 m N.E. Yola, is particularly de serring of notice as the principal mart for ivory in this part of Africa.

FATSHAN or **FATSHAN** a N China, prov and 7 m E.W. Quingong or Canton, on an arm of the Canton R. as it is said that towards the end of the 17th century it did not yield to Canton in wealth or population. Its decline is probably owing in part to a change in the river which has left it with a channel only 4 ft. deep. It has still considerable manufactures of silk, cotton, silk, paper and articles which are sent to Canton for export.

FAVOURITE ISLAND a coral id. of American Polynesia, in the N Pacific lat 3° 50' N lon 176° 40' W. **FAYETTEVILLE** [add] a tn U States, N Carolina, at the head of navigation of Cape Fear River 50 m. S. Raleigh. It is one of the largest and most stirring places in the state, contains several turpentine distilleries, cotton factories, and four mills and carries on an active trade, particularly in lumber tar and turpentine, the materials of which are furnished by the pine forests covering a large part of the adjoining country. Pop. 4790.

FAZOKLO or **FAZOKLO**, a vil Africa, the most S. of Senegal I. bank Blue Nile, at the foot of the mountain of same name lat. 11° 45' N lon 84° 40' E. The tribe which form the village are called by bushing. It is remarkable as being the most S. point of the possessions of the viceroys of Egypt upon the Blue Nile, though his sovereignty here is merely nominal. Mahomet Ali built here two edifices, which he dignified with the name of palaces and to which he said he would retreat in case of need. They are both in a ruinous condition. The mountain Fazoklo is the first of any importance met with when ascending the Blue Nile, and gives its name to the province around it. It stretches to the S. and then to the S.W. the S. boundary not admitting any precise definition.

FAZOKLO or **FAZOKLO**, a prov Africa E. Sudan to the S. of Senegal I. bank Blue Nile, between lat 11° and 13° N, named from the mountain chain which forms its N. boundary is very uninteresting, breeding with abrupt heights, and intersected by deep gorges. Its principal stream is the Tadmata, which comes from the S. and after winding through the

province, falls into the Blue Nile below the village of Fazoklo. A great number of torrents dry part of the year furrow the province in all directions. Shales, granite, cristalline, mica schist, and aluminas are the prevailing rocks, accompanied with fuldepath, on which repose sturffrous alluvium. Gold is



Mount Fazoklo with Fazoklo's Palace and Village of Fazoklo. From Zeyher's, Voyage au Soudan Oriental.

found in the sands everywhere and has a purity of about 88. Vegetation is very vigorous; extensive and almost impenetrable forests cover the country in dry places the enormous prevail, and in moist places may be seen the great *Adansonia digitata*, the tamarind, shony *Cassia fistula*, three species of palms, euphorbia, and the bamboo which forms thickets. The soil likewise produces many liliaceous, esnerbitaceous, and graminaceous plants but no wheat and legumes more especially haricot. The negroes cultivate only a little to rice and maize. The fauna includes the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, lion, panther and a kind of very ferocious hyena, but few horned animals. The sheep have a short kind of wool resembling hair disposed over the body in patches of various shades of colour. Birds are numerous and include the stork, the tallies eagle, the sacred ibis, the black ibis, and many grain-eating birds with rich plumage. The chief insect is the white ant, which destroys whatever is left within its reach.

There are three seasons in Fazoklo. Summer begins in February when the heat attains to about 112 Fah. May comes in with violent storms and during it there is rain twice or thrice each week, and during the three following months the rains are incessant they diminish in September. Winter commences in October, and ends in January during which time the morning is cold and the afternoon warm. In the twenty four hours the thermometer varies from 50° to 104° Fah.

The inhabitants are negroes and pagans, and go completely naked. They are called Hara, and their country is sometimes named Dar-Berta. The tribes are divided by the mountains or groups of mountains they inhabit and they construct their dwellings—round bamboo-huts covered with straw—in the most inaccessible localities, as a protection against their enemies the Gallas on the south, and the soldiers of the viceroys of Egypt on the north. The chief centres of population are those of the mountains of Cassa, Boud-changouren Boud, Fakaro, and Kamsilla. The nob or king dwells in Cassa. The Berta are quiet, abstemious, and live chiefly on fruits. They make a kind of beer of meal which is both nutritive and intoxicating. They are occupied chiefly in gold-washing, but have also some tanneries for the preparation of hides. The merchants who come to purchase their gold bring them in exchange salt, millet, cloth, and glass-beads. The Berta are courageous. They are armed with skin-shields large daggers, and lances, which they throw with great address and on the appearance of an enemy they give the alarm by lighting fires on the tops of the hills.

Franklin was once an independent state, governed by an elected king, whose conduct was judged each year by a council of notables. During this examination the king remained seated on an ottoman, surrounded by armed men, ready to kill him should he be condemned. This custom was preserved till the reign of Yania, who was murdered in 1836 by order of his judges. Fawle now pays tribute to the viceroy of Egypt, who has the right of appointing and deposing the chiefs of the country.

FEGYVERNÉK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Szabolcs. It was once a place of some importance, but lost it in consequence of the invasions of the Turks. Tobacco is largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2618.

FEND, a vil. N Arabia, on the E.E. side of the Bolman chain, at the junction of the Erythraean and a Persian pilgrim route to Mecca. It is the oldest village in the province, and is inhabited by about 150 families, who subsist by gathering fodder and laying it up in store against the arrival of the pilgrims, to whom they then sell or exchange it.

FERNETITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carinthia, on a stream of same name in the Wobben Valley 30 m. N.W. Lienz. The inhabitants are engaged partly in agriculture and partly in mining coal and iron, and both smelting and manufacturing the latter. Pop. 5000.

FELVINCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 25 m. S.E.E. Klausenburg on the Maros. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Pop. 1150.

FERGUS, a vil. British America, Canada, West, co. Wellington, on the Grand River 48 m. W. by N. Toronto; with a Free and a Wesleyan church two weekly newspapers, and a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1000.

FERNANDO (BAR) a tl. Chili prov. Oglehuaga, cap. dep. of same name, nearly equidistant from the W. base of the Cordillera and the banks of the Tinguirica 110 m. S.E. Valparaiso. It occupies a site so injudiciously chosen as to be exposed to the floods, and consists of houses which, though compactly built, have as well as the streets a very poor appearance, the former being low and uncommensurate, and the latter ill paved and tortuous. The two churches are equally wretched, and the three schools are poorly attended. Though exposed to inundation San Fernando is 1410 ft. above sea-level. Pop. including the suburbs, about 12 000.

FERNANDO (BAR) a tn. Mexico state Coahuila in a fertile district, near the Rio Grande, 206 m. N. Saltillo. It stands on the Upper Salado, and was once an important military post, but suffered much during the war between Mexico and the U. States, and has never recovered its former prosperity. It still contains about 3000 inhabitants, whose chief employment is agriculture.

FERNÉZEL (ALBU, KIS-BANYA and FELSO) three nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Hungary co. Szabolcs 42 m. S.E.E. Szathmar Nemethi near the N. frontiers of Transylvania. They have mineral springs and mines of silver copper and lead with smelting furnaces and other mining establishments, and an aggregate pop. of 3000.

FEROZABAD (add) a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 24 m. S.E. Ayodhya. It is of considerable size, surrounded by a wall and impregnable, both from the beautiful remains of splendour within it, and the numerous moat and stupas ruins outside, that it must once have been a place of great importance. The present inhabitants live chiefly in cottages thatched with straw. The bazaar is well supplied. Pop. 11 792.

FEROZPORE, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Georgetown, cap. pergunnah of same name, 74 m. S. Delhi. It is surrounded by a tolerably strong wall flanked with towers, and defended by a mud fort, which is mounted with cannon. Within the fort is the palace which, though not large, is handsomely built and furnished in the English style. Pop. 7989.

FEROZPOOR (add) a dist. and tn. India. The river situated in Sindh, is of very irregular shape, of somewhat indolent limits, in consequence of several changes which took place after the termination of the Sikh war. Its centre seems to be nearly intersected by the parallel of 21 and the meridian of 75°. Neither its area nor its population can be stated. A great part of the marsh is barren or covered with jungle, and but more than one third is alleged to be

under cultivation. Evidence of its having once been in a more prosperous state are furnished by several ruined villages and towns, and fine walls now choked with rubbish. The great thing wanted is irrigation, and this might be furnished at comparatively little expense, by cutting a canal of only a mile long which would convey water from the Sittled to the Sakri, a dry watercourse or nullah which winds through the district. The river cap. of the above is, it is stated about 1 m. from 1 bank Sindh and 50 m. S. by E. Lahor, consists of the town proper and a fort. The town, surrounded by a ditch and a mud wall, had fallen into a state of great decay and general wretchedness, when its occupation by the British completely changed its appearance. For its narrow lanes, in the siltiest state imaginable, and its mean houses huddled together in the most disorderly manner have been substituted wide and handsome streets, with colonnaded rows of shops and long lines of warehouses. The fort, an irregular structure filled with earth to half the height of the walls, and crowded with mean brick and mud hovels has also been remodelled and converted into an important British arsenal. On the breaking out of the mutiny some companies of the 45th N.I. nearly succeeded in taking it, and when frustrated did not deem it till they were permitted by some mismanagement, to commit much havoc in the town. Pop. about 8000.

FERTILE BELT TAN, a strip of country British North America, on the N. boundary of the U. States, or between lat. 40° and 51° N. and lon. 90° and 98° W. The country on either side of this singular district is bleak, barren and unfruitful for the settler, but the Fertile Belt itself is described as a partially wooded region, abounding in lakes and rich pastures. The soil is a rich deep, vegetable mould, occasionally spreading out into open blooming prairie. But, as the winter endures for upwards of seven months, during which period the rivers and lakes are ice-bound and the whole country clothed with snow and in the heat of the summer is usually inclosed, it may be doubted whether the Fertile Belt will ever attract a steady immigration of European settlers. An attempt was made, however as early as 1811 by the Earl of Selkirk to colonise a portion of it, and with many vicissitudes the Red River settlement has struggled on, until now its population including Indian half-breeds, numbers about 5000 souls.

FIERO a tn. Austrian Italy prov. and 12 m. S.W. Rovigo; with several churches, and 2228 inhabitants.

FIFENEES, the extreme E. point of Fifehire, Scotland about 2 m. E. by N. Crail. Its elevation above the sea is very slight, and it presents no features of grandeur or sublimity like other headlands. A reef called the Crail Rocks projects from it into the German Ocean, and has been the occasion of numerous shipwrecks.

FILIYO, a tn. Western Africa, Songhay country 340 m. S.E. Tambuctoo in a beautiful and fertile district. It consists of several detached groups of houses built of clay with elevated tower-like entrances, which give the whole place a castellated appearance. The vicinity has a rich soil, much corn and trees, and the surrounding hills bear heavy crops of corn. The inhabitants, almost all negroes, are nominally subject to the Fello chief of Filio, but have an independent democracy and evidently detest the Felloish yoke.

FILMORE, a tn. U. States Utah of which it is the capital, about 150 m. almost due S. from the Great Salt Lake. It is inhabited by Mormons, and consists of houses made either of adobe or of fire-burned bricks. The only building of any pretension is the capital which is built of rough-hewn red sandstone in the form of a Greek cross, with a cupola of 80 ft. in diameter in its centre. The beautiful and commanding site of Filmore, at the height of 5000 ft. above the sea, and at the foot of the wide Wahatch mts., not seeming to compensate for its distance from the north and more populous district of the territory, the Mormon legislature in 1850 passed an act, removing the seat of government from it to Salt Lake City. In this they exceeded their power, and Filmore is still the recognized capital though as yet it is a very pretty one, its pop. in 1840 being only 713.

FILORIO a tn. Italy on the W. shore of the island of Ischia, at the N.W. entrance of the Bay of Naples. It is the largest town on the island, and, though consisting of narrow streets, is clean and well built, with many handsome houses of two stories. On a rocky promontory jutting into the

was a shrine and monastery covering the site of an old castle of which the crenelated walls still remain. The inhabitants of Lucina are bold and skilful sailors often venturing in their small boats to Genoa and the coast of Africa. Pop 5000.

FISHKILL, two places, U States.—1. A vil. and town ship, New York, opposite Newburg on the Hudson River and the Hudson railway. The vil., situated on Fishkill Creek, contains four or five churches and an academy. Pop. of township, 8546.—2. *Fishkill Landing* a vil. at the mouth of the above-named creek, with several churches, an iron foundry a machine-shop, some factories, and a number of stores. There is a ferry between it and Newburg. P 2844.

FITZROY [add] an isl. near the N E coast of Australia, 5 m. N E Cape Graham is about 5 m. in extent. Its surface is generally high and well wooded with two peaks, one of which is 861 ft. in height. The rock when exposed is granitic. The prickly cactus palm pomegranate, and a kind of yam abound upon it.

FLATTERY a cape, U States, territory Washington on the Pacific, the N W extremity of the land at the entrance of Juan de Fuca Strait. Lat. 48° 24' N; lon. 124° 43' W. About 12 m. S of it are the Flatley rocks which extend some distance onwards, and have a considerable elevation. Upon Tatooch off the cape, is a lighthouse.

FLIESEN a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N W Eger on the frontiers of Saxony with a Protestant church, manufactures of hosiery and calico paper cotton and other mills and 1600 inhabitants.

FLINDERS, the name of two isls.—1. An isl. the largest of the Furness group, situated in the E entrance of Bass Strait, between the N.E. of Tasmania and the S.E. of Australia. It is about 86 m. long by 31 m. broad and is traversed by several ridges, one of which high barren and mountainous presents a bold and abrupt front to the W. but slopes gradually on the E down to a low sandy beach. The Strzelecki Peaks forming the culminating points of this ridge, are 2650 ft. above the sea. On the W the island is fringed by several small islands, under the lee of which shelter from westerly winds may be obtained. On the E the shore forms nearly a straight line of sandy beach for about 19 m. and thence becomes diversified by three remarkable peaks called the Patriarcha, which rise from the low sandy shore and are detached by a similar sandy plain from the high barren mountains on the W. Off the E extremity of the island and in the vicinity of the loftiest of these peaks lie the Nobel Isles so named by Captain Flinders from the discordant and various notes of the innumerable birds frequenting them.—2. An isl. off the coast of S. Australia, about lat. 34° S lon. 124° E. It is the largest and most central of the Investigator group, and is nearly in the form of a square, each side measuring from 3 to 5 m. with rocks projecting from the intermediate points. When Flinders visited it it was frequented by hairy seals sooty petrels, and small kangaroos. The only good anchorage is on the N.

FLINT a tn. U States, Michigan cap. on Genesee 48 m. N W Detroit on the line of railway from Port Huron to Grand Haven. It stands in a fertile district, is the seat of the Michigan arylism for the deaf blind, and, possesses abundance of water-power and carries on an active trade. Pop 3550.

FLINT a river U States, rises in the W part of Georgia, near Fayetteville flows S. and at the S W extremity of the state unites with the Chattahoochee in forming the Apalachicola. Its whole course is about 300 m. of which a large portion is navigable.

FLINT an island in the Pacific Ocean S.W. of the Marquesas Islands lat. 11° 36' S. lon. 151° 46' W. is a narrow strip of coral about 1½ m. long surrounded with breakers, which render it almost impossible for a boat to land. It was discovered in 1801.

FLORES, BORDO, or MANGUEVA [add] an isl. Indian Archipelago, forming one of the volcanic group stretching eastward from Java bounded N by the Java Sea, S the Indian Ocean E the Strait of Flores, which separates it from the islands of Adenara and Bolo and W by the Strait of Mangrove or Mangrove, which separates it from the island of Komodo lat. 8° S to 9° 50' S lon. 119° 40' to 123° 1' E. 240 m. long by 20 m. to 40 m. broad area about 4000 sq. m. The N E point is named Cape Flores. On the E shore lies Gus.

and E coast there are good harbours for large vessels. On the E coast are volcanoes; and on the E. side of the island is the peak of Lobetaba, 7117 ft. high, in the vicinity of which dwells a tribe very inimical to Europeans. There are likewise other lofty mountains as Bumbia or Gombora; Koa, also a volcano, 8169 ft. high, Gombora, Koa, 8355 ft., and the peak of Larentooka, 5091 ft. high and others. The interior of the island is not well known. It is mountainous well wooded, and not unfruitful and has warm springs. Among the products are buffaloes oxen, goats, swine, dogs, fowls tortoises and birds nests; sugar and animal wood, maize rice, wild cinnamon, and a small quantity of the best cotton in the archipelago sulphur pumice-stone, copper some gold and iron, and on the coast amber. The inhabitants, estimated to number 250 000 are of Malay extraction, but, unlike other Malays, build their houses on the ground in places of elevating them upon posts. From Celebes vessels arrive annually in February and March laden with gold ivory common earthenware native cloths &c and take back in August and September beads-nuts, cordage and oil. In former times slaves were exported from Mangrove, and were much sought after. The principal places of trade are Mangrove in the W and Udahe in the E coast. Since August 6, 1853 in consequence of a treaty then concluded the whole island belongs to the Dutch though the Portuguese claim some portions of it, and possess a fort on the E coast at Larentooka, where some of the natives are Christians.

FLUBBING a vil. U States, New York, at the head of a bay opening into Long Island Sound. It contains ten churches, and several schools and seminaries, and is surrounded by extensive meadows and gardens, which attract numerous visitors from New York the distance being only 8 m., and the communication constant by steamer or rail.

FOGHA a valley Western Africa, prov. Kabiab about 125 m. S W Sokoto. It is bordered on the E by a hilly chain separating it from another valley in Maurel is partly occupied by a backwater of the Niger so devoid of current that it seems almost stagnant, and where widens has a breadth of about 1000 yards. The sloping banks of the valley are covered with a profusion of dense palm, and the flat below is clothed with rank grass. The ground so strongly impregnated with saline particles, that a good deal of salt is manufactured by the simple process of putting the earth into funnels made of straw and roads pouring water over it boiling the liquid thus obtained and turning the sediment into the shape of a small loaf. The inhabitants, who are of the Fulbe or Follatari race, suffer much from the incessant war here waged against them by the Denli.

FOKSHANI or FOKSHANI [add] a tn. in Turkey in Europe 44 m. W N Y Galata on the Mulkay, an affluent of the Bosphorus which divides it into two parts one of which is in Moldavia and the other in Walachia. The part in Moldavia is the seat of a civil and a criminal court, possesses a normal school, carries on an active trade with Galata particularly in corn and has a pop. of 30 000 while that of the Walachian portion does not exceed 5000.

FOKUTU a tn. Austrian empire Hungary, co. Pesth 80 m. W Kiosowa with a beautiful archiepiscopal summer residence and 5064 inhabitants, who are nearly equally divided between Protestants and R. Catholics.

FOLITICHENI a tn. Turkey in Europe Moldavia, cap. circle Suceava, on the Samooch near the frontiers of Bukovina, 68 m. W N Y Jassy. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, possesses a normal school has an important annual fair and carries on an active trade, particularly in cattle. Pop 3000.

FOND DU LAC a tn. U States Wisconsin, cap. of one name as the S. and of Lake Winnebago, on the Chicago R. Paul and Fond du Lac, and on the Milwaukee and Fond du Lac railways 60 m. N E Madison. It is pleasantly situated on a wooded slope descending towards the lake, and possesses eight churches a steam woolen factory several large stores and a great number of flour and saw-mills. Pop 6450.

FONTANA FREDDA a tn. Austrian Italy prov. Udine, on the railway 4 m. W Portofonzo. It is memorable for the victory gained by its neighbourhood, on 16th April 1809 by the Archduke John over the vicerey Eugene Bonaparte. Pop 3038.

FOO-CHOW [add] For ten years after this port was open to foreign commerce in 1853, the trade was insignificant compared with what it has become after the second decade of years. At first the native merchants were exceedingly jealous of foreigners, and placed every obstacle in their way to the inland trade. On the occupation of Shanghai by the Taiping rebels in 1853, the tea-men stopped the supply of tea from the Boba country to that port, where it was shipped, and directed their stocks to be carried down the river Min to Foo-chow where the foreign ships followed and took in their cargoes. Not only did this traffic continue during the time Shanghai was held by the rebels, a period of eighteen months, but the route was found to be shorter and hence the trade more profitable, so that it never returned to Shanghai consequently Foo-chow has become the great outlet for the black tea district. Before this period scarcely a chest of tea appeared on the export list, and now it is the second largest port for the shipment of tea in China. In 1853 the exports did not exceed 243,000 and the imports 246,000. As compared with 1864 there was a very perceptible falling off in

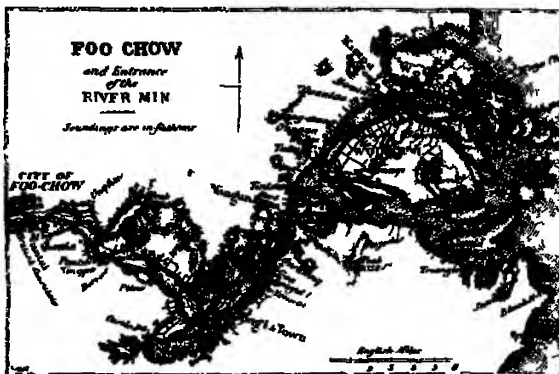
1864 in the tonnage of British vessels in the port, as is thus shown:—

ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.		
VESSELS.	TONS.	VESSELS.	TONS.	
1863	225	147,796	227	147,796
1864	225	131,118	225	131,541

The decrease is accounted for by a falling off in the paper and tea trade to Tien-tsin and by the disturbed state of the neighbouring provinces. But both the imports and exports have increased in value.

	Imports.	Exports.
1864	42,071,107	42,568,781
1864	4,207,754	4,200,000

The rebel disturbances, however, have so much interfered with trade, and induced the levying of so exorbitant taxes that commerce is thrown into confusion, and the provisions of the treaty of Tien-tsin have become almost a dead letter in the port. The returns of opium show a decrease, the value of it in 1863 being £1,221,073 and in 1864 £1,086,384. And less tea was exported to Great Britain and Europe in 1864 than previously but there were increasing demands for it for Australia, which is supplied almost entirely from



Foo-chow. The total export of tea in 1864 was valued at £3,711,008, and amounted to 64,967,800 lbs. In 1863 the value was £3,230,455, and 61,000,190 lbs.

At this port the weights used are the same as the English pound weight, the pound being 160 lbs. The tea is bought chiefly with Mexican dollars, or orders from native bankers upon correspondents in the tea districts; and paper currency is used in the city representing metallic value equivalent to two, three, four and five shillings. From the autonomy shown, at the opening of the port, by the inhabitants of Foo-chow to the foreigners admitted to trade with them under the sanction of their own government, and the danger of expatriating them by their presence, which in several cases led to outrageous acts of the foreign traders have taken up their abode within the walls of the city. The only foreigner resident there is the British consul, who deemed it a matter of policy to maintain the prestige of his country at all hazards. All the other foreign residents live in the suburbs. The total foreign population in 1864 was 129 of whom 89 were British. There were 30 mercantile houses, 12 sundries, 3 missionary establishments, 8 consulates and consular agents, 7 pilots, 37 insurance agencies, and a branch of the Imperial maritime customs, with 18 British, 3 French, and 2 German officials. The French, or head members of the city in the superintendent of trade.—(WHITNEY *Chinese Commercial Guide China Directory* 1864. *Chinese Customs Returns*.)

FOO-CHOW or **FOO-CHU**, a bay and in China, in the Gulf of Loo-tung, on the W. coast of the peninsula of the Empire's South; lat. (of town) 39° 40' N; lon. 121° 30' E. The bay which is the next inlet N of Hsin Hsin, is formed on the S.W.

by a promontory which terminates in a projecting reef. This elevated, excellent anchorage is found to the N.E. in 5 fathoms water with an inlet in front, which from its appearance, has received the name of Flat Top. The land on the N side of the bay is of singular formation bearing so strong a resemblance to extensive fortifications, that it is difficult at first sight to believe it to be natural.—The town situated on a river a little above its mouth in the bay is said to command an trade except in coal, which is worked in its vicinity and exported both in its natural state and in the form of manufactured fuel.

FOO-KEE-HIEN in China, a bank Yang-tse-kiang near the N.E. frontier of prov. Szechuen. It is a town of the third rank and possesses considerable literary fame, containing numerous numbers of temples and temples of every grade. Among the most remarkable of its buildings is the Wen-tching-tsun, or temple of literary composition, where the assemblies of the literary corporation are held, and the examinations for degrees take place. Adjoining it is a magnificent garden, in the middle of which rises an octagonal tower of four stories, affording from its summit a view of the various quarters of the town, with its embelished walls the windows of the Yang-tse-kiang, and the surrounding country dotted with villages and farm-houses, and covered with rich and varied vegetation. On one side of the garden a pretty Confucian pagoda stands among large and lofty trees and on the other side is a range of little cells, in which, during the examinations, the students are shut up with nothing but pens, ink, and paper to answer the questions put to them.

FORDHAM a vil U States, New York, on the New York and Hudson railway, 12 m N W New York city. It is the seat of St. John's college and St. Joseph's theological seminary, two prominent R. Catholic institutions. The buildings of the college consist mainly of an old country mansion and outhouses to which from time to time additions have been made. In 1865 it had eighteen professors and tutors, all Jesuits except three, and was attended by 125 students. The seminary which has a church attached to it with a tall spire, is an imposing edifice of grey stone. The village contains two or three other churches, and is a favourite summer residence.

FORDO DI ZOLDO a tn. in Austrian Italy prov. and 14 m. N Belluno. In the vicinity a seam of coal and a mine of argentiferous lead are wrought. Pop. 3252.

FORT DES MOINES, a tn U States, Iowa, cap co Polk 100 m. W Iowa city at the junction of the Des Moines and Racoon, the former of which is being made navigable for steamboats up to the town. It is a flourishing place, having ample water power which drives several saw and flour mills, abundance of timber and a valuable coal field. Pop. 3995.

FORTEAU a bay British America in the Strait of Belle Isle, on the E. coast of Labrador. It is 4 m. wide at its entrance between Points Amour and Forteau and runs N for 1½ m. between high and green table-lands of sandstone. At its head is a considerable and rapid river of the same name, abounding with salmon and on the W side a fine cascade. There is a church, parsonage, and resident clergyman of the Church of England at the settlement. The bay is the best roadstead in the strait, and vessels may anchor anywhere towards its head in 10 to 18 fathoms over sandy bottom. The Jersey merchants have large fishing establishments on its shores. On Amour Point there is a lighthouse in the form of a circular stone tower faced with brick. It is 109 ft. high and 155 ft. above the sea, and is visible in clear weather at the distance of 18 m. During fog signals are made with a fog-whistle.

FORT ELLICE British America, one of the stations of the Hudson's Bay Company, beautifully situated a bank Assiniboine 90 m above its junction with the Red River of the North, lat 50° 24' 32" N., lon 101° 48' W. It was once a post of considerable importance, being the depot of supplies to the Swan River district. In this respect, however Fort Polty has been substituted for it, and it has in consequence become only a secondary station. The buildings are on a strand of wood, and surrounded by a high picket inclosure. The trade, carried on with the Plain Cree and the Ojibways, consists chiefly in pemican and dried meat, obtained from them in exchange for European articles.

FORT GARRY Brit N Amer. See GARRY in Supp. **FORT LEAVENWORTH** a military post U States, Kansas, a bank Missouri, 30 m above the junction of the Kansas River. It was established in 1827 as a general rendezvous for troops proceeding westward, and as a depot for all the furs on the Santa Fé and Oregon routes. For these purposes it is well adapted as nearly all the great military roads of the territories intersect it. It contains barracks and a hospital for the troops, warehouses, and stabling for 8000 horses and 15 000 mules. Several large farms are cultivated in connection with the fort. The town of Leavenworth is only about 2 m. distant.

FORT MADISON a tn. U States, Iowa, cap co Lee on the Mississippi, 12 m. above the lower rapids. It occupies the site of a frontier fort which was erected in 1808 for defence against the Indians and was burned down in 1813 when the garrison was obliged to evacuate it. The present town is well built with a good proportion of brick houses, and possesses a substantial courthouse, half a dozen churches and a state penitentiary. Its manufactures are rapidly increasing in importance and its favourable position as a shipping point for the lumber grain, and pork of the surrounding districts has already given it an extensive trade. Pop. 2886.

FORT RILEY a military post, U States, Kansas, at the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill forks of Kansas River. It is situated on the great emigrant route to New Mexico and California, about 140 m. from Fort Leavenworth with which it is connected by an excellent military road. Its stone barracks are sufficient for eight companies of

infantry, and large accommodation has also been provided for cavalry.

FORT WAYNE, a tn U States Indiana, cap. co Allen, at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph, which here form the Maumee, on the Wabash and Canal, 105 m N N E Indianapolis. It stands in a beautiful and well-cultivated district, possesses fifteen churches, one of them a R. Catholic cathedral, and a German female school under the charge of nuns and carries on an active trade. It occupies the site of Twilight, an old village of the Miami Indians, who were removed W of the Mississippi in 1841 and, though the place of comparatively recent origin it contained in 1860 10 888 inhabitants.

FORT WILLIAM British America, a station or settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company on the N or left bank of the Kaministiquia, at its mouth, on the W shore of Lakes Superior. It consists of a small fort sufficiently strong to resist any Indian attack and a garden formed of soil brought from some distance and having an area of about an acre and three-quarters. Opposite to the fort is a large island formed by the middle channel of the Kaministiquia. This island once almost covered with wood, chiefly tamarac, was gradually cleared to a great extent for fuel and where not again covered by a second growth, is partly occupied as the site of an Ojibway village, and partly as pasture ground, grazed by a herd of cows belonging to the company which swim across the river a distance of 400 ft. twice every day when passing to and fro between the island and the ferryway in the vicinity of the fort. (—Hind)

FOTHS a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary on and 12 m N N E Pesth, not far from the railway; with a handsome R. Catholic church, and a beautiful estate with a fine park and 2000 inhabitants, mostly Protestants.

FOTSHA, a tn Turkey in Europe, Herzegovina, at the confluence of the Stribna with the Drin, 22 m S E Bosna Seral. It is beautifully situated contains twelve mosques, and is celebrated for its knives and sword entree which in excellence vie with those of Constantinople. Pop from 10 000 to 12 000.

FOVEAUX, a strait, New Zealand separating the Middle or Munster Island from the South or Stewart Island. It extends for 30 m in a W N W and E S E direction, from the N W end of Stewart Island to the island of Rapaiki which lies in its E. entrance is generally about 15 m. wide, and has a depth of 15 to 25 fathoms over a sandy bottom. The approach from the eastward is rendered somewhat for midable both by the position of Rapaiki and the islands, reefs, and tide gullies which surround it in almost every direction. The danger however from the island is less than it seems as there is a clear channel on each side of it with not less than 12 fathoms water. After the island is passed the N shore presents new dangers as it is studded with islets and reefs, some of them extending 8 m. from the coast, and not always visible. Even here, too the dangers are more apparent than real, as there always remains a clear navigating width of not less than 10 m. The greatest difficulty in navigating Foveaux Strait is the hazardous weather which is almost invariably met with. S.W. but more frequently N.W. gales blow with more or less violence and without regard to seasons throughout the whole year frequently continuing without intermission for many days, and then falling for a few hours only to return with renewed violence. Hono vessels passing westward through the strait are sometimes weeks in getting round the S.W. extremity of the Middle Island. Even when there it may only be to encounter a new difficulty arising from a strong current which should the wind fail or prove unfavourable, may have the effect of driving them back again within the strait. For these reasons the passage of the strait from the E. is not to be recommended to any but steam vessels it is otherwise with the passage from the W as a slant wind, S.W. or N.W. may always be calculated upon.

FRAMPTON a vil. British America, Canada East, on Dorchester 25 m S. by E Quebec with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, several schools, and an extensive trade in pork, butter and cattle. Pop. 1300.

FRANCE [add.] The material prosperity and progress of the empire have been greatly augmented by wise legislation and by the commercial enterprise which has been aroused within the last few years. Among the domestic economical

\$19,800,000; Chinese, \$5,640,000; occupation of Rome, \$2,000,000. The whole of France, \$1,190,000. Making a total of \$31,840,000. The nominal amount of the public debt of France was, in 1851, \$213,825,494; in 1861, \$421,154,625; in 1869, \$450,938,184; in 1878, \$524,100,878; and in 1895, \$608,843,196. The annual interest payable on the debt was \$36,134,407 in 1895.

Population, etc.—The following figures show the number of the population of France, according to the census of 1861 and the five which preceded it—

Year of Census.	Population.	Increase in Five Years.	Annual Increase per cent.
1866	35,846,910		
1861	34,526,178	669,732	0.41
1856	34,400,488	1,106,690	0.66
1851	35,705,170	359,682	0.22
1846	35,139,364	565,794	0.30
1841	36,717,324	577,960	0.23

But to arrive at the exact amount of the population in 1861 must be added that of the three departments annexed to the empire after the Italian war. These three new departments contained according to the census of 1861—Alpes Maritimes, 194,878; Savoie, 278,089; and Haute Savoie, 367,496, total 787,115, from which must be deducted 88,054 for the district of Grasse, detached from the department of Var and incorporated with Nice to form the new department of Alpes Maritimes. With this in addition the total population of France was 37,586,813. In the eighty-two departments in twenty-one departments the population was numerically less in 1861 than twenty-five years previously. In twenty-three it had gradually increased, and in the remaining forty-two it had fluctuated sometimes rising and sometimes falling, but finally in 1861 being higher than in 1836. The continuous increase took place in those departments which contain the largest or principal manufacturing cities—the rural population being proportionately absorbed by the towns. The urban population of places of above 5000 inhabitants having increased 23 per cent., while the rural has diminished 0.90 per cent. between the years 1846-1861. The 87,510 communes into which the departments are subdivided contained in 1861 7,582,938 houses, classed as follows:—

Houses having only a Ground Floor	4,573,434
a Ground Floor and One Story	2,369,367
Two Stories	669,628
Three Stories	258,668
Four Stories	84,931
more than Four Stories	20,156

Of these houses, 19.45 per cent. were roofed with thatch or shingles but there was some improvement in this respect, the proportion of thatched dwellings in 1856 having been above 30 per cent. In 1861 497,061 foreigners were domiciled in France, viz.—

Belgians	204,189	Swiss	87,742
German	84,258	English	83,711
Italians	76,449	Poles	7,367
Spaniards	54,998	Americans	5,050

The remainder being made up of a number of other nationalities. Of the whole French population there were only 3,268,578 persons not living in the departments in which they were born and the total number of French subjects settled abroad amounted to no more than 316,582. These figures exclude Algeria and other French colonies.

The classification of the people according to their professions and social position is shown in the following table, which embraces the heads of families, with their wives, children, and dependants—

Class of Employment.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture	9,918,828	9,864,865	19,783,693
Manufactures	4,528,889	4,672,147	9,201,036
Commerce	745,518	705,697	1,451,215
Professions in connection with the above three	78,482	69,736	148,218
Other Employments	77,867	86,406	164,273
Unlabeled Professions	906,601	886,668	1,793,269
Unlabeled Professions	70,891	124,008	194,899
Unlabeled Professions not specified	1,329,796	1,089,130	2,418,926
Total	19,846,778	19,741,637	39,588,415

As nothing contributes more effectively to a true appreciation of the condition of a country than a knowledge of the elements of which its population is composed, particulars are subjoined of the various classes supported by agriculture and manufactures. From them it will be seen that France is an eminently agricultural country more than one-half of its inhabitants deriving subsistence from agricultural pursuits, while in England the proportion does not exceed one-fourth, and on the Continent fluctuates between 30 and 40 per cent. Of those living by agriculture it will be remarked that more than one-half are proprietors, cultivating their own estates and about 900,000 of these live above as of profession not specified should be added to this class, as they have upon the produce of their own lands, which are farmed out.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural Population.			
Proprietors living upon and cultivating their own Estates	4,530,478	4,657,384	9,187,862
Proprietors whose Estates are managed by Agents	114,373	104,067	218,440
Farmers paying a weekly Rent	1,008,800	1,046,596	2,055,396
Day-labourers paying part of Produce	747,660	738,548	1,486,208
Tenants and other Labourers	2,800,808	2,748,697	5,549,505
Wood-cutters & Charcoal-burners	111,567	108,869	220,436
Fishermen and Blacksmiths	68,844	66,840	135,684
Miners and Gardeners	30,497	37,497	67,994
Flower Gardeners	14,158	11,767	25,925
Lead-Surveyors	6,168	7,094	13,262
Other Agricultural Employments	90,411	90,167	180,578
Total	9,718,888	9,934,668	19,653,556
Manufacturing Population.			
Employed in—			
Textile Manufactures	874,615	1,073,193	1,947,808
Mining and Quarrying	508,821	250,085	758,906
Working in Metals	745,518	611,939	1,357,457
Working in Metals & in Leather Manufactures	36,696	108,518	145,214
Wood	44,488	46,494	90,982
Chemical Products	146,594	117,414	264,008
Building	35,523	26,716	62,239
Lighting	1,369,066	927,406	2,296,472
Furnishing	35,523	26,716	62,239
Clothing	67,770	1,173,893	1,241,663
Manufacturing to Food	864,876	867,373	1,732,249
Carriage or Passenger	601,128	829,823	1,430,951
Works of Art, Am. Manufacture of Fancy and Ornamental Articles	60,518	66,000	126,518
Manufacture of Machines of War	4,597	66,770	71,367
Manufacture of Machines of War	39,897	36,526	76,423
Manufacture of Machines of War	30,416	37,904	68,320
Total	734,830	1,416,147	2,150,977

FRANCISCO (San) [add] a town in the State of California, cap co of same name on the N.E. corner of a peninsula which has between the bay of same name and the Pacific Ocean in lat. 37° 46' N. lon. 122° 25' W. It stands on the E. slope of some high hills being the bay on a black tract with no trees and little fertile ground within a distance of 20 m. and is built chiefly on an amphitheatre formed by Telegraph Hill (394 ft. high) on the N.E. Beacon Hill (120 ft.) on the S.E. and Russian Hill (360 ft.) on the W. The streets are straight, and intersecting each other at right angles, divide the town into a number of nearly equal square blocks. In addition to the streets are twelve squares reserved for public use, but only one of them, called the Plaza, or Fortissimo Square, can yet be considered ornamental. The busiest streets have a pavement of what are called cobblestones but the others, both in the carriage way and on the side paths are only flanked with tree trunks from 3 to 5 inches thick. The town is lighted with gas made from imported coal. Water is brought by two aqueducts one from the distance of five and the other from the distance of twenty miles. Of the houses, which in 1860 numbered 10,128 8603 were of wood 1461 of brick, 47 of iron, 6 of adobe, and 5 of stone. One of the last was built of granite quarried at Mt. Diablo. The principal public buildings are the custom house, erected at an expense of \$169,000 the city hall, originally built as a theatre and purchased by the municipality for \$50,000 the mint, the marine hospital, three theatres one of them among the largest and handsomest edifices of the kind in the U. States 23 churches, of which the R. Catholic are the

most numerous, and apparently the most flourishing, as the total number of Protestant congregations is only about 1000: 3 Jewish synagogues, about 25 schools, a convent, 2 orphan asylums, and several hospitals. There is a remarkable preponderance in the number of grey shops, which amount to 800, while the groceries are only 373. Horse railroads have been constructed through most of the strata, which have extensive traffic. The city contains (1865) 13 foundries and machine shops, employing more than 2000 hands; glassworks, 3 sugar refineries, 2 flour and 4 saw mills; 2 wool mills, 2 mills for cleaning rice, chemical works for the production of nitric and sulphuric acid, a rope-walk, 4 savings banks, fire insurance offices, bankers agencies for foreign companies, and agencies for foreign life offices. Real property has improved greatly and houses have risen in proportion, dwelling-houses of six to ten rooms letting for \$200 to \$400 per annum. The U. S. States branch mint coined in 1864 \$15,917,640 in gold, and \$565,300 in silver. The export of treasure in 1864 was as follows:—

To New York	45,063,925
England,	6,897,300
Calcutta	1,877,750
Panama,	75,740
Other Countries	137,600
Total,	611,161,486

The exports, other than treasure, amounted in the same year to \$2,644,262. The value of the imports, which consist of a great variety of articles of consumption—batter, candles, soap, boots and shoes, coal, nails, lumber, &c.—cannot be stated. The number of vessels that arrived in the port in 1864 was 2096, of 799,124 tons, and of those that departed, 2166 of 810,589 tons. Of those arrived 81 were British ships, of 49,702 tons. Six ocean steamers, most of them measuring 2000 tons or more, sail regularly between San Francisco and Panama, leaving each port three a month. Other steamers maintain communication with Portland Victoria, Olympia, Manila, and San Pedro. San Francisco, previously known as Yerba Buena, assumed its present name on 20th Jan 1847. A month later, when a census was taken, the population was only 459. In the spring of 1848 gold was discovered and a rush took place, which had raised the pop. in 1852 to 24,670. The first which have occurred in the town have been no frequent and so destructive that between Dec. 24, 1849 and June 22, 1851, five are counted, which costed an aggregate loss of \$3,300,000. The preponderance of wooden houses in the town accounts in part for these conflagrations, but it would seem that they are also attributable in part to mismanagement on the part of the unsuitable authorities; unfortunately not confined to police regulations but extending to all the branches of administration and productive of so much insecurity to life and property that in 1851 and 1856 the citizens took the law into their own hands, and appointed vigilance committees, which proceeded to exercise all the powers of government, apprehending alleged criminals, bringing them to trial and in some cases not only passing sentences of death, but carrying it into execution. The census of 1860 gave a pop. of 58,806, but the actual number is estimated at 70,000 of whom about 40,000 are Americans, 12,000 Irish, 5000 Germans, 4000 British, 3000 French, and 2000 Chinese. Many of the last are professedly R. Catholics, and have a native priest of their own who was educated at Rome. One remarkable feature in the population is the preponderance of males, there being about three adult men to one adult woman.

FRANKENFELS, a N. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wimmerthal, 50 m. S.W. Vienna. It is an ancient place, supposed to have been founded by Charlemagne, and has castles and four saw-mills.

FRANKLIN two places, U. States.—1. A town and port of entry Louisiana, on the bank of the Bayou Teche, 96 m. W. by N. New Orleans. Being accessible by large steam boats, it has been the shipping point for large quantities of cotton sugar and rice. Pop. 1400.—2. A vil. Indiana, cap. on Johnson on Young's Creek, 30 m. S.E. Indianapolis, and on the Madison and Indianapolis, and the Martinsville railways. It contains county buildings, five or six churches, a Baptist college under the name of the Baptist Manual Labor Institute, and a large secondary. Pop. 2587.

FRASER, or **TACOUCHU-TRAM** [add.] a river British North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 58° 42' N. lon. 119° W. It descends through an immense valley in a N.W. direction for about 180 m. as far as a spur of the Rocky Mountains which turns it abruptly to the S. in about lat. 54° 30' inclining in this sweep or bend the now celebrated gold-fields of Cariboo. The whole area thus inclosed is plentifully intersected by streams, creeks, and rivulets, rising in the gorges of the mountains, and ultimately flowing into considerable tributaries of the Fraser. From Fort St. George the river is navigable by light steamers for 150 m. to Fort Alexandria, in lat. 53° 35' N. Here the surrounding country is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, grove and plain; the soil is prolific, and yields good crops of grain and vegetables. As the Fraser continues its S.W. course it receives some important affluents, the Loon the Chilcothe, and the Quenella, and, in lat. 50° 10' N. effects a junction with a considerable stream named the Thompson. It now approaches the table-land of British Columbia, marked by wide open valleys alternating with low fertile hills, and soon arrives at the Cascade range of mountains, through which the mighty river bursts its waters in a series of magnificent falls and rapids, or cataracts. From Alexandria to Yale, a distance of more than 300 m. the river runs through a remarkable district, the land being formed in terraces, or benches, as they are called perfectly level and parallel. The lowest, where the valley expands, presents a perfectly flat surface, many miles in extent, and 40 or 50 ft. above the river's bank. The second 80 or 70 ft. above the lower one, is generally cut out of the mountain side, and the third, 400 or 500 ft. above the last, runs along the inaccessible face of the bluffs overhanging the river. Similar formations are found on the Thompson and other rivers, and on both sides of the strata. In the course of ages a succession of granite rocks have been hollowed out to the depth of 2000 or 3000 ft. and it is through the chasm thus laboriously formed that the Fraser pours itself—its rapids already excited by a descent of 400 or 500 m. from its mountain source. Fort Yale is next reached, and 18 m. lower Fort Hope, from which point the river is known as the Lower Fraser, presents a broad channel to its mouth, where it empties itself into the Gulf of Georgia. Just above the boundary line of the United States territory its course westward from Fort Hope lies through a pleasant and fertile country. It is navigable 75 m. as far as Fort Hope, and by light steamers 15 m. more, as far as Yale. Above Yale, for a distance of 60 or 60 m. the river passes through mountain gorges in a narrow rushing stream attaining a velocity of 15 to 30 m. an hour—so that, the river being impassable, the only route for travellers is along the perilous trail, which crosses the precipitous mountains of trap and granite, 2000 to 3000 ft. high, overhanging the river almost perpendicularly. Between June and August the melting of the snow causes the river to rise so rapidly that it requires a very powerful steamer to stem the current and at the same time numbers of large uprooted trees are brought down, and, becoming embedded in the shallow places, form dangerous obstructions to the navigation. The stream has a rate of 4 to 7 knots between Hope and Langley; the latter being about 80 m. from the river's mouth, and thence it becomes level, deep, and placid, the influence of the tide being felt, except during the months of the freshets, when it is not perceptible much beyond New Westminster the cap of Columbia. The rise of the river at these times is from 14 to 25 ft. and the banks for 70 m. from its mouth being low in many places, are liable to be flooded in the spring and summer but the land is nevertheless very fertile and produces abundance of fine hay grass. At New Westminster the river banks rise and form an admirable position for the town. The land adjacent to the river is clothed with masses of foliage, with lofty fir and pine, while the wild apricot, the white and black thorn, the vine and soft maple, and deciduous bushes of every variety form the massive undergrowth. The total length of the river is about 860 miles.

FRASERVILLE a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Terrebonne, 7 m. S.E. Lawrence, 100 m. N.E. Quebec; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church several schools, and a large trade in lumber. Pop. about 3000.

FRAYLE MUERTO a tn. La Plata, Pampas on the Cerearal, 150 m. S.E. Cordova. It is the largest and best

place on the whole line of road between Cordova and Rosario, consists of houses which, though only of mud, have an air of elegance about them, and are built with great regularity; it possesses also a market-place, a church, and an excellent post-house.

FREECK, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 10 m. S.E. Hermannstadt on a height not far from the Aluta with several fine buildings, a large and beautiful garden, and a postmill. Pop. 2610.

FREDERICKSTADT, a tn. West Indies on a bay on the W. side of the Isl. of Santa Cruz or St. Croix, belonging to the group of the Virgin Islands. It is defended by a fort and has good anchorage in front of it in 5 to 6 fathoms, the bay on which it stands forming a spacious basin of about 5 m. in extent. Pop. 3385.

FREDERICKSBURG [add] a tn. U. States Virginia, cap. co. Spotsylvania, on the r. bank of the Rappahannock River at the head of the tide-water 55 m. by rail and 65 by road N. Richmond. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley and has advantages for commerce and manufactures. The railroad from Washington, via Aquia Creek, passes through it, and as the through trains generally stopped at Fredericksburg station for about an hour on each trip a not inconsiderable chance trade was turned thereby in the immediate locality of the depot. A good canal has been constructed from the town to a point on the Rappahannock River about 40 m. above, by which large quantities of wheat, flour and tobacco were formerly received for exportation. The river affords extensive water-power which however has not been much used. The hills in the neighborhood varying in height from 40 ft. to 100 ft. abound in fine granite and freestone. About thirty years since the prospect of Fredericksburg being a rapidly rising town was very great but it suddenly stopped in its prosperity and after standing still for about twenty years it gradually retrograded in its importance. Before the civil war it contained five churches, an orphan asylum two seminaries, four newspaper offices, and two banks. During the contest it was the scene of three encounters and on Dec. 13 1863 there was fought here one of the great battles of the war in which the Federals were defeated. The result was the reduction of Fredericksburg to ruins and desolation. In 1840 its population numbered nearly 4000 souls and in 1850 ten years after it had only increased 38 persons in 1860 it had risen to 5023.

FREDERICKSHAAR, a Danish port, W. coast Greenland lat. 63° N. lon. 50° W. founded in 1743. Its district bounded S. by that of Julianeuburg, and N. by that of Frederiksborg, is 106 m. long and contains much tallow. The port is rocky and secure has two entrances and 8 to 10 fathoms water.

FREIBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 6 m. N. E. Neutischtein, cap. dist. of same name on the Lubina. It has a Gothic deanery church with a lofty tower a Plarist college, a gymnasium a high-school an asylum for orph. an children, extensive manufactures of cloth, two woollen and four yearly markets. Pop. 4414.

FREISTADT, two tns. Austria empire.—1. Moravia, circle and 20 m. N. E. Hohenb. on a plain bounded by wooded hills. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving and carrying on a trade in linen. Pop. 1100.—2. Silesia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Odra, about 32 m. E. Troppen with several public offices a town hospital, a beautiful castle belonging to Count Lersbach, manufactures of linen and leather and three yearly markets. Pop. 1200.

FREISTADTL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Lower Austria, cap. dist. of same name, 1 bank Wang. here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 89 m. N. E. Freisberg. It is the seat of a district court, and has a Franciscan convent with a Gothic church, a fine seat belonging to Count Erdödy with a collection of coins and natural curiosities, an hospital a trade in wood and woollen articles, and much-frequented cattle markets. Pop. 6098.

FRIEDBERG, a tn. Austria empire, Silesia, prov. and 55 m. N. W. Troppen with a very old castle, some flour-milling, and granite quarries. Vaux is extensively given in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

FRIESTADT, or **FRIESTADT**, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. dist. of same name, circle and 6 m. N. E. Jaslo. It was founded by Casimir the Great, and contains 1650 inhabitants, mostly the descendants of German emigrants.

FU CHU, See **Foo-Choo**.

FUERTE DE ANDALGALA a tn. La Plata, prov. and 75 m. N. W. Cuzco, cap. dep. of same name, on a slope near the S. W. extremity of the Sierra de Aconquija. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of the vine and the conversion of its produce into wine, brandy and other liquors which have a high name, and are in great demand, not only in the province, but in the surrounding countries. The trade is carried on chiefly with Thomson from which the returns are raw woolen and leather articles, metals, and boxes of barilla. Copper mines, which promise to be productive, have been opened within the department.

FUGA a tn. E. Africa cap. of Usumbarre, near I. bank Pangani, and 37 m. N. W. of the tn. of this name. It stands nearly 4500 ft. above sea-level. It is without walls, and contains about 500 circular huts of the form common to Africa from Harar to Timbuctoo. The inhabitants have a strong mixture of Arab blood, and are estimated at 3000.

FULTON two places U. States.—1. A vil. Ohio on the Ohio River immediately above Cincinnati, of which it is properly a suburb. It possesses several churches, a rolling-mill, a dry-dock, saw-mills, lumber-yards, &c. The chief business is the building of steamboats. Pop. 3324.—2. A vil. Missouri cap. co. Callaway 20 m. N. E. Jefferson. It possesses several churches and academies a state lunatic asylum and an asylum for the deaf and dumb, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of earthenware. Pop. 500.

FUMBINA, See **ADAKAWA** see **Supp**.
FURD (Trans) a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 45 m. N. E. Kolozsok, cap. dist. of same name, near the Theiler with a court of justice and several public offices, an infirmary manufactures of excellent Hungarian saddles and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 5551.

FUREEDABAD a tn. India, N. W. Province cap. Jaggroo of same name called also Bulshah, 24 m. S. Delhi on the route to Mitrar. It stands amid graves of tamarind and other trees, forming a pleasing contrast to the barrenness of the surrounding country; is surrounded by a wall, and possesses a bazaar and a large tank. About half a century ago it was famous for the manufacture of bows and arrows.

FUREEDPOOR a dist. and tn. India, prov. Bengal. The distance between lat. 26° 3' and 24° 6' N. lon. 88° 20' and 90° 15' E. is bounded N. by Mymaning S. Duaka S. Backergunge, and W. Jessore and Pabna area, 2053 sq. m. The whole district is an alluvial tract low and swampy in the S. and N. E. but rather more elevated in the N. and N. W. It is watered in overflowing by the Ganges and its tributaries of which the more important are the Jodda, the Kousa or Jahnu, the Dulacer, and the Barahat or Ghundah. The soil is in general very rich producing rice in the swampy grounds and in those not subject to inundation abundant crops of cereals and pulses, sugar (grown to such an extent as to be probably the most important commercial crop, cotton, indigo and oil-seeds. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse cottons for home use and the trade exports kharra, and imports, is considerable a number of wealthy merchants taking an active share in it. Pop. 853,000.—The towns cap. of the above dist., situated r. bank Ganges which is here known by the name of the Padma, 113 m. N. E. Calcutta can hardly be said to have the appearance of a town and rather consists of a large number of huts scattered thinly over a large extent of garden orchard and rice ground. The only buildings of note are those in which the different branches of the civil department are accommodated. Fureedpoor was once a noted resort of river pirates.

FUREEDPOOR, a tn. India, Rohilkund, dist. and 13 m. S. E. Bareilly. It stands close to a grove of fine mango trees in a flat, fertile and well-cultivated country in which much cotton is grown; and has a well-supplied bazaar.

FURRUOKABAD [add] a dist. and tn. India, N. W. Province. The distance between lat. 26° 40' and 27° 45' N. lon. 78° 57' and 80° 17' E. is bounded N. by Rodas and Bhujapur, E. Onda, S. Euzrah and Cawnpore, and W. Euzrah and Kynpore area, 1909 sq. m. It consists generally of a large alluvial flat with a gentle slope S. E. as indicated by the chief streams the Ganges, Onda, and Rind. The only exception to the general flatness is in the S. W., where part of the ridge or great occurs which extends along the Deah, and forms part

of the watershed between the Juma and Ganges. The soil varies much in quality, that along the banks of the Ganges consisting of loess or marsh land saturated with moisture, but not in such excess as to interfere with its regular cultivation. On land of this description the principal crop is *ladang*. In other parts of the district the soil is sandy and so little retentive of moisture that in the dry season nothing but constant irrigation can save the crops from withering away. Where this remedy against drought is not or cannot be applied the country looks dismal. Where neither extensive moisture nor sand prevails the soil is well adapted for general cropping, and produces fine wheat, barley, peas, maize, sugar cane tobacco, and cotton the last grown only for home consumption. Pop. 854,799.—The town cap. of the above district, situated nearly 3 m. W. of the Ganges, and 13 m. E.N.E. Agra, is on the whole a handsome town, surrounded by a wall and containing many good streets and squares many of them shaded with trees, and clean to a degree seldom witnessed in India. Within the town, on a commanding eminence, is a large mud fort where the nabob used to reside. The trade is considerable, and many of the wealthiest of the inhabitants have large banking establishments. Much indeed, was the commercial importance of the place at one period, that it had its own mint, which furnished a large proportion of the coin circulated in the surrounding country. This continued to be issued till 1824. The British conquest of Fateghyer in 1818 situated about 3 m. E. of the town on the W. bank of the Ganges. Pop. of Farrukhabad, 56,300.

FÜRSTENSTEIN a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and about 32 m. S.W. Breslau near Frunberg, with a particularly attractive castle belonging to the counts of Heekberg, containing a collection of paintings and engravings, and a library of 40,000 volumes. The castle was founded in 1146 by Boleslaw IV of Poland and belonged to the dukes of Silesia. In 1429-29 it was in the hands of the Hussites who subsequently several times besieged and after being in the possession of various proprietors, it fell (1508) into the hands of its present proprietor. Pop. of vil. 800.

FUSHI or FUSHIYAMA a mountain, Japan, in the S.E. of the island of Kyushu about lat. 35° N. lon. 133° 48' E. It is in the form of a lofty cone, and has a height estimated at about 12,450 ft. Seen from the entrance to the Bay of Sado it presents a very striking appearance, and forms an excellent landmark.

FUTAL (Als.) a tn. Austrian empire, Temeswar Banat, circle and 4 m. S.W. Nemesa, on the Danube with a beautiful castle and a brewery. Pop. 4643.

FUTEHLINGE, two places, India, Rohilund dist. Bareilly.—1 W. Futehling, a tn. 12 m. N.W. Bareilly on the route to Moradabad. It stands in an open, level and well-cultivated country and is a thriving populous place, with a well-supplied bazaar. It takes its name meaning "Victory market," from a victory gained here in 1796 by a British force under Sir Robert Abercrombie over an army of Rohillas. An ahleek, raised in honour of the victory, marks the spot where the battle was fought, and within a stone's throw of it is another monument, in the form of a carved and ornamented tomb erected by the vanquished over the remains of two of their chiefs who fell in the action.—2 E. Futehling, situated about 23 m. E. of the former on the route to Shikhpore, near r. bank Bhagul. It stands close to a noble grove of mango trees, covering from 20 to

30 acres is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall with two handsome brick gateways and possesses a well supplied bazaar but is on the whole a poor and insignificant place. It owes its existence to Shajah-ud-Dowlah nabob of Oude, who erected it to commemorate a victory which was gained in 1774 by the British over the Rohillas, and made him master of nearly the whole of the Rohilla territory in consequence of a shameful compact which he had previously concluded with Warren Hastings.

FUTTEHPOOR, a dist. and tn. British India, N.W. Province. The meridian between lat. 25° 25' and 25° 18' N. lon. 80° 12' and 81° 33' E. is bounded N.E. by the Ganges separating it from Oude. E. Allahabad, S.W. the Juma, and N.W. Cawnpore area, 1683 sq. m. It lies wholly within the Doab, between the Ganges and Juma, which receive the whole of the drainage directly or by their tributaries. The surface consists generally of an alluvial flat little raised above the channel of these rivers and sloping almost imperceptibly towards the S.E. It is cultivated like a garden, and is rich in rural scenery of the most pleasing description. The principal crops are the usual cereals—wheat, sugar-cane, indigo, cotton, and poppy. The chief difficulty with which the cultivator has to contend is frequent and long continued drought. The great trunk road, and the railway following nearly the same line of road from Calcutta to Delhi pass through the district. Pop. 511,132.—The town cap. of the above dist. situated 46 m. S.S.E. Cawnpore, on the great trunk road and the railway from Calcutta is a large and thriving place. It contains some good houses, a small but very elegant mosque, a well-supplied bazaar, a courthouse, and other buildings connected with the civil establishment, and a spacious area, or traveller's lodge, consisting of a large enclosure, with two gateways surrounded by towers not unlike those of a college, and with a cloister or verandah all round. During the sepoy mutiny the rebels gained possession of the town and kept it till driven out by Havelock who, on the 12th June, 1857, here achieved the first of his series of famous victories. The railway from Calcutta was opened to this point on 25th March, 1858. Pop. 20,884.

FYZABAD or Feroza a tn. India, Oude, r. bank Gogra, which has a large and navigable stream 65 m. E. by S Lucknow. It stands in the immediate vicinity of ancient Ayodha or Oude, the ruins of which extend for several miles along the bank of the river and was substituted for it by the first nabob vizier of Oude, Sadat Ali Khan who in 1730 built a palace here and made it the seat of government. It was embellished and extended by his successors, particularly Shajah ud Dowlah who inclosed the fort with a ditch, and strengthened it with a new wall with round towers, and added so many new buildings that the town assumed the appearance of a great capital. Subsequently however when his unprincipled compact with Warren Hastings had given him nearly the whole of Rohilund, he removed the seat of government to Lucknow. This event, which took place in 1775 was a fatal blow to Fyzabad, which began immediately to decline. Its wealthy merchants and bankers quitted it at once to follow the court, and its present population though still estimated at little short of 100,000 amounts almost exclusively of the more indigent classes. The only manufactures of any consequence are cloth, metal ware, and arms. The native troops stationed here, consisting of two regiments of M.L., a troop of cavalry and a detachment of artillery mutilated on 8th June 1857.

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GABOON TEE [Gabi] a river Africa, W. coast, called by the natives M'ponge, flowing into the Gulf of Guinea, lat. 31° 50' N. lon. 9° 20' 30" E. The territory of the Gaboon (native name Zanguebar) extends along the river about 40 m. and along the coast about 30 m. Its inhabitants are a fine race of negroes, who carry on an active trade with Europeans in ivory, opium, ebony and dye-woods and, sup-

perfluently to slaves. The climate is unhealthy. Near the river spread vast and unwholesome swamps, but inland rise some considerable hills, and these are clothed with dense jungle-like woods, the abode of the gorilla. This region has been made better known by the travels of M. de Chablais and Mr. W. Woodhouse's account of his interesting explorations. A French settlement was established here in 1642 and in the

following year an American mission was founded at Baraka, 8 m. up the river which still continues in operation.

GABRIEL (Rio) a tn Brazil prov Rio Grande do Sul, on a commanding height, 190 m. W. W. Porto Alegre. It is a modern place of pleasing appearance, consisting of white houses roofed with red tile and has two small chapels, large barracks for the accommodation of the park of artillery stationed here, a hospital, a house of correction and a little theatre. The shops are numerous and well supplied the trade is extensive, and the whole place has a lively prosperous appearance. Pop. about 3000.

GABRIEL CHANDEL, S. America. See DAWSON ISL. in Supp.

GABROVA a tn Turkey in Europe, in the E. of Bulgaria, capital and 140 m. S.E. Widin with three churches, a school, and a pop. of 4000.

GADIATSEH a tn Russia, gov and 70 m. S.W. Poltava, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Poles and Dnieper. It has five churches, a circle and a parish school, two charitable institutions and trade in tobacco, which is largely cultivated in the circle. Pop. 4909.

GADRA or **GAIRA** [add.] a tn N. Africa, regency and 176 m. S.S.W. Tunis, on a height surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. It occupies the site of the ancient bulwark of Jugurtha and consists of wide and clean streets and houses substantially built of stone. The chief object of interest at the elevated remarkable structure, but now in ruins. Two copious thermal springs which discharge into a basin, furnish the inhabitants with the means of fertilizing the surrounding district. The people also manufacture articles in soap, white hosiery, and covers famous for the fineness of their texture; and carry on an extensive trade in dates oil and wool famous for its whiteness. Pop. about 5000.

GAINESVILLE a vil. U. States, Alabama, r bank Tombigbee, 40 m. W. S.W. Tuscaloosa. It is an active place of business, contains several churches and is the principal point for river shipping in the country. Pop. about 1500.

GALAHAT a prov Aghmatia bounded N. by outliers of the Elephants range, E. the Tazacze, and E. and W. the Shumla area about 1300 sq. m. It is far more populous than the neighboring provinces, and has a soil of remarkable fertility yielding in abundance, wherever irrigation is applied the products not only of the temperate but also of the tropical zone. The inhabitants partly Tagar and partly Arab and Fungai employ themselves in agriculture, manufacture, and trade. The agricultural products include besides grain, cotton which is grown as largely as to be an important article of export. The manufactures are limited to cotton stuffs and the turning of a great variety of articles in ivory as small soap bracelets, finger rings, &c. The trade while Galahat existed as an independent state, long before the Turkish invasion of Sudan, was very important, as it had then almost a monopoly of the traffic with the interior of this part of the African continent. Since then commerce has found new channels and the trade of Galahat which in consequence has greatly declined, has little prospect of any extensive revival. Government is administered by a sheikh a Tagar, from Darfur. He calls himself independent but has in fact two masters, the Turks and the Kats of Tigre, to whom he pays an annual tribute of \$300.

GALAMBALVA (GELAR) a tn Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 11 m. S.W. Udvorhely 53 m. E.N.E. Hermannstadt with a Protestant and a Greek non united church and 1360 inhabitants.

GALANGUE a territory W. Africa Kimbundu country between lat 15 40 and 14 50 S. and lon 17 and 19 30° E. bounded N. by Sambia E. the Kuanza B. the land of the Nyanze-Gangalla and W. Kaemba area about 15,000 sq. m. It forms one of the loftiest plateaus of S. Africa, having an average height of 5000 ft. Its climate is temperate and healthy. The principal rivers are the Kuanza, which borders it from N.W. to E.E. forming its boundary in that direction, and the Kuanze, which, flowing from N. to S. separates Galangue from Kaemba. The government is in the hands of a prince, who is practically as well as theoretically absolute. Owing to the predatory habits of the people, who frequently take part in the M'banza forays, there is not much agriculture but from the same cause cattle are numerous.

See also GAL.

inasmuch as in addition to those reared within the territory large numbers are introduced into it by slavers. The principal articles of trade are cattle and bees wax, which find a market at Benguela, some ivory also is obtained from the S. in exchange for slaves. Pop. about 250 000.

GALANJE, a tn. S. Africa, kingdom Malwa, at a short distance N. of its capital Kabebe, about lat. 7 30' S., lon 27 E. It is a considerable town but derives most of its importance from being the burying-place of the Mossi-Jawu, or kings of Mohru. Instead of one common mansement, each deceased monarch is buried in a separate grave of great depth and large dimensions. Over it a building with a lofty straw roof is erected, and the walls of the interior are hung with party-coloured mats. Two slaves are left to watch the body and take care of the grave. This is continued during the whole lifetime of his successor but the moment he dies his predecessor's grave is closed and a new one having been prepared the process of watching is resumed. Pop. about 5000.

GALAXIDI, a tn Greece nomarch Phthiotis and Phokis, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Salona or X. arm of the Gulf of Corinth or Lepanto. It has its site on a low peninsula which forms three harbours, and was one of the most important commercial places in Greece previous to the war of independence, during which it was, in 1821 laid in ruins by the Turks. At present it has a civil court, a lamazette, a custom house and a parish school and contains 4000 inhabitants, engaged in shipping and trade.

GALENA [add.] a tn U. States Illinois, cap. co. Jo Daviess, on both sides of the Galena, 3 m. above its junction with the Mississippi and on the Illinois Central railway 150 m. W. N. W. Chicago. It occupies a high and healthy site encircled by cliffs of mountain limestone which give it a very irregular and picturesque appearance and is for the most part substantially built of brick, many both of the private dwellings and public edifices being in a good style of architecture. Among the latter are twelve churches, ten public schools attended by 1500 scholars, a seminary, a U. States marine hospital and a custom-house and post-office built of stone at an expense of \$14 000. The chief industrial establishments are large flour and saw mills driven by steam, two lead furnaces, two iron foundries, a pottery several breweries, lumber yards large leather tanning houses soap and candle works, and various factories of plough waggons carriages, and furniture. The great staple of Galena, however is lead which is extensively worked both in its vicinity and the surrounding districts. The quantity shipped from 1821 to 1856 was 820 632 899 lbs. or 354,304 tons and had an estimated value of about six millions and a half sterling. Besides lead Galena annually exports horses, cattle, grain, flour, potatoes, pork and bacon to the value of about 180 000. Pop. 8196.

GALESBURG a tn U. States Illinois at the junction of the Chicago and Burlington, the Northern Cross, and the Peoria and Okawana railways 105 m. W. S.W. Chicago. It is well built in wide regular streets, contains a university and two colleges, one of them for females, and possesses a number of hotels a large furniture and machine shop, and planing saw and flour mills. Pop. (1860) 4953.

GALLATIN, a vil. U. States, Tennessee, cap. co. Sumner on the railway to Bowling-Green 18 m. N.E. Nash ville contains several churches and schools, and has a pop. of about 1500.

GALLIO a tn Austrian Italy prov and 24 m. N. Vienna, with manufactures of straw hats and two laneries. Tobacco is largely grown in the district. Pop. 2230.

GALLO an isl. S. America, at the N. entrance of a bay on the S.W. coast of New Granada lat. 1 56' N. lon. 75 58 44 W. It is memorable as the spot where Pizarro, when the great body of his followers refused to proceed further drew a line on the sand and called upon those prepared to follow him to maintain their determination by stepping across it. Only thirteen did so, and with these he remained while Almagro returned to Panama for reinforcements. Ultimately however before these arrived he removed to the island of Gorgona as a more secure and equally eligible position. Immediately N. of Gallo is Casapal Point, a bold red cliff, forming a striking contrast to the general flatness of the coast.

GALVESTON [add.] a tn. and port of entry U States, Texas, cap. of Galveston, at the mouth of a bay at the N.E. extremity of Galveston Island, and on the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson railway. It contains ten churches, two of which, the Episcopal and the E. Catholic, are handsome Gothic structures, a E. Catholic university an Ursuline convent, an academy a female seminary many elegant private houses, and large and commodious stores. The harbor, the best in the state, has 12 feet of water in the bar at low tide, and is well provided with wharves, repairing-docks, building-yards, &c. Frequent to the civil war the shipping trade was of considerable extent. The number of vessels entered and cleared for foreign ports in 1868 was 61 carrying 28,378 tons; the coasting trade was still more important. The principal export was cotton, of which above 300,000 bales were shipped in 1858. In December 1862 it was occupied by a small Federal force, which, however was surprised and captured on January 1 1863 by the Confederates. Pop. (1860) 7807 of whom 1778 were slaves.

GAMA a river E. Africa, which rises at the Nguru hills, at a distance of about ten days' march from the coast flows E. draining the mountainous country of the Fungus and the Kagan rivers, and falls into the Indian Ocean near Sandan opposite to the island of Zanzibar. Its bed is never dry but a bifurcation a little above its mouth, forming a small delta, subdivides its volume and thus renders it less fit than it might otherwise have been for navigation.

GAMBIA (Tern) [add.] a British colony W. Co. Africa. In 1803 the native territory of the isl. of St. Mary known as Barotsa Cumbi, was annexed to the colony and has been settled by military pensioners and captured Africans. The tribes in the immediate neighborhood of the colony are chiefly Mandingas, and are divided into two classes—Marr-bosses, or strict observers of the law of Mahomet, and Bunt-tinkers, who are only nominal Muslims; between the two are constant religious feuds. The export of slaves has been a known to the Gambia for many years the prisoners of war being usually retained in slavery by their captors or sold into other parts of the country. In point of unhealthiness the Gambia varies little from the other settlements. There is considerable sickness during and after the rains, but many of the merchants are in the habit of passing the worst months of the year in England. The position of Bathurst, the seat of government is rendered more unhealthy by the vicinity of an offensive and pestilential swamp, which however might easily be drained. About 150 m. up the river the island of McCarthy is occupied as an advanced post for the protection of trade in its neighbourhood, but the climate of it is very unfavorable for Europeans. The trade of the colony consists principally of ground-nuts, hides, and wax ground-nuts being six-sevenths of the whole export. In 1858 the value—which are usually taken to France, and there converted into an all which is sold to coffee oil—amounted to the value of £188,000, but in 1864 the value had fallen to £78,000. Cotton is cultivated to some extent recently Cotton goods, rice, and tobacco are the principal articles received into the colony. In 1863 the imports amounted to £175,956 and the exports to £141,673 and in 1864 the imports were £136,777 and the exports £148,157. The colonial revenue in 1863 amounted to £17,254 derived principally from customs and parliamentary grant; the expenditures was £19,325, chiefly upon civil establishments; and the liabilities of the colony amounted to £26,300 on January 1 1863.

GAMBIA, a vil. U States, Ohio, beautifully situated on a high ridge nearly surrounded by the Vermon. It is the seat of an Episcopal college, and a theological seminary connected with it. The former consists chiefly of an imposing white built of stone, in the Gothic style, and has five professors fifty students, and a library of \$750 vols. Pop. 576

GAMING a tn. Austrian empire, circle Upper Wienerwald cap. dist. of same name, 90 m. S.W. Vienna. It has a castle a ruined church which belonged to a Carthusian monastery manufacturers of leather and waggons-exiles, and numerous saw and other mills. There is a petroleum spring in the vicinity. Pop. 5019

GAMBIA KALEBY a support in Russia Finland, E. coast of Gulf of Bothnia; lat. 65° 48' N.; lon. 25° 15' E. Gambia Kaleby is equivalent to Old Christavara. Pop. in 1856, 1627

GAMANOQUE, a tn. British America, Canada West, Co. Leeds, 1. bank St. Lawrence, in a district surrounded by mountains and lakes 160 m. E.N.E. Toronto. It contains four churches—Church of England Free, Wesleyan, and E. Catholic, a grammar and other schools and being a port of entry carries on a considerable trade. It has also a large extent of water-power which has been made available for mills and manufactures. The view obtained here of the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence is very fine. Pop. about 1600.

GANDA a territory S.W. Africa, Kinsbunda country about lat. 15° 40' to 15° 25' S.; and lon. 14° 40' to 15° 30' E. bounded N. by Kinsbunda E. and S. by extensive unhabited forests and W. by the Makungo desert: area about 2100 sq. m. The surface consists mostly of lofty precipitous mountains, including deep valleys which are watered only by mountain streams, of which the only one of sufficient importance is the Omata, which, rising in the wilds on the E. frontier, traverses the territory and joins the Katumbela. The inhabitants, too predatory in their habits to settle down to any regular employment can scarcely be said to have any agriculture. Grazing is almost equally neglected because it is found the easier to steal cattle than to rear them, and hence, when a supply is wanted, the means resorted to is a foray to the far north, where cattle are numerous and their owners seldom have sufficient courage to defend them. The only live stock which from being reared on the spot, can be said to have been honestly gotten by are swine and poultry. Iron, the only mineral yet known to exist among the mountains, is partially worked. Pop. 30,000 who are under the rule of an absolute prince.

GANDAKO a tn. Western Africa, prov. Korofofo, 1. bank River, 100 m. above its confluence with the Kwara. It is a Palo or Fellatah settlement which is said to have been founded by a Palo force, chiefly composed of slaves, who were sent to attack Wukari, and failed. Instead of returning they preferred to remain in the country intermarried with the Djaka, and founded several towns. Among these, and nearly adjacent to Gandako, are Gandars and Ibi. The three together may have an aggregate pop. approaching to 2000. The huts of Gandako are indifferent and too much huddled together. Those of Gandars and Ibi are less crowded and have small plots of garden ground attached to them. on their sides and roofs also pumpkins, gourds, and other commodities are trained.

GANDO a tn. Western Africa, once cap. of an empire of same name, and still the residence of a powerful Palo prince, 50 m. S.W. Sokoto. It stands in a hollow commanded from all sides by chains of hills, but has a pleasant and unimpaired interior adorned with various trees among which the banana is prominent. It is intersected from N. to S. by the broad and shallow bed of a torrent, affording rich pasturage, but it is on the whole, a very flat place, and owing to the treacherous state of the country is harassed by perpetual alarms. The principal manufacture is cotton cloth particularly cotton stripes, of first-rate quality and, though coarsely dyed, in great demand in adjoining countries. The trade, almost entirely transit, is, in a great measure, confined to a coarse kind of coloured silk imported from the north and much used by the natives for adorning their leather-work. Some of the vegetable products are famous, among other the banana, which is grown in considerable quantity and the onion, which is raised at the adjoining districts both in mass and quality.

GANDUTAN a vil. Western Africa, 1. bank Kwara, 280 m. W. W. Sokoto. It is a slave village, the property of a Turki chief and consists of about 200 huts of matting with two leather tents in the centre. The district is much infested by lions.

GANDERPOOR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 38 m. W. Gorakhpore on the Koyne. It consists of about 200 houses, partly inclosed by an earthen rampart.

GANG a mining town, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 6 m. N.E. Chaslau, with a parish church, and mines of silver and tungsten and 1150 inhabitants.

GANGEE, an ad. Pacific Ocean, in what is called American Polynesia; lat. 10° 50' S. lon. 160° 50' W.

GANGPFORE a petty state India, between lat. 21° 50' and 22° 37' N. lon. 82° 51' and 84° 57' E., and bounded N. by Chota Nagpore, E. native state Buxi S. native state Sambal

and British dist. Bembelpore, and W native state Kyghur and Jambour length, E to W 90 m. breadth 35 m. area, 2468 sq. m.; revenue about £10 000. The soil is naturally rich, but there is little cultivation, and the greater part of the surface is covered with jungle. The capital which is of same name is 250 m. W by S. Calcutta. Pop. 113 000.

GARAKOTA a tn India, territory Sanger and Ner-budda, in the fork formed by the junction of the Sonar and Gudar 35 m. E Sanger. It consists of the town proper which extends from bank to bank between the two rivers, and of a fort, which situated in the apex of the fork, is washed on two sides, and is inclosed by a deep ditch and two walls an outer which is 20 and an inner which is 80 ft. high.

GARANY a tn Austrian empire, Hungary co. Zemplin, 12 m. N.E. Salorsilly-Libely has a strong castle, provided with bulwarks and two towers; and contains 1000 inhabitants.

GARAPPOOK a tn India, Belinda s. Dommoons, 49 m. S.W. Sanger. It is defended by a small fort and contains some ancient structures built of the fine sandstone in the vicinity and elaborately sculptured.

GARDINER [add] a tn U States, Maine on both sides of the Cobscookscot, at its junction with the Kennebec, 12 m. below Augusta, and on the Kennebec and Portland railway. It possesses an academy a high-school, an almshouse and a mechanics institute and is very largely engaged in manufactures, for which the falls on the Cobscookscot furnish great advantages. Among the industrial establishments are a pottery a foundry a woollen factory two machine-shops three tanneries, and two paper two flour and two saw mills. The shipping owned in Gardiner is about 6000 tons of which a half is employed in the southern and foreign trade. Pop. 4487.

GARNAVILLE a vil U States, Iowa, cap. co. Clayton 105 m. N by E Iowa, on the route from Dubuque to Prairie du Chien. It stands on an elevated rolling prairie, and there are vents of lead in its vicinity. Pop. 1380.

GARRY a fort or station, British N. America. Red River Settlement, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, is situated a little above the junction of the Assiniboine and Red

down an inclined plane into the cavern habited the Grand Fall. The Rocket Fall is so called, because the water forced through a series of rocky channels, assumes the form of rockets in its descent. The Dams Blanche sends down its water in snowy flakes of a peculiarly graceful appearance.

GARU a tn Western Africa, on an island of same name, in the Kwarra, 210 m. W N W Sokoto. The whole bed of the river which is here from 6 to 8 m. broad, is studded with islands many of which are large, very fertile and well populated. It is a large and important place, with a population roughly estimated at 7000 or 8000.

GARU N-GHABRES, a tn. Western Africa, Bornu 19 m. W Kukawa. It is a middle-sized walled town with a well-cultivated district and is of some historical interest from being identical with Hiram that gabbes the oldest place of the seven original settlements of the Hausa nation.

GASPÉ a bay British America, Canada East, on the W shore of the gulf near the entrance of the river of St. Lawrence. It is formed on the S. by Peter Point, consisting of low sandstone covered with the white houses of fishermen and on the N. by Cape Gaspe, a remarkable E. end of limestone, having on its N.E. side a magnificent range of cliffs which rise to the height of 694 feet.

The entrance measured between these two points is about 9 m. and the bay itself stretching W N W for rather more than 16 m. gradually narrows to the point at its head where it receives the Dartmouth. The only other rivers of any importance which enter it are the York and the St. John, both on the S.W. shore. Gaspe has numerous advantages which may hereafter render it one of the most important maritime stations on the E. coast of British America. It contains an excellent outer roadstead off Douglas Town a harbour at its head capable of holding a numerous fleet in perfect safety and a basin where the largest ships may be hove down and refitted. The N.E. side of the bay for 5 miles within the cape is covered with fishing establishments belonging to Jersey merchants and with the houses of the fishermen on the opposite shore scarcely not deficient in grandeur in presented by a succession of precipitous cliffs of slate and sandstone, rising to the height of 200 feet, while a small island terminates in a mountain range.

GASTON a vil U States, N. Carolina, 1 mi. S. Roanoke 60 m. N.E. Raleigh. It is the terminus of two railways connecting it with Raleigh and Richmond and is a depot for tobacco and wheat.

GASTORF an Austrian emp. a B. house and 10 m. from Leitmeritz, in the O. Oberla, with a parish church an hospital a townhouse, a paper-mill, and a rice in corn and 1100 inhabitants.

GATTENDORF a town Austrian empire, Hungary co. Weizsburg about 5 m. S. Pressburg with a fine mansion in an English park and a trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1870.

GAURION a tn Greece, near Achilides on the N.W. shore of the island and 11 m. W N W the town of Andros. It possesses a large and excellent harbour at sheltered from all winds except the west. Pop. 950.

GAYRING an Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 20 m. N N W Pressburg with 3603 inhabitants, who trade in fish wood and cattle.

GAZAWA a tn Western Africa, 90 m. N by W Kano, cap. of a territory dependent on Maradi. It is inclosed by a strong stockade and a deep ditch and is partly in the form of a regular quadrangle with a gate on each side. These defences are rendered necessary by its position on the frontier where Islamism ends and paganism begins. The fanatical Mahometans are constantly attacking it. Owing to this cause manufactures and cultivation are much neglected and the breeding of sheep and cattle constitutes the chief employment.

GDOW a tn Austrian empire, Galicia, Kreis Bohemia, on the Raba, 12 m. S.E. Cracow with a parish church and an ancient star fort. The Cracow insurgents were defeated here by the Austrians in 1646. Pop. 1800.

GEBY [add] an isl. Indian Archipelago, situated in the Gilolo passage, on the equator between the Molucca Island Gilolo and the Papuan Island Waig. It is long and narrow, stretching about 20 m. from S.E. to N.W. its surface



PORT GARRY AND RIVER SETTLEMENT.—From Kin's Canadian Exploring Expedition.

river, on the N. bank of the former. The fort, the name of which is frequently used for the settlement generally consists of a square inclosure of high stone walls flanked at each angle by round towers. Within this are several substantial wooden buildings the governor's residence, the jail and the storehouses for the Company's furs and goods. It was established in 1811.

GARSEPPA GERSPPA or GARSOPPA an ancient but deserted town, India, presid. Madras dist. N. Canara, 16 m. E.R.E. Honavar is now deserving of notice only on account of the magnificent falls which bear its name, and are formed in its vicinity by the Shervaratty. The river immediately above, dividing into several branches forms four distinct falls, which have received the respective names of the Grand Fall, the Roarer the Rocket Fall and the Dams Blanche. The Grand Fall is a perpendicular plunge of 880 feet, over a ledge of rock cavernous underneath. The Roarer rushes

is generally high but not elevated the highest point not exceeding 500 feet. The cultivated products are rice, cocoa and sugar palms, yams, and bananas. The natives, mostly Fagans, but subject to Malinese settlers, who from the dominant class, are chiefly employed in the fishing of crocodiles and pearl oysters. Between Poley and the left For at its E. W. extremity there is a harbor sheltered from all winds, with sufficient depth and good anchorage for a ship of the line.

GENESEE RIVER, a river in Asia, prev. and 30 m. N. N. W. Kerasan. It owes its name, which means the house of silver to a mine of argentiferous lead which has long been worked in its vicinity. Pop. estimated at 8000.

GENESEE, a river U. States, New York. It rises in Pennsylvania, near the frontier of New York, flows N. W. and N. E. and enters Lake Ontario about 7 m. N. Rochester after a course of nearly 150 m. In the earlier part of its course there are three falls of 50, 90 and 110 ft. high respectively and for above 2 m. it passes between perpendicular rocks nearly 400 ft. high. At Rochester and also near its mouth, there are other falls of about 100 ft. high.

GENESEE FALLS, formerly PORTLAND, a vil. U. States, New York, 10 m. E. S. E. Buffalo, on the Genesee R. or which is here crossed by the New York City railroad on a bridge 334 ft. high and by the Genesee Valley canal. It has several churches and is much visited for its scenery the river here being bordered by precipitous heights, and having several picturesque falls. Pop. 1090.

GENESEE, a vil. U. States, New York, 25 m. S. S. W. Rochester on the Genesee River with several churches, schools, and banks and a large academy. Pop. 1800.

GENEVA (adj.), a vil. U. States, New York, at the N. W. extremity of Lake Geneva, and on the Auburn and Cayuga rivers, 200 m. W. Albany. 16 communes. A fine view of the lake and the surrounding country is well built the principal street stretching along a height above the lake, and containing many handsome residences with fine gardens sloping down towards the shore. The principal buildings are eight churches, one of which the Episcopal, is a fine Gothic stone structure, Robert Jr. College, with six professors and twenty-six students, and a medical college. The manufactures are not important. Pop. 5557.

GEORGE, a river, British America, Colorado, running into the S. E. of Ungava Bay. For 200 m. up it is a considerable stream flowing with a rapid current between rocky banks, and though full of rapids, the water is deep enough for barges. At some distance from its mouth the country is wooded and about 200 m. up the stream there is a lake abounding in fish. The general course of the river is northwards, running parallel to the coast of Labrador about 100 m., or less, distant from it. It was discovered by the Moravian missionaries in 1811.

GEORGE, a small, New Zealand on the S. W. shore of the Middle Island or Munster, lat. (Aurora) Cove, N. shore, 44° 55' 20" S. lon. 167° 46' 50" E. It is nearly a mile wide at its entrance, and preserves this width as far up as the anchorage, a distance of 5 m. During which it stretches N. E. This is its first reach near the head of which there is good anchorage in 15 fathoms, in a cove of the N. shore, with a sandy beach, where a rapid stream, with 2 ft. on its bar at low water discharges itself. About a mile above a second reach winds E. S. E. for 5 m. and then sends off two arms, at the head of one of which, but 200 ft. above its level is an extensive lake with an outlet sending its surplus waters down the western side. George Sound is surrounded by rugged and precipitous mountains. One of these runs over to the W. side to the height of 4775 ft., another near its head to the height of 5000 ft.

GEORGE (fr.) a royal free m. Austrian empire, Hungary on and 9 m. N. E. Pressburg on the Pressburg and Tyranz tramway at the foot of a hill covered with vineyards. It has a magistracy two R. Catholic churches, one Protestant, a synagogue, a Flarist college, an inferior school an endowment for the poor and a well sheltered bath. The wine produced in the vicinity bears a high name and is largely exported. Pop. 3904.

GEORGEN (fr.) a m. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, 45 m. S. W. Linz, with a beautiful parish church and 1600 inhabitants.

GEORGEN (fr.), a m. Austrian empire, Hungary on Eszling 5 m. S. W. Buda-Pesth with an old and richly endowed abbey, with a Gothic church and 1500 inhabitants, mostly R. Catholics.

GEORGEN (fr.) a m. Austrian empire, Warasdin and St. Georgen Military Frontier, on the Sarmava in a wide plain, which stretches to the Drava, 58 m. E. N. E. Agras. It has a common school, and contains 4000 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN (adj.) three places, U. States.—1, A m. and port of entry dist. Columbia, 1 bank Potomac, 3 m. W. Washington and on the Rock Creek, which is crossed by two bridges connecting it with Washington. It is overlooked by heights, crowned with villas, and commanding a magnificent view and is a quiet retired place of somewhat antiquated appearance. Its principal buildings and institutions are eight churches, a Jesuit college a nursery with a school attached attended by about 100 pupils, several private boarding and day schools of high repute a market-house, and a finely laid out cemetery. Being the only port of Columbia district, Georgetown has an important foreign and coasting trade. Pop. 5783.—2, A m. and port of entry R. Carolina, on the W. shore of Winyaw Bay near the confluence of the Great South, Black and Waxhaw Rivers 100 m. S. E. Columbia. It possesses county buildings, six churches, an academy and several turbulent distilleries and saw-mills. Its reputed unhealthiness has checked its prosperity. Pop. 1770.—3, A m. to Kentucky cap. co. Scott on a height above the N. Elk horn River in a fertile district, 17 m. E. Frankfort. It is the seat of a Baptist college with eight professors, 132 students, and a library of 7500 volumes of a female collegiate institute, attended by about 100 pupils, and of a military institute, which unites civil education with military discipline, and possesses several woolen hags, and rope factories. Pop. 1684.

GEORGETOWN a m. Canada West, co. Hants, on the Grand Trunk railway 27 m. W. Toronto with five churches, considerable local trade, and extensive manufactures of paper and cloth. Pop. about 1200.

GEORGETOWN a m. British America, E. coast Prince Edward Island, cap. King's co. situated on the N. shore of a harbor of same name. It is laid out in regular and spacious streets, which as the pop. is only 500 are very handsomely supplied with houses. The principal buildings all of wood are the courthouse, and two churches one with a spire and the other with a steeple. In harbor the entrance to which is indicated by a wooden octagonal lighthouse, painted white and visible at a distance of 14 m. is the best in the S. of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the exception of that of Charlottetown, over which however it has this advantage that the sea is later in forming and earlier in breaking up.

GERCEZ, a m. Austrian empire, Hungary on Eszling, 16 m. E. Buda-Pesth with extensive vineyards, a trade in fruit, particularly excellent cherries, and 1000 inhabitants, half of them Lutherans, half R. Catholics.

GERKE a m. Western Africa, on the Haussa and Bornu frontier 60 m. N. E. Kano. It is a large place, and is surrounded by a wall with towers or pinacles and in very good repair. There is very little trade, as the inhabitants have little inclination for industry and are notorious for their thievish propensities. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

GHESIA, a m. Western Africa, Bornu 60 m. W. by S. Bura, once a strong place, and surrounded by a clay wall but now though still well peopled in a state of decay. It consists of conical hills, separated by fences of matting into several quarters.

GERMA, a m. Western Africa, Bornu 185 m. N. E. Kano. Besides a swamp, which forms a natural defense on its N. and E. sides, it is surrounded by a kind of pinnated wall, which, however except on the W. side, is much dilapidated. Close to this place grows the reed, or silk cotton tree, which is entirely wanting in Bornu proper.

GETTYSBURG (adj.) a m. U. States Pennsylvania, cap. co. Adams, on the Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg railway 118 m. W. W. Philadelphia. It occupies an elevated site in a fertile and well-cultivated district, is on the whole well built, possesses seven churches a college, with seven professors sixty students, and a library of 7000 vols., a Lutheran theological seminary, with two professors, about twenty students, and a library of 7000 vols.; an academy

and other schools a courthouse and jail, and has an extensive manufacture of earthenware. European missions have been opened in the vicinity. On the first three days of July 1858, a desperate battle was fought here between the Federals under General Meade, and the Confederates under General Lee. It was attended with no decisive result, but the Confederate army subsequently retired and recrossed the Potomac. The loss of the Federals was returned at 24,000. Pop 3390.

GEWE, a town in Western Africa, Adamawa, on bank Benue 85 m. N. Yala. It is a large Fulani settlement, governed by a chief who commands 100 horses. A little to the E there is a large mountain called Bawu, which towers above the Benue, and is inhabited by pagan natives of the Fall tribe, who, before the Fulani conquest, had their chief seat at Bawu, about 30 m. N. E. Gewe.

GHADAMIS, a dist. N. Africa, situated on the N. frontier of the Sahara, and forming the S.W. frontier of the regency of Tripoli. It comprises three oases—Ghadamis proper, Darga, and Seneawan, each of which has a capital of its own name, while the whole forms a nearly isosceles triangle, of which the line stretching between Ghadamis in the S.W. and Seneawan in the N.E., a distance of about 95 m. is the base and Darga is the apex. The area of the whole district is estimated at 1200 sq. m. Beyond its limits the whole of the surrounding region is purely desert, consisting of ridges and sandhills, with waterless intervening valleys and in geological structure of horizontal strata of sandstone and limestone. The former rock, blackened on its outer surface by the presence of a little iron, which the air has oxidized, was at one time mislabeled for basalt. The inhabitants are divided into four classes—Harrar or pure blood, Hamran the offspring of pure blood by female slaves, Affara, the offspring of unmixed male slaves and slaves still in bondage. The government is vested in a Moudir Bey subordinate to the governor of the Jebel Mountains, and assisted in his administration by a kadi or judge, his mufti, a sheikh or deputy-governor and a municipal council. Ghadamis proper, owing to the precarious fall of rain draws its supplies of grain from Darga and Seneawan, which are better situated for raising corn, and devotes itself chiefly to trade, which is carried on extensively with Tripoli on the one hand, and Ghat, Kano, Timbuctoo, Tadmor, and other parts of the interior on the other. From the interior are brought ivory, bees wax, hides, goat-skins, dyed red and yellow ostrich feathers, gold in lumps and dust, gum or kola nuts, cottons, etc. from Tripoli come and long cloths, and tangies all of British manufacture; red-dyed raw silk and beads from Venice, woollen cloths and red caps from Tunis paper pipe copper sword-blades, mirrors, and small needles from Germany. The current medium of exchange is the Tunis piastre, equal to sixpence sterling. The aggregate population of the district is computed at 6500, of whom Ghadamis proper contains 4000, Darga 2000 and Seneawan 500 all Malimethana.

GHAT two vills Central Arabia.—1. A vil. prov. Lower Kasem, 16 m. N. W. Berydah situated in an undulating district, thick with vegetation and consisting of a straggling series of houses, gardens, and fields, irrigated by numerous wells, the adjacent hillsides being wooded with acacia trees.—2. A vil. N. Ghad. prov. Sodey: 165 m. N. W. Bad. It stands upon the side of a gorge or valley surrounded with trees. The houses and gardens are prettily placed in shelving rows, one above the other against the mountain side; and in the rainy season the wells overflowing fill a large reservoir from which, on all sides, run rivulets overshadowed by fig-trees, pomegranates, and palm-trees.

GHAT [add.] a town N. Africa, in the Sahara, 125 m. W. W. Murzuk. It stands in a valley well planted with date-trees near the W. slope of the Akahs range, at the foot of a rocky eminence is walled, and consists of about 250 houses, among which a spacious and noble-looking mansion the residence of the governor is conspicuous. The place from its position is of more commercial importance than might be inferred from its population. The chief thing wanting to a great increase of its prosperity is the opening of a direct route to Timbuctoo but this the jealousy of chiefs whose interests might be affected by it, prevents.

GHATUN and Sun-Ghatun, the names of two mountainous ranges of N. Africa, in the Senegambian country. The Sen-Ghatun, or maritime range beginning at Tajurah near the

Strait of Babelmandeb, extend S.E. to Karam, in lon. 48° E., and then break into detached groups. Their distance from the coast varies from 8 to 15 m. and their heights from 2000 to 3000 ft. The surface, denuded of soil by rain, is bare, rocky, and of course barren. The Ghats, which are from 8 to 40 m. distant from the sea, have an average height of 4000 to 6000 ft. are thickly covered with gum-arabic and frankincense trees, the wild fig and the Somali gins, and form the seaward abutment of the great table-land of the interior. Their southern or maritime face is precipitous; their southern face slopes gently from their higher summits. The Sen-Ghatun and lower range consist of sandstone capped with limestone, the higher portion of the Ghats and their plateau consist of primitive rocks of granite gneiss, mica schist, quartz, micaceous gneiss, etc. mixed with sandstone.

GHAZAL BAHR EL.—1. A stream Africa, an affluent of the Bahr of Abid or White Nile which it joins in lat. 8° 59' N. lon. 30° 18' E. flowing from the W. and entering in the form of a broad expanse called Lake No. There is a considerable negro population along its banks, who rear cattle and hunt for ivory. Falcater, on April 25 1868, estimated its volume as equal to about a third that of the White Nile. Speke, who passed the mouth of it in the month of February in the same year says, Instead of finding a large lake as described in our maps at an elbow of the Nile we found only a small pool of water resembling a duck-pond buried in a sea of rushes. In the same month of February 1868 Speke ascended the stream in a boat for above 100 m. to the mouth of the Djor or Jar from which apparently it receives its principal supply of water. He describes it as a rocky marsh with a water way sometimes difficult to trace, but generally with a width varying from 80 to 400 paces, and having in many places a depth of 18 to 20 feet. It is fed by several streams besides the Jar.—2. A dry river bed, Africa, stretching N. E. from the E. end of Lake Tsd.

GHAEFFORF a dist. India N. W. Provinces, between lat. 26° 17' and 28° N. lon. 88° 8' and 84° 40' E. is bounded N. W. and N. by Amnargh N. E. the Ghagra, or Gogra, separating it from Sarun, S. E. Shahabad, Shahabad, Benares, and W. Benares and Jampore length E. is W. 96 m. breadth 40 m. area 2187 sq. m. Its general character is that of an extensive flat nowhere more than 850 ft. above the sea, and little raised above the bed of the Ganges which traverses it in a tortuous course from W. to E. and drains it directly or by its tributaries, chiefly the Ghora, Karanassah, and Tons or Barja. The soil for the most part remarkably fertile yields annually two crops, the earlier or *dhawal* consisting mostly of maize, rice, pulses, indigo, and oil seeds and the later or *rubah* of wheat, barley, gram, sallow, opium, cotton, tobacco, and sugar. The sugar cotton, opium and indigo are largely exported. Pop. 1 059 287.

GHILGO a town Western Africa, Tawarak country in a swampy district, behind a bank water of the Niger which has here the various names of Mayo Balleo, Iza and Egorben. It is 40 m. E. Timbuctoo. It is an ancient place but has changed its site, having been originally erected on a height above the banks of the river and afterwards removed for greater protection to its present semi-marine position. The inhabitants, occupying about 400 huts, grow a good deal of rice and tobacco.

GHILAN [add.] a prov. Persia, S. W. shore of Caspian Sea; bounded N. E. by the latter E. and S. E. by prov. Mas andersan, S. by Irak Ajami, N. by Russia and W. by prov. Azerbaidjan. length, 144 m. breadth 50 m. A lofty range of mountains measuring from 6000 to 9000 ft. above the sea's level forms its inland boundary. The whole province except where cleared for cultivation, and on the mountain summits is covered with woods and the extensive ridges and narrow vegetation under the whole of the level country a dense forest. The climate is consequently unhealthy and in the hot months fatal to Europeans. The language of Ghilan proper is the Ghilanik, a dialect of the Persian. The inhabitants are represented as rude and brutal much addicted to plunder and murder but hardly muscular and active. Keshit is the capital a clean town with extensive houses. Its houses are generally built of baked brick, and tiled. Labjan is the next in importance. The food of the Ghilans is very simple and light, consisting chiefly of rice and fish; but there

is an abundance of fine poultry and wild fruit grows profusely everywhere. The vines climb up the forest trees as in Turkey; the juice of the grapes affords a delicious kind of beverage, called *chavich*, which is eaten with dry boiled rice; wheat and barley are very sparingly cultivated. The oak and birch flourish in the province, but the former does not attain to any noticeable dimensions. In the woods lurk the tiger and panther; the wild boar and the leopard birds are very numerous; and the rocky mountains and islands are tenanted by myriads of wild-fowl. Ruah is the only seaport of Ghilaa, and its harbour is deep enough to admit vessels of 260 tons burden; but the passage is much obstructed by sandbanks. Pop. of Ghilaa about 120 000.

GHIE, or **HAZ AFRICA**, a cape, Africa, on the S.W. coast of Morocco lat. 30° 26' N., lon. 9° 50' W. It projects boldly into the sea, and has a height of about 1700 feet. Immediately behind is a back-ground of more than double that height, clothed with scattered woods, and dotted over with numerous villages.

GHONGEE, a riv. India, which rises in Nepal on the British frontier lat. 27° 50' N.; lon. 83° 20' E., flows S. receiving many small streams on the right and left, and throwing off branches which irrigate and fertilize a great extent of country and joins the Rapias on its left bank after a course of about 100 m.

GHUMAN a fort and dist. N. Africa, regency and 56 m. S. Tripoli, in a mountainous country of which the culminating point Mount Takut, has a height of 2600 ft. It is approached by a very steep ascent, and stands on the spot of a kind of plateau surrounded by olive gardens. Its natural strength is increased by a castle, with a garrison of about 200 men who in consequence of the dissimulation known to prevail in the surrounding country guard it so strictly that Dr Barth and his party were allowed to enter it only man by man after each had been searched for his arms. — The district which is very rugged throughout contains a number of villages—some above ground and some subterranean. The former are generally in a wretched condition, and half deserted; the latter are thought by Dr Barth to have originated principally with the Jews who at a very early period became intimately connected with the Berbers, several of whose tribes embraced Judaism. Among the vegetable products of the district is saffron, which is grown in regular plantations.

GIEBAU a N. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. N. N. E. Olmutz, among the Sudeten-Gebirge with 1700 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in weaving and spinning flax.

GILBERT or **AVAKUMI**, a river Russian empire, Manchuria, which has its mouth in the N.W. angle of Olga or Seymour Bay in the Sea of Japan. It flows through a deep valley consisting mostly of marshy and tarry land, and marked by high mountains. Its mouth is broad and shallow with only 3 ft. water on the bar but within the depth varies from 14 to 20 ft. within a distance of 5 m. The channel, which previously contained several small islands, then divides into numerous creeks. The Chinese settled on its banks could not barley, wheat, hemp, potatoes, and vegetables.

GILLI a river Russian empire, Manchuria, which is formed by several streams from Mount Atyshan flows rapidly through a valley between mountain slopes, which are for the most part covered with moss and joins the Zeya, an affluent of the Amoor on its right bank. For some distance above its mouth, it has a width of about 100 yards.

GINDURA, a river in the S. of Ceylon, which, rising near Mount Hladawa, within the E. frontier of West Province, flows S.E.W. through R. Province, and falls into the sea about 4 m. N.W. of the Point de Galle. It has a course of 50 m., and drains an area of 899 sq. m.

(**TRAFFE**, a navigable river Africa, or more properly an arm which the White Nile throws off in the Bohr country about lat. 7° N. and again re-enters on its right bank about lat. 7° N. Opposite its mouth there is a large island covered with thick bush and a favourite resort of elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, buffaloes and various species of antelope.

GIRAJER, a ta. India, Rajpootana, state and about 180 m. N. E. desertion. It consists of about 800 hamlets, is defended by a small fort, and is supplied with superheated brackish water from two deep wells.

GIRI, or **GIRANNA**, a tribe of the Somali country E. Africa, inhabiting the hills which bound the Mare Plains on the W., interspersed between it and the districts of Harar. Despite the commercial persecutions of the Gallas, they gradually migrated westward from Makhar their original seat, number 5000 shields, possess about 180 villages, and are accounted the paramount power in this part of the country. Though friendly with the Haile Awa, they seldom descend into the plains, unless compelled by want of pasture.

GIRREE, a river India, which rises in the hill state of Kothkaze, at the height of 7400 ft. above the sea, to lat. 31° 4' N. lon. 77° 45' E. flows successively S.W. and S.E., and joins the Janas after a course of about 90 m. At the point of confluence, its discharge of water averages 100 cubic ft. per second.

GLACIER LAKE, British America, Rocky Mountains, lat. 51° 53' N. lon. 117° 50' W., is about 8 m. long, by 4 wide, and possesses much more interest than its dimensions indicate, from being situated on the watershed between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans—sending part of its waters to the former through the Columbia, and part to the latter through one of the affluents of the N. branch of the Saskatchewan. It is formed by the damming up of a narrow valley between Mount Forbes and Mount Iyall. The upper part of the valley is occupied by glaciers communicating with immense fields of ice which cover the mountains all round and sheltered all their valleys. The foot of the glacier is only 4300 ft. above the sea, but Mount Murchison, a few miles to the E. of it, rises to the height of 15 750 ft. and is considered by the Indians the highest of all the Rocky Mountains. Still nearer Glacier Lake on the S. stands Mount Forbes, with an altitude of 13 400 ft. The great mass of these mountains, and the absence of striking peaks, make it difficult for a mere spectator to appreciate their altitude. — (Parker.)

GLABERHAI a N. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Thronos, about 90 m. S. Schenau. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in growing oats, for which the soil of the district is best adapted, and in rearing cattle. Pop. 1500.

GLASGOW [said] Since the time to which the text refers, the city has continued to thrive and grow in a remarkable manner. Judged of by every available test, the increase of its prosperity has been not only singularly rapid but solid as well. For its unmeted good fortune it is beyond all doubt, indebted to the great variety of important industrial pursuits that are carried on within its boundaries or in its immediate vicinity. The bulk of its population are not dependent on any one leading industry. It stands out as combining in itself the characteristics of the Manchester, the Liverpool, the Birmingham, and the Wolverhampton of Scotland. Thus it has escaped the full effect of many of those fluctuations and reverses in trade which have told disastrously upon towns where the mass of the people are engaged with one leading pursuit.

According to the census of 1851 the population of the city proper was then 408 142. Adding to this number that of the suburbs, the total is raised to 448,995. The increase thus revealed as having taken place during the decennial period 1851-61 is no less than 86,257—an addition larger than that made within the same period to the population of any city in the kingdom, with the single exception of London. There are valid reasons for believing that the process of emigration continues to go forward at an equal, if not at an enhanced rate.

An estimate, formed upon trustworthy data, has been made, that at midsummer 1855, the population of the same area was in excess of 490,000. In principle the estimate errs rather on the side of defect than of exaggeration. The statement may therefore be bandied that Glasgow now (1855) contains half a million souls.

Striking as this progress is, it has been accompanied by commensurate improvements. The appearance of the city has been bettered in many of its aspects. In the W. and N.W. quarters especially numerous handsome streets and crescents have sprung into existence. Very soon all the available building ground within the municipal boundaries on these sides will be fully occupied. Drawings of a superior kind for the accommodation of the working-classes have

also been largely multiplied and there exists every prospect, in connection with a projected scheme of city improvements that speedily many obscure streets in the central districts (such as the alleys leading off the High Street, and those close and wynds which lie between Tronsgate, Bridgegate, and the Balmshieulch—successes of disease, crowded with the homes of a motley population who dwell in all the qualities of pretentious wretchedness) will be cleared away though not without simultaneous provision being made for their inhabitants as tenements more conducive alike to their moral and physical well being. As it is, through the gradual operation of commercial exigencies, the heart of the city is more and more being given up to purely business purposes. Some of the warehouses and offices recently erected are remarkably handsome buildings, and take rank among the architectural ornaments of the city. Of these there may be particularly the warehouses of Messrs. J and W Campbell & Co. in Ingram Street that of Messrs Stewart & Macdonald in Buchanan Street, and a fine pile in West Regent Street, built by Mr A. Orr Ewing. In this connection there may be noticed the large number of handsome churches erected within the last dozen years. In that space of time upwards of thirty new places of worship have been reared. The whole number in the city (including its suburbs) is now 178 affording accommodation to upwards of 100,000 persons, or considerably more than one-third of the entire population. Thirty eight of them belong to the Established Church, forty five to the Free Church, and forty to the United Presbyterian body while there are six Episcopalian, and ten Roman Catholic. It is held within the mark to compute that half a million of money has been expended in church buildings within the past twenty five years. Many of the new buildings are exceedingly meritorious alike in their architectural features and in their internal decorations. Among them may be specified Park and Randolph churches belonging to the Establishment, the College, Kelvin-side and St George's in connection with the Free Church, Landowdown U P church and Trinity Congregationalist. The venerable cathedral has undergone a process of restoration and embellishment which, while bringing out all the beauty of its original design, renders it, in our respect at least, one of the most richly decorated temples in Europe. The windows have been filled with stained glass adorned with a consoling and harmonious scheme. Those in the nave illustrate Old Testament subjects, taken in the order of the biblical chronology; those in the choir are similarly devoted to subjects taken from the teaching of the Saviour. The work was executed at Munich at the cost of donors who presented, or who joined in presenting separate windows, by way of family memorial. The ancient college in the High Street is likely to be soon removed from the site it has so long occupied, which is to be surrendered to the purposes of a railway station. It is proposed to transplant the University buildings to the grounds of Gilmerhall—a commanding and eligible situation in the W end of the city lying between the West-end Park and the suburb of Partick. Plans for the proposed buildings have been obtained from Mr G G Scott, and numerous subscriptions have been made alike by the noblemen and landed proprietors of the neighbourhood and by the leading merchants of the city in order to defray the expense of transference.

The whole extent of thoroughfares within the city excluding mere lanes, alleys &c is now within a fraction of one hundred and twenty miles. The sum annually expended on their maintenance exceeds £30,000. Since the Faving Act of 1856 came into operation about £150,000 has been spent in laying down granite pavements. This, however forms but a small item in the action of the municipal corporation for the behoof of the community. Chief among their achievements in this respect, there stands undoubtedly the accomplishment of the great scheme by which Glasgow is now supplied with water from Loch Katrine—a Highland lake some 80 m distant. This immense undertaking, begun in 1854, under the superintendence of Mr Bateman the engineer was completed in 1859 and the supply of water to the city is now under the administration of the town council. The engineering difficulties in the construction of the works were very considerable. The aqueduct from the lake to the Munglock reservoir is 26 m long—18 of these are tannelled, a conduit of iron pipes carried across valleys, and for the

remainder there are open cuttings and bridges. The cost of the aqueduct proper was on an average, £18 000 per mile. The total cost exceeded a million and a half as thus—

Loch Katrine Water-works,	2,000,000 16 70
Gorbals Water-works,	100 019 7 8
Purposes and Extension of the Old Works (the property of a Joint-Stock Co.), which supplied the city by pumping from the river	405,186 16 8
	£1,505,228 9 11

Large as this expenditure is, it has proved a very good investment. Twenty-five years ago two water companies existed, the joint revenues of which were £25 000. The income of the water commission is now well-nigh £100,000. The Gorbals works above mentioned are those which formerly supplied the south side of the city. They still continue to send in from the Forthness Hills, about 8 m. to the southward, some 8,500 000 gallons per day. The quantity derived from Loch Katrine approaches 26,000 000 gallons daily. The works are so constructed that with a slight expenditure, they could be rendered capable of furnishing double that quantity; to truth, they give access to a permanent and inexhaustible source of supply and nothing to vie with them either in magnitude or success exists in the kingdom. The advantages that have flowed from the carrying out of this great enterprise cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by the increased degree to which water is now used by the population. In 1838 the supply per head per diem was 26 gallons, which was then deemed a very liberal amount. In 1845 it was 30 gallons. In 1852 it had risen to 35 gallons on the north and 38 on the Gorbals side. The latter was thought quite an adequate supply and in the early calculations concerning the Loch Katrine scheme, a maximum of 40 gallons per head was adopted. Yet already the quantity delivered is 45 gallons. That, however includes 45 gallons sold by meter for trade purposes.

Another instance of wise and large liberality on the part of the municipal governors consists in the provision of public parks. Besides the Green (referred to in the text) two other large and beautifully laid out parks now exist. The one on the west comprises the lands of Kelvingrove consisting of 65 acres, whereof 17 acres have been set apart for fencing—the rest being available for park purposes. It was laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton according to a very careful plan in which the difficulties presented by the ground were most skillfully overcome being, in fact, converted into means of additional ornament. The total cost has been about £29 000. The Queen's, or South side Park as its name indicates occupies a different quarter of the city. Trenching upon the parish of Cathcart on the E, it is situated between the village of Strathbungo on the W and the rising suburb of Crosshill on the E, and has an area of 250 000. It extends to 142 acres but a very considerable portion is destined to be disposed of, no doubt very profitably for fencing. Sloping upwards to a considerable height there is commanded from the summit one of the finest views of the city which is spread out like a panorama beneath, while, turning to the other side, one overlooks the scene of the battle of Langside, which was fought, with such disastrous results to her, in the presence of Mary Stuart. The knoll whence the unhappy queen surveyed the battle, and from which, when all was lost, she was hurriedly led away has just outside the park, and will probably be by and by included within it. This historic circumstance was in view when it received the name of the Queen's Park.

As illustrative of the onerous and varied duties that devolve upon the municipal authorities, it may be mentioned that the corporation administers solely or in part, no fewer than twenty distinct trusts, the united annual revenues of which is in excess of £400 000, while the debts affecting them stand at about £3,350 000. Besides these public objects, there are numerous charities, bequests, bursaries, schools and other beneficent institutions, the financial affairs of which are under the control of the corporation as a whole, or certain members thereof.

Any record of the progress of Glasgow must needs assign a prominent place to its great artery the Clyde. The subjoined figures, supplemental to those already given speak for themselves.

CLYDE NAVIGATION.

Year.	Length of Quay.	Area of Harbour.	Revenue.	Properties per Yard.
	Yards.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	3495	12	85,280 8 11	26 15 0
1885	3505	12	75,945 0 1	26 10 0
1886	3525	12	74,065 7 8	26 7 8
1887	3535	12	83,797 10 7	28 9 10
1888	3545	12	74,748 7 4	26 8 3
1889	3555	12	80,519 17 7	31 7 4
1890	3565	12	87,963 18 1	33 3 4
1891	3575	12	105,700 11 0	34 17 11
1892	3585	12	111,000 19 2	36 4 11
1893	3595	12	111,000 19 2	36 4 11
1894	3605	12	121,280 18 0	39 11 5
1895	3615	12	121,280 18 0	39 11 5

Of the harbour dues thus levied, the trustees for the year ending as at 30th June, 1895 expended upon ordinary operations a sum of £41,565 4s. 11d. while the expenditure on new works and improvements amounted to the sum of £108,058, 4s. 8d. It is to be regretted that they have not as yet been able to construct any sufficient dock accommodation. Various obstacles have intervened to defer the accomplishment of this cherished design, but well-contrived arrangements to that end are in progress, and there exists a reasonable prospect that this defect will be speedily supplied.

The subjoined table, applicable to the year ending at the date last specified, shows the number and the scale of tonnage of the vessels arriving in the harbour:—

Vessel Tonnage.	Number of Sailing and Steam Vessels.	Vessel Tonnage.	Number of Sailing and Steam Vessels.
Under 40	4,892	Brought over	15,368
40 to 60	1,897	650 to 450	244
60 to 80	3,204	450 to 600	244
80 to 100	1,616	600 to 800	157
100 to 150	707	800 to 1,000	68
150 to 200	334	1,000 to 1,500	27
200 to 300	159	1,500 to 2,000	16
300 to 500	32	2,000 to 3,000	5
500 to 1,000	7	3,000 & upwards	23
Over	15,312	Total	16,366

Of these 16,356 vessels, 611 were from foreign ports while 15,744 were engaged in the coasting trade—455 of those from abroad were sailing vessels, and only 186 steamers. These proportions were exactly reversed in the trade coastwise in 1894. Of the arrivals were those of steamers, while only 5074 were those of sailing vessels. The tendency is towards a decrease in the number of sailing vessels, but it is accompanied by an equally marked tendency to an augmentation in size and capacity. The gross tonnage of the 16,356 vessels, the arrival of which is recorded was 1,719,068. The figures for the years unmentioned were—

1887	17,274	1,546,605
1888	16,000	1,504,329
1889	15,354	1,538,542
1890	16,373	1,527,779
1891	16,351	1,573,329

It seems here to mention that a large number of the arrivals thus noted are those of steamers specially constructed for passenger traffic on the river. No city in the world can boast the possession of so large and effective a service in this respect—arrived at an early period the like names and temptations for its employment. The fleet of strictly river steamers—their size which do not extend beyond the various waterways—places that dot the shores of the estuary and of the many beautiful lochs that communicate with it—is wholly unparalleled alike for efficiency and accommodation and the patronage they receive during the summer season is enormous. Most of the wealthier residents in the city have coast-houses, which they occupy in summer time, and the family is poor indeed, the numbers of which have not their annual trip down the river.

As further illustrating, in a manner at once striking and accurate, the advance in the shipping trade of the port, the following comparative statement of the number and tonnage of steamers employed in particular trades during the years 1887 and 1895 may be taken:—

	1887	1895
Transatlantic Trade	Ym. 6	Ym. 4,430
France, Spain, and Mediterranean	10	2,000
Transit Steamers which loaded (Passenger)	24	7,082
Transit Steamers which loaded (Cargo)	16	6,486
Baggage Tenders—English, Irish, and Scotch Ports	22	7,169
Steamers Engined	24	5,570
Total	112	26,723

That list, it will be noticed, does not include the steam vessels which came to the harbour to be repaired of which there were a considerable number: nor the river steamers, tugs, screw lighters, and luggage boats; nor the rams that have been built and engaged here.

No department of industrial enterprise has of late years been prosecuted with more zeal and success than that of ship-building. When iron began to be used in the construction of ships, Glasgow was not slow to turn to accept the facilities which she possesses for this branch of employment. The energy and skill evinced in the trade have been such that the fame of Clyde-built vessels has become world-wide. Speed means that they navigate every sea and whether the object be pleasure, commerce, or war they continue to be eagerly sought after. The ship building yards began at the termination of the wharves and quays, and are continued at intervals all down the river. During the year 1895 there were turned out in all 357 vessels, of every size and character giving a tonnage of 151,992 and a horse-power of 28,587. The number for the two previous years were—

1893	370	226,000
1894	348	278,653

The immense increase of tonnage in 1894—the amount of which, it will be noted, owes even that for the preceding year—was due to exceptional causes connected with the American war but that there is little reason to fear the continuance of a sound and profitable business, is evidenced by the fact that at the 1st January 1895 there were in the builders' hands orders for 178 vessels, with a tonnage of 201,770 tons, and a horse-power of 45,607. Of the number the sailing vessels stood to steamers in the proportion of about a third. The great majority were of iron though a considerable number were built upon what is called the composite principle, which is now coming into favour—that is to say with iron ribs and framework, covered with a skin of wood.

As connected with this increase in shipbuilding and in ships that have a Glasgow ownership something may here be noted as to the trade of the port. The subjoined table gives the quantities of goods brought from abroad in 1895:—

Articles.	tons	1895
Sugar	casks	144,000
Molasses	tons	7,721
Coffee	tons	807
Flour	bags	1,016
Tea	tons	6,425 134
Pepper	bags	2,013
Jute	bales	12,842
Cotton	tons	2,859
Bum	bales	1,707
Logwood	tons	2,707
Oil	tons	1,000
Manure	tons and pieces	1,463
Unmanufactured Tobacco	lbs.	8,124,708
Alum	tons	10,028
Flour	bags	67,223
Oil (Whale, Cod, Seal, &c.)	tons	48,819
Olive Oil	tons	5,026
Tallow	tons	5,348
Guano	tons	1,492
Iron	tons	30,323
Wool	tons	56,244
Wool	tons	5,000
Wool of Soda	tons	2,026
Wool	tons	17,717
Wool	tons	14,896
Wool	tons	346

To show more forcibly how trade has grown, three of the chief articles enumerated above may be selected for a com-

pariam with previous years. The amount of tea, sugar and tobacco taken out of bond during each of the last five years has been:

	Tea.	Sugar.	Tobacco.
	lbs.	tons.	lbs.
1907	4 077 774	88,094	1 004,950
1908	4,177 502	106,748	1 774,178
1909	4,634,870	122,044	2,887 594
1910	4,698,908	120,041	2 938,082
1911	5,044,851	120,540	2 017,503

It is almost needless to remark that these figures do more than illustrate the growth of trade. They attest, with an emphasis which is unmistakable, the existence of a growing improvement in the condition of the people.

Another striking instance of growth is afforded in the history of the grain trade. Here is a statement of the imports foreign and British, received by river rail, and canal, for the two years 1864-65—

		1964.	1965.
Wheat	qrs.	600 627	561 185
Flour	260 lbs.	808 216	232 454
Wheat and Flour	qrs.	600 338	732 208
Oatsmeal	260 lbs.	65 519	64 004
Oats	qrs.	100 671	64 281
Barley	"	304 268	301 347
Beers	"	5 828	61 000
Pease	"	28 453	30 22
Malt	"	28 676	101 063

Let them figures be compared with those given in the text, and it will be seen that all the main items are greatly more than doubled while some of them are quadrupled. In explanation of the falling off ducerns ble for the last year it may be remarked that while the Imports for 1884 were unusually high those for the succeeding year were unusually low the stock of ducerns ble at the beginning of the season being greater than ever known. The principal imports for 1884 were from America and the south of Europe. From America 68 053 quarters of wheat and 69 140 barrels of flour were received in 1885 against 757 828 quarters and 3 468 barrels in the preceding year while from the Black Sea store came 345 839 quarters of wheat, against only 61 442 quarters in

Attention has already been made to the advantages which the city derives from its proximity to the great iron fields of the north. At the close of last year there were 136 iron furnaces in blast throughout Scotland, producing upwards of 3800 tons of pig iron daily. The Glasgow Exchange has the mart for the sale of this enormous manufacture and it is the means of its sale place almost exclusively at Clyde ports. The table next given shows the amount of production and of shipments for the last twenty years—

	Production in Tons.	Shipments in Tons.		Production in Tons.	Shipments in Tons.
1846	476,000	194,000	1869	830,000	500,000
1844	560,000	870,000	1867	900,000	532,000
1840	640,000	810,000	1865	950,000	580,000
1838	700,000	904,000	1863	980,000	575,000
1836	922,000	374,451	1860	1,000,000	670,000
1834	820,000	333,658	1861	1,040,000	604,000
1861	774,000	460,000	1862	1,090,000	680,000
1859	780,000	480,000	1868	1,080,000	610,000
1857	790,000	570,000	1864	1,070,000	630,000
1855	800,000	600,000	1866	1,164,000	740,000
1853	790,000	545,000			

At the average of last year's prices (85s 3d. per ton) the value of this year's production exceeded three millions and was £4,000,000. The price, however, was very greatly during the period of the war. It has been as low as an average of 87s. 6d. and as high as 90s. The difference between the amount produced and the amount shipped allowances being made for the stock on hand represents the exports to England by rail and the quantity either converted from the crude to the malleable state or used in the foundries of the city. Enough has been said to indicate that in this manufacture we have one of the chief sources of wealth and wages in this part of the kingdom.

One peculiar branch of trade to which a special reference is made in the text is that of sawed mallee. It was first

introduced upon an extensive scale in Glasgow towards the end of last century by the founder of the ailing firm of Muir & Co. Glasgow and London. For many years the production was confined to the villages and rural cottages of Ayrshire, and even yet this class of goods is known in the London market as Ayrshire needlework. The founders of the new industry soon had many competitors. Early in the present century the high prices paid for embellicating maritime linens by the owners of young women to earn a comfortable living in their own country, increased the demand for the goods, and the spinning-wheel to be laid aside for hand and foot looms of Ayrshire. But till about the year 1818-17 Glasgow had no rival in the trade. About that date a Scotchman, the owner of a retail shop in Dublin began to get work done at Donaghadee, in the north of Ireland. At first he did little more than supply his own shop. In 1834-26 the successor of this gentleman was joined by his nephews, and the firm of Muir & Co. was formed. He died at Donaghadee. Female labour was then plentiful and cheap. The Scotchmen were willing to learn, and anxious to be taught. Schools were established, the best Scotchmen workers were taken over to act as teachers, and such an impetus was given to the trade that by 1860 there was not a town of any importance from Belfast to Waterford on the one side, or from Derry to Galway on the other that did not contain one or more agents employed in the distribution and collection of this kind of work. For some years the Scotchmen were the only agents in the north of Ireland equalled in quality and more than equalled in quantity what was produced in Scotland. But the Glasgow retained as it still retains, the chief place as the seat and mart of the manufacture. Various causes helped to this effect. Not the least is the superior finish which the Glasgow blanchers give to the goods—so superiorly so marked, that the Belfast manufacturers send their goods to be bleached here. Till about 1830 designs were transferred to the muslin by hand from wooden blocks. This process was slow, and the demand and expenditure were important. The change to the steam power of lithography which the first last-mentioned, though not the first to adopt were the first to work out successfully. An increased demand continued to keep pace with the increased power of production till 1857 when it was computed that the sales reached an annual value of £1,500,000. In that year several large firms failed—one of them it is supposed for a larger sum than had hitherto been involved in any trade in Ireland. (Glasgow Herald, 1857.) The result was a general depression of the market, and a seriously low price. A sudden cessation of the trade to about a fourth of its former dimensions ensued and for three years it was difficult for the regular trader to make a profit. But this condition of affairs has passed; for years a gradual improvement has been going on, and at present the value of the annual sales stands at over £700,000 to £800,000.

Attention has been already made to the important position which the trade holds in connection with that great branch of national industry which may be classed under the designation of applied chemistry. The St. Billox works of Messrs G. Fournet & Co. starting from a comparatively small commencement during the latter half of the last century have become the seat of the greatest chemical manufacture of its kind in the world. The foundation of the establishment was laid by the late Charles Thomson Esq. in the preparation of a bleaching agent called chlorure blanc (aque chloriné) which was sold in the form of a solid cake. The demand upon the fact that chlorine gas is a powerful bleaching agent, could be made more available for use when dissolved in water. This method of storing up the gas has, however given place to the plan of associating it with hydrazine or alkali lime, thus forming the well-known bleaching-powder. Besides this powder the manufacturers carried on at St. Billox now include sulphuric acid, soda-salt soda (crystallised) and soap—to which list may be added a voluminous preparation known by a general name of "chemicals." The goods are used in the manufactures are derived from six different countries, and the average annual consumption is

Coal (chiefly from O T & Co.'s pits)	120,000 tons
Limestone, from the North of Ireland	80,000
Balt, from Cheshire	20,000
Manganese, from Spain	5,000 "
Pyrites, from Portugal	10,000
Brickstone, from Italy	2,000
	80

GNILOVSKAYA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, r. bank Don. It is the first mart for all the fish and caviar brought to market by the Cossacks of the Don and the Black Sea, and contains 2902 inhabitants.

GOALPADA, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 25° 40' and 26° 31' N. lon. 85° 45' and 91° 5' E., is bounded N by Rhoitan, E. Camroop in Lower Assam, S. the Garo tribes and Myingung, and W. Rangpoor and the native state Cooch Behar. Length N.W. to S.E., 100 m., breadth, 70 m., area, 8500 sq. m. The principal crops are cotton tobacco, sugar and mustard. The capital of same name, situated near l. bank Brahmaputra, was nearly destroyed by fire in 1839. Pop. of dist. 460,000.

GOCSÉNY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Tolna, not far from the Danube, 6 m. S.E. Eszterhad with a fishery a trade in corn and wine and 2113 inhabitants belonging to the Reformed church.

GODING [add.] a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 24 m. E.W. Hradisch, on the river March and on the Vienna and Olmütz railway near the frontier of Hungary. It is the seat of several public offices, has a Jesuit church, an imposing castle, a large tobacco factory a potato refinery important horse cattle and wool markets and a mine of lignite. Pop. 5793.

GODIYAN, a salt marsh between the Dead Sea and Red Sea, about 84 m. from Akabah, and 115 ft. above the sea level of the Red Sea, is the watershed of the entire district of the Wady Arabah.

GOGO GAWO or **GHAOG** a tn. Western Africa, once capital of the Songhay empire, l. bank Niger 220 m. N.E. E. Timbukto. It has been completely shorn of all its former greatness, and now consists of about 200 huts, grouped in clusters, and surrounded by heaps of rubbish apparently the debris of the former city. The great mosque, now a ruin, was originally flanked by two towers one of which is in tolerable preservation. It rises in seven terraces gradually descending to the river, from a base measuring 40 or 50 ft. on each side to a summit not measuring more than 16. In its most flourishing state Gogo appears to have had a circuit of about 6 m. but there is nothing in the ruins to indicate a superior style of architecture in the original structures.

GOGURU, a river, India, which rises in the Sah. Himalayan Mountains Nepal, lat. 27° 50' N. lon. 85° 40' E., flows first S.E. for about 70 m. across the Terai then entering the British territory flows successively S.W. and S.E. and joins the Gogoy on its r. bank about 10 m. above its confluence with the Ganges. Its total length is about 235 m.

GORANUH, a tn. India, N.W. Province cap. pergunnah of same name, 50 m. N.W. Delhi. It stands on the Right bank of the Delhi canal and became the scene of a singular disaster produced by an engineering blunder. When the water was first let into the canal it refused to proceed any further. Due allowances had not been made for a rise of level, and the consequence was that the embankment, unable to resist the accumulated pressure, gave way and the great body of water rushed down, completely destroying Lalpore, a considerable town, the remains of which are still seen. Pop. 6668.

GOHUB, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 26 m. N.E. Gwahor. It is surrounded by three walls—an outer one, which is constructed of mud, faced with stone, and incloses a large area, and two others, which intervene at a considerable distance between it and the citadel a lofty structure with massive towers and many gardens and commodious apartments. Outside the outer wall is a ditch which can be filled with water from the Berasia. The town, once the capital of a territory of same name, belonging to a Jat rana, suffered much by war before it passed finally into Scindia's possession by a compromise which exchanged it for the territory of Dholpore, still enjoyed by the rana's descendants. It is now comparatively insignificant, possessing only a few good modern houses.

GOIBERN, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, in a romantic and finely diversified district, on the Traun, about 45 m. S.W. Bayre. It has two churches, one an old E. Catholic and the other a handsome Protestant church a modern and an old feudal castle, and contains 1900 inhabitants.

GOLD COAST [add.] a British possession W. coast Africa. The territory recognized as British consists of a large number of forts and posts many of them abandoned or in ruins, which have fallen into British hands by settlement, capture, or purchase, together with the line of sea-coast contiguous to them. The Dutch also possess many forts and posts on the same line of coast, and whatever portion is not Dutch is recognized by the natives as British territory. That actually occupied consists at present, in addition to the coast, of the Fort of Dispers in the Ashanti country of Cape Coast Castle and Assamfoe Fort in the Fante, Whangah in the Agnash country and of Asom in the dist. of same name. Quinlan Fort, on the river Volta, has not been occupied since 1806. Immediately in rear of the 300 m. of coast along which these posts are situated, and extending to the distance of about 80 m. inland, is a country inhabited by a number of native tribes, the principal of whom are the Wassaw, Denkaras, Akims, Asenis, and Fantes, the whole of whom except a small number contiguous to some of the Dutch posts, are included in what is called the Protectorate. Eastward is the kingdom of Dahomey, northwest that of Ashantee. In 1844 the Gold Coast settlements were placed under the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone; but in 1850 they were formed into a separate government, with executive and legislative councils. There is also a judicial establishment, with a chief justice and necessary officers, besides ecclesiastical educational medical, and military establishments. The slave-trade has been everywhere suppressed but domestic slavery of a mild character exists in the districts of the Protectorate. The climate is unhealthy; dysentery but not fever being extremely common in a very fatal form. Cowries and gold-dust form the chief currency. The principal articles exported in 1862 and 1863 with their value were as follows:—

	1862.	1863.
Gold Dust	57,785	427,909
Gum	829	450
1.ory	1,235	1,547
Monkey Skins	2,500	1,600
Palm Oil	35,910	21,030
Miscellaneous	2,130	915
	\$104,060	\$23,084

The imports and their value in the same years are thus stated:—

	1862.	1863.
Cotton and Silk Goods	489,260	429,660
Gum	3, 00	2,130
Gunpowder	4, 000	2, 000
Hardware	11,800	14,400
Tobacco	7, 400	8, 734
Wine and Spirits	40, 000	13, 772
Miscellaneous	9, 200	4, 540
	\$146,160	\$75,958

The revenue which is principally derived from a parliamentary grant of £4000 a year and a duty of 2 per cent. on imports, amounted in 1863 to £2547 and the expenditure chiefly upon the civil establishments, amounted to £2409. The protection afforded to the adjacent native tribes has involved their defence against the incursions of their hostile neighbours the Ashantees this has burdened the settlements with considerable expense.

GOLDEN CITY, U. States, cap. terr. Colorado at the base of the Rocky Mountains, 12 m. from Denver. It is the seat of government, and contains the government land office, one or two churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. (1853) 1000.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a tn. U. States, N. Carolina, cap. co. Wayne, on the Neuse, which is crossed here by the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, 50 m. S.E. Raleigh. It has been a rising and flourishing place, with good public buildings, and is accessible by steamboats. Pop. 884.

GOLIAD, a tn. U. States Texas cap. co. of same name, on the San Antonio River 125 m. W. & W. Galveston, is possessed by Presbyterians college and a female institute. The raising of stock is the chief employment. Pop. 1212.

GOLOGURY, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 8 m. S.W. Koscov with the ruins of a strong castle, and 2224 inhabitants.

GOLUBATZE, a village in Europe, Serbia, about 100 miles from the Danube, 50 m. S.E. of Belgrade. It contains a church and a school. Its fortifications, which were strong, have been dismantled.

GOLUANGO (Azo) a village and dist. S.W. Africa, Portuguese Settlements, prov. Angola, 120 m. E. Lourenço, lat. 8° 30' S., lon. 15° 3' E. It stands among green hills many of them cultivated to their tops with manioc, coffee, cotton, groundnuts, bananas, pine-apples, guavas, papaws, custard-apples, plantains, and jamboas, fruits brought from America in former days by the missionaries. Water was present, the country with its amphitheatres of high hills and its towering palms, would be an unfit representative in miniature of that of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. The whole district is equally fertile and beautiful. The chief articles of trade are ivory and bees-wax. According to a recent census it contains 26,000 hearths, or a pop. of at least 105,000.

GOMPOU A (see Gompe-ee-pon) the last of the native capitals of Ceylon stood in its central province on the Mahaweli Ganga. It was built in the fourteenth century and was shortly afterwards ruined by the celebrated traveler Ibn Batuta, who describes its palace as situated near a bend of the river called the gateway of rubies. Nothing now remains to mark the site of the ancient city but the locality has in modern times acquired high interest from being one of the first in Ceylon where the systematic culture of coffee was first attempted. Its soil and situation have proved unfavourable, but there is hardly one of the magnificent hills seen from it which has not been taken possession of by European settlers within a recent period. The locality still continues to be one of the most important in the district, because it is the point of convergence of the great roads which connect the rich districts of Panadura, Dembeola, Kottah, and Ambaganama with Kandy and Colombo. Its *real-house* is consequently one of the most frequented in Ceylon, and to facilitate the traffic which passes through it, a suspension bridge across the river has been substituted for the old, inconvenient, and often dangerous ferry.

GONCZ, a village in Austria, Hungary, co. Abauj Torma, 15 m. S. Kassa, with an ancient castle, a fine mineral spring with baths, an active trade in wine and fruit, and 2653 inhabitants mostly belonging to the Reformed church.

GONDAR, the cap. city of Abyssinia, 21 m. N.E. Lake Tana or Demben lat. 12° 51' N., lon. 37° 23' E. It is built on a lofty volcanic ridge, at an altitude of 7422 ft. above the sea, between two rivers which unite in the deep valley below the town. On the E. side flows the Angereb, on the W. the Gela and the two after effecting a junction 2 m. S. of Gondar empty themselves into Lake Demben. The city has fallen sadly from its pristine magnificence and no longer presents to the traveller a regular and connected whole but a number of scattered groups of houses and ruined edifices, separated by wide and dreary wastes, and occupying an area of little less than 11 m. in circumference. The streets in the inhabited portions are exceedingly narrow crooked and impassable; the only scavengers being the hyenas which accompanied by leopards prowled about at night in search of food. The houses are usually well built, of rough-hewn volcanic stone, and finished with stucco which rises to the shape of a cone or cylinder. They are however small and seldom exceed one story in height. The master houses are constructed of hardened clay. Attached are sheds for the domestic cattle, and the whole is surrounded by a wall or fence to protect them against the nocturnal depredations of bands of prey. The principal quarter has N.W. of the ruined palace of the Abyssinian king, and is named Debra Betula the shrub or hill of light. It occupies the highest ground but the church itself is built on the hill-side. W. of the lofty castle, and close to the wall, begins the quarter Chimbaba Bet, that is, the castle-quarter inhabited by the nobles or magnates of the land, and regarded as a sort of sanctuary or political asylum, though offering little protection against the tyranny of the sovereign. Islam-Bet, at the base of the hill is the name of the district appropriated to the Mohammedan inhabitants. The ruins of ancient Gondar furnish material for the most ardent antiquaries. Among the most interesting relics are the extensive remains of the old palace, built for the Abyssinian kings by the Portuguese. Gondar was then

a royal residence, but it is now entirely in the hands of the Gallas, and from the licentious and brutal character of his inhabitants, there seems no prospect of its recovering its former splendour. The surrounding country is blessed with a salubrious climate and a prolific soil which would well repay the properly directed labours of the agricultural. Upwards of one hundred different kinds of fruit may be seen in the garden; the myrtle the pomegranate, and the citron bloom with rare luxuriance. But the people of Gondar turn these advantages to no account. They chiefly occupy themselves with commercial pursuits, and traffic in coffee, musk, civet, raw hides, butter and rhinoceros horns. The import of powder and shot is forbidden but spices and sundries for encasing the dyed hides, sewing needles, brass tobacco, rice, sugar and cotton are eagerly dealt in. The principal market, held on Saturday is well supplied with provisions. The people are well provided with churches, of which there are no less than forty-four built in a circular form, and surrounded by pillars which support a dome-shaped roof of straw. It is said there are not less than two hundred priests or clergy. The prevailing religions are Christianity, Mohammedanism and Judaism. The Christians are largely in the majority. They are Monophysites, acknowledging for their head a Coptic archbishop or primate, but owing to the extreme ignorance of the clergy have but an imperfect idea of scriptural religion. They practise circumcision, celebrate the Sabbath on Saturday and baptize boys when forty days, and girls when eighty days old. The perusal of the Bible is found among the Jews.

The people have a great desire of performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and the favourite idea of king Theodoros is to reconquer the whole of Old Ethiopia, drive all unbelievers out of Egypt, make a conquest of Jerusalem and seat himself there on the throne of David, from whom he thinks himself descended through the Queen of Sheba by Solomon. The Abyssinians believe that they possess the genuine tables of the law and besides the books of the Bible, the book of Enoch and a sixth of Moses, which latter seems to be a kind of extension of and commentary on, Genesis and Exodus. After the clergy the scribes form a strong body in Gondar; they have schools for music and poetry.

The estimates formed by travellers of the population of the city vary greatly. Bruce puts it at 10,000 Abissins, M. d'Abbadie, in 1835, at from 25,000 to 30,000 souls, but Herr Steudner in 1852 asserts that it does not exceed 7000.

GONDOKORO a village in Africa, on the Bahr el Abad or White Nile, lat. 4° 55' N. lon. 22° 14' E. about 1265 ft. above sea-level the seat of an Austrian R. Catholic mission, which was abandoned in 1853. It is a station of the ivory traders, who occupy it for about two months in the year after which time it is deserted when the annual boats return to Khartoum and the remaining expeditions depart for the interior. Gangs of slave-hunters also make this a place of resort. Being beyond the reach of the Egyptian government the greatest lawlessness prevails. A few miserable huts are all that dignify the spot with a name. The country around is a desert, and produces no grain. The climate is unhealthy and hot, the thermometer at noon in the shade marking 90° to 95°. In February 1853 Speke and Grant reached this place on their way home and were there met by Baker who subsequently discovered the Albert Nyanza.

GONKOR a river India, which, formed in Nepal by the junction of the Pouna and the Mul flows S. through the Terai into the British territory and falls into the Ganges near the town of Deatpore. Its whole length is about 135 m.

GONEN (see Pomenassa) a village in Asia, Anatolia, on a flat at some distance from the banks of the Euphrates, 105 m. S.W. Constantinople. It consists of about 800 houses contains four mosques, baths, and a Khan, and possesses thermal springs of which little use seems to be made, though they are said to be very efficacious in cutaneous affections. Over one of them a tannery has been erected and several others are used by the Turkish women for washing their clothes.

GONYE, a village in Africa, Malakole country celebrated for its falls on the Lamphye or Zambezi about 100 m. below Mafaka; lat. 15° 12' S. lon. 25° 55' E. These falls have not been made by wearing back, like those of Niagara, but are of a fissure form. For many miles below the river is

confined in a narrow space, but more than 100 yds wide, and the water from boiling along as it in masses foaming and tumbling over one another. Thus interrupted, the river when in flood, rises from 50 to 80 ft. and inundating the valley to a considerable distance above, has already been fatal to more than one important town built at too low a level. Viewed from the sea, the river which overhangs the falls the scenery is surprisingly beautiful. The villages of Genoye are bound to convey travellers across the river in canoes. This they do both dangerously and obscenely.

GONZALES, an Isl. S. America belonging to the Pearl group in the S. of the Bay of Panama. It is about 12 m. in circuit, and is separated from the Isla del Rey on the E by a deep and broad channel in which numerous islets are interspersed. On its N side are two bays, protected from the N by the islands of Barona and Barrota. These bays have been proposed as depots for steamers; one being re-examined with this view in 1866. Only one of them was found to be tolerably well suited for such a purpose.

GOODERICH, a m. British America, Canada West, cap. on Huron beautifully situated at the mouth of the Manitowish on the E. shore of Lake Huron, and at the W. terminus of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway 115 m W N W Toronto. It has four churches—Church of England, Church of Scotland United Presbyterian and Wesleyan tanneries and machine works, various other manufactures, important fisheries, and a convenient harbour at which large quantities of wheat, the produce of the adjoining district, are exported. Pop. about 4000.

GOOLBULKAH, a m. India, N. East, Dominions, dist. and 110 m. W by S Hyderabad founded in the 14th century was the capital of the first Mahomedan kingdom in the Deccan and figures much in its early history. Nothing now remains to attest its former importance, except a strong stone fort containing a large unfinished mosque and a number of tombs. One of these, the shrine of a celebrated saint has done more than anything else to preserve it from falling into complete insignificance. The anniversary of the saint's death attracts large numbers of devotees. The surrounding country is a bare uninteresting plain terminating in low hills.

GOOMA, a river India, which rises in the peninsula of Kattywar in Gujarat, flows successively E. and S.E., and falls into the Gulf of Cambay after a course of about 90 m.

GOOMBOOR, a m. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 42 m N W Ganjam cap. of a hilly tract held by a ruler under the British government till he forfeited it by rebellion. Any importance which it formerly possessed has disappeared. The Khoonds its inhabitants were once addicted to human sacrifices, but the practice has been suppressed.

GOOR, a river India, which rising on the E. slope of the W Ghats, in lat. 15° 5' N. lon. 78° 56' E. flows S.E. for 50 m. through dist. Poona, and then for other 50 m. through that of Ahmednagar and joins the Beema, in lat. 18° 50' N. lon. 70° 25' E. after a rapid course of 100 m.

GOORGAON, a dist. and m. India, N. W Provinces. The district between lat. 27° 40' and 28° 30' N. lon. 77° 21' and 77° 55' E. is bounded N. by the jaghirs of Jajpur and dist. Dhalb. E. by the jaghirs of Bulghur and the Jumsa separating it from dist. Bhoondabdur and Ahygur. S. by Matra, Tjerra, and the territory of Bhurpore and W. Tjerra and Jajhur area, 1943 sq m. The surface, generally flat, but occasionally broken by hills, has an average height of about 840 ft. above the sea. Along the right bank of the Jumsa the soil is rather fertile though the neglect of cultivation has allowed large tracts to become covered with jungle. About 8 m. W of the Jumsa the country rises into a kind of rocky table land on which the prevailing formation is quartzite. In a few places green and iron ore crop out. The only minerals of any consequence are iron, which is mined and smelted in the vicinity of Purnepore, and salt, which is obtained from deep wells in the form of brine, and rendered solid by evaporation. Pop. 460,886. —The towns cap. of the above dist., 16 m. S.W. Dhalb, is situated near the W. base of a range of quartzite hills. It formerly belonged to the so-called Begum Burew, who makes some figure in Indian history; it passed to the British government on her death in 1836. The military cantonment formerly existing here has been abandoned and the principal buildings now afford accommodation to the civil establishment.

GOOSE, an Isl. British America, Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, between the Middle and South Rivers, and 43 m. below Quebec. It is 4½ m. long, and is composed partly of flat meadow and partly of rocky hilly ground. The latter forming its E. half is from 150 to 200 ft. high. On the W., where it is flat, a belt of meadows extends from it for 2½ m. to Crane Island the whole thus forming one continuous stretch of 10 m. The Gooses and Crane Islands, with the intervening meadows grazed by large herds of cattle, taken in connection with the mountains of the N. shore, furnish one of the finest views of the St. Lawrence.

GOOTY [add.] a m. India presid. Madras dist. and 50 m. E. Bellary. It consists of a fort and native town enclosed by a cluster of fortified hills the loftiest of which is 2171 ft. above sea-level and 989 ft. above the adjoining plain and of a cantonment and other settlements situated at some distance outside. The hills are connected with each other by a rampart and the only entrance to the town within is through two fortified gateways. One of the hills situated to the N. and consisting of an immense smooth rock is covered with a series of works which render it a separate citadel which is sometimes used as a state prison. The cantonment being no longer required, as the troops now stationed, it is found only of two companies of N. I. in ruins; the petty adjoining it consists of one principal street with some good houses. Sir Thomas Moore, the celebrated Indian statesman died at Pateonda in the vicinity and was at first interred at Gooty though his remains were afterwards removed to Madras. A choultry and tank have been constructed here to the memory of the late Sir Thomas Moore. Estimated pop. 9000 of whom about a fifth are Mahomedans.

GOPUT, a river India, which rises in the native state of Korea on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, flows easterly first N. W. for 70 m. then N. E. for 55 m. and joins the Moni on its right bank at the small town of Baridoss.

GORAGOL or **GHORAGHAT**, a m. India presid. Bengal dist. Boghoss, on the Kuratoss, an effect of the Gesta, 48 m. S.E. Dinapore. When in its most flourishing state it was about 8 m. long and 2 m. broad but appears to have been then a very straggling place. The rampart of its ruined fort extends about a mile along the bank of the river and half a mile behind, but the only remains of any importance are several small mosques. The present inhabitants have some trade but such is the general low state that tigers prowl nightly at the streets. Pop. about 3000.

GORIGONA, an Isl. W. coast S. America about 50 m. off the coast of New Granada lat. (Waterside Bay) 2° 55' 10" N.; lon. 78° 10' 20" W. It is about 5 m. long by 1½ m. broad has three remarkable peaks of which the loftiest situated in the centre, is 1295 ft. high presents a beautiful and finely diversified surface forming a pleasing contrast to the low dense wood of the mainland, is well watered and wherever cultivated has proved productive. This island figures much in the adventures of Pizarro, the discoverer, and the early voyagers to this part of the coast. It was to this island Pizarro and his followers retreated after leaving Gallo Island, and here they remained for five months before they took their final departure for the coast of Peru.

GORI, in Trans-Caucasian Russia, Georgia, 1 bank Kur where the river is narrowed by the confluence of two large affluents 26 m. N. W. Tiflis. The country around it, though less picturesque is more fertile and healthy than that of Tiflis, and hence it has sometimes been suggested that the Russians in selecting the capital did not give it the preference over the latter city. In the neighbourhood of Gori is the troglodyte city of Uplonobos, on the summit of a sandstone rock out of which it has been excavated. Many of the excavations present vaulted roofs and rows of pillars on the sides in some of these chambers the walls and ceilings are beautifully decorated. The only building not excavated is a church occupying the highest summit of the mountain and probably much more recent than the city. Pop. estimated at 2400 of whom the majority are Armenians.

GORLICE, a m. Austrian Empire, Gallia, circle and 64 m. S.E. Cracow on the Rupa, on a steep height. It is a place of some importance with several public offices, and its inhabitants chiefly German immigrants, are engaged in weaving linen and woollen cloth and in carrying on a considerable trade in corn. It had once a strong castle where the Arrians were protected and had an opportunity of prop-

getting their harvest. There is a seam of asphalt in the vicinity. Pop. 2685.

GORONZAGO a mountain range, S.E. Africa, in the Mosambique country about 150 m. S. of the Zambezi, and nearly the same distance W. of the Indian Ocean; lat. 18° 30' S., lon. 34° E. It has an estimated height of 4000 ft., is famed for its clear cold waters and healthiness, and was once a Jesuit station.

GORUCKPORE [add.] a tn. India, N.W. Province, cap. dist. of same name 450 m. N.W. Calcutta. It stands in a marshy district on the left bank of the Raptee, which is here a fine navigable stream, with a channel about 300 yards wide, and contains, with some good houses of brick covered with tile, a far greater number of wretched hovels. Even the better houses have a very unsightly appearance, caused mainly by the hards of monkeys, which by the partiality of the inhabitants, are allowed to infest the place, and one of whose favorite pastimes is to displace the tiles from the roofs and scatter them about. The fort, situated close to the river is a regular square with twelve bastions—one at each corner and two on each face but part of it was demolished in 1822 when the British took possession. The principal buildings of the town are two mosques, the one ruined, and the other though in tolerable preservation a heavy tasteless structure; and the *darwazah*, a palace built by Shikah-ud-Dowlah, spacious and handsome, and capable of protecting a fine effort was it not disfigured by the chaos of filth and misery which surrounds it. The military cantonment, situated on the E. of the town on the highest ground that could be found, contains the usual buildings, though the houses of the Europeans are said to be poorer in appearance and more devoid of ornamental ground, than usual. The celebrated temple of Gorchunkesh is in the vicinity. During the Sepoy mutiny Goruckpore was wrested from the rebels, on 6th Jan. 1856, by the Nepalese auxiliary force. Pop. 45,265.

GOMAL a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, on a stream which waters the beautiful valley of the same name about 42 m. S.W. Mier. It has two churches, a Protestant and a R. Catholic. In its vicinity are the two lakes of Gosau remarkable for their wild romantic scenery and an aqueduct which conveys the salt brine of the mine from one mountain to another across a deep valley. Pop. 1500.

GOSHEN [add.] a tn. U. States, New York, on the Erie railway 70 m. N.W. New York city containing county buildings, four churches, an academy a female seminary, tanneries, and tanning flax, and saw mills. It is celebrated for excellent butter made chiefly for the New York market. Pop. 3213.

GÖSSLING a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wumeral, on the R. with manufactures of iron, gypsum kilns, various saw mills and coal-mines, which are worked to some extent. Pop. 2090.

GOTTHARD (St.) a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, circle Eisenberg on the Raab, opposite to the mouth of the Lafitz, 23 m. S.W. Steinmanger with a famous Cistercian abbey founded by Bela III. in 1183 and a considerable trade. The Turks were defeated here in 1864. Pop. 818.

GOVASSILA a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 20 m. S.W. Broom; with one of the most celebrated sawmills in the country.

GOVERDHUN a tn. India, N.W. Province, dist. and 15 m. W. Mirat. It stands on a narrow sandstone ridge, possesses a well-supplied bazaar and is inhabited mostly by Brahmans, who depend chiefly on the endowments attached to the tombs of the Jat rulers of Bhurpur and Deeg who are buried here. One of these tombs, that of Saraj Mal, situated on the N.E. extremity of the ridge, about 2 m. from the town is a handsome structure, tastefully designed and elaborately ornamented in fine white sandstone, little inferior to marble. Many fantastic Hindu legends are connected with this place.

GOWK, a tn. Persia, prov. and 60 m. S.E. Kerman, in a valley. It is a large struggling place, extending with its gardens and houses for nearly 3 m., possesses two mud forts, one at each extremity and contains about 1500 families. There is little field cultivation, but great quantities of grapes are grown in the gardens and partly dried for exportation.

GOYA, a tn. La Plata, prov. and 100 m. S. Corrientes. L. Frank Pagan, on a low flat site of indifferent fertility. It

serves as a considerable trade in hides and tallow. Pop. about 1000.

GOKEANAHO, a tn. Western Africa, territory and a few miles E. Timbu. It stands in a fertile district, pastured by nomadic herds of cattle, and is of considerable size, consisting of a town isolated by a high, or close stockade of thick stems of trees, and an open suburb. The houses all circular are made entirely of stalks and reeds. The fields to the W. of the place are well cultivated, and have many tall fan-palms and other trees interspersed with them.

GRABOWKA a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and a little N. of Turnow with 2459 inhabitants, who weave fine goods and have several tanneries of red leather.

GRACIAS or **GRACIAS A DIO**, a tn. Central America, Honduras, cap. N.W. dep. of the state on a plateau at the foot of a steep escarpment of the mountains of Balagua. It was founded in 1536, and owing to the richness of its mines soon rose to importance both political and commercial. At one time all the trade with Guatemala from Puerto Cabezas passed through it. In its church it still presents indications of its former splendor. Immediately in front of the town a mountain stream plunges by two successive leaps to a depth of 1200 ft. Pop. about 5000.

GRADISHTEH a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, circle Pocharaevitz, at the confluence of the Pak with the Danube, 41 m. E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and has a church and a school and in the vicinity the remains of a Roman bridge. Pop. 1800.

GRAFENDORF (Urfeld) a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Pielach 36 m. W. S.W. Vienna, with a paper-mill and five saw-mills. Freilicht almost immediately adjoining has ironworks and a cotton mill. Pop. 2080.

GHAKAM'S TOWN [add.] a tn. S. Africa, cap. dist. Albany in the E. prov. of Cape Colony 35 m. N. from the coast. lat. 32° 40' S. lon. 25° 23' E. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence surrounded by others of greater elevation and consists of wide and airy streets and houses provided for the most part with well watered gardens abundantly stocked with fruit trees. Among the public buildings are various handsome churches, two of them Episcopalian one R. Catholic, and others of different denominations a grammar-school a library and large barracks. The shops are decidedly better than in any other part of the colony and the market is large well supplied and a well frequented. In addition to the more ordinary articles exposed for sale are ivory ostrich feathers, wild beasts skins, antelope horns, and other products of the interior. The town has its annual algal conch and two banks assist in developing the resources of the district. It is also a bishop's see. Pop. about 5000 of whom 1000 are coloured.

GRAN CHACO or **HUANCHACO**, a small tn. on the coast of Peru, about 5 m. N.W. Truxillo of which it may be considered as the port. lat. 3° 20' S. lon. 78° 40' W. It stands on an extensive sandy flat, presenting an appearance by no means attractive but possesses a handsome church with a conspicuous tower and is indebted to Truxillo for some trade. The shore however is so very flat that no vessel of any size can approach it. In the vicinity on the road to Truxillo, are ruins extending over an immense area, and supposed to be those of an ancient Peruvian town.

GRAND BAY a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Chatham, at the head of the bay of same name, in the Saguenay about 50 m. above its mouth, 114 m. N. by E. Quebec. The bay which is about a mile wide, and 100 fathoms deep, forms an excellent harbour at which large quantities of lumber are shipped. Pop. about 750.

GRAND HAVEN a tn. U. States, Michigan cap. co. Ottawa, near the mouth of Grand River in Lake Michigan and at the terminus of the Detroit and Milwaukee railway. It possesses three churches, a tannery a planing-mill, and several saw-mills and carries on an extensive trade, in which the principal articles of export are timber shaves, shingles, fish, leather, gypsum, stone, lime, and coal. The value of the exports here in some years exceeded \$200,000. Pop. 5000.

GRAND RAPID, British America, the name given to a rapid of the Saskatchewan, which occurs shortly after it issues from the W. side of Great Lake and is about to pour its waters into Lake Winnipeg. After some minor interruptions the banks of the river, previously low and flat, rise

thickly timbered begin to rise, and have only attained the height of 20 ft. when the W extremity of the Grand Rapids is reached. It is said to be unpermeable as a rapid in magnificence and extent, as well as in volume of water. Its total length is 2½ m. and its total descent 45½ ft. Its breadth at its upper extremity where it commences is 450 yds., but at its lower extremity where it terminates is only about 140 yds. the depth of water as no soundings have been taken can hardly be conjectured. Throughout almost its entire length the Grand Rapids is confined between perpendicular escarpments of rock, composed of brittle but coloured limestone, in horizontal strata. Above the limestone is a bed of light coloured clay 25 feet in thickness, with pebbles and boulders embedded in it, and above all about 8 inches of vegetable mould clothed by a forest of balsam spruce, tamarack and poplar.

This ascent of the Grand Rapids is a task of no ordinary labour and difficulty but in point of danger cannot be compared with the descent, which is thus described by Mr. Hind. In attempting according to his directions (those of John Spence an old experienced voyager) to cross from the north to the south side of the rapid in order to get into what was reported to be the best channel for a small canoe, such was the fierceness of the current and the turbulence of the great surges and breakers in the middle that we were nearly engulfed and although a cry saved us was strained, we were swept down with impetuous velocity and did not get near the other side till we were about 2 m. below our starting-point. We were then impelled with astonishing swiftness along the south side of the torrent often in dangerous proximity to the rugged wall of rocks bounding the channel and now and then whizzing past—almost grazing—sharp rocky points jutting out from the river against which the churning waters seethed and foamed in their fury. During the descent the voyagers exerted themselves to the utmost of their strength and evinced an admirable degree of coolness and dexterity.

GRAND RAPIDS, a tn. U States, Michigan, cap. co Kent on the rapids of Grand River and on the Detroit and Milwaukee railway 63 m. W N W Lansing. It stands on both sides of the river which is here about 800 yards wide possesses county buildings, several churches, an Episcopalian college, and in respect both of manufactures and trade is one of the most thriving places in the state. Salt, gypsum, hematite and pine timber abound in the vicinity. Pop. (1860) 3035.

GRAND RIVER, a tn. British America, Canada East, co Gaspé near the mouth of the river of same name on the W shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It contains about 1450 inhabitants, chiefly employed in fishing in which a large business is done.

GRATZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. and 4 m. S Troppau with a parish church a castle belonging to the Prince of Lobkowitz situated in a fine park and containing a picture gallery, an hospital, a paper-mill, a trade in wood, three yearly markets and 1800 inhabitants.

GRAVE CREEK, a vil. U States Virginia, cap. co Marshall, L. bank, Ohio between the Big and the Little Grave Creeks. It derives its chief claim to notice from a remarkable ancient mound in its vicinity 820 feet in circuit at its base 190 feet in diameter at its summit and 70 feet high. By means of a shaft sunk from its apex, several interesting antiquities, including two sepulchral chambers, several skeletons and a small stone with a sculptured alphabetical inscription, have been found. Pop. 1200.

GREAT BARRIER, or **OTEA** [add] an isl. New Zealand, on the N E side of Ulster or Middle Island and on the E. side of the Hauraki Gulf to which it affords great protection from seaward. It is 21 m. long from N W W to S S E and 10 m. across where it is widest near its centre. Its E. shore on which there is generally a heavy swell has no safe anchorage but on its W shore are several bays and harbours, which though open for the most part to W and S.W. give excellent shelter from east winds. The interior is traversed throughout its whole length by a mountain range the culminating point of which rises to the height of 1150 feet, and is clothed with forest to its summit. Other parts are thickly wooded. Among the trees the *hoari* tree flourishes in great abundance, but all of these within convenient reach have been cut down and either exported or used for ship-building purposes on the

island itself particularly at Port Abercrombie where small vessels are built and repaired, and where in 1846 one of 400 tons was built, equipped, and loaded with a cargo of copper ore which was then worked near the north end of the island. The valleys and slopes of the hills afford good pasturage, and on the east side of the mountains are some plains of considerable extent.

GREAT BARRINGTON a tn. U States, Massachusetts on the Housatonic River and railway 118 m. W Boston. It is beautifully situated among surrounding hills and possesses six churches, an academy a large woollen factory turning out annually 500 000 yards of cassimere an almost equally large cotton-mill, a tannery a distillery a rope-walk two flour-mills and a manufactory of India-rubber goods. There are beds of iron ore, and quarries of variegated marble in the vicinity. Pop. 3371.

GREAT DOG LAKE British America, situated about 22 m. N W of Thunder Bay on the W side of Lake Superior. It is of very irregular shape, with a maximum length of 20 m. a breadth of 7 m. a depth found at two different soundings to be 12 and 15 fathoms and an estimated area of 200 sq. m. It is bounded by bold primary rocks, and studded by innumerable islands and is 710 feet above the level of Lake Superior. Its principal feeder is the Great Dog River which enters it from the W. Its outlet Little Dog River which issuing from its S.W. extremity and thenceforward as passing into Little Dog Lake, is properly only a prolongation of the Kaministiquia. The country around Great Dog Lake is hilly and covered with forests chiefly of white spruce, interspersed with groves of aspens, and occasionally dotted with Weymouth and Baikalian pines; white and yellow birch some of them of large dimensions also abound.—(Hind).

GREAT SALT LAKE U States in the V. K. of Utah about lat. 41° N. lon. 118° W. It lies in a valley or basin of the Rocky Mountains and is of very irregular shape, projecting in its area, into numerous indentations and projections, and stretches about 75 m. from N.W. to S.E. with an average breadth of about 80 m. Its height above the sea is 4200 ft. As its name implies, the water though clear and transparent, is excessively salt, 22 per cent., or rather more than one-fifth of its whole volume consisting of chloride of sodium, with a slight mixture of other salts. Owing to the great specific gravity thus produced, the water is so buoyant that a man may assume a sitting posture in it with his head and shoulders raised above the surface. Swimming however is difficult, from the tendency of the limbs to rise at each stroke out of the water and there is moreover the additional danger of having the eyes stung by particles of brine and the throat and stomach scorched by accidentally swallowing any part of it. Of its several feeders the most important issues from Lake Utah which is situated 65 m. to the S. and not only contains fresh water but abounds in fish. The Great Salt Lake on the contrary maintains no living stock, though its shores and islands are frequented by immense flocks of gulls wild ducks, geese and swans. It has no outlet and therefore all the surplus water which it receives must be discharged by evaporation. Appearances indicate that it once was of much larger extent, and formed an inland sea.

GREECE [add] The area of the kingdom is estimated at 48 426 000 stremmata, or 28,571 600 acres. No complete survey of the country has yet been made only the vineyards, olive-groves, current plantations, &c. having been measured and valued to some extent. About one-third of the surface consists of mountains and rocks one-fifth is covered with forests; and perhaps one-half is available for cultivation, but of this barely half has been turned to account. It is difficult to ascertain the amount of the produce of the soil or its capabilities for maintaining the population. But the following figures represent the productions of the years 1857 and 1858. By kilos being equivalent to a Winchester quarter and the oks to 45 ox acornsports—

	1857	1858
Wheat	0 m.	0 m.
Barley	64 200	64 244
Flax	18 200	18 244
Rice	4 200	716
	45 000	88 000
Total	119 000	122 500

	1886	1888
Corn	4,710,528	4,665,650
Barley	2,733,570	2,464,750
Wheat	1,862,840	977,100
Rye	265,120	62,000
Oats	261,370	145,510
Indian Corn	2,770,380	1,827,820
Black wheat	260,700	126,710
Pulse	190,440	190,000
Vegetables	4,410	1,020
Total	12,709,817	6,420,070

The year 1888 was one of great dearth but 1887 was an average one. Notwithstanding the excessive dryness of the climate and the torrid heat of summer the soil when properly worked up, is generally found to be most fertile and even beneath the desolate stony wastes of Attica it is asserted that there lies a virgin soil of rich brown loam, which is never reached by the rude plough of the time of Hesiod which is the chief implement of agriculture. The cultivation of the current plant is said to be rapidly increasing in the Morea in 1888 the plantations covered 135,056 stremas in 1883 about 200,000. The crop amounted in 1888 to 23,408 tons and in 1881 to 23,680 tons. Of the crop of 1888, 55,908 tons were exported—80,906 of them to Great Britain. The duty raised upon cereals in 1888 was about 1,000,000 drachmas. Cotton also has become an important crop upwards of 30,000 acres being sown in 1884 and tobacco is much grown the best quality being produced in the plains of Larissa, Calamata, and Argos. Vellones, the tops of the acorn of the Lerrantine or Vellones oak, is one of the chief and most valuable productions and is exported for tanning purposes.

The value of the imports and exports in the year 1882 was 49,109,666 drachmas (£1,555,917) and 52,323,726 drachmas (£1,754,419) respectively the principal articles were as follows:—

Imports.	Exports.
	Drachmas.
Tinuous (chiefly Oak- um and Wool)	5,527,500
Milk and Hides	3,814,400
Cereals	3,812,100
Fiber	1,250,600
Sugar	1,054,320
Wool	2,140,250
Lard	2,800,110
Iron	1,230,400
Coffee	1,004,810
Mineral Products	1,340,920
Total	24,003,790

The number of vessels entering Greek ports from foreign countries in 1882 was 10,464, of 1,078,597 tons, and of those departing for foreign destinations 11,209, of 1,082,111 tons. The coast navigation of the same year represented a tonnage of 1,564,293 entered and 1,189,814 cleared. The mercantile marine of the country consisted of 4255 vessels, of 257,818 tons. The Ionian Islands are not included in the foregoing statistics.

The average revenue of the kingdom in the five years 1860 to 1864 was slightly superior to the expenditure—

Average of Revenue,	8204,960
Expenditure,	825,100

The revenue, according to the budget of 1864 was estimated thus:—

Direct Taxes	Drachmas
Land Tax and Customs	7,021,000
Tax on Rum	90,000
Postage	180,000
Octroi	1,000,000
License	400,000
Rent	200,000
Indirect Taxes	15,695,000
Customs	5,000,000
Stamp	2,100,000
Excise	250,000
Total	17,046,000

being £219,457 less than the actual revenue of 1860.

The land tax is a tax upon the produce of the soil of 8 per cent. upon cereals and special rates upon other kinds. The effect of the tax is very detrimental to agriculture. The usufruct is a tax or rent of 15 per cent. upon the produce of national lands rented by private persons. The *apostrophe* according to the budget of the same year, 1864, was as follows:—

Public	237,600
Foreign	25,100
Internal	84,450
Funerals	414,610
Public Service	
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	250,540
Ministry of Justice	50,550
Interior	100,100
Religion and Education	48,250
War	191,961
Marine	68,570
Finance	34,000
Administrative Expenses	259,200
Total	670,490

Besides this amount there are the king's civil list, the salaries of the members of the legislature, and other expenses. But it is difficult to ascertain the actual amount of the expenditure. The public debt at the end of 1862 was estimated to be £14,324,000.

The whole of Greece is divided into ten nomarchies or prefectures. These ten nomarchies represent thirty five eparchies or sub-prefectures and these eparchies are made up of demes or communes, to one of which every member of the state must belong for himself and family. These communes are distributed into three classes:—

Class I. containing a population of 10,000 and upwards	
II. 2,000 to 10,000	
III. less than 2,000	

Every town or village numbering 800 or more inhabitants can claim to be constituted a distinct commune or demos. Towns or villages with less than this number belong to the commune nearest to them. The number of demos of the first class, 7 of the second, 217 and of the third 561 altogether 784. Each of the demos of the first class has a communal council of 18 members; of the second, 13 members and of the third, 6 members. Every demos is presided over by a demarch or mayor and, if of the first class, has 6 aldermen (*synagoroi*) if of the second, 4 aldermen and if of the third 1 alderman. The duties of the commune are to support elementary schools, defray the expenses of elections, the repairs and maintenance of public buildings, roads, bridges &c. and to levy local taxes. Yet the demarch is responsible to the ministry of the interior and the consequence is that local interests are sacrificed to political influences and what appears to be an efficient municipal system becomes the mere instrument of the dominant party. As one result it is stated that there are not a dozen roads in Greece the total mileage being 180 to 200 miles at the most. Although the country abounds in splendid forests of excellent timber the want of roads renders it practically useless, and large quantities have to be imported and it is a common custom for the shepherds to burn down vast tracts in order to provide more pasture for their flocks.

In the provinces of the kingdom brigandage has revived and is said to be increasing, many members of the better classes hatching themselves to it from vindictive or lawless opposition to the anarchy of the ruling power. It is asserted that there are few of the leading bandits who have not a friend, or relative, or political patron in high quarters, and that hence many cultivated Greeks regard brigandage with an otherwise unaccountable toleration. Little effort is uniformly made to suppress it. Education, however, has been making progress. When the monarchy was established there was no educational institution in existence, except an orphan asylum at Egina. In 1864 there were:—

The University of Athens	Professors or Lecturers	1,000
8 Gymnasiums, or Royal Colleges	50	1,200
80 National Schools	143	6,943
1 Normal School	2	43
Commercial Schools	500	10,000
Private Commercial	43	2,000
800 Elementary	—	10,000

The nationality of the inhabitants is mixed. The Al-
bionian zone occupies the whole of Athens and Magura
(except the capital Athens and Magura), Sootia, parts of
Loric, Rhodus, Andros, and Eginis, the whole of Salamis,
and, in Peloponnesus, Corinthia, Argolis, parts of Arcadia
and Achaja, Laconia, &c. The Albanians are prominent in
activity and furnish the greater number of the cultivators of
the soil and the most enterprising of the maritime popu-
lation. The Hellenic race is not just energetic, and under-
favourable circumstances displays much intellectual and
commercial talent. But the insecurity of property and labour
prevents any material prosperity or progress. By the census
of 1861 the population was found to number 1,066,810.

GREEN an isl. British An. Arica, Canada East, in the
St. Lawrence, about a mile from its bank, in co. Temple-
cous, and nearly opposite to the mouth of the Saguenay on
its N. bank. It forms a narrow belt 8 m. long from N. E. to
S. E. W. is wooded, and is mostly composed of granitic
and slate rocks the highest of which is 250 ft. above the sea.
From its S. W. point, which is low and bare, a dangerous reef
extends westward, and then curves out northward beyond its
general line on its N. point there is a lighthouse in the
form of a square stone tower visible in clear weather at the
distance of 12 m.

GREEN BAY a town in U. States, Wisconsin at the head
of the lake which gives it its name and which branches off in
a south westerly direction from the N. W. of Lake Michigan
113 m. N. E. Madison. It lies at the mouth of Fox River
which having been connected by a canal with the Wisconsin,
gives a communication with the Mississippi, and carries on
a large trade, particularly in fish and lumber. Within the
town are 8 and in the vicinity 24 saw-mills, driven mostly
by steam. Pop. 7215.

GREENCASTLE, a vil. U. States, Indiana, esp. on
Patterson on high table land at the intersection of the Terre
Haute and Bloomington with the New Albany and Salem rail-
way 41 m. W. Indianapolis. It is situated in a rich agricul-
tural district, and contains two churches a Methodist
university two academies, and a courthouse and jail. Pop.
2096.

GREENFIELD [old] a town in U. States Massachusetts
esp. on Franklin v. bank Connecticut, at the junction of the
Vermont and the Connecticut with the Connecticut River rail-
way 65 m. W. N. W. Boston. It contains 6 churches and is
largely engaged in the manufacture of cutlery and machine
tools, casement, castings, carriages, leather harness, furni-
ture, and tin-ware. The first manufactory of table cutlery in
the U. States was established here in 1824. Some remark-
able fossil footprints have been discovered in the vicinity.
Pop. 8193.

GREENPORT a vil. U. States, New York, on the E.
side of the N. E. point of Long Island 95 m. E. N. E. New
York city. It possesses six churches, and an excellent har-
bour which admits the largest vessels, and is seldom ob-
structed by ice. Many vessels are fitted out in its build-
yards, and not a few of the inhabitants are interested in the
whaling trade.

GREENSBORO a vil. U. States, Alabama, on the
Gadsden railway 60 m. W. Columbus. It possesses three
churches, a female college, several academies and schools, a
courthouse and jail, and standing in the midst of large cotton
plantations has a flourishing trade. Pop. about 3500.

GREENVILLE, a town in U. States S. Carolina, esp. dist.
of same name, on the frontiers of N. Carolina, and at the
terminus of the Greenville and Columbia railway 83 m.
N. W. Columbia. It contains several churches and academies,
and has become a favourite summer resort in consequence of
its beautiful and romantic scenery. Pop. 1018.

GREENWICH a town in U. States, Connecticut, on Long
Island Sound and on the New York and New Ha. an railway
39 m. N. E. New York. It contains three churches, an iron
foundry, a tool and a wire factory and since the completion
of the railway has become a favourite place of residence for
New York merchants. Pop. 6522.

GREIFENDORF a town in Austrian empire, Moravia, circle
and 37 m. N. Brunn in the valley of the Zvitava, and on the
Vienna and Prague railway with 1199 inhabitants.

GREY or **MAWATA**, a river New Zealand, in the N. W.
of Middle Island or Manakau. It is formed by two branches
one of which, rising near the centre of the island, flows directly
S. S. W. while the other, issuing from Lake Brunner
flows nearly due W. through an extensive valley for about
12 m. and falls into the sea on the W. coast, in lat. 43° 38'
80° S.; lon. 171° 11' 15° E.

GRIZES, a town in Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brizeu, to
the W. of Bozzen with a Benedictine priory a beautiful
church armed with some of the finest paintings of Martin
Knoller and 1700 inhabitants.

GRIFFIN a town in U. States, Georgia, esp. Spalding,
on the Mason and Western railway 63 m. N. E. Columbus.
It is a healthy and prosperous place, built chiefly of brick
and containing three churches, three colleges, one of them homeo-
pathic, and two female and various other schools. Nearly
50 000 bales of cotton used to be annually sent off from the
railway station here. Pop. 2280.

GRIMBY a town in British America, Canada West co.
Lunenburg on the Great Western railway 94 m. S. by W.
Toronto. It has Church of England and Wesleyan churches,
a tannery a foundry a distillery and some general trade.
Pop. about 1000.

GRINKELL LAND Arctic Regions, the name given
by Dr. Kane, while commanding an American expedition in
search of the *Fretta Franklin*, to an extensive tract, separated
from the W. or opposite coast of Greenland partly by an
immense glacier and partly by an open sea, the entrance to
which is by Sir Thomas Smith's Bay at N. arm of Duffin's
Bay. It extends, in continuation of Ellesmere Land and the
Victoria and Albert Mountains from lat. 60° 17' to 87° 30'
N. this being the highest point seen though not visited by a
party engaged in the expedition. The name of Mount Sir
Edward Perry was given to this point. Much of the tract is
very lofty the culminating peaks sometimes rising to the
height of 2500 ft. In this region, where the thermometer
seldom reaches so high as 56° and where the ground is al-
most always frozen and covered with snow Dr. Hayes found
fifty-two different species of phanerogams and sixty-eight
species of cryptogamous plants.

GRONDINES a town in British America, Canada East on
Portneuf, 1 bank St. Lawrence 43 m. W. S. W. Quebec with
a N. Catholic chapel, a trade in lumber and boat-building
yards. Pop. about 1400.

GROVINGEN or **GROENINGEN** an isl. in the American
Polynesian, about 85 m. S. of Fanning Island lat. 10° 8'
lon. 156° 44' W.

GROSSE ISLE, British America, Canada East, one of
the islands of the St. Lawrence, 80 m. N. E. Quebec. It is
about 2½ m. long by 1 m. wide, and is extremely devoted to
quarantine purposes. The establishment is very complete,
and all emigrant ships arriving in Canada are obliged to call
at it and stop till a clear bill of health has been obtained.
No persons but those belonging to the establishment are allowed
to reside on the isl. or even to visit it without a pass from
the emigrant agent at Quebec.

GROTSKA, or **KROVKA** a town in Europe, Servia
circle and 16 m. S. E. Belgrade v. bank Danube. It is the
seat of a court of justice, and has a church and a school.
The Imperialists were signally defeated here by the Turks
in 1799. Pop. 1000.

GRUMBURG a town in Austrian empire, Moravia, circle
and 86 m. N. W. Olmütz with manufactures of homery
leather, and wooden ware, and 1400 inhabitants.

GRUNAU a town in Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle
Hausruck, on the Alben a tributary of the Traun 25 m.
S. W. Steyer in a very mountainous district. It has a parish
church, an hospital manufactures of sashes and various other
industrial establishments and contains 3000 inhabitants.

GRUNBERG a town in Austrian empire, Upper Austria,
circle Traun, 1 bank Steyer and 80 m. W. S. W. Vienna.
It has a benevolent female institute, extensive manufactures
of sashes, and other industrial establishments. About 2 m.
above Grilaberg, on the same side of the Steyer is the village
of Loosstein with an old townsome fortress. Pop. 3000.

GRUNWALD a town in Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle
Bauden, near Glatz with numerous looms a cotton-mill
glass-works, and 2313 inhabitants.

GREYMALOW a town in Austrian empire, Galicia, circle
and 34 m. S. E. Tarnopol, esp. dist. of same name; with a
RI

barrelled masts, a best roof sugar factory and 2697 inhabitants.

GUADALCÁZAR, a town in Mexico, state and 26 m. N. N. E. San Luis Potosí, in a valley at the height of 5069 ft. above the sea. Its miles, which were very productive, and raised it to a high degree of prosperity are in great measure abandoned, but the soil is still enough to some extent, and there is a mine of quicksilver which is considered the most valuable within the limits of the Confederation.

GUADALUPE HIDALGO a town, Mexican Confederation, state and 3 m. N. of Mexico, which communicates with it by two parallel streets planted with rows of silver poplars. It contains a large and beautiful church in connection with a monastery which stands at the foot of Mount Tapayan, was founded in 1709, and is one of the richest in the country. Among its treasures is an image of the Holy Virgin of Guadalupe, whose wonder-working powers are in such repute that immense numbers of pilgrims visit it. The town itself is an unimportant place, and only remarkable for the treaty of peace concluded at it between Mexico and the U. States in 1848, after the troops of the former headed by Santa Anna, had been signally defeated.

GUAJINQUIL a town, or ECARINQUILLA a town in Mexico state and 120 m. S. E. Chihuahua, on the Florida in a well-cultivated district. It is a busy and apparently prosperous place, containing from 5000 to 7000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in raising cotton.

GUALAGUAYCHU a town, La Plata, prov. Entre Ríos, situated on a river of same name, about 9 m. above its junction with the river Uruguay. Its property is owed to its position in the centre of a rich grazing state, and its being the entrepôt for a very important inland and foreign trade. Its exports consist of hides, tallow, jerked beef and hams, mutton, brought down in large sail-boats and small-doeked craft to Frey Benito, the anchorage at the mouth of the river. Signs of prosperity are everywhere visible in the handsome and substantial buildings, public and private, and the frequency of new streets and squares. It nearly doubled its pop. in seven years. In 1847 it had 7000 inhabitants and in 1856 14 000.

GUALEGUAY a river, La Plata, which, rising in the interior of Entre Ríos, flows S. along the foot of a mountain range past a town of same name, and, meeting with the Pabón, joins the bank Paraná. It is said to be navigable by vessels of 5 ft. draught to the port of Gualeguay 25 m. above its mouth.

GUALEGUAY a town, La Plata, prov. Entre Ríos, 1 bank river of same name, 120 m. N. W. Buenos Ayres. It carries on an active trade in hides, wool, tallow and firewood, and has an estimated pop. of 6000.

GUAM, or **GUANAN** [said] the southernmost and largest of the Mariana or Ladrones group in the N. Pacific is 29 m. long between N. E. by N. and S. W. by S. and near its centre where it is narrowest, only 3 m. broad. It is bordered nearly throughout by a chain of rocks, which are at times uncovered. At a distance it appears dark and even but, on a nearer approach, to have the E. side lined with steep cliffs, on which the sea dashes with great violence and in which there is no opening fit for anchorage. The W. coast is rather low and full of small sandy bays separated from each other by rocky points. On this side are Lomita Bay which is 1 m. deep, and at its entrance 3 m. wide, and is well sheltered except from W. winds, which prevail from June to September and send in a very heavy swell and Port San Luis d'Apra, a deep indentation, which is nearly in the form of the letter V, its mouth nearly closed by a long narrow island, and which though much encumbered with banks, rocks, and islets, forms a safe and extensive harbour. The principal produce is coconuts, the trees of which grow on the W. side in large groves 3 or 4 m. long and 1 or 2 m. broad. The other produce consists chiefly of rice, pine-apples, water-melons, oranges, limes, and bread-fruit. The island is inhabited, and in 1858 contained a population of about 4500, congregated chiefly in Yareban on the S. side, Apra on the W., and Umata, which stands on the N. shore of the bay of same name, at the foot of hills which rise behind it in an amphitheatre and contain a church.

GUANAY a town, S. America, Bolivia, prov. and about 80 m. N. La Paz, on a stream which a mile below mingles

with the Yampuri and La Paz, and along with them empties into the Maphra. Most of the inhabitants are Indians, whose chief occupation is in navigating the rivers in balsas or rafts, constructed of an exceedingly buoyant sort of cork-wood. On these large quantities of produce are brought to Guany from Mijon and Mijon.

GUANO, a town, S. America Ecuador esp. cant. of same name, about 80 m. S. Quito. It contains a number of good houses, including a large and handsome church and has manufactures of woollen goods, blankets, carpets, furs, and sulphuric acid. Pop. about 9000.

GUARANDA, a town, S. America, Ecuador esp. cant. of same name, on a plain in a black and barren district, near the slopes of Chimborazo, 30 m. S. by W. Quito. It consists of winding streets and adobe houses with tiled roofs and contains a parish church occupying one side of the public square. Many of the inhabitants are mulattoes. Pop. 3000.

GUARDIA or **GUARDIA DE LA ESQUINA**, a town, La Plata, Pampas, 40 m. S. W. Rosario, in the W. of the bank Uruguay. It lies in a deep basin in front of the plateau, is of considerable area, and regularly built in the form of a square, with houses which have well-stocked gardens attached to them and with a market-place and a church. As a central point, where the roads from Rosario and Buenos Ayres to Cordoba and Mendoza meet, it is a place of some importance.

GUAYACUIL [said] a town, S. America, Ecuador esp. cant. Guayaquil on the W. or S. bank of the river of same name, 103 m. S. S. W. Quito, lat. 2° 12' S. lon. 79° 50' W. It occupies a low site little raised above the level of the sea, and consists of two parts, an ancient and a modern the former on the S. and the latter on the N. The streets are for the most part irregularly formed; but some of them, more especially the Molecan which flows the river and stretches along its banks from S. to N. for the whole length of the new town forming the principal thoroughfare, are straight and spacious. The houses, almost all constructed of wood and roofed with tile, are usually provided with porticoes, which extend round so as to embrace the small gardens attached to them, form in some of the streets long lines of shady piazzas. The principal buildings are the churches, which, however are all of wood with the exception of that of St. Dominic which is the most ancient, and is built of stone the governor's house and government offices, the appeal court, the treasury the master-house, the barracks, two colleges and several primary schools, two hospitals, and two markets. The growth and general prosperity of the town have been greatly impeded by destructive fires, which from time to time have laid great part of it in ashes. Another serious drawback is the prevalence of yellow fever which has repeatedly raged like a pestilence, and occasioned dreadful ravages. The only defence of the town is a fort situated near its N. extremity on the banks of the river. There is no proper harbour but a fine quay built of stone, and about 60 ft. broad, lines the bank in front of the town and affords good accommodation for vessels. In 1858 218 vessels, of 85,548 tons, entered the port, bringing cargoes valued at £238 018 and 232 vessels of 67 910 tons left it, with cargoes valued at £230,151. Pop. about 22 000.

GUAYACUIL a river, S. America Ecuador which formed by a number of small streams which descend from the W. slopes of the Andes, flows S. S. W. and falls into the Gulf of same name on the Pacific, in lat. 3° 27' S. In the upper part of its course it takes the successive names of Caracol and Dabahaya. It is navigable for about 110 m. but is encumbered by a bar and shifting banks of sand.

GUAYMAS, [said] a port in Mexico, dep. Sonora on a bay in the Gulf of California, near the mouth of the Yaqui, lat. 27° 54' N., lon. 110° 52' W. It lies in a hollow enclosed by bare hills, which, excluding ventilation make the summer heat almost stifling. The houses are mostly built of sun-dried bricks, and having no windows receive their whole light by the doors. There is only one spacious and regular street—all the others are more narrow lanes. None of the public buildings are deserving of notice. The harbour being large and well-sheltered, is much frequented particularly by ships engaged in the guano trade. The chief exports are flour, wheat, and hides. The fishery, which is carried on chiefly by Indians, is very productive. Pop. about 4500.

GUAYTECAS, a group of islands, S. America, off the coast of Chili, between the island of Chilo in the N. and

the Chonos Archipelago on the S. Grayson Grande, one of the largest of the islands, has a peak 1100 ft. high, and on its S. side an excellent harbour. Port Low on its N. side, is much frequented by ether-bunting and sealing parties from Chiloé.

GURBEE a tn N. Arabia, in the sandy desert of Nufud, lat. 28° 10' N. lon. 41° 40' E. It stands on an extensive open plain of hard stony soil, between the two peaks of Mt. Imman and Alghazat, which are about 10 m. asunder. It consists of five oases or divisions, four of them extending in a row from E to W while the fifth lies southwards. The houses, built of sun-burned bricks, are tolerably large and comfortable. The better class have a front somewhat resembling the propylæa of the old Egyptian temples and all of them have orchards attached to them. These are well laid out and carefully irrigated with water raised from wells. The inhabitants are of the Aneel tribe, which ranks at one of the greatest of the Shannar race, and possess large herds of camels.

GUDABIERI or **GUDANBAR** a Bedouin tribe E. Africa bounding on the N. with the Easa, with whom they claim affinity though the other Somali refuse to acknowledge the relationship, and unhesitatingly designate them as a bastard and ignominious race. They own the rough and rolling ground diversified with thorny tall and grassy plain, which lies above the maritime range of the Sub-Ghazal and have by conquest extended their territory in the direction of Harar so that they are now bounded by the Marar Prairie. In their features they are decidedly superior to the Easa, and they are not so bloodthirsty but they are equally turbulent, and, if possible, more regardless of truth. Their wealth consists in flocks and herds, peltries, hides, gums, and ghee. The hides and peltries are usually sent to Harar and conveyed thence to Aden. The principal articles imported into the country are coarse cotton cloth, Surat tobacco beads and undyed dyed stuffs for women's cloths.

GLUDADA a river India, which rises in Dhotan, on the S. slope of the snowy range of the Himalayas in lat. 27° 52' N. lon. 89° 8' E. flows S. into the British d. st. Gualpara, and joins the Brahmaputra on its E. bank after a course of 100 m.

GUELBA, or **PI GUELBA** a tn N. Africa, Sahara, lat. 31° 58' N. lon. 0° 20' W. It stands on a rocky mountain of a conical shape surrounded by a lofty and thick wall of solidly built of large stones and encircled, as entered from the W. by a single gate, which seems to have belonged to an ancient city and consists of about 200 houses, occupied by individuals of the tribe of Cham-betel Mahdi, while many of the same tribe live outside in tents. They are rich in sheep goats and camels; but the chiefs also have horses. A large well of great depth within the town supplies the inhabitants with abundance of water and oozes the walls at the foot of the mountain there is a perennial spring so copious that it fills an entire cistern basin in which twenty camels can drink abreast. The environs are covered with gardens, orchards, and date plantations. Standing on the caravan route to the S.W. and N.E. Guelba shares largely in the intermediate transit trade. — (*Dumas Le Grand Desert*)

GUELMA, R. in N. Africa, Algeria prov. and 64 m. E. N. P. Constantine, on the site of the ancient Calama, part of whose walls are still standing. It is a stirring place, with two important weekly markets at which the principal articles sold are cattle, wool, oil, grain and leather. The olive, the mulberry and the tobacco and cotton plants thrive well in the vicinity. There is a government nursery here. P. 8592

GUERNAVACA a tn, Mexican Confederation, state and 30 m. S. Mexico, in a beautiful and fertile valley of same name, where almost all the fruits both of the temperate and the torrid zones attain perfection. It occupies the site of the ancient Guana-huaca, and has two churches, one of them built by Cortes and the other surrounded by gardens in the old Aztec Spanish style. Its principal industrial establishments are distilleries. In the vicinity is the native village of Ampanzingo inhabited by descendants of the Aztecs who, though professing Christianity retain their old customs and use an Aztec dialect.

GUERREBO a state, Mexican Confederation, formed in 1849 out of states Puebla and Mexico and named after Guerrero, a former president of the Confederation is bounded N. by Mexico, N.E. Puebla, E. Oaxaca S. and S.W. the

Pacific Ocean, and N.W. Michoacan areas, 18,240 sq. m. It belongs to the lower and gradually descending portion of the great Mexican plateau and has a surface finely diversified by mountains and valleys and partly covered by native forests. The N. portion is covered by cullers of the Sierra Madre, and though elevated has a temperate and healthy climate. The most important rivers are the Rio de las Balas, which in the lower part of its course forms the boundary between Guerrero and Michoacan, and the Rio de Papagallo or Tlacala, which though usually a small stream, becomes so swollen by the rains as to inundate a large tract of country, and interrupt the communication between the capital and Acapulco. The productions of the state are many and valuable, but agriculture is in a very imperfect condition and the only tract which can be considered densely peopled is that which lies along the road leading from Acapulco to Mexico. The places particularly of gold were long famous, but now yield poor returns. The trade also is unimportant. Pop. 270,000 mostly Indians.

GUGGLER a river India, which rises in the native state Puteala, beyond the N.E. frontier of British, about lat. 30° 52' N. lon. 77° 7' E. enters British after forming part of its boundary flows S.W. receives the Merikanda and Surooty traverses the districts Hurreana and Buttsana, crosses the Bomber of Nkaner, and shortly afterwards, having lost the greater part of the water by evaporation absorption, and evaporation disappears in the sands, about lat. 29° 10' N. Tradition and the remains of villages scattered over a tract now desolate concur in proving that it must once have flowed to some distance beyond its present termination.

GLIFF FOUNT a vil. U. States, Connecticut, on the New Haven and New London railway near Long Island Sound 8 m. S. F. New Haven. It is an antiquated place with a public square in its centre, and contains four churches and a public school. The manufactures are unimportant. The inhabitants being chiefly engaged in agriculture and maritime pursuits. Point, about a mile S. of the village is a favourite watering place. Pop. 3524.

GUMBARA, an Indian Arakhuvalgo belonging to the Philipines and lying in the channel between Pinaric and Negros. It has a computed area of 910 sq. m. a mountainous surface covered with forests of fine timber and intersected by fertile and well watered valleys. On the W. there is a town consisting of about 994 Indian huts, the inhabitants of which manufacture coarse and fine cloth, and also engage in both agriculture and fishing. The total pop. is 204.

GULUMBE a tn Western Africa. Kansa States, prov. Kabi 66 m. S.W. Sokoto. It is situated close to the S. side of a fertile valley where yams and cotton are extensively cultivated. The fine grove of banana-trees approaching close to the walls on one side, and is both large and densely peopled. The state of the country however keeping the inhabitants in perpetual alarm, is unfavorable to the prosecution of any branch of industry. The greatest pests of Gulumbé are the mosquitoes, which are so numerous and tormenting that a kind of raised hut accessible only by ladder and so constructed as to exclude the mosquitoes is regarded as the most essential part of even the poorest dwelling in the province of Kabi.

GUMMEL a tn Western Africa. Bornou nap. dist. of same name, 60 m. N. Kano. It is a place of considerable importance, and at the time of Dr. Barth's first visit was a flourishing and populous place, with an intricate labyrinth of narrow streets. Among the public buildings was a palace with some pretensions to splendour and then the residence of a celebrated governor of the name of Dan-Tanoma. When Dr. Barth returned Dan-Tanoma had been for some time dead, and a succession for the governorship had given rise to a civil war during which Gummel had been rendered almost desolate. The palace had been pillaged and burned, and the successful competitor for the governorship was residing in the midst of his lowering rivals, and the whole place presented an appearance of wretchedness. The market of Gummel is held outside the walls, and in its more prosperous days was remarkable for its size and activity. The extensive trade in cotton, carried on between Kano and Mampoy on the one side, and Nupé or Kyli on the other, has its centre here.

GUNDAM a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. Anson, 40 m. S.W. Timbuktoo. It is a place of considerable size, and consists partly of a walled town, inhabited by Songhay Kusa, and Fula and two suburbs, one inhabited by Toli and the other by Fiheli. It communicates with the Kura by means of a large bark coming from Dore.

GUNDICOTT a tn. and fort, India, presid. Madras, dist. and 4 m. S.E. Bellary. It stands on the edge of a precipice forming the S. wall of a fissure, which presents a range of sandstone hills from top to bottom, and makes way for the passage of the Pennar into the plains of Cuddapah. The town, though once important, is now insignificant, and contains only 1500 inhabitants. Considerable interest still attaches to the fort, which contains a handsome minaret and mosque, and the remains of a temple, which according to Fakhrie, was usually visited by 100,000 Hindus, and surrounded by their offerings. The principal parts still existing are a handsome gateway tower of carved sandstone, and some inner buildings, containing among other sculptures a curious bas-relief which is so placed as to show only one-half of the sculpture at a time, and exhibits the figure of a cow or of an elephant according to the position of the spectator.

GUNDIACAMA or **GOONDACAMA**, two rivers, India, the one rising in the Nizam's Dominions, about 16 m. N. of Anangabad, flows E., and joins the Doodah, an affluent of the Godavari. In the rainy season it flows with a strong current in a deep channel about 100 yards broad, but in summer becomes a very paltry stream. The other river rises in the Eastern Ghats, near the N.W. frontier of dist. Cuddapah, flows very circuitously first E., and then S.E., and after a course of about 150 m. falls into the Bay of Bengal 8 m. N.E. Ongole.

GUNGAWATA a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, on the S.E. flank of the granite range of Anangudi, 6 m. N. of the Tombadree, and about 36 m. N.W. Bellary. It consists of a small fort and a town surrounded by a wall, and is the residence of a deputy of the Nizam, entrusted with the charge of the whole of that part of the frontier which is contiguous to the coast district.

GUNGAPPI one of the Banda mts. (which see)

GUNGOUK a tn. India, N.W. Province, 36 m. N. Delhi. It presents a picturesque appearance when approached, is surrounded by a walled wall and possesses a large and handsome caravanserai, the whitened wall and towers of which, reflected on the surface of a beautifully clear tank, have a fine effect.

GUNTOOR (ed.) a tn. India, presid. and 220 m. N. by E. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, in a country which lies open and flat towards the Bay of Bengal from which it is about 40 m. distant. It is a place of considerable size, well shaded with trees, and having been much extended and improved of late years is divided into an old and a new town. The most conspicuous edifice is the jail, which stands on an open, dry and slightly rising ground consists of several buildings in separate areas as to sit to admit a proper classification, and is large enough to receive 600 prisoners. The soil of the vicinity is black or red, and produces luxuriant crops of gram or wheat, cotton, and cotton.

GURZA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kambundu country territory, Bamba, on the N. or E. bank of the Bamba, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 60 m. N. Benguela. It is fortified by a strong palisade, is thickly shaded by banana trees, and watered by the windings of the Bamba; by the residence of an independent chief and has an estimated pop. of 2000.

GURAGALBIA, a tn. Senegal, gov. Kaolack, circle and not far from Bauder, with a parish church and 2035 inhabitants.

GURAM, a tn. Western Africa, on an arm of the Niger near the S.E. shore of Lake Debo, 300 m. S.W. Timbuktoo. It is a considerable place, seated on a large rocky eminence, which, rising from an alluvial flat, is a very conspicuous object, and is visible at Timbuktoo 20 m. distant. The town consists of three distinct groups, occupied respectively by Fula, Songhay, and Tswana. Across the river opposite to Guram, stands Bawwa on another rocky eminence.

GURU, a tn. Western Africa, Borno, on the Turkish frontier 140 m. N.W. Bahr. It occupies the lower slope and southern foot of a rocky eminence overlooking an extensive plain, and is separated by the irregularities of the ground

into several detached portions, and is enclosed by a stockade. At one time it was much more populous than it is now, but the original area which it covered has been contracted for greater security part of it having been included within a labyrinth of fences and converted into cotton ground and kitchen gardens. In the event of a hostile attack, against which Guram is still insufficiently protected, the inhabitants if driven to extremity have a refuge in the rocky crevices which rise over their heads, and from which with ordinary courage a few defenders could easily repel any number of assailants. Pop. estimated at 8000.

GURBASOVATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S.E. of Servia, cap. circle of same name, in a fertile valley on the Tuzak, 110 m. S.E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice and other public offices, and has a church, a school, and a much-frequented yearly market. Pop. 3700.

GURH a tn. W. Africa, cap. Fula, on the route from Kassarab to the French settlement of Bakel or Ba-Jour lat. 15° 40' N. lon. 10° W. It is a large place, built of clay houses, and containing, according to an exaggerated statement of native informants, no less than sixty places of worship. The inhabitants are Awaken of a particular stock.

GURMA a hilly country Western Africa, forming the N.E. portion of a large triangle intersected between the Niger on the N. and the Eastern Mandingoes or Wangarwa on the S. It is of indifferent fertility and under the government of a chief of Mamma or Mella, who after being driven by civil war from his native country situated at some distance to the N.W. obtained it by grant from the chief of Gurma, and formed a new colony composed of his partisans. These colonists have faithfully preserved their native manners and institutions, and thus form a community bearing no resemblance to the people around them, consisting partly of Songhay, partly of Fula, and partly of a native race driven to the original possession of the country, and still headed by chiefs who maintain a rude independence.

GURMUNTERAR, or **GURMUNTERAR**, a tn. India, dist. and 31 m. S.E. Meerut, r. bank Ganges. It may be regarded as the port of Meerut and the adjoining parts of the Doab, as there is a much-frequented ferry above the town on which 15 boats are kept constantly plying and there is an important inland navigation from the sea up to this ferry and in a low degree to Bulandshahr 60 m. higher up. Even in the dry season, when the larger craft cannot ascend beyond Furruckabad, Gurmuntar 150 m. above it, can be reached by boats of nearly 20 tons burden.

GURUWA a tn. Western Africa, prov. Hamarwa, r. bank Baniwa, 800 m. above its confluence with the Kura. It is a small place, surrounded by dense bush and forest, so thick as to be impenetrable, and leave no means of access to the place except by water and consists of neat, well-kept circular huts, each with a small garden attached, in which okra and pumpkins are grown. There is not much trade.

GURRAH or **GUORA**, a river India, which rises in Kumaon at the N. base of the Sub-Himalaya, lat. 29° 5' N. lon. 79° 45' E., flows E. past the towns of Filkhait and Shajampur into Oude, and there joins the W. Ramganga on its left bank, after a course of 340 m. It is for the most part shallow and is sometimes forded within 40 m. of its mouth.

GURSCHDORF a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Weidenau, about 38 m. N.W. Troppau, with granite quarries, and 2011 inhabitants.

GUTENSTEIN (ed.) a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, cap. circle of same name, in the upper valley of the Flatsch, 35 m. S.W. Vienna. It contains a modern ducal palace in the midst of a fine park; an old castle, where several of the Hapsburg family resided, and Frederick the Yhr died in 1390; a Servite monastery, a chapel to which numerous pilgrimages are made; copper iron and numerous saw mills; and a large trade in flax and timber.

GUT OF CARSO (ed.) a strait, British America, connecting Cape Merton from Nova Scotia, and forming the S. entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a most important navigable thoroughfare, thousands of vessels annually passing through it. Its length from the lighthouse on its N. to that on its S. entrance is 14½ m. Its least breadth is 300 yards.

and its depth seldom less than 15 fathoms, muscels were deep-sea to 33 fathoms. The shore is generally high on both sides, the land rising from it more or less abruptly to a considerable elevation. Cape Porospeia on the W shore is a precipitous headland 840 ft. above the sea, and has in its vicinity much beautiful scenery. The rocks belonging to the lower members of the coal formation consist of slates,

conglomerates, sandstones, gypsens, *gyphiferous* marls, and occasionally carboniferous limestone.

GUTTA a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 10 m N W Komora, opposite to the mouth of the Waag in the Danube, with the ruins of an old castle. The inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, for which the soil is well adapted, and partly in fishing. Pop. 4704.

H

HABENDORF (Atr) a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Brunkau, with a church manufactory of woollen cloth and embroidery a yarn spinning mill a linen bleachfield and 1300 inhabitants.

HACZOW a tn. Austrian empire, Galizia circle and about 19 m S W Bosnak with 3558 inhabitants, the descendants of Swedish prisoners who settled here in the 17th century.

HADAD a tn. Austrian empire Transylvania, circle and about 14 m N Szilagy Komlyo with an old castle belonging to the Vassaloy family a salt spring and 1160 inhabitants.

HADJIKOMI a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Sivas 90 m N W Amasia. It stands in a beautiful valley surrounded by well-cultivated fields, and consists of about 290 houses of comfortable appearance occupied almost entirely by Turks, the number of Armenian families not exceeding 30. The principal public building is a mosque.

HAILU, or HAYER a tn. Arabian, Nejed exp. prov. Jebel Shomar situated in a low flat valley at the foot of Mount Rasmia Hill belonging to the Aja clan lat. 42° 40' N; lon. 37° 25' E. Though one of the latest founded places in the land it is a thriving and populous. The town is surrounded with fortifications about 20 ft. high with round and square towers, and large fiding gates at intervals. The area is closed is sufficient for a population of 800 000 or more but the many large gardens, open spaces, and plantations within the outer walls, together with the palace and its pleasure grounds, occupying at least one-tenth of the city materially reduce the space available for buildings. The plan all around the town is studded with isolated houses and gardens, the property of wealthy citizens. The palace in the N W part of the city is constructed of earth walls enormously thick, and about 30 ft. in height, pierced near the top with loopholes for windows, and running 400 to 500 ft. in length. The principal gate of it is placed in a receding angle of the wall and flanked with high square towers, and semicircular bastions project all along the front. Immediately under the wall runs a long bench of baked earth and stone, and about the centre of it is a throne or raised seat occupied by the monarch when giving public audience. On the opposite side of the open area stands a long range of warehouses and apartments, in which is stored the government merchandise and strangers are lodged. Near it are a large mosque and houses of some of the chief officials. A turning leads into the market square, which is well supplied, and a lofty gate at the S end of the area opens at right angles into the principal street, which traverses the whole extent of the town from E to W and is intersected by others in various directions. Most of the houses built of sun-dried bricks and flat-roofed consist of two stories, with large rooms, which might be called commodious and comfortable, were it not that light is admitted only through the door and some small openings in the walls immediately below the ceiling. No house is thought complete without a coffee-room, which stands apart from the other buildings, facing the courtyard or in the centre of it. The streets though unpaved are broad and in one of them is a kind of bazaar kept chiefly by wandering tradersmen. The town has received many improvements at the hands of Tejal, the present ruler of Jebel Shomar who has opened streets, dug wells, laid out extensive gardens, besides strengthening the old fortifications and adding new ones. He also built the market and mosque before named. The palace was begun by

his father Abd-Allah-ah-Ismael who had been appointed governor of the province by Fayrat king of Agad, and who to consolidate his authority added a new quarter to the town and laid the foundations of the palace about 1848. His son Tejal succeeded him about 1845 and his first cares were to adorn and civilize the capital and the palace was soon completed. His politic rule has greatly raised the importance of the city and among the measures for enhancing its wealth he has been partially successful in drawing the annual current of pilgrims from Persia to Mecca through his territory and the capital. The pop. which is increasing is estimated at 100 000 (Telugue, &c.).

HAIMUN a walled tn. China, prov. Chahking r. bank Talokan, near its mouth is the N Pacific. The bar across the bay to the entrance of the river has only 8 ft. at low water but within the depth is 4½ and 5 fathoms. About 4 m above Haimun the Tauchaz separates into two branches, one of which takes a N W and the other a N W direction. There is another Haimun on the E of prov. Quanton on the S bank of a river of same name which has 10 ft. on its bar at low water. Immediately to the N of it is Hope Bay formed by Haimun Point on the S and the Cape of Good Hope on the N. This bay affords secure anchorage in the N E. monsoon.

HAINEFELD a tn. Austrian empire Lower Austria circle Upper Wienerwald, exp. circle of same name, 89 m S W Vienna. It has a church so built as to be capable of defence against an enemy manufacture of steel and iron ware numerous saw-mills, various other industrial establishments, and a field of coal which is worked to a considerable extent. Pop. 2520.

HAITAN an isl. China, off the E coast of prov. Fokien between lat. 25° 24' and 25° 40' N. It is of irregular shape and diversified appearance, elevated in the N, where a peak of the Kiangshan Hills rises to the height of 1410 ft. and low and deeply indented by sandy bays on the E and W while the S. extremity consists of a rugged sandy headland interspersed with large boulders. The strait of same name separating it from the mainland is encumbered by numerous islands and rocks, but though thus rendered very intricate is invariably used by the Chinese junks. The largest bay situated on the E shore between Hai Island and Tan Point is 7 m. across.

HAJOS, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. Pesth Belt, about 43 m. S W Kanakemet. The only building of any note is a beautiful architectural summer residence, with a staid and a park. Pop. 2344.

HAKO or OAKO a territory S W Africa Kimberia country between lat. 9° and 10° 25' S, and lon. 15° and 16° 20' E. bounded N by the Coanza, separating it from the Portuguese settlements, W Libello S. the Longa, and E. Bellando; area, about 3000 sq. m. It is ruled by a prince, whose power though nominally absolute is much restricted by minor chiefs. The surface, though generally mountainous, occasionally spreads out into extensive plains. The climate is moderate and healthy. One of the most important products is wax, which is abundant and of the best quality and forms the staple of an active trade with Pango Andango on the N bank of the Coanza. Pop. about 30,000.

HAKODADI a tn. Japan on the W shore of a small peninsula on the S W coast of the island of Yezo, lat. 41° 49' 22" N; lon. 140° 47' 45" E. The appearance on entering the harbor is striking and picturesque. The town

stretching for 3 m. along the base of a lofty promontory with three principal peaks rising to the height of 600 to 1000 ft. These peaks are either bare or covered with snow but the lower slopes are covered with a rich profusion of verdure, encompassing and partly concealing the buildings which nestle below. The houses, about 1000 in number and mostly of one story with attics of varying heights, are arranged in one

junks lying at anchor in its harbor which, if the whole bay is included, and not merely the R.E. arm to which the name of harbor more properly belongs, is the accessibility and safety one of the finest in the world. It is also of ample capacity being 4 m. long and 2 m. deep. Hakodadi is one of the five ports thrown open to British commerce, by the treaty concluded with the Japanese, 26th Aug 1858. Formerly it was a fishing-village of small importance belonging to a Japanese daimio, who sold it to the tycoon in 1854, for the purpose of making it a port of refuge for foreign vessels to water provision and refit. The Russians freely availed themselves of the port, where their men-of-war found good anchorage and occasionally British and French squadrons visited the place. On the 9th October 1855, a convention was ratified between the British and Japanese granting certain privileges the convention was extended into a treaty by Lord Elgin in 1858, and a consulate established in the following year. Here also are Russian French and American consulates, and a few foreign traders numbering in all about 40 individuals, with a native population and Chinese of 45 000 approximate. Beyond the refitting and provisioning of vessels there is but little trade among foreigners; the external commerce being chiefly in the hands of the Chinese, who ship the produce to China. The export trade, amounting to 414,848 dollars in 1884 consists principally of bulky articles of small value, such as camellia or sea-weed timber of various kinds, dried fish, deer skins and horse potatoes, and charcoal.



main street which runs along the sea-side, and in two or three parallel streets hanging along the slope in its rear. These streets are regularly formed and have a width of 30 to 40 ft with open gutters on each side to carry off the drainage into well-constructed sewers which convey it to the sea. Wooden plank fences with gates cross the streets at intervals, and though kept open during the day are closed at night converting each street for the time into a separate community superintended by a special officer called *otono*, who is held responsible for the conduct of all its residents. The houses consist of a framework of timber to which a double row of pine boards is fastened lengthwise. A few of the better sort are neatly rooled with brown earthen tiles, but the great majority are covered with thatch which often seedling (with a new growth from the number of seeds lodged within it, presents a very untidy appearance. The principal public buildings are four Buddhist temples. One of these, called the Zengen-shi, or the Country's Protector built about 80 years ago, and in excellent repair is a good specimen of Japanese architecture and having a tiled roof which overhangs all the other houses, is one of the most conspicuous objects seen on entering the harbor. Another temple, called the Kono-shi or High Dragon, has on its front a large figure of that fabulous animal carved on the front in tablature, stands within an inclosure beautifully shaded with gigantic willows and fir and though somewhat dilapidated must have been a more splendid and costly structure than the Zengen-shi, which seems to have been substituted for it. The shops generally contain only such goods as meet the wants of a poor population. The principal articles are coarse cottons and silks, common earthen and China ware, lacquered bowls cups, stoves, and chopsticks, cheap cutlery and ready made clothing. The provision shops are well supplied with rice, wheat, barley flour pulses, salt, sugar sweet potatoes, charcoal, &c. The general quiet of the streets, and the absence of many of the ordinary signs of busy activity impress a stranger at first sight with an idea that the trade and general business must be of very limited extent. This impression, however, is soon removed, by the occasional droves of Indian pack-horses which are seen entering the town or passing slowly along its streets, and still more by the hundreds of

The other articles are fish-oil tobacco, and a little silk. Recently a trade in salt has sprung up, which is exported to Northern Russia in government transporters. The imports in the year 1884 amounted in value to 90 797 dollars. The chief drawback to foreign trade at this port are the want of accommodation in the inner harbor the faulty and indolence of the native officials, the inadequate administration of justice, the high duties, and the exorbitant exchange



STREET IN HAKODADI - From Noto's Japan.

demanded for native metallic currency. — (Consular Reports: *Hakodadi: A Guide to Japan.*)
HALLEREN a m. Austrian empire Hungary co. Wienburg, on the Little Danube, 4 m. E Altenberg. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and have several sailing-mills on the river. Pop. 1340
HALIFAX COUNTHOUSE, or BANISTER, a vill. U States, Virginia on the Richmond and Danville railway and r bank Banister River 100 m. S W Richmond. It is high and pleasantly situated, and a place of active trade. The river is navigable for 10 m. above it, and there is a rich soil of phosphate 8 m. distant. Pop. 1600
HALLS, a m. Austrian empire Upper Austria, about Traun, on a height above the Ritzbach 86 m. W by S

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Vinana. It contains a palace belonging to Prince Tran-
namdour, a barmhouse, an hospital for children, a poorhouse,
and a celebrated mineral spring. In the vicinity are a ruined
and a fine modern castle. Pop. 1900.

HALLIWELL, a township, England, co. Lancaster
2 sq. N. W. B. B. contains two extensive bleaching works,
and several considerable cotton-mills. There are two churches.
—St. Peter's, built in 1840, and St. Paul's in 1848—which
large schools attached. The Dissenters have two chapels.
Pop. in 1861 6858.

HAMARUWA a ta. W. Africa, cap. prov. of same
name, on the S.E. frontier of the Namu States to which
it belongs, 15 m N of the Banawa, and 100 m W S W
Yola. It stands on a ridge about 800 feet high, which is
continued along the base of the Muri Mountains, and over-
looks a marshy plain which stretches southward to the banks
of the Benue. The area, occupied by it is fully 2 m long,
and 1½ m broad. Immediately outside the town are fine
corn fields, and beyond them on the mountain slopes scrub
pasture on which goats and cattle are grazed. Ivory is
the chief article of trade. The population is estimated at not
less than 8000 almost all Fellatah.

HAMBO a territory S. W. Africa Benguela, between
lat. 17° and 18° S. and lon 16 and 17 E. Its boundaries
are on the N. and E. Bealundo S. Kambia and Kiangala, and
W. Kiala. The S. part of the surface is very mountainous
but the N. stretches out into extensive marshy plains. The
only river of any consequence is the Kave. The inhabitants
belong to the Kikumbia family resembling it both in
their language and customs but to their dialects differing
from it in an important respect. The Kumbunda abhor the
Hambo practice cannibalism. The Hambo are in person
tall and handsome but are of a cruel and rapacious disposition,
following war and plunder as the great business of their lives,
and sometimes extending their forays for hundreds of miles
to the S. to prey upon their unoffending and more peaceful
neighbours. Hambo is believed to contain gold, though no
positive evidence of its existence has yet been given. Pop.
about 120 000.

HAMILTON two places, U. States.—1. A port town
slip, New York, on the Chenango 25 m S W Utica. It
contains 10 churches, the Baptist University of Madison,
with 9 professors 145 students and a library of 7500 vols.
is a theological seminary connected with the university and
a grammar school. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather
chairs, coaches and waggon and tin and sheet iron. Pop.
2256.—2. A ta. Ohio cap. on Butler on both sides of the
Miami, on the Ohio canal and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton
and Dayton and the Cincinnati, Eaton and Richmond rail
ways, 22 m N Cincinnati. It possesses 10 churches, a
planing-mill 3 paper 4 flour and several saw mills 2 cotton
and 2 woolen factories all supplied with water power by
means of a hydraulic canal which gives a fall of 28 feet.
Pop. 2228.

HAMILTON or ARKWARD a river Labrador running
into Esquimaux Bay or Hamilton Inlet, on the E. side of the
peninsula. It is about 1½ m wide at its entrance and
gradually decreases in breadth for about 25 m. when it
becomes from 250 to 500 yards wide, and from this it never
varies very much as far up as it has been followed. Two
hundred miles from its mouth it forces itself through a range
of mountains that seem to render the table-land of the interior
in a succession of tremendous falls and rapids for nearly 30 m.
Above these falls the river flows with a very smooth and
even current; it has been followed for 100 m. further where
a post called Fort Kasapee has been established. Between
the falls and the post it passes through a succession of very
large lakes, communicating with each other by very short
straits. These lakes appear to cover a very considerable
part of the table-land but they have not yet been explored,
and consequently their dimensions are not known. The
Indians report that the river above Fort Kasapee comes
from a long distance to the westward, and runs with a deep
and gentle current, unobstructed by falls or rapids. From
Fort Kasapee the course of the river is to the southward of
E. to the place where it forces itself through the mountains;
it then turns to the E. and finally to the N.E., till it falls into
Esquimaux Bay.

HAMILTON, or Esquimaux, an inlet, Labrador, on the

E. side of the peninsula. The face of the country near it,
towards the N. and W., is extremely rugged and hilly; it is
composed of round-backed hills, traversing the country in all
directions, the intervals being filled with lakes and marshes.
The greater part of this district was once wooded, but fires
have laid bare the rock, and burned away the mossy soil.
To the S. of Hamilton Inlet the country is more level and
more clothed with trees. The head of the inlet is said to
be the garden of the Atlantic coast of Labrador. Several
rivers run into it, the principal being the Kananan from the
S. and the Hamilton or Arkward from the W.

HAMILTON [add] a ta. British America, Canada
West, cap. co. Westworth beautifully situated on the S. W.
extremity of Burlington Bay at the head of Lake Ontario,
and on the Great Western railway 28 m S W Toronto.
It stands in the very centre of one of the finest corn countries
in America, and possesses so many other advantages that it
has nearly tripled its population within ten years. The
streets are laid out with great regularity, part running back
from the bay nearly from N. to S. and part intersecting these
at right angles. The buildings chiefly of stone and brick,
include many imposing structures—churches, government
and municipal buildings, banks, hotels &c. In the environs,
on a height called the *Moussons* are many elegant villas,
with ornamental grounds and productive gardens. Among
the churches 27 in number are 6 Church of England,
5 Wesleyan 2 Episcopal Methodist 8 Baptist (one of these
coloured) 2 Methodist Episcopal (one coloured) 3 Presby-
terian, a Church of Scotland a Free, a United Presbyterian,
a Congregational a New Connection Methodist, a Primitive
Methodist, and a R. Catholic. The educational literary and
benevolent institutions include classical grammar and other
schools a mechanics institute a mercantile library associa-
tion a typographical society a deposit and savings bank a
city hospital and an orphan asylum. Magnificent water
works bring an ample supply of water from the lake. Hamil-
ton has some of the most extensive manufacturing establish-
ments in the province—foundries machine works, locomotive
works &c.—and carries on an important trade. It sends a
member to the legislative assembly. In 1841 it contained
3446 inhabitants and in 1850 10 412. At present the esti-
mated number is 29 000.

HAMMADA an extensive story and almost sterile plain,
N. Africa in the Sahara, on the route from Tripoli to
Marak between lat. 28° 30' and 30° 30' N. Near El
Hammah, the name given to its most desolate tract, it obtains
an absolute height of 1506 ft. Notwithstanding the general
character of this fearful burning plain as it is called it has
one or two small green patches of herbage which give great
relief to the camel. On the S. descent, where the geological
formation of the Hammada is fully displayed, the lowest rock
seen is sandstone, so blackened on the outer surface both
of the cliffs and the immense blocks detached from them that
it might easily be mistaken for basalt. Above this is a
layer of marble. The upper crust is composed of limestone
and slates.

HAMOR (also and *Franco*), two contiguous places, Aus-
trian empire, Hungary co. Baroda, about 5 m N. Miskolc,
with a blast-furnace and other important ironworks, and a
colliery. Pop. 3100.

HANDLOVA a ta. Austrian empire, Hungary co.
Lower Austria, about 80 m N. W. Bohemia. It is a long
straggling place, containing 5675 R. Catholic inhabitants, the
most of whom make frames for saddles and stirrups of wooden
ware.

HANG-CHOW [add] This populous and wealthy city
was captured by the Taming rebels in 1861 and deserted
by all its rich or respectable inhabitants. For three years
during the rebels occupation the place was impoverished, so
that very little produce or merchandise of any value was left
in it; while the unfortunate people who remained were plun-
dered and made to work as slaves for their task-masters,
unless they took arms in their cause. On the suppression of
that rebellion a disciplined force of Chinese, under the com-
mand of French officers, united with the Imperialist troops,
recaptured the city on the 31st March 1864. Since then
the place has partly recovered itself and the inhabitants are
restarting, but it will be long before it again assumes its
former prosperity.

HANKOW (*Month of the Han*) a tn. and river port, Hubei, prov. Hoopeh, at the junction of the Han with the Yangtze Kiang, 804 m. (500 m. by the steamer) above the mouth of the latter, and 884 m. above Hankow; lat. 30° 33' 53" N., lon. 114° 30' E. It is situated at the junction of the river nearly at right angles, and extends about 24 miles along the left bank of the Yangtze (about 12 m. wide) and 13 m. along the left bank of the Han. The native town is long and narrow down to the river bank on one side, and hemmed in by marsh land on the other which is flooded during the autumn when the Yangtze rises to its highest level, being 25 to 40 ft. above its lowest in the spring. For a Chinese town of inferior grade the main streets are unusually wide and the shops display as valuable assortments of merchandise as may be seen in provincial cities; such as that of Wuchang. It has neither walls nor any other semblance of fortification, and consists mainly of two principal parallel streets crossed by a number of curved streets nearly equidistant from each other. The streets themselves are described by Mr. Gilchrist as superior to any he had seen in any other city of the empire. They were well paved and rooted over with manure as they are in Fuzhou or Egyptian cities but still broad enough to be bright and cheerful. The shops were well stocked and upon a much grander and handsomer scale than those at Canton, or any other of the open ports. In addition to that within the town, there is a large floating population, the Han being as densely crowded with junk as it was possible to pack them for about half a mile above its mouth, while in the Yangtze very few are permanently moored. The most anxious care is now required to select a fitting anchorage, which in the summer months is no easy matter: the strength of the current and the above-mentioned water render a safe berth, where cargo may be landed and shipped very difficult to find. The anchorage opposite Hankow appears to be the best. There the bank is more gradual and the water more shallow. Hankow is on the right bank of the Han river: a narrow stream of about 120 yds. in width, and is preferred by some of the residents as being more healthy than Hankow. The land is higher: the air purer not having to pass over a dense Chinese town during the summer months and, above all, the mosquitoes are fewer. In 1857 it fell into the hands of the rebels, who so completely demolished the shops and houses, after razing them of their contents, that they scarcely left one brick standing upon another. Indeed, full evidence of the wholesale destruction inflicted by them is still seen in the walled city of Hanwang, where these fearful depredators found a compact, handsome town about 3 m. in extent, and left a heap of ruins. Wuchang, the capital of the prov. situated on the opposite bank of the Yangtze, did not escape notwithstanding the strength of its fortifications. Immediately upon its being vacated by the rebels, Hankow was begun to be rebuilt, and soon recovered some of its former appearance and activity. The native trade of Hankow is very considerable, as the crowds which throng the shops comprise a great number of small traders from towns and villages further inland who frequent this market. Not only is it a trading emporium but it is famous for its manufactures in metal; and may be considered the Birmingham of central China. In certain quarters the hammering is incessant all day long, where brasiers are at work making cooking utensils, and the large brass pipes so much prized by the Chinese. There are also iron-foundries, where from time immemorial they have cast boilers and gun-pieces which have not been equalled for lightness and strength by the best institutions imported from Britain. Among the manufactures are cottons similar to those of Manchester: dyed blue with indigo which is largely grown; and green by two kinds of bark obtained in the neighbourhood; a species of native cotton velvet, and candies partly composed of an insect wax called *peled*. Among the articles of trade are cloths and other tissues of British manufacture, first obtained partly from the frontiers of Tibet, coal, charcoal, oil, hemp, bones, rice and grain, prepared from Rome in wuchang for export, which appears to be the chief state of Hoopeh; tea of fine quality, also the product of this province; and tin, lead, copper, and iron, chiefly from the mineral districts of Szechuen. The interior trade in these and similar manufactures is entirely in the hands of the natives, as foreigners cannot compete with them.

In the river Han the number of junks loading and discharging cargo at all times is very considerable, indicating a thriving condition in the commerce of the place that makes a great impression on a stranger. Still it is not of the gigantic kind that Mr. Hsu described, where Hankow and the adjacent cities of Hanwang and Wuchang were little known, and which he would have had no belief collectively contained 6,000,000 inhabitants, whereas at a fair estimate they do not contain 1,000,000. Of the whole population but a very small proportion are foreigners, as business is chiefly conducted through native agents and employes. There are 55 firms or branches of Shanghai houses, chiefly British and 5 consulates—British, French, and American. Here is a branch of the Chinese maritime customs, under foreign superintendence, conducted by 1 British and 15 British subjects. There are 3 missionary establishments, 8 doctors, and 1 bank. Altogether the resident foreign population does not exceed 140.

The port was opened to foreign trade by the treaty of Tientsin, ratified in 1860; and of all the ports added at that date it has realized the best expectations of traders. According to the Chinese system of geography it ranks no higher than a town of the fifth order and was considered a suburb only of the walled city of Hanwang. Now it has become the chief emporium of trade for the great tea districts in the central provinces, which formerly sent their produce for export to Canton. On the opening of the port the wealthy native merchants left that city and located themselves at Hankow together with crowds of traders of all kinds who have flocked to this inland foreign entrepôt.

At first the resident residents built warehouses, and rented Chinese residences in the native town but as Lord Elgin had negotiated for a concession of land apart from Chinese jurisdiction, they have moved to a spot below it, which has been laid out in streets like an English town. Foreigners of other nationalities, however have their residences and places of business in Hankow. The British concession at Hankow covers an area of about 90 a. The allotments have the advantage of being held by titles direct from the British government. A large piece of land has been presented by the British government for a church. Although not more than four years have elapsed since the opening of the port, the foreign trade has become one of the most important in China. The aggregate of exports and imports for 1883 was £27,518,627 of which £3,248,493 were the value of tea figures on the list for £2,621,724 tobacco £288,660 oil £274,845 silkworm, £112,108 and rice, £87,843. Of the imports, shirtings figure for £391,876 long oils and Spanish stripes, £331,032 and £196,547 respectively and opium £248,675. But these commodities and others are not sufficient to pay for one-third of the produce purchased, so the remainder is met in treasure and native copper coin, the latter amounting to £284,207, which is absorbed in the tea districts along with Spanish and Mandchurian dollars, which are preferred to open silver. The whole of this trade passed through Shanghai excepting one shipment of tea, which sailed for London direct and with the exception of about 30,000 tons of junk and launches employed, the aggregate of 405,230 tons, upwards and outwards, was American river steamers, several of them 2500 tons burden, and necessarily of great power to stem the strong current. The British concession and its residents are favored into a wonderfully with a council on powers to tax land, houses, and merchandise discharged or loaded at the wharves, for the construction of public works. With this fund a quay has been built along the river front, and the streets laid out, so that in time it will have the aspect of an English town. Pop. (junks and agents) about 450,000.—(*Gilchrist's China and Japan, Captain Bower, Moorman, MS Notes, Chinese and Foreign Customs Returns*.)

HANNIBAL a tn. U. States, Missouri, 7 bank Mississippi, at the terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway 35 m. N.W. St. Jefferson. It contains 11 churches a city hall, and a market-house; and has several large tobacco factories, hemp presses, machine shops, foundries, pork packing establishments, and saw and flour mills. Pop. (1880) 6508.

HANSEL, a tn. India, N.W. Province, dist. Harpoot, on a branch of the Delhi canal 50 m. N.W. Delhi. It is an ancient place which had risen of importance as early as 1083,

which though deemed impracticable by the Hindus, it was taken by a son of the renowned Mahomed of Ghazna, who found in it lanceless warriors. After experiencing various vicissitudes and becoming almost deserted, the adventurer George Thomas, in 1798, rebuilt its walls, repaired its fuel stations, and made it his capital. At first, he says, I found difficulty in procuring inhabitants but by degrees and gentle treatment I selected between five and six thousand persons, to whom I allowed every lawful indulgence. I established a mint and coined my own rupees, which I made current in my army and country cast my own artillery commenced making muskets, matchlocks, and powder. Thomas attacked in 1801 by an overpowering Marhatta force was obliged to take refuge within the British territories. Some sepooy atrocities were perpetrated here in 1807. The present pop. of Hansi is about 9113.

HANSOUTEE a river India, which rises in the native state of Janghur a few miles S Karnol, in lat. 27° 58' N. lon. 76° 2' E. flows N E and falls into the Delhi canal, a few miles N Delhi, after a course of about 92 m.

HANYANG a tsu and river-port China, prov. Houpeh, at the junction of the river Han with the Yang tsu Kiang 695 m (699 m by the stream) above the mouth of the latter and 880 m. above Nanking lat. 30° 33' N. lon. 114° 19' E. It is situated in the fork formed by the junction of the rivers nearly at right angles and extends about a mile along the left bank of the Yang tsu (here $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide) and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the right bank of the Han. It is a walled city of the third order (a k'ia) the walls coming to a point at the tongue of land between the rivers and thus giving the whole place a triangular form. Within the walls is a rocky mount about 400 ft high surrounded by a fort and crenellated wall which were partially destroyed by the Taiping rebels in 1857. At the same time they demolished the greater part of the walls along the Yang tsu with the adjacent houses, leaving most of the streets a heap of deserted ruins which the inhabitants have not yet removed. From Hanyang Hill a most extensive prospect is obtained of the surrounding country with the great commercial port of Hankow to the eastward on the left bank of the Han here about 120 yds. wide and Woo cheng the capital of the province to the south seen across the wide bosom of the Yang tsu a picturesque and imposing fortified city. Hanyang is not a place of any commercial repute but there are large shipbuilding yards along the Yang tsu river bank, which furnish employment for its industrious population. Here resides the *tao tai*, or chief magistrate of the district, who has jurisdiction over the more populous town of Hankow. Outside the east wall on the right bank of the Han a trading suburb has grown up recently in connection with the shipping in that river which forms the anchorage for native craft in preference to the Yang tsu. A suspension-bridge to connect the two towns has been proposed but not yet begun. Population in city and suburbs about 50,000. (Mossman, M.R. Notes)

HANAR See HUNARE.

HARD a tsu, Austrian empire, Vorarlberg, north Tyrol, on the Bodensee or Lake of Constance. It contains 1800 inhabitants who are chiefly employed in spinning yarn, and in weaving and dyeing cloth.

HARO an archipelago Western N. America, lying between Vancouver Island and the mainland, and between the Rosario Channel on the E and the Haro Channel on the W. The group, which covers a space of about 50 m. in each direction, consists of the three large islands Orca, San Juan and Lopez and about 80 smaller ones. Orca, the northern and largest contains the finest harbours it is mountainous, thickly wooded, with much land in the valleys available for farming; and deer abound in it. Mount Constance, on the E side rises nearly 5000 ft and is conspicuous over the Gulf of Georgia. San Juan in the S W., the best-known and most important of the group, is the second in size, and has abundance of pasture and farming land, occupied by the Hudson Bay Company. Lopez Island is lower and more swampy than the others 8 m long by 8 m in breadth, and forms the S E end of the group. The rest are more sterile, or masses of rock covered with pines. The archipelago has received importance as a possession in disputes between the English and U. States governments the latter alleging that under the indefinite terms of the treaty of 1844 the boundary line passed through the Haro Channel, thus giving the group of islands, and therewith the command of both the channels and the approaches to the British island of Vancouver to the Americans; the English government, on the other hand, claimed the group upon the ground that the boundary line passed along the Rosario Channel the only one known at the time of the treaty which was sufficiently wide not to be commanded by any part of the islands, and therefore not endangered for the Americans, whereas the Haro Channel was so narrow as to be easily covered from San

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Juan and therefore liable to be closed against the English. The dispute was at one time seriously complicated by Gen. Harvey with some American troops taking armed possession of San Juan Island during the negotiations in 1859. The solution appears to be the defining the boundary to pass through the Middle and Douglas Channels between the islands of San Juan and Waldron on the W and the rest of the islands on the E, giving the latter to the Americans and the former to the English. San Juan Island being useful to the latter only for defensive purposes, and to the former only for offensive. This boundary line would then coincide with the continental one of lat. 49° dividing the British and American territories.

HARPERS FERRY a tsu U. States Virginia, on the Potomac, where on its junction with the Shenandoah, it forces its passage through the Blue Ridge, and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Winchester and Potomac railways, 50 m. N.W. Washington. It is picturesque built at the base of a hill with a fine bridge in front which connects it with the opposite bank of the river and contains four churches, an academy two marble halls, a United States arsenal, and an armory. On the night of the 15th October 1862 Harper's Ferry was suddenly seized by a band of men headed by a person of the name of John Brown, who had distinguished himself as an abolitionist leader during the civil war which raged in Kansas. Something like a regular conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining an ascendancy for abolitionist views by violent means had been formed, but the arrangements were futile and the conspirators were easily put down. Brown was afterwards tried and executed. Still more recently Harper's Ferry became the scene of many important

ministry operations in the soil were between the northern and southern coast. Pop. (1890) 1899.

HARBONHULLY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 64 m. S.W. Bellary. It was once the capital of a large talook, and still contains about 3000 houses, inhabited chiefly by Hindoos, with a considerable mixture of Mahomedans and a few Jains, native painters and sculptors.

HARRISON River and lake, British Columbia, Western North America, running into a bank Fraser River about 60 m. from its mouth. The Harrison flows through a series of lakes in a generally S. E. direction, and is used with the lakes as the best route to the gold fields in the interior avoiding the dangerous passage along the Fraser above Yale. The Harrison River and Lake are traversed in steamers, a distance of 45 m. to Douglas, whence a broad wagon road or portage has been cut for 23 m. to Port Lillooet at the S. end of Lillooet Lake along the connecting river which is also used in conveying material from one water to the other. The route then lies up the Lillooet Lake as far as Pemberton from which another portage of 23 m. brings to the S. W. end of Lake Anderson, which is closely connected with Lake Sutton; from the upper end of the latter to Cayoosh or Lillooet on the Fraser is an easy passage of only 3 or 4 m. The lakes and portages are surrounded by lofty hills from 1000 to 2000 ft. high, generally very steep with interesting valleys, and vegetation covering the level spots. The scenery on the Harrison Lake is much finer than that on the upper coast, and the lake is larger, being 45 m. long, and 4 or 5 m. broad. There are several islands in it, and long and apparently fertile valleys running down to it, in some of which silver has been found.

HARTFORD [add] a tn. U States Connecticut and alternately with Newhaven the seat of government of this state, on the Connecticut River which is here crossed by a bridge 1000 ft. long, while within the town the Little River which traverses it is crossed by 6 other bridges, 88 m. S.W. Boston, lat. 41° 45' 59" N. and lon. 72° 43' 45" W. Besides the communication by the river, which is kept up chiefly by three lines of daily steamboats and three lines of express packets, two lines of railway—the Hartford, Newhaven and Springfield, and the Providence, Hartford, and Fieldville—give every means of access, the one to the N. and S., and the other to the E. and W. The town extends about 3 m. N. and S. along the bank of the river and more than a mile westward from it. It consists of 163 streets and avenues, for the most part regularly formed and crossing in the direction of the cardinal points. The main street, which is broad and nearly straight, is the great thoroughfare and seat of the principal retail trade, and throughout its whole length, which is more than a mile from N. to S., presents an almost unbroken range of brick and stone edifices, many of them elegant. The buildings and institutions most worthy of notice are the state-house, a handsome Doric structure; the city-hall on the Grecian and the Waterworth Athenaeum in the Gothic style; 32 churches, many of them of imposing appearance with lofty spires; Trinity college, belonging to the Protestant Episcopal church, with 16 yards, a library of 21,000 vols.; a high school, a black-school, a grammar school, two large female seminaries, a E. Catholic school with 600 pupils, an annual, insane and deaf and dumb asylum, an orphan asylum, an hospital, and a convalescent. The manufactures are very extensive, and include mill goods, carpets, linen cloth and thread, millable iron and castings, silver-plated ware, rifles, revolvers, and other arms. The estimated value of manufactures in 1859 was above a million sterling. The banking business is large and profitable, and the revenue derived from this source is greater in proportion than in other places of the United States. The publishing or printing trade is also carried on to a considerable extent. Hartford possesses a central park of 46 ac. it also possesses a public library a benevolent individual having bequeathed £20,000 for its establishment. Estimated pop. (1860) 29,165.

HASHAABA a vil N Africa, on the E. frontier of Kordofan, about 150 m. N.E. Omd. It is a large straggling place consisting entirely of round conical huts called *shuk*, made of a slender framework of palm split together with strips of bark covered with mud. In front of most of them is a flat-roofed shed about 18 ft. square, which in the dry season is the usual sitting-room, and at night is the sleeping apart-

ment of the older children. Each group of huts, forming the *domilia* of a family, is surrounded by a strong fence of dry thorns enclosing a convenient space. In the centre of the village is a school which boys only are permitted to attend, and where nothing but the Koran is taught. Pop. about 1000. —(Fetherick.)

HATRAB, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Aligarh, 25 m. N. Agra forms a square of about 500 yards enclosed by a mud wall and a very deep dry ditch. The old fort, which stands half a mile E. of the town, and was once deemed invulnerable, is now in ruins. War and Marhatta oppression had nearly destroyed the prosperity of *Hatrab*; but since it came into British possession in 1817 there has been a considerable revival the surrounding districts having again made it the chief entrepot for their cotton. Pop. 22,903.

HAUPUR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 30 m. S. Muttra. It is a place of considerable size with a pop. of 18,908. The stand which government has established here has obtained some celebrity. Pop. 15,908.

HAUZAN a tract of country Syria, to the E. of the river Jordan, extending from the neighbourhood of Damascus southward as far as the Jabbel, is now and from ancient times has been divided into three provinces—En Nuhr, the Plain El Lejah, a rocky plain lying N.W. of the Haizan proper and El-Jebel, a mountainous district between En Nuhr and the eastern district. The Plain is very rich and fertile, sometimes slightly undulating, but mostly level, save where relieved by low rounded hills, which form admirable landmarks. It is covered in every direction with Roman towns, built of black basalt, some of them mere heaps of rubbish, others still almost perfect, the Arab villagers dwelling under the same stone roofs as the old Romans. Almost every village has its tank and bridge, both of stone, and both possessing the characteristic durability of Roman handiwork. But other towns are discovered which exhibit a far more ancient style of architecture, not dissimilar to that which is found in the ruins of Palmyra. Such are Un or Ramen El Doh, and Unzel Jemal. The province of El Lejah is inhabited by a wild and lawless class of Bedouin who continually issue from their rocky fastnesses to ravage the surrounding country. Hence most of the towns and villages have been deserted by the terrified Arabs. The third province, El-Jebel the Mountains has recently engaged the attention of travellers, who describe it as rocky and barren, but with fertile spots interspersed, and landscapes of the most picturesque character and romance beauty presenting here the general features of the volcanic formation. Among the principal mountain-peaks may be named—Ahd Turabi, the highest point, Gharra, El-Gurrah and El-Khat. The Druses are the only inhabitants of the Haizan mountains. The Haizan is usually considered to be identical with the Land of Bashan of the Old Testament.

HAYRHILL, a vil U States, Massachusetts at the head of navigation of the Merrimack, and on the Boston and Maine railway 30 m. N. Boston. The village, situated on an alluvial with a background of hills, and finely shaded with green hills, presents a very attractive appearance. The principal buildings within the town are 16 schools, a high school and a savings-bank. The manufactures consist chiefly of boots and shoes, annually made to the value of about half a million sterling; silver ware, soap and candles, hats and caps, common and patent and enamelled leather wares, tin-ware, and cutlery. Pop. 9995.

HAWKES BAY a prov New Zealand New Ulster bounded N. by Auckland, W. and S. Wellington and E. the coast is about 100 m. long, by 60 m. broad, and has an area of 8,000,000 ac. It is at a compact form, and has in general a soil of great natural fertility well suited for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Its climate is free from the extremes both of heat and of cold. Its capital Port Napier situated on its N.E. shore, contains about 500 inhabitants, and possesses a harbour which admits steamers and coasters. The war with the natives has somewhat impeded its progress. Pop. about 6100 of whom 3600 are natives.

HAWKEBURY a tn. British America Canada West, 200 m. from S. bank Ottawa, about 60 m. W. N.W. Kingston. It has three churches, manufactures of woollens and linens and some trade in flour and lumber.

HAWLEY, a vil U States, Pennsylvania on the rail-

way of the Pennsylvania Coal Company which have mines with the Delaware and Hudson canal. It has grown up very rapidly and owes all its prosperity to its position on the route by which coal is transported. Pop. about 2000

HAZAREEBAGH a tn India, cap. dist. of same name, called also Haseeth, 169 m S E Bampur. It consists of houses which though built of mud, are not infrequently two stories high and possesses a regularly-constructed bazaar, a church, which was built when the idea, now abandoned, was entertained of establishing a permanent military cantonment in the vicinity and a jail for civil and criminal prisoners. The site is on an extensive and elevated plateau now overgrown with forest and jungle, but having in many places the remains of mango groves, and other regular plantations, indicating that the country was once much better peopled and cultivated.

HEIDFARFICHSTEIN a tn Austrian empire Lower Austria, circle Upper Marchaburg 70 m N W Vienna, with a palace belonging to Prince Palffy a cloth and five saw mills, and a pop. of 1880

HEILIGENKREUZ, a tn Austrian empire Lower Austria, on the Sattelbach has one of the oldest Cistercian abbeys in Austria with a fine Gothic church, beautiful painted glass, auto-pictures, numerous monuments, and a library of 20 000 vols. Pop. 820

HEINERSDORF a tn Austrian empire Bohemia, circle and 40 m N N E Banzlau on the Prussian frontier, with a parish church 2 miles and 1000 inhabitants.

HELANIYAH an island Indian Ocean, in a bay about 25 m off the E coast of Arabia. It is the largest of the Kuria Kuria group having a length of $\frac{7}{8}$ a breadth of $\frac{1}{4}$ and a circuit of about 25 m. It is remarkable for the ruggedness of its outline and its sterility. Though the only one of the group which is inhabited its whole pop. does not much exceed a score of souls. In the centre of the island a number of sharp peaks rise up one of them to the height of 1510 ft. from these peaks spurs and ridges branch off in all directions, lesser hills filling up the interval. On the E. extremity the contour of the hills suddenly alters, and a bold and precipitous headland, 1645 ft. high, projects into the sea. This headland is composed of a massive limestone stratum bounding in fossils, and thus differs remarkably in geological structure from the rest of the island, which consists of granite horn blende rock, and porphyry. The flora is restricted to stunted bushes of camel thorn some scabrous shrubs, and a few mangroves within tide mark and the more sheltered little coves. The only animals in profusion are rats said to have come from a wreck and centipedes. A few straggling goats probably once domesticated but now wild are found among the hills. The inhabitants subsist chiefly on fish.

HELPA, a tn Austrian empire Hungary co Gmünd on the Gran in the midst of extensive forests with 1600 inhabitants who rear sheep and horned cattle, but are chiefly employed in felling and sawing timber.

HELSDORF a tn Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 12 m S W Kronstadt with a Protestant church an old strong castle, and 2043 inhabitants.

HEINSDORF a tn Austrian empire Bohemia, circle and about 28 m N E Eger with mines of tin and silver and 1500 inhabitants.

HENNAUTTY a river India, which rises on the E declivity of the N Ghats near the W border of Mysore flows successively S E, tortuously E, and again S E and joins the Conary on its left bank near Katsnagapoor after a course of 130 m.

HERAT [sdd] The town and district of Herat, being claimed by Persia as falling under her dominion has more than once been the occasion of serious hostilities. The last of these was in 1866, when in violation of the compact entered into in 1858 between the Persian and British governments, the shah sent an army to besiege Herat, and actually obtained possession of the place in October of that year. This was followed on 1st November by a declaration of war by the Indian governor-general against Persia, resulting in a British expedition to the Persian Gulf and subsequent hostilities there. By the treaty of Paris of 4th March, 1857, which terminated the war Persia agreed among other stipulations, to withdraw all her troops from the city and territory of Herat and relinquish all claims

to its sovereignty. After having been thus alternately subject for a long period to Persia and Afghanistan Herat now enjoys the rank of an independent state.

HERMOBILLO a tn Mexico, dep. Sonora, on a river of that name, not far from the place where it is lost in the sea, in the Gulf of California, opposite to the island of Tharoon. Up to 1800 it was merely a military station, but in consequence of the discovery of gold mines in the north of the state and the number of miners who flocked to them it became the centre of an important trade. The revolutions which have since taken place have greatly affected its prosperity but it is still the largest town in the department. Its chief attractions are the fine gardens of the environs, and a beautiful park or alameda. The only public buildings of note are two churches, and the mint with its assay office. The trade is chiefly in wheat which is grown extensively in the surrounding districts, and in flour in grinding of which a number of mills are constantly employed. Pop. 14 000

HEERLITZ (GASAR) a tn Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Bieleh, about 11 m N W Troppau with a castle situated in a park, and 1800 inhabitants.

HERNDORF a tn Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Prague with a parish church and an ancient structure situated between two ponds, and accessible only by two stone bridges. Coal is worked, and hops are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1000

HETENY a tn Austrian empire Hungary co and 4 m N E Komorn. A battle was fought here between the Austrians and the Hungarians on 20th July 1849. It has 1200 inhabitants belonging to the Reformed church.

HEYLA, a tn Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and N W Kronstadt with copious warm springs, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1900

HIDGELEE, a dist. and tn India, pres. Bengal. The river lies between lat. 21° 35' and 22° 23' N lon. 87° 22' and 88° 12' E and is bounded N E by the Hooghly B E by the Hooghly and the Bay of Bengal and W by the Balasore division of Cuttack and dist. Midnapore; area, 1014 sq m. It has a considerable extent of coast, being washed by the Bay of Bengal for 30 m and stretching for many miles along the eastern shore of the Hooghly. The interior is in general low and flat covered with swamps, and intersected by numerous streams, which during the periodical rains become the means of alligations. Many parts are covered with a coarse reedy grass or overgrown with jungle, which harbours tigers, leopards, wild buffaloes and other animals. The most important manufacture is salt. The fisheries on the coast are remarkably productive, and yield in particular large quantities of torus, oysters, and crabs. The most important crop is rice which has a very large grain but is considered inferior in quality. The climate is very unhealthy even to the natives, who suffer much from elephantiasis, dysentery, ague and fever. Pop. 153 265. — The town which forms the nominal capital of the dist. is situated on the W shore of one of the entrances of the Hooghly called the Inner Channel where a small stream falls into it. It does not seem to possess a single attraction and has recently been deprived of the only thing which gave it any importance by the removal of the civil establishment to Cuttack.

HIGLERITAB, a tn S. America, Banda Oriental del Uruguay near l. bank, a little above the mouth of the Uruguay 50 m N Buenos Ayres. It stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland on a ridge sloping toward the river and has a port completely sheltered. In the vicinity are granite quarries, with inexhaustible supplies of fine building stone.

HINDIA or **HINDRA** a tn India, Sindhia's Damanika, l. bank Nerbuda, have 1000 yards wide, 95 m S E Ogda. It is a considerable place, defended by a fort which commands the passage on the river and possessed of a large and well supplied bazaar.

HINDON a river India, which rises at the base of the Sewalik Hills, lat. 30° 15' N lon. 77° 58' E, flows E, only separated from the Jumna by a slight elevation along which the Doab extends and joins that river on the l. after a course of about 160 m. At a bridge over the river on the route from Meerut to Delhi, the Delhi maulanas sustained their first defeat.

HINDOOR, or **HANAGANT**, a hill state, India, on the S W declivity of the Himalaya, having its centre nearly

interested by the parallel of 31 N and the meridian of 77 E. and bounded N by Khyber E. Rhagat and Mahlog and S. and W. by the Indus, 235 m. m. revenue, 23000. It is traversed by a steep range, which, rising over the 1 bank of the Beil and attaining to Chumburath, the height of 4400 ft., becomes linked with the Sub-Himalaya near Subatho. It is drained by the Beil and some small tributaries, and has on the low grounds along their banks some tracts of fertile soil, on which the usual cereals, and cotton opium, ginger turmeric, oil seeds, and tobacco, are grown. The scenery throughout is very picturesque. Pop. 30,000.

RINDOWN a tn. India, Rajpootana, dist. Jaipur, 71 m. S. W. Agra. It was a large and important place till its property was destroyed by Maratha devastation. Its rampart and many of its buildings are in ruins, but it still contains a considerable population, and possesses a good bazaar.

RINGLAJGURH or **RINGLAJGURH** a hill fort, India, Holkar's Dominion, 130 m. N. Indore. It stands on an isolated rock which rises precipitously from a ravine 250 ft. wide and 200 ft. deep and is accessible only by three causeways constructed across the ravine, each closed by a gate. The natives deemed it impregnable till a British detachment under Major Scobell stormed it in 1804.

RIOGO or **RIOGO**, a to Japan Nippon in the N. W. of the bay and 10 m. from the town of Obozuka, is said to be as large as Yagasaki and is one of the ports which by Lord Elgin a treaty with the Japanese were thrown open to commerce in Jan. 1863. Its anchorage which was once exposed and dangerous, has been rendered safe by the erection of a breakwater which cost not only immense sums of money but the lives of great numbers of workmen. This improved Riogo has become the port both of Obozuka and Misao. When a steamer visited it there were 800 junks in the harbour.

RIRLAU a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, circle Bolshakof, on an affluent of the Pruth 41 m. N. W. Jassy. It was formerly the residence of the prince of Moldavia.

RIRRIHAL, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. 11 m. S. by W. Bellary in a plain at the termination of a small pass. It is enclosed by a wall with a dry ditch and glass and consists of about 1200 houses, occupied chiefly by Hindus of the Lingayat sect.

RIRRIHLENTAND a to Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 26 m. N. Eger in a bleak and infertile district among the Erzgebirge with 1250 inhabitants, of whom more than a half are employed in making lace.

RIRSOVA, a to Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, circle and 52 m. N. E. Silistria, at the mouth of a ravine opening on the bank Danube. It is defended by a castle, and contains 2000 inhabitants.

RIRSAI, a tn. India, N. W. Province, dist. Meerut, on a branch of the Delhi canal 100 m. N. W. Delhi. It was once defended by two forts neither of which now exists but it still possesses a well-supplied bazaar. Some atrocities were perpetrated here during the Sepoy mutiny. The acid dist. around covered with jungle infested by lions, tigers and other wild animals, was a favourite hunting-ground of the emperor Faruk Shah.

RIRBOCZER (RIRBOCZER) a to Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 12 m. N. W. Ternopol with manufactures of rope and sherry and 1240 inhabitants.

RIRUF a to Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Hradisch, near Ostrava, with an old castle, a mineral spring and 2100 inhabitants.

RIRUBEN a to U. States, New Jersey on the Hudson opposite to New York city with which it is in constant communication by steamboats. It contains several churches, possesses extensive building-yards, and is much resorted to for pleasure or residence by New York citizens. Its pleasure-garden, situated in the N. of the town and an eminence called Castle Point command fine views of the river and harbour. Pop. 9952.

RIRUCHTADT a to Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 4 m. S. Olitzschin with a parish church a townhouse, a ruined castle, a spinning and several other mills, and a trade in yarn. Pop. 1700.

RIRWHISEN a to Austrian empire Hungary, circle, 7 m. N. W. Z. of Sopron, with a mine of argentiferous lead, and 2269 inhabitants.

RIRHOOF a to E. Arabia, prov. Haas 200 m. E. N. E.

RIRHOOF It is divided into three quarters or districts the Kot, or fortress, in which the Wahabite governor resides with his retinue and adherents; the Rirfeyyeh, inhabited by the army and soldier families; and the Naathar, the largest extent, and comprising a mixed body of townsmen, rich and poor merchants and artisans. The general form of the town is that of a large oval. The public square an oblong space 300 yds. long by 75 in breadth occupies the meeting-place of the three quarters, the Kot lying N. E., the Rirfeyyeh N. W. and W., and the Naathar on the E. and S. The Kot is a vast citadel, surrounded by a deep trench with walls and towers of unusual height and thickness, built of earth and an occasional intermixture of stone, the work of the old Ottoman rulers; it is nearly square being about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth; on the N. side of it is a small but strong square fortress, forming a sort of keep. Within dwells the Najedan governor and a population numbering between two and three thousand. This quarter is divided by streets cutting each other at right angles, and running from gates to gates, and from side to side. The Rirfeyyeh or noble quarter covers a considerable extent and is chiefly composed of tolerable, in some places of handsome, dwellings. The comparative superiority of the architecture of Rirhoof is due to the use of the arch and the walls whether of earth or stone, or of both mixed, are very generally covered with white plaster and the door-ways and arched windows are sometimes ornamented. The streets are wide and very clean and the quarter standing on slightly rising ground, is very healthy. The Naathar quarter forms a moiety of the town and contains every description of dwelling from a palace to a hovel. In the part of it near the Kot is built the great mosque, with arched porticoes, plaster and mat-spread floor. Small inclosed gardens are attached to many of the houses, and here and there fig and citron trees overhang the streets. The fortifications of the town were once high and strong but are now little better than a heap of ruins and broken towers. Outside the walls lie the gardens and plantations, stretching as far as the eye can reach on the N. and E. on the S. and W. they form a narrow ring. A short distance from the S. gate stands a small isolated fort of recent construction, but now neglected. The population of Rirhoof was 100,000 in the last generation 80,000 but has since decreased to 25,000 or 24,000. — (Paganini.)

RIRHONBERG a tn. Austrian empire Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, in a deep valley not far from the Styrian frontiers 89 m. S. W. Vienna. It has an old castle in ruins, a manor-house with fine wood carvings ironworks a gymnasium and a number of saw mills. Pop. 1220.

RIRHENZOLLEN [184] By a compact concluded on 7th December 1849 the reigning prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen ceded in perpetuity all their rights of sovereignty over these two principalities to Frederick William IV. of Prussia and his successors. The principalities are now accordingly included in the kingdom of Prussia. By the same treaty a yearly pension of 10,000 crowns was guaranteed to the first of these princes, and in the event of his having offspring by a marriage corresponding to his rank, an annuity of 6000 crowns was further secured to his heir, whilst to the prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Prussia agreed to make an annual payment of 25,000 crowns. All the principalities lands lying within the ceded territories, with the exceptional rights and customs produce of mines and forests, and other revenues, were to remain in the free and undisturbed possession of the two princely houses, which were also to enjoy under the Prussian sovereignty the same rank and precedence to which they had hitherto been entitled.

RIRKILANGA a river New Zealand which rises in the N. W. peninsula, forming the extreme end of North Island or Ulva, flows S. W. for 30 m. between the wooded ranges of Waikato and Pungahau, which send down numerous streams, and falls into the sea on the N. W. coast, in lat. 55° 33' 45" S. lon. 173° 23' 55" E. It has a depth in its channel varying from 4 to 26 fathoms, and presenting few obstructions, is navigable for 15 m. from the head. The water is salt to its source.

RIRKOTIKA or **OKOTIKA** a to New Zealand Middle Island, west coast prov. Canterbury, at the mouth of the river of same name. It stretches about 13 m. along the beach, and is composed chiefly of weather-boarded houses

wash gravelled from reefs. In its principal street, Royal Street, are shops on steps of every kind. The town was established in 1864, and is the chief place in the gold-mining district, which stretches along the coast from some distance north of Gray River to the boundary between the provinces of Nelson and Canterbury to the south of the Hokitika River and as far inland as has been examined. For the most part the diggings are not carried on more than 10 m from the shore, while in some localities the beach itself is worked with a remunerative result. The river, which is now fed, coming down in summer with a current of 10 to 12 m an hour, securing a channel for itself out to sea, but in winter it is small, and not being sufficiently strong to keep its channel clear the sandbanks extend and form at its entrance bars which are frequently impassable.

HOLLABRUN (Uffez) a town in Austrian empire Lower Austria, circle Lower Marchtberg cap. dist. of same name, 27 m N W Vienna. It is the seat of several public offices, and has a savings-bank, a porcelain manufactory, factories, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 31,000.

HOLLENSTEIN a town in Austrian empire, circle Upper Wimmerwald, in a mountainous district on the Ipa, near the N frontiers of Styria, 78 m S W Vienna. It is an industrial place containing numerous saw mills and other mills. Coal is extensively worked in the vicinity. Pop. 21,400.

HOLLIDAYSBURG [add.] a post borough in U States, near the centre of Pennsylvania, cap. co. Blair on Beaver Dam Creek, at the terminus of the main line of the Pennsylvania canal and of the Allegheny Portage railway which here crosses the mountains, 180 m W W Philadelphia. It lies at the mountain foot contains 9 churches, a number of schools, and several foundries machine shops, and four mills and is the centre of a large trade by rail and canal most of the produce of a rich agricultural and mineral country passing through it. Pop. 34,800.

HOLONDONIO a town in S.W. Africa Kaffraria country territory Bequa, nearly equidistant from the Kikomo as the Kikomo about 56 m N.E. Benguela. It stands in a fertile district, which is at once well watered and well cultivated, is the residence of a chief who claims to be entirely independent and contains about 1600 inhabitants who in addition to agriculture and the gathering of copal make much use of Dongo sheeps or locusts, as to form no important article of trade.

HOMBORI (Tun) a range of mountains in Western Africa, about 180 m N.E. of Timbuktu lat. 10° 30' N lon.



MOUNTAINS OF HOMBORI—From Barth's Travels in Africa.

140° E are remarkable for the picturesque character of their cones which start up at various points like the towers of a feudal castle often presenting an almost perfect illusion of the square and massive Norman keep. Dr. Barth describes one of these castellated peaks as rising on a sloping ground of boulders and rubble a wall of steep cliffs like an artificial fortification forming as it seemed, a spacious terrace on the

top, inhabited by a spirited race of natives, who in their rocky fastness defy the assaults of the neighbouring tribes. Another mound he describes as rising from the plain like an isolated cone and with its steep, narrow and ragged crest, resembling the ruin of a stronghold of the middle ages. This castellated range extends from N.W. to N.E. for several miles seldom reaching a greater altitude than 800 ft broken up by numerous pleasant valleys, and sheltering at their base, among the dense brushwood the native villages.

HOMEL or Gourt, a town in Russia, gov. Maglar with a church, and a clinic and parish school. At the village of Phlogon, in the vicinity there is an important yearly market. Pop. 3884.

HOMEROD-ALMAS, a town in Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and E.M. Udvarhely with a remarkable cavern, near which the Barga river passes right through a hill. Pop. 1700.

HONESDALE [add.] a town in U States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Wayne in the N.E. of the state, at the confluence of the Lackawanna and Dywideo on the Delaware and Hudson canal and on a railway which connects it with Carbondale and Scranton 110 m N.E. Harrisburg. It is nearly built contains 9 churches, an academy a foundry tanneries glass-works, and several flour-mills and is the centre of a valuable coal field which is extensively worked. Pop. (1860) 25,444.

HONG-KONG [add.] The progress of this British colony in China is satisfactory: and its jurisdiction increased from the island to the mainland by a further cession of territory to the queen of England by the emperor of China under the treaty of Tientsin at Kowloon on the northern shore of Victoria Harbour. This tract of land is about 5 sq m in extent, and was for several years temporarily occupied by British troops as a sanatorium. In September 1864 a portion of the ground was sold in marine and island lots at a premium on the charge of a fixed annual rental and purchased by the colonists for villa residences to be built thereon. In like manner numerous villas have been erected on picturesque sites round the western coast of Hong Kong where the S.W. monsoon tempers the extreme heat felt in Victoria town from being situated under the Peak, and facing the N.E. The general salubrity of the island however is now acknowledged and will compare favourably with any of the treaty ports for the residence of Europeans. This arises from the abundant supply of spring water that flows at all seasons from the mountain streams, and the natural drainage caused by the steep rocky shore, where the storm waves rush along impetuously and sweep away the sewage which is the chief cause of malaria and disease in Chinese cities, and which renders the country one of the most unhealthy in the world especially for foreign residents. Notwithstanding this comparative salubrity the records of Hong-Kong show that it is not free from deadly malaria, especially in its effects upon the English troops sent to garrison the colony. During the summer of 1865 a regiment arrived from the Cape in perfect health and in three months it was decimated by the mortality among the troops women and children. This malaria is accounted for by Montgomery Martin as arising from the decomposed rocks being baked by a powerful sun during the day and evolving deleterious gases at night. Be that as it may the Government intend garrisoning the settlement with Indian troops who are less susceptible than Europeans to the dangers of a tropical climate.

According to the census taken by the government in 1868 the entire population of the colony was 134,850 on land with a boat population amounting to 30,607 making a total of 165,457 exclusive of the military and navy on the station. The nationalities of the inhabitants are divided as follows:—Europeans, chiefly English 1644; Portuguese, Indians and mixed blood 1336; aliens or temporary residents 100 Chinese, 152,307 of which the settled boat population on board 4019 boats number 16,328 men, 6529 women 4901 male children, and 2894 female children. The great diversity between the foreign inhabitants as 1 in 50 of all or 1 in 100

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of Europeans against the natives, will show that the prosperity of the colony is chiefly owing to the Chinese who resort to this part for the purposes of trade, and only a few of whom become permanently British subjects, although all are amenable to British law. The criminal returns for 1866 show a considerable number of offences having been committed in that year of which 211 were cases in higher courts, chiefly burglary robbery and piracy; and 5015 police cases, principally unlawful possession of property breach of the peace, theft, assault, &c. It will be observed that the Portuguese are not classed with Europeans, which they would be if they were natives of Portugal. These people are natives of Macao, the oldest foreign settlement in China, where the Portuguese blood has a large admixture of Chinese, the result being a phynque which in many cases is scarcely distinguishable from that of the Mongol race. Generally they are of sluggish intellect, but patient scholars, so that nearly all the Macaoese in Hong-Kong read, write, and speak English well. All subordinate posts under government and in mercantile offices with credit, and are good competitors in printing-offices. Next to these are the Parsees, forming the class designated Indians. These people are chiefly engaged in the opium trade, and form a wealthy portion of the community, but without much influence or position, although they claim to be loyal British subjects. Under the head Europeans, there are a number of American citizens, some of whom are the representatives of large mercantile firms; but as far as the commerce of Hong-Kong is concerned and its relations with the treaty ports of China, the English merchants far exceed all others in the gigantic nature of their business. But this colony does not exhibit any trade returns, neither does it contain any of the natural resources for export commerce. The island is a granite rock with scarcely sufficient soil to grow vegetables for its inhabitants, and not an article for export is produced on it. Consequently the port and harbour of Victoria is only a depot for the trade of the adjacent ports, and the head-quarters of the British military and naval forces in China and Japan. There are no port charges or dues levied on goods or ships entering the harbour so that vessels may discharge, load or tranship without any outlays other than those of a harbourmaster, who takes account of arrivals and departures, any aggregate of which would be an enormous impingement of the inward trade of the colony. The revenue for the maintenance of the government is derived from the land rents, houses to sell opium spirits, &c. taxes, postage, fines, fees of office, &c. which amounted in 1865 to £114,366. The expenditure for the government establishments and public works in the same year was £293,478 showing a surplus of £20,896. Besides the local expenditure there are large disbursements on account of the military and naval departments, with docks, hospitals, barracks, &c. There are consulates for America, France, Spain, Prussia, Netherlands, Denmark, Oldenburg, Hanover, Austria, Portugal, Russia, and Belgium. There are also ten banking establishments, one French, one local and the others English. The press is represented by a weekly Government Gazette, 2 daily journals, 1 twice a week; 1 fortnightly—all English, 1 Portuguese weekly and 1 in Chinese every second day. The city of Victoria has an efficient system of water-works for the supply of dwellings and the shipping; and the streets are now lighted with gas. A vigilant police of Indian spears guard the streets at night. These are shrouged with the native population from sunrise till eight at night, when they are not allowed to go abroad without a pass, but the English and foreign community are free to move about at all hours. Altogether Hong-Kong is now one of the best regulated British colonies in the East, with a loyal volunteer corps formed of various European subjects. For Richard Macdonald succeeded Sir Hercules Robinson as governor in 1865, and found that there was room for improvement in the various Government departments, especially those connected with revenue and expenditure. Under his stringent rule defects have been remedied, and the revenue carefully economized. In June, 1866, a mint was established, and issued a dollar having Chinese characters on its obverse and determining its value and place of coinage, with Queen Victoria's head on the reverse.—(*Eclog-Hong Kong Gov. Gen. W. Montgomery Martin's China Annual Messenger, 1873. Notes*)

HONGKONG a vil. Japan, on the peninsula of Ido in the R.E. of the island of Nippon. It stands on the banks of the Inoda-gawa, which is here navigable for flat-bottomed boats and falls into Inoda harbour a few miles below. The inhabitants about 300 in number have succeeded, by damming up the river in obtaining water power, or five water-mills employed in cleaning rice, and sawing on a considerable trade in charcoal, grain, stone, and other products. The country around is finely diversified and highly cultivated, every hill being only a succession of terraces which rise one above another from the base to the summit, and produce rich crops of rice, barley, wheat, and other grain.

HONIGSBURG a town in Austria, Transylvania, circles and about 7 m. N. N. E. Kronstadt; lies near its centre the remains of a castle with a wet ditch a double wall, and seven towers. Pop. 3048.

HOOGHLY [adj.] a dist. and in India, presid. Bengal The dist. between lat. 22° 13' and 23° 13' N. lon. 87° 34' and 88° 30' E., is bounded N. by Bardwan E. the Hooghly S. the Ropnarman and W. Midnapore and Bardwan, length E to W 72 m., breadth 52 area, 1030 sq m. The surface is low and level in the E. but somewhat hilly towards the W and N. W. The principal streams are the Hooghly with its tributaries, Ropnarman, Damoodah, and Dalkhita. The low grounds are naturally fertile and being nearly irrigated produce large crops of rice, but in the S. the soil is in some places much impregnated with common salt. Next to rice, the most important crops are sugar-cane, indigo, hemp, cotton, and the mulberry for rearing silk-worms. A considerable quantity of spirits is distilled from molasses, and from the sap of the date and palmyra palms. The weaving of cotton, once the most important branch of industry has been almost entirely destroyed by British competition, and the only manufacture of any importance now existing is hemp, made into ropes, mackings and coarse canvas. Within the limits of this district are the settlements of Chanderagore, Chinsurah, and Serampore, the first still belonging to the French and the other two formerly Dutch and Danish but now British possessions. Pop. 1,520,840.—The town cap of the above dist. r. bank river of same name, an offset of the Ganges 22 m. N. by Calcutta, is said to have been founded by the Portuguese in 1587 and was wrested from the Moguls in 1633. It contained 1000 mule and 4400 mule packers and the destruction of 84 large and 354 smaller vessels. The British factory was established in 1676 and sustained no serious disaster till 1756, when it was captured by Suraj a Dowah during the raid in which the atrocity of the Black Hole of Calcutta was perpetrated. It long continued to be an important place, but gradually declined with the rise of Calcutta. The principal buildings are 1 fine church, built by the Jesuits during the Portuguese ascendancy and still appearing in as good condition as if recently erected; a college, supported chiefly by the endowment of a wealthy Mahomedan and having in connection with it several religious schools; and the courts and other offices of the civil establishment, accommodated in a range of buildings of pretensions exterior in the Grecian style, but very flimsy and unsubstantial being merely overlaid with chunam or stucco. It now contains only 15 000 inhabitants.

HOONBOOR, a station, India presid. Madras, dist. Mysore, about 100 m. S. W. Bangalore, on the Coimbatore Terr., which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. It contains a very large and complete government establishment, including extensive workshops for the manufacture of brass and iron fittings, a training place for bullocks a depot for camels and elephants, and the tannery from which the army is supplied with boots, shoes and leather necessaries of all sorts.

HOPE a tn. British Columbia, L. bank Fraser River 60 m. S. N. E. New Westminster. It is posted on a steamer one behind its Ogive Peak rises to a height of 5000 ft. to the right stretches the valley of the Que-que-sha, through which lies the road to the gold districts of the Similkameen while in front flows the river its channel divided by a pretty small green island and the hills upon the opposite bank rising to a considerable height, and forming a good back ground to the prospect. Altogether its site is said to be the most beautiful in British Columbia. A wooded level just in front an amphitheatre of lofty mountains. Before the discovery

of the Caribon mines, it was a place of considerable importance, but since that it has greatly declined.

HOPKINSVILLE a *tn* U States Kentucky, cap. co. Christian, on Little River and on the Edgeland and Kentucky railway 165 m. S W Frankfort. It is a regularly formed and well-built place, with eight churches, an academy three female seminaries, a large state insane asylum capable of receiving 800 patients, and a botanic garden. The manufactures consist chiefly of tobacco and carriages. Pop 3289

HORCAITAS (RAE MIORE) a *tn* Mexico, state Sonora, on a height in the middle and well-cultivated valley and near the left bank of the river of San Ignacio, about 70 m. N W Ures. It contains about 2500 inhabitants, who are engaged partly in mining, but chiefly in cultivating wheat, vegetables, and fruit.

HORNSTEIN a *tn* Austrian empire, Hungary co and 12 m. N W Odenburg with a castle, a trade in wine and wood, and 1800 inhabitants.

HORRA BORA a tank or lake, Ceylon Central Province, dist. Battaramulla, about 65 m. E Kandy. A stream flowing between two hills about 8 or 4 m. apart, has been intercepted by an embankment drawn across the valley where, from the approximation of the hills, it is narrowest. The water thus confined forms a lake 8 to 10 m. long by 3 to 4 m. wide exclusive of narrow branches running behind spurs of the hills. The embankment has a width at the base of about 200 ft. and is 70 ft. high. In forming it, advantage has been taken of two vast masses of rock which, standing in or near its line have been included in it. In this way not only has great additional strength been given to the whole, but two spill waters on which neither time nor the grinding action of the flood can make much impression have been obtained through by a most difficult and laborious process. This consisted in cutting two passages, one in each mass of rock, 60 ft. deep, and widening gradually from 4 ft. at the bottom to 15 or 20 ft. at the top, and furnishing them with sluices for regulating the quantity of water allowed to escape. The tank is now comparatively neglected and the embankment has only been preserved from entire destruction by the above precaution used in constructing it. The water in the tank swarms with crocodiles.

HOSCEZULU a *tn* Austrian empire Transylvania circle and 8 m. E S S Krasnodar, cap. of same name, on the Drava, in a mountainous district near the Alutina Pass, with 7246 inhabitants whose rice cattle and trade largely with Wallachia.

HOSUNGABAD a dist. and *tn* India, N W Province, Bangor and Nerbuda territory. The pur has an area of 1916 sq. m., and is in general so fertile and well cultivated that it is familiarly spoken of as the garden of Central India. Coal of excellent quality has been discovered within its limits, but hitherto the great distance from the coast and imperfect means of transport have been insurmountable obstacles to the working of it. Pop. 342 641.—The town cap. of the above dist. stands on the left bank of the Nerbuda here 200 yards wide 105 m. S W Bangor is built in a very irregular and straggling manner and is defended by a quadrangular fort with lofty walls.

HOTZENDORF a *tn* Austrian empire, Moravia circle and a little S. of Mendelsdorf with a Protestant and R. Catholic church, and 1100 inhabitants, mostly Protestant.

HUBBARDTON a river U States which rises in Berkshire, Massachusetts, flows S. into Connecticut, and, after a winding course of about 160 m., falls into Long Island Sound. Its banks present much picturesque scenery and its stream furnishes water-power for a number of large mills.

HOLSTON a *tn* U States, Texas, cap. co. Harris, at the head of a narrow navigation on Buffalo bayou, on the Houston and Texas Central railway 48 m. N W Galveston. It stands in an excellent grazing district, and contains six churches a number of schools iron-foundry, cotton presses, machine-shops, and other industrial establishments. Its easy communication with Galveston by steam makes it the shipping point for several adjoining counties. Pop (1880) 4945.

HOW-CHOW FOO a *tn* China, in the N W of prov Cheking and cap. of the Chinese silk country 120 m. W S W Shanghai. It is surrounded by a wall apparently

not more than 4 m. in circuit, but declared by the Chinese to be 6 m. and to contain about 100 000 families. There is besides a large dam on which, with a canal leading through it in the direction of the Tai-hi Lake. Another canal having all the appearance of a fine broad stream, crosses the place from S to N and forms the chief highway for the boat traffic. It is crowded with boats of all sizes—some discharging goods and passengers at the jetties on its banks, and others hurrying onward deeply laden. Near the S gate the town consisting of houses nearly all of the same height, only overtopped occasionally by a pagoda or watch tower has a rather poor appearance, but towards the centre and particularly towards the N it becomes rich and densely peopled. Many of the shops are crowded with articles of great value and beauty among others manufactured crapes and silks and gorgeous furs. A other principal articles are embroidered shoes hats, umbrellas tobacco-pipes made of bamboo and nicely painted porcelain of all kinds, and indeed everything in common demand. The simple trade in raw silk which, sorted and made up into parcels is sent for sale to Shanghai. It has been estimated that four-fifths of the silk produced in the district is exported to Europe and America.—(Fortune's Residence among the Chinese, 1833—1806)

HOWIESKI a *tn* Austrian empire Moravia circle Kraschowitz with a castle, a Reformed and R Catholic church, and 3173 inhabitants.

HOWLAND an *sl* Pacific Ocean, lat. 51 N., lon. 176 52 W 40 m. N W Baker's Island. It is 1½ m. long by ¼ m. wide has an area of 400 ac above the crown of the beach and contains deposits of American guano but no fresh water.

HOWRA a *tn* India, presid. Bengal d. Twenty four Parganahs, by bank Hooghly opposite to Calcutta, of which it may be considered a suburb. It is a considerable place inhabited chiefly by shopkeepers, and containing a number of handsome villas. New importance has been given to it by its selection as the terminus of the Grand Trunk railway to the north-west.

HRABIN a *tn* Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. and near Troppen, with a pilgrim church a statue of the prince of Liechtenstein, and 1800 inhabitants.

HRADEK (N. W.) a *tn* Austrian empire Bohemia circle and 15 m. N N E Károggrätz with a parish church, a ruined castle, three mills, and 1300 inhabitants.

HLAGNAPAN a *tn* Mexico state and 60 m. N W Oaxaca, cap. dep. of same name. It is a considerable place regularly built, and containing many handsome houses.

HLAHUACHIN, an old Indian *tn* Mexico, dep. and 87 m. S W Chihuahua, in a mountainous district near the source of the Fuerte. It is situated in the centre of a valley and by its appearance indicates at once the industry and comfort of its inhabitants. Cattle and poultry around the gardens are well stocked with peach and apple trees and every available part of the valley is under cultivation. Pop. 406

HUATULCO (SANTA CRUZ DE) a *tn* Mexico, state and 90 m. S S E Oaxaca, near the mouth of a small stream in the Pacific. It was substituted for another town of same name which stood farther up the stream, was opened to trade in 1804 and promises to become important.

HUATUSCO a *tn* Mexico, dep. and 55 m. W S W Vera Cruz at the height of about 4000 ft. above the sea. It consists of a number of houses substantially built of stone and possesses two churches, a well-supplied market, and a considerable trade. The cultivation of maize and tobacco, and trade, form the chief occupations of the inhabitants, who amount to about 6000.

HUGRY a river India, presid. Madras which rises in Mysore, flows westerly N E and N passing into dist. Bellary and joins the Tungabhadra on its right bank after a course of about 220 m.

HUISTAN a *tn* Mexico state Chiapas about 16 m. E S Christoval with 2000 inhabitants.

HUIZO or GUANAGOTILAN a *tn* Mexico state and 27 m. N W Oaxaca, on the Attoyac, at the foot of a mountain chain. It has the remains of a Dominican monastery which was once richly endowed and the church of which is now that of the parish. Its gardens now a mere waste were famous for its European fruits. Pop. 5000

RULHULLY vil India, presid. Madras, dist. and about 80 m. N.W. Bellary on the post road from Madras to Bombay and on the r. bank of the Toombudra, over which there is here a much-frequented harbour. It is isolated by water and contains two pagodas. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture.

RULIA ANDRA, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, about 50 m. N.W. Bellary. It is isolated by a wall with a dry ditch and garrison, and contains about 200 houses.

RULLEIN a tn. Austrian empire Moravia, circle and 13 m. N. Hradec on the Emaava, and on the Vienna and (Merberg railway with four yearly markets, and 2117 h. inhabitants.

RULLUP or **ULUP** a in Western Africa. Bornu prov. Kokoche about 75 m. S. from Lake Tchad. It is enclosed by a high clay wall and almost hidden by wide-spreading fig-trees. The inhabitants are said to practice witchcraft and sorcery and have thereby given themselves so bad a name that natives in travelling along the road are unwilling to make it their place of encampment even during the heat of the day.

RUMAGUAGA a tn. Le Flats, prov. and 110 m. N. by K. Saka, beautifully situated in the midst of luxuriant gardens and cultivated fields. It is a clean rural place with neatly whitewashed houses, and a conspicuous church with a steeple. The water-melon and a kind of peach grow in abundance. To the E. and S. of the town are plains of prairie grass so tall that a man on horseback might be concealed in it.

RUMERPOOR a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces.—The river here between lat. 25° 7' and 26° 28' N. lon. 79° 20' and 80° 25' E. and is bounded N.E. by the Jamma, N. and S.E. by the S. the native states Chakrawa and Chattrapour, and W. Jamma and Jalauri area. 3240 sq. m. It consists generally of a plain rising gently southward as it recedes from the Jamma, till it reaches the Bendahaj and Panna ranges. It is drained by the Jamma and its tributaries, chiefly the Betwa and Gase. The soil is for the most part a rich friable mould formed of disintegrated volcanic rocks and alluvial deposits. It is, of course, remarkably rich, and yields heavy crops of cereals and pulses, together with sugarcane, cotton, and indigo. The chief exception to the general fertility is in the localities where lankar or calcareous tufts prevail, and forms a soil which yields little more than a scanty herbage and stunted shrubs. The cotton, which is usually an abundant crop of excellent quality is largely exported being first conveyed to Calcutta and other places on the Jamma, and thence transported to the lower provinces. The climate is trying to European constitutions, as intermittent fevers are very prevalent. Pop. 461,091.—The town cap. of the dist. stands in the fork formed by the confluence of the Betwa with the Jamma, 39 m. S. by W. Caspura.

RUMPHREY an island, Pacific Ocean in the American Polynesia; lat. 10° 30' S. lon. 161° 2' W. It was discovered by Captain Patterson in 1832.

RUN-CHUN or **HWA-CHUN-CHUN**, a tn. Chinese empire, Katchow, on a river of same name, at its junction with the Tumen which here forms part of the boundary between Russia and China, lat. 45° 45' N. lon. 130° 20' E. Though the only recognized place of trade between Korea and China its permanent residents consist only of about 100 Tartar families, with a number of the second class and about 800 soldiers to maintain order. The main cause of this insignificance is the absurd arrangement of the Chinese government, which permits some mandarins by special privilege to trade annually for not more than five days, and restricts all other traders to half a day and that only every second year. On this occasion, the Chinese, who repair either from Mingpang by a slow and laborious journey in clumsy waggons, supply the Koreans with dogs, cats, pipes, leather shoes, horses, copper boxes, knives, and some, and receive in return clothing, bakelite, kitchen utensils, rice, corn, swine, paper, mats, ome, furs, and ponies.

RUNSBOEF (HARPAU) a tn. Austrian empire Hungary on Elpe on the Poprad with several fine manor-houses, manufactures of linen and a trade in flax. Roman and Hunnish antiquities are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1800, mostly Lutherans.

HUNTER, a group of islands, Tasmania off the N.W.

coast at the W. entrance of Bass Strait. It consists of three principal and of several smaller islands all rounded conspicuous by their elevated surfaces.—Albatross, the northernmost, is lat. 40° 22' S. lon. 144° 04' E., is 126 ft. high, and presents a coastline of precipitous cliffs, rocky and abutting with a skirt of breakers.—Step island another of the group, 11 m. from Albatross is 250 ft. higher and justifies its name by the steepness of its lofty margin.—Hunter, which, as the largest, gives name to the whole group, and is 6 m. nearly due E. of Albatross is about 16 m. long from N. to S. and not more than 4 m. broad in the N. It exhibits a striking picture of sterility and desolation; but its S. coast is formed by hills of moderate elevation and well wooded.—Three Hammock island in some respects the most remarkable of the Hunter group is 2 m. E. from Hunter island from which it is separated by Peron Channel. It is about 6 m. in length and nearly the same in breadth and derives its name from three hills on its E.E. side, which rise gradually till the northernmost is 500 ft. above the sea, and becomes visible in clear weather at the distance of 27 m. The southernmost of the three hammocks named by Flinders from its conical shape, Sugar Loaf Hill attains the still greater height of 790 ft. and is visible at the distance of 30 m. The best anchorage afforded by the group is in Peron Channel sheltered by Hunter island on the W. and Three Hammock island on the E.

HUNTSVILLE, two places U. States.—1 A tn. Ala. bama, cap. co. Madison, on the Memphis and Charleston railway 120 m. N.N.E. Tuscaloosa. It is a well built place, with a handsome court-house 7 churches a female seminary and a market house. Pop. (1860) 5694.—2 A tn. in the E. part of Texas, cap. co. Walker 110 m. N.W. Galveston. It is pleasantly situated on high ground is well built, and contains a Presbyterian college. Methodist female institute, and a large state penitentiary. The surrounding country is covered with cotton plantations. Pop. (1860), 929.

HURREENANAH a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between lat. 28° 33' and 29° 49' N. lon. 75° 20' and 76° 22' E. is bounded N.W. and N.E. by Sirhind K. Rohituk and Dadra S. Dadra and Lohoreo, and W. state Dikmeer and dist. Bhitunasa, area, 3300 sq. m. The soil is fertile for the most part of alluvial matter derived from the lower ranges of the Himalayas by the Lohoreo Chitang and other streams and is admirably adapted both for agriculture and grazing yielding large crops of rice, wheat, barley millet, pulse, &c. and rich luxuriant grass not surpassed as pasturage in any part of India. The great drawback is long-continued drought during which vegetation withers and dies. The jungles of Hurreenamah were favourite hunting-grounds of the emperor Feroz Shah and still harbour some lions and a great number of tigers and other wild animals. Pop. 225,086.

HURRUR HARAR, or HORRUR [add.] a city E. Africa, the ancient capital of Hadiyah lat. 9° 20' N. lon. 48° 17' E. It stands on a gently declining slope about the height of 5500 ft. above the sea having on its E. side cultivated fields, on the W. a terraced ridge laid out in orchards on the N. a detached eminence covered with tombs, and on the S. a low valley traversed by a mountain torrent. Its area, enclosed by an irregular wall pierced with five large gates and flanked by oval towers is about a mile long and half a mile broad. The buildings of every kind are composed of rough stones cemented, like the ancient Galla cities, with clay and the streets, which follow the irregularity of the ground, are narrow winding lanes nearly choked up in many places with heaps of rubbish. Most of the dwelling-houses are of two stories with flat roofs and bays high up in their sides for windows, on which occasionally some wretched decorations of wood-work have been attempted and stand at the end of large courtyards to which access is given through gates of heavy timber. In addition to these houses there are numerous *gumbies*, or bell-shaped thatched cottages for the poorest classes. The principal buildings are mosques. With these the city abounds, but not one of them is deserving of a passing notice except the *jamé* or cathedral. Even it, though built by Turkish architects from Mecca and Hadramaut, is devoid of merit and with its broken-down gates and two minaret-shaped like truncated cones, has a poverty-stricken appearance. The inhabitants are a distinct race, and speak a

different which is found nowhere else within its walls. Their exterior is very unimpressive. Among the men, says Burton, I did not see a handsome face; their features are coarse and debased; many of them squint, others have lost an eye by smallpox, and they are disfigured by scrofula and other diseases. The bad expression of their countenances justifies the expression, "Hard as the heart of Harar." He gives a more startling account of the women, and says that they appear beautiful by contrast with their lords. High and low indulge freely in intoxicating drinks. Harar is governed as an independent sovereignty by an emir who rules despotically and seeks to hide his Galla or pagan extraction by claiming descent from Caliph Abubakar. The trade of the place is extensive. As of old it is still the great half-way house for slaves from Zangara, Garagus and the Galla tribes Alo and others. The principal exports are slaves, ivory, coffee, tobacco, seeds (of flower or bastard cotton), skins and woven cottons, milks, honey, wheat, barum (a kind of bread used by travellers), gum, honey gum (chiefly manila and myrrh) and tallow of all sorts the imports, American sheeting and other cottons white and dyed, muslins, red shawls, silks, brass, sheet copper, cutlery Birmingham trinkets, beads and corals, dates, rice, loaf sugar, gunpowder and paper. Among the above exports, special notice is due to the tobacco as a branch of native industry for which Harar is celebrated. The hard worn robes and meshes of Harar, says Burton, are considered equal to the celebrated cloths of Shoa. On the windward coast one of these garments is considered a handsome present for a chief. The Harar robe consists of a double length of eleven coils by two in breadth, with a border of bright scales, and the average value of a good article even in the city is eight dollars. They are made of the fine long-stapled cotton which grows plentifully upon the hills, and are soft as silk, while their warmth adapts them for winter wear. The thread is spun by women with two wooden spindles the loom is worked by both sexes. Three caravans leave Harar every year for Berberah. The principal one, conveying slaves, mules, etc., numbers about 8000 souls and is commanded by one of the emir's principal officers. Pop. estimated at 8000.

HURUNCI a river New Zealand which rises in the Tekoa Mountains in the N. of Middle Island or Munster in the province of Nelson, flows rapidly E. for about 30 m. and falls into the sea about 55 m. N. of Banks Peninsula. It is navigable only by boats.

HURH a town Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle Paltal near bank Pruth, 42 m. S.E. Jassy. It is the seat of a civil and a criminal court, has a normal school, and carries on a considerable trade in tobacco, which is considered the best in Moldavia. In 1714 Peter the Great was shut up in the vicinity with his army which must have surrendered at discretion had not the dastardly of the emperor Catherine and the stupidity of the Turkish generals enabled him to escape. Pop. about 4900.

HURHIN DRY a vil. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and about 4 m. from Algiers, beautifully situated at the foot of the slopes of the Kabal. The palace of the bey from whom it takes its name, is still standing and it also contains a number of handsome villas. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in rearing cattle, for which the district is well adapted and number 1243.

HURHATYIN, a town, Austria, empire, Galizia, circle and 19 m. E. by N. Chortkoff on the Podolice and the Russian frontier, with a beautiful baronial castle, an ordinary soil 2644 inhabitants.

HUSTOPETSCH a town, Austria, empire, Moravia, circle and about 7 m. W. N. W. Neustadt, in a beautiful valley and far from Bratsova, with a castle, a walk-mill, and 1000 inhabitants.

HUTSOD a river, India, which rises in the petty native State of Kora, on the S.W. frontier of Bengal flows S. into Nagpore and, after a course of about 160 m. joins the Mahanady at lat. 21° 50' N.; lon. 82° 40' E.

HUTT a river New Zealand, which rises in the Remutaka Mountains on the S. of North Island or Ulster, flows S. W. through the beautiful and fertile valley of the name, and falls into the head of Port Nicholson in Cook's Strait. It is navigable the nearly 3 m. by large cargo-boats.

HYDERABAD [old] a town, India, cap. Nizam's Dominions, stands upon the r. or S. bank of the Mireel, at an elevation of 1075 ft. above the sea in the midst of a highly picturesque country overgrown with granite hills and forested rocks of various forms. Its palaces and mosques, seen in combination with the buildings of the British residency give it an appearance of much grandeur but it contains a mixture of stately houses with low and dirty hovels in narrow



STREET IN THE KURNA HYDERABAD.—From Taylor's Sketches in the Deccan.

irregular streets, some of which are paved. It is surrounded by a weak stone wall forming an irregular quadrangle, about 24 m. long upon the river and 2 m. broad. A handsome bridge erected in 1831 by Major Oliphant, connects the city with a crowded suburb on the l. bank of the river in which stands the residency. The bridge is built of granite on eight elliptical arches, each 56 feet span, besides a land arch of 75 ft. span. Its total length is about 606 ft. and breadth 24 ft. The river when full is between 400 and 500 ft. wide. The residency is walled and approached through two gate ways. It is a handsome building on the plan of the government house at Calcutta, with wings rising on an arched basement to which there is an ascent by a noble flight of twenty-two steps. Its principal front, which turns away from the city has a richly ornamented Corinthian portico, much too large for the house. The columns are of polished chunam, and are flanked by two colossal sphinxes all resting on a pavement of black and white marble. The palace of the Nizam is of great extent but in the usual style of native buildings. The Chattri or Mausoleum of Nizam, the most complete monument of antiquity in Hyderabad, was built by the founder of the city about 1690. It stands at the junction of the four principal streets of the town which pass through the great square on which the building is supported and has a very striking appearance. It was erected for a Mughal cemetery or college, but is now used for warehouses. There are many fine gardens and pavilions belonging to rich natives in the environs of the city. The country west of the Nizam's prime minister's bungalow within high walls, and containing galleries, terraces, fountains, etc., and otherwise richly adorned, being amongst the most beautiful. In 1861 a treaty was concluded with the Nizam, providing in reward of his loyalty during the mutiny, for the restoration of certain territory and cancelling a debt of £200,000 due to the British government. Pop. about 200,000 chiefly Mahomedans.

HWANG-CHOW a tn. China, prov' Hwang, 1 bank Yang-tze-kiang, 30 m. S.E. Woo-chang. It was a large and flourishing city till it fell into the hands of the rebels, who, on being obliged to evacuate it, completed the work of destruction. Its pagoda, however, which boasts to be the finest on the river, escaped, and is in excellent preservation. The navigation of the river near this town becomes extremely intricate and even dangerous.

HWANG-SHI KANG a tn. China, prov' Hwang on the Yang-tze-kiang, 85 m. S.E. Woo-chang. A handsome river wall of sandstone, surmounted by a balustrade, gives the place,

when approached by water a most imposing appearance. Its streets are remarkable for their cleanliness; the shops are generally superior to those seen in other Chinese towns further down the river; and the number of junks at anchor indicates a high degree of commercial activity while the whole town has an air of prosperity and opulence. Much of this is doubtless owing to the immunity which it has enjoyed from rebel violence. A considerable trade is carried on in grain and large quantities of cotton and indigo are grown, but neither tobacco silk appears to be produced. Coal is worked about 6 m. distant.

I

IBARRA a tn. S. America Ecuador esp. prov' Imbabura. In a beautiful plain to the N of Quito. It consists of straight and spacious streets, and houses built of adobe and covered with tile, some of them of two stories; and contains a parish church, occupying one side of the public square; a college in which Latin, Spanish and philosophy are taught, several convents appropriated for the use of the public schools, a governor's house, an hospital, and a beautiful park. The manufactures are hats, jewelry and lacework, medicines, cotton goods, and salt. Pop. about 15,000.

ICHANG a tn. China, prov' Hwang, 1 bank Yang-tze-kiang, 1100 m. (by river) W Shanghai in lat 30° 41' 5" N lon 111° 5' E. Most of the trading junks from Szechuan prefer stopping here, though some proceed to Shian, and a few even as far as Hankow. Ichang is an important haven for the trade of W China, and a great number of boats lie at anchor before it. Opposite to the town, and a mile below it, the breadth of the river is in May and June about 500 yards, and the depth of the channel is in March nowhere less than 34 fathoms. Abundance of coal is found in the vicinity but the quality is apparently indifferent.

IGBTIMAN a tn. European Turkey Turkish Servia, on the Wld, 23 m. S.E. Sophia. It has several mosques, and contains 5000 inhabitants, partly Bulgarian, partly Turk.

ICOLLO-RENGO a tn. S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlement, prov' Angola, r bank Bengo, 35 m. E. Lourenço. It takes its name from having once been the residence of a native king and as a place of some importance. One of its industrial establishments is a large sugar manufactory the flat alluvial banks of the Bengo being well adapted for sugarcane. It contains a pop. of 6530 blacks, 173 mulattoes, and 11 whites.

IDIAHO a territory U States, organized in 1863; area, 526,874 sq m. It is formed of the eastern halves of old Washington and Oregon territories, the western half of Nebraska, and a small section of northern Utah. It lies immediately E of Utah and Colorado, and extends in a northerly direction to the British possessions. The territory owes its rise and importance to the rich gold fields of the Salmon river previous to the discovery of which a few years ago it was inhabited only by Indians. The scenery along the Salmon river in the vicinity of the gold mines is very grand, the stream in some places flowing between perpendicular walls of rock from 200 to 2000 ft. high. Coal, copper ore, and salt are also found in many localities. Plutonia has been gathered in small quantities in the streams by the Indians and it is thought that extensive deposits of this valuable metal exist. The higher mountain ranges of the territory are black and barren, but the lower hills are generally well wooded, and the soil of the valleys is productive.

IGALIKO Greenland. See JULIANNAAB in Supp.

IGBOER a tn. Western Africa, advantageously situated nearly opposite the rim of the once famous market town of Olokoba, at the confluence of the Benue and Kwara, 340 m. above their mouth in the Gulf of Guinea. It stands on a slope at the base of a range of hills, with large fields of maize in the back-ground, and a great number of bush-trees, the trunk and thick foliage of which are very striking. The market is well supplied. Among the articles exposed for sale are

palm-oil, shea-butter cotton and cotton cloths, mats, bags, mahabehn, corn pepper yams, tomatoes, papaya, plantains, and bananas. Pop. about 4000.

IGBIRA a dist. Western Africa, which lies in the fork formed by the confluence of the Benue with the Kwara, and stretches E for about 50 m. along the r bank of the former. The inhabitants are highly civilized friendly civil and most industrious, and are the medium of an important trade with Europeans. The inhabitants, with few exceptions, are pagans, but have comparatively few barbarous rites.

IGBO a territory Western Africa, extending E and W from the Old Kalabar river to the Kwara, and also to a small extent across and beyond it so as to bound with Abo on the E. It comprehends part of the Kwara delta. The inhabitants, belonging to different races have a mixture of dialects, but are all pagans, and practise numerous superstitious rites and customs, including sacrifices of fowls, sheep, goats, and bullocks. Their most celebrated shrine is at Aro or Aro, where their deity called Tchukol though regarded as omnipotent and unapproachable, is believed to have his special residence.

ILA a tn. Western Africa, Yoruba, cap. dist. Igboema, about 130 m. W of the Kwara, lat 8° N lon 4° 55' E. It is a large but poorly built place, the only house within it deserving of notice being that of the chief, which is large, well kept, and substantial with a portico in front. Cotton is extensively grown in the district, and promises to become an important article of trade.

ILANGA a tn. Austrian empire, Serbian Banat Military Frontier 30 m. N.E. Balgrade with two Greek churches and 2340 inhabitants.

ILARIONE (SAN GIOVANNI) a tn. Austrian Italy prov' and 17 m. W by S. Vicenza with coal-mines and 8290 inhabitants.

ILESHIA a tn. Western Africa, prov' Yoruba, cap. dist. Ilesha. It is a large and important place, surrounded by walls and encircled by towers. The streets ascend the name being many yards bounded by grass 10 or 15 feet high but the houses are remarkable both for their size and the intricacy of their construction. That of the chief occupies nearly a half mile square, and is enclosed by a wall upwards of 30 feet high. Imposing both by its height and size, and regularly built, it really looks, as Mr May expresses it "a palace in Africa. The people have a wider aspect than is common to the Yorubas. This is probably owing to an increased amount of negro blood, and the practice of wearing kilichashes for head-dressings. The women wear a cone-shaped belt with its stem inserted in a hole in the left nostril.

ILLAPEL a tn. Chile, prov' Coquimbo, cap. dist. of same name, on the river Illapel, about 11 m. above its confluence with the Choapa. It possesses three churches, two higher and four primary schools, and has a pop. of 3430.

ILLAVA a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary co. and 19 m. N.W. Temeswar, on the Waag with a district court, a court, a brewery and a very large central house of execution for Hungary, the Banat, the Temeswar Banat, Croatia, and Slavonia. Pop. 1700.

ILOCOS [464] two provinces in the island of Luzon,

Philippine Isles, Indian Archipelago:—1 *Illoco-Norte*, or *Illoco-Norte*, bounded N and W by the ocean, E by the *Illoco-Sur* and S *Illoco-Sur* area, 1598 sq. m. Its surface is generally rugged and mountainous, two chains of considerable elevation running through it. The mountains are covered with dense forests, in which open and other dry-woods abound and there is much valuable timber. The principal agricultural products are rice, wheat, sugarcane, coffee, cacao and cotton. Horses are raised in great numbers. The climate is moist and cloudy and in winter colder than might be expected from the latitude. Hill storms are not uncommon. The prov. has however the advantage of being sheltered from the N.E. monsoon by the Cordillera of Caraballo. Pop. 187 568.—2 *Illoco-Sur* bounded N by *Illoco-Norte*, E. by the Caraballo range, separating it from Abra, and W by the ocean area, 678 sq. m. On its coast are several harbours, of which the best and safest are Balanacan and Cuzurmes both of them with sufficient depth for large vessels. The climate though much broken by spurs from the Caraballo and covered to a great extent with dense forests contains much fertile soil that the province justly ranks as one of the most fertile and best peopled in the Philippines. Its climate is temperate, less moist than that of *Illoco Norte*, and has like it the advantage of being sheltered from the N.E. monsoon. A considerable quantity of gold is washed from the sands of its rivers. Pop. 198 373.

13 MIA a river Russian empire Manchuria, said to be formed in a mountainous district by two streams, flows W. S.W. and joins the Ussuri, of which it is the principal tributary on the right. It is navigated only by the small canoes of the Orochi, Goidi, and Chinese, but is probably navigable by larger boats. Opposite to its mouth on the Chinese side of the Ussuri is the Manchou village of Juma, perched on a prominent point of some hills composed of red sand. Glomang is cultivated in the vicinity.

14 INAGUA two isls. West India, belonging to the Bahamas and near or off Cape on the S.W. and S. S. Domingos on the S.E.—1 *Great Inagua* is of very irregular shape, stretching about 45 m. between its N.E. and S.W. points, but diminishing in breadth from 18 m. near its centre to a narrow strip of land which for 10 m. in the direction of its N. extremity is not more than 4 m. wide. Its loftiest summit does not exceed 132 ft. above the sea, while the average height does not exceed 30 ft. On its E. side it is skirted by a dangerous reef. Its best anchorage is in Matthew Road 2 m. N. of its S.W. point where Matthew Town is situated in front of extensive salt-ponds, and is defended by a fort.—2 *Little Inagua*, somewhat of a quadrangular shape, is 8 m. long from E. to W. by about 5 m. broad, presents a bold and rocky shore on its N.E. and S.W. sides, and on the S.E. is skirted by a dangerous reef on which the sea breaks heavily. It is not inhabited but there are said to be wild hags upon it and water.

15 INCARIANO (San Marino) an. Austrian empire Italy prov. and 8 m. N.W. of Ancona, with a court of justice, a parish church and palaces built by Palladio. Pop. 2106.

16 INDEPENDENCE a U. S. State, Missouri cap. Jackson, near the W. frontier of the state, and about 5 m. S. of the Missouri. It possesses several churches and hotels, and carries on an active trade, its position making it an entrepot between New Mexico and Utah and the eastern states. The Mormons, who settled here in 1857 were violently expelled by the inhabitants. Pop. 5154.

17 INDIA (as India) In 1858 the government of British India was transferred by the English legislature from the East India Company to the Queen. By the terms of the act of parliament, all the powers of the company are exercised by her majesty and all revenues and tributes are received and disposed of in her name for the purposes of the government of India alone. The executive is invested in a secretary of state for India, and a council of state consisting of 15 members, seven of whom are elected by the directors of the East India Company from their own body and eight are nominated by the crown vacancies among the nominated members being filled up by the queen, and other vacancies by election by the rest of the council. But the major part of the council must be of persons who have resided ten years in India and have not left it more than ten years previous to the date of their

appointment. Each member has a salary of £1200 a year payable, as well as that of the secretary of state, out of the revenues of India. In India the government is administered by the governor-general and a supreme council of 11 to 16 members at Calcutta, subject to the direction of the secretary of state for India. The sovereign of Great Britain is empowered to appoint from time to time an auditor of the accounts, with power to inspect all books and examine all officers, and his report is to be laid before parliament. The account of Indian revenue and expenditure must also be laid before parliament annually. Under the new form of government the affairs of the country have been improved in every particular. The situation has been promoted among the natives railways have been constructed electric telegraph lines opened, roads improved and new ones made; and trade and commerce generally increased.

In 1858 there were 10,586 miles of government telegraph line in the country worked by 3973 persons employed.

In 1856 there were in India ten railway companies guaranteed by government, and one not guaranteed. The latter designed to connect Calcutta with Oude and Rohilkund, had a line open between Lucknow and Cawnpore. Of the guaranteed lines the first in importance is the East India, open from the mouth of the Hooghly to the N.W. Provinces affording direct communication between Calcutta and Delhi: a distance of 1146 m. at Allahabad a vast iron bridge over the Jumna, with 16 spans of 200 ft. each, or 8000 ft. in all has been opened, and by it Calcutta will be connected with Central India and eventually with Bombay. The branch from Allahabad to Jubbulpore will join the Great Indian Peninsula railway that has its terminus at Bombay: this line had about 600 m. open in 1855. A section of it only 10 m. long but of vast importance has been finished. It takes the line over the Thull Ghat, and in the short distance rises 1000 ft. pierces 13 tunnels and crosses viaducts one of them 200 ft. in height and 220 yards long. The 10 miles cost about half a million sterling. The Bombay and Baroda line had in 1855 300 m. open for traffic. The Madras railway with its branches, crossing the Peninsula and connecting Madras with Baysore on the western coast, had 271 m. in work. The Madras line affords railway communication with Bangalore and the healthy country of Mysore, and will eventually pass through the cotton fields of the Nizam. In the N.W. of India are three lines the Sindh railway runs from the port of Karachi to Kotli on the Indus, where the service is continued by the Indus Sotli to the Punjab railway is open from Multan to Unisur passing Lahore, and has still to be connected with Delhi and Meerut by the Delhi railway: when this line, which is in active progress, is completed there will be railway communication from the Hooghly to the Indus. There still remains the line through the valley of the Indus. In addition to all these lines others are designed and especially one from Bombay through several native states to the N.W. Provinces. The estimated cost of the lines under construction is 277 500 000 of which 437 500 000 had been expended up to May 1855 the total length being something under 6000 m.

The material progress of the country will be gathered from the subjoined statistics, which display the rapid rise in the revenue, without any corresponding increase of expenditure since the empire came under the control of the queen's government. Instead of a vast excess in the expenditure over the revenue, the financial measures of the executive have produced a revenue exceeding the expenditure. The resources and expenses from 1858 to 1864 appear thus:—

Years ending April 30.	In India.		More Charge.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
	£	£	£
1858	31 700 770	35 076 028	3 165 058
1859	33,000,700	37,500,700	7 400,100
1860	39,700,275	44,251,300	7 289,453
1861	43,000,294	47,220 973	3,804,048
1862	43,650 411	47 511 000	3 860 589
1863	61,168 753	56,500,000	6,518,023
1864	64,613 081	59,067 723	6,445,918

Adding together the expenditure in India and the home charges, the finances of the year 1863-4 stood thus:—

INDIA

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INDIA

Total Revenue, Expenditure, Surplus.		Branches of Expenditure.		Amount.
Total Revenue.	£44,814,661	Allowances, salaries, and drawbacks.		£228,088
Expenditure.	£4,694,886	Land revenue, opium, and salt.		1,581,413
Surplus.	£74,947	Assessed taxes.		46,119
		Customs.		117,491
		Salt.		565,486
		Opium.		2,500,000
		Stamps.		128,299
		Min.		120,181
		Post-office.		602,671
		Electric telegraph.		261,540
		Allowances, &c. under treaties.		1,721,426
		Allowances to local officers.		240,000
		Miscellaneous.		87,440
		Army.		14,000,000
		Marine charges.		507,500
		Public works, &c.		5,875,183
		Salaries, &c. of public departments.		1,107,481
		Law and justice.		2,180,000
		Police.		8,000,000
		Education, science, and art.		441,806
		Political agencies, &c.		214,148
		Superannuation and retired allowances and gratuity.		608,518
		Miscellaneous.		654,450
		Interest.		4,063,300
		Expenditure in India.		£30,107,773
		Net expenditure in England.		£ 177,000
		Net guaranteed interest on railway capital.		1,500,000
		Total expenditure.		£31,884,773
		Surplus.		£ 7,947

The public debt of India with the interest payable upon it, is shown in the following figures:—

Years.	Debt in India.	Interest on Debt in India.	Debt in England.	Interest on Debt in England.	Total Debt.	Total Interest.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860	1,500,460	3,153,337	36,120,000	700,864	37,620,460	8,854,201
1861	1,901,081	3,889,104	30,970,000	1,061,238	32,871,081	4,950,339
1862	72,418,236	4,154,307	30,900,000	1,230,008	103,318,244	4,384,315

The proportions of the principal sources of public revenue the returns of the year 1862 are shown in the following table (net) from the several divisions of India, according to table —

	Proportion of total revenue of India.	Bengal.	N.W. Provinces.	Madrass.	Bombay.	Punjab.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land, excise, &c.	2,940,000	4,345,100	4,011,081	4,001,472	2,002,918	1,748,000
Stamps.	70,840	837,789	308,966	206,981	251,517	80,700
Customs.	190,014	1,277,000	7,470	214,444	920,732	38,885
Salt.	26,700	1,033,700	100,070	7,994,480	840,922	680,738
Opium.	—	5,471,847	—	—	5,630,456	—
Income and assessed taxes.	234,027	570,000	380,640	272,700	407,800	114,754
Tributes, &c.	300,425	—	—	344,648	181,000	37,677
Post-office, telegraph, &c.	802,067	458,104	470,707	454,265	460,721	945,250
Total net revenue.	5,228,211	12,874,415	6,161,900	6,34,345	8,600,870	2,625,807

Formerly included in the Bengal presidency

In like manner the proportionate amounts of expenditure in each division of the empire in the year 1862 are thus stated —

Branches of Expenditure.	Proportion of total revenue of India.	Bengal.	N.W. Provinces.	Madrass.	Bombay.	Punjab.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil and political establishments, judicial and police charges.	308,368	58,441	122,093	43,218	80,200	80,701
	105,200	144,061	570,000	681,000	6,000,000	444,000
Military charges.	—	7,907,000	—	3,941,563	3,275,481	—
Interest of debt.	112,650	7,700	—	51,530	545,000	45,000
	2,628,074	—	4,087	61,440	86,871	—
Other charges.	—	—	—	15,700,000	—	—
Total in India.	—	—	—	37,345,750	—	—
Home charges.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payments in England.	—	—	—	6,034,944	—	—
Value of stores sent from England.	—	—	—	800,128	—	—
Total.	—	—	—	44,879,822	—	—

Excess receipts.

Imports and Exports.—The following tables exhibit the value of the principal articles of merchandise imported and exported from the several presidencies of British India in the year 1862:—

Principal Articles.	BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Total.	To U Kingdom.	Total.	To U Kingdom.	Total.	To U Kingdom.
Medicines and medical stores,	£ 35,188	£ 32,860	£ 4,226	£ 3,988	£ 2,210	£ 2,098
Apparel,	258,288	188,776	52,607	50,046	87,797	85,073
Arms and ammunition,	57,394	26,588	4,974	4,811	19,365	18,444
Books,	56,380	52,385	504	178	47,941	45,009
Books and stationery	181,087	116,484	46,718	29,440	58,211	58,160
Ceramics,	1,885	1,447	279	335	28,751	25,919
Coal and coke,	70,449	61,416	58,948	50,459	222,345	215,181
Cotton-wool and yarn,	801,551	709,948	255,176	264,665	306,500	300,007
" goods	4,792,155	4,739,575	598,083	522,889	3,512,189	3,487,696
Drugs,	12,427	1,979	7,050	5,271	89,320	8,928
Dyes,	5,430	5,267	1,514	1,285	75,211	58,124
Fruits and nuts,	54,628	54	72,273	83	164,729	219
Glassware,	52,716	46,785	11,170	10,773	64,214	33,607
Gums,	7,268	130	7,681	709	48,075	57
Horns,	10,647	4,517	853	—	22,050	—
Lea,	5,694	—	16,410	—	6,828	—
Jewelry &c.	96,615	69,345	30,079	17,979	165,065	17,328
Machinery,	526,419	294,011	38,323	199,323	199,323	188,799
Malt liquors,	149,848	149,008	89,889	88,258	165,080	154,239
Metal manufactures,	302,107	173,750	33,658	31,216	168,311	114,683
Metals—Copper	496,077	367,416	4,780	50,310	171,149	487,977
(Raw) Iron,	527,050	384,822	22,973	73,480	272,479	257,400
— Lead	8,888	8,804	740	582	18,779	10,298
— Spelter	46,128	35,564	2,768	2,707	45,394	47,625
— Steel	13,620	17,486	3,892	3,121	75,043	100,964
— Tin,	49,142	85	11,016	1,095	34,987	16,854
Other sorts,	83,064	57,890	33,178	17,818	95,110	85,025
Military stores,	37,076	36,401	960,000	300,000	654,441	654,315
Nails	105,838	87,727	8,186	3,761	56,035	60,320
Oilseeds	29,440	27,345	37,061	15,469	47,103	41,399
Paints, &c.	188,979	94,037	5,787	8,021	89,843	94,188
Perfumery	13,721	11,050	3,383	2,076	15,018	4,400
Preserved and curried wine,	21,022	19,483	6,068	5,639	55,830	29,548
Provisions,	56,694	46,819	5,941	4,329	7,499	1,180
Railway material,	715,478	715,359	279,150	279,044	114,481	114,481
Salt,	280,694	246,697	1	—	7	—
Sauces,	21,748	20,420	2,800	2,092	9,021	7,618
Silk raw	84	1	—	412,771	—	—
Silk goods,	45,301	46,750	1,663	400	107,751	1,366
Spices	83,687	—	11,615	—	107,751	—
Spirits,	111,915	54,886	67,419	12,071	4,401	26,633
Sugar	46	—	1,945	—	239,068	—
Tan,	72,854	189	12,899	16	88,957	81
Tannin	2,094	2,024	2,556	2,564	105	368
T leather stores,	56,001	2,228	54,900	579	20,858	4,105
Tin	36,928	608	644	819	4,04	236
Umbrellas,	37,033	37,493	1,918	1,812	89,044	15,610
Waxes,	143,254	248,822	42,154	87,119	89,742	77
Woolen goods	194,526	71,218	20,211	19,583	89,114	88,434
Total merchandise	10,230,594	9,940,878	2,130,928	2,708,940	9,453,963	7,480,879
Treasure,	4,076,994	696,370	1,863,161	608,371	9,487,85	205,006
Total,	14,307,588	9,737,248	3,994,089	3,317,310	18,941,816	7,685,885

Principal Articles.	BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Total.	To U Kingdom.	Total.	To U Kingdom.	Total.	To U Kingdom.
Coffee	£ 646	£ 88	£ 407,808	£ 311,170	£ 99,298	£ 21,435
Cotton raw	199,891	2,880	79,274	72,558	9,806,312	8,904,403
Cotton goods,	20,410	640	145,795	82,070	67,077	456
Drugs,	17,668	9,940	5,502	2,39	16,178	8,430
Indigo	1,097,454	791,779	646,917	869,266	30,490	32,994
Oil & Ayas	56,096	70,003	681	6	21,445	19,149
Rice,	2,272,272	853,848	46,259	22,679	49,748	—
Wheat	82,864	789	11,116	—	49,743	1,170
Other grain,	114,001	2,005	114,278	48	19,370	9
Gums,	420	111	64	80	22,279	19,900
Quinine and gummy bags,	184,394	600	110	—	1,806	—
Edible seed skins,	665,119	481,694	119,877	101,864	56,078	17,999
Ivory	611	141	399	329	178,545	107,47
Jewelry	17,899	8,340	1,040	5,014	78,485	128
Lea	486,721	—	—	—	—	—
Lea and lacquered wares,	223,085	208,010	—	—	528	—
Oil,	84,948	16,853	121,909	99,414	88,127	37,467
Opium	4,418,068	—	—	—	6,145,908	—
Pepper	775,098	470,556	9,808	7,000	55,800	87,943
Seeds,	322,594	355,919	219,308	36,856	424,481	247,276
Shawls,	88,996	87,196	545	147	480,390	388,301
Silk raw	686,716	684,170	—	—	10	—
Silk goods	188,870	139,336	1,935	81	10,301	195
Spices	1,817	525	78,428	88,814	35,668	36,828
Sugar	311,390	898,388	521,185	215,046	90,425	300
Tan,	245,458	148,221	127	81	42,649	4,808
Timber	2,116	668	21,189	11,997	9,680	3,001
Tobacco,	19,853	1,899	1,796	80	115,940	8,025
Wool raw	288	445	445	—	809,544	97,493
Total merchandise,	15,065,081	8,604,885	3,317,894	1,968,217	18,022,408	10,990,184
Treasure	145,088	187	61,500	—	437,371	—
Total,	15,210,169	8,605,072	3,379,394	1,968,217	18,459,779	10,990,184

The total value of the imports and exports (including treasure) of the several provinces of British India, and of the whole empire, in each of the years ending 30th April, 1860, 1861, 1862, is thus stated:—

Year	BOMBAY		MADRAS		BENGAL		PUNJAB	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1860	26,771,000	12,000,770	9,800,566	5,466,136	15,900,630	13,000,204	40,663,360	22,000,519
1861	18,550,177	12,660,500	2,303,007	2,807,267	15,513,419	17,804,881	24,170,790	24,090,184
1862	14,807,340	12,110,000	3,473,810	2,418,004	10,004,500	19,000,000	87,373,417	67,000,000

In these totals are included £538,700 of imports, and £1,481,871 of exports, of British Borneo, which had previously been comprised under Bengal.

The exports from India to the United Kingdom in the years 1863 and 1864 are stated to have been £48,484,640 and £52,287,888 respectively and the imports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom £20,009,341 and £19,595,145 in the same years respectively.

The number and tonnage of European and other vessels

not native, and of native vessels, entered and cleared at the ports of British India in the years 1860, 1861 and 1862 are shown in the following table. Of the former class it may be stated that in the respective years the British vessels numbered 6434, of 2,918,001 tons; 6610, of 2,804,123 tons and 7700 of 3,391,978 tons.

Years ended April 30.	EUROPEAN AND OTHER VESSELS NOT NATIVE.					
	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.
1860	2,082	1,742,842	1,082	1,903,078	7,082	2,033,920
1861	3,801	2,546,068	4,133	1,854,000	8,004	3,700,068
1862	4,540	3,294,800	3,001	2,237,440	9,541	4,432,240

Years ended April 30.	NATIVE.					
	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.
1860	1,000	625,877	10,486	480,960	20,486	1,106,837
1861	1,040	710,000	12,775	700,120	23,815	1,410,120
1862	17,494	72,100	16,000	717,840	33,494	1,487,940

Exclusively of those engaged in the coasting trade of the British empire.

The area and population of British India, including British Borneo (which see in Chap.) according to the latest returns

are stated as follows: but the numbers of the population are only estimated, no actual enumeration having been ever made.

Area.	Under the Census.		Borneo.	Cade.	Central Provinces.	British Borneo.		S. P. Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	Punjab.	Total.	Native Borneo.	Foreign Borneo.
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.
Pop.	2,000,120	48,484,640	971,078	543,480	1,807,807	50,000,400	20,100,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000

The actual strength of her majesty's forces in India on April 30, 1862, is thus given:—

Presidency.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
Bombay (including S. P. Provinces and Punjab).	4,913	20,210	25,123
Madras.	15,421	65,787	81,208
Bombay.	12,641	21,016	33,657
Total.	23,975	107,013	130,988

History.—By the act of 1833 the East India Company held under the superintendence of the Board of Control the government of British India until April 30, 1858. Their charter was then temporarily renewed the number of the directors being reduced from 24 to 18, and the crown nominating 6 of them. In the latter part of 1856 dissatisfaction became apparent among the native soldiers the force of garrisoned outposts to them by the government being made the pretext for mutinies proceedings in the early part of 1857. Chhatrapati, or small states, were distributed by the natives throughout the country as a signal it is supposed, for rebellion, and the first outbreak occurred in February in the open country of the 19th native infantry. The rebellion rapidly spread throughout the Bengal presidency. In Oude, at Delhi, Lucknow, Jhansi, Cawnpore, and other places, the mutineers rose upon the Europeans and perpetrated the most horrible atrocities, murdering all whom they overpowered under circumstances of the utmost cruelty and ferocity. The tragedy of Cawnpore on June 27 was perhaps the most notorious episode; but the massacres at Jhansi, Delhi, and elsewhere, were scarcely behind that at Cawnpore in bloodshed. Immediate and heroic efforts were made to

check and suppress the mutiny. Unfortunately the European force in the country was small compared with the numbers of the rebellious troops, but indomitable energy and valour made up for deficiency of numbers. The small force under Sir H. Lawrence defended themselves in Lucknow with admirable heroism until Sir H. Havelock with a mere handful of men, captured Cawnpore, and fought his way to their relief, which he effected in conjunction with Sir James Outram, though the siege was not raised. Sir Colin Campbell afterwards Lord Clyde, being appointed commander-in-chief, arrived at Cawnpore and in November advanced against Lucknow stormed and captured the approaches, and opened a communication with Sir James Outram the beleaguered and exhausted garrison, with many women and children were then liberated and removed to Cawnpore. But the good and gallant Sir H. Havelock died on the 25th of the same month, November. Delhi was stormed and captured in September, and the King being taken prisoner was tried for treason, and hanged to Ranjore for life. Sir Colin Campbell then marched his plans for effectually overpowering and suppressing the rest of the rebellious forces, and early in the following year 1858, by a series of successful operations captured, dispersed, and reduced to submission the whole of the rebels in the disturbed districts the rest of the Gwalior mutineers, the final capture of Lucknow and the storming of the fort of Gwalior and restoration of the Maharajah who had remained faithful to the British power being among the most prominent operations. The fixed writings of divided authority being now apparent, in 1858 the English parliament altered the rule of the East India Company altogether, and the supreme sovereignty of India became vested in the queen, the executive being placed in the hands of a secretary of state and council in London, and a governor-general and

counsed in Jolietta, as before stated. The general administration of the country has been revised and improved, and its material progress and prosperity enhanced by the change. After long negotiations active measures were taken against the Rheotians in 1866, to repress and punish their strandering propensities. As a consequence a part of Rheotian has been annexed to British territory and the rulers reduced to submission.

INDIANAPOLIS [add.] a to U States, cap. of Indiana, situated in the centre of the state, on the W fork of White River, and at the terminus of no fewer than 8 railways, 108 m N W Cincinnati. It stands in a fertile plain, and consists partly of streets which are parallel or cross at right angles and partly of four long avenues, which traverse the place diagonally. These avenues radiate from a central square, in the middle of which there is a mound surrounded by a circular street, and planted with shady trees. Among the public buildings are 26 churches, a handsome state-house with a colonnade and a dome, a governor's residence, a court-house and county jail, a Christian university accommodated in a handsome Gothic building and open to both sexes; two female colleges, an hospital, an orphan asylum, and state-asylums for the deaf and dumb, the blind and the insane. The principal industrial establishments are brass and iron foundries, machine-shops, candle-works, woollen factories, factories for boilers, iron rolling, and ploughs and a number of planing flour and saw mills. The river which is navigable up to the town at high water is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop (1860) 18 611

INDUSTRY VILLAGE, a to British America, Canada East, cap. so Jolietta on the L. Ironmontion, and on the Industry and Rawdon railway 87 m N E Montreal with a R. Catholic church and college, a convent, unlimited water-power and a large trade in flour and timber. Pop about 3000

INGAL a to Western Africa, 85 m S S W Agades, lat. 15° 55' N lon. 7° 16' E. It is inhabited by the tribe of the Igghales who speak a dialect of the Songhay and possess much cattle, with which they supply the market of Agades. Some salt of good quality is obtained in the vicinity—(North)

INGERSOLL L, a to British America, Canada West, co Oxford on the Thames and on the Great Western railway, 60 m S W Toronto. It possesses eight churches—two Wesleyan two Baptist a Church of England a Free and a United Presbyterian and a R. Catholic—a grammar and other schools foundries and machine-works, and a large trade in wheat, flour and sawn lumber. Pop. about 2800

INKAN or **INKANEZ**, a to Russian empire Manchoura, on the Siliun, an affluent of the Zeyer lat. 53° N lon. 125° E. Its name as a place of trade is spread far and wide among the Tungusians and even Daurians, the mountainous other produce for necessaries supplied by Yakut traders who come either direct from Yakutsk or by way of Udek

INNACONDIAH a to India, presid Madras, dist and 50 m W S W Guntur. Its inhabitants carry on a considerable export trade in saltpetre, tobacco, glass, cloths, and oilskins. Earthquakes have been felt in the vicinity. Pop 4361

INSALAH or **ATF SALAH** a to N Africa, Sahara, east of Tust, cap dist Yillah, lat. 28° 45' N lon. 0° 45' E. It consists of 100 or 200 houses, and, though not surrounded by a wall is defended by a cunila. Within the town there is a copious spring and towards the S. the sloping heights which overlook it are covered with orchards and date plantations, but on all other sides its existence is threatened by the sand, which, carried by the wind, is gathering in heaps up to the very walls of the houses. Almost all the houses belong to the Arab tribe of Ouled Moklar most of whom however, prefer living outside in tents. A considerable trade is carried on by the inhabitants, particularly at the times when the pilgrims to or from Mecca pass through the place.

INVERCARGILL, a to, and port, New Zealand Middle Is., cap prov Southland, L bank of mouth of New River, upon a level site, 2 m above the entrance. The port is capable of receiving steamers and vessels of moderate size larger ships frequenting the great harbour of the Bluff, with which

It has railway communication, about 16 m distant. The entrance of New River is somewhat difficult of passage, owing to the exposed and shifting nature of the bar and the channel within, as well as the rapid tides; so that vessels require a pilot. But the adjacent country is fertile, and



hence the colony is a progressing one. Sixty-seven vessels, of 25 233 tons, entered the port in 1882 the imports being valued at £239,371 and the exports at £20 007. Two or three houses marked the commencement of Invercargill in 1867 and in 1884 it was said to contain with its suburbs, 8000 inhabitants

INWALD a to Austrian empire Galicia, ukraine Wodwin 27 m S W Cracow with 1800 inhabitants who weave excellent drills.

IOWA [add.] a to U States, Iowa, cap. co. Johnson, 1 bank Iowa River 80 m above its mouth, and on the Chicago and Rock Island railway, 190 m W Chicago. It is pleasantly built on a succession of terraces rising from the banks of the river. The first terrace is laid out as a promenade the third is covered by a Dutch edifice built of a finely variegated stone called bird-eye marble. This edifice was originally intended to be the capital of the state, but, on the seat of government being transferred to Des Moines, it was appropriated to the state university founded in 1855. The other principal buildings are the court house, the county offices, eight churches, a female collegiate institution, and asylums for the blind, and for the deaf and dumb. The principal industrial establishments are flour-mills. Pop. 3214

IOWA, a riv U States, which rises in the state of its name towards the S. frontier of Minnesota, flows easterly N E. receiving numerous unimportant affluents, and after a course of about 900 m joins the Mississippi on the right bank, 80 m above Burlington. It is navigable by small steamers to the town of Iowa, 80 m. from its mouth.

IPEK, a to Turkey in Europe, in the N of Adrianople, capital Rum-ili, on the Electric or White Dnie, 60 m N E Serrant. It was formerly the residence of the Greek patriarch, and has a very pleasing appearance, most of the houses

having in front of them orchards and plantations of mulberry trees. Pop. 8000.

IRAPUATO a tn. Mexico, state and 15 m. S. Guanajuato. It contains amongst its public buildings a handsome university and a Franciscan monastery. Attached to the latter is a richly-endowed Latin school. The inhabitants had once important manufactures, but now confine themselves almost entirely to agriculture. Pop. 18,000.

IRIMQUILLAN, or **IRIMQUILLAN**, a tn. Mexico, state and 72 m. N. by Mexico r. bank Tula. It is a beautiful but fertile mountain district at the height of 5400 ft. above the sea. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in raising grain, vegetables, and fruit, the climate bringing to perfection almost all the products of the temperate zone. Pop. nearly 10,000.

IRIQUOUIA, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Dundas at the mouth of the Iroquois canal in the St. Lawrence, 90 m. S.W. Montreal with a Wesleyan and an Episcopal Methodist church, and a grammar-school. It is a port of entry is visited daily by steamers plying between Montreal, Kingston and Hamilton and carries on a considerable trade in flour. Pop. about 900.

IRAYE, or **IRAYE**, a Western Africa, prov. Dala, 170 m. S.E. Timbuktu. It is a place of some importance, and commands like most of the places in the district, a nucleus of clay houses provided with a kind of square towers for granaries, and a suburb of cottages of thatched work of great variety of shapes. The inhabitants are partly Songhay partly Fellata. The former are in poor circumstances; the latter the dominant race, possess large herds of cattle and numerous flocks. The castellated mountains of Houshori form a prominent object in the landscape of Iraye.

ISCHIA [add.], a tn. Italy, on the N.E. shore of the island of same name, near the N.W. entrance of the Gulf of Naples. It is an ancient place without walls, but defended by a castle, which is entered across a narrow causeway and a bridge, and commands chiefly of a long street, with a handsome market place in its centre. It is the see of a bishop, whose palace is the only building worthy of any note. It has a small harbour which is tolerably well sheltered, and is visited by steamers of light draught. The castle has acquired notoriety as the prison in whose dungeons theacking of Naples used to confine his victims, and subject them to the barbarous treatment which was effectually exposed a few years ago.

ISGE, or **ISGE**, a Western Africa, country of the Marghi, at the W. foot of the Wandala Mountains, not far from the S. frontier of Bornu, to which it is nominally subject, 150 m. S.E. Bahr. It consists of two large clusters of hills. The L. cluster spreads to some extent over the plain which yields much corn and rich pasturage; the W. quarter where the Bornu deputy resides, has in its vicinity a sacred grove of considerable circuit formed by magnificent trees, mostly of the *Acacia* tribe and surrounded with an earthen wall. It is much visited by the Marghi for the performance of pagan rites.

ISLA DEL REY an Isl. America, the largest of the Pearl group, situated on the E. side of the Bay of Panama, is about 15 m. long by 7 m. broad, and, though not very lofty, rises into several peaks, one of which is 600 ft. high. On its N. side stands San Miguel, the principal town of the Pearl group. It is badly situated, having no proper landing-place, but possesses a conspicuous church. The S. end of the island consists of a remarkable promontory which juts out into the sea, and is about 4 m. long by 1 m. wide. Immediately to the E. of the promontory and sheltered by it, is the bay of St. Kimo, with convenient anchorage in all parts, and a fine stream of water falling into it.

ISLANGURH, or **ISLANGURH**, a fort, India, on the S. frontier of Bhawalpur, 65 m. N. Jaipur. It is a very ancient structure of small bricks, with ramparts varying in height from 20 to 50 ft. and including an area of about 80 acres square. It is flanked by numerous bastions on its N. and E. sides, and has at its N.E. angle a high gateway covered by an outwork. Several sandhils, only a quarter of a mile apart, completely surround it.

ISLAMABAD, **ISLAMABAD**, or **ISLAMABAD**, a tn. India, territory and 5 m. N. Meerut. It is situated in the left stream by the confluence of the Ravi and the Potoi, which

separately enter to a ditch built across the bank from the one bank to the other. The town and a station within it are thus surrounded by water and completely isolated.

ISLE VERTE, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Terrebonne, r. bank St. Lawrence, 105 m. N.E. Quebec with a R. Catholic church a model school and a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 2000.

ISMAIL [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, on the N. arm of the Danube, 25 m. E. Galatz. Before it was stormed and laid in ruins by Saurau in 1759, it contained 50,000 inhabitants and was one of the handsomest towns on the Danube. After it was ceded to Russia by the peace of Bakhareth in 1812 it began gradually to rise from its ruins, and had acquired importance as a fortress, a naval station, and a centre of trade when it returned to Turkey by the peace of Paris in 1866 being included in that portion of Bessarabia which to the extent of 2250 sq. m., with a pop. of about 180,000, was withdrawn from Russia, and given back to Moldavia. It has important manufactures of leather and carries on a very extensive trade in corn, wool, tallow and hides. Along with the newly created town of Tschikone, immediately to the E. of it, it contains 26,000 inhabitants.

ISNIK [add.] better known as **NICIA**, or **NICA** where the celebrated council of that name was held in A.D. 325. Turkey Anatolia, 60 m. S.E. Constantinople. It lies in a marshy plain surrounded by mulberry plantations, and a fine old wall flanked by towers in a variety of styles, sometimes round sometimes square or angular according to the taste of the different Byzantine emperors who erected them. Embedded in the walls are numerous marble-blocks and other ancient fragments, some of them with interesting inscriptions. The inhabitants of the town and surrounding district find a ready market for their produce in Constantinople, but there is little appearance of activity within the place, except at the post station which is situated in a small square adorned with a fountain and constantly crowded with waggons and other conveyances preparing to pass along the great thoroughfare to or from the capital.

ISPLAN or **ISPLAN**, a tn. Mexico, state and 40 m. N. Oajaca, in a mountainous district with a considerable population of Creoles, a spacious market-place, and a number of excellent private and public buildings. Among the latter is a handsome church.

ITALY [add.] Through the Austro-Italian war of 1859 and the revolutionary actions in the minor Italian states, a United Kingdom of Italy was formed, with the king of Sardinia at its head, comprising the Sardinian States Austrian Lombardy excepting a small part in the S.E. contingent to the R. bank of the Po, the kingdom of Naples the greater part of the States of the Church and all the Duchies, Nis, and Savoy however being severed and ceded to France. Until 1865 Turin was the capital of the kingdom, but in that year the seat of government was transferred to Florence, which thus obtained an accession of 20,000 inhabitants.

The fifty-nine provinces or departments into which the kingdom is divided are enumerated in the annexed table, together with the superficies and population. It will be seen that the population amounting to 21,708,710 inhabitants, is very unequally distributed.—

Provinces and Prefectures.	Superficies in square miles.	Population.	Population per square mile.
1. Alessandria	4,809.96	607,030	125.19
2. Ancona	1,544.18	307,123	204.78
3. Arezzo	1,544.44	228,426	154.37
4. Asti	2,829.50	233,254	82.48
5. Avelli	2,004.78	202,281	101.37
6. Avellino	2,045.46	205,556	127.11
7. Bari	4,778.09	416,860	87.04
8. Barletta	1,158.98	232,301	200.69
9. Bergamo	2,867.98	267,440	128.11
10. Biella	2,574.94	116,000	45.06
11. Brescia	4,957.58	475,545	95.33
12. Cagliari	24,239.92	305,212	25.04
13. Calabria	2,803.50	136,580	48.70
14. Cambrino	4,848.58	328,265	67.72
15. Canino	4,288.54	400,027	93.44
16. Caserta	6,719.97	645,440	96.21
17. Catanzaro	4,941.94	267,500	54.13
18. Cefalù	2,791.94	267,500	95.81
19. Cuneo	7,467.97	404,461	54.02

Provinces and Provinces	Population in square miles	Population	Population per square mile
20. Campania	7,528.61	479,759	64.20
21. Calabria	2,645.96	254,142	105.28
22. Marche	2,115.95	202,508	95.92
23. Molise	3,565.94	254,121	71.37
24. Piemonte	6,818.35	191,703	28.00
25. Puglia	3,201.37	272,509	85.17
26. Sicily	1,771.48	318,433	179.80
27. Genova	4,112.81	645,288	156.93
28. Lombardy	5,200.45	562,168	71.81
29. Liguria	4,896.97	325,240	11.77
30. Lucania	6,288.73	448,182	49.88
31. Livorno	213.10	113,520	531.64
32. Lazio	1,450.34	342,143	107.28
33. Macedonia	3,186.26	259,471	79.88
34. Mantua	1,177.58	147,588	125.36
35. Mezzogiorno	4,150.92	278,009	89.90
36. Milano	5,944.97	899,174	85.92
37. Modena	3,062.10	242,808	79.34
38. Napoli	1,950.60	377,122	193.32
39. Noto	2,780.34	235,054	84.57
40. Novara	4,498.08	275,503	61.24
41. Palermo	4,928.67	416,619	84.57
42. Parma	3,944.56	238,501	79.97
43. Pavia	3,293.96	410,140	124.58
44. Perugia	9,229.25	215,235	23.32
45. Pescara	5,450.91	304,019	55.77
46. Piacenza	3,129.33	210,184	67.17
47. Pisa	5,553.27	258,615	71.81
48. Porto Maurizio	1,187.19	132,619	111.76
49. Potenza	11,254.90	380,759	44.18
50. Ravenna	2,454.39	305,618	124.31
51. Reggio (Cal.)	6,038.21	329,545	54.58
52. Reggio (Em.)	2,716.94	220,345	108.00
53. Salerno	5,555.90	377,589	86.47
54. Sassari	14,729.27	90,903	14.58
55. Siena	9,229.25	123,085	13.32
56. Sondrio	3,180.27	135,928	42.61
57. Terni	8,847.96	245,643	27.76
58. Torino	3,780.92	324,289	108.14
59. Trapani	2,569.45	225,555	97.07
Total	225,617.20	21,68,719	84.30

The Lombard provinces contain the largest percentage, and those of the island of Sicily the smallest.

The whole superficies of the 59 departments contains 25 561 729 hectares of which 3 909 379 are composed of mountains, rivers, roads and cities.

The 21,592 450 hectares are divided as follows:—

Old Provinces	8 823 545	Romagna	983 174
Lombardy	1,080,248	Marche	234,575
Modena	492,160	Umbria	6,155,280
Parma	226,180	Sicily	9,402,608
Tuscany	3,675,559		

And the number of proprietors is 4 153 645. About 6 hectares of land, therefore, may be apportioned to each.

The distribution of the proprietors and the population in the kingdom is as follows:—

Region.	Population.	Proprietors.
Old Provinces	4 979 678	1,908,000
Lombardy	4,037 918	521,500
Modena	645,827	84,000
Parma	406,556	58,000
Tuscany	1,792,343	138,500
Romagna	1,014,853	87,127
Marche	99,519	13,000
Umbria	299,430	84,000
Sicily	7 061 903	1,400,000
Sicily	9,231 744	900,000

It appears, therefore, that the number of proprietors in Piedmont and Sicily is a little less than a fourth of the population in Lombardy, Umbria, Parma, and Modena about a sixth part, in Tuscany and the Romagna three-fifths, in the Marche a ninth, and in Naples between a fourth and a fifth. Property, therefore, is most broken up in Piedmont, Sicily and Naples; not so much so in Lombardy, the Emilia, and Umbria, and is very much concentrated in Tuscany and the Romagna.

The net income derived from the 21,572 450 hectares is calculated at 1 008,000,000 francs, which gives an average value of 51 francs 81 centimes per hectare.

The following is the value of land in the different parts of the kingdom.

See List G.

Old Provinces	Net Revenue, per hectare.	Net Revenue, per hectare.
Lombardy	Fr. 61	Fr. 61
Modena	50 48	45 86
Parma	43 47	36 43
Tuscany	40 36	31 08

Landed property pays taxes and imports to the amount of 170 716,578 francs. Each hectare is therefore burdened with a tax of 7 francs 90 centimes. This sum is, however an average, property in the different provinces paying according to the following rates:—

	Per hectare.		Per hectare.
Piedmont	Fr. 61	Romagna	Fr. 41
Lombardy	51 01	Marche	45 86
Modena	11 4	Umbria	3 47
Parma	10 84	Sicily	4 63
Tuscany	7 0	Sicily	4 06

The misgovernment and degradation of many parts of the country previous to the revolution render the amelioration of the total state of the people a work necessarily slow and laborious. Education has been promoted, and is extensively increasing. At the end of the year 1863 there were in the Old Provinces Lombardy the Emilia Umbria, and the Marche 15 813 elementary schools—9,881 for boys and 5,932 for girls besides 1003 evening schools and 519 lyceums. Some provinces as for instance Sicily have doubled the number of their schools others, as the Romagna have tripled them. Yet 209 communes remain without boys schools, and 1444 without schools for girls. The total number of scholars in 1864 exceeded 1 000,000 there having been an increase of 300 000 in one year. But still much remains to be done for public education. According to the census of 1864 there were 2 638,555 men and 1 260,640 women who could read and write 398 588 men and women who could read only, and 7,889 338 men and 9 110,453 women, together 18,999 701 who could neither read nor write. Piedmont and the Basilicata occupied respectively the first and last places in education. The greatest ignorance is said to be manifested for instruction among the lower orders and especially among the adult part of the population who are uneducated.

In 1861 there was extended to the whole of the kingdom the law which had in the German states, since 1850 suppressed ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy and under which a royal decree had in 1865 confiscated 2099 clerical establishments with 7871 monks, nuns, and clergy and an annual income of 2145 640. In 1865 there were still in the kingdom 2383 religious houses, of which 1506 were for men and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 14,807 men and 14,184 women together 28 991. Of these the Mendicant order numbered 3219. A project of law for the suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom was rejected by the Chamber of Deputies in 1865. A great part of the property previously confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education for which an additional sum of £600 000 annually is voted by the parliament.

In order to meet the large annual deficits in the public revenues the Italian government has had recourse to loans of considerable amount. With the same object the state railways were sold in 1864 for £8 000 000. The sale of other state property including what were formerly ecclesiastical domains, valued at £18 920 000 is also proceeding gradually.

The material progress of the kingdom is manifested in the extension of the railway system. When the war of 1859 broke out there were only 1472 kilometres of railroad working; viz. in Piedmont, 807 kil. Lombardy 200 kil. Emilia, 83 kil. Tuscany 308 kil. and Naples, 124 kil. During the year 1860 and 1861 753 kil. were opened and at the beginning of 1864 about 3200 kil. were at work, and additional lines under construction. The position and configuration of the kingdom give advantages to the principal trunk lines for traffic from the east, and these lines will continue greatly to the development of the internal resources of the country at the same time. Carriage roads also in connection with the main lines of railway have been constructed either at the expense of government or by the concession of companies for the purpose.

Commerce, &c.—The imports of the years 1861 and 1862 are specified in the following table:—

ITALY

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ITALY

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QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE KINGDOM OF ITALY IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1881, 1882, AND 1883.				
Principal Articles.		1881.	1882.	1883.
Wine	Litres	51,724,750	50,397,381	54,884,181
Oil—Olive	Kilograms	25,814,557	25,639,428	24,111,398
Wool—Kinds		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Carbohydrates		5,768	131,492	212,997
Manna		816,688	206,704	883,979
Almonds		46,613	46,613	136,135
Walnuts		30,370	30,370	30,370
Castor Oil		908,738	1,642,536	2,359,733
Chemical Productions		11,000,000	14,000,000	17,000,000
Salt—Marine		8,016,998	8,016,998	8,016,998
Sulphur		4,016,400	4,016,400	4,016,400
Drying-Substances		8,214,761	8,214,761	8,214,761
Ungrained Ground		30,674,000	30,674,000	30,674,000
Bees		138,878	283,282	283,282
Fruit		5,421,100	5,421,100	5,421,100
Almonds—In Shell		2,051,840	44,880,480	70,521,000
Walnuts—In Shell		2,051,840	2,051,840	2,051,840
—Kernels		5,368,138	5,368,138	5,368,138
Olives—In Shell		9,438,520	11,440,148	10,880,140
—Kernels		8,854,144	8,854,144	8,854,144
Fish		188,468	1,885,500	1,233,546
Horses	No.	1,110	1,110	2,709
Cattle		1,110	1,110	1,110
Sheep		81,968	81,968	81,968
Wolves—Raw	Kilograms	983,286	976,744	1,933,440
—Tanned		100,123	121,009	161,294
Goats		1,067,700	1,067,700	1,168,238
Chickens		1,067,700	1,067,700	1,067,700
Cottons—Yarn		58,491	67,800	121,217
—Stuffs		997,848	106,490	130,823
Silk—Raw		7,788,066	18,447,800	1,240,000
—Thrown		997,848	617,800	617,800
Wool—Raw		836,160	1,000,000	1,000,000
—Washed		836,160	836,160	836,160
Wheat	Litres	50,867,544	50,000,000	51,000,000
Rice		35,530,007	37,738,138	37,833,000
Grain	Kilograms	11,814,779	14,704,888	16,737,537
Barley		973,000	973,000	973,000
Charcoal		6,774,771	6,647,000	36,242,823
Firewood		21,896,440	15,874,740	14,650,777
Hay		1,161,971	1,161,971	1,161,971
Straw		2,281,516	2,281,516	2,281,516
Bees		90,000	449,212	1,020,410
Grass, of all kinds		2,538,511	2,538,511	16,402,146
Straw		2,538,511	2,538,511	2,538,511
Grain		1,933,137	1,933,137	1,933,137
Lead		14,304,076	9,723,128	4,601,284
Iron		169,661,340	169,661,340	169,661,340
Common Copper		1,377,559	2,331,420	1,977,700

The exports from Italy to the United Kingdom in the years 1861-1864 were as follows —

1961	25 781,000
1962	5,108,800
1963	5,977,000
1964	5,475,000

In 1963 the special commerce amounted to:

Imports	\$31,000,000
Exports	17,007,000
Transit	5,775,700
Total	\$53,782,700

being an increase of £2 958 400 over the previous year 1882

The shipping trade has greatly increased, as the following statistics of the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared at ports in Italy from and to various countries (including Italian ports) in each of the years 1861 1863 and 1863, will show —

VERBENA **VERBENA**

		FRANCE		FOREIGN		Totals	
		Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Sailing Vessels	1891			(Not stated separately)			
	1900	18,500	818,845	5,190	818,282	18,519	1,697,127
	1909	9,203	735,709	7,814	1,197,383	36,977	1,938,890
Steam Vessels	1891			(Not stated separately)			
	1900	748	748,048	3,888	1,087,378	8,016	1,835,848
	1909	1,131	706,144	5,308	1,550,323	1,695	1,695,268
		6,959	811,777	7,748	1,604,807	17,445	2,535,966
		12,062	1,528,017	13,098	3,038,000	25,160	4,566,017
	1909	10,474	908,823	11,009	2,667,373	37,888	3,575,193

VENETIAN CURRENCY.

		FRANCE		AUSTRIA		ITALY	
		Venice.	Trent.	Venice.	Trent.	Venice.	Trent.
Sailing Vessels	1861			(Not stated separately)			
	1862	10,300	880,084	8,805	1,011,019	17,060	1,990,008
	1863	9,846	821,954	7,830	1,068,411	10,866	1,987,000
Steam Vessels	1861			(Not stated separately)			
	1862	716	128,121	2,708	946,158	3,418	1,078,405
	1863	3,328	505,166	3,000	1,170,061	6,156	1,870,161
Total	1861	9,828	880,081	7,904	1,088,056	17,786	2,068,017
	1862	10,287	1,008,215	8,607	1,857,171	20,284	2,990,066
	1863	10,447	1,030,844	10,400	1,998,417	20,088	2,875,360

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the kingdom at the beginning of 1864 was 10,864 of 690,623 tons.

The national debt of the kingdom, which has been consolidated by the mortgaging of the public debts of the different Italian states, amounts to £167,699,000 bearing interest to the annual amount of £7,896,690. The terms of the budgets of 1864 and 1865 are given thus—

Revenue	1864.	1865.
Land Tax	112,800,610	124,696,000
Tax on Movable Property	13,590,567	8,200,000
— Transfers	80,350,750	70,500,000
Onwards, &c.	68,300,000	60,710,000
Octroi and other duties	28,256,107	28,900,000
Government Monopolies	111,800,000	95,300,000
Lodging	40,942,132	40,000,000
Rents of State Property	10,557,561	15,211,132
Railways	20,156,000	
Post Office	10,000,000	13,500,000
Telegraphs	1,170,000	0,000,000
Dues on Deposits	862,118	15,000,000
Sale of Crown Lands	159,239,871	48,478,199
Miscellaneous	55,864,471	36,517,061
	646,118,718	620,608,115
Expenditure—Ordinary		
Ministry of Finance	854,900,000	901,000,000
— Justice and Ecclesiastical		
— Affairs	20,561,500	29,856,500
— Foreign Affairs	4,517,016	3,695,114
— Public Instruction	1,607,000	15,696,450
— Interior	45,080,390	88,884,801
— Public Works	56,467,516	58,559,880
— War	101,018,172	109,054,978
— Marine	41,844,052	45,173,309
— Commerce and Agriculture	3,473,444	4,681,001
Total Ordinary	770,308,448	47,848,708
Extraordinary		
Ministry of Finance	11,070,614	17,181,678
— Justice and Ecclesiastical		
— Affairs	1,176,900	899,000
— Foreign Affairs	180,000	178,078
— Public Instruction	977,921	647,616
— Interior	15,000,430	7,228,998
— Public Works	87,000,000	95,000,000
— War	4,991,730	80,998,390
— Marine	51,718,888	16,277,775
— Commerce and Agriculture	2,616,930	1,677,993
Total Extraordinary	124,106,987	106,410,267
Grand Total	894,415,435	585,219,015
Deficit	284,341,720	308,116,517

Reduced to pounds sterling the two budgets stand thus—

	1864.	1865.
Estimated Revenue	£28,944,740	£28,096,101
— Expenditure	£31,714,437	£31,107,701
Deficit	£2,809,696	£3,121,600

The actual revenues and expenditure for the two years 1863 and 1864 are as follows—

	1862.	1863.
Revenue	£28,096,076	£28,096,466
Expenditure	£6,023,704	£6,019,738
Deficit	£18,908,897	£18,958,213

Army and Navy.—By a new organization of the army in 1865 it was to be composed of 189,541 men, and 10,027 horses on a peace footing and of 285,870 men, and 27,069 horses on a war footing. The navy of the kingdom comprised in 1865, 58 steamers, of 50,780 horse-power and 2100 guns, and 17 sailing vessels, with 279 guns altogether 116 men-of-war with 2439 guns. Among them were 5 iron clad frigates, and 8 more iron-clad vessels were under construction. The navy was manned in 1865 by 10,937 sailors and 5880 marines.

Government and History.—The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of that of the former kingdom of Sardinia, which was promulgated in 1848, and is founded upon the model of England. According to the charter the executive power is exercised by the sovereign through responsible ministers. The legislative authority is vested in the king and parliament conjointly the latter consisting of two chambers, an upper one—the Senate—composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and an unlimited number of members above the age of 40 years nominated by the king and a lower one—the Chamber of Deputies—the members of which must be 30 years of age, and are elected by the citizens who are upwards of 21 years old, and pay 40 lire, £1 12s, in taxes annually. The duration of the parliament is five years, but the king has the power to dissolve it any time but is bound to order a fresh election and convolve the new parliament within four months. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both houses, but have no vote unless they are members. The meetings of both chambers are public and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members is present. The Chamber of Deputies had 448 members in 1862.

Austrian oppression in Lombardy-Venetia, the tyranny of the kings of Naples and the misgovernment of the Papal States and of the Duchies, abetted by Austria, led to the eruption of 1859 when France, aiding with Sardinia, drove the Austrians out of Lombardy and the people of the Duchies rising against their tyrants expelled them and by popular vote annexed themselves to Sardinia. The question of Venetia, on July 11 1860 after the battle of Solferino, besides the cession of Lombardy stipulated for the restoration of the dual government and the establishment of an Italian confederation of which the Pope was to be the head. But the people would it otherwise. The victorious career of Garibaldi dethroned the king of Naples, detached a large part of the States of the Church, and Sardinia in 1860 intervening to complete the revolution, the whole of Italy and Sicily except the city of Rome and its vicinity was combined in a united realm, which in 1861 was proclaimed as the kingdom of Italy with Victor Emmanuel as its sovereign; the temporal power of the Pope being secured by French troops stationed in Rome. In the war which broke out in the spring of 1866 between Prussia and Italy combined and Austria, the Italian invasion of Venetia was repulsed in the battle of Custozza, but the Austrians suffering heavy reverses from the Prussians, Venetia was ceded to the emperor of France, by whom its destiny was put to the vote of its inhabitants. That vote was unanimously in favour of union with

Italy with which the province has accordingly been incorporated.

ITAQUI a tn. Brazil prov Rio Grande do Sul, on the Uruguay. It is a thriving little place, and carries on an active retail and general trade. The shops number about 50, and are well supplied, particularly with costly articles of female attire imported from Europe. At the little harbour in the Uruguay the principal article of export is mated, or Paraguay tea. Pop. 2000.

ITASCA [add.] a lake, U. States, Minnesota, lat. 47° 10' N. lon. 95° 54' W. It is a small but beautiful sheet of water surrounded by hills and bordered by pines and firs at the height of 1575 ft. above the sea, near the watershed between the Red River of the North and the streams which belong to the basin of the Mississippi. It was at one time supposed to be the true source of this mighty river but recent explorations prove that it shares this honour with a number of other lakes situated in the same locality and nearly on the same level. The principal feeder of the Itasca, and in some sense the remotest source of the Mississippi is a small rivulet which rises among some hills a little to the

south, its outlet is a stream, which, as it quits it at its N. extremity, is about 10 ft. wide, and 12 to 18 inches deep.

ITURBIDE a tn. Mexico state Yucatan, 86 m S. Merida. It is the southernmost of the civilized settlements in the country and consists for the most part of houses built out of the remains of old Indian structures, many of which are still found in the district. Inhabitants chiefly Indians.

IVANOVO a tn. Russia, gov and 60 m N. K. R. Vladimir, strais Shuya. It is a well-built place, with straight and spacious streets; has seven churches, of which six are of stone; an industrial and two other schools, a cotton mill, numerous cotton printfields, chemical works and a machine factory and contains 8000 regular inhabitants besides a large floating population.

IZZABAD a vil. Persia prov and 15 m NW Yazd. Like other places in the same plain it is threatened with destruction from sand-drifts. On its S. side the gardens and houses have been buried for a space of 100 yards in breadth and to the height of 15 to 20 ft. Houses having their roofs covered on one side with sand, are still occupied on the other side but their doom is evidently sealed.

OF THE

IN 1851 AND 1861

ABBREVIATIONS

a city in town, the township & village vs. villages, p. parish, & p. village and parish, in. island, in township, ber & par. bet. m. & municip. and par. bet. MARKET DAYS—dy daily vs. d. or th. / days of week.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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State	County	Pop.	Value	State	County	Pop.	Value	State	County	Pop.	Value	State	County	Pop.	Value
Alabama	Adams	1,202	1,506	Alabama	Cherokee	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Cherokee	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Cherokee	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Barbour	424	441	Alabama	Columbia	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Columbia	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Columbia	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Bibb	30	40	Alabama	DeKalb	2,000	2,000	Alabama	DeKalb	2,000	2,000	Alabama	DeKalb	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Bullock	60	60	Alabama	Dallas	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Dallas	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Dallas	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Butler	1,400	1,516	Alabama	Franklin	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Franklin	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Franklin	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Calhoun	1,000	1,000	Alabama	Jefferson	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Jefferson	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Jefferson	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Chambers	25,000	25,000	Alabama	Lamar	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Lamar	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Lamar	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Cherokee	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Lawrence	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Lawrence	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Lawrence	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Chickasaw	2,724	2,801	Alabama	Lebanon	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Lebanon	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Lebanon	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Citron	4,000	4,000	Alabama	Liberty	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Liberty	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Liberty	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Cleburne	500	500	Alabama	Madison	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Madison	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Madison	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Conecuh	100	100	Alabama	Marshall	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Marshall	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Marshall	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Cook	100	100	Alabama	Meigs	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Meigs	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Meigs	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Crawford	100	100	Alabama	Monroe	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Monroe	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Monroe	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Crenshaw	100	100	Alabama	Morgan	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Morgan	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Morgan	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Cullman	100	100	Alabama	Murphy	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Murphy	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Murphy	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Dade	100	100	Alabama	Nash	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Nash	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Nash	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Dallas	100	100	Alabama	Newton	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Newton	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Newton	2,000	2,000
Alabama	Davies	100	100	Alabama	Okfuskee	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Okfuskee	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Okfuskee	2,000	2,000
Alabama	DeKalb	100	100	Alabama	Ozark	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Ozark	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Ozark	2,000	2,000
Alabama	DeKalb	100	100	Alabama	Perry	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Perry	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Perry	2,000	2,000
Alabama	DeKalb	100	100	Alabama	Rockwall	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Rockwall	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Rockwall	2,000	2,000
Alabama	DeKalb	100	100	Alabama	Sevier	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Sevier	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Sevier	2,000	2,000
Alabama	DeKalb	100	100	Alabama	Shelby	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Shelby	2,000	2,000	Alabama	Shelby	2,000	2,000
Alabama	DeKalb	100	100	Alabama	St. Clair	2,000	2,000	Alabama	St. Clair	2,000	2,000	Alabama	St. Clair	2,000	2,000
Alabama	DeKalb	100	100	Alabama	St. Lawrence	2,000	2,000	Alabama	St. Lawrence	2,000	2,000	Alabama	St. Lawrence	2,000	2,000
Alabama	DeKalb	100	100	Alabama	St. Louis	2,000	2,000	Alabama	St. Louis	2,000	2,000	Alabama	St. Louis	2,000	2,000
Alabama	DeKalb	100	100	Alabama	St. Mary	2,000	2,000	Alabama	St. Mary	2,000	2,000	Alabama	St. Mary	2,000	2,000
Alabama	DeKalb	100	100	Alabama	St. Michael	2,000	2,000	Alabama	St. Michael	2,000	2,000	Alabama	St. Michael	2,000	2,000
Alabama	DeKalb	100	100	Alabama	St. Patrick										

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN IN 1981 AND 1982

Town.	County.	Pop.	Pop.	Town.	County.	Pop.	Pop.	Town.	County.	Pop.	Pop.
Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	628	1,002	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (N. H.)	New Hampshire	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (N. Y.)	New York	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (Pa.)	Pennsylvania	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (S. C.)	South Carolina	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (S. D.)	South Dakota	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (Tenn.)	Tennessee	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (Vt.)	Vermont	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (W. Va.)	West Virginia	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (Wis.)	Wisconsin	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (Wyo.)	Wyoming	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (Zambia)	Zambia	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (Zimbabwe)	Zimbabwe	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (Australia)	Australia	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (Canada)	Canada	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (New Zealand)	New Zealand	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (South Africa)	South Africa	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (Sweden)	Sweden	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (Switzerland)	Switzerland	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (Thailand)	Thailand	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (United Kingdom)	United Kingdom	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
Dorchester (United States)	United States	1,000	1,000	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	4,200	4,784	Dorchester (Mass.)	Essex	5,000	5,000
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